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APPALACHIAN HOUSE:
AN ARCHITECTURAL AND A SOCIAL HISTORY

A Thesis
by
Lora Diane Cook

Submitted to the Graduate School
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ABSTRACT

APPALACHIAN HOUSE: AN ARCHITECTURAL AND A
SOCIAL HISTORY (September 1981)

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This thesis is a history of Appalachian House, a nineteenth-century row house in Washington, D.C. now used as a scholars' residence for Appalachian State University students and faculty. The house, located at 22 Third Street SE, was built in 1828-29 by Joseph W. Beck, a Washington real estate speculator and builder. Beck's Greek Revival row house has served a variety of purposes and has had eight different owners. Appalachian House stands in the Capitol Hill Historic District, a neighborhood which has only recently begun to reclaim itself from mid-twentieth-century decline. In 1976-77, Appalachian State University began to reclaim 22 Third Street SE from the effects of this decline by completing a massive renovation of the structure totalling approximately \$70,000.

Five separate but related chapters examine the history of the Greek Revival style, the structural and architectural history of Appalachian House, the inhabitants of Appalachian House, the neighborhood surrounding Appalachian House, and the renovation of the house by Appalachian State University.

For this study, examination of the house itself provided information relating to its structural and architectural history. Public records of the District of Columbia, such as deeds, wills, early surveyors' maps, estate papers, tax lists, and assessment books, as well as federal census records and city directories were utilized heavily. Secondary material relating to the Greek Revival style and the Capitol Hill community included architects' and builders' guides of the early nineteenth-century and the Records of the Columbia Historical Society, as well as other miscellaneous sources. Records of the Development Office at Appalachian State University in Boone, N.C., the Folger Shakespeare Library Business Office in Washington, D.C. and personal files of and interviews with key people involved with the renovation were essential to the writing of the recent history of Appalachian House.

Appalachian House is historically significant not only because of its worth to the Appalachian State University community, but also because it is one of the best and earliest examples of the Greek Revival style still extant in residential Washington. It reflects the needs and tastes of its builder, Joseph Beck, and is a good representation of the adaptation of a monumental style to an urban, residential environment.

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I thank Robert Snead, Vice-Chancellor for Development, for his unflagging support and encouragement. Edelma de Leon and Hubertien Williams deserve special thanks for their careful and expert reading of the thesis, for their grammatical assistance, and equally as important, for their wise and helpful counsel. Finally, I thank Dr. Raymond Pulley for introducing to me the fields of applied and social history and for directing the research for and the writing of this thesis.

PREFACE

Historians of architecture are sometimes handicapped by being in the right place at the wrong time. Ideally, Appalachian House should have been examined and documented before and during the renovation instead of three years after the fact. For the purposes of this thesis, however, the reading of Appalachian House for historical evidence, other than obvious Greek Revival details, was largely limited to the attic.

Applied historians are often plagued by incomplete land records, lost tax lists, gaps in census data, and incomplete city directory collections. But students of Washington history are fortunate. The land records of the District of Columbia are surprisingly complete, dating back to 1791. The city directory collections of The National Archives, the Martin Luther King Library, the Columbia Historical Society, and The Library of Congress, when combined, form an almost complete collection dating to 1802. Social commentary on nineteenth-century Washington, although based in part on speculation, is aided by ample census data. Still, information on common people is universally spotty, often limited to the federal census taken at ten year intervals and city directories.

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INTRODUCTION

Appalachian House, 22 Third Street SE, originally built in 1828-29, is now the Washington, D.C. campus of Appalachian State University. The house is currently on lease to ASU by the Trustees of Amherst College who administer the Folger Shakespeare Library. After undergoing extensive renovation, the house opened in November of 1977, offering ASU's students, faculty, and friends a convenient lodging place on Capitol Hill. The location of the house enables lodgers to experience a city alive with intense cultural and political activity. Appalachian House is across the street from the John Adams annex of the Library of Congress and the Folger Shakespeare Library, one block from the Thomas Jefferson (main) Library of Congress building, three blocks from the Capitol and congressional office buildings, within walking distance of the Smithsonian complex, and a subway ride to downtown Washington theatres. However, lodgers at Appalachian House can experience much more than easy access to research facilities, political machinery, and cultural activity. They can experience a bit of nineteenth-century Washington at Appalachian House and in the surrounding community.

Appalachian House is an historic structure--it lies in the Capitol Hill Historic District. The house is surrounded on three sides by nineteenth-century dwellings, many of which have been restored, most of which were built after Appalachian House. It is historically significant not only because of its age, but also because it is alleged to have been a congressional boardinghouse. Appalachian House (as well as Number 20, its sister house) is one of the oldest structures still standing on Capitol Hill and has gone through considerable change in appearance and usage over the years. The purpose of this thesis is to explore the physical structure of the house, determine its past residents and owners, and assess its milieu since 1828. See Appendix 1 for a list of titleholders to 22 Third Street SE.

Chapter I introduces early Washington and its architecture and includes a section on the background and emergence of the Greek Revival. Chapter II contains an analysis of the architectural details which make Appalachian House clearly Greek Revival. Descriptions of interior design and decoration (floor plans, doors, doorways, wall and ceiling finishes, moulding, stairways, flooring, hardware, mechanical and electrical equipment), exterior appearance and technical information (foundation, wall

construction, structural system, chimneys, windows, doors, roof treatment), and site and surroundings (outbuildings, landscape, setting) are central to this chapter.

Chapter III deals with the people who owned and/or lived at 22 Third Street SE. Who lived in the house in 1830, 1870, 1900? What were their occupations? How much property did they own? Was the house really a congressional boardinghouse?

Chapter IV examines questions about the social history of Capitol Hill and attempts a collective portrait of a small, but central, portion of the Hill between 1850 and 1900. What was the neighborhood like? Was Capitol Hill, in truth, a "fashionable" community? What social classes populated the blocks surrounding the house? How did various national issues, such as secession and the Civil War, affect the neighborhood? When did decline set in? How did municipal policies affect the capital?

Chapter V documents the life of Appalachian House after 1975, the point at which Appalachian State University became involved with the structure. The negotiations with the Trustees of Amherst College, the building contractor, and the District of Columbia Government are discussed and ASU's renovation of the house is described and assessed.

CHAPTER I

THE GREEK REVIVAL AND THE ROW HOUSE

The Washington Row House

When Joseph Beck built his pair of houses on Third Street SE, the capital city of the United States was hardly a "city."¹ Washington, D.C. in 1828 was, in fact, little more than a village trying to survive muggy, mosquito-ridden summers, cold, wet winters, and the burden of being the federal city.² Washington was a peculiar capital city. The federal district was created in 1790 expressly as the permanent seat of American government beginning in 1800. Washington during Joseph Beck's life was in her infancy as a city.³ Between the passage of the residence bill in 1790

1

An examination of 20 and 22 Third Street SE revealed that the two houses had been built together. No seam was detected in the brickwork.

²James Marston Fitch, American Building I: The Historical Forces That Shaped It, 2nd ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1966), p. 40.

³The bill, passed July 16, 1790, authorized the president to select a tract of land, ten miles square, on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, in the states of Maryland and Virginia, for the permanent seat of government on and after the first Monday in December 1800. Madison Davis, "A History of the City Post-Office," Columbia Historical Society Records IV (1903):143.

and the actual removal of the government from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800,⁴ the Capitol and the Executive Mansion (White House) were made ready for occupancy but many other government buildings remained unfinished.⁵ A few dwelling houses had been erected according to the commissioners' specifications that all houses must have brick or stone walls.⁶ Several of the houses were built in rows; some stood alone waiting to become part of a row. By 1800, a few of the brick dwellings were occupied, some would serve as government office space, and some would eventually become congressional boardinghouses. Small frame houses were also constructed as shelter for the "lower orders," mechanics and carpenters who could not afford to build three-story brick structures.⁷

⁴Philadelphia served as temporary seat of government from 1790-1800. John Ball Osborne, "The Removal of the Government to Washington," Columbia Historical Society Records III (1900):137-38.

⁵Constance McLaughlin Green, Washington: Village and Capital, 1800-1878 (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1962; reprint ed., Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1976), p. 4.

⁶M. I. Weller, "Four Mayors of Washington City," Columbia Historical Society Records, II (1899):264.

⁷Green, Village, p. 4.

Disagreement between President Washington (and later President Adams), the city commissioners, Pierre Charles L'Enfant (who had designed the city), carpenters, surveyors, and architects over method of land sales, sources of money, and building codes had slowed building substantially by 1800. The high prices on city lots had also discouraged investment but a fifty-percent cut in land prices in 1797 and the actual arrival of government officials in 1800 temporarily allayed fear that the capital might be moved away from Washington, and produced a flurry of building activity and land speculation.⁸ Congressional reaction to the British capture of Washington during the War of 1812 also reassured citizens that the capital would remain in Washington. Generous appropriations came forth in 1815 for the replacement of public buildings destroyed by the British.⁹

During the next few years, construction of government buildings progressed when the Treasury could finance it, and stores and hotels began to appear on the stretch of

⁸Green, Village, pp. 13, 16-18.

⁹Ibid., p. 67.

Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House. Although substantial civic improvements were neglected by the Congress and by the District government, residential building continued at a steady pace, albeit at a slower one than the initial rush to provide government personnel with homes and offices.¹⁰ Several large-scale building ventures had failed in the District's early days, but Joseph Beck, like Daniel Carroll, William Prout, and others before him, continued to speculate in land and building.¹¹ The principal residential area in early Washington (excluding the older port towns of Alexandria and Georgetown) was Capitol Hill where the row house was virtually the only building style. In the winter of 1828, Joseph Beck began construction of

¹⁰It was not until the 1870s that far-reaching civic improvements took place. In 1871, the territorial bill was passed in Congress. The bill combined Washington, Georgetown, and the Levy Court into one governmental power. Shortly after passage, President Grant appointed a governor of the District of Columbia and a Board of Public Works. The Board was dissolved in 1874. Franklin T. Howe, "The Board of Public Works," Columbia Historical Society Records III (1900):257-60, 264.

¹¹Green, Village, p. 15.

twin row houses on Third Street SE (one of which is Appalachian House today), then on the periphery of the Capitol Hill community.¹²

Several factors influenced the appearance of the houses on Capitol Hill. First of all, the location of most of the row houses on what is today known as "the Hill" was very near the Capitol. The present-day sites of the Library of Congress, the two annex buildings, and the Supreme Court building, were dotted with row houses and small alley dwellings where slaves, free blacks, and poor whites lived. The first such buildings were, of course, nearest the Capitol and many served as congressional boardinghouses. As the population increased and building codes relaxed, Capitol Hill grew; today some would say the Hill extends as far as twelve blocks east of the Capitol. In 1828, however, the Hill as a populated community did not extend more than four blocks east of the Capitol Plaza.¹³ See Figure 1.

¹²Corporation of Washington, General Assessment (1829-33), Legislative and Natural Resources Branch, National Archives.

¹³Above conclusions drawn from several sources including Washington Assessment and Tax Books as well as from H. S. Tanner, Tanner's Universal Atlas, City of Washington (Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1836), Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

Secondly, row houses appeared as a result of the building codes established in 1791 which specified that "the outer and party walls of all houses within the said city, shall be built of brick or stone; all buildings on the street are to be parallel thereto; the wall of no house will be higher than forty feet to the roof;" furthermore, building permits were required before construction began.¹⁴ Consequently, most of the buildings were of red brick and, prior to the 1920s, most remained unpainted except for embellishments.¹⁵ A law known as George Washington's Party Wall Proclamation allowed builders to place one-half of a wall on adjoining property lines and thus encouraged the building of row houses.¹⁶ Washington, himself, put up two Federal-style row houses on North Capitol Street in the hopes of influencing other builders to do the same.¹⁷

¹⁴Appleton P. Clark, Jr., "Origin of the Building Regulations," Columbia Historical Society Records IV (1901): 166-67.

¹⁵Interview with Kim Hoagland of the Historic American Buildings Survey (Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of Interior) at Appalachian House, 22 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C., 14 April 1981.

¹⁶Nancy Pryor Metzger, Brick Walks and Iron Fences (Washington, D. C.: The Brickyard Press, 1976), p. 18.

¹⁷Green, Village, p. 3.

Provisions were made for those who clearly could neither afford to erect a multi-story brick structure nor pay the rent for one. The commissioners allowed construction of frame structures to "house the lower orders," and in 1818 President Monroe suspended the building codes on the grounds that they were impeding the growth of the city. He did, however, impose the restrictions that no wooden house could cover more than 320 square feet (e.g., 16 x 20), be higher than 12 feet (sill to eaves), nor stand within 24 feet of a brick or stone dwelling. Despite further modification by Monroe of his own restrictions in 1822, wooden houses were almost always regarded as temporary although some have survived underneath the improvements that brought them into compliance with later building codes.¹⁸

Lastly, the row house style was a product of socio-economic circumstances. Builders in Washington, perhaps more than in any other city, needed to build houses which would accommodate as many people in as little space and for as little money as possible. This city had to be built and populated, rapidly and economically. Thus, the style which was already so common in New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern urban centers invaded what was then an expanse

¹⁸Ibid., p. 4; Weller, "Four Mayors," p. 264.

of trees, marshes, and meadows, and became the mainstay of Washington city architecture. The houses were simple in interior and exterior design. Characteristically tall (three to four stories) and narrow (one room and a hallway wide), the dwellings were two rooms deep on all floors and could comfortably house a family or two, or even as many as ten congressmen.¹⁹ Local building materials were utilized to the fullest. The surrounding area was rich in red clay from which to make the brick, and wood for framing was plentiful.²⁰ Thus the row house in Washington, as in other cities, was a product of its environment. The style was predicated on the need for efficient, economical, yet comfortable housing in what the city commissioners hoped would become a bustling urban center.

The Capitol Hill community was just beginning to reach southeast Third Street when Joseph Beck purchased his lot in Square 787. Beck had bought "part of Square 787" from the heirs of William Prout. Prout was one of the original landholders of the District, and upon his death this piece

¹⁹Metzger, Brick Walks, p. 17; Charles Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone: The New York Row House, 1783-1929, An Architectural and Social History (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972), p. 14.

²⁰Green, Village, p. 20.

of property went to his children who, in turn, sold it to Beck.²¹ At the time of the purchase, October of 1828, only six or seven buildings stood on the Square, all wooden save one brick structure.²² Almost immediately, Beck began construction of his two early Greek Revival-style row houses, and by the middle of 1829 they were completed. Nearly all of the row houses constructed in Washington during the early nineteenth century were built on speculation, and Beck's two houses were almost assuredly no exception. Joseph Beck was certainly an entrepreneur; always buying and selling lots and houses; occasionally building on property he owned.²³ It is not certain what purpose the houses served at the time they were built. Both, more than likely, originally served as rental property, perhaps as boardinghouses. The houses were the first substantial

²¹Deed, Jonathan Prout and others to Joseph W. Beck, recorded 13 November 1828, (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber WB No. 23, folios 322-323.

²²John Sessford Records, 1810-1857, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

²³Index to Deeds, 1828-1854 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.); in addition to 20 and 22 Third Street SE, Beck built houses in 1822, 1841, and 1854. John Sessford Records.

and unmistakably permanent structures in the Square and were among the earliest houses built in the Greek Revival-²⁴ style in Washington.

Background and Emergence of the
Greek Revival Style in Washington

The house at 22 Third Street SE is a prime example of the Greek Revival-style adapted to fit a row house plan. The facade of the house has remained almost unchanged since its construction. Sometime after 1905-06, the brick was painted and the upper portion of the entablature motif above the door was removed.²⁵ Like all Washington row houses built before 1871, the house has a perfectly flat front except for the decorative moulding around the windows and the door.²⁶ The house resembles many Capitol Hill homes, as well as some of its demolished predecessors which

24

John Sessford Records.

25

Washington, D.C., Street Survey Collection, LC-Z7-156 (A & 3rd Streets SE looking NE), Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

26

In 1871, the building code was revised; it allowed persons to build projections, such as bays, parapets, etc., beyond the fronts of their houses, Metzger, Brick Walks, p. 18.

were located closer to the Capitol. Many of the early structures were of the Federal style and, to a certain degree, look like the Greek Revival style. Basic floor plans and the flat front were common to all styles up to around 1870. The main difference lay in detail.

From the late 1820s to the late 1840s, the Greek Revival style dominated American architecture. The style, though it signified the beginning of the Romantic era of revival styles in architecture, was a natural extension of the classical tradition which had dominated the Federal period (1780-1820). The Greek Revival was a culmination of nearly a century of interest in classical antiquities. Archeological discoveries at Herculaneum (1738) and Pompeii (1748) gave the world a new and extended knowledge of ancient Rome and, through Rome, of ancient Greece. Many archeologists published their findings, and in England the classic form became "a standard by which all aspects of culture would be judged."²⁷ Several expeditions were commissioned by the English to measure and record ancient building sites--Robert Wood at Palmyra, Robert Adam at Spalato, and James Stuart and Nicholas Revett at Athens.²⁸ Their

²⁷Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 57.

²⁸Leland M. Roth, A Concise History of American Architecture (New York: Harper and Row, Icon Editions, 1979), p. 55.

publications contained detailed architectural studies of ancient Greek and Roman ruins and several illustrations. From these and other works, English and later, American architects borrowed details for their buildings and/or guidebooks.²⁹

Both British and American buildings of the Georgian period (and the Federal period in America) were based on classical models inasmuch as the architectural emphasis was on symmetry, pleasing proportion, formality, and efficient usage. American architecture was particularly influenced by the Italian architect, Andrea Palladio and by the English architects, Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and James Gibbs. Perhaps it was Palladio who was the most influential--his writings were the first on the subject of classical architecture since Vitruvius' De architectura (first century).³⁰ His publication in 1570 of Four Books on Architecture, which he termed modern interpretations of

²⁹Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 57.

³⁰G. E. Kidder Smith, A Pictorial History of Architecture in America, 2 vols. (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1976), I: 13-14.

classical styles, went through twelve editions and were the basis, in the early eighteenth century, for interpretive handbooks presenting variations on his designs.³¹ British publications by James Gibbs, William Salmon, Abraham Swan, William Adam, Colen Campbell and Isaac Ware, all several times removed from the original classical source, served colonial American builders and their clients.³² Neoclassicism in independent America, however, was much more than simply a reaction to the world-wide interest in Greek and Roman antiquities.

Beginning in the late eighteenth century, architects in America began adapting historic styles to create mental associations both with a purer past and with the purpose and function of buildings. By 1785, Americans were not only politically free from British tyranny, but also free to develop their own truly American society.³³ The

³¹William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, 1970), p. 463.

³²Roth, Concise History American Architecture, p. 29; Smith, Pictorial History American Architecture, I:14.

³³Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America (New York: Oxford University Press, 1944; reprint ed., New York: Dover Publications, 1964), p. 3.

neoclassical movement in America was based, in part, on the need to establish a cultural and political identity.³⁴

America had led the way in the "return to simon-pure sources," ancient Greek and Roman styles, as architects adapted the neoclassical style most effectively to monumental buildings--government buildings whose style was symbolic of their purpose.³⁵

The return to original classical styles of architecture signified progress to the new American nation; a turning away from everything British and a turning toward the future. Thomas Jefferson, the real pioneer in American neoclassicism, believed that architecture was symbolic and could effect social reform and education. He hated the buildings at Williamsburg because they represented colonial exploitation. He developed his own architectural style which was devoid of British influence. Jefferson turned first to contemporary French neoclassicism and then to original sources, Palladio and ancient Rome. His Monticello, Virginia State Capitol, and other designs were full of symbolism and lofty associations.³⁶ Roman republicanism and later, Athenian democracy,

³⁴Pierson, Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, p. 210

³⁵Fitch, American Building I, p. 34.

³⁶Roth, Concise History American Architecture, pp. 73-74.

were reminiscent of the ideals for which the new nation stood. Architecture took on a new political significance. Because of Jefferson's lead, American designers began to develop their own concepts of beauty in accordance with their national and individual independence.³⁷

The new capital at Washington was growing in chronological conjunction with the newly independent United States and its government buildings reflected that cultural and political independence. The building of the Capitol brought the best architectural minds to the fore. William Thornton, Robert Mills, Benjamin Latrobe, John Trumbull, and others trained in the English tradition, departed from that standard and designed the first monumental revival style buildings in Washington.³⁸

The new American architects did not often copy classical buildings outright, nor did they intend to. Although they were all schooled in Neoclassical doctrine, their individual styles and methods varied. To them, the architecture of ancient Greece possessed the ingredients of a "new and expressive American style." The Greek Revival was not only

³⁷Fitch, American Building I, p. 36.

³⁸Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture, pp. 22-23.

representative of the oldest democracy on earth; it could also be adapted to a variety of circumstances, environments, and uses. Detail taken from classical structures was occasionally copied, but even then architects and builders sometimes departed markedly from the original. For example, the "Corinthian capitals" on some of the columns at the Capitol building have ears of corn or tobacco leaves substituted for the traditional acanthus leaves.³⁹

Though the Roman temple form influenced early neoclassical government buildings in Washington, the Federal style dominated residential building until the late 1820s. The Federal style home was based upon classicism in that its characteristics were architectural simplicity, pleasing proportion, and symmetry. Yet it was also, in part, "specifically British" in its origins. Its pedimented doorways, Palladian windows, columned porticos, and roofline balustrades were an elaboration on and a refinement of the Georgian style popular during the colonial period. A sense of kinship with ancient Greece had been developing in the American psyche since the end of the Revolution; and after the War of 1812, American nationalism exploded with a new ardor, further calling for national identity. Finally,

³⁹Pierson, Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, pp. 403, 418-419.

Americans saw in the Greek War for Independence in the early 1820s the counterpart of their struggle against the British, and an almost frantic romanticism about everything Greek soon dominated residential architecture. By the late 1820s, the Greek Revival had surpassed the Federal, as well as the classical, Roman-influenced design.⁴⁰

The adaptation of the Greek Revival style to residential structures was an even greater departure from pure classicism than was the free-handed interpretation of Roman forms by men like William Thornton and Thomas Jefferson. The Greek Revival dwelling house, whether part of a row or a detached country house, may be more distinctly American than the federal buildings in Washington. Because it was adopted by the common man as well as the professional, the Greek Revival style "became the first architectural style in American history to be consciously understood and embraced as a truly national mode of building." By 1850, the Greek Revival had extended to all classes of people across the country.⁴¹

It was in the construction of dwelling houses that the imagination and talent of the builder and carpenter were

⁴⁰Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 58;
Pierson, Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, p. 418.

⁴¹Pierson, Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, p. 417.

tested. Because the style was simple and adaptable to varying building circumstances, it became equally accessible to all levels of society.⁴² Architects were seldom employed or needed in the building of an ordinary home. The builder simply copied already existing dwellings, purchased a set of standard plans from a draftsman, or followed instructions in the guidebooks which were flourishing by 1830. Builders consulted these guidebooks and often modified the designs according to need, funds, and setting.⁴³ Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever were prolific writers of guidebooks during the first half of the nineteenth century. Such works as The Practical House Carpenter (Benjamin) and The Young Builder's General Instructor (Lafever) contained illustrations of Greek ornamental details, provided instruction on building techniques, and expounded on architectural philosophy in the "lay builder's" terms.⁴⁴

⁴²Ibid., p. 215

⁴³Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. xiii; Carl F. Schmidt, Greek Revival Details (Scottsville, N.Y. by the author, 1968), p. 3.

⁴⁴See Asher Benjamin, The Practical House Carpenter (Boston: by the author, 1830) and Minard Lafever, The Young Builder's General Instructor (Newark, N.J.: W. Tuttle and Co., 1829).

Builders of Washington's row houses, perhaps Joseph Beck himself, consulted these guidebooks. But they, more so than builders of detached homes, aimed to find some way to scale down Greek monumental detail. Alteration and rearrangement of architectural details were sometimes necessary for ease in planning and assembly. The design options for a twenty-three foot wide row house were considerably fewer than those for a country house. Fully aware that directly copying detail from Greek temples was impossible, architect-builders turned the most characteristic feature of the Greek Revival, the column, into a flattened version, the pilaster. Interior detail presented an even greater challenge to an architect-builder. Earlier European illustrations of classical structures contained no guides for window, doorway, or fireplace treatment.⁴⁵ Lafever, Benjamin, and others succeeded in illustrating these details so that they harmonized with the exterior Greek Revival finish.

The structure at 22 Third Street SE is one of Washington's row houses, and is exemplary of how Greek monumental details were adapted to fit the needs of the home builder in

⁴⁵Schmidt, Greek Revival Details, p. 6.

an urban setting. An examination of the Greek Revival interior and exterior details as well as a description of structural elements at the Beck house appear in Chapter II.

CHAPTER II
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND GREEK REVIVAL
DETAILS AT 22 THIRD STREET SE

As Joseph Beck went about making his plans to build on his newly acquired property, he probably first consulted one of the carpenter/builder's guidebooks of the day for floor plans and embellishments. Since the house was constructed in the early part of the Greek Revival period in residential architecture, perhaps in the transition between Federal and Greek Revival, it is therefore much less heavy and monumental than those illustrated in guidebooks. Structural changes coinciding with the evolution from the Federal to the Greek Revival were mainly confined to an increase in ceiling height and change in roof design for the row house style. The aesthetic simplicity of the Federal style was continued with the Greek Revival. However, the refinement of detail--the fan light, the low pitched roof, the balustrade, the dormer windows--was replaced by grander, yet restrained monumental details. The four-story row house at 22 Third Street SE is slenderly proportioned and appears at least as refined as the Federal style row house. But the Greek Revival details give the house a quiet dignity. They have been scaled down to match both the residential

park-like setting and middle-class tastes and restraint of the typical occupant, yet the best elements of the Classical Revival have been adequately preserved.

Exterior Analysis

The description of the foundation and framing of the completely renovated house at 22 Third Street is, necessarily, incomplete. Walls cannot be torn down nor floors torn up for an accurate examination of building materials and methods. However, an examination of the attic, interviews with key people involved with the renovation and with architectural historians employed by the federal government, and some speculation based upon builder's guides of the era, have led to some conclusions.

The depth of foundation footings is not certain. However, judging from the height of the building and the apparent lack of settling over the years, the footings are quite deep, and perhaps of unreinforced concrete. It is more likely that the footings and foundation walls are of stone or brick, perhaps rubble, laid up with lime mortar.¹ The house almost certainly has no basement or cellar. Small ground-level windows would have been necessary for

¹Technical Manual No. 5-801-2, Historic Preservation Maintenance Procedures (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, February 1977) p. 2-1.

ventilation and, indeed, these are present in some Capitol Hill dwellings, but neither these small windows nor evidence of a bricking up of openings are present at 22 Third Street. It is possible that when large-scale street grading occurred about the mid-nineteenth century, existing basement windows were covered over.² This is a highly unlikely conjecture, however. The adjoining house to the south, 300 A Street, at least half of which was built by Beck in 1841, still has a small cellar window below ground level that is protected by a small brick surround. In addition, an examination of Number 16, also built by Beck in 1854 and almost identical in layout to Number 22, revealed a very small furnace room below ground level and accessible only from the inside. The room was probably installed long after 1854 only for the purpose of housing the small furnace.³ Nothing resembling a basement or cellar was detected at Number 22 during the renovation in 1976-77.⁴

²Hoagland interview.

³Interview with Horace Groves of the Folger Shakespeare Library, at 16 Third Street SE, Washington, D.C., 16 April 1981.

⁴Interview with Frank Steckel, Chairperson of the Department of Industrial Education and Technology, Appalachian State University, 23 April 1981.

The outer walls at 22 Third Street SE are of oiled brick laid in the American common bond pattern.⁵ The brickwork is in very good condition; no breakage or deterioration of the masonry is evident. The facade is now painted white and is broken only by window openings and a doorway adjacent to the south wall. The original color of the brick can be partially seen on the exposed south wall, (the building adjoining is only two stories high); the coat of whitewash once there is rapidly fading. Also on the south wall stands a small chimney whose former purpose is unknown. Its corresponding location inside the house is behind the wall underneath the stairwell. The chimney may have been used as an outlet for a small gas or coal heater.⁶ The rear exterior wall is also painted white but needs a new coat badly. The kitchen extension in the rear is plaster covered brick; the bathroom extension beyond the kitchen is of recent masonry construction.

⁵Interview with Frederec Kleyle, Architectural Historian, Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service, at 22 Third Street SE, Washington, D.C., 21 August 1980; after every five to nine courses of stretchers, a course of headers is laid. Frank D. Graham and Thomas J. Emery, Audel's Carpenter's and Builder's Guide, 4 vols. (New York: Theo. Audel and Co., 1923; reprint ed., 1951), 4:650D.

⁶Steckel interview.

While the Beck house is primarily of masonry load-bearing construction its floor, roof, and interior framing systems are wooden. The attic reveals a pine roof system in repetitive post-and-beam form. The main beam of the house runs along the ridge in the center of the roof (north-south), hence its name, ridgepole. The ridgepole consists of one 4 x 5 pole to which two 1 x 4 boards have been bonded. A series of 3 x 4 posts runs the width of the house, connected by notches to the largest member of the ridgepole and a floor joist. Also connected by notches to the ridgepole are the rafters, 3 x 5 alternating with 2½ x 4, all sixteen inches apart. In addition to the posts which run along the ridge of the house, there are 3 x 4 posts which connect to the floor joists and rafters every sixteen inches, with some posts and braces in the south gable being scrap. Between selected rafters 1 x 4 braces appear. The inner roof is of 1 x 9 boards with four inches of air space intervening between the inner roof and the roof covering, now tin. Some stamped, four-sided nails are present in the roof system. They may have been used to reinforce the notching or they may indicate a reroofing of the house at some point. The presence of only rough-and machine-sawn lumber may also point to reroofing.

The flat roof, pitched slightly to the rear for drainage, a characteristic of the Greek Revival row house,

does not appear at the Beck house.⁷ This deviation lends further evidence that the construction of the house did, indeed, fall into the transitional period between Federal and Greek Revival, at least in Washington. The gabled roof is of very low pitch, about fifteen degrees, and was probably originally covered with wooden shingles. Two large chimneys corresponding with placement of the large interior fireplaces have been removed from the north gable.

The flooring system on all floors is pine.⁸ The 3 x 5 floor joists run both parallel and perpendicular to the ridgepole and are sixteen inches apart. The flooring in the attic is unfinished. Just beneath the floor joists is wood lathe and plaster atop 1 x 9 boards. On the lower floors, this lathe and plaster would constitute the underside of the ceiling. The floor boards of the story above would then be attached to the joists located above the lathe and plaster system.

The floor joists not only support the floor of each story--they also perform an engineering function which appeared during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. As buildings began to exceed two stories in height, the

⁷Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 66.

⁸Steckel interview.

masonry load-bearing walls would, in time, begin to bow outward because of the increased weight of the upper stories. The star anchor bolt one sees decorating nineteenth century houses and factories solved this engineering problem. A bolt attached to the star anchor runs through the outer brick wall and is attached to selected wooden floor joists. This arrangement not only holds the masonry wall in line but also marks the approximate original ceiling height. Seven anchor bolts, three of which are shared with Number 20 (each story division has three evenly spaced bolts; two are obscured by extensions on the back of both houses), can be seen on the back of the Beck house. See Figure 2. After the advent of balloon framing in 1833, this technique became less common.⁹ In Washington, though, many dwellings which appeared during the latter half of the nineteenth century sport star anchor bolts. The bolt is small on these homes, denoting the use of cast iron beams as floor joists.¹⁰

The inner wall framing system, left completely intact during the 1976 renovation, is also of pine. Although the

⁹Carl W. Condit, American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century (New York: Oxford University Press, 1960), p. 17.

¹⁰Kleyle interview.

attic framing elements are odd, non-standard sizes, they do have some degree of continuity. The wall framing, by contrast, has none except the sixteen inch centers which also appear in the attic. All of the studs are either hand-hewn or rough-sawn by hand and are different sizes. Wood lathe and plaster, also left intact, appears between the studs.¹¹

The lighting and ventilation for the house was originally provided by double-hung six-over-six sash windows. These sashes have all been replaced by the more modern one-over-one style introduced at the end of the nineteenth century.¹² Some existing panes of glass are very old, perhaps original to the sashes installed circa 1890-1910. Most of the casings and frames are original to the structure and become proportionately shorter with each story, in keeping with the aesthetic principles regarding harmony of fenestration and building height which were first formulated during the Federal period.¹³

¹¹Steckel interview.

¹²The small fourth floor windows were two-paned, swing windows when ASU leased the structure--these and the casings were replaced. David Smith, ASU Washington Campus, measured drawing, 1 August 1976; examination of sister house, Number 20.

¹³Window height from ground up: 66", 62", 54", 42".

The flat front of the Beck house is adorned by window and door embellishment that is clearly Greek Revival. The slightly recessed doorway is located adjacent to the south wall and is flanked by two flat, rectangular pilasters supporting a dentilled rectangular entablature. The existing entablature is incomplete. The upper, more monumental portion of the entablature was removed sometime after 1900. Just inside the recessed area, the doorway is accentuated by decorative moulding. See Figure 3. Above the door is a two-paned transom window, a feature which replaced the arched fanlight of the Federal period. The existing door is not original; it would probably have been of a single or double (two vertical) panelled style. Two windows, evenly spaced from each other and from the doorway, appear on the ground floor. The upper stories are adorned by three windows, evenly spaced from one another. The decorative window hoods above the first, second, and third floor windows repeat the entablature motif found above the door. See Figure 4. The shutters, painted black, are not original; they would have been smaller, fitting inside the window frame in order to close directly over the window sash. Original shutter hinges are still present but the old S-shaped latches have disappeared. The newer non-operating shutters are attached directly to the brick front

of the house. Also decorating the front of the house is the cornice, a band of moulding capped by a triangular saw-tooth design running along the underside of the eave. The cornice may have been original to the structure. A photograph taken c. 1900-05 shows this cornice moulding in place.¹⁴ See Figure 5.

The rear exterior wall at the Beck house features window placement similar to that on the front. However, no decorative window hoods appear. The south windows on the third and fourth floors were placed on the half story to permit lighting of the stairwell. At some point, perhaps around the end of the nineteenth century or as late as the 1920s,¹⁵ the third floor south window was converted to a door to allow passage to a small (6'7" x 6'3") bathroom addition. The addition is wooden and covered with tin siding made to resemble brick. Its flat roof is pitched slightly to the rear for drainage and is tin covered. Its wooden, double-hung sash window is intact.

¹⁴Street Survey Collection photograph, A & 3rd Streets, SE.

¹⁵The early date is suggested because of large, exposed, cast-iron pipes found in this bathroom; the later date is suggested because between 1922 and 1923, the tax assessment on improvements went up by \$1,000. Even after adjustment was made for the 25% tax rate increase, the difference came to \$425--a substantial increase in property value. Washington City, General Assessment, 1921-22, 1923-24.

On the first and second floors, inside doors take the place of the windows to allow passage to the kitchen extension. A chimney once used as the outlet for the kitchen fireplace rises above the flat, tin roof of the extension. It is now used for exhaust from the gas furnace and water heater. Also on the first floor is the most recent addition to the back of the house--a bathroom. It is laid up in modern-day bricks and is tacked on at the back of the kitchen. A double-hung sash window appears in the back of the kitchen extension on the second floor. New metal casings and sashes appear in the ground floor windows. A metal fire escape ladder, which runs from the ground to the roof, completes the structural hodge-podge at the rear of the house.

Interior Analysis

Although the facade of the Beck house has remained structurally unchanged since its construction in 1828-29, the interior (like the rear) has undergone significant change. The ground floor partitions are original as are most of the upper story partitions.¹⁶ The basic row house

¹⁶One partition on the second floor separating what is now the director's living room and the intern's bedroom is probably a recent installment. Steckel interview.

floor plan (two rooms deep) which dominated the early nineteenth century was used at Beck's house. The need for adequate lighting and ventilation almost prohibited any habitable rooms being built without at least one window.¹⁷ Since Beck's house was joined with another house on the north side and was intended to have been joined on the south side also, windows were placed only in the front and back walls.¹⁸ This window placement, of course, necessitated the two-room-deep plan.

The interior of the Beck house features simplicity of both layout and ornamentation. The ground floor of the main part of the house has only two rooms, both almost square. The front room (15'8" x 16') is, and was originally, the living room or parlour; the back room (14' x 15'6"), the dining room. Huge double doors, hinged at the side, once separated the living room and dining room.¹⁹ Narrow

¹⁷Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 14.

¹⁸The house is now joined to a small two-story house which faces A Street. Beck apparently expected to build a four story house on the site; instead, in 1841, he built a two-story brick "addition" to an existing frame structure and adjacent to Number 22. The "addition" and the frame structure now comprise one dwelling, 300 A Street SE, which covers only the first two stories of the south wall of the Beck house. John Sessford Records.

¹⁹Dr. Richard Rupp, A Proposal for a Washington, D.C. Campus, videotape (Boone, N.C.: Instructional Television Center, Audio-Visual Services, ASU, 27 February 1976.

double doors, hinged at the side, once led from the hallway into both of these rooms; steel fire doors now take their place.²⁰ These panelled doors were key elements in the Greek Revival ornamentation of these rooms. However, the existing doorway separating the living room and dining room (6'11" x 8'2") and the window frames of both rooms (41" x 72") are the monumental elements of the interior where the square pilaster and flat rectangular entablature motif is again repeated. See Figures 6 and 7.

The wall finish of both rooms is plaster, except for the partition between the rooms and the hallway which is drywall. At the time the house was completed, all of the walls and woodwork would have been painted a light color, probably white, consistent with the Greek Revival attempt to preserve the association with the white marble of ancient buildings. Actual original color cannot be ascertained due to the amount of deterioration and renovation which has occurred over the years. The only decoration to the walls would have been a chair rail (35 inches from the floor) and the baseboards. Original baseboard moulding exists in the living room, dining room, and most of the stairwell, but

²⁰Examination of 20 Third Street SE, sister house, 15 April 1981.

the chair rail has been removed. Both rooms had fairly compact fireplaces (51½" x 54"), now completely covered by plaster. The mantelpieces, more than likely, continued the same pilastered design appearing on the windows and doorways. The fireplaces in the house next door, Number 20 (built at the same time by Joseph Beck and ostensibly for the same purpose as Number 22) are wood and marble. The wooden mantelpieces, painted the same color as the walls, are indeed pilaster shaped. Around the fireplace opening, light cream-colored marble appears.²¹

The ceiling of the ground floor of the Beck house appears to have been lowered, judging from the location of the star anchor bolts and the closeness to the ceiling of the window frames. An 8'8" ceiling, especially for the ground floor, seems low for a Greek Revival townhouse.²² However, the ceiling in Number 20 is just as low. Only speculation is possible; but if the ceiling was indeed lowered, the old cornices and maybe even a ceiling flower were lost. In their place, furnace ducts close to the

²¹ Examination of 20 Third Street, SE.

²² Both the second and third floor ceilings are higher than the first floor, 9'4" and 8'10" respectively. The first floor ceiling should be at least 10-11 feet high; Lockwood, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 70.

ceiling are encased in large, square protrusions which run almost the length of the rooms.

All of the floors at the Beck house are now covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, except for the kitchen (linoleum) and bathrooms (one has linoleum, the other two have ceramic tile). At the time the house was built, the flooring was of pine planks, nine inches wide and one inch thick, polished to a sheen or perhaps covered by a small carpet in the center.²³

The living room and dining room are bounded on the south wall by a long hallway. In the front of the hall, a small foyer separates the hallway from the outside door. The back of the hallway is occupied by a narrow stairway, formerly lit on the half story landings by a rear window (one still exists on the fourth floor). The newel post on the ground floor as well as the main balusters on the landings are not the originals, perhaps having been replaced during the last fifty years. The originals would have been turned on a lathe, perhaps to a vase-like shape; the existing ones are square.²⁴ Some of the balusters, however, may be original. During the 1976 renovation, as many blausters as

²³Steckel interview.

²⁴Kleyle interview.

possible were salvaged. The more simple ones are either original to the structure or are exact copies.²⁵ The balusters with the more elaborate beading pattern were installed circa 1900.²⁶ See Figure 8. Scrollwork along the visible side of the stairs may have decorated the rise of each step. Underneath the stairwell was a closet, also removed during the 1976 renovation.²⁷ The date of its installation is unknown. However, its original condition was perhaps similar to the corresponding closet in Number 20 which has uniquely shaped panels decorating the doors.²⁷

A partition (with door), which spanned the hallway diagonally from just behind the newel post to directly in front of the door leading from the hallway to the dining room, may have been original to the structure. This partition closed off the remaining narrow portion of the hallway beside the stairwell. The partition, removed during the 1976 renovation, also closed off the rest of the house from the back door and the kitchen (which may have been connected to the main house only by a breezeway²⁸), and

²⁵The replicas were turned in the Department of Industrial Education and Technology at Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. Steckel interview.

²⁶Kleyle interview.

²⁷Examination of 20 Third Street SE.

²⁸Hoagland interview.

thereby prevented unwanted servant traffic as well as winter drafts from entering the living quarters.

The two-story kitchen extension, although technically an addition, is probably roughly contemporary with the main part of the house. Since the kitchen in 1828 was not recognized as an integral part of the main house, it was located outside, near the back door, but not connected to the main house. The breezeway, if there was one, was enclosed much later (probably around the end of the nineteenth century when kitchens began moving indoors). Because of row house design and the size and shape of city lots, the only place to put an extension was at the back. These additional rooms strung along out back came to be called "railroad cars."²⁹ The kitchen extension was built with an unusual curved, brick wall. For cooking, there was a big fireplace along the back wall. The fireplace is now in the utility closet, and the beautiful, once plaster-covered curved wall is deteriorating. The exposed bricks which adorn the interior wall of the modern kitchen and yield the proverbial rustic look began losing their plaster covering several years ago. Now, stripped clean of the plaster, the lime mortar is deteriorating between the bricks,

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Metzger, Brick Walks and Iron Fences, p. 17.

a jumbled grouping meant neither to be seen nor exposed to air.

The kitchen addition has a second story which was more than likely an extra bedroom, perhaps for use by a servant or as a study. Part of a small fireplace remains in this room, now an office. At some point, one-third of the room was converted into a bathroom and the remaining two-thirds have, no doubt, gone through a variety of uses. A specific date for this alteration cannot be ascertained.

The remaining floors of the main part of the house originally served as bedroom space and have also been used for various purposes.³⁰ The basic floor plan is repeated on all three floors; one large room adjacent to the stairwell at the rear (east) of the house (15'9" x 15'10"); one on the front (northwest) of the house (12'6" x 16'4"); and a smaller bedroom on the front (southwest) of the house (8'5" x 12'4").³¹ Fireplaces stood in the two larger bedrooms along the north wall (corresponding with the first floor fireplaces) on all floors. All wall finishes are

³⁰When ASU began the renovation, the fourth floor southwest bedroom had last been used as a kitchen. Steckel interview.

³¹The rooms on the third and fourth floors are identical in size; the dimensions on the second floor vary from these by only a few inches: 15'10" x 15'10", 13' x 16'4", and 8'8½" x 12'8".

either of plaster or drywall (for some interior partitions), painted white. Floor covering is wall-to-wall carpeting over the pine floorboards.

The second floor is more elaborate in detail than the upper stories. The pilaster and entablature motif seen around the first floor windows again appears around all of the second floor windows. Most of the door frames and perhaps some of the doors are original. (On all floors, doors and doorways which lead from the hallway into rooms or foyer areas are steel fire doors). Especially noteworthy is the existing fireplace in the rear bedroom. The opening has been covered with a piece of wood, but the mantelpieces remain. They are more simple than what would have appeared on the first floor and consist of simple wooden pilasters supporting a wooden mantel shelf--painted a light color, now white. The fireplace is, without doubt, representative of the five other fireplaces, now boxed in with plaster, which existed in the upper stories.

The third and fourth floors are without special note except for a few details. Window and door frames on both floors are much more simple than those on the second floor. Third floor windows are capped only by a curved piece of wood; fourth floor windows only by a straight piece of wood. The ceiling on the fourth floor, however, is unique. The

center ceiling height is 7'10" but as one moves toward the front or rear exterior walls the ceiling begins to slope down. Beginning about three feet from the wall, the ceiling gradually loses 7½" in height. This sloping of the ceiling was an attempt by the builder of the house to use every inch of space available. The center part of the ceiling was placed higher than the eave of the house to take advantage of the space in the center portion of the gabled roof. As the roof line met the eaves of the house, the ceiling had to be gradually sloped down. Along the eaves, there are perhaps only four inches of difference between the roof covering above and the ceiling finish below.

Site Analysis

The lot upon which the Beck house sits is designated 835 in Square 787 by the District of Columbia tax assessor. The designation 835 is fairly recent. The square was originally surveyed and plotted in 1793 with the rest of the city of Washington. It is bounded by Third Street, East Capitol Street, Fourth Street, and A Street, in the southeast quadrant.³² Prior to 1858, the lot was referred to in legal documents simply as "part of Lot 6 in Square 787." But

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City of Washington, Records of Squares, Book III (Office of the Surveyor, of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), p. 787.

in 1858, a number of the original lots in the square were subdivided, no doubt, to end confusion over property ownership. At that point, the Beck lot became lot "e"³³ and as late as 1967 was still referred to by that designation.³⁴ See Figures 9 and 10.

The Beck house is joined by its north wall to a late nineteenth century brick (painted white) row house with Victorian embellishment. It is joined on the south wall with a two-story structure which faces A Street, Southeast. This house, once two structures, is now covered in mauve-colored stucco. A columned portico projects over the first floor doorway and two of the four windows, but it also has a hipped roof and a lone dormer window.

Just behind the main part of the Beck house is a brick patio/courtyard which is shared with Numbers 18 and 20. The patio was built around 1970 and did away with ugly metal fences which ran the length of each narrow lot to the alley.³⁵ The patio now features wrought iron furniture, various plants,

³³City of Washington, Subdivisions of Squares, Book B (Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.), p. 257.

³⁴Deed, Jernell P. Keifer to the Trustees of Amherst College, recorded 2 October 1967 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 12803, Folio 311.

³⁵Interview with Mrs. O.B. Hardison, 18 Third Street SE, 16 April 1981.

and a beautiful brick wall separating the patio from the alley, which is accessible through an arched gate.

The small front lawn at the Beck house is encased in a wrought iron fence about three feet high. These fences, so common on Capitol Hill, are the result of another law. Pierre L'Enfant had planned for the average street to be at least 100 feet wide. Large-scale civic improvements after the Civil War, soon made it clear that streets a hundred feet wide were simply too expensive to pave. The "parking system", established in 1870, allowed owners to fence in all of the unused public space in front of their houses. The front lawns and gardens which resulted from this law are still on public property. Then, in 1871, the District government began to allow owners to build projections (bays, towers, porches) up to four feet beyond their property line. It was during the next thirty years that most of the houses on the Hill were built.³⁶

A few outbuildings remain in the center of Square 787. As one walks the brick-covered alleyway of Library Court, one sees what must have been small alley dwellings which housed the less fortunate. Just behind the Beck lot stands a brick carriage house.

³⁶Metzger, Bricks and Brownstone, p. 18.

The Beck house faces due west; the view there is the John Adams annex of the Library of Congress and the Folger Shakespeare Library. One can even see the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol dome from the living room window. The block is surrounded on the other three sides by rows of nineteenth-century townhouses. Picture the block in 1828 with only seven scattered buildings, only one of them brick. The square directly across Third Street, the library site, was vacant until after 1870; and looking east toward the Anacostia River one looked across an expanse of land, bare except for an occasional smithy, stonecutter, or temporary shanty. This landscape would slowly change during the years after 1828, until, after the Civil War, new buildings would appear with an astounding rapidity.

CHAPTER III
OWNERS AND INHABITANTS OF
22 THIRD STREET SE
Land Title to 1828

The square on which the Beck house stands is on the plateau now known as Capitol Hill. Both Daniel Carroll of Duddington and William Prout were original proprietors of the District of Columbia. Carroll owned all of the land now referred to as the Capitol grounds and more, his line extended east roughly to Fourth Street, where it joined William Prout's holdings.¹ Imprecise surveying and ignorance of boundaries sometimes led to the overlapping of proprietorships.² Apparently the Fourth Street boundary was a case in point. An official surveyor's map of 1796 cited both Prout and Carroll as original proprietors of Square 787 (the future site of the Beck house, adjacent to the Fourth Street boundary). The map stated that the Commissioners, Carroll, and Prout had agreed on the proper division of the square--

¹E.F.M. Faelitz and F.W. Pratt, comp., "Sketch of Washington in Embryo," 1791 map from materials assembled by Dr. J. Toner of Washington, 1874) cited in Greene, Village, Plate 1.

²Charles O. Paullin, "History of the Site of the Congressional and Folger Libraries," Columbia Historical Society Records 37-38 (1937):175.

the west half would stay with Prout, the east half would be "subject to be sold agreeably to the Deeds of Trust concerning lands" in Washington. The boundary was an alley, fifteen feet wide, which ran down the middle of the square. Prout retained lot numbers 4 through 11, which included the future Beck lot (6), and all of the Third Street frontage in Square 787.³ See Figure 9.

William Prout was one of early Washington's most prominent citizens. Aside from being an original proprietor of a large part of what became the District of Columbia, he was "a gentleman of high character." Born in 1753, he later married Sarah Slater of Prince George's County, Maryland. He died in Washington in 1823, leaving three sons--Jonathan, William, and Robert--and two daughters, Martha and Mary.⁴ Upon his death, his estate, or at least a large portion of

³The map (Records of Squares, Book III, p. 787) was in accordance with President Washington's agreement with the original proprietors. The federal government bought 10,000 city lots at \$66.50 per acre and agreed to turn back one-half of the lots not used for official purposes to the original proprietors. Square 787 was surveyed and lots were plotted in 1793 and slated for return in 1795. This map officially gave one-half to Prout, one-half to the federal government to sell. See James Sterling Young, The Washington Community, 1800-1828 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1966), pp. 18-20.

⁴Madison Davis, "The Navy Yard Section During the Life of Reverend William Ryland," Columbia Historical Society Records 4 (1900):209.

it, appears to have been divided among his five children. On October 1, 1828, Prout's sons sold Joseph W. Beck a lot fronting on Third Street SE.⁵ Beck then received a bond dated October 31, 1828, from Jonathan Prout for \$250.00 along with an agreement that Prout's young daughters would convey their "undivided fifth parts" to Beck when they became twenty-one years old.⁶

Beck Family Ownership

As discussed in the previous chapter, Joseph Beck was a speculator in real estate as well as a builder, but most of the particulars of his life are undocumented. Beck was born in Maryland in 1794 or 1795.⁷ He probably moved to Washington before 1822. Beck had built a two-story wooden

⁵Deed, Jonathan Prout et al to Joseph W. Beck, recorded 13 November 1828 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.) Liber WB No. 23, Folios 322-323. On October 1, 1828, Jonathan, Robert, and William Prout of Washington County, District of Columbia, conveyed part of Square 787 to Joseph W. Beck for the sum of \$250.00. Exact dimensions are: Begin at the south corner of Square 787, then north 80 feet fronting on Third Street east, thence east 25 feet, south 80 feet to line of south A Street, thence west with line 25 feet to beginning.

⁶Bond, \$250.00 from J. Prout et al to J. Beck, recorded 13 November 1828 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.) Liber WB No. 23, Folio 325.

⁷Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Washington D.C., Population Schedule, 5th ward, p. 10. Microfilm Copy of National Archives Manuscript copy, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Beck's age is listed as 56.

building on A Street between Third and Fourth Streets that year (probably on the corner of A and Third).⁸ He was married twice and from the first marriage came a daughter, Isobel (Isabel, Isabella), in 1825.⁹ By 1827, the family was living in the small frame structure on the corner of Third and A. Beck, a police officer, began construction of his twin townhouses on Third Street presumably in late 1828 and completed them the next year.¹⁰ He probably built these houses as rental property, for he is listed as owning both, along with other properties, until his death in December of 1854.¹¹ It has been posited that the Beck house was once a congressional boardinghouse; it may have been one. Some addresses for congressional messes (boardinghouses) were cited in Congressional Directories as "Third Street" but

⁸John Sessford Records.

⁹The Sun (Baltimore), 9 April 1842, p. 2, notice of the marriage of Edward G. Handy and Isobel Y. Beck, daughter of Joseph W.; Federal Census of the United States, District of Columbia, 1860, 5th ward, Washington City, Free Schedule, p. 57.

¹⁰Boyd's Directory of Washington and Georgetown, 1827 and 1830; John Sessford Records; construction could not have been completed between 1 October (date of acquisition of the property) and 31 December 1828. Sessford lists 1828 building date.

¹¹Corporation of Washington, General Assessment, 1824-1854; Boyd's Directory, 1843 and 1850; 1850 census.

most were further south than the Beck house. If the house was a congressional boardinghouse, the fact cannot be confirmed.¹² It is likely, however that he and his family moved into Number 22 sometime between 1843 and 1850.¹³

On May 13, 1838, Joseph Beck married the Scottish-born Elizabeth Maguire.¹⁴ The 1840 Federal Census lists seven people in the Beck household still in the small wooden house on the corner of Third and A.¹⁵ In 1841, he nearly doubled the size of this frame house by adding on a brick two-story addition which shared a wall with the four-story row house, Number 22.¹⁶ This house on the corner served as the Beck residence until sometime between 1843 and 1850 when the

¹²Perry M. Goldman & James S. Young, eds. The United States Congressional Directories, 1789-1840 (New York: Columbia University Press, 1973), pp. 205 ff; United States Congress, Official Congressional Directory, 1841-1854.

¹³Boyd's Directory, 1843 and 1850; 1850 census.

¹⁴The Sun (Baltimore), 15 May 1838, p. 2; 16 May 1838, p. 3, notice of the marriage of Joseph Beck and Elizabeth Maguire, 13 May 1838; Federal Census, 1850, 5th ward, p. 20.

¹⁵Sixth Census of the United States, 1840, Washington, D.C., Population Schedule, 4th ward, p. 104. Microfilm copy of National Archives Manuscript copy, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹⁶John Sessford Records. 300 A Street SE was once two separate buildings. A seam runs down the side of the mauve-colored stucco. Further supporting evidence for this conclusion are the Sanborn and Hopkins Insurance Maps from the 1880s and 1890s. (Geography and Map Division, James Madison Building, Library of Congress). Notations on these maps

family moved into 22 Third Street SE.¹⁷

In 1850, the Beck household included James A. and Marian Tait and their children. James Tait's relationship with the Becks is uncertain. He was presumably one of Elizabeth Maguire Beck's relatives, for he too was born in Scotland.¹⁸ He may have been Elizabeth's son from a previous marriage or perhaps a nephew. At any rate, he was considered part of the family. James A. Tait and Edward G. Handy, the man who married Isobel Beck in 1842, were the only heirs to this portion of the Beck estate, perhaps the entire estate.¹⁹

Joseph Beck must have been a well-respected and well-known figure in the Capitol Hill community. Not only a landlord and builder, he had also been a policeman, a messenger in the Capitol and in the House of Representatives, a

indicate that the front (south) half of the structure was frame, the other half (north), masonry; the wall between had been torn out to make one unit. At some point, possibly right after the addition, clapboards were installed and a columned portico was added. Sometime after 1900, the building was stuccoed.

¹⁷Boyd's Directory, 1843 and 1850.

¹⁸1850 Census, 5th ward, p. 20.

¹⁹Beck's will, if there was one, could not be located. Deed, James A. and Marian L. Tait to Edward G. and Isobel Y. P. Handy, recorded 24 August 1858 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber JAS 160, Folio 181/133; names both parties as heirs to the estate of the late Joseph Beck.

magistrate, and an appointed justice of the peace in 1843, 1846, and 1854.²⁰

An examination of Beck's estate papers reveals that, at least at his death in December of 1854, his family enjoyed a comfortable yet frugal existence. The inventory of Beck's personal effects taken on January 25, 1855, shows that the Beck household was modestly but tastefully furnished. Bed-room furniture was utilitarian: beds, bureaus, linens, and washstands. The living room furnishings included two sofas, two end-tables, a secretary, a collection of books, various occasional chairs, lamps and a small rug. A few luxury items such as a china tea set and a collection of glassware worth \$25.00, a set of flatware worth \$41.00, and two watches worth \$12.00 appeared. These items were obviously prized possessions (the secretary was worth only \$2.50) and were appropriate to the family's economic standing. See Appendix III and compare Beck's inventory with William Prout's inventory taken nearly fourteen years earlier. The total assessment for Prout, one of the original proprietors in the District, was \$ 7,124.31; for Beck, the assessment was \$430.15. Both the valuation and the descriptions

²⁰Boyd's Directory, 1827, 1830, 1834, 1843, and 1850; Charles S. Bundy, "A History of the Office of the Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia," Columbia Historical Society Records 5 (1901):272.

of their respective personal properties suggest that the Beck family was basically middle class, as was the majority of their neighbors. Prout, almost a generation earlier, was clearly a member of the Washington gentry.²¹

Although Beck dealt in real estate, he was not a wealthy man. It is true that he speculated in land a great deal but his career as a builder was sporadic. During the summer before he died, however, most of his money seems to have been tied up not only in property, but also in a building venture, again on Third Street. Several building and paint suppliers laid claim to Beck's estate for debts dating back to 1852. Also among his outstanding debts was one to the grocer, Jeremiah Hepburn. Beck owed him \$97.12 for twelve months of charged goods--all rather plain staple products such as bread, lard, sugar, turnips, whiskey, and candles. Ironically, the only indication of his position in the neighborhood was his funeral bills found with the

²¹Estate papers of Joseph W. Beck, 3554 O.S. (Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD, filing dates 1854-56). Estate papers of William Prout, 2259 O.S. (Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD, filing dates 1841-44). Since no real industry existed in Washington, social class seems to have been based upon one's place in or out of the federal government: the upper class, congressmen and diplomats; second, the heads of bureaus; third, government clerks; and fourth, "the usual lower class," meaning everyone else. Dr. John B. Ellis, The Sights and Secrets of the National Capital: A Work Descriptive of Washington City in All its Various Phases (New York: United States Publishing Company, 1869), p. 417.

estate papers. His mahogany coffin with silver decoration was carried in a hearse pulled by twenty-four hacks.²²

When Joseph Beck died, his holdings included most of the southwest corner of Square 787 (lots 5, 6, and 7).²³ This property, along with lots in Squares 686 and 694, was inherited by James A. Tait and Edward G. Handy and their spouses.²⁴ In 1858, Tait and Handy had the original lots 5, 6, and 7 subdivided into a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h. At that point, Handy acquired 22 Third Street (lot e) and two other lots from the Taites. In 1869, the Handys owned four lots in Square 787 (a, b, d, and e) and the Taites owned three (f, g, and h). Only one lot (c) remained outside family ownership.²⁵ See Figure 10.

²²Estate papers of Joseph W. Beck.

²³Corporation of Washington, General Assessment, 1854.

²⁴Deed, Tait to Handy. Note that James A. Tait was of some relation to Elizabeth Maguire Beck, Joseph Beck's second wife and that Edward G. Handy was married to Beck's daughter, Isobel, from his first marriage.

²⁵City of Washington, Subdivision of Squares, Book B, p. 257; Deed, Tait to Handy; Corporation of Washington, General Assessment, 1869.

During the years after Beck's death, Tait and Handy moved from house to house. The Handys finally settled at 300 A Street SE after having moved between 300 and 104 A Street SE several times. Edward G. Handy's rise to prominence in the neighborhood began in 1862 when he became justice of the peace, a position in which he served until his death. In 1861, he had been captain of the nightwatch at the Treasury Department and in the intervening years was a magistrate, a policeman, and assistant superintendent of the Treasury. Handy died in 1871. His widow, Isobel, retained 22 Third Street SE until 1892 when she sold it to Samuel H. Walker.

The Tait's also changed residences several times. In 1854, Tait had built a three-story brick dwelling at 16 Third Street SE. After moving back and forth between this house, 22 and 448 Third Street SE, the Tait's finally settled at Number 16. James Tait was a stonecutter in 1850, but by 1855 he had become an inspector at the Capitol. He had served with the Quartermaster-General's office in 1865, was listed simply at "clerk" in 1868, and was a

26

Boyd's Directory, 1858-1872; Deed, Isobel Y.P. Handy to Samuel H. Walker, recorded 26 March 1862 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 1663, Folio 366; Lot e in Tait and Handy's subdivision of lots 5, 6, and 7 in Square 787 for the sum of \$4500.

stonecutter again in 1871. He may have retained his stone-cutting business throughout his adult life and in the absence of other employment reverted to it. In 1872, however, Tait became a prominent real estate and insurance agent, a notary public, and justice of the peace. He may have been appointed to the latter office to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his relative, Edward G. Handy, in 1871. His office was at 226 Pennsylvania Avenue SE.²⁷

During the years of Tait and Handy ownership, the Beck house was rented to various people. Only one tenant, however, can be confirmed. George W. Boyden, his family and servants moved into the house in 1879. Boyden, a brick-mason was born in New Hampshire around 1826-1827. His wife, Myra, and daughter, Cornelia, were also born in New Hampshire. Cornelia was twenty-four in 1880, working as a teacher in a private school. Another twenty-four year old living in the house was Cora Watson, also from New Hampshire and also teaching in a private school. Esther K. Darling, a fifty-nine year old servant, and Eunice E. Darling, a thirty-eight

²⁷John Sessford Records; Boyd's Directory, 1858; 16 is the only other structure on Third Street in Square 787 which could have been built before 1870; Boyd's Directory, 1855-75; the Quartermaster-General was under the War Department and was in charge of supplies, transportation, barracks, garrisons, etc., for the US military. Ellis, Sights and Secrets, p. 321.

year old seamstress shared the Boyden house with the family. Both were white and both were from New York. Prior to 1880, Boyden sold and repaired sewing machines. By 1900, however, he was seventy-three years old, and had apparently retired. He had taken in five lodgers and had gained a new wife, a forty-two year old teacher named Cornelia. Living with the Boydens were: Edward Collion, 41, a machinist from Delaware; Irving Schwingen, 39, a machinist from Maryland; Sarah A. Page, 61, occupation unknown, from Texas; Lawrence Hayes, 33, a clerk in a grocery store, from D.C.; and Myron Brackett, 35, a teacher from New York.²⁸

Owners and Tenants Since 1892

In 1892, Mrs. Handy sold the Beck house to Samuel Walker, a prominent Washington businessman, who then became the Boydens' landlord. Walker, a real estate and life and fire insurance agent, has been given a great deal of credit for the growth, development, and expansion of eastern Washington. After completion of his schooling at Columbian College (now George Washington University), he entered the

²⁸Boyd's Directory, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1878, 1879; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Washington, D.C., Population Schedule, Vol. 9, ED 73, Sheet 1; Microfilm copy of the National Archives Manuscript copy, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Washington, D.C., Population Schedule, Vol. II, ED 122, Sheet 23, Microfilm copy of the National Archives Manuscript copy, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

office of the city clerk in charge of land records. Following his tenure at city hall, he began his real estate and insurance business, forming the National Capital Investment Company. He also served as a director in the National Capital Bank (where the Appalachian House bank account is presently located). One of the many beautiful buildings which Walker built is the house which used to be his own residence at Fifth and Constitution NE.²⁹

Walker held the rank of major in and served as superintendent of the Police Department in 1886. His daughter, Mrs. Carol H. Walker Winter, recalled the times that he, accompanied by his wife, Sallie, would routinely go down to the "red light district" on lower New Jersey Avenue and round up any congressmen found there. He was asked to resign less than a year after his appointment.³⁰

In 1903 Samuel H. Walker and Sallie L. Walker sold the house at 22 Third Street to Frederick Shake of Osagas, Douglass County, Minnesota, for \$3000.00.³¹ Not much is

²⁹Allan B. Slauson, ed., A History of the City of Washington: Its Men and Institutions (Washington, D.C.: The Washington Post, 1903), pp. 213-14.

³⁰Ibid., 214; Interview with Mrs. Carol H. Walker Winter, 25 June 1980, telephone.

³¹Deed, Samuel H. and Sallie L. Walker to Frederick Shake, recorded 14 August 1903 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 2727, Folio 483.

known about Shake. He apparently came to Washington in late 1903. In 1907 he opened an eating establishment at 1203 E Street NW. During the next five years, Shake ran dining rooms, a different one every year. In 1909, he ran 22 Third Street as a boarding house, and during 1913, he was a grocer at Lanier Place NW. Shake and his wife, Mary, no doubt broke and disappointed at not finding fortune in Washington, left the area in 1914 or early 1915.³² In all probability, Shake ran a boarding house at 22 Third Street throughout his years in residence there. A list of boarders, however, cannot be located.

In 1914, eleven years after he bought the house, Frederick Shake sold it to Simon Peter and Mary S. Fogle.³³ The assessment of the property for that year was 1700.00 for the house and \$1711.00 for the ground.³⁴ Fogle, a Virginian by birth and married to Mary Susan Fogle, had been

³²Boyd's Directory, 1900-1917.

³³Deed, Frederick Shake, et ux to Simon P. Fogle, et ux, recorded 31 March 1914 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 3664, Folio 485.

³⁴Washington City, General Assessment, 1914-1915.

in Washington since 1900. He had been a minister while in Virginia (perhaps at the Cedar Grove Church mentioned in his will).³⁵ While in Washington, Fogle listed no occupation for any year except 1915. That year, Boyd's Directory cited him as being minister at the Progressive Brethen Church.³⁶ It is not certain how long Fogle served as pastor at the church. The absence of a listed occupation does not necessarily mean he was not working. He may have continued his ministry; he may have worked at the Central Union Mission; he may have considered 22 Third Street his place of retirement; or he may have rented rooms to augment a relatively fixed income.

The Fogles had four sons and one daughter and it is clear that the family had its share of trouble. One of the sons apparently was a "black sheep" and was clearly a disappointment to his father. In Fogle's will, he stated:

I . . . have paid to my sons, Robert Timothy Fogle, cash on his home in 5th Street, S.E. (now sold); also, some other debts and cash amounting to \$2215.00, and have up to this date March 26, 1930, placed in my sons Samuel

³⁵Certificate of Death, Record No. 327124, Simon Peter Fogle, 8 April 1930 (Vital Records Division, Department of Human Resources, District of Columbia).

³⁶Boyd's Directory, 1900-1930.

C. Fogle and Paul S. Fogle, \$1000.00 principal and accrued interest as Trustees' money for any real helpless need of my son Robert T. Fogle, in disablement, sickness for death, and whatever is left, if any, to be divided with his living sister and brother; or, if he has stopped his drinking he can be paid in full the whole amount less 5% to Samuel C. Fogle and Paul S. Fogle in ten (10) years from this date. . . . 37

On the day Fogle had his Last Will and Testament drawn up, he had seen Dr. Ernest F. Sappington. Less than two weeks later Fogle died at his home, 22 Third Street SE. He has suffered from a kidney ailment for eight months and had developed myocarditis eight days before he died. To his wife he left the house, the property, and \$1000.00. \$100.00 was to go to each of his grandchildren, and \$100.00 each to Central Union Mission "to feed and help save the poor hungry souls," and to Cedar Grove Church and Cemetery in Virginia for upkeep. The rest of the estate was left to his four children (excluding Robert, whose provisions appear above). Samuel and Paul were executors for the estate. 38

37

Last Will and Testament of Simon P. Fogle (Office of the Registrar of Wills, Probate Court, District of Columbia Courthouse), 26 April 1930.

38

Certificate of Death, Simon P. Fogle; Last Will and Testament of Simon Fogle.

Mary Fogle, widow of Simon P. Fogle, continued to live at 22 Third Street until late 1934 or early 1935, when she moved several miles away to 1606 Trinidad Avenue NE. When she left Third Street, it is probable that Number 22 again became rental property.

In 1935, Edward V. Wall, a machinist at the Navy Yard, apparently rented 22 Third Street SE, even though he was living in Number 20; 22 was either vacant or being sublet. By 1943, the Walls had moved to 318 A Street SE. Homer Porter, a foreman at the Post Office Department, and his wife, Dorothy, were living in Number 20 that year. In September of 1945, Mrs. Wall bought Number 22 and the property that accompanied it from Paul and Samuel Fogle for \$9,500.00. Mrs. Wall probably never lived at 22 Third Street for in 1948, she was renting it to Mrs. Dorothy Porter, wife of Homer Porter.³⁹

In 1951, Mrs. Jernell P. Kiefer purchased 22 Third Street from Mrs. Wall for \$14,000.00. Kiefer was a divorcee and eventually began to take in boarders.⁴⁰ When the

³⁹Boyd's Directory, 1935-39, 1943, 1948; Deed, Samuel Casper Fogle and Paul Simon Fogle (as executors under the will of Mary Susanna Fogle, deceased) to Mamie E. Wall, recorded 25 September 1945 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 8161, Folio 348.

⁴⁰Deed, Mamie E. Wall to Jernell P. Kiefer, recorded

Trustees of Amherst College purchased the house in 1967, they inherited the last of those boarders.⁴¹

Andrew Jackson Powell and his wife, who had no legs, lived in the house until late 1970 or early 1971. They were so destitute, according to Mrs. O.B. Hardison who lives in Number 18, that the Trustees really did not have the heart to evict them. The house was in such bad condition at the time (only the second floor was habitable) that it appeared better to let the Powells stay on. Mr. Powell took care of his wife as best he could. Apparently, however, the pressure sometimes got the best of him. Screams could be heard coming from Number 22 as he threatened to push her down the stairs in her wheelchair; and on weekends, he would sometimes take to the bottle and yell at passersby out the second floor windows or come out on the patio during a Folger reception brandishing his pistol.⁴²

22 April 1951 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 9439, Folio 463; Boyd's Directory, 1959-66.

⁴¹Deed, Jernell P. Kiefer to the Trustees of Amherst College, recorded 2 October 1967 (Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.), Liber 12803, Folio 311.

⁴²Hardison interview. Mrs. Hardison is the wife of O. B. Hardison, executive director of the Folger Shakespeare Library. The Hardisons have been living at 18 Third Street, Southeast since 1970.

The Powells remained in the house until Mrs. Powell died; her husband died within weeks. From 1971 on, the house stood vacant and remained so until 1977. In its later years as rental property, the house was never inhabited by more than two or three people. Perhaps this was a result of the deteriorated condition of the building and neighborhood. Those days of only two or three boarders ended, however, when the completely renovated Appalachian House opened its doors to students and faculty in November of 1977. Appalachian State University leased the house in 1975 from the Trustees of Amherst College. A summary of the negotiations with Amherst and a description of the renovation appear in Chapter V.

CHAPTER IV

THE CAPITOL HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

The Nineteenth Century

As one looks at today's Capitol Hill community, it is hard to realize that this neighborhood, which is now one of the most prestigious in Washington, was for nearly a century the bastion of the middle class. By the 1950s, the restoration movement had hit "the Hill" with full force, driving property values up two or three times greater than what they had been five years earlier.¹ The neighborhood has now, perhaps, surpassed Georgetown in reawakening pride among its residents. However, shortly after the Civil War ended, the neighborhood, somewhat neglected by and isolated from the rest of the Federal City, settled into a small-town character.² This small-town flavor persisted almost unchallenged until the 1920s and was all but lost by the end of World War II. Now, in many respects, it has been regained.

¹Restoration usually consisted of maintaining the facade of the building and gutting the interior for modern living. Washington Post, 12 October 1952, sec. V, p. 1.

²Susan H. Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900: The People and Their Homes," Columbia Historical Society Records (1973-74):281.

Regardless of the controversy surrounding the issue of intended direction of growth of the city, the fact is that Washington grew westward.³ Even antebellum Washington had a tendency to grow to the northwest, because, after all, the White House was northwest of the Capitol, and the two buildings were connected by what was then the main thoroughfare in the city, Pennsylvania Avenue.⁴

Nevertheless, the founding fathers had had high expectations for the eastern part of the city. L'Enfant, thinking that the best merchant area was the east end, indicated that East Capitol Street "should be an avenue of bazaars," and he envisioned a busy commercial center along the wharves of the Eastern Branch (now the Anacostia River).⁵ Indeed a commercial center along the Eastern Branch did develop in the early nineteenth century, but by 1870 the river had so

³Some authors contend that Washington was supposed to grow eastward because of L'Enfant's desires for development along the Eastern Branch; no records of the day indicate this. See Green, Village, p. 16.

⁴Green, Village, p. 3.

⁵Allen C. Clark, "Development of the Eastern Section and the Policy of Landowners," Columbia Historical Society Records, VII (1904):118-119.

silted up that commercial ventures there were abandoned. Hopes for an emerging residential neighborhood east of the Capitol also ran high. Both the presence of congressional boardinghouses and the rapidly developing Navy Yard community (on the periphery of the Hill) contributed to the idea that Capitol Hill would eventually become the home of the elite.⁶

Mrs. Anne Royall, a nineteenth century traveller in Washington, perceived four classes among the city's residents. There was a small group of the "better sort" (congressmen and the like, no doubt); there were those who kept the boarders who were congressmen, and their mutual friends, the lesser government officials; there were the laboring classes; and there were free Negroes.⁷ Capitol Hill, since it was the chief residential area in Washington, was home to all these classes throughout the nineteenth century. Their respective numbers vary with each decade.

Many Capitol Hill inhabitants between 1800 and 1850 were congressmen. Although they (and other government

6

Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," 277.

7

Anne Royall, Sketches of History, Life, and Manner in the United States. (New Haven, Conn.: by the author, 1826), pp. 155-156 cited by Letitia Woods Brown, Free Negroes in the District of Columbia, 1790-1846 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1972), p. 129.

employees) lent an air of respectability to the neighborhood, they comprised a transient group which resided in Washington only for the duration of congressional sessions. Congressional boardinghouses (messes) dotted the Capitol Hill area and served not only as sleeping and eating places for their occupants, but also as places for "parlour assemblages." These after-dinner discussions served as nothing less than caucuses. The inner life of the congressional mess remains generally a mystery. But it is a fact that congressmen who lived together tended to vote together on most bills.⁸ Time not spent engaged in official business or parlour assemblages was used for diversions, such as gambling, and for waiting impatiently for the end of the session.⁹

Congressmen viewed Washington simply as the place of the functioning of government and left town as soon as each legislative session adjourned. Before 1870, Susan Myers says, "Washington was a dismal and uninviting spot. Congress appropriated little for the development and maintenance of the city and there was almost no interest in its

⁸Young, Washington Community, p. 102. For a more detailed analysis of the congressional messes and their relationship to the committee system, see Young, pp. 87-153.

⁹Green, Village, pp. 107-08.

growth and appearance." The city was ugly and unsanitary, and congressmen seemed to accept muddy, unpaved streets and vacant lots littered with refuse of all descriptions as unavoidable consequences of meeting in an infant city.¹⁰

The attitude of congressmen regarding the purpose of Washington was, in part, justifiable; the city was founded as national capital and was built from the ground up as such. Their presence, however, created an illusion of potential fashionability for Capitol Hill. The congressional mess became a basic social and political unit of the Hill, but it also impeded the development of a Capitol Hill community, populated by genuine Washingtonians.¹¹

Although overshadowed by the presense of the congressmen, permanent residents did inhabit Capitol Hill. The line separating temporary and permanent resident was clearly drawn in early Washington, and in the emerging Capitol Hill community this demarcation was particularly acute.¹² Permanent residents grew almost resentful of congressmen and their attitudes. While congressional presence did give the neighborhood a degree of notoriety, it did little for the community except to give it a shroud of elitism.

¹⁰Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900", 277; Green, Village, p. 164.

¹¹Myers, Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," 277.

¹²Green, Village, p. 123.

Beginning in the 1840s, however, a gradual change in the psychology and social make-up of the Capitol Hill community occurred; by 1880, the Hill had gained stability and security and had become a community in every sense of the word.

During the nineteenth century, the Capitol Hill area was never the domain of any one social, economic, or ethnic group. Until 1850, congressmen lived alongside lesser government workers, "the laboring classes," and free Negroes. At mid-century, the congressional mess began to become obsolete. More public business made for longer sessions of Congress and, over the next four decades, many congressmen moved themselves and their families to private residences mostly in the northwest quadrant. By 1889, only nineteen congressmen and senators still listed their addresses as Capitol Hill; those who did were living in boardinghouses within two blocks of the Capitol.¹³ As congressmen moved out, their places on Capitol Hill were gradually filled by transients or by permanent residents in a lower or middle income group.

The laboring classes in Washington, to which Mrs. Royall referred, were much different from those in other cities of the nineteenth century. One must remember that Washington

¹³Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," 286.

was never a manufacturing city, and consequently, had almost no industrial, skilled labor force. The abandonment of plans to make the District a manufacturing center, the decline of Georgetown and Alexandria (ceded back to Virginia in 1846) as commercial centers, and the silting up of the Anacostia River placed the livelihood of the city outside the realm of industry. The vast majority of the permanent work force was engaged in building, service, and retail occupations in Washington. These callings did not denote low economic status as they did in other cities; rather, they denoted average economic and social class. Merchants, carpenters, cooks, and brassworkers, as well as the government workers, were dependent upon the flourishing of Washington as the home of the national government. The District was the "builder of and housekeeper to the Federal government."¹⁴ Persons with service jobs lived side by side on Capitol Hill; they earned moderate incomes and were respected by contemporaries.¹⁵ They were the Washington middle-class.

¹⁴Brown, Free Negroes in the District of Columbia, p. 129.

¹⁵Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association, Places and Persons on Capitol Hill: Stories and Pictures of a Neighborhood (Washington, D.C., 1960), p. 8.

Living among Capitol Hill's large middle class and rapidly shrinking upper class were lower class persons-- unskilled laborers and free blacks. The 1850 census revealed that the area surrounding the Joseph Beck house was inhabited primarily by lower and middle class families. Beck's neighbors included merchants, government servants (messengers, inspectors, superintendents of federal buildings as well as city officials such as policemen), and skilled laborers (blacksmiths, stonecutters, carpenters, plasterers, boilermakers, brassworkers). Several persons listed simply as "laborer" were interspersed throughout the neighborhood, although some were listed in city directories as having a specific profession (e.g., J. Hess listed himself as a laborer with \$1500 in real property in the census but as a brassworker in the city directory of the same year). Several persons listed merely as laborers also listed real property while some persons, such as Joseph Beck who was a magistrate at the time, listed no real property figures.¹⁶

¹⁶In order to discern the social and economic standing and form a collective portrait of the area immediately surrounding the Joseph Beck house, population schedules of the Federal Census for 1850, 1870, 1880, and 1900 were surveyed, in conjunction with Washington City Directories for the same years. East Capitol Street; Second Street, Fourth Street, and Pennsylvania Avenue (all in southeast Washington) were chosen as boundary lines for the survey. No attempt was made to include every household within those lines, for

Most of the households around the Beck residence were single-family dwellings and the average real value figure was \$500-\$800 for those who listed one. Thomas Clark, a messenger in the Senate, owned \$2500 in real property and lived at the corner of East Capitol and Third Streets. Clark lived next door to Patrick Higgins, an Irish-born laborer, who listed \$500 as his real property figure.

The District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia were, expectedly, the most frequently listed birthplaces. A few foreign-born people appeared in the census and were from Ireland, Scotland, and Germany.

A large number of free blacks were living in the square bounded by Fourth, Fifth, East Capitol, and A Streets, Southeast. The heads of almost all of these households were laborers but some listed real property figures. Of twenty-eight black families in the sample, seven listed real property, \$300-\$500.¹⁷ This is not surprising in view of the fact that, in Washington, many free Negroes were engaged in

nineteenth-century census takers followed very loose patterns, if any, for their visits. A representative sample for each year, however, was insured.

¹⁷ 1850 Census, 5th ward, pp. 17-21.

middle-class occupations. Some were skilled enough to run businesses, teach, or build houses.¹⁸ Slaves, also, had opportunities to learn marketable trades. It was not uncommon for a household to have only two or three house slaves and a few to hire out. These "hired out" slaves could often learn carpentry, masonry, French cooking, etc. and sometimes earn a small salary. This sometimes led to buying one's own freedom and that of his/her family members and, thereby, contributed to the growth of the free black community. During the 1840s, the free black community began to crystallize into a cohesive self-reliant unit.¹⁹ By 1850 free blacks comprised 73% of the total black population and almost 20% of the total population in Washington.²⁰

The decade of the 1850s saw the nation's capital embroiled in the sectional controversy over slavery. The Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Dred Scott decision dashed many of the hopes of black Washingtonians. The adversity they faced as much of white Washington turned against them, however, increased their cohesiveness. Over

¹⁸Brown, Free Negroes in the District of Columbia, p. 129.

¹⁹Green, Constance McLaughlin, The Secret City: A History of Race Relations in the Nations Capitol (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967), pp. 40, 43.

²⁰Brown, Free Negroes in the District of Columbia, p. 11.

the fifty years since the establishment of Washington as the nation's capital, they had educated their children, they had assimilated rural families into their ranks, and they had taught newcomers how to behave responsibly. Assuming that they could continue on a stable course toward emancipation, black Washingtonians faced the pressures of the late 1850s with hope and dignity.²¹

Abraham Lincoln's election as president of the United States and the events that followed paralyzed black and white Washington alike. The outbreak of the Civil War in April of 1861 set off a business boom but the cost of living rose much faster than wages, especially for laborers.²² Even so, the war changed the routine of everyday life very little.

Although daily chores on Capitol Hill went on basically uninterrupted, the character of that part of Capitol Hill near the Beck house changed dramatically. A congressional act of 1862 ended slavery in the District of Columbia. The emancipation of the 3,100 slaves in the District meant new opportunities for enterprising Negroes. On the other hand, emancipation in Washington brought with it a flood of southern field hands seeking refuge. In March of 1862,

²¹Green, The Secret City, p. 54

²²Ibid., pp. 56-58.

there were four hundred contrabands (southern blacks) living in Duff Green's Row (old Carroll row) on First and A Southeast. That same year the military converted the row into a prison; the contraband department had to move the refugees (4,200 by October of 1862, 10,000 by spring of 1863) to tents adjacent to its own headquarters and later to Arlington County.²³ The old brick Capitol at First and A Northeast, was also converted into a prison for captured Confederate prisoners.²⁴ Thus, Capitol Hill residents, inundated with and unable to relate to Southern blacks, became, as did the rest of Washington, increasingly hostile toward all Negroes; and the relative security of the Hill was marred by the presence of the Confederate prisoners and Union soldiers. Nonetheless, people continued to attend parties, go to the theatre, and visit bawdy houses in efforts to mask the anxiety, pain, and death caused by the war.²⁵

Although the war had disrupted the functioning of government and marred the appearance of Washington, the steady

²³Green, Village, pp. 274-277; Daniel D. Reiff, Washington Architecture, 1791-1861: Problems in Development (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission of Fine Arts, 1971), p. 80.

²⁴Capitol Hill Southeast Citizens Association, Places and Persons on Capitol Hill, p. 6. The old brick Capitol had served Congress while the present Capitol, burned by the British in the War of 1812, was being repaired.

²⁵Green, Village, pp. 268-69.

growth of the middle class on Capitol Hill never slowed. By 1870, the area around the Beck house had become more solidly middle class. Fewer persons listed simply as laborer appeared and an increase in lower-level government workers was recorded. A greater variety of birthplaces listed indicated an influx of outsiders which began with the exodus of congressmen. Although most heads of households listed middle class occupations, the majority listed no real property but did list personal property.²⁶ This may indicate that many Capitol Hill houses were still being rented to this developing middle class.

The plurality of the area around the Beck house was intact during 1870. For example, Albert Grant, an architect-builder from Maine, listed \$50,0000 in real property and lived at 101 Third Street SE (almost directly across the street from the Beck house). He and his family lived next door to Sophie Schimmelfenny, a German-born widow with only \$300 in personal property.²⁷

Since Capitol Hill was one of the few areas within reach of civic services unclaimed by any one social or economic group, rents on even large houses were low.

²⁶1870 Census, 5th ward, pp. 74-80.

²⁷Ibid., p. 75.

Sometimes expenses were met by taking in boarders or by having more than one adult in a family employed.²⁸ In the Hulig Cowperthwaite household, for instance, Hulig was a retired merchant with no real property. His wife, Mary, was a clerk in the War Department and his daughter, Henrietta, was a clerk in the Treasury Department. The family, living at 212 B Street (Independence Avenue) had also taken in three boarders.²⁹

Susan Myers, in "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900: The People and Their Homes," regards 1870 as a turning point in Capitol Hill history. In the article, she calls attention to three factors during the 1870s which contributed to changes on Capitol Hill. The first of these factors was the appearance of Alexander "Boss" Shepherd in business and politics. In early 1870 a meeting of 150 prominent Washingtonians, led by Alderman Alexander Shepherd, put in a request to Congress for a territorial government covering the District. When the territorial act became law in February 1871, the provisions were: presidential appointment of a governor of the District and an eleven-member upper chamber, the lower house

²⁸Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," 283.

²⁹1870 Census, 5th ward, p. 74; Boyd's Directory, 1870.

would be elected by popular vote; presidential appointment of a board of public works to oversee public improvements; an elected nonvoting delegate to Congress; and a presidentially appointed board of public health. By far the most controversial of these provisions was the board of public works.³⁰

Shepherd served as executive officer of the board of public works and governor of the District of Columbia from 1871 to 1874. During his administration, 132 miles of water mains were laid; 123 miles of sewer laid; 180 miles of street and 208 miles of sidewalk paved; 3,000 gas lamps installed; parks landscaped; and 15,000 trees planted. Shepherd's comprehensive plan primarily involved engineering changes that would create a city unrivalled in the areas of sanitation and street improvement. The plan, grand though it was, plunged the District deep into debt. When the territorial government ended in 1874, it had gone through two congressional investigations and had spent \$18,872,565--over \$12,000,000 over budget. Nevertheless, the civic improvements which did occur during Shepherd's term of office encouraged building by private individuals and companies

³⁰Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," 278; Green, Village, pp. 335-36.

throughout the city. But most of the development, as well as most of Shepherd's civic improvements, was in the northwest quadrant.³¹

The second factor to which Myers calls attention was the Organic Act of 1878. In the Act, Congress agreed to pay half the expense of the city and thereby guaranteed funds for maintenance and improvements. The Act also kept taxes low, thus further encouraging people to set up permanent residence in the city. The combination of these two factors produced a third effect, a newfound confidence and the realization that the future for Washington really did lay in real estate, building, and government, not in industry.³²

During the 1880s and 1890s, Washington, D.C. was awash in civic pride. The city was gaining more permanent residents; and the northwest was rapidly becoming the fashionable residential area in Washington. Capitol Hill, however, was also touched by the building boom. Construction had never really ceased on the Hill, as is evidenced by the wide variety of period architecture. After the 1870s,

³¹Metzger, Brick Walks and Iron Fences, p. 11; Green, Village, p. 358-59.

³²Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," 279-80.

however, the pace of building east of the Capitol quickened and did not slow until the turn of the century.

When commercial ventures in the extreme southeast were abandoned, there was no longer any reason to concentrate growth around the Eastern Branch; consequently building in east Washington was centered directly behind the Capitol. Empty squares and spaces between existing structures were rapidly filled with brick dwellings which reflected the tastes and characteristics of the Capitol Hill community. Post-1870 dwellings on the Hill were modest, yet adequate to their residents' lifestyles. These dwellings, built economically but solidly from native brick, could be rented or purchased by anyone in the middle-class bracket. ³³

As public monies continued to be pumped into the northwest quadrant to encourage upper class development there, Capitol Hill became psychologically isolated. The lack of adequate public funds made it less desirable to elite citizens than the blossoming northwest. Its location on the back side of the Capitol seemed to separate it from the rest of the city and made merging with more fashionable neighborhoods increasingly difficult. It was during this

psychological isolation during the last three decades of the nineteenth century that Capitol Hill residents settled into a stable, middle-class, small-town lifestyle.³⁴

The 1880 census revealed little change in the social constitution of Capitol Hill. George Boyden, a brickmason, and his family were living at 22 Third Street, SE. His neighbors along Third Street were: a printer, several government clerks, a notary public, a stonecutter, and teachers. Other nearby residents included: a physician, a blacksmith, a nurse, a machinist, a few laborers and a carpenter.³⁵ Myers says that the most evident characteristics of this middle-class community were stability and security, and attributes their existence to the kind of occupations Capitol Hill residents pursued. People involved in the building industry were provided a relatively safe income, as long as the demand for housing continued. People involved in service occupations (teachers, druggists, grocers, local artisans) also earned a moderate but sure income because they were engaged in small-scale enterprises which were dependent upon the local community. Hence, they

³⁴ Ibid., 280-82.

³⁵ 1880 Census, 5th ward, pp. 66-70

were relatively unaffected by larger, riskier, enterprises going on elsewhere in the city.³⁶

In 1883, persons engaged in Washington's third major "industry" attained real income security and a resulting sense of permanence. That year, the Civil Service Commission Act was passed and ended the threat of the spoils system for lower-level government employees. They could now be sure of a steady paycheck regardless of what political party was in power. This sense of financial well-being among a large portion of the Capitol Hill population contributed further to the growing sense of stability and security in the community.³⁷

The Twentieth Century

The middle-class character of Capitol Hill continued until the late 1930s. However, by 1900, it was evident that the community was going through yet another transition. Although some families during the later part of the nineteenth century had taken in boarders in order to augment family income, no listing of "boardinghouse" appeared in the census samples for those years. Additionally, boarders taken in by

³⁶Myers, "Capitol Hill, 1870-1900," pp. 288-90.

³⁷Ibid., p. 289.

one-family households were often, themselves, small families. But in 1900, two fairly large boardinghouses were listed as such, indicating that Capitol Hill might be returning to its original function as a boardinghouse community.

George Boyden, still living at the former Beck house, had taken in five boarders: Edward Collion, a machinist from Delaware; Irving Schwingen, a machinist from Maryland; Sarah Page, a sixty-one year old lady from Texas; Lawrence Hayes, a clerk in a grocery store; and Myron Brackett, a teacher. On the corner of Third and East Capitol, Zurhorst's Funeral Home housed twenty-three lodgers in its upper floors. These people were from all over the United States and included six government clerks, a book agent, a watchman at the library, an electrician, two servants, and a waiter. William O'Leary kept a boardinghouse at 223 East Capitol Street with thirteen lodgers: one family, a reporter, three government clerks, two unemployed women, and others. Number 16 Third Street housed four lodgers and at 417 East Capitol Street, John Riley let rooms to three Chinese men.³⁸ Although the neighborhood was still largely

³⁸1900 Census, Vol. II, ED 122, pp. 12-16.

inhabited by government clerks, merchants, and skilled craftsmen, the stability which had characterized Capitol Hill during the late nineteenth century was beginning to wane.

As the twentieth century progressed, the single-family, middle-class household very gradually disappeared from Capitol Hill. The introduction of electric trolleys (which replaced horse-drawn streetcars) in the 1890s made it easier for some Capitol Hill residents to move farther away from their place of work. In 1900, fourteen street railway companies merged to form the Washington Traction and Electric Company. The company, which also included the United States Electric Light and the Potomac Electric Company, provided comfortable heated and ventilated cars, frequent runs, and low fares.³⁹

The introduction and widespread use of the automobile in the 1920s allowed Washingtonians to live not only far from their work, but also outside the city--beyond the reach of the streetcar lines. By 1940, Capitol Hill had lost many of its middle-class residents to the rapidly growing

³⁹Constance McLaughlin Green, Washington: Capital City, 1879-1950 (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1962; reprinted, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1976), pp. 50-52.

suburban areas and such communities in the northwest as Chevy Chase and Kalorama.⁴⁰

The streetcar and the automobile, however, certainly were not the only incentives for permanent Capitol Hill residents to leave their community. During the 1930s, two blocks of Capitol Hill were cleared of houses. The buildings on the squares directly across the street from the Beck house were razed to make way for the Folger Shakespeare Library, and the Library of Congress Annex (now the John Adams Building). The Lutheran Church of the Reformation and Grant Row were among the buildings torn down, and the Supreme Court building took the place of the old brick Capitol and several very early rowhouses.⁴¹ Government encroachment had begun and gave Capitol Hill residents more than good reason to move away from federal property.

Like other urban areas, Washington's steady loss of middle-class whites to the suburbs created a vacuum which

⁴⁰Metzger, Brick Walks and Iron Fences, p. 14.

⁴¹Charles O. Paullin, "History of the Site of the Congressional and Folger Libraries," Columbia Historical Society Records, Vol. 37-38 (1937):194; Metzger, Brick Walks and Iron Fences, p. 14.

was steadily filled by transients, blacks, and lower-class whites. This influx, in turn, caused more migration to the suburbs by whites. During the 1940s, wartime Washington suffered a severe shortage of housing, and as a result, several more large, private dwellings were converted into boardinghouses. Large numbers of blacks moved to Washington in search of jobs, and in the District, because its limited area was surrounded by suburbs that would not permit black in-migration, the arrival of every black family exacerbated the housing problem and foreshadowed future complications. After the war, Washington experienced yet another influx of southern, mostly unskilled, blacks. Despite the continued exodus of middle-class whites, Capitol Hill, like the rest of Washington became overcrowded and began to show signs of urban blight.⁴²

During the 1950s and 1960s, Capitol Hill experienced a near total loss of the dignity which had characterized it in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During those years, some of the worst housing in Washington lay east of the Capitol. Overcrowded conditions caused many of the once-beautiful rowhouses to fall into a serious

⁴²Metzger, Brick Walks and Iron Fences, p. 14; Green, The Secret City, p. 267, 277.

state of disrepair, and the rise of violent crime which always accompanies these conditions took its toll on Capitol Hill. Between 1950 and 1960, Washington lost 172,000 white residents and a large portion of the growing black majority were poor, economically dependent families. Washington, in the words of Constance Green, "became the poorhouse for the Maryland and Virginia suburbs."⁴³

The 1960's saw many American cities trying to cope with growing racial tension. Washington, D.C. had had a black majority since 1957 and in 1968 the percentage of black residents was 67%, higher than any other American city. Some city officials felt Washington was riot-proof and pointed to the gains and opportunities which had been afforded blacks in Washington. Desegregation had occurred without violence; many blacks were employed by the Federal government; the mayor in 1968 was black; and there was a Negro majority on the nine-man city council. Underneath official rhetoric, however, existed a Washington that tourists did not often see--slums. These slum-dwellers, people who could see the shining, white Capitol dome from their windows, had by 1968 coped long enough with unemployment and underemployment, with rats and roaches and

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Green, The Secret City, p. 336.

tuberculosis, with inadequate public transportation, and with substandard education. When Dr. Martin Luther King was shot less than three weeks before his scheduled Poor People's Campaign in Washington, ghetto Washingtonians took to the streets and participated in three days of looting and burning in a formerly riot-proof city. One of the largest riot areas was on H Street, Northeast, between Second and Twentieth Streets. A smaller area was on Eighth, Southeast from Independence Avenue to the Anacostia River. Both of these areas were only blocks from Third Street.⁴⁴

Although the 1950s and 1960s were the years of the most serious decline for Capitol Hill, it was during this time that the restoration movement began. "Operation Bootstrap" was underway by 1950. The movement was headed up by students at Eastern High School who banded together in a group called SCROOCH (Students' Committee for Redecoration of Old Capitol Hill). Capitol Hill residents, white and black, set about trying to spruce up their neighborhoods. By 1952, the Post said that the restoration movement was in full swing.⁴⁵

⁴⁴Ben W. Gilbert and the Staff of The Washington Post, Ten Blocks from the White House: Anatomy of the Washington Riots of 1968 (New York: Frederick A Praeger, Publishers, 1968), pp. 1-12, Frontispiece.

⁴⁵Green, Capitol City, p. 506; The Washington Post, 12 October 1952, sec. V, p. 1.

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society was formed in 1955 to encourage restoration by private individuals, and in January of 1960, Roll Call Community News rated the restoration movement at an all time high.⁴⁶ This promising new life for the neighborhood, however, was in for some very rough sailing.

In 1958, it became sorely apparent that a restoration movement on the Hill did not particularly impress the Congress. That year, demolition of some of the oldest buildings on Capitol Hill began in order to make room for the mammoth Rayburn House Office Building.⁴⁷ Then, two years later, Speaker Rayburn and other members of Congress decided that "the Capitol and its surrounding grounds and buildings deserve a more pleasant setting and periphery," the chief aim being "to improve the looks of things around here." Five million dollars were appropriated to purchase and clear two blocks adjacent to the Capitol Grounds. Not only would homes and the shopping area of Independence Avenue come down, but (for a time) plans for an East Mall were also in the works. This move by Speaker Rayburn effectively held

⁴⁶The Evening Star (Washington), 19 November 1960, sec. B, p. 1; Roll Call Community News, 6 January 1960, p. 9.

⁴⁷Star, 4 February 1958, sec. B, p. 1.

down prices on much Capitol Hill property, and also impeded prospective improvements to existing property because of the owners' fear that their property would be annexed. The threat of government takeover also scared away potential buyers of run-down property.⁴⁸

It appeared that the restoration movement had lost its effectiveness and momentum. Poorer families continued to move in and the ever-present threat of government annexation loomed larger. But in March of 1962, legislation was introduced in the House which would establish Capitol Hill as a National Historic Park. By April, Congress had unveiled its plans to buy up another two-block area on the Hill for the purpose of building an annex to the Library of Congress. This time, the area included the square on which the Beck house stood and the adjacent one which contained St. Mark's Episcopal Church, built in 1880. Rumblings and rumors concerning this annexation continued through the sixties. In 1970, however, the threat was real. By this time, the congregation at St. Mark's as well as many new, more prosperous, residents of Capitol Hill, were ready to fight; and they won. In 1972, the National Capitol Planning Commission designated St. Mark's a "category two landmark of

⁴⁸Star, 25 June 1960, sec. B, pp. 1, 10.

the National Capital." The following year, the church was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The attention of Congress was then drawn back to the original two-block area along Independence Avenue. Residents and merchants in these squares fought also; but they lost.⁴⁹ Homes, stores, and restaurants there were razed to make room for the newest Library of Congress Annex, the James Madison Memorial Building.

The restoration movement is still in full swing on Capitol Hill and is slowly making its way east. The area around the Beck house, now known as Appalachian House, has regained much of the small-town flavor which it lost during the 1950s and 1960s. Dollars, determination, and elbow grease have transformed gutted buildings, sometimes in the face of hostility and adversity, back into habitable, perhaps posh, rowhouses. Nineteenth-century townhouses on Capitol Hill now bring top dollar on the Washington real estate market, with Appalachian House assessed at \$179,220 by the D.C. Tax Office. The renovation carried out by

⁴⁹Post, 29 March 1962, sec. C, p. 20; Post, 16 April 1962, sec. A, p. 1; Interview with Bert Cooper, historian, St. Mark's Church, by telephone, 30 July 1981; Bert H. Cooper, St. Mark's, Capitol Hill: A History and Description of its Architecture, Windows, and Notable Features (Washington, D.C.: St. Mark's Church, 1976), pp. 10-11.

Appalachian State University has made the house worth much more on the open market. Its worth to ASU students and faculty, however, cannot be measured in dollars.

CHAPTER V

AN OLD HOUSE AND A NEW BEGINNING

Appalachian State University's involvement with 22 Third Street SE began at a neighborhood picnic on a rainy afternoon in the summer of 1975. As participants clustered under shelters at Horn in the West Park in Boone, North Carolina, a discussion developed between Richard Rupp, Dean of the Graduate School, and Roger Stilling, Professor in the Department of English. The dialogue, at first, centered on The Loft, ASU's New York campus which provides lodging space for visiting ASU students. Rupp remarked that he wished ASU could have a Washington campus--a house, perhaps. Stilling had just returned from Washington where he had been doing research at the Folger Shakespeare Library. While in Washington he had stayed at the Folger guest house, Number 20 and had noticed that Number 22, the adjacent house, was empty and in a serious state of disrepair. Options for purchasing a house in Washington had already been explored and the prices had proved to be prohibitive. But leasing had not been explored and on Stilling's next trip to Washington, during the fall of 1975, he made the first

unofficial contact with Folger personnel regarding the leasing of 22 Third Street.¹

Stilling spoke first with John F. Andrews, editor of The Shakespeare Quarterly, and then had a brief meeting with O. B. Hardison, executive director of the Folger Shakespeare Library. After receiving Hardison's general approval for leasing and renovating the structure, Stilling reported his findings back on the ASU campus. The idea met with favor in the university administration. Almost immediately, Rupp began corresponding with Folger officials and through them, indirectly, with the Trustees of Amherst College, who own all Folger properties.²

The first order of business was to determine how much renovating had to be done and estimate how much it would cost. For this task, the expertise of Frank Steckel, Chairperson of the Department of Industrial Education at Appalachian, was drawn upon. During the fall of 1975, Steckel traveled to Washington to evaluate the house. It was clear that a large sum of money would be required to bring the building up to code. All floors and walls would

¹Interview with Roger Stilling, Professor, Department of English, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C., 23 April 1981.

²Ibid.

have to be replaced; complete rewiring and plumbing jobs were needed; and new heating and air conditioning systems would have to be installed.³ The renovation would cover virtually all of the interior.

Most of the fall of 1975 and spring of 1976 was devoted to grant writing and production of a video-tape to be used for publicity. The tape, produced by Ron Rankins of Audio-Visual Services at Appalachian, was filmed both at ASU and at Appalachian House.⁴ It outlined ASU's need for such a branch campus, the magnitude of the planned renovation, and the purposes the house would serve once the renovation was completed. The tape was written and narrated by Rupp and served as the primary selling tool of the project.⁵

The writing of the grants was a trial-and-error process. Rupp, who was responsible for all of the grant writing, tried to find foundations whose major concerns were "bricks and mortar" projects. Grants were submitted to several different foundations. One proposal went to the Fleischmann

³Interview with Frank Steckel, Chairperson, Department of Industrial Education and Technology, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C., 23 April 1981.

⁴Interview with Richard Rupp, Professor, Department of English, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C., 1 May 1981.

⁵Dr. Richard Rupp, A Proposal for a Washington, D.C. Campus, video-tape (Boone, N.C.: Instructional Television Center, 27 February 1976); Rupp interview, 1 May 1981.

Foundation in Reno, Nevada.⁶ The foundation trust was established by Max C. Fleischmann, founder of the Fleischmann Yeast Corporation, in 1952; with funds that were to be liquidated by 1980. The foundation contributed money to organizations throughout the United States with emphasis placed upon educational buildings and equipment, scholarships, and research in the medical and biological sciences.⁷

In January of 1976, Rupp sent the grant proposal and the video-tape to Reno. Fortunately, the foundation had begun liquidating its assets and was giving away large sums of money. During 1975-76 the Fleischmann Foundation awarded 155 grants, five times the number it had awarded in 1974-75. One of those 155 grants went to Appalachian State University for the renovation of a brick townhouse into a campus classroom in Washington, D.C. In May of 1976, a check for \$50,000 arrived at ASU from the Fleischmann Foundation.⁸

Another grant proposal was submitted to the Hillsdale Fund in Greensboro, North Carolina which is endowed by the

⁶Rupp interview, 1 May 1981.

⁷Marianna O. Lewis, ed., The Foundation Directory, 5th ed. (New York: The Foundation Center, 1975), p. 191.

⁸Rupp interview, 1 May 1981; Lee Noe, ed. The Foundation Grant Index 1974 (New York: The Foundation Center, 1975), pp. 90-92; Lee Noe, ed., The Foundation Grants Index 1976 (New York: The Foundation Center, 1976), pp. 95-99.

Vicks Corporation. In early June, Rupp took the proposal and the video-tape to Greensboro and met with Sion Boney, vice-president of The Hillsdale Fund, as well as with other Hillsdale representatives. Six weeks later ASU was awarded \$5,000.⁹ The grant proposal and budget are in Appendix IV.

The Appalachian State University Foundation provided another \$15,000 for the renovation of 22 Third Street SE. The Foundation accepts, holds, administers, invests and disburses all contributions given to it by persons or corporations. The restrictions surrounding the spending of state funds made it necessary to utilize ASU Foundation funds for some renovation expenses and for subsequent operation of Appalachian House. The Foundation still provides financial support for the operation of Appalachian House.¹⁰

Early in 1976, Rupp made contact with Phil Vinicur, president of Carvin Contractors in Landover, Maryland. Vinicur had had a good deal of experience in renovating Capitol Hill row houses, and had formerly worked on other Folger properties along Third Street and East Capitol Street. Rupp, Robert Snead, Vice-Chancellor for Development, Ned Trivette, Vice-Chancellor for Business Affairs, and Stilling

⁹Rupp interview, 1 May 1981.

¹⁰Interview with Robert E. Snead, Vice-Chancellor for Development & Public Affairs, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C., 15 August 1981.

met with Vinicur at Appalachian House to discuss and assess the renovation. In February, Rupp received Mr. Vinicur's estimate by mail--\$50,000-\$60,000.¹¹

Although the actual lease was not drawn up and signed until 1977, in March of 1976 the terms of the agreement had been finalized. It was the intent of the Trustees of Amherst College to make the property at 22 Third Street SE available to ASU for the housing of students for five years provided that Appalachian State University undertake and finance all improvements and provided that the necessary zoning arrangements could be made with the District of Columbia. ASU would reimburse the Trustees of Amherst College for taxes, maintenance, and rental of \$100 per month during the period of the lease. ASU would also provide evidence of adequate insurance coverage. The Trustees of Amherst would have the right to cancel the lease if the Folger Library should have need of the land occupied by the building for its own purpose. Should the land indeed have to be cleared, the cost of improvements carried out by Appalachian would be prorated on the basis of one-fifth of the cost per year of occupancy. If the land should be taken

¹¹Letter of 9 February 1976, Phil Vinicur to Richard Rupp (Appalachian House File, Business Office, Folger Shakespeare Library).

by the U.S. Government or by the District of Columbia by eminent domain, the lease would be cancelled without compensation by Amherst, unless the Trustees should be so compensated. Neither the house nor its occupants would, under any circumstance, be nuisances to the Folger Library or to its neighbors.¹²

After the grant from the Fleischmann Foundation arrived in May of 1976, Carvin Contractors were approved and hired by the ASU Foundation. Steckel would make numerous trips to Washington to supervise the renovation.¹³ Rupp mailed a priority list to Vinicur which included the following recommendations: Central heating and air conditioning would be installed; the kitchen would be thoroughly renovated; the plumbing would be partially replaced; and the house would undergo complete rewiring. Rupp requested that the floors, stairs, and doorways, be stripped, sanded, and refinished. Commercial carpet would be laid where refinishing was not possible. The doorway at the foot of the stairs was also to be removed. Some work, such as developing the

¹²Letter of 18 March 1976, Kurt M. Hertzfeld (Treasurer of Amherst College) to Dean Richard Rupp (Appalachian House File, Business Office, Folger Shakespeare Library).

¹³Steckel interview, 23 April 1981.

blueprints and establishing time tables would be done by ASU's Department of Industrial Education and Technology. Construction was to begin in June of 1976 and completed by October of the same year.¹⁴

In building and construction, timetables are not easily met. Getting the proper zoning designation from the District of Columbia government delayed the renovation. But even though the house received the appropriate designation of rooming house in early July, not much extensive work was done until the Spring of 1977. Not only did the renovation start behind schedule, but it also progressed more slowly than had been anticipated.¹⁵

Because the idea of Appalachian House was becoming a tangible reality, a Washington Campus Committee was formed during the fall of 1976. The deans of each of ASU's four colleges were asked to appoint three representatives to the committee, each to serve three-year, staggered terms.

¹⁴Letter of 27 May 1976, Richard Rupp to Phil Vinicur (Appalachian House File, Business Office, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.); Steckel interview.

¹⁵Letter of 6 July 1976, Richard Rupp to Allen H. Harrison, Jr. of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering; List of Corrections, List of Violations, Building Division, Department of Economic Development, District of Columbia, November 1976 (Appalachian House Files, Development Office, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C.); Progress report, David Smith, graduate student, Industrial Education and Technology, n.d. (Appalachian House File, personal records, Frank Steckel, Chairperson of the Department of Industrial Education & Tech.)

The committee, its ultimate purpose being to design policies and procedures for use of the building, was kept busy during most of the fall of 1976 and spring of 1977 with the details of the renovation and furnishing of the house.¹⁶ (See Appendix D for a complete list of Washington Campus Committee members).

The renovation was carried out by Carvin Contractors. The house was not falling apart by any means, but extensive work had to be done, especially in the kitchen and bathrooms. The refrigerator was missing; the range was old; the sink was of the old procelain cabinet type. In addition, the partially exposed brick wall in the kitchen was losing a great deal of its mortar (some of the plaster covering remained and was later stripped off).¹⁷ Extensive plaster work and painting was required in every room; the flooring had to be repaired throughout; the very unstable stairway had to be reinforced; windows, window sashes and frames had to be replaced and/or repaired; and fire doors were to be installed in doorways between rooms and corridors.¹⁸

¹⁶Memorandum of 15 August 1977, Richard H. Rupp to Members of the Deans' Council, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. (Appalachian House Files, Development Office, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C.).

¹⁷Interview with Phil Vinicur, Carvin Contractors, Landover, Maryland, 24 February 1981.

¹⁸List of Corrections, List of Violations, Building Division, Department of Economic Development, District of Columbia, November 1976.

Rupp's guidelines were followed fairly closely, except for the refinishing of the flooring, doors, and stairs. The floor, except for the bathrooms and kitchen, was covered with carpeting, and the stairwell and doors were painted.

The Home Economics Department of Appalachian State University was extensively involved in the renovation. Joan Terry, chairperson of the department, and a group of Housing and Interior Design majors had complete responsibility for the interior design of the house, including the selection of all furnishings, floor coverings, window treatments and occasional pieces.¹⁹ By December of 1976, Terry and her Living Space Planning and Design students had selected the living room furniture, contacted the dealer, and gotten a price list for the items. A collection of large highbacked chairs, which could be grouped as desired, and a large, black, four-foot square cocktail table were selected. The furniture was manufactured by Thayer Coggin Furniture in High Point, North Carolina and secured through Hughes Rankin Company, a dealer also in High Point. The color scheme for the contemporary living room and dining room was oyster, black, gray, and white. The dining room conference chairs also came from Thayer Coggin. The

¹⁹ Interview with Joan Terry, Chairperson, Department of Home Economics, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, 30 July 1981, by telephone.

dining room table was made in the Department of Industrial Education and Technology at Appalachian State University. Both rooms are carpeted with navy blue institutional grade carpeting.²⁰

Terry, Rupp, William Dunlap, and Snead traveled to Bassett, Virginia in the spring of 1977. Terry selected all of the bedroom furniture and the furniture for the director's apartment at the Bassett Furniture Company. Robert H. Spilman, president of Bassett, was on the Board of Trustees at Appalachian State University and sold the furniture to ASU at cost.²¹ Deep orange and brown carpeting was used in the three upper stories.

As the summer of 1977 drew to a close, the renovation at Appalachian House was nearing completion. After two years of hard work by Stilling, Rupp, Steckel, Terry, Snead, the Washington Campus Committee, the many students who were involved, and many others, 22 Third Street SE, designated Appalachian House, opened on November 15.

²⁰Memo of 10 December 1976, M. Joan Terry to Robert Snead (Appalachian House Files, Personal Records, Roger Stilling, Professor, Department of English, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C.); Steckel interview, 23 April 1981.

²¹Rupp interview, 1 May 1981.

A reception for ASU faculty, Dr. and Mrs. O.B. Hardison, and many Appalachian House neighbors was held and was a smashing success.²² William Dunlap, Professor in the Art Department at ASU served as the first resident director, from November 15, 1977 to January 1, 1978. Dunlap laid much of the ground work for the operation of the house and for good relations between the Appalachian House staff and guests and the community.²³ See Appendix D for subsequent directors.

About a year after its opening, Steckel and a crew of Industrial Education majors went back to Appalachian House to do routine repair and maintenance work.²⁴ During the summer of 1980, the living area and hallways received a new coat of paint and the floor covering in the two upper bathrooms was replaced. The 1980 work was done by DuBois Decorators, a Washington, D.C. firm. All work done by Steckel and Terry, and their students during the entire project was free.

²²Letter of 7 December 1977, John F. Andrews to Roger Stilling; Letter of 17 November 1977, Chancellor Herbert W. Wey to Roger Stilling (Appalachian House File, Personal Records, Roger Stilling, Professor, Department of English, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C.).

²³Interview with Robert Snead, 15 August 1981.

²⁴Steckel interview, 23 April 1981.

Although final decisions relating to the house lie with the Appalachian House Advisory Board (formerly the Washington Campus Committee), routine administration is handled by the Development Office. The house is run by a resident director, a full-time faculty member at ASU. Most of the appointments are for one semester. The director is appointed by the Advisory Board and receives his/her regular teaching salary, plus the director's furnished apartment in the house, as compensation. The directorship of Appalachian House is a very competitive position but it is also a difficult job. Running the house not only includes keeping the books, doing the banking, and assigning of rooms; it also includes a good deal of keeping house. The director is assisted by an intern, usually a graduate student at ASU.

The house is used most by student groups. Professors who wish to take student groups to Washington reserve space in Appalachian House, make payment in advance, and reserve a state-owned van or car for transportation. Upon arrival in Washington, groups usually have tight schedules which enable them to utilize Washington resources--theatres, museums, government, architecture, business--to the fullest. For example, in December 1980, Dr. Eugene Butts took a group of accounting students to Washington to attend a conference and visit large accounting firms. Some groups use the house

not only as lodging space but also as seminar space; the dining room is often converted into a meeting room. Dr. Larry Keeter's sociology group visited various agencies, but also had speakers come to the house to conduct seminars. Groups on budgets use the kitchen to prepare their own meals.²⁵

At this point, 1983, Appalachian House is functioning well. The elimination of walk-in and non-ASU guests has helped smooth things out tremendously. A series of excellent directors has set an example which future directors need to follow.

All in all, the renovation was adequate and appropriate to the purpose which Appalachian House serves. The structure itself is in excellent condition, having just received new coats of paint, inside and out. The plumbing is functioning well, although problems with old pipes are perennial and must be dealt with as they arise. The kitchen would have been larger if a furnace closet had not been installed therein. The curved, brick wall running along the north and west of the kitchen, although it is a conversation piece should have been re-plastered. It is disintegrating rapidly and deserves immediate attention. Also in need of repair is the blistered and

peeling interior wall in the rear of the main part of the house. The two upper bathrooms, it seems, have always been plagued with leaking around the tub and into the subflooring (sometimes through the ceiling of the next story). This leakage is currently under control, but will need to be watched in the future.

The house at 22 Third Street SE has stood for over 150 years; it is an historical monument. Sojourners at Number 22 are surrounded by history; they could almost be enveloped by the nineteenth-century were it not for the automobiles parked out front. One can almost hear the rattle of dishes and laughter around the Becks' dinner table; one can almost smell the pipe smoke of some of George Boyden's boarders as they sit reading and talking in the parlour; and one can almost feel the tension in the Fogle family as Rev. Fogle chastens Timothy for his drinking. If Appalachian House is an adventure in experiential learning, then perhaps each twentieth-century lodger should share this nineteenth-century adventure as part of his/her Washington experience. Every guest should be aware of its historical significance and why its historical integrity must be preserved, whatever the future may hold for Appalachian House.

AFTERWORD

Buildings give a neighborhood a visual flavor; the Federal, the Greek Revival, the Second Empire, the Italianate, the Richardsonian Romanesque, are all beautiful, each in its own right. In combination on Capitol Hill, they lend an ordered but eclectic atmosphere. Each one seems to live and breathe with a life of its own. But the living and breathing of a building is rooted in its builder, and more importantly, in its inhabitants. The appearance of a building reflects the character of its occupant and is dependent upon its occupant. Buildings are physical reminders of a society's past.

Appalachian House reflects both the need and taste of its builder, John Beck. After tracing the life of the house and the people who occupied it, its colorful past emerged. The house was transformed from a middle-class dwelling into a boardinghouse into a vacant shell into a beautifully renovated house, the facade of which is reminiscent of the nineteenth century. And the story of Appalachian House necessarily includes the development, decline, and rebirth of a neighborhood.

It is easy to criticize the federal government for taking over private property, especially restored nineteenth

century townhouses. But is the displacement of families driven out of historically significant districts because of rising taxes and landlords who sell their rental property to real estate speculators for conversion to fashionable condominiums any less immoral or unethical? Perhaps there is no middle ground.

The urban renewal methods of the 1960s are out of place in Washington. Instead, the city is renovating, adapting, and preserving wherever possible. The old Post Office Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, for example, has been restored by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Old, vacant, public buildings which are clearly eyesores, however, have recently been razed by the same corporation. But who defines the eyesore? To Speaker Rayburn in the 1960s, entire blocks of rowhouses were eyesores, and needed to be "cleaned up," razed.

At present, the cleaning up process is literal. Residents in many Washington neighborhoods are sprucing up their dwellings. On Capitol Hill sprucing up may not suffice. Although federal building is currently at a standstill and does not pose an immediate threat, historians must continue to document buildings, showing historical and social significance of the structures. Who knows when the next "annex" will be approved? If and when it is, Capitol Hill should be

armed to the teeth with data, photographs, and the awareness of the personalities which once inhabited their homes.

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APPENDIX A

List of Title Holders to 22 Third Street SE

APPENDIX A

List of Title Holders to Lot E/835 of Square 787 (22 Third Street SE)

<u>Date Deed Recorded</u>	<u>Grantee</u>
November 23, 1828	Joseph W. Beck (from Jonathan Prout, et al)
August 24, 1858	Edward G. and Isobel Y. P. Handy (from James and Marian L. Tait; both parties Beck heirs)
March 26, 1892	Samuel H. Walker (from Isobel Handy, widow)
August 14, 1903	Frederick Shake
March 31, 1914	Simon P. Fogle, et ux
September 26, 1945	Mamie E. Wall (from Samuel C. Fogle, executor of Simon P. Fogle's estate)
April 2, 1951	Jernell P. Keifer
October 2, 1967	The Trustees of Amherst College

APPENDIX B

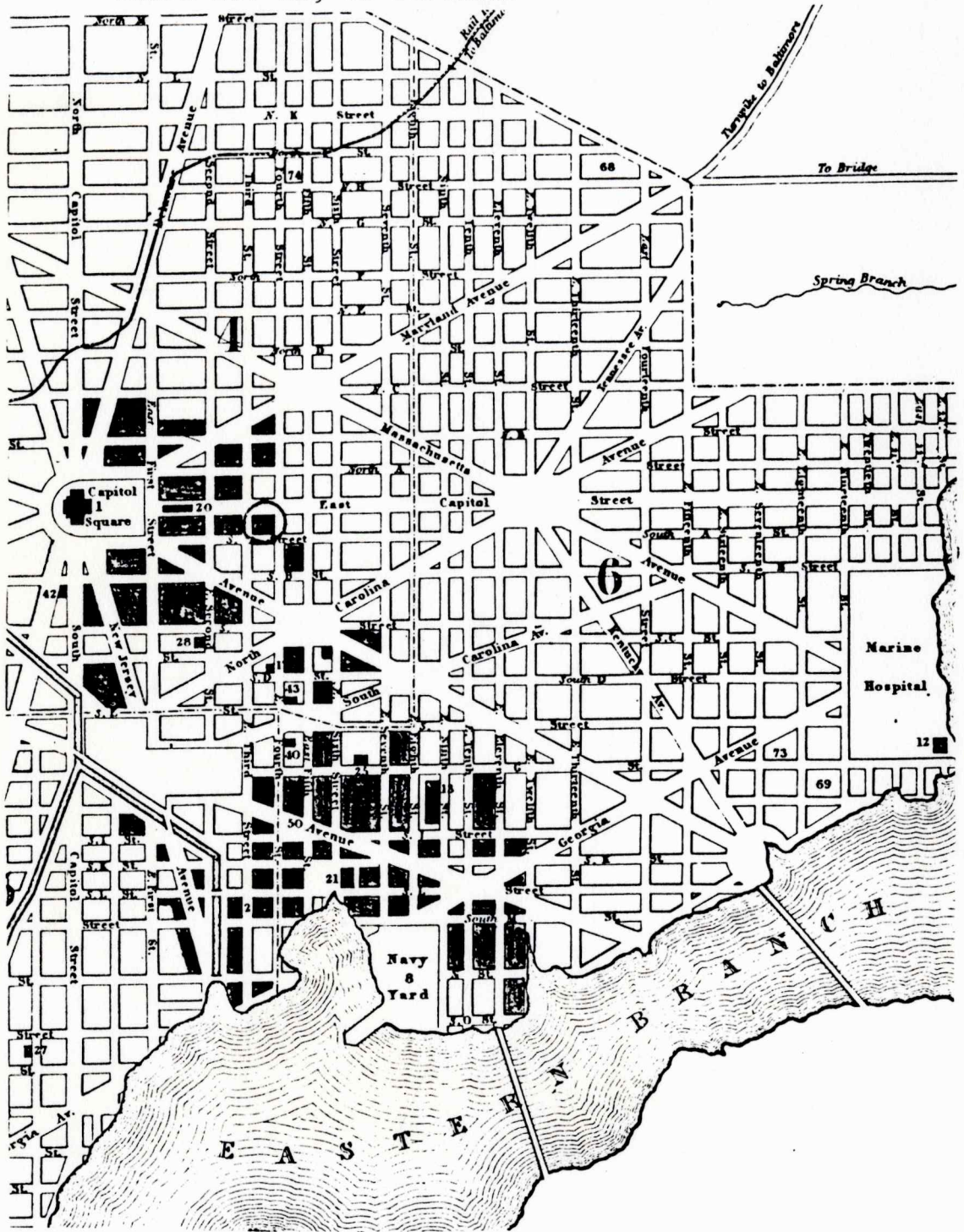
Illustrations

APPENDIX B
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE NUMBER

1. Residence pattern of eastern Washington 1836.
2. Detail of star anchor bolt, 22 Third Street SE.
3. Doorway detail, 22 Third Street SE.
4. Facade of 22 Third Street SE.
5. Corner of A and Third Streets SE, 1900.
6. Detail of interior doorway, 22 Third Street SE.
7. Interior window, 22 Third Street SE.
8. Detail of balusters, 22 Third Street SE.
9. Square 787, City of Washington, 1796.
10. Tait's and Handy's subdivision of Square 787, 1858.

Figure 1. Residence pattern of eastern Washington, 1836. Shaded areas denote thickly populated squares. The square containing Beck's houses, 20 & 22 Third St. SE, is circled.



H.S. Tanner, *Tanner's Universal Atlas, City of Washington*. (Philadelphia: H.S. Tanner, 1836): Courtesy Geography & Map Division, Library of Congress.

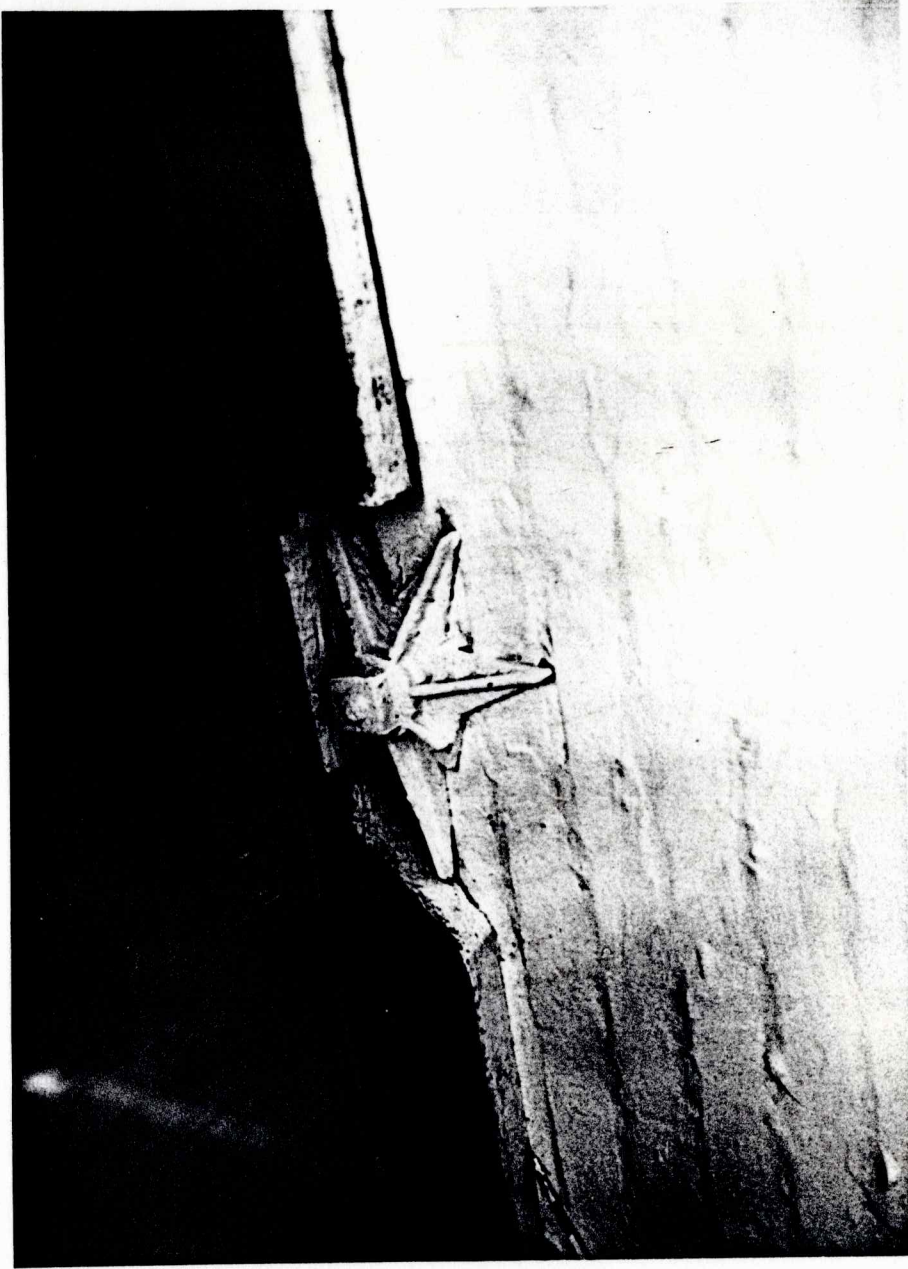


Figure 2. Detail of star anchor bolt on rear (east) wall of 22 Third Street SE.
Photo by Clemens A. Gruen, Professor, Department of Industrial Education
and Technology, ASU.

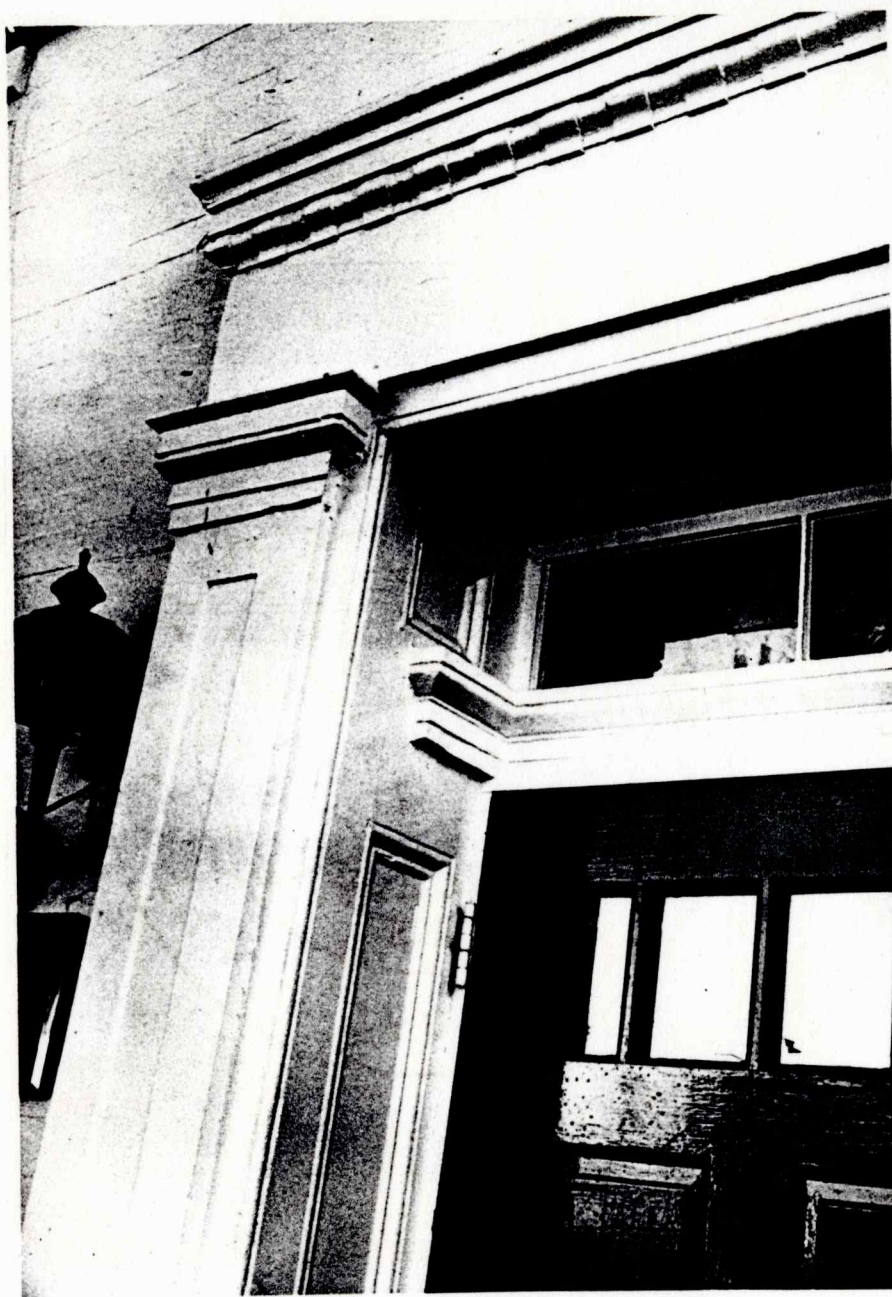


Figure 3. Doorway detail at 22 Third Street SE. Note: pilaster, decorative moulding and dentilled entablature. Photo by Kent Eriksson.

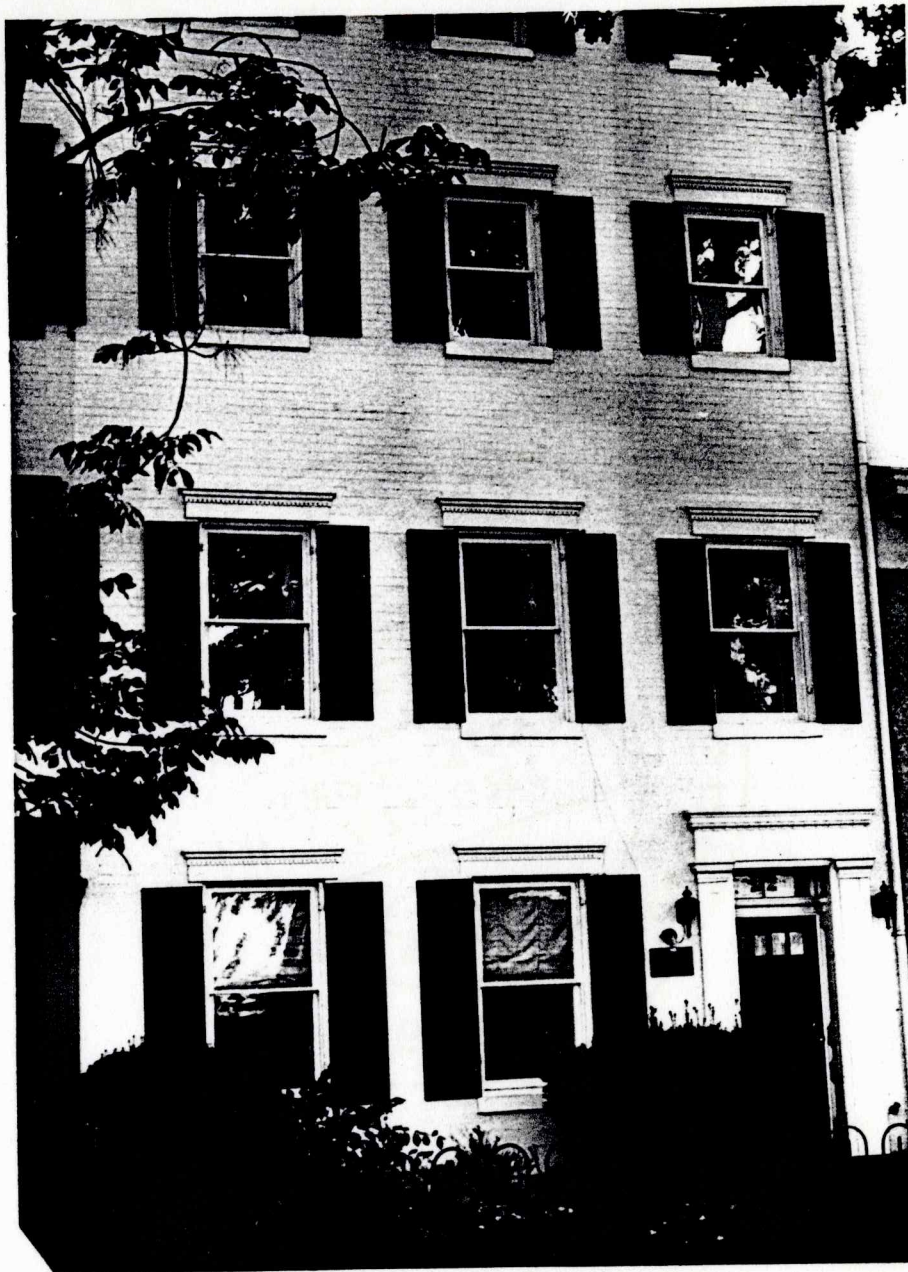


Figure 4. Facade of 22 Third Street SE. Photo by Clemens A. Gruen, Professor, Department of Industrial Education and Technology, ASU.



Figure 5. Corner of A and Third SE, looking north, c. 1900. The tall, dark house, second from the corner, is 22 Third Street SE. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

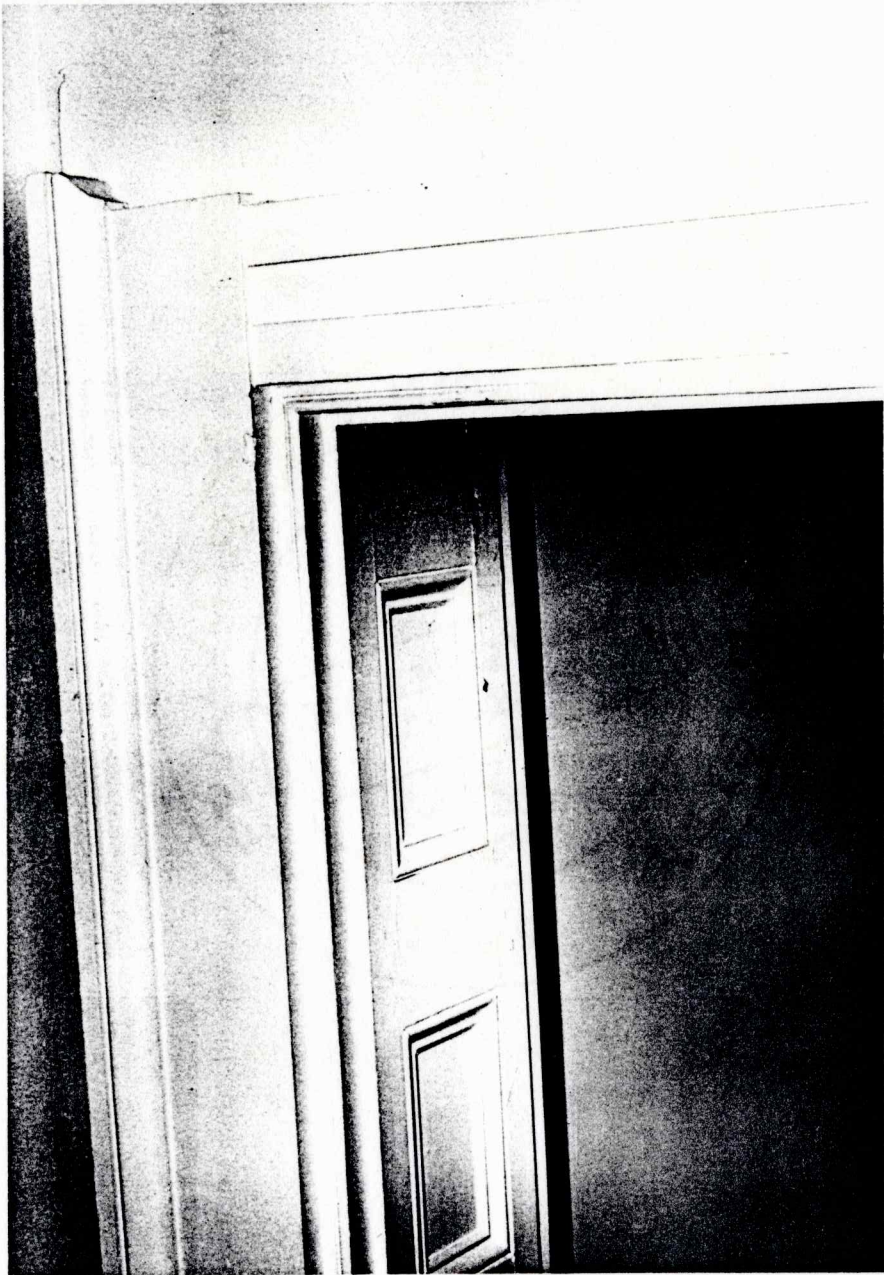


Figure 6. Detail of doorway between living room and dining room. Photo by John Simmons, ASU News Bureau.

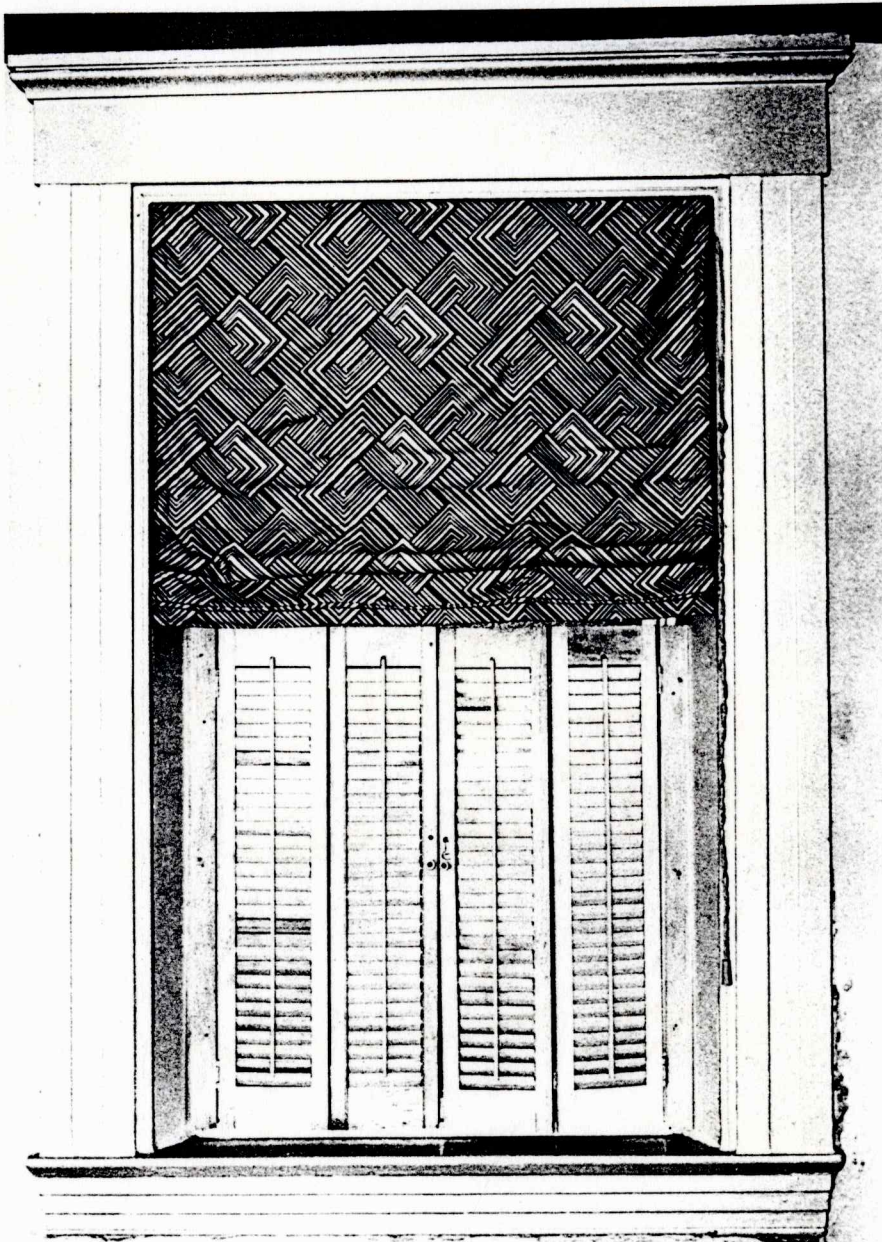


Figure 7. Window, interior east wall of 22 Third Street SE, dining room. Note: pilaster and entablature motif. Photo by John Simmons, ASU News Bureau.

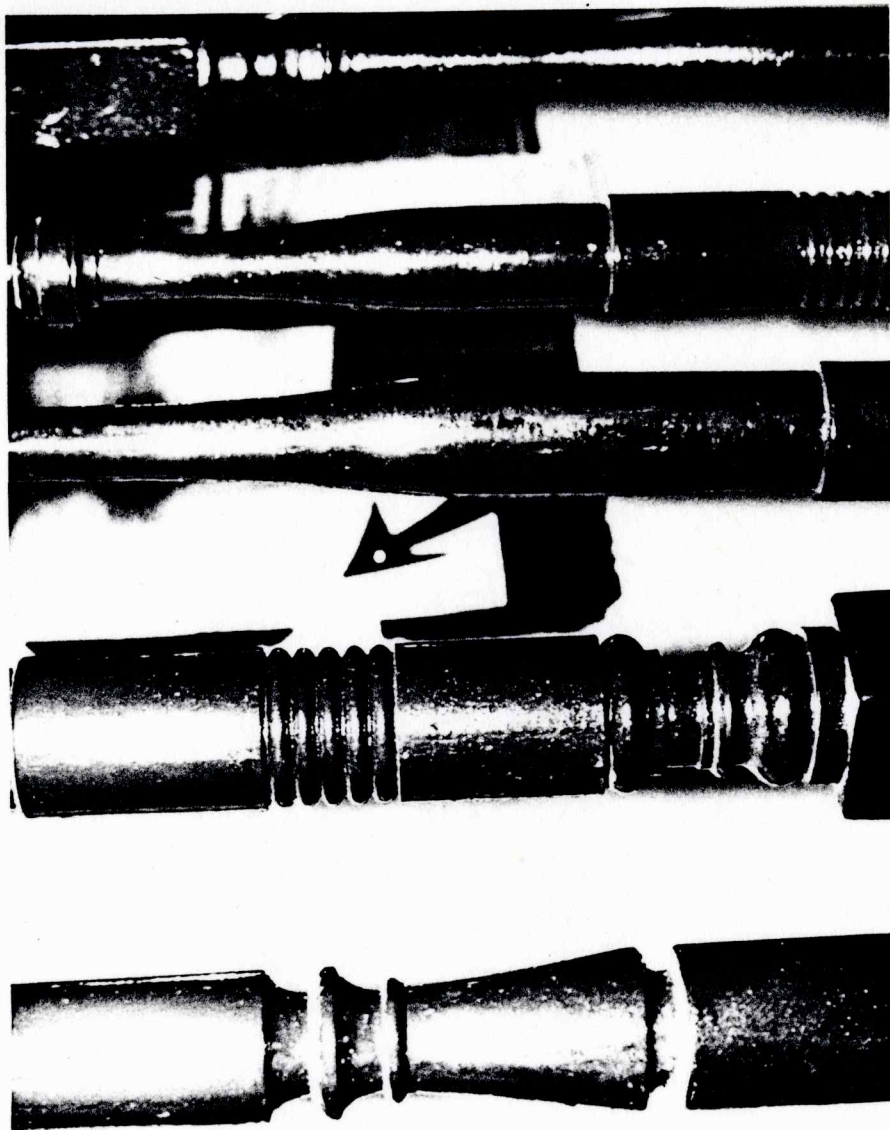


Figure 8. Detail of balusters showing the simple, perhaps original, ones compared with the more elaborate, beaded balusters which became common during the Victorian period. Photo by John Simmons, ASU News Bureau.

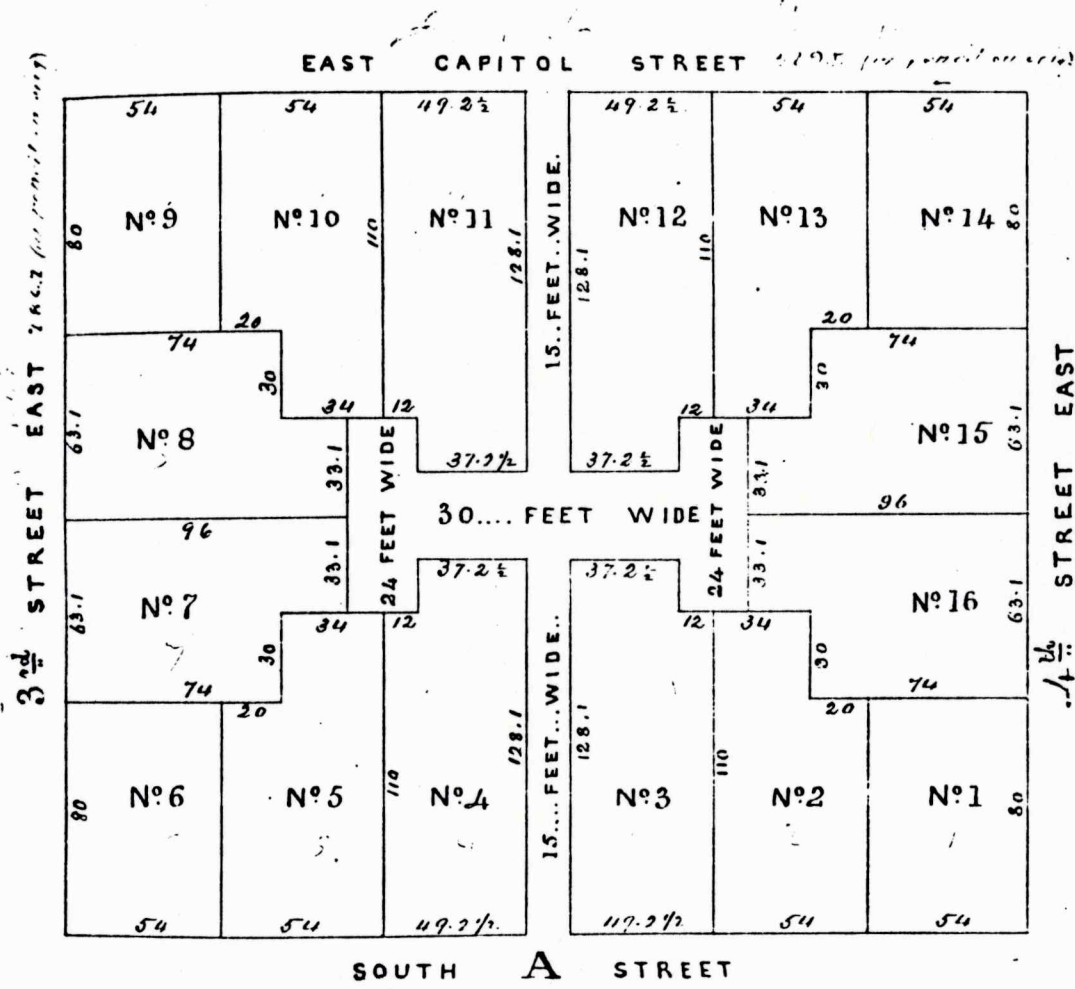


Figure 9. Square 787, City of Washington, 1796. Designates lots 4-11 for William Prout and lots 1-3 and 12-16 for the Commissioners of The District of Columbia. Lot 7 is the future location of 20 and 22 Third Street SE.

Records of Squares, Book III, p. 787, Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

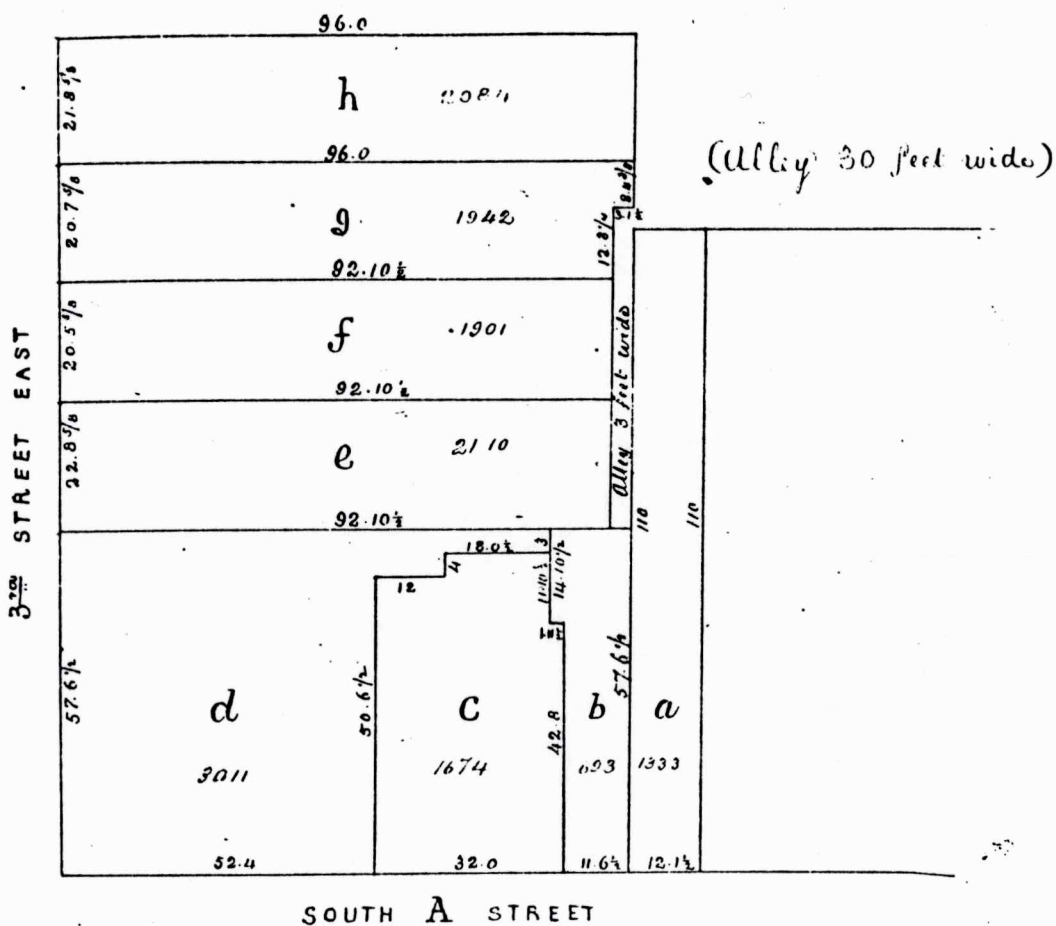


Figure 10. Map showing Tait's and Handy's subdivision of Lots 5, 6, and 7 in Square 787, 1858.

Subdivision of Squares, Book B, p. 257, Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX C

Inventories of Joseph W. Beck
and William Prout

APPENDIX C

We Isaac H. Wailles and Samuel W.R. Handy, having been appointed by the Orphans Court of the County of Washington, to appraise the goods, chattles (sic) and personal estate of Jos. W. Beck, late of Washington County deceased, and after being durly sworn by C W C Dunnington a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, do appraise the same as follows--

One frame building situated on 1st Street west, near the Capitol gate	50.00
One stove and pipe	6.00
One lot of wood	1.50
6 old chairs and settee	1.40
1 set cart harness	5.00
Table and sign	.50
Pair candle sticks, axe, hatchet and brush	1.00
Ink stand and sand box	.25
Lot of feathers	5.00
Small featherbed, matrass (sic) and pillars (sic)	10.00
Beadstead (sic)	2.00
3 boxes, 3 trunks, stand, and glass	2.00
Comfort (sic), 2 blankets and 4 sheets	2.00
7 chairs	3.50
1 beaureau (sic)	12.00
Wash stand and bowl	1.00
Featherbed, matrass and beadstead	25.00
Old sofa	1.50
Carpet	2.00
Shovel, curtains and stand	.25
Table, carpet and rug	3.00
Beaureau, glass, and tub	4.00
Stand, 2 pitchers, bowl, chanber, 4 blankets, comfort, 4 sheets, spread, bolster, 2 pillows, 4 pillow cases	16.00
Spread, 4 comforts, 5 blankets, curtains, comfort, two quilts and ps. calico	18.00
Bed, matrass, beadstead, carpet, 2 bolsters, 4 pillows	20.00
Two pr. andirons	.25
Looking glass	2.00
Beaureau and glass	2.00
Bed and beadstead	10.00
Table and shades	10.00

Carpet, 2 demijons, jug, chair, ceringe (sic)	
chamber, bowl, washstand, pitcher and curtains	3.00
Looking glass	2.00
One table	.75
Bed and beadstead	10.00
Six chairs	1.50
Sideboard	10.00
Cooking stove and fixtures	2.50
3 waiters, two buckets, safe and contents	5.00
Carpet and table	1.00
Lot of Britania and Chinaware (contents of sideboard)	5.00
Two pr. andirons and shovel	2.50
Four chairs	1.00
Three old tables	1.00
Stair and passage carpet and (illegible)	2.00
One pr. tables	5.00
One small stand	1.50
15 chairs	5.00
7 curtains	3.50
Two sofas	25.00
China tea set and glassware	25.00
Two lamps and crockware	5.00
Lot of books and map	10.00
Shovel, tongs, carpet and spittoon	12.00
Andirons, shovel and tongs	3.00
13 chairs	13.00
One lot of wood	7.00
Seven chairs and table	3.50
Secretary and beaureau	2.50
8 table spoons	
6 desert (sic) spoons	
6 desert spoons	
4 tea spoons	
1 salt spoon	
1 cream spoon	
1 soup ladle	
1 pr. sugar tongs	
weighing 41 ounces at \$1.00 per ounce	41.00
two watches	12.00
one clock	1.00

\$430.15

Four hundred and thirty dollars and fifteen cents.

Given under our hands this 25th day of January 1855.

I. H. Wailes
(Seal)
S. W. R. Handy

(Above inventory seems to be grouped roughly by room.)

Estate Papers of Joseph W. Beck, 3554 O.S. Washington
National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland, filing dates
1854-56.

An Inventory of the personal effects of the late William Prout taken in April 1841--

Window curtains and fixtures for two windows	@ \$25	\$	50.00
Peer glass			30.00
Center table			15.00
14 mahogany chairs	@ \$ 5		70.00
1 sofa			25.00
1 rocking chair			10.00
1 carpet, 75 yards	@ .75		56.25
2 card tables	@ \$10		20.00
2 mantel lamps	@ \$10		20.00
2 fire stands	@ \$ 5		10.00
Shovel and tongs			4.00
Center table cover			5.00
1 rug			5.00
1 pine table			25.00
2 lustres	@ \$ 5		10.00
1 carpet, 75 yards	@ .75		56.25
1 sideboard			20.00
1 mantel glass			10.00
1 lounge			20.00
2 bronze lamps	@ \$ 2		4.00
1 pair pewter candlesticks			2.50
1 fender			6.00
1 pair of andirons			8.00
1 rug			1.50
1 hat rack			5.00
1 hall lamp			3.50
2 door rugs	@ \$1.50		3.00
1 carpet, 17 yards	@ .50		8.50
14 flat stair rods	@ .25		3.50

Dining Room

18 imitation maple chairs	@ .62½		11.25
1 table			1.00
1 dinner table			5.00
1 table cover			2.00
1 crumb carpet, 5½ yards	@ .50		2.75
1 carpet, 17 yards	@ .50		8.50
1 stove			6.00
Shovel and tongs			3.00
CROCKING GLASS			
China tea set			20.00
2 Quart cut decanters	@ \$2		4.00

4 pint cut decanters	@ \$2	8.00
2 celery glasses		2.00
9 champagne glasses	@ .25	2.25
10 lemonade glasses	@ .25	2.50
11 cut glass tumblers	@ .30	3.30
9 wine glasses	@ .12½	1.13
1 cut glass bowl		1.00
2 blue (ill.) pitchers	@ .75	1.50
1 pair cut salt stands		2.50
8 (ill.) tumblers	@ .25	2.00
2 waiters	@ \$4	8.00
1 platur (sic) cake basket		5.00
1 silver sugar bowl 28½ oz.	@ \$1.25	35.62
1 silver cream pot 13½ oz.	@ \$1.25	16.87
1 silver sugar tongs 1½ oz.	@ \$1.25	1.87
15 silver table spoons 26½ oz.	@ \$1.25	33.13
2 silver dessert spoons 9 oz.	@ \$1.25	11.25
35 silver teaspoons 22 oz.	@ \$1.25	27.50
1 silver soup ladle 5 3/4 oz.	@ \$1.25	5.94
1 spit box		.50
2 chamber candlesticks		2.00
3 waiters		3.00
1 castor		7.00
9 coffee cups and saucers		3.00
8 tea cups and saucers		1.00
1 molasses pitcher		1.00
2 salts		.50
2 pewter tea pots		5.00
1 set ivory handle knives and forks (52 ps.)		12.00
1 knife basket		1.00
Knives and forks		2.50
1 mahogany knife box		1.00
1 blue pitcher		.75
4 demijohns	@ .50	2.00
1 cork screw		1.00
1 wire lantern		.75
1 tea canister		.50
1 handsaw and hammer		1.50

KITCHEN

1 clothes horse		3.00
1 table		3.00
1 table		1.50
6 tubs	@ .75	4.50
4 water buckets		1.50
9 chairs	@ .25	2.25

Lot of tin ware		2.00
Blue set of china		15.00
Common set of china		5.00
Rotary stove		10.00
4 iron pots	@ .75	3.00
2 Dutch ovens	@ .75	1.50
2 skillets	@ .50	1.00
1 griddle		.50
1 copper kettle		3.00
2 bile (sic) metal kettles		10.00
1 meat cask		1.00
2 waffle irons		.50
6 flat irons	@ .25	1.50
Andirons, shovel and tongs		2.50
8 stone jars	@ .25	2.00
1 watering pot		.50
2 market baskets		1.00
2 servants bed and bedding		5.00
12 stone crocks	@ .25	3.00
1 churn		.75
3 benches		2.00
Scales		1.00

CHAMBER 2nd STORY

1 bureau, with glass		20.00
1 mahogany book case		15.00
12 chairs	@ \$1.50	18.00
1 mahogany bedstead		15.00
1 hair mattress		10.00
1 featherbed		15.00
1 featherbed		15.00
Bolsters, pillows		5.00
3 small featherbeds	@ \$10	30.00
1 trundle bedstead		2.00
1 straw mattress		2.00
Andiron, shovel and tongs		5.00
1 carpet, 18 yards	@ .50	9.00
1 library of books		75.00
1 pair window curtains		10.00
1 pair bed curtains		5.00
1 chamber carpet, 20 yards	@ .37½	7.50
1 bedstead		5.00
1 hair mattress		8.00
1 bureau		12.50
1 wash table		1.50
pitcher and bowl		1.00
1 small carpet		1.00

ENTRY

1 wardrobe		8.00
1 carpet, 1 stand		27.25

THIRD STORY

2 bureaus		10.00
1 wash stand		1.50
pitcher and bowl		.75
3 bedsteads		7.50
1 straw mattress		2.00
1 hair mattress		5.00
6 chairs	@ .75	4.50
1 toilet glass		1.00
1 table		7.50
1 carpet, 25 yards	@ .50	12.50
Washtable		1.00
pitcher and bowl		.75
1 candlestick		2.00
1 rocking chair		2.00
2 arm chairs		2.00
andirons, shovel and tongs		2.00
1 settee		1.50
1 pair curtains		2.00

NURSERY

1 carpet, 17 yards	@ .37½	6.37
1 bureau		5.00
1 table		1.00
1 rocking chair		.50
1 sheet iron stove		2.00
1 toilet glass		.75
workstand and table		2.00

LINENS

6 pair linen sheets		20.00
12 pair cotton sheets		12.50
6 pair blankets		20.00
6 pair bedspreads		20.00
14 pair pillowcases		5.00
6 comforts		15.00
4 linen table cloths	@ \$1.50	6.00
1 linen table cloth		5.00
1 linen table cloth		2.50

1 bedstead		5.00
Matting, 109 yards	@ .20	21.80
1 doz. tumblers		1.50
napkins		2.00

WINE

10 doz. Sauturne (sic)	@ \$1.50	15.00
1 10/12 doz. Port	@ \$15.00	27.50
4 doz. brown sherry	@ \$6	24.00
2 8/12 doz. brown sherry	@ \$6	16.00
9 ½ doz. Madiera	@ \$3	28.50
15 bottles old Madiera	@ \$1	15.00

NOTES FROM

J. Duncan judgement	2000.00
A. H. Seveirs note dur Jan 1, 1839	1075.00
A. Dowson open acc.	42.57
C. K. Gardner open acc.	200.00
Benj. Beans notes	109.29
(Ill.)	20.00
Straw Cutton	1.50
Maria Slave 35 years old	400.00
Cordelia Slave about 8 years old	250.00
Ty Hazle note	90.00
I. Lee note	150.00
Col Parsons note due Nov. 1, 41	248.00
Col Parsons note due Nov. 1, 42	260.00
William H. Williams note due July 9, 41	300.00
William H. Williams note due Oct. 9, 41	400.00
R. Tylers note	32.92

\$ 7124.31

Estimated value of the interest due the estate of William Prout deceased in the firm of E. S. Fowler Co. of Washington and Baltimore in which firm Mr. Prout was a partner and entitled to one third of the nett proffits (sic).

\$19450.00

John F. Webb
Appraisors

\$26574.31

Estate papers of William Prout, 2259 O.S. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Md., filing dates 1841-44.

APPENDIX D
Appalachian House Data

APPENDIX D (1)

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Proposal for a Washington Campus
(Revised)

Appalachian is an emerging state university. Formerly a teacher's college, the university is expanding and developing new programs to meet a wide range of student interests and career plans. At the same time, the University continues to take pride in the high quality of its teaching graduates.

Owing to its physical isolation in one of the least affluent, least developed regions of the nation, Appalachian has made a special effort to put its students in touch with the larger urban world beyond these mountains. One such effort is the Loft Program in New York City (ASU-NY), where art students--and others interested in the rich resources of the City--are able to supplement their instruction with on-site experience. To date over 150 students, faculty, and friends have visited the Loft. The facility offers a valuable option to students in our developing graduate program in Art Education.

We need a similar facility in Washington. Such a campus could offer short-term courses (between Christmas and the spring term for instance) and supplemental course experience (in two or three week components) for students enrolled on campus. In addition, the University is planning an International Studies Program at both the graduate and the undergraduate levels. A Washington base would be entirely appropriate for such a program. The following kinds of students would profit from a Washington facility:

1. Students in the social sciences, especially political science and sociology, who are preparing for careers in government service;
2. Business students studying federal regulatory agencies (e.g., SEC, FTC);
3. Students involved in community and regional planning;

Revised Proposal for a Washington Campus
Page 2

4. Students in our interdisciplinary programs;
5. Students in geography working with the Library of Congress, USAS, and other agencies;
6. Students in geology, using The Smithsonian and the U.S. Geodetic Survey;
7. Students in counseling, special education, and other areas of education involving significant federal funding (e.g., N.I.M.H., N.I.H.);
8. Students in art, music and drama;
9. Students in biology (e.g., N.I.H.);
10. Students in any course involving use of the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Smithsonian Institute, and other library resources of the Capitol Region;
11. Faculty members on off-campus scholarly assignment;
12. Administrators seeking funding for new or continuing programs, attending meetings, etc.

Such a campus would have a resident director, preferably a retired professor or government official, who could make local arrangements, supervise and oversee student life, acquire a small reference library, keep a calendar, and schedule lectures, receptions, and social events for the students. Such a person would be an adjunct professor on a half-time appointment; he would have an essential role in our program.

The Folger Shakespeare Library has offered us a flexible, renewable five-year lease on a 4 story building at 22 3rd St., S.E. This building, now vacant, adjoins the Scholars Residence at #20 and the Director's Residence at #18, all of which share a common bricked patio across the back of these houses. The trustees of Amherst College are willing to make the house available to us at a nominal rental, provided that we renovate the premises. The trustees and the Folger Shakespeare Library planned at one time to raze the entire block for Library expansion. In a time of general and specific retrenchment, they do not think that they will be able to proceed with their building plans for at least 10 years. In order to improve the property, to provide it

Revised Proposal for a Washington Campus
Page 3

with suitable occupants, and to assist in an original educational endeavor, the trustees and the Library are willing to assist us in obtaining the proper zoning variance and to rent the property for \$100 per month.

We seek \$75,000 from your foundation to underwrite the complete renovation of this property and to furnish it with attractive, durable furniture. The University plans to make the facility self-supporting through a campus fee charged to users, tentatively set at \$25 per week per person. The enclosed budget, property description, and general estimate of renovation costs--necessarily general at this stage--should give you a good idea of our plan. We estimate 3 months' renovation time.

A Washington campus would provide an exciting, versatile, flexible option to our students and would go far towards educating them for an increasingly complex world. Your investment today will reap many dividends in the lives of tomorrow's Americans.

Richard H. Rupp, Dean
The Graduate School
Appalachian State University
Boone, N. C. 28608
Telephone: (704) 262-2130

22 3rd Street, S.E.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

- PROPERTY: Four-story brick townhouse constructed about 1860 in flat-front, Federal style. Condition sound but run down. Roof and walls tight.
- LOT: The lot has approximately 30 feet of frontage on 3rd Street, S.E. and approximately 100 feet of depth to an alley behind the premises. The house covers perhaps 1500 square feet, with a small lawn in front, and an extensive brick patio in the rear. The property is joined on both sides by existing buildings.
- BUILDING: Colonial entrance under palladian window to small foyer. A long hall running back to steps and continuing to a small kitchen in the rear, a utility room, and a bathroom. First floor includes a living room and a dining room.
- Second floor has four bedrooms, a bath, and an alcove.
- Third floor has two large bedrooms, a small bedroom, and a bath.
- Fourth floor has two bedrooms, a small bedroom, and a bath.
- The building is heated with a gas-fired hot-water furnace. It has no air-conditioning system.
- LOCATION: South of East Capitol Street and two doors north of A Street, S.E. The building faces the Folger Shakespeare Library and the Library of Congress Annex. The Capitol is an easy seven-minute walk. Capitol buses there can take one to any location in the city. The area is a restored section of Capitol Hill.

BUDGET

Source

- A. Renovation Expenses: \$50,000. Foundation Grant
1. New electrical circuits with 220 service.
 2. A new kitchen.
 3. 2 remodeled bathrooms.
 4. 1 completely new bathroom.
 5. Plaster work.
 6. Refinished floors.
 7. Closets and carpentry.
 8. Fixtures.
- B. Decorating Expenses: \$20,000. Foundation Grant
1. Living room furniture, Dining room furniture, hall runners, rugs and carpets.
 2. Bedroom furniture (8 bedrooms).
- C. Transportation: 15-passenger van at \$5,000 Foundation Grant
- D. Operating Expenses (yearly): \$6,420. . . Student Fees
1. Gas Heat: \$1,000.00.
 2. Insurance: \$250.00
 3. Telephone: \$360.00
 4. Water and Sewer: \$250.00
 5. Maintenance and repairs: \$1200.00
 6. Electricity: \$800.00
 7. Rent: \$1200.00
 8. Trash Removal (prival contractor): \$360.00
 9. Linen service: \$1000.00
- E. Adjunct Faculty (yearly): \$7500 Instructional Budget
- F. 5-year Projections:
1. Foundation Grant: \$75,000.
 2. Institutional Support: \$72,375.
 - a. Adjunct Faculty @ 5% annual raise: \$40,275
 - b. Operating Expenses: \$32,100.

APPENDIX D (2)

Washington Campus Committee, 1976

Roger J. Stilling (Chair), Associate Professor of English
 Frank B. Bruno, Associate Professor of Special Education
 J. Paul Combs, Assistant Professor and Chairman of the
 Department of Economics
 William R. Dunlap, Associate Professor of Art
 Richter H. Moore, Professor and Chairman of the Department
 of Political Science
 Raymond H. Pulley, Associate Professor of History
 Heath K. Rada, Associate Professor of Administration, Super-
 vision and Higher Education
 Richard H. Rupp, Associate Professor of English and Dean of
 the Graduate School
 David Smith, Graduate Student of Industrial Arts and Techni-
 cal Education
 Robert E. Snead, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
 and Vice-Chancellor for Development and Public Affairs
 Frank R. Steckel, Professor and Chairman of the Department
 of Industrial Arts and Technical Education
 M. Joan Terry, Associate Professor of Home Economics
 Roland L. Tuttle, Jr., Associate Professor of Counselor
 Education and Research and Assistant Dean of the Graduate
 School

Washington Campus Committee, 1977

Roger J. Stilling (Chair), Professor of English
 Frank B. Bruno, Associate Professor of Special Education
 J. Paul Combs, Associate Professor and Chairman of the
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 B. J. Dunlap, Assistant Professor of Business Administration
 William R. Dunlap, Associate Professor of Art
 Richter H. Moore, Professor and Chairman of the Department
 of Political Science
 Raymond H. Pulley, Professor of History
 Heath K. Rada, Associate Professor of Administration, Super-
 vision and Higher Education
 Richard H. Rupp, Associate Professor of English and Dean of
 the Graduate School
 Robert E. Snead, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
 and Vice-Chancellor for Development and Public Affairs
 Frank R. Steckel, Professor and Chairman of the Department of
 Industrial Arts and Technical Education

M. Joan Terry, Associate Professor of Home Economics
Roland L. Tuttle, Jr., Associate Professor of Counselor
Education and Research and Assistant Dean of the
Graduate School

Washington Campus Committee, 1978

Roger J. Stilling (Chair), Professor of English
Frank B. Bruno, Professor of Special Education
J. Paul Combs, Associate Professor and Chairman of the
Department of Economics
G. Marvin Eargle, Associate Professor of Mathematical
Sciences
Ray G. Jones, Professor and Chairman of the Department of
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Lester D. Keasey, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology
Joseph C. Logan, Professor of Music
Joseph L. Murphy, Associate Professor of Secondary Education
and Director of the Teaching Center
Mayrelee Newman, Associate Professor of Administration,
Supervision and Higher Education
R. Clinton Parker, Assistant Professor of Music and Assistant
Dean of the College of Fine and Applied Arts
Robert E. Snead, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
and Vice-Chancellor for Development and Public Affairs
Roland L. Tuttle, Jr., Associate Professor of Counselor
Education and Research and Assistant Dean of the Graduate
School

APPENDIX D (3)

Appalachian House Advisory Board, 1979

Roger J. Stilling (Chair), Professor of English
 Frank B. Bruno, Professor of Special Education and Dean of
 the College of Learning and Human Development
 Eugene F. Butts, Associate Professor of Accounting
 Mary M. Dunlap, Associate Professor of English and Acting
 Assistant Dean of the Graduate School
 Joseph C. Logan, Professor of Music
 Robert E. Snead, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
 and Vice-Chancellor for Development and Public Affairs
 M. Joan Terry, Associate Professor and Acting Chairperson of
 the Department of Home Economics
 Roland L. Tuttle, Jr., Associate Professor of Counselor
 Education and Research and Acting Dean of the Graduate
 School
 Wilbur H. Ward, III, Associate Professor of English

Appalachian House Advisory Board, 1980

Roger J. Stilling (Chair), Professor of English
 Frank B. Bruno, Professor of Special Education and Dean of
 the College of Learning and Human Development
 Eugene F. Butts, Associate Professor of Accounting
 Mary M. Dunlap, Professor of English
 Joyce V. Lawrence, Professor of Elementary Education and
 Dean of the Graduate School
 Joseph C. Logan, Professor of Music
 Robert E. Snead, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
 and Vice-Chancellor for Development and Public Affairs
 Wilbur H. Ward, III, Associate Professor of English
 Janice R. Whitener, Assistant Professor and Acting Chair-
 person of the Department of Home Economics

Appalachian House Advisory Board, 1981

Frank B. Bruno, Professor of Special Education and Dean of
 the College of Learning and Human Development
 Harry M. Davis, Associate Professor of Finance, Insurance,
 and Real Estate
 Warren C. Dennis, Professor of Art
 Mary M. Dunlap, Professor of English
 Joyce V. Lawrence, Professor of Elementary Education and
 Dean of the Graduate School

Joseph C. Logan, Professor of Music
Robert E. Snead, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
and Vice-Chancellor for Development and Public Affairs
Wilbur H. Ward, III, Professor of English
Janice R. Whitener, Associate Professor of Home Economics

Appalachian House Advisory Board, 1982

Warren C. Dennis, Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Art
Harry M. Davis, Associate Professor of Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Clemens A. Gruen, Associate Professor of Industrial Education and Technology
Hubertien H. Williams, Professor of English and Coordinator of University Honors
Jerry W. Williamson, Professor of English
Patton B. Reighard, Assistant Professor of Communication Arts
Edelma de Leon, Assistant Professor of English
Joyce V. Lawrence, Professor of Elementary Education and Dean of Cratis D. Williams Graduate School
Robert E. Snead, same as in other previous committees

APPENDIX D (4)

Resident Directors and Their Terms

William R. Dunlap, Associate Professor of Art, Fall 1977
(1 October 1977 - 1 January 1978)

Wilbur H. Ward, Assistant Professor of English, Spring 1978

Roger J. Stilling, Professor of English, Summer 1978

Mayrelee Newman, Associate Professor of Administration,
Supervision and Higher Education, Fall 1978

Lester D. Keasey, Professor of Sociology and Anthropology,
Spring 1979

Joseph C. Logan, Professor of Music, 1st Summer Session 1979

Joseph L. Murphy, Associate Professor of Secondary Education
and Director of the Teaching Center, 2nd Summer Session
1979

Mayrelee Newman, Associate Professor of Administration,
Supervision and Higher Education, Fall 1979

Donald B. Saunders, Assistant Professor of History, Spring
1980

Janice R. Whitener, Assistant Professor of Home Economics,
1st Summer Session 1980

Howard Dorgan, Professor of Communication Arts and Secondary
Education, 2nd Summer Session 1980

Edelma P. de León, Assistant Professor of English, Fall 1980

Hubertien H. Williams, Professor of English, Spring 1981

Clemens A. Gruen, Associate Professor of Industrial Education
and Technology, 1st Summer Session 1981

Patton B. Reighard, Assistant Professor of Communication Arts, 2nd Summer Session 1981

Jerry W. Williamson, Professor of English, Fall 1981

C. David Sutton, Professor of Political Science, Spring 1982

Donald B. Saunders, Assistant Professor of History, 1st Summer Session 1982

Henry McCarthy, Assistant Professor of Secondary Education, 2nd Summer Session 1982

Robert J. Lysiak, Associate Professor of English, Fall 1982

Kay H. Smith, Assistant Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies, Spring 1983

APPENDIX D (5)

Resident Interns and their Terms

- Les Cranfield, Hotel & Restaurant Management, Wilkes Community College, Spring 1979
- Stan Foster. Hotel & Restaurant Management, Wilkes Community College, Fall 1979
- David Lytton, Hotel & Restaurant Management, Wilkes Community College, December 1979-March 1980
- Frank Milliken, Department of History, Appalachian State University, March 1980-May 1980
- Eileen Kent, Department of English, Appalachian State University, Summer 1980
- Diane Cook, Department of History, Appalachian State University, Fall 1980
- Elizabeth Williams, Department of East Asian Studies, Colby College, Spring 1981
- Elizabeth Smith, Department of Business Administration, Appalachian State University, Summer 1981
- Mark Helms, Department of Counselor Education and Research, Appalachian State University, Fall 1981
- Joani Webb, Department of Counselor Education and Research, Appalachian State University, Spring 1982
- Larry D. Smith, Department of Administration, Supervision, and Higher Education, Appalachian State University, Spring 1982
- James Jarvis, Department of Geography, Appalachian State University, Summer 1982
- Greg Galloway, Department of Political Science, Appalachian State University, Fall 1982
- Virginia Dodd Myers, Department of English, Appalachian State University, Spring 1983

VITA

Lora Diane Cook was born in Boone, North Carolina on January 5, 1957. She attended Mabel Elementary School in Zionville, North Carolina and was graduated from Watauga High School in Boone, North Carolina in June 1975. The following August she entered Appalachian State University, and in August of 1978 she received a Bachelor of Science degree in History. In the fall of 1978 she began study toward a Master's degree. During the spring of 1979 she was a teaching assistant in the Department of Political Science and during 1979-80 was a teaching assistant in the Department of History.

Ms. Cook spent 1980-81 in Washington, D.C. as an intern at Appalachian House and as an intern with the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

The author is a member of Phi Alpha Theta, Alpha Chi, Pi Gamma Mu and Gamma Beta Phi.

Ms. Cook's permanent address is Route 1, Box 303, Zionville, North Carolina.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Dean Cook of Zionville, North Carolina.