

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

186

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Bunker Hill Elementary School

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Public School Buildings of the District of Columbia, 1862-1962

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1401 Michigan Avenue, NE

City or town: Washington, D.C. State: DC County: _____

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


I hereby certify that this 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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
|  | <u>DAVID MALONEY, DC SHPO</u> | <u>3/10/2014</u> |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | | Date |
| <u>DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE</u> | | |
| 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 |

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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:)

Lex Edson H. Ball
Signature of the Keeper

5.5.14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u> </u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

20th CENTURY REVIVAL/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bunker Hill Elementary School is a five-part, 20th-century Colonial Revival-style, red brick public school building featuring high quality brickwork consistent with Colonial-era building traditions. The five-part building form, implemented over more than a decade, consists of a two-story, recessed central pavilion with a stepped parapet roof and two-story flanking side wings connected to the central pavilion by two-story hyphens. A 1965 rectangular addition is connected to the building's east side wing by a brick connector. The school is prominently sited atop a hill at the intersection of 14th Street and Michigan Avenue NE, in the Michigan Park neighborhood of Washington, D.C. The building faces Michigan Avenue, is set upon a berm, and is surrounded by a generous lawn, including an open and grassy courtyard between the recessed central pavilion and side wings. At the rear of the building is a combination of open fields, blacktop play area, and asphalt parking pad.

Bunker Hill Elementary School was designed by Arthur B. Heaton, private architect commissioned by the Office of the Municipal Architect. The building was designed as an extensible school and was constructed in stages from 1939 until 1953. As constructed, the building (except the 1965 addition) follows its original design scheme with minor modifications,

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and maintains a consistent style with academically informed Colonial Revival-style detailing such as Flemish bond brickwork, engaged pediments, rubbed brickwork around window and door openings, and wooden trimwork. Construction of the building began with first floor of the west wing in 1939 (the school opened as a one-story building in 1940). In 1948, the second story of this wing was completed, followed in 1952 by construction of the central auditorium pavilion and the east classroom wing. In 1965, the east wing was built in a more modern aesthetic that sets it apart from the historic building.

Narrative Description

Site

Bunker Hill Elementary School building is built atop a slight hill that rises above street level at Michigan Avenue. From Michigan Avenue, 14th Street ascends with the topography to the south, so that the rear of the school building and its playing fields are on-grade with the street and the neighboring residential buildings. The primary entrance of the school, however, faces Michigan Avenue, and is thus reached by three sets of stairs ascending from the sidewalk to the three pavilions—the central block and side wings.

Exterior Description

The Bunker Hill School building is a steel and concrete structure, clad in brick. The building footprint is a modified H plan consisting of two, two-story classroom wings covered with hipped roofs and linked to the central (auditorium) pavilion by two-story, flat-roofed hyphens. The central pavilion consists of a two-story three-bay-wide front section and a lower one-story rear wing for the auditorium proper.¹ The building is a solidly built structure with exterior walls clad in red brick and laid in Flemish bond with v-struck mortar joints, and featuring rubbed brick detailing. The brick at the building's corners is rubbed and toothed into the field brick. The raised foundation level is defined by a continuous molded brick water table.

The principal façade of the building faces north to Michigan Avenue and includes the facades of the three pavilions and hyphens. The central pavilion is three bays wide with three doors in the first story leading to the lobby of the auditorium/gymnasium and three windows equally arranged above them. The doors, reached by a set of steps that extends across the full width of the façade, are recessed into the brick walls with wooden side reveals and narrow wooden trim surrounding each individual door and its transom. The door openings are narrow, with paired wooden doors filling the opening and rectangular transoms above the doors detailed with sunburst glazing. Each of the doors has rubbed brick surrounds toothed into the darker brick of the façade, and rubbed brick jack arch lintels over the door openings. The windows above have 9/9 replacement sash, trimmed with wood, while the openings themselves are similarly articulated by rubbed

¹ Between 1938 and 1951, the design for the central pavilion and hyphens was slightly altered, likely for budgetary reasons. In particular, the 1938 drawings show the central auditorium pavilion with a steeply pitched hipped roof capped by a cupola, and the hyphens with mansard roofs with gable roofed dormers. By 1951, new drawings for the center pavilion, hyphens and east wing show the central pavilion with a flat roof and parapet, and the hyphens with flat roofs. The center and east wing and hyphens were built as shown on the 1951 drawings.

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brick surrounds and rubbed brick jack-arch lintels. A projecting wood cornice with oversized dentils rises above the second story windows, while a stepped parapet completes the roofline. Raised metal lettering spelling out the school name BUNKER HILL SCHOOL is located between the entry doors and the second-story windows.

Set back from the central pavilion are the two-story and two-bay-wide hyphens connecting the center pavilion to the side wings. The bays are defined by single 9/9 replacement windows in both the first and second stories, similarly trimmed with rubbed brick and topped by rubbed brick jack-arch lintels. The flat-roofed hyphens are capped by a projecting wood cornice that aligns with that of the center pavilion and side wings.

The two side wings are covered with hipped roofs and arranged longitudinally so that the narrow end wings face Michigan Avenue and the long sides create a courtyard area between them. The end walls of both classroom wings provide entrances on-center of both the Michigan Avenue and rear elevations, set within a slightly projecting pedimented bay on-center of the elevation. The pediment of the projecting bay is integrated into the hipped roof of the main wing. At the first story, the projecting bay features a single door on-center set within a blind round arch with a large circular window at the second story level above. The entryway, though simple, is elegantly crafted. The single door opening is recessed deep into the brick wall surface and is surrounded by wood trim, which is in-turn surrounded by an engaged brick pediment, set within the slightly recessed and blind, round arch. The brickwork is academically correct according to Colonial-era Georgian building traditions. The engaged pediment features rubbed brick with queen closers, rubbed and gauged jack-arched lintels and molded brick forming the pediment. The tympanum is free of ornament, but is filled with brick laid in Flemish bond like the brick in the principal walls. The engaged pediment and door is set into a round arch recess. The arch is of brick with two rows of soldier courses, with those on the sides being toothed into the wall surface and featuring queen closers. To either side of the blind arch surround are narrow and ornamental windows with wrought iron grilles decorated, on-center, by the initials "BH" for Bunker Hill.

Above the blind arch surround is a large circular pivot window. The upper and lower sashes have multi-paned divided lights in a sunburst-like configuration. A full pediment capping the projecting bay features a wood cornice and raking cornice. The edges of this projecting bay are of rubbed brick and are toothed into the regular brickwork as on the corners of the building. The bays to either side of the projecting bay have no openings.

The long sides of the wings extend nine bays deep on the interior wall and 14 bays on the exterior wall and are generally defined by single windows on the first and second stories. Like those of the central pavilion, these windows have 9/9 double-hung replacement sash with wooden trim and rubbed brick surrounding the openings, along with rubbed brick jack-arched lintels. On the inside walls facing the courtyard, projecting polygonal bay windows are located on each of the wings, at the second and third bays from the street.

On the 14th Street elevation, the west side wall of the west wing is exposed revealing the 14-bay deep wall. As noted above, the single windows at the first and second story of this elevation have 9/9 double-hung replacement sash with rubbed brick surrounds and jack-arched lintels. A

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projecting cornice with dentils caps the top of the wall, with the low hipped roof rising above. The east side wall of the east wing is similarly articulated, though there is a narrow brick connector abutting the rear of the west wall and attaching this wing to a 1965 addition on the east. This addition is a basic brick box covered with a flat roof. There are limited openings at the front, but banks of windows opening into classrooms at the rear of the wing.

The south side of the property is the rear of the school which opens onto the blacktop and playing fields. As in the front, the five-part plan of the building is configured on this north end with a central pavilion and flanking side wings. Here, however, the central pavilion (auditorium wing) extends beyond the wings, creating a modified H-shaped plan. The auditorium is a one-story concrete structure clad with red brick and covered with a flat roof. On this south side, both the east and west wings have entrances opening directly onto the blacktop. Although secondary to the front entrances, they are identically articulated and detailed with engaged pediments and rubbed brickwork.

The 1965 addition on the east is a two-story, flat-roofed structure designed in a minimalist mid-century Modern aesthetic. The walls are brick, with banks of windows located in the long sides of the rectangular wing. The banks of windows on the first and second-story windows are separated by bays of spandrels.

Interior Description

The interior of the building is divided into three parts, as configured on the exterior. The two classroom wings have classrooms on either side of a central corridor running the full length of the wings. Stair halls are located in both the front and rear portions of these wings, with the classrooms in the central section. The auditorium/gymnasium, forming the central pavilion, includes a gracious lobby area that is entered directly from the exterior by the three entry doors. A tall, one-story auditorium/gymnasium extends towards the rear of the building. The hyphens offer corridors and stair access between the principal wings of the building on both the first and second floors. Bunker Hill Elementary School was renovated in 2012 at which time most of the historic finishes and details were removed. The stairwells and some tiled walls do survive, but all of the original classroom doors and their transoms have been replaced.

INTEGRITY

The Bunker Hill Elementary School building retains integrity. The building's original form and massing, as designed and carried out in stages, is intact. A 1965 addition on the east side, connected by a narrow hyphen, was done in a manner that although not symmetrical, does not compromise the physical or visual appearance of the school building. The building retains its integrity of location and setting, on a hill in the Michigan Park residential neighborhood. It retains its design as an academically informed Colonial Revival-style public school constructed by the Office of Municipal Architect. The building has high quality materials and workmanship in particular brick walls laid in Flemish bond and highly detailed rubbed and gauged brickwork.

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The windows, though replacements, were designed to match the original in terms of window type (double-hung) and number of lights (9/9). The building continues to serve as a public elementary school and thus retains integrity of feeling and association.

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.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
1940-1953

Significant Dates
1940; 1943; 1948; 1952-1953

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Arthur B. Heaton

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Bunker Hill Elementary School was designed as an extensible school building and was constructed in phases between 1939 and 1953 to replace an earlier school building on the site. The new school building was needed as the surrounding Michigan Park community came to include a growing school-age population. Its construction was strongly urged by the Michigan Park Citizens' Association and was built by the city's Office of Municipal Architect according to designs made by private practitioner Arthur B. Heaton. The school was executed in the Colonial Revival style, the then preferred style of the Municipal Architect's office (which supervised school construction) and by the Commission of Fine Arts. The idea of the extensible school building originated in the 1920s in the Municipal Architect's Office and was intended as a way to expand buildings in an organic manner as the need for larger buildings arose, which in the case of Bunker Hill, it did in the 1940s and early 1950s. Bunker Hill school remains an almost perfect example of an extensible school, described in the Multiple Property Document, *Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C. 1862-1960*.

The property meets National Register Criterion C under the Multiple Property Document *Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960* as an exemplar of a particular type and era of public school building design, namely the "extensible" school of the 1920s-1940s. The Bunker Hill Elementary School falls under the Associated Property Sub-Type: "The Office of the Municipal Architect, Nathan C. Wyeth, 1934-46," and as required by the registration requirements, the Bunker Hill School is representative of the design concepts of Nathan C. Wyeth, the third Municipal Architect. It demonstrates Wyeth's development of the extensible building, as conceived by his predecessor, Albert L. Harris. In addition, the school provides a good example of the work of Arthur B. Heaton, a private architect who was commissioned to provide drawings for the school by the Municipal Architect's Office.

The period of significance extends from 1940 when the school opened until 1953 when the east wing and center block of the five-part Colonial Revival-style building were completed. The 1965 east side wing addition to the school building falls outside of the Period of Significance.

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

Bunker Hill School is significant in the Area of Architecture as one of the most fully realized examples of a model "extensible" school. Developed in the late 1920s by Municipal Architect Albert Harris, and first implemented in the prototype Langdon Elementary (designed 1928, completed 1930), the idea was to design buildings that would be built out incrementally, as the need demanded and funds allowed, but at each stage resulting in a self-contained composition.

There were different forms of the extensible school, but the most ambitious for elementary schools was the H- or U-shaped building enclosing an entrance courtyard. At complete build-

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out, this model elementary school consisted of two, mirror-image, eight- to twelve-classroom wings joined by hyphens to a central administrative and auditorium wing, just as at Bunker Hill. But they typically began with a single wing—again as at Bunker Hill—architecturally and functionally self-contained, combining teaching and administration. Many of the schools never grew beyond this stage (while in one or two cases, the result was an asymmetrical plan, as only the administrative block was added). Extensible schools were a clever response to demographic changes and fiscal constraints and to the architectural challenge of having to expand; some earlier experiments with adding to the cubic Victorian schoolhouses were unsuccessful.

The most common architectural style for extensible schools—and for schools of the second quarter of the twentieth century—was Colonial Revival. This mode had been adopted in the 1920s as part of a nationwide revival of interest in the country's early years and spurred by a particular fascination with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg at the time. The adoption of the Colonial vocabulary was strongly encouraged by the United States Commission of Fine Arts. The Commission considered the style native to the region and thought the red brick and domestic scale particularly suited to use among suburban residential buildings, and distinct from the more classical and monumental high schools.

Municipal Architect Nathan Wyeth continued to develop the school models devised by his predecessor, Albert Harris. In the early 1940s he began to experiment with modernistic designs, first applied to the already accepted extensible plans. Wyeth supervised the slightly earlier plans for Bunker Hill, but the design was executed by prominent and prolific Washington architect Arthur Heaton, a proponent of both Colonial and modernistic styles. As Bunker Hill was not fully built out until fifteen years after design, there were some revisions in its implementation. While the east wing had to match the west, of course, the central pavilion received not the high, hip roof and cupola initially intended, but a nearly flat roof surrounded by a parapet. This probably reflected cost concerns, but it may have been evidence of a generational shift from interest in Tidewater domestic architecture to Modernism or functionalism. Otherwise, the school is virtually as first designed, and it has some nice details, such as the typical courtyard-facing bay windows, some interior paneling, monogrammed (“B”) window grates flanking the entrance of the west wing, and rubbed brick at the corners and window and door surrounds that contrast with the Flemish-bond field brick.

Neighborhood Context

Bunker Hill School is located in the residential Michigan Park neighborhood in northeast Washington, D.C. The neighborhood is generally defined by the B&O railroad tracks (and the Metro Red Line) on the west and South Dakota Avenue on the east and north, and Randolph Street. Historically part of the 19th-century estate named Cuckhold's Delight, the area was platted in 1890 as University Heights but seems to have taken its present name by 1917 when the “Michigan Heights Citizens' Association” was founded. Michigan Avenue was formerly named Bunker Hill Road, which derives from the Civil War fort of that name slightly to the south (at 14th and Quincy Streets), so named by the Massachusetts troops stationed there.

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The area south of Michigan Park—Brookland—developed slightly earlier, showing considerable construction by 1910. The areas to the north and east of the school were not fully developed until 1940s, while the area to the immediate south of Bunker Hill School still includes some large, undeveloped institutional properties many of them associated with the Catholic Church.

History of the Site and Earlier Bunker Hill Schools

The first Bunker Hill School, named for the road (now Michigan Avenue) that led to the Civil War fort, was a one-room, crossroads schoolhouse erected in 1883 as part of the county school system. The building was reassigned to the “colored” division of District schools when white students were transferred to the new Brookland Elementary (now Luke Moore Academy). In 1911, the “old” Bunker Hill school was replaced with a one-story, two-classroom building, also for African Americans.² Known as “The Brookland Colored School” at the time of construction, it was later transferred to the white schools in 1926 at the request of the Michigan Park Citizens’ Association.³

Brookland and adjoining subdivisions were growing rapidly, and residential construction only increased after World War I, spreading to the new Michigan Park neighborhood. By the mid-1920s, the transfer of the 1911 building back to the segregated white system had become a priority of the Michigan Park Citizens Association. This second school, designed for only 50 students, was immediately overcrowded. By the early 1930s, more than 200 students were taking classes in shifts under the tutelage of only three teachers, and a kindergarten was conducted in the school’s central hall. A joint conference of Northeast citizens associations agreed to demand a new school, blaming the school board for the inadequacies of the facility. In the midst of the Depression, the school board came around.

Construction of the Present School Building

The Michigan Park Citizens’ Association had been agitating for a new and larger school since 1922, almost, but not actually, achieving its goal in both 1933 and 1934.⁴ Then, in 1939, Arthur B. Heaton, private architect working with the Office of the Municipal Architect, was hired to design a new school building.⁵ As designed, the building was a two-story structure of eight

² Although replaced by a new building in 1911, the first Bunker Hill School remained on the site until it was demolished in 1924.

³ Board of Education (BoE) minutes 3 Jan 1923, 21 Apr and 19 May 1926. The new areas being developed north of Michigan Avenue were almost exclusively white; see records of the 1930 Census (Enumeration District 350).

⁴ Washington Post 7 May 1933 p. 18, quoting the Association: “The school now houses 205 students in two rooms operating nine stagger classes and is being handled by three teachers.” BoE minutes 17 June and 18 Nov 1925, 7 Oct 1931, 6 Nov 1935. The Association was active in school affairs throughout this entire period – noting its opposition to racial integration of the system, requesting outdoor lights and sidewalks at the school, advocating for the regular singing of the National Anthem in classes, and commenting on various Board proposals.

⁵ See the original blueprint in the Engineering Library of the DC Dept. of Transportation, and Washington Post 12 Feb 1939, p R1. It is notable that almost all other public school buildings from the same period only indicate the Office of the Municipal Architect as the architect of record.

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rooms, though only the first-story rooms were completed at the time the school opened in 1940.⁶ When dedicated by Assistant Superintendent Robert Haycock on 19 January 1940, Miss Grace Bush, the school's principal, accepted the keys, while speeches generally acknowledged the Michigan Park Citizens' Association for its tireless advocacy for the new building.

The new building was designed in the Colonial Revival style then standard for D.C. public school buildings.⁷ The style was a preferred style of Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris (served 1921-34), incorporating appropriate dignity (a concern of the Commission of Fine Arts) and allowing additions ("expansions") to be added as necessary. The Colonial Revival style remained the dominant school design under Nathan C. Wyeth (served 1934-46), who succeeded Albert Harris, until the system turned (briefly) to Moderne in the mid-1940s.

The Citizens Association rejoiced in its triumph after fifteen years of advocacy, but with the arrival of so many New Deal and war workers, Bunker Hill still failed to accommodate all of the neighborhood's children, many of whom had to walk much further to attend classes at other elementary schools. So, in 1943, the construction of the first three classrooms of the second story was authorized and even made a priority by the War Production Board responsible for rationing construction materials. Again in the spring 1948, another addition of three rooms completed the second floor of this initial wing. As described in a period article, "The new classrooms . . . have light maple floors, indirect lighting and wooden lockers instead of cloakrooms."⁸ At the time of its first planning there was some discussion whether or not to give the school a new name, but strong local support led to retention of the traditional community-centered name.⁹

The expansion of Bunker Hill Elementary School coincided with the considerable growth of the school system in the immediate area: Noyes Elementary School, built in 1931 was expanded in 1940; Langdon Elementary School was built in 1930; Woodridge Elementary School, built in 1927, was expanded in 1932; Burroughs Elementary School, built in 1921, was expanded 1927; Keene Elementary School was built in 1934; and Taft Junior High School, constructed in 1933, was expanded 1949. All of these buildings are in generally the same Colonial Revival style of Bunker Hill.

By 1950 the expanded building had reached a capacity of 396 pupils and eleven rooms, while the combined Brookland and Bunker Hill enrollment stood at 547 in 1947 and 693 in 1950. The Board of Education approved the use of two classrooms at nearby Taft Junior High School, an arrangement used only for that school year. As the school population began to reflect the baby

⁶ See BoE minutes 6 Dec 1939, and 17 Jan and 11 Sept 1940 for administrative details of the school. A building report among the BoE meeting papers of 15 Feb 1939 ("PWA Building and Equipment Data") states of Bunker Hill: "New eight-room building and assembly/gymnasium (four rooms to remain unfinished);" a minute of 6 Dec 1939, approving occupation of the completed building states: "The Committee [on Buildings, Grounds and Equipment] made the observation that while the second floor has been partitioned 'it is unfortunate that the floor was not completed as it will probably be needed within the next two years.'"

⁷ See National Register Multiple Property Document, "Public School Buildings of Washington DC, 1862-1960" by Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, 2001.

⁸ *The Washington Post*, 27 Apr 1948, p. B2.

⁹ BoE minutes 1 Feb, 15 Feb, 15 Mar 1939. The BoE papers do not tell us what alternative names were proposed.

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boom, many students were again temporarily assigned to half-day schedules. A mirror classroom wing (the east wing) was erected in 1952-1953, along with a central auditorium/gymnasium pavilion. This east wing and central pavilion were executed with the same quality of materials and craftsmanship as that of original west wing, including rubbed and gauged brickwork.

These additions fulfilled the original plans for the school. The cost of this building campaign was nearly \$600,000, and it brought the capacity to 792 pupils, expected to be outstripped in the following year. Thus, in 1965 plans were drawn for *another* east wing, a modernistic block of classrooms, connected lightly to the 1950s east wing. This addition, completed in 1967, is compatible with the older portions of the school in its height, massing and materials, but it differs in style and detail from the earlier sections

Architect Arthur B. Heaton

The architect, Arthur B. Heaton (1875-1951), a graduate of Central High School and of the Sorbonne¹⁰ was one of the most prominent in the city; his work earned him a fellowship in the AIA. Active in local building societies¹¹ and a strong advocate of inexpensive repair and improvement to the city housing stock (the "Renovize Washington" movement of the 1930s)¹², Heaton's work spread from Georgetown and downtown to Bethesda, Chevy Chase, Greenbelt, and Arlington County. An avid motorist himself, Heaton helped usher suburbanization to this area through his many work-a-day projects: service stations, early strip malls, motels, small restaurants, housing developments (many in suburban Virginia and Maryland), garages and auto showrooms. He also designed power sub-stations, recreation facilities, laundries, stables and a distillery.¹³

A great many of Heaton's buildings are D.C. Historic Landmarks or contributing structures to historic district, including the Augusta and Louise Apartment Buildings, the Highlands Apartment-Houses (now the Churchill Hotel), the National Geographic Society's Administration Building, the Park and Shop, the Bachelor Apartment Building, the Altamont Apartment Building, the Western Bus Garage, several buildings for the George Washington University, houses in Sheridan-Kalorama, Hyde ES, an addition to the Washington Loan and Trust Building (now the Courtyard Marriott Convention Center) and to nearby Calvary Baptist Church, the John

¹⁰ For basic information on Heaton see his obituary in the Evening Star 7 Dec 1951; Bushong, William et al., A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects 1887-1987 (Washington Architectural Foundation Press, Washington DC, c 1987); and the George Washington University Encyclopedia "Harris Plan and GW" found on-line at: encyclopedia.gwu.edu/gwencyclopedia. A more detailed discussion of Heaton's architectural work will be found throughout the Peatross book listed in the bibliography. His firm's drawings are deposited in the Prints and Photographs Division at the Library of Congress.

¹¹ President of the Washington AIA chapter, co-founder and president of the Washington Building Congress, active on the Board of Trade. He established the Washington Building Congress's annual Craftsmanship Award Program, still continued by the Congress.

¹² See Washington Post 8 Feb (p 16) and 8 Sept (p 22) 1933, and 18 Mar 1934 p R1.

¹³ The database of city building permits credits Heaton with 162 permits covering construction of 248 buildings between 1897 and 1947, but this is only a snapshot of his accomplishments. Heaton was the "advisory architect" for development of 450 houses in the Burleith neighborhood alone. (Washington Post 28 Oct 1928 p R1)

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Dickson Home, the Methodist Home for the Aging, and (these following now all demolished) the YWCA, Washington Loan and Trust branch (formerly at 17th and G Streets NW), buildings at the Garfield Hospital, the Home for Foundlings, and the Capital Garage. For its first fourteen years Heaton was the Supervising Architect for the Washington National Cathedral. The certificate accompanying his AIA fellowship in 1942 cited "his notable contribution to the advancement of the profession of architecture by his Achievement in Design and Public Service".¹⁴

For Heaton, an assignment to design a Colonial Revival building must have been a joy. Although many of his auto-oriented buildings had a somewhat Art Deco look, he was known to hate Modernism and to love Colonial styles, Jefferson and the restoration of Williamsburg being special interests.

¹⁴ Quoted in a Washington Building Congress newsletter of 1942, in the Washingtoniana vertical file cited.

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Washington, D.C.
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Published and Unpublished Sources

Board of Education minutes (Sumner School Museum and Archives files)

Bushong, William et al., *A Centennial History of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects 1987-1987*. Washington Architectural Foundation Press, Washington DC. c. 1987.

District of Columbia Building Permits Records

District of Columbia Public Schools, "Public School Buildings – Past and Present" (unpublished manuscript from the Sumner School Museum and Archives files)

Peatross, C. Ford, *Capital Drawings: Architectural Designs for Washington, D.C. from the Library of Congress*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore MD, 2005.

Public School Buildings of Washington DC, 1862-1960, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documents, 2001

U.S. Census records

Washington Evening Star and *Washington Post* newspapers

Original plan (dated 1938) and later additions (dated 1947, 1951, 1963) of Bunker Hill School, (Engineering Library, Reeves Center Archives, 2000 14th St NW, B-2)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: 38.941685 Longitude: -76.984871
- 2. Latitude: Longitude:
- 3. Latitude: Longitude:
- 4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Bunker Hill Elementary School

Washington, D.C.
County and State

Name of Property

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The Bunker Hill Elementary School at 1401 Michigan Avenue, NE is located on Parcel 0147 Lot 0159, bounded by Michigan Avenue and Taylor Street on the north and south and by 14th Street on the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The defined boundary is the legal parcel owned by D.C. Public Schools, and it includes the school and its playground. The Bunker Hill Elementary School has occupied this site since the first Bunker Hill Elementary School was erected on the site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Hayden M. Wetzel
organization: Michigan Park Citizens Association
street & number: 1216 Upshur Street NE
city or town: Washington, D.C. state: DC zip code: 20017
e-mail _____
telephone: (202) 526-8855
date: January 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Bunker Hill Elementary School
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bunker Hill Elementary School

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.

County:

State:

Photographer: Kim Williams

Date Photographed: July 2012 and January 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

View looking southeast showing north elevation of school
1 of 18

View looking south showing north elevation
2 of 18

View looking south showing north elevation of central pavilion
3 of 18

View looking south showing entrance in west end wing
4 of 18

Detail of west wing entrance surround
5 of 18

Detail of west wing round window above entry door
6 of 18

View looking southeast showing east wing north elevation of central pavilion
7 of 18

View looking east showing west elevation of east wing
8 of 18

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View looking north showing south elevation
9 of 18

View looking northwest showing south and west elevation of west wing
10 of 18

View looking north showing south elevation of west wing
11 of 18

View looking southeast showing 1965 addition on east
12 of 18

View of front entry door of west wing from interior
13 of 18

Interior view from front entry of west wing looking south past stair hall to central corridor
14 of 18

Interior view of stair hall at south end of west wing
15 of 18

Interior view looking south down central corridor of west wing
16 of 18

Interior view of auditorium lobby
17 of 18

Interior view of auditorium
18/18

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 100 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Maps and Historic Images

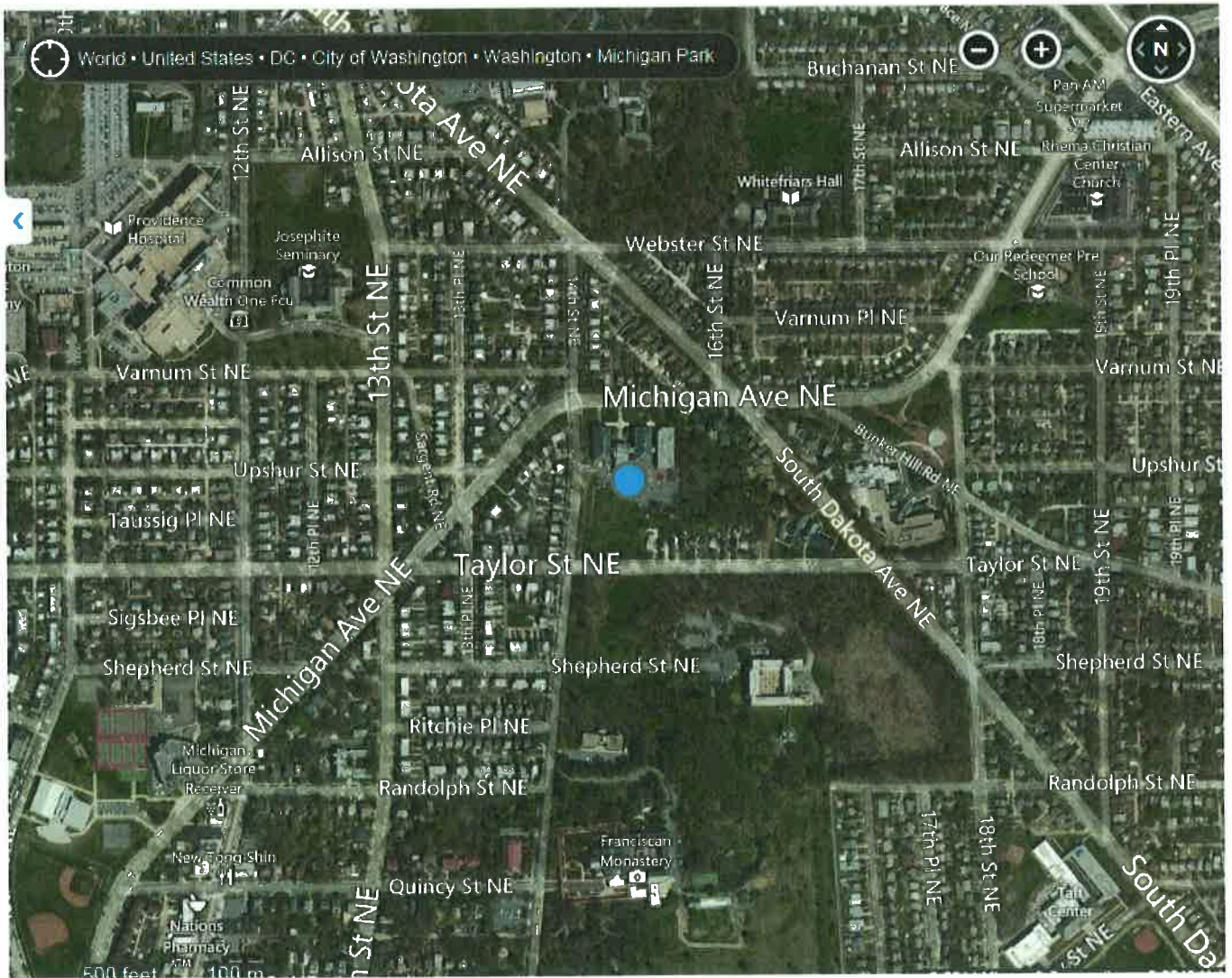
Bunker Hill Elementary School

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County and State
Public School Buildings of the District of
Columbia, 1862-1962

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Bunker Hill Elementary School
1401 Michigan Avenue, NE
Aerial View Site Plan from Bing Maps

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bunker Hill Elementary School

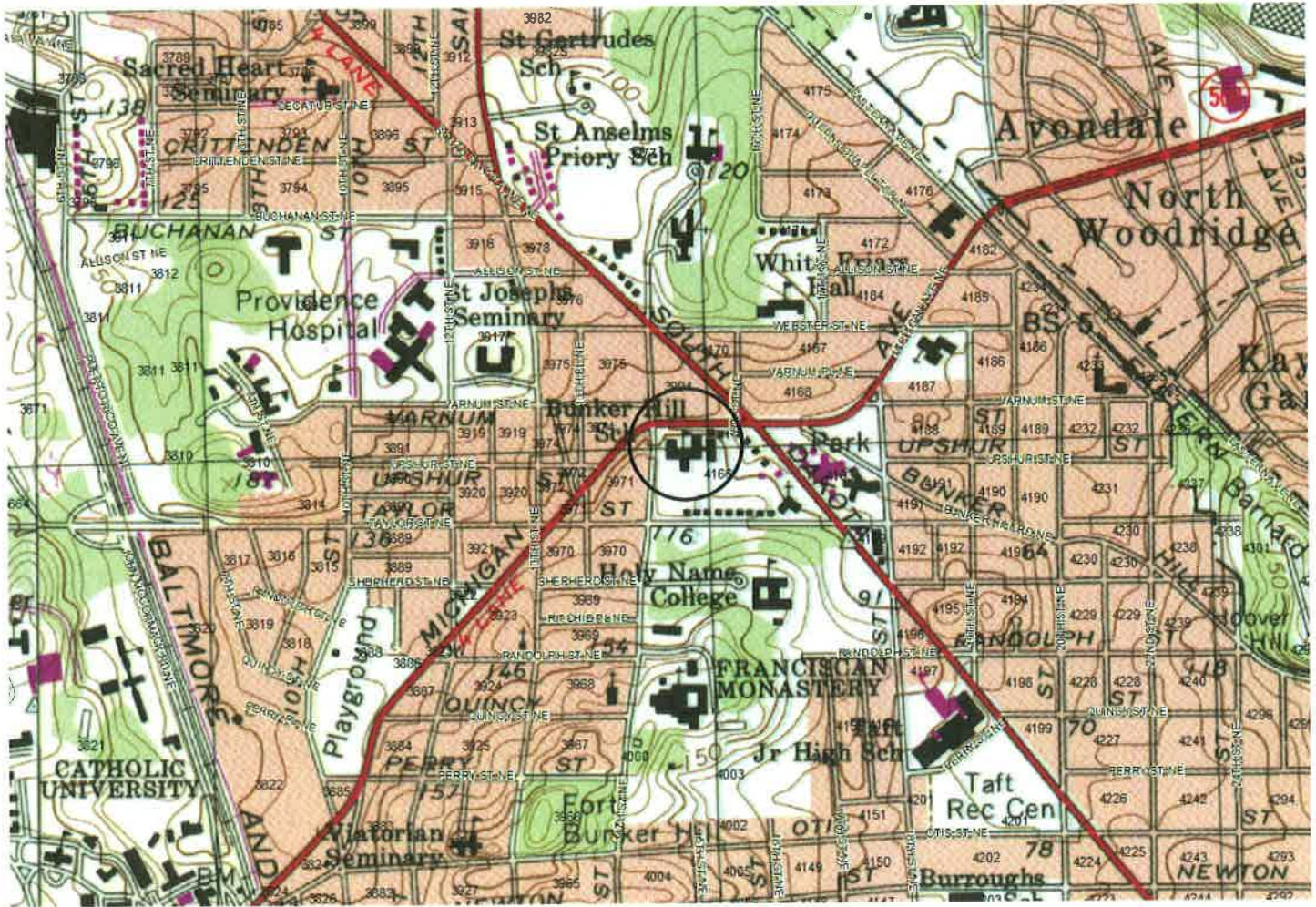
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Bunker Hill Elementary School
1401 Michigan Avenue, NE
USGS Quad Map Site Plan

United States Department of the Interior
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Bunker Hill Elementary School

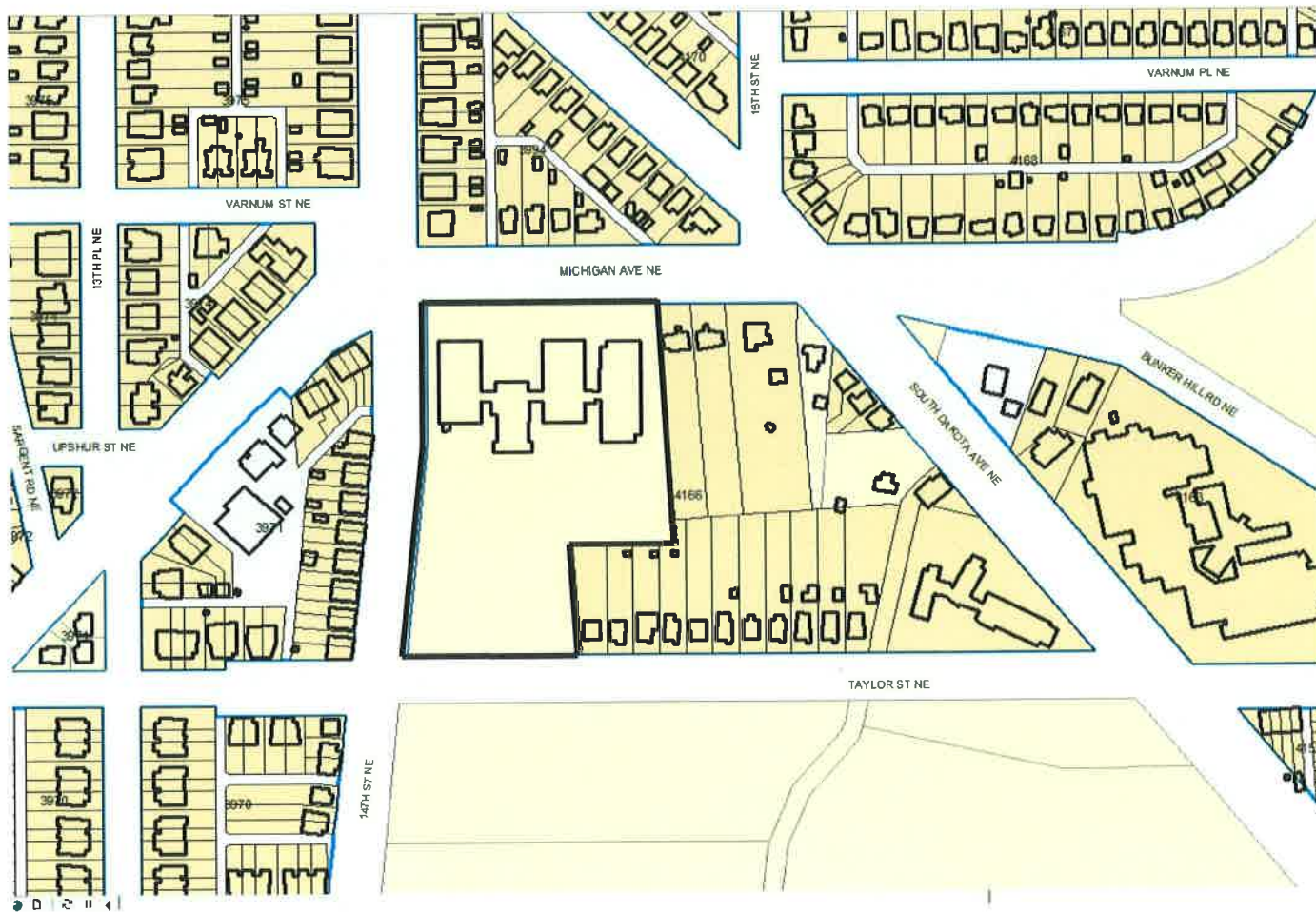
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Bunker Hill Elementary School
1401 Michigan Avenue, NE
Parcel 147 Lot 150
Site Plan showing National Register Boundaries

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Bunker Hill Elementary School

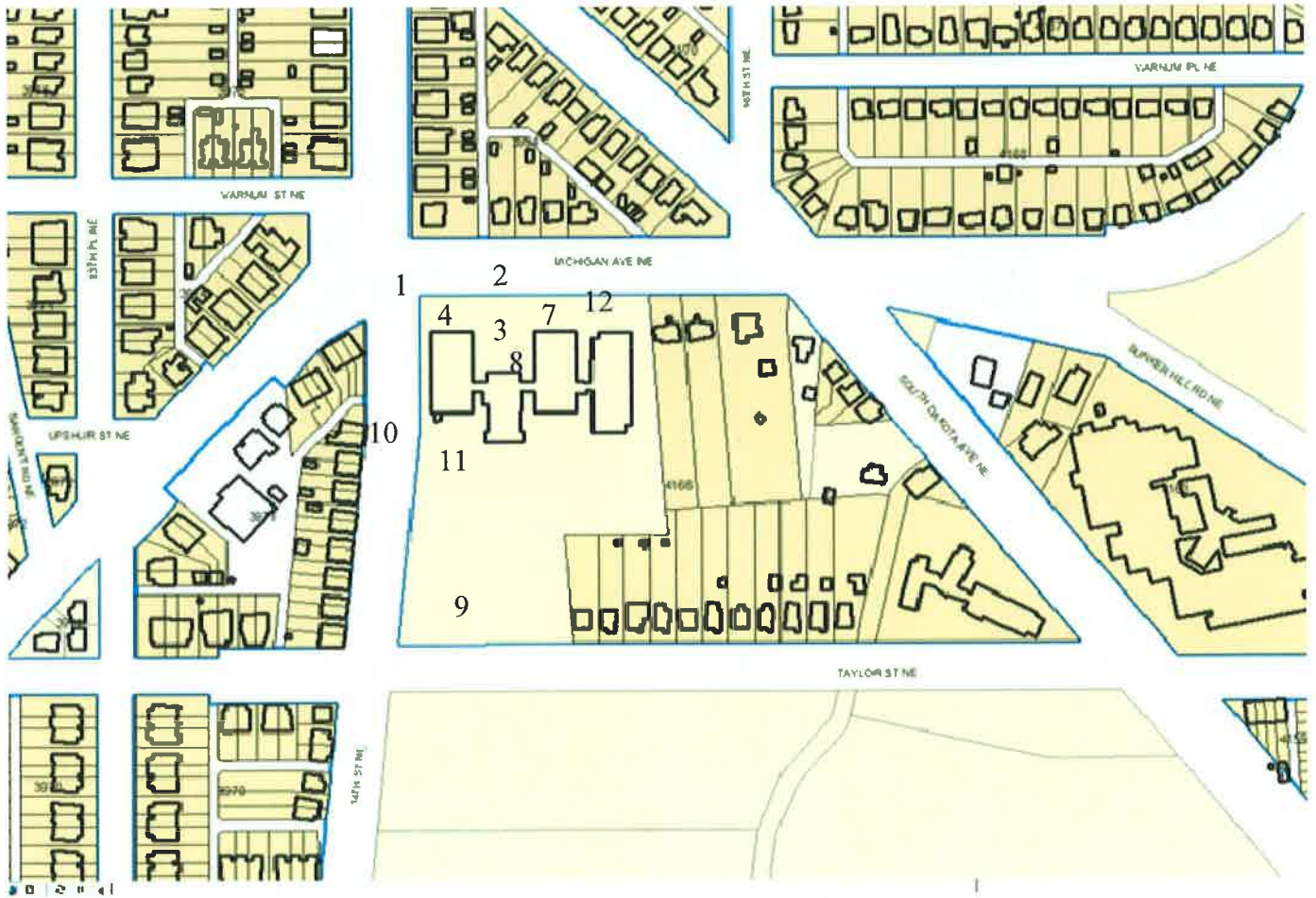
Name of Property
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Key to Photographs

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North Elevation Drawing for Bunker Hill Elementary School, Office of the Municipal Architect, 1938
(From D.C. Government Services Division, Reeves Center, Washington, D.C.)

*Note: Central pavilion and hyphen, at left, shown “for design purposes only.” When built 1952-53, design was altered to exclude hipped roof and cupola on center pavilion and dormers on hyphen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bunker Hill Elementary School

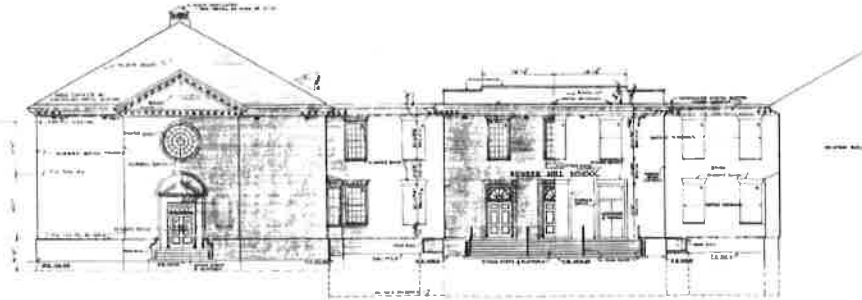
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.

County and State
Public School Buildings of the District of
Columbia, 1862-1962

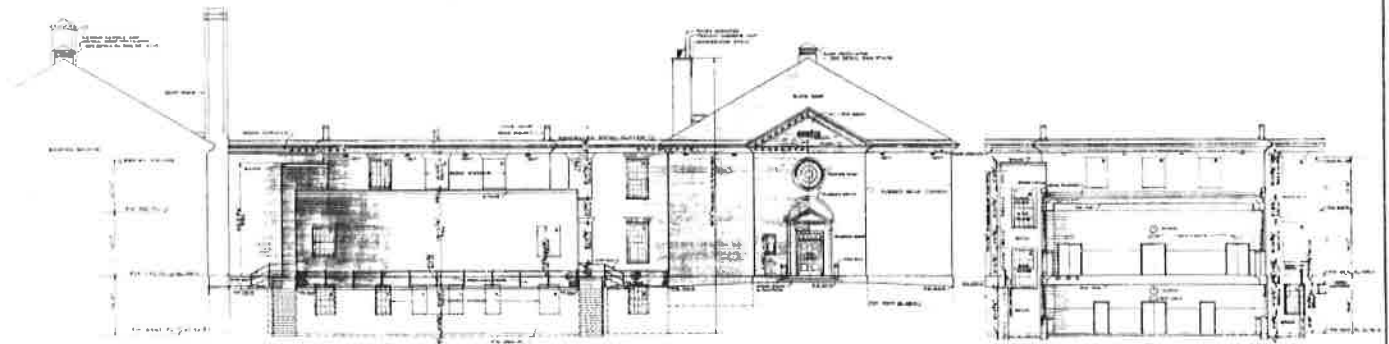
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps and Historic Images

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FRONT ELEVATION (NORTH)
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



REAR ELEVATION (SOUTH)
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION THRU ASSEMBLY (SOUTH)
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

| | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| ELEVATIONS | | FILE NO. |
| WORK SHEET | ADDITION TO BUNKER HILL SCHOOL | 1077 |
| DATE | 14th STREET & MICHIGAN AVENUE, N.E. | SHEET NO. |
| 1951 | WASHINGTON, D.C. | A |
| SHEET | OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT | 5 |
| 1 OF 14 | | |

North elevation drawing of center pavilion, east wing and hyphen, 1951
(From Department of General Services, Washington, D.C., Reeves Center)

*Note change in design of central pavilion from steeply pitched hipped roof to flat roof with parapet, and of hyphen from roof with dormers to flat roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Bunker Hill Elementary School

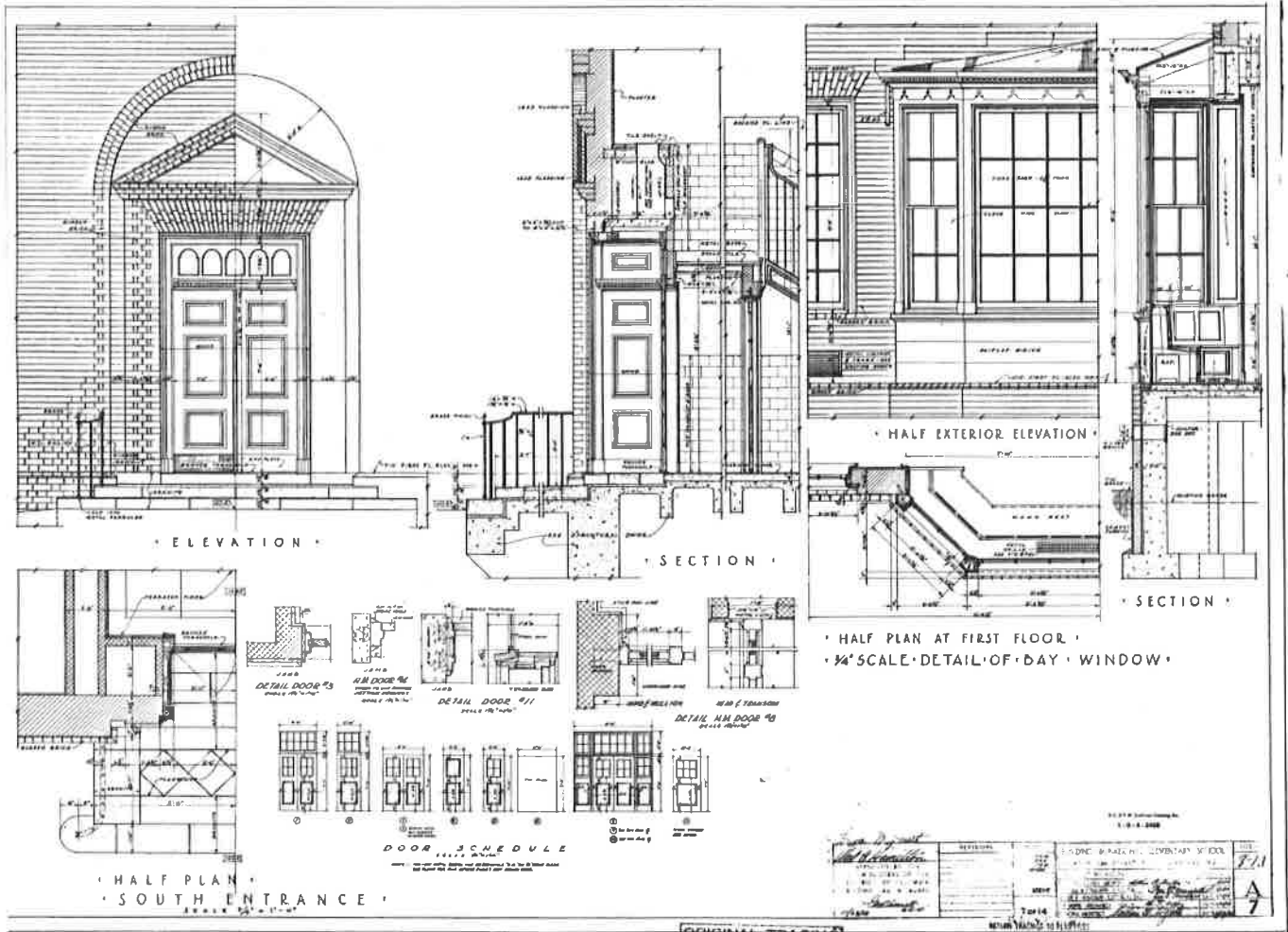
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Drawing Details for Bunker Hill Elementary School, Office of Municipal Architect, 1938
(From Department of General Services, Reeves Center, Washington, D.C.)



SCHOOL
SPEED
LIMIT
15
WHEN CHILDREN
ARE PRESENT
MON-FRI
EXCEPT HOLIDAYS

UTILITY
WORK
AHEAD

MICHIGAN
1400

14
4200

NO
THRU
TRUCKS
OVER
14 FT
HIGH



JUNKER HILL SCHOOL

BUNKER HILL SCHOOL





BUNKER HILL SCHOOL







BUNKER HILL SCHOOL









8:30AM - 9:30AM
12PM - 1PM
3:45PM - 3:50PM







FIRE

THIS DOOR
MUST BE
USED FOR
EMERGENCY
EXIT ONLY





EXIT



EXIT





