NOMINATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING, STRUCTURE, SITE, OR OBJECT
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM ON CD (MS WORD FORMAT)

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1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE (must comply with an Office of Property Assessment address)

Street address: 1839-43 ELLSWORTH ST

Postal code: 19146 Councilmanic District: 2

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2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: Harrison Day Nursery

Common Name: Lincoln Day Educational Center Inc.

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3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Site ☐ Object

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4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐ ruins

Occupancy: ☒ occupied ☐ vacant ☐ under construction ☐ unknown

Current use: Daytime childcare center

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5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a plot plan and written description of the boundary.

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6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a description of the historic resource and supplement with current photographs.

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7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach the Statement of Significance.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from 1899 to present day

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: constructed 1899

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: Furness, Evans & Co. (architects)

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: William R. Dougherty (contractor)

Original owner: Harrison Day Nursery

Other significant persons: N/A

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

The historic resource satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

☐ (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,

☐ (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,

☐ (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,

☒ (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,

☒ (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,

☐ (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,

☐ (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,

☐ (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,

☐ (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or

☒ (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

9. NOMINATOR

Name with Title Kim Broadbent, Historic Preservation Planner Email kim.broadbent@phila.gov

Organization Philadelphia Historical Commission Date 21 October 2015

Street Address City Hall, Room 576 Telephone 215-686-7660

City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, PA 19102

Nominator ☐ is ☒ is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 21 October 2015

☒ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 23 October 2015

Date of Notice Issuance: 26 October 2015

Property Owner at Time of Notice

Name: Lincoln Day Nursery

Address: 1839-43 Ellsworth St

City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19146

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation:_____

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission:_____

Date of Final Action:_____

☐ Designated ☐ Rejected

5. Boundary Description

Situate on the northeast corner of South 19th Street and Ellsworth Street, containing in front or breadth on the said Ellsworth Street sixty feet and extending of that width in length or depth northward between lines parallel with and along the east side of said South 19th Street one hundred and twenty-nine feet to the south side of Alter Street.

6. Physical Description

1839-43 Ellsworth Street is a red brick building located on the northeast corner of South 19th Street and Ellsworth Street in the Point Breeze neighborhood of South Philadelphia. The surrounding neighborhood consists of primarily dense residential rowhouses, with a commercial corridor to the north along Washington Avenue. The building sits at the southwest corner of a city block, the remainder of which is used for recreational purposes.

The main building is three stories in height, three bays wide (forty-four feet in width), and square in shape. There is a two-story brick addition at the rear, and a two-story frame addition on posts at the east (side) elevation. Many Frank Furness-designed buildings incorporate elements of multiple architectural styles, and this building exhibits both the Renaissance Revival and Georgian Revival styles. The predominant exterior material is red brick laid in a Flemish common bond on the first two stories and Flemish bond with glazed headers on the water table, third story and chimneys. The third story terminates with decorative brick and terra cotta corbelling where it meets a wide overhanging cornice fabricated in copper. The roof is a low-pitch pyramid hip roof with one dormer on each side. There are three prominent red brick chimneys: an end-wall chimney on the west (side) elevation, an end-wall chimney on the north (rear) elevation, and an interior chimney on the east (side) portion of the roof. All of the building's original windows and doors have been replaced. The current windows are generally one-over-one vinyl or metal clad double-hung windows with brown trim. The main entranceway on Ellsworth Street contains double doors with a single transom above, accessed via a double staircase with black iron railing. The basement windows feature a decorative brick arch opening. All window and door openings on the first and second stories feature large terra cotta keystone lintels spanning the widths of the openings and terra cotta sills. The third floor windows terminate with decorative brick corbelling that meets the eave.

See Appendix A for aerial photography of the building.

South (Primary) Façade – Fig. 1

The primary façade is three bays wide. A Flemish bond pattern with glazed headers differentiates the water table, and a central double staircase is flanked by one window on each side. The staircase has painted stone treads and a brick face with a former arched top opening, which has been infilled with red brick. Historic iron railings lead to the main entrance landing (Fig. 2). The first story contains the main entranceway with a window on either side. The main entrance door is a painted metal double door with one small vertical pane of glass in each leaf. Above the door is a single transom. The windows on either side are replacement one-over-one double-hungs with brown trim. All three openings are topped with large terra cotta keystone lintels. A white banner sign with "Lincoln Day Educational Center Inc." spans the length of the openings, just above the lintels. The second story contains three one-over-one double-hung windows with brown trim and the same lintels as the first story openings. All windows on the first and second stories feature terra cotta sills. The third story is set off by a terra cotta egg and dart moulding strip and contains five one-over-one double-hung windows with brown trim. These smaller windows, when compared to the first two stories, are grouped with two on the first and third bays and one centered. The windows are topped with brick and terra cotta corbelling and ornamentation that terminate at the large overhanging copper cornice (Fig. 3).

Figure 1. South (primary) façade of 1839-43 Ellsworth Street, 2015.

Figure 2. Main entrance on the south (primary) façade, 2015.

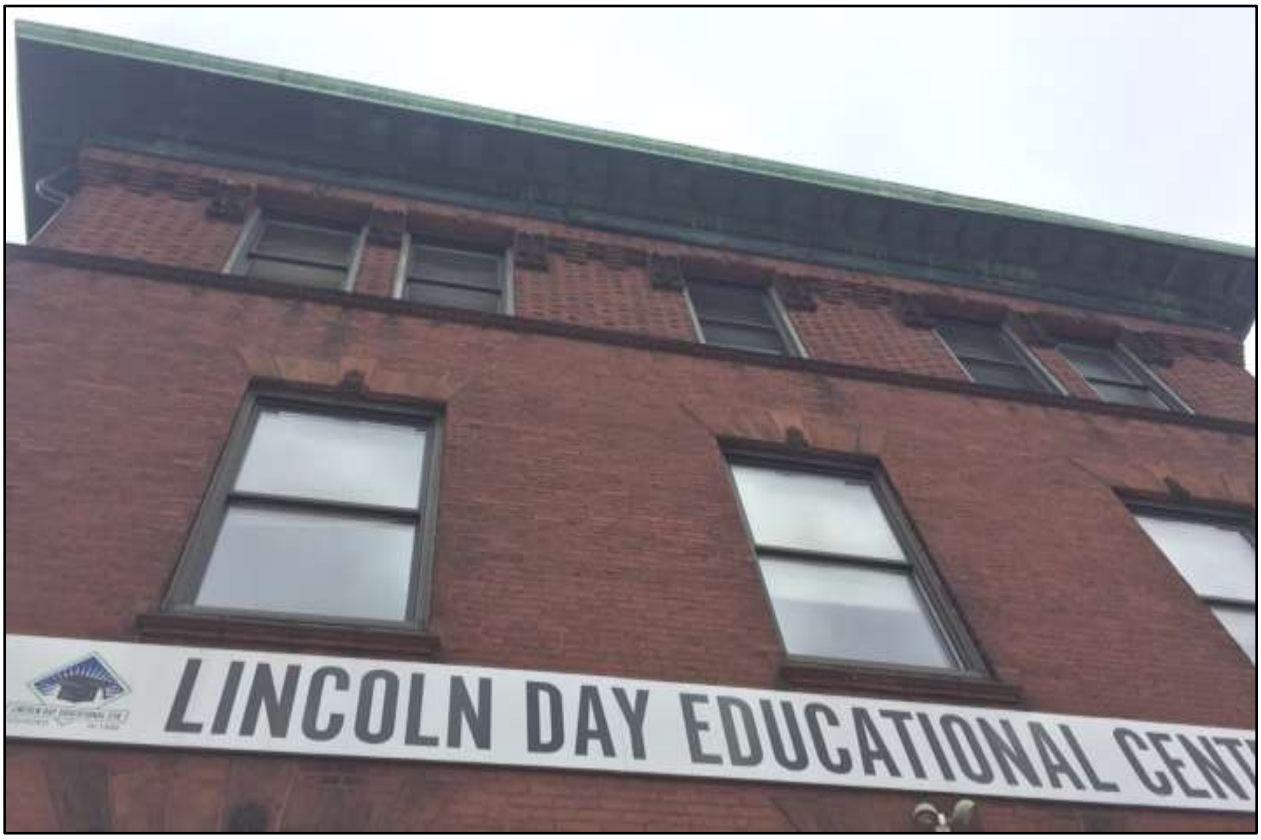

Figure 3. Looking up at the third floor detailing and eave, 2015.

West (side) elevation – Fig. 4

The west (side) elevation is three bays wide, with the third bay being an end-wall chimney. A Flemish bond pattern with glazed headers differentiates the water table, and features three window openings with brick arched tops. The first story contains two one-over-one double-hung windows with brown trim. The openings are topped with large terra cotta keystone lintels. A white banner sign with "Lincoln Day Educational Center Inc." spans the length of the first two bays, just above the lintels. The second story contains two one-over-one double-hung windows with brown trim and the same lintels as the first story openings. The third story is set off by a terra cotta egg and dart moulding strip and contains four one-over-one double-hung windows with brown trim. These smaller windows are grouped in twos and positioned in the left and center bays. The windows are topped with brick and terra cotta corbelling and ornamentation that terminate at the large overhanging copper cornice.

Figure 4. West (side) elevation of 1839-43 Ellsworth Street, 2015.

North (rear) elevation – Fig. 5

The north (rear) elevation deviates from the symmetry found on the primary and west elevations. An original two-story section extends from the main building on the eastern half of the building. This extension has a copper roof and one-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. On either side of the rear extension are window openings on the first and second stories, several being infilled. A small one-story red brick addition extends out from this two-story section, and has infilled openings. An end-wall chimney projects from the center of the rear elevation of the main building. On the third bay, a fire escape extends from the third floor to the ground.

Figure 5. North (rear) elevation of 1839-43 Ellsworth Street, 2015.

East (side) elevation – Figs. 6 & 7

The east (side) elevation is three bays wide with a small addition extending off of the second story. This second story addition is supported on posts, has three one-over-one double-hung windows on all three sides, and is clad in siding. There is one window on the main block located above this addition at the third story. The middle bay of the main building has one window opening on each floor, which is located lower than the rest of the row of windows. The third bay has one large infilled opening on the first story with a door opening within it, and infilled window openings on the second and third stories. The third story is set off by a terra cotta egg and dart moulding strip. The third story windows are topped with brick and terra cotta corbelling and ornamentation that terminate at the large overhanging copper cornice.

Figure 6. East (side) elevation of 1839-43 Ellsworth Street, 2015.

Figure 7. View from S. 18th Street, looking across the park, 2015.

Integrity and Alterations

1839-43 Ellsworth Street retains integrity, despite several noticeable changes to the exterior of the building. Photographs taken in 1917 of the south (primary) and west (side) elevations show the original windows and doors which have since been replaced. The first and second story windows on the primary and side elevations feature a unique sixteen-over-four pane configuration, with nine-over-two double-hung windows on the third story. The main entry door is a two-leaf door with vertical panes of glass in each leaf. The second-story side addition, not shown on the 1910 G. W. Bromley Philadelphia Atlas, was added between 1910 and 1917. A fire escape stair is now located at the rear of the building (Figs. 8-10).

Figure 8. South (primary) façade in 1917. Source: City of Philadelphia, Department of Records.

Figure 9. West (side) elevation in 1917. Source: City of Philadelphia, Department of Records.

Figure 10. West (side) and north (rear) elevations showing original rear additions in 1917. Source: City of Philadelphia, Department of Records.

Statement of Significance

1839-43 Ellsworth Street is significant as an historic building in Philadelphia and should be listed individually on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Pursuant to Section 14-1004(1) of the Philadelphia Code, the property satisfies Criteria for Designation D, E and J. The building was designed by Frank Furness, now recognized as one of the greatest architects of his time and whose eclectic style and work has significantly influenced the historical and architectural development of the City of Philadelphia (Criteria D and E). Additionally, the building is associated with the Harrison Day Nursery and Lincoln Day Nursery, two agencies that merged to provide desegregated child care at this location in 1923 (Criterion J).

> *Criteria D and E*: The Frank Furness-designed building embodies distinguishing characteristics of Furness's architectural style that he popularized in the 1870s through 1890s, which was emulated by other architects at that time and which significantly influenced the historical and architectural development of the City.

Frank Furness

While buildings designed by Frank Furness are highly regarded today as masterpieces of architecture, many of his great works were lost to demolition during the years that his eclectic style of architecture was heavily criticized and considered to be unpopular. Drawings and records from Furness's office were discarded after the Great Depression shut down the office, years after his death. While this means that there is no official count of Furness's commissions, the numbers are estimated to be between 600 and 1000.[1]

Frank Furness was born in Philadelphia on 12 November 1839, the youngest son of Rev. William Henry Furness, a well known member of the Unitarian clergy.[2] He had three siblings who survived to adulthood, William Henry. Jr. (1827-1867), Annis Lee (1830-1908) and Horace Howard (1833-1912), and grew up in the center of Philadelphia in an intellectually and artistically oriented atmosphere.[3]

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[1] George Thomas, Jeffrey Cohen and Michael Lewis, *Frank Furness, The Complete Works* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1996), 13; "Frank Furness," text by George Thomas, accessed October 16, 2015, http://frankfurness.org/projects/.

[2] Sandra L. Tatman and Roger W. Moss*, Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects: 1700-1930* (Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1985), 287.

[3] Michael Lewis, *Frank Furness, Architecture and the Violent Mind* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2001), 10.

Although educated in the city's private schools, Furness did not attend a university. Instead, he began his architectural training in his teens with an apprenticeship in the office of Philadelphia architect John Fraser, under whose tutelage he remained until 1859, when he moved to New York City to study under renowned architect Richard Morris Hunt.[4]

Until 1868, no professional architecture schools existed in the United States; aspiring architects were either trained through apprenticeships or pursued studies abroad. In 1857, Richard Morris Hunt, a friend of William Furness, began to offer architectural instruction in the upper story of a purpose-built studio in New York City. Inspired by his own architectural education at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Hunt started his *atelier*, or workshop, to train American artists and architects. Furness entered Hunt's atelier in the spring of 1858, wherein he learned the "medievalized eclectic forms which he would later popularize in the Philadelphia area."[5] When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Furness enlisted in the Union Cavalry.[6]

Following the Civil War, Furness returned briefly to the Hunt atelier in 1864, leaving that same year to be married and begin his own architectural practice in Philadelphia.[7] He soon joined forces with his former mentor John Fraser and George W. Hewitt, forming the firm of Fraser, Furness & Hewitt (1867-1871). When Fraser left the firm to become the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., Furness & Hewitt remained together, taking on the important commission of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1871-76). George Hewitt left the firm in 1875, and by 1881, Furness and his chief draftsman Allen Evans had established a new partnership of Furness & Evans.

Other architects were taking notice of Furness's work, and a number were designing in a similar style by the end of the 1870s. These architects included Hewitt and Hewitt (George Hewitt being a former partner), Willis G. Hale, Angus Wade, Otto Wolf and Wilson Eyre, among others. It is this emulation that has additionally influenced the architectural development of the City, as numerous buildings were constructed using a similar bold style that has left its mark on Philadelphia's built environment.

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[4] Tatman and Moss, *Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects: 1700-1930*, 287.
[5] Sandra L. Tatman, "Frank Furness," *American Architects and Buildings Database*. Philadelphia: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25653.
[6] Thomas, Cohen and Lewis, *Frank Furness, The Complete Works*, 22.
[7] Tatman and Moss, *Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects: 1700-1930*, 287.

In the early 1880s, Furness & Evans were flooded with work. Evans' high social position reinforced the firm's reputation among elite Philadelphians, and Evans provided a more subdued elegance to Furness's flamboyant and eclectic style. By 1886, the practice had become so large that Furness and Evans promoted several young draftsmen to partners, forming Furness, Evans & Co. It was this iteration of Furness's companies that was hired to design the Harrison Day Nursery in 1899.

After Furness' death in 1912, his work was seen as hopelessly out of fashion, and was almost universally vilified, and frequently demolished or altered. Since the mid-1970s, however, Furness has been increasingly recognized as one of the greatest American architects of the second half of the 19th century, and certainly one of the towering figures of Philadelphia architecture. His surviving designs have been saved, restored and are now some of the greatest architectural treasures of the city. What likely kept the Harrison Day Nursery building standing is its continued occupancy and use as a daycare center from its construction in 1899 through present day.

The Harrison Day Nursery at 1839-43 Ellsworth Street was constructed in 1899, and is considered to be one of Furness's important later works. The building is one of several commissions for Frank Furness that is tied directly to his friendship with William West Frazier. Furness and Frazier served together in the Civil War, after which time Frazier entered into the business of sugar refining and made a great fortune. Frazier was a supporter of numerous institutions ranging from the Episcopal Church to the University of Pennsylvania, and he used his money to secure work for Furness. In 1881, Frazier hired Furness to design his private mansion on the southeast corner of Rittenhouse Square (demolished c. 1927, Fig. 11). Other commissions through Frazier included various churches, a summer house in Maine, and a clubhouse and the Episcopal Church in Jenkintown. Furness also designed a double house for Frazier's sons in 1889, William West Frazier, Jr. and George Harrison Frazier. The building still stands, although altered, at 2132-34 Spruce Street (Fig. 12). [8]

[8] Thomas, Cohen and Lewis, *Frank Furness, The Complete Works*, 75.

Figure 11. William West Frazier's Residence. Source: King, Moses. *Philadelphia and Notable Philadelphians.* (New York: Blanchard Press, Isaac H. Blanchard Co., 1901), 62.

Figure 12. 2132-23 Spruce Street, constructed in 1889 for William West Frazier Sr.'s sons. Source: Google 2014.

The Harrison Day Nursery was designed and constructed during Furness's last years as a practicing architect. His later years, starting in 1895, are considered to be of less interest than his earlier works. This is attributed to several reasons: First, his earlier work was relatively small-scale and personal. His office in later years grew in size and it appears that Furness himself had less of a hand in the actual design of the many commissions that were being worked on. This was also during a time when architecture in general had shifted gears, with significant work being done by Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Charles McKim. While Furness appears to have attempted to incorporate some of their contemporary ideas into his designs, it was considered largely unsuccessful. Furness is also considered to have exhausted his creative powers with the University of Pennsylvania Library and Broad Street Station, and to have been less confident with his abilities in these later years. Many of the buildings considered to be the most important later works of Furness have been demolished, including the Franklin Building, the West End Trust Building, and the Arcade Building. Among his smaller works of this time period, the Jayne House (1895), Merion Cricket Club (1892-96) and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Building (1897-98) are considered to be important extant works. It was in the late 1890s that Furness attempted to incorporate elements of classical design in an effort to remain relevant in the architecture field, but it was considered to be a fairly unsuccessful endeavor.[9] It is within this context that the Harrison Day Nursery was designed and constructed. What is particularly interesting about the building, considering this literature written about Furness's later work, is that Furness undoubtedly designed the building himself, as it was a commission received through William West Frazier, one of his closest friends. It was a small-scale, personal building compared to many of the larger commissions that the office was designing, and while restrained in design compared to other works by Furness, it blends elements of different styles in a way that can hardly be considered "unsuccessful."

The style of the Harrison Day Nursery is considered to be a combination of Renaissance Revival and Georgian Revival, although buildings designed by Furness are often difficult to distinctly classify. Elements of the Renaissance Revival style found on this building include the square shape of the masonry building with a symmetrical façade, the wide overhanging eave with low-pitched hipped roof, and smaller windows on the top story. McKim, Mead & White are credited with popularizing the Renaissance Revival style on the East Coast as early as the 1880s. Elements of the Georgian or Classical Revival style found on this building include the symmetrical façade with center door, rectangular double-hung windows, and Flemish bond bricks with glazed headers.

[9] James F. O'Gorman, *The Architecture of Frank Furness* (Philadelphia: The Falcon Press, 1973), 64-68.

Furness had favorite design elements to incorporate into building exteriors, and while the Harrison Day Nursery lacks the eccentric nature of many Furness-designed buildings, it does employ several of these features. Notably, the building appears to get larger as it gets taller. This is true of the main building, done through the use of a large overhanging eave and decorative brick corbelling at the top story – a feature found on many Furness-designed buildings – and is carried through to the multiple chimneys that are also larger at the top than at the base. The ornate iron railing at the main entry stair is typical of the detail that Furness would design for his commissions, and terra cotta keystone lintels were often used by Furness to add the appearance of weight above window and door openings. Below the first-floor windows, Furness utilized exaggerated stone sills with a steep slope that meets the water table.

> *Criterion J:* The building exemplifies the cultural, economic, social and historical heritage of the community, for its associations with the Harrison Day Nursery and Lincoln Day Nursery and the merging of these two agencies in order to provide desegregated child care for a changing neighborhood.

The history of the building's use for the care of children involves the merging of two independent agencies in 1923: The Harrison Day Nursery and Lincoln Day Nursery. The building was constructed in 1899 for the Harrison Day Nursery. The land was deeded to the Harrison Day Nursery from the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company for $10,000 on January 21, 1899.[10] A Real Estate News section of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, published three months later, stated that the three-story building was under construction by contractor William R. Dougherty, to a design by the firm of Furness, Evans and Company.[11]

The number of day nurseries in the City was increasing at this time. Just one year prior, the Philadelphia Association of Day Nurseries was founded, as a coordinating agency composed of day nurseries committed to the care of children and to providing constructive services to families. The Harrison Day Nursery was not one of the founding nurseries, but was a member.[12] The motto of the Association was

[10] Deed – JV:1049;36 (1899).
[11] *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (April 26, 1899), 13.
[12] Philadelphia Association of Day Nurseries Records, URB 5, Special Collections Research Center, Philadelphia: Temple University Libraries, http://library.temple.edu/scrc/philadelphia-association-day; Leon Stern (compiled by), *Social Service Directory of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: Albert Anderman, 1919), 112.

"Civilization marches forward on the feet of little children."[13] The Association was active through the 1950s and officially ceased operations in 1971.[14]

The Harrison Day Nursery was founded in 1899 by Harriet Morgan Frazier (nee Harrison), wife of William West Frazier, to provide child care for poor white women who needed to work in order to support their families.[15] Harriet Morgan Frazier was involved with many philanthropic and social affairs in Philadelphia (Fig. 13). She served on the Board of Managers of the Day Nursery for years, during which time she learned of the need for a nursery in southwest Philadelphia. With the assistance of the Board of Managers, she opened a nursery at 1822 Federal Street and named it the Harrison Day Nursery, in honor of her father George Leib Harrison. The nursery outgrew the space available on Federal Street, and through Mrs. Frazier's influence and generosity, a lot at 19th and Ellsworth Streets was donated for the purpose of constructing a new facility. Harrison Day Nursery relocated to the new facility at 1839-43 Ellsworth Street upon its completion in 1899. The organization remained open to white children only for twenty-three years. Around this time, records show that the average daily attendance was sixty-five children.[16]

Figure 13. Harriet Morgan Frazier (nee Harrison), the founder of the Harrison Day Nursery. Source: Josiah Granville Leach, *Some Account of Capt. John Frazier and his Descendants* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1910).

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[13] Fredric M. Miller, Morris J. Vogel and Allen F. Davis, *Still Philadelphia: A Photographic History, 1890-1940* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983), 147.
[14] Philadelphia Association of Day Nurseries Records, http://library.temple.edu/scrc/philadelphia-association-day.
[15] William Welsh Harrison, *Harrison, Waples and Allied Families: Being the Ancestry of George Leib Harrison of Philadelphia and of his wife Sarah Ann Waples* (Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co., Inc., 1910), 40.
[16] Harrison, *Harrison, Waples and Allied Families: Being the Ancestry of George Leib Harrison of Philadelphia and of his wife Sarah Ann Waples*, 40.

Lincoln Day Nursery was established in 1906 by the Philadelphia Association of Nurseries to provide child care for black working mothers and widows. Originally located at 1706 Bainbridge Street, the organization accepted children between the ages of three weeks to ten years old, at a cost of five cents per day. In addition to the day care provided during the day, the health of the children was of great importance to Lincoln Day Nursery, and children were provided vaccinations, medical examinations and baths. Families were assisted by means of money for rent, food and clothing.[17]

A change in neighborhood demographics prompted the Harrison Day Nursery and Lincoln Day Nursery to consider a merger. By 1919, most of the white families using the Harrison Day Nursery at 19th and Ellsworth no longer lived in the neighborhood. The neighborhood had evolved into a primarily black one, but the Harrison Day Nursery did not admit black children at this time. At the urging of several agencies, the Harrison Day Nursery Board of Directors voted to merge with Lincoln Day Nursery, which became official on April 1, 1923. The facility at 1839-43 Ellsworth Street took the name of Lincoln Day Nursery at this time, and admitted children regardless of race.[18]

Figure 12. Children playing at 1839-43 Ellsworth Street. The block was the site of a lumber yard with rail spurs in the 1910s. Source: Miller, Fredric M. et al, *Still Philadelphia: A Photographic History, 1890-1940* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1983), 147.

[17] Lincoln Day Nursery (Philadelphia, PA) Records, Temple Urban Archives "Historical Note," Collection ID: Acc. 966, Date: 1897-1996. https://library.temple.edu/scrc/lincoln-day-nursery.
[18] *ibid.*

Lincoln Day Nursery added an educational component to its program in the 1940s, and has remained an important community resource for the Point Breeze neighborhood since its inception. It is supported through grants, parent's fees, fundraising efforts and contributions. A volunteer Board of Directors administers and oversees the operations of Lincoln Day Nursery. A staff including teachers and aides handle the day-to-day care of the children.[19]

1839-43 Ellsworth Street is significant as an historic building in Philadelphia and should be listed individually on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Satisfying Criteria D and E, the Frank Furness-designed building embodies distinguishing characteristics of Furness's architectural style that he popularized in the 1870s through 1890s, which was emulated by numerous other architects at that time and which significantly influenced the historical and architectural development of the City. Satisfying Criterion J, the building exemplifies the cultural, economic, social and historical heritage of the community, for its associations with the Harrison Day Nursery and Lincoln Day Nursery and the merging of these two agencies in order to provide desegregated child care for a changing neighborhood.

[19] *ibid.*

Appendix A: Aerial views, from top: view from North, South, East and West. Source: Pictometry International Corp., 10 April 2014

8. Bibliography

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