

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
 Edward Drinker Cope Home
AND/OR COMMON
2102 Pine Street

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
2102 Pine Street
CITY, TOWN
Philadelphia
STATE
Pennsylvania
VICINITY OF
CODE
42
COUNTY
Philadelphia
CODE
101
NDT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Herman Karlin
STREET & NUMBER
2102 Pine Street
CITY, TOWN
Philadelphia
VICINITY OF
STATE
Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Records Office - City Hall
STREET & NUMBER
Broad and Market Streets
CITY, TOWN
Philadelphia
STATE
Pennsylvania

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
None
DATE
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN
STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Two thousand one hundred and two Pine Street is a three-and-one-half story row house located in a once fashionable neighborhood near the center of Philadelphia. Constructed about 1880, the building is characterized by a mansard roof and a three story projected bay. Like the other houses in the row, 2102 Pine Street is faced with a green stone peculiar to Philadelphia. The building is of no architectural importance.

Around 1880 Edward Drinker Cope purchased both 2100 and 2102 Pine Street. He lived in 2100 and used 2102 as workrooms and for storage. In approximately 1886 Cope lost most of a large inheritance in an ill conceived New Mexico silver mining venture. The loss forced him to rent out 2100 while he moved into 2102. There he literally pitched camp among his bones and manuscripts. He died at home in 1897.

The integrity of the exterior of 2102 Pine Street is whole. The interior may retain some original features, but it has been cut up into apartments.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Edward Drinker Cope was born July 28, 1840, in Philadelphia. His parents were members of wealthy old line Philadelphia families. He was educated at home by private tutors and at Westtown, a Society of Friends school. Cope was an exceptionally bright student who early developed an interest in nature. By the time he was ten he had already filled notebooks with sketches of botanical and zoological specimens. After spending a year at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, Cope went to Washington to study reptiles with Spencer F. Baird at the Smithsonian. A year later he returned to the University of Pennsylvania to study under Joseph Leidy. By the time Cope was 21 he had studied with America's leading anatomists, had published, and was an elected member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

In 1863 Cope traveled to Europe for a year of foreign study. Returning to the United States in 1864, he accepted a teaching position at Haverford. Poor health forced him to resign the position three years later. Cope returned to Philadelphia and, thanks to a private fortune, spent the next 22 years in research and writing. In 1870 he became associated with the national geological surveys and continued the relationship for the rest of his life. In 1886 he took a flyer in a New Mexico silver mine and lost most of his inheritance. With his fortune gone, Cope accepted a teaching position at the University of Pennsylvania. When Joseph Leidy died in 1895, Cope assumed his chair of zoology and comparative anatomy. He occupied the position until his death at 2102 Pine Street on April 12, 1897.

If the sheer quantity of a man's publications is an indication of his dedication to his discipline, then Edward Drinker Cope must rank as one of America's great natural scientists. Cope is credited with approximately 1,300 titles. His bibliography in the National Academy of Science Biographical Memoir Series runs to 60 pages. Not only was Cope an indefatigable worker, but his books and papers were of a consistently high quality. According to Henry Fairfield Osborn, himself a leading American scientist, Cope "...one of the greatest palaeontologist and anatomists America has produced."

Cope made significant contributions in four areas: geology and stratigraphy, herpetology, ichthyology, and mammalogy. His major contributions were in palaeontology and geology. In his long association with the United States Geological

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Survey western explorations, Cope almost by himself unraveled the fresh water tertiaries of the Western plains. As Osborn points out, "Cope brought order out of chaos in the West...He was the geologist, palaeontologist, and evolutionist of the Western plains." In addition Cope correlated the various fossiliferous horizons of North America with those of Europe as well as the successive vertebrate fauna of both continents. By the time he died in 1897 he had mastered the entire domain of the vertebrates from the fishes to the primates.

Of the 19th century American palaeontologists only Joseph Leidy and Othniel C. Marsh were Cope's equals. Unfortunately, for years Cope carried on a bitter battle with Marsh. Their polemics, which often appeared in the press, became a scandal of the scientific community. Between them, however, they laid out the entire palaeontological history of the West. As Herbert Wendt in his popular In Search of Adam writes:

No one like Cuvier (George) or Owen (David Dale) had ever succeeded in bringing to light such vast quantities of prehistoric animals as the expeditions of Marsh and Cope now brought back with them. The primeval world of America was suddenly revealed to the astonished gaze of Americans in stage after stage. Gigantic saurians, rhinoceros like titanotheres, mastodons resembling elephants, and graceful miniature horses filled the museums.

Edward Drinker Cope's significance in the history of science in America is that he was one of the greatest palaeontologists who has ever worked in this country. Possessing both genius and untiring energy, he was able to master a number of individual disciplines. Nevertheless, he like most of his compatriots in science is an example of the triumph of specialization and professionalization which occurred in American science between 1850 and 1897. When as a boy he filled his notebooks with sketches of plants and animals, he was in the naturalist tradition. When he died with 1,300 titles to his credit, he was an acknowledged expert.

