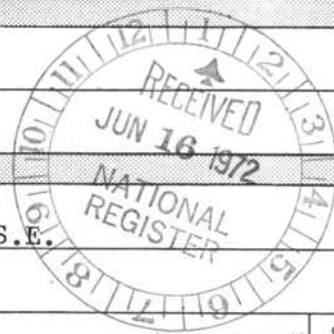


PH0001724

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 18	1973



1. NAME

COMMON:
Friendship House
AND/OR HISTORIC:
The Maples; Maple Square

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
619 D Street, S.E. or 630 South Carolina Avenue, S.E.
CITY OR TOWN:
Washington
STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11 COUNTY: District of Columbia CODE: 001

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Friendship House Association, Inc.
STREET AND NUMBER:
619 D Street, S.E.
CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Recorder of Deeds
STREET AND NUMBER:
6th and D Streets, N.W.
CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Proposed District of Columbia Additions to the National Register of Historic Properties recommended by the Joint Committee on Landmarks
DATE OF SURVEY: March 7, 1968 Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
National Capital Planning Commission
STREET AND NUMBER:
1325 G Street, N.W.
CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 18 1973
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE						
<p>Friendship House (The Maples) is located in the southeast sector of Washington at 619 D Street, S.E. The original main facade faces south on South Carolina Avenue, but the present business entrance is the north facade which fronts on D Street. The house which was constructed in 1795-6 by architect-builder William Lovering has retained the symmetrical quality of its Georgian character despite several additions throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The original stables and slave quarters have been extensively remodeled and incorporated into the house.</p> <p>The two-story main house is rectangular in shape and approximately 47 feet wide and 32 feet deep. It has a five-bay south facade with a slightly projecting three-bay pedimented pavilion with a bull's eye in the pediment. The gabled roof contains a chimney at the east and west ends. The grey painted brick of the main house is laid in Flemish bond on the south facade and common bond on the remainder of the building. To the east of the main house is a 1½ story addition, four bays wide with a modified hipped roof and two dormers. The addition was constructed in 1936 and replaced the 1856 Ballroom addition which had been decorated by Brumidi. A similar 1½ story addition is found immediately to the west of the house. Also built in 1936, it provides a somewhat symmetrical framing for the main house. To the west and rear of the main house are several additions erected at varying times during the history of the house and greatly altered to fit the present use of the house as a community center. At one time a portico extended from the pavilion of the south facade of the house, and a veranda with smoking gallery above was located on the north facade.</p> <p>The windows throughout Friendship House have been replaced, and in the rear some new windows were added as a result of the remodeling of 1936. The south facade of the main house has 6/6-light, rectangular windows. The main entrance doorway which dates from 1936 is Georgian in inspiration with a triangular pediment supported by two fluted pilasters; the six-paneled door with fanlight also dates from 1936. All original doors were removed from the building because of fire regulations. The rear facade of the main house is four bays wide with rectangular windows.</p> <p>According to legend there is a wine cellar 42 feet below grade which was installed by Count Louis Francis de Pourtales sometime during the 1850-60's. Although its location at present seems to be lost, it is surmised that the cellar was located in the front of the house near the south entrance.</p> <p>The interior of the main house contains a central hall with two rooms on either side. Although the interior has been greatly altered, there are some original remaining elements such as the cherry railing of the main stairway as well as the chair rails in the downstairs rooms. The floors are not original; the marble mantelpieces replaced the original wooden ones and were installed by Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs.</p> <p>The grounds in front of the south facade are now used as a recreation area for the children. The north entrance is approached through a series of steps leading to a brick courtyard defined by the rear of the main house plus the additions. Although the ground under the main house is unexcavated, there is an area under the rear west wing that contains a basement level.</p> <p>Prior to its service as Friendship House, The Maples underwent extensive restoration under the guidance of restoration architect Horace Peaslee in 1936.</p>						

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) built 1795-6

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joint Committee on Landmarks has designated Friendship House (the Maples) a Category II Landmark of importance which contributes significantly to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the District of Columbia. The house which was built in 1795-6 by builder-architect William Lovering for William Mayne Duncanson still retains many of its Georgian elements. Despite many additions in the subsequent two centuries it has retained its dignity and character. The house has been owned by many prominent Americans including Francis Scott Key, Major Augustus Nicholson, Senator John Middleton Clayton of Delaware, and Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs. In 1814 the house served as a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Battle of Bladensburg. Today the house serves as a community center for almost 50,000 persons who live in the area bounded by East and South Capitol Streets and the Anacostia River.

The first owner of The Maples was William Mayne Duncanson, a prosperous Anglo-Indian who came to America with Thomas Law. He visited the city of Washington in 1795 and invested heavily in city lots. Duncanson's loans and purchases of real estate in the District eventually amounted to between \$60,000-70,000. He paid \$960 for the land on which The Maples now stands, and it is said that there was a small frame house on the property at the time he bought it. William Lovering, who furnished many of the designs for Morris and Greenleaf, designed Duncanson's house. Duncanson moved into the house in 1796 and by 1800 he had experienced financial ruin. He had lent substantial funds without sufficient security and the debtors defaulted. His business partner Ray had proven unreliable, and his involvement with the real estate transactions of Greenleaf, Morris and Law secured his financial collapse.

In 1809 the house came into the hands of trustees in bankruptcy and by decree of the Court of Chancery Francis Scott Key became trustee in charge. The house was occupied in August of 1814 as a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Battle of Bladensburg. (War of 1812.)

In 1815 Francis Scott Key bought The Maples. Although he did not live in the house at the time of purchase, it is possible he resided there while serving as United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia in 1833.

In July of 1838, Major Augustus A. Nicholson, Quartermaster of the Marines bought The Maples. Nicholson was a bon vivant, and entertained lavishly; the house soon became the center for military entertaining. After the death of his first wife, Nicholson married Sallie Carroll, one of the daughters of Daniel Carroll of Duddington. (Legend has it that after Mrs. Nicholson committed suicide, her ghost walked the house accompanied by soft

(Continued on Form 10-300a)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Information provided by Mr. Harold Mansfield of Friendship House and pamphlets published by Friendship House.

Clark, Allen C. Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City. Washington, D.C.: 1901.

"William Mayne Duncanson." Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Vol. 14. Washington, D.C.: 1911.

Eberlein, Harold Donaldson and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard. Historic Houses in Georgetown and Washington City. Richmond: Dietz Press, Inc., 1958.

W.P.A. Washington City and Capital. Federal Writers' Project, 1937.

DIM 2CF
 12-19-75 Wm
 18/326 000/4303-5-80

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	38°	53'	02"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	76°	59'	53"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 28,418 Sq. Ft.

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Suzanne Ganschinietz, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Capital Planning Commission DATE: November 1, 1971

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

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C. STATE: District of Columbia CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: [Signature]
 Title: Deputy Mayor-Commissioner

Date: JUN 8 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 1/18/73

ATTEST:
[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 1.9.73

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 18 1972	

(Number all entries)

8. Significance - Friendship House - The Maples

strains of music.)

The Honorable John Middleton Clayton of Delaware bought the house on June 2, 1856. Clayton was President Zachary Taylor's Secretary of State from 1849-1850 and one of the negotiators of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in 1850. In 1856, at the time of the purchase of the house, he was serving as Senator from Delaware. Clayton added a ballroom to the east side of the house for his daughter and commissioned Constantino Brumidi, artist of the frescoes of the Capitol Building, to decorate the ballroom. Clayton died in 1856, five months after purchase of the property.

Count Louis Francois de Pourtales bought the property on April 20, 1858. Pourtales came to America with naturalist Louis Agassiz and devoted his life to scientific research. He was an expert oceanographer and a prolific writer. Legend has it that he constructed a wine cellar 42 feet underground, the entrance to which has been lost today.

In 1871 Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs bought the house. Mrs. Briggs was well-known in her day by her pen name "Olivia" and was the first woman press correspondent to have access to the White House. During the time she lived in the house, she called it "Maple Square." She changed the mantles to marble and enlarged the house to twenty-one rooms. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Edson Briggs, retained ownership of the property until it was acquired by Friendship House in 1936.

The money for the purchase and remodeling of The Maples was given to Friendship House by an anonymous donor. Additions were made to the east and west of the original house, and the Little Theatre was built on the site of the old ballroom. Additional funds were donated for the Annex and development of the grounds. The remodeling and additions were done by restoration architect Horace Peaslee.

Friendship House, founded in 1904, is the oldest settlement house in the District. The program has grown from day care, counseling, club groups and residential camping to include consumer action, cultural arts and economic development.





NPS Number 1/18/73

Title: Friendship House

Loc. Dist. of Columbia

South Carolina Ave. facade

①

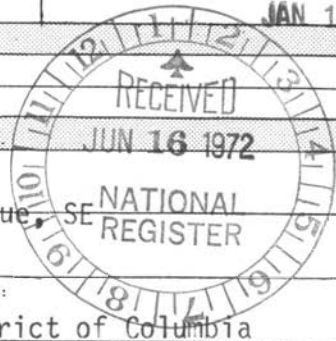
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 18 1973

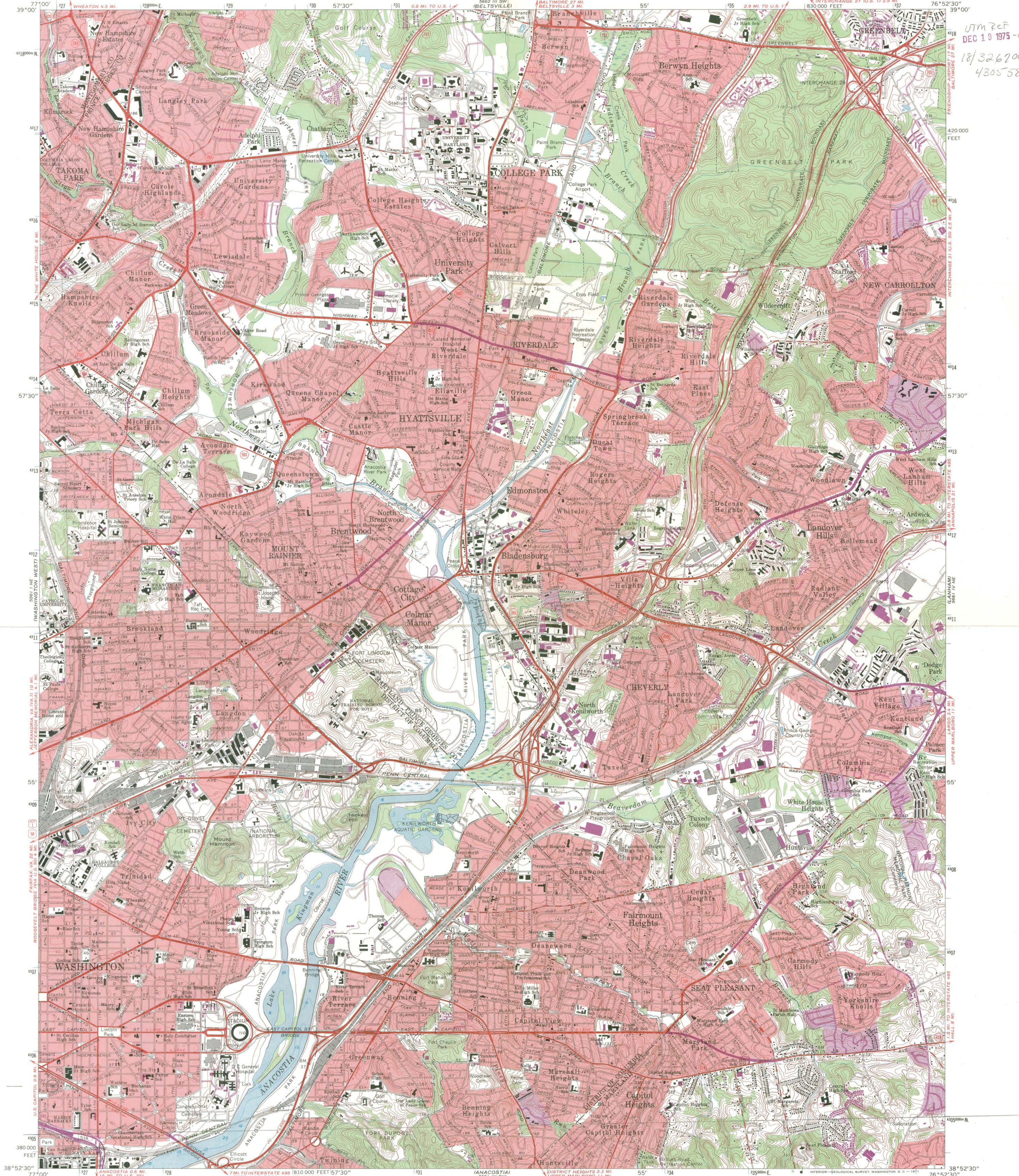


SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Friendship House			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Maples; Maple Square			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
619 D Street, S.E. or 630 South Carolina Avenue, SE			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Washington,			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
District of Columbia		11	District of Columbia
			CODE
			001
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: J. Alexander for National Capital Planning Commission			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1964			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: National Capital Planning Commission, 1325 G. Street, NW,			
Washington, D.C.			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Friendship House: South Carolina Avenue facade			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON EAST QUADRANGLE MARYLAND-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



UTM REF
DEC 19 1975 -wn
18/326700
4305580

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, NCPS, and WSSC
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1955. Field checked 1957. Revised 1965
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 560 (1965)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1971. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

SCALE 1:24,000
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 FEET

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

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST
QUADRANGLE LOCATION
WASHINGTON EAST, MD. - D. C.
N3852.5-W7652.5/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 5661 IV NW-SERIES V833

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME		
COMMON Gallaudet College Historic District	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS) SEP 10 1974
2. LOCATION		
STATE District of Columbia	COUNTY District of Columbia	TOWN Washington
STREET AND NUMBER (See No. 7, for boundary description)		
3. MAP REFERENCE		
SOURCE District of Columbia Department of Highways and Traffic	DATE March 64	SCALE 1" = 400'

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.



77°01'03" W. Long.

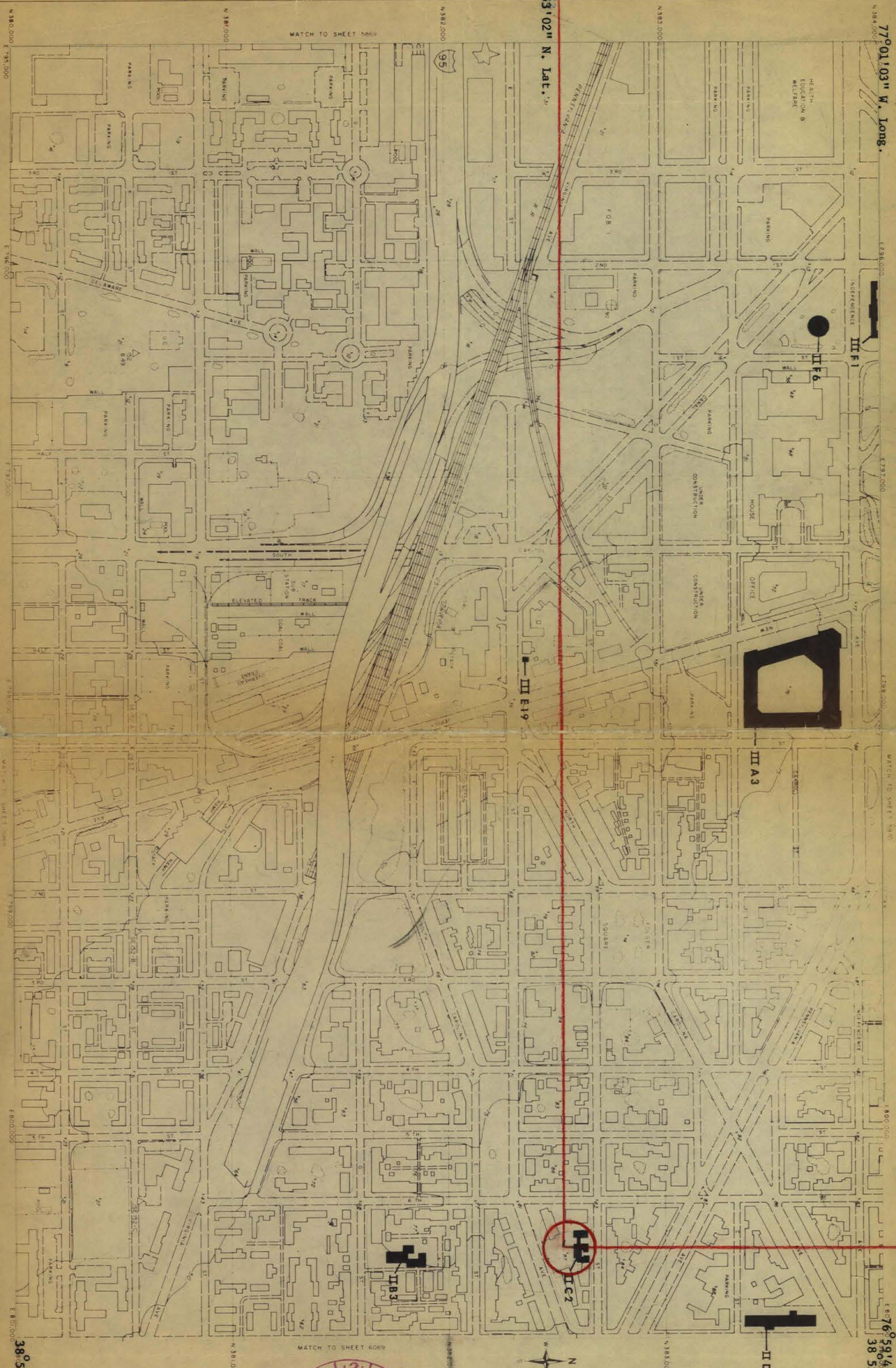
76° 59'153" W. Long

76° 59'148" W. Long.
38° 53'16" N. Lat.

38°53'02" N. Lat.

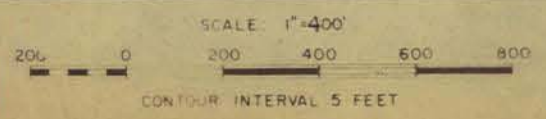
MATCH TO SHEET 5869


MATCH TO SHEET 6069



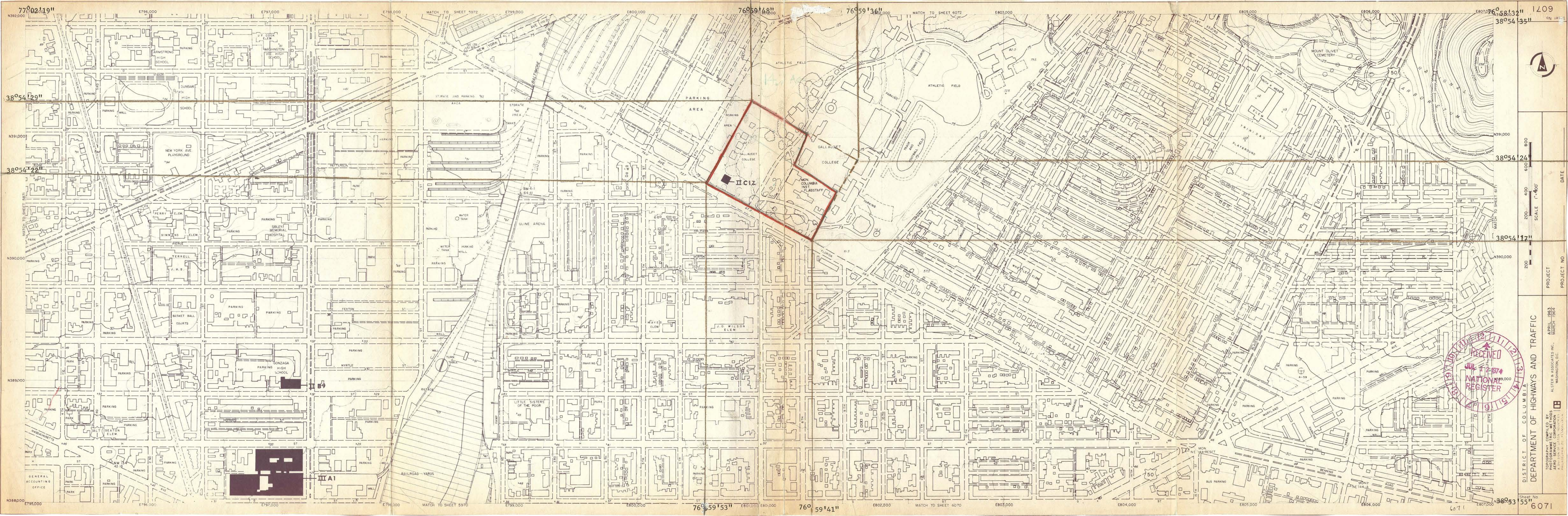
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

Prepared By ALSTER & ASSOCIATES, INC. Engineers
Washington, D.C. Utilizing Stereophotogrammetric Method
Aerial Photography Taken February 1965



 **Friendship
Community House**
630 S. Carolina Ave.
S.E.

38°52'36" N. Lat.
59°69'



800
600
400
200
SCALE 1" = 400'
DATE

PROJECT NO
PROJECT DATE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED BY S. AERO SERVICE CORPORATION
A DIVISION OF LITTON INDUSTRIES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sheet No
6071

RECEIVED
JUL 17 1974
NATIONAL REGISTER
1015

6071

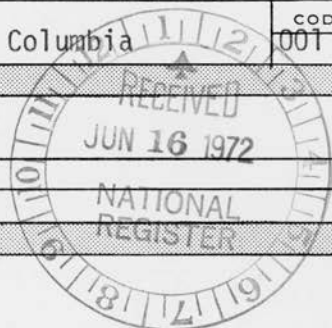
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 18 1973	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Friendship House			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Maples, Maple Square			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 619 D Street, S.E. or 630 South Carolina, S.E.			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington			
STATE: District of Columbia	CODE 11	COUNTY: District of Columbia	CODE 001
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: District of Columbia Department of Highways			
SCALE: 1" = 400'			
DATE: February, 1965			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016

RECEIVED 2280

JAN 22 2016

United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name The Maples; Maple Square [Amendment]

other names/site number Friendship House

2. Location

street & number 619 D Street, SE or 630 South Carolina Avenue, SE

not for publication vicinity

city or town Washington

state District of Columbia code DC county District of Columbia code 001 zip code 20003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title DAVID MALONEY / DC SHPO Date 1/8/2016

DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain) Additional Documentation Approved

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

THE MAPLES
 Name of Property

WASHINGTON, DC
 County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
SOCIAL/ civic

VACANT

THE MAPLES
Name of Property

WASHINGTON, DC
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE GEORGIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: FRAME; BRICK

roof: _____

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Maples, located at 619 D Street, SE (historic address was designated 630 South Carolina Avenue, SE) in Washington, D.C., stands as the oldest building in Capitol Hill. Also referred to as the Friendship House, this traditional Late Georgian-style dwelling was constructed in 1795-96 by William Mayne Duncanson, a prosperous merchant. Duncanson's estate was designed by local architect and builder William Lovering and originally consisted of the two-story, five-bay, brick main house and two-story detached outbuilding (slave quarters/carriage house) that remains on the site today. At the time of its construction, the Maples stood among a handful of grand estates constructed during the early stages of development in Capitol Hill and in the city as a whole. Since its construction in 1795-96, the dwelling has undergone several renovations and additions that enlarged its original footprint and that connected the formerly detached slave quarters/carriage house to the main house. The most substantial of these improvements occurred in 1937 when the original main block of the house with its mid-19th century additions was repurposed as a settlement home operated by the Friendship House Association. Horace Peaslee, a nationally renowned architect, designed a series of one- to two-story additions and connected the detached outbuilding to them to accommodate the needs of the organization making the dwelling a home and community center for the city's disadvantaged youth. The additions resulted in converting the single-block dwelling into a three-part one with its original core standing as the central, two-story section and single-story side wings flanking it. While these 1937 additions have taken on their own significance, recent renovations (2012-2015) have returned aspects of the property to its 18th-century appearance. In particular, the recent renovations disconnected the outbuilding so it once again is a free-standing building, and re-constructed a porch on the main block which had been removed in 1937. In 1934, before the Maples was converted into the Friendship House, the property was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). These 1934 HABS drawings have provided an invaluable source of information on the plan, elevation and architectural details of the house before its extensive alterations in 1937.

In 2012-2015, the Maples was renovated, new buildings added to the property, and the entire complex converted into fourteen dwelling units.

The Maples survives as an important vestige of the city's early history. Sited on an elevated lot, the dwelling faces south to South Carolina Avenue and is set back approximately 140 feet from the street. The landscaped south lawn is enclosed by a stone retaining wall and is accessed by a handicapped accessible brick ramp. The secondary (north) entrance, set on a landscaped hill, is set back approximately ten feet from the street and features a gated brick courtyard accessed by a brick double-curved stairway.

THE MAPLES

Name of Property

WASHINGTON, DC

County and State

The Maples was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 for its significance as the oldest residence in Capitol Hill and was included within the Capitol Hill Historic District in 1976. At the time of listing, because the original core of the house, its outbuilding and later additions were all connected by virtue of the 1937 additions, it was counted as a single building. This amendment nomination provides additional documentation, including a description of the recent (2012-2015) renovation that included removing the addition connecting the slave quarters/carriage house, and the addition of three other detached buildings. As a result, this amended nomination counts five buildings on the property—the original main house with its attached mid-19th-century additions and its 1937 additions (previously counted in the National Register), the 1795-1796 slave quarters/carriage house, and three new (2015) dwelling units.

Narrative Description

The Maples is a prominent surviving example of a late-eighteenth century estate in Capitol Hill and stands among the oldest estates found elsewhere in the city in areas such as Georgetown. Today, the overall structure is asymmetrical in plan and is the result of three building campaigns beginning with the original construction in 1795-96; a two-story early- to mid-nineteenth century addition to the west of the main block; and a major renovation and series of additions constructed in 1937.

1795-96 - Original Construction

Main House

Fashioned in the Late Georgian style, the Maples was originally constructed in 1795-96 and consisted of a two-story main house and detached slave quarters/carriage house both of brick construction with wood-frame supports. Architect and builder William Lovering originally designed the house for William Mayne Duncanson. It was located within the center of the block bounded by South Carolina Avenue, D Street, 6th and 7th Street, SE, with the main entrance significantly set back from South Carolina Avenue facing south. Rectangular in plan, the original house is a five-bay-wide, central-passage-plan house covered with a gable roof and featuring a central pedimented pavilion occupying three central bays. The main façade (south elevation) has brick (painted) laid in Flemish bond. The central pedimented pavilion projects just slightly from the end bays and features a central entry with a single-leaf door. The central entry door is topped by a fanlight. The south elevation has bays of single, 6/6, wood-sash windows topped by flat arch brick headers and supported by wood lug sills; four windows are located at the first story and five are at the second story. The side gable roof is covered with standing seam metal, interrupted by the three-bay projecting pedimented pavilion. A fixed, nine-light ocular window is centrally located within the pediment. The east and west ends of the roof are capped by brick chimneys that rise above the ridge of the roof.

The east and west elevations of the original main house are partially obstructed by the 1937 wings, but where visible, brickwork is laid in three-course American bond. Portions of the second story at both side elevations are visible and both contain a semi-circular casement window hinged at the center. The rear (north) elevation is also partially obscured by the L-shaped rear addition built in the mid-19th century, though three window bays on the second story and four window bays on the first story remain exposed, all featuring segmental-arch brick headers and supported by wood lug sills. An entry door is located in the center of the five bays and consists of a single-leaf wood paneled door with plain, square-edged wood trim.

All of the windows on the main block of the house had been replaced during the 1937 period of alterations and were again replaced during the 2012-2015 renovation.

Detached Outbuilding: Slave Quarters/Carriage House

The detached outbuilding located northeast of the main house appears to date from the original period of construction and to have served the dual purpose of slave quarters and carriage house. Based upon documentary evidence indicating that the owner William Duncanson owned slaves and historic documentation of slave quarters on the property, plus the 1934 HABS plans of the property that identify a section of the building as slave quarters, it is most probable that this outbuilding served, in part, as quarters for enslaved persons, though no more definitive evidence of this use exists. The building is a two-story brick and frame structure, obscured at both the east and south elevations by 1937 additions that connected the building to the main block. Brickwork at the visible north and west elevations is laid in five-course American bond. The outbuilding is rectangular in plan, extends approximately forty-four feet long and is topped by a side gable roof sheathed in standing seam

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metal. The west elevation features an off-centered entry with a single-leaf paneled door and two, single 6/6, wood-sash windows on the first story. The second story features one set of tripartite windows, an opening that dates to the 1937 renovations. According to the HABS drawings, this west entry provided access to the quarters.

The north elevation of the outbuilding reveals visible signs of alterations in its brickwork and openings; a comparison of existing conditions to the 1934 HABS drawings indicate that changes to the openings resulted from the 1937 period of alterations. The first story has four openings, arranged irregularly, but including one large carriage entry with segmental-arched brick opening, into which new double doors (2012-2015) have been inserted providing access to living units; a single entry door at the eastern end and single windows with 6/6 double-hung replacement sash in between. The second story has two small windows towards the east end, a long (hayloft) opening near the center, but not directly above carriage entry door, and a bricked-in opening at the western end.

A metal from 1940 historically was placed on the western end of the outbuilding; as part of the 2012-2015 renovations, this plaque was moved and placed on the brick wall connecting the outbuilding to the rear L-shaped addition of the main house. The plaque reads: "The Maples Built in 1797, by William Mayne Duncanson, during whose residency, General George Washington, was his guest."

A two-story brick addition from 1937 abuts the east end of the slave quarters/carriage house, extending the building five bays to the east (see below description).

Early- to Mid-Nineteenth Century Addition

A two-story, "L"-shaped brick addition is located to the west and rear of the main house. Its exact construction date is unknown; however, historic maps and other land records indicate that the addition was made sometime between 1801 and 1857.ⁱ The addition consists of a north-south-running section attached to the rear of the main block at its northwest corner and running perpendicular to the main block (south wing), and then, another section abutting the north end of this wing and running perpendicular to it (north wing), thus forming the L-shaped plan. A wall constructed between this wing and the slave quarters/carriage house, created an interior court at the rear of the main house. In 1937, a west wing addition was built in front of this "L"-shaped addition obscuring it from view from the south, but leaving the south, west and east courtyard elevations still visible. The entire L-shaped addition is topped by a standing seam metal intersecting hipped roof with a brick chimney located at the intersection of the north and south wings. Two other inside end chimneys that once occupied the west elevation according to the 1934 HABS plans have been removed. The north elevation is pierced by three openings on each floor consisting of five 6/6 and one 4/4, wood-sash windows supported by wood lug sills. The west elevation of the addition extends four irregular bays long with a single entry at the northernmost end protected by a single-story hipped roof porch, and single 6/6 windows elsewhere. The east elevation opens to the courtyard and presents a single-story covered passageway on the first story with an enclosed passage-way above, with large 6/6 window openings.

In 1856, a tall, one-story addition was built to the east side of the main house by then-owner Senator John M. Clayton. The east wing functioned as a ballroom and its interior ceiling was decorated by Italian craftsman Constantino Brumidi. This addition was replaced during the 1937 Period of Construction (see below). Although there is no documentation for it, the L-shaped addition on the west may have been built by Clayton at the same time as the ballroom. In any case, it is known by the 1857 Albert Boschke Map that both additions existed at that time.

1937 - Horace Peaslee Additions

In 1936 the Maples property was purchased by the Friendship House Association. To accommodate the new use of the dwelling as a settlement home and community center, architect Horace Peaslee designed two, single-story wings flanking the main house and several other one- and two-story additions, joining them all internally. These additions housed a large auditorium, offices, a library, and provided space for club rooms, offices, and a gymnasium. On the west, the addition consists of a large, two-story hipped roof building that abuts the west connector wing; on the east, the addition consists of a

ⁱ "An enumeration of the Houses in the City of Washington, November 1801," recorded one brick and one frame structure on Square 875; The 1857-59 A. Boschke Topographical Map of the District of Columbia shows additions to the east and west of the main building with other outbuildings on the Square 875.

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one-story wing behind the connector wing, which in turn connects to the carriage house. Another two-story addition was built east of and abutting the east end of the carriage house. These additions nearly tripled the footprint of the original main house. During this period of construction, the new east wing replaced the 1858 ballroom which had been added to the east end of the main structure.

All of the 1937 additions are constructed of brick laid in a common bond and all are covered with gable roofs, clad with standing seam metal. As a result of these additions, the building was conceptually divided into three sections: 1) the main block of the house including the 1937 connector wings; 2) the east wing; and 3) the west wing. The main block consists of the main house and its nineteenth-century, "L"-shaped addition. The east wing consists of the wing running perpendicular to the connector wing, and connecting to the carriage house, plus the two-story addition abutting the carriage house. This two-story addition has a gable roof that breaks and flattens towards the north, allowing for taller ceiling height in the second story.

On the south elevation the east and west connector wing additions are symmetrically arranged one-story, three-bay wide brick wings. The wings are capped by hipped roofs clad with standing seam metal and featuring two dormers. These wings are stylistically compatible and physically deferential to the main house. The south elevation of the west wing is set back from the main wing, while that on the east is flush with it. Both wings have 6/6 windows in the first story and 4/4 windows in the dormers.

A gracious lawn is located between the south façade of the house and South Carolina Avenue and is enclosed by a stone retaining wall built as part of the 2012-2015 renovation. The south lawn is accessed from the street by a brick ADA-accessible ramp. At the north elevation, the courtyard is accessed by a brick straight-flight stair. A low brick wall lines the remaining sections of the elevated lot.

2012-2015 Renovation and Addition

Beginning in 2012 and completed in 2015, the Maples underwent a major renovation and addition. The main house, carriage house/stable, and all of its 19th-century and 1937 additions were renovated, and three new detached buildings were added to the property. The new buildings were constructed to either side of the house and projecting forward from it on its principal south elevation as "arms." Two of the new buildings forward of and to the east and west of the main house face South Carolina Avenue and are designed to be compatible in terms of massing and materials with the later nineteenth-century row houses along that avenue to either side of the Maples. The third building, located to the west between the main house and the new residential unit facing South Carolina Avenue, is designed in a more vernacular manner. Rectangular in plan, this brick building is covered with a gambrel roof and has porches across the façade, giving it the appearance of a secondary structure to the original Maples complex.

In terms of the renovation, the exterior of the Maples was largely renovated and restored to its 1796 and 1937 appearance, as appropriate, based upon existing conditions, historic photographs and other documentation. All of the brick walls in each of these sections of the house were repointed as were all of the chimney stacks. All of the standing seam metal roofs were replaced with in-kind standing seam metal and all of the windows were replaced with true divided light wood windows matching the configuration and profiles of the historic windows. A three-bay-wide, single-story front porch which originally occupied the façade of the house but which had been removed as part of the 1937 alterations was reconstructed based upon the 1934 HABS drawings.

The interior of the Maples was entirely gutted and new systems were installed. The original straight-flight stair with turned newel and balusters was retained and surviving historic features such as the fireplace mantels were salvaged and re-used in the renovated interior.

Interior

The main block of the building historically presented a double-pile plan with a center stair hall running north to south and a straight-flight stair located against the east wall of the passage. According to the 1934 HABS drawings, the original block had two rooms on the east side of the house with fireplaces located on-center of the end walls, and on the west side, one large room with a fireplace off-center with a passage behind it, connecting to the 19th-century L-shaped addition on the north.

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Before the 2012-2015 renovation, the interior of the house was in deteriorated condition. Much of the original trim and ornamentation was stripped during the 1937 renovation and visible beams at the first floor show signs of irregular circular saw marks indicating that these beams are not original to the house.

Before 1937, the stair reached the second floor which then opened into four rooms, each occupying a corner of the house. An interior site visit before the 2012-2015 renovation indicated that the stair continued to the attic of the main house where the layout was divided along an east to west axis centrally aligning with the two semi-circular casement windows at either end. Exposed structural members at the attic level revealed hand-wrought nails and angled pit saw marks on beams, indicative of the 1795-1796 original period of construction.ⁱⁱ

The 2012-2015 renovation created nine dwelling units out of the Maples, and added five more in the three new buildings. During this renovation, the 1937 interior finishes were carefully removed, exposing studs, flooring and ceiling joists, beams, and rafters dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Areas uncovered with evidence of horse-hair plaster or other eighteenth century finishes were retained in place.

INTEGRITY

The Maples is the product of three major historic building campaigns and has undergone recent extensive renovations (2012-2015). Despite these alterations over time, and the major 2012-2015 renovation, the building remains on its original site and retains its 18th-century design in terms of massing and exterior detailing; its materials in terms of its frame structure and its exterior brick walls and chimneys. The mid-19th-century and 1937 additions are distinct and deferential to this original core and have gained significance in their own right. All of the windows have been replaced based upon historic photographs and drawings, and the 18th-century front porch renovated. The building is clearly an older building surrounded by late 19th century Victorian rowhouse architecture, and thus retains integrity of feeling and association as one of the city's first estates.

ⁱⁱ Several wood members within the main house and "L"-shaped addition show signs of severe fire damage. The earliest known record of a fire at the property was reported in 1949. The 1949 fire originated in the attic and was said to have been started by a tenant. A fire reported in 1969 was linked to arson and caused structural damage as well as smoke and water damage. An article from the *Washington Post*, dated May 22, 1969, states that two "fire bombs" were thrown into the building through a second floor window; Claudia Levy and Alfred E. Lewis, "Poverty Unit Set Ablaze: Fire-bombers Hit Friendship House on Hill," *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., May 22, 1969; "Boy, 9, Starts Fire in Friendship House," *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., March 15, 1949.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1795-1937

Significant Dates

1795

1937

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

William Lovering (1795-6 architect)

Horace Peaslee (1937 architect)

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins with the construction of the original house and outbuilding in 1795-96 and ends in 1937 following the completion of the Friendship House renovations and expansion designed by renowned architect Horace Peaslee.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) - N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Maples is an important surviving example of a late-eighteenth century Georgian-style dwelling and the oldest residential building on Capitol Hill. In 1934, the property was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS DC-10-5) before it was purchased by the Friendship House Association which, in 1937, made significant additions to the dwelling. In 1973, the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (#73002086). Since then, additional historical research, architectural study, and archeological investigations have been done on the property that expand our understanding of the building's history and evolution. This amended nomination presents additional documentation and, at the same time, proposes an expanded Period of Significance. The former Joint Committee on Landmarks designated the structure as a Category II Landmark for its contributions to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the District of Columbia, and the Period of Significance was established as 1750-1799. This amended nomination proposes an expanded Period of Significance under both Criteria A and C as 1795-1937. This Period of Significance reflects the original construction of the Maples in 1795-96, as well as its 1937 period of additions and alterations, designed by notable architect Horace Peaslee that converted the formal dwelling into the city's first settlement house, Friendship House.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Maples is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A with Community Planning and Development as the Area of Significance as a significant surviving example of late-eighteenth-century domestic architecture reflecting the early formations of the nation's capital. The Maples also meets Criterion A with Social History as the Area of Significance for the property's associations with the settlement house movement of the late nineteenth and early 20th centuries.

Following the selection of land that would become the nation's capital in 1791, land speculators anticipated that the hilltop area closest to the Capitol and to the east would develop rapidly. To the disappointment of many speculators such as George Walker and Thomas Law, much of the early development in Washington, D.C. concentrated to the west near the White House and Georgetown. With the construction of the Capitol building underway by 1793, a shortage of money and labor slowed its progress and consequently thwarted development on adjacent squares. Modest two-story brick and frame structures were constructed close to the Capitol grounds for the purpose of housing builders and various craftsmen working on the structure. Other improvements interspersed throughout the area—later called Capitol Hill—consisted of large estates built for the city's affluent residents. These improvements included: an estate built by Lord Baltimore in 1772 (destroyed in 1814 and reconstructed by Robert Sewall) and Duddington Manor, built by Daniel Carroll in 1797 (no longer extant). The Maples, constructed in 1795-96 by Englishman William Duncanson, stood amongst the grand estates constructed on Capitol Hill during the late eighteenth century. Today, the property stands as the oldest remaining estate constructed in the early stages of development in Capitol Hill and in the city as a whole.

Throughout its history as an estate house, the Maples served as an important site for entertainment especially for the city's socially elite during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. As a private estate for over 140 years, a series of well-known owners including Francis Scott Key, Quarter Master of the United States Marine Corps, Major Augustus A. Nicholson, Senator John M. Clayton of Delaware, Count Louis Francois de Pourtales, and Emily Edson Briggs, held lavish events at the property that attracted prominent national and local figures to the site.

In 1936 the Maples property was sold to the Friendship House Association, an entity that contributed to the property's cultural importance to the Capitol Hill neighborhood through social reform. Founded in 1904 as a settlement home, the organization was modeled after Jane Adams' Hull House in Chicago and was part of the settlement house movement of the period. As during earlier phases of its history, Friendship House attracted Washington's business and social elites through charitable events and volunteerism.

The property is also eligible under Criterion C with Architecture as the Area of Significance as an excellent example of a late-eighteenth-century Georgian dwelling. The Maples was originally designed by English architect-builder William Loring in 1795-96. Loring was among Washington's earliest designers associated with both speculative and private residential

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construction.ⁱⁱⁱ At the Maples, Lovering employed the Georgian style, an English style of architecture introduced to the American colonies through pattern books and English craftsmen. As an architectural style commonly used throughout the eighteenth century for sizeable houses in New England, the middle colonies, and the South, the Georgian style varied based on location. However, common features included rigid symmetrical composition, large windows, and a central portico.^{iv} Characteristic features of the style found at the Maples include the symmetrical composition of the building, Flemish bond brick patterning, multi-pane windows, and a central pedimented gable. Horace Peaslee's additions to the structure deferred to the original style of the building and expanded it in a manner that was consistent with five-part Georgian and early Federal dwelling forms of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The 1973 National Register Nomination for the Maples briefly details the ownership history of the property following William Mayne Duncanson. Historical research conducted since the listing has more thoroughly documented the owners and their alterations to the house. The following historic context provides a narrative of the property's ownership history and structural evolution.

Original Construction and Ownership

The history of the Maples dates to 1795-96 when it was erected as the estate of William Mayne Duncanson. According to deed records, Duncanson purchased Square 875 along with several other squares from the U.S. Commissioners in 1796.^v Duncanson was a wealthy marine merchant who had gained much of his fortune in trade with India. Duncanson came to the new District of Columbia in 1794, having travelled across the Atlantic with Thomas Law, early speculator in the nation's capital. Duncanson was in close relations with several other prominent figures in the area partaking in speculative development in the newly forming capital.^{vi} Deed records indicate that upon his newly purchased tract of land, Duncanson was required to "[erect] one brick house two stories high and covering twelve hundred square feet, for every three lots of five thousand two hundred and sixty five square feet contained in the said four hundred and forty nine thousand six hundred and thirty three and one quarter square feet."^{vii} Square 875, located southeast of the Capitol was often referred to as "Maple Square," due to an abundance of maple trees concentrated on the property. Records from a testimony given by architect and builder William Lovering during a Maryland Chancery Court case in 1799 reveal that Lovering worked on a house for Duncanson from 1795 to 1796 for a total cost of approximately \$1,140 and charged a commission of approximately twenty-eight dollars.^{viii} Lovering's testimony goes on to detail a request for consultation regarding the construction of a "Sugar House" for Duncanson in 1797. The testimony provides enough evidence to verify the construction of the main house, but does not confirm the construction of the secondary structure (slave quarters/carriage house) on Duncanson's estate. However, based on other references and its architecture, it is believed that this building was constructed at or about the same time as the main house and that it served, in part, as slave quarters for at least some of the seven enslaved persons who are known to have staffed Duncanson's property. This structure originally consisted, at its western end, of a common room on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor, and on the eastern side, of a carriage room with loft level above.^{ix}

ⁱⁱⁱ Little is known about Lovering's career before he designed the Maples; however, by 1795, Lovering was hired by the Greenleaf syndicate as a carpenter. See Orlando Ridout V, *Building the Octagon* (Washington: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1989), 20-29.

^{iv} Hugh Moorison, *Early American Architecture: For the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period*, (Ontario: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1952), 316.

^v The 1973 nomination states that William Duncanson purchased Square 875 in 1795 with a small frame house on the lot. No evidence of the original modest frame house remains on the site today nor do any land records associated with Square 875 indicate a small frame house on the property prior to 1796; Deed, Washington D.C. Land Records, U.S. Commissioners to William Mayne Duncason, Liber: B2B, Folio 465-66, Dated December 5, 1796, Recorded January 5, 1797.

^{vi} Allen C. Clark, "William Mayne Duncanson," in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society Washington D.C.*, Vol. 14 (Washington: Waverly Press, 1911), 1.

^{vii} U.S. Commissioners to William Mayne Duncason, Liber: B2B, Folio 465-66, 1796.

^{viii} High Court of Chancery of Maryland, Case No.944: William Campbell, et. al. vs. William Mayne Duncanson and James Ray, Maryland State Archives

^{ix} John Michael Vlach, "From Slavery to Tenancy: African-American Housing in Washington, D.C., 1790-1890," in *Housing Washington: Two Centuries of Residential Development and Planning in the National Capital Area*, ed. Richard Longstreth (Chicago: The Center for American Places at Columbia College Chicago, 2010), 7 and Historic American Buildings Survey, The Maples, 1934.

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An early account provides the following description of the house: "Although charmingly sequestered in profuse wood, from the portico he could catch the sheen of the wide waters beyond the slope...The Captain's domain was an ample city square and imitated a prosperous English estate."^x According to, *An Enumeration of the Houses in the City of Washington - November 1801*, one brick and one frame building stood on Square 875 in "habitable state" at this time. After living in the house for a short period of time, Duncanson, along with his business partner James Ray, were brought before the Maryland High Chancery Court in 1797 in a suit filed by William Campbell, William Bayley, and Charles Wayman related to fraudulent business activities. The court case lasted for several years resulting in Duncanson's financial ruin. A ruling made during the case on July 25, 1809 appointed Francis Scott Key as the trustee of Duncanson's estate.^{xi}

Subsequent Ownership and Alterations 1809-1872

At the time that Key became trustee of Duncanson's estate, he was a lawyer in Maryland, and only later would be known as the author of the Star Spangled Banner for which he is most famous today. As trustee, Key maintained the property for approximately six years. During Key's association with the property, the house stood vacant for much of the time except when occupied by a tenant.^{xii} In 1814, the Maples went up for public sale at which point William Campbell, the highest bidder, took possession of the property.^{xiii}

It is not known if William Campbell lived in the house after his purchase of it, or if he continued to rent the house to other tenants. Campbell died shortly after bequeathing the property to his four children in his will dated September 8, 1821.^{xiv} Following a court case held in the High Court of Chancery of Maryland in 1824, John I. Donaldson was appointed as the trustee of the property and conveyed the property to Henry Ashton in 1832 in trust for Robert Beale and his wife Elizabeth J. Beale. Ashton died before executing the trusts and Robert and Elizabeth Beale deeded the property to Elhanen W. Reinhart. However, the Beale Family failed to pay taxes on the property for approximately two years and as a result the property was sold at a public auction on November 18, 1835 to Reinhart and Richard S. Coxe. The two owners later conveyed the property to Major Augustus A. Nicholson in 1838.^{xv}

Soon after Major Augustus A. Nicholson, Quartermaster of the Marines, purchased the property, the house became a veritable social center. Major Nicholson and his second wife Sallie Carroll, who was the daughter of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, hosted gatherings at the house which were said to have attracted some of the District's most fashionable residents.^{xvi} Nicholson was often referred to as a "bon vivant" for his aristocratic character and lifestyle and the Maples was considered the center of military entertaining.^{xvii} Nicholson owned the house until September 27, 1851 and died on July 18, 1855, shortly after selling the house.^{xviii}

The next owner and occupant of the Maples was Senator John M. Clayton of Delaware, a politician who also served as the Secretary of State under former president Zachary Taylor.^{xix} During his ownership of the property Clayton added a one-story addition to the east side of the main house. The east wing functioned as a ballroom and its interior was decorated by Constantino Brumidi. Brumidi was an Italian painter known for his fresco painting on the canopy of the dome at the United States Capitol. Senator Clayton is also said to have installed gas lines in the house for lighting and heat during his

^x Allen C. Clark, *Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City*, (Washington: W.P. Roberts, 1901), p.263.

^{xi} Deed, Washington D.C. Land Records, Francis S. Key to William Campbell, Liber: AH:33, Folio 404-05, Dated March 17, 1815, Recorded September 28, 1815.

^{xii} "Excerpts: History of the Friendship House, The Maples," unpublished document, Friendship House Association Records, Special Collections, The Gelman Library George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; Sources speculate that Key resided in the house and that the property was used as a hospital during the war of 1812, however, no physical records verifying these conjectures have been located at this time.

^{xiii} Deed, Washington D.C. Land Records, Francis S. Key to William Campbell, AH:33, Folio 404-05, Dated March 17, 1815, Recorded September 28, 1815.

^{xiv} Theodorick Bland, *Records of Cases Decided in the High Court of Chancery of Maryland*, (Baltimore: John D. Toy, 1840), 209.

^{xv} James Croggon, "Grinning Old Deeds of Trust Are Discovered by the Rambler," *The Sunday Star*, March 6, 1927, 138.

^{xvi} Madison Davis, "The Navy Yard Section During the Life of the Rev. William Ryland," in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.*, (Washington: New Era Printing Company, 1901), 217

^{xvii} "Major A. A. Nicholson," in *Records of the Columbia Historical Society Washington, D.C.* Vol. 3, Washington, D.C.: Columbia Historical Society, 1900.

^{xviii} Croggon, "Grinning Old Deeds of Trust Are Discovered by the Rambler," *The Sunday Star*, March 6, 1927, 138; "Death: Augustus A. Nicholson," *Daily National Intelligencer*, July 19, 1855, 1.

^{xix} John M. Clayton, 1850 United States Federal Census Records, Washington, D.C., Ancestry.com, accessed July 2, 2010.

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occupancy.^{xx} While it is not known if Clayton also added a west wing during his possession of the property, the 1857 Albert Boschke Map shows additions to the east and west sides of the main house, strongly supporting the notion that both were undertaken by Clayton.^{xxi}

Although it is believed that the slave quarters/carriage house building was built at or around the same time as the main house, the 1857 Boschke Map is the first visual evidence of the secondary structure. Further indication that the outbuilding was older and served as quarters, however, is based on an article published in 1908, in which Charles Sumner is said to have told Senator Clayton to keep the slave quarters as he claimed it would serve as “an object lesson when we are gone.”^{xxii} After Clayton’s death in 1856, ownership of the house passed in 1858 to Count Louis Francis de Pourtales, a German scientist who worked for the U.S. Coast Survey.^{xxiii} Pourtales lived in the house with his wife Elise and his four children.^{xxiv} While living in the house, Pourtales and his wife hosted several international scholars at the Maples, including his ardent friend Professor Jean Louis Agassiz.^{xxv} Several accounts state that Pourtales constructed a wine cellar on the property during his ownership. The wine cellar was said to be patterned after a cellar found at his former home in Germany.^{xxvi} No evidence of the wine cellar described has been found at the Maples to-date. Following the death of his father, Pourtales left his position with the Coast Survey and returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts to pursue zoological studies in 1866.^{xxvii} Pourtales sold the Maples property to Samuel Wagner and his wife Elizabeth Wagner on March 16, 1866. Wagner served as a financial clerk for the United States Senate in 1863 until he resigned in 1867.^{xxviii} According to 1867 directory listings, Wagner is listed as residing at the Maples.^{xxix}

Samuel Wagner and his wife conveyed the Maples in 1868 to General Oliver Otis Howard, a Civil War Union Commander and at the time president of Howard University, in trust for Elizabeth M. Forney wife of John W. Forney.^{xxx} Colonel John W. Forney was best known as a political journalist and served as the owner and editor for the *Philadelphia Pennsylvania*.^{xxxi} Forney also served as clerk of the United States House of Representatives from 1851 to 1855. After serving as clerk, Forney returned to his home state of Pennsylvania.^{xxxii} Despite ownership passing to them, no records have been located to date that show General Howard or Forney residing at the Maples. By 1870 John F. Tucker, an English blacksmith is listed as living at the house.^{xxxiii}

Briggs Family

By 1872, John R. Briggs and Emily E. Briggs, close friends of Colonel Forney, gained ownership of the Maples.^{xxxiv} The Briggs had earlier moved from Iowa to Washington, D.C. after John Briggs was offered a position as a financial clerk for the House of Representatives by former President Abraham Lincoln. The Briggs family formed a close relationship with Lincoln after John Briggs covered the Lincoln-Douglas presidential debates in 1858 in his publication, the “Daily Gate City.”^{xxxv} John Briggs died in the 1890s leaving his wife, Emily, a widow. Emily Briggs, a correspondent under the pen name “Olivia,” was

^{xx} “Oldest House Oldest Woman Correspondent,” *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., November 15, 1908.

^{xxi} 1857 A. Boschke, C.E. Map, Library of Congress.

^{xxii} *Ibid.*

^{xxiii} “Death of Hon. John M. Clayton,” *Richmond Whig*, Richmond, VA, November 14, 1856, 4.

^{xxiv} “Prof. Agassiz A Believer,” *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., August 19, 1901.

^{xxv} “Prof. Agassiz A Believer,” *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., August 19, 1901; “Louis F. de Pourtales,” *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* Vol. 16, May 1880- June 1881, 441.

^{xxvi} “Oldest House Oldest Woman Correspondent,” *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., November 15, 1908.

^{xxvii} “Louis F. de Pourtales,” *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* Vol. 16, May 1880- June 1881, 441.

^{xxviii} “Executors of John W. Forney,” in *Reports of Committees of the Senate of the United States for the First Session of the Forty-Seventh Congress, 1881-82*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882), 2.

^{xxix} “Samuel Wagner,” *Washington City, District of Columbia, City Directory, 1867*, Ancestry.com, accessed June 31, 2012;

^{xxx} James Croggon, “Grinning Old Deeds of Trust Are Discovered by the Rambler,” *The Sunday Star*, March 6, 1927, 138.; “General O. O. Howard, Dead!,” *Cleveland Gazette*, Cleveland, Ohio, 2.

^{xxxi} “Death of Col. John W. Forney,” *Washington Post*, December 10, 1881.

^{xxxii} Glenna R. Schroeder-Lien and Richard Zuczek, *Andrew Johnson: A Biographical Companion*, (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2001), 111.

^{xxxiii} “John F. Tucker,” *Washington City, District of Columbia, City Directory, 1870*, Ancestry.com, accessed June 31, 2012; “John F. Tucker”, 1870 United States Federal Census Records, Washington, D.C., Ancestry.com, accessed June 31, 2012.

^{xxxiv} “Pioneer with her Pen: Olivia the First Woman Washington Correspondent, Protégé of Col. Forney,” *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., July 10, 1904.

^{xxxv} “Abraham Lincoln as Viewed by “Olivia,” *The Times Washington*, February 9, 1902.

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well known for her letters published during the Civil War in John Forney's Philadelphia Press.^{xxxvi} Following the death of her husband, Emily Briggs continued to reside at the Maples, and contributed to the property's social status by hosting extravagant events for numerous local clubs. In 1898, Briggs opened Olivia University which focused on training working-class men and women in areas such as journalism, library science, and domestic science.^{xxxvii} After residing at the Maples for approximately thirty-eight years, Emily Briggs died in 1910.^{xxxviii}

Friendship House Association

The Maples property stood vacant for several decades after Emily Briggs' death in 1910 until her heirs sold the property to the Friendship House Association in 1936. An article from 1936 provides details of the property's configuration after the Briggs' ownership:

The old house literally goes through from one street to another, for while its main approach is on South Carolina Avenue, the back of it 'fronts' on D Street southeast...There are seven outside entrances to 'the great house,' as it was called in the days of slavery of which it knew as is mutely attested to by the old barred slave quarters which are still standing. The commodious brick stable, now doing service as a garage...Sliding down the cellar doors at the Briggs' property would be a feat indeed...since they are among the very largest I have ever seen...Bricks laid in herring bone pattern...form a sort of courtyard...known as the 'smoking porch'...Even during the regime of the present Mrs. Briggs there was at one time an ancient pump located at the entrance to the kitchen door over a well sunk when the house was first built.^{xxxix}

In 1934, the Historic American Buildings Survey documented the Maples through extensive drawings and photographs, providing important evidence of the architectural history of the house. The HABS floor plans identify the original main block, the mid-19th-century L-shaped west wing connected to the main block, and the detached outbuilding at the rear, identified on the drawings as slave quarters and stables, where the quarters are located in the western end and the larger stable area in the eastern part. The quarters were drawn to show a single, large room on the first story and two smaller bedrooms on the second story. The stables are drawn showing a large open room on the first story with a turntable, and a loft area above.

The HABS plans also show a reflected ceiling plan of the ballroom (music room) in a one-story, one-room west wing whose ornamental plaster ceiling was executed by Italian artist Constantino Brumidi. This wing was demolished in 1937 as part of the major alterations that converted the dwelling into the Friendship House. The HABS photographs show that the ceiling was in a state of deterioration at that time.

In 1936, after several decades of being vacant, the property was sold to the Friendship House Association, an entity that contributed to the property's cultural importance to the Capitol Hill neighborhood through social reform. Founded in 1904 as a settlement home, the organization was modeled after Jane Adams' Hull House in Chicago and was part of the settlement house movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.^{xl} The settlement house movement, largely led by women, began in response to a variety of societal concerns associated with urbanization, immigration, and poverty in cities.^{xli} Settlement homes often served as community centers and some offered room and board for children.^{xlii} Providing social services supported largely by local and Federal money, the mission of the Friendship House was also supported by charitable donations and volunteerism from Washington's business and social elites including wives of Presidents and Congressmen. In 1937, to accommodate its mission, the Friendship House Association undertook significant alterations to the building, including demolition of the 1850s ballroom wing, and constructed a series of additions to the east and west of

^{xxxvi} "Oldest House Oldest Woman Correspondent," *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., November 15, 1908; "Noted Penwoman Dead," *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., July 5, 1910.

^{xxxvii} "Olivia University," *Everyday Housekeeping*, Vol. 9, (Boston: Home Science Publishing Co., 1898), 36.

^{xxxviii} "Noted Penwoman Dead," *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., July 5, 1910.

^{xxxix} Jessie Fant Evans, "Ancient Mansion in Southeast, Glamorous Spot in D.C. History, n.d., Friendship House Association Records, Special Collections, The Gelman Library George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

^{xl} "Excerpts: History of the Friendship House, The Maples," unpublished document, Friendship House Association Records, Special Collections, The Gelman Library George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

^{xli} Eleanor J. Stebner, "Settlement House Movement," in *Encyclopedia of Women and Religion in North America*, ed. Rosemary Skinner Keller and Rosemary Radford Ruether, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press), 2006, 1059.

^{xlii} "Statement of Friendship House Association, Inc., Washington, D.C., H.R. 12276," *Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations United States Eighty-Seventh Congress*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962), 408.

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the main house. The renovation was designed by architect Horace Peaslee with Marthinson and Company contracted as the builders.^{xliii} Peaslee, a nationally renowned architect, was well known for his renovations and expansions of historic mansions in the District including the Dumbarton House (2715 Q, Street, N.W.) and the Bowie-Sevier House (3124 Q Street, N.W.).^{xliv} Peaslee's design for the renovation of the Maples transformed the residence into an institutional complex complete with a playground and courtyards. Several wives and family members of Presidents and Congressmen made frequent visits to the Friendship House including Grace Goodhue Coolidge, wife of former President Calvin Coolidge and Lynda Johnson, daughter of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. After serving the Capitol Hill Area for over seventy years, the Friendship House closed its doors at the Maples in 2008.

2011 Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Summary

A Phase 1B Archaeological Survey was conducted on the site by Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. between December and April of 2011. The survey was conducted in an effort to unearth and document significant archaeological resources related to the history of the property from its prehistoric foundations to its institutional use as the Friendship House. According to Greenhorne & O'Mara's report released in April of 2011, a geo-archaeological evaluation was conducted as part of the initial investigation on the site at both the D Street (north) and South Carolina Avenue (south) lawns. The evaluation found no presence of archeological deposits at the north lawn; however, loess deposits capped by fill were found at the south lawn. These outcomes prompted further investigation at the south lawn and as a result a total of fifteen shovel test pits (STPs), measuring fifteen inches square by three feet deep, and one machine trench were excavated.

Below layers of fill at the south lawn, land surface was found dating back to the late eighteenth century. The 2011 report speculates that the land surface found below the fill could have been walked on by William Mayne Duncanson or even George Washington. Two of the STPs yielded artifacts from the late eighteenth to nineteenth century. These artifacts consisted of broken dishware dating to around the 1800s. Three STPs yielded coal slag deposits and two other STPs revealed a circular brick feature. This brick feature found at the northwest corner of the south lawn was thought to be a brick-lined well, but additional excavations identified it as a brick cistern measuring approximately four feet deep and three feet wide. The base of the cistern was filled with cement and featured a wide ceramic pipe. The cistern was filled soil, shards of brick, and modern glass. No evidence was found of artifacts dating to the use of the Maples as a residential property. The 2011 report conclusively stated that the results of the Phase 1B survey yielded no additional need for archeological investigation.^{xlv}

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Abraham Lincoln as Viewed by "Olivia." *Times Washington*, Washington, D.C. February 9, 1902.

Croggon, James. "Grinning Old Deeds of Trust Are Discovered by the Rambler." *Sunday Star*, March 6, 1927.

"Noted Penwoman Dead." *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C. July 5, 1910.

National Register of Historic Places. *The Maples*, Washington, D.C. National Register #73002086.

^{xliii} DC Permit Application #2031161, June 2, 1937, Martin Luther King Library, Washingtoniana Division.

^{xliv} Bushon, William, et al., *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter, The American Institute of Architects: 1887-1987*, (Washington, DC: The Washington Architectural Foundation Press, 1987), 149.

^{xlv} Paul Kreisa, *Phase 1B Archaeological Survey of the Maples/Friendship House Property, Washington D.C.: Draft*, (Laurel: Greenhorne & O'Mara Consulting Engineers, April 2011).

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"Oldest House Oldest Woman Correspondent." *Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., November 15, 1908.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # DC-10-5
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: George Washington Univ. – Gelman library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre (4,489 square feet)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1/8/</u> Zone	<u>0/3/2/6/5/1/9/</u> Easting	<u>4/3/0/5/5/5/0/</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The Maples is located at 619 D Street in the Southeast quadrant of Washington, D.C. The property is located on Square 875 and its property lines are contiguous with lot 801, historically lots 5, 6, 11, and 12. The square is roughly triangular in shape, bounded by D Street, SE to the north, 7th Street, SE to the east, South Carolina Avenue, SE to the south, and 6th Street, SE to the west. The structure is located in the southern section of the Capitol Hill Historic District.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Hughes & Laura Trieschmann/ Architectural Historians, Latishia Allen/ Historic Preservation Specialist; additions by Kim Williams, DC HPO

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organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date January 7, 2016
street & number 1121 5th Street, NW telephone 202.393.1199
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20001
e-mail Laura.hughes@traceries.com latishia.allen@traceries.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: The Maples

City or Vicinity: Washington

County: District of Columbia State: D.C.

Photos 1-14

Photographer: Kim Williams, DC HPO

Date Photographed: November 2015

Photos 15-22

Photographer: EHT Tracerics, Inc

Date Photographed: July 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

General view looking north showing south elevation of main house with 2012-2015 additions to east and west
1 of 22

View looking north, showing south elevation of 1795-1796 main house with 1937 wings
2 of 22

View looking northeast showing south elevation of main house
3 of 22

View looking west
4 of 22

View looking east showing west wing
5 of 22

View looking northwest showing west wing (1937) connecting to two-story addition (1937)
6 of 22

View looking northeast showing west gable end of main block
7 of 22

View looking north showing south elevation of west wing (1937)
8 of 22

View looking northwest showing east elevation of gable end of main block (1795-1796)
9 of 22

View looking south at north elevation showing main block (1795-1796) on-center, slave quarters/carriage house to east and L-shaped addition (mid 19th C) on west
10 of 22

View looking southwest showing north elevation of L-shaped addition and stairs leading to courtyard
11 of 22

View looking south showing north elevation of main house with L-shaped addition to west

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View looking southeast showing west elevation of L-shaped addition to west and slave quarters/carriage house to east
13 of 22

View looking south showing north elevation of slave quarters/carriage house
14 of 22

View from southwest looking northeast before renovation
15 of 22

View looking northwest from south before renovation
16 of 22

View looking northwest from southeast showing west wing (1937) and west addition (mid-19th century)
17 of 22

View of interior hall looking south towards front door
18 of 22

Interior view, first floor, front parlor, looking SE
19 of 22

Interior view, first floor, stair hall, looking north
20 of 22

Interior view, second floor in "L-shaped" wing
21 of 22

Interior view, attic, view looking northeast to lunette window
22 of 22

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Altus Realty Partners, LLC c/o the Wade Companies
street & number 1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 906 telephone (703) 243-4141
city or town Arlington state Virginia zip code 22209

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Park Service**

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DESCRIPTION

USGS MAP



<p>The Maples (Friendship House) NR # 73002086 (1973) Located within the Capitol Hill Historic District 619 D Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003 Washington East, USGS Topographic Map, 2002 EHT Tracerics, 2012</p>	
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Map showing National Register Boundaries

The Maples, 619 D Street, SE, Washington, DC
(DC Office of Planning, DC GIS, 2015)

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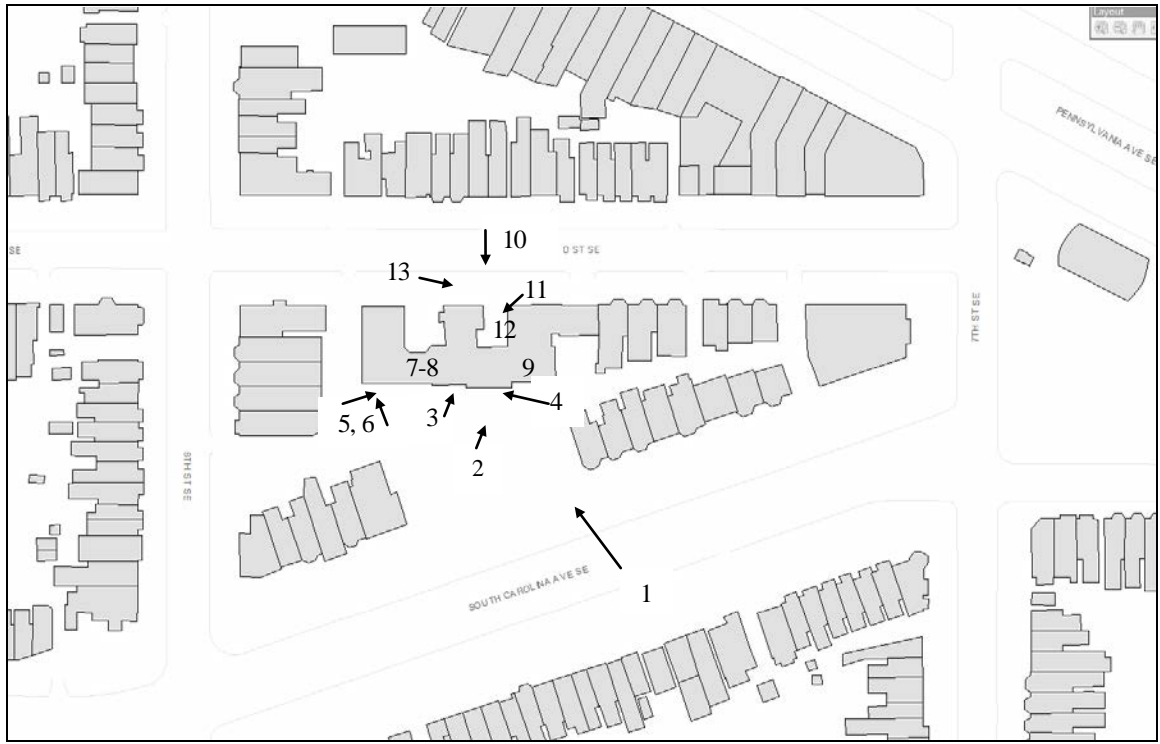
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Map showing Key to Photographs
 The Maples, 619 D Street, SE, Washington, DC
 (DC Office of Planning, DC GIS, 2015)

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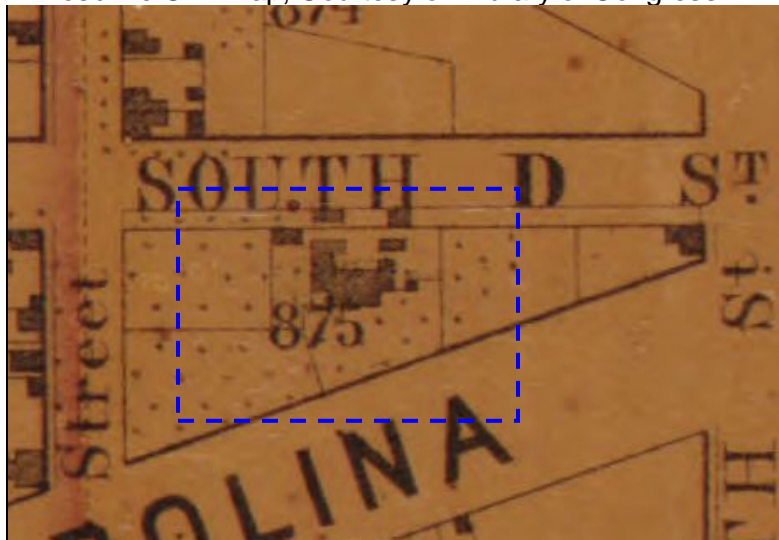
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HISTORIC MAPS

1857

A. Boschke C.E. Map, Courtesy of: Library of Congress



1883-84

The national capital, Washington, D.C. Sketched from nature by Adolph Sachse, 1883-1884



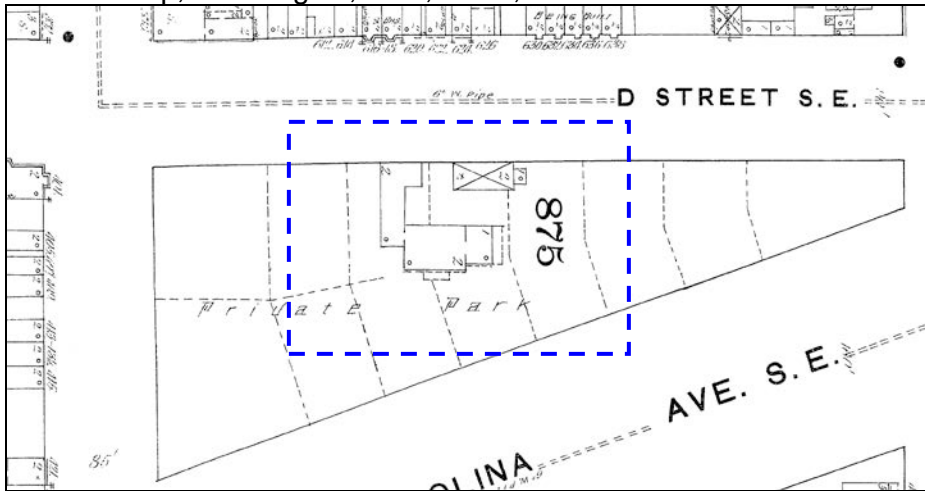
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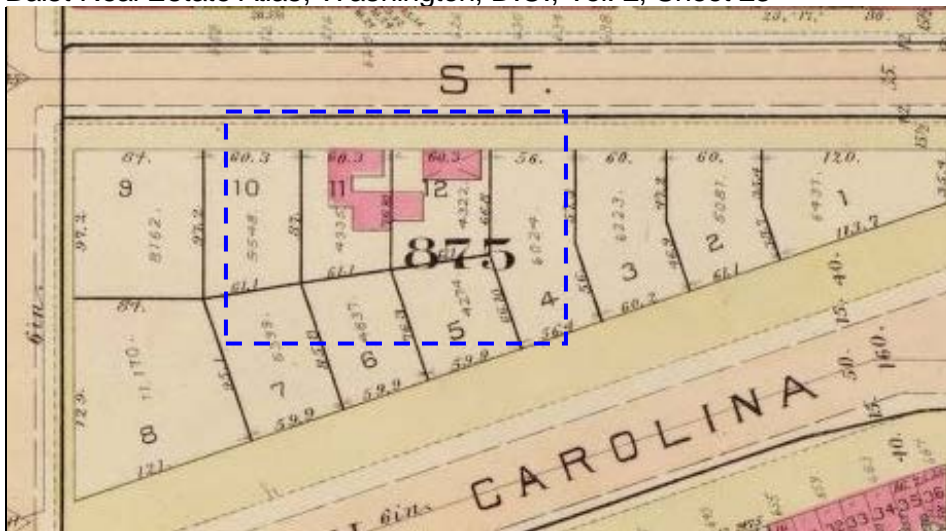
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1888
Sanborn Map, Washington, D.C., Vol. 1, Sheet 7



1903
Baist Real Estate Atlas, Washington, D.C., Vol. 2, Sheet 23



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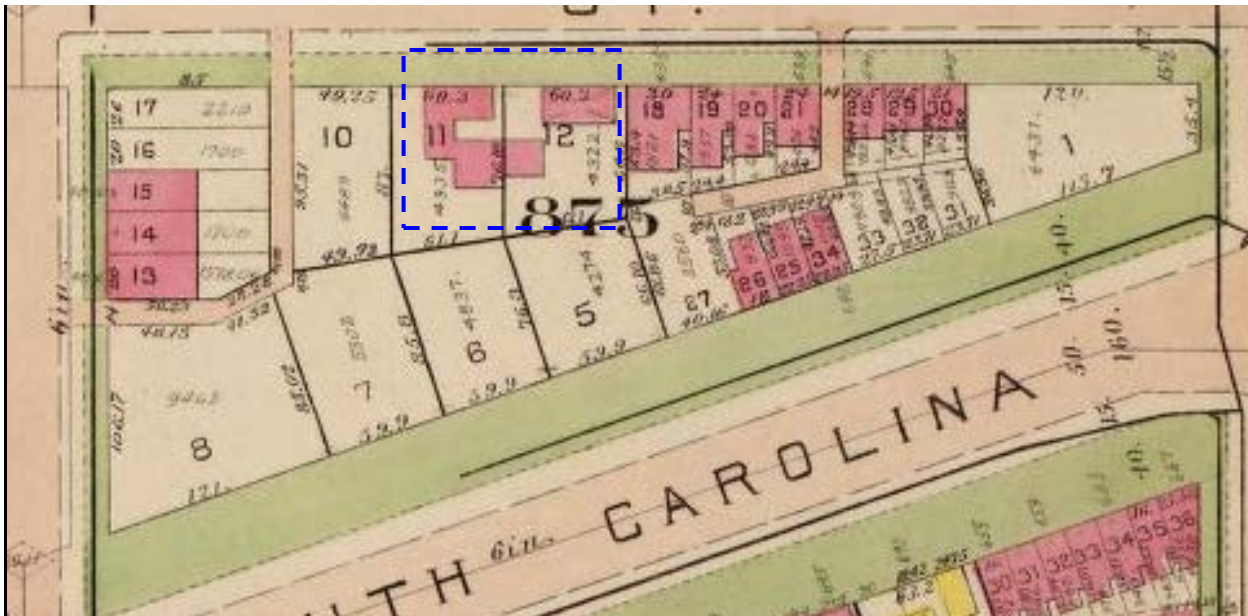
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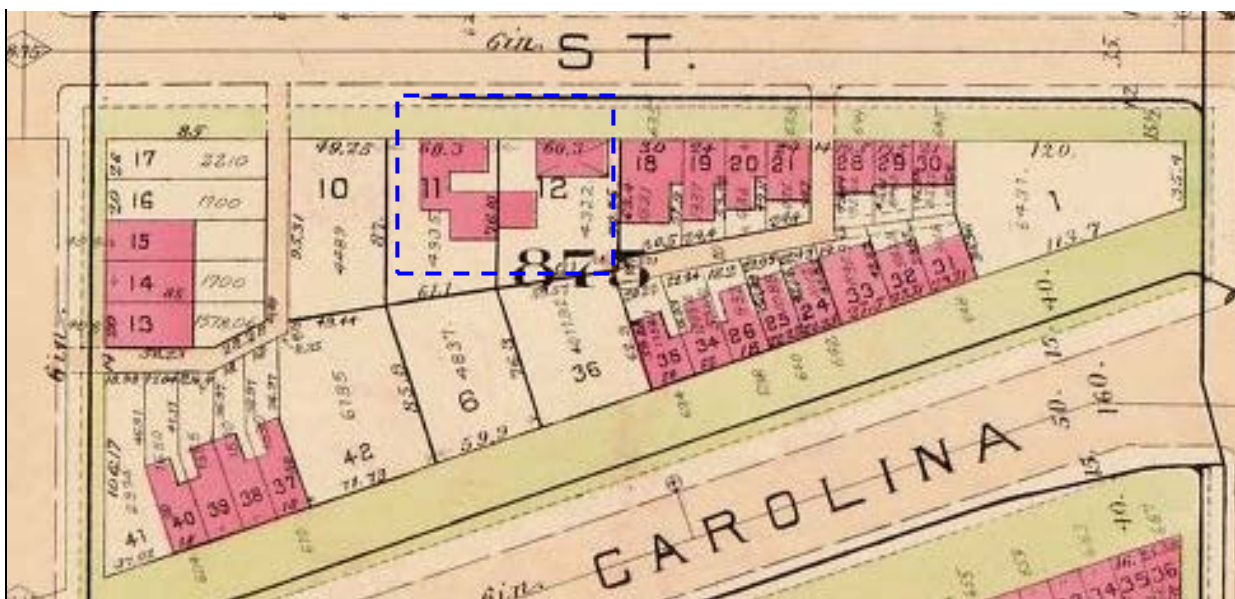
1909

Baist Real Estate Map, Washington, D.C., Vol. 2, Plate 23



1913

Baist Real Estate Atlas, Washington, D.C., Vol. 2, Plate 23



1916

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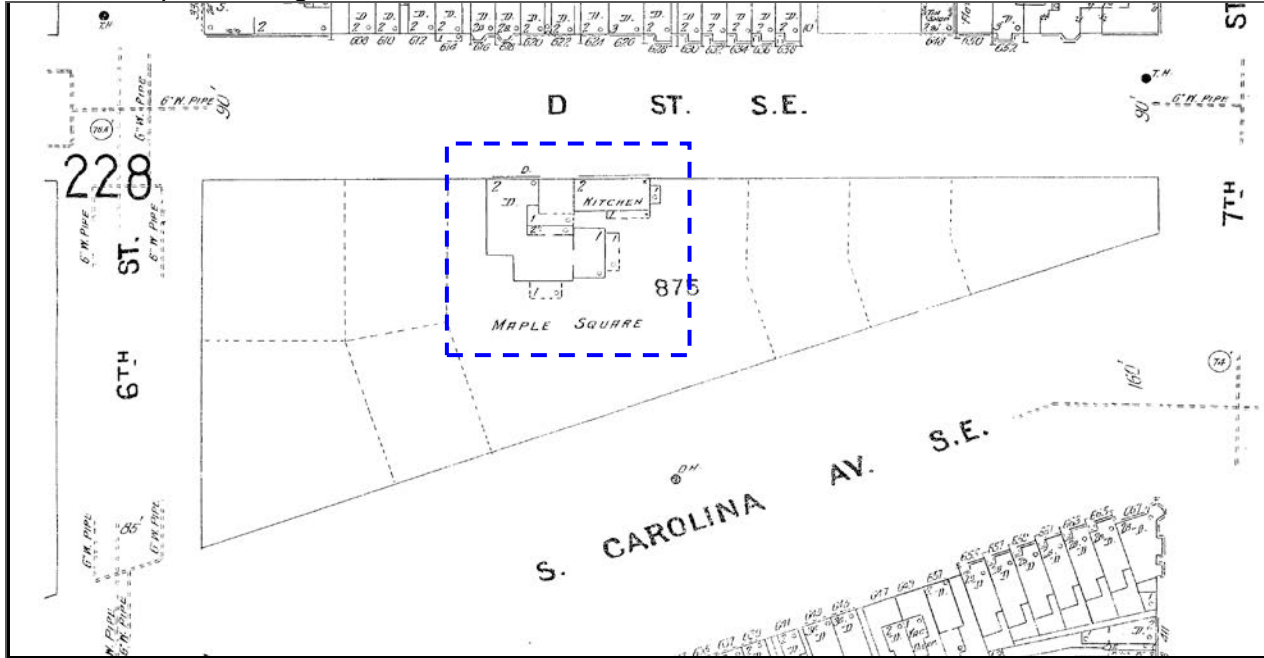
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Sanborn Map, Washington, D.C., Vol. 2, Sheet 229



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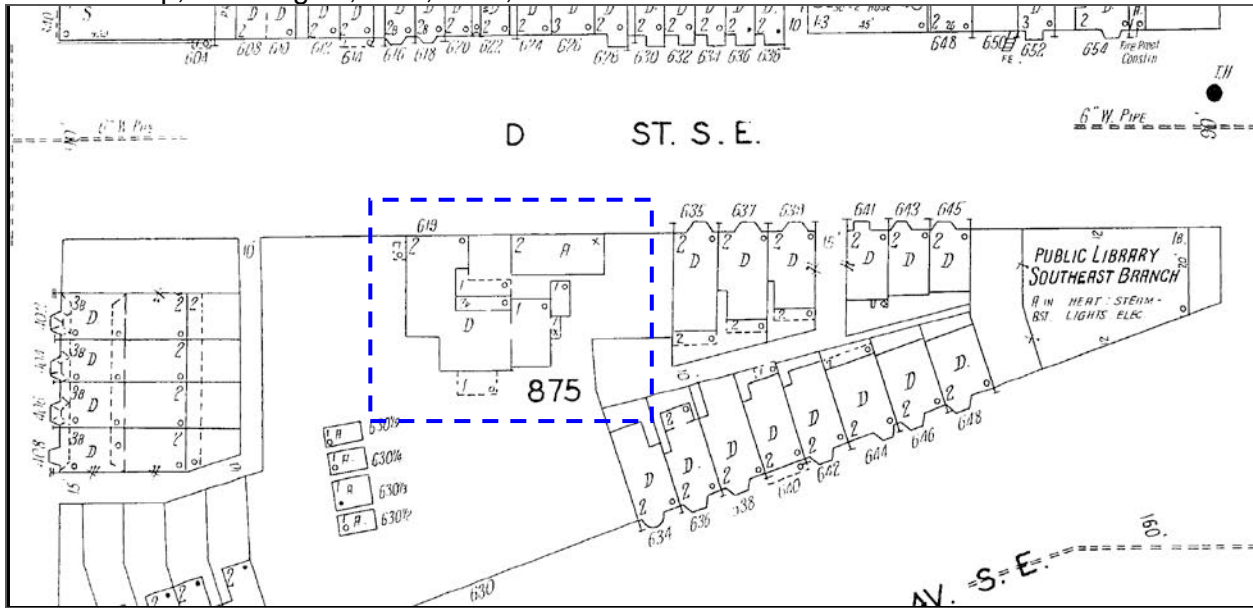
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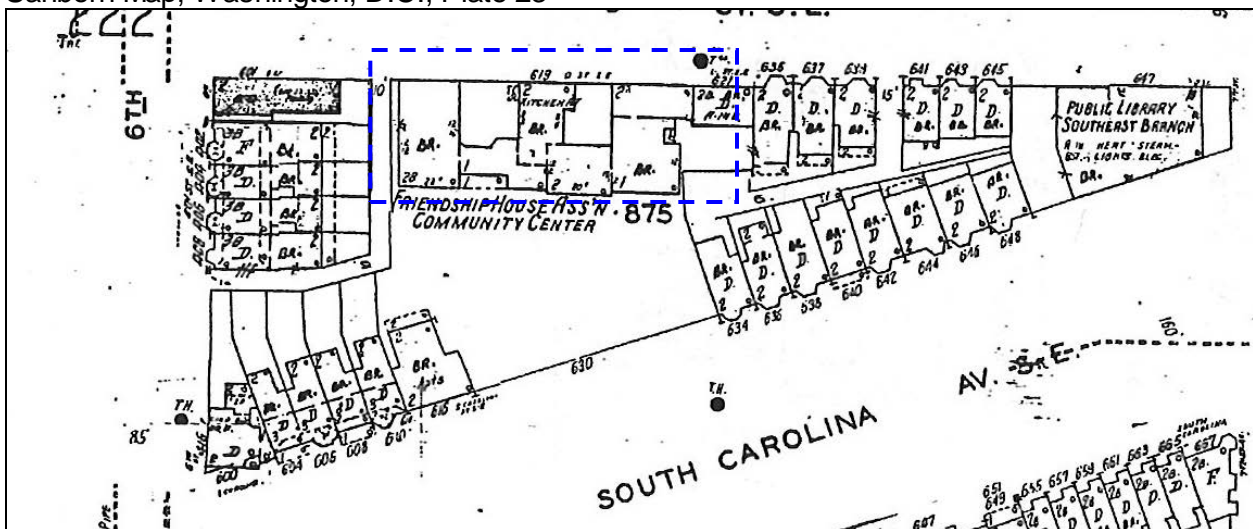
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1927
Sanborn Map, Washington, D.C., Vol.2, Sheet 222



1999
Sanborn Map, Washington, D.C., Plate 23



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Site Plan showing 2012-2015 Additions (in blue)
(Courtesy, Cunningham Quill Architects, 2015)

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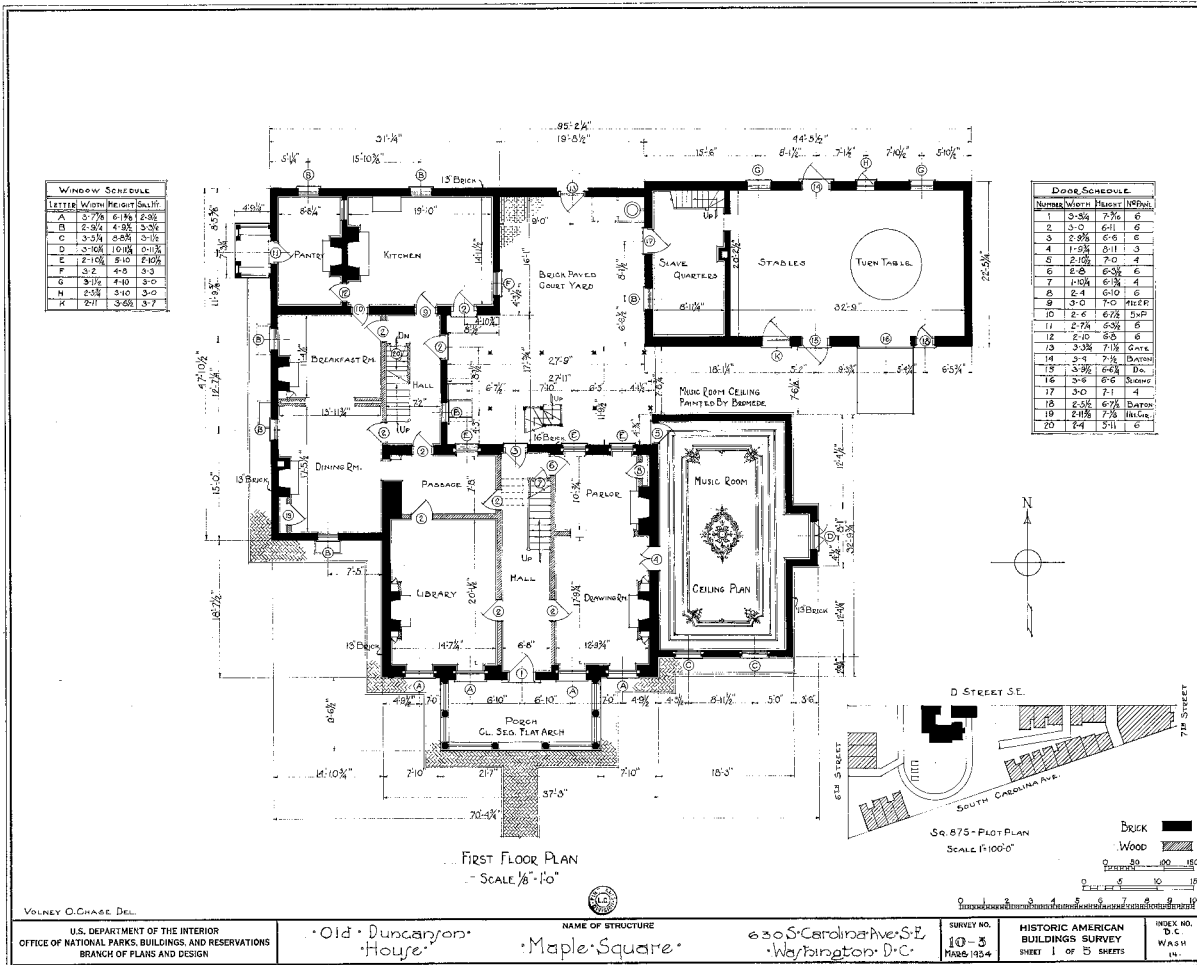
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Historic Site Plans



The Maples--First Floor Plan
(From Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934)

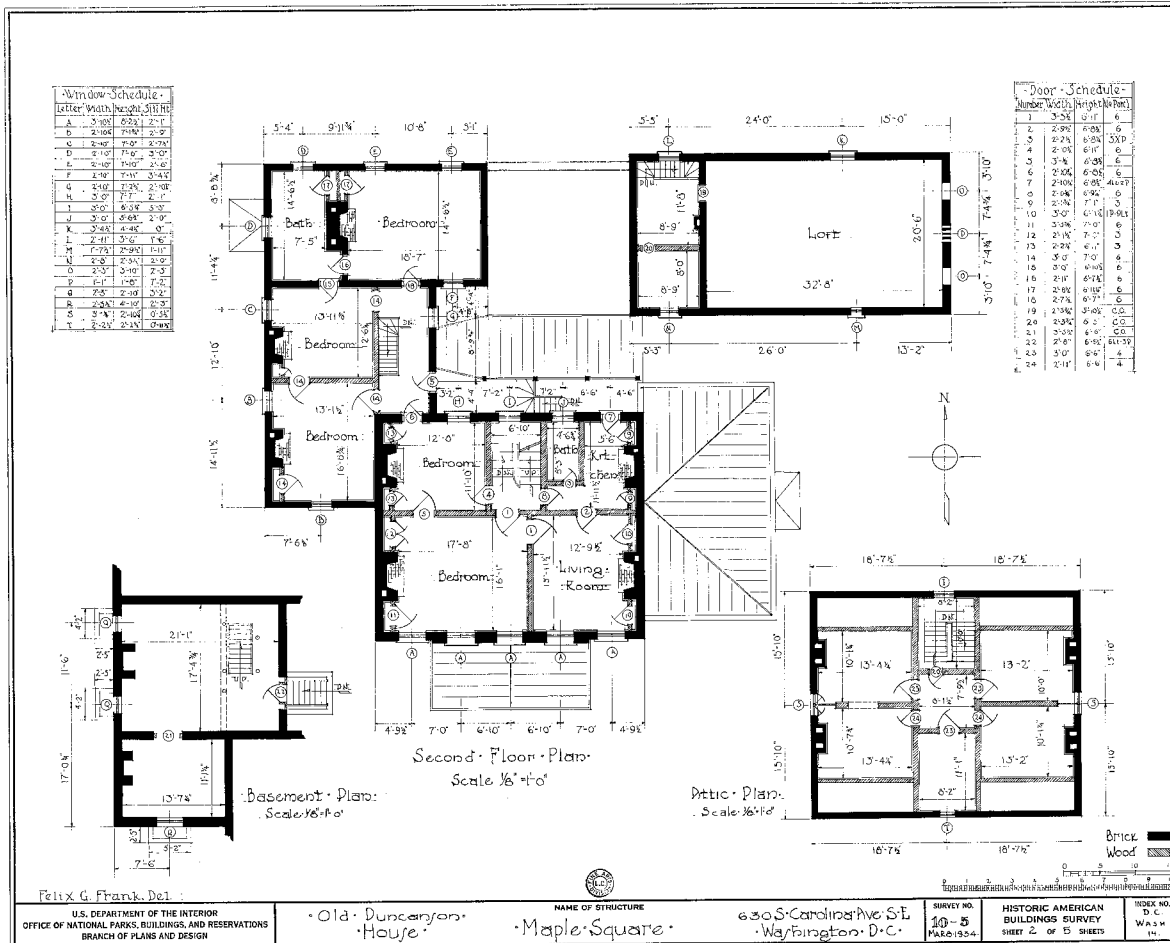
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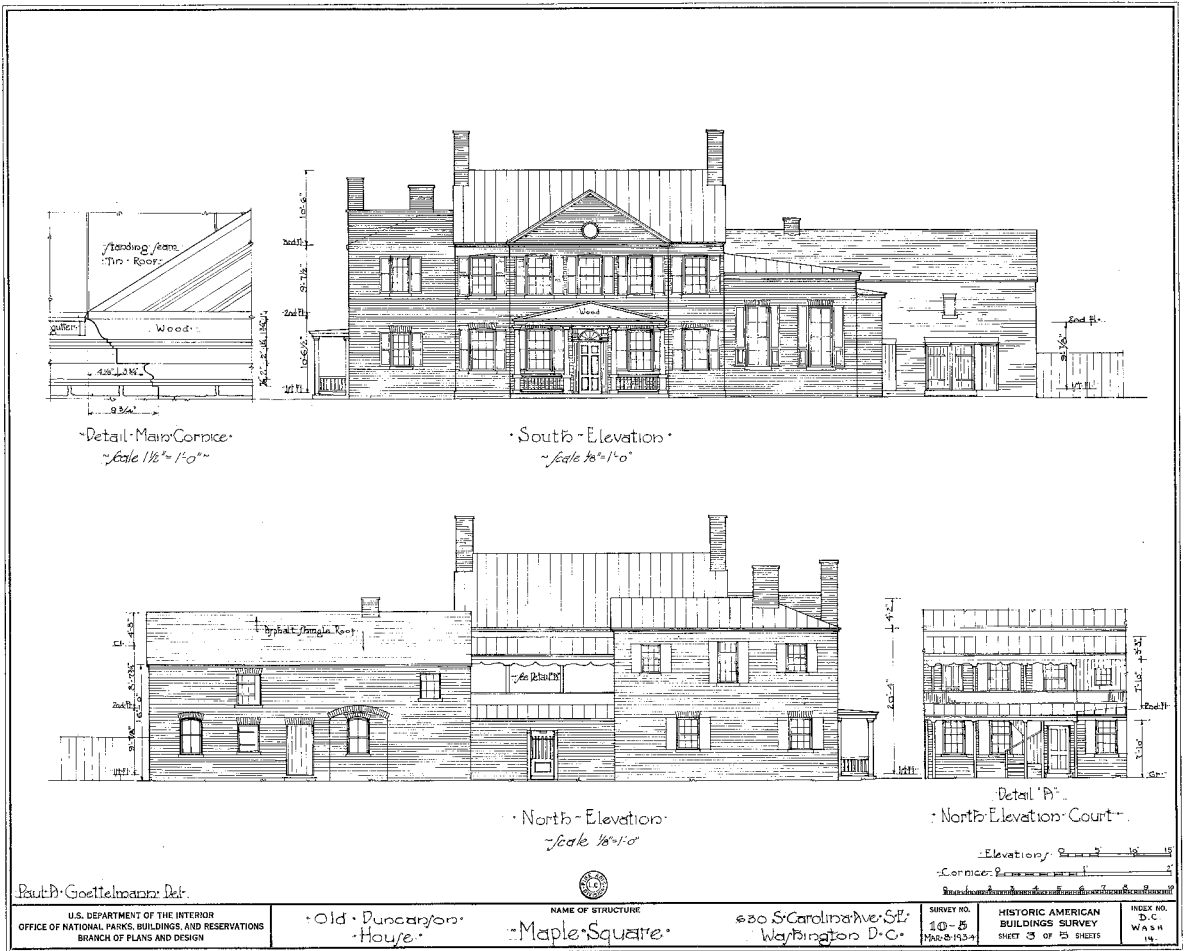
The Maples—Second Floor Plan
(From *Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934*)

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The Maples, North and South Elevations
(From *Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934*)

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HISTORIC IMAGES

No Date – 1889 Publication



After 1871 – Before 1937, Image from: Mary S. Lockwood, *Historic Homes in Washington: Its Noted Men and Women*, (New York: Belford Company Publishers, 1889).

c.1890



Duncanson House, The Maples at 619 D Street, Courtesy of: Washington Historical Society, Call Number: CHS 03234

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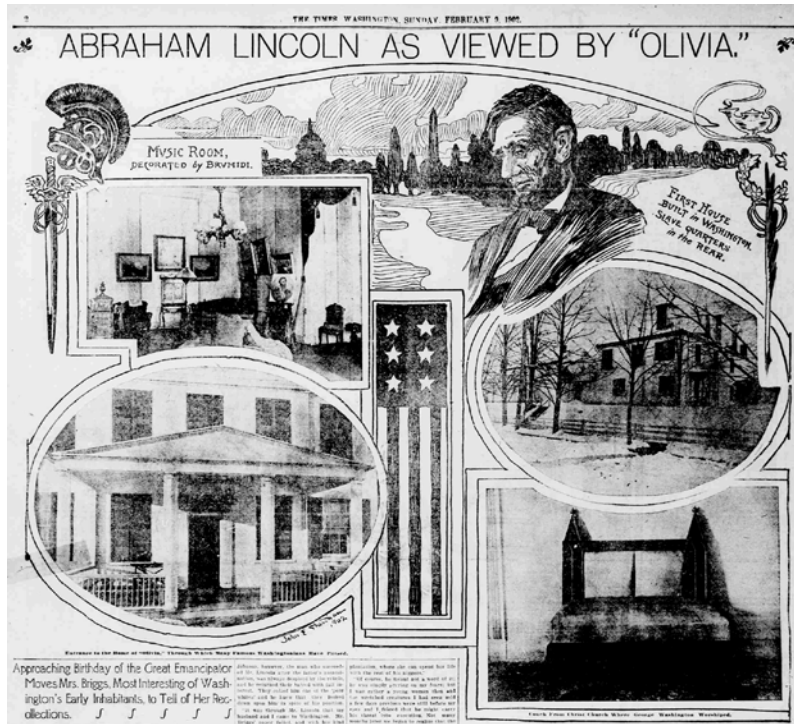
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c.1902



"Abraham Lincoln as Viewed by "Olivia." *Times Washington*, Washington, D.C. February 9, 1902

c.1923



"The Maples" at 630 South Carolina Avenue SE, Rear view from Northeast, Courtesy of: Washington Historical Society, Call Number: BI 046B

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c.1923



“The Maples” at 630 South Carolina Avenue, SE, Rear view from northeast, Courtesy of: Washington Historical Society, Call Number: BI 46C

c.1923



“The Maples” at 630 South Carolina Avenue SE, Rear view from Northeast, Courtesy of: Washington Historical Society, Call Number: DH-022

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District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps and Images

Page 16

1934



The Maples, from the Historic American Buildings Survey, HABS-DC-14

1954



"That Youngsters May Play," *The Washington Post*, Washington, D.C., January 10, 1954, Courtesy of: Gelman Library, George Washington University

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

The Maples

Name of Property
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps and Images

Page 17

c. 1964



"Friendship House 'Reaches Out' to Community As It Begins Its Sixtieth Year of Activity," Capitol Hill News, March 1964, Courtesy of: Gelman Library, George Washington University













































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Date Entered JAN 18 1973

Name

Location

Indonesian Embassy

2020 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Friendship House

619 D Street, S.E. or
630 South Carolina Avenue, S. E.

Also Notified

Hon. Walter E. Fauntroy

Director, National Capital Parks
Region

State Liaison Officer

Hon. Graham W. Watt

Deputy Mayor

District of Columbia Government
Washington, D. C. 20004

PHR

NRowland:mmm

1/22/73

PROPERTY Friendship House STATE DC

Ref 73002086

Working number 6.16.72.920

TECH REVIEW
Photos 1
Maps 1

REVIEW

NOJ
10-25-
72
OK

HISTORIAN

C
Shull
1-3-
72
O.K.

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCH HIST KH 11/29/72 OK

ARCHITECT

BRANCH CHIEF

OK
11/18/72

EDITORIAL REVIEW

O.K.
Rivland
11-27-72

KEEPER

1/19

National Register write-up _____

Acknowledge 6/18/72

Federal Register entry 3/6

Send-back _____

Re-submit _____

Register no. JAN 18 1973

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE




RECEIVED 2280

JAN 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

MEMO

DATE: January 12, 2016
TO: Patrick Andrus
FROM: Kim Williams 
RE: Transmittal Letter for The Maples (Amendment)

The enclosed disk, Disk 1 (of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for The Maples (Amendment). The enclosed Disk 2 (of 2) contains photographs as per the NR photo requirements of The Maples.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Friendship House--The Maples

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 1/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/08/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 73002086

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.4.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.