

## AIA AND WASHINGTON'S “PLANNING CONSTITUTION”

The 1900 AIA National Convention in Washington paved the way for creation of the 1901 McMillan Plan that reinstated and updated L'Enfant's 1791 Plan as the vision for the City of Washington. The L'Enfant and McMillan Plans are the “Planning Constitution” of our Nation's Capital.

Once again, the National Mall is at a crucial point: in need of major upgrades, additional space for future monuments, museums and public events, and a long-range visionary plan to support and renew America's democracy in its 3rd century.

The 2012 convention offers an exciting opportunity for AIA to again catalyze the design community and the American public for the next round of visionary planning.

The history and the exciting opportunities are laid out in this catalogue,

## AIA AND THE PLAN OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL, 1900 – 2012, HISTORICAL SYMMETRY

The National Mall in Washington is the most powerfully designed landscape in the country, the single greatest artistic monument to America's founding democratic principles. Its carefully structured open spaces articulate the framework of our defining open society. As such, it embodies an unprecedented phenomenon in world history.

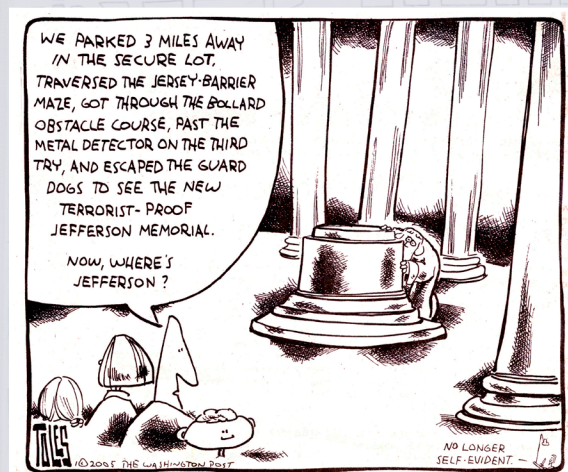
-- Christopher Knight, Los Angeles Times art critic



1



2

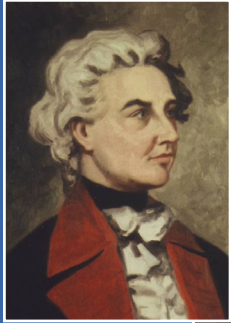


3

1. Endless calls for new memorials threaten the open space.  
Courtesy of The Washington Post.
2. The Mall's decrepit condition – in full view of Congress – is a disgrace.  
Courtesy of The Washington Post.
3. Our “secured” monuments are symbols of fear.  
Courtesy of The Washington Post.

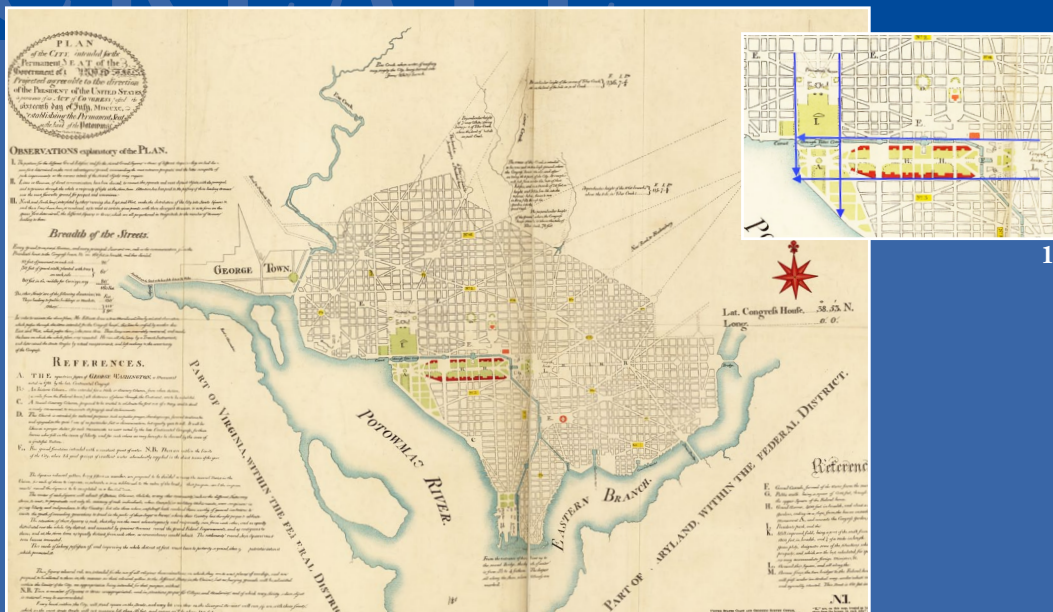


2



1

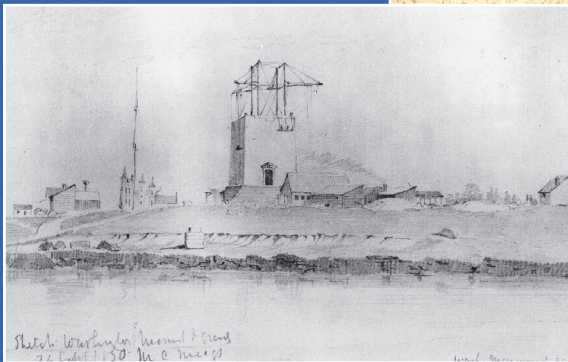
## 1791 L'ENFANT PLAN, WASHINGTON'S "PLANNING CONSTITUTION"



1

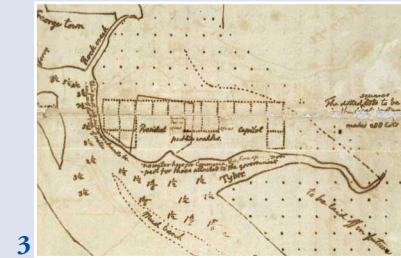
2

2



1

Chosen by President George Washington to design the Seat of Government on land at the confluence the Potomac and the Anacostia Rivers, French-born American Peter Charles L'Enfant surveyed the rolling hills for advantageous sites for public buildings.



3

The L'Enfant Plan is Washington's "Planning Constitution." A collaborative effort of President Washington and L'Enfant, the plan envisioned the capital as a symbol of the new American Republic. Broad diagonal avenues and vistas connected the public buildings and squares with the surrounding residential community.

The Mall cross axis connecting the Capitol, the White House, and the Washington Monument was to be the centerpiece of the city and the symbolic heart of the nation.

The "Grand Avenue" west of the Capitol – the Mall – would be a "place of general resort" lined by theaters, academies, foreign chanceries, and "all such sort of places as may be attractive to the learned and afford diversion..."

The setting within a topographic bowl between the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers has been both a blessing and a challenge. L'Enfant envisioned Tiber Creek falling in a "Grand Cascade" from the Capitol into a delightful canal along the Mall's northern boundary. At the Mall's east end he proposed a sculpture group "Liberty Hailing Nature out of Its Slumber" – an allegory of the man-made order imposed on the natural world.

But by the 1870s the Tiber, a fetid sewer, had to be buried under Constitution Avenue. The Washington Monument was built off the intended cross axis on more stable soils farther from the river's edge. Since then, flooding of the Mall has been a recurring problem.

1. City of Washington. Drawn by George Beck, engraved by T. Cartwright. 1801.

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs.

2. "I your memorialist -- Peter Charles L'Enfant..." While commonly referred to as "Pierre," L'Enfant in fact called himself "Peter." From L'Enfant's December 7, 1800 Memorial to Congress. Conceptual portrait of L'Enfant. Courtesy of the Prince George's County Historical Society and the Hall of Fame of Prince George's County.

3. L'Enfant criticized Thomas Jefferson's 1791 proposed plan for the federal city as "tiresome and insipid." Thomas Jefferson Papers, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

1. The intersection of L'Enfant's "Grand Avenue" with the "President's Park" south of the White House would be punctuated by an equestrian statue to Revolutionary War general and first President George Washington. The cross axis geometry embodied the Constitutional Separation of Power and central role of "We the People" in American democracy.

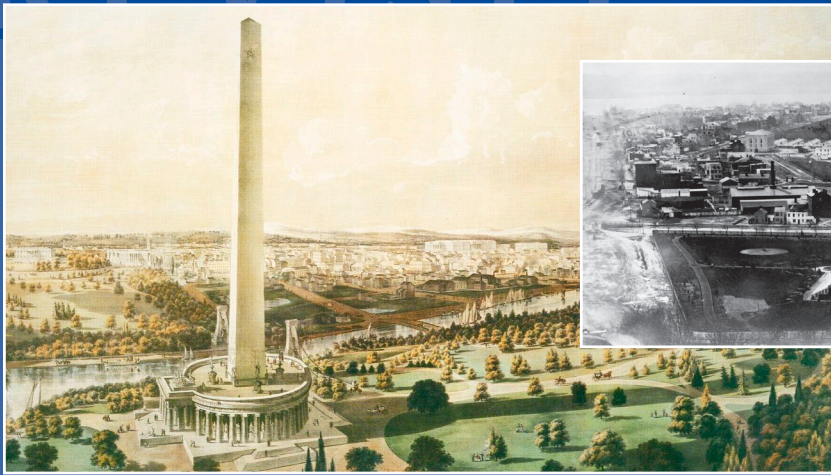
2. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

1. Andrew Ellicott's Topographical Map of the Territory of Columbia, 1793. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

2. View of the partially built Washington Monument. The Jefferson Pier in the foreground at the edge of Tiber Creek marks the focal point of the Mall cross axis and the intended location of the Monument. Drawing by Montgomery Meigs, 1850. Smithsonian Institution (Neg. 35576B).



## IDEAL AND REALITY



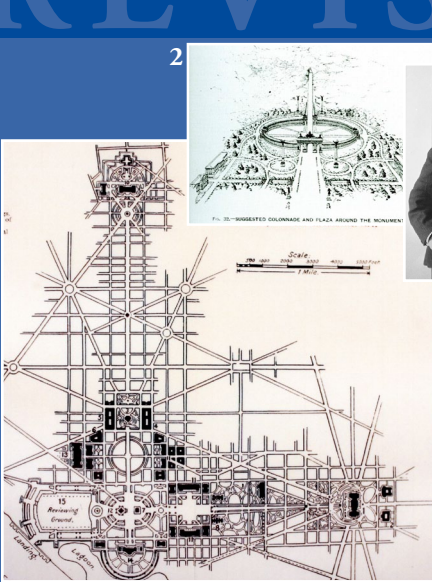
1

2

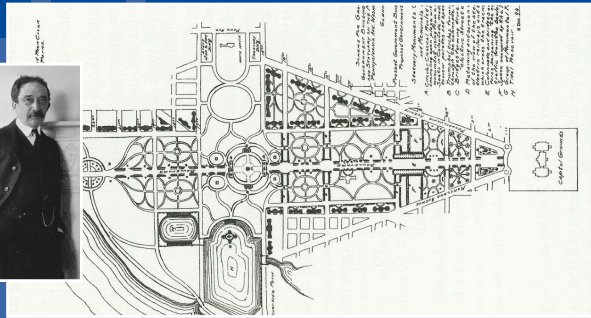
L'Enfant's concept was ignored in the 19th century. Architect Robert Mills proposed an obelisk and classical colonnade design for the Washington Monument. Landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing's 1851 plan called for public buildings set in a naturalistic setting of trees and meandering paths. Neither concept was realized. Instead, by 1860 the Tiber was an open cesspool, buildings filled L'Enfant's "Grand Avenue", and railroad tracks crossed the Mall at the foot of the Capitol.

1. The Mall in the 1860s.  
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs.
2. Washington, D.C. with Projected Improvements, Drawn and lithographed by Benjamin Franklin Smith, Jr., 1852.  
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs.

## 1900 AIA CONVENTION



3



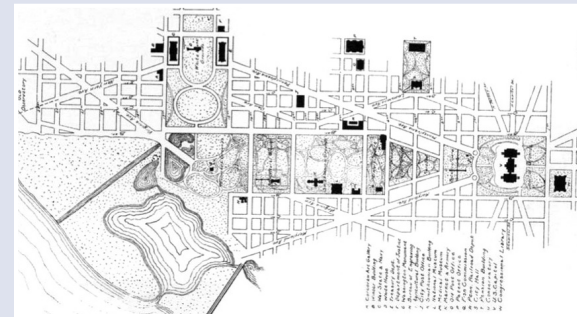
1

Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. who a year later was to become one of the McMillan Commission design team, took a different approach in his speech to AIA members: "... a grove is a pleasant place...but the purpose of the Mall was, and ought to be, to emphasize, support, and extend the effect of the Capitol as the dominant feature of the city and the most important building in the whole United States...L'Enfant's plan set it [the Mall] apart not only to emphasize in a magnificent manner the axis of the Capitol and to bring it into strong though indirect relation with the Executive Mansion, but as an open space to provide agreeable frontage for public buildings of minor importance."



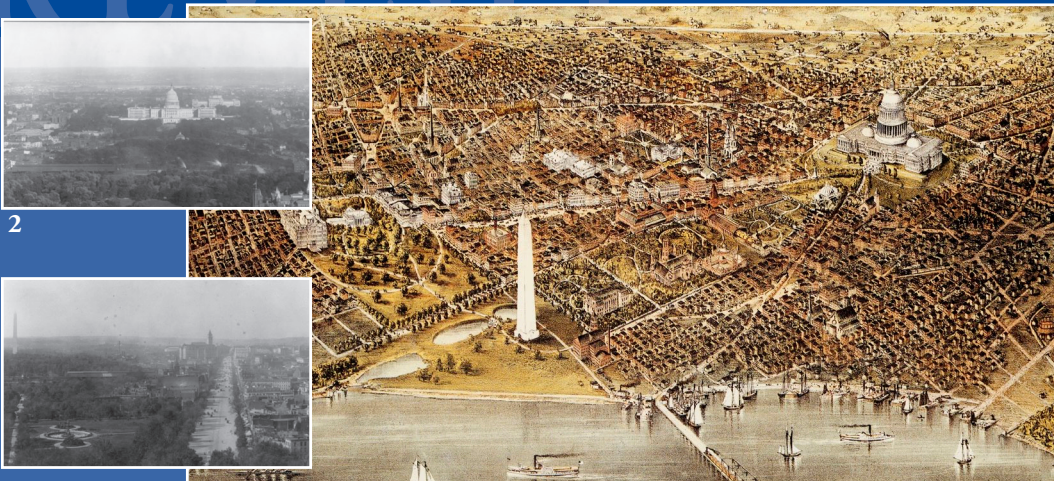
At the 1900 convention, Glenn Brown, executive secretary of the AIA and a founding member of the Washington Chapter, encouraged members to focus on the chaotic conditions surrounding the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Under his leadership, AIA spurred Senator James McMillan to create the McMillan Commission, whose grand design was to guide Mall development throughout the 20th century.

1. Glenn Brown's proposed curvilinear design for the Mall included the landfill west of the Washington Monument that had been dredged from the Potomac by the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s.
2. Brown proposed a colonnade and plaza around the Washington Monument.
3. Cass Gilbert's design proposed relocating the White House further north on 16th Street.
4. Glenn Brown gave AIA members his sketch plan of the existing chaotic Mall conditions.  
Plans here and at left from Papers Relating to the Improvement of the City of Washington, Senate Document 94, 56th Congress, 2nd Session, 1901.



4

## WHAT AIA MEMBERS SAW



1

AIA members in 1900 encountered a Mall cluttered with buildings, trees, and railroad tracks. The Baltimore and Potomac railroad station stood on the site occupied today by the National Gallery of Art. Tiber Creek had been buried under Constitution Avenue. The Washington Monument was located southeast of the cross axis, destroying L'Enfant's cross axis geometry.

1. The City of Washington. Birds-eye view from the Potomac. Currier & Ives, 1892.  
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs.
2. View of the Mall and Capitol from the Washington Monument, 1900.  
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs.

2

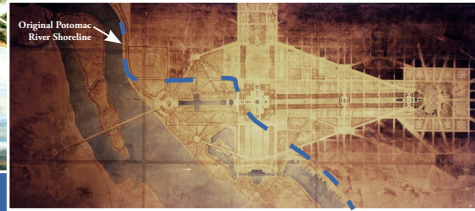


5

6



## 1901 McMillan Plan



The 1901-1902 McMillan Commission restored and reinforced L'Enfant's unified Mall concept and the geometry of the symbolic cross axis. The McMillan Plan (also known as the Senate Park Commission Plan) extended the Capitol east-west axis over new land created to accommodate the Lincoln Memorial. It continued the White House cross axis south on additional new land to create recreational fields and the site for the Jefferson Memorial.

The McMillan Commission, so named after its sponsor Senator McMillan of Michigan, consisted of top designers of the day -- Daniel Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., Charles McKim, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens – who had worked on the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

1. The blue line shows the original Potomac shoreline. The kite-shaped design included new sites for public buildings around the Capitol and White House and between them in the Federal Triangle. Crucial to the implementation of the Plan was the relocation of the railroad from the Mall to Union Station in 1907.

Courtesy of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts

2. Bird's-eye view of the McMillan Plan by Francis L. V. Hoppin, 1902.

Courtesy of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts

## THE VISION FOR A GROWING CAPITAL & NATION



The McMillan Plan reconceived Washington as a grand symbol of a nation that had grown across a continent, survived a Civil War, and assumed a prominent place on the world stage. The designers described their vision as “the treatment of the city as a work of civic art.”

The Washington Monument grounds, now the centerpiece of the expanded cross axis, was to be the “gem of the Mall system,” a veritable oasis of shade trees, pools, and bubbling fountains.

But that concept was abandoned in the 1930s, however, due to concerns that excavations could undermine the Monument's foundation.

1. A large round pool marked the spot originally intended for the Monument at the focal point of the Capitol and White House axes.

Courtesy of U.S. Commission of Fine Arts

2. Pools and fountains were crucial to the McMillan Commission designers who drew inspiration from the water elements they admired during their visit in 1901 to Paris and Rome.

Courtesy of U.S. Commission of Fine Arts

3. Union Square at the Mall's east end provided a broad, open forecourt for the Capitol, the iconic symbol of American democracy.

Courtesy of U.S. Commission of Fine Arts

## EVOLVING SYMBOL OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY



It took more than 70 years for the McMillan Plan to be realized, and then only incompletely. Temporary government buildings filled the western Mall. The last of them were removed only in the early 1970s during President Nixon's Administration.

Meanwhile, the Mall took on new meaning and symbolic quality – as a place of First Amendment gatherings, civic celebrations, commemorations, and a grand urban park in the heart of the capital for Washington's citizens.

The Mall – symbol in 1791 of the new experiment in American democracy, and in 1901 the growing stature of American government – has taken on new symbolic identity as the Stage for American Democracy.

1. 1980s

2. 1940s

3. 1960s

4. 1920

5. 2004



## LEGACY OF WASHINGTON'S PLANNING CONSTITUTION

"L'Enfant's 1791 manuscript plan is a founding document able to take a place beside its more famous written counterparts as an early and lasting expression of the democratic political experiment that was the United States of America."

-- Scott Berg, *Grand Avenues*, 2007

"Indeed the more the Commission studied the first plans of the Federal City, the more they became convinced that the greatest service they could perform would be done by carrying to a legitimate conclusion the comprehensive, intelligent, and yet simple and straightforward, scheme under the direction of Washington and Jefferson."  
-- The McMillan Commission Report. *The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia*. Report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 1902.

"That plan that L'Enfant presented in sketch form in 1791, and which was engraved and made public in the following year, is arguably the most brilliant town plan ever conceived."

-- Mark Girouard, *Cities and People*, 1987

AIA's ongoing advocacy ensured that the McMillan Plan was followed in ensuing decades. Daniel Burnham was chairman of the US Commission of Fine Arts, the body created to provide aesthetic advice on Washington architecture, from its formation in 1910 until 1912. Charles Moore, former secretary of the McMillan Commission, chaired Fine Arts from 1915 until 1937. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. served on both Fine Arts (1910-1918) and the National Capital Planning Commission (1926-1932).

It [the McMillan Plan] had no legal standing, its cost was prohibitive and only idealists would think of executing such a scheme. [But] many of us believed that idealism backed by merit was a moral force that would produce practical results."

-- Glenn Brown, from Scott Berg, *Grand Avenues*.

"The development of Washington will go on so long as the Republic endures. The problems of the future will be multiplied and will be different from those of the past....The remedy lies not in words but in good design, faithfully carried out...."

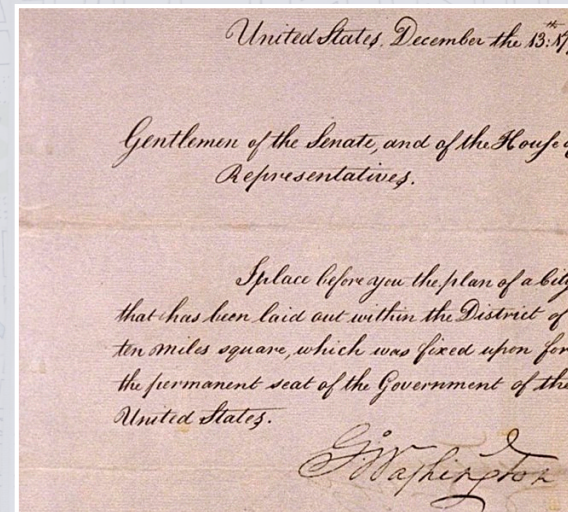
-- Charles Moore, former Commission of Fine Arts chairman, in 1939



1



2



3



4



1. President Washington proudly displays the L'Enfant Plan. The Washington Family 1789-1796 by Edward Savage. Courtesy of National Gallery of Art, Washington

2. 1791 L'Enfant Plan

3. Washington's letter submitting the L'Enfant Plan to Congress on December 13, 1791. Courtesy of Albert H. Small - George Washington University Collection

4. Daniel Burnham and Charles Moore  
Courtesy of US Commission of Fine Arts

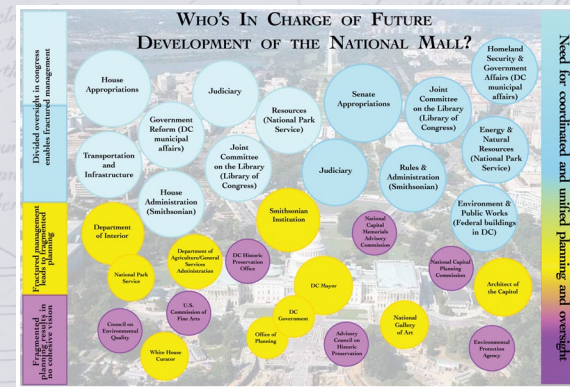


## A NEW VISIONARY PLAN FOR THE 3RD CENTURY MALL

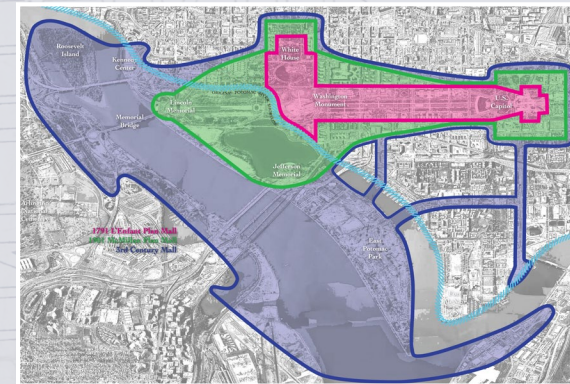
Our country needs a new comprehensive, long-range visionary plan to renew this symbolic landscape's meaning and purpose for 21st century America – a 3rd Century Mall Plan. An independent, McMillan-type task force of prominent Americans -- visionary architects, landscape architects, cultural leaders, and statesmen -- can lead the planning to:

- rise above the fragmented, jurisdiction-based current plans and ad-hoc development with a comprehensive, visionary plan for the entire Mall as a unified design and symbolic whole as was intended in the 1791 L'Enfant Plan and the 1901 McMillan Plan
- expand once again the geographic boundaries of the Mall to provide more space to tell over time the unfolding American story
- restore and reinforce the cross axis as the symbolic and design centerpiece of the Mall
- connect the Mall to the City and region to remedy the Mall's isolation from the surrounding Washington community and the natural features of the environment

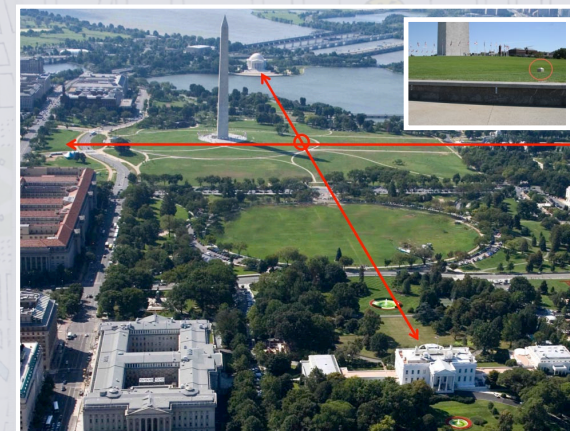
**THE NATIONAL COALITION TO SAVE OUR MALL** has been encouraging architects, landscape architects, historians, educators, and interested members of the public to join the conversation about the 3rd Century Mall. The ideas displayed here include proposals presented at a 2005 Corcoran Gallery of Art roundtable discussion as well as concepts proposed during the 2010-2012 National Ideas Competition for the Washington Monument Grounds.



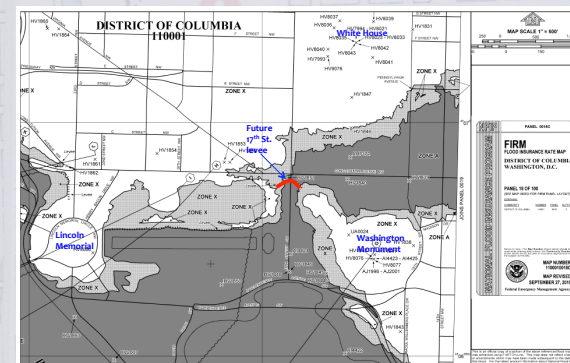
1



2



3



4

1. Fragmented oversight and management results in jurisdiction-based plans and projects BUT no comprehensive planning for the entire Mall or Mall-wide needs such as circulation, landscape restoration, signage and flood management.

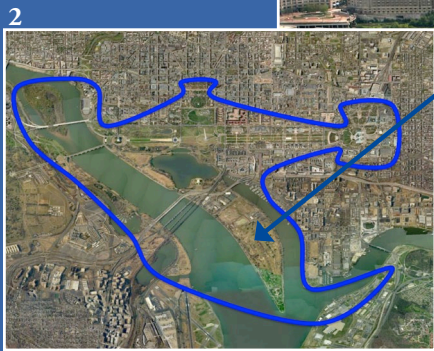
2. The 3rd Century Mall can be expanded onto contiguous federal land; much of it underutilized waterfront areas on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.

3. The Washington Monument grounds – the centerpiece of the Mall cross axis – remains unfinished. The crucial focal point is marked simply by the Jefferson Pier isolated behind new security walls.

4. The 2010 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Plain Map shows in dark grey the flood hazard areas. The 17th Street levee will protect downtown but not the Mall. Interior flooding such as devastated the Federal Triangle area in 2006 is not addressed by the levee and remains an unresolved threat to federal buildings and lands.



# EXPAND THE GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES



1

Congress in 2003 declared the Mall “complete” and put in place a moratorium on further development. But many groups continue to clamor for a place on the traditional Mall and Congress, notwithstanding its prior declaration, already has made exceptions. The truth is, the Mall cannot be complete any more than the American story is complete. Expanding the Mall’s boundaries will provide new locations for future nationally significant museums, memorials, public events and First Amendment activities. New waterfront destinations will improve the Mall’s lively quality as a great urban park.

1. A prime location for Mall expansion is East Potomac Park. This flood-prone island – all of it new land created by the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1880s – can be transformed into a showcase of sustainable planning and design.

2. The 3rd Century Mall can incorporate the Kennedy Center, Theodore Roosevelt Island, the LBJ Memorial Grove along the Virginia side of the Potomac, and federal parkland on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.

# EXPAND THE SYMBOLIC CROSS AXIS



1

Mall development in the 20th century bypassed the crucial cross axis, and in particular the Washington Monument grounds and Tidal Basin. The 3rd Century Mall can reinforce that symbolic axis by reshaping the landfill and tangle of highways and bridges south of the Jefferson Memorial to create new areas for the Mall.

1. The new extension of the Mall cross axis south of the Jefferson Memorial could become a location for the Supreme Court to reinforce L’Enfant’s symbolic geometry. Courtesy Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

2. The reconfigured landfill can be elevated above the tangle of bridges and highways. Courtesy Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

3. The extended cross axis would provide prominent sites for museums (blue boxes) and small memorials (red circles). Courtesy Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

4. Construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture is an opportunity to correct road alignments made in 1997 and restore the McMillan cross axis geometry. Courtesy Judy Scott Feldman PhD.



# EXPAND THE AMERICAN STORY



1

Prominent, welcoming venues in Mall expansion areas -- 10th Street and Banneker Overlook (red arrow) and East Potomac Park (yellow arrow) -- can support cultural, educational, and recreational programs that showcase American ingenuity, forward-looking ideas, and museums that highlight our country’s common history, goals, and aspirations.



1. A covered pavilion for public events, with plentiful parking. Courtesy W. Kent Cooper FAIA.

2. Desolate 10th Street can be enlivened with festivals such as the Solar Decathlon -- no longer permitted on the Mall’s green space because of its intense use and impact -- and a new destination museum.

3. A museum to tell the story of all American immigrants -- instead of individual ethnic museums? Courtesy MTEA Architecture.

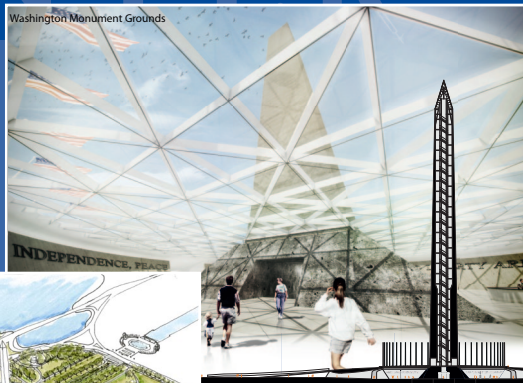


# RE-CENTER

## THE MALL CROSS AXIS



3



1



2

# RE-CENTER

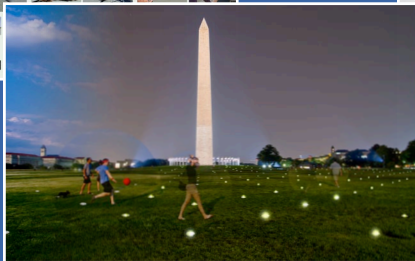
## THE PUBLIC FORUM



4



2



3



1

# RE-CENTER

## WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



4



2



3



1

A place to start imagining the 3rd Century Mall is at the centrepiece of the symbolic cross axis – the Washington Monument grounds. Never realized as the design and symbolic heart of the Mall, the Monument grounds are a blank slate. Yet today they have become a stage for civic celebrations, First Amendment activities, and recreation -- a microcosm of the entire Mall.

How could this landscape better support and promote American democracy and civic engagement? How do we define ourselves as a people? How can these ideas find expression in this public space symbolic to the American people?

The National Ideas Competition for the Washington Monument Grounds invited the public to think about these questions. Attracting international interest, education and response, the competition resulted in a number of themes that show exciting possibilities.

### THE MALL CROSS AXIS

Imagine celebrating the cross axis of the Mall by daring to create a defined place for gathering and interpretation at the very center. Acknowledge the Jefferson Pier as the original center of geometry in the design. Connect the center to the east and the west with a great inclined plane to form a worthy platform for the Monument and bridge over busy streets. Unify the north and south with geometry, vistas, plinths and paths. Build to re-connect to the center!

### THE PUBLIC FORUM

Imagine re-conceiving the entire grounds of the Washington Monument as a destination. Create a great gathering place at the heart of the Mall to serve as the centerpiece for American democracy. Develop interpretive pathways or fields of light that form meaningful relationships between visitors and this place. Plan for diverse activities throughout the grounds. Design the destination!

### WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Imagine how the grounds can reconnect to nature. Create design features out of the infrastructure demands of the flood plain. Recall and reclaim the natural environment out of which L'Enfant's city emerged. Interpret the ecology of the Tiber, the Potomac and the region. Provide natural shade and comfort for visitors. Serve as a national model for sustainability!

1. Monument of Unity by Jacques Prins, Kevin Battarbee, Egidijus Kasakaitis
2. Creating a Unified Park by Joey Ijjas
3. A Great Inclined Plane by Julian Hunt, Lucrecia Laudi, Monling Lee, Miguel Angel Maldonado

1. America in Motion by Gloria Lau, Vivian Hu
2. The People's Forum by Karolina Kawiaka
3. Field of Stars by Catherine Peek-Williams
4. You and Me by Jin Woo Lim

1. Arcs of Shade by Stephen Lederach
2. National Flood Park by Megan Griscom, Elizabeth Stoel
3. In(ter)dependence by Alan McWain
4. Reclaiming Histories by Dominique Dupont, Jessica Dunn, Kristina Guist



## LEGACY AND FUTURE

The 3rd Century Mall will connect the historical Mall and expansion areas into a unified design and symbolic whole. A key to completing the McMillan Mall and to unlocking the connections with Washington's neighborhoods to the south is finishing Maryland Avenue by decking over the CSX railroad tracks. This will restore the intended connection between the Capitol and the Jefferson Memorial.

1. Maryland Avenue can be completed as the complement to Pennsylvania Avenue, as intended in the 1901 McMillan Plan.

Courtesy of Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

2. The elevated avenue could accommodate existing railroad lines as well as new underground parking.

Courtesy of Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

Circulation and transportation improvements -- continuous pedestrian promenades, bike paths, shuttle buses, bridges, water taxis, an intermodal transit center -- will connect local residents, workers, and visitors from across the region to the cultural treasures and hundreds of acres of public open space.

"How can a city as large as Washington have miles of shoreline parks yet so few places, at or near the water's edge, to sit and socialize while sipping a drink, snacking or dining?"

-- Roger Lewis, Shaping The City, The Washington Post, May 5, 2012

1. A new MARC and VRA Intermodal Commuter Station (red star at left) would connect Frederick, Maryland and Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the Mall to Metro's Green, Yellow, Orange, and Blue lines.

Courtesy of Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

2. Bridges create a continuous Mall promenade.

Courtesy of Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

3. Water taxis can connect docks and places to rest and enjoy a meal along the miles of shoreline on both sides of the Potomac.

Courtesy of Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

## COMMUNITY AND REGION



## LANDSCAPE AND NATURE

The 3rd Century Mall will connect to the natural environment. A coordinated response to flooding and the long-term effects of climate change on the Mall's landscape -- impossible under the current fragmented management -- could include creating an underground parking garage that doubles as an emergency flood reservoir.

1. A Mall-wide landscape restoration plan will evaluate the health of the aging elms and establish long-range goals and management policies.

2. Under-Mall parking can double as an emergency floodwater reservoir. An inter-agency 2011 Federal Triangle Flood study proposed creation of such under-Mall cisterns.

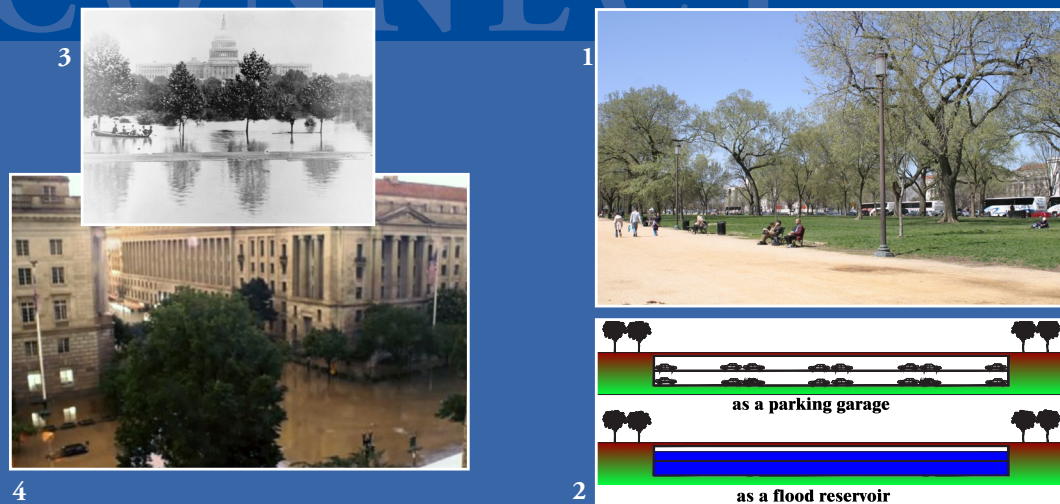
Courtesy of Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA.

3. 1930s flood.

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs.

4. The 2006 flood caused the federal government millions of dollars in damage.

Courtesy of National Capital Planning Commission.



Courtesy of The Washington Post.



## NEXT STEPS

The Mall, like democracy, is never complete. It is a work in progress shaped by generations of Americans striving to achieve the promise of Washington's "Planning Constitution." A 3rd Century Mall visionary plan – a plan to expand, re-center, connect -- can be our gift to future generations.

The AIA once again has a meaningful role to play. In 1900 AIA spurred Congress to create the independent McMillan Commission. Today with Congress stymied by fragmented, competing committee priorities and severe economic challenges, AIA members can galvanize the design community to take the lead.

AIA can help assemble a McMillan-type independent task force – visionary thinkers, architects, landscape architects, environmental scientists, cultural leaders, and statesmen -- to create a plan that embodies the American people's continuing commitment to our founding ideals.

"The last comprehensive look at the Mall was in 1902 by the McMillan Commission. So there is much merit to the National Coalition to Save Our Mall's proposal that Congress charter a commission to devise – and then implement – a vision for the coming decades."  
-- The Washington Post editorial, May 25, 2008

"The latest visions for the National Mall and city center lack the courage and boldness needed for an enlightened 21st century . . . Maybe some outside help is in order. The National Coalition to Save Our Mall has long called for the convening of an outside commission of brilliant folks. . . I bet the response would be terrific. I bet a great majority of Americans would say, yes, we want only the very best for our capital."  
--Former Washington Post architecture critic Benjamin Forgey, 2009

"The new plans drawn up for the city in 1901-02 were largely the work of private-sector designers who wrested the privilege of planning the city's future from the dogmatic Corps of Engineers..."  
--National Register of Historic Places nomination for the L'Enfant Plan for the City of Washington

"The sublime emptiness of Washington's National Mall stands for nothing less than democracy. If the nation's politicians won't protect it, the public must."  
— Christopher Knight, Los Angeles Times art critic

Charles Moore, Secretary of the McMillan Commission who went on to become chairman of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, observed that in the monuments of the capital one can read the country's history. The National Mall at the heart of the capital's monumental core is where much of that reading happens. To be worthy of a place on the Mall, a project must present a message of such significance that it surpasses a particular event or person commemorated.



## AIA AND THE PLAN OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL: HISTORICAL SYMMETRY 1900-2012

This exhibition was conceived, sponsored, and developed by **THE NATIONAL COALITION TO SAVE OUR MALL**. The National Coalition to Save Our Mall is an independent nonprofit organization formed in 2000 to inform and educate the public and Congress on National Mall history. The Coalition is actively involved in promoting visionary planning for the Mall for the 21st century.

The Coalition owes a special thanks to: Arthur Cotton Moore FAIA for sharing portions of his "Master Plan of the National Mall for the 21st Century;" to W. Kent Cooper FAIA for preparing and editing exhibition materials, and sharing his drawings; and to Judy Scott Feldman PhD for development of the exhibition script. We are grateful to James P. Clark FAIA who generously helped prepare the section on the National Ideas Competition for the Washington Monument Grounds and to Gordon Binder for his special editing skills and advice.

Design layout is based on a scheme by Valerie Armstrong has been adapted and developed with incomparable skill and patience by Lauren Windsor.

For more information:

**NATIONAL COALITION TO SAVE OUR MALL**  
[www.savethemall.org](http://www.savethemall.org) 301-335-8490

Copyright 2012  
National Coalition to Save Our Mall

# AIA

## AND THE PLAN OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

FROM THE AIA NATIONAL CONVENTION EXHIBITION  
MAY 17-19, 2012

## HISTORICAL SYMMETRY 1900 . 2012



NATIONAL COALITION TO SAVE OUR MALL  
[WWW.SAVETHEMALL.ORG](http://WWW.SAVETHEMALL.ORG)

Courtesy of Carol Highsmith