

PH0011771

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
APR 11 1973	



1. NAME

COMMON:
National Zoological Park

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Main Entrance, 3000 Block of Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington (Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy, District of Columbia)

STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11 COUNTY: District of Columbia CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) ZOO

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
United States of America (Jurisdiction, Smithsonian Institution)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Recorder of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:
6th and D Streets, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:
Washington DDistrict of Columbia 11

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Proposed District of Columbia Additions to the National Register of Historic Properties Recommended by the Joint Committee on Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: March 7, 1968 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
National Capital Planning Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
1325 G Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:
Washington DDistrict of Columbia 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER: APR 11 1973
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The National Zoological Park was established by an Act of Congress in 1889, and 166.3 acres were subsequently purchased. By 1900 the Zoo's size had increased to "about 170 acres" due to three successive additions on the park's southwestern edge bordering Cathedral Avenue. In fiscal 1921, the park acquired a long coveted 5-2/3 acre section of land in the present Connecticut Avenue entrance area, and in 1923 it purchased another 8,000 feet to protect the Adams Mill Road entrance. The next and most recent major boundary change was a loss of about ten acres in 1966 for Beach Drive. However, the deed for this land has not been changed, so officially the park's acreage remains 175 acres, although its real present size is 165 acres (see accompanying map for park boundaries).

The present Zoo site was chosen because of its picturesque character--its rugged terrain with numerous hills, and its location in Rock Creek Valley. While over the last half century many structures have been erected which impinge upon the landscape, the area still retains its rugged and green magnificence and the alternating views from the valleys and hills provide great visual excitement. The exhibition area is located in the northern half of the park and the southern portion is lightly built upon.

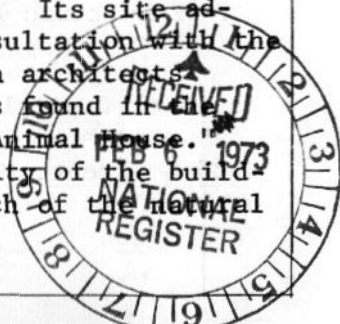
Due to a lack of sufficient funds, the need for easy accessibility from the sparsely developed surrounding area, and the rugged nature of the terrain, the initial Olmsted plan centered development in the relatively flat area of the northeastern portion of the park where the lion house now stands. As Olmsted's instruction stated that funds were not available for a detailed comprehensive plan, but that the initial construction should as much as possible fit into a "consistent scheme for the future," one cannot state with certainty that this single concentration of exhibition buildings was the ultimate ideal of the Olmsted firm in the 1890s. However, the firm did urge in 1892 that "the hardy grazing animals particularly should have the most ample possible paddocks," and the early Olmsted plan did call for extensive pastures on the upper valleys on the Connecticut Avenue side of the park. The thesis that the original concentration of buildings was intended to be a permanent element in the park's design is reinforced by the layout in the Zoo master plan by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., at the turn of the century. In this plan the centralizing of the main exhibition buildings in the area of the existing buildings is retained.

The lion house (initially known as the "Principal Animal House" and later the "Carnivora" house) was the first major building in the Zoo, completed in 1892 from a design by W.R. Emerson of Boston, Massachusetts. The next permanent building constructed was a 35' by 65' brick elephant house, completed in 1903 and demolished in 1938. The original plans for this building had to be altered due to a lack of money.

The final exhibition building constructed in this early period was the present monkey house (then known as the "New Mammal House"). Its site adjoining the "Principal Animal House" was selected after consultation with the Olmsted firm. Completed in 1906 from a design by Washington architects Hornblower & Marshall, it was built of "the same gray gneiss found in the region of Rock Creek Park" that was used in the "Principal Animal House." The use of this indigenous building material and the proximity of the buildings indicate the aim of the Olmsted plan to preserve as much of the natural

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



6. 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) **1889 established**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input 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

The Joint Committee on Landmarks has designated the National Zoological Park a Category II landmark of importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the District of Columbia. The Zoo was planned by F.L. Olmsted & Co., the most important landscape architectural firm in history, and its location in the spacious and picturesque Rock Creek Valley marked an important departure from the nineteenth century practice of confining zoological collections to limited areas. The Zoo was an integral part of the Olmsted firm's other Washington efforts--the design of the Capitol grounds, the 1901 McMillan Commission Plan, and the street extension plan for the area surrounding the Zoo. In addition to its important place in the history of physical design, major scientific investigations, such as S.P. Langley's experiments in aerodynamics, are also a significant part of the Zoo's history.

The Rock Creek area was chosen as the site of the zoological collection because of its natural beauty, and the Olmsted firm's plan with its curving path system respected the area's natural grandeur. The history of the design of zoos has barely begun to be written; consequently, a definitive statement on the National Zoological Park's place in the history of zoo design is not yet possible. However, the National Zoo did precede the founding of the New York Zoological Park and Munich's Hellabrun Zoo, and thus may have been the first major zoo in its own spacious, landscaped setting.

While the National Zoo's enclosures did not incorporate the revolutionary design of Carl Hagenback's 1907 moat and pit barriers (instead of bars and fences), its 1890's unsuccessful attempt to locate the bears dens in a natural rock quarry and its successful location of beavers in a creek tributary where they could engage in their natural activity of building dams marked a significant departure from the nineteenth century menagerie mentality. Previous zoo enclosures had stressed the architectural grandeur of the cages and had ignored the animals' needs. This attempt at utilizing, not just preserving, the natural landscape was repeated in other animal enclosures and was a guiding principal in the early years of the National Zoo's existence.

The impetus for this new design orientation probably came from the unique aim of the National Zoological Park; it was created primarily not for the entertainment of people, but for the preservation of endangered animals indigenous to the United States. The United States, according to zoo historian James Fisher, had earned the distinction of being the first nation to assume "responsibility for wild nature" by establishing Yellowstone Park as a wild-life preserve in 1871, and the National Zoo was intended from its inception

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fisher, James. Zoos of the World. Aldus Books. London. 1966.

Hancocks, David. Animals and Architecture, Praeger Publishers. New York 1971.

Olmsted Associates Papers. Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

Smithsonian Institution. Annual Reports, 1888-1970
National Zoological Papers, Smithsonian Institution Archives.

(A) 18/322470/4311400
 1-5-76 um
 (B) 18/322920/4310290

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	38° 55' 55"	77° 03' 24"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	38° 56' 06"	77° 02' 53"				
SE	38° 55' 32"	77° 02' 32"				
SW	38° 55' 21"	77° 03' 03"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 165 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



(C) 18/322120/4309960
 SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Leonard H. Gerson, Urban Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Capital Planning Commission DATE: June 20, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
1325 G Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>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:</p> <p>National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Deputy Mayor-Commissioner</u></p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>[Signature]</u> Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: <u>4/11/73</u></p> <p>ATTEST: <u>[Signature]</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>4-3-73</u></p>
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE District of Columbia	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 1973	DATE APR 11 1973



Page No. 1

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

7. Description - National Zoological Park

landscape as possible. The design of the present monkey house is also distinctive because of the use of natural light from a glass roof to illuminate the cages, an idea that Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., got on his European tour.

The Zoo's administration has always been located in its present building, Holt House. This building, designated a Category II landmark by the Joint Committee on Landmarks, stood on the property when the Zoo was established and was renovated in the 1890's to serve its new purpose. Its architecture was praised by the Olmsted firm in 1903 as "an example of a style in which the surface of the roof is not an important feature, which is well identified with the locality, which is economical of construction, and which can be made very agreeable in a quiet, refined way, not clashing with its surroundings or unduly striking the attention."

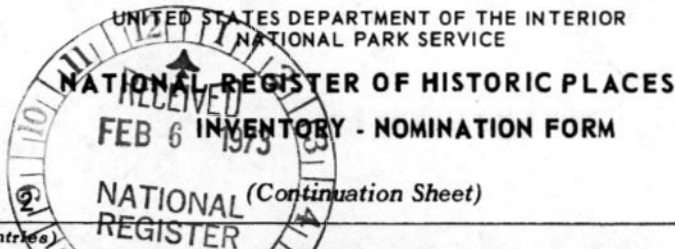
The above few buildings were not capable of housing the Zoo's growing population which by 1910 had reached 1,424 specimens, and temporary exhibition halls had to be built; however, due to a lack of capital improvement funds these temporary structures often became permanent fixtures, such as the antelope house which was built in 1898 and not torn down until 1968. While this lack of indoor exhibition space greatly distressed the Zoo officials, it did result in limiting the Zoo's built-up area; and thus the natural beauty of the site was preserved.

The Smithsonian-Chrysler Expedition in the mid 1920's increased the size of the Zoo's collection by almost 1/3 and obviously provided the impetus for new Congressional appropriations--\$49,000 for a new bird house which was opened in 1928, \$220,000 for the present reptile house which was opened in 1931. The initial plan for the bird house was done by Howland Russell, and completed by the District's municipal architect A.L. Harris; Harris probably also designed the reptile house.

Public spending in the Depression era led to the greatest capital improvements program in the Zoo's history. Under the direction of zoo architectural consultant, Edwin H. Clarke, the Public Works Administration completed the present small mammal house, an addition to the bird house, most of the present elephant house and other construction projects in 1937. The present zoo restaurant, completed in 1940, was the last of the zoo's W.P.A. projects.

While considerable effort went into the design of the bird and reptile houses, there is no discussion in the annual zoo reports of how the overall layout of the park was being altered by the building program in the late 20's and 30's. The Olmsted plans (those of the 90's and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.'s plan of the early 20th century) had concentrated the zoo's exhibition halls in the northeastern section of the Zoo, but this later construction eliminated the zoo's former centralized design and created a weak linear pattern in the whole northern section. A suggested centralized layout by W. Levandowski (dated 1930) can be found in the microfilm files of the National Capital Planning Commission, but no mention of it is made in the annual zoo reports. It is fortunate that the Levandowski plan was ignored, for its baroque style clashes terribly with the site's hilly terrain.

(Continued on Form 10-300a)



STATE District of Columbia	
COUNTY Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	APR 11 1973

Page No. 2
(Number all entries)

In the Zoo's next building program in the 1960's this linear pattern was extended to the Connecticut Avenue entrance with the building of the delicate hoofed houses, the hardy hoofed stock complex, and the great flight cage, which won a citation for excellence from the American Iron and Steel Institute. While this section had been used for exhibiting animals for many years, it had been an area dominated by paddocks for deer, goats, etc., and thus was relatively open. Today, the only exhibition area of the Zoo where one gets a sense of the natural environment is the path leading from the bird house to the seal pond, and occasional views from other locations. The 1960's, however, did see a major improvement in the natural landscape due to the elimination of autos running through the center of the park and the moving of Rock Creek Parkway to the zoo's perimeter with a connecting tunnel under Holt House.

A new Zoo master plan, done in the early 1960's, did not meet with the approval of the Fine Arts Commission and a new plan is now being completed. This plan proposes that the exhibition area be extended southward along Rock Creek, and in doing so, it aims to retain and utilize the area's natural beauty.

8. Significance - National Zoological Park

to be part of this program. The Smithsonian's Secretary, S.P. Langley, wrote that the Zoo "is intended to have in connection with other and remote national parks in the West a representation of all our North American animals...and it is situated in the national capital to serve as a constant object lesson of what Congress may do." This statement was made in a decade which the American people felt marked "the closing of the frontier" and the dominance of a new, urban, industrialized society; the Zoo's animals were to remind the Capital City's visitors of the disappearing American wilderness.

The Zoo was not meant to be an isolated element in Washington's development. As early as 1874, Frederick Law Olmsted had suggested a park along the Rock Creek Valley and the present Rock Creek Park was founded a year following the establishment of the National Zoo; the 1901 McMillan Commission Plan considered the Zoo to be a "distinctly specialized" part of the park system. The Zoo, however, was intended as more than the local zoological gardens--it was from its beginning intended as a showcase for American wildlife and for the numerous gifts which our government received from all over the world. Finally, the Olmsted firm was involved in the mid 1890's with the extension of the street system on the Zoo's eastern border, and probably was involved in the extension of the streets on the Zoo's western border. The curvilinear pattern of the streets adjoining the Zoo reflects the Olmsted firm's involvement, and future research may reveal that the Zoo was the key organizing element in the design of that residential area.

The National Zoological Park is also noteworthy because of the significant scientific research which was pursued within its confines. S.P. Langley, the Smithsonian's Secretary and a pioneer in aerodynamics, conducted careful experiments on the flight of a buzzard in the Zoo. Frank Baker, the Zoo's superintendent from 1890 to 1916, completed one of the best accounts of the history of anatomy ever written, during his tenure at the Zoo.

PROPERTY National Zoological Park STATE DC

73002104

WORKING NUMBER 2.6.73.2237

TECH REVIEW
Photos 3
Maps 1

5/3/73

CONTROL REVIEW no date after SLO's signature.

AMJ
3-27-73

HISTORIAN Otherwise
called and notified Mr. Howland of name. OK
Accept - AMJ
3/28/73

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Accept
call
4-2-73

BRANCH CHIEF

AMJ
4/3/73
WJW
4/3/73

KEEPER

National Register write-up _____

Send-back _____

Federal Register entry 6-5-73

Re-submit _____

Entered _____

APR 11 1973



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

52201# 0161

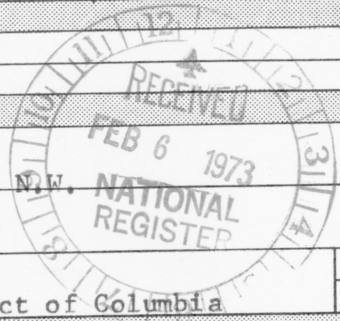
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**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 APR 11 1973	DATE

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>National Zoological Park</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Main Entrance, 3000 Block of Connecticut Avenue, N.W.</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington</u>			
STATE: <u>District of Columbia</u>	CODE <u>11</u>	COUNTY: <u>District of Columbia</u>	CODE <u>001</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Wm. Edmund Barrett for NCPC</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>1972</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>National Capital Planning Commission</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW DIRECTION ETC <u>Reindeer Paddock, looking northwest</u>			



PROF

Loc

MPS Number 4/11/73
 Title: National Zoological Park

Reindeer Paddock looking NW



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
11	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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Main Entrance, 3000 Block of Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

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Washington

STATE:

District of Columbia

CODE

COUNTY:

11

District of Columbia

CODE

001

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Wm. Edmund Barrett for NCPC

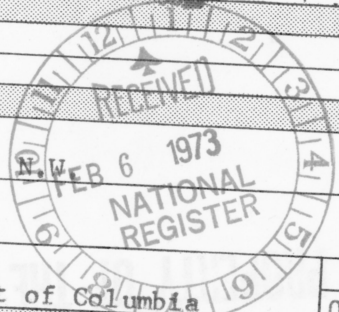
DATE OF PHOTO: 1972

NEGATIVE FILED AT: National Capital Planning Commission
1325 G Street NW Washington D.C.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW DIRECTION ETC

N.W. path from Sea Lion pool to old Flight Cage.



Loc

Title

NPS Number

5/1/73

photo taken from Sea Lion pool to old Flight Cage



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

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DATE

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CODE

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PHOTO CREDIT: Wm. Edmund Barrett for NCPC

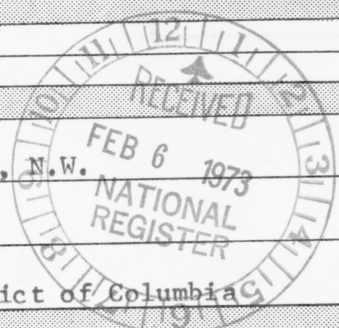
DATE OF PHOTO: 1972

NEGATIVE FILED AT: National Capital Planning Commission, 1325 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW DIRECTION ETC

Photograph from Delicate Hoofed House south



PR
3

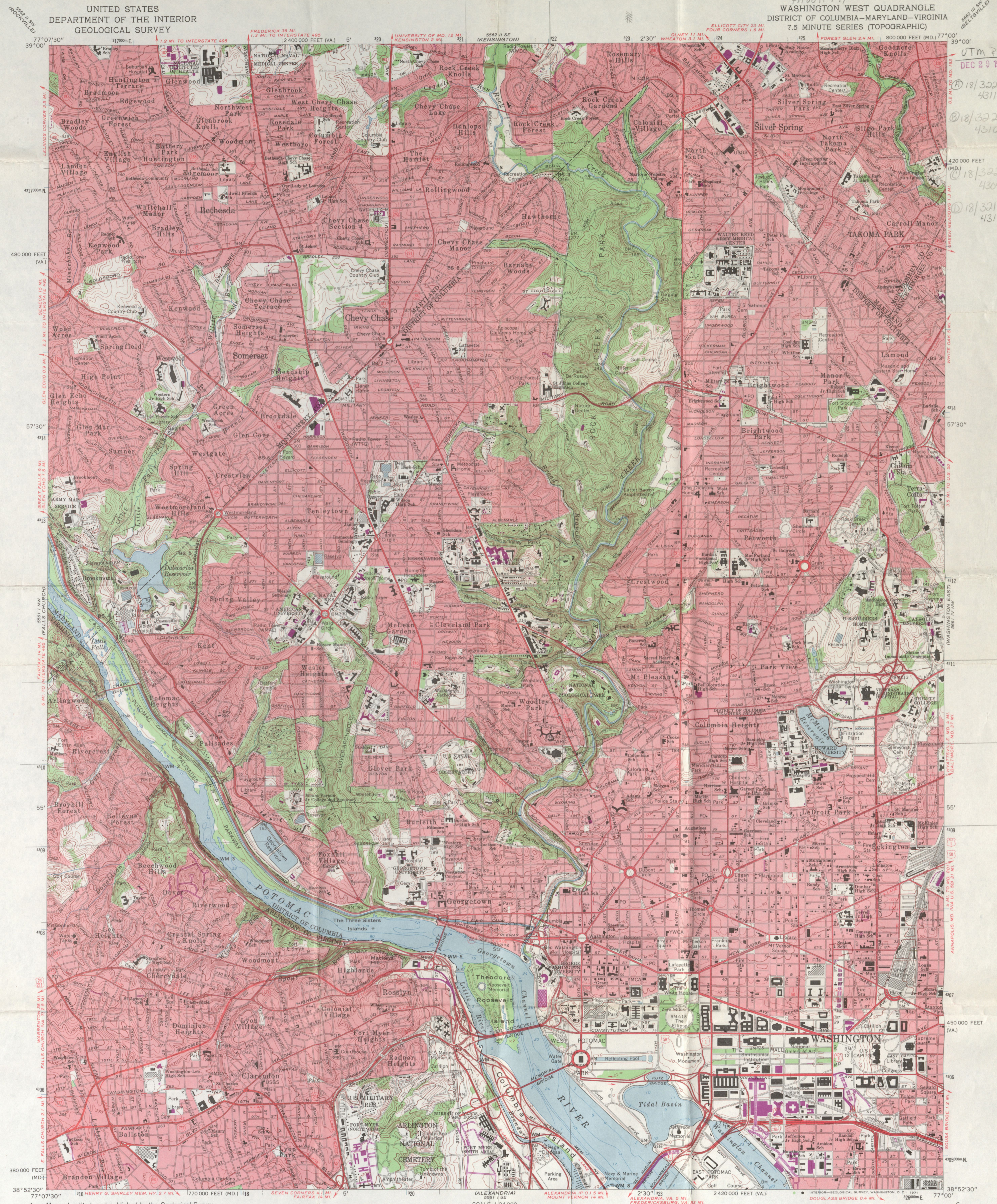
Loc

NPS Number 4/11/73
Title: National Zoological Park

from main hooped house south side of street to property

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC PARK
WASHINGTON WEST QUADRANGLE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-MARYLAND-VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



UTM Ref
DEC 29 1975 um
① 18/322470
4311400
② 18/322920
4310290
③ 18/322180
4309960
④ 18/321930
4311040

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, NCPS, and WSSC
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 560 (1965)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Maryland coordinate system,
and Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1971. This information not field checked

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 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 2.8 FEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route
WASHINGTON WEST, D. C.—MD.—VA.
N3852.5—W7700/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 5561 I NE—SERIES V833

Part of Geological Park



RECEIVED
FEB 6 1973
NATIONAL REGISTER

SCALE: 1" = 200'
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

National Zoological Park

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

Prepared by ALSTER & ASSOCIATES, INC. Engineers
Washington, D.C. Using Stereogrammetric Methods
Aerial Photography Taken February 1965

Sheet No. 5773

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

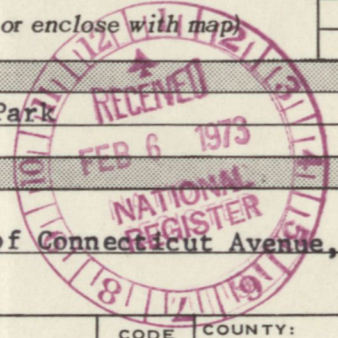
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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

STATE	
COUNTY	
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AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Main Entrance, 3000 Block of Connecticut Avenue, N.W.			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
District of Columbia	11	District of Columbia	001
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: District of Columbia Department of Highways and Traffic			
SCALE: 1" = 400'			
DATE: February 1965			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Date Entered APR 11 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
United States National Arboretum	24th and R Streets, N.E.
Franklin School	13th and K Streets, N.W.
Old Post Office and Clock and Tower	Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th St., N.W.
National Zoological Park	3000 Block of Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Also Notified

Hon. Walter E. Fauntroy
Director, National Capital Parks

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. James G. Banks
Room 112A, District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Mr. Richard H. Howland, Smithsonian (PHR NRowland:imp 4-17-73

Mr. Steven Ruttenbaum, GSA

D.C.
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

AUG 30 1978

Mr. Theodore H. Reed, D.V.M.
Director
National Zoological Park
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Reed:

On July 27, 1978, the Council received a determination from the Smithsonian Institution that construction of a North American Animal Exhibit would not adversely affect the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. The Executive Director does not object to your determination.

A copy of your determination of no adverse effect, along with supporting documentation and this concurrence, should be included in any assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and should be kept in your records as evidence of your compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320).

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Myra F. Harrison
Assistant Director
Office of Review
and Compliance

4/21/99

National Zoological Park

The National Zoo is located in Rock Creek Park with the main entrance on the 3000 block of Connecticut Avenue NW. The zoo is large and nicely landscaped, and is home to over 500 species of animals. The most famous of the bunch is Hsing-Hsing, the giant panda. Given as a gift by the People's Republic of China, he is the only panda in the United States. The best chance to see him is during feeding times at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The zoo may remind you of the Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle - both have natural-environment enclosures instead of cages, and easy to follow trails. One of the newer exhibits is Amazonia; a glass-enclosed dome filled with plants and animals from the Amazon. The zoo grounds open every day at 8 a.m., with buildings open from 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Summer hours stretch closing to 6 p.m. for the buildings and 8 pm for the grounds.

The nearest Metrorail stations are Cleveland Park or Woodley Park/Zoo. It is part of the Smithsonian Institution, so admission is free.