

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD
APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

New Designation X for: Historic Landmark X Historic District
Amendment of a previous designation
Please summarize any amendment(s)

Property name The Episcopal Home for Children
If any part of the interior is being nominated, it must be specifically identified and described in the narrative statements.

Address 5901 Utah Avenue, NW

Square and lot number(s) Square 2319, Lot 829

Affected Advisory Neighborhood Commission ANC 3G

Date of construction 1929 Date of major alteration(s)

Architect(s) Appleton P. Clark, Jr. Architectural style(s) Classical Revival

Original use Institution Present use Institution

Property owner The Episcopal Home for Children

Legal address of property owner 5901 Utah Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20015

NAME OF APPLICANT(S) Stephanie C. Nash, President

If the applicant is an organization, it must submit evidence that among its purposes is the promotion of historic preservation in the District of Columbia. A copy of its charter, articles of incorporation, or by-laws, setting forth such purpose, will satisfy this requirement.

Address/Telephone of applicant(s) 5901 Utah Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20015

 202.363.1333 - ext. 218

Name and title of authorized representative Stephanie C. Nash, President

Signature of representative Stephanie C. Nash Date 11/12/2020

Name and telephone of author of application Jonathan Mellon, 202.721.1124

Date received
H.P.O. staff

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Episcopal Home for Children

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 5901 Utah Avenue, NW

City or town: Washington State: DC County: USA

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	<hr/>
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK facades, STONE (Slate) roofs and (Limestone) sills and architectural details.

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Episcopal Home for Children is in the Chevy Chase / Barnaby Woods neighborhoods in the NW section / quadrant of the District of Columbia. The site is bound by Utah Avenue to the west, Nebraska Avenue to the east, and a public alley and single-family homes to the north, northeast, and northwest. The campus is sited to address the intersection of Utah and Nebraska Avenues, with the main (Administrative Building) building accessed via a circular driveway with access off both streets. The main building is flanked by two buildings (Girls' Building & Boys' Building), all of which are set back from the streets to minimize their visual impact on the residential neighborhood. The three buildings are grouped around a central rear yard with mature / specimen trees that form the heart of the campus; the yard is also flanked to the north by a later building (Library / Media Center). The remainder of the site consists of a large open lawn area with mature landscaping helping to shield the adjacent residences, as well as a swimming pool and play area.

Narrative Description

Administrative Building

Exterior

The central campus building consists of a two-story with basement brick structure, with a prominent central two-story porch supported by six columns underneath a pediment. The central three-bay wide section includes such notable details as decorative ironwork for the second floor

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porch, an oculus window in the pediment, and an arched double entry door that is accessed via the raised front porch with steps to the circular driveway below. The central section is flanked by matching three-bay wide ones with such notable details as stone balustrades that help to define the roofline, modestly detailed brick lintels and stone sills, and an overall composition that serves to break-down the massing of the building with the full height of the building only visible at the side elevations. The rear elevation facing the central rear yard is notable for the fact that Clark treated it as almost another primary elevation, and as such included similar details as those found on the front, and in addition at the first floor a distinctive arched double entry door. Projecting first floor bays, dormer windows, decorative stonework, and richly expressed chimneys at the side elevations, all contribute to a Classical Revival style with strong Georgian and Colonial influences. Other details include brick quoins, multi-lite windows with wood shutters, and on the rear two first floor enclosed porches, one original and one completed as a later addition. Although the building has an institutional feel / look, the use of residential design elements allows it to be in harmony / not overwhelm the neighborhood context of smaller residences.

Interior

The floorplan consists at the first floor of a central entry with access to community spaces including the dining room, as well as the kitchen, office, and reception room. The second floor includes a central corridor providing access to the front and rear for the bedrooms, bathrooms, and community spaces including the sewing room. The basement level is the location of the large gymnasium, storage rooms, mechanical room, and bathrooms. The interior spaces are notable for the attention that was paid to the level of finishes, not just in the community spaces, but throughout the two floors. These include decorative woodwork, plasterwork, tilework, and even in the staircases the use of a light color palette to brighten the spaces. Both floors as well as the basement level have generous ceiling heights and windows that provide ample light and air, with the corner rooms having two exposures.

Girls' Building

Exterior

The design of the Girls' Building is like that of the Administrative Building, but on a reduced scale, both in terms of its massing and architectural expression. As a result, while sharing the institutional look of the Administrative Building, it has more of a residential feel. The two-story with basement brick structure, includes a central projecting bay with a distinctive entrance surround consisting of an arched pediment supported by two columns. The central one-bay wide section is notable for the attention that was paid to the details of the design, including an oculus window with brick detailing / surround in the pediment, modestly detailed brick lintel and stone sill for the second floor window, and pronounced brick quoins. The central section is flanked by matching four-bay wide ones with such notable details as residentially scaled dormer windows, stone balustrades that help to define the roofline, and an overall composition that has more of a vertical read as a result of the use of narrower punched window openings. As with the Boys'

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Building, the height of the building is mitigated with a hipped roof which serves to minimize the visual impact at the front elevation on the surrounding residential neighborhood. The rear elevation facing the central rear yard is notable for the fact that Clark, as with the other buildings, treated it as almost another primary elevation, including such details as a distinctive portico topped with a simply detailed iron railing that encloses what was originally an accessible open second floor balcony, and reversing the pattern from the front elevation by having the central five-bay wide section be recessed. Other details include brick quoins, multi-lite windows with wood shutters, and on the first floor an enclosed porch.

Interior

The floorplan consists at the first floor of a central entry with access to community spaces including the living room and study, as well as bedrooms and bathrooms. The second floor includes a central corridor providing access to the large dormitory style bedrooms at either end of the building, as well as single bedrooms, and bathrooms. The basement level is the location of a large open playroom, workshop, mechanical room, and storage rooms. As with the Administrative Building, the interior spaces have a high level of finishes throughout the two floors including decorative woodwork, plasterwork, and tilework. Both floors as well as the basement level have generous ceiling heights and windows that provide ample light and air, with the corner rooms having two exposures.

Boys' Building

Exterior

The design of the Boys' Building largely mirrors that of the Girls' Building. The two-story with basement brick structure, includes a central projecting bay with a notable entrance surround consisting of an arched pediment supported by two columns. The central one-bay wide section is notable for the attention that was paid to the details of the design, including an oculus window with brick detailing / surround in the pediment, modestly detailed brick lintel and stone still for the second floor window, and pronounced brick quoins. The central section is flanked by matching four-bay wide ones with such notable details as residentially scaled dormer windows, stone balustrades that help to define the roofline, and an overall composition that has more of a vertical read as a result of the use of narrower punched window openings. As with the Girls' Building, the height of the building is mitigated with a hipped roof which serves to minimize the visual impact at the front elevation on the surrounding residential neighborhood. The rear elevation facing the central rear yard is notable for the fact that Clark, as with the other buildings, treated it as almost another primary elevation, including such details as a distinctive portico topped with a decorative iron work railing that unlike the Girls' Building still serves to enclose an accessible second floor balcony, and reversing the pattern from the front elevation by having the central five-bay wide section be recessed. Other details include brick quoins, multi-lite windows (the wood shutters have been removed), and on the first floor an enclosed porch.

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Interior

The floorplan, like the exterior design, largely mirrors that of the Girls' Building with a few differences. At the first floor a central entry provides access to community spaces including the living room and study, as well as bedrooms and bathrooms, and servants' quarters. The second floor includes a central corridor providing access to the large dormitory style bedrooms at either end of the building, as well as single bedrooms, and bathrooms. The basement level is the location of a large open playroom, locker, mechanical room, and the central laundry room. As with both the Administrative Building and the Girls' Building, the interior spaces have a high level of finishes throughout the two floors including decorative woodwork, plasterwork, and tilework. Both floors as well as the basement level have generous ceiling heights and windows that provide ample light and air, with the corner rooms having two exposures.

Library / Media Center Building

Exterior

Located where the architect Appleton P. Clark had intended to have the construction of the Infants' Building, the Library / Media Center Building was approved by the Board of Zoning Adjustment in 2001. The one-story with basement brick structure was designed to be compatible with the historic buildings on the campus, and as such took notable design cues from them including the use of brick quoins and dormer windows. The building was limited to one-story in height which was in keeping with Clark's plan for the massing of the proposed Infant's Building. Unlike the original three buildings, this building was designed to have its primary elevation face the central yard and includes a central four-bay wide section with ganged first floor windows and pronounced roofline with dormer windows, flanked by what read as two-story brick sections with in one the main first floor entrance and for both such details as steel lintels and modest brick work. The use of similar materials and design elements as those found on the three historic buildings, allows for this modestly scaled building to have a minimal visual impact on the overall grouping of buildings facing the central rear yard.

Interior

The floorplan consists at the first floor of a large central room with vaulted ceilings, flanked by private rooms and the main entry. The basement level contains resource and storage rooms.

Connecting Passages / Corridors

Exterior

As part of the original design for the Administration, Girls' and Boys' Buildings, the architect Appleton P. Clark included enclosed passages / corridors to connect the three buildings at the

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basement level. The design sought to not draw attention to these minor elements, while at the same time having them be in keeping with the overall design of the campus. This was accomplished using brick to match that found on the buildings, simple rectangular shaped multi-lite windows, and modest stone details.

Interior

The floorplan consists of a single passage / corridor providing access from / to each of the buildings. Unlike the finishes found in the buildings, the passages / corridors are utilitarian in nature with concrete floors and walls. However, to continue the feeling of light and air found in the buildings, the passages / corridors have multiple windows.



Figure 1 - Site Plan (Google Earth).

Site / Landscape

The site plan for the grounds grouped the three main buildings around a central rear yard / plaza that would serve as a gathering space for the campus. Directly to the east, a large open lawn area was set aside for athletic uses.

The central yard / plaza consists of an open lawn ringed by mature / specimen trees that provide a good deal of shade. A series of concrete paths provide access to / link the four buildings that surround the space, as well as surface parking / loading areas. Picnic tables are spread throughout, with play equipment located to the side (east). The landscape design for the space was intentionally designed to be simple to allow for its active use and limit the amount of expense needed for its upkeep. It consisted of the planting of twelve oak trees around the central lawn area, of which eleven of the original trees are still intact with one replacement oak tree having been planted in recent years to replace the one that was lost.

The large open lawn area consists of undefined play areas for athletics as well as mature trees at its perimeter where the grade rises. Directly to the side (east) of the Boys' Building where the

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architect Appleton P. Clark had intended to have the construction of the Infirmary Building, is located a rectangularly shaped swimming pool with concrete surround, as well as a playing court.

Mindful of the need to minimize the visual impact of the three main buildings fronting onto the residential streets of the neighborhood, the landscape design for the front yards was more robust than that for the central rear yard. For the Administrative Building, hedges at the base along the front elevation were installed to soften the visual impact and reinforce the residential feel, as well as the planting of holly and evergreen trees. This same planting plan was followed for both the Girls' and Boys' Buildings. Most of the original trees are healthy / intact with some later additions of a variety of trees throughout the front yards.



Figure 2 - Undated Photo of Central Rear Yard (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1929

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Appleton P. Clark, Jr. (architect)
James L. Parsons, Jr. (builder)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Episcopal Home for Children is an important example of the movement that began at the turn of the 19th Century and continued through the first part of the 20th to see that needed reforms were enacted in order to improve the lives of all citizens of the United States. The Progressive Era saw the nation tackle several important topics, one of which was the critical need to address the care and treatment of children which culminated with the establishment in 1912 of the United States Children's Bureau. Some seventeen years later, in 1929, the Episcopal Home for Children constructed a new campus that reflected these national efforts. The Episcopal Home for Children is significant under National Register Criterion A, as its new campus is an example of the nationwide movement to construct new homes for children that could properly serve their needs. In addition, the Episcopal Home for Children is significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of the work of the renowned architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. who's work left an indelible imprint on the nation's capital. The plan and design for the site reflect Clark's strong belief in the need for the development of homes such as this and is one of the most significant examples of children's homes in the District of Columbia.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Episcopal Home for Children is significant under **National Register Criterion A** as an example of the nationwide movement for the improvement of the care of vulnerable children who became a focus of varied organizations in both urban and rural communities in the later part of the 19th and first part of the 20th Centuries. The plan for the site and design of the buildings reflect the shift that took place for how to create spaces to undertake this effort. Furthermore, the development of the organization itself during this period is an example of how institutions responded to the changing needs and recognition of the need to address them during this period of profound change for the nation. President William Howard Taft took this effort to a new level with the establishment in 1912 of the United States Children's Bureau, which for the first time focused the efforts of the federal government on the welfare of children with particularly attention paid to orphanages, health, and economic security for families. Numerous children's homes were constructed, including in the District of Columbia such sites as Hillcrest, A Children's Village which was the name for the original Washington City Orphan Asylum. Hillcrest was also designed by Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. on a site in the NW section of the District in the Tenleytown neighborhood and constructed in 1926-27.

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The Episcopal Home for Children is also significant under **National Register Criterion C** for being a notable example of the design of a children's home and the work of a recognized master in the field of architecture. The design that architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. arrived at for the Home, was carefully planned to both provide the needed facilities for the institution while also being a compatible neighbor the residential context it found itself in. The design laid out a clear vision for the Home, allowing for the construction of future buildings, given that the full plan could not be fully implemented in 1929. Clark's work came to fruition three years after the site had been donated to the Home, and the way the buildings are sited reflect the careful planning that involved the Home and their architect. The Classical Revival style design, with notable

Georgian and Colonial influences is significant for being reflective of the work of Clark. The Home, along with other ones constructed during this period, mark a clear change / break in the design of children's homes, while the Classical Revival style was used to reference the nation's architectural history.

The focal point of the site plan is the central yard / plaza which forms the foundation on which the three original buildings were constructed. This core area is almost completely intact, with only minor alterations / additions to the three original buildings as well as the addition of the Library Building which was designed to be a compatible neighbor both in terms of its massing and materiality. Notably, the large open lawn area to the east was not rigidly designed, but rather allowed to be an open space for the children with some programmed spaces.

Period of Significance

The proposed period of significance is 1929, the year in which the campus was completed and a reflection of architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr.'s vision for a children's home. While the history of the site covers the following eight decades, during which major changes occurred to the programming and functions of the Home, Clark's plan for the site was left largely unaltered. While there have been later additions / alterations and the notable construction of the Library / Media Center Building in the 1990's, these do not have the same level of significance as Clark's original plan for the site. Given this, an expanded period of significance is not warranted, as the defining period was Clark's design and the construction of the Home.

Integrity

The Episcopal Home for Children has some ninety plus years since its construction retained sufficient integrity for significance under Criteria A and C. Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr.'s plan has survived with only minimal alterations to both the exteriors and interiors of the three historic buildings as well as to the landscape.

The central Administration Building's exterior is intact on three elevations, with the only notable change being the construction of a small one-story addition on the rear northeast corner that was designed to resemble an enclosed porch and is in keeping with the design and materiality of the original building. The building has retained its character defining architectural details on the

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exterior, and notably has also managed to retain the overwhelming amount of its original finishes on the interior including woodwork, plasterwork, and tilework. In addition, while some of the interior spaces have seen their uses changed over the years, the original layouts / configurations of the floors are largely intact save for the attic level which was converted in 1985 into usable program and office space.

The Girls' Building's exterior is also intact, save for a one-story addition on the side (south) elevation that was designed to be in keeping with the design and materiality of the original building. As with the Administration Building, this building has retained its character defining architectural details on the exterior, and notably has also managed to retain the overwhelming amount of its original finishes on the interior including built-ins and storage lockers.

As with the two other historic buildings, the Boy's Building has an intact exterior and interior that retains a plethora of original finishes including window and door casings, mantles, and staircases. For all three historic buildings, the alterations that have occurred have not resulted in the loss of character-defining features.

Clark's plan for the landscape was from the outset simple, with the focus on the central yard / plaza that was planted with a circle of trees. This space has retained its original composition, with only minor alterations including the addition of play equipment at its perimeter. The major change to occur was the construction of the Library / Media Center Building to the north, however the building was constructed on what had been the site of a planned future building, and as a result the impact on the space was in keeping with the Clark's original vision. The larger landscape to the east has seen the addition of a swimming pool and playing court, but these were constructed on the site of a planned future building and do not impact the viewsheds to the east of the large open lawn area.

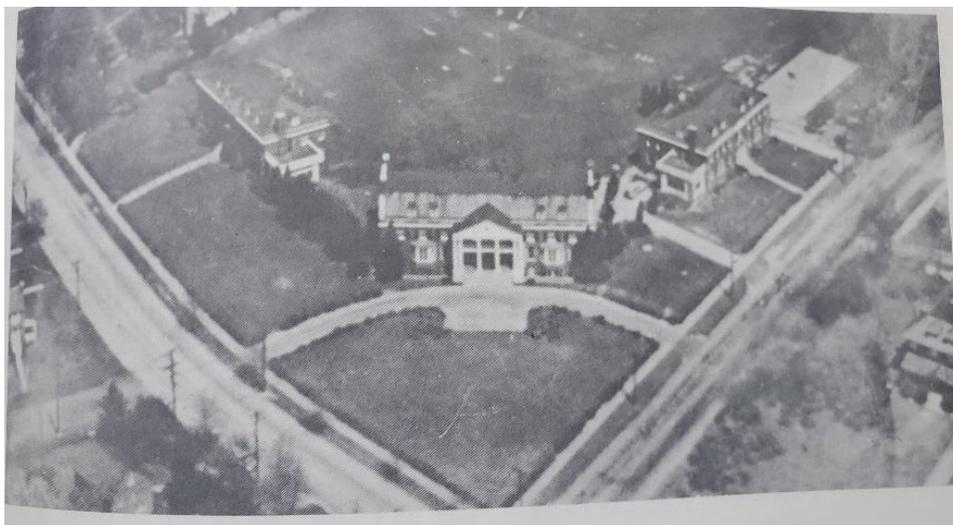


Figure 3 - 1930 Photo of Site (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

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Historical Background

The Site:

“these new neighborhoods eschewed commercial development while following the newly adopted street layout as finalized in the Permanent Highway Plan of 1897. These new subdivisions dictated domestic architectural design and restrictive covenants.”¹

The present site on which the Episcopal Home for Children is located follows a pattern of development that was typical for the outlying areas of the District of Columbia as it saw a period of sustained growth following the Civil War. What had been larger parcels of lands, often with larger country homes, were carved up into smaller and smaller parcels.



Figure 4 - 1881 map showing the 171-acre Enoch and Wm. Moreland property out of which the Episcopal Home for Children parcel would be carved (1881 Carpenter Map).

Within twenty years further subdividing and development of the land had occurred because of the continued growth of the District.



Figure 5 - 1894 map showing the future site of the Episcopal Home for Children. The intersection of Utah and Nebraska ran across E.C. Moreland's 10-acre parcel (1894 Hopkins Map).

¹ District of Columbia Office of Planning, *Ward 4 Heritage Guide*, Washington, D.C., 2015, 14.

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By the first part of the twentieth century, the growth of the area is evident with both generously sized parcels with single family residence, as well as more modestly sized ones to the north and west.

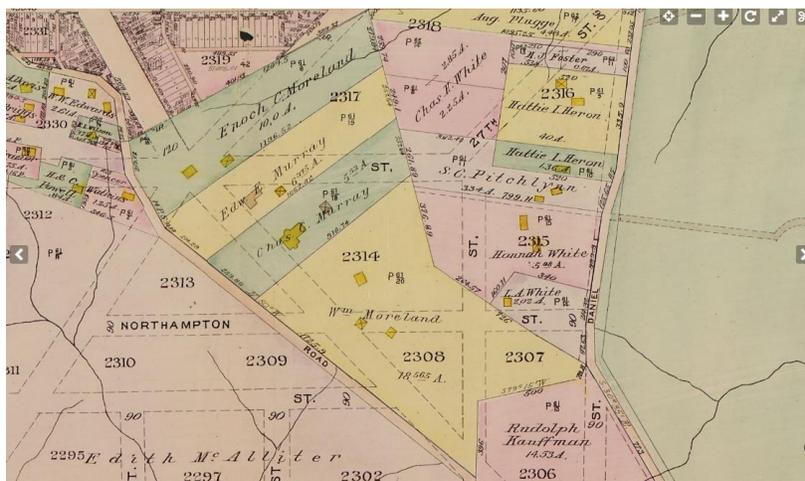


Figure 6 – 1915 map showing the Moreland property subdivided. Enoch Moreland still holds the 10-acre parcel. The Edw. Murray and Chase Murray houses, built 1914, are at 5827 Utah Avenue and 3060 Oliver Street NW (1915 Baist Map, Plate 34).



Figure 7 - 1919 map showing the residential subdivision just north of the E.C. Moreland property that was subdivided in 1908 out of the Alexander Matthews tract as the Blue Ridge Heights subdivision (1919 Baist Map).

By 1931, a major change had occurred with Nebraska Avenue having been cut through the E.C. Moreland property and part of Edward Murray property. The Episcopal Home for Children was built on a 7.2-acre lot remaining from the 10-acre E.C. Moreland property, becoming part of Square 2319.

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The Organization:

“Since 1894, the Episcopal Center for Children has been a way station for children facing challenges”²

The Episcopal Home for Children was originally located in Colonial Beach, Virginia and across the Anacostia River in the Anacostia neighborhood on Franklin Street, prior to securing its present site in the NW section of the District. The Home was founded in 1894 as the Bell Home for Poor Children, and over its one hundred and twenty plus year history has seen its mission grow and change in order to address the needs of the children of the District.

What began as a convalescent home for children, later became an orphanage, and in the 1950’s took on the critical task of providing care for emotionally challenged children. Twenty years ago, the residential component that had existed at its current site for seventy years, was ended with the focus turning entirely towards an intensive day program.

During the first part of the twentieth century children’s homes saw a dramatic change in how their facilities were designed and laid out, with a growing emphasis on spaces that were both healthier and safer. This resulted in the need for organizations to acquire larger parcels of land as well as to secure the funding to construct buildings that met modern safety standards, most notable the need for the facilities to be fireproof.

The Episcopal Home for Children was able to realize this goal through the purchase of the current site in 1926 because of a donation that was anonymous at the time. In addition to providing the needed space for a “modern” facility, it allowed for the doubling of capacity.

The history of the Home begins in the 1890’s with the efforts of the Reverend Willard Goss Davenport and his wife Mary Davenport of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Anacostia. Reverend Davenport was the son of the noted inventors Thomas and Emily Davenport who are credited with the first electric motor³, and after service in the Union Army he returned to his studies and was ordained. What began as efforts to establish a place for children to escape city life during the summer months, was later expanded into care that was provided throughout the year. Mary Davenport was a notable figure who was a member of the Order of the Daughters of the King, an important Anglican organization for women that was founded in 1885 and grew during the following decades to prominence. One of the many efforts that Mary pioneered was the empowerment of young women through the establishment of the “Junior Daughters” a chapter that looked after other girls and undertook community service.⁴

² Episcopal Diocese of Washington, “The Episcopal Center for Children a Healing Way Station for Children for 124 Years”, <https://www.edow.org/news-events/news/2018/06/07/episcopal-center-children-healing-way-station-children-124-y>, 2018.

³ Frank Wicks, “The Blacksmith’s Motor”, *Mechanical Engineering*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, July 1999.

⁴ The Order of the Daughters of the King, “Work Among Girls”.

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Figure 8 – Mary Davenport (Work Among Girls)

These early efforts were focused on children between the ages of six and sixteen, and as would be the case with the future locations of the organization, were aided by the donation of unimproved land in Colonial Beach, Virginia; with the original donation for the summer home being from Professor Alexander Melville Bell, who was the father of Alexander Graham Bell, and notable in his own right for his groundbreaking work on aiding the education of deaf persons.⁵

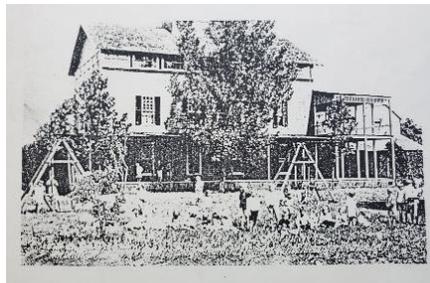


Figure 9 - Bell Home Orphanage, Colonial Beach, Virginia – Monroe Bay (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

“One little boy was received at the home with the tag around his neck, on which were the words
“Please deliver at Bell Home, Colonial Beach, Va.”⁶

Professor Bell’s donation of 14 lots allowed for the construction of a main three-story building, a dormitory for boys, a playhouse, and support buildings which were funded through the efforts of the Board of Lady Managers. The ample facilities could provide for the care of a considerable number of children, with some 80 children being in residence during the summer of 1902.⁷

⁵ Margret A. Winzer, *The History Of Special Education: From Isolation To Integration*, Washington, D.C., Gallaudet University Press, 1993.

⁶ Richmond Dispatch. “Beautiful Charity”, Richmond Dispatch, (October 1902).

⁷ Richmond Dispatch. “Beautiful Charity”, Richmond Dispatch, (October 1902).

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Daily activities and programs allowed for the children to enjoy the summer months, and also included prayers and free time.

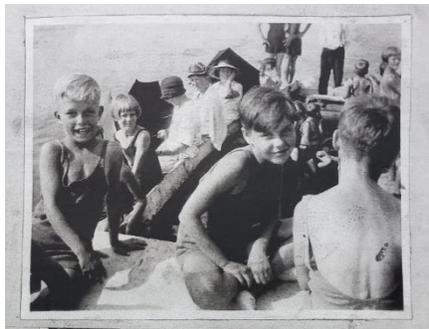


Figure 10 – 1920's Photo of Colonial Beach, Virginia - Summer Program (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

Mary and Willard led the efforts for the establishment in Anacostia of an orphanage that could serve the needs of the community and larger District. Both the land and building for the orphanage were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, and this new facility allowed for the children being cared for to split their time between the school year in Anacostia and the summer months in Virginia. The facilities in Anacostia allowed for the shelter of approximately 50 children during the year, and both it and the site in Colonial Beach were known as the Bell Home from 1895-1907.



Figure 11 – Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Anacostia (Work Among Girls)

The successful efforts of Mary and Willard resulted in the organization facing the pressing need for a larger footprint some ten years after its founding. It was during this period that the name of the organization was officially changed to the Episcopal Home for Children in 1907. As with many organizations focused on the care of children, funding was a continual challenge which delayed the needed expansion of the facilities for a population that had grown to sixty-six children in residence by 1914.⁸

⁸ The Episcopal Center for Children,

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“The helpless children – have you forgotten them under the press and strain of war!”⁹

“A crisis has been reached - the need is an urgent one”¹⁰

Profound change came to the organization shortly after the start of the Great Depression, when following an anonymous donation and support of the Episcopal Diocese, a site in the NW section of the District was purchased and new campus planned and constructed. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, appealed for funding in 1928 for the project which was estimated to have a cost of \$350,000 for the construction of the planned six building campus. The response to the appeal was profound, with some \$50,000 donated by Dr. William C. Rivas earmarked for the construction of the Boys’ Building as a memorial to the first bishop of Washington, Henry Yates Satterlee, and an additional \$50,000 from the Board of Lady Managers of the organization.



Figure 12 – Rendering of proposed Boys' Building (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

Subsequent donations including funding from Mrs. Thos. Ewing and her sister for the construction of the Girls’ Building as a memorial to their mother.¹¹ Funding would continue to be an issue over the coming years, and in 1931 a loan for \$27,000 was secured from the Community Chest organization which the Board had looked at joining in 1928.¹²

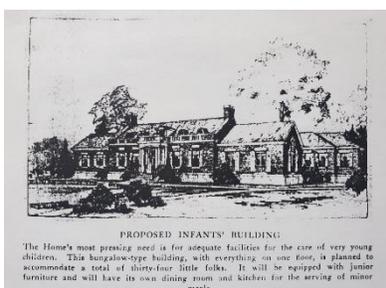


Figure 13 – Rendering of proposed Infants' Building - not constructed (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

⁹ The Episcopal Home for Children / Bell Home. *Twenty-second Annual Report – 1919 – Report of the President*. Washington, DC.

¹⁰ The Episcopal Home for Children / Bell Home. *Thirty-first Annual Report – 1928*. Washington, DC.

¹¹ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives.

¹² The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives.

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Figure 14 - Edwin Gould (*Edwin Gould Services for Children and Families, Inc.*)

“He said he did not care to have any publicity at this time”¹³

Although he had remained anonymous, the donor of funding for the purchase of the nine-acre site in NW Washington was Mr. Edwin Gould of New York City. The son of the noted financier Jay Gould, Edwin had a life-long interest in supporting efforts for the care of vulnerable children, beginning with the Sheltering Arms Children’s Services in New York City, and later expanding to other organizations in the country including the Home. Gould’s involvement with the organization began in the mid 1920’s and correspondence reflected his commitment to helping find a suitable site for the construction of a campus that could properly serve the needs of the children of the Home. The officers of the Edwin Gould Foundation for Children provided advice to the Home on how to proceed with the proposed expansion for a new site, and notably when additional funding was needed to secure the entire nine-acre site, saw that the resources were allocated to do so at a considerable additional expense of \$30,000.¹⁴

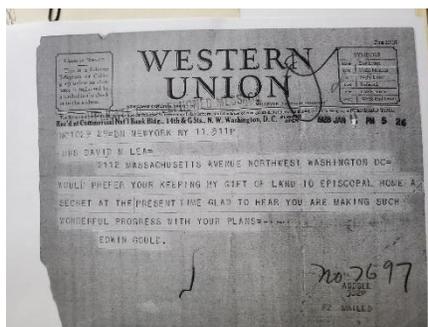


Figure 15 - 1928 Western Union Telegram from Mr. Edwin Gould to Mrs. David M. Lea, President, Episcopal Home for Children (*The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives*)

¹³ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Letter of January 12, 1928.

¹⁴ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Letter of May 3, 1926.

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“A Great Accomplishment”¹⁵

The groundbreaking for the Home’s new site was held on January 28, 1930 and included such dignitaries as First Lady Mrs. Herbert Hoover. This proved to be a critical time to address the growing needs for the care of children over the following years because of the Great Depression.



Figure 16 - Undated Photo of Administration Building (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

Over the coming decades, the programming of the Home changed to adjust to the needs of the District, including in 1957 when the decision was reached to close the orphanage and to refocus the efforts of the organization on children with emotional challenges. This decision was the result of an independent survey that looked at the services provided and put forward a series of recommendations that were endorsed by the Board of Directors with the goal to “meet the needs of children with moderate emotional or personality problems”.¹⁶ The campus that had been designed by Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. was well positioned to provide for a proper residential care setting, and in 1959 the program was launched providing six day per week treatment and education serving some eight girls and fifteen boys.¹⁷



Figure 17 – 1972 Pamphlet (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

¹⁵ The Episcopal Home for Children / Bell Home. *Thirty-Second Official Report – For the Years 1929 and 1930*. Washington, DC.

¹⁶ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives.

¹⁷ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives.

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The 1960's brought additional change to the organization with the establishment of a day treatment program that was made a permanent part of the program and expanded to serve the entire District, with the aid of grants from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation and the DeVore Foundation.¹⁸



Figure 18 – Undated Photo of Staff with Children (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

Although the program of the organization had changed, its name had remained the same since its initial change from the Bell Home for Poor Children. In response to the programmatic changes, the organization made the decision to change its name to the Episcopal Center for Children to better reflect the services it was providing.¹⁹

“maintenance and education of necessitous white children, under the direction of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Washington.”²⁰

Another critically important change came to the organization in 1960 which resulted in the amendment of the 1908 certificate of incorporation which had limited the services of the Home to white children only.

The Board of Directors was aware that the organization was not living up to its ideals nor serving the needs of the diverse community of the District of Columbia. As such, the Board sought the advice of counsel and in a letter of November 21, 1960 to The Right Reverend Angus Dun, President of the Home, it was advised that removing the restriction “would not in any way violate the terms under which the Home presently holds its endowment funds and would not endanger the continued availability and ownership of these funds”.²¹ Following which, on November 29, 1960 the Board of Directors passed a resolution that eliminated “white” from the certificate of incorporation. The news of this action by the Board was conveyed to the Episcopal

¹⁸ United States Congress, *District of Columbia Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1973: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Ninety-second Congress, Second Session, on an Act Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

¹⁹ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives.

²⁰ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Certificate of Incorporation.

²¹ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Letter of November 21, 1960.

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community and beyond and was warmly received, including from the Health and Welfare Council which commended the Home on the move to serve children of all backgrounds.

“the long-standing charter restriction limiting the service of this institution to white children has been removed.”²²



Figure 19 – Undated Photo of Integrated Program (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

Following this period, the organization continued to serve children who needed both residential day programs, with the notable flexibility to allow the students to move between the two. In 2002 the organization ended its residential care component, with the campus being fully transformed to serve as a day treatment and educational program.²³

In 2019 in response to the continued pronounced decline in children being referred to the organization for supportive services, the decision was reached to permanently close the facility.

The Historic Context:

“It was becoming clear that many of the so-called advances of industrial society were achieved at the expense of children’s health and well-being.”²⁴

In the period before the Civil War as the nation’s cities grew, reform minded individuals, often leading women of the day, saw the urgent need to address the condition of children. Over the following decades organizations such as the Children’s Aid Society of New York (1853) and the Children’s Home Society of Washington (1896) were established that provided a variety of services ranging from care, to housing, to training. With the coming of the Progressive Era, a renewed focus on needed reforms was undertaken including the need to establish “modern” children’s homes.

²² The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Memorandum of December 8, 1960.

²³ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives.

²⁴ Children’s Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *The Children’s Bureau Legacy: Ensuring the Right to Childhood*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 2013, Chapter 2.

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This effort was furthered when in 1912 the United States Children's Bureau was established by President William Howard Taft as the first federal agency with a mission to improve the lives of the nation's children.

The federal effort led to the establishment of additional children's homes throughout the nation including the Methodist Children's Home Society of Michigan (1917), which embraced the reformist ideas that the homes needed to be rethought both in terms of the design of their facilities and their programming. The overarching sentiment was the recognition that the homes needed to move away from the traditional orphanage model that had been followed and replaced with homes that provided more of a residential and less of an institutional feel.

An important event had occurred some three years earlier in 1909 when the White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children was held, at which President Theodore Roosevelt and other speakers offered proposals for the reform of how children were cared for.²⁵ Attendees recognized the obvious shortcomings of many of the children's homes, and in particular the more traditional orphanages, that had sprung up over the previous century. The conference put in motion the efforts that would result in the establishment by Roosevelt's successor Taft of the United States Children's Bureau as well as other noted reforms including the establishment of pensions for indigent mothers and their children, which by 1920 had been enacted in forty states.²⁶

The conference was followed by ones that were held in 1919 and 1930 that expanded the focus to include such topics as health care for children, and how to assist special-needs children which would become one of the areas of focus of the Episcopal Home for Children. The enactment of the Federal Social Security Act of 1935 was the fulfillment of both the broader efforts to provide enhanced support to the vulnerable populations of society, and to formally provide aid to children.

Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr. played an important role in this larger context as one of the design professionals who helped to shape this movement for change. In 1926 Clark designed the campus for Hillcrest, A Children's Village that implemented the design principles that Clark and other architects in conjunction with the leaders of the organizations leading the assistance of children had identified as being needed to produce a successful environment for the care and teaching of children. Some three years after the construction of Hillcrest, Clark's design for the Episcopal Home for Children was realized.

²⁵ Matthew A. Crenson, *Building the Invisible Orphanage: A Pre-history of the American Welfare System*, Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 2001.

²⁶ Dale Keiger, "The Rise and Demise of the American Orphanage", *Johns Hopkins Magazine*, Johns Hopkins University, April 1996.

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Figure 20 – Poster from the Children’s Year Campaign (*The Children's Bureau Legacy: Ensuring the Right to Childhood*).

The Architect:

“In his obituary, the Washington Post deemed Appleton P. Clark the “Dean of Architects.”²⁷

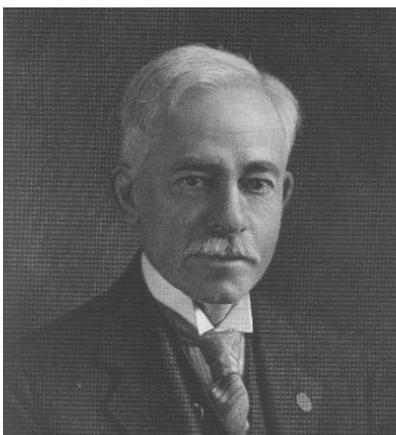


Figure 21 –Appleton P. Clark, Jr. (*Washington Past and Present*).

Appleton P. Clark, Jr. was a native Washingtonian who despite not having a formal education in architecture would during his varied and extensive career leave an indelible mark on the built environment of the District of Columbia.

Clark was responsible for the design of some nine hundred and sixty one buildings, and it is the breadth of the sizes and styles of these buildings that is a reflection of the talent that Clark had to be able to respond to the needs of his clients whether they were an institution looking for a

²⁷ District of Columbia Office of Planning, DC Architects Directory, Washington, D.C. / The Washington Post, "Appleton Clark, 89, Dean of Architects", *The Washington Post*, March 27, 1955.

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campus, a developer looking for a commercial building or apartment house, or a family looking for a private residence.²⁸

While there is no established “Clark style”, Clark was known for his interest in designing buildings in the Classical Revival style, which he felt was particularly appropriate for the nation’s capital. This was an evolution from his earlier works that were largely in the Romanesque Revival style and came about in part because of the City Beautiful Movement and the McMillan Commission Plan. Clark’s early training came about as a result of his apprenticeship with the noted architect Alfred B. Mullett, who also left an important legacy on the built environment of the District as a result of his having served as the Supervisory Architect at the Treasury Department. Clark’s commissions took him to all corners of the District including Capitol Hill Georgetown, and 16th Street, among others.

Prominent examples include The Presidential apartment building on 16th Street just north of Lafayette Square, the Homer Building in downtown, and numerous schools including Wheatley and Langston throughout the District in addition to large private residences.



Figure 22 – The Presidential, 1026 16th Street, NW (Best Addresses)

Clark was also actively involved with promoting the welfare of the residents of the District, notably through his serving as President and Director of the Washington Sanitary Housing Company which was responsible for the construction of affordable low-income buildings in the District.

In addition to his commissions, Clark was active in the architectural community in the District where he served as the President of the AIA chapter (American Institute of Architects) and wrote on the architectural history of the District.

²⁸ District of Columbia Office of Planning, DC Architects Directory, Washington, D.C.

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‘Appleton Clark’s design intent was to create a collection of institutional buildings that did not look institutional.’²⁹

Clark’s work also included the design of institutional campuses in the District, including Hillcrest, A Children’s Village in 1926, that shares many of the same guiding principles as those that were used for the Episcopal Home for Children. As outlined in his book “Institutional Homes for Children” that was published in 1945, Clark sought to have them reflect more of a residential character which he felt was important both for their internal workings as well as their integration into the largely residential neighborhoods that they were being constructed in.



Figure 23 – Hillcrest Center / Washington City Orphan Asylum (The Tenleytown Historical Society).

For Hillcrest Clark sought to design a series of “Cottages” around a central green space as would be the plan he would follow for the Episcopal Home for Children, with the notable differences that Hillcrest was designed in the Tudor Revival style and would have a more formally designed landscape (by the noted landscape architect Rose Greely).³⁰ Both projects only saw a portion of Clark’s planned buildings constructed, as the organizations had to deal with the changes taking place nationally on the question of how best to care for children which had resulted in a turn away from children’s homes such as these.

²⁹ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Hillcrest – National Presbyterian Historic District, Section 7, page 6.

³⁰ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Hillcrest – National Presbyterian Historic District, Section 7, page 6, page 18.

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In addition to Hillcrest, Clark designed the Baptist Home for Children in nearby Bethesda, Maryland, which like the Episcopal Home for Children, included the construction of a Girls' Building and a Boys' Building. As with Hillcrest, Clark designed the buildings at the Baptist Home for Children in the Tudor Revival style with both being dedicated in 1931. Clark's design for the buildings have details of the Tudor Revival style including the use of half-timbering, gable roofs, stone and stucco for the facades, and slate for the roofs. As with the Episcopal Home for Children, at the Baptist Home for Children Clark also designed enclosed passages / corridors linking the buildings. The Baptist Home for Children along with the Episcopal Home for Children and Hillcrest show the profound impact that Clark's designs had on the development of children's homes in the region.³¹



Figure 24 – Baptist Home for Children (Montgomery County DHCD).

The Plan & Design:

“it is advisable that the Architect should understand the object to be achieved and be able to translate into buildings in a proper manner the best solutions”³²

Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr.'s plan for the new campus of the Episcopal Home for Children was in -keeping with a set of core principles that he had established for how “modern” campuses for children's homes should be designed.

The paramount concern was for the safety of the children who would be living and learning on the site, which is reflected in the specifications that Clark laid out for the construction of the

³¹ National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Form, Baptist Home for Children, page 1.

³² Appleton P. Clark, Jr., Institutional Homes for Children, New York, William Helburn Publishers, 1945, 7.

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buildings. The three original buildings were designed to be completely fireproof, constructed of concrete, brick, and terra cotta, with two staircases for access / egress of an ample size as well as amply sized circulation corridors. Limiting the height of the buildings served two purposes – the safety of the children and staff could be better ensured by limiting the distance they would need to travel to leave the buildings, and the goal of having the design be more in keeping with a residential character as Clark had done for the design of Hillcrest.



Figure 25 – Drawing of the Administration Building - Front Elevation / Entrance (Appleton P. Clark, *The Episcopal Center for Children*, Archives)

Clark was involved with all phases of the project, including providing the Board in 1927 with a detailed breakdown of the estimated cost of \$323,000 for the construction of the new facility: “Administration Building, - \$84,000, Infants Building, - \$66,000, Infirmary, - \$47,000, Boys Building, - \$58,000, Girls Building, - \$58,000, Grading and Landscape Treatment, - \$10,000.”³³ This involvement extended to the choice and ordering of the furniture as well as the finishes, including the paint colors: “I would not have white paint in the dining room under any conditions, it is in my opinion impractical.”³⁴

³³ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Letter of November 19, 1927.

³⁴ The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives – Letter of August 11, 1930.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Equitable Life Insurance
Building, 510 14th Street

August 11, 1930.

Mrs. David Neade Lea,
Tree Hills,
Warm Springs, Virginia.

Dear Mrs. Lea:

Your note of the 9th received. Just a short note to say that I will send you a batch of material tomorrow.

The District is running the sewer to the Rock Creek Ford Road, - so I presume that difficulty is out of the way.

We understand that you finally decided against keeping the yellow tile, - and it is gone.

I would not have white paint in the dining room under any conditions, it is in my opinion impracticable.

White paint could be used in the Reception room and entrance hall (at a slight cost), - but would not advise it anywhere else.

Most hospitals and institutions are using stained woodwork or metal to imitate stained work, - on account of its practicability.

We are going to use paint on the lockers for the large dormitories, Five Hillcrest, - as a matter of decoration.

I forgot to measure the dining room again this morning. I have a blue print already to put the figures on, - will try and remember it tomorrow morning.

I have plans in the hands of Laura & some to give us estimates on the metal furniture, painted in parti-colors, - like the new wing of Emergency Hospital. Possibly will hear from them in the morning.

The painting of floor of kitchen porch (included section) - red, three coats, - will cost \$8.00.

Sincerely yours,
A. P. Clark Jr.

Figure 26 - 1930 Letter from Appleton P. Clark (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

Another focus was on the need to have the spaces provide healthy accommodations for both living and learning, which Clark accomplished through the design containing generous ceiling heights on all floors, multiple windows for light and air including double exposures in many of the rooms, lockers and built-ins for storage, as well as an ample number of bathrooms.

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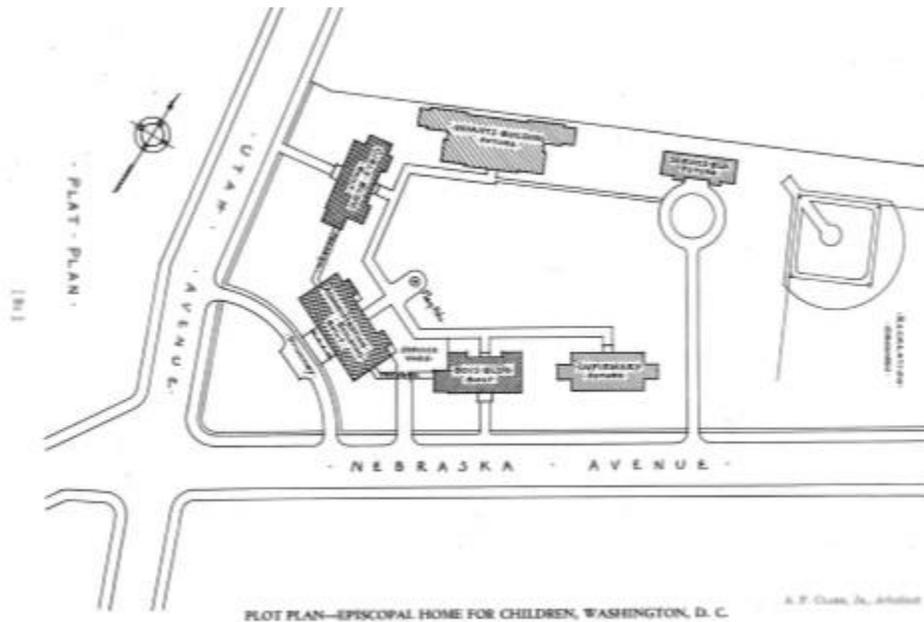


Figure 29 - Original Site Plan showing the three (3) buildings that were constructed and three (3) additional buildings that were planned (Institutional Homes for Children).

Clark's original plan for the campus called for the construction of a total of six (6) buildings, including an Administrative Building, Girls' Building, Boys' Building, Infants' Building, Infirmary Building, and Service Building. Clark's design sought to create a campus with the buildings grouped around a central yard / plaza, with sports fields located to the east on the site.

Clark did not want the buildings to overwhelm the site, and as such limited their height to two stories with basements. The interior layouts of the buildings sought to create a welcoming and orderly functioning set of spaces with the three main buildings connected by enclosed corridors / passageways at the basement levels.

The siting of the buildings took advantage of the natural topography of the site which allowed for the central Administration Building to be prominently located above and set back from the intersection of Utah Avenue and Nebraska Avenue. The Girls' and Boys' Buildings were sited so to be more engaged with the surrounding residential streetscapes, reinforcing the planned residential feel of the design.

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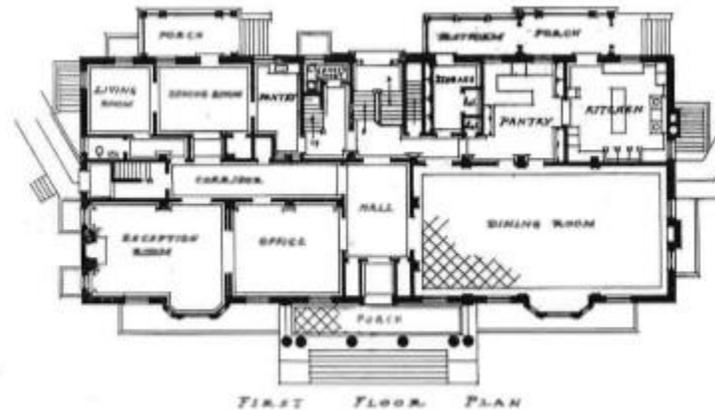


Figure 30 - Administration Building - 1st Floor (Institutional Homes for Children).

For the Administration Building this consisted of offices, the main dining room and kitchen, staff apartments, rooms for older girls – both single and dormitory ones, and on the basement level a gymnasium that could double as an auditorium as well as mechanical and storage rooms. Clark made sure to provide adequate space for all the uses, including setting aside space for a sewing room. The design allowed for all the rooms to have windows and ample light and air, as well as adequate bathroom space.

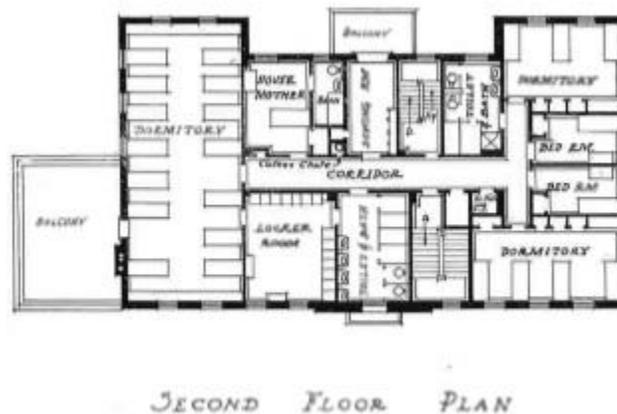


Figure 31 - Girls' Building - 2nd Floor (Institutional Homes for Children).

For the Girls' and Boys' buildings, the first floor included important shared spaces including a large living room, study room, in addition to rooms for girls and boys – both singles and dormitory ones, while the second floor was primarily rooms for the children and staff. Among the notable design features of the two buildings were the first-floor covered porches and generously scaled corridors and hallways.

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Clark correctly recognized that organizations such as this would need to adapt their spaces as needed, which can be seen in how spaces that were once used as bedrooms could be changed into classrooms. In addition, Clark's expertise in designing interior spaces can be seen in the layouts of the bedrooms with the dormitory style ones all being separated from one another to allow for a better level of function.

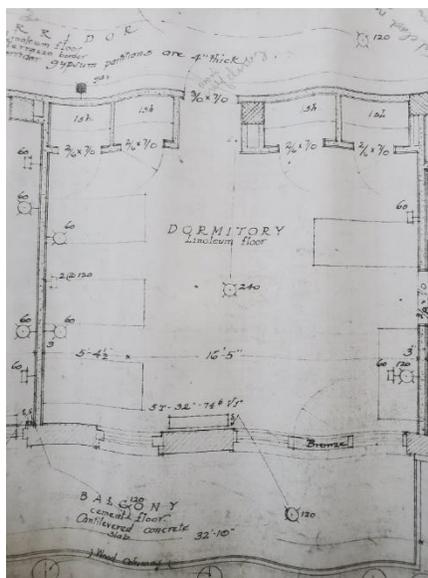


Figure 32 – Drawing / Floorplan of the Administration Building – Dormitory Room (Appleton P. Clark, *The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives*)

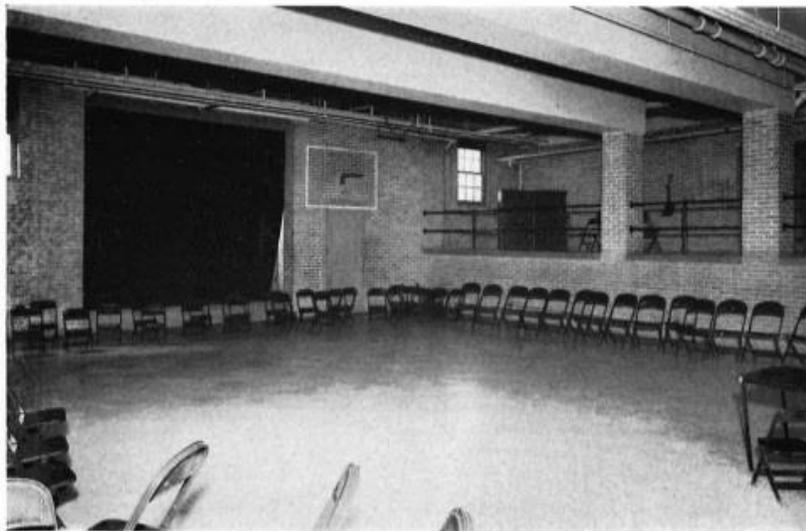
One of the most interesting features of the three historic buildings occurs at the basement levels of each, where enclosed corridors / passageways connect them. Clark included this design feature so that the children and staff could access the Administration Building without having to go outside, which was particularly important for reaching the central dining room.

Although only three (3) of the planned six (6) buildings were constructed, Clark correctly saw that by having them form the foundation of the campus plan that an effective space for living and learning for children could be established on the site.

The planned location of the Infant's Building to the north of the central yard / plaza saw many decades later the construction of the Library / Media Center Building which was sited and given a massing (one-story) that was in keeping with Clark's original design for the site. In addition, the planned Infirmary Building's location ended up being the location of a swimming pool and play court that also do not impinge on the original vision for the site.

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GYMNASIUM—EPISCOPAL HOME FOR CHILDREN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Figure 33 - Administration Building – Basement, Gymnasium (Institutional Homes for Children).

Conclusion

“the improved pleasant surroundings in which the children are placed when compared with some of the old so-called “orphan asylums” of the past.”³⁵

The Episcopal Home for Children is representative of the national movement for the establishment of “modern” facilities for children’s homes that sought to create campus like spaces to improve the residential and educational care provided. Architect Appleton P. Clark, Jr.’s design reflects the important reevaluation that occurred within the architectural community on how to properly design these places. Constructed in 1929, the Home also reflects the profound growth of the Home’s services to underserved children during a period of increased need, as was seen in cities and communities throughout the nation. Notably the introduction of a children’s home into the community was not met with opposition, which can be at least partly attributed to the efforts of the architect, Clark, to follow the principle that the design should “prove an addition to the neighborhood and never a detraction”.³⁶ The Classical Revival style design with strong Georgian and Colonial style elements is reflective of the work of Clark, and the manner in which Clark went about carefully planning the site plan and details of each building shows the development of Clark as an architect. In 1929 Clark had been practicing architecture for some forty-three years, which had allowed him to gain the expertise on the need for arriving at a building that is both aesthetically pleasing and at the same time functional. The Episcopal Home for Children is an important example of Clark’s work that has the qualities that characterize his work from this period.

³⁵ Appleton P. Clark, Jr., *Institutional Homes for Children*, New York, William Helburn Publishers, 1945, 8.

³⁶ Appleton P. Clark, Jr., *Institutional Homes for Children*, New York, William Helburn Publishers, 1945, 8

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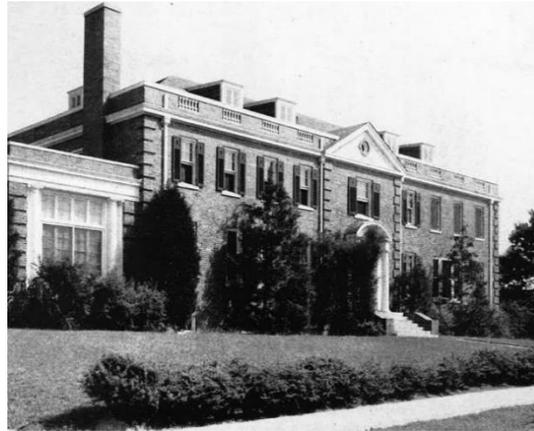


Figure 34 - The Girls' Building, which shows Clark's successful design for an institutional building that would have a residential character and be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood (Institutional Homes for Children).



Figure 25 - Undated Photo of Central Yard / Plaza in Winter (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)



Figure 36 - Undated Photo of the Administration Building – Bell Gymnasium (The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives)

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Archival Repositories

District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Permit Records

The Episcopal Center for Children, Archives

Library of Congress Manuscripts Division, Hillcrest Children's Center (Washington, D.C.)

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms, Hillcrest – National Presbyterian
Historic District

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Form, Baptist Home for Children

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 7.2 acres

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.968508 | Longitude: -77.059646 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Episcopal Home for Children is in the Chevy Chase / Barnaby Woods neighborhoods of the District of Columbia in Ward 4. The site has frontage on two streets and is bounded to the east by Nebraska Avenue, NW, on the west by Utah Avenue, NW, and to the north and west by a public alley. Single family homes are located adjacent to the east and north west property lines with additional single-family homes located to the north beyond the public alley.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundaries contain the three historic (Contributing) buildings designed by Appleton P. Clark that form the center of the historic campus as well as the central yard / plaza that connects them. In addition, to preserve this character-defining space of Clark’s design, the later (Non-Contributing) Library / Media Center Building is included within the proposed boundaries.

Clark’s original plan called for the construction of three additional buildings and site improvements that were never realized, and as such only designating this core area that reflects Clark’s vision for the Home is appropriate and in keeping with the guidance found in the National Register Bulletin – Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties that “Boundaries should include surrounding land that contributes to the significance of the resources by functioning as the setting.”³⁷

³⁷ National Register Bulletin – Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties, NPS, 1995.

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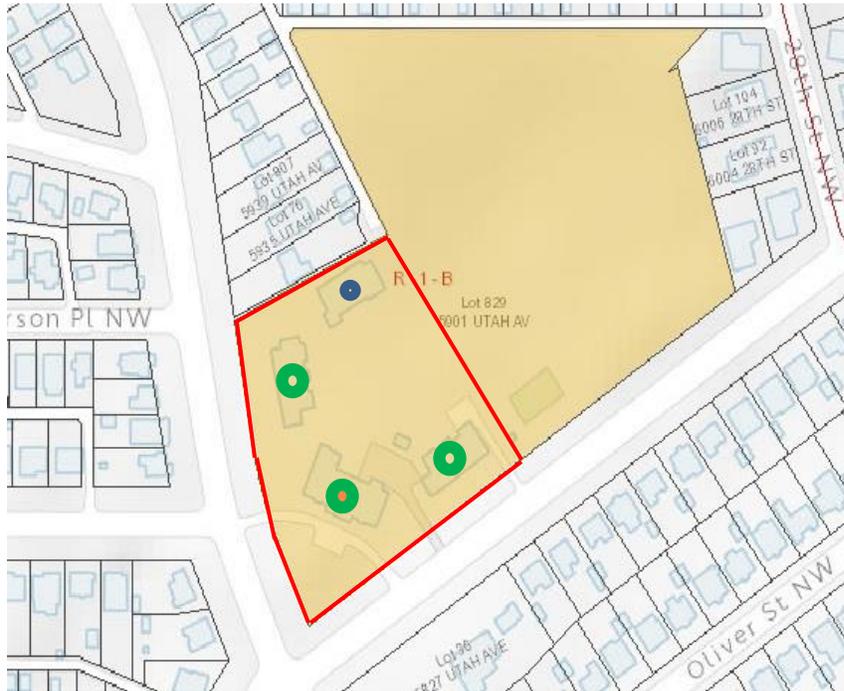


Figure 37 – Proposed Boundary (PropertyQuest)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jonathan Mellon, Architectural Historian
organization: Goulston & Storrs
street & number: 1999 K Street, NW, Suite 500
city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20006
e-mail jmellon@goulstonstorrs.com
telephone: 202.721.1124
date: July, 2020

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Additional Documentation

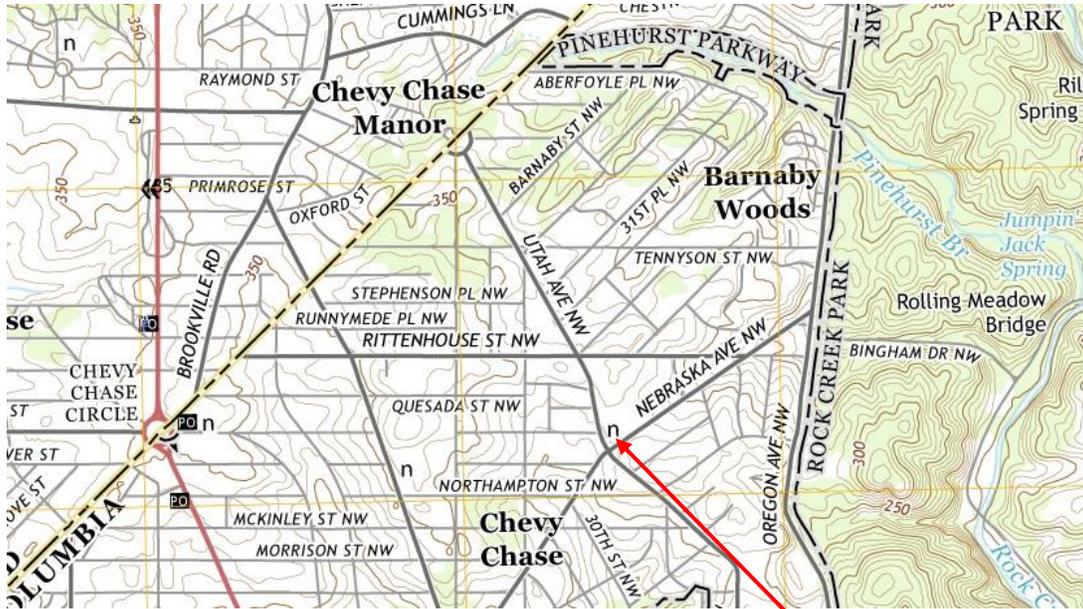


Figure 38 - Detail from 2014 USGS Washington West quadrangle showing the location of the Episcopal Home for Children (U.S. Geological Survey, 2014).

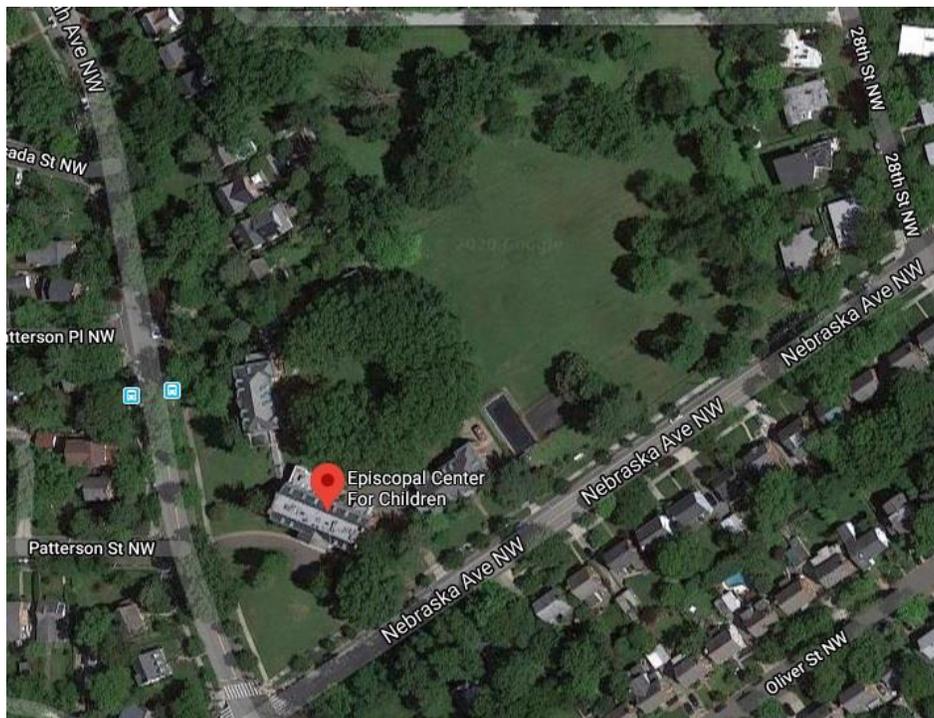


Figure 39 - Aerial Photo (Google Maps).

The Episcopal Home for Children
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, East – Boys' Building, looking northwest from Nebraska Avenue.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, East – Boys' Building – rear elevation, looking east from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
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County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, East – Boys' Building – rear elevation, looking southeast from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

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County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, West – Girls' Building, looking east from Nebraska Avenue.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, West – Girls' Building – rear elevation, looking west from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, West – Girls' Building – rear elevation, looking northwest from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

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County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, enclosed corridor / passageway at basement level connecting Administration Building to Girls' Building, looking west from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, Library Building (Non-Contributing) – front elevation, looking northwest from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, central yard, looking south from Library Building.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, central yard, looking northeast.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, central yard, looking west.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, pool and play area, looking southeast from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

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County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, playing fields, looking northeast from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, playing fields, looking southeast from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, playing fields, looking northeast from central yard.

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The Episcopal Home for Children
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Episcopal Home for Children, playing fields, looking north from central yard.

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