

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

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
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>101</b>

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
**City of Philadelphia**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Philadelphia</b>	STATE: <b>Pennsylvania</b>	CODE: <b>42</b>
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Department of Records**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Philadelphia</b>	STATE: <b>Pennsylvania</b>	CODE: <b>42</b>
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

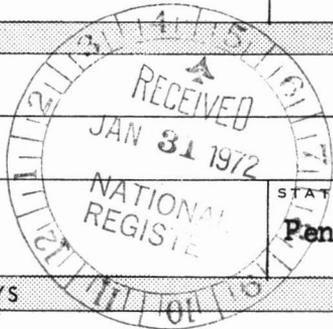
TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**Philadelphia Historical Commission**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1960**

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Philadelphia Historical Commission**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**1313 City Hall Annex**

CITY OR TOWN: <b>Philadelphia</b>	STATE: <b>Pennsylvania</b>	CODE: <b>42</b>
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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)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



(Cont'd)



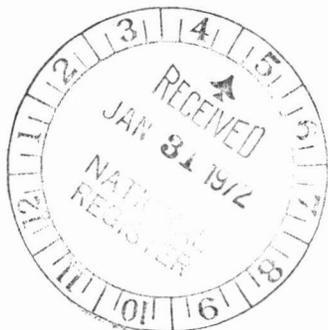
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Cont'd)

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.

PROPERTY Fairmount Park STATE Pa.  
 CITY Philadelphia REGISTER: FEB 7 1972  
 REF # 72001151  
 DATE OF RECEIPT 1/31/72 YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATA PAGE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHOTO (S) \_\_\_\_\_ 7  
 PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
 MAP (S) \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 MAP DESCRIPTION (S) \_\_\_\_\_  
 LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_  
 ACKNOWLEDGE \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUBMIT 2/1/72 2/1/72 2/1/72  
 VIEW \_\_\_\_\_  
Tech ok 2/7/72 jlj



HISTORIAN \_\_\_\_\_ Olay. Seales 2/7/72

ARCHAEOLOGIST \_\_\_\_\_

ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_ OK Chambers 2-2-72

ST. KEEPER \_\_\_\_\_ OK Muller 2-7-72

LEADER \_\_\_\_\_ OK Wm 2/7/72

INTER/EDITOR \_\_\_\_\_ Needs to be date stamped. OK

CHIEF, OAHP \_\_\_\_\_ OK Maxine 2/2/72  
ELL 2-7-72

LITERATURE PROCESSING, EDITOR \_\_\_\_\_

General Registry Entry 3/7/72 Annual Edition Entry \_\_\_\_\_

INDEXED FEB 1 1972 CARD FEB 1 1972

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_ WORKING NUMBER 1.31.72.197

CONGRESSIONAL DIST. \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

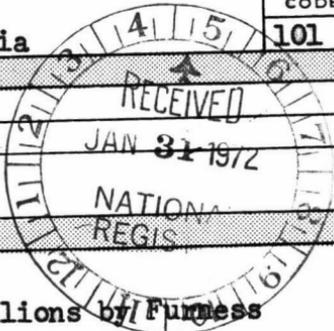
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

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

972

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Fairmount Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
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
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
PHOTO CREDIT: ANTIQUES (Nov. 1962), LXXXII, No. 5			
DATE OF PHOTO: unknown			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission 1313 City Hall Annex			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
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. (2)  
George's Hill

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

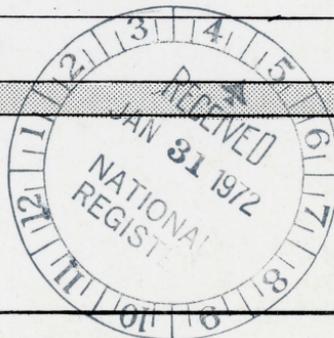
DATE OF PHOTO: Spring, 1946

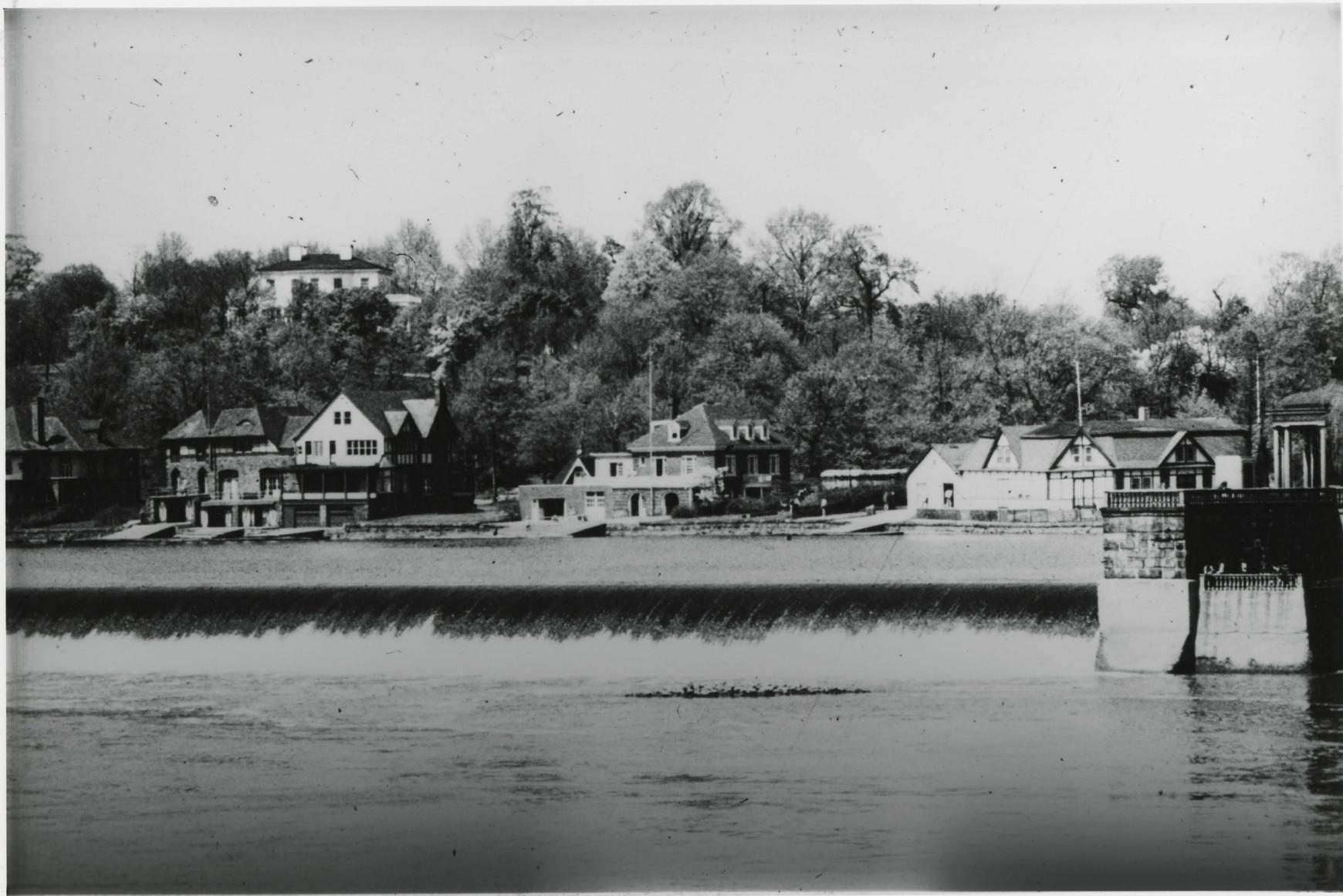
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

George's Hill, Fairmount Park





3

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

11637-3

Boat House Row + Fairmount Dam  
1958 - GG 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

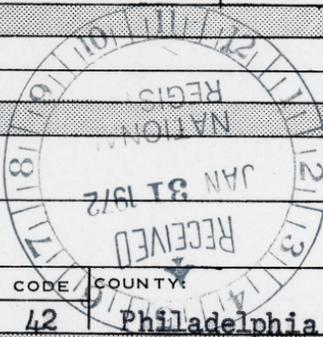
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(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: 1958			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Philadelphia Historical Commission			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  Boat House Row and Fairmount Dam			





Fairmount Park Waterworks

NPS Number 2-7-72

Title: Fairmount Park

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

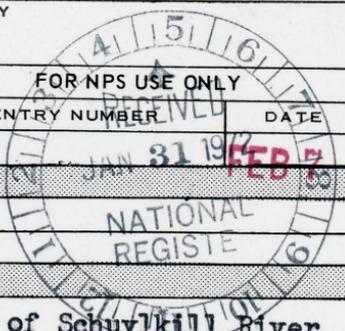
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE



1972

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<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Fairmount Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
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
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>			
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			
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
A View of the Fairmount Waterworks/ with Schuylkill in the Distance/ taken from the Mount.			



Farmount Waterworks

c. 1968 ~~4~~

NPS Number

2-7-72

Title:

Farmount Park

Loc.

Philadelphia Co., Pa. (5)

Farmount Park Waterworks

~~Mary~~ M. R. Maurer

Philadelphia Historical Commission

P.C.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1124

(10)

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

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and Wissahickon Creek, from Art Museum at Spring Garden St. to Northwestern

CITY OR TOWN:

Philadelphia

Ave.

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





Lemon Hill - Epteria - 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

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
	<b>FEB 7 1972</b>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: **Fairmount Park**  
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CITY OR TOWN:  
**Philadelphia**

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>101</b>

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:  
**U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey** **PHILA + GERMANTOWN**

SCALE: **1:24,000**

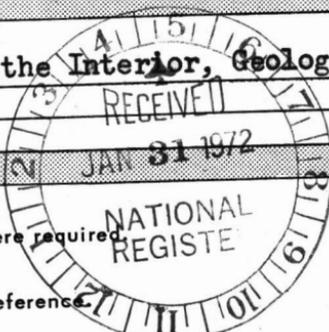
DATE: **1967**

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

- Property boundaries where required.
- North arrow.
- Latitude and longitude reference.

**PH1006169**





Latitude  
 NW 75° 15' 00"  
 NE 75° 10' 30"  
 SE 75° 10' 30"  
 SW 75° 15' 00"

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

LAT  
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 SE 75° 10' 30"  
 SW 75° 15' 00"

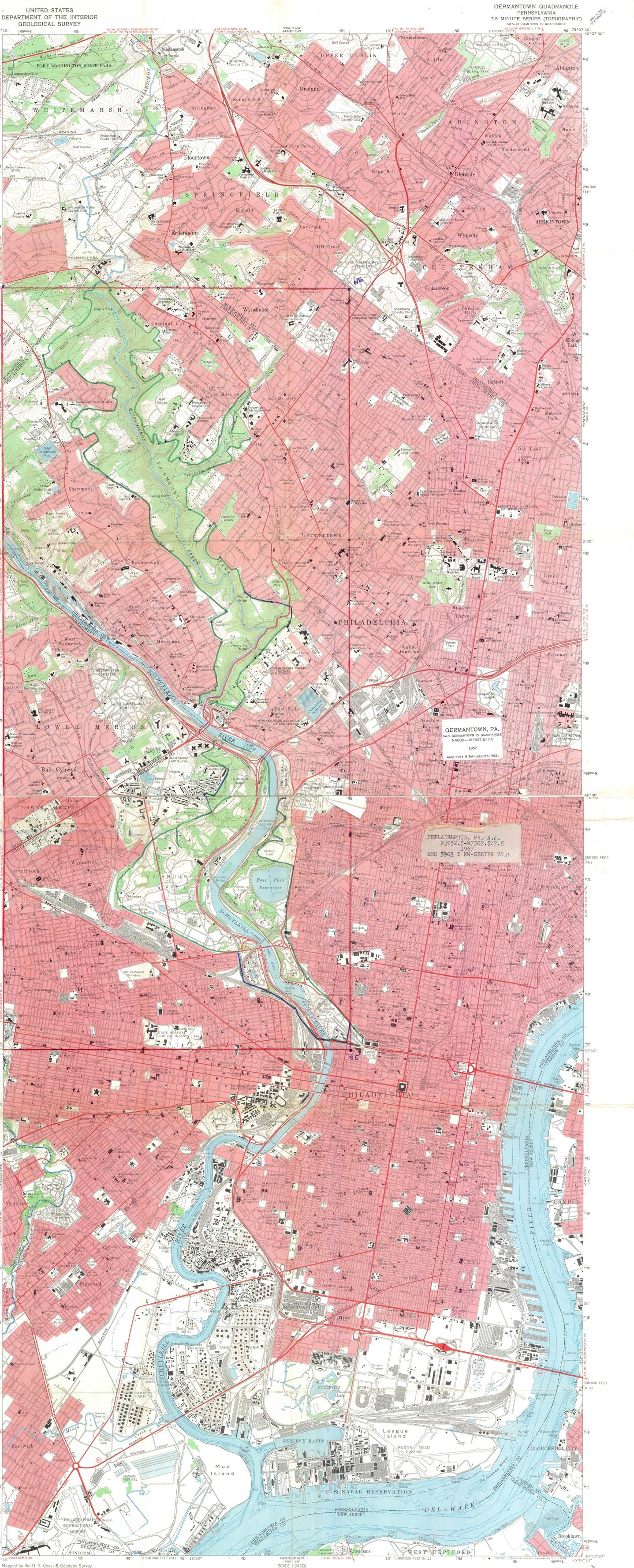
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 SW 39° 57' 30"

Latitude  
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 SE 76° 10' 30"  
 SW 76° 15' 00"

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

Latitude  
 NW 39° 52' 30"  
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 SE 39° 52' 30"  
 SW 39° 52' 30"

Longitude  
 NW 75° 15' 00"  
 NE 75° 10' 30"  
 SE 75° 10' 30"  
 SW 75° 15' 00"



Maped 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 stroboscopic surveys 1947. Revised by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967  
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 280 (1967). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid 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  
 Contour Interval 20 Feet  
 Datum is Mean Sea Level  
 Depth Curves and Soundings in Feet - Datum is Mean Low Water  
 Shoreline shown represents the approximate line of mean high water  
 The mean range of tide is approximately 8.8 feet

UTM Grid and 1967 Magnetic North  
 Occupation at Center of Sheet

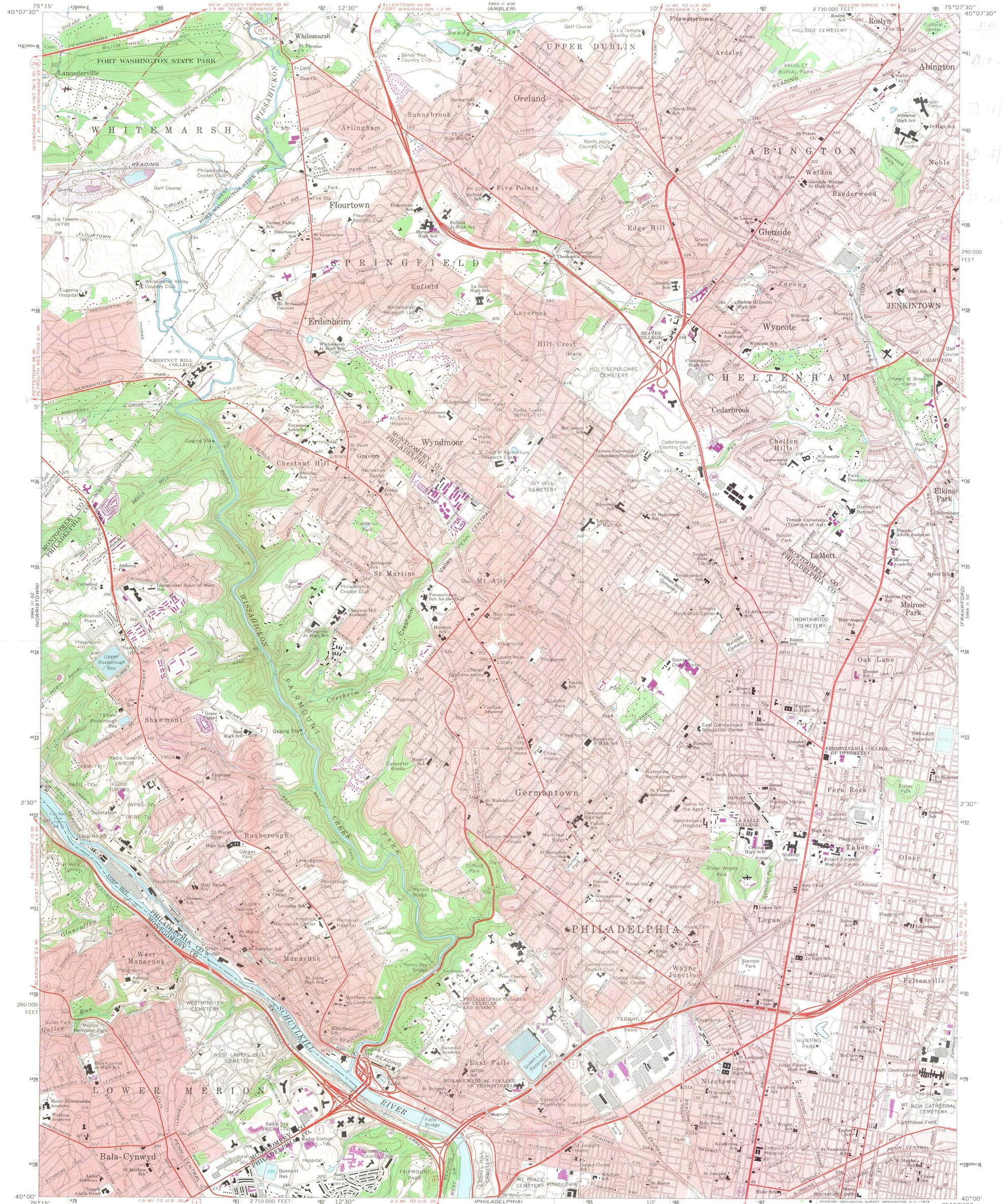
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PHILADELPHIA, PA. - N. J.  
 N3952.5-W7507.5/7.5  
 1967  
 AMS 5963 I NW-SERIES V831

GERMANTOWN, PA.  
 SW4 GERMANTOWN TO QUADRANGLE  
 N4000-W7507.5/7.5  
 1967  
 AMS 5964 II SW-SERIES V831

PHILADELPHIA, PA. - N. J.  
 N3952.5-W7507.5/7.5  
 1967  
 AMS 5963 I NW-SERIES V831

PHILADELPHIA, PA. - N. J.  
 N3952.5-W7507.5/7.5  
 1967  
 AMS 5963 I NW-SERIES V831



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Topographic and Geologic Survey  
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Field checked 1952. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone  
 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  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
 Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -  
 Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

GERMANTOWN, PA.  
 N4000—W7507.57.5  
 1967  
 PHOTOREVISED 1973  
 AMS 5964 II SW—SERIES V831

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

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

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



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

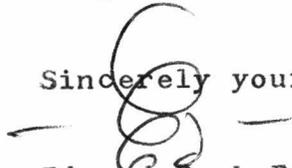
Dr. William Murtagh, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
801 19th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

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.

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.  
ACTING ASSOCIATE ~~Director~~

Enclosures (Constituent's letter returned)

cc:

CL

Director, Northeast Region)

HR)

CS(L))

LS)

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



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 M. McIlhenny*

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:lml: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

*Recd*  
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,

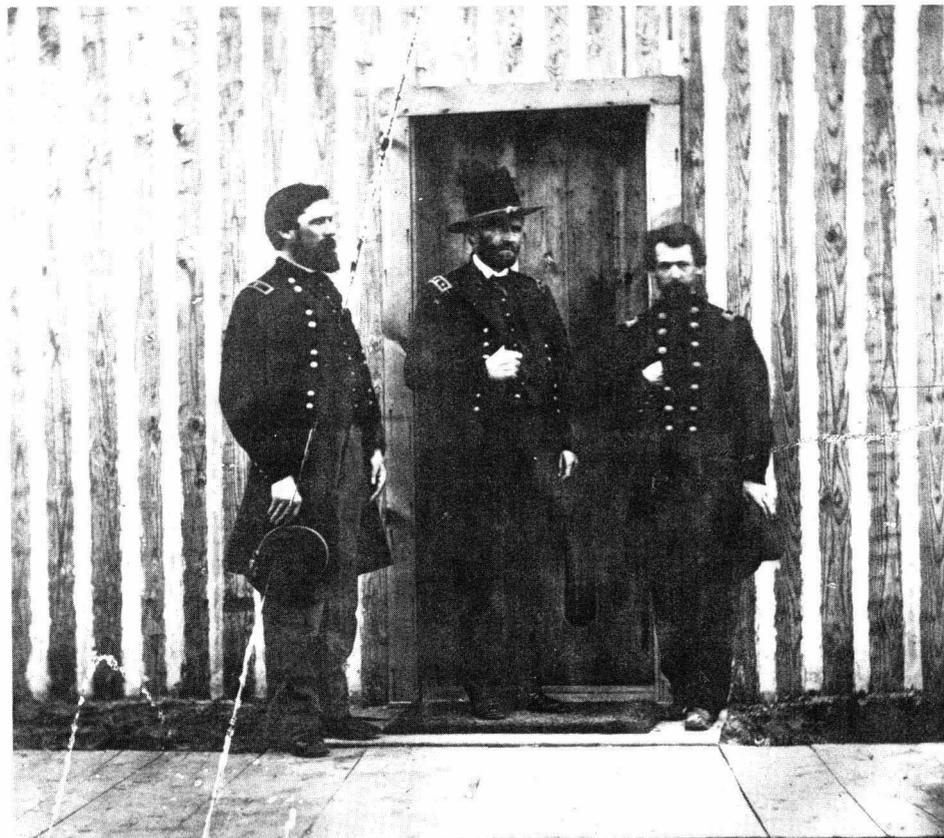
Greg Ramsey  
Architectural Historian  
Division of Planning & Protection  
Bureau for Historic Preservation  
(717) 783-8947

GR:jk

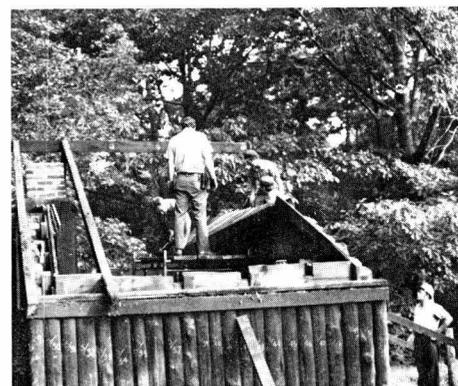
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
OCT 13 1981

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.



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.

Photo courtesy of U.S. Signal Corps.

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.

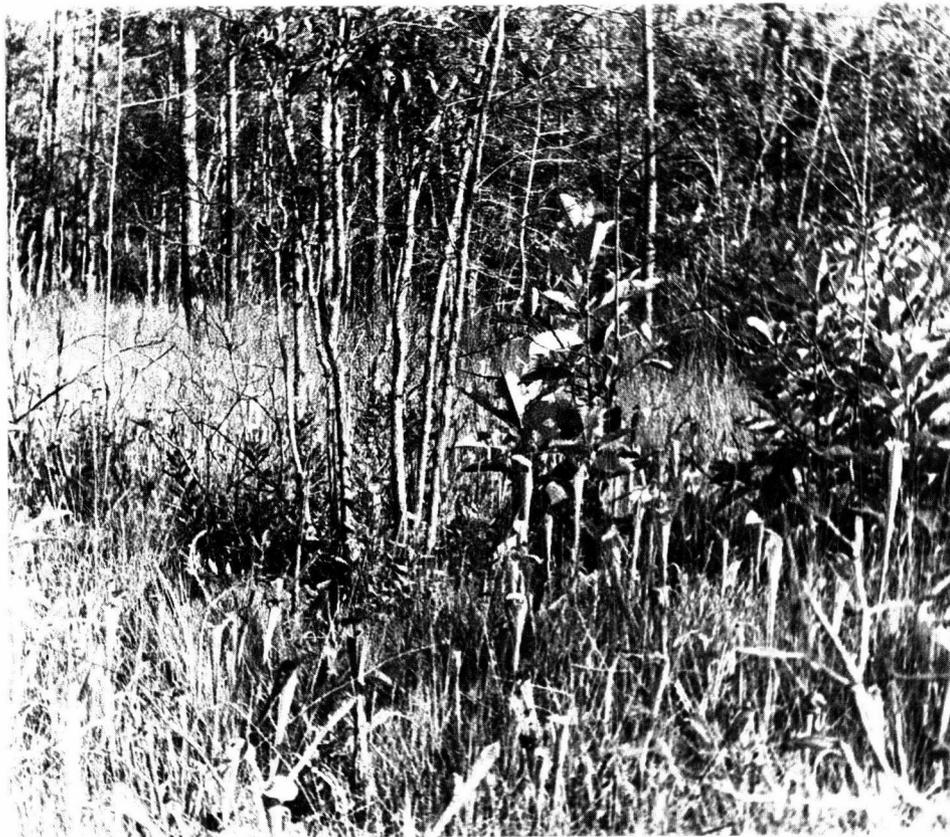
The Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia offered the historic cabin to the NPS in 1971, but the Service was unable to act until the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 authorized acquisition of the City Point property. After the land was acquired as a sub-unit of Petersburg National Battlefield,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

## 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 ½ 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**

Do Not Use This Space

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

\$ 72,250

(2) Supplemental

\$

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  
42-74-00070-00-B

b. Title  
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  
PENNSYLVANIA and Museum Commission  
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

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

(1) Increase in duration  (2) Decrease in duration  (3) Cancellation  (4) Increase(\$) (5) Decrease(\$)

12. AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION  
a. Federal - (1) basic \$ 80,000 (2) Supplemental \$

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

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.