

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
CONCEPT SUBMISSION
DECEMBER 30, 2010

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4-5		MARYLAND PARK DESIGN CONCEPT 3	55
	URBAN CONTEXT	6		SITE PLAN COMPARISON	56
	MEMORIAL CONTEXT PLAN	7		AERIAL VIEW	57
	ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING SITES	8-9		SITE PLAN	58
	URBAN PLAZA PRECEDENTS	10		ELEVATION AND SECTIONS	59
	URBAN PLAZAS CONTEXT MAP	11		INDEPENDENCE AVENUE ELEVATION	60
	URBAN PLAZAS ANALYSIS	12-13		SITE VIEWS	61-65
	SITE SUMMARY	15		LBJ PROMENADE SITE PLAN	66
	SITE CONTEXT	16		LBJ PROMENADE IMAGES	67
	SITE ACCESS	17		TAPESTRY VISUAL STUDY	68
	SITE GEOMETRY	18		TAPESTRY LAYERING STUDY	69
	EXISTING SITE PLAN	19		PROPOSED TAPESTRY STRUCTURE	70
	SITE VIEWS	20		THEMATICS	72
	EXISTING SITE PHOTOGRAPHS	21-25		LANDSCAPE	73
				KANSAN LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGY	74
				DIAGRAMMING THE LANDSCAPE	75
SECTION 2	EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY	27		APPENDIX	
	PLANNING STATEMENT	28		TAPESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	77
	ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS, AND THEMATICS	29		TAPESTRY HISTORICAL IMAGES	78
	DESIGN CONCEPTS	30-31		TAPESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	79
	SEVEN DESIGN PRINCIPLES	32		GRAPHIC STUDIES	80
	MARYLAND AVE. RIGHT-OF-WAY DIAGRAMS	33		TEXTILE TAPESTRY SAMPLES	81
				ARTISAN JACQUARD WEAVING SAMPLES	82
SECTION 3	DESIGN CONCEPTS			IMAGERY STUDIES ON ARCHITECTURAL CUSTOM PRODUCT SAMPLES	83
	MARYLAND ROADWAY DESIGN CONCEPT 1	35		METAL JACQUARD WEAVING IMAGE SAMPLE	84-85
	SITE PLAN COMPARISON	36		FULL-SCALE GRAPHIC STUDY	86-87
	AERIAL VIEW	37		TAPESTRY STUDY: FRAMED LANDSCAPE	88
	SITE PLAN	38		TAPESTRY STUDY: EPISODE	89
	ELEVATION AND SECTIONS	39		VISUAL IMAGERY STUDIES FOR TAPESTRY	90-91
	INDEPENDENCE AVENUE ELEVATION	40			
	SITE VIEWS	41		ADDITIONAL DESIGN REFERENCE MATERIAL	
	LBJ PROMENADE SITE PLAN	42		STONE STUDIES	92-93
	LBJ PROMENADE IMAGES	43		LANDSCAPE STUDIES	94-97
	MARYLAND PROMENADE DESIGN CONCEPT 2	45		EARLY CONCEPT STUDIES	99
	SITE PLAN COMPARISON	46		URBAN ROOM STUDIES	100-101
	AERIAL VIEW	47		PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDIES	102-103
	SITE PLAN	48		MARYLAND ROADWAY STUDIES	104-105
	ELEVATION AND SECTIONS	49		MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDIES	106-107
	INDEPENDENCE AVENUE ELEVATION	50		MARYLAND PARK SCALE STUDIES	108-111
	SITE VIEWS	51			
	LBJ PROMENADE SITE PLAN	52			
	LBJ PROMENADE IMAGES	53			

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NAME

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial

LOCATION

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial site is a 4 acre parcel site located in the heart of Washington DC, one block south of the National Mall. It is surrounded by Independence Avenue to the north, 4th Street SW to the east, 6th Street SW to the west and the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson building to the south. The site consists of three parcels of land, with National Park Service (NPS), the General Services Administration (GSA) each managing one parcel and the District of Columbia Department of Transportation (DDOT) administering the Maryland Avenue roadway through the site. Currently the site is an underutilized urban plaza, divided by Maryland Avenue SW into separate segments. The major feature of the site is the view shed of the Capitol Building. This is a historical feature and product of the L’Enfant Plan for Washington DC

AGENCIES

Submitting Federal Agency

National Park Service National Capital Region (NPS)
1100 Ohio Drive
Washington DC 20004

Memorial Sponsor

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC)
1629 K Street, NW Suite 801
Washington DC 20006

Cooperating Agencies

General Services Administration National Capital Region
Capital Projects Division
301 7th Street SW
Washington DC 20407

National Capital Planning Commission
401 9th Street, NW
Washington DC 20004

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SITE AREA

The total area of the site is 4.00 acres. The Eisenhower Memorial site is 3.25 acres and the Promenade in front of the Lyndon B. Johnson Department of Education building is .75 acres.

BUILDING AREA

The total building area is approximately 2,500 square feet and the total site coverage is less than 2 percent.

ASSIGNED EMPLOYMENT

Approximately 2 to 5 full time employees are expected to be assigned to the site; primarily a ranger and maintenance personnel.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Construction Start: Fall 2012
Construction Finish: Fall 2014
Opening: May 2015

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

Estimated Construction Cost: \$72,600,000

PROJECT HISTORY

In October, 1999, Congress determined that a memorial to President Eisenhower was needed. It enacted PL 106-79, where, in Section 8162, it found that “the people of the United States feel a deep debt of gratitude to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and subsequently as the 34th President of the United States; and an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States.” In the law, Congress established the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission (EMC) to lead the effort to establish the permanent memorial. Public Law 107-117, Section 8120, approved January 10, 2002 amended Public Law 106-79 to authorize the EMC to establish the memorial following the standards of the Commemorative Works Act (CWA) (40USC. Chapter 89).

Starting in 2002, EMC conducted a site selection process that considered 26 potential sites. The EMC chose the site across Independence Avenue from the National Air and Space Museum (NASM) and the National Mall as its preferred site in 2005. On November 8, 2005, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission (NCMAC) gave their approval to the preferred site, pending legislation authorizing an Area 1 location. On May 5, 2006, Congress enacted Public Law 109-220, authorizing the location of the memorial within Area 1 as defined in the CWA. In 2006, NPS, in association with EMC, completed the Proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Site Selection Environmental Assessment that addressed the preferred site.

On September 7, 2006, the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) voted to approve the preferred site as the location for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial. On September 21, 2006, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the preferred site. NCPC’s approval of the site requires that the design of the memorial meet design principles outlined in the decision. These are described later in this document as part of the Master Plan Considerations section.

Moving forward, EMC set out to select and contract a designer for the memorial. In 2008, EMC solicited potential design concepts from leading architects, landscape architects and designers. In 2009, EMC awarded Gehry Partners, LLP the commission. The design team provided informational briefings to NCMAC, the U.S. Commission for Fine Arts (CFA), and NCPC in the Spring of 2010. At those briefings, the design team presented three Memorial concepts and NCMAC, CFA , and NCPC members provided comments.

MASTER PLAN CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROJECT

The proposed Eisenhower Memorial relates to a number of current plans and planning documents. The Commemorative Works Act (CWA), the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan*, and the *Monumental Core Framework Plan* are particularly relevant.

In compliance with the CWA process for locating memorials in Washington, the project site is located outside of the Reserve, where new memorials are restricted. Furthermore, approximately one-third of the site is located in Area 1, the area designated for commemorative works that are of pre-eminent and lasting significance; approximately two-thirds of the site is located in Area 2, an area where new memorials of all types are encouraged.

The project site was identified by NCPC as a prime candidate for a commemorative work in the *Memorials and Museums Master Plan* in 2001. This plan recommended that a memorial on the project site should respect and reinforce the location’s prominence as a civic plaza, incorporate existing vistas along Maryland Avenue, and protect the primary axial relationships along the Avenue.

The Monumental Core Framework Plan (NCPC 2009) is a document focused on improving areas adjacent to the National Mall. The goals of the plan are “to protect the National Mall from overuse; create distinctive settings for cultural facilities and commemorative works; improve connections between the National Mall, the city and the waterfront; and transform the monumental core into a vibrant and sustainable place to visit, work and live.” Specific to the project site, the plan identified the Eisenhower Memorial as a key step in enhancing the Maryland Avenue corridor as a series of open spaces along a grand urban boulevard.

The three design concepts for the Memorial have been developed consistent with these master planning documents. The proposed design concepts comply with the site-specific principles outlined in the September 7, 2006 approval document for the Eisenhower Memorial as follows:

- The Memorial acknowledges and “preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue” as a central feature of the site.
- The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to “enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista” in a way that “integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space” and provides an attractive feature “that also unifies the surrounding precinct.”
- The Memorial creates “a unified site that integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct”.
- As a green square along the Maryland Avenue corridor, the Memorial “reflects L’Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space” and establishes a park setting “that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.”
- By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial “respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.”
- Through variable ground plane treatments and the placement of vegetation, the Memorial “respects the building lines of the surrounding rights of way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.”
- The extensive use of trees, shrubs, and ground cover “incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.”

GOVERNMENT AGENCY COORDINATION

The Eisenhower Memorial concept has been presented and coordinated with other affected local and regional agencies through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and other outreach efforts. In February 2010, a series of meetings were held to acquaint the parties involved with the project and receive initial thoughts on the design process. These meetings were with the property owners, NPS and GSA, as well as agencies responsible for reviewing the Memorial design including the staff of the DC State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO), CFA, NCPC and other others. Finally, there were meetings with the District of Columbia agencies such as DC Office of Planning, DC Department of Transportation,

and other interested parties such as the DC Preservation League, ANC 6A, The National Coalition to Save Our Mall and the American Council for Historic Preservation.

In addition to the NEPA and Section 106 processes, the design team made several presentations to government bodies and agencies. On April 20, 2010 the design team presented the three design alternatives to the National Capital Memorials Advisory Commission. Informational presentations regarding design concepts were made to CFA on May 20, 2010, and to NCPC on June 3, 2010. As a tenant of the neighboring Lyndon B. Johnson Building, the Department of Education was also briefed on the design concepts in May 2010, and again in October 2010.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the EA, and the NEPA Section 106 consultation process, the National Park Service and EMC have had several community meetings to present the design ideas.

The methods used to reach out to the community, federal and local agencies and other interested parties throughout the Section 106 scoping process included the publication of newspaper advertisements, the distribution of flyers, notices in the Federal Register and on NPS’s Planning, Environment and Public Comment website, which NPS uses to notify the public about NPS activities and actions.

The coordinated Section 106 and NEPA meetings occurred with cooperating agencies and stakeholders on April 22, 2010. Attendees included representatives from the Smithsonian Institution, NCPC, the Committee for 100, DC Water, a community gardener, and private citizens. The meeting included a review of the three design concepts and allowed for attendees to provide comments which were recorded in the meeting. Comments were also received via written letters, comment cards, and emails. The comments received were taken into consideration in the scope of the EA analysis and the development of the project design. A second Section 106 meeting was held on May 21, 2010.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

In 2006, a Proposed Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Site Selection Environmental Assessment was completed. That document evaluated the potential environmental impacts of establishing the Eisenhower Memorial at that site. NPS and NCPC each released a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Site Selection EA in 2006.

A Design Concept Environmental Assessment is now being prepared consistent with NEPA regulations and NPS guidelines. This EA will evaluate the three design concepts described above, as well as a No Action alternative. The Draft EA will be issued in November 2010 for public comment. For purposes of NEPA, NPS is the lead agency, with NCPC and GSA acting as cooperating agencies.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DOCUMENTATION

The National Park Service, the lead federal agency for the Eisenhower Memorial project, initiated National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 consultation with the DC Historic Preservation Office on April 9, 2010. As mentioned above, two Section 106 consulting parties meetings have occurred. Additionally, DC SHPO was briefed on September 22, 2010 regarding historic resources in the project’s area of potential effect. The Section 106 process is on-going, with future meetings to take place as needed. Two determinations of eligibility are currently being prepared. These will be coordinated with DC SHPO, GSA, and NPS.

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND WETLANDS PROTECTION

Recently adopted FEMA floodplain maps indicate that a portion of the northeast corner of the site is within the 100 year floodplain. However, the 100-year flood elevation for the site is less than 1 foot above grade. The design intent is to locate buildings on the site outside of the floodplain area, when possible. Any enclosed buildings that fall within this area will incorporate flood proofing measures in accordance with Executive Order 11988 and the District Flood Plain Management Program. The landscape design for the site will also take these requirements into consideration. It is anticipated that once the approved and funded Potomac Park levee system is constructed, the Eisenhower Memorial site will no longer be included in the floodplain. Furthermore, construction of the levee is expected to be completed before the Eisenhower Memorial is constructed.

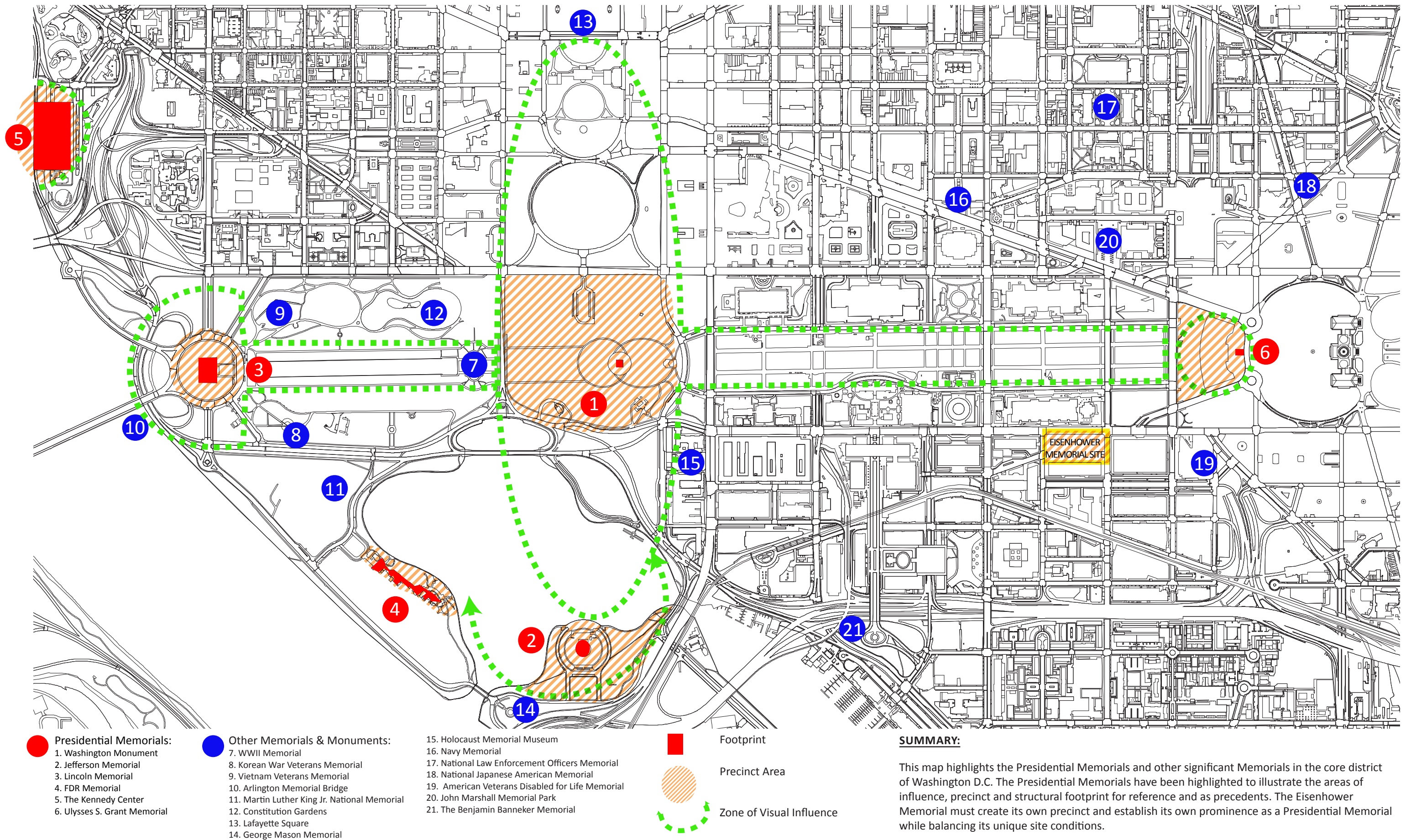
URBAN CONTEXT



A first overview of the Memorial site provides a plan of the greater National Mall area including all previous Presidential Memorials as well as other key historic Memorials. The comparison to previous Presidential Memorials provides an important frame of reference for the Eisenhower project both in terms of building scale and in urban context. The existing Presidential Memorials are visually positioned in relation to the Washington Monument and the Capitol while sitting at prominent edges of the Mall, with independent precincts. The Eisenhower Memorial site on the other hand holds some unique site conditions, which will be further analyzed in these pages. Nested in the urban context and at the edge of the Mall, the site holds partial views to the Mall and the Capitol.

This unique urban condition sets the Eisenhower Memorial apart from previous Memorials since its site operates both as a Memorial precinct as well as an urban square.

The site's urban condition was thus compared to other key urban conditions throughout the city. This study does not aim to be exhaustive but rather, attempts to highlight a few of the site's and D.C.'s most recognizable urban features. Considering the site has to directly negotiate the joint influence of both the L'Enfant and McMillan urban plans, the case studies chosen considered instances of both types of urban conditions in the city. Some of the other significant diagonal streets from the L'Enfant plan that are considered here, as a point of comparison to Maryland Avenue, are Pennsylvania and Virginia Avenues. In addition, a few traditional urban squares were selected as representative of areas of the city where the orthogonal street grid is predominant. Considering other Memorial sites are more like parks, this would be the first Presidential Memorial to also operate as an urban square. It is thus critical to balance both issues, the prominence of a Presidential Memorial, and its precinct, as well as the insertion of this Memorial into the larger urban condition.





MEMORIAL PRECINCTS AND SIGHT LINES CONNECTING MEMORIALS

The Eisenhower site is located on the Maryland Avenue diagonal between two important terminus points, the Capitol and the Jefferson Memorial. This is unlike all the other Presidential Memorials on this page, where the Memorials are in fact the terminus points themselves. They are also located within the context of the Mall at large.

The existing Presidential Memorials have very strong relationships to the city plan and to one another. The specific site settings enhance the sight lines from the Memorial to other landmarks, the Capitol, the Washington Monument. These sight lines and site conditions enhance the relationship between these elements and even the White House is linked in, with its view facing the Washington Monument.

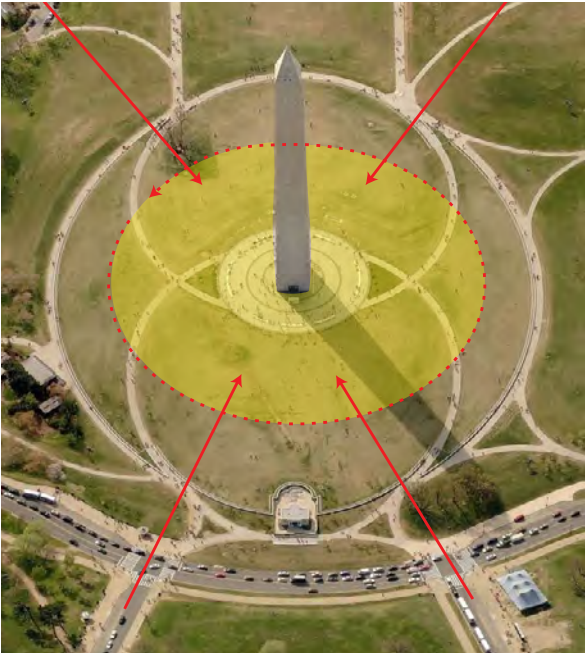
The Eisenhower Memorial will build upon this relationship in a different manner. By unifying the existing orthogonal street grid divided by Maryland Avenue, a unified square is developed into a unique precinct that is befitting of a Presidential Memorial.



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

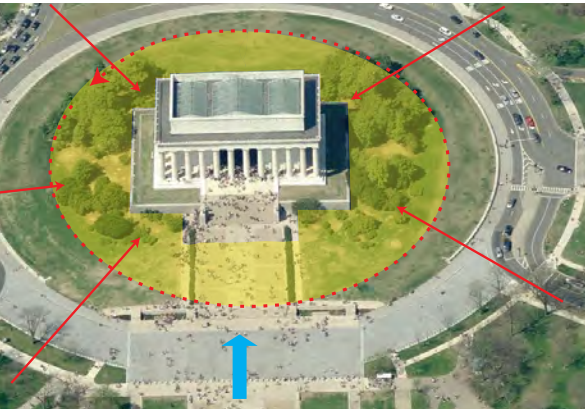
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STAND ALONE MONUMENTS



WASHINGTON MONUMENT (1884)

- Located at the center of the Mall, the Washington Monument is a stand-alone, abstract, symbolic form (similar to an obelisk).
- It can be viewed from all points across the Mall.
- The Monument precinct is isolated from the rest and is clearly marked.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL (1922)

- The Lincoln memorial is composed of several elements, with a classical temple building containing the commemorative statue of Abraham Lincoln, seated.
- The building's grand entrance creates a specific frontage to the Mall and the entrance is on axis with the reflecting pool, the Washington Monument and the Capitol.
- The building can be viewed from all angles as a road circles around it. The Memorial has an autonomous, isolated, precinct.

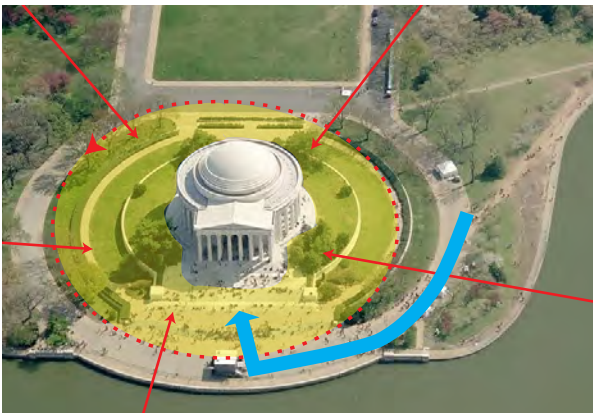
URBAN CONTEXT

STAND ALONE MONUMENTS



ULYSSES S. GRANT MEMORIAL (1921)

- This Memorial is a classical commemorative statue. It is located at the Eastern edge of the Mall, with a specific frontage, facing the Washington Monument.
- It can be viewed from all angles, the only limitation being its smaller size.
- The area around the statue, its pedestal and the reflecting pond constitute a stand-alone precinct.



JEFFERSON MEMORIAL (1947)

- The Jefferson Memorial is similar to the Lincoln Memorial in its composition, as a classical temple building with a commemorative statue.
- It can be viewed all around, across the Tidal Basin, but the site itself only has a couple points of access.
- The building has a grand entrance, which is in the general direction of the Capitol but slightly off axis.
- The building is elevated, which gives the illusion of being on axis with the Capitol. There is a direct view to the Washington Monument.
- The Memorial has an autonomous, isolated precinct.

BUILDINGS EMBEDDED ON THE RIVER BANK



KENNEDY CENTER (1971)

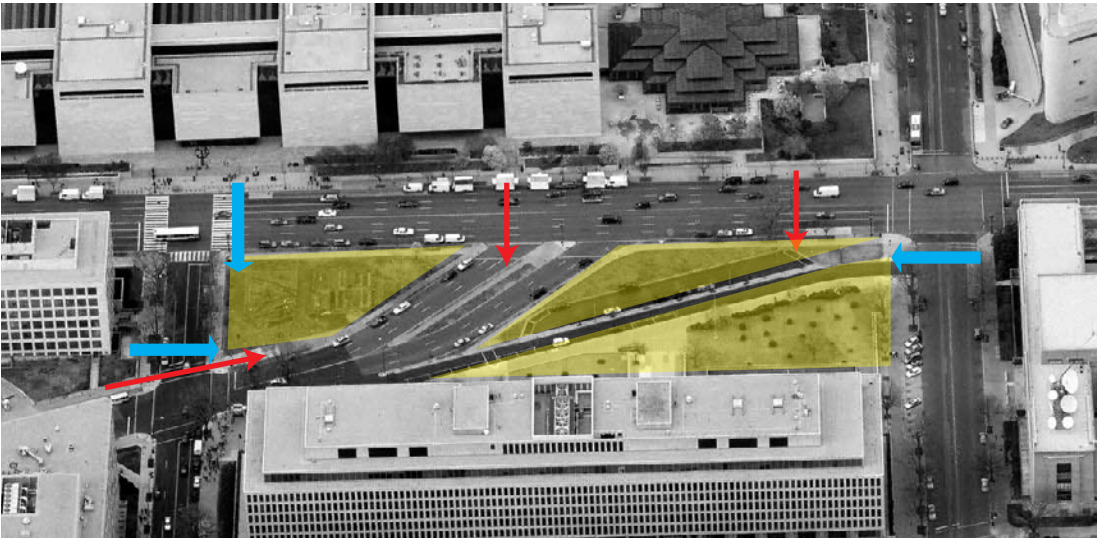
- The building, despite not being a memorial proper, still plays a role in the commemoration of President John F. Kennedy.
- The building is located at the edge of the Potomac River and it is not in any clear view of the Mall.
- The building can be viewed from multiple points, particularly on the river side, due to its mass. There are several entrance points.
- The building holds an autonomous, isolated precinct.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL (1997)

- The F.D.R Memorial is placed at the edge of the Tidal Basin and the Potomac River. It is composed of discreet rooms experienced as part of the landscape.
- The landscaping surrounding these rooms and the central statue of F.D.R. is as much part of the memorial as the other constructed elements.
- It is mainly viewed from within and there is one main entrance to the complex.
- The Memorial has an autonomous, isolated precinct.

SITE EMBEDDED IN THE URBAN CONTEXT



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL SITE

- The Eisenhower memorial site is embedded in the orthogonal street grid with the Maryland Avenue diagonal cutting through the site.
- There are multiple entry points into the site.
- The Maryland Avenue diagonal is on axis with the Capitol.
- There are limited views into the site and it is mainly viewed from Independence Avenue. There will be limited views of the Memorial due to the surrounding neighborhood structures.

SUMMARY:

This study and comparison with previous Presidential Memorials reinforces the unique nature of the Eisenhower Memorial site:

1. The first four Memorials were set up on their own precincts, which allowed them to both be visible from a distance, and create a unique setting for the visitor. The monumentality of the architecture established the precinct in earlier plans, while landscape conditions and boundary conditions give the buildings their autonomy in the later examples.
2. The Memorials proper constitute a few acres of land but their visual impact extends over a few hundred acres.
3. With the Kennedy Center and the FDR Memorial, the sites have distinct boundaries and edges, though they still are somewhat visible from afar. Here again, there has been a significant effort to create a unique environment for the visitor, through landscaping and building, and use of the river views; a place that both visitors from across the country and D.C. locals can experience as completely unique.
4. The urban context for the Eisenhower Presidential Memorial presents site constraints that differ greatly from the existing Presidential Memorials.
5. This Memorial site is contained within an orthogonal urban street grid divided in half by Maryland Avenue.
6. Viewsheds to and from the Capitol building are important to be maintained, thus limiting the full development of the site.
7. This site will be developed as another featured green space along the Maryland Avenue redevelopment plan. It is the first site in relation to the Capitol, and the most distinguished in program.
8. The ultimate issue of addressing the site constraints, while creating a dignified Presidential Memorial, remains the biggest challenge of the urban design.

URBAN PLAZA PRECEDENTS

The site for the Eisenhower Memorial bears a closer resemblance to an urban square with its surrounding building density, than the Presidential Memorials with the Mall as their setting. This map and detailed views on the following pages make the comparison between key existing urban squares in D.C. at large and the Eisenhower site conditions.

The study has concluded that the Eisenhower site will be the first instance of creating a Presidential Memorial in an urban square. Many other urban squares in D.C. do hold a commemorative role but not as distinguished as a Presidential Memorial.

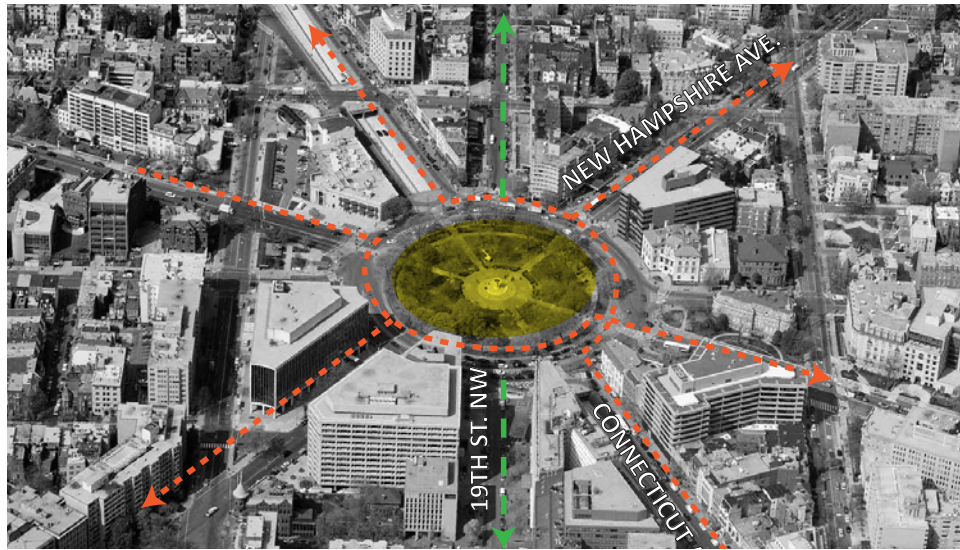
For example, Dupont Circle was named after Samuel Francis Du Pont, admiral of the Civil War, but is in fact recognized as a major public space with a fountain in the center. The Dupont narrative is secondary to the uses of local residents. A Presidential Memorial on the other hand is recognized across the nation and is visited by outsiders precisely for its narrative. Most often, the urban squares were first designed in the L’Enfant plan and later on acquired a commemorative purpose, whereas the sites for the Presidential Memorials were created for that sole purpose. The Eisenhower Memorial is a unique situation where both purposes need to be addressed.

The squares mapped out here were chosen in terms of their similarities and differences to the Eisenhower site. Washington Circle, Dupont Circle and Mount Vernon Square serve as points of references for urban conditions where two or more diagonal streets intersect. Farragut Square, McPherson Square, Lafayette Park and Freedom Plaza are instances where the orthogonal and the diagonal street grids intersect and are resolved with a square at the center. Other intersections were also chosen, which showed some symetrical elements to the Eisenhower site, at intersections with Consitution Avenue or Pennsylvania Avenue, which are comparable in scale to Maryland and Independence. These intersections show that this intersection between the diagonal and the orthogonal is not always resolved and prevents the central space to be understood or experienced as a unified public space. At the intersection of Virginia and Constitution Avenues, the site is divided but the lower half of the site is occupied by a major building, the Pan American Annex. In the case of Navy Memorial Plaza and Market square, there is no unified square and the square is experienced as two cut halves. At Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenue, there is in fact no urban square at all.

The Eisenhower Memorial site needs to be experienced as a unified space both for its success as an urban square and to appropriately serve its programmatic requirement as a Presidential Memorial.

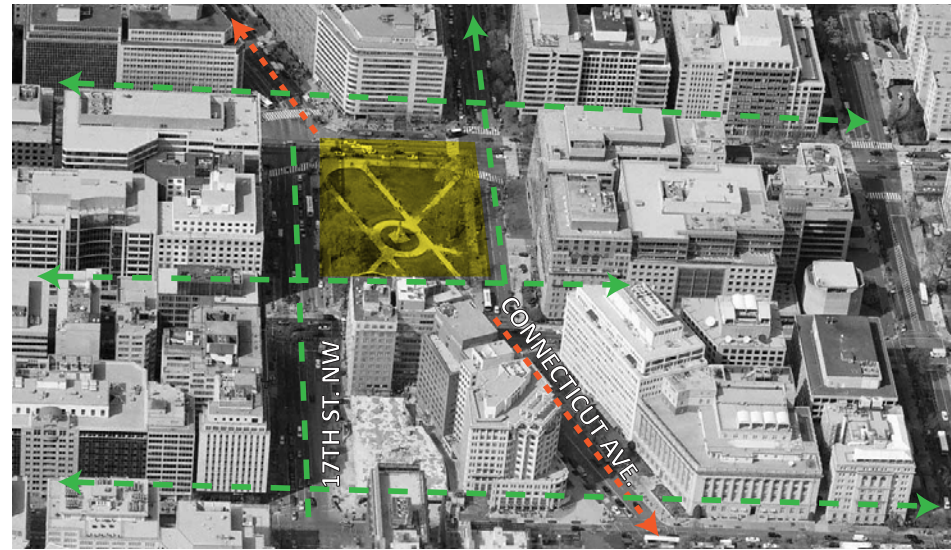


- 1 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE
- 2 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
- A MARYLAND AVENUE
- B PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



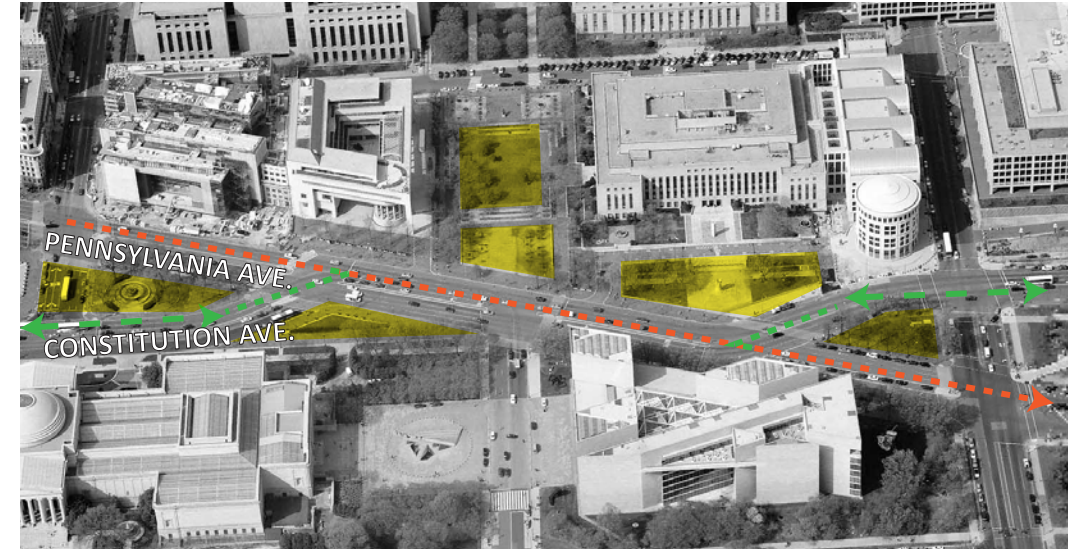
DUPONT CIRCLE

- Diagonal intersection with round-about
- Diagonals terminate at circle.
- Program: Park with fountain at the center
- Sight lines converge at the central point of the urban square.



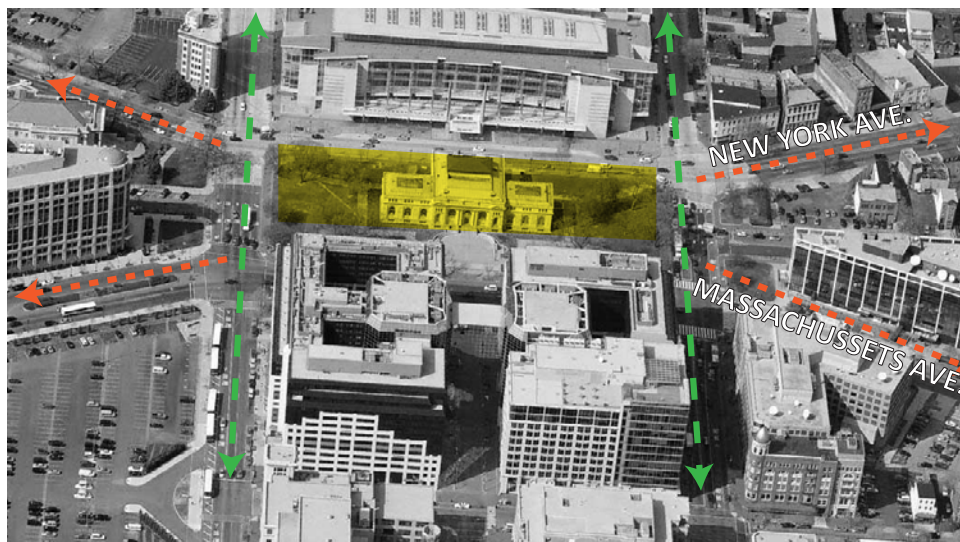
FARRAGUT SQUARE

- Orthogonal and diagonal street intersection
- Diagonals terminate at square, sight lines converge on central statue.
- Program: Commemorative statue of David G. Farragut, a Union admiral in the American Civil War
- Diagonal streets are diverted around the square and then reconnect.
- Orthogonal streets are through streets or dogleg into the diagonal.
- North South grid shifts at the square.



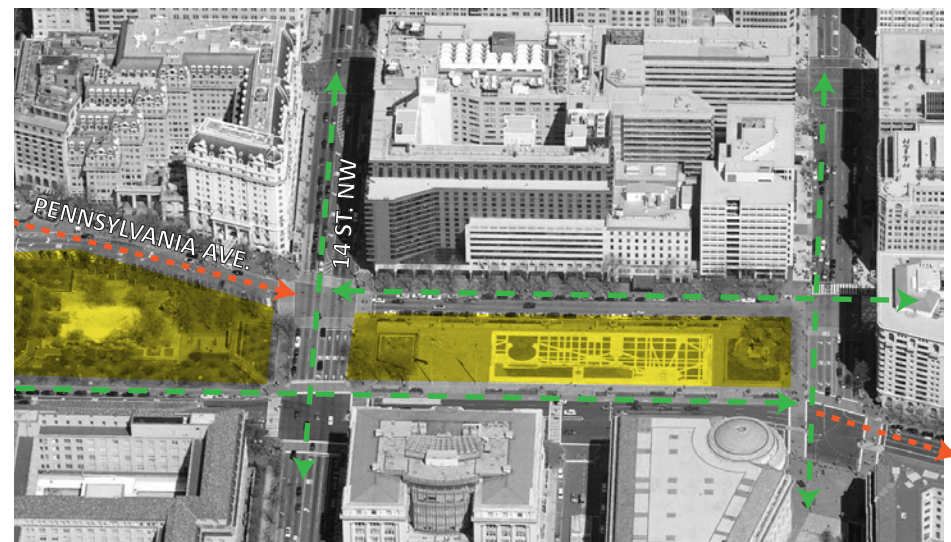
PENNSYLVANIA AND CONSTITUTION AVENUES INTERSECTION

- Pennsylvania Avenue diagonal continues through.
- Program: National Gallery of Art buildings on the South Side, Canadian Embassy on the North side
- Constitution tucks in and the diagonal is the through street. But when the diagonal is maintained, the urban plaza is lost.
- It is the sister intersection to the Eisenhower site. However, urbanistically it is very different since there is central space.



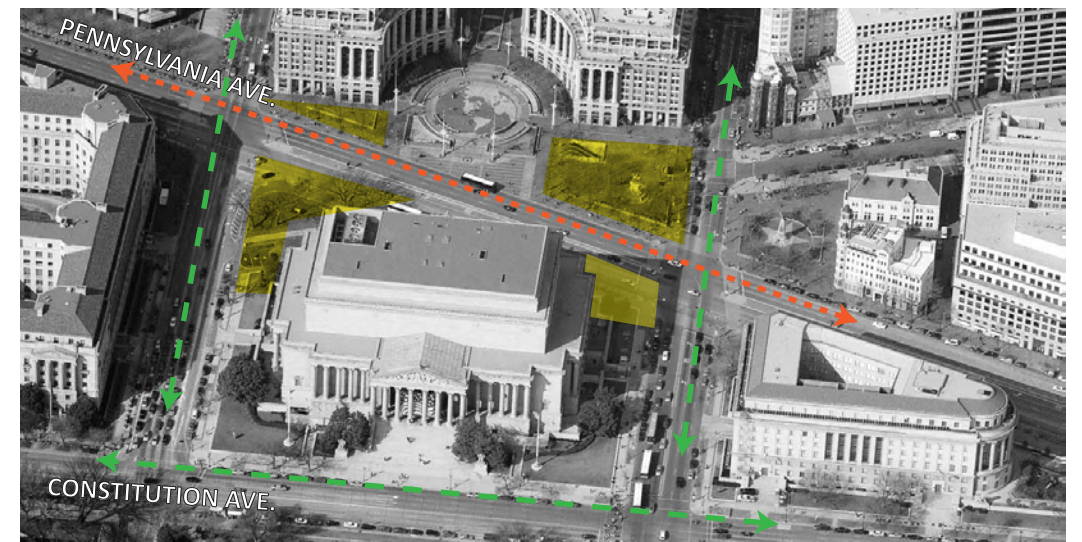
MT VERNON SQUARE

- Diagonal intersection with square
- Diagonals terminate at square, sight lines converge and terminate at central building.
- Program: Green space with Historical Society of Washington D.C. at the center
- Traffic is diverted around the square and the building serves as a terminus and focal point.
- North/South orthogonal streets are continuous and aligned to the edges of the square.
- Building street walls respect the street grid orientation and are directly at the edge of the square.



FREEDOM PLAZA

- Pennsylvania Avenue diagonal terminates at square, sight lines continue across the square.
- Program: Open plaza inlaid with depiction of parts of the L'Enfant plan.
- Diagonal streets are diverted around the square. The orthogonal streets are through streets and the center is marked by a statue.
- The space and its scale are open, large and undefined, lacking clarity of design intent.



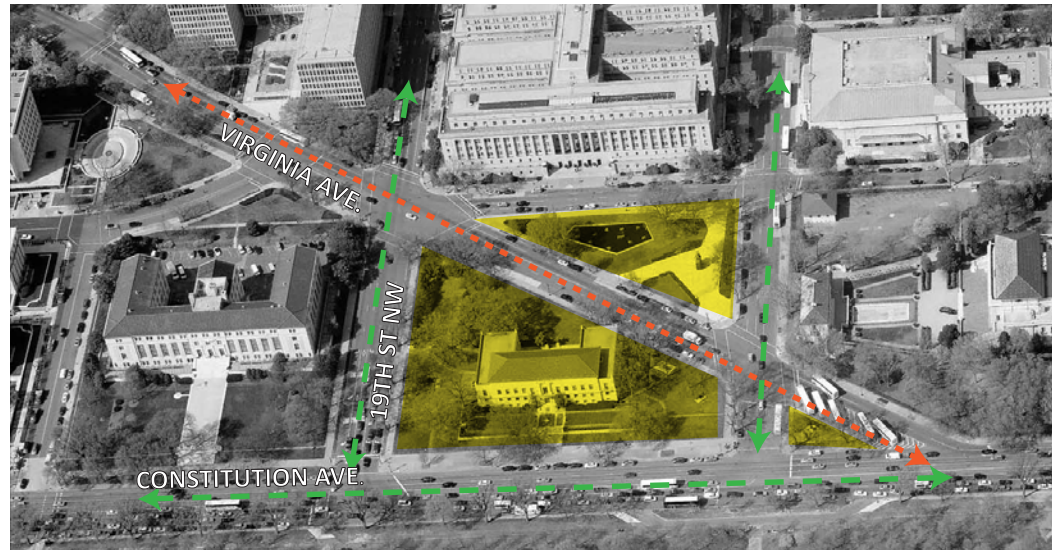
MARKET SQUARE

- Pennsylvania Avenue diagonal continues through.
- Program: National Archives on the South Side, Navy Memorial on the North zone
- Pennsylvania Avenue cuts the original site in half and lacks clarity as a unified "square".
- Buildings are orthogonal to street grid, not to the diagonal.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

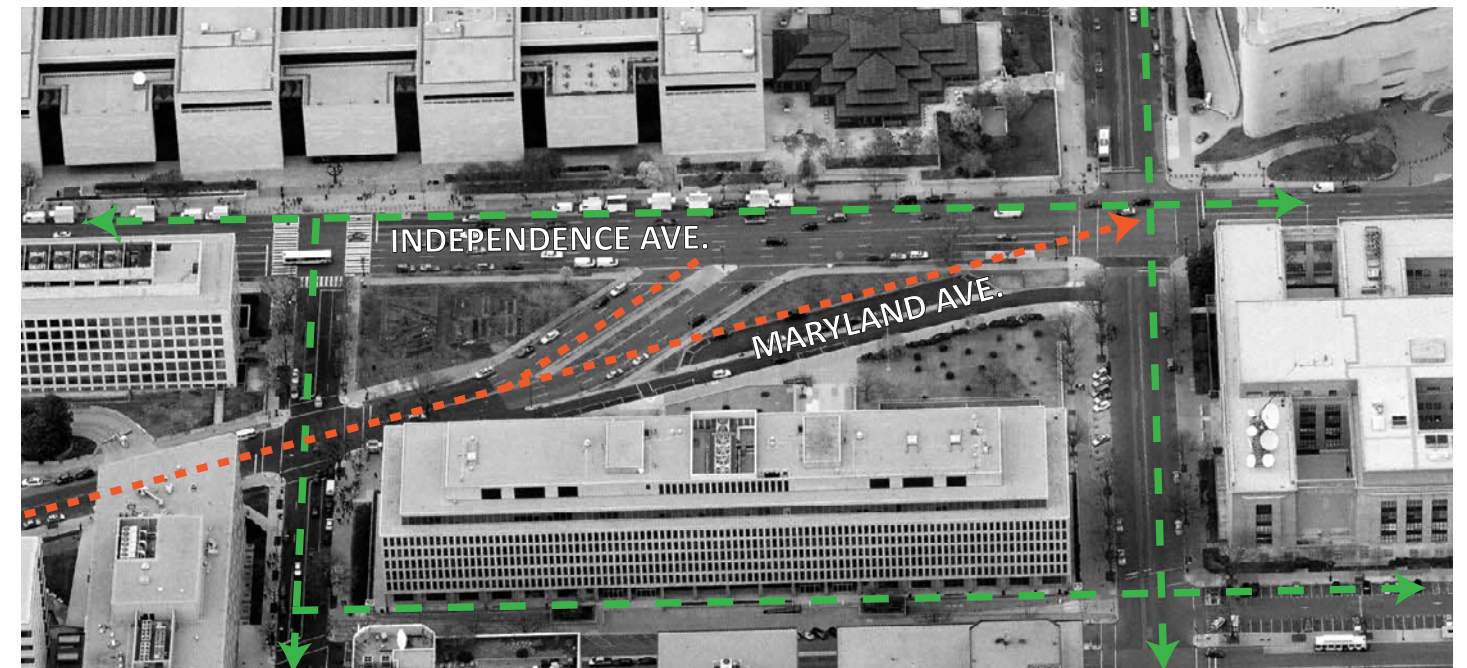
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URBAN PLAZA PRECEDENTS



VIRGINA AVENUE AND CONSTITUTION AVENUES INTERSECTION

- Orthogonal and diagonal streets intersect
- Square is located at the edge of the Mall
- Diagonal continues through.
- Program: Pan American Annex building on the South side, Park on the North
- Building is oriented to orthogonal street grid.
- The diagonal is maintained, and sight lines through are maintained.
- Site is not unified urbanistically.
- Close example to the Eisenhower Memorial site.



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL SITE

- Orthogonal and diagonal streets intersect
- Square is located at the edge of the Mall
- Diagonal is currently running through the site.
- Program: Eisenhower National Presidential Memorial
- Site is not currently unified.
- Site abutts the Department of Education building.
- Independence Avenue carries the predominant traffic volume at the site.

SUMMARY:

1. While each of these urban plaza examples are unique, they create no precedent specific to the Eisenhower Memorial site. They are unique to each other in terms of scale, geometry, sight lines and program. Therefore we have to create our own, new response for an urban square.
2. In addition, what is common to all of these examples is that the programmatic function and requirements do not compare to those of a National Presidential Memorial, for which our site needs to accommodate.

SITE SUMMARY



The following pages indicate further technical information regarding the site context, the existing site access and site geometry.

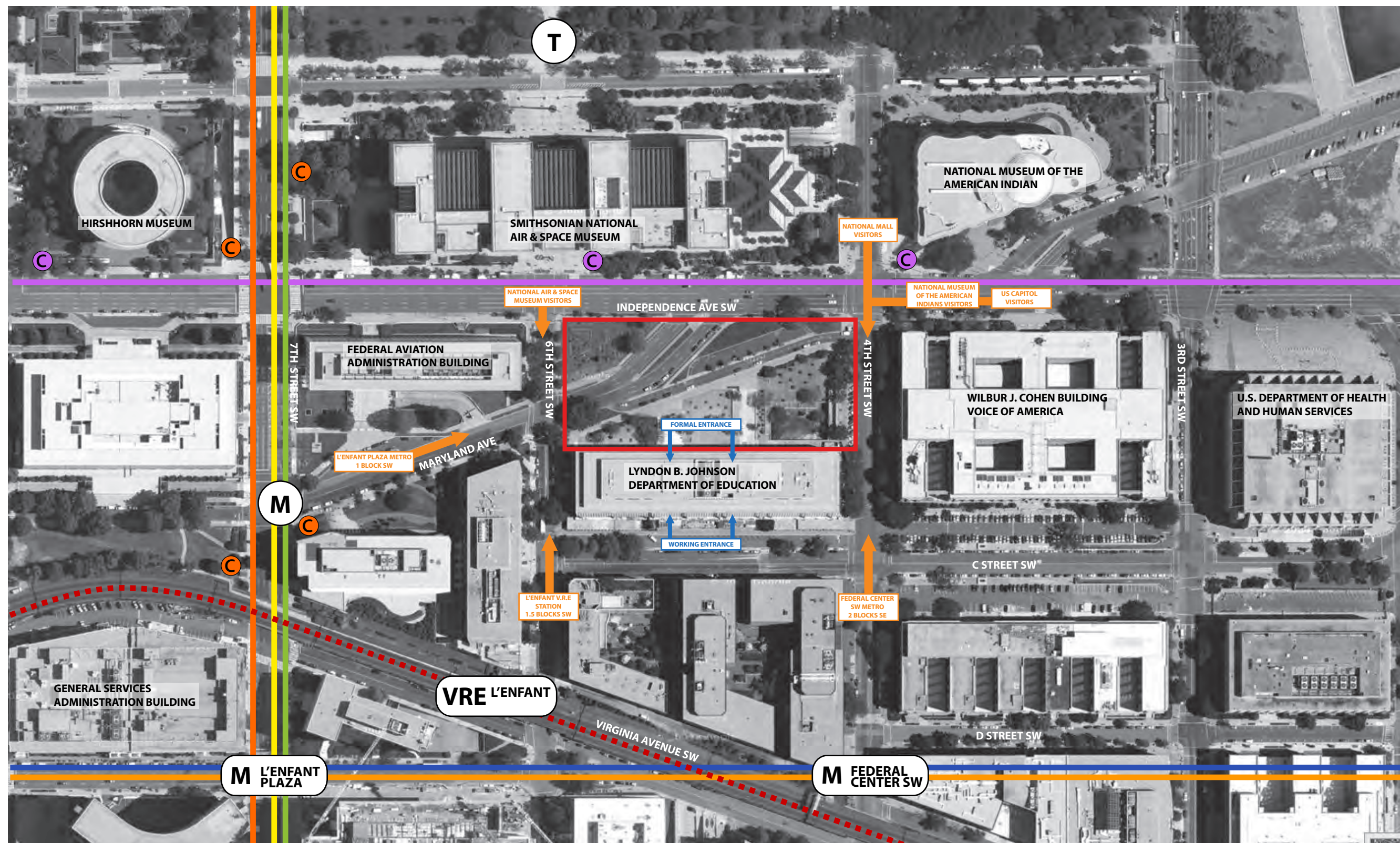


SOUTH-WEST WASHINGTON AND MARYLAND AVENUE CORRIDOR

- The Eisenhower Memorial is one in a series of green spaces along Maryland Avenue from the Jefferson Memorial to the Capitol.
- The visual connection to the Capitol ties the series of public spaces along Maryland Avenue together.
- The Southwest Federal District is comprised of large and massive mid-century buildings. The district reflects the brutalist era with little existing green space or ground floor retail activity.
- The existing building mass and its austerity are a major contextual site consideration.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture



- M** METRO STATION
 VRE VIRGINIA RAILWAY EXPRESS STATION
 ● ● DC CIRCULATOR BUS STOPS
 T TOURMOBILE STOP

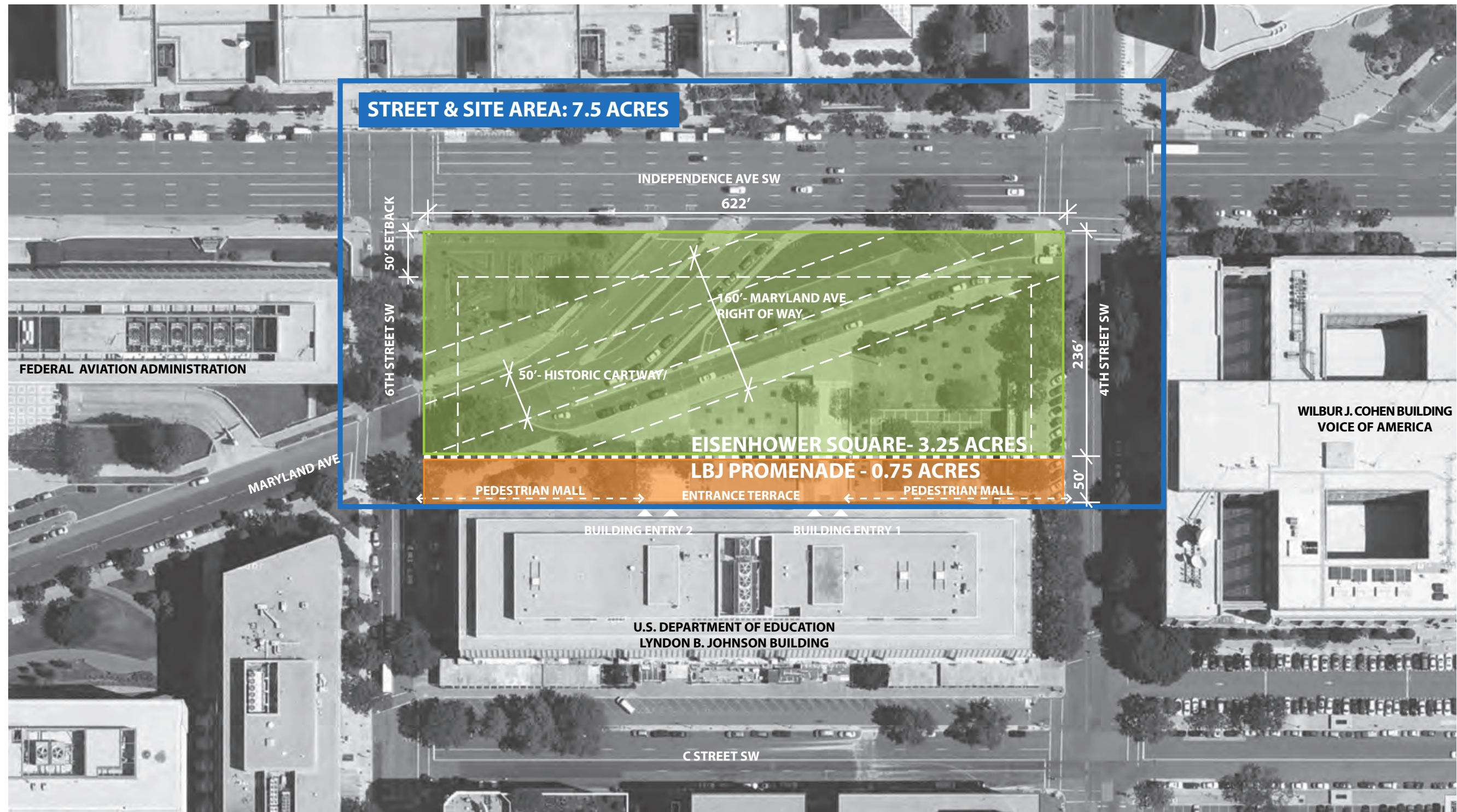
- Reviewing the traffic patterns and sidewalks at the perimeter of the site, general circulation and entry will occur at the corners of the site.
- The intersection of 4th and Independence Avenue will most likely be the predominant zone for pedestrian flow from the Mall. Pedestrian circulation is a key element considering the proximity of the Mall, key cultural and federal buildings, and metro access.

- The Southwest corner from 6th and Maryland Avenue will be activated from the metro line.
- The project is well served in public transportation. The metro stops at 7th st and Maryland Avenue, as well as the VRE stop on the South end of the site will play a key role in pedestrian access.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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 SITE ACCESS

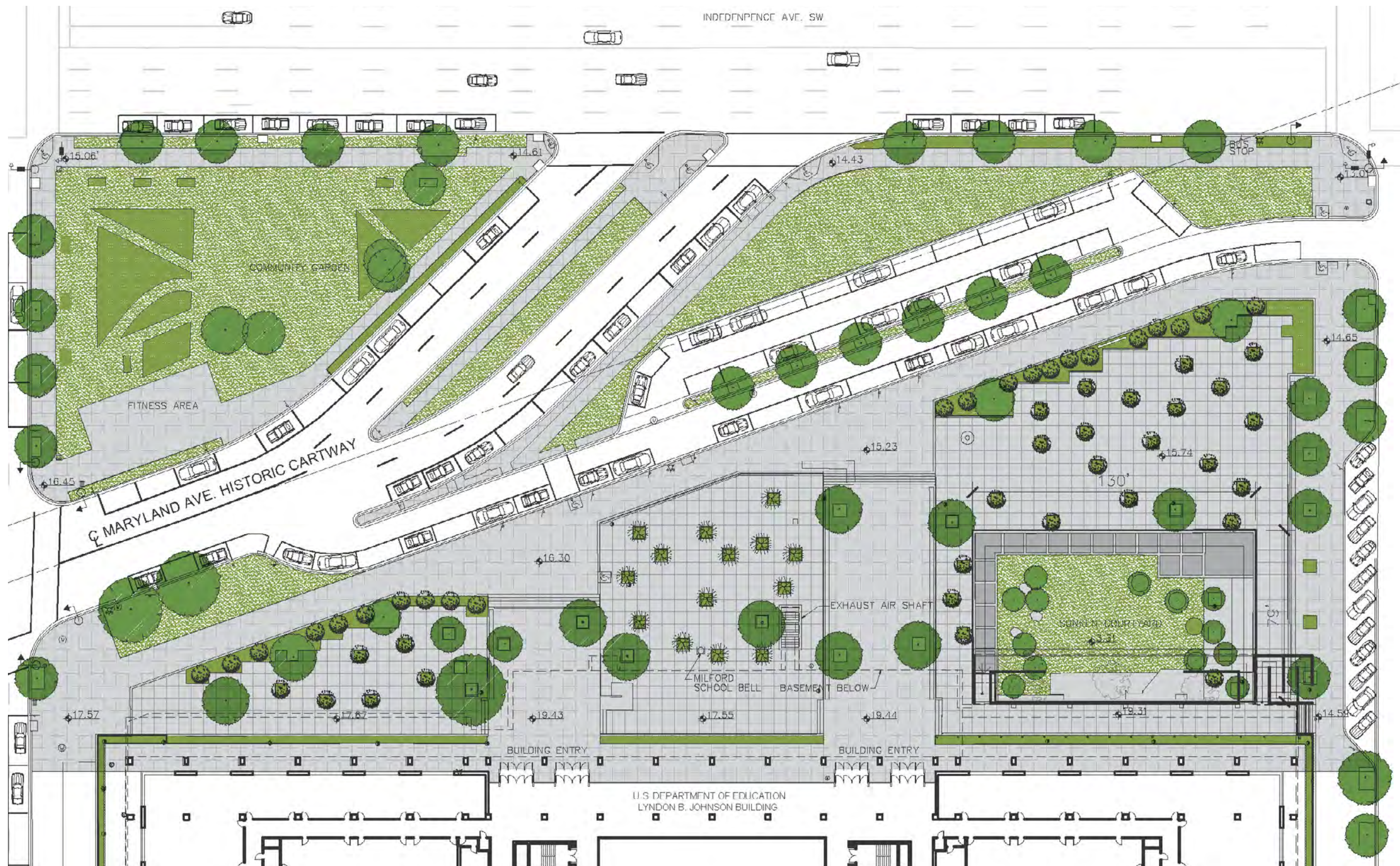


SUMMARY:

A few urban and lay-out elements play important roles in the site organization. The street walls from adjacent buildings provide for a larger urban volume for which the site is placed within

1. The site is also shared with the Department of Education building. There, a 50-foot setback was developed for security requirements, while preserving a dedicated pedestrian mall to serve the building entries.
2. The project site is defined visually by the adjacent neighboring building street walls. Because the site is virtually flat with no dominant central figures, the site appears very large compared to its buildable area.

3. The immediate site up the adjacent buildings is 7.5 acres. The buildable site area is 4 acres in total: 3.25 acres for the Memorial and 0.75 acres for the development of the Lyndon B Johnson promenade.
4. The site contains Maryland Avenue bisecting the buildable portion of the memorial site. The 50' cartway and 160' Maryland Avenue Right of Way further define limits on the development of the memorial.
5. Independence Avenue is much more prominent in scale than Maryland Avenue.



SUMMARY:

1. The existing site as it stands today consists of a hardscaped plaza which serves as a forecourt to the U.S. Department of Education Building.
2. Maryland Avenue is split into two directions; one is a mid block intersection to Independence Avenue and the other is a split road intersection to 4th Street.
3. Street parking on the site is plentiful. In general, the site is not well maintained nor activity used by the neighborhood residences.

LEGEND	
	GREEN SPACE—30%
	PAVED AREA—70%

67 MARYLAND AVE,
PARKING SPACES

EXISTING GRADE
ELEVATION



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

EXISTING SITE PLAN

SITE VIEWS



The following pages indicate views of the existing site from the adjacent streets. These views show context as it relates to the site and is informative to the memorial design concepts. In addition, a study was made of the views from the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building to understand the occupant's current vistas of the surrounding neighborhood.



VIEW TO SOUTH, OVERALL SITE VIEW: U.S. Department of Education building in the background,



VIEW TO SOUTH-EAST: 6th St. and Independence Ave. with Memorial site in the foreground and the U.S. Department of Education in the background.
A sense of the adjacent building street walls is evident in the photo.



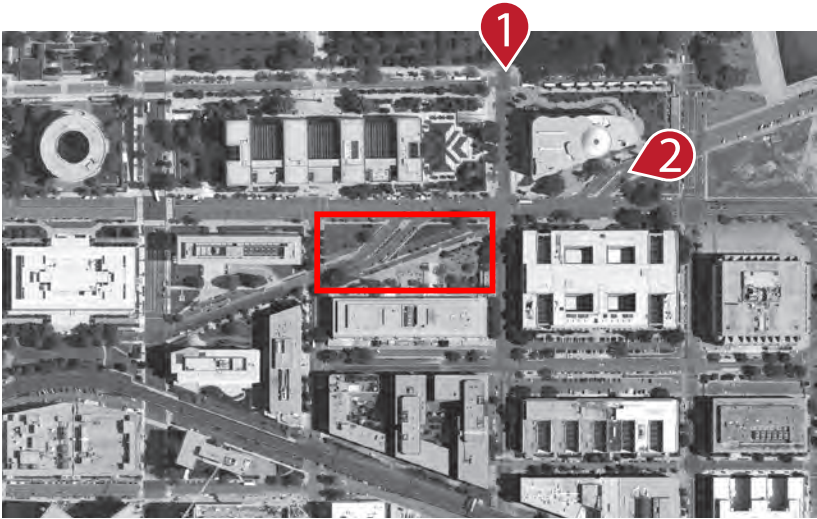
1-VIEW EAST FROM THE MALL:
The project site is partially visible from the mall. LBJ Building is partially visible between the existing street trees.



2-VIEW SOUTH-WEST ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE:
The project site beyond is concealed from the street tree overgrowth along Maryland Ave. The cornice lines of the adjacent office building are visible beyond.

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

MARYLAND AVENUE



MARYLAND AVENUE

INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

7TH STREET

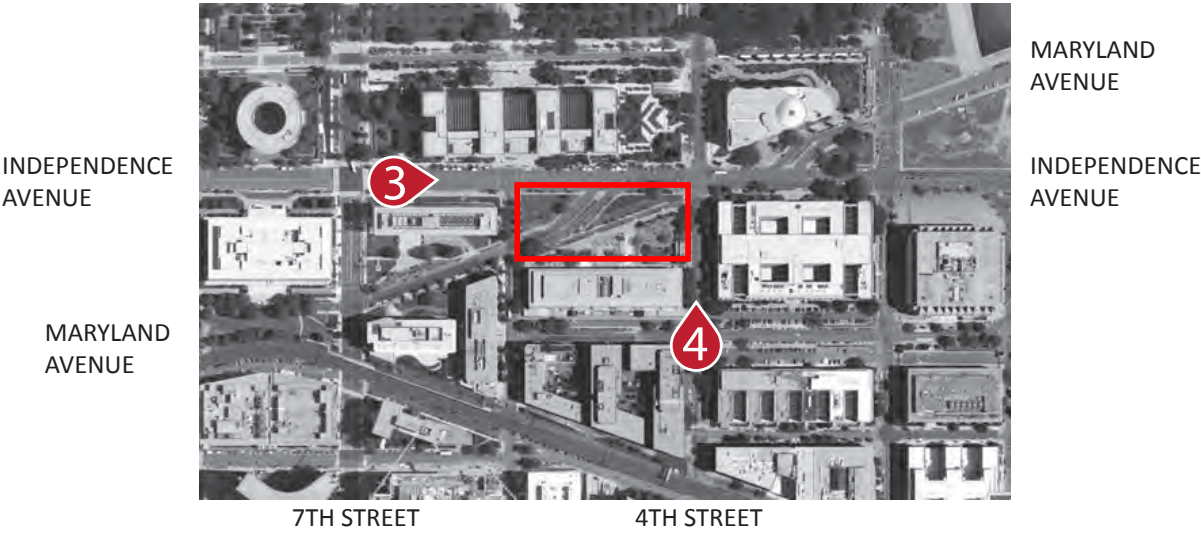
4TH STREET



3-VIEW EAST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE:
The view East along Independence Avenue demonstrates the larger building massing dominating the streetscape. The street walls on the orthogonal grid are dictating the environment.



4-VIEW NORTH ALONG 4TH STREET:
The North view up 4th Street towards the Mall illustrates the street conditions and the orthogonal street wall. The project site is concealed behind the existing street trees on the West side of the street.

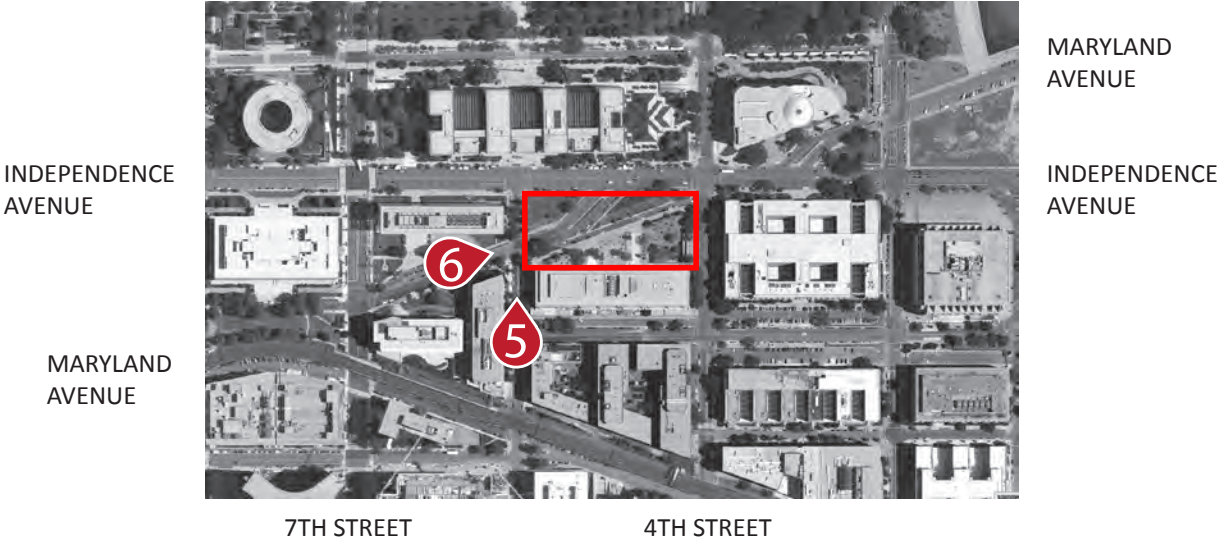




4-VIEW NORTH ALONG 6TH STREET:
Similar to the views on 4th Street, the view North along 6th Street indicates the orthogonal street wall and street tree conditions. The project site is concealed behind the streets to the East side of the 6th Street.



4-VIEW NORTH ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE:
The viewshed from Maryland Ave to the Capitol Building is a feature that the Memorial site will embrace. This photo illustrates the viewshed is compromised by the existing street trees along Maryland Avenue. In fact, much of the sight lines to the Capitol is compromised on the sidewalk locations.





6TH FLOOR
VIEW NORTHWEST FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



6TH FLOOR
VIEW NORTH FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



6TH FLOOR
VIEW NORTHEAST FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- SUMMARY:**
1. This visual study examines the views to the project memorial site through the U.S. Department of Education building.
 2. The photographs from the 2nd floor and 6th floor were taken at the West, center and East ends of the building.
 3. The purpose was to understand what the existing views consist of and the potential impact of the project.
 4. It should be noted that the existing windows are punched windows with a deep recess in, to the interior space, limiting the views to the left and right. Most views captured here are perpendicular to the glass plane.



2ND FLOOR
VIEW NORTHWEST FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



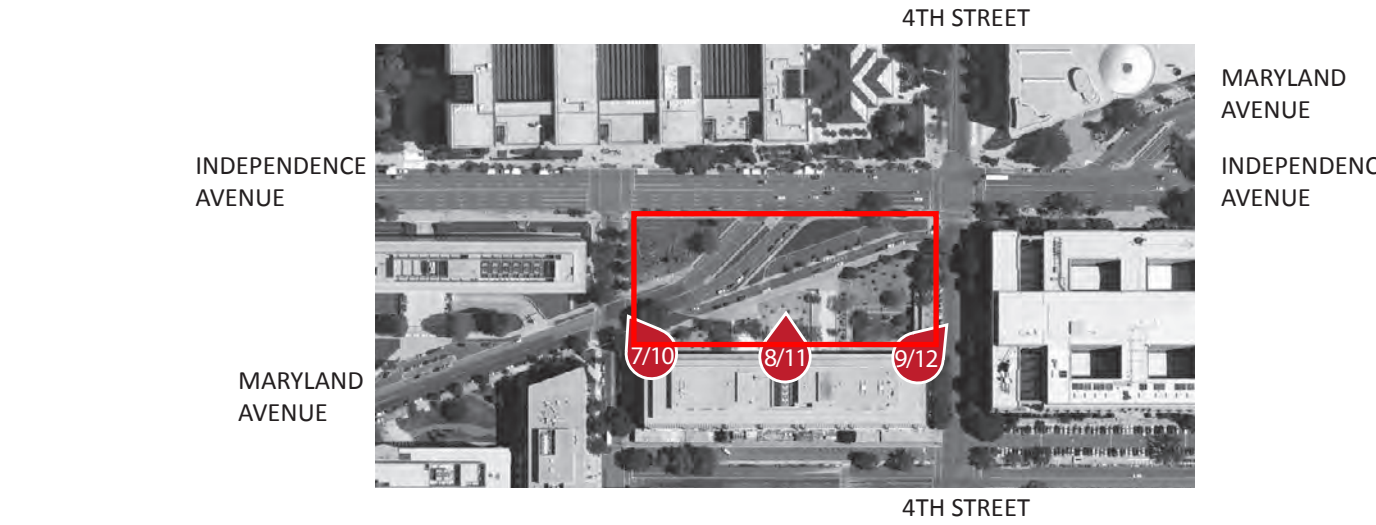
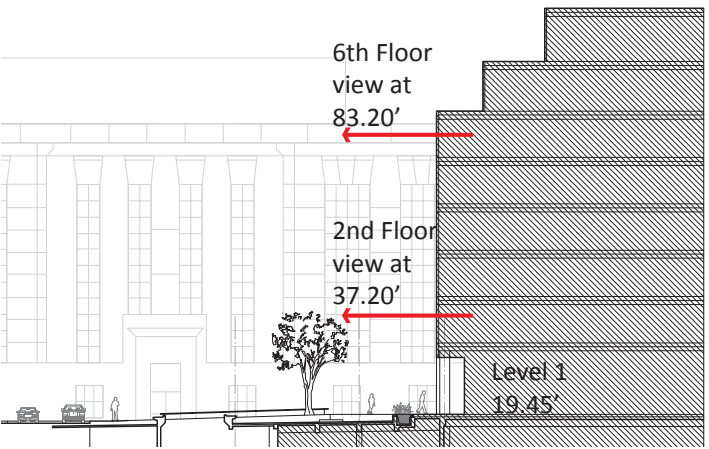
2ND FLOOR
VIEW NORTH FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



2ND FLOOR
VIEW NORTHEAST FROM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



THE TYPICAL WINDOW CONDITION ILLUSTRATING THE EXISTING VIEWING FRAME FROM INSIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUILDING.



EXECUTIVE DESIGN SUMMARY

The Eisenhower Memorial is set within the context of the National Mall, among the monuments, avenues, and great civic spaces that make up the monumental core of Washington DC. The approach to the design is to respect the unique urban context and the buildings around the site, to create a beautiful park and to create a modest yet powerful representation of President Eisenhower that engages people inside the memorial as well as in the larger urban context.

- PLANNING STATEMENT
- DESIGN CONCEPT 1
- DESIGN CONCEPT 2
- DESIGN CONCEPT 3
- NCPC DESIGN PRINCIPLES
- MARYLAND AVENUE

PLANNING STATEMENT

WASHINGTON D.C. CONTEXT

The Eisenhower Memorial is part of the larger context of the National Mall, among the monuments, avenues, and great civic spaces that make up the monumental core of Washington D.C. The Eisenhower Memorial will be the first National Presidential Memorial since 1997 and is only the 7th Presidential Memorial within Washington D.C. Located on Independence Avenue and Maryland Ave, bound by 4th and 6th Streets and the Lyndon B. Johnson U.S. Department of Education Building, the site has a unique urban situation unlike all the other major memorials. The site is directly on the Maryland Avenue axis, an important historical corridor with a viewshed to the US Capitol. The project site is located in the Southwest Federal District. The architecture in the area is comprised of large, mid-century buildings, primarily of a Brutalist aesthetic, and their footprint has a significant impact on the site.

- 1. The approach to the design respects and reacts to the unique urban context and the buildings around the site
- 2. The Memorial is the first in a series of greenspaces along the Maryland Avenue corridor from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial as outlined in the Framework Plan.
- 3. The project attempts to unite the site into a cohesive, decipherable urban space, worthy of a Presidential Memorial.
- 4. The intent is to create a modest yet powerful representation of President Eisenhower that engages people within the Memorial as well as in the larger urban context .
- 5. The interior of the site constitutes a holistic, autonomous Presidential Memorial experience.
- 6. The Memorial is set at the urban scale of its immediate context.



MARYLAND AVENUE

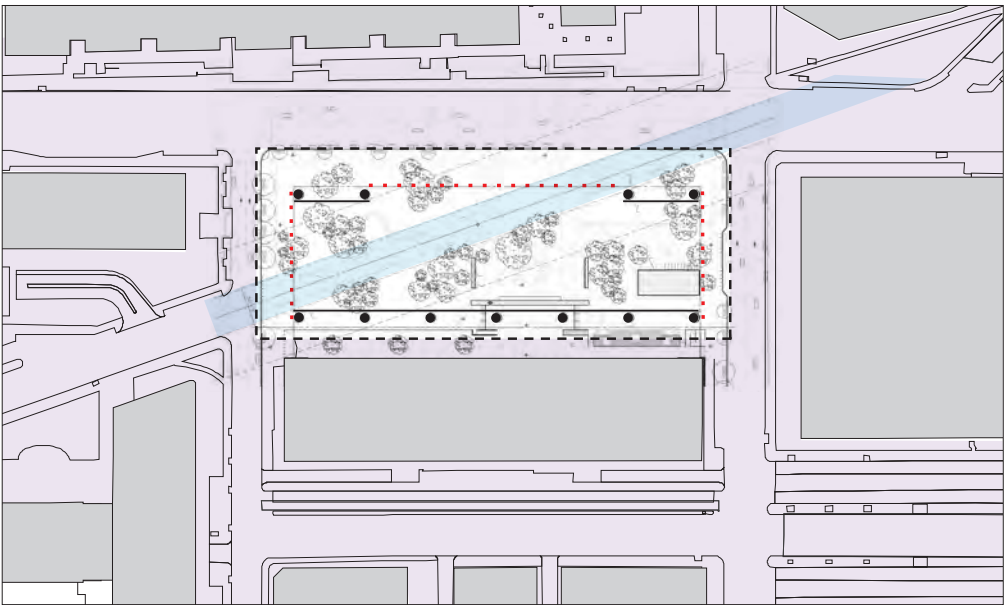
The Eisenhower Memorial is the first in a series of greenspaces along the Maryland Avenue corridor from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial, as outlined in the Framework Plan. The presence of Maryland Avenue is an important historical component of the project site. In its current state, the Avenue is disjointed and broken up, from the perspective of a pedestrian's experience. The memorial reinforces the Capitol's viewshed while presenting a cohesive green space.

- 1. The project site is the first in a series of green spaces and urban squares traveling along Maryland Ave from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial.
- 2. The design proposals frame the Capitol view as a means to reinforce its importance, as opposed to an object on axis (statue at center). This method additionally reinforces the site in its larger context as a green space between two existing icons (the Capitol Building and the Jefferson Memorial).
- 3. The site is situated at the intersection of the L'Enfant and McMillan plans. This is the first attempt to establish an urban square at this type of immediate intersection. No precedent type exists nor any mirrored conditions.

SITE CONTEXT

The project site presents a series of design challenges in its relation to the immediate context. The existing context is a result of multiple city plans as well as major developments of the SW Federal district, predominantly from the 1950s. The traditional L'Enfant squares, while useful as precedent and necessary as a point of reference, do not directly translate to these site conditions. The Memorial is challenged with balancing the requirements for a unified public square, in its urban context in addition to its stature as a Presidential Memorial at the immediate intersection of two predominant urban plans in Washington DC.

- 1. The design problem is addressed in the urban context through the use of features at the scale of the context, in addition to the establishment of an Eisenhower precinct (square).
- 2. The site presents varying surrounding street conditions. 4th street and 6th street are of one relative scale while Independence Avenue is vastly larger with heavy traffic flow. The greater 7.5 acre area, represented by the existing building street walls, is too disjointed to exist or be recognized as a square. By establishing the site as a distinctive square, a space proper, the site can engage users at a more appropriate scale and intimacy, set within its larger urban relationship.
- 3. Each of the design proposals attempts to create a notion of an "urban room", a distinctive space within the the urban setting that can be recognized as an autonomous Eisenhower space, when experienced from within. The larger scale gestures on the site reinforce this principle.



PRECINCT

The Presidential Memorials in Washington DC present themselves with a context and setting that can be described as a "Precinct". The Eisenhower Memorial has the unique challenge of balancing its specific urban context, and the need for a square with a dignified and unified site that can be called its own, worthy of a Presidential stature. The site requires a balance in its relation to context and place, while illustrating the site's ultimate purpose. The design solution relies on the establishment of a distinctive Eisenhower precinct.

- 1. Many traditional memorials are represented as a temple set in a picturesque setting. The design schemes are based on this notion and how these prominent structures are viewed and experienced within their own precincts.
- 2. The relative scale of the site is one that requires urban gestures and moves so as to distinguish the Memorial, while maintaining a relation to its urban and building context. When viewed from the surroundings, it should appear as a unified site, a unified green space, set within the urban scale and context.
- 3. The best means to unify the site is to respect the diagonal axis, as a view corridor and primary pedestrian route, but to frame the square as a whole with memorial elements or landscape enhancing the sense of a unified, cohesive space.
- 4. The principle goal outlined by the Eisenhower Memorial is to create a new, autonomous precinct, within the above constraints, worthy of a Presidential Memorial.

MEMORIAL ORGANIZATION

The existing Memorial precedents were considered during the design process. Even though there is no formal similarity between the Eisenhower Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial’s temple-like organization served as a reference in the organization of the key elements. The Lincoln Memorial is one of the strongest and most emblematic Presidential Memorials in Washington D.C.

With the Lincoln Memorial, the temple structure creates a unique setting for the visitor, separated from the rest. The large Doric columns mark the transition from the periphery to the center (44’ high, 7.5’ wide [1:6 in proportions]). A statue sits at the center of the building which allows visitor to both see the object from a distance and walk around it. Back-story features flank the central statue in the side rooms, the Gettysburg Address and 2nd Inaugural Address in this case.

In a similar way, the tapestries and the columns mark the periphery of the site and the transition from the busy urban environment to this unique setting. The columns are also similar in proportion and the tapestries articulate the edges of the space. The visitor is then drawn to the center where the rest of the narrative is articulated. This provides both a sense of grandeur from the outside and a sense of the intimacy at the center. The circular colonnade and central grove of design options 1 &2 also relate to the temple organization concept.

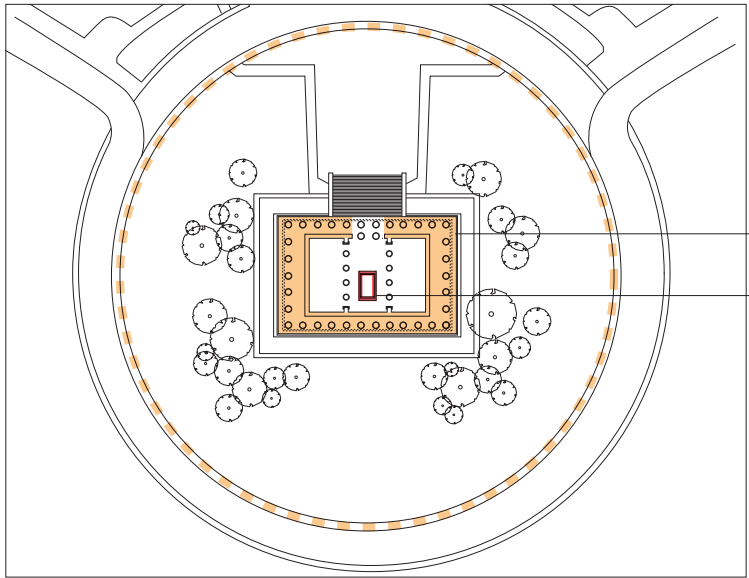


DIAGRAM OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL

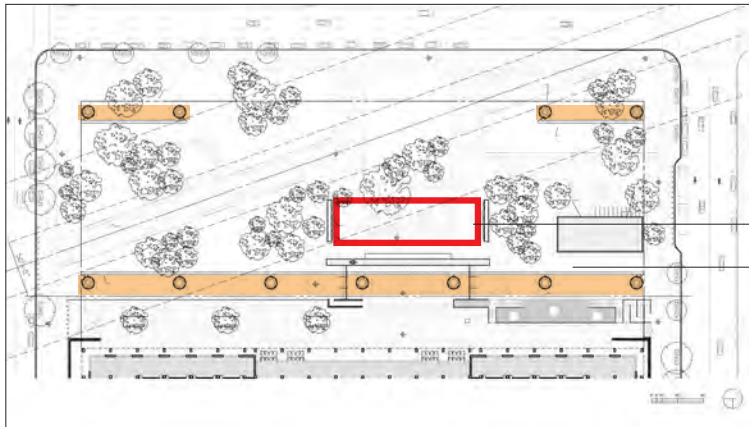


DIAGRAM OF EISENHOWER MEMORIAL
This notion of an object within a temple applies to all three design options. However, for illustrative purposes, option 3 was used here.

MEMORIAL ELEMENTS

Three alternative design concept designs have been explored. In each, we have used some similar design elements to create three distinctive site strategies.

THEMATIC CONTENT- The underlying premise in the proposals is representing a president widely viewed as modest in character but defined by great and vast accomplishments. President Eisenhower was as a leader who put himself in the middle of the people. By viewing himself in the context of his countrymen, he became an ideal leader for a democratic society at a time in history when the United States was projected to the forefront of a world stage and leadership role. President Eisenhower always considered himself in relation to the accomplishments of those who served with him. Ike’s consciousness of the world as an interrelated community made him a spokesman for peace in his later life. He was truly a citizen of the world.

GROVE- The first of these repetitive design elements is the Grove. At the heart of each of the designs is a grove of majestic mature trees, reminiscent of the landscape in Eisenhower’s home town of Abilene. The Eisenhower Grove is intended to be a quiet, comfortable gathering place for groups of school children and visitors, who will sit on benches under this living canopy to learn about Eisenhower and explore his ideas and values. Eisenhower was known for his ability to bring people together. We believe that the grove is a perfect symbol for Eisenhower – his power, his grace and his living, growing legacy. Variations of this element are present in Design Options 1,2 and 3.

RELIEFS- The design proposals pursue making images and reliefs in stone. Modeling in stone as bas relief like the ancient Greek marbles, expresses motion and warmth that seems appropriate compared to using a medium like bronze. The Grove will be surrounded by the limestone walls with sculptural reliefs that tell the story of Eisenhower’s life and accomplishments. This way, visitors can sit and collect at the tree Grove, and look out to the surrounding Eisenhower story. Variations of this element are present in Design Options 1,2 and 3.

LINTELS- Presidents Eisenhower’s words are proposed to be carved into stone lintels that project across the tops of the art relief walls. The large lintel beams holding the text, gives the quotes themselves a prominence of the urban scale, as well as a unique boldness to stand alone or complement the art reliefs. This element is represented in design options 1 and 2.

COLUMNS/ COLONNADE- The colonnade establishes the memorial within the larger surrounding urban context. The columns anchor the design in the historical architectural heritage of the nation’s capital. The use of colonnades for memorial and ceremonial purposes goes back to the Egyptian and Greek cultures. Variations of this element are present in Design Options 1,2 and 3.

TAPESTRY- Large memorial tapestries of woven stainless steel mesh supported on the colonnade create a backdrop and proscenium within the urban stage set of this site. The tapestries serve two primary purposes. The first is to establish a precinct, in and of itself, at the urban scale related to the site. The second is for memorialization of the president. Woven tapestries have historically been used to depict stories and commemorate great events. Three metal tapestries are proposed, two forming a proscenium along Independence Avenue and the third on the south side of the site. The site itself will reflect the landscape of Abilene, Kansas, which is both Eisenhower’s hometown and the geographical center of the United States. The simple and beautiful landscape of the Kansas plains suggests its own simple and beautiful ontology and set of values. This actual and symbolic landscape formed the lens through which Eisenhower saw the rest of the world. This memorial element is reflected only in the preferred design Option 3.

LANDSCAPE- The design of a beautiful park in this civic space creates a contemplative setting for the Memorial Center amidst the urban precinct. The landscape design transforms and unifies the site, ordering the open spaces for the memorial. The Maryland Avenue view corridor is a significant organizing factor in each of the designs for the urban park, framing the views of the Capitol and the Memorial. The design concept for a green square fits within the larger framework of the L’Enfant plan and the city fabric of the adjacent National Mall. The extensive use of trees and ground cover creates an inviting destination for the surrounding neighborhood. The grove of majestic trees at the center of the memorial is a poetic gesture to the humble and modest man that became the 34th President of the United States.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, LYNDON B. JOHNSON BUILDING PROMENADE- The design for the Memorial includes a distinctive pedestrian promenade between the Lyndon B. Johnson Building and the southern edge of the Memorial site. The LBJ Promenade is a pedestrian street that plays against the park setting of the memorial site. The promenade becomes a forecourt specific to the Department of Education entrance, with an overlook view to the Memorial.

DESIGN CONCEPTS

The three design concepts for the Eisenhower Memorial have evolved over the past several months, incorporating new design elements and refining others. In addition, input from the Eisenhower Memorial Commission and comments received from the review agencies dating back to the Spring 2010 and Fall 2010 informational briefings have been incorporated into the designs to some extent. The overall conceptual advancement of the site elements, landscape, ground plane and technical advancement of the Memorial design elements reinforce Alternative 3 as the preferred option for the concept submission to the review agencies for their consideration. Below is a brief summary of the advancements to the three concepts.

Design Concept 1 - Maryland Roadway

Design Concept 1, the Maryland Roadway scheme, maintains the roadway through the site; however the street is reconfigured to align with the L’Enfant Plan, and is narrowed to allow one-way traffic traveling northeast to drive through the center of the Memorial.

Design Concept 1 has advanced in the following areas:

- 1. The landscape concept of this design has consolidated into a cohesive civic park landscape with a formal arrangement appropriate to this urban site.
- 2. The ground plane is an urban hardscaped plaza design with a series of oversized tree planters arranged in a grid pattern.
- 3. The tree palette has a consistent canopy, although the species would vary throughout the design offering variety in color and seasonal change.
- 4. The Memorial core is framed by the consistent tree canopy on each side of the site.
- 5. The colonnade marks the Memorial area on the site at an urban scale and unites both sides of the roadway; the columns are 10’ in diameter and approximately 68’ high above grade.
- 6. Visitors are meant to stand under the protective canopy of the tree grove and look outward at the circle of Memorial stone blocks with sculptural relief carvings of Eisenhower’s life events. A large glass canopy at the south end of the circle will offer visitors a place to gather in inclement weather.
- 7. The grading on the site is a steady slope from the entrance of the Lyndon B. Johnson Building to Independence Avenue. The grading and the hardscape pathways between the grid of planters allows easy pedestrian flow throughout the site, and connects the Department of Education to the Memorial site.



DESIGN CONCEPT 1 MARYLAND ROADWAY

DESIGN CONCEPT 2 - MARYLAND PROMENADE

Design Concept 2 is similar to Concept 1, with the circular colonnade around a central grove of trees and stone walls with relief carvings about Eisenhower. Maryland Avenue in this concept is closed to vehicular traffic and becomes a pedestrian promenade through the park setting and Memorial. Maryland Avenue is reinforced as a celebration of civic events and green spaces starting with the Eisenhower Memorial square when viewed from the Capitol Building toward the Potomac River. The closing of the roadway allows the design to become a cohesive civic park.

Design Concept 2 has advanced in the following areas:

- 1. The ground plane is treated as an expansive greensward connected by minor pathways to provide easy circulation into and through the green space.
- 2. An orthogonal grid of trees reinforces the geometry of the ground plane layout and is a strong counterpoint to the central Memorial core and the Maryland Avenue axis.
- 3. The ranger contact station and restroom buildings are aligned with Maryland Avenue along the promenade pathway reinforcing the pedestrian axis.
- 4. The central grove is expanded beyond Design Concept 1. Mature sycamore trees are the preferred species under consideration within the central grove. The sycamore is a prevalent species in Eisenhower’s childhood hometown, Abilene, Kansas.
- 5. The colonnade that distinguishes the Memorial in the urban context has been reduced to 10’ diameter columns and are 50’ high.
- 6. This design has a raised platform between the south edge of the Memorial and the Lyndon B. Johnson Building. A raised planter on the west end of the site, and the sunken garden on the east end of the site provide a security barrier for the Department of Education.
- 7. The design introduces a canopy element at the south end of the memorial circle extending toward the Department of Education entrance and can shield visitors in inclement weather, or accommodate gatherings.



DESIGN CONCEPT 2 MARYLAND PROMENADE

DESIGN CONCEPT 3 - MARYLAND PARK (PREFERRED OPTION)

The Design Concept 3 amplifies the urban stage setting on the site as seen from Independence Avenue. It establishes the entire site as a memorial precinct through the use of a colonnade of columns along Independence Avenue and the Department of Education Building. A break in the tapestry along Independence Ave creates an opening that frames the view of the Capitol and produces an inviting entrance portal. Large memorial tapestries of woven stainless steel mesh supported on the colonnade create a backdrop and proscenium within the urban stage set of this site. The tapestries create a context for President Eisenhower’s life story as a means of memorialization.

Design Concept 3 has evolved in the following key aspects;

1. The landscape of the site has transformed from a hardscape design to a green park that flanks the east and west end of the site focusing on the Memorial center. The trees are situated around the Memorial to emphasize key viewing areas of the tapestry, and key site lines. The Maryland Avenue view corridor is preserved and emphasized with the tree placement and emphasis on the void, to frame the Capitol Building.
2. The Memorial elements adjacent the core gathering space have been simplified into a lower scale rectangular wall that create a flat surface for quotes and sculpted bas reliefs. The walls frame the central gathering space and allow circulation behind and around them which allows further exterior surfaces for story reinforcement.
3. The Tapestry height has been modified. The bottom of the tapestry has been raised off the ground plane by several feet aligning with the underside of the soffit elevation of the LBJ Building. Depending upon where the measurements are taken on the site it will range from a minimum of 15’ to 22’ off the finished grade. The top of tapestry aligns with the first cornice line of the LBJ building approximately 75’ to 79’ above the finished grade.
4. It has been determined that the minimum structural column size for the tapestry column is 9 feet in diameter. The tapestry columns in the design are indicated as 12 feet in diameter as this is the best and preferred proportion for the scale of the columns; the columns are 79’ high maximum.
5. The imagery on the tapestries has been further studied. The proposed evolution is a landscape image depicting a Midwestern landscape based on Abilene, Kansas, where Eisenhower was raised. The landscape in the foreground (actual) is an extension of the landscape in the background (symbolic). The user experience is one of full engagement into the landscape. This actual and symbolic landscape formed the lens through which Eisenhower saw the rest of the world. The tapestry image is a metaphor for the United States as a whole, both as the geographic center as well as for a country evolving into its new “World” role, at the exact time of Eisenhower’s presidency.
6. The design now has a defined pedestrian street passing from 4th to 6th street, called the LBJ Promenade between the south tapestry and the Lyndon B. Johnson building.
7. A large glass canopy element has been introduced to the scheme at the underside of the tapestry near the water



DESIGN CONCEPT 3 MARYLAND PARK

feature and opposite of the front entry vestibules to the LBJ Building. This new canopy marks the entrance forecourt to the Department of Education and can be used as observation area into the Memorial core as well as a gathering space for functions. The elevation difference is approximately 4’ providing enough elevation to see across the site without interruption.

8. The Memorial core is opened to allow easy pedestrian flow through the site, thereby connecting the LBJ Building with the Memorial site and independence Avenue.

A great level of research and development for the woven metal tapestry concept has advanced over the past several months. Initial woven metal samples received from different vendors have proven that the design concept is feasible. The samples received thus far demonstrate a level of dignity that can be achieved through this process that would offer a memorial design concept truly worthy for President Eisenhower. Although further technical and aesthetic advancements are necessary, the information gathered at this point leaves the design team very optimistic that this desired objective can be achieved. Moving forward, the design team will continue to advance the tapestry element to meet the technical and aesthetic goals as follows:

1. Image resolution through black and silver wire colors.
2. Continued progress on the tapestry composition and assembly, to balance quality image resolution as well as high transparency at different assembled portions of the image. This will permit views of the Department of Education from the Memorial and vice versa.
3. Finalization of the material to be used for the tapestry (color, size and gage).
4. Age testing and durability for the proposed material.
5. A full scale mock up on the site is intended for the preliminary design submission to the agencies and stakeholders at the end of the design development phase.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON BUILDING ADVANCEMENTS

The 50’ zone between the Lyndon B. Johnson Building and the Memorial site has been modified in each scheme to address the goals for this area that include:

1. Create a distinct zone separate from the Memorial that recognizes the formal entrance to the Department of Education.
2. The design addresses the perimeter physical security for the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building.
3. Consider the zone as the “fourth frame” around the Memorial Civic Space.

All three design concepts have created a pedestrian street, referred to as the “LBJ Promenade”. The promenade consists of hardscape as the majority of the area is over the existing basement of the LBJ Building. The landscape, security and grading concepts differ in each design concept as it relates to the Memorial, and have been studied as a unique portion of the overall design for the site. Entry glazed canopies have been added over the existing lobby entry vestibules as another means to signal the entry points into the LBJ Building at the north elevation.

SUNKEN COURTYARD

Currently there is a large sunken courtyard at the eastern end of the site that provides light to the lower basement level, which is used as a library. There is an existing step ramp providing emergency exiting from the basement of the LBJ Building to the plaza level. A portion of the existing sunken courtyard is in the area designated for the Memorial site. In all three design concepts, the sunken courtyard has been reduced to an area within the 50’ zone between the Memorial and the Lyndon B. Johnson Building. This courtyard will remain open to the elements and provide air and light into the lower level. The current courtyard design has two new stairs for emergency egress from the basement level. The courtyard finishes will be upgraded in the context of the entire promenade.

There are two fresh air intakes serving the Lyndon B. Johnson Building in the courtyard. The design approach for the air intakes is to leave them intact in the current location, eliminating the need to disrupt the building occupants. The design intent is to allow the sunken courtyard to remain open to permit air to freely flow to the intake louvers.

MECHANICAL EXHAUST

An existing exhaust vent for the mechanical systems is currently located in the basement of the LBJ Building within the area designated for the Memorial site. The design concepts propose to relocate the exhaust vent to an area within the 50’ zone between the Memorial and the Lyndon B. Johnson Building. The design intent in all schemes is to rebuild the exhaust vent with minimal impact to the existing building, although the configuration differs slightly in each design concept.

1. *Preserve reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW.*

The Memorial design actively preserves the reciprocal views to and from the U.S. Capitol along Maryland Avenue, SW. The current configuration of the roadway and plaza vegetation maintain some views of the U.S. Capitol, but overgrowth of some trees partially obscures views of the building, including the Dome. The Memorial design removes the overgrowth while framing views of the Dome with columns and trees. The Memorial design strategically places columns and trees in locations that preserve these views. Additionally, the re-alignment of Maryland Avenue (either as a pedestrian or vehicular route) at the site to its historical location would help focus sight lines along Maryland Avenue.

2. *Enhance the nature of the site as one in a sequence of public spaces embellishing the Maryland Avenue vista.*

The Memorial design enhances the site to create a real public space along the Maryland Avenue vista. The Memorial transforms the existing disparate and disjointed plaza into a park setting more in keeping with L’Enfant squares. The Memorial provides direct visual lines to other public spaces along Maryland Avenue. To the southwest, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to Reservation 113, where Maryland and Virginia Avenues intersect. To the northeast, Maryland Avenue links the Memorial to the Mall and the U.S. Capitol grounds.

3. *Create a unified memorial site that integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering place that also unifies the surrounding precinct.*

The Memorial transforms the entire site into a commemorative park to “enhance the nature of the site” in a way that “integrates the disparate parcels into a meaningful and functional public gathering space” and provides an attractive feature “that also unifies the surrounding precinct.” The current plaza and park land, while open, is spare and uninviting, and offers few visitor amenities. The Memorial offers educational, artistic, and natural experiences, as well as public gathering space, that are part of a cohesive site. It also unifies the surrounding precinct by incorporating the LBJ Building into its design through the creation of the LBJ Promenade, which will activate the forecourt to the Building. By realigning Maryland Avenue to its historical location, the Memorial both pays homage to the L’Enfant Plan, thus unifying the surrounding precinct while using this element to unify the site.

4. *Reflect L’Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.*

As a green square along the Maryland Avenue corridor, the Memorial “reflects L’Enfant Plan principles by shaping the Memorial site as a separate and distinct public space” and establishes a park setting “that complements the Department of Education Headquarters and other surrounding buildings.” The Memorial is bounded by roadways on three sides and a large building on the fourth side, each of which provides clear boundaries to the Memorial. Its focus on trees and green space serves to distinguish the public space from the urban landscape surrounding the Memorial. The Memorial’s tapestries acknowledge the LBJ Building in their height and placement: the top of the tapestries align with the cornice line of the LBJ Building, and the bottom of the tapestries align with the first floor ceiling plane of the Building. Additionally, the LBJ Promenade provides a grander entrance to the Building, elevated above the Memorial, creating its own new base for the building.

5. *Respect and complement the architecture of the surrounding precinct.*

By taking its scale and height cues from adjacent buildings, the Memorial “respects and complements the architecture of the surrounding precinct.” The columns, trees, and built Memorial features are in keeping with the National Air and Space Museum, the Wilbur Cohen Building, the LBJ Building, and the Wilbur Wright Building. All of these buildings have varying heights and cornice lines, and the cues of tapestry and column height taken from the LBJ Building and the linear alignment of columns along Independence Avenue, complement the scale of the surrounding precinct. Durable building materials, including stone, are consistent with the surrounding area.

6. *Respect the building lines of the surrounding rights-of-way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.*

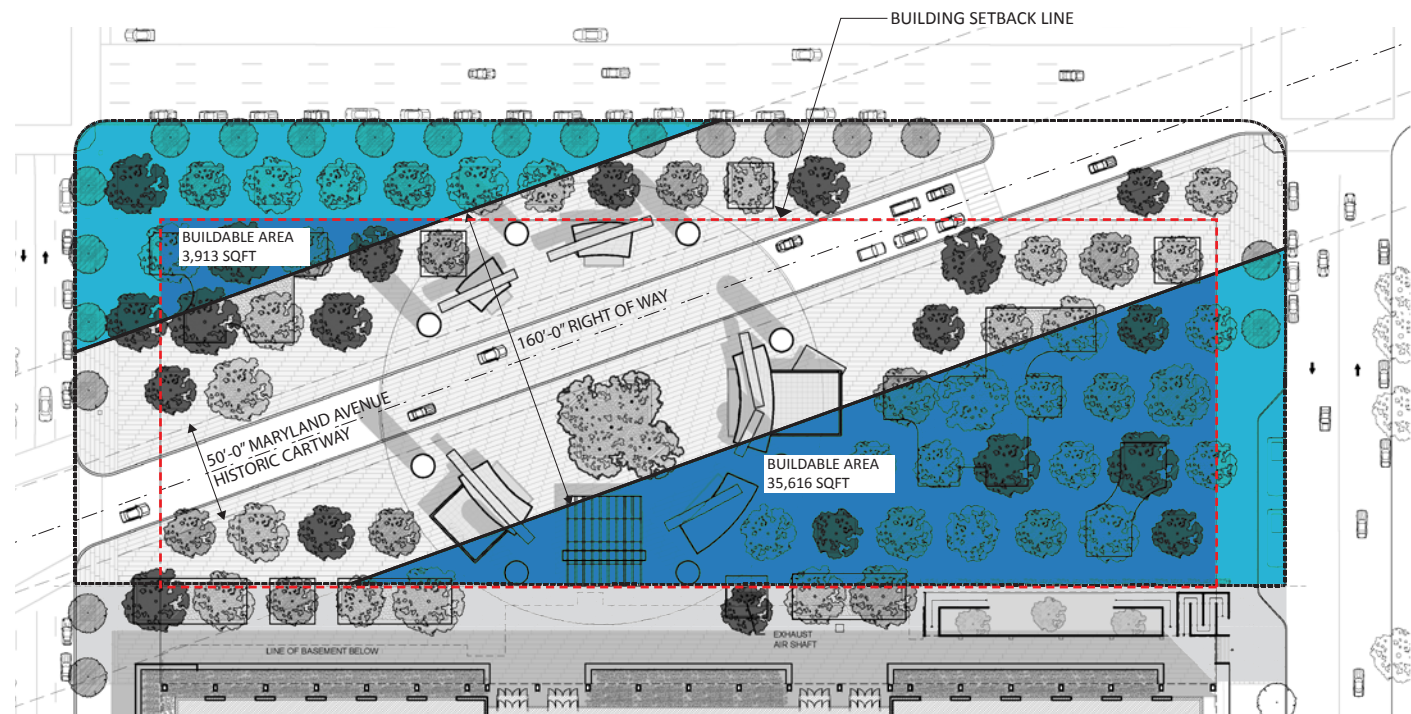
Through variable ground plane treatments and the placement of vegetation, the Memorial “respects the building lines of the surrounding rights of way and the alignment of trees along Maryland Avenue.” Along Maryland Avenue, buildings between the U.S. Capitol and Reservation 113 are aligned along north-south streets (7th Street) or east-west streets (e.g. Independence Avenue), resulting in a jagged building line. By framing the built features and landscaping along Maryland Avenue and restoring its historical alignment, the Memorial helps create a more unified Maryland Avenue.

7. *Incorporate significant green space into the design of the memorial.*

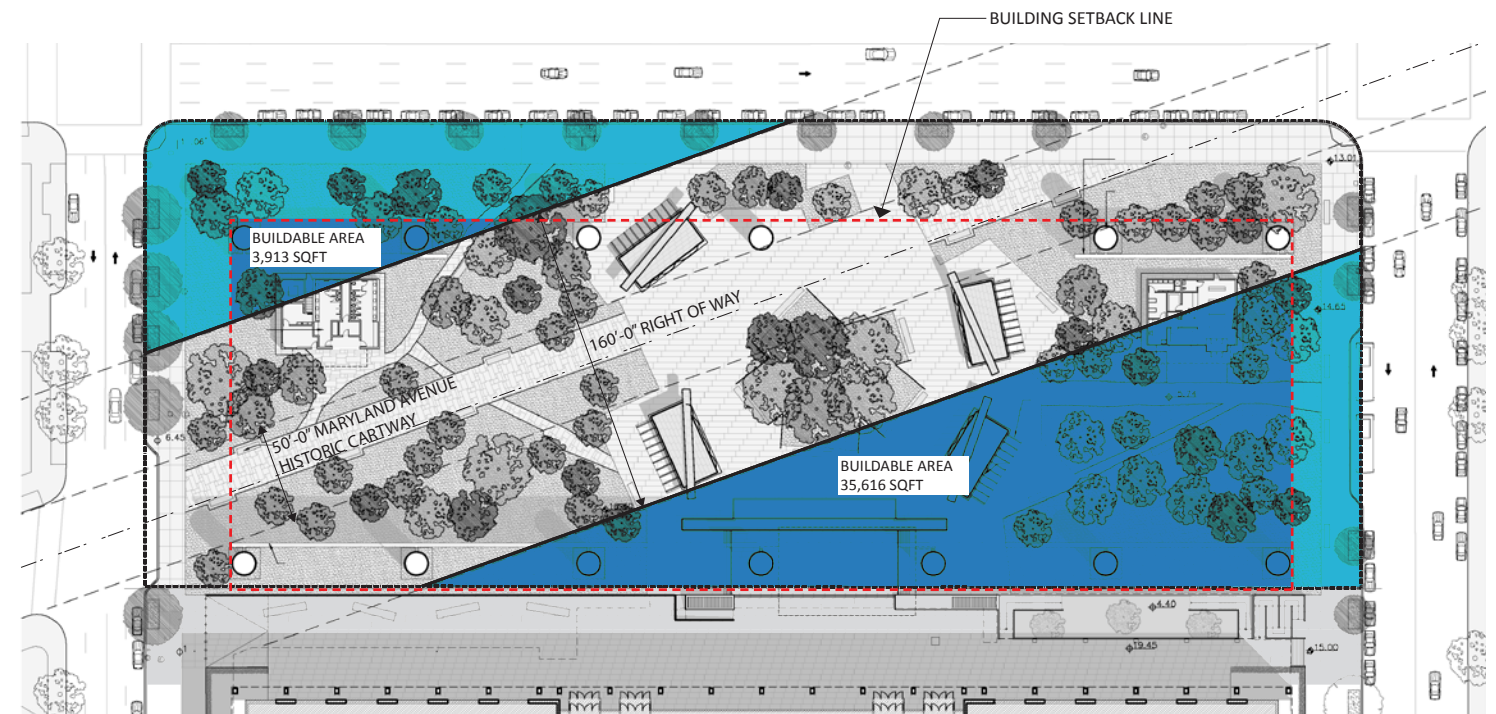
The extensive use of trees, shrubs, and ground cover “incorporate significant green space into the design of the Memorial.” The Memorial increases both the number and quality of trees, replacing immature or under-developed trees with more robust and/or mature trees. The Memorial improves root systems, soils, and drainage to enable the new trees to flourish. The amount of green space would increase over existing conditions, resulting in almost 1.5 acres of additional landscaped area at the site. Sustainability principles have been respected in the planting design and the appropriate successional ecological approach to ensure continuity and replacement of trees and the development of the ground cover and groundplane over time will be planned for in the design.

The design team reviewed the impact of fully maintaining the 160’ Maryland Avenue Right of Way on the three proposed design concepts. The remaining buildable area on the site parcel is obviously reduced when considering the 160’ Right of Way in addition to adjacent street setbacks. The ability to provide an architecturally meaningful Presidential Memorial layout, that responds to the urban scale of this site, is also limited. Each of the current design schemes maintains the historic 50’ cartway and view corridor in the arrangement of the architectural elements.

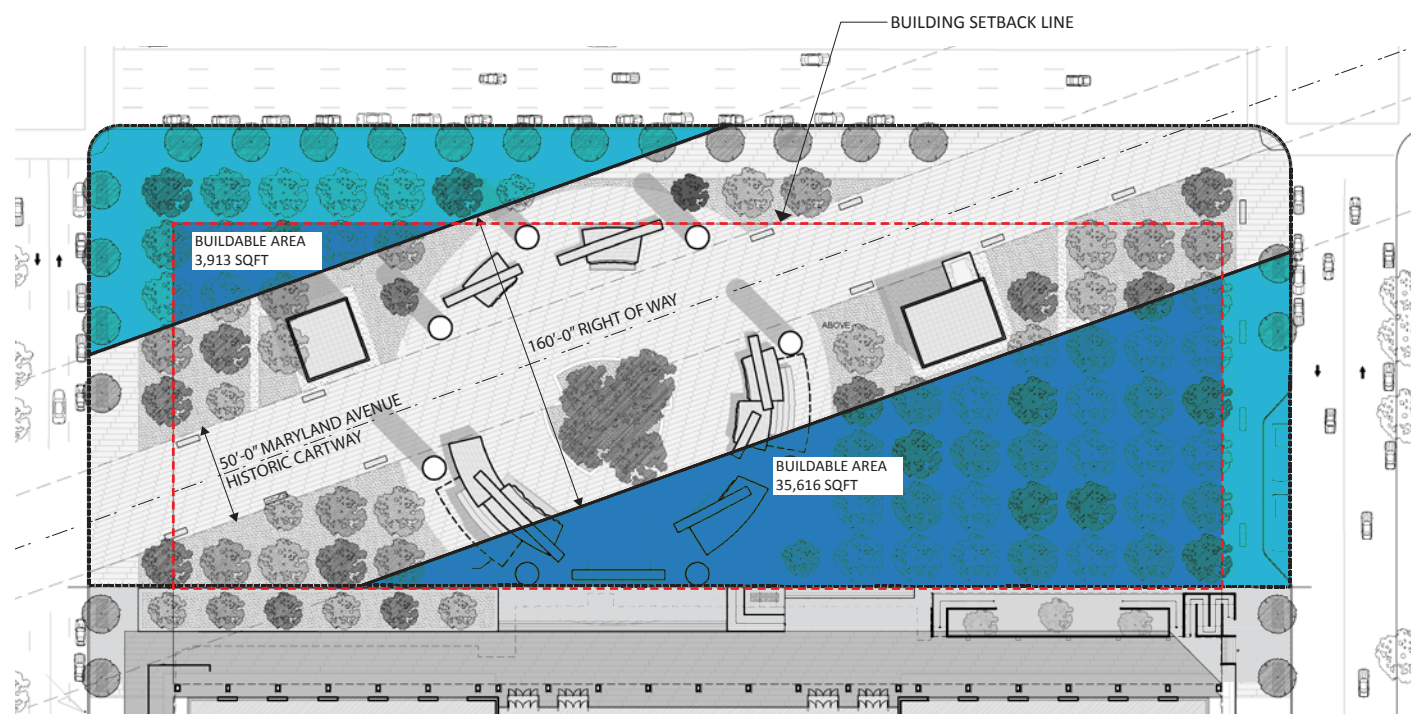
Design Option 3, dated December 30, is the least intrusive to the cartway and right-of-way of all three schemes. This proposal maintains the best sight lines to the Capitol by locating all building structures, other than Memorial elements, free of the 160’ Right of Way.



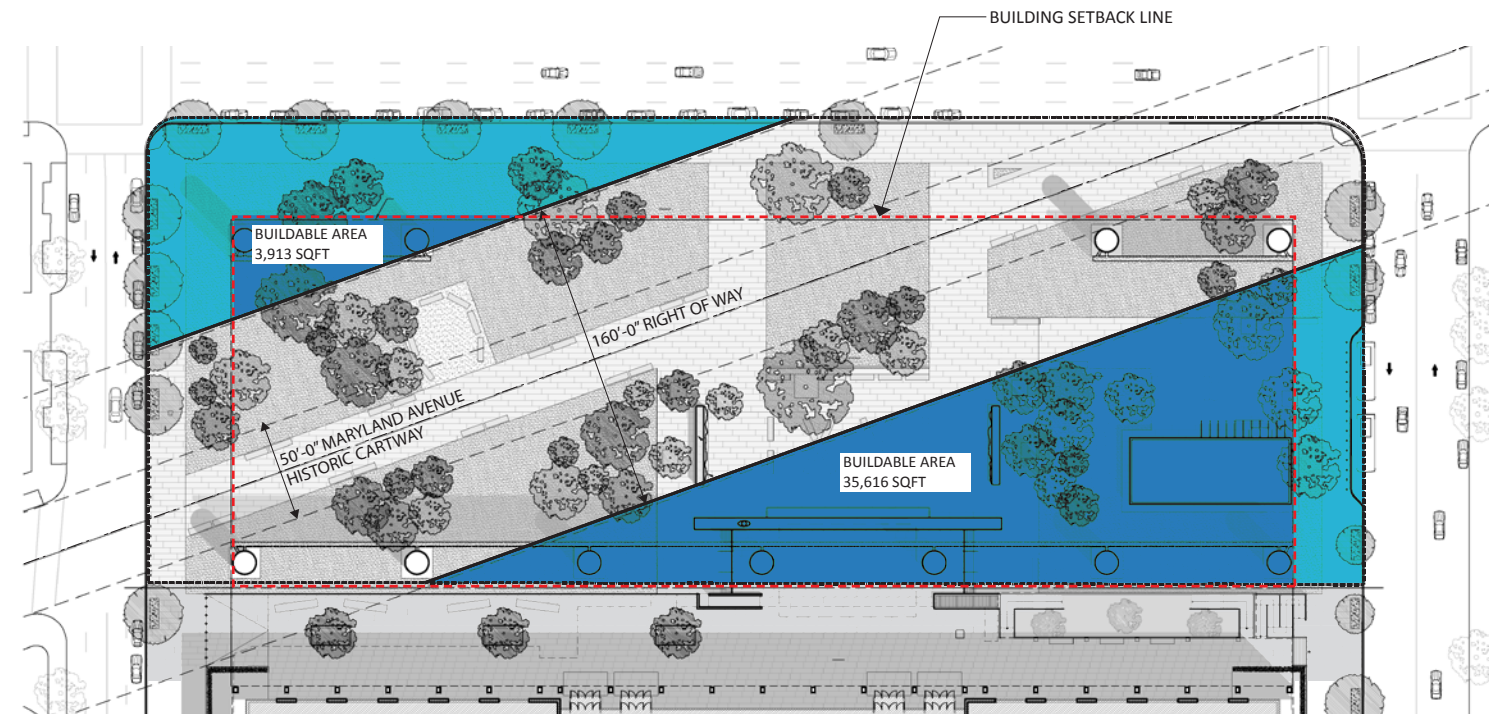
DESIGN CONCEPT 1: RELATIONSHIP OF THE 50' MARYLAND AVENUE CARTWAY AND 160' RIGHT OF WAY TO THIS DESIGN CONCEPT



DESIGN CONCEPT 3 - OCTOBER 2010: RELATIONSHIP OF THE 50' MARYLAND AVENUE CARTWAY AND 160' RIGHT OF WAY TO THIS DESIGN CONCEPT



DESIGN CONCEPT 2: RELATIONSHIP OF THE 50' MARYLAND AVENUE CARTWAY AND 160' RIGHT OF WAY TO THIS DESIGN CONCEPT



DESIGN CONCEPT 3 - DECEMBER 30, 2010: RELATIONSHIP OF THE 50' MARYLAND AVENUE CARTWAY AND 160' RIGHT OF WAY TO THIS DESIGN CONCEPT

MARYLAND ROADWAY DESIGN CONCEPT 1

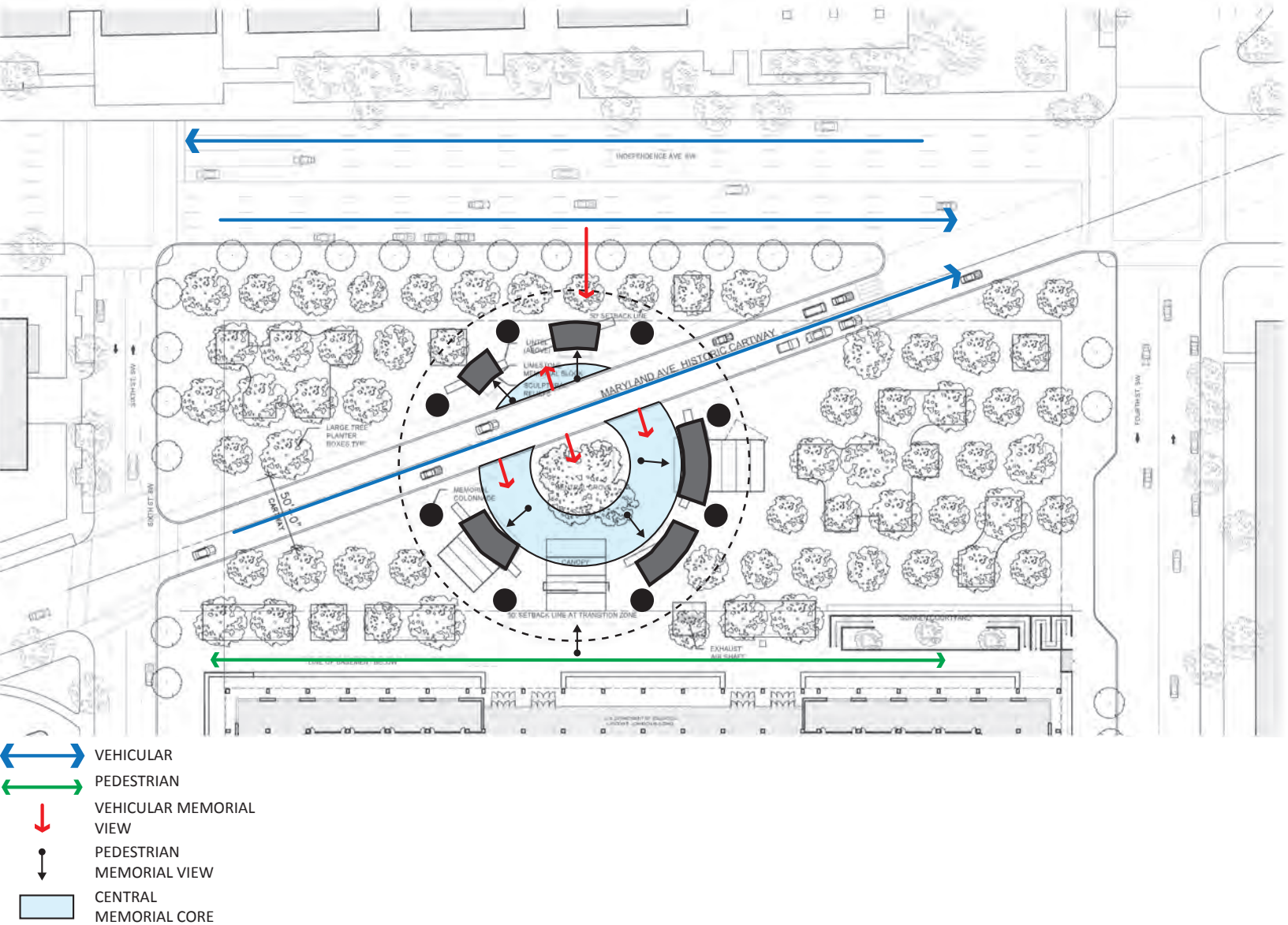
In this concept design, the roadway of Maryland Avenue is maintained, and is reconfigured to reduce traffic flow with one way directional traffic towards the Northeast and the Capitol building. Maryland Avenue is reduced in width and restored to its historic alignment, maintaining the original 50' cartway.

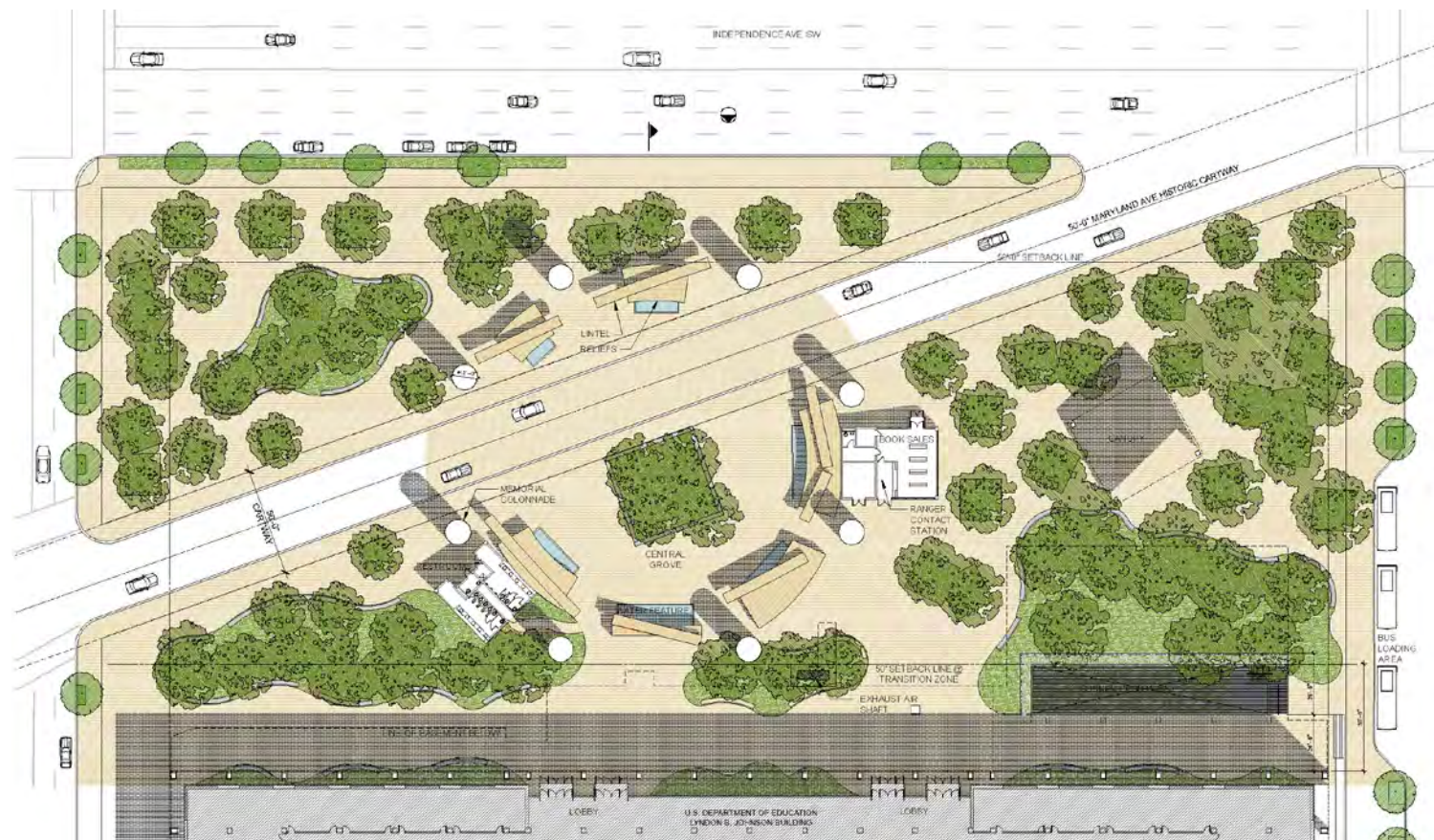
With the active road dividing the site, two triangular parcels of memorial site remain for the development of the Memorial and the adjacent urban plazas. In order to unite the Memorial site, a circular colonnade sized to an urban scale formally unifies the two sides of the site. The columns are positioned near the center of the site and located outside of the Maryland Avenue cartway preserving a viewshed through the site. The Memorial colonnade is a design feature to identify the Memorial core and distinguishes itself from the larger plaza setting. Paving is also used to accentuate the circular center across the roadway to visually identify the Memorial.

The core Memorial elements, the central tree grove and Memorial bas reliefs located within the colonnade are positioned to gather people in a central location. The tree grove is located near the center of the colonnade and allows visitors to focus outward towards the Memorial reliefs. The bas reliefs are situated between the columns and further define the center of the Memorial.

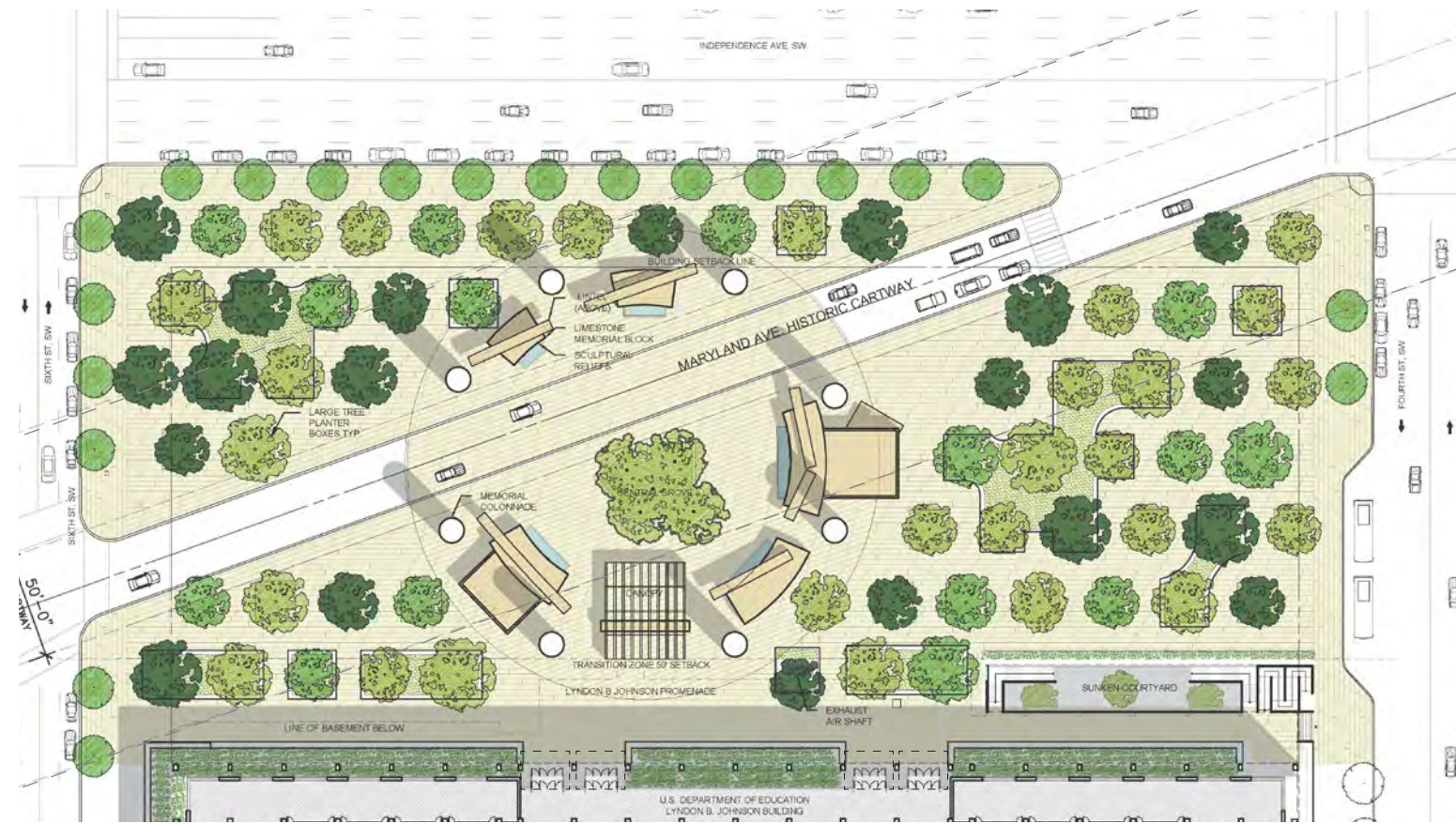
This modest design concept respects the historic street, giving vehicular passengers a unique experience driving through the Eisenhower Memorial. The pedestrian experience will be enhanced by the urban plaza flanking each side of the centralized Memorial. The front door to the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B. Johnson Building will also be enhanced by a continuation of the plaza redevelopment extending to the base of the existing facade. While the ground floor of the plaza is mostly paved, it is protected under a continuous tree canopy. Free flowing pedestrian travel in and through the site are accommodated everywhere. A broad pedestrian cross walk at Maryland Avenue is provided at the Memorial center.

The extensive tree grove, uniform and continuous, is oriented on an offset grid. The mature tree grove will be a complete overhead canopy, composed of a number of native deciduous species. The trees will generally be the same size and height, but the tree characteristics vary. Trees are placed in individual planters which are at grade or raised. Some planters are larger raised areas inhabited by several trees, informally relieving the grid pattern. The raised planter's edges will provide seating throughout the park. The grid extends across the site claiming the entire area for the Memorial precinct.



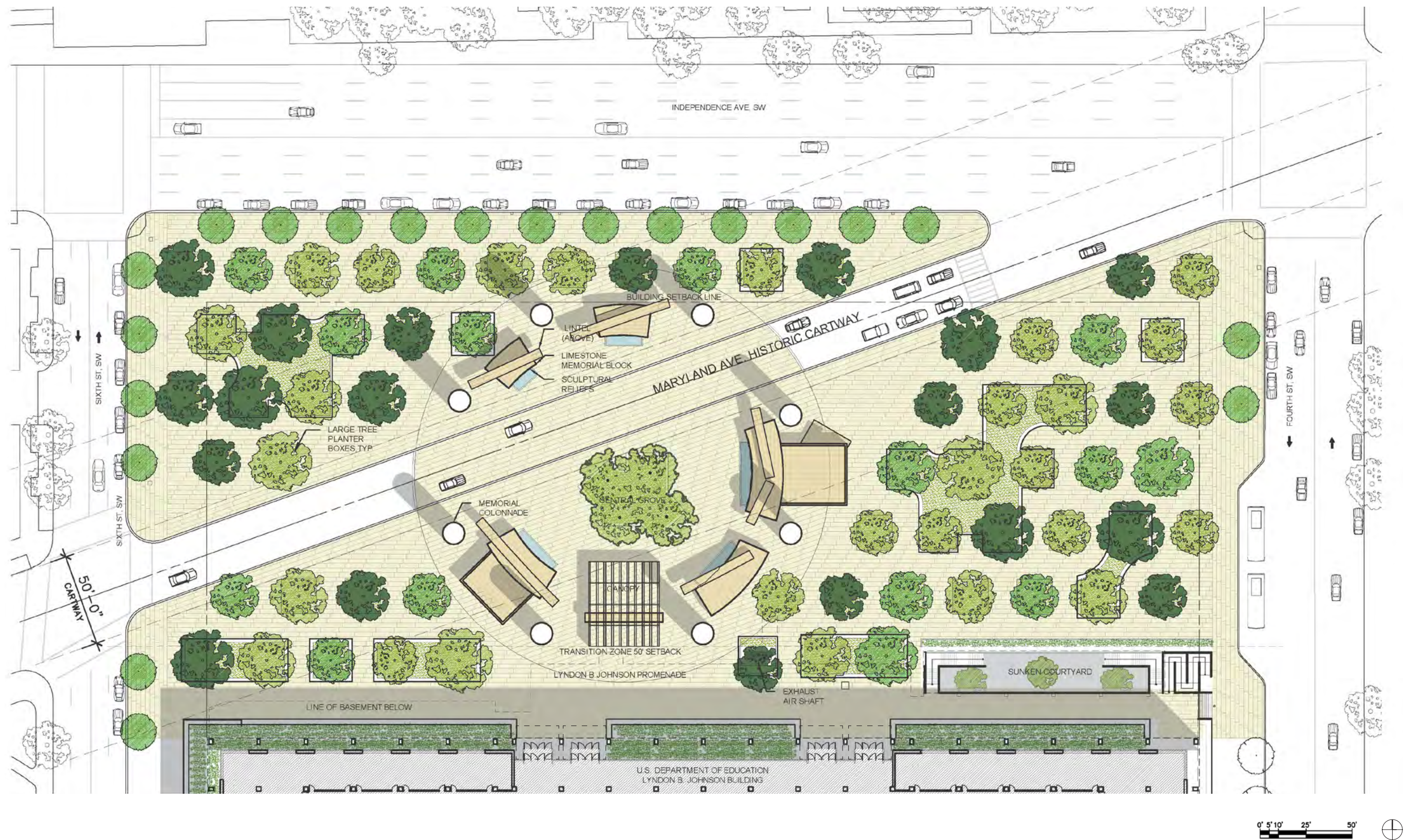


6/3/2010 DESIGN



CURRENT DESIGN

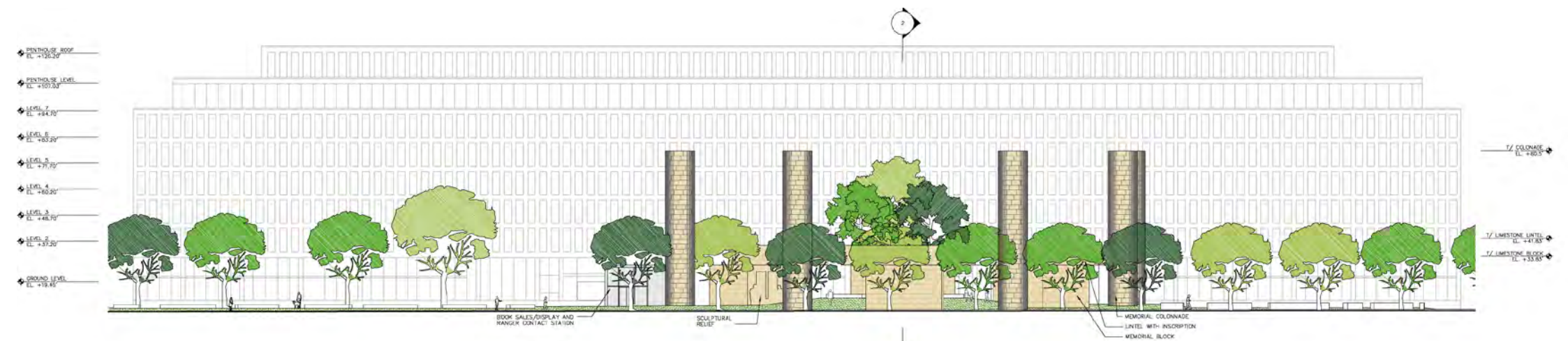




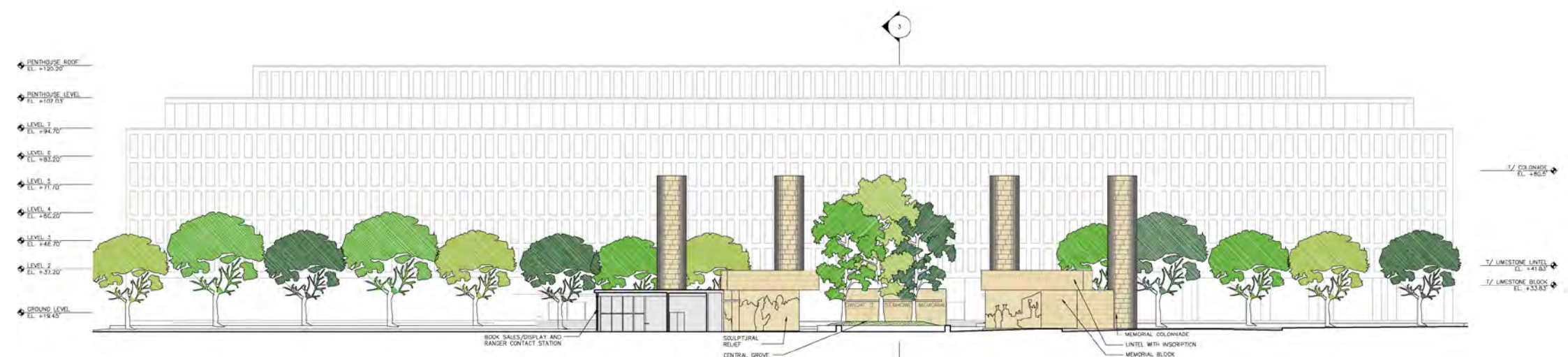
EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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DESIGN CONCEPT 1: SITE PLAN



ELEVATION FROM INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



EAST- WEST SECTION



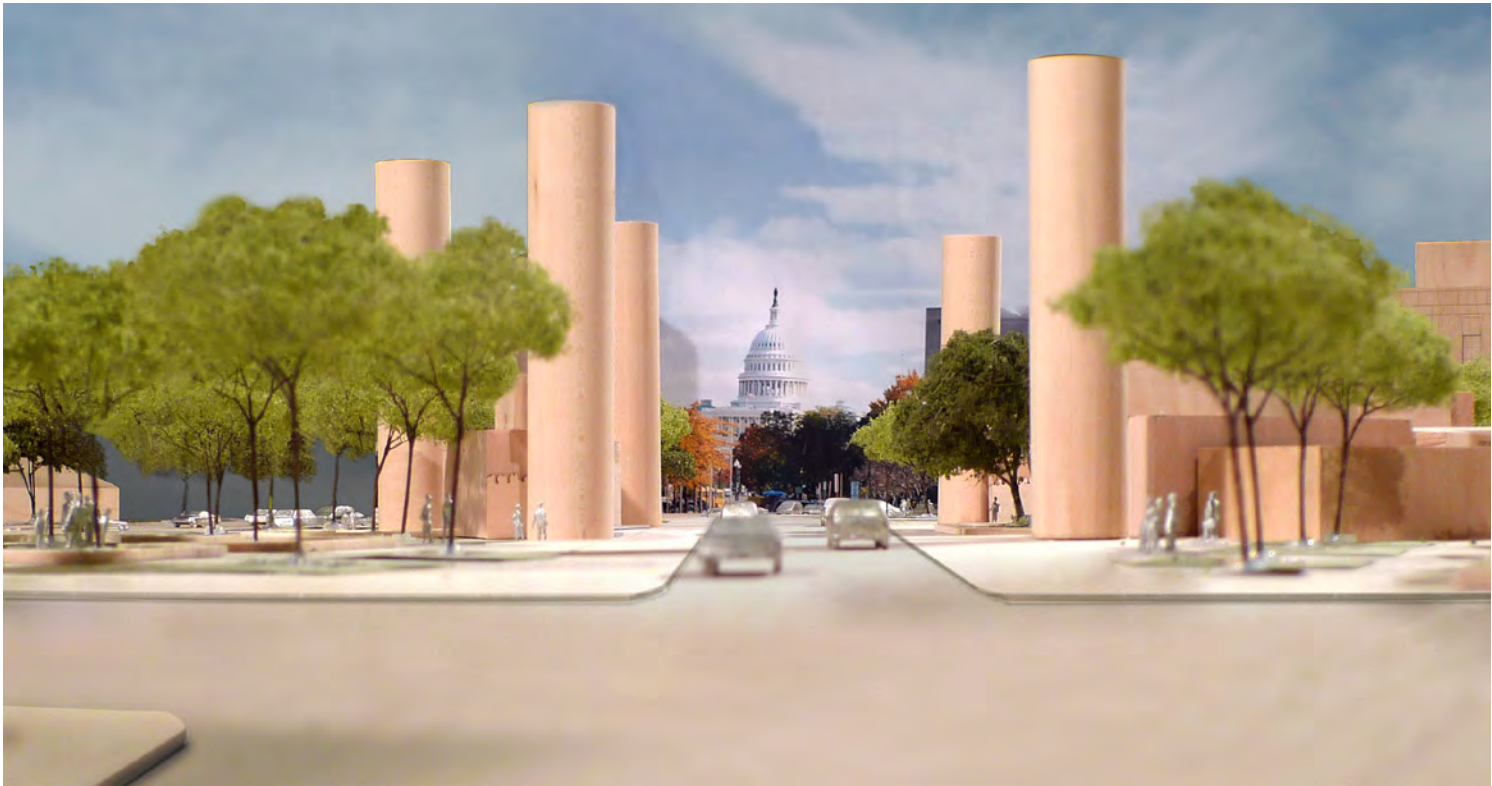
NORTH- SOUTH SECTION







VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE



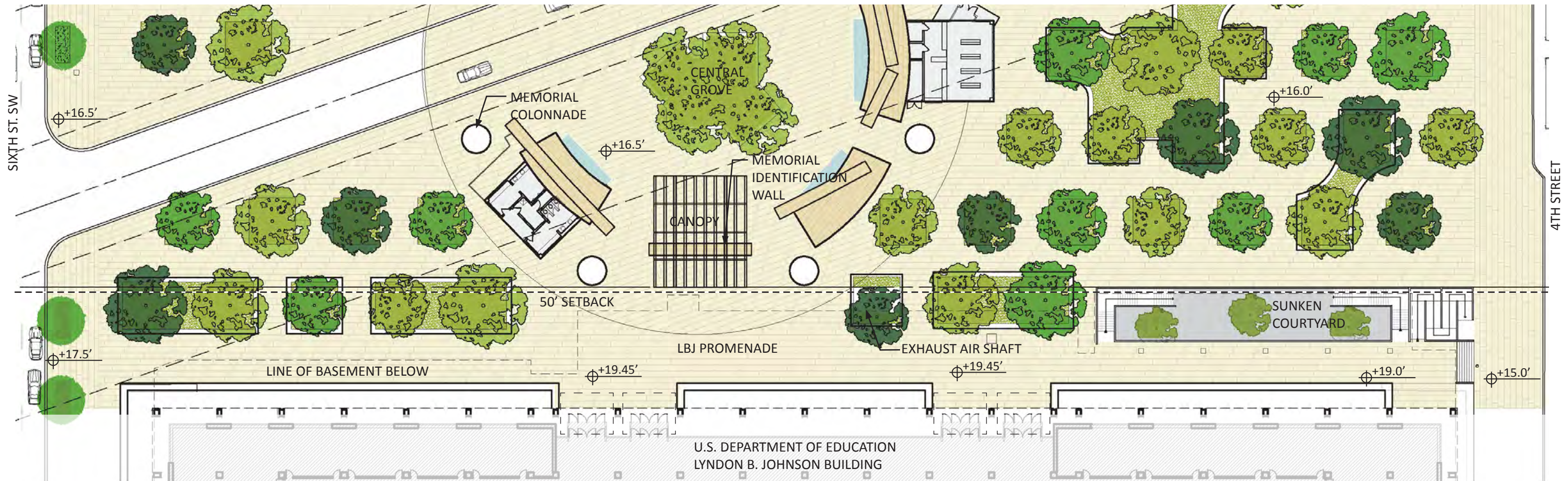
VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE AT 6TH STREET



VIEW LOOKING EAST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



VIEW FROM MEMORIAL CORE LOOKING SOUTH



SUMMARY OF PROMENADE ADVANCEMENTS:

1. The Memorial site is separated from the LBJ Promenade by a series of planters on the west end pedestrian street and the sunken courtyard at the east end.
2. The raised planters help to distinguish the LBJ Promenade while providing an integrated security barrier.
3. This scheme unites the LBJ Promenade and the Memorial visually with similar landscaping, grading and paving.
4. The pedestrian flow of visitors to the U.S. Department of Education can occur directly through the Memorial into the LBJ Promenade area and beyond toward to 4th and 6th streets.
5. Across from the north entrance to the Department of Education lobby is a glass canopy element which serves as a gathering place for visitors.

0' 5' 10' 25' 50'



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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DESIGN CONCEPT 1: LBJ PROMENADE SITE PLAN



VIEW EAST TOWARD 4TH STREET



VIEW NORTHEAST TOWARDS THE MEMORIAL



DETAIL VIEW OF LBJ PROMENADE

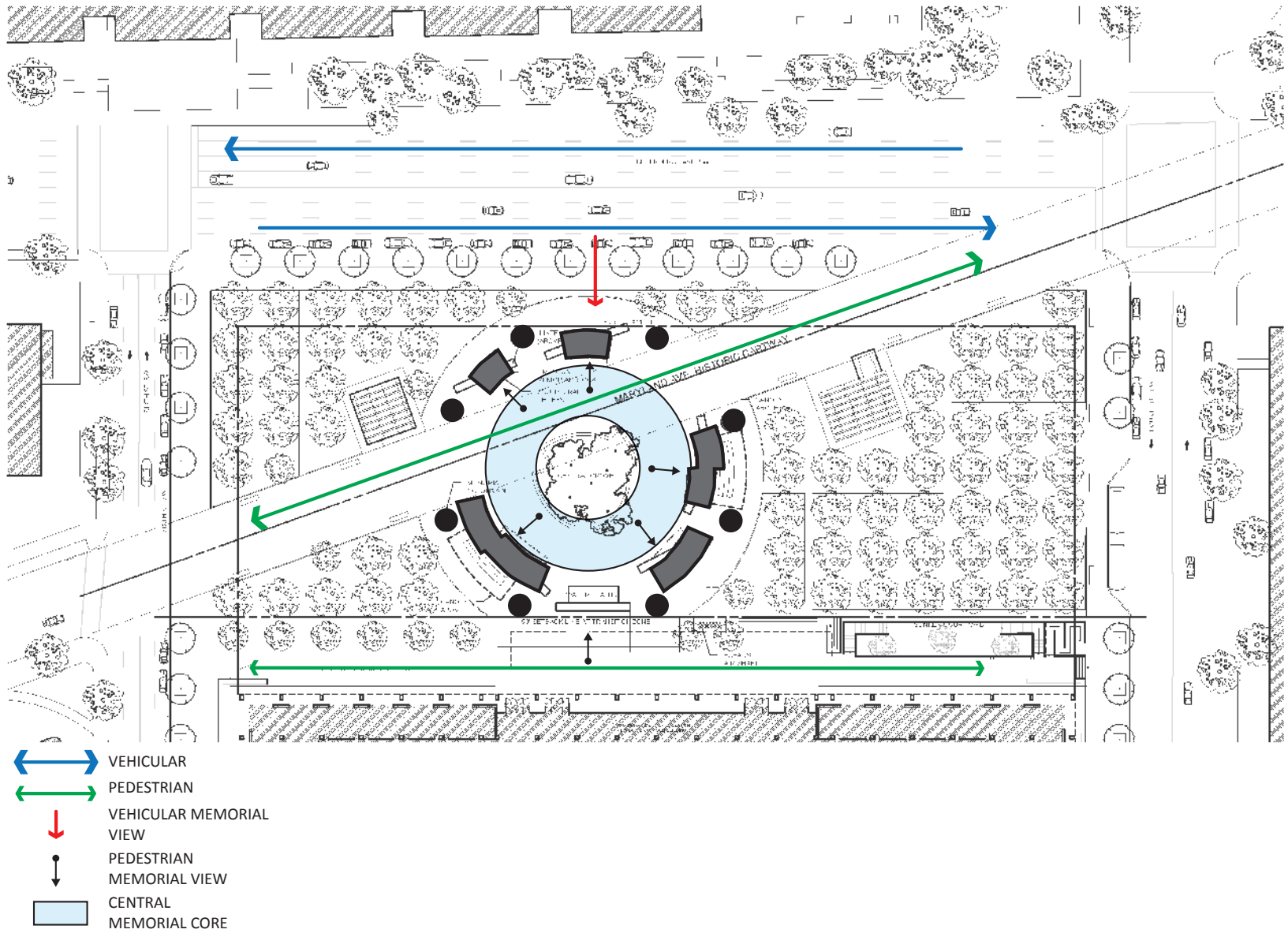
MARYLAND PROMENADE

DESIGN CONCEPT 2

Design Concept 2 is similar to Concept 1, with the circular colonnade surrounding a central grove of trees and stone block elements with relief carvings about Eisenhower. Giving deference to the L'Enfant plan, the diagonal view along Maryland Avenue is maintained but vehicular traffic is closed and diverted around the site at 6th Street, creating a true civic square. Maryland Avenue is reinforced as a celebration of civic events and green spaces starting with the Eisenhower Memorial square when viewed from the Capitol Building to the Jefferson Memorial. This option capitalizes on the opportunity of this site to create a cohesive and important civic space and urban monument in the heart of the Capitol area. Eliminating the roadway bisecting the site allows the urban room within the stone sculptural walls at the site's center to be a cohesive and contemplative space for learning about President Eisenhower and his vast accomplishments during an important period of our nation's history. This scheme introduces tiered seating opposite the stone walls for visitors and school children to gather facing the outlining green space.

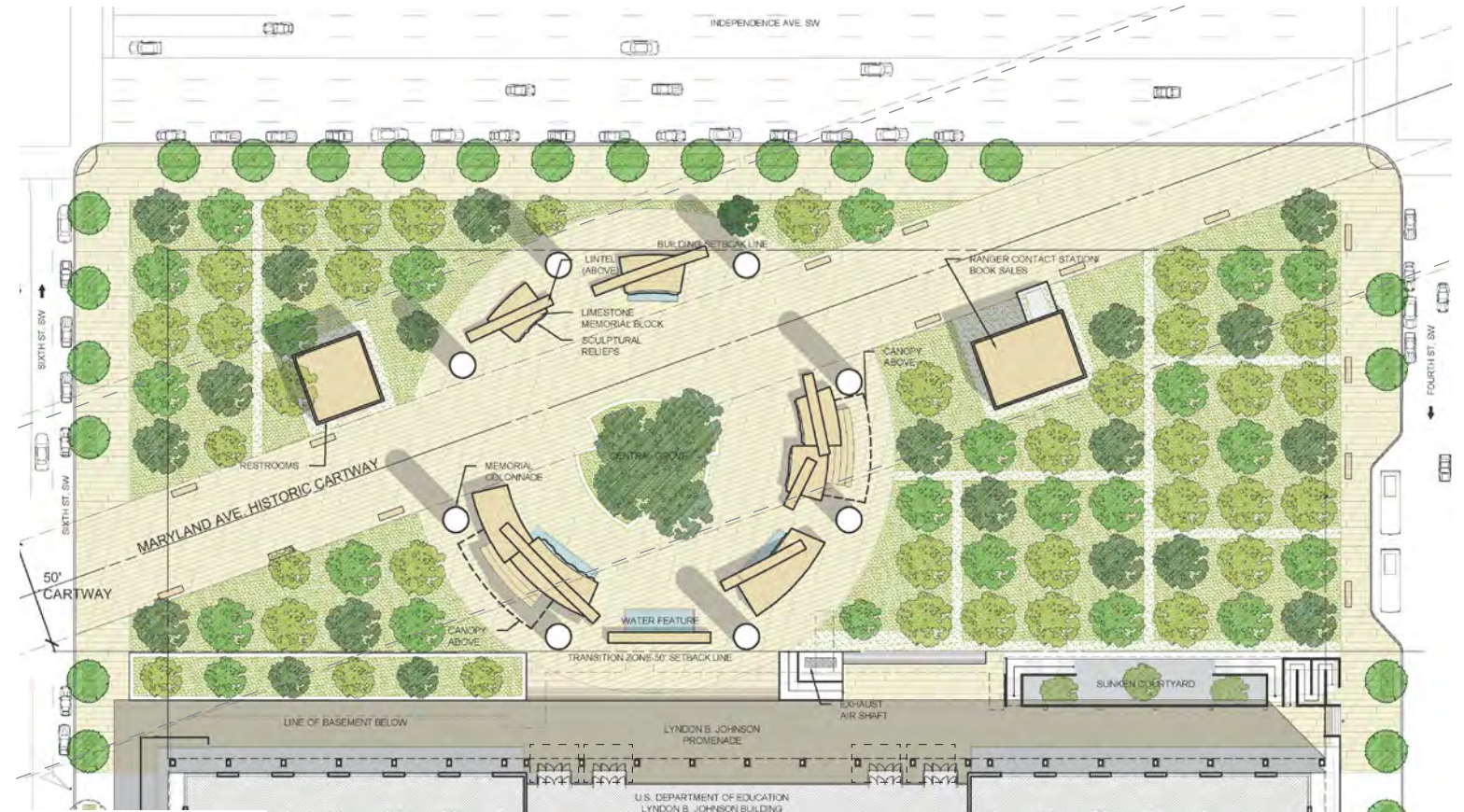
The visitors' experience will be greatly enhanced with the unified project site extending from Independence Avenue to the facade of the U.S. Department of Education, Lyndon B Johnson Building. As in Concept Design 1, the dominate landscape feature is the Central Tree Grove. The space under the Eisenhower grove allows shaded seating and gathering while looking outward at the sculptural reliefs on the stone memorial blocks. With Maryland Avenue closed to vehicular traffic, the grove can be expanded in size uniting the Memorial center into a cohesive visitor experience.

The groundplane is treated as a horizontal surface neatly integrated with surrounding edges, but terminates abruptly at the southern edge of the Memorial at the raised podium which has a paved pedestrian promenade extending along the front of the Department of Education headquarters. A grand central stair provides the connection between the Memorial and the LBJ Promenade. The areas of greensward frame and accentuate the Memorial center and the Maryland Avenue cartway as a principal pedestrian pathway through the park. Shaded lawn areas mixed with groundcover zones are provided in the green groundcover areas. Modest gravel paths separate the lawn and groundcover sections. An orthogonal grid of trees reinforces the geometry of the groundplane layout, and is a strong counterpoint to the Memorial core and the Maryland Avenue axis. The plant palette is made up of a number of different tree species and the intent is to create a leafy canopy of consistent height and coverage. The grid extends out to the street trees, effectively drawing the entire curb-to-curb area into the Memorial realm.



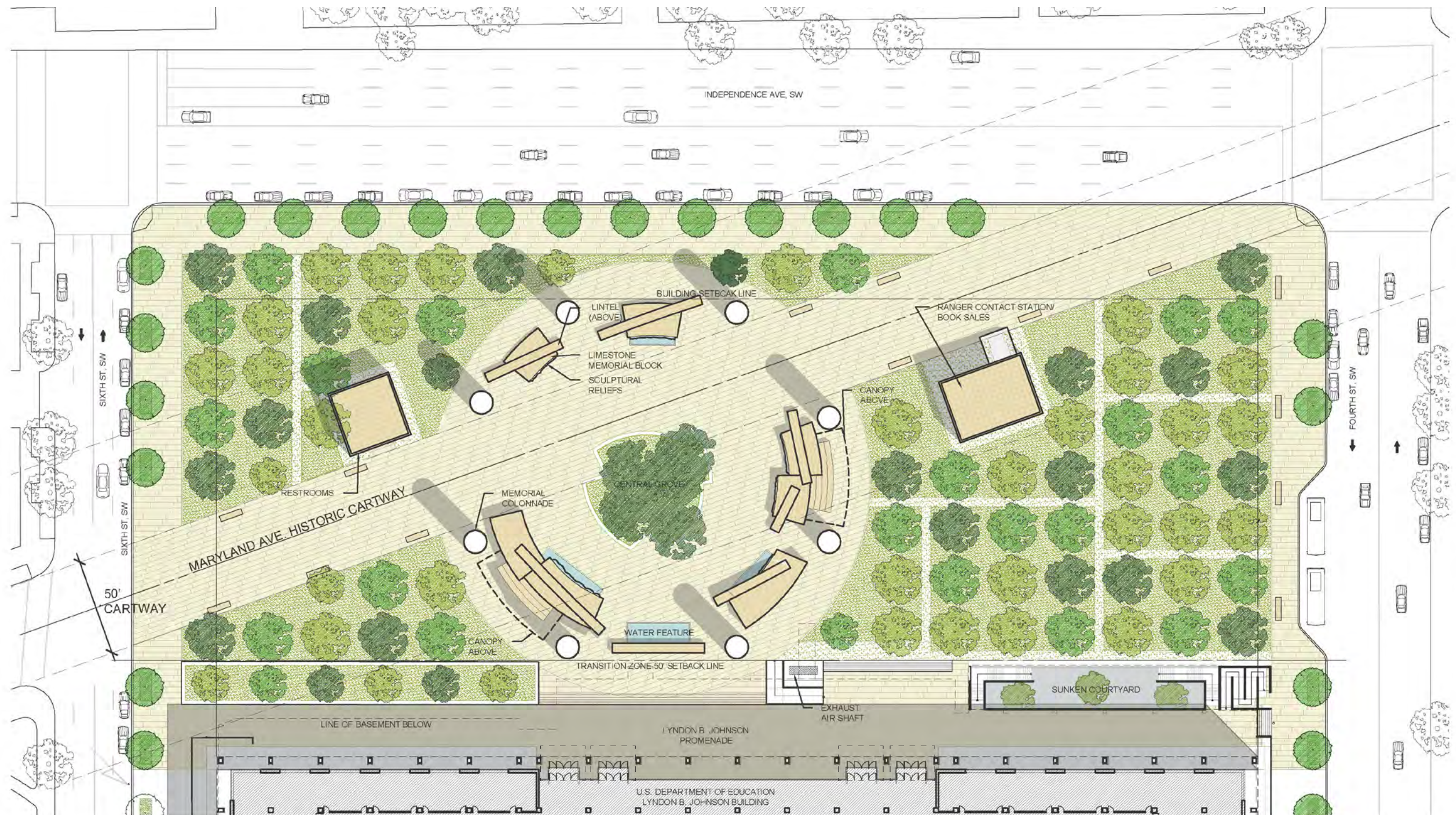


6/3/2010 DESIGN



CURRENT DESIGN

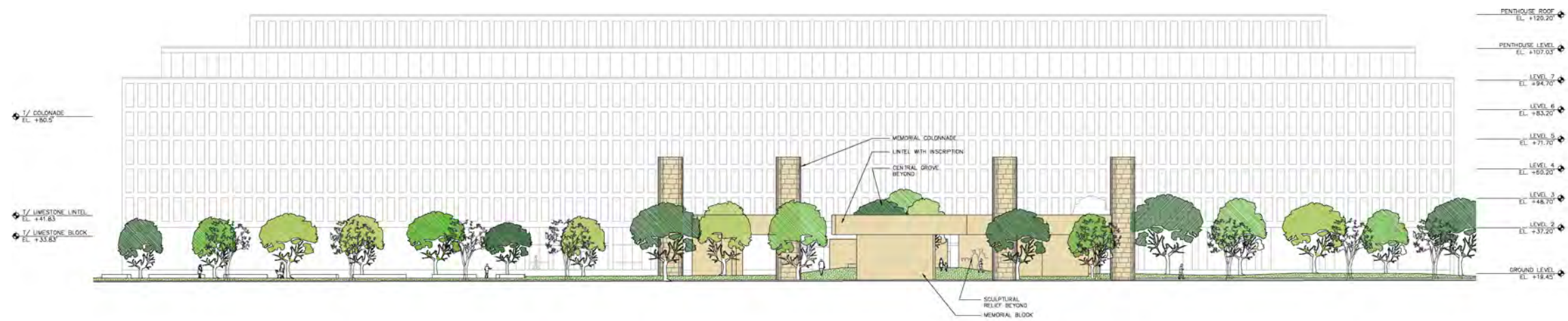




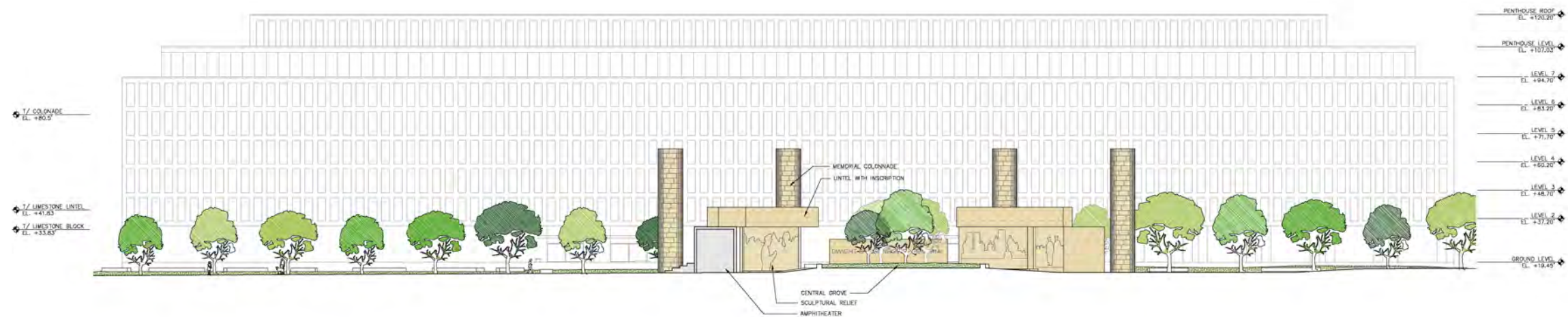
EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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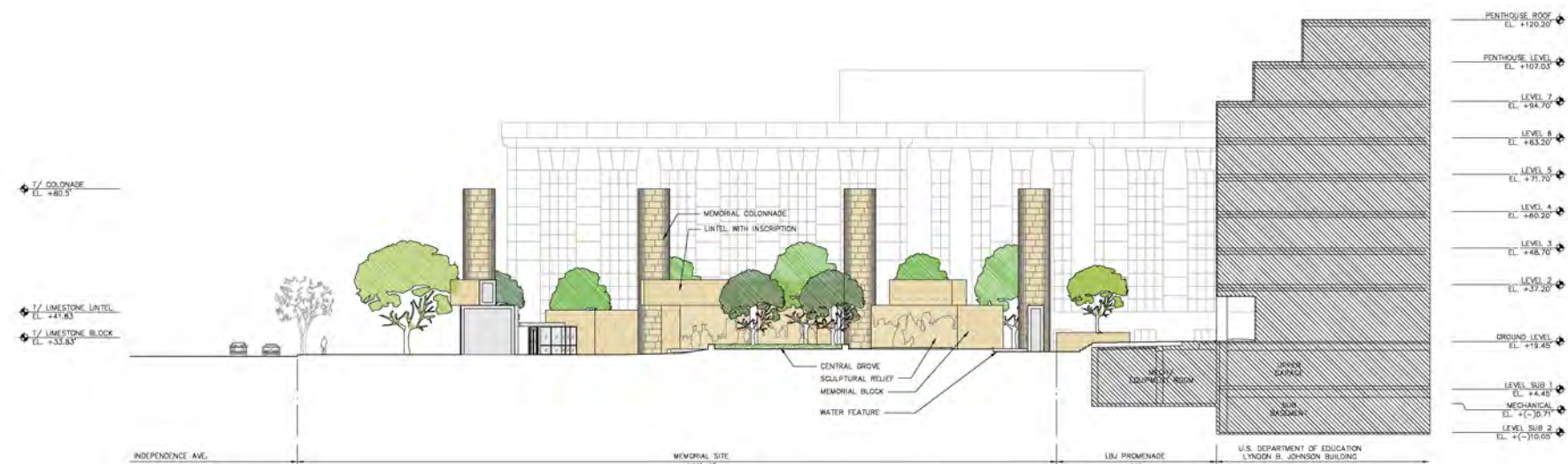
DESIGN CONCEPT 2: SITE PLAN



ELEVATION FROM INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



EAST- WEST SECTION



NORTH- SOUTH SECTION







VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST ALONG MARYLAND AT INDEPENDENCE AVENUE AND 4TH STREET



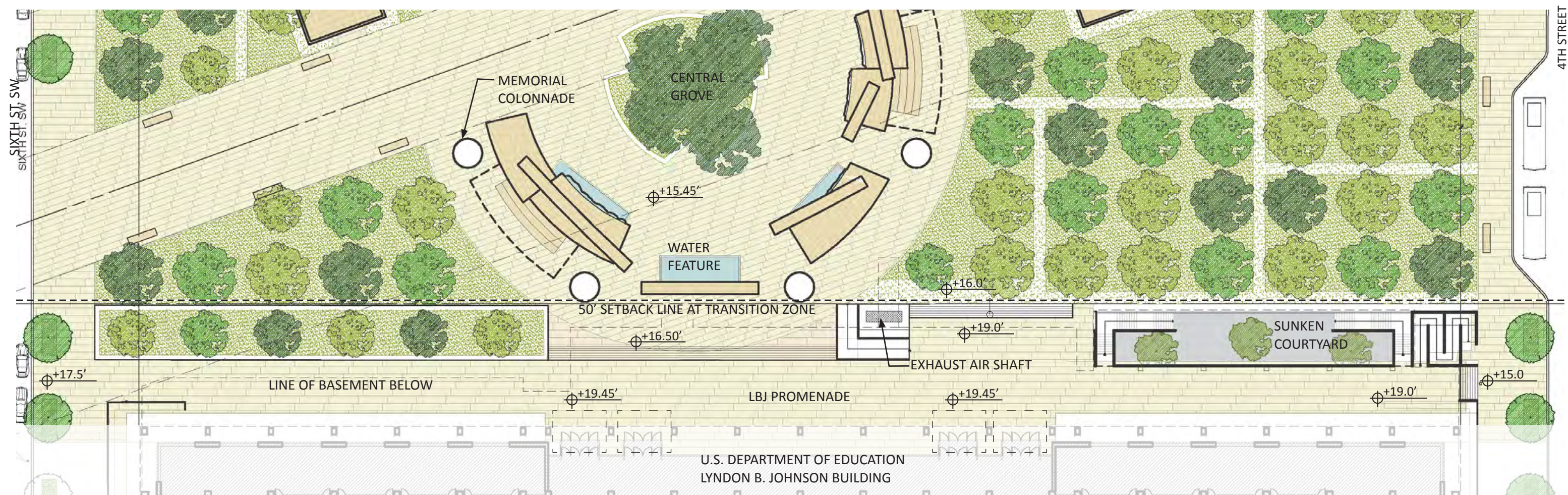
AERIAL VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE AT 6TH STREET



AERIAL VIEW LOOKING EAST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



VIEW LOOKING SOUTH TO CENTRAL GROVE



SUMMARY OF PROMENADE ADVANCEMENTS:

1. In Design Concept 2 the LBJ Promenade is physically separated by an elevation change from the Memorial, which extends to the Department of Education entrance.
2. The raised planter on the west side of the LBJ Promenade provides a security barrier while the sunken garden on the east side balances the raised planter by framing the LBJ entrance.
3. This landscape design unites the Memorial and the LBJ Promenade, however the raised platform gives the LBJ Promenade a prominent character distinct from the Memorial.

0' 5' 10' 25' 50'



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DESIGN CONCEPT 2: LBJ PROMENADE SITE PLAN



VIEW EAST TOWARDS 4TH STREET



VIEW NORTH FROM LBJ PROMENADE



DETAIL VIEW OF LBJ PROMENADE

MARYLAND PARK

DESIGN CONCEPT 3

Design Concept 3 amplifies the urban stage setting on the site as seen from Independence Avenue. Large memorial tapestries of woven stainless steel wire supported on a linear colonnade create a backdrop and proscenium within the urban stage set of this site. The tapestries serve two primary purposes. The first is to establish the site as a special Memorial precinct along the northern edge of the site at Independence Avenue and along the southern side of the Memorial, adjacent to the US Department of Education Building.

The second purpose of the tapestries is a means to memorialize President Eisenhower. The imagery will be black and white, like the photographic images of Eisenhower's time. The tapestry concept is a landscape montage of Abilene, Kansas, reminiscent of Eisenhower's home and time. The tapestry images are intended to serve as a setting to direct the focus to the Memorial core. The imagery will be closely coordinated with the family, the commissions and our historian to select the final and appropriate content.

Set near the center of the site is the Memorial core with the central grove. Integrated bench seating at the grove looking outward. Two simple equally sized bas relief blocks facing the center gathering space are the primary memorialization feature to illustrate the important historic events in Eisenhower's career. The scale of the reliefs is being studied with the context of the precinct.

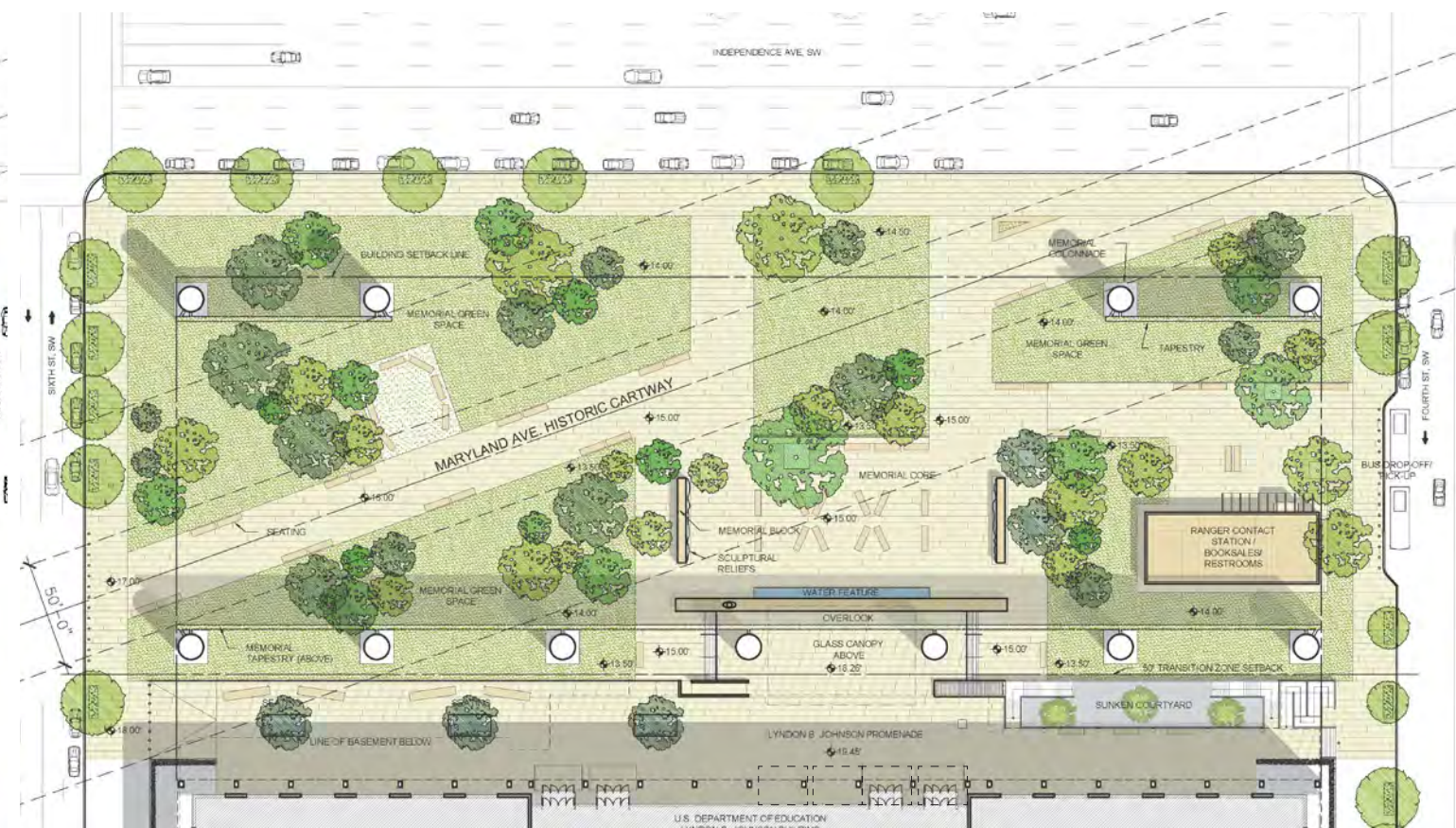
Outside the Memorial core, green lawn with groundcover planting has been expanded to the fullest extent possible, providing emphasis of the Memorial center as the primary visitor gathering "place". These green spaces are developed as a garden counterpoint to the orthogonal layout of the tapestries and as a compliment to the generally informality of the memorial core. Primary paths are along Maryland Avenue as well as between 4th Street and the Memorial center.

The scale and species characteristics of trees are carefully chosen in a layered effect to create specific interactive sensitivities to space, and movement through the site. Trees will have a specific and intentional relationship to the tapestry imagery as a natural foreground, framing the views. Medium to large trees provide boundaries at the corners and ends of the tapestries. Smaller trees around the larger trees provide a gradual scaling down to the primary pedestrian pathways. The larger tree canopies and smaller understory trees will be developed and arranged on the site to permit the best possible site lines to the memorial feature design elements, with the central grove being the dominate landscape feature. The placement and selection of tree species in relation to growth needs to be studied for a long term life cycle understanding of the site.

The required building program uses on site are within the landscapes setting and located to the Southeast corner of the site. The building is modest, clad in complimentary materials such as limestone so as not to detract from the Memorial as the primary visitor experience.

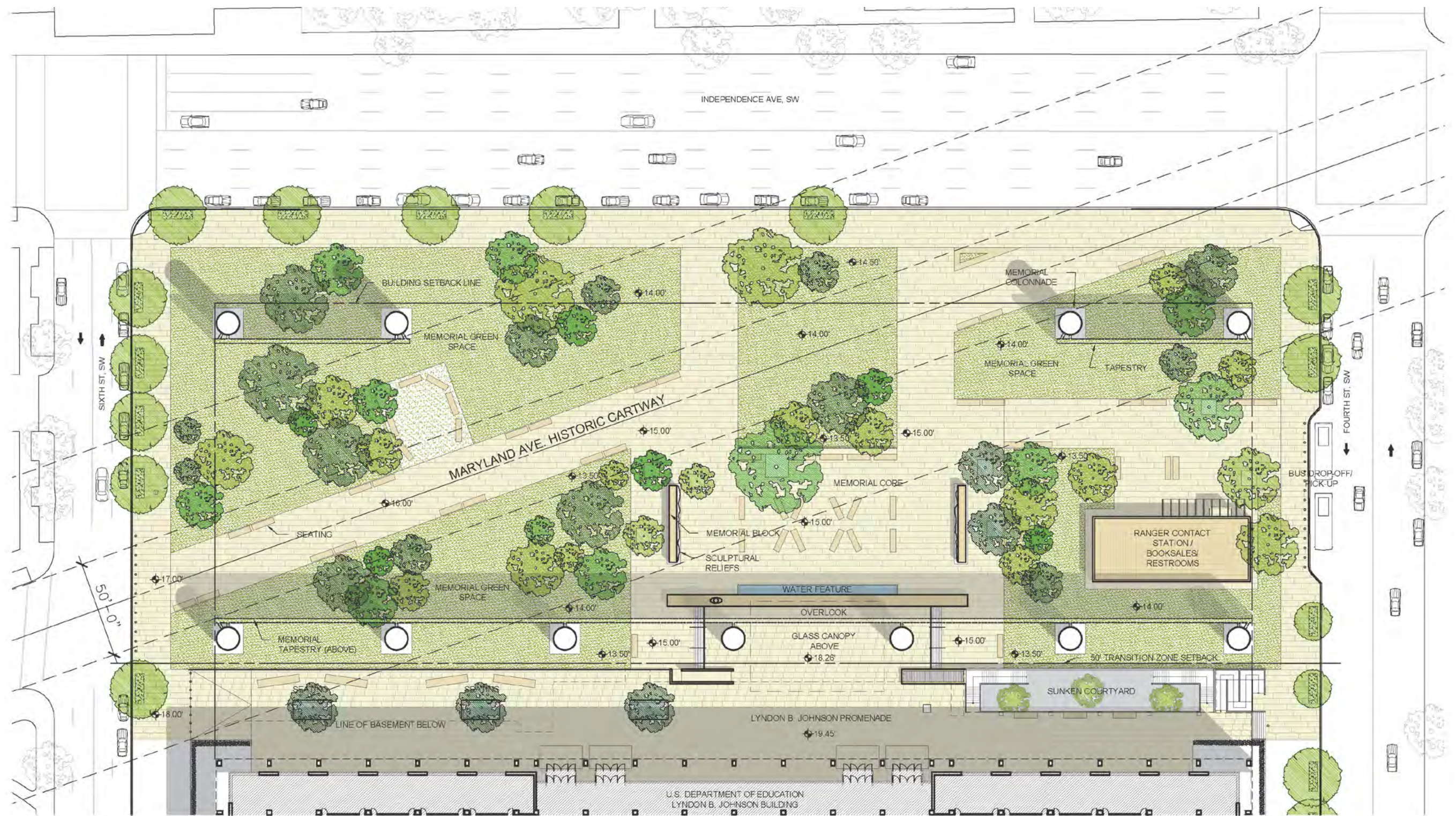


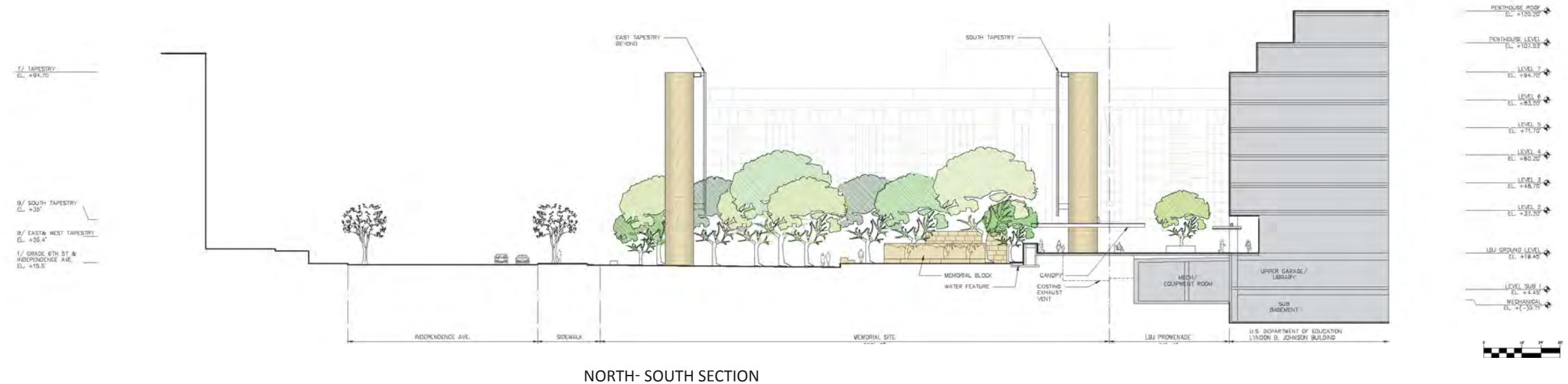
6/3/2010 DESIGN

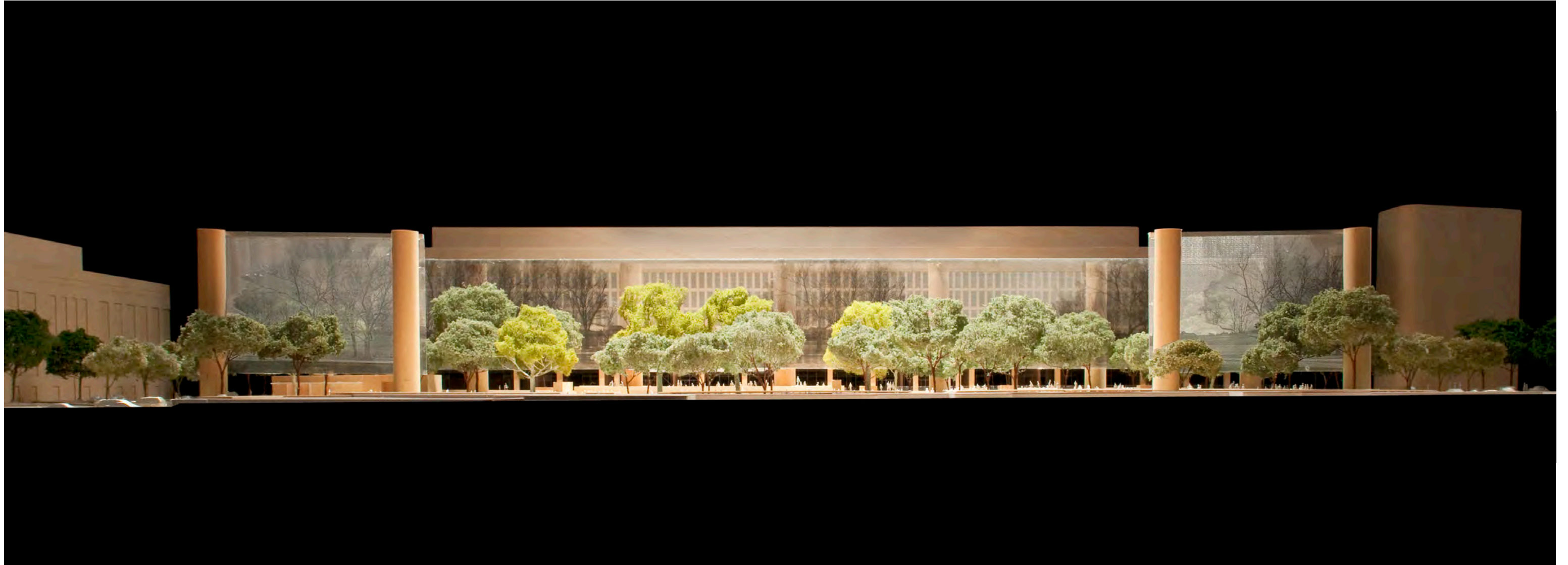


CURRENT DESIGN











VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST ALONG MARYLAND AVE AND WEST ALONG INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST ALONG MARYLAND AVE FROM MEMORIAL SITE



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM INDEPENDENCE AVE



VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST NEAR INTERSECTION OF INDEPENDENCE AVE AND 4TH ST



THIS ILLUSTRATES THE VIEWSHED TO THE CAPITOL ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE. THE LANDSCAPE FRAMES THE MARYLAND AVENUE AND CAPITOL VIEWSHED. IN ADDITION, THE LBJ PROMENADE IS HIGHLIGHTED HERE AS ITS OWN INDIVIDUAL ARCHITECTURAL SPACE, SERVING AS A FORECOURT TO THE BUILDING AND A FOURTH-SIDED FRAME TO THE MEMORIAL SQUARE.



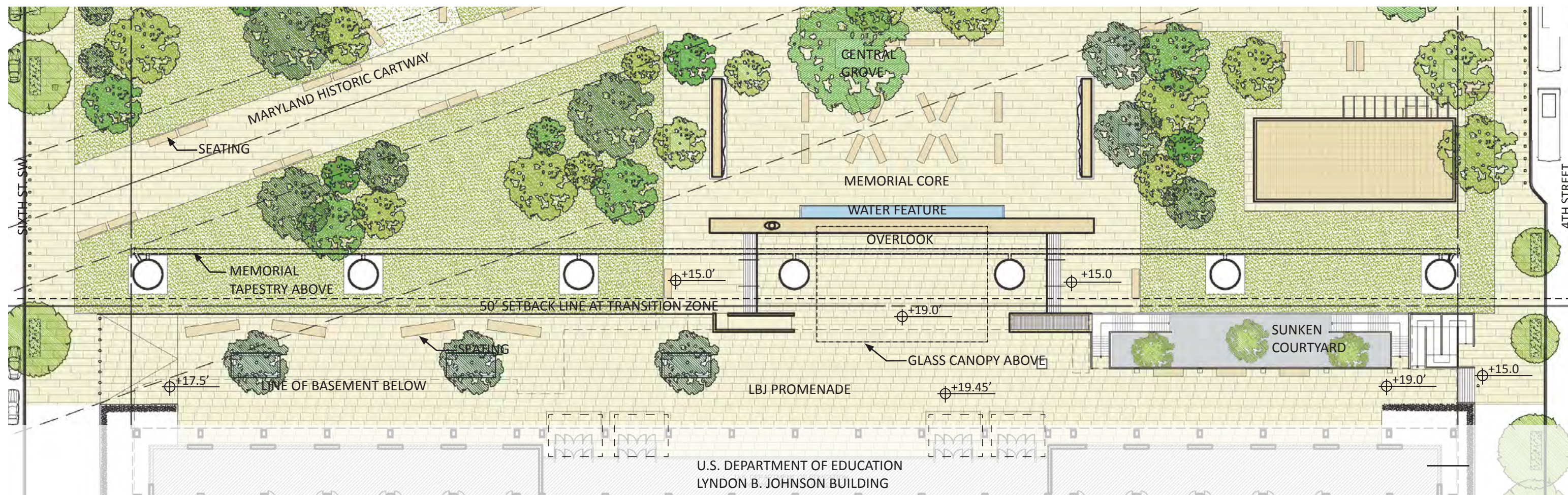
THIS VIEW ILLUSTRATES THE VIEWSHED ALONG MARYLAND AVENUE TO THE SOUTHWEST.
THE LANDSCAPE FRAMES THE DIAGONAL STREET AND FRAMES THE MEMORIAL CORE AREAS.



THIS VIEW ILLUSTRATES A WINTER SCHEME AT THE MEMORIAL CORE.

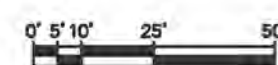


THIS VIEW ILLUSTRATES THE CENTRAL MEMORIAL CORE FRAMED BY THE CENTRAL GROVE AND MEMORIAL ELEMENTS INCLUDING BAS-RELIEF WALLS, WATER FEATURE AND TAPESTRY. THE ELEVATED PROMENADE BEYOND PROVIDES A MEMORIAL OVERLOOK, BELOW THE GLASS CANOPY. LBJ BUILDING ENTRANCE IS SEEN BEYOND.



SUMMARY OF PROMENADE ADVANCEMENTS:

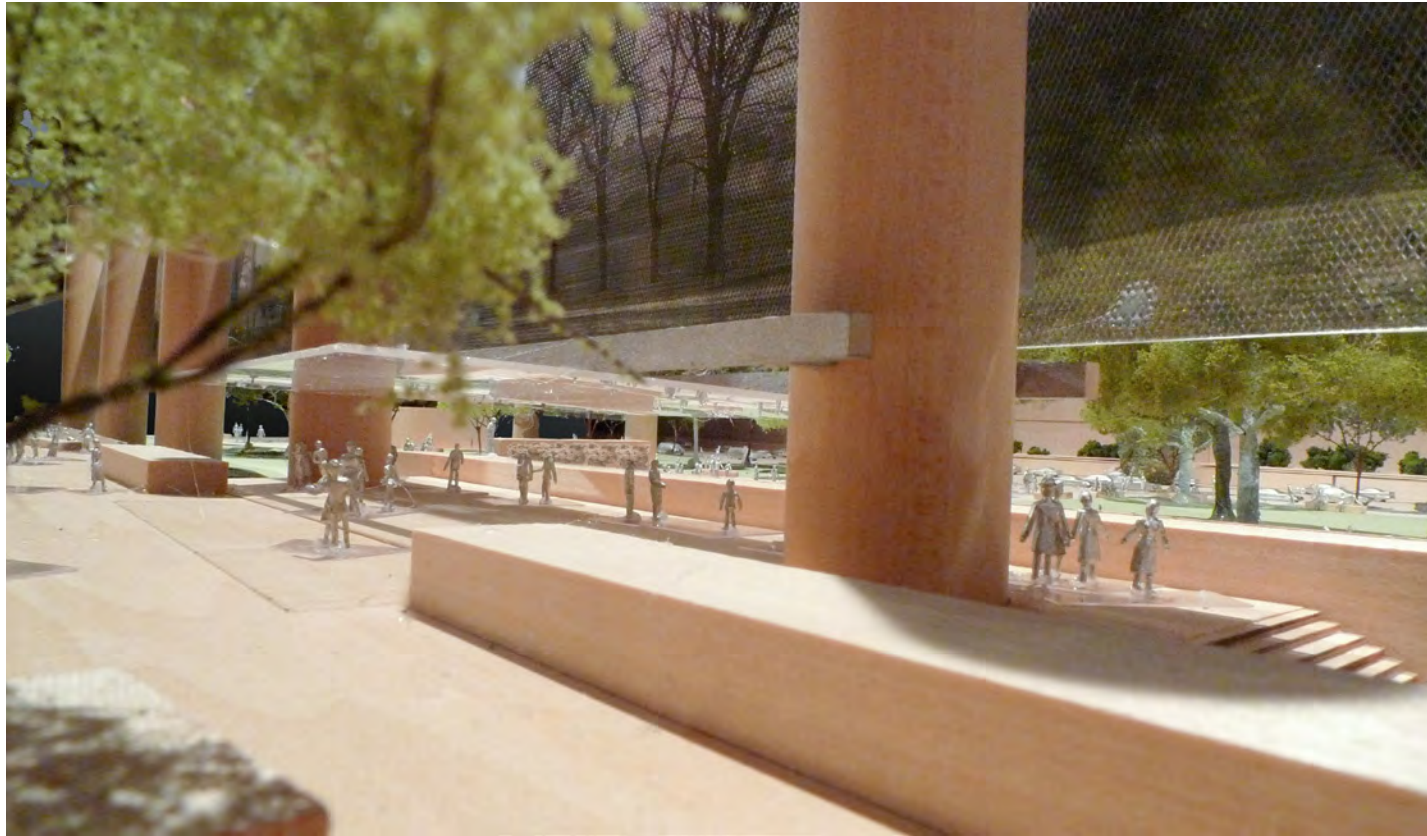
1. A distinct pedestrian promenade has been developed across the site, along the northern Lyndon B. Johnson Building facade connecting 4th Street to 6th street. This promenade acts as an urban street for access to the entrance of the building.
2. The memorial site grading has been coordinated so the promenade is elevated approximately 4 feet above the Memorial core.
3. The paved forecourt has a direct visual connection through the landscaped memorial park and out toward Independence Avenue. This grade change provides the perimeter security at the northern facade of the building.
4. A memorial overlook has been created at the central Memorial Core. This area is protected overhead with a glass canopy and can be used as a gathering space for Memorial visitors, Memorial events, and potentially events for the Department of Education.



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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DESIGN CONCEPT 3: LBJ PROMENADE SITE PLAN



VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST TOWARD PODIUM. 6TH STREET AND INDEPENDENCE BEYOND



VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARD 4TH STREET



VIEW LOOKING NORTH TO MEMORIAL CORE



SOUTH TAPESTRY ELEVATION



EAST TAPESTRY ELEVATION

TAPESTRY IMAGERY SUMMARY:

The imagery represented on the tapestry represents the general landscape of President Eisenhower's home town of Abilene, Kansas. In addition, specific features from his past and present in the village, his childhood home, and silos are represented. The imagery is intended to set the entire site up from his origins and early years. The landscape imagery provides a tranquil setting for this urban site and is tied to the actual landscape design and the placement of trees on site. The planting locations and tree groupings have taken the tapestry artwork into consideration. In addition, viewsheds within the site and along Maryland Avenue have also been considered.



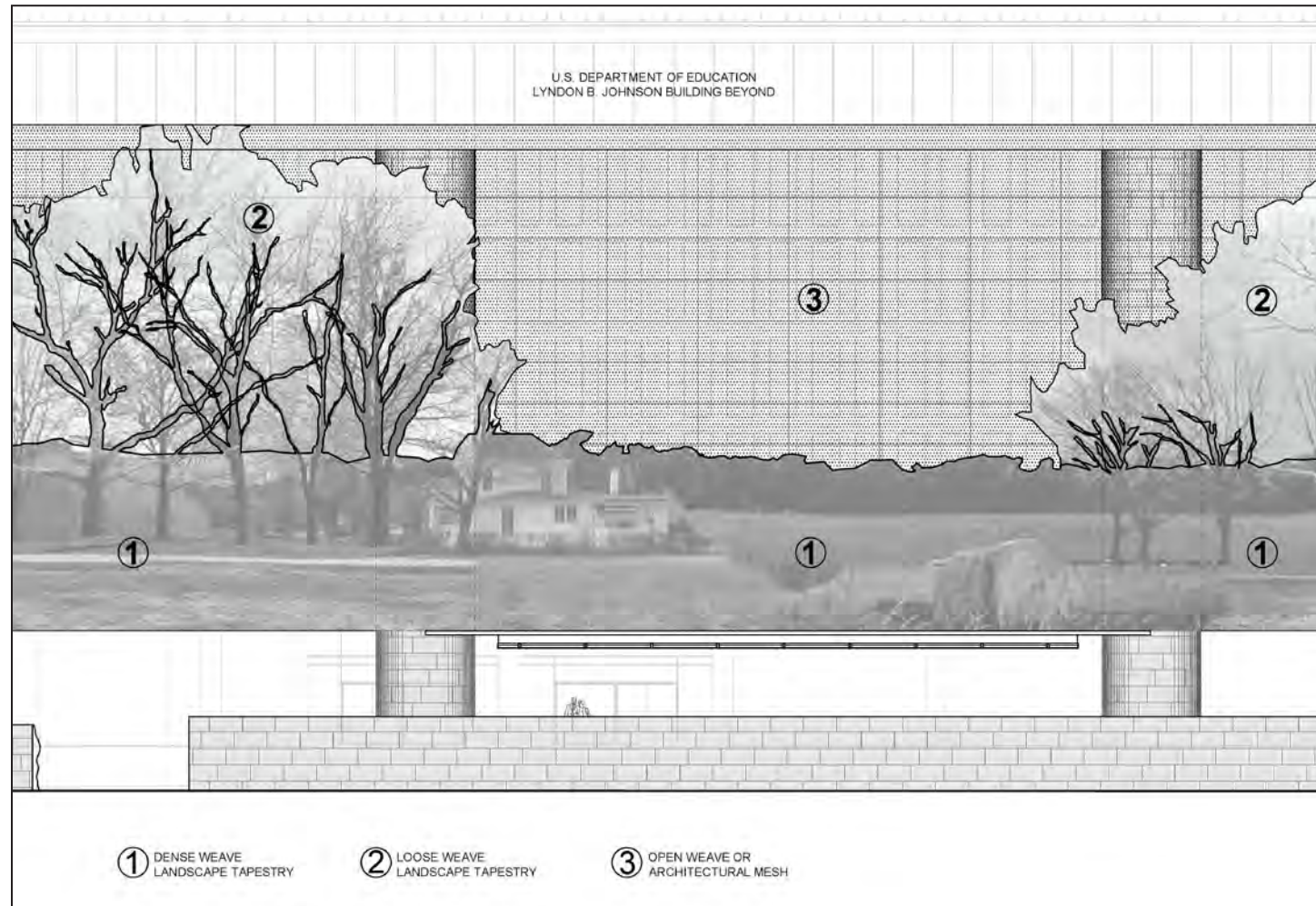
WEST TAPESTRY ELEVATION



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

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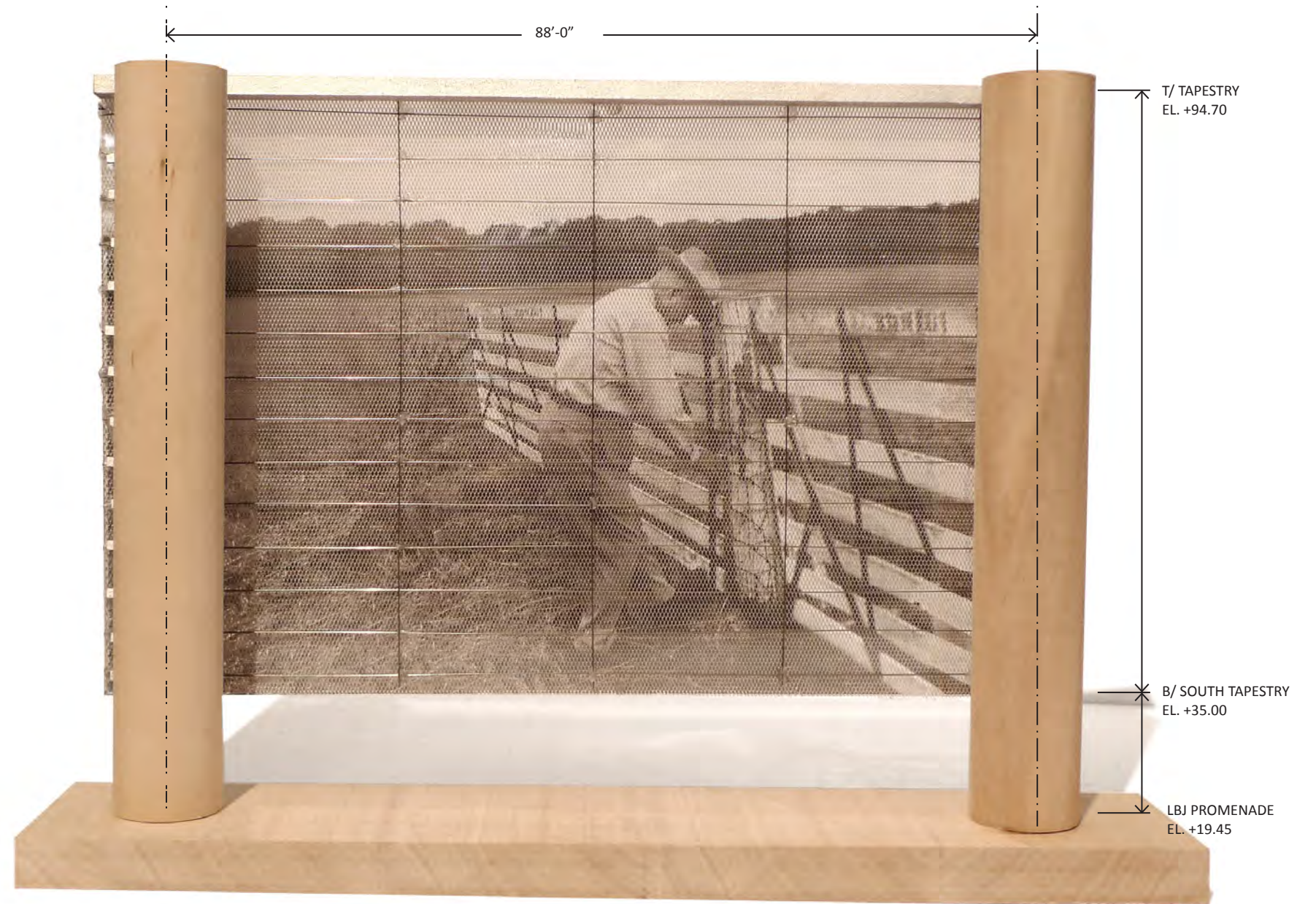
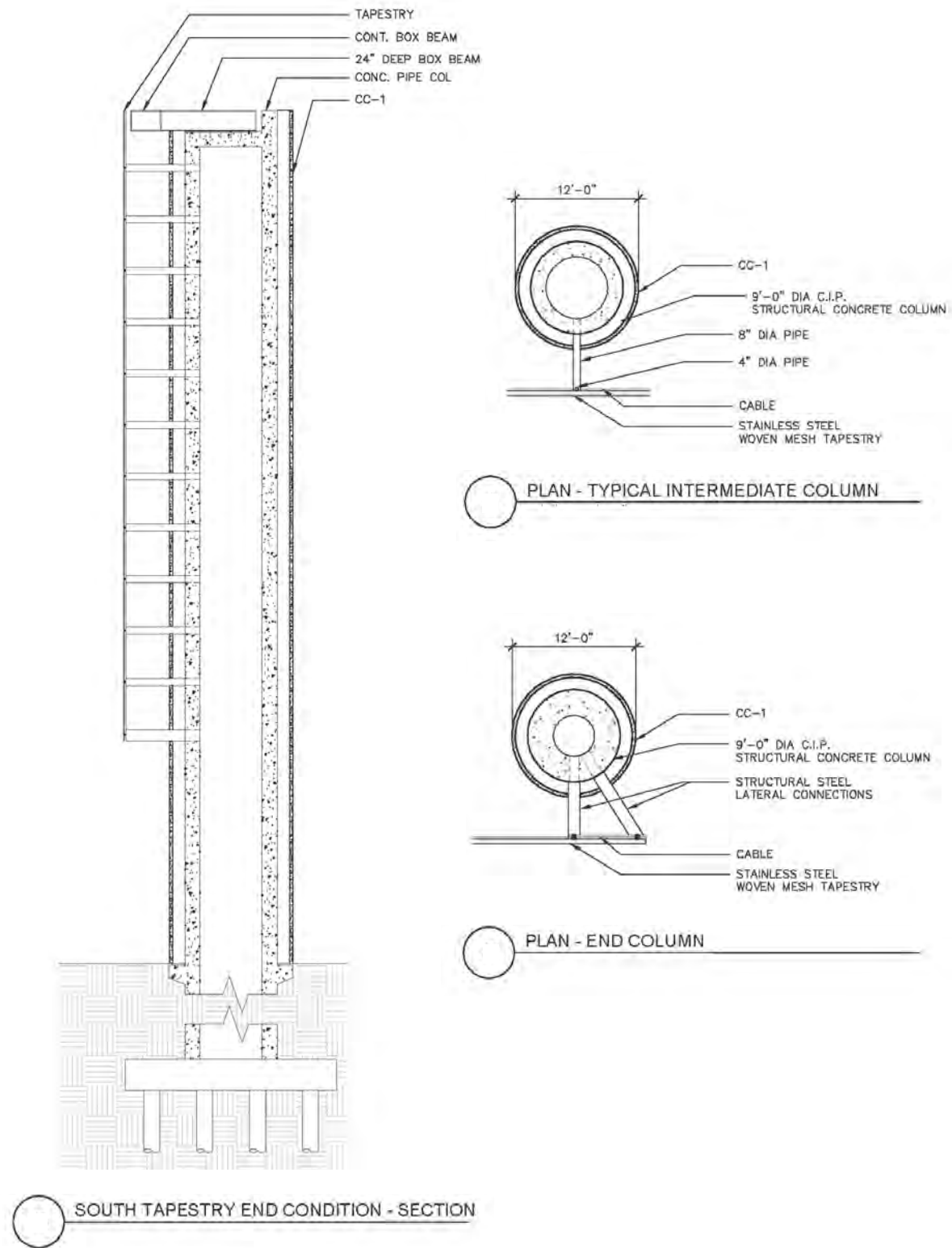
DESIGN CONCEPT 3: TAPESTRY STUDY LANDSCAPE



THE TAPESTRY FEATURE IS ENVISIONED AS A LAYERED OR INTEGRATED ASSEMBLY COMPRISED OF 3 ELEMENTS.

- ① The dense weave structure illustrating the landscape tapestry is a high quality, resolute jacquard woven tapestry, made of silver & black stainless steel wire.
- ② The loose weave tapestry section is a less resolute image located at the space between major tree limbs. This element will be partially transparent.
- ③ The open weave or architectural mesh section will be a stainless steel base material to resemble sky portions of the image. This portion will have no “image” detail and have a high degree of openness.





SUMMARY OF CABLE NET SYSTEM:

1. The tapestry structural system is proposed as a cable net system.
2. Highly tensioned stainless steel cables span horizontally between the memorial columns. The horizontal cables are the primary load carriers, while the vertical cables act to tie the net together. The spacing of the cable net will be coordinate with the tapestry sections in order to conceal and integrate within the tapestry.
3. A stainless steel tension beam at the top of the tapestry helps to limit the column bending as well as support intermittent vertical cables. This system is similar to a glazed cable curtain wall system. This structural system is optimal for a long span, light weight-appearing support system and is the least visually intrusive method for the structure.
4. The columns have been sized and engineered to accomodate the horizontal wind load and the axial forces applied by the cable net system.

THEMATICS

The strongest memorials produce a singular image which resonates in people’s collective memory. These types of memorials are about one important statement first, which then leads to other subtexts. The Lincoln Memorial, for example, is a temple set in a picturesque setting. The central image is the Lincoln statue, which is flanked by written narratives of the Gettysburg Address and a portion of Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address. The Eisenhower site is similarly organized. The precinct creates a picturesque setting. The central image are the trees of the park integrated within tapestry itself, a symbolic landscape of Eisenhower’s beginnings and background. This image is flanked by two Memorial elements that house Eisenhower’s story. Portrait, still life, and landscape are the three traditional and classical ways artists have portrayed their subjects. Likewise a triptych of narratives will be celebrated and memorialized in the Eisenhower Memorial:

- 1. Eisenhower’s personal journey, which begins with his youth in Abilene, Kansas, is fundamentally shaped by the values and understanding of the world as seen through this American heartland lens;
- 2. Eisenhower’s achievements in reaching the supreme position of the US military;
- 3. Eisenhower as General, two terms as President of the United States and his continued role as valuable world citizen.

In situ, these three distinctly American narratives will be approached singularly as Landscape, Still Life, and Portrait.

LANDSCAPE

The site itself will reflect the landscape of Abilene, Kansas, which is both Eisenhower’s hometown and the geographical center of the United States. Three woven stainless steel tapestries with images reflecting the landscape and plains of Abilene, Kansas will frame the site as a proscenium park theater. The site’s middle ground will reflect the subject matter of the tapestry by holding a contemplative park of trees and plantings, which will act as a foreground extension of the tapestry. The site is intended to be a calm, autonomous, and picturesque experience, framing the context of Eisenhower’s early life and values.

The simple and beautiful landscape of the Kansas plains suggests its own simple and beautiful ontology and set of values. This actual and symbolic landscape formed the lens through which Eisenhower saw the rest of the world. He recognized and stated this fact throughout his life: “I come from the very heart of America,” and “Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.”

Eisenhower’s life experiences can be seen as a truly prototypical “American Experience.” The Midwestern landscape image is a metaphor for the United States as a whole, both as the geographic center (to the mile) as well as for a country evolving into its new “World” role, at the exact time of Eisenhower’s presidency.

Upon first impression one will see a park setting and a tapestry of the Kansas landscape. This creates the setting, mood, and back drop for Eisenhower’s life story. Rather than a monumental statue in epic scale, the Eisenhower Memorial stresses the humility, poetry, and values instilled within the American landscape and which gave birth to one of the greatest US presidents.

MEMORIAL ELEMENTS – Still Life and Portrait

“Memorial Elements” will flank the central gathering space as a means of exploring Eisenhower’s achievements and the background of those achievements. These structures in their current design state are placeholders for the Still life and Portrait narratives. Their size, exact location, and proportion will evolve with the development of each particular narrative. These are envisioned as stone bas-relief, viewing portals other multimedia methods, which are to be determined and presented.

Within the “still life” structure, visitors will get a sense of the time and the values instilled through a close examination of the details of Dwight’s early life. A sense of his wonder, his humble beginnings, his love of sport and his early interest in military history will be portrayed. This area is envisioned to cover Eisenhower’s early life, character qualities, and character development from his Abilene youth up to being selected Supreme Allied Commander. Just after his victory in WWII as Supreme Allied Commander, which is the most important position occupied in American Military history, Dwight stated, “Because no man is really a man who has left out of himself all the boy, I wanted to speak first of the dreams of a barefoot boy.... Always in his dreams is the day when he finally comes home to a welcome from his hometown. Because today that dream of forty-five years ago has been realized beyond the wildest stretches of my own imagination, I came here to thank you and to say that the proudest thing I can claim is that I’m from Abilene....”

The second memorial element will showcase portraits of Dwight as military general and US President, consisting of monumental achievements to reflect Eisenhower as a global leader and citizen, counterpointing the personal focus and humbled beginnings of the still life structure. As Eisenhower said on living in a global world and on his responsibility as a leader:

“Every nation is neighbor to all mankind.”

“All must understand that military rank is a recognition of responsibility and not a ration book of personal privilege.”

“Always take your job seriously, never yourself.”

PORTRAIT, STILL LIFE, LANDSCAPE – AN INTEGRATED SITE

As the visitor of the memorial moves to and from, in and out of the still life and portrait elements, the visitor is always reconnected to the Abilene, Kansas landscape element, and to Eisenhower’s lens. Landscape, then, becomes symbolic with Eisenhower the man, the boy from Abilene, the first world leader in Washington, DC.

Associative meanings are created and recreated in the individual visitor moving between Portrait, Still Life, Landscape and the three trajectories of the Eisenhower narrative. A visitor connects the narratives in their own associative way. Answers are not dictated via the Memorial but questions and impressions are posed as in all of the great Memorials. As one re-engages the large Washington D.C. context, the visitor walks away humbled and empowered and wanting more to find out more to answer their own questions.



EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners • AECOM Joint Venture

DESIGN CONCEPT 3: THEMATICS

LANDSCAPE

The hedgerow and drainage-following pattern of tall woody vegetation in the Abilene locale is composed of a variety of principally deciduous tree species, both canopy and understory. Many trees native to this area of Kansas are native to the Washington DC area as well, being part of the eastern North American hardwood forest. In the riparian bottomlands of Dickinson County around Abilene one encounters levee- and lowland-loving, moisture-seeking species, typically (today) a tangle of fast-growing younger trunks closely spaced and, with robust understory and smaller scrub materials, forming a dense vegetative thicket.

The native groundplane of Dickinson County is classified as a mixed-grass prairie, with a patchy, scarce tree canopy intermittently dispersed along drainages and across the landscape. This prairie is typically composed of mid-to-tall perennial forbs and grasses, responding to warmer temperatures and greater sun exposure. Shorter species dominate in drier soils, and taller in more moist domains. Many species are adaptable and thrive in full sun and on into and under tree understory and canopy conditions. Colors of bronze, yellow, and purple are common to the mixed-grass prairie landscape.

The exigencies of urban design – safety, maintenance, indifferent microclimate – affect what can be planted in downtown Washington. However, the landscape planting design for the memorial will hew as closely as possible to an interpretation of the character of the Abilene landscape of President Eisenhower’s youth, using materials native to Dickinson County or similar in character and requirements. Limited lawn areas, where appropriate, will provide useful transition zones between paved pedestrian and taller perennial grass planting areas.



KANSAN LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGY

A key feature of the preferred scheme is the development of a plant palette reminiscent of the rural Kansas landscape of Abilene during President Eisenhower’s boyhood. While it may be possible to use an all-Kansan native palette in the Washington region’s microclimate and with designed soils, a number of more local or regional species may be used to provide the appropriate landscape evocation in the city’s urban environment. The design intent is to create a landscape abstraction of the Abilene landscape at Eisenhower’s time that is aesthetically evocative, and spatially, texturally, and scale compatible. Bottomland and hedgerow groupings will be most effective and applicable, according to photographs of the period and later (1938) aerial photography (see photographs and diagrams), which demonstrate where and how native plantings existed at that time. With their soft undulating levees, the oxbow drainages and meandering curves of Mud Creek and Smoky River unfettered the ground, arrested the plow, democratized the land – they were the outdoor places Eisenhower reminisced about, that formed him – the places boys played, hunted, grew up.



This 1908 photograph gives an indication of the rough landscape character and the linear character of trees and vegetation around Abilene.



At the wildest end of the spectrum, these wolf hunts (this one circa 1908) must have been very significant events in a boy’s life.



By contrast, picnicking on the grounds of the new Abilene Fairgrounds (circa 1900 in this photograph) suggest that locals made a happy and genteel accommodation to native trees and informal pre-existing tree plantations.



This evocative photograph is of Mud Creek, where ‘Ike’ often fished, swam and skated. Note the rough-hewn scraggle of the vegetation, its looming presence and undiluted rural character.



Not only were the woods wild and woolly, but women and children participated as well – a demonstration that wilderness activities were egalitarian, democratic, a more shared and level playing field.

DIAGRAMMING THE LANDSCAPE

DIAGRAMMING

The aim of this approach is to evoke a landscape character reminiscent of Eisenhower’s formative years, in the town and countryside he knew so well. As the tapestries incorporate landscape images from that era, providing a consistency, continuity and visually-arresting connection between image and living things, they will also reinforce the power of the landscape elements to shape space and help create the emotional connectivity and contextual frame of a Memorial environment.

The aim of the planting layout, of trees in particular, will be to develop key view relationships with the tapestries, choreographing landscape and structures and images for the visitor as he or she moves through it – reinforcing the scenographic qualities of the experience. The Kansas landscape diagram illustrates how riparian woodlands, levee planting, oxbow planting and hedgerows looked around President Eisenhower’s time in Abilene – narrow, linear, curving and organic.

Simplistically, tightly spaced bottomland and hedgerow-type species are arranged in narrow organic ‘stripes’ across the memorial, creating sub-rooms, proceeding directly out of the tapestries, and reinforcing the remarkable visual trace of Maryland Avenue through the memorial grounds. The planting design proposes the use of local native and adaptive, and Kansas species where possible for trees and groundcover. Groundcover will likely be minimally arranged areas of lawn with more expansive areas of meadow-like native grasses and adjacent under-canopy areas of moisture-loving grasses, groundcover and low shrub masses. Successional models of plant selection/association, sizing and grouping will be studied going forward.

The micro-climate of the memorial will be sunny with areas of shade provided informally under tree groupings, and by the tapestries themselves. The ambiance of the memorial landscape, exterior noise muted by the tumble of water in the center, will present a reflective informal, open and shade-dappled, airy and light-filled urban memorial garden.

KANSAS LANDSCAPE AROUND ABILENE

Diagram developed 1938 Aerial Photo/1964 USGS of a portion along the Smoky River just south of Abilene, where President Eisenhower went hunting in his youth. The diagram demonstrates the narrow linear qualities of native tree and vegetation areas.



1. An area of about nine square sections immediately southwest of Abilene, illustrating tree cover along Mud Creek, Smoky River and oxbow drainages and hedgerows.



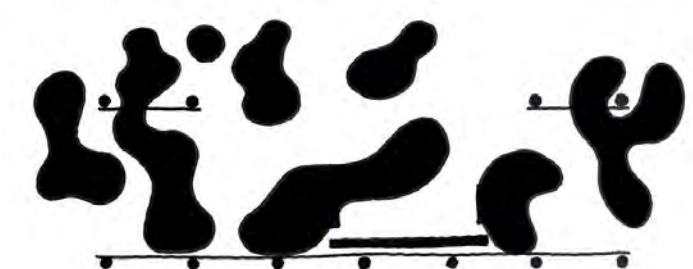
2. Tree canopy diagram of Eisenhower memorial at the relative scale of Diagram One, illustrating the same episodic linear character.

MEMORIAL LANDSCAPE

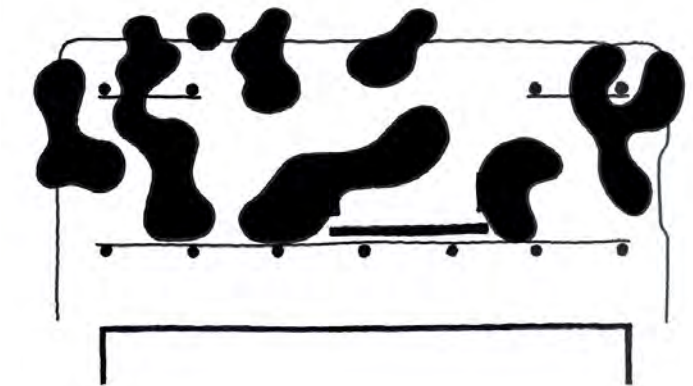
The diagram series illustrates: the organization of tree canopy to create spatial organization; tree placement directly proceeding from tapestry images; and choreography of tapestry images and landscape to create an evocative, integrated work of art and memorial context.



3. Tree canopy diagram of the Eisenhower Memorial, creating sub-rooms of sun and shelter.



4. Tree canopy overlain with tapestry structure, demonstrating how tree plantings will be choreographed with images on the tapestries.



5. Tree canopy with tapestry structure and edge conditions, grounding the Memorial in its site context.

APPENDIX

The following section provides an overview of the sketch models produced to consider different issues of scale, massing and placement. These extensive studies were critical in the final design concepts.

• TAPESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	77
TAPESTRY HISTORICAL IMAGES	78
TAPESTRY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	79
GRAPHIC STUDIES	80
TEXTILE TAPESTRY SAMPLES	81
ARTISAN JACQUARD WEAVING SAMPLES	82
IMAGERY STUDIES ON ARCHITECTURAL CUSTOM PRODUCT SAMPLES	83
METAL JACQUARD WEAVING IMAGE SAMPLE	84-85
FULL-SCALE GRAPHIC STUDY	86-87
TAPESTRY STUDY: FRAMED LANDSCAPE	88
TAPESTRY STUDY: EPISODE	89
VISUAL IMAGERY STUDIES FOR TAPESTRY	90-91
• ADDITIONAL DESIGN REFERENCE MATERIAL	
STONE STUDIES	92-93
LANDSCAPE STUDIES	94-97
• EARLY CONCEPT STUDIES	99
URBAN ROOM STUDIES	100-101
PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDIES	102-103
MARYLAND ROADWAY STUDIES	104-105
MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDIES	106-107
MARYLAND PARK SCALE STUDIES	108-111

TAPESTRY HISTORICAL IMAGES



1. BAYEUX TAPESTRY, 11TH CENTURY



2. JULIUS CAESAR AND ATTENDANTS, FROM THE NINE HEROES. TAPESTRIES, 1400



3. FIGURES IN A ROSE GARDEN 1450-1455



4. THE MIRACULOUS DRAUGHT OF FISHES, BY RAPHAEL, 1515



5. THE BRIDAL CHAMBER OF HERSE, BY GIOVANNI BATTISTA LODI DA CREMONA, 1550



6. TAPESTRY CARTOONS BY FRANCISCO GOYA 1775



7. GREENERY BY JOHN HENRY DEARLE 1892

The use of tapestries is a unique choice for a Memorial and is unprecedented in our contemporary world. Historical research thus helped define key precedents in this medium, both in terms of narrative and representation, as well as materials and techniques. Historically, tapestries have played an important commemorative role.

- One of the earliest and most significant tapestries was the Bayeux tapestry (1), designed and made in the late 11th century, to commemorate the story of the Norman conquest of England. The tapestry has a few key zones, the center band being the one which can be read linearly, with key historical figures represented in action. Above it are key heraldic symbols and below key text and quotes.

- With their large scales, the tapestries created a new setting within the existing building. They provided both a background setting at the scale of the larger space, while the key representational elements provided a narrative at the scale of the visitors. We can see this contrast visually with examples such as the “Julius Caesar and Nine attendants” (2) tapestry and the “Figures in a Rose Garden” (3) tapestry, both made in Flanders. The background is either made to create the illusion of an architectural setting or it is made completely abstract with stripes of color.

- With the late Middle-Ages and the Renaissance, tapestries started resembling more closely traditional paintings, with a unified composition, such as in the cartoon for Raphael’s “Miraculous Draught of Fishes” (4). Some of the more archetypal tapestry elements are maintained in the other two examples, such as “The Bridal Chamber of Herse”(5), such as the ornamental borders and the edge cartouches that provide more detailed narratives.

- Materially this evolution can also be observed in the growing technical details with which textures were made and represented. The Bayeux tapestry for example is more akin to an embroidered panel. The background was left blank to not interfere with the story at the forefront or the architectural setting behind it. There have been similar considerations for the Eisenhower tapestries where weaves will be combined so that the background is kept as transparent and subdued as possible while highlighting the edges of the image.

- The tapestry cartoons by the 18th century Spanish artist Francisco Goya (6), used the medium in both its original decorative function and for a narrative purpose. The figures in the foreground relate to the viewer and sometimes contain allegorical and historical meaning. At the same time, the landscape in the background is not directly connected to the scenes and is meant to create a new setting and atmosphere within an existing room to further highlight the narrative in the foreground.

- The last example from 19th c. England (7) shows the evolution of tapestries to a more limited decorative function, with key quotations inserted within.

- The Eisenhower memorial’s use of tapestry draws from these histories in multiple ways. The tapestry is meant to create a setting for the central narrative. But it also has the capacity to provide a narrative of its own. The range of scales is also critical in mediating the range of scales on the site itself from the surrounding massive federal buildings to the smallest scale of objects within pedestrians’ and visitors’ usage.

TAPESTRY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT



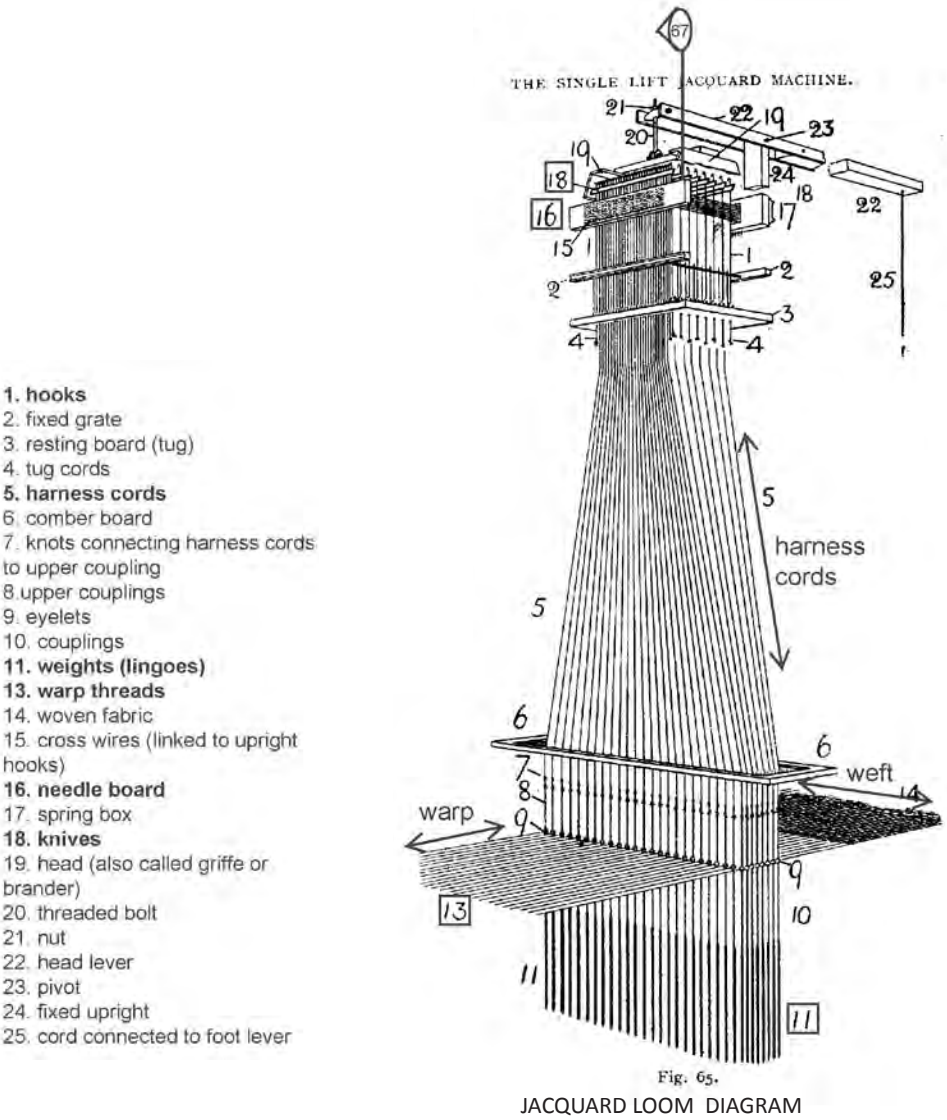
MODERN JACQUARD LOOM

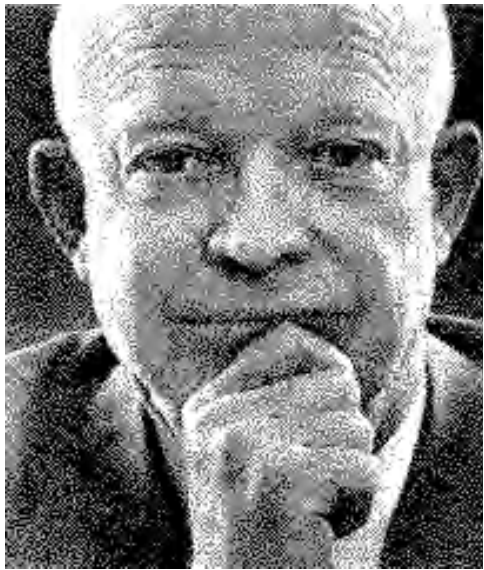
THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARTISTIC CONCEPT FOR THE TAPESTRY

The unique architectural element introduced in the Design Concept 3, Maryland Park Scheme, is the concept of large memorial tapestries. The tapestries architecturally define the urban room for the Memorial and are supported by a colonnade. The tapestries relate to the scale of the surrounding context and form a stage set and a backdrop for the central memorial core, where a more intimate and contemplative visitor experience is imagined. Three metal tapestries are proposed, two forming a proscenium along Independence Avenue and the third as a southern backdrop to the site, creating a context for President Eisenhower's story. Though the design depicts various images for this concept design, Gehry Partners intends to work closely with the family, the commissions and our historian to select the final appropriate images in the next phase. The primary inspiration for the imagery on the tapestry is black and white photography which was the medium of Eisenhower's era. Woven tapestries have historically been used to depict stories and commemorate great events in many cultures. During the 16th Century, Raphael created elaborate tapestries on a grand scale to illustrate narratives of the Bible. The vision is to create new kind of woven tapestry using stainless steel as a unique art piece and a new medium for memorializing President Eisenhower. A fundamental aesthetic principal to the vision of the metal tapestry as an art medium is that the final product be appropriately dignified to honor Eisenhower and of a quality befitting a Presidential Memorial. The image, size, scale and transparency, and structural support are all important aesthetic and technical requirements to evaluate and develop as the design concept progresses.

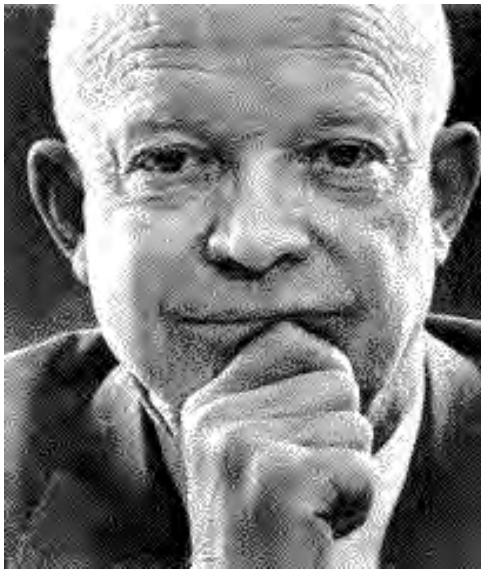
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE WOVEN TAPESTRY

Our research and development for the tapestry started with the textile industry and a weaving technique that utilizes the jacquard, an attachment to a loom. The jacquard revolutionized the textile industry in 1801, by systematically raising each longitudinal thread, called warp, independently of the others, bringing greater versatility to the weaving process and offering a higher level of control. This weave process makes automatic production of a textile possible with unlimited varieties of pattern weaving. Unlike other weaving methods, the jacquard loom utilizes a continuous thread in both directions of the weave which makes it a more suitable for the Eisenhower tapestries in stainless steel.





4 VALUES OF GRAY - COARSE RESOLUTION



5 VALUES OF GRAY - COARSE RESOLUTION



8 VALUES OF GRAY - COARSE RESOLUTION



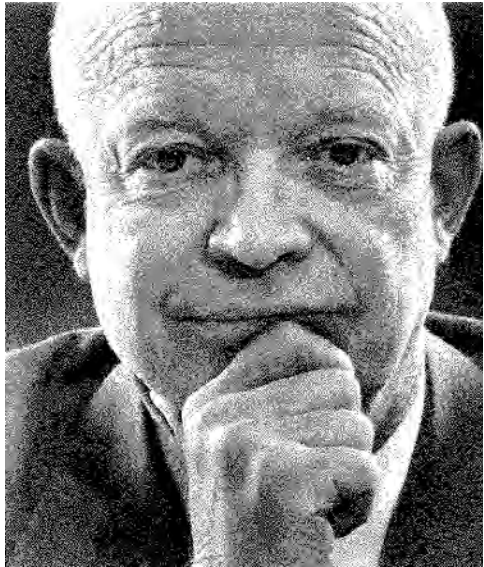
20 VALUES OF GRAY - COARSE RESOLUTION



100 VALUES OF GRAY - COARSE RESOLUTION



256 VALUES OF GRAY - COARSE RESOLUTION



4 VALUES OF GRAY



5 VALUES OF GRAY



8 VALUES OF GRAY



20 VALUES OF GRAY



100 VALUES OF GRAY



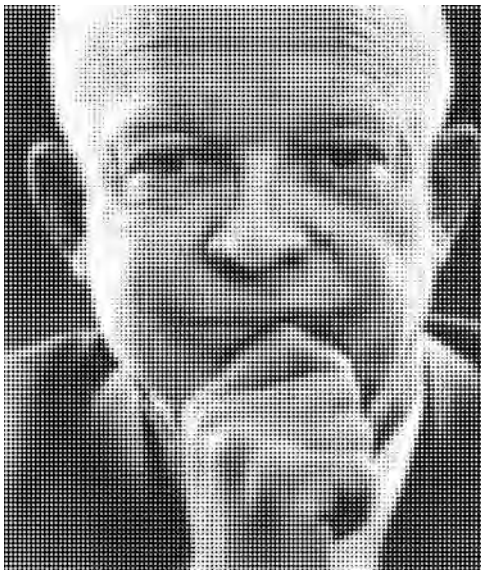
256 VALUES OF GRAY



DOT HALFTONE - COARSE GRAIN



DOT HALFTONE - MEDIUM GRAIN



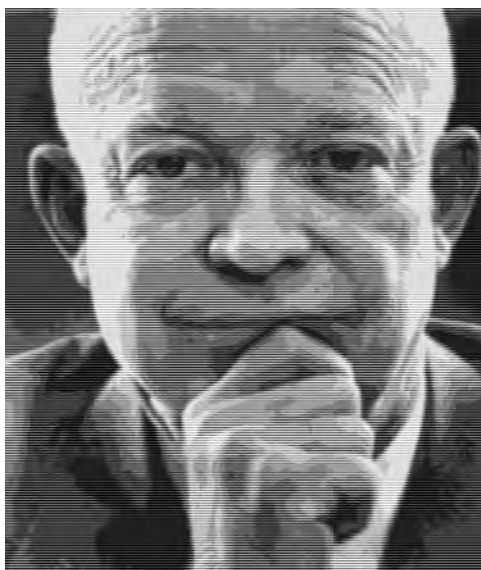
DOT HALFTONE - FINE GRAIN



HORIZONTAL LINE HALFTONE- COARSE GRAIN



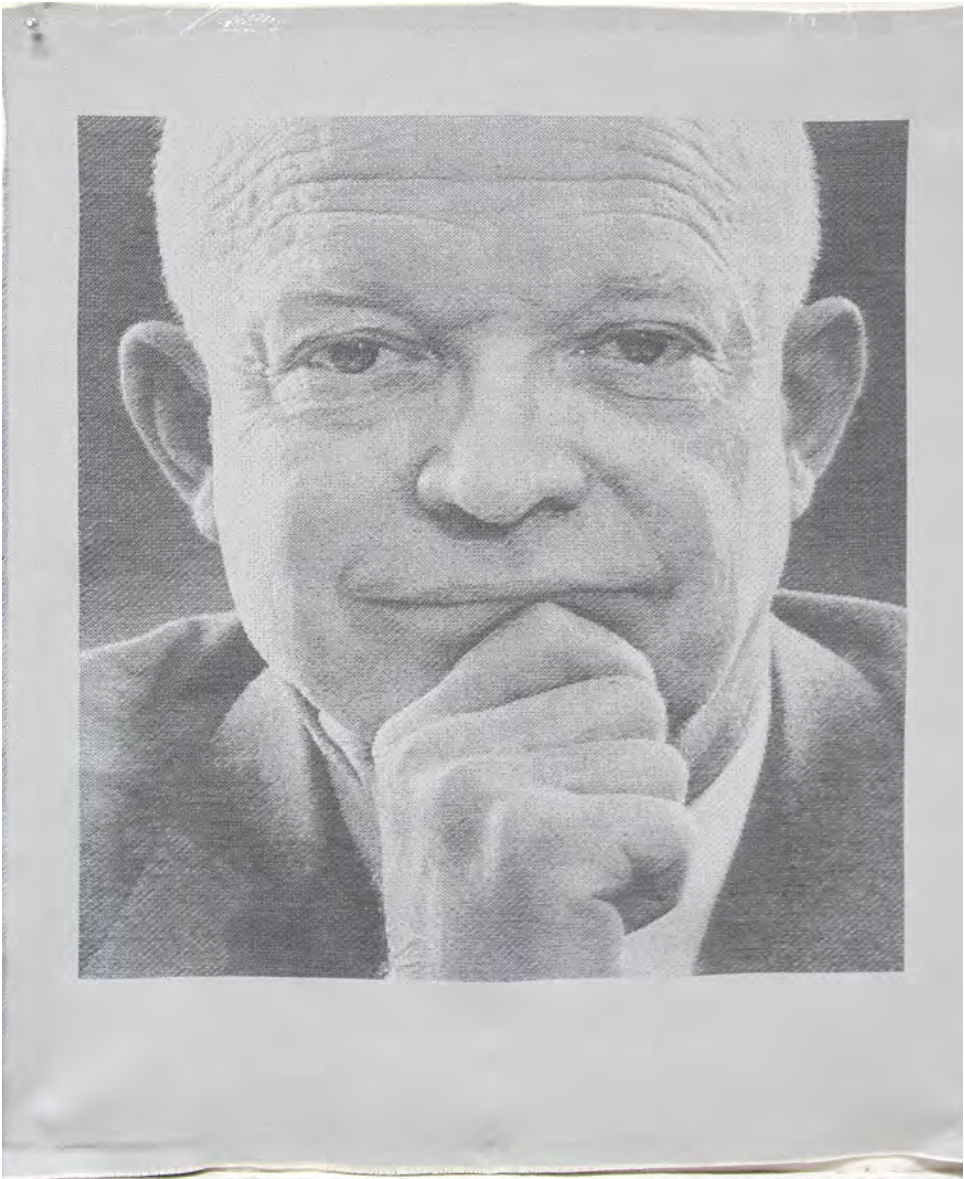
HORIZONTAL LINE HALFTONE - MEDIUM GRAIN



HORIZONTAL LINE HALFTONE- FINE GRAIN



FABRIC TAPESTRY OF PHILIP GLASS BY CHUCK CLOSE



FABRIC TAPESTRY OF EISENHOWER



DETAIL SHOWING WEAVE STRUCTURE



DETAIL SHOWING WEAVE STRUCTURE

GRAPHIC STUDIES AND TEXTILE WEAVING SAMPLES

One avenue of the investigation included a series of graphic studies for tonal value and image types. These were studies to explore how to reduce a photographic image down to a few colors, or only black and white. Image, scale and resolution were also studied. In a jacquard textile the image is created by what is known as “weave structures”. These are simple patterns of the threads within the weave to create “tones” or “color values.” Weave structure controls the image and is important for studying contrast, visibility and detail of the final product. Computer software is often used to establish the weave pattern that drives the jacquard loom. These images show two textile samples and the weave structure detail. A textile tapestry of Eisenhower was created to study the weave structure in anticipation of creating woven metal version of the image.



WEAVE STRUCTURE SAMPLE WITH BLACK & SILVER WIRE



WEAVE STRUCTURE SAMPLE WITH STAINLESS STEEL WIRE & BLACK WIRE



WEAVE STRUCTURE SAMPLE WITH PTFB (TEFLON)



WEAVE STRUCTURE SAMPLE WITH STAINLESS STEEL YARN



ARTISAN SAMPLE WITH SILVER WIRE & TEFLON



ARTISAN SAMPLE WITH SILVER WIRE & TEFLON



WEAVE DETAIL STUDY WITH PTFE (TEFLON)



WEAVE DETAIL STUDY WITH STAINLESS STEEL YARN



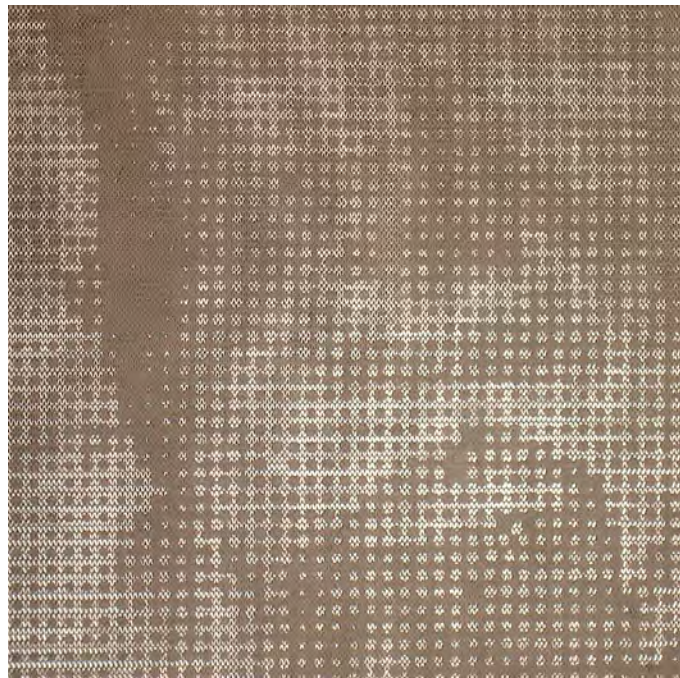
SANDBLAST ETCHING ON STAINLESS STEEL ARCHITECTURAL MESH



SANDBLAST ETCHING ON BLACK ARCHITECTURAL MESH



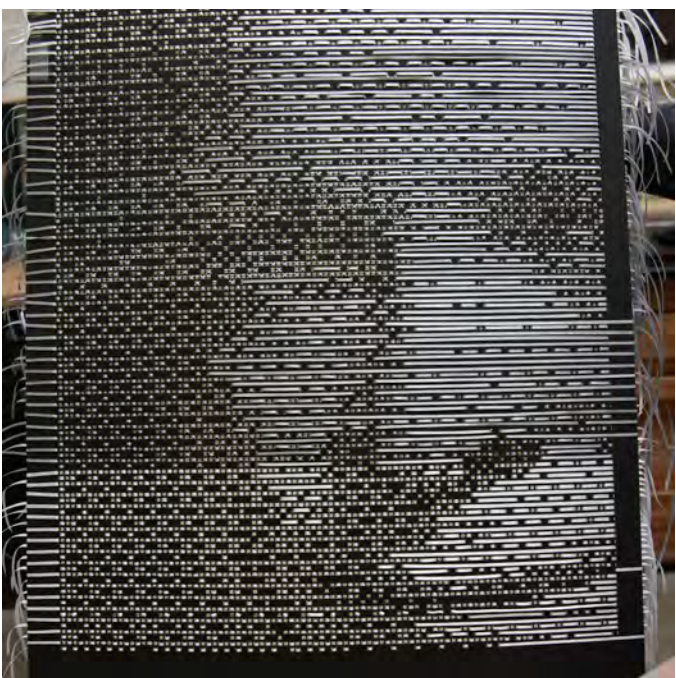
SANDBLAST ETCHING ON BLACK ARCHITECTURAL MESH



SANDBLAST IMAGE ON ARCHITECTURAL MESH DETAIL



SHEET METAL PERFORATION



STUDY OF PUNCHED METAL PATTERN WITH WOVEN RIBBONS

ARTISAN JACQUARD WEAVING SAMPLES

Artisans produced initial samples and test different weaving techniques using metal wire in a textile loom. The initial artisan samples were hand woven on jacquard looms. These samples were useful in helping to establish feasibility of the concept, and weaving structures which are critical building blocks in the textile industry for creating an image. These samples helped establish how well the various wire materials performed in the looms and understand image contrast with various metal wire finishes and coloring.

IMAGE STUDIES ON ARCHITECTURAL CUSTOM PRODUCT SAMPLES

Gehry Partners explored custom methods for obtaining an image on architectural woven mesh products commercially available. These samples were useful as reference material and understanding how the wire finishes effect the design as well as transparency. It was determined that these mesh products and manufacturing processes were not adaptable for the aesthetic requirements and have been discarded as viable methods for the Eisenhower tapestry.



IMAGE SHOWING TRANSPARENCY OF SAMPLE



JACQUARD STAINLESS STEEL WOVEN SAMPLE OF MARILYN MONROE



DETAIL OF IMAGE

METAL JACQUARD WEAVING IMAGE SAMPLE

This finely woven stainless steel sample depicting Marilyn Monroe demonstrates the possibilities of weaving stainless steel wire in a jacquard loom. The sample is made with one wire color in the horizontal and vertical direction. The image in the sample is created through varying the weave structure and pattern. As the light reflects off the weave pattern, the image is revealed. The image changes as the lighting changes and the fine weave makes it fairly transparent. This sample ultimately lacks the contrast desired for the memorial tapestries. Greater contrast can be achieved with the introduction of another color wire in the weave structure. The sample does illustrate that the process of weaving an image with the desired materials is possible and the equipment is available.



JACQUARD WOVEN SAMPLE WITH VERTICAL STAINLESS STEEL WIRE AND HORIZONTAL BLACK COATED COPPER WIRE

EISENHOWER JACQUARD METAL WEAVING SAMPLE

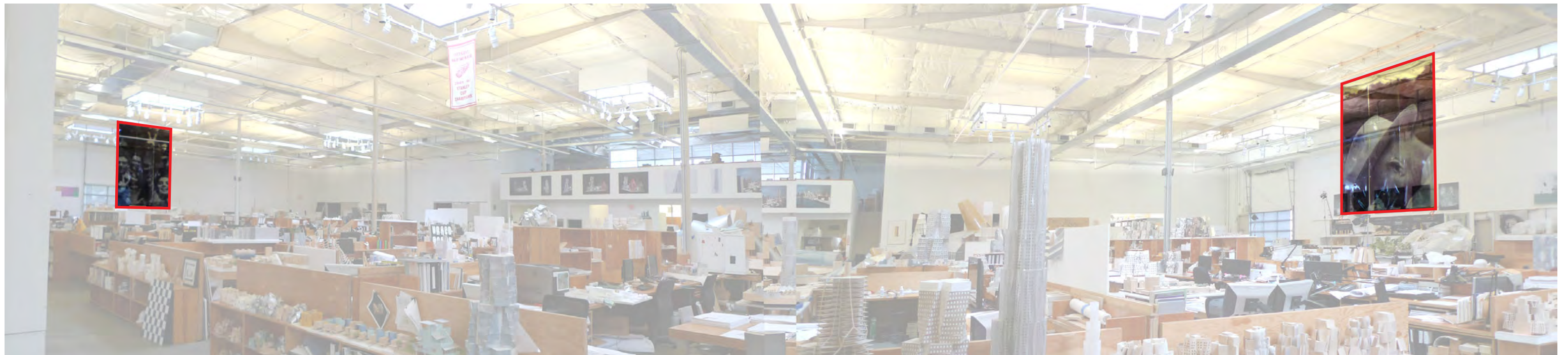
These images represent the first samples from a production jacquard loom with both silver stainless steel and black wire depicting the face of Eisenhower. The level of contrast and detail in the image is improved when compared to the Marilyn Monroe sample. Further refinement and study of the effects of weave structure, transparency, tonal quality and reflectivity are required and will be investigated in the next phase in greater detail. These samples are a positive step forward in the research and development of the tapestry and are consistent with the artistic intent of the project.



IMAGE SHOWING AN INITIAL LEVEL OF TRANSPARENCY

150'

DISTANCE BETWEEN NORTH & SOUTH TAPESTRIES IN PROPOSED DESIGN



FULL-SCALE TAPESTRY GRAPHIC STUDY IN GEHRY PARTNERS OFFICE



FULL-SCALE GRAPHIC STUDY IN GEHRY PARTNERS OFFICE



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF GRAPHIC STUDY

THE TAPESTRY FEATURE IS ENVISIONED AS A LAYERED OR ASSEMBLED TAPESTRY COMPRISED OF 3 TAPESTRY ELEMENTS:

- ① The dense weave landscape tapestry is a high quality, resolute jacquard woven tapestry, made of silver & black stainless steel wire.
- ② The loose weave tapestry section is a less resolute image located at the space between major tree limbs. This element will be partially transparent.
- ③ The open weave or architectural mesh section will be a stainless steel base material to resemble sky portions of the image. This portion will have no “image” detail and have a high degree of openness.



SOUTH TAPESTRY ELEVATION



EAST TAPESTRY ELEVATION

TAPESTRY IMAGERY SUMMARY:

The images depicted in this study are also from the Abilene, Kansas landscape idea. The difference is that the arrangement is depicted as a series of episodes in lieu of a continuous image. The result of this study does not effectively demonstrate the quality for the overall experience.



WEST TAPESTRY ELEVATION





SOUTH TAPESTRY ELEVATION



A PEOPLE THAT VALUES ITS PRIVILEGES

TAPESTRY IMAGERY SUMMARY:

Another episodic scheme was studied with different Eisenhower accomplishments and subject matter. This study reveals that creating multiple imagery and statements, independant of one another, does not create the cohesive intent of the design.



ABOVE ITS PRINCIPLES SOON LOSE BOTH.

EAST TAPESTRY ELEVATION

WEST TAPESTRY ELEVATION





TAPESTRY IMAGE STUDY: D-DAY LANDING PHOTO MONTAGE



TAPESTRY IMAGE STUDY: NORMANDY D-DAY LANDING PHOTO MONTAGE



TAPESTRY IMAGE STUDY: PARADE THROUGH TOWN



TAPESTRY IMAGE STUDY: VE DAY CELEBRATION IN TIME SQUARE, NEW YORK

STONE STUDIES



IMAGERY STUDIES FOR MEMORIAL BLOCKS



THE PARTHENON MARBLES, GREECE

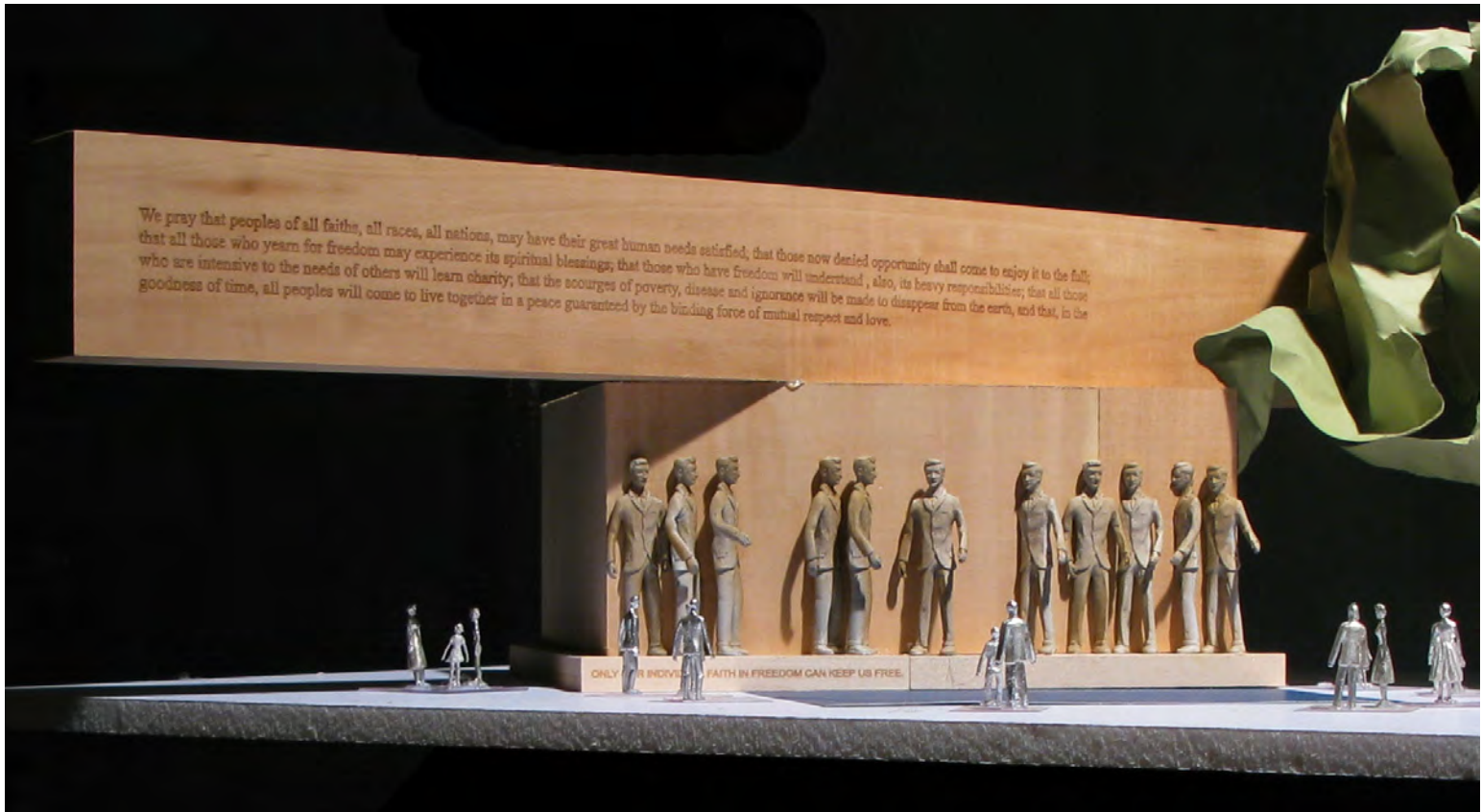


BABYLONIAN RELIEF

The memorial stone bas relief sculptures are at the heart of the site organized around or adjacent the central tree grove element. The bas reliefs are an effective medium for depicting Dwight D. Eisenhower's accomplishments. The bas reliefs were studied at multiple scales. The design team is currently in the process of investigating sculptors that have a body of work consistent with this vision. The concept for the sculpture is to memorialize iconic photographs of Eisenhower or other events that represent a part of his history by translating the images into stone. This idea is a unique way to memorialize a man who lived in the era of modern photography. The images need to be finalized as part of the thematic development of the design in consultation with the Eisenhower commission and the artist.

LINTELS

On some of the relief block studies there is a large stone lintel which overhangs the block. President Eisenhower's words are proposed to be carved into stone lintels that project across the tops of the art relief walls. The large lintel beams holding the text, give the quotes themselves a prominence of the urban scale, as well as a unique boldness to stand alone or complement the art reliefs.



EARLY BAS RELIEF AND LINTEL SCALE STUDY



REFINED BAS RELIEF AND LINTEL SCALE STUDY FOR CONCEPTS 1 & 2



HUMAN SCALE BAS RELIEF ELEMENT STUDY FOR CONCEPT 3



HUMAN SCALE EISENHOWER SCULPTURE STUDY. EISENHOWER AT THE CENTRAL GATHERING SPACE

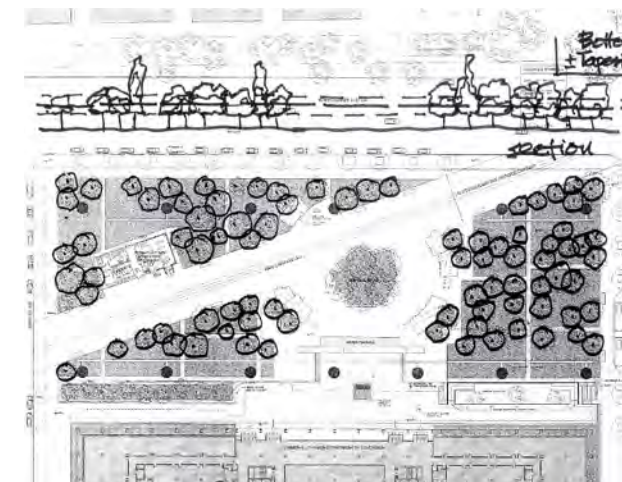
LANDSCAPE STUDIES

PRECEDENT STUDIES

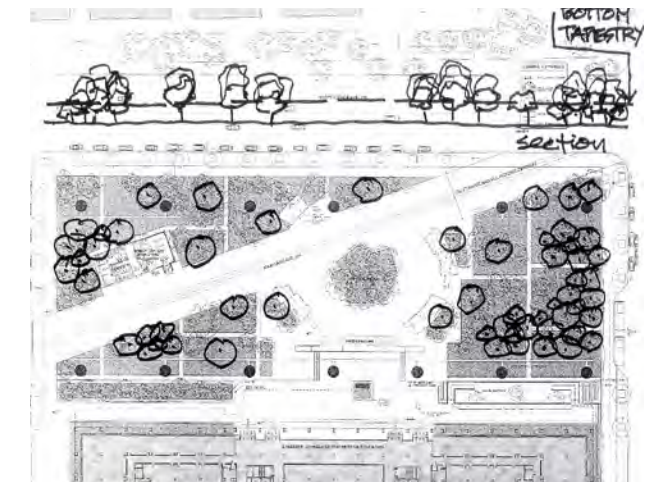
The precedent images presented on the following pages are evocative of landscape concepts with spatial characteristics or under consideration by the design team. The images are catalogued in following relevant categories which will constitute elements of the final design: central grove, urban tree canopy, groundplane vegetation and grading, agrarian and rural landscapes, memorial settings. The development of the landscape design will unfold as the design progresses and dominant visual elements such as the tapestry images are further refined in tandem with thematic content.

ANTECEDENT STUDIES

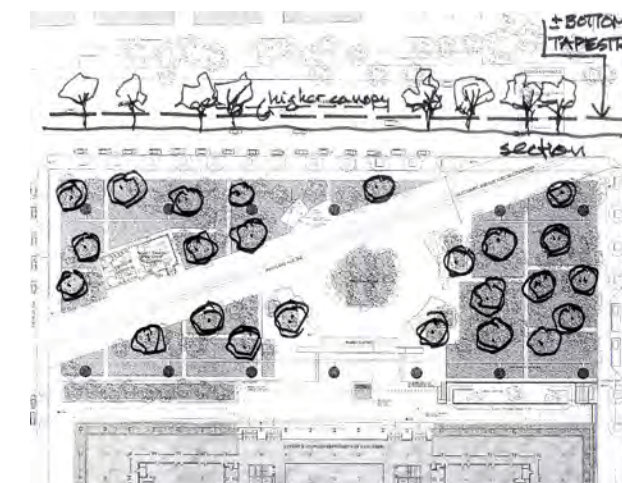
The design team identified and fleshed out four landscape typologies/tree palettes as possible approaches to the memorial grounds configuration. Each typology has a specific character and feel, as defined by the tree species, size, scale and placement, as well as the ground plane treatment. These concepts established frameworks for proceeding with landscape design development and tree selection in the preferred scheme, Concept 3.



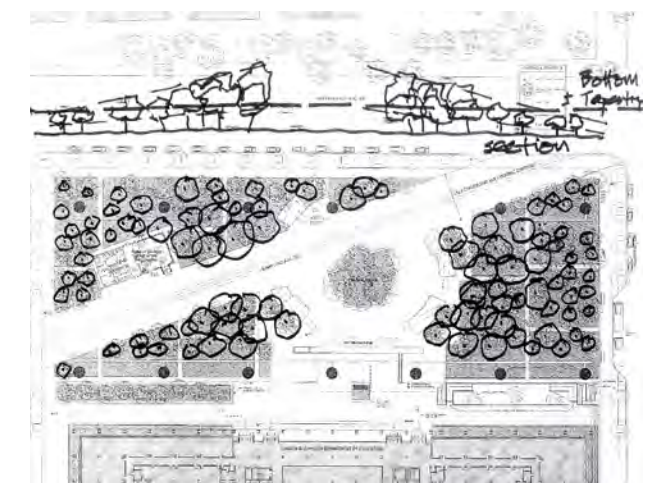
CIVIC GROVE



KANSAS



OPEN GROVE / WOODLAND



GETTYSBURG / CAMP DAVID

CENTRAL GROVE
CHARACTERFUL ASSEMBLAGE OF ONE OR MORE TREES



VERNACULAR LANDSCAPE; YORKSHIRE, UK



OAK ALLEY PLANTATION; VACHERIE, LOUISIANA

GROUNDPLANE

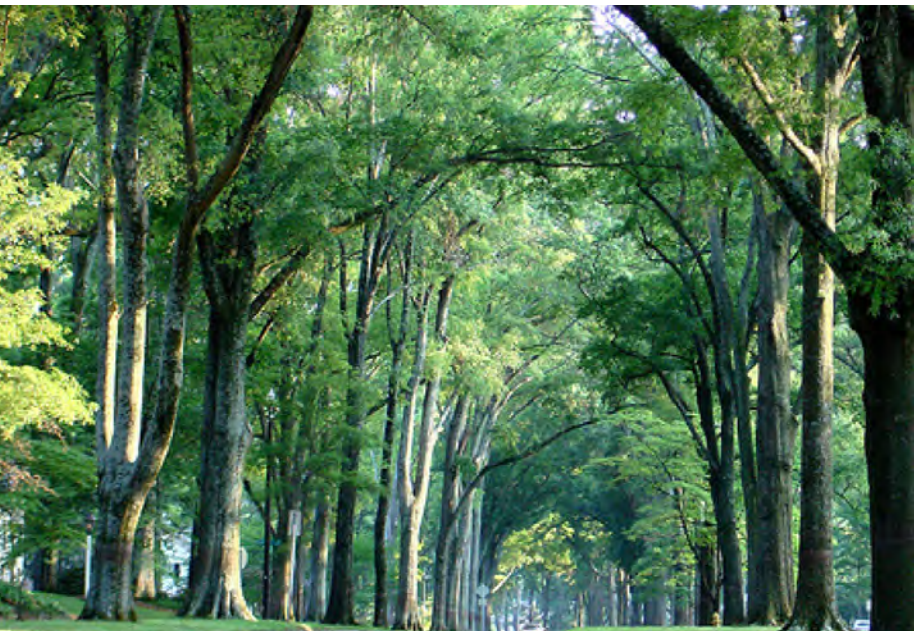


LYCEE PHILIPPE LAMOUR CAMPUS; NIMES, FRANCE



CHILDREN’S THERAPEUTIC GARDEN; WELLESLEY, MA

URBAN TREE CANOPY
CONTINUOUS URBAN CANOPY AND AERIAL “GREEN VEGETATION”



STREETScape; CHARLOTTE, NC



TUILERIES GARDEN, PARIS, FRANCE

INTERSTITIAL LANDSCAPE
KNOLLS, BUFFERS, ‘ISLANDS’, AND TRANSITIONS



STORMKING ARTS CENTER; MOUNTAINVILLE, NY; MAPLE



ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS; MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

CIVIC GROVE



AMERICAN YELLOWWOOD



COMMON HONEYLOCUST



BLACK TUPELO



BLACKJACK OAK

CIVIC GROVE – The dominant feature of this approach to landscape design is uniform tree height and canopy, punctured by taller, slender species for effect at specific locations. The tree palette would have a variety of tree species that would vary in height from a 30’ to 40’ at the upper limit and a minimum canopy height of 12’ off the ground. The species variety would not necessarily be the same caliper or age of tree. Views of the tapestry would be consistent from the perimeter of the park. The variety of the species with differing flowering, color, or leaf shapes characteristics will distinguish the landscape areas. The understory planting would be shade tolerant, and have small flowering trees. The ground cover would be shade tolerant perennials and shrubby groundcovers. The overall character of the planting is uniform, consistent, and civic.

GETTYSBURG/ CAMP DAVID



WHITE OAK



SOURWOOD



TULIP POPLAR



BLACK TUPELO

GETTYSBURG / CAMP DAVID MODEL – This landscape typology would aim for an iconic presence in which tree placement and size reinforce the hierarchy of the memorial’s core. Tree planting across the site would accommodate succession planting with younger trees planted at the park perimeter and older, taller trees toward the center. The design is shadier and the understory planting varies from meadow to shrubby groundcover planting. Tree species specific to Camp David or Gettysburg with urban tolerance would establish the character of the place. Thematically, the landscape would reflect the passage of time and the ageless qualities of the memorial.

OPEN GROVE WOODLAND



AMERICAN BASSWOOD



RIVER BIRCH



SHAGBARK HICKORY



WILLOW OAK

OPEN GROVE / WOODLAND – This concept creates a more open park setting through taller, larger stately trees that are placed further apart and would be native woodland species. The tree placement is dispersed and with wider open spaces for lawn with more sunlight. The tapestry would be visible across open areas, except where visually interrupted by a tree. The views could be choreographed with tree placement.

KANSAS LANDSCAPE



RED MAPLE



CHOKECHERRY



PIGNET HICKORY



AMERICAN ELM

KANSAS LANDSCAPE – The concept is to create a landscape abstraction of the Abilene landscape from Eisenhower’s time. The design would build on historic research on agrarian landscapes from Eisenhower’s boyhood years. The larger specimen tree groupings would be reminiscent of bottomland prairie patterns, which are more open. This concept would provide consistent views of the tapestry through choreographed tree placement. The trees would be Kansas species, if adaptable to the urban environment, or substitute similar species. The groundcover would be grassy meadowlands. This typology has an interpretive value connecting President Eisenhower to his homeland through the landscape.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL

Gehry Partners ● AECOM Joint Venture

TREE PALETTE TYPOLOGY

EARLY CONCEPT STUDIES

The following section gives an overview of the sketch models produced to consider different issues of scale, massing and placement. These extensive studies were critical in the final design concepts.

- URBAN ROOM STUDIES
- PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDIES
- MARYLAND ROADWAY STUDIES
- MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDIES
- MARYLAND PARK SCALE STUDIES

URBAN ROOM STUDIES



The early studies for the project were an exploration of creating a separate space for the Memorial within this unique site in the heart of Washington DC. These images show the design progression in the formulation of Design Concept 3 with the tapestries depicting images from Eisenhower's life. The tapestry relates to the scale of the surrounding context, and is a significant architectural gesture that creates a distinctive urban room for the Memorial. The initial idea of a tapestry is explored in Studies 1 and 2. The colonnade was introduced to the design in Study 3. The colonnade unites the site across the Maryland Avenue corridor. Study 4 shows a revised tapestry arrangement and larger columns.



URBAN ROOM: PRECINCT STUDY 1



URBAN ROOM: PRECINCT STUDY 2

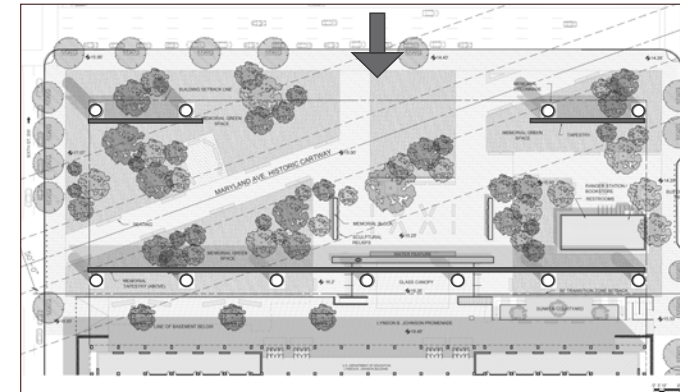


URBAN ROOM: PRECINCT STUDY 3 WITH COLUMNS AND TAPESTRY



URBAN ROOM: PRECINCT STUDY 4

PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDIES



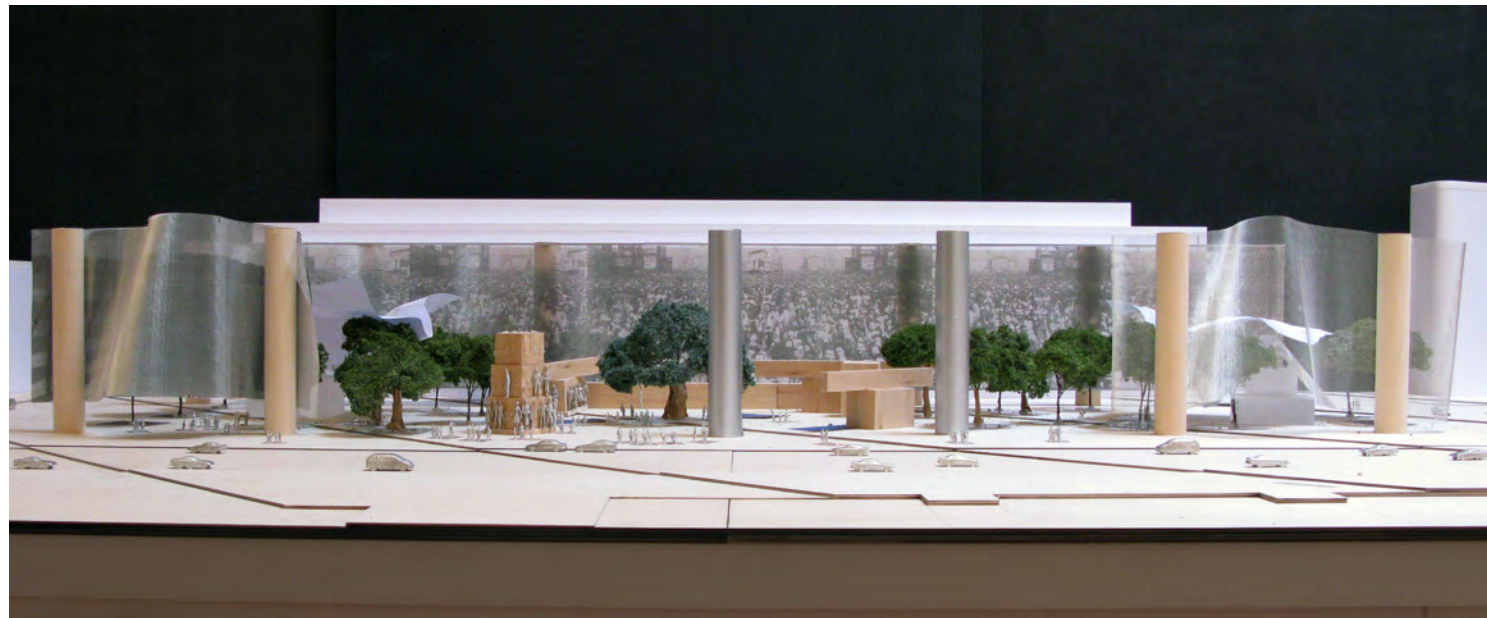
The site for this Presidential Memorial is large, 600' long by 235'. One of the best vantage points to visually take in the entire site is from Independence Avenue which is a major vehicular artery for the city. The placement of the northern tapestries creates a theatrical proscenium along Independence Avenue. Several design concepts have been explored for the Independence Avenue tapestries and column locations. Studies 1, 2 and 3 show a curved tapestry. Each of these design process studies explored approaches to the colonnade along Independence Avenue where a column was removed to preserve views to the Capitol Building. Smaller scale memorial elements were investigated in lieu of the missing column, and ultimately discarded. Design Concept 3 leaves the view corridor in the historic 50' Maryland Avenue cartway open, and the Memorial center unfolds at the center of the site on the stage.



PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDY 1: CURVED TAPESTRY AND GLOBE ON INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDY 2: CURVED TAPESTRY AND RE-SPACED COLUMNS ON INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

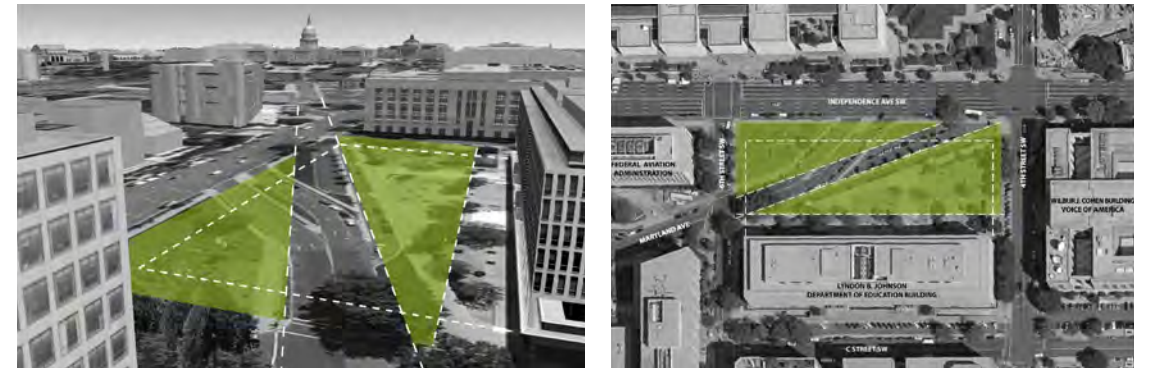


PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDY 3: METAL COLUMNS IN CENTER ON INDEPENDENCE AVENUE

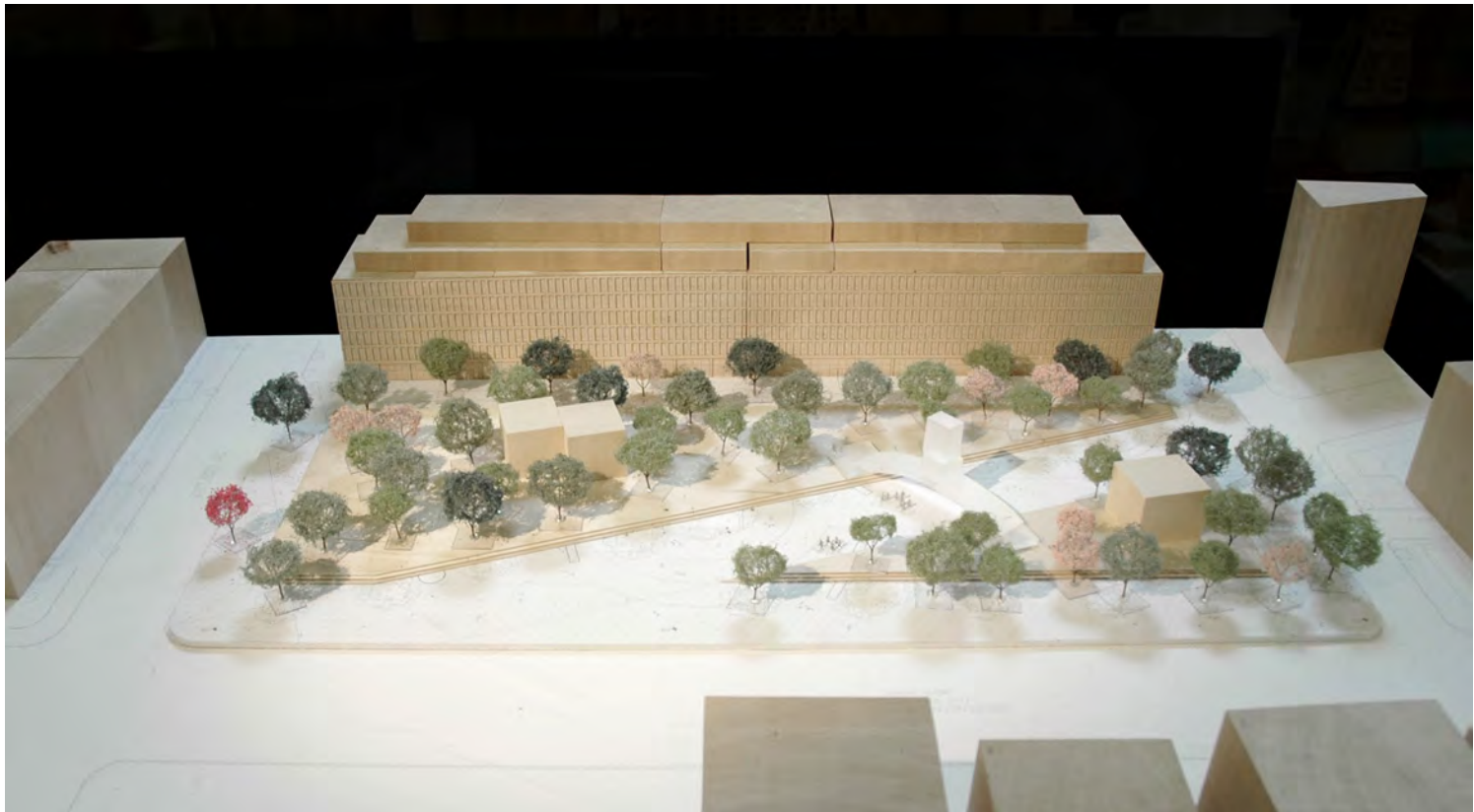


PROSCENIUM STAGE STUDY 4: MONUMENT AT MARYLAND AND INDEPENDENCE AVENUES

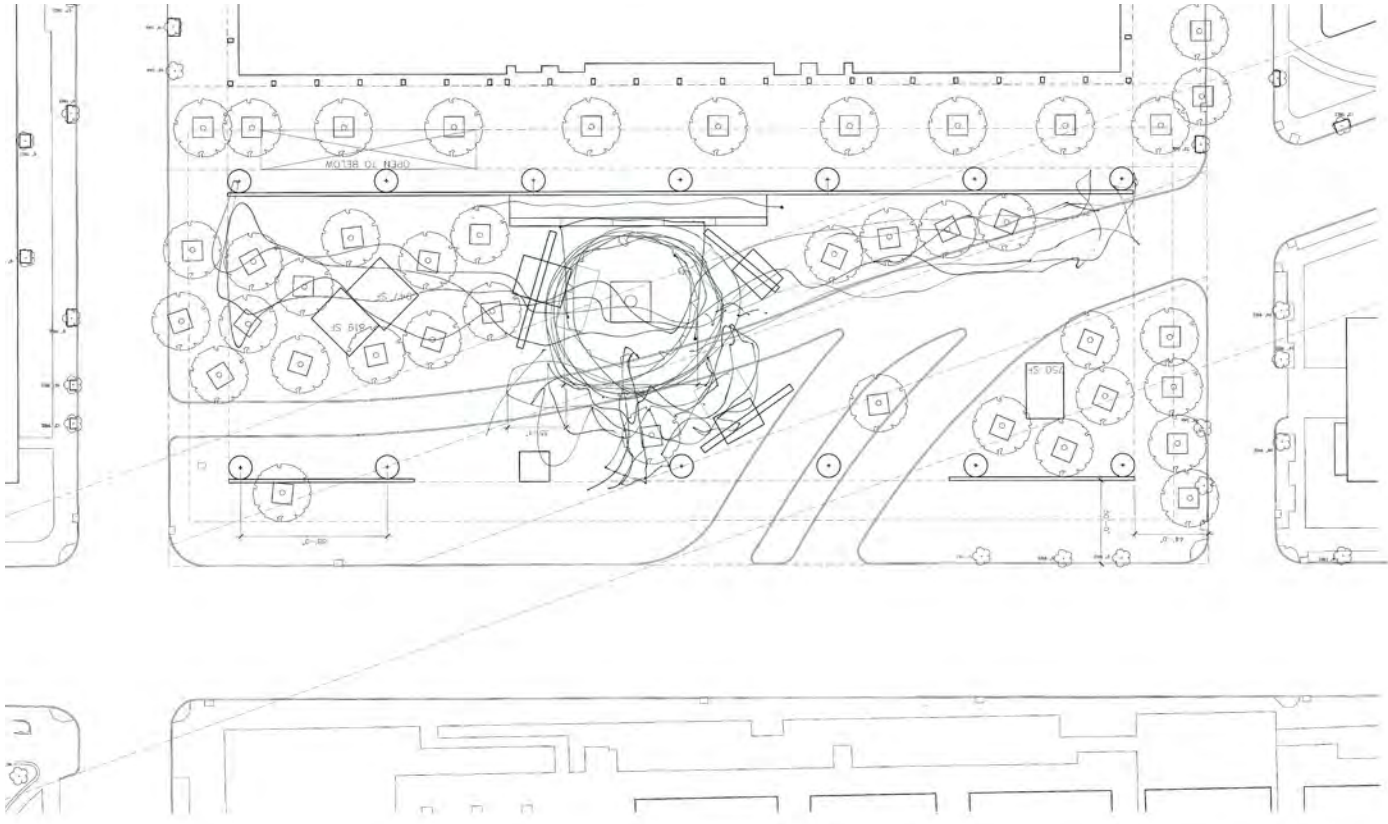
MARYLAND ROADWAY STUDIES



The design team explored several concepts for the Memorial that keeps Maryland Avenue as a roadway on the site. The plans show an alternative considered for an early design scheme with the tapestry that maintains the current Maryland Avenue configuration. In these diagrams, the rectangular colonnade along the North and South ends visually unifies the site across the roadway at the urban scale. The pedestrian experience, however, is interrupted by the roadway. A bridge idea to unify pedestrian access on the site was explored. The concept of reconfiguring the roadway emerged which restores the L'Enfant plan layout for Maryland Avenue and allows more area to be used for the Memorial. The new roadway is narrower, and would be restricted to one way traffic traveling Northeast towards the Capitol Building. The vehicular experience is enhanced by traveling through the center of the Memorial core, defined by a circular colonnade.



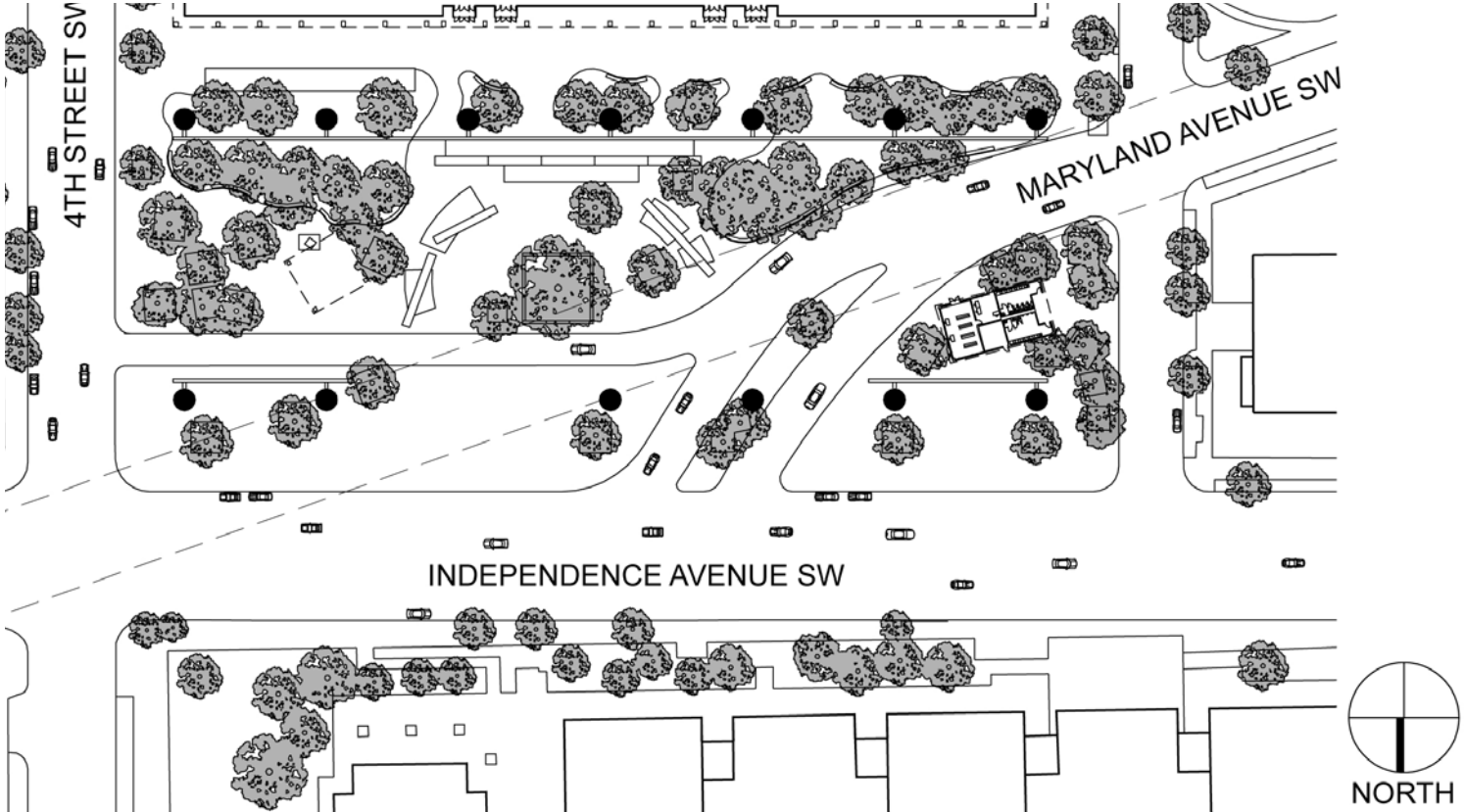
MARYLAND ROADWAY: EARLY STUDY OF A MONUMENT WITH A BRIDGE CROSSING MARYLAND AVENUE



MARYLAND ROADWAY: SKETCH FOR THE MEMORIAL PLACEMENT

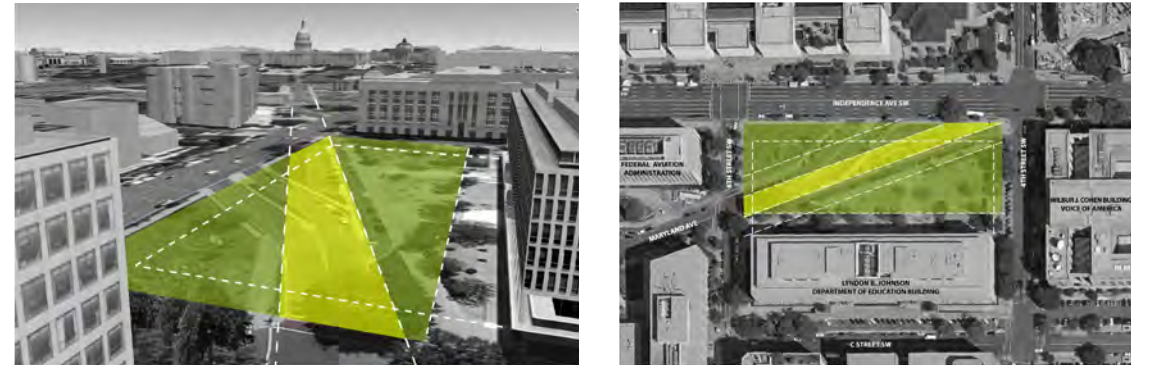


MARYLAND ROADWAY: CIRCULAR COLONNADE AND MEMORIAL BLOCKS ORGANIZED AS A CENTRAL GATHERING SPACE



MARYLAND ROADWAY: STUDY SHOWING A MEMORIAL DESIGN ALTERNATIVE WITH THE EXISTING MARYLAND AVENUE CON-

MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDIES



The circular colonnade configuration with the Maryland Avenue roadway closed allows the two parcels of land to be unified into a single civic space flanked on two sides by park landscape settings. A series of designs were studied with smaller tapestries supported by two columns at the center of the circle. One of the concepts eliminates the circular colonnade and leaves two columns with a tapestry on the southern edge of the site. The reduced tapestry idea was discarded because the size and scale of the tapestries are too small to be effective in this large urban site. One option placed the columns along Independence Avenue within the sidewalk setback to give the Memorial prominence by breaking the building wall along Independence Avenue. Amphitheater seating adjacent to the Memorial Blocks around the central tree grove was explored as an amenity for visitors to sit and enjoy the Memorial.



MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDY: AMPHITHEATER & TAPESTRY ELEMENTS, TWO COLUMNS AND BLOCKS ARE WITHIN THE SETBACK ON INDEPENDENCE AVENUE



MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDY: TAPESTRY ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE SCHEME

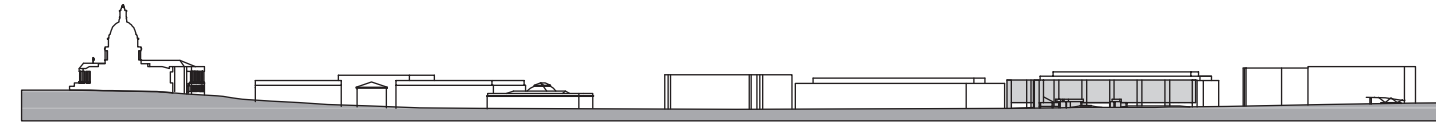


MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDY: TWO COLUMNS WITH A TAPESTRY



MARYLAND PROMENADE STUDY: AMPHITHEATER ELEMENTS, COLUMNS ON INDEPENDENCE AVENUE ARE WITHIN SETBACK.

MARYLAND PARK SCALE STUDIES



In response to feedback from the agencies and other stakeholders, Gehry Partners explored the size and scale of the columns and tapestries. The following images illustrate a series of studies to explore the relationship of column height and diameter to the size of the tapestry. Design Concept 3 has 12' diameter columns at a approximately 78' in height, which our studies show to be the optimal proportional relationship between these two elements and the surrounding context. The width and height of the South tapestry relate to the façade dimensions of the Lyndon B. Johnson Building. The tapestry is raised approximately 17'to 20' above the finish grade to correspond to the soffit height of the Lyndon B. Johnson Building. Visual continuity at pedestrian eye level is maintained across the site. Studies of tapestry bay lengths and height were evaluated for the North and South end of the site, as well as an option to eliminate the northern tapestries altogether. These alternatives show the strength of the urban room concept is lost when the tapestry is substantially reduced.



TAPESTRY/COLUMN STUDY: 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 80' HEIGHT, NORTH AND SOUTH TAPESTRIES.



TAPESTRY/COLUMN STUDY: 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT, NORTH AND SOUTH TAPESTRIES.



TAPESTRY/COLUMN STUDY: 12' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 80' HEIGHT, NORTH AND SOUTH TAPESTRIES.



TAPESTRY/COLUMN STUDY: 12' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT, NORTH AND SOUTH TAPESTRIES.



TAPESTRY STUDY: 3 BAYS ON SOUTH TAPESTRY, 1 BAY AND 2 BAYS ON NORTH TAPESTRIES, 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT



TAPESTRY STUDY: 3 COLUMNS REMOVED; 3 BAYS ON SOUTH TAPESTRY, 1 BAY AND 2 BAYS ON NORTH TAPESTRIES, 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT



TAPESTRY STUDY: 4 BAYS ON SOUTH TAPESTRY, 1 BAY EACH ON NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST TAPESTRIES, 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT



TAPESTRY STUDY: 2 COLUMNS REMOVED, 4 BAYS ON SOUTH TAPESTRY AND 1 BAY EACH AT NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST TAPESTRIES, 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT

MARYLAND PARK SCALE STUDIES



TAPESTRY/COLUMN STUDY: 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 68' HEIGHT, 8 COLUMN SPACING ACROSS THE SITE, WITH SOUTH TAPESTRY ONLY.



TAPESTRY/COLUMN STUDY: 10' DIAMETER COLUMNS AT 80' HEIGHT, 8 COLUMN SPACING ACROSS THE SITE, WITH SOUTH TAPESTRY ONLY.



TAPESTRY STUDY: SOUTH TAPESTRY ONLY, TAPESTRY HUNG BETWEEN COLUMNS.



TAPESTRY STUDY: SOUTH TAPESTRY, RAISED AT CENTER OF LBJ ENTRANCE.

