

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Pa.
COUNTY:	Phila.
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE FEB 7 1972

1. NAME

COMMON:	Fairmount Park
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Extends along both East and West banks of Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek, from Art Museum at Spring Garden St. to Northwestern Ave.			
CITY OR TOWN: Philadelphia			
STATE: Pennsylvania	CODE: 42	COUNTY: Philadelphia	CODE: 101

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
<input type="checkbox"/> No					
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:	City of Philadelphia
STREET AND NUMBER:	City Hall
CITY OR TOWN:	Philadelphia
STATE:	Pennsylvania
CODE:	42

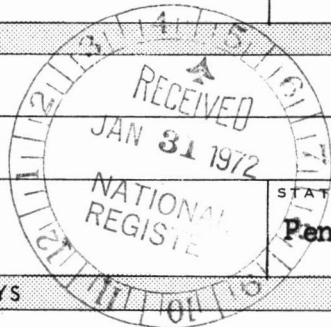
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:	Department of Records
STREET AND NUMBER:	City Hall
CITY OR TOWN:	Philadelphia
STATE:	Pennsylvania
CODE:	42

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:	Philadelphia Historical Commission
DATE OF SURVEY:	1960
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	Philadelphia Historical Commission
STREET AND NUMBER:	1313 City Hall Annex
CITY OR TOWN:	Philadelphia
STATE:	Pennsylvania
CODE:	42

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

FEB 7 1972

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

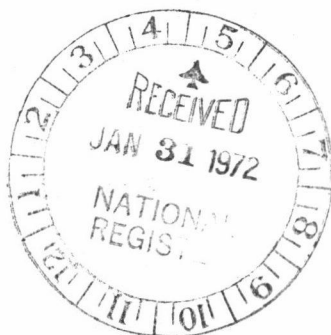
☐ Moved ☐ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Beginning with the acquisition of the five acres at Fairmount for the Waterworks and reservoir, now site of Art Museum, the Park was gradually extended by the purchase, first of Lemon Hill and Sedgley in 1856, and then by the addition of about 220 acres at Lansdowne and George's Hill in the 1860's. Still later additions have brought the Park area up to some 4100 acres along both banks of the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon. (The Wissahickon Valley is a Registered National Natural Landmark.)

In 1876 the Lansdowne and George's Hill segments became the site of the Centennial Exhibition. Memorial Hall and the Ohio House remain to remind present-day visitors of this great fair. At about the same time the Zoological Gardens (in 1874) were opened to the public. Today, the Playhouse in the Park offers Philadelphians theater-in the round, and Robin Hood Dell, the chance to hear the Philadelphia Orchestra. Picnic areas, a golf course at Walnut Lane; swimming, both indoors at Memorial Hall and outdoors at the nearby Kelly Pool; fishing in the Wissahickon, and boating on the Schuylkill, a sport made famous by the paintings of Thomas Eakins' (1844-1916), add a variety to the rural walks, bicycle paths, and other more usual features of a large urban Park.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☒ 18th Century☒ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Education☐ Political☒ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☒ Architecture☒ Landscape☒ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☒ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

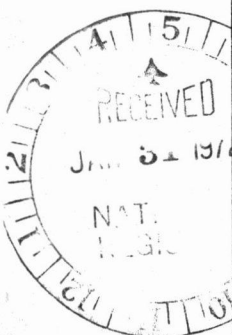
Despite a variety of such modern encroachments as the Schuylkill expressway, Philadelphia's Fairmount remains unequalled among American municipal parks for its combination of unusual size, natural beauty, historical importance, and the interest and merit of the buildings and sculpture it contains.

Although advice was sought from such nationally prominent landscape architects as Robert Morris Copeland of Boston and Olmsted & Vaux of New York, the park in its present form cannot be said to be the work of any one man. Nor is it easy to assign a single date to its establishment. Legislation formally setting aside a large area bordering the Schuylkill "forever, as an open public place" was not passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly until 1867, but the origins of the park are to be found at least half a century earlier in the five acres that first surrounded the Schuylkill waterworks, begun in 1812; in this sense, at least, Fairmount should probably be considered the earliest public park in America, apart from the city square and the colonial common. To protect the purity of the city's water supply and to provide for the "health and enjoyment" of its citizens, the area reserved for public use was gradually extended from this modest beginning until it became one of the largest - some would say the largest - municipal park in the world.

No longer the source of Philadelphia's water supply and now somewhat neglected, enough remains of the unusual group of late Federal and early Classical Revival buildings that comprised the Waterworks to make it clear why even Charles Dickens had kind words to say concerning its beauty and why innumerable artists have found it and the little park surrounding it to be among the most "picturesque" of American subjects. With the acreage gradually added to this nucleus came numerous other buildings, at least a dozen of which are recognized as being of primary historical and stylistic importance: "Lemon Hill" (c. 1800), one of two outstanding Federal houses in Philadelphia and one equalled by few examples in the country; "Woodford" (1750's, enlarged 1772), Judge Coleman's mid-Georgian mansion, which now houses the superb Naomi Wood collection of 18th-century furnishings; Judge William Peters' "Belmont" (main portion built c. 1775), the woodwork and plaster ceilings of which are among the handsomest of the period and the area; "Strawberry Mansion" (built 1797, enlarged 1825), now restored to something of its former grandeur by the women of the Committee of 1926; John Penn's "Solitude" (c. 1785) with its superb plaster ceiling in the Adam manner; "Sweetbrier" (1797), Samuel Breck's attractive country house, which, despite the loss

(Cont'd)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Records in Archives of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Files of Fairmount Park Commission; Philadelphia Historical Commission
Fairmount Park: Sketches of Its Scenery, Waters, and History (1871).
Antiques (Nov. 1962), LXXXII, No. 5

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	75°	15	00"	40°	05	00"			
NE	75°	10	30"	40°	05	00"			
SE	75°	10	30"	39°	57	30"			
SW	75°	15	00"	39°	57	30"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 4100, from #7.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
George B. Tatum, Professor, University of Delaware

ORGANIZATION: **Philadelphia Historical Commission** DATE: **1-11-72**

STREET AND NUMBER:
1313 City Hall Annex

CITY OR TOWN: **Philadelphia** STATE: **Pennsylvania** CODE: **42**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name S. K. Star
State Liaison Officer

Title Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Date 1/25/72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

① 18/484920/4136860
② 18/485050/4432960

③ 18/478670/4432960

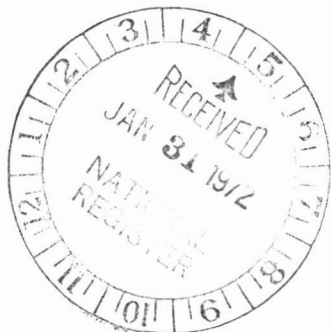
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Cont'd)

of its gardens and dependencies, still remains an outstanding example of the sophisticated simplicity that characterizes the best late 18th-century architecture; and of course "Mount Pleasant" (begun 1761), which has been called the "finest Georgian mansion north of the Mason-Dixon Line."

Following the Civil War, the park was extended to the west bank of the Schuylkill in time to provide the location for the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The demolition about 1955 of Horticultural Hall, one of the two "permanent" buildings of the Centennial, was a tragic and irreparable loss to the city and to the nation, but Memorial Hall (now repaired and used as a recreation center) still stands, as does the Ohio House, the only one of the structures erected for the Centennial by each of the states to remain in situ. Nearby are the gardens of the Zoological Society (chartered 1859 and therefore said to be the first such organization in North America), which were opened on their present site in 1874 and which still retain a number of important buildings, including the original entrance pavilions designed by the Philadelphia firm headed by Frank Furness, certainly one of the most talented of Victorian architects.

Not the least of the original attractions of the little park that surrounded the Philadelphia Waterworks was William Rush's Nymph and Bittern Fountain (now cast in bronze and removed to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, nearby). Through the generosity of the Fairmount Park Association and other private groups and individuals, works of sculpture have continued to add appreciably to the interest and beauty of the expanded park. A number of these like Herman Kirn's Catholic Total Abstinence Fountain, erected for the Centennial, or the Civil War Memorial Gate (gift of Richard Smith, erected 1897-1912) are perhaps more to be wondered at than admired, but others like Randolph Rogers' Lincoln Monument (1871), Augustus St. Gaudens' Garfield Memorial (1896), Daniel Chester French's statue of General Grant, Cyrus E. Dallin's Medicine Man, or Frederic Remington's Cowboy are major examples of the work of some of America's most talented sculptors.

If only because of its appeal to young and old alike, the scholar who would study its sculpture and buildings, no less than the city dweller who would escape the heat and squalor of his surroundings, Fairmount Park probably offers more toward the enrichment of contemporary life than does any other of Philadelphia's many contributions to the arts of America.



Saint-
A

FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA

It was the first major urban park in America, dated back to 1812.

It is the largest urban park in the United States.

It is generally considered the finest urban park in the United States, and possibly in the world. It is without doubt the world's greatest 19th century city park.

It was originally created to protect the supply of clean water; a pioneer effort in the conservation and ecology movement.

It already contains a number of officially designated Historic Landmarks including the Wissahickon Valley, Mount Pleasant and Woodford Mansions.

It also contains numerous buildings certified by the Historic American Buildings Survey including: Belmont Mansion; Cedar Grove; Chamounix; Letitia Street House; Lemon Hill; Memorial Hall; Tom Moore Cottage; Ormiston; Ridgeland; Rockland; Solitude; Strawberry Mansion; Sweetbrier; Woodford, and others.

It also contains numerous historic and famous statues including: Rodin's The Thinker; Remington's Cowboy; Fremiet's Jeanne D'Arc; J. Massey Rhind's Tedyuscung; Alexander Calder's Swann Memorial Fountain figures, and others.

It contains America's first zoo.

It was the site of America's first International Exhibition; the United States' Centennial Celebration in 1876.

It is one of the major arboretums in the United States.

DATE OF RECEIPT 1/31/72 YES 1/31/72 NO 1/31/72 PROPERTY Fairmount Park STATE Pa. REGISTER: FEB 7 1972 REF# 72001151

DATA PAGE _____
PHOTO (S) _____
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S) _____
MAP (S) _____
MAP DESCRIPTION (S) _____
LOGGED _____
ACKNOWLEDGE _____
SUBMIT 2/1/72 _____
VIEW _____

7
1

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1972
NATIONAL
REGISTE

Tech ok 2/7/72 jlj

STORIAN Olney. Seals 2/7/72

CHEOLOGIST

CHITECT OK Chambers 2-2-72

ST. KEEPER OK Muller 2-7-72

EPER OK Wm 2/7/72

ITER/EDITOR Needs to be date stamped. OK

IEF, OAHP OK Maxine 2/2/72

ELL 2-7-72

EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR

General Registry Entry 3/7/72 Annual Edition Entry _____

REGED FEB 1 1972 CARD FEB 1 1972

MENTS: _____ WORKING NUMBER 1.31.72.197

GRESSIONAL DIST. _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

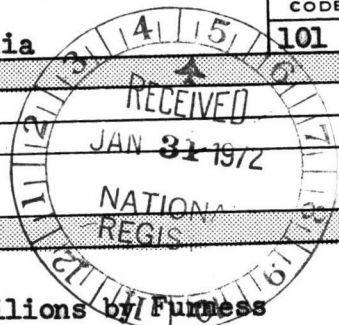
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 7 1972

972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Fairmount Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Extends along both East and West banks of Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek, from Art Museum at Spring Garden St. to Northwestern Ave.			
CITY OR TOWN: Philadelphia			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Pennsylvania	42	Philadelphia	101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: ANTIQUES (Nov. 1962), LXXXII, No. 5			
DATE OF PHOTO: unknown			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission 1313 City Hall Annex			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Zoological Gardens in Fairmount Park. Entrance pavilions by Furness and Hewitt (c. 1876). Also shown, the bronze group of the Dying Lioness (Wilhelm Wolff, Berlin, c. 1873).			



Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Fairmount Park

County, State

Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Reference Number

72001151

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photograph of Zoological Gardens in Fairmount Park

☐ USGS Map



2
11637-21

George's Hill, Fairmount Park
Spring, 1946 - A. A. Rudolph

CITY OF PHILA.
RECORDS DEPT.
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH
ROOM 629 CITY HALL
PHILA., PA. 19107

NPS Number 2-7-72

Title: Fairmount Park

Loc. Philadelphia Co., Pa.
George's Hill

(2)

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Philadelphia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 7 1972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Fairmount Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Philadelphia

STATE:

Pennsylvania

CODE

42

COUNTY:

Philadelphia

CODE

101

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Philadelphia Historical Commission, A. A. Rudolph

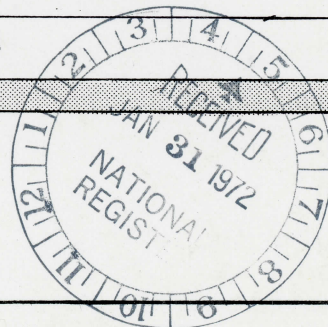
DATE OF PHOTO: Spring, 1946

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

George's Hill, Fairmount Park





3

11637-3

CITY OF
RECORDS SEPT.
OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH
ROOM 629 CITY HALL
PHILA., PA. 19107

Boat House Row + Fairmount Dam
1958 - G.G. Rudolph

NPS Number 2-7-72

Title: Fairmount

Loc. Philadelphia Co., Pa.
Boat House Row +
Fairmount Dam

(3)

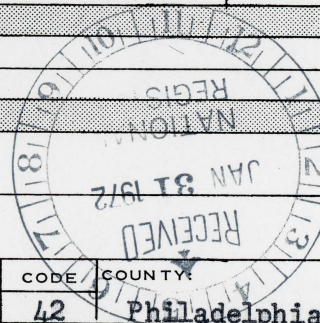
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Philadelphia	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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	FEB 7 1972



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AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Philadelphia			
STATE: Pennsylvania		CODE 42	COUNTY Philadelphia
			CODE 101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Philadelphia Historical Commission, A. A. Rudolph			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1958			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Boat House Row and Fairmount Dam			



NPS Number 2-7-72

Title: Fairmount Park

Loc. Philadelphia Co., Pa. (4)
Fairmount Waterworks

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

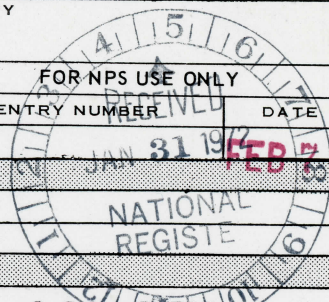
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE



1972

1. NAME			
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AND/OR HISTORIC:			
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CITY OR TOWN: Philadelphia			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Pennsylvania	42	Philadelphia	101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Printed and published by J. T. Bowen, c. 1838. Historical Soc. of Pennsylvania			
DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1838			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission 1313 City Hall Annex			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
A View of the Fairmount Waterworks/ with Schuylkill in the Distance/ taken from the Mount.			



Fairmount Waterworks

C. 1968 4

NPS Number 2-7-72

Title: Fairmount Park

Loc. Philadelphia Co. Pa. (5)
Fairmount Park Waterworks

~~Majors~~ M. R. Maurer
P. C. Philadelphia Historical Commission

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

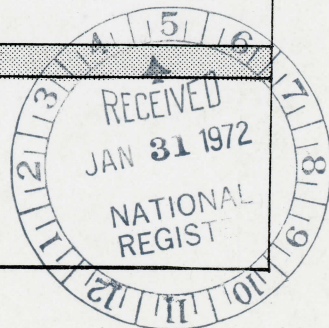
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CITY OR TOWN: Philadelphia			
STATE: Pennsylvania	CODE 42	COUNTY: Philadelphia	CODE 101
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Philadelphia Historical Commission, M. R. Maurer			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1968			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Phila. Historical Commission, 1313 City Hall Annex			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View of the Fairmount Park Waterworks			





(14)
Lemon Hill - Exterior - North Side

DO NOT REPRODUCE WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

The following words must accompany any reproduction of this photograph
PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART

North Side

Lemon Hill - Philadelphia County
Photo Credit: Fairmount Park Commission, City
of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Penna.



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

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CITY OR TOWN:
Philadelphia

STATE:
Pennsylvania

CODE

42

COUNTY:

Philadelphia

CODE

101

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey

PHILA +
GERMANTOWN

SCALE: 1:24,000

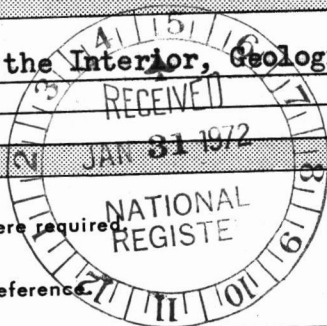
DATE: 1967

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

PH 1006169





Longitude

NW	40° 05' 00"
NE	40° 05' 00"
SE	39° 57' 30"
SW	39° 57' 30"

Map by the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1946. Topography by planimetric surveys 1947. Revised by
 the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field
 checked 1967

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USCGS Chart 280 (1967)
 This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grids based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone,
 and New Jersey coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18,
 shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:24,000
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET - DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 SHORILINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE MEAN RANGE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 5.8 FEET

UTM GRID AND 1967 MAGNETIC NORTH
 RECTANGULAR AT CENTER OF MAP

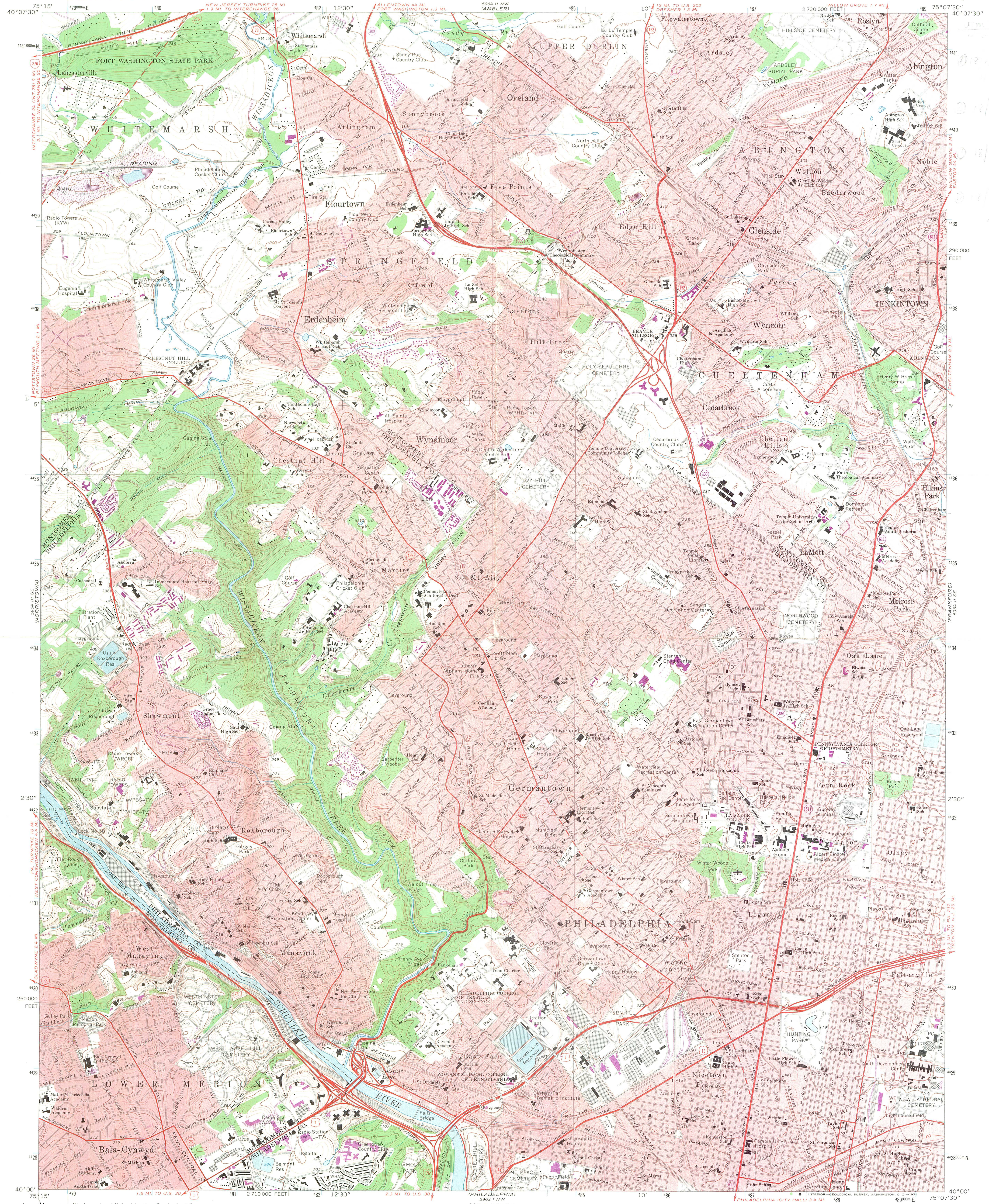
PA 63 7 SW
 169 115 S
 80°00' 2 WELS

PENNSYLVANIA
 QUADRANGLE LOCATION

PHILADELPHIA, PA. - N. J.
 N3952.5 - W7507.5/7.5
 1967

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

AMS 5963 1 NW-SERIES Y931



Senator Hugh D. Scott
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Scott,

I am writing to you because of a case of sheer frustration. Right now I feel there is no where in the City of Philadelphia I can turn. I have joined a group called Save the Wissahickon and we are trying to do just that.

In November 1970 a bill (#2149) was introduced to the Phila. City Council by Councilman George X. Schwartz to change the zoning on a tract of land situated at Henry Ave. and Wise's Mill Road from R 2 to R 13. This was not a run of the mill zoning request since the people on both sides of the Wissahickon Creek protested vehemently as soon as it was introduced.

The builder plans to erect two buildings (one 10 story and one 11 story) housing 400 apartment units. This is to be done with no ingress or egress on Henry Ave. which means Wise's Mill Road (a narrow road with a gully on each side) will have to handle all the traffic. I'm sure you are familiar with the area. Our concern is the Wissahickon Creek. The Creek will not be able to handle the damage that will be done to it. It is the last stream in the city to be stocked, but there is talk of not stocking it next year because of the pollution. This is the only road from the Roxborough side that leads to the area of Valley Green. This is one of the most beautiful places left in the city and is enjoyed by people from all over.

In view of all the protest this bill was held off until after the November 1971 elections for its public hearing. Again our pleas to save this area fell on deaf ears. It was also pushed so that it was presented to ex-Mayor Tate for his signature on his last day in office. There were many letters sent to him and petitions with 7000 names presented to him asking him not to sign this bill or veto it. Again our pleas were unheard.

We plan to fight this injustice but I ask you how can we do this if our elected city officials will not listen? I ask you will our elected representatives in Washington help us NOW? Time is short as the builder plans to start in March.

There has been much talk of having Fairmount Park put on the National Registry, can you help with this? Perhaps there is help in Washington when there is none in the city.

I sincerely hope for the sake of all the people in Philadelphia you will look into this matter and do anything you can, as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Mary Young

Some groups who opposed this bill at the "Public Hearing" were Mr. Weinberg for Mayor Rizzo, Dr. Jack McCormick for the Fairmount Park Commission, Mr. Thomas Wolf, State Environmental Strike Force, 21st Ward C. C., Chestnut Hill Comm. Assn., Friends of the Wissahickon, Roxborough-Manayunk Historical Soc., Sierra Club, 14 Civic Assns. of the 21st Ward.

cc: Sen. Schweiker

HUGH SCOTT
PENNSYLVANIA

United States Senate


WASHINGTON, D.C.

Action Office FNP
For info only

January 27, 1972

Respectfully referred for such
consideration as the attached
communication may warrant, and
for a report in duplicate to
accompany return of enclosure.

By direction of

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Hugh Scott", is written over a horizontal line.

United States Senator

pal

CL-27026



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108

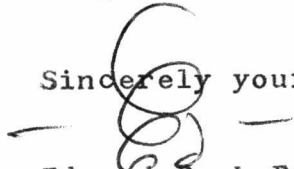
Dr. William Murtagh, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
801 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed is the entry for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia's answer to New York's Central Park, and if I might say so, a better specimen, too. Would you please see that this submission gets special treatment as I am under the opinion that ~~there~~ there is some urgent pressure on the park and that it needs the protection of the Register.

Thank you for seeing to this matter for us. I trust that you will find all the forms submitted to you this week in order. We try to learn from our mistakes, and I believe we must have made every mistake recorded by now. Say Hello to all your hard working staff.

Sincerely yours,


Edward F. LaFond, Jr.
Keeper
Pennsylvania Register of
Historic Sites & Landmarks



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE PENNSYLVANIA

Date Entered FEB 7 1972

Name

Location

Fairmount Park

Philadelphia
Philadelphia County

Also Notified

Hon. Hugh Scott
Hon. Richard S. Schweiker
Hon. James A. Byrne
Hon. William J. Green
Hon. Robert N. C. Nix

Director, Northeast Region

HR NRowland:mm 2/9/72

State Liaison Officer
Dr. S. K. Stevens
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum
Commission
William Penn Memorial Museum &
Archives Building
Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

FEB 22 1972

Philadelphia Co.

Hon. Hugh Scott
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Scott:

Thank you for your recent inquiry on behalf of Mrs. Mary Young concerning the nomination of Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination form for Fairmount Park was received in this Office on January 31 and is presently being reviewed by the staff of the National Register of Historic Places. We will expedite this review and will be pleased to notify you when a decision has been reached.

Part of Fairmount Park is already a natural landmark. The landmark includes that portion of the valley of Wissahickon Creek within the city limits of Philadelphia between Northwestern Avenue and its confluence with the Schuylkill River below Ridge Avenue. It was included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks in April 1964 as one of the first three natural landmarks designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Natural landmark designation is a voluntary program and does not involve a change in ownership. It is a program whereby the Department of the Interior gives recognition that a site contains geological or ecological value of such distinctive quality as to be of national significance.

Once a site becomes a registered natural landmark, the owner is still responsible for administering and preserving it, and he must maintain the integrity of the site to retain landmark status. For this reason the National Park Service periodically sends a representative to all the registered natural landmarks, including the Wissahickon Valley.

CL-27026

If the ecological or geological features of a natural landmark are destroyed or seriously impaired to the extent that the site is no longer nationally significant, the site would lose its natural landmark status.

We appreciate your interest in the National Register and natural landmark programs. We are enclosing two brochures which explain both of these programs in detail.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD.) JOSEPH C. RUMBURG, JR.
DIRECTOR
ACTING ASSOCIATE

Enclosures(Constituent's letter returned)

cc:

CL

Director, Northeast Region)

HR)

CS(L))

LS)

FNP:FBSarles:FUgolini:rmt:2/14/72

Tape



FTB 1 1973

January 24, 1973

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. National Park Service
1100 L. Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Re: Fairmount Park
Preliminary Preservation & Utilization Program

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a copy of the Preliminary Preservation and Utilization program for Fairmount Park. We would very much appreciate it if you would return the rough draft we sent you in December.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL HERITAGE CORPORATION

John D. Milner, AIA
Executive Director

JDM/jc
Enc.

Cheers!

H34-PHR

FEB 6 1973

Mr. John D. Milner, AIA
Executive Director
National Heritage Corporation
Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317

Dear John:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in remembering to send me a copy of your Preliminary Preservation and Utilization program for Fairmount Park. In turn, we are sending you the rough draft which you had sent in December. Thanks again. It's a very good looking job.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh (Sgd.)

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

cc:
LI-Mr. Winge
PHR w/cy inc

WJMurtagh: kmk 2/6/73 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHR



FAIRMOUNT PARK COMMISSION

MEMORIAL HALL

West Park, Philadelphia, Pa. 19131

September 27, 1974

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

I am writing to inquire if Fairmount Park has been placed on the National Register. I have been unable to obtain a satisfactory answer locally and it was recommended that I contact you.

If the Park as a whole has not been registered, would you please send the forms and instructions that will enable the Fairmount Park Commission to accomplish this task.

Yours truly,

John McIlhenny
Park Historian

JMcI/janm

H34-PR

OCT 18 1974

LEBOVICH
10-17-74
COLE
10/17/74

Philadelphia
Co.

Mr. John McIlhenny
Park Historian
Fairmount Park Commission
Memorial Hall
West Park
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131

Dear Mr. McIlhenny:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the nomination of
Fairmount Park to the National Register of Historic Places.

We are pleased to advise you that Fairmount Park was entered in
the National Register on February 7, 1972. Enclosed are copies
of the Fairmount Park nomination and a leaflet which describes
the National Register programs.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) William J. Murtagh

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

cc: Mr. William J. Wewer
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120 w/cy inc.

FNP:B Lebovich:lm1:10/14/74

bcc: Regional Director, Mid Atlantic Region w/cy inc.
Director's Reading File
DI
PR w/cy inc.

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PR



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

Re: 523-0091

October 6, 1981

Mr. Bill Brabham
National Register of Historic Places
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

Re: Grant's Cabin
Fairmount Park National
Register District
Philadelphia
File # ER 81 101 0987

Dear Mr. Brabham:

It is our understanding that Grant's Cabin at Fairmount Park was acquired by the National Park Service on or about September 10, 1981 and was dismantled for relocation to its original site in Hopewell, Virginia. We have amended our files to reflect this and remit this letter for your records.

Sincerely,

Greg Ramsey
Architectural Historian
Division of Planning & Protection
Bureau for Historic Preservation
(717) 783-8947

GR:jk

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
OCT 13 1981

DATE REC'D _____

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

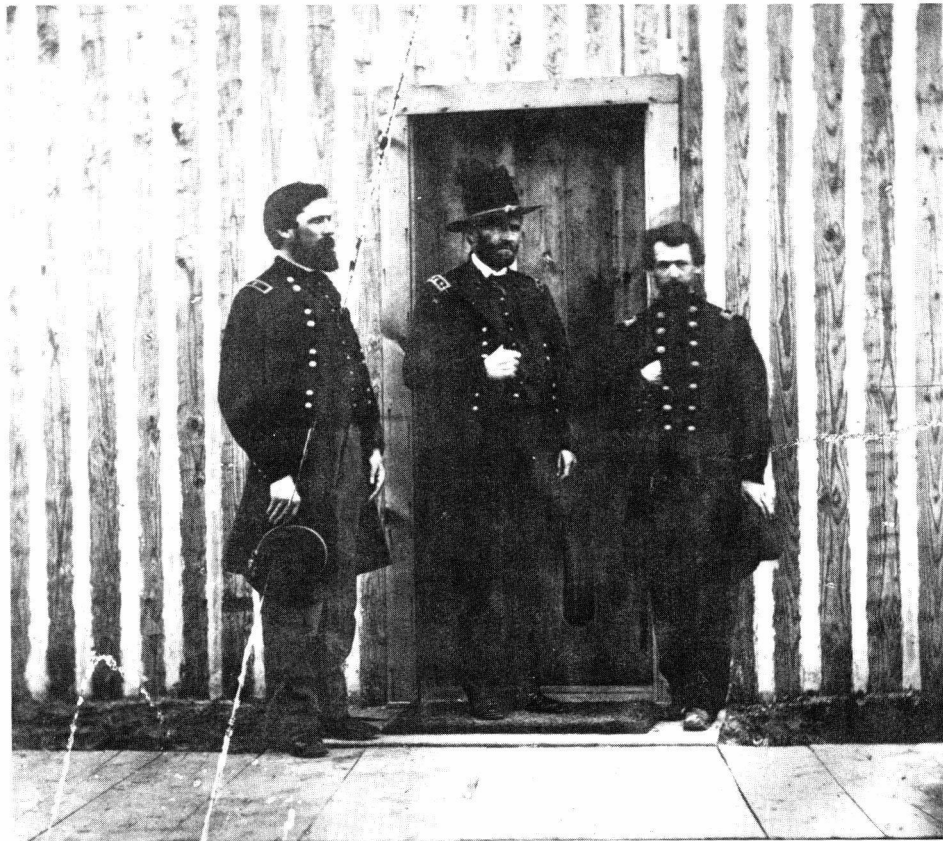
INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS _____

Virginia gets Grant camp



General Grant and aides stand before the log cabin in this historical photo.

By Roslyn H. Brewer
Public Affairs Office, MARO

The log cabin which was the residence of General Ulysses S. Grant during the last 5 months of the Civil War is being returned by the Mid-Atlantic Region to its original site at City Point, near Hopewell, Va.

The cabin, one of a complex built in 1864 at Grant's Appomattox Manor headquarters, was visited several times by President Lincoln. It was constructed expressly for the Commanding General with logs placed vertically rather than horizontally, and the interior containing two rooms divided by a brick fireplace and chimney. Of the thousands of log cabins built by both armies during the Civil War, this is the only one known to remain. Regional Director James W. Coleman, Jr., calls the 25 by 27-foot T-shaped structure a prime artifact and an integral part of the City Point story.

At the end of the Civil War the cabin was given to George H. Stuart, President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, a forerunner of the American Red Cross. In 1865 Stuart moved the structure to Philadelphia and gave it to the city, and it was placed on

land that later became Fairmount Park.

The Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia offered the historic cabin to the NPS in 1971, but the Service was unable to act until the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 authorized acquisition of the City Point property. After the land was acquired as a sub-unit of Petersburg National Battlefield, agreement was reached between the NPS and the City of Philadelphia to move the historic structure to its original site.

Both Fairmount Park and Petersburg National Battlefield are listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, and MARO therefore notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation officers for Pennsylvania and Virginia that the two-room cabin was being carried back to Old Virginia.

To confirm the age of the cabin, MARO requested a tree-ring study from the U.S. Geological Survey. The laboratory report stated that sample oak, chestnut and red cedar logs are old enough to be original fabric.

According to Regional Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services Chester O. Harris, the move became



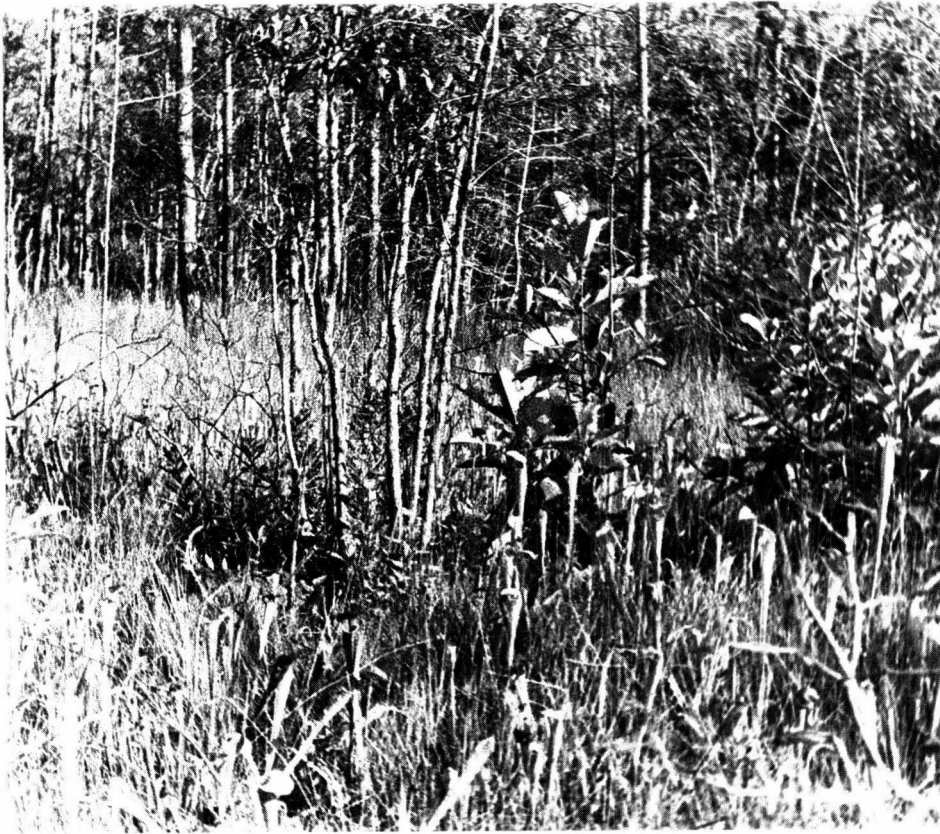
Workers from the staffs of Independence and Valley Forge NHPs carefully disassemble the log cabin.

urgent when increasing evidence of vandalism was observed. A team was formed to disassemble the building under the direction of Regional Historical Architect Henry J. Magaziner. As workers from Valley Forge and Independence Parks removed sections for loading on a flatbed truck, Historical Architect John Ingle marked each log and section for eventual reassembly. Each of the bricks in the chimney was also numbered and marked to show which side was up and in which direction it faced. A donation from the Eastern National Park and Monument Association provided financial assistance for the move.

Before the cabin is reassembled, an archeological study will be made to determine the precise original site on which the cabin was built in November 1864. Regional Archeologist David Orr expects the study to get underway soon, beginning with a ground-penetrating radar survey followed by site excavation.

When Grant's cabin is raised again at City Point exactly where it was 117 years ago, visitors may give a nostalgic thought to the similarities in two great historical figures of the Civil War: each from Illinois, each served his country as President, and each is associated with a log cabin protected by the NPS—Grant's in Petersburg National Battlefield in Virginia and Lincoln's traditional cabin in Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Kentucky.

Preserve rangers wield chain saws



A section of the pitcher plant area at Big Thicket National Preserve, with slash pine and white bay in the background and pitcher plant in foreground.

By John K. Apel
Park Technician

Big Thicket National Reserve, Tex.

Anyone recently driving by the Turkey Creek Unit of Big Thicket National Preserve in Texas may have been surprised to hear chain saws cutting trees in the preserve and wondered why the rangers were not there doing something about it. Actually the people with the chain saws were Park Service rangers involved in a project to rehabilitate a pitcher plant "bog." The cutting of trees is only one of the efforts under way to provide a suitable environment for the pitcher plant's growth. The other part of the project consists of setting the pitcher plants on fire. At first this may seem incredible, that an agency responsible for the preserve's protection would resort to logging and burning, but let's take a closer look.

There are three naturally occurring pitcher plant "bogs" (technically the bogs are actually wetland savannahs) in Big Thicket National Preserve ranging in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ to almost 9 acres. Pitcher plants (*Sarracenia alata*) are carnivorous with a diet of small insects. They only grow in a few spots in the Big Thicket

where most other kinds of forest plants are unable, or at least used to be unable, to grow. These places are generally open savannahs where water is slow to drain due to the depression of the area and an underlying layer of "waterproof" clay (hardpan). Unlike true bogs these wetland savannahs will often dry out during the year. It is the shift back and forth from wet to dry plus the periodic occurrence of fire which is thought to have maintained the wetland savannah and its pitcher plants. The many roads, farms and drainage projects built in the region since the first settlers came to the area have eliminated many of the savannahs and altered most of the remaining ones. Roads have prevented the spread of fires and diverted water, which had once flowed into the savannahs. The increasing numbers of people's homes in the area also created the need for efficient fire suppression.

What does fire have to do with pitcher plants? Well, in comparison with the trees and shrubs of the surrounding forest, the pitcher plants in the very flammable savannahs had easily survived occasional burning. The slower growing woody plants could only begin to invade the pitcher plant's

neighborhood if fire were prevented for several years, allowing them time to grow large enough to become resistant to the fire. This is exactly what happened in the 50 years preceding the establishment of the national preserve in 1974. By then the savannahs had been seriously encroached upon by woody plants (pine, bay, gum, etc.). Since the pitcher plants and other plants native to the savannahs required the generous amounts of sunlight that the trees were beginning to block out, the pitcher plants were declining in number. Because the purpose of the preserve is to ensure not only protection of the natural values of the area but also the natural processes (like fire), which had created those values, some way of turning back the clock in the pitcher plant areas was needed.

The national preserve's plans to "turn back the clock" involves a two tier approach: prescribed burning (fires set under predetermined conditions to achieve a specific goal), and removal of invading woody species, particularly the non-native slash pine (which was introduced as a commercial crop). The use of fire in recreating natural processes is not new in the National Park System, having first been used experimentally at Everglades National Park in the 1950s. In this area, the Texas Forest Service has burned wetland savannahs similar to those in the preserve at a Nature Conservancy area nearby with successful results. Two burns by NPS crews during the winters of 1980 and 1981 in the largest of the national preserve's pitcher plant savannahs initiated the prescribed burning program in Big Thicket National Preserve. In the summers of 1979, 1980, and 1981 NPS personnel have been cutting and removing those slash pines that had grown beyond the reach of fire. The cutting is being done entirely with hand tools and the brush is then hand-carried out of the savannah on temporary boardwalks to minimize the impact on the area. Once the trees are removed adequate sunlight and room to grow will allow the pitcher plants to move into areas they had been forced out of.

While the cutting and removal of the slash pine will only be done once, the prescribed burning phase of this project will have to be carried out periodically to ensure the integrity of the unique plant community. In the future the preserve will construct an elevated boardwalk trail through the largest of the pitcher plant savannahs so that visitors will be able to experience a part of Big Thicket's natural heritage without harming it.

NOTIFICATION OF GRANT-IN-AID ACTION

1. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER

2. (Reserved for use by State central information reception agency)

3. GRANTOR: a. Federal agency

Department of the Interior

b. Organizational unit

National Park Service

c. Administering office—(1) Name

Division of Grants

(2) Address—Street or P.O. Box

18th and C Streets, NW.

City

Washington

State

D.C.

Zip Code

20240

4. FEDERAL AGENCY GRANT IDENTIFIER:

a. Code

42-75-00121-00

b. Title

Fairmount Park: Lemon Hill Mansion Restoration

c. Purpose Project work on the exterior will include carpentry; painting; brick, stone, and stucco repairs; roofing, gutters, and downspouts; and security and fire detection systems. Interior work will involve carpentry repairs; painting; brick, stone, and plaster restoration; and the installation of an HVAC system.

5. GRANTEE:

a. Name

Pennsylvania Mr. William J. Wewer, Exec. Dir., PA Historical & Museum Commission

b. Address—Street or P.O. Box

Box 1026

City

Harrisburg

State

PA

Zip Code

17120

6. GRANTEE TYPE (Check only the single most applicable box)

a. State



b. Inter-state



c. County



d. City



e. School district



f. Special unit



g. Community action



h. Sponsored organization



i. Other



7. APPLICATION RECEIPT DATE

Year Month Day

75

10

31

8. ACTION DATE

Year Month Day

75

11

11

9. EFFECTIVE STARTING DATE

Year Month Day

75

11

11

10. ENDING DATE

Year Month Day

78

11

10

11. TYPE OF ACTION (Check as many boxes as apply to this action)

a. New grant



b. Continuation grant



c. Supplemental grant



d. Change in existing grant

(1) Increase in duration



(2) Decrease in duration



(3) Cancellation



(4) Increase(\$)



(5) Decrease(\$)



12. AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION

a. Federal—(1) basic

(2) Supplemental

\$ 72,250

\$

b. State

\$72,250*

c. Local

\$

d. Other

\$

13. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (if none, clarify in item 16)

a. Program Number

15.904

b. Supplemental Program Number

14. AUTHORIZATION

a. Federal Budget Accounts

10-58-1040-0-1-405

b. Public Laws

PL

Title

Sec.

89

665

PL

Title

Sec.

PL

Title

Sec.

c. U.S. Code

16 U.S.C. 470

15. FACILITY LOCATION: (For facility grant actions only)

a. City Lemon Hill Dr., East Fairmount Park, Philadelphia

b. County

Philadelphia

16. REMARKS

*city of Philadelphia

NOTIFICATION OF GRANT-IN-AID ACTION

Do Not
Use
This
Space

1. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER

42-74-00070-00-B

2. (Reserved for use by State central information reception agency)

3. GRANTOR: a. Federal agency

Department of the Interior

b. Organizational unit

National Park Service

c. Administering office - (1) Name

Division of Grants

(2) Address - Street or P.O. Box

18th and C Streets, NW

City

Washington

State

D. C.

Zip Code

20240

4. FEDERAL AGENCY GRANT IDENTIFIER:

a. Code

b. Title

42-74-00070-00-B

Fairmount Park: Ohio House Restoration

c. Purpose The Ohio House, a stone and frame Gothic structure, was built in 1876 by the State of Ohio for the Centennial Exposition. Work will include extensive interior and exterior restoration as well as historical landscaping.

5. GRANTEE: a. Name

and Museum Commission
PENNSYLVANIA Mr. William J. Wewer, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical/

b. Address - Street or P.O. Box

Box 1026

City

Harrisburg

State

Pennsylvania

Zip Code

17120

6. GRANTEE TYPE (Check only the single most applicable box)

a. State	b. Inter-state	c. County	d. City	e. School district	f. Special unit	g. Community action	h. Sponsored organization	i. Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. APPLICATION RECEIPT DATE

Year	Month	Day
75	2	10

8. ACTION DATE

Year	Month	Day
75	03	03

9. EFFECTIVE STARTING DATE

Year	Month	Day
75	03	03

10. ENDING DATE

Year	Month	Day
78	03	02

11. TYPE OF ACTION (Check as many boxes as apply to this action)

a. New grant	b. Continuation grant	c. Supplemental grant (identify agency in item 16)	d. Change in existing grant										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>										
<table border="0"><tr><td>(1) Increase in duration</td><td>(2) Decrease in duration</td><td>(3) Cancellation</td><td>(4) Increase(\$)</td><td>(5) Decrease(\$)</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table>				(1) Increase in duration	(2) Decrease in duration	(3) Cancellation	(4) Increase(\$)	(5) Decrease(\$)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(1) Increase in duration	(2) Decrease in duration	(3) Cancellation	(4) Increase(\$)	(5) Decrease(\$)									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									

12. AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION

a. Federal - (1) basic

(2) Supplemental

\$ 80,000

b. State

\$ 83,700*

c. Local

\$

d. Other

\$

13. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (if none, clarify in item 16)

a. Program Number

15.904

b. Supplemental Program Number

14. AUTHORIZATION

a. Federal Budget Accounts

10-58-1040-0-1-405

b. Public Laws

PL	Title	Sec.
	89	665

PL Title Sec.

PL Title Sec.

c. U.S. Code

16 U.S.C. 470

15. FACILITY LOCATION: (For facility grant actions only)

a. City Philadelphia

b. County

Philadelphia

16. REMARKS

*City of Philadelphia appropriation.