

The History of Saint Simeon's Episcopal Home



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It's not overly-dramatic to suppose that the hand of God was at work in the brief negotiations through which The Reverend Dr. Edward H. Eckel agreed to become the fifth Rector of Tulsa's Trinity Episcopal Church. Though it was not then even a prospective issue to influence the give-and-take of the transaction, a result of that meeting was that Saint Simeon's Episcopal Home in Tulsa became a reality 30 years later.

Himself the son of an Episcopal priest, Dr. Eckel was serving at St. Paul's on the Hill in Minneapolis when the Tulsa position was proffered to him.

The year of his decision was 1929—late 1929, just weeks before sudden economic disintegration threw the nation into a deep, decade-long depression. It appeared—and was hoped—that Tulsa might be insulated from the national economy's breakdown, thanks to the local petroleum-generated boom, but that prop collapsed when the price of oil plummeted from \$1 a barrel to 10 cents.

It was Dr. Eckel's responsibility, then, to find a way to keep Trinity on sound financial footings. Dr. Eckel took charge, cutting his own salary and enforcing what parishioners called "a program of frugality"...and he prevailed.

But business was not really his forte, for he was at heart an incorrigible dreamer.

Not long into his tenure at Trinity one of those dreams took life. Apparently concerned that in a city as large as Tulsa there was only one Episcopal church, in his mind grew the image of four new churches being established in the city—one at each cardinal point of the compass, and each named for one of the gospels. And over the next several years, with his help, they began to appear: St. Luke's in 1948, St. John's in 1951, St. Mark's in 1952 (now St. Aiden's), and finally, St. Matthew's, in Sand Springs, in 1958. Being childless, the Eckels considered these churches their "children."

But by 1950 his never-resting mind was moving in a new direction, in pursuit of a new goal. Dr. Eckel began to pursue his vision of "*a community for persons over 65 who are ambulatory and in reasonably good health.*" He and Mrs. Eckel had seen and been impressed by facilities like this in their visits to England.

He shared his dream with Roy Hoffman, an Oklahoma City banker and a leader in Oklahoma Episcopal Church affairs. Similarly moved, Mr. Hoffman and his wife began a drive for funds, and the Diocese of Oklahoma established a non-profit corporation: Saint Simeon's Home for the Aged—the first of its kind for the Oklahoma Diocese.¹

With encouragement that Saint Simeon's Home might actually become reality, the search for a site began. Several locations throughout the Tulsa area were considered, and for a while a hold was actually put on a southside Tulsa site. But Dr. Eckel had his eye on another address: 3701 North Cincinnati—an elevated 22.5-acre pasture surrounded by rolling wooded hills looking down on the city, and just 10 minutes away from downtown Tulsa.

That site ultimately was purchased from C.D. Thomas in April 1958 for \$45,000, which amount was covered a few months later when Trinity parishioners collected a "hope chest" of almost \$125,000 to present to Dr. Eckel on his retirement at the end of October that year.

The next year the Eckels used their own funds to construct a home on the site into which they retired. That home included a large library that would later become available for the use of Saint Simeon's residents. The library had special meaning as Emily Eckel had been a librarian.

And four residents did occupy the first phase of the Home in September 1960.

That initial section contained 12 resident rooms, a lounge, a kitchen and a dining room. The 13 women members of Saint Simeon's board took the responsibility for making the Home ready to live in—a task they accomplished through several trips to Okmulgee to select furnishings that had been willed to the Home by the Estate of Ena Cochran.

¹ It was St. Simeon who recognized the infant Jesus as the Messiah at the presentation at the temple. (Luke 2:25-35). The Holy Spirit had promised Simeon that he would see the Messiah before he died.

Almost immediately Bishop Chilton Powell asked for a five-year projection of the Home's continuing development, and the following month Dr. Eckel delivered to him plans for 15 more apartments, an infirmary and an administration building.

The three Episcopalian ladies and a Presbyterian gentleman who were Saint Simeon's first residents could testify to the genuine "homelike atmosphere," for they found themselves largely stuck with the cooking and cleaning duties! (Dr. Eckel was discovering the problem of finding—and keeping—reliable help.) Fortunately the tenants pitched in, and with assistance from the Home's women board members problems were soon worked out. Operations became smoother later that year when a hostess, Mrs. Welch, and a cook, a maid and a yardman were hired.

By this time women members of the Board had begun to discuss the need for an auxiliary to broaden the Home's support, so in February 1961 the Home's Auxiliary was established under the leadership of Virginia Allison. At its first meeting 204 memberships were recorded, and by the end of the year that number had grown to over 300—including many members that were not Episcopalians.

The Board, emboldened by the Home's reassuring start (donations for 1961 totaled \$27,000), moved forward with a five-year plan. Dr. Eckel, meanwhile, was struggling with what to call the Home. He did not want it identified as "a retreat for the disabled," though he considered the addition of a care center, to treat minor illnesses, a critical need.

In 1963 Robert Tizzard was hired as the Home's first administrator. It marked a significant change in the Home's form of governance, for more responsibilities were transferred to the administrator by the Board, which assumed an "oversight" role. It was during Mr. Tizzard's short period of leadership that plans were adopted for 34 additional resident rooms, a larger dining room and kitchen, a laundry, and an arts and crafts room.

After Mr. Tizzard's leaving in 1965, the administrative post was assumed by Richard Green, who remained in that office for the next decade, and who helped direct the Home's substantial growth during that period. A new hostess, Mrs. Cleveland, also replaced Mrs. Welch.

Dr. Eckel constantly reminded the Board that the implementation of expansion plans "would be dependent on finances." But that admonition did not deter Dr. Eckel's own visualization of ongoing growth of the Home to include apartments, cottages, duplexes and courtyards.

As a matter of fact, the outlook for financing had begun to improve. By this time the Board had commissioned architect H.G. (Buddy) Barnard, Jr. to prepare sketches of some of the proposed future additions to the Home—and they artfully found their way into the hands of some well-known Tulsa philanthropists, like Pauline Walter and James and Leta Chapman. The generous response of those and other individuals to the Home's supplications—then and later in the settlement of their estates, and even continuing with regular contributions from their trusts—was evidence of their sharing of the dream.

In its early years, Saint Simeon's depended almost exclusively on private financial support, as it still does. It was quickly discovered that wealthy contributors/patrons strongly favored engaging in private financing rather than becoming involved with often-entangling government support programs. This early determination established the fiscal model under which Saint Simeon's continues to operate today: Revenue from residents' fees pays for operating costs, and donations from a broadening base of donors allow the Home to expand, maintain itself, and add new services—all independent of reliance on government help.

A significant event of 1964 was the official adoption of a new, and lasting, name—*Saint Simeon's Episcopal Home*. It pleased Dr. Eckel, for in an earlier undated letter he had written to a friend of his happiness at the realization of his "pipe dream," but fretted over how the institution should be identified:

“Where do we go from here? First, we want to pay off our debt. And we need equipment. Maybe you have something you’d like to give us...or may be you would like to contribute money toward the purchase of needed equipment wholesale, or to help pay off the debt...After the debt is paid and we have been in operation, we must plan infirmiry facilities. I don’t like the term ‘rest home’ or ‘convalescent home’ as applied to Saint Simeon’s; but we don’t want to neglect our sick.”

In the spring of 1966, when the infirmiry was completed and a registered nurse was hired as medical director, 21 beds became available to “our sick.” Later that year the Saint Simeon’s Board purchased 19 additional acres adjoining the original 22.5-acre site to allow for anticipated future growth.

As if he had somehow willed it to happen only after the Home was solidly established and expanding, Dr. Eckel died on May 26, 1969 at the age of 80. He had been preceded in death five months earlier by his beloved wife and partner-in-dreaming, Emily.

* * *

The facility for “ambulatory persons in reasonably good health”—the British model that Dr. and Mrs. Eckel had envisioned in their planning for Saint Simeon’s—was obviously undergoing change in the early 1970s.

It was becoming evident that not all of Saint Simeon’s tenants would be independent and active, with little need for medical care. Fortunately that had been taken into account in the earlier planning and construction. As early as 1966, with the construction of the D-Wing infirmiry, Dr. Eckel had commented on the need for facilities to serve “our sick,” and in fact, 21 of the 68 persons resident at Saint Simeon’s in 1970 occupied infirmiry beds.

But for residents on the “well list” their life style hardly changed. For example, the dress code for the Home’s dining room was little different from that of a fine eating place. Men were to wear suits or sports coats. Housecoats and robes for women, even at breakfast, had long before been declared unacceptable—as were slacks! But it is recorded that, following a fashion show presented by the Home’s Women’s Auxiliary, pants suits became the hit of the Home—and acceptable for wear at Saint Simeon’s!

The evidence of the Home’s growth showed up at every turn. The Auxiliary, more than 400 strong, had become so large that its meetings had to be held off-campus. The waiting list for the Home exceeded 30 applicants. To help manage the growth of the Home, an understudy was hired for the administrator, and one registered nurse and three licensed practical nurses were working in the Home around the clock, seven days a week.

(Since fully half of Saint Simeon’s residents were “ambulatory and in reasonably good health,” it was recognized that, in the same manner everyone occasionally needs to “see the doctor,” the need would continue for that group, which explained these posted instructions: “Notify the Nurse Station No Later than Wednesday if You Wish to See the Doctor.”)

Occupancy had grown to the point where family members and friends needed help in locating residents when they came visiting, so in December 1970 the first resident directory was printed.

Many people, it seemed, wanted to help Saint Simeon’s in its mission. If they couldn’t give funds they could give something else of value—like a used automobile. By the mid-1970s the Home counted among its fleet of vehicles a 1966 Checker bus (which had been purchased by the Auxiliary), two 1969 Oldsmobiles and a 1963 Cadillac—all three gifts to the Home. Their single common characteristic was high mileage!

The appeal of Saint Simeon's then, as it is now, was the opportunity to maintain a normal, independent lifestyle in a structured setting. Not surprisingly, that produced this notice (whether posted or printed in a Home publication is uncertain):

"Someone must be feeding a little black dog and 3 huge cats...things haven't changed. The health department is trying to locate the food source—We need to stop feeding animals."

In 1972, a position at the Home was created that has continued with only the briefest interruption of occupancy. The Rev. Ernest Anderson, Rector of nearby St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Sand Springs, was appointed chaplain of the Home on January 1, 1972. His duties were to conduct two worship services each week, and to regularly visit residents in the hospital.

In 1976, Jerry D. Pinson was named successor to Richard Green as Administrator of the Home, about the time plans were approved and bids taken for an additional residential wing that was expected to cost approximately \$300,000. Subsequently, a \$300,000 commitment was received from the Cochran Trust, which was managed by the Episcopal Diocese of Oklahoma, setting the stage for the building of E-Wing—the next chapter of growth. A year later the new wing was completed (at a cost of \$400,000), and the head count at the Home had grown to 84 residents.

The decade of the 1970s drew into sharper focus the seemingly irreversible trend of the Home's emerging change—away from independent, active residential living toward what appeared to be a greater need, and demand, for "infirmiry care." Infirmiry care tenants already made up 50 percent of Saint Simeon's population—and the waiting list reflected an even more marked departure from its originally planned census: 95 percent in need of infirmiry care compared to 5 percent ambulatory.

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The 1980s dawned on continuing construction projects at Saint Simeon's, starting with the Home's architect's presentation of a contractor's bid on Wings F and G, the new Medical Center. And by mid-year, construction of two new duplexes was completed, thanks in part to a major donation from the Episcopal Diocese of Oklahoma.

Just three months after the new infirmiry was completed, in 1981, it was reported to the Board that all but two rooms already were occupied. What's more, the Board was told that applications for residency at Saint Simeon's had reached 105! (It was explained, however, that applications did not necessarily convert into "new residents"—the usual explanation for hesitancy being "just not ready yet.") At that same meeting Administrator Pinson noted that many residents in C Wing, supposedly a "residential section", were receiving care similar to that provided in the new infirmiry, resulting in discussion and consideration of elevating the rates in C Wing to the level of those in the infirmiry wings.

In mid-1982, the Home's architect presented conceptual drawings for the new chapel and common area. Their sole purpose, since they did not provide residency, infirmiry, or dining accommodations, was to enrich the religious and social lives of the residents. By the end of the year, \$450,000 had been raised for construction of the new additions—and a new committee had been created to concentrate on fund raising for future needs of the Home.

Score keepers of the period noted that Saint Simeon's at that time counted 114 residents, only about half of them Episcopalians. (The balance was coincidental, for never in the Home's existence, from its beginning till today, has an applicant's religious denomination (or absence of any denomination) counted for or against acceptance.)

In the latter part of 1983, the new Saint Anna's Chapel and the Common Room were dedicated, and won instant approval from the residents.² It led to a review by Mr. Pinson of other

needs becoming recognizable at the Home, and called attention to the cost of furnishing newly added space. He recommended filing a Certificate of Need (required by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services) for F and G Wings which would change their original “personal care” level to “intermediate medical facility care.” Such was the direction the Home was taking, and increasing medical needs put pressure on the independent living areas of the Home.

Upon the retirement of the Reverend Ernest Anderson, the Home was briefly without a chaplain, but with the beginning of 1986, Fr. John Norris, an Episcopal priest, was selected to become the full-time chaplain of Saint Simeon’s.

For the first time, it was acknowledged that a new and unexpected operations problem existed—that being the wandering of the premises by dementia-afflicted residents. But Mr. Pinson assured the Board that solutions to this problem were being explored, and that appropriate methods of handling the problem would soon be in place.

In 1987, a Task Group was formed to work on guidelines for future expansion of the home. The Group’s charge was to examine future opportunities, as well as needs, and to analyze current day to day problems so that the response to those needs and problems could lead to improvement and more efficiency.

By the end of that year, it was becoming clear that the Home’s operations must include a reasonable balance between facilities devoted to retirement living, and the various degrees of aid-in-daily-living, along with medical assistance that would be required by the always-changing resident population. A study of the issues by outside consultants was recommended. This resulted in an agreement, early in 1989, for Arthur Young International to carry out a series of planning sessions with members of the Home’s Board and Administration. A few months later a mission statement was confirmed and primary goals were set—but agreement on the actions necessary for their accomplishment would be required.

An assessment of strategic alternatives for future expansion of the Home resulted in the development of plans to address the growing problems of senile dementia and Alzheimer’s disease.

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The decade of the 1990s opened with the Home preparing to launch into its largest and most challenging expansion effort ever: The creation of a unique facility for the care and management of those afflicted with Alzheimer’s disease and other forms of senile dementia.

This required the study, and a thorough understanding, of the most advanced information available on the best care and living environment for residents so in need. Then would come the selection of architects able to translate those criteria into the appropriate physical facilities. Fundraising for such an advanced facility would be particularly challenging, and it was estimated that the cost would be more than \$5 million. Saint Simeon’s Trustees Malcolm Deisenroth and G.R. “Pete” Brainard took charge of the fundraising effort and they were highly successful.

And the work began.

Later that year, Mr. Pinson unexpectedly resigned as Administrator after 14 years of laudable service to the Home through the period of its greatest growth. Mrs. Kathleen Cargill, “number two” in the administrative staff, was named interim Administrator, and over the course of her leadership she would win plaudits for maintaining the quality of the operations and the ambiance of the Home.

Then in early 1991, Marian Matthews was selected as the first Executive Director of the home, bringing outstanding and widely recognized qualifications from her long administrative experience at St. John Hospital in Tulsa. Her presence on the staff comforted the residents,

² It was Anna who lived in the Temple and prayed daily during the time the infant Jesus at the presentation at the temple. (Luke 2:25-35).

energized the Board and the employees, and was responsible for the Home's ability to attract several outstanding people for key positions.

Mrs. Matthews moved quickly to review operations and fee structures, update job descriptions, and introduce a number of new policies, all of which were approved and implemented.

By the end of 1991, two thirds of the funds needed for the Alzheimer's facility had been raised, with half of it coming from the Episcopal Diocese of Oklahoma. The continuing support of the Diocese was of particularly great importance, and this, along with the financial support of other dedicated champions of the Home, made it seem that all good things were possible.

In mid-1992, the *Tulsa World* reported the ground breaking for the major expansion of facilities and extension of services represented by the new Alzheimer's addition.

In early 1994, with construction advancing toward completion, the last of the \$5.3 million needed for the Alzheimer's addition was in place. The debt-averse Board was again preparing to deliver a debt-free addition, making it unnecessary to pass loan interest costs through to be paid from fee income.

The new Alzheimer's center was dedicated and opened in September 1994. It was so unique and advanced in its design and function that it prompted visits and analysis by professionals in this field of medical treatment from across the nation. Its homelike setting, providing maximum freedom for the closely monitored residents, belied the serious work that was going on within the facility by a staff of carefully selected, extremely well-trained medical professionals. By 1997, additional capacity was needed in the fully occupied Alzheimer's center, and the staff made it possible by working out better utilization of the existing space.

On the lighter (but more pleasing to the palate) side, the Ice Cream Parlor was opened—and welcomed—by the residents and family members as another enhancement of the ambiance that set Saint Simeon's apart from almost all other institutions of its type.

Simone, a beautiful Golden Retriever, joined the Saint Simeon's family as a puppy in 1997. She has served as a mascot for the Home and a loving companion and therapy dog for the Residents throughout her life...and still is... with grace and a tail wag. She was named a "True Tulsa Heroine" and graced the cover of the inaugural issue of *TulsaPets* in 2007. Simone, suffers from congestive heart failure and is moving a little slower and turning a little grayer. Retirement for our beloved Simone is a real possibility. So, a succession plan was implemented. In 2008, a generous donation allowed the Home to acquire Simone II, a fun-loving Golden Retriever puppy. Simone II is learning from Simone and also is a model student in her therapy and obedience training classes. She stands ready to bring joy and comfort to the Residents.

The first Western Days program was produced in 1998, bringing in about \$20,000 and proving to be a substantial financial success. Management was quick to report that it would be an annual—and hopefully growing—entertainment/fundraising event.

By 1999, Saint Simeon's was well into the process of receiving and cataloguing comments from previous at-home Alzheimer's caregivers whose load of responsibility had been lifted by the admittance of their patient to the Home's new Alzheimer's center. It led to discussions about the possibility of creating a program that would give daytime respite to the many that were not able to transfer their load of care to Saint Simeon's, but continued to look after their Alzheimer's-stricken loved ones at home. In fact, plans were discussed and the decision was made to implement such a program early in 2000!

And it was made clear that with the coming of the new millennium, Saint Simeon's was poised for an even more dramatic decade of expansion and upgrading of facilities than had occurred in the preceding 40 years!

In the spring of 2000, Saint Simeon's took a "long leap" from its hill on North Cincinnati to establish an Adult Day Services center at St. Dunstan's Episcopal Church on 71st Street in south Tulsa. The purpose of the center was to provide day service for elderly persons suffering

with Alzheimer's or other dementia-related illnesses. As Executive Director Marian Matthews explained, the new program not only assisted patients—and in the process helped Saint Simeon's in its long-range planning—but also offered welcome relief for family and other caregivers. The program remained active until 2009 when it became important to concentrate developments back onto the Cincinnati Avenue campus. During its decade of being, the Adult Day Service had served hundreds of day patients and their families.

Another significant step forward for the Home occurred in 2000 when Stephen Mason, who previously had served as senior vice president of management services for the Tulsa Transit Authority, joined Saint Simeon's as Director of Development. Home Trustees John Barker and Will Farrior led the effort, with Stephen's assistance, to create the Saint Simeon's Foundation in 2001. Stephen was also instrumental in creating the Society of Saint Simeon's, which recognizes those who have included the Home in their estate plans, or are considering doing so.

"Development" of the Home took many forms. As an example, the nearly-bare Health Care Center Courtyard took on new charm in 2003 with the contribution of a water garden pool featuring a bronze statue, "The Birdfeeder," by sculptress Rosalind Cook. It turned the once-plain area into a focal point for residents and guests to provide new plantings and embellishments. Arthur and Doris Rubin gave two beautiful peacocks who took residence in the courtyard, bringing more color and life to the outdoor space. Other courtyards were soon undergoing similar enhancement.

Western Days proceeds played a significant role in the Health Care Center modernization program that was carried out in 2005. A "Great Room" provided new personal care areas—a beauty/barber shop, a spa-like bathing area, as well as audio, visual and physical stimulant facilities. It attracted visiting family and friends as well as Home tenants. One-half the \$3.2 million cost came from the estate of Ruby Irma Garrett and commitments from other generous donors combined with proceeds from Western Days in 2004 and 2005 took care of the balance.

In 2005, The Rev. John Norris retired as chaplain. His 20 years of notable service at Saint Simeon's underscored the important role the full-time chaplain plays at the Home. His replacement was The Rev. Bill Holly, who has endeared himself to the residents with his regular chapel services on Sunday and Wednesday—and his practice of conducting a second Sunday service in the Memory Center. (His schedule is full, as he also serves as Priest in Charge for nearby St. Aidan's Episcopal Church.)

The existence of the Chapel of Saint Anna, which is always open for personal prayer and meditation, and the presence of the chaplain, are reminders that the spiritual life of the residents, regardless of church affiliation, is central to Saint Simeon's mission to serve the whole person.

In 2006, after serving 15 years as Saint Simeon's executive director, Marian Matthews retired. The Home had experienced unprecedented growth and maturation under her leadership—always meeting, and more often exceeding, national and state standards for the services provided. It became a place, under her tutelage, that served as a training site for university and college students. Such was her acknowledged leadership in the field that she was appointed by Governor Frank Keating to the Oklahoma Continuum Care Task Force, and was elected President of the Oklahoma Association of Homes and Services for the Aging.

The person chosen to fill the role of President/CEO, in 2006, was Lindsay Hurley Fick. Her selection was a departure from the qualifying criteria of the past, for her previous experience was in the field of corporate finance and administrative leadership in the oil and gas industry, followed by a more recent stint in telecommunications.

"Our home is built on love' (Saint Simeon's motto) aptly describes what I've found in my new job," she stated. "The staff know the residents and their families...and there are bonds of affection and care," she said.

"While I could never have imagined I'd someday be leading Saint Simeon's Episcopal Home, now I cannot imagine doing anything else!"

The Home's good judgment in selecting a person with Lindsay Fick's background was soon proven as the importance of her administrative skills became apparent. This proved particularly significant considering the growing financial strength of the institution.

(The bond that develops between the staff, the tenants and the tenant's families is strong. An example of that occurred in 2007 when Murray Gullatt, whose wife, Nancy, lived in the Memory Center for a short period until her death, paid to have the Break Room for the Memory Center staff completely remodeled—new flooring, counter tops and lockers, new refrigerator, TV, tables, chairs and a new microwave—all in gratitude for the care and love his wife had been given in her four-year stay in the center.)

The biggest news of the new decade just getting underway was the disclosure of an ambitious plan to replace the older A, B, and C wings with a new state of the art Assisted Living Center. It would add 72,000 square feet and 60 new apartments, a Wellness Center, and new Activity, Entertainment and Dining Centers! The campaign kickoff was held at Gilcrease Museum, with CBS 60-Minutes correspondent Scott Pelley as the speaker. (He is the son-in-law of Saint Simeon's residents Dr. and Mrs. Reece Boone.) Also present at the kickoff was Mayor Kathy Taylor.

The predicted cost was \$21.6 million, and Phyllis and George Dotson accepted the responsibility of raising the funds. They were hugely successful—even when the estimated cost of the project rose to \$23.3 million. And when Oklahoma Diocesan Bishop Edward J. Konieczny dedicated the building before 400-plus guests on August 9, 2009, it was announced to be debt-free!

Other celebrities took part in celebrating the new addition to the Home. Tom Brokaw, former anchor of NBC Nightly News, visited, accompanied by his wife, Meredith, who was herself a celebrity for the publication of her book, "Big Sky Cooking," a personal story of her family's Montana experience. (Meredith Brokaw was the niece of Tulsa's Jim Harvey—Jim having been a longtime Trustee of the home, and a resident.)

The successful pre-paid financing of the new addition puts into focus a characteristic of Saint Simeon's that sets it apart from nearly all other facilities of similar nature. *It is the fact that the Home has been built, from its beginning, with "funds in hand." There are not now, and have never been, loans for construction whose amortization would depend on passing that cost along to residents as part of their fees.*

In September 2009, residents began moving into the newly completed apartments with one of the best views of downtown Tulsa! The new dining room, the individual residential rooms, the new heated saline pool and The Bistro—a casual gathering place—all got rave reviews.

Of all the advancements that have marked the development of Saint Simeon's Home since the almost-tentative opening of its initial 12-room facility 50 years ago, none speaks more boldly of the institution's continuing commitment than the modern, expanded Assisted Living Center. Saint Simeon's master plan is open-ended.

In 2010, 50 years after they were occupied by the Home's first four residents, the razing of the original A, B and C wings began, along with the leveling of the original Eckel cottage.

And the area cleared by their removal invites contemplation of new facilities that might become part of the almost-predictable expansion of Saint Simeon's Episcopal Home!

SAINT SIMEON'S

"Our Home is Built on Love"