

FARRAGUT SQUARE  
(Reservation No. 12)  
17th Street between I and K streets, NW  
Washington  
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-671

HABS  
DC  
WASH,  
601-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FARRAGUT SQUARE  
(Reservation Number 12)

HABS No. DC-671

Location: 17th Street between I and K streets, NW.

Owner/Manager: U.S. government, National Park Service.

Present Use: Sitting Park, monument site.

Significance: Included as an open space on both the L'Enfant and Ellicott plans, this reservation has served as a park since its first improvement in 1873. The statue in the center is among those in the National Register of Historic Places listing of Washington's Civil War Statuary.

HABS  
DC  
WASH,  
601-

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1791, L'Enfant Plan; 1792, Ellicott Plan.
2. Original and subsequent owners: Originally within a tract of land called Port Royal, patented to John Peerce in 1687. Peerce's grandson, Edward, owned the western portion of the tract in 1791 when he donated this property to the federal government as part of the land required for streets and avenues.<sup>1</sup>
3. First improvement: In 1872 gas and water pipes were installed and a statue was planned for ellipse in center, walks were graveled, rolled, and asphalted, and trees and grass planted, drinking fountain and lamppost units and an iron post-and-chain fence were installed.
4. Alterations and additions:
  - 1873: Connecticut Avenue extended through the park, dividing it into two triangles.
  - 1881: Connecticut Avenue extension removed, Adm. David G. Farragut statue erected.
  - 1960s: \$17,000 allotted for improvements.
  - 1972: Farragut Square Metro station completed.

B. Historical Context:

On Pierre L'Enfant's plan of Washington, the area now designated as Farragut Square is indicated as a rectangular-shaped open area formed by the convergence of Connecticut Avenue with 17th and K streets, NW. Although it was not among the seventeen parcels purchased for public park land and federal

---

<sup>1</sup> McNeil, 42, 50.

reservations, it was part of the more than 3,606 acres acquired at no cost to the government for the creation of streets and alleys.

Within a tract of land called Port Royal, patented to John Peerce in 1687, Peerce's grandson, Edward, owned the western portion of the tract in 1791 when he donated the portion needed for streets and avenues to the federal government. Three months later, he sold the remaining land to Samuel Davidson, who purchased it hoping to make a large profit upon resale. Despite its seemingly prime location within three blocks of the White House, this neighborhood did not develop as quickly as the region between the President's House and Capitol, and the lots facing the square remained largely undeveloped until after the Civil War.<sup>2</sup> One of the earlier recorded structures was a large Gothic-Revival home built in 1858 on the southeast corner of the park for Elisha Riggs, Jr., a junior partner at Riggs Bank.<sup>3</sup>

During the war, Union troops enlisted to protect the nation's capital camped on this federal ground, and several temporary buildings were erected to house the Freedmen's Bureau and the offices of the Army Quartermaster.<sup>4</sup>

After the war, the care of public property in Washington was turned over to the military, which already occupied much federal land in the city. The Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G) was formed in 1867, and the Army Corp of Engineers was charged with its management. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Michler was the first officer assigned to the OPB&G, and he immediately recommended the improving this space in the same manner as the corresponding space two blocks east on Vermont Avenue in which the roadway dividing the space had been recently removed to create one large rectangle (See McPherson Square, HABS No. DC-680). "It is proposed to make a corresponding square on Connecticut Avenue, between the same streets (I and K)," he wrote, "as soon as the frame buildings now occupying the public ground can be removed."<sup>5</sup>

The wood structures were removed in 1869, and two years later the reservation was partially improved; not as rectangle, but as two triangles divided by Connecticut Avenue, which was paved for the first time around 1872. The avenue was improved during a citywide whirlwind of public works undertaken in 1871-74 when the District of Columbia was run by a territorial government. Although this experiment in home rule failed after three years, dissolving in debt and scandal in 1874, its Board of Public Works successfully oversaw the paving of miles of streets, the laying of gas and sewer lines, and the planting of thousands of trees.

Connecticut Avenue garnered particular attention from the board, and a 24'-wide concrete roadway flanked by aspen trees was installed from Lafayette Square to the city boundary at Florida Avenue. Against Michler's wishes, however, the roadway was laid through the center of this open space, frustrating his effort to form a rectangular park. Orville Babcock, who had replaced Michler in 1871, worked in tandem with his good friend, Alexander "Boss" Shepherd, the

---

<sup>2</sup> Boschke map, 1857-61.

<sup>3</sup> Goode, Capital Losses, 67-68.

<sup>4</sup> Olszewski, 3.

<sup>5</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1868, 11.

notorious head of the Board of Public Works, overseeing improvements to the federal reservations in the vicinity of the improved roadways. The gas and water pipes installed along Connecticut Avenue at the same time were extended into the two triangles for future irrigation and lighting, and the OPB&G began to replace the old soil and erect picket fences to deter cows, chickens, dogs, and pigs from roaming throughout the partially improved triangles.

Despite the fact that the space was divided in two triangles, it was named Farragut Square, having been selected by Congress in 1871 to receive a statue of Adm. David Glasgow Farragut. In preparation for the memorial, an elliptical area was planned in the center of the roadway running through the park.<sup>6</sup> By 1872, walks had been installed in the park and pavement was laid on the south side at I Street. Trees and shrubbery were planted and water and drainage pipes were installed in preparation for a proposed water fountain.<sup>7</sup> In 1873, Babcock's budget included \$5,000 to construct the elliptical foundation for the statue as well as funds for special lamp posts with attached drinking fountains, trees, shrubs, Kentucky Bluegrass seed, and an iron post-and-chain fence to replace the flimsy picket fence.<sup>8</sup> Flower beds were first planted in the park in 1875 and by 1887, the summer flowers were regularly replaced in the autumn by chrysanthemums. In November, bulbs for hyacinths, tulips, and crocuses were planted in preparation for the following spring.<sup>9</sup>

The concrete roadway of Connecticut Avenue was torn up and replaced with sod when the statue was finally erected in 1881. The 10'-tall portrait statue portrays Farragut standing on deck with his foot on a capstan and a spyglass in his hands. It was cast from the propellers of the USS Hartford, the ship upon which he reputedly lashed himself to the rigging and cried, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead," during the Battle of Mobile Bay.<sup>10</sup> It was sculpted by Vinnie Ream Hoxie, widow of Richard Hoxie, the Army Corps of Engineers officer who sat on the D. C. Board of Commissioners that replaced the Board of Public Works in 1874. The first memorial to a naval hero erected in the city, it was dedicated with a full-scale parade on April 25, 1881, the nineteenth anniversary of Farragut's victory at the Battle of New Orleans.<sup>11</sup>

As the park was improved, the neighborhood surrounding it became a social, diplomatic, and commercial hub. British Minister Sir Edward Thornton rented the house built for Riggs on the southeast corner and entertained lavishly until the British Embassy was built farther up Connecticut Avenue in the late 1870s. On K Street north of the square, a trio of elegant stone-faced row houses were built in 1873. The corner unit of the group was occupied by Alexander Shepherd. From his bay window he could see the newly improved park and the

---

<sup>8</sup> Annual Report . . ., 1872, 7.

<sup>7</sup> Olszewski, 8.

<sup>8</sup> Olszewski, 9.

<sup>9</sup> Olszewski, 12.

<sup>10</sup> Olszewski, 19, 25.

<sup>11</sup> Goode, Outdoor Sculpture, 101.

avenue paved under his leadership.<sup>12</sup> Through the late 1870-80s, the square became home to two noted military leaders. Brig. Gen. Albert Myer, organizer of the Army Signal Corps in 1863 and the U. S. Weather Bureau in 1870, purchased the Riggs House in 1877; and in 1883, Capt. Nathan Sargent commissioned architect Joseph C. Hornblower to construct an ornate brick home facing onto the square from the east side.<sup>13</sup>

The neighborhood became the official gathering place for Washington's military men in 1891 when the Army Navy Club was built on the southeast side of the square. The five-story Romanesque Revival structure was the tallest on the square, and its observation tower offered views all the way to Arlington Cemetery.<sup>14</sup>

When the Army Navy Club razed the 1858 Riggs House across the street in 1911 to accommodate its growing membership, it signalled the beginning of the neighborhood's gradual shift from residential to commercial occupancy. Commercialization of the area began as soon as the trolley tracks were laid upon Connecticut Avenue in the 1870s, and redevelopment increased in the twentieth century as downtown homes lost their appeal to citizens who moved north to the growing suburbs. The most drastic changes to the Farragut Square neighborhood followed the population boom of World War II. Approximately thirty new commercial buildings were built between 1955-60 in the vicinity of the park, almost all of them minimally-ornamented, glass and steel. These replaced nineteenth-century buildings such as Shepherd's Row, demolished in 1952; the old Army Navy Club building, razed 1962; and the Sargent House destroyed in 1966.

As office and commercial structures gradually replaced the residences, the area became a center for the legal and medical professions. The park, which largely retained the landscape plan from the 1880s, was maintained regularly by the National Park Service, which gained jurisdiction of most of the city's parks in 1933. Like many parks in commercial areas, workers from nearby offices began relaxing and picnicking in the park on warm days. In an effort to educate these visitors, the naturalist's office of the National Capital Region made a complete inventory of the square's trees in 1942, and placed the list in an enclosed case in the park.<sup>15</sup> The park was refurbished in the 1960s with a \$17,000 allocation granted under the initiative of First Lady Ladybird Johnson's beautification program. Throughout these decades, a variety of noontime concerts were held in the park in warmer months.

While some office workers saw the park as a sylvan oasis in the midst of glass and concrete, others eyed it as a partial solution to the city's growing parking shortage. As new edifices replaced vacant lots that had been used for parking, the number of vehicles increased while parking options shrank. Proposals were made to build parking garages beneath several of the downtown reservations, and

---

<sup>12</sup> Goode, Capital Losses, 152-53.

<sup>13</sup> Goode, Capitol Losses, 67-68, 92-93.

<sup>14</sup> Goode, Capital Losses, 238.

<sup>15</sup> "Trees and Shrubs of Farragut Square," U.S. Office of National Capital Parks, 1942.

replacing the parks as planted street-level rooftops.<sup>16</sup> In response to this proposal, the Committee of 100 and the National Park Service came definitively to the defense of the reservations, stating, "Conversion of historic Farragut Square into the roof of a parking garage is, the Committee thinks, completely unjustified, and would establish a precedent for the desecration of other irreplaceable downtown parks."<sup>17</sup> As a result of the controversy, builders were encouraged to include parking underneath all new office buildings.

Although parking places remain in short supply today, the installation of an underground transit system in the late 1970s gave commuters and tourists the option to enter the city without their automobiles. Because of Farragut Square's dense office population, it was targeted for two major stations, both named for the square, Farragut West and Farragut North. Construction of the stations beneath the park interrupted its use for several years.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. Overall dimensions: The approximately 370' x 215' rectangular park covers about 1.58 acres.
- B. Materials:
  1. Pathways: The rectangular park is surrounded by a concrete perimeter sidewalk, and two major paths run diagonally through the park on axis with Connecticut Avenue, meeting a circular path in the center surrounding the mound for the statue. Minor concrete paths lead from the northeast and southwest corners and the east and west sides to the central pathway.
  2. Vegetation:
    - a. Grass: All of the panels defined by the pathways are planted with grass.
    - b. Trees, shrubs, hedges: A variety of ornamental and shade trees are planted throughout the park and a formal hedge surrounds the central panels formed between the two diagonal paths. Pink and white azalea beds are planted at the ends of the central panels and within the fenced-in area at the base of the statue.
    - c. Flowers, seasonal plantings: Tulips bloom each spring at the ends of the central panels and in the fenced area surrounding the statue.
  3. Structures:
    - a. Fences: An ornamental iron urn-finial fence surrounds the central ellipse at the base of the statue.

---

<sup>16</sup> Stern and Whitten, 1962.

<sup>17</sup> Olszewski, 34.

- b. Benches: Metal-frame wood-slat benches face onto the central pathway.
  - c. Statues: The 10'-tall bronze statue of Civil War naval hero Adm. David G. Farragut faces southeast to the White House from atop a 20'-tall Maine granite base. Beneath the base is a copper box containing an account of the admiral's service and the history of the statue.
  - d. Fountains: Two cast-concrete drinking fountains are located near the central circular walk.
  - e. Lighting: Numerous mushroom-type lamps illuminate both the major and minor walks.
- C. Site:
- I. Character of surrounding structures: The open space is completely framed by twentieth century high-rise office and commercial buildings. The entry for the Farragut North Metro Station is in the ground level of a building on the northeast corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street.
  - 2. Traffic patterns: Seventeenth Street supports two lanes of two-way traffic on both sides of the park. I Street traffic is three lanes heading east. K Street, the widest street in the city includes two lanes traveling each way with a service lane on the westbound side.
  - 3. Vistas: There is a clear vista southeast on Connecticut Avenue to the statue on the northwest corner of Lafayette Park. Dupont Circle northwest on Connecticut Avenue is largely obscured by trees planted in the medians south of the circle.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps:

Boschke, A. "Topographical Map of the District of Columbia surveyed in the years '57, '58, and '59."

District of Columbia Board of Public Works. "Exhibit Chart of Improved Street and Avenues." 1872.

Ellicott, Andrew. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1792.

L'Enfant, Pierre Charles. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1791.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, showing the Public Reservations." Prepared by Orville E. Babcock. 1871.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Map of the City of Washington showing

the Public Reservations Under Control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds." 1884, 1887, and 1894.

B. Park plans: See Supplemental Information for a list of attached plans. Additional plans are located at the Office of Land Use, National Capital Region.

C. Early Views:

ca. 1889: Etching of park, (Moore, 238).

1903: Photograph of Farragut statue (Annual Report . . ., 1903).

1927: Survey photograph (NPS Reservation Files).

D. Bibliography:

Annual Reports of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers. 1867-1933.

Burnap, George. Parks, Their Design, Equipment and Use. 1916.

Goode, James. Capital Losses. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1979.

Goode, James. Outdoor Sculpture of Washington. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1974.

McNeil, Priscilla W. "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City." Washington History 3 (Spring/Summer, 1991): 34-51.

Moore, Joseph West. Picturesque Washington. New York: Hurst and Co. ca. 1889.

Olszewski, George J. Farragut Square. Division of History. Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. National Park Service, February 1968.

Record Group 42, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA RG42).

Reservation files. National Capital Region Headquarters, Land Use Office.

Stern, Laurence and Leslie H. Whitten. "Farragut Square Underground Plan Torpedoed by Private Operators." Washington Post (August 31, 1962), A1, A14.

"Trees and Shrubs of Farragut Square." U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Parks, Washington D.C., 1942.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Barthold  
Project Historian  
National Park Service  
1993

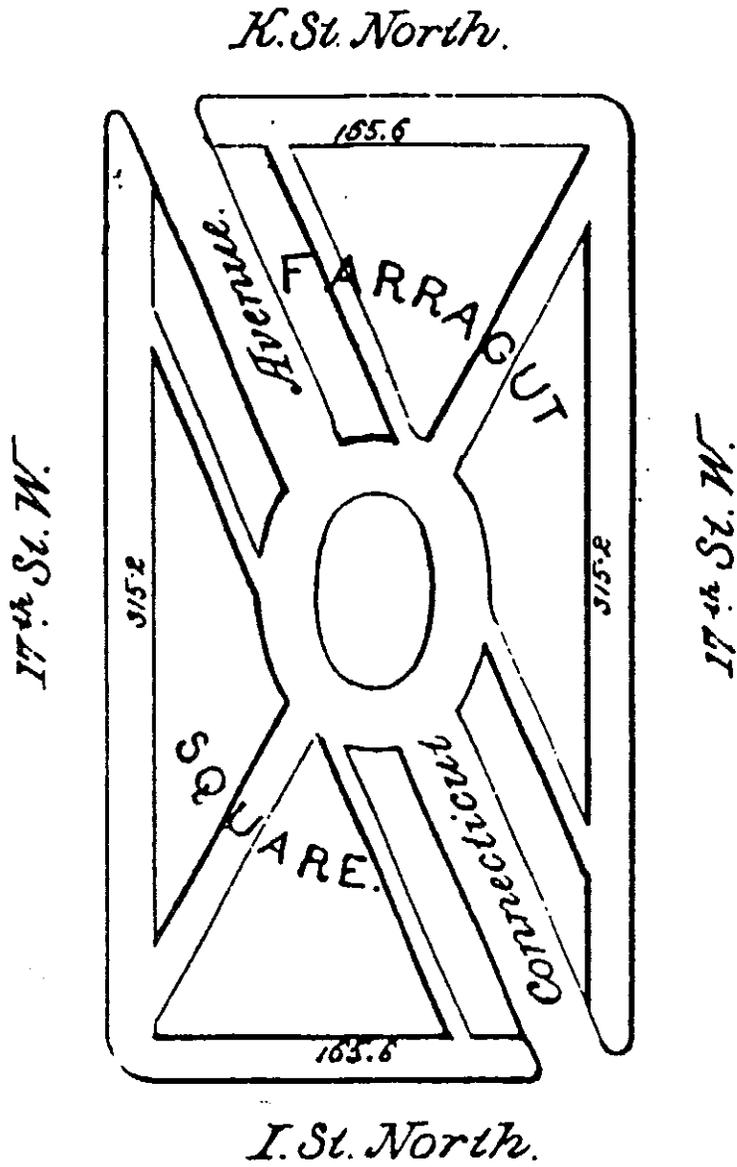
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National Park Foundation Inc.

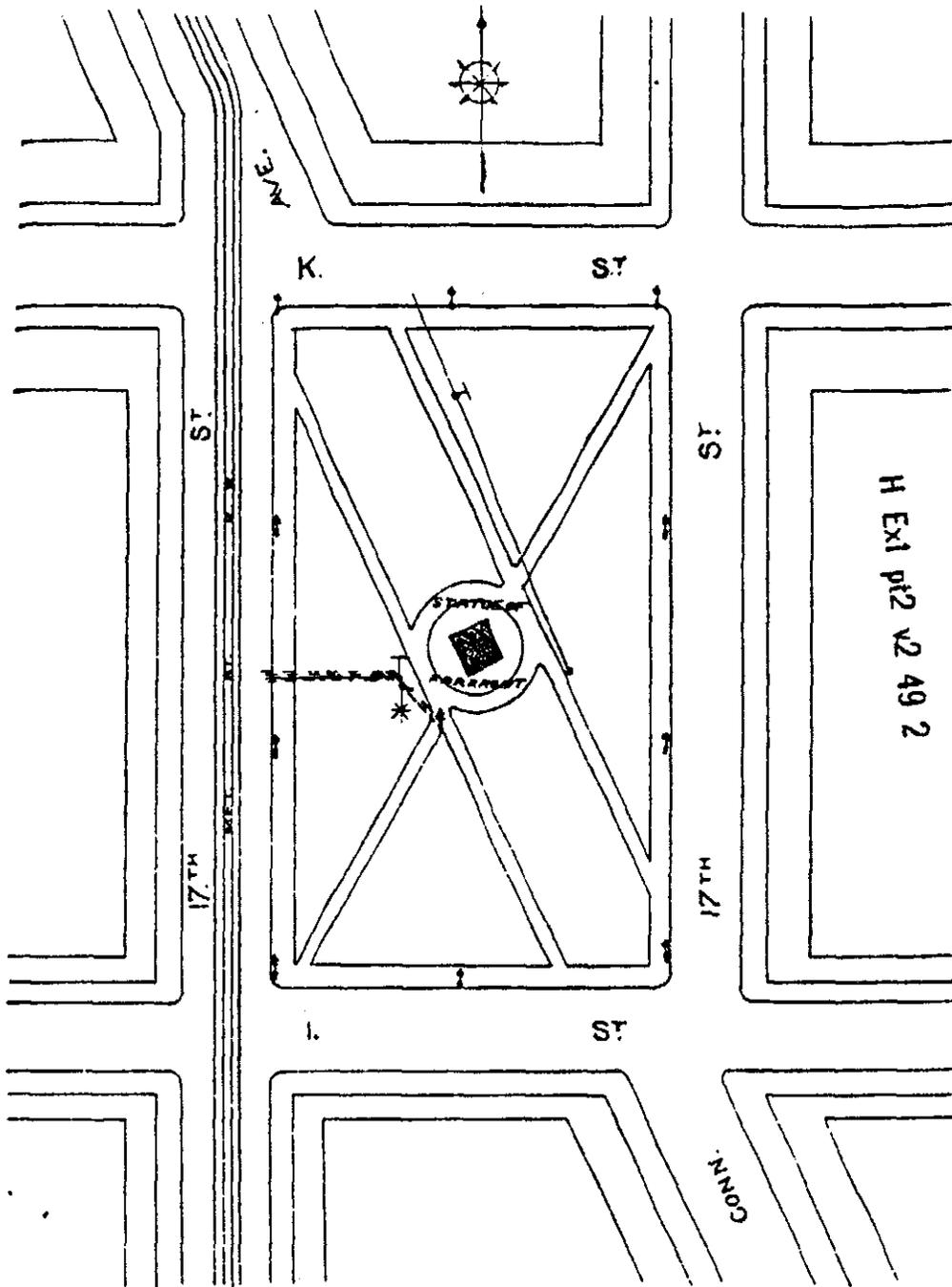
HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

PART V. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- |             |          |  |
|-------------|----------|--|
| Page 9      | 1876:    | Park plan showing Connecticut Avenue bisecting the rectangle into two right triangles and an open oval-shaped area in the center, in "Government Reservations within the City Boundaries," <u>City Lots</u> , Real Estate Atlas (NARA RG42 230). |
| Page 10     | 1885:    | Park plan showing rectangular park with locations of walks, gas and water pipes, and lamps ( <u>Annual Report . . .</u> , 1885).   |
| Page 11, 12 | 1905:    | Park plan with accompanying list showing locations and types of trees ( <u>Annual Report . . .</u> , 1905).  |
| Page 13     | ca. 1920 | Park plan showing walks and dimensions, with survey of park elements.  |
| Page 14, 15 | 1942:    | Park plan with accompanying list identifying trees and shrubs.   |
| Page 16     | 1983:    | Planting rehabilitation plan showing trees, shrubs, and flower beds.   |

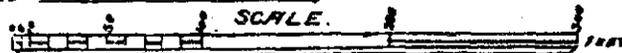


# FARRAGUT PARK.

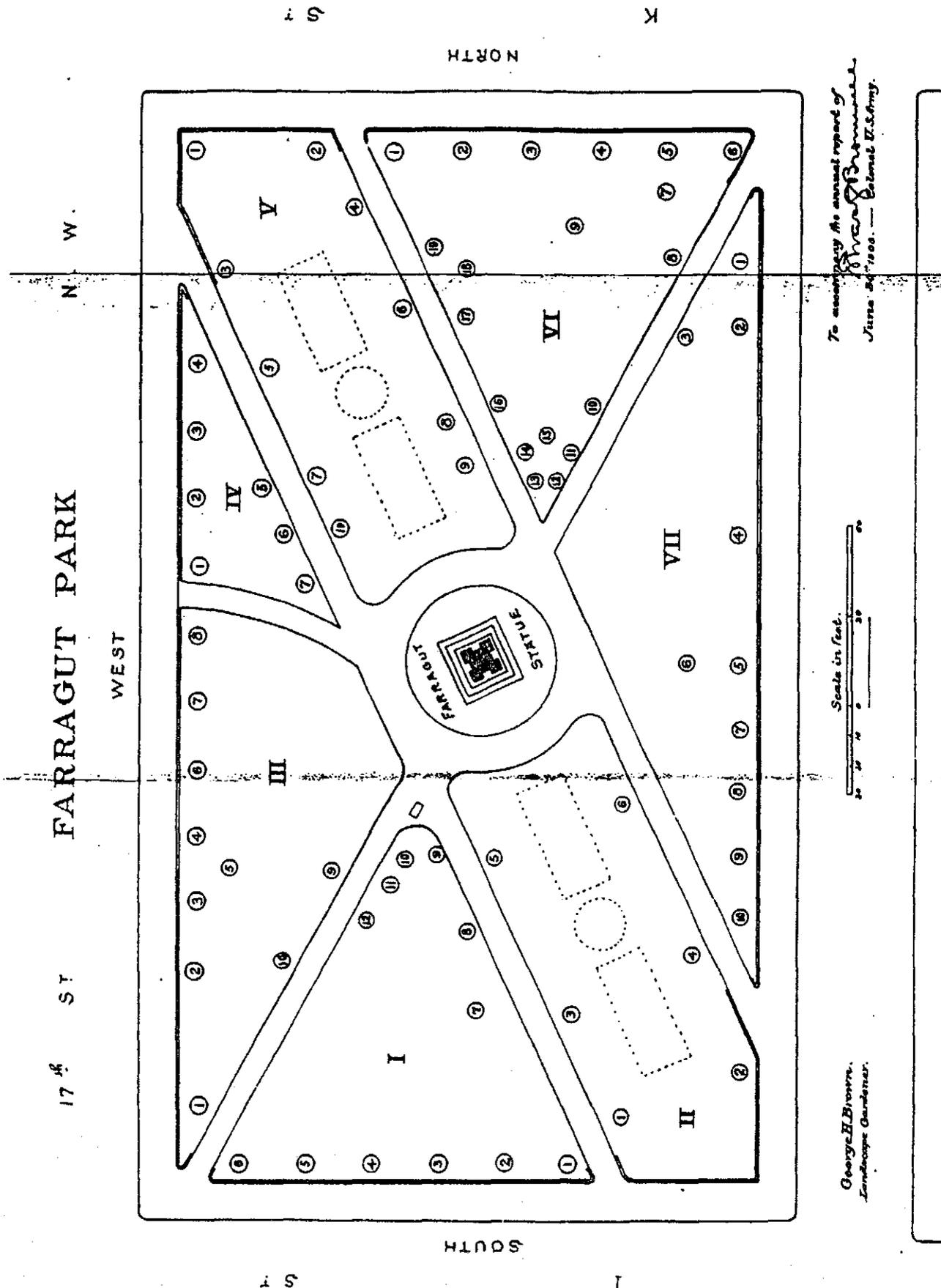


## EXPLANATION

- GAS PIPES, LAMPS & C
- SOIL DRAINS & CLEANSING COOKS
- STOP COOKS
- WATER PIPES & WASHERS



*To accompany Annual Report of Officer  
in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds  
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.*



To accompany the annual report of  
*George H. Brown*  
 June 30, 1900. - Colonel U.S. Army.

Scale in feet.  
0 10 20 30

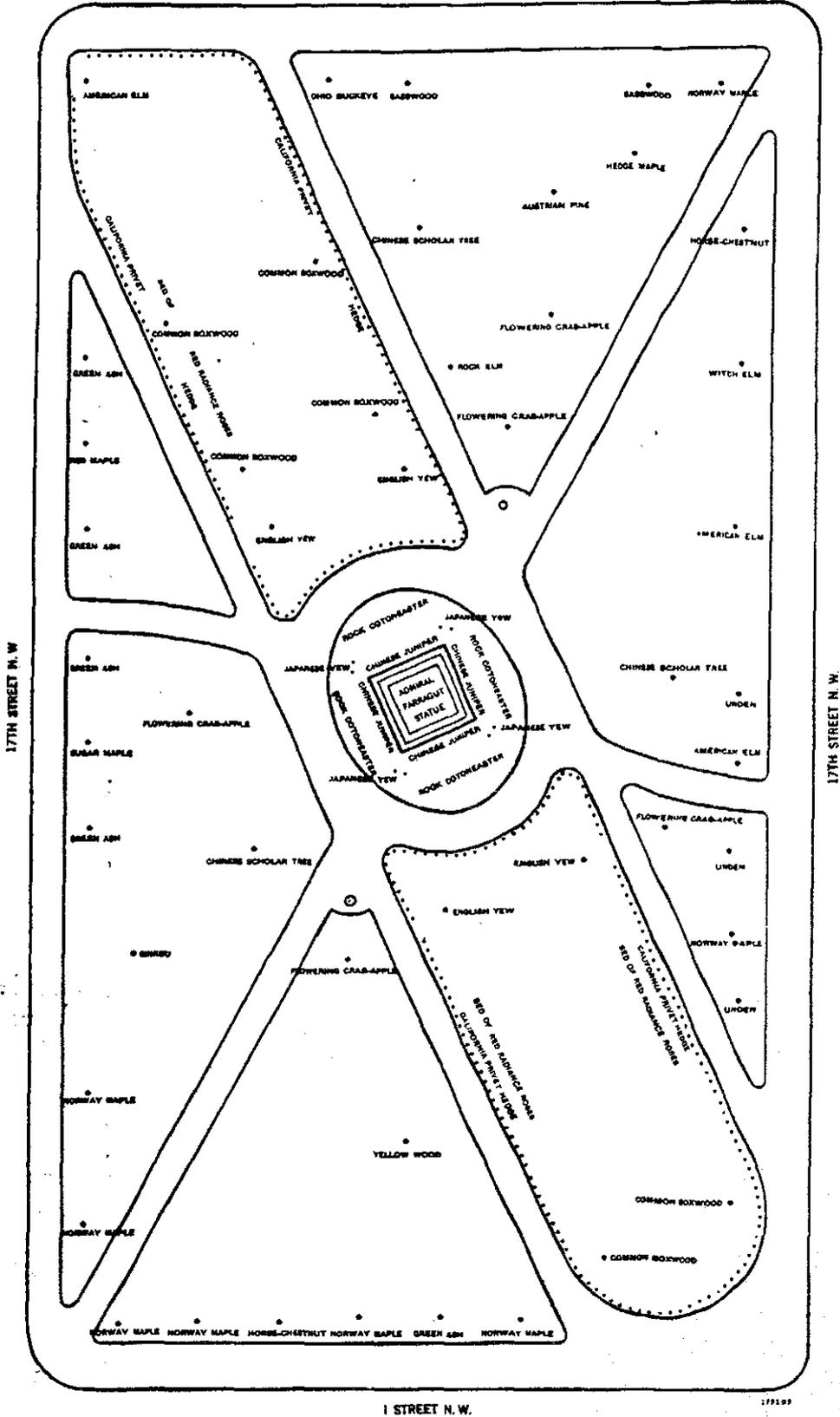
George H. Brown,  
Landscape Gardener.

FARRAGUT PARK.

Numbers.	Common name.	Botanical name.	Designation.
<i>Section 1.</i>			
1, 3, 5, and 6	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
2	Red ash	<i>Fraxinus pubescens</i>	Native deciduous tree
4	Horse-chestnut	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
7	Yellow wood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Native deciduous tree
8	California privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub
9, 10, and 12	Golden bell shrub	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Do.
11	Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Do.
<i>Section 2.</i>			
1, 2, 3, and 4	Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Foreign evergreen shrub
5	English yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Foreign evergreen tree
6	English golden yew	<i>Taxus baccata aurea</i>	Do.
<i>Section 3.</i>			
1, 2, 3, and 4	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
5	Ginkgo tree	<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	Do.
6	White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Native deciduous tree
7	Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Do.
<i>Section 3—Cont'd.</i>			
8	White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Native deciduous shrub
9	California privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub
10	Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Do.
<i>Section 4.</i>			
1	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Native deciduous tree
2 and 4	White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Do.
3	Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Do.
5	California privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub
6	Rough-leaved Deutzia	<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	Do.
7	Golden bell shrub	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Do.
<i>Section 5.</i>			
1	American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Native deciduous tree
2	Horse chestnut	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Foreign evergreen shrub
9	English golden yew	<i>Taxus baccata aurea</i>	Foreign evergreen tree
10	English yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Do.
<i>Section 6.</i>			
1	Buckeye horse chestnut	<i>Æsculus flava</i>	Native deciduous tree
2 and 5	American linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Do.
3	Sycamore maple	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
4	Asb-leaved maple	<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Native deciduous tree
6	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
7	English field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Do.
8 and 19	California privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub
9	Austrian pine	<i>Pinus austriacus</i>	Foreign evergreen tree
10, 11, and 17	Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub
12, 13, and 15	Golden bell shrub	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Do.
14	Rough-leaved Deutzia	<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	Do.
16	Variegated Weigelja	<i>Weigelja rosea variegata</i>	Do.
18	Japanese pagoda tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
<i>Section 7.</i>			
1	Horse chestnut	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
2	Asb-leaved maple	<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Native deciduous tree
3	Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub
4 and 7	American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Native deciduous tree
5	Japan pagoda tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Foreign deciduous tree
6, 8, and 10	European linden	<i>Tilia europea</i>	Do.
9	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Do.



**TREES AND SHRUBS OF FARRAGUT SQUARE**  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 K STREET N. W.



U.S. Office of National Capital Parks  
TREES AND SHRUBS OF FARRAGUT SQUARE

F2035  
F245  
1942

ASH, Green /Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. lanceolata/.

The name Ash comes from the Norse "Asa" meaning "tree", for legend states they lit a fire from the top of this tree, smoking like an ash, that Odin fashioned the first of our race. The wood of the ash has always been a source of good fuel and is used in the manufacture of furniture, tool handles, musical instruments and yokes. The seeds and later serve as major food source for deer, rabbits, beavers and squirrels in the forest.

BASSWOOD, White /Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. lanceolata/.

Although the lilac is largely ornamental, the basswood is one of the most abundant and useful trees in the eastern U. S. and Canada. Its wood is soft and it is used in making furniture and other woodwork. The fibrous inner bark provides fuel for soil and corals and gives rise to the corrupted wood, basswood. The buds and seeds are eaten by grouse, quails and squirrels while the twigs are preferred dietary items of deer and porcupine. It is an extremely important honey plant.

BIRCH, Common /Betula papyrifera/.

An ornamental shrub or small tree grown principally for its lustrous evergreen foliage. The twigs are opposite and wedge-shaped, the leaves are quadrangular or winged, the stem is also growing. It is cultivated extensively in formal gardens.

BURRHEAD, Ohio /Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. lanceolata/.

Although the common burrhead is supposed to have had a native source to their name to improve their seed, the seed is probably more directly derived from the coarse outer bark of the tree, which resembles them of the tree chestnut. The seed of some species are called "burrheads". The seed of these trees is light, soft and elongated, yet tough. It is in demand for medicinal uses and as fuel.

COUNCILLOR, Rose /Rosa rugosa/.

A low ornamental shrub of the rose family introduced from China. Its short pink flowers bloom in June and July and fruit in September and October. The alternately placed leaves are small and almost evergreen. The new twigs resemble those of a quince.

CRAB APPLE, Flowering /Malus floribunda/.

An ornamental introduced from Japan but of unknown origin. It is not known in the wild. The twigs and terminalities are usually somewhat hairy and thorns are often numerous. Numerous rose-colored flowers appear with or before the leaves in the spring and red fruit are used as a source of food. The wood is hard and is used in the manufacture of furniture and other woodwork.

ELM, American Elm /Ulmus americana/.

Elms are extremely hardy and shade trees throughout Washington and the District of Columbia. They are found in the most fertile soil. The seeds are eaten by many game birds and squirrels. The twigs are readily crushed by deer.

GINKGO (Ginkgo biloba).

Recognized by scientists as a "living fossil", the ginkgo was discovered some years ago in an isolated portion of the Orient. Previously, plants of the kind and date known only from fossil records in various rocks usually associated with dinosaur remains. It is believed that the primitive ginkgo grew in the period from the early long before and had been long since.

JUNIPER, Chinese /Juniperus chinensis var. horizontalis/.

The Chinese juniper is planted extensively in this country as an ornamental and many horticultural varieties have been described. The native red cedar (Juniperus communis) is a family, a juniper and not a cedar, although the name is given to the juniper in the commercial trade. The latter species is one of the most useful in silviculture. It is a resinous tree and is used for many purposes, including the manufacture of turpentine and other products. It is also used for medicinal purposes and is a source of wood for furniture and other woodwork.

MAPLE, Red /Acer rubrum/.

The small hedge of English field maple and the larger Norway maple are ornamentals imported from Europe. The sugar maple is considered the most valuable hardwood native to North America. Its sap is used in the manufacture of maple syrup and it supplies the birds, early, and winter maple as well as a grain used in making sweeteners. The pollen and other parts of the leaves in winter are consumed and sugar maple sap (syrup) is also eaten by many birds and game animals. Porcupines nibble on its bark and its twigs are a staple food of cottontail rabbits, snow and white-tailed deer. The name maple is derived from its once very common use in the "maple" or "maple" tree.

Maples are the only trees, found locally, that have opposite, palmately-lobed leaves. In winter they may be recognized by their small buds, long thin 1/2" long, located in opposite pairs. These are called "leaf scars" containing three distinct buds. The seeds of Norway maple may be distinguished at any time of year as follows: Leaves rounded at the apex, edges not toothed; buds gray, small, blunt twigs slender, and gray-hairy. Leaves pointed at the apex, edges sometimes coarsely toothed; buds brown, large and blunt; twigs stout.

YEW, American Yew /Taxus canadensis/.

A European yew which bears needle-shaped leaves are introduced to the "yew" and "brassica". The needles are dark, blunt and sharp. Yews are unique among evergreens in possessing needles that are tied in bundles at the base.

PRIVET, California /Ligustrum californicum/.

The privets are shrubs of the olive family that bear small, opposite, oval leaves. The small, white, fragrant flowers occur in dense clusters. The fruit is a berry-like and black. The California privet has a reputation from its use in the manufacture of furniture and other products. It is a very hardy and is distinguished from most other privets by the fact of having "flats" on the twigs, buds, and leaves and by the almost evergreen nature of its foliage. The privets are popular hedge plants.

ROSE, and Bushrose /Rosa rugosa/.

The rose has been termed the queen of the flowers. It is a member of the plant family that includes the apple, pear, quince, apricot, cherry, plum, raspberry and cherry. From the numerous species of rose, hundreds of varieties have been bred and the origin of many popular types is obscure. Some variety of rose is used in the manufacture of furniture and other products. The rose is a very hardy and is distinguished from most other roses by the fact of having "flats" on the twigs, buds, and leaves and by the almost evergreen nature of its foliage. The roses are popular hedge plants.

SCHOLAR TREE, Chinese /Liquidambar styraciflua/.

A Chinese tree of the hamamelid family, for its decorative yellow-white flowers which appear in July and August. It resembles the related white flowered tree in its habit, but its flowers are much larger. The leaves are large and are somewhat like those of the sweet gum tree. The tree is a very hardy and is distinguished from most other trees by the fact of having "flats" on the twigs, buds, and leaves and by the almost evergreen nature of its foliage. The scholar tree is a popular hedge plant.

WILLOW, European Willow /Salix caprea/.

A rather rare tree in the forests of Washington, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, but widely planted in Washington, D.C. It is a member of the large family that includes the apple, pear, quince, apricot, cherry, plum, raspberry and cherry. From the numerous species of willow, hundreds of varieties have been bred and the origin of many popular types is obscure. Some variety of willow is used in the manufacture of furniture and other products. The willow is a very hardy and is distinguished from most other willows by the fact of having "flats" on the twigs, buds, and leaves and by the almost evergreen nature of its foliage. The willows are popular hedge plants.

YEW, English Yew /Taxus baccata/.

The yew is a slow-growing evergreen shrub with short, flat, needle-like leaves and large, flat, horizontal twigs. The leaves are dark green and are arranged in a single plane. The twigs are often covered with a dense covering of lenticels. The yew is a very hardy and is distinguished from most other yews by the fact of having "flats" on the twigs, buds, and leaves and by the almost evergreen nature of its foliage. The yews are popular hedge plants.

DEFINITIONS

LEAF: Broad-leaved trees and shrubs have opposite leaves attached singly to the twig (see also: OPPOSITE leaves, attached to the twig). In contrast, the leaves of the yew, juniper, and cedar are attached in a spiral position. Small plants have leaves that are SIMPLE in structure, appearing singly on a single, round leaf-stem (or stem, petiole, base). Some species, however, possess COMPOUND leaves which have three to many leaflets (or leaflets) attached to a single stem. Simple leaves may be smooth or serrated, or they may possess (finger-like) lobes. They may be PALMATE-LOBE, if they may imply in which the lobes spread out from a single point, or they may be PINNATE-LOBE, if the lobes are arranged approximately at right angles to a single straight line, the midrib. Similarly, the leaves may be PINNATE-COMPOUND, or in the same, with the leaflets arranged from a central point, or BIPINNATE-COMPOUND, as in the same, with the leaflets attached approximately at right angles to a central midrib.

In Farragut Square:

	Stemless Leaves	Compound Leaves	Opposite Leaves
Redwood	Elm	Rose	Bushrose
Cherry	Yew	Juniper	Yew
Crab apple	Yew	Yew	Yew

YEW AND JUNIPER: (Check in winter identification). The tree YEW is very rare in the vicinity of Farragut Square. It is a very hardy and is distinguished from most other yews by the fact of having "flats" on the twigs, buds, and leaves and by the almost evergreen nature of its foliage. The yews are popular hedge plants.

THE STATUS OF ORIGINAL FARRAGUT

The original to Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. N., a native tree from the island of St. Helena, was introduced to the United States from the island of St. Helena in 1820. It was introduced to the United States by a British officer under Farragut's command. The tree was introduced to the United States by a British officer under Farragut's command. The tree was introduced to the United States by a British officer under Farragut's command.

NATURALIST-OUTDOOR GUIDES

This report summarizing text (issued March 1942) was prepared in the Naturalist Office of the National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. The report summarizes the text of the original report. The report summarizes the text of the original report. The report summarizes the text of the original report.

