

# DC PRESERVATION LEAGUE

## Most Endangered Places for 2011 Nomination Form

Since 1996, the DC Preservation League has announced a list of *Most Endangered Places* to draw attention to Washington DC's historically, culturally or architecturally significant places that are in danger of destruction, significant alteration, or demolition through neglect or abandonment. To nominate a building or place to this year's Most Endangered list, please provide the information below to the extent possible.

Site Name: The Church of the Epiphany

Location or Address: 1317 G Street, NW Washington, DC 20005

Year Built: 1844

Owner Name and Address: The Bishop of Washington, Episcopal Church House, Mt. St. Alban  
Washington, DC 20016

Specify occupant if different from owner: The Church of the Epiphany

Is the property occupied or vacant? occupied

Historic Designation:

National Historic Landmark

National Register

DC Inventory of Historic Sites

Not Designated or Don't know

Submitter's name, address and telephone number:

Tripp Jones, Parish Archivist, The Church of the Epiphany, 1317 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 347-2635

Please provide the following information:

1. The historic, cultural or architectural significance of the site.
2. A description of the threat facing the site and the immediacy of that threat.
3. Suggestions on what actions are needed to alleviate the threat.
4. A description of how listing on DCPL's Most Endangered Places list would help the site.

**Submit this form along with supporting documentation including photographs (mandatory), drawings, press clippings, and other research materials, by February 21, 2011 to:**

DC Preservation League  
401 F Street, NW, Room 324  
Washington DC, 20001

Phone: 202.783.5144 fax: 202.783.5596 e-mail: [info@dcpreservation.org](mailto:info@dcpreservation.org)

## **The Church of the Epiphany Washington, D.C.**

### ***1. A Summary of Its Historic, Cultural, and Architectural Significance***

Long before setting foot inside its doors, people know The Church of the Epiphany by its bells. “Your bells guide me through the day,” a nearby office worker once related. When the bells malfunction or stop ringing, the church is barraged with phone calls from people concerned about their status. With the bells’ Westminster chime ringing the hour, it is said that meetings in downtown Washington always begin on time.. Epiphany’s influence and embrace of its community has a long history of going beyond its walls. *[see Appendix A: photograph of church surrounded by office buildings]*

When Epiphany was founded in 1842, Washington had only been the nation’s capital for a short time. The population of the newly-created city was just over 30,000. The city had its share of fits and starts, as did the new church. A congregation that was founded in the wake of the financial Panic of 1837 was sensitive to the needs of the community and from the beginning reached out to help those in need. When it came time to build a church building, it was to the community that Epiphany turned for help. Even the rector was dispatched to the White House three blocks away to ask President Tyler for financial assistance. John Harkness, a local architect and the acclaimed “chief church builder of Washington” at the time, constructed the original portion of the church structure in 1843. It is hard to know what statement was being made about local architects of the day when Harkness was described in the minutes of Epiphany’s vestry (church governing body) as “a Methodist, and an honest man.”

The original one story building was rectangular, 54 feet wide and 85 feet deep, constructed of brick and topped with a low slate roof. Inside, there was a small rear choir gallery. Side windows featured gothic arches, a characteristic that distinguished the new building from others being built in Washington at the time. When the church opened in July 1844, services were limited to daytime hours as there was no means of artificial lighting inside. The street on which the church resided was described as mostly tree-shaded and residential, with the livery stables for the White House immediately to the east of the church. The city and Epiphany were poised for growth. In the decade following Epiphany’s founding, Washington’s population grew by over 50%.

In 1857, the first major modification was made to the church to accommodate the growing congregation. Epiphany’s vestry commissioned architect Ammi Burnham Young to develop a master plan for the church site. Young was the newly appointed supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, headquartered just two blocks west of the church. The plan Young submitted included not only modifications to the church, but also envisioned a school and rectory on the site. Using financial constraint, the vestry opted just for changes to the church, which included transepts added to the rectangular nave, a small chancel, gas fixtures to light the church

at night and a new four-tier “lofty” tower containing a bell and topped by a gilt cross. [*see Appendix B: photo of church ca. 1857*]. With its growth, Epiphany’s redoubled its efforts to reach out to the community and once again the congregation befriended the poor. The Epiphany Church Home was to be an off-site facility that would “extend relief to the sick and the poor, the ignorant and the destitute.” One of the more famous individuals to live there was Rosalie MacKenzie Poe, sister of famous author Edgar Allen Poe. The Home would stay in operation for the next 100 years.

With the 1857 renovation complete, Epiphany was poised to enter the Civil War. As the small sleepy nation’s capital suddenly became the nerve center of the enormous war effort, Epiphany became a place of healing for the city as well as the nation. Parishioner Jefferson Davis had left Epiphany and Washington to become president of the Confederacy. In a strange twist of fate, his pew at Epiphany was later occupied by Edwin Stanton, President Lincoln’s new Secretary of War. In the spring of 1862, Lincoln attended the funeral at Epiphany of the first Union general killed during the war. Later that same year, the government took temporary control of the church and converted it into a military hospital. Epiphany parishioners stepped up to the plate to provide comfort to the thousands of wounded that were being brought into the city from nearby battlefields. All through the war, a host of military personnel passed through Epiphany’s doors. Following Lincoln’s assassination, two of Epiphany’s parishioners attended him in his final hours with one of them, the Surgeon General of the Army, officially declaring the president dead. Epiphany’s rector was one of four Washington area clergymen to lead the White House funeral. [*see Appendix C: Civil War Connections*]

The next major modification to the church came in 1874. The vestry adopted the architectural plans of Henry Dudley, “an eminent church architect of New York,” for extensive improvements. The most noticeable change was the doubling of the interior space by the replacement of a low flat ceiling with the lofty open-timbered one still visible today. Dormer and rose windows were added to improve lighting and ventilation. Stained glass installed in some windows at this time remains the oldest in the church today. After this renovation was completed, it was the recollection of Epiphany’s treasurer that “nothing of the original structure, save portions of the walls and floor, remained.” As stated in Richard Giles book, *Rebuilding the Tent*, “renovated buildings are not unconnected with renovated lives.” Within several years of the 1874 renovation, parishioner Elizabeth Stone realized the needs of indigent widows. Left without family or financial support, they often found themselves with nowhere even to live. With her help, the parish embarked on a new ministry to the community of offering housing to widow either free or at nominal cost. In terms of membership, Epiphany grew to some of its largest levels during this period. In addition to hundreds of everyday people, the parish roster included such notable individuals as publisher Joseph Pulitzer, inventor Alexander Graham Bell [*see Appendix D: Bell pew rental receipt*], and Chief Justice Morrison Waite. Pulitzer’s wedding at Epiphany in 1878 drew many facets of the Washington community including members of Congress and important publishing figures of the day.

Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the nature of Epiphany's neighborhood was beginning to change. What had been a residential area was quickly becoming more commercial. When Randolph McKim arrived as rector in 1888, one of his first plans to anchor the church to its downtown location was to improve and embellish the facility. Edward J. Neville-Stent, an architect specializing in ecclesiastical decoration, was chosen to do the work. Neville-Stent came out of the English arts and crafts movement, thus many of the artists involved in this renovation were English. Alfred Heming painted a triptych showing three events in Jesus' life. Henry Holiday created a masterful stained glass window depicting the Epiphany of Christ, the event for which the parish was named.

To create more seating, the choir and organ were moved from the south balcony into an enlarged chancel. Three monumental arches with a wrought iron rood screen in the center were added to frame the north end of the church. The rector noted that the new chancel arches "completely changed the proportions of the Church as a whole and made it harmonious and beautiful." With the renovated church and its enlarged chancel, the stage was set for several high profile events to take place at Epiphany over the next decade. In 1891, the Fourteenth Meeting of the Church Congress in the United States met at Epiphany. Senator (and Epiphany parishioner) George Edmunds of Vermont presided at the four day event. Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts, one of the best known orators of the day, preached one evening to an overflow congregation.

In 1895, the Maryland Diocesan Convention was held at Epiphany. It was at this meeting that the decision was made to create the new Diocese of Washington. The people of Epiphany donated a quarter of the funding needed to begin the new venture. In 1898, the triennial meeting of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church met at Epiphany. This was the first time that legislative body had met in the nation's capital. [*see Appendix E: Significant Services/Events Held in the Church*]

Epiphany's parish bounds extended south all the way to the Potomac River. At the time, the south side of the National Mall was residential with many blue collar workers. In 1890, Epiphany opened a new chapel and mission house at 12<sup>th</sup> and C Streets, SW to serve the needs of this lower income part of the parish.

Parishioner flight to the suburbs steadily increased over the next decade. Many downtown churches left as well. Foundry Methodist, established at the corner of 14<sup>th</sup> and G Streets, NW, moved up to 16<sup>th</sup> Street. Epiphany's rector and people made a firm commitment to stay in the place where they started. To guarantee that effort, it was decided that a well equipped parish house needed to be added to the church. Architect Frederick Brooke designed a four story addition which was built in 1910. Brooke would later design the District of Columbia World War I Memorial, a 2006 D.C. Preservation League "Endangered Place" which is currently undergoing restoration. Features of the new parish house to keep parishioners attached to a downtown location included a large assembly hall with stage for "moving pictures" and other presentations, a reading room with fireplace, a gymnasium, and even plans for a bowling alley.

In the years leading up to World War I, Epiphany's rector had been quite vocal about American's response to Germany. With fiery sermons and patriotic fervor, it is no accident that there was a large military presence at Epiphany at this time. When the war finally came, the new parish house was put into immediate service. Epiphany started an Armed Forces Canteen to provide comfort, recreation, and support to the large influx of military service personnel who were coming into town. Significant military figures associated with the church during this time include General of the Army John J. Pershing, Commandant of the Marine Corps John Lejeune, Navy Admiral Mordecai Endicott and Surgeon General of the Army William C. Gorgas. Earlier, Pershing had been married at Epiphany. Present at the wedding was President T. Roosevelt and Pershing's soon to be father in law, Senator Francis Warren of Wyoming, then chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Surgeon General Gorgas was best known for eradicating yellow fever in Panama to allow for the building of the Canal.

With rector Randolph McKim's passing in 1920 after 32 years of service, it was decided to memorialize him with a new tower on the front of the church. Architect Frederick Brooke, who had designed the parish house and was also McKim's stepson, was chosen to do the work. With the addition of the new tower in 1922, the church pretty much took on the appearance it has today. In the top of the tower were to be installed a chime of bells. *[see Appendix F: Photograph of bells]* Epiphany's tower bells were American made and were the first set of church bells in the city. The number of 15 bells was specifically chosen to accommodate the wide range of "The Star Spangled Banner." The first official usage of the bells came in 1923 when they tolled for the death of President Harding. Two years later, the bells rang for the inauguration of President Coolidge and have rung for every presidential inauguration since. *[see Appendix G: Historic Ringings of Epiphany's Bells]*

Epiphany's strong connections with the military continued through World War II and into the Korean era. The Armed Forces Canteen started during World War I continued through this period as well. President Franklin Roosevelt attended Christmas Day services at Epiphany in 1942. Later Epiphany was declared an official wartime prayer center. *[see Appendix H: Wartime Prayer Center card]* Outreach to the military continued at Epiphany through the Korean War era.

Despite a bumpy ride for the congregation during the civil rights and anti-war protests of the 1960s, civil unrest following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the construction of the Metro under G Street, the parish proved to be a survivor. In fact, as on so many occasions before Epiphany was there to reach out to the community. Anti-war protestors were housed inside the gymnasium. A ministry for government workers was begun. Before the Metro Center Metro station was slated to open, a processional cross lead a group of parishioners and a priest from Epiphany down into the depths to say prayers and give a blessing to this new mode of transportation which would help bring resurgence to downtown.

Changes to the church during this time included the installation of some fascinating new stained glass windows. Contemporary artists such as Rowan LeCompte, renowned for his Creation Rose Window at Washington Cathedral and also Rodney Winfield, known for his Space Window also at the Cathedral gave Epiphany some wonderful windows. In fact, just walking through the church gives one an excellent primer on the history of stained glass in American over a one hundred year period.

Today, Epiphany's buildings are a beehive of activity illustrating our mantra, "befriending the poor, embracing the arts, preserving the place." Our resident organizations support our mission. Quartered within our parish house are organizations such as Street Sense, the newspaper for and about the homeless; YSOP, an organization that brings youth from around the country to Washington to learn about working with the poor; a counseling center, and The Committee of 100 on the Federal City, which is a nonprofit organization dedicated to "safeguarding and advancing Washington's historic distinction, natural beauty and overall livability."

Several 12 step groups such as AA, Al-Anon, NA, and SLAA meet daily in the rooms of Epiphany's parish house. In addition to Christian worship every weekday at noon and on Sunday mornings, a Muslim group meets during the week for daily prayers. It is said, there are few times when prayers are not being offered at Epiphany.

Diversity is something that is worked hard for and valued at Epiphany. Special diocesan conventions at Epiphany elected John T. Walker, the first African American to serve as bishop of this diocese and only the second in the nation and Jane Dixon, the first female to serve as bishop in this diocese and also the second in the nation. [*see Appendix I : Connections to the Larger Church*] When The Rev. Jane Huang of Hong Kong celebrated communion at Epiphany, it was the first time a sanctioned female priest did so in the United States. Elizabeth Carl's ordination in 1991 was the first of an opening gay person. Our Welcome Table ministry brings together people of different races and socio-economic classes to share worship, food, and fellowship.

Our popular Tuesday Concert Series brings culture and high quality music to the downtown community every Tuesday at noon. The concerts are free and open to all. Recurring artists include the Washington Bach Consort and faculty from the Levine School of Music. In addition to Tuesdays, performing groups like to take advantage of Epiphany's wonderful acoustics. On any given weekend afternoon or evening, you will find performing at Epiphany groups such as the Gay Men's Chorus of Washington, the Washington Philharmonic Orchestra, the Washington Men's Camerata, and several performing groups from the Catholic University of America. Ford's Theater takes advantage of our gymnasium and uses it as a rehearsal space.

The Church of the Epiphany has earned its place on the National Register of Historic Places. It has 169 years of rich history celebrating a strong connection with the community in which the church was built. As times have changed, so has Epiphany. With each modification to our

building has come a new ministry. With our current capital campaign, we strive to make our building ready for a new generation of service to the people of downtown Washington.

**The Church of the Epiphany  
Washington, D.C.**

***2. A Description of the Threat Facing the Site***

The following threats to The Church of the Epiphany's buildings were part of an existing conditions report compiled after an examination July 9-13, 2006 by the following:

- Rogers Krajnak Architects, Inc. (architectural)
- Shelley Metz Bauman Hawk Engineering (structural)
- Korda/Nemeth Engineering (systems)

**Architectural**

**Roof:** A visual evaluation of the roof shows a variety of roofing materials. Over the nave and chancel there is a slate roof. Over the parish hall there is a "slate like" manufactured product. There is a rolled asphalt roof over the gymnasium and a built up roof on the bell tower. The rolled roofing is at the end of its life cycle. The condition of the slate roof and associated copper flashing over the nave appears to be in good condition; however, there are visible signs of water damage to the nave ceiling. The damage could have been the result of damage prior to extensive slate repairs in the 1990s. The slate-like material over the parish hall is deteriorating and is sliding off the roof. The roll roofing has a series of rust stains indicating it has been in place for some time. All of the flat roof locations have inadequate drainage. A blocking of a single drain could cause water to pond on the roof, resulting in potential roof failure. The steel supports for the cooling tower were not galvanized and are rusting. The parapet walls on the bell tower are cracked (possible lightning strikes) and need to be repaired. The scuppers on the bell tower are undersized and need to be enlarged.

**Exterior Façade:** The building exterior reflects a historic structure that has been added on to over the past 160 years. According to church records, the walls of the church were stuccoed in 1921. The stucco was scored with joints to give the appearance of a stone façade. The ensuing 85 years have seen construction projects on all sides of the church. The construction has left the facades with many unsightly cracks in the stucco. The stained glass windows in the nave and chancel of the church have been protected by storm windows. There are no storm windows over the original wood windows of the parish house. The parish house windows are single pane glass and energy inefficient. Two of the windows on the north elevation are partially opened and boarded up. Masonry on the north wall shows evidence of stair step cracking at mortar joints and spalling brick. The expansion joint on the north wall is rusted.

**Basement:** The basement houses mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. The west foundation wall is made of stone. The mortar joints between the stone have disintegrated. The wall needs to be tuck pointed or parged so that no additional mortar washes away. Steel columns and concrete piers have been added in the basement. Water is leaking through the walls and entry hatch on the east side of the church. The water and associated dirt is draining into an area drain in the middle of the basement floor.



**First Floor:** The quality of the finishes in the church tend to be natural (wood, stone) while the finishes in the parish house tend to be artificial (vinyl composite tile, acoustical ceiling, etc). The quality of the finishes in the nave is excellent although somewhat dated and worn. The wood flooring to the west of the chancel is deteriorating. The wood floor in the nave needs to be repaired and refinished. Large exposed hammer beam trusses span the nave. The overall feel of the nave is dark and somber. Additional lighting needs to be added. Much of the plaster in the nave is cracked. Plaster on the ceiling of the nave is damaged by water. The painted relief above the baptistery is damaged. It needs to be verified if the roof is still leaking. There is evidence of termite damage in the wood base of the chapel. The stairs at the entrance to the parish house are encapsulated with chain link fence to provide security. A portion of the tile floor in the parish house entry vestibule is bulging. The concrete substrate below could be spalling. There are also bulges in the flooring at two other locations – the threshold between the parish hall and the serving line corridor and the floor in the janitorial closet adjacent to the staff offices. There are 9x9 floor tiles located throughout the parish house. This size tile typically contains asbestos. The tiles should be tested. If the tiles contain asbestos, they should be removed or encapsulated.

**Second Floor:** The second floor of the parish house is accessed from the east entry lobby beyond a chain link fence. The second floor houses church offices and tenant space. The finishes in all these spaces are minimal. Recently installed fire alarm systems are all surface mounted. The overall feel of the area is more institutional than religious. The restroom and associated shower areas are not inviting. The materials and finishes are old, dark, and dirty.

## Structural

**Exterior Walls:** In general, the exterior walls appear to be cracked and deteriorated. There are numerous cracks in a seemingly varied pattern. There cracks can be categorized in two ways. The first is cracks that appear to occur only in the stucco finish over the brick walls. The second is cracks that occur in the brick walls and are telegraphing through the stucco finish. Each of these types of cracks is distinctly different and the causes are varied. In addition to cracking, bulges in the brick were observed as well as past movement and shifting of the walls. The causes of the cracking, bulging, and movement vary. It is believed that the following are causing the conditions that were observed:

- **Adjacent Construction:** It is well known that major construction in close proximity to the church and parish house have occurred in the past forty years. The deep excavations that have been required for the office buildings to the west, north, and east along with the Metro that is below G Street to the south have literally pulled the building in four different directions. These excavations have caused settlement and lateral movement to occur. The east and west walls have been subjected to the largest movements. Documentation that was provided to the parish during the time that the building to the east was being built shows that the east wall was recorded to have moved 1.2 inches down and 1.3 inches to the east. This construction occurred in the late 1980s. In the mid 1960s, the building to the west was constructed. An excavation deep enough for six stories of below grade parking was made as close as six feet from the parish house. Details of the excavation support and measured movement of the west wall are not known. However, it has been well documented that the west wall of the church required

temporary support during construction of this building and permanent repairs to stabilize the walls were required after construction was completed.

- **Age of Structure:** A majority of the structure was built in the 1800s. Brick mortar of this time was typically made from sand and water with lime acting as the binding agent. It was not uncommon to see the addition of horse hair to aid in binding the material. Lime is water soluble and is subject to leaching out of the mortar when exposed to moisture. The moisture can in a liquid form or vapor. The water vapor escaping from the building would also go through the stucco finish, which also most likely has a lime binder, weakening the stucco material and causing it to more easily crack due to minor movements.

**Water Infiltration:** It is important to properly maintain a building with this structural system to prevent water infiltration. As previously mentioned, the mortar that was used for this building has water soluble lime as an ingredient. Water in the form of liquid that infiltrates the walls causes the mortar to degrade, causing the walls to deteriorate. All of these conditions were observed throughout the building. Settlement due to adjacent construction was primarily observed on the east and west walls. Evidence of this is seen as cracks at the top of the arched windows in the nave. Large cracks in the north wall of the parish house below windows at the west end area are also a result of settlement. Bulges in the brick wall were observed in the northwest window of the parish house. It appeared that the roof coping was in a poor condition, allowing moisture to enter into the wall cavity. The moisture has caused the mortar joints to weaken causing the bulges in the brick. This has also caused some of the cracks in this area. Cracks in the bell tower were observed at various locations.

## Systems

**Fire Protection:** The existing church and parish house do not have a sprinkler system. This has not been required throughout the history of the renovations to this facility.

**Domestic Cold Water System:** The entire existing church is served by a 1 ¼ “ domestic cold water line. This water line has a meter, but there is no evidence of a backflow preventer, which is required.

**Domestic Hot Water System:** A discussion with the service technician responsible for the building indicates that the domestic water heater is due to be replaced because it is corroded on the inside.

**Sanitary System:** The entire facility is currently served by a 6” main. This main has been in service for over 50 years, and all the water closets, sinks, floor drains, and other plumbing fixtures are connected to it. This piping should be further investigated and the lines may need to be replaced.

**Plumbing Fixtures:** It is clear from the condition of the plumbing fixtures that they have been in service for nearly 40 years. The fixtures use more flow per flush than current codes allow.

Although they still function properly, most of them need to be replaced due to their condition and the fact that they do not meet the required flow rates.

**Heating:** The only complaint associated with the heating system is the fact that when the outside temperature is below freezing for an extended period of time, the nave cannot be maintained at a proper temperature. While the heating system is in good operating shape, a traditional boiler system design calls for two boilers, each sized for approximately 65% of the overall building heating load. This traditional design allows the building to be kept from freezing in the event that one boiler fails during cold weather. With the current installation, there is only one heating boiler, so the building could freeze if this boiler fails during cold weather.

**Cooling System:** Although the system piping is generally in good condition, some of the insulation has failed, resulting in condensation forming on the piping and valves. This has led to corrosion on the valves leaving them locked in one position. These valves will need to be replaced.

**Air-Handling Units:** There are five air-handling units serving the existing buildings. All five of these units have been in operation since the 1967 renovation, and they are beyond the typical useful life of this equipment.

**Electrical:** The main service entrance equipment in the basement has visible signs of rust and corrosion. There is evidence of water seepage into the basement through the foundation walls that has deteriorated the structure of the service entrance equipment. Panelboards generally are full with either all branch circuits used or have very few spare circuit breakers or spaces available. Generally, all branch circuit wiring installed in or prior to the 1967 alteration project should be replaced with new wiring.

**Lighting:** The suspended chandeliers in the nave are energy inefficient, generate much heat, and are costly to relamp. Florescent T12 lamps in the building are now obsolete for commercial applications.

**Voice/Data/CATV System:** Data outlets are generally very sparse. Many office areas had only one device serving the entire space.

**Security System:** The exterior entries are mechanically locked with no visible electronic devices. Visitors to the parish house are admitted with a heavy staff maintenance buzzer device.

## Code

### Building Code Violations:

- Doors throughout the building are not U.L. labeled for fire ratings.
- Stair risers are greater than 7"
- No emergency lighting system
- Exit signs are not illuminated
- Only one exit from transept balconies

- Transept aisles are too narrow
- G.F.I. outlets are required at all sink locations
- Stairwells are not permitted to be used for storage
- Two exits in the parish hall are not remote enough from one another
- Offices that exit directly into the stairwells only have one means of egress

**ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) Deficiencies:**

- No handrail extensions on the stairs and ramps
- Step to get into the shower preventing access
- Showers do not allow wheelchair access
- Door handles are knobs instead of levers
- Handrails are only 2'4" above stair riser nosing. (2'10" minimum required)
- No guardrails at stair landings
- Only 4 designated handicapped seating spaces in nave (8 required)
- No ADA compliant handicapped accessible toilet rooms in the facility
- Drinking fountains are not bi-level
- Ramps connecting the church to the parish house are too steep
- No elevator

**The Church of the Epiphany  
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**3. Suggestions to Alleviate the Threat**

As a result of the Report of Findings done on The Church of the Epiphany in 2006 by Rogers Krajnak Architects, Inc.; Shelley Metz Bauman Hawk Engineers; and Korda/Nemeth Engineers, the following recommendations for improvements and renovation work were made.

**Architectural**

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) indicate a critical life safety issue

**Roof Replacement and/or Repair:** Our recommendation would be for the total replacement for all existing low slope membrane and roll asphalt roofing and associated flashings, crickets, etc. with a new fully adhered, white, EPDM roofing system. The pitched roof over the parish hall should also be replaced.

**Roof Scuppers:** The flat roof areas do not have adequate drainage capacity with the current system. Additional scuppers and downspouts should be added to all low slope roof areas as a backup to the existing system.

**\*Bell Tower Parapet:** Remove all loose stucco from the bell tower parapet. Verify the structural soundness of the backup masonry wall. Patch stucco where removed or missing.

**Stucco:** Cracks in the stucco are a potential source of water infiltration into the walls of the building. Once it is structurally confirmed that the building is no longer moving, repair the existing stucco wall surfaces.

**Storm Windows:** The windows on the parish house are not energy efficient. The windows should be covered with storm windows or be replaced with new energy efficient metal clad wood windows.

**Tuckpointing:** The exposed existing exterior brick should be tuckpointed. The exposed stone foundation walls where mortar washout has taken place should also be re-pointed.

**Expansion Joint:** The rusted metal expansion joint on the north exterior wall should be replaced.

**Basement Leaks:** Existing basement walls need to be waterproofed to prevent water from entering the basement.

**\*Hazardous Materials:** A building survey needs to be performed to determine the extent of hazardous materials. All hazardous materials need to be removed or encapsulated where work will take place.

**Plaster Repair:** Once it is confirmed that the church is no longer moving and roof leaks have been eliminated, cracks on the existing plaster walls and ceiling should be repaired and the entire building should be repainted.

**East Parish House Entry:** This entry needs to be made accessible and more welcoming while still maintaining security.

**VCT Bulges:** The vinyl composite tile needs to be replaced where there are bulges in the floor, investigated and fixed.

**Building Code Violations:** All new design work shall meet current building codes. Existing building code violations should be reviewed on a case by case basis to determine what deficiencies should be corrected. Emphasis of correction should be placed upon those items that directly affect life safety (ex. Exiting requirements take precedence over number of toilet fixtures).

## **Systems**

**Fire Protection:** The extent of the renovation will determine the extent of fire protection.

**Domestic Cold Water:** The existing water line should be removed and a new, larger line should be installed with a backflow preventer.

**Domestic Hot Water:** The domestic hot water heater should be replaced.

**Sanitary System:** Existing piping should be further investigated.

**Plumbing:** Many of the existing plumbing fixtures need to be replaced. Fixtures must be provided to conform to ADA requirements.

**Heating:** Install a second boiler.

**Cooling:** The extent of the renovation will determine the extent of cooling changes.

**Air Handling Units:** The existing air-handling units should be replaced.

**Electrical:** Install new service entrance equipment.

**Lighting:** Refurbish chandeliers with new wiring and more energy efficient lighting. Replace fluorescent fixtures in renovated areas with more energy efficient fixtures.

**Voice/Data/CATV:** Additional voice and data cabling should be run to devices in other areas throughout the building.

**The Church of the Epiphany  
Washington, D.C.**

***4. A Description of How Listing on DCPL's Most Endangered Places Might Help the Site***

In 2007, Rogers Krajnak Architects, Inc. was commissioned to create a master plan for The Church of the Epiphany which included a Facilities Analysis of the existing church, parish house, site, Programming, Design Charrette Workshop with the congregation and development of Master Plan Design Options. In addition to upgrading the infrastructure of the building systems and providing accessibility throughout the facility, the master plan called for the renovation of the narthex, nave and chancel spaces to provide a more open, welcoming worship/performance environment. Renovations in the parish house included a new elevator, classrooms, meeting rooms and offices as well as improvements to the kitchen and fellowship hall to accommodate the activities and programs of this bustling congregation.

The current renovation project is the first phase of a master plan produced in 2007 by RKA for The Church of the Epiphany in Washington, D.C. The objectives addressed in this phase involve exterior repairs and maintenance as well as renovations of numerous spaces inside the building. Exterior work includes roof replacement and repair, patching of stucco, brick tuck pointing, wood window repair, and painting. Accessibility is substantially improved with the inclusion of a new exterior ramp that connects the main entrance of the Parish House with street level, a series of interior ramps that connect the Parish House and Church first floor levels, and a new hydraulic elevator that serves the three main floors of the Parish House. A redesigned entry vestibule to the Parish House is welcoming and functional, without sacrificing the level of security brought by earlier measures, which had been undertaken without regard to aesthetics. Improvements to the Church feature a new raised platform and new seating layout in the nave and transepts, custom designed columbarium, altar, and credence table, as well as new and refinished wood floors, plaster repair, and decorative painting. New finishes are applied to selected areas of the Parish House, including the Parish Hall, and Parish Offices, and new handicap accessible toilet rooms are provided to accommodate demand generated by the congregation's urban mission and outreach programs

After significant value engineering, the church fixed a renovation budget of \$2.9 million. Final construction documents have been completed. The project is currently being bid out to a contractor. Construction is slated to begin in May 2011 and be completed by the end of the year.

Epiphany's small, but determined congregation has raised approximately half of the funds needed for this project. For the remainder of the funds we are turning to the larger community and have been heartened by their support. A separate 501c3 (Downtown Common) has been established to accommodate foundations and groups that do not give to religious oriented effort, but are willing to support our work with the poor, our music programs, and the stabilization of our historic building. To date, several grants have been received to take care of aspects of the parish house that support our ministry with the poor.

The church is not endangered in the respect of being boarded up and bulldozed. It is endangered with respect to a congregation being able to afford some stabilizing and critical life issues associated with a 170 year old historic building. Epiphany is not a well to do congregation. Most of our income goes toward general maintenance of the building and our numerous ministries to the community.

It is our hope that being listed on the D.C. Preservation League's Most Endangered Places will cause a spotlight to be focused on our historic building and the value it has to do the community and that in turn the community will be moved to offer their support. In this way, this building which has been such an important part of downtown Washington will continue to serve for many years to come.

Rogers Krajnak Architects, Inc. completed the introduction to their 2006 Report of Findings on The Church of the Epiphany with the following:

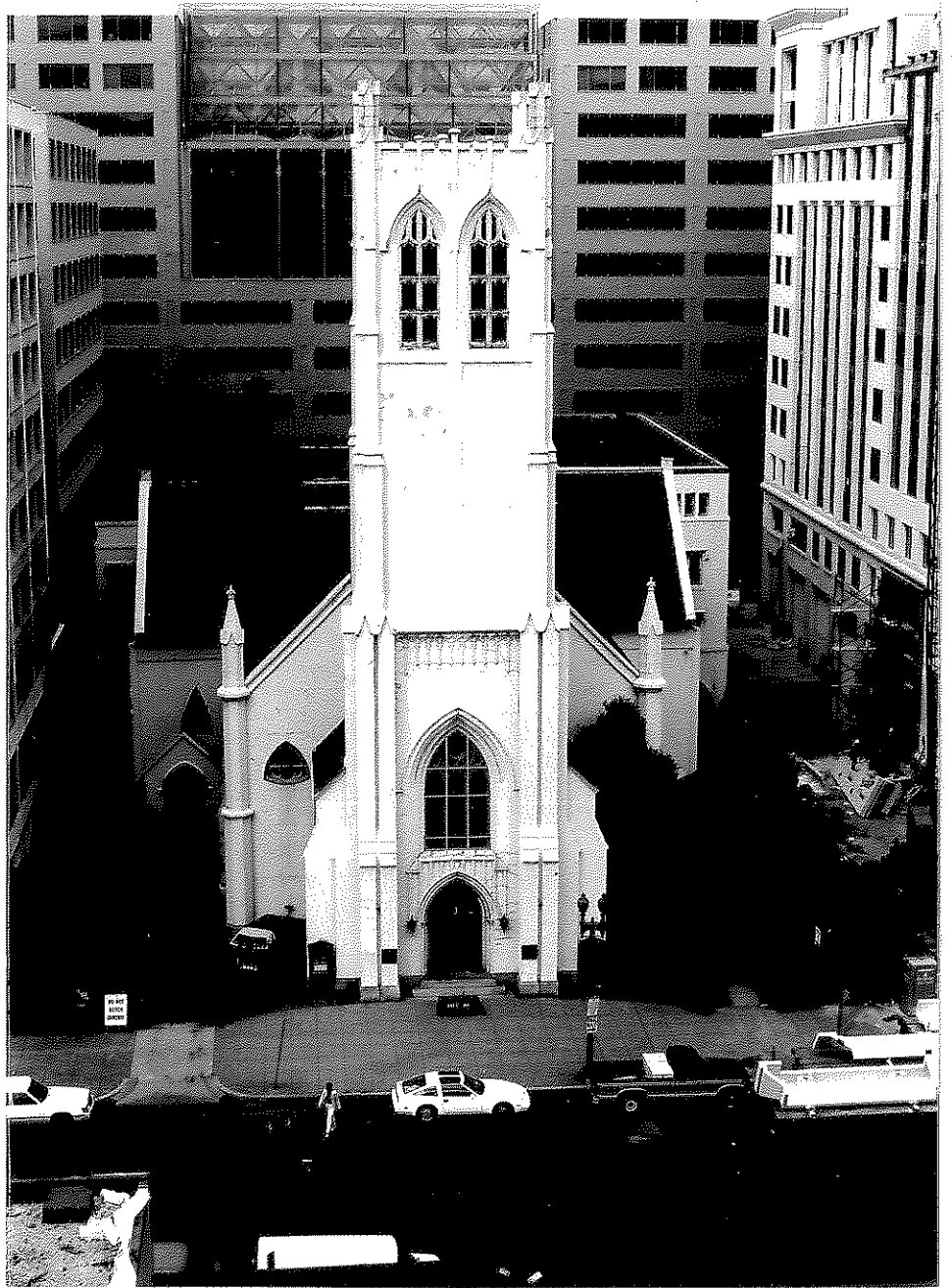
“Overall the current building has a tired, worn appearance. The church is still beautiful in its historic grandeur, but upgrades are needed in lighting, finishes, code compliance, and building flexibility. The parish hall has a dated, 1960's feel and is in need of new finishes. The parish house entrance has a very defensive feel and is not welcoming, with a chain link fence barrier surrounding the stair in the entry space and the reception area hidden behind a wall with a small window. The upper levels of the parish house are in need of remodeling and upgrades. The classrooms, offices, and toilet rooms are in most cases vintage 1911. Code and system upgrades are needed throughout the building. The exterior of the church and parish house have a variety of ongoing maintenance issues including masonry, stucco, slate, and flashing repairs. The question that must be asked: how can a renewed building enhance the good work and ministry of this congregation?”



## **Appendix A**

### **The Church of the Epiphany**

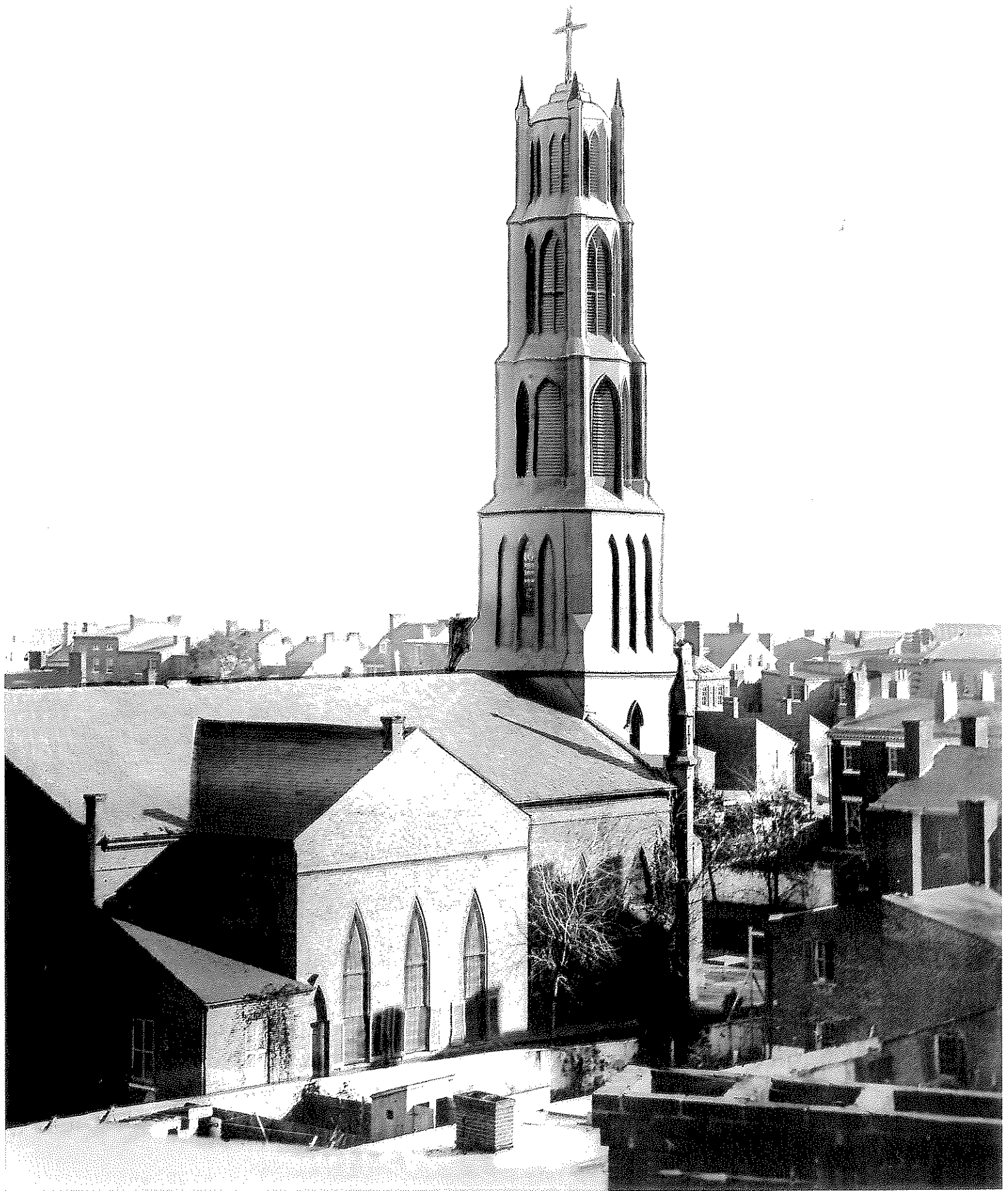
Photograph of the church surrounded by office buildings



## **Appendix B**

The Church of the Epiphany

Photograph of the church circa 1857



## **Appendix C**

The Church of the Epiphany

Civil War Connections

## The Church of the Epiphany Washington, D.C.

### Appendix C Civil War Connections

By the time the Civil War broke out in 1861, the Church of the Epiphany was not quite twenty years old. Its proximity to the White House and other executive departments plus the loyalist stance of its rector attracted many involved in the war effort. Here, these men and women found a place to express their belief in God and country. The church was used as a hospital during the Civil War. In studying the lives of the people that were here and the events of the day, one quickly learns that Epiphany was not just a place of healing for the body, but for the spirit as well.

It is hard to read from the records of this or any other church the degree to which a person was affiliated. The best source we have is the parish register, which is the official record of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials performed by the parish clergy. Register entries are notated with sponsors, witnesses, special guests, and other details associated with the event. Listed below are some of the many links between the Church of the Epiphany and the American Civil War. **Notations in italics are from the Epiphany Parish register.**

Tripp Jones, Parish Archivist

### *Prelude to the War*

**HARRIET COSTIN AND RICHARD FISKE** are examples of African Americans who were affiliated with Epiphany from the time of the church's founding in 1842 until the end of the Civil War. The parish register identifies these individuals with the notation "col." for colored. During this time period, there were 31 baptisms, 10 confirmations, 10 marriages, and 17 burials of African Americans at Epiphany. After the Civil War, in a desire for greater autonomy African Americans from Epiphany and St. John's/ Lafayette Square founded St. Mary's Church/Foggy Bottom. Secretary of War Stanton was instrumental in securing the new congregation a temporary building and also the land upon which their permanent church was built. Epiphany's rector, Dr. Charles Hall was present for St. Mary's first service.

**U.S. SUPREME COURT/1857** – Four of the nine justices on the court at the time of the Dred Scott case had affiliations with Epiphany.

John McLean (appointed by President Jackson, served 1829-1861) – *granddaughter married 1861; great grandson baptized 1863*

James Moore Wayne (appointed by President Jackson, served 1835-1867) – *sponsor at granddaughter's baptism 1853; confirmed 1867*

Peter Vivian Daniel (appointed by President Van Buren, served 1842-1860) – *wife buried 1857*

John Archibald Campbell (appointed by President Pierce, served 1853-1861) – *daughters baptized 1858*

**JEFFERSON FINIS DAVIS** (1808-1889) – Born eight months and 140 miles apart from Abraham Lincoln, Davis became the only President of the Confederate States of America. An 1828 graduate of the USMA/West Point, he took part in the Black Hawk War. After a brief stint as a cotton planter in Mississippi, he entered politics and came to Washington to serve as a congressman, senator, and Secretary of War.

**VARINA BANKS HOWELL DAVIS** (1826-1906) – Varina was 18 years old when she married Jefferson Davis at her parent's home in Natchez, MS. She was well educated and had a strong will. She and her husband remained devoted to each other through 54 years of marriage. – *confirmed 1853*

**MARGARET HOWELL DAVIS** (1855-1909) – Margaret was the only one of the Davis children to marry, bear children, and outlive her parents. Born in Washington while her father was Secretary of War, she was a great favorite of his. Margaret married J. Addison Hayes. – *baptized 1855*

**JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR.** (1857-1878) – Namesake of his father, he was actually the second Davis son. Samuel died three years before Jeff was born. A rambunctious child, his father's aides often called him "General." Although a charming young man, Jeff Jr. never showed much motivation. While living with his sister and brother-in-law in Memphis, he fell victim to a yellow fever epidemic and died at age 21. – *baptized 1857*

**JOSEPH EVAN DAVIS** (1859-1864) – Born in Washington while his father was serving in the Senate, Joseph was exceptionally bright and the best behaved of the Davis children. His life ended tragically at age five with a fall from a porch at the White House of the Confederacy. He was buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, where the rest of his family would eventually join him. – *baptized 1860*

**THE REV. DR. CHARLES HENRY HALL** (1820-1895) – Born in Georgia, Hall was educated at Yale and General Seminary, NYC. He served parishes in New York and South Carolina before coming to Epiphany in 1856 as its second rector. – *wife confirmed 1858; daughter (Margaret) baptized 1858; daughter (Louisa) baptized 1861; daughter (Mary) baptized 1863; daughter (Elizabeth) baptized 1865; daughter (Sarah) baptized 1868*

## Lincoln Administration

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State William Seward's Personal Physician: Dr. Tullio Verdi – Dr. Verdi treated Seward's injuries following the attempt on his life April 14, 1865. Co-conspirator Lewis Powell, an ex-druggist's clerk, used the ruse of delivering medicine from Dr. Verdi to gain entrance into the Seward House. – *married 1860; daughter (Sophia Matila) baptized 1864; daughter (Sophy Wilkins) baptized 1867*

Principal Clerk: Robert S. Chew – *confirmed 1860; numerous connections through the Harrison/Coffin/Chew families*

### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary of the Treasury: Hugh McCulloch – *daughter baptized 1867; vestry member*

Chief Clerk, Treasury Dept.: Gilbert Rodman – *sponsor at a baptism 1857; baptized 1858; confirmed 1858; buried 1862; vestry member; treasurer*

Chief Clerk, Treasurer's Office: William B. Randolph – *buried 1868*

Supervising Architect: Ammi B. Young – *wife buried 1873; buried 1874; architect that added Epiphany's transepts and original tower 1857*

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Secretary of War: Edwin M. Stanton – *son (James) baptized 1862; daughter (Bessie) baptized 1864; buried 1869; grandson baptized 1875; granddaughter baptized 1877; son (Edwin) buried 1877; daughter confirmed 1878*

Adjutant General's Department: Samuel Cooper – *sponsor at baptism of Senator Jefferson Davis' son 1857; Edward D. Townsend – sponsor at 24 baptisms 1870-85; buried 1893; wife buried 1917; vestry member*

Quartermaster's Department: Montgomery Meigs – *daughter, son confirmed 1858; confirmed 1864; grandson (John) baptized 1865; grandson (Joseph) baptized 1868*

Subsistence Department: George C. Gibson – *buried 1861; Joseph P. Taylor – daughter married 1861; buried 1864; grandson baptized 1868; Amos B. Eaton – sponsor at three baptisms 1873-4*

Medical Department: Joseph K. Barnes – *baptized 1871; confirmed 1872; son married 1875; buried 1883; daughter married 1889; vestry member*

Pay Department: Benjamin F. Larned – *married 1851*

Corps of Topographical Engineers: John J. Abert – *numerous connections through the Lenthall/King/Stone/Abert families*

Ordnance Department: Alexander B. Dyer – *confirmed 1872; buried 1874; wife buried 1877*

Chief Clerk: John Potts – *daughter (Louisa) baptized 1848; son (Termlin) baptized 1856; sponsor at a baptism 1858; confirmed 1858; daughter (Elizabeth) baptized 1860; sponsor at three baptisms 1863-72; buried 1872; vestry member*

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Chief Naval Constructor/Construction, Equipment, and Repair: John Lenthall – *numerous connections through the Lenthall/King/Stone families*

Engineer-in-Chief/Steam Engineering: Benjamin F. Isherwood – *son baptized 1852*

Superintendent/Naval Observatory, Washington: James M. Gilliss – *daughter baptized 1844; son baptized 1848; son buried 1853; wife confirmed 1858; daughter confirmed 1860; sponsor at the baptism of rector Charles Hall's daughter Louisa 1861; buried 1865*

### SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS (out of a total of five made by Lincoln)

Associate Justice: Noah H. Swayne, appointed 1862 – *daughter's marriage 1872; burial 1884*

Associate Justice: Samuel F. Miller, appointed 1862 – *sponsor at a baptism 1883*

Associate Justice: Stephen J. Field, appointed 1863 – *burial 1899*

## WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Carriage Footman: Charles Forbes – *sponsor at a baptism 1867*

Barber and Bootblack: William Johnson – *daughter baptized 1863*

## EPIPHANY FUNERAL SERVICES ATTENDED BY LINCOLN

Maj. Gen. George C. Gibson, October 2, 1861 – Funeral procession went from General Gibson's home at 1217 F Street, NW to Congressional Cemetery. Rector Charles Hall officiated.

Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Lander, March 6, 1862 – Funeral took place at Epiphany, the only documented visit of Lincoln. The Rt. Rev. Thomas Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, officiated.

## Civil War Generals Associated with Epiphany

Brev. Brig. Gen. Henry Larcom Abbott – *baptized 1867*

Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes – *baptized 1871; confirmed 1872; son married 1875; buried 1883; daughter married 1889; vestry member*

Brig. Gen. William Birney – *daughters baptized and confirmed 1874; daughter (Florence) married 1876*

Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside – *numerous connections through the Burnside/Paret families*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Card – *confirmed 1865; daughter baptized 1867*

Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter – *married 1851; wife confirmed 1868; wife buried 1875*

Brev. Brig. Gen. George W. Clark – *married 1880; daughter baptized 1881; son baptized 1883*

Brig. Gen. (CSA) John B. Clark, Jr. – *witnessed baptism of Joseph Pulitzer's son 1880; married 1880*

Brev. Maj. Gen. Henry F. Clarke – *married 1861; son baptized 1863*

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Clingman – *baptized 1868*

Brig. Gen. (CSA) Samuel Cooper – *sponsor at baptism of Senator Jefferson Davis' son 1857*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Richard D. Cutts – *baptized 1871; buried 1883*

Maj. Gen. Napoleon J.T. Dana – *sponsor at a baptism 1867*

Brig. Gen. James W. Denver – *sponsor at a baptism 1858*

Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday – *married 1852*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Thomas Duncan – *buried 1887*

Brig. Gen. Alexander B. Dyer – *confirmed 1872; buried 1874; wife buried 1877*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Seth Eastman – *son (Henry) baptized 1853; baptized 1855; confirmed 1870; buried 1875; son (Robert) buried 1865; five grandchildren baptized 1871-83; son (Frank) buried 1883; wife buried 1887; son (Thomas) buried 1888*

Brig. Gen. Amos B. Eaton – *sponsor at three baptisms 1873-4*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Eaton – *daughter baptized 1864; baptized 1868; confirmed 1870; witnessed six baptisms 1873-4; vestry member*

Brig. Gen. George P. Estey – *married 1868*

Brig. Gen. Lucius Fairchild – *married 1864*

Maj. Gen. (CSA) Charles W. Field – *buried 1892*

Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin – *sponsor at two baptisms 1863*

Maj. Gen. John C. Frémont – *daughter baptized 1848; son baptized 1853; father-in-law, Senator Thomas Hart Benton, buried 1858*

Maj. Gen. George C. Gibson – *buried 1861*

Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant – *witnessed marriage of Secretary of the Navy George Robeson and Mary Isabel Aulick 1872*

Maj. Gen. (CSA) Henry Heth – *buried 1899; wife buried 1908; daughter buried 1921*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Howard – *sponsor at a baptism 1867*

Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys – *buried 1884; daughter confirmed 1884; wife buried 1897*

Maj. Gen. David Hunter – *servant married 1844*

Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny – *daughter (Susan) baptized 1842; daughter (Susan) buried 1843; daughter (Diana) baptized 1844; servant married 1844*

Brig. Gen. William S. Ketchum – *wife buried 1866; baptized 1869*

Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Lander – *buried 1862*

Gen. (CSA) Robert E. Lee – *son (Robert E. Lee, Jr.) married 1894; daughter (Mary Custis Lee) buried 1918*

Brig. Gen. John S. Mason – *married 1881; buried 1897*



Brev. Brig. Gen. Henry E. Maynadier – *son (Gibbs) baptized 1861; son (Gustavus) baptized 1864; confirmed 1867; buried 1868*

Brev. Brig. Gen. William Maynadier – *confirmed 1845; son baptized 1854; sponsor at three baptisms 1858-63; vestry member*

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan – *attended funeral of General Frederick W. Lander 1862*

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade – *witnessed a marriage 1870*

Brig. Gen. Montgomery Meigs – *daughter, son confirmed 1858; confirmed 1864; grandson (John) baptized 1865; grandson (Joseph) baptized 1868*

Maj. Gen. John G. Parke – *confirmed 1867; married 1867; daughter married 1897; buried 1900; wife buried 1903; vestry member*

Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul – *buried 1886; wife buried 1898*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Perry – *buried 1913; wife buried 1917*

Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe – *son (Charles) baptized 1866; daughter (Winifred) baptized 1868; daughter (Elizabeth) baptized 1873; son (Charles) confirmed 1875; son (Orlando) baptized 1877; daughter (Winifred) confirmed 1879*

Maj. Gen. (CSA) Robert Ransom, Jr. – *married 1856*

Brig. Gen. (CSA) Alexander Reynolds – *daughter baptized 1852*

Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts – *(George) baptized 1867; son (Basil) baptized 1868; buried 1887*

Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts – *buried 1875*

Maj. Gen. Robert Cumming Schenck – *daughter baptized and confirmed 1878*

Brig. Gen. John M. Schofield – *son baptized 1868; witnessed two marriages 1893*

Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman – *witnessed a marriage 1870*

Brev. Brig. Gen. James H. Simpson – *sponsor at baptism of General Henry L. Abbott 1867*

Maj. Gen. George Sykes – *son baptized 1864*

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Taylor – *daughter married 1861; buried 1864; grandson baptized 1868*

Maj. Gen. George C. Thomas – *son (Eugene) baptized 1856; daughter (Catherine) baptized 1858; son (Daniel) baptized 1862; daughter (Fanny) baptized 1864; son (Charles) baptized 1865; sponsor at baptism of General Joseph H. Eaton 1868*

Brev. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Tompkins – *married 1862; confirmed 1864; daughter (Sela) baptized 1864; son (Frank) baptized 1868; sponsor at baptism of Gen. George C. Thomas' son 1865; son (Charles) baptized 1867; son (Charles) buried 1867*

Brig. Gen. Edward D. Townsend – *sponsor at 24 baptisms 1870-85; buried 1893; wife buried 1917; vestry member*

Brig. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet – *buried 1901; wife buried 1917*

Maj. Gen. (CSA) Edward C. Walthall – *buried 1898*

Brig. Gen. Louis D. Watkins – *baptized 1861; daughter (Mary) baptized 1862; daughter (Louise) baptized 1863*

Brig. Gen. (CSA) Henry C. Wayne – *daughter baptized 1853*

Brig. Gen. Seth Williams – *confirmed 1860; vestry member*

Brig. Gen. William B. Woods – *buried 1887*

### More About Epiphany's Generals

ABNER DOUBLEDAY fired the first shot in defense of Fort Sumter, the opening battle of the war.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS was the first officer to earn the Medal of Honor in the Civil War.

ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS and JOHN M. SCHOFIELD are often included in the list of Ten Best Union Generals. JOHN C. FRÉMONT and DAVID HUNTER are often included in the list of Ten Worst Union Generals.

SAMUEL P. CARTER, after having served as a general in the Civil War, rose to the rank of admiral in the postbellum U.S. Navy, thus becoming the first American officer to achieve the rank of general and admiral.

SETH WILLIAMS, ABNER DOUBLEDAY, NAPOLEON DANA, and GEORGE SYKES were members of the Class of 1842 at the USMA/West Point. Doubleday's wife was a sponsor at the baptism of Sykes' son.

JOSEPH H. EATON and SETH EASTMAN were both accomplished artists.

AMBROSE BURNSIDE became the legal guardian of Henry W. Kingsbury as the latter was entering the USMA/West Point in 1856. After graduation Kingsbury married Eva Taylor (daughter of JOSEPH P. TAYLOR) at Epiphany and went off to war. Leading his troops at Antietam, Kingsbury was shot four times. Burnside came and comforted the

dying colonel. Kingsbury was buried from Epiphany. Several months later, Kingsbury's infant son, Henry Jr. was baptized here.

GEORGE C. THOMAS administered the oath of allegiance when ULYSSES S. GRANT became Lt. General in 1864.

JOSEPH P. TAYLOR was the brother of President Zachary Taylor.

JOHN C. FRÉMONT was the first presidential candidate of the Republican Party, though unsuccessful. The party's next candidate was Abraham Lincoln.

GEORGE G. MEADE and WILLIAM T. SHERMAN witnessed the marriage of Henry Metcalfe and Harriet Nichols at Epiphany in 1870. Metcalfe was an ordnance specialist, who would later become an instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the USMA/West Point.

RICHARD D. CUTTS was the nephew of First Lady Dolley Madison and married the niece of Thomas Jefferson.

GEORGE P. ESTEY was a law partner of Morrison Waite in Toledo, OH in the 1850's. The war took them in different directions. They met up again after the war as parishioners at Epiphany where Chief Justice Waite was a vestry member.

HENRY C. WAYNE was the son of Supreme Court Associate Justice James M. Wayne, who was on the court at the time of the Dred Scott case.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN graduated first in a class of 39 members at the USMA/West Point in 1843. ULYSSES S. GRANT was 21<sup>st</sup> in the same class.

HENRY C. WAYNE was in charge of a plan to introduce camels to the army in the American southwest. In 1856, he personally travelled to North Africa and escorted 33 camels and five drivers back to the US. The experiment failed mostly due to the undesirable qualities of the camel – their stubbornness, aggressiveness and tendency to frighten horses.

FREDERICK W. LANDER was a prolific poet, writing several patriotic verses that drew national attention.

AMBROSE BURNSIDE wore side whiskers with a moustache, while shaving the hair on his chin. This style was known as Burnside's. The word then became burnsides, and eventually corrupted into the term we use today – sideburns.

EDWARD C. WALTHALL died while serving as a U.S. Senator. His funeral was in the Senate Chamber, with Epiphany's rector reading the burial office.

## Lincoln Assassination

**DEATH** – SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865, 7:22 A.M.

Three of the doctors who attended President Lincoln in his final hours were associated with Epiphany – Dr. General Joseph K. Barnes (Surgeon General of the Army), Dr. Robert King Stone (Lincoln's family physician), and Dr. Willard Bliss (head surgeon at Armory Square Hospital).

Surgeon General Barnes pronounced Lincoln dead at 7:22 a.m. with the words, "He is gone."

After a prayer was uttered, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton uttered the immortal words, "Now he belongs to the ages."

**AUTOPSY** – SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865, 12:00 NOON

Surgeon General Barnes supervised the autopsy on Lincoln's body at the White House. One of his two subordinates who performed the autopsy was Colonel Joseph Woodward. Woodward's eight-month old daughter had been baptized at Epiphany one month earlier.

**WHITE HOUSE FUNERAL** – WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865, 12:00 NOON

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Epiphany's rector, was one of four Washington clergymen who led the service.

**FUNERAL TRAIN TO SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS** – FRIDAY, APRIL 21 THROUGH MAY 4, 1865

Adj. General Edward D. Townsend was the representative of the War Department and the official military escort for Lincoln's body along the 1,654 mile train ride to Springfield, IL, which basically retraced the route Lincoln had taken a little over four years earlier coming to Washington.

The only known photograph of Lincoln lying in state was taken in New York City Hall. General Townsend can be seen standing beside the casket.

**TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS**

Generals David Hunter and Charles H. Tompkins were on the board of nine military commissioners who tried the conspirators.

Adj. General Edward D. Townsend wrote in his own hand the execution order read on the scaffold and the four individual death warrants given to each conspirator in his or her cell the day before the hanging.

### *Echoes of the Civil War at Epiphany*

In 1868, President Andrew Johnson appointed JOHN M. SCHOFIELD Secretary of War making him the third Epiphany parishioner to hold that cabinet post (along with Jefferson Davis and Edwin Stanton).

LEONARD WOOD was a physician, Medal of Honor winner, Army Chief of Staff, Military Governor of Cuba, and Governor General of the Philippines. The U.S. Army's Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri is named for him. Wood married Louise Condit-Smith at Epiphany in 1890.

JOHN J. PERSHING led the American Expeditionary Force in World War I. He is the only person to be promoted in his lifetime to the highest rank in the U.S. Army – General of the Armies. Pershing married Helen F. Warren at Epiphany in 1905. The bride's father, Senator Warren of Wyoming, gave her away. In attendance were President Theodore Roosevelt, the cabinet, and a large congregation. Pershing worshipped at Epiphany whenever he was in town until the 1930's.

MORDECAI ENDICOTT was a rear admiral in the U.S. Navy and was known as the "father of the civil engineering corps." He joined Epiphany's vestry in 1910, later becoming junior warden.

In Epiphany's lobby is a bronze plaque with over 100 names honoring Epiphany parishioners who served in World War I, including Pershing and Lejeune.

During World War I, Epiphany opened an Armed Forces Canteen to provide fellowship and relaxation to service members stationed in Washington.

WILLIAM C. GORGAS became the second Epiphany parishioner to serve as Surgeon General of the Army (in addition to Joseph K. Barnes during the Civil War). Gorgas' work in abating yellow fever and malaria in Central America was crucial in the construction of the Panama Canal. Gorgas was a member of Epiphany's vestry and was buried from this church in 1920.

JOHN VAN RENSSELAER HOFF was promoted to colonel and Assistant Surgeon General in 1905. He was a recognized pioneer in the military science of army field medicine. Hoff was an active parishioner at Epiphany and was buried from this church in 1920.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE was the 13<sup>th</sup> Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. The Marine Corp's Camp Lejeune in North Carolina is named for him. Lejeune was a member of Epiphany's vestry and later served as Junior Warden in the 1920's, while he was commandant.

During World War II, Epiphany was a designated War Time Prayer Center. On Christmas Day following Pearl Harbor, Epiphany's rector was the preacher at a community worship service attended by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. FDR worshipped at Epiphany on Christmas Day, 1942.

Ensembles from the U.S. Army Band "Pershing's Own" perform annually at Epiphany's Tuesday Concert Series around Independence Day.

Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was assassinated, uses the Church of the Epiphany for rehearsals today.

## **Appendix D**

The Church of the Epiphany

Bell pew rental receipt

J. H. C. COFFIN, Treasurer.  
Residence: No. 1901 I Street.

*Mr. A. G. Bell*

To the Vestry of the Church of the Epiphany, Dr.

For Rent of *1/2* Pew No. *97* from April 1, to June 30, 1889.  
three months, at \$ *44.* per year, - - \$ *11.*

RECEIVED PAYMENT,

Collector. *J. H. C. Coffin* Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Bill rendered April 1889.

PLEASE READ "RULES" ON THE BACK, PARTICULARLY 2 AND 3.

The Collector, H. A. FRYSON, and Mr. A. H. G. ROBINSON, are authorized to sign receipts.

## **Appendix E**

The Church of the Epiphany

Significant services/events held in the church

**The Church of the Epiphany  
Washington, D.C.**

**Appendix E**

**Significant Services/Events Held in the Church**

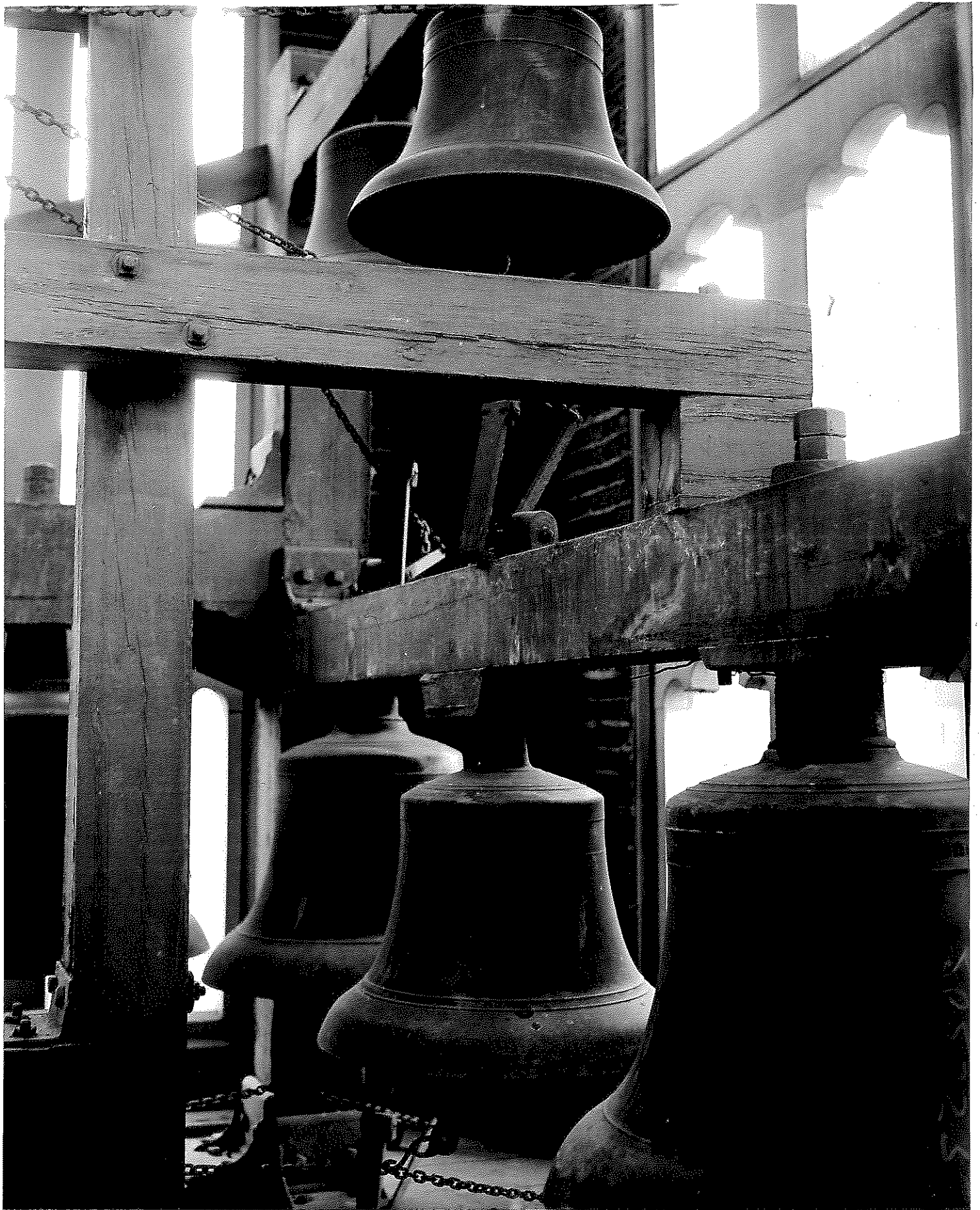
- July 7, 1844 – First service held in new church
- June 3, 1852 – Consecration of original church building by Bishop of Maryland
- July – December 1862 – Church used as a hospital for Union troops
- October 6, 1870 – Consecration Service for William Pinkney as Assistant Bishop of Maryland
- May 1882 – Diocese of Maryland Annual Convention
- January 8, 1885 – Consecration Service for William Paret as VI Bishop of Maryland
- January 14, 1885 – Re-consecration of church by Bishop of Maryland
- May 1886 – Diocese of Maryland Annual Convention
- November 17, 1891 – Opening session of Church Congress
- May 1895 – Diocese of Maryland Annual Convention (at which the Diocese of Washington was created; Epiphany provided a fourth of the funding)
- May 1898 – Diocese of Washington Annual Convention
- October 1898 – General Convention of the Episcopal Church
- January 27, 1901 – Memorial Service for Queen Victoria
- September 19, 1901 – Memorial Service for President William McKinley
- October 27, 1903 – Opening service of National Missionary Council of the Episcopal Church
- May 1904 – Diocese of Washington Annual Convention
- March 31, 1918 – Service with the Archbishop of York
- November 15, 1918 – Service of Thanksgiving for Victory and Peace at the end of World War I
- September 29, 1923 – Consecration Service for James Freeman as III Bishop of Washington
- October 1928 – General Convention of the Episcopal Church (corporate communion service held at Epiphany)
- February 1932 – Service commemorating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of George Washington; Sons of the American Revolution
- May 1942 – Diocese of Washington Annual Convention
- December 25, 1942 – National Federation of Churches Christmas Service (attended by President and Mrs. Roosevelt)
- February 25, 1944 – Epiphany designated the “Official Wartime Prayer Center”
- May 4, 1975 – Service with The Rev. Jane Hwang of Hong Kong (first time a sanctioned female priest celebrated eucharist in the United States)
- May 19, 1975 – Anthropologist Margaret Meade spoke to a group of Episcopal Churchwomen
- June 12, 1976 – Special Convention of the Diocese of Washington; John Walker elected as Bishop Coadjutor of Washington - eventually becoming 6<sup>th</sup> Bishop of Washington (second African American diocesan bishop in the United States)
- June 30, 1990 – Special Convention of the Diocese of Washington; Ronald Haines elected as VII Bishop of Washington
- June 5, 1991 – Ordination of Elizabeth Carl to the priesthood (first openly gay person to be ordained in the United States)
- May 30, 1992 – Special Convention of the Diocese of Washington; Jane Dixon elected as Suffragan Bishop of Washington (second female bishop in the United States)
- November 30, 1997 – Service in observance of World AIDS Day

## **Appendix F**

The Church of the Epiphany

Photograph of bells





## **Appendix G**

The Church of the Epiphany

Historic ringings of Epiphany's bells

**The Church of the Epiphany  
Washington, DC**

**Appendix G**

**Historic Ringings of the McKim Memorial Chime of Bells**

May 20, 1922	First ringing
November 3, 1922	Dedication by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington
December 24, 1922	Christmas Eve (rang for a half hour prior to Epiphany's first midnight service)
December 31, 1922	New Year's Eve (rang at midnight following a Watch Night service)
August 2, 1923	Death of President Warren G. Harding
March 4, 1925	Inauguration of President Calvin Coolidge
March 4, 1929	Inauguration of President Herbert Hoover
March 4, 1933	Inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt
January 20, 1937	Inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt
January 20, 1941	Inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt
January 20, 1945	Inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt
August 14, 1946	First Anniversary of V-J Day
August 14, 1947	Second Anniversary of V-J Day
January 20, 1949	Inauguration of President Harry S Truman (15-minute program on national radio after inauguration)
January 20, 1953	Inauguration of President Dwight Eisenhower
January 21, 1957	Inauguration of President Dwight Eisenhower
January 20, 1961	Inauguration of President John F. Kennedy (immediately following the oath of office, "America," "Fair Harvard" and Texas related-songs were played)
January 20, 1965	Inauguration of President Lyndon B. Johnson
March 13, 1966	First ringing following major renovation (installation of electrical devices allowed automatic playing of Westminster chime and also playing of bells from small console placed next to the organ)
January 20, 1969	Inauguration of President Richard Nixon (recorded beforehand and played on television and radio following inaugural address; as their favorite hymn Nixon chose "America the Beautiful," Agnew chose "Angels from the Realms of Glory")
January 20, 1973	Inauguration of President Richard Nixon (same as above; recording of bells played along parade route)
January 20, 1977	Inauguration of President Jimmy Carter
January 20, 1981	Inauguration of President Ronald Reagan
January 21, 1985	Inauguration of President Ronald Reagan
January 20, 1989	Inauguration of President George H.W. Bush
January 20, 1993	Inauguration of President William J. Clinton
January 20, 1997	Inauguration of President William J. Clinton
January 20, 2001	Inauguration of President George W. Bush
January 20, 2005	Inauguration of President George W. Bush
January 20, 2009	Inauguration of President Barack Obama

## **Appendix H**

The Church of the Epiphany

Wartime prayer center card

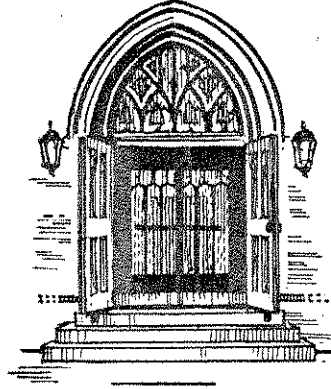
+ Churches, Episc. Epiphany

Today I remembered you in Prayer

at the Wartime

**Prayer Center**

for all people



CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
1317 G Street N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

*sponsored by*

THE DEFENSE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON  
FEDERATION OF CHURCHES

## **Appendix I**

The Church of the Epiphany

Connections to the larger church

**The Church of the Epiphany  
Washington, D.C.**

**Appendix I  
Connections to the Larger Church**

The Church of the Epiphany (Epiphany Parish) is one of 88 parishes in the Diocese of Washington, a geographic designation including the city of Washington, D.C. and the four surrounding Maryland counties of Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's. In turn, the Diocese of Washington is one of 100 dioceses of The Episcopal Church.

The highest legislative body of the Episcopal Church is the triennial General Convention, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies. All active (includes diocesan, coadjutor, suffragan, and assistant bishops) and retired bishops make up the over 300 members of the House of Bishops. Diocesan conventions elect over 800 representatives (each diocese elects four laity and four clergy) to the House of Deputies. The House of Deputies elects a president and vice-president to preside at meetings.

**Seven Epiphany clergy who have become bishops and thus members of the House of Bishops**

Thomas Starkey – II Bishop of Newark (NJ)  
William Paret – VI Bishop of Maryland  
John LaMothe – Missionary Bishop of Honolulu  
James Freeman – III Bishop of Washington  
Henry Doll – X Bishop of Maryland  
Leland Stark – VI Bishop of Newark (NJ)  
Carolyn Irish – X Bishop of Utah

**Special Diocesan Conventions held at Epiphany to elect bishops**

John T. Walker – VI Washington  
Ronald Haines – VII Washington  
Jane Holmes Dixon – Suffragan Bishop of Washington

**Three individuals from Epiphany who have become President of the House of Deputies**

Randolph McKim  
ZeBarney Phillips  
Pamela Chinnis (first woman to serve as president)

**Meetings of the triennial General Convention held at The Church of the Epiphany**

1898 (this was also the first time the General Convention met in the nation's capital)  
1928