NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 28 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Emory United Methodist Church
Other names/site number: Emory Methodist Episcopal Church (South)
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 6100 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
City or town: Washington State: D.C. County: _____
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

DAVID MALONEY / DC SHPO 8/21/2015

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_✓_ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 10.13.15

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION/religious facility
DEFENSE/fortification
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __
Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: STONE/Granite, TERRA COTTA
Roof: STONE/Slate

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

Summary Paragraph

Emory Methodist Church, located at 6100 Georgia Avenue NW, is a granite Classical Revival style church with terra cotta trim featuring a classically-accented portico supported by four massive Doric columns. Prominently situated atop a hill, the church overlooks the surrounding neighborhoods of Brightwood and Manor Park. The church's cruciform-shaped plan is created by two short and narrow perpendicular wings at the rear projecting from its main block. Constructed in 1922, the church was designed by the architecture firm of Milburn, Heister and Company and Frank Ginechesi served as the builder.

The nominated property consists of the church building and two non-contributing buildings that are presently slated for demolition. The church includes a large stucco-clad frame structure at the rear of the main block of the church, referred to as the Sunday School Annex. Constructed in 1907, the annex was formerly attached to the rear of the 1868 stone chapel that stood on the site and was remodeled and enlarged in 1952 by architect R.O. Kluge.[1] Today, the original structure appears to survive as a gable-roofed section of the annex, although its east side apparently was somewhat truncated when the present church was constructed in 1922.

The two non-contributing buildings currently slated for demolition include a concrete block garage and an early 20th-century dwelling at 6120 Georgia Avenue. The concrete block garage stands adjacent to the alley at the rear of a large asphalt parking lot to the church's north. The house at 6120 Georgia Avenue, known as the Osborn House after the congregant who once

[1] Ray, Laura, H.T. Waesch, and Gerald Keene, *A History of Emory Methodist Church, 1832- 1962: One Hundred and Thirtieth Anniversary*. Washington: s.n., 1962, p. 14.

owned it, occupies the north side of the site.[2] The concrete block garage and house were purchased by the church in 1944.

Narrative Description

Emory Methodist Church, located at 6100 Georgia Avenue NW, occupies lots 801, 802, 810, and 813 in Square 2940.[3] The church site is bounded by the 6100 block of Georgia Avenue NW on the east, the 1300 block of Quackenbos Street NW to the south, and an alley, once part of the original Piney Branch Road NW, which separates the church property from Fort Stevens National Park to its immediate west. On the north, it is bounded by an apartment building, which wraps the corner of Rittenhouse Street and Georgia Avenue.

Emory United Methodist Church is a granite Classical Revival-style church with terra cotta trim, distinctive in its construction of dressed fieldstone blocks of varying shapes, sizes, and colors, its variegated tones giving its walls an almost mosaic-like appearance. A pedimented portico is supported by four massive Doric columns. The front or east elevation is wrapped by a heavier cornice and frieze than the remainder of the building. The building is not just classical in its elements, but in its siting, a veritable temple on a hill. There it overlooks the area in all directions, a particularly prominent visual presence on the Georgia Avenue corridor.

The formal entrance to the church is beneath a portico which is centered on its east façade. On either side of the portico is an incised area in the building's fieldstone front wall, which accommodates both a tall narrow upper window and a single paneled wooden door, which appears to be original. These doorways, which are up short flights of steps but still lower than the church's main entrance, presumably give access to the front staircases.

The portico is supported by four massive Doric columns of large terracotta blocks, which stand upon field stone bases mounted about halfway up a broad flight of approximately a dozen stairs that lead from the walkway at the top of the Georgia Avenue staircase to the church's three front entrances. Each entrance consists of an aperture with a pair of paneled wooden doors, which also appear to be matching originals. The doorways are separated by square terracotta block pilasters with stylized capitals which rise to the bottom of the pediment. Above each doorway is a small rectangular window, which presumably illuminates a balcony or choir loft.

The angled upper edges of the pediment gable-end replicate the cornice and frieze ornament that wraps the east façade and front bays of the side facades. The legend "Emory Methodist Church" is inscribed in large letters on the wide cornice band that crosses the front of the pediment gable.

[2] Ray, Laura, H.T. Waesch, and Gerald Keene. A History of Emory Methodist Church, 1832- 1962: One Hundred and Thirtieth Anniversary. Washington: s.n., 1962. 13

[3] DC Building Permit 412 of April 13, 1922 gives the church's original address as 6104 Georgia Avenue NW and its lot location as "Parcel 66/112" of Square 2940. The church's street address is sometimes listed as "6102 Georgia Avenue."

The church's design is a highly symmetrical but free adaptation of the Greek temple form, with two short and narrow perpendicular wings at the rear that lend it a cruciform shape. Although many churches are built in brown or grey dressed stone, Emory Methodist Church is distinctive in that it is constructed of dressed fieldstone blocks of varying shapes, sizes, and colors. Their variegated tones give the church's walls an almost mosaic-like appearance.

The church's lower level is a half-basement, illuminated on its north and south sides by deeply-inset paired and single, wooden, six-over-six light, double-sash windows with stone sills and an upper soldier course of stone. The level can be entered directly by a stairwell located on the rear side of the protruding north wing. The church's upper level contains the main sanctuary, essentially two stories in height. The sanctuary is illuminated by a series of three tall arched windows in the centers of its north and south facades. Each of these windows consists of a pair of single rectangular panes, topped by a pie shaped upper section. Each window is deeply inset in an aperture with fieldstone sills and keystone arches. At the east and west ends of the both facades is a single, tall, narrow one-over-one sash window. The windows of the main block are filled by a mixture of tinted and clear glass panes. The cornice of the north and south facades consists of a finely-dentiled frieze with backing band beneath larger dentiles suspended from the overhang of protruding eaves. The church appears to have a hipped roof with a very low pitch. The perpendicular wings which extend north and south near at rear of the church apparently accommodate staircases. Their north façade is punctuated by three vertically aligned, six-over-six wooden sash windows. On their west facades, a single window provides illumination. On their east, or front, facades, each wing has an original multi-panel wooden door at sanctuary level, accessed by a modern set of steel steps, with a single window above. Each wing has a gable roof with a simple cornice band, whose ridge runs north-south and adjoins the main block below its cornice.

The large stucco-clad frame structure attached to the rear of the main block of the church originated in 1907 as a gable-roofed Sunday school annex attached to the rear of the 1868 stone chapel. Early twentieth century images show it to have been a small two story gable-roofed, clapboard sided building. In 1952, the Sunday School Building was remodeled and enlarged to the design of architect R.O. Kluge.[4] Today, the original structure appears to survive as a gable-roofed section of the annex, although its east side apparently was somewhat truncated when the present church was constructed in 1922. A larger, mansard-roof section is attached to the west end of this original section. Other than a simple cornice on the upper edge of the mansard roof, the annex's rooflines are unornamented, with plain metal strips or rain gutters concealing its eaves.

During the Civil War, union forces demolished the congregation's first church on the site to incorporate its high vantage point into Fort Stevens. While there is no known comprehensive archeological analysis of the site, an "old hand-dug well" has been reported immediately west of the church. Other potential subterranean resources include remnants of fortifications and the original church's foundation, which was adapted for use as a powder magazine during the Civil War, as well as detritus from military encampments and the Battle of Fort Stevens in 1864.

[4] Ray, et al., 14.

A mortared retaining wall of grey, rough-textured granite boulders and stones, topped by a course of pointed stones, runs along the church's Quackenbos Street and Georgia Avenue frontages. The walls intersect at a pillar at the two street's intersection. The wall on the site's south boundary, which is approximately four feet high, was built when Quackenbos Street was extended west of Georgia Avenue in 1933.[5] The Georgia Avenue wall, which is also about four feet high for most of its length, tapers to a foot in height in front of the house at 6120 Georgia Avenue. Vintage illustrations reveal that it is a legacy from the days that a small stone chapel, erected in 1868 to replace the sanctuary demolished during the Civil War, stood on the site.[6] The Georgia Avenue wall incorporates an elaborate staircase built into the side of the knoll, which provides access to the church's main entrance. The staircase has two sets of concrete steps, delineated at the sidewalk level by pairs of stone posts topped with pointed stones and separated by a section of retaining wall approximately twenty feet long. After ascending seven steps from the sidewalk, each stair flight reaches a curved landing. From this landing, each staircase turns inward, and rises to a common central landing, which parallels Georgia Avenue. From the center of this landing, a broader flight of seven concrete steps ascends to a concrete path at the top of the knoll, which leads to the front steps of the church.

The top and bottom of each flight of stairs is delineated by stone pillars. However, what makes the staircase especially dramatic are the sweeping stone rear retaining walls, which curve upward from the first landing to the top of the knoll at a height of perhaps six feet, and the stairway's front wall, which gives the central landing the appearance of a castle balcony. The staircases, front wall of the landing, and the lower level retaining wall frame a planting box filled with shrubbery.

The Sunday School Annex has three stories, the lowest of which is at the level of the church's raised basement. Because of differences in grade, this lowest story is fully above ground on its west and south sides. The building may be entered from elevated concrete porches at the second floor level of both its north and south facades, as well as from a grade-level door on its south façade.

The Sunday School Annex's north and south facades are similar, but not identical. Key differences include that, while the north façade is essentially a single bay beneath different roof structures, the south façade of the original gable-roofed section has a single-story shed extension with a single window in its lower story and two single windows on its first floor. Its porch, whose steps project beyond the shed extension, has a rear-sloping roof and communicates with entrance doors in the west side of the shed extension and the south facade of the mansard-roofed section. The north facade porch, whose roof is side-sloping, accesses single doors set almost side-by-side in separate apertures. The east door appears to be under the gable roof and the west door under the mansard roof. The proximity of these separate entrances on both facades suggests an internal division between older and newer sections of the building.

[5] Ray et al., 11.
[6] Ray, et al. 8-9.

All the Annex's upper story window openings have been blocked with stucco inserts, although circular ventilation grills have been inserted in the apertures on the north and south facades below the roof-gable. The second floor level of all three facades has variously-spaced two-over-two wooden sash windows. The lower level of the west and south facades have single windows of varying sizes that are concealed by metal grills.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION

Period of Significance
1832-1924

Significant Dates
1864
1907
1922

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Frank P. Milburn, Michael Heister (architects)
Frank Ginechesi (builder)

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

Emory Methodist Church meets National Register Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and the development of the District of Columbia. The church has had a long history on the site dating back to 1832 and is closely associated with the settlement and growth of the Brightwood community over a span of over one hundred eighty years. It played a pivotal role in the Civil War, becoming the focal point of the only Civil War battle to take place in the District of Columbia and the location where President Lincoln famously came under fire as he viewed the progress of the battle—the only time a sitting president has ever come under fire in battle. Emory Methodist Church also meets National Register Criterion C as a preeminent example of early 20th century religious architecture in Washington, DC. Uniquely sited on the crest of a hill at the top of a monumental winding stone staircase, the elegantly fashioned Classical Revival church's most striking features include its pedimented portico, dentiled cornice and frieze, massive Doric columns, granite walls, and terracotta trim. These features reflect the mature work of a highly successful and prolific local architecture firm, Milburn, Heister & Company, which designed many important institutional buildings in the city in the early decades of the twentieth century, of which relatively few have survived. Emory Methodist Church also meets National Register Criterion D because it may be likely to yield information important to our understanding of the Civil War. As the site of the first-built section of Fort Stevens, a significant Civil War fortification where the Battle of Fort Stevens took place in July 1864, the church property may contain unique artifacts about this pivotal time in the history of the city and the country.

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

Emory Methodist Church meets National Register Criterion A because it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and the development of the District of Columbia. The church is situated prominently at the summit of a hill with a sweeping view of the surrounding neighborhoods of Brightwood and Manor Park, has had a long history on the site dating back to 1832 and is closely associated with the settlement and growth of the Brightwood community over a span of over one hundred eighty years. Known as the "Rock on Brightwood Avenue" (present-day Georgia Avenue), the church site played a pivotal role in the Civil War, when Union Army troops constructed Fort Massachusetts on church property, tearing down the existing church building and converting its cellar for use as an ammunition magazine. Later, after the fort had been expanded to the west to become Fort Stevens, it became the focal point of the only Civil War battle to take place in the District of Columbia and the location where President Lincoln famously came under fire as he viewed the progress of the battle—the only time a sitting president has ever come under fire in battle. After the Civil War, the Emory congregation returned to the site and built a new chapel that was in

turn replaced in 1922 with the current building. Throughout this period, the church ministered to the spiritual and physical needs of the community and the nation at large, including ministering to wounded soldiers at nearby Walter Reed Army Hospital during and after World War I[7] and continuing to serve the changing needs of the community throughout the twentieth century.

Emory Methodist Church also meets National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, as well as representing the work of master architects. The church is a preeminent example of early 20th century religious architecture in Washington, DC. Constructed in 1922, it is a stately structure, uniquely sited on the crest of a hill at the top of a monumental winding stone staircase. Elegantly fashioned in the Classical Revival Style, the church's most striking features include its pedimented portico, dentiled cornice and frieze, massive Doric columns, granite walls, and terracotta trim. These features reflect the mature work of a highly successful and prolific local architecture firm, Milburn, Heister & Company, which designed many important institutional buildings in the city in the early decades of the twentieth century, of which relatively few have survived.

Emory Methodist Church may also be likely to yield information important to American history. As the site of the first-built section of Fort Stevens, a significant Civil War fortification where the Battle of Fort Stevens took place in July 1864, the church property may contain unique artifacts about a pivotal time in the history of the city and the country. The 1940 discovery of a hand-dug well on church property is an indicator of the archaeological potential of the site.

Early Development

The Brightwood area was originally part of rural, sparsely populated Washington County when the District of Columbia was established. The community began with a small crossroads settlement at the present-day intersection of Georgia Avenue, Military Road, Missouri Avenue, and Rock Creek Ford Road. At the time Milkhouse Ford Road, predecessor to Rock Creek Ford Road, crossed the Seventh Street Turnpike (present-day Georgia Avenue) here, and a roadhouse called Moreland's Tavern stood at the crossroads.[8] The Seventh Street Turnpike had been laid out as a dirt toll road by a private company in 1822. It was one of only three main arteries connecting Washington City with outlying areas. As an extension of Seventh Street, the commercial center of early Washington, the turnpike was popular and heavily used.[9]

The Emory Church site lies just north of the original crossroads on the west side. Originally, Methodists from that part of Washington County simply gathered in the homes of church members. Then in 1832, Abner C. Pierce, an early settler, allowed the group to use a half-acre tract of land he owned (on what is currently the 6000 block of Georgia Avenue, just south of Quakenbos Street and the current site of the church) "for the purpose of a school room and a

[7] Cultural Tourism, Inc., *Battleground to Community: Brightwood Heritage Trail*, (2008).
[8] Benjamin Franklin Cooling III, *The Day Lincoln Was Almost Shot: The Fort Stevens Story* (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2013), 22.
[9] Katherine Grandine, "Brightwood: From Tollgate to Suburb" in *Washington At Home: An Illustrated History of Neighborhoods in the Nation's Capital*, 2nd ed., (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2010), 123.

church for the convenience of the neighborhood."[10] That led to the formal organization of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, named to honor John Emory (1789-1835), then bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a native of Maryland. By the following year the congregation had constructed its first building, a small log chapel, on this site. The small building was used both as a church and a school.

In 1843, the original log building was replaced with a larger, two-story structure built of logs on the first floor and wood frame on the second. A stairway on the outside of the building allowed direct access to the second floor. The log first floor was used as a school, while the frame upper story held the church, where both white and black members participated, though African Americans sat in a separate gallery.[11] By that time a number of African Americans had settled in the neighborhood, forming a separate community with homes just to the west of the church site along Milkhouse Ford Road, an area that came to be known as "Vinegar Hill."[12]

In 1849, the larger Methodist Episcopal Church split over the issue of slavery, with congregations from the south forming a separate faction. In 1853 Emory joined this faction and adopted the name Emory Methodist Episcopal Church (South). Emory was the only southern Methodist church in the District of Columbia that had been founded before the Civil War.[13] It would retain this designation until the separate Methodist factions were reunited in 1939 to form the United Methodist Church.

In the early 1850s, the church expanded its land holdings, purchasing its original property from Abner Peirce and acquiring another acre or so to the immediate north. This new addition to the church's property is the lot north of present-day Quakenbos Street where the current church now stands.[14] In 1852 the adjoining turnpike on the east side was paved to a width of eight feet with hemlock timbers and became known as the Seventh Street Plank Road. A tollgate was installed on the road just to the north of the church property.[15] Local residents soon built an alternate road (or "shunpike") just to west of the plank road to avoid paying the toll. The shunpike ran parallel to the plank road along the west side of the church property and then turned east to cross the plank road along the present-day route of Piney Branch Road.

Finally, in 1856, a larger red-brick church was erected on the newly-acquired property (the site of the present-day church) to meet the needs of the growing congregation. It was said to be "neat and commodious, splendidly equipped and furnished for its day." At this time the congregation consisted of 59 white and 13 African American members.[16]

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[10] John Clagett Proctor, "History of Seventh Street Turnpike," in *The Sunday Star*, Feb. 14, 1932.
[11] Fisher, Margaret, ed., *A History of Emory Methodist Church 1832-1962*, (Emory Methodist Church, 1962), 3.
[12] Cooling, 22.
[13] John Clagett Proctor, ed., *Washington Past and Present: A History*, Vol. II, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1930), 834.
[14] Fisher, 4.
[15] Cultural Tourism, Inc., *Battleground to Community: Brightwood Heritage Trail*, (2008).
[16] John Clagett Proctor, *Proctor's Washington and Environs* (Washington, DC: self-published, 1949), 101.

The Civil War and the Battle of Fort Stevens

On the present-day site of the Emory United Methodist Church stood the eastern section of Fort Stevens, one of a network of 68 forts, 93 batteries, and over 20 miles of rifle trenches that protected Washington during the Civil War. Fort Stevens was the only fort ever to be directly attacked and the site of the only significant military engagement within the District of Columbia. Of all the city's military Civil War sites, this one has the greatest national significance because it was here that the only credible military attack launched on the nation's capital was repulsed. It was on this spot that President Abraham Lincoln, during the Battle of Fort Stevens, became the only sitting U.S. president to directly come under enemy fire.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 found the nation's capital wholly unprepared for a wartime footing. Located as it was on the border of the rebellious states, the capital was at first highly vulnerable to Confederate attack, and the military authorities soon undertook a massive project of building earthen fortifications around the entire perimeter of the city. A network of 68 forts and 93 batteries was eventually created, making Washington the most heavily fortified city in North America.[17]

While the first priority in 1861 had been to secure the city's southern flank by establishing a string of closely connected fortifications on the heights of Arlington, Virginia, military leaders soon turned their attention to safeguarding the northern reaches of the District of Columbia. Major forts were sited at the highest spots, and trees were cleared around them to allow unobstructed views of potential enemy movements. To the west of Brightwood, major forts were established on the heights of Tenallytown (Fort Pennsylvania, later renamed Fort Reno) and overlooking the Rock Creek valley (Fort DeRussy). Military engineers chose the crest of the hill on the Seventh Street Plank Road just below the tollgate for the site of Fort Massachusetts, which would be tasked with defending the city from attack along that artery.

Specifically, the original Fort Massachusetts was built directly on the Emory Church site, conveniently located as it was between the Seventh Street Plank Road on the east and the shunpike on the west. The fort completely filled the space between the two roads, with the fort's walls surrounding the church. With the fear of enemy attack as imminent as it was at the time, army commanders had little concern about seizing private property and using or destroying it in the name of national defense. Many churches in downtown Washington had been seized and converted into temporary hospitals, for example. In the case of Emory Church, the redbrick church building was torn down, and its bricks reused in the fortifications and to make baking ovens. The foundations of the church were dug out to create an ammunition magazine for the cannons positioned inside the fort's north, east, and west sides. Just south of the fort and outside of its walls was an open encampment for federal soldiers. The old log building that had been the

[17] Benjamin Franklin Cooling and Walter H. Owen, *Mr. Lincoln's Forts: A Guide to the Civil War Defenses of Washington*. (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, Inc. 2010), 1.

church's earlier chapel and classroom was located in this area, and it was used as a guardhouse for jailing unruly soldiers.[18]

As originally constructed, Fort Massachusetts had a 200-man garrison and ten guns. As such, it was too small to effectively guard the Seventh Street Plank Road from attack. Engineer major John G. Barnard, in charge of building the city's fortifications, recommended in December 1861 that the city's fortification be strengthened and that Fort Massachusetts in particular was "entirely inadequate to its most important position."[19]

In the spring and summer of 1863 the fort was extensively enlarged on its western side, nearly doubling the number of cannon emplacements from ten to nineteen and increasing the garrison to 423 men. The expanded fort, which included a bombproof shelter for troops and an additional ammunition magazine, was renamed Fort Stevens in honor of Brig. Gen. Isaac Stevens (1818-1862), a New Jersey native who had been killed in the Battle of Chantilly, Virginia. It straddled the shunpike that ran along the west side of the original structure and extended into Vinegar Hill, where African American families had built houses. One house, owned by Elizabeth Proctor Thomas, was torn down. President Lincoln was known to periodically visit the fortifications around the city, and Thomas would later recall that on the evening her house was demolished, a tall man dressed in black came to console her with the words, "It is hard, but you shall reap a great reward." Thomas would become a regular speaker at later reunions of Civil War veterans commemorating the Battle of Fort Stevens, but she never received any compensation for the loss of her house.[20]

The battle occurred in July 1864. With the bulk of Union forces deployed in the Richmond area, Confederate commander in chief Robert E. Lee sought to take advantage of the situation by launching a lightning raid on the lightly defended nation's capital. He sent irascible Lt. Gen. Jubal Early (1816-1894) and a force of 14,000 soldiers on this expedition. Rather than directly attack the strongest forts positioned on the heights of Arlington, Early chose a roundabout route, crossing the upper Potomac River into Maryland at Sheperdstown on July 5 and marching south to attack the capital from the north, presumably at its most vulnerable spot.

Early's troops followed the Seventh Street plank road south toward the city, arriving at Fort Stevens at mid-day on July 11. His forces had been delayed for a number of reasons, including a day-long battle at the Monocacy River near Frederick, Maryland. The delays gave the Union army time to reinforce the defenders at Fort Stevens, which by this time had consisted of reserve and invalid troops that were far from battle-ready. In addition, Early's forces were tired from their long journey and the previous battle at Monocacy. Noting "the very formidable character of the works" at Fort Stevens, Early decided to halt his advance outside the fort.[21]

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[18] Proctor, 101 and Fisher, 4.
[19] Cooling, 28.
[20] Cooling, 146.
[21] National Park Service, "The Battle of Fort Stevens" (undated brochure).

Skirmishing and artillery fire took place throughout the day, with Union and Confederate forces probing each other lines at different times, and fighting occurring at Fort DeRussy as well as Fort Stevens and along the rifle trenches in between. Early resolved to attack Fort Stevens the following morning, but during the night further Union reinforcements arrived, and on July 12th Early held his ground, meeting with his commanders and deciding that his army should fall back. Fighting continued throughout the day on the 12th, and Confederate forces pulled out during the night. The Battle of Fort Stevens had ended, and the fort had performed as intended, preventing the Confederates from entering the city.

President Abraham Lincoln may have visited the fort on the first day of the battle, July 11. His personal secretary, John Hay, recorded in his dairy for that day that the president "was in the Fort when it was first attacked, standing upon the parapet."[22] However, Hay did not witness the event, and no other reliable accounts clearly place Lincoln at Fort Stevens on July 11.

It is much more certain that Lincoln was at the fort on July 12 and that he observed the battle and came under fire. Lincoln arrived in a carriage with his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, at the rear of the fort. While Mrs. Lincoln stayed safely behind the fortifications, Maj. Gen Horatio G. Wright (1820-1899), the commander of the Union forces, invited Lincoln at one point to join him on or near the parapet to view the action. Surgeon Cornelius V. Crawford was one of several other officers that accompanied the two leaders, and as they stood on the parapet Crawford was shot in the leg by a Confederate sharpshooter. Once he was wounded, Wright apparently realized that the President was just as likely to be hit, and he exhorted him to come down to a safer spot, which Lincoln seems to have done only reluctantly. In the heat of the battle, there were few reliable accounts made of the details of the incident. In later years, as the incident gained historic resonance, many individuals claimed to have witnessed it. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, a young Union officer at the time, even claimed to have yelled "Get down, you damned fool!" at the President—an extremely unlikely occurrence.

Significantly for the Emory Church site, the location where Lincoln stood is not clear and may have been in the original Fort Massachusetts portion of the fort, which would place it on the present-day Emory Church site. Surgeon Crawford subsequently prepared a sketch of the incident, illustrating the trajectory of the bullet that wounded him, and it shows Lincoln standing in the Fort Massachusetts area. Gen. Wright did not make clear where he believed Lincoln stood, and historian Benjamin Franklin Cooling II points out that Lincoln may have moved around and viewed the action from several vantage points.[23]

Wherever the event occurred, it was a unique moment in American history. Never before or since has a sitting American president come directly under enemy fire. Though perhaps a small detail in the great sweep of the Civil War, it nevertheless was a telling incident, illuminating both the nature of Civil War defenses and the Union chain of command as well as Lincoln's adventurous personality and his interest in how his troops performed in combat.

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[22] Cooling, 147.
[23] Cooling, 171-181.

Given its historical importance, in the early 1900s, veterans groups began lobbying for a national park at Fort Stevens and for a marker to be placed on the spot where Lincoln came under fire.[24] A 1900 proposal for a Fort Stevens military reservation specified a 17-acre site that included the Emory Church property, but it was never adopted.[25] Nothing happened until 1911, when a three-ton boulder was placed amid the remaining ruins of the fort to mark the purported spot where President Lincoln came under fire. Four 32-pounder cannon balls, fired from the fort and found on the battlefield, adorned the base of the marker. On July 12, 1920, veterans of the Battle of Fort Stevens dedicated a bronze bas-relief, sculpted by Otto Schwizer, depicting President Lincoln, Surgeon Crawford, and General Wright under fire on the parapet, that was affixed to the boulder.

In 1925-33 the Federal Government acquired the existing remains of the fort and some of the surrounding ground, all located in the area of the fort's 1863 western expansion. The original eastern section, built as Fort Massachusetts on church property in 1861, had reverted to Emory Church after the war and had been destroyed when the church was rebuilt. In September 1936, the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War and the Grand Army of the Republic placed a marker with a bas-relief of the fort on the site. In the late 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps restored some of the fort's parapets and the western magazine, under the supervision of National Park Service landscape architect Robert P. McKean. Concrete was substituted for the original wood magazine interior, gun platforms, and revetments, although it was designed to duplicate the detail and style of the original wooden structures.[26] After the Civilian Conservation Corps finished reconstruction of the fort and powder magazine, the boulder commemorating Lincoln was moved from the area of the parade ground to a spot on the restored parapet.

While the western part of the fort is now preserved as a national park, the eastern portion occupied by Emory Church almost certainly contains archaeological artifacts. In 1940, the church's pastor discovered the remains of an old hand-dug well immediately behind the church, "where Union soldiers probably quenched their thirst during the siege of the Nation's Capital in 1864." According to a newspaper account of the find, a plate was supposed to be installed to mark the spot.[27] It is unknown whether any professional archaeological investigations have been conducted on the site.

Rebuilding of the Emory Church after the Civil War

During the bitter years of the Civil War, between 1861 and 1865, devout members of the disbanded Emory Church found ways to worship under one roof by holding prayer meetings in parishioners' homes. While small groups found time to hold regular meetings, largely under the direction of William B. Beall, the church's base diminished significantly during the war.[28] Months following the end of the war, a group of men and women in the community sought to

[24] "For Park at Fort Stevens," *Post*, Dec. 21, 1906, 15.
[25] Cooling, 233.
[26] Bernard Kohn, "Restored Civil War Fort Is New Sightseeing Shrine," *Star*, Jul. 4, 1937, F-1.
[27] "Century-Old Well Found on Site of Fort Stevens," *Post*, May 23, 1940, 32.
[28] Laura Collison Ray, H.T. Waesche, and Gerald E. Keene, *A History of Emory Methodist Church, 1832-1962: One Hundred and Thirtieth Anniversary,* (Washington: 1962), 5.

reestablish a place of worship for Emory Church members. Following an appeal to local authorities, a small group associated with the church was given permission to temporarily utilize the public school building on Military Road, known today as the Military Road School, for worship and Sunday school activities.[29] Through the generosity of the school trustees, the church slowly reorganized and its membership gradually expanded between 1865 and 1866. In 1867, under the leadership of Reverend W. H. D. Harper, the church formally reorganized under the authority of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was incorporated into the Bladensburg circuit.[30]

With interest growing in the community, the desire for a new permanent church structure turned into a necessity less than one year into Rev. Harper's time with the church. Plans to construct a stone chapel were completed by 1867. Shortly after the plans were in place, a building committee was established to oversee the construction project. Members of the committee included Governor Alexander R. Shepherd, the last governor of the District, Alfred Ray, J.W. Barker and Archibald White. [31] Construction of the chapel began in 1870 and was led by Charles Vance, a member of the Methodist Church in Bladensburg, who donated his time and labor to the project. The chapel was constructed just south of the church's former 1856 brick structure demolished during the Civil War.[32] The new chapel was perched atop a terrace overlooking Seventh Street Plank Road, known today as Georgia Avenue, NW and featured a notable bell tower. A bell was later cast specifically for the chapel at the McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore and installed in 1900. The construction of the chapel was made possible through monetary and material donations made by members of the church.[33] Following the construction of the chapel the church's membership base increased to roughly one-hundred and sixty.[34]

Church membership continued to grow as Brightwood's population rapidly increased throughout the 1890s with the advent of the streetcar. In 1891 the church constructed a parsonage just south of the stone chapel under the guidance of Reverend John Miller. Rev. Miller and his family were the first to occupy the two-story frame house.[35] The parsonage would later function as a Parish House and Church Office.

The church continued to grow on its site into the early 1900s. After receiving approximately $4,700[36] from the United States Government in 1907 for rent and use of the grounds during the war, the church commissioned the construction of a frame Sunday School House at the rear of the church. During the same year, the church remodeled the interior of the chapel and added a grand stone double stair case ascending from street level to the entrance of the chapel atop the

[29] "Envoy M.E. Church: Fort Stevens, Brightwood, D.C.," *Washington Herald,* June 24, 1922, 6.
[30] "Bore Brunt of War: History if Church Rebuilt on Site of Fort Stevens," *Washington Post,* October 25, 1902, 11.
[31] Ray, et al., 6.
[32] "Addition to the Emory M.E. Church South Opens Tomorrow," January 30, 1915, 8.
[33] According to the following article, a list of members who donated was created and preserved in the church archives: "Bore Brunt of War: History if Church Rebuilt on Site of Fort Stevens," *Washington Post,* October 25, 1902, 11.
[34] *Ibid, 6.*
[35] Ray, et al., 8.
[36] *Ibid*, 8.

hill.[37] Following the completion of the addition and other upgrades to increase and modernize the church, membership rose to over two hundred with an additional three hundred youth members enrolled in the Sunday school.[38]

As the church continued to grow, so too did its influence in the community. Hit by the devastation of war again in 1917 with the start of World War I, Emory lost several congregants to the military and through its services during the war, became a "never-to-be-forgotten shrine" for the men who served.[39] After the war ended, church leaders ministered to an overwhelming number of soldiers being treated at Walter Reed General Hospital in the early 1920s. During this time, Emory's minister, Dr. Forrest J. Pettyman saw the need for a larger church to better serve the growing neighborhood and needs of the congregation. The church commissioned the prominent architecture firm of Milburn, Heister and Company to prepare plans for the new church and upon completion, the design was lauded to be "one of the handsomest churches in the city."[40]

The building committee hired prominent Italian builder, Frank Ginechesi to construct the building for an estimated total of $60,000.[41] The modest stone chapel was demolished soon after the project was awarded and on June 25, 1922 a cornerstone laying ceremony was held on the same site.[42] The new stone structure was slated to be an enduring symbol of the influence and growth of the Methodist Church in Brightwood. Accordingly, the cornerstone laying ceremony was an elaborate occasion complete with addresses delivered by Reverend Warren A. Candler, D. D., Bishop of the Baltimore Conference, and Reverend J. Howard Walls, D. D. of the Washington District.[43] The building was completed and dedicated nearly two years later in October, 1924.[44] By the church's one-hundredth year anniversary in the fall of 1932 membership was reported to be over six hundred and ninety-one members strong. [45]

A major shift in the Methodist denomination occurred in 1939, when a declaration of union was adopted for the three major classifications of churches. In the 1840s, divided by the issues of slavery, the Methodist Church split into three different churches; Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. After almost one hundred years of separation, Methodism was united and the national membership was said to be approximately eight million.[46] At this time, Emory became known as Emory Methodist Church, as inscribed on the front of the church in 1922.

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[37] "Reopening Tomorrow: Emory Chapel at Fort Stevens, Brightwood, D.C., Will Be Scene of Special Services", September 8, 1907, *Sunday Star, Washington, D.C.*, 5.
[38] *Ibid.*
[39] Ray, et al., 10.
[40] "Handsome New Emory Methodist Church, to Stand on Historic Site," *Washington Post,* January 22, 1922, 45.
[41] Washington DC Permit Application, Permit Number 414, April 13, 1922.
[42] "Plan Cornerstone Laying Tomorrow," *Evening Star, Washington, D.C.,* June 24, 1922, 10.
[43] "Envoy M.E. Church: Fort Stevens, Brightwood, D.C."
[44] "Emory Methodist Church Was Organized By a Group Meeting in Private Homes," June 22, 1946.
[45] Ray, et al., 11.
[46] Ray, et al., 12.

With a new facility, the church's music program and other community services flourished. For the next three decades, the church would continue to expand its footprint and site to accommodate congregational needs and service to the community. These expansions and improvements included: the construction of a stone wall along Quakenbos Street in 1933; the installation of a mosaic memorial window designed by L. Von Gerichten in 1937; the purchase of a new parsonage at 1338 Somerset Place, NW in 1935; the purchase of Mrs. Alfred G. Osborn's house just north of the church property in 1944; and the renovation of the rear Sunday School Building and demolition of the Parish House in 1952.[47]

Shifting demographics in the surrounding neighborhood became increasingly apparent in the 1960s. The Brightwood neighborhood and surrounding area was a predominately white for much of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the 1960s, African American residents began to establish their homes in the area. As a cornerstone of the community, the transition of the neighborhood was reflected in the congregation and ministry leadership of Emory Church. In the early 1960s, it was reported that Norma Vinson became the first African American member to integrate the church.[48] By the late 1960s, the neighborhood was said to be roughly eighty percent African American and the congregation reported only five African American members. By 1968, the church experienced a dramatic decrease in membership and Reverend Edwin H. Langrall, the pastor of the church at the time, noted that Emory needed a young African American pastor who could lead the congregation during this transition.[49] By 1976, Emory received its first part-time, African American pastor Steven Abel and two years later E. Allen Stewart became the church's first full-time African American pastor.[50]

Church membership dropped to approximately thirty by the mid-1980s and did not grow significantly until the 1992. The church's membership and community impact gained momentum in the 1990s and the church received national attention for its bible study programs and gospel choir known as the Emory Sounds of Salvation. As the church leadership and members sought to find was to improve the neighborhood through its mission, the church established the Emory Beacon of Light in 1997, a private community development organization. The organization's main focus is to improve the quality and availability of affordable housing in the area.[51]

The Building's Architects

The church was designed by the architecture firm of Milburn, Heister and Company. The firm of Milburn Heister & Company, led by Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926) and Michael Heister (1870-1948), was a highly successful and prolific Washington practice that was skilled in designing large institutional buildings. In the early twentieth century, this was one of the most prominent firms in the District of Columbia and the southern U.S., designing over 250 major

[47] Ray, et al., 12-13.
[48] "Emory's Timeline of History," *Emory Fellowship*, Accessed February 9, 2015 http://emoryfellowship.org/about/our-history/,
[49] "Minister Cites Unusual Image," *Washington Post,* August 10, 1968, E6.
[50] "Emory's Timeline of History."
[51] *Ibid.*

government and commercial structures in Washington and elsewhere. [52] Unfortunately, because Milburn, who was a self-taught southerner, lacked the prestige of other better-schooled northern architects, his work was less well recognized in the decades after his death, and many of his Washington structures are now lost. Their only extant downtown buildings are the Real Estate Trust Company (1913) at 1333 H Street NW; the American Federation of Labor headquarters (1916) at 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW; and Lansburgh's Department Store at 8th and E Streets (1916). The three are designated D.C. historic landmarks or contribute to a historic district. Frank Ginechesi served as the builder and stone mason for the construction that began in 1922 and completed in 1924.

Milburn was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, the son of a local builder, Thomas Milburn. Thomas was responsible for building several courthouses in Kentucky towns when Frank was a young boy. Frank studied at Arkansas Industrial University in Fayetteville, Arkansas, for two years (1882-1883) and then returned to Kentucky to spend the next six years learning the building trade from his father. Among other projects, the two collaborated on two more Kentucky courthouses in 1888. It was this hands-on apprenticeship with his father that formed the core of Frank Milburn's architectural training. He later called himself a "practical architect" who had learned his profession in a time and place where there were no distinctions between architects and builders.[53]

Milburn struck out on his own in 1890, when he established an independent practice at Kenova, West Virginia. Throughout the 1890s he aggressively sought out new commissions, working hard to keep his customers satisfied with distinctive and yet economical projects, focusing as his father had on courthouses and moving on to other prominent civic structures, such as railway stations. He moved several times in this decade, gaining important new commissions in North Carolina and South Carolina and establishing his name as an accomplished architect among civic leaders across the South. In the late 1890s he became the official architect of the Southern Railway, and by the turn of the twentieth century he gained prestigious commissions to do enlargements of the state capitol buildings in South Carolina and Florida.[54]

Milburn's early, widely varying designs were highly regarded. The *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, published in 1904, noted "His style is characterized by great boldness and originality and is replete with effects both pleasing and imposing."[55] Milburn by this date was a consummate businessman who knew how to create designs that were inventive enough to be "pleasing and imposing" without challenging the conservative values that his clients wanted for their public edifices.

On the basis of his success in the south, Milburn began working in Washington, D.C., in the early 1900s and moved his practice here by early 1907.[56] By this time, Milburn had formed a

[52] Daniel J. Vivian, "A Practical Architect: Frank P. Milburn and the Transformation of Architectural Practice in the New South, 1890- 1925" in *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Spring 2005), 17.
[53] Vivian, 19-20.
[54] Vivian, 21-25.
[55] *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Vol. XII (New York: James T. White, 1904), 103.
[56] "Skilled Architects," *Post*, Feb. 24, 1907.

partnership with Michael Heister, who became his chief architectural protégé as Milburn concentrated more and more on winning commissions and handling business arrangements.

Heister was born in Bellevue, Kentucky, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870. During the 1890s he worked as a draftsman and architect for several different firms in Cincinnati.[57] In about 1903, Milburn hired Heister as his associate for his practice in Columbia, South Carolina, and Milburn grew to trust him as a draftsman and designer. Heister subsequently moved with Milburn to Washington, D.C., and in 1909, the firm was reorganized as the partnership of Milburn Heister & Company, with Milburn in charge of the business side of the house and Heister as head designer. A chief engineer, George F. Kepler, rounded out the principal members of the firm. According to a newspaper notice at the time, the prolific firm had designed at least 23 buildings and as many as 61 buildings each year it had been in existence.[58]

With extensive offices located in the Home Life Building at 15th and G Streets NW, the firm of Milburn Heister became one of the largest architectural practices in the city in the 1910s and 1920s and was frequently mentioned in the press. Heister even wrote an essay about the architecture of the city that *The Washington Post* published in October 1909.[59] Major downtown commissions of Milburn Heister & Co., included the Powhatan Hotel (1911), the ten-story Interstate Commerce Commission building (1912), the eleven-story Department of Commerce building (1913), the Potomac Electric Power Company building (1912), the terracotta Real Estate Trust Company building (1913), the American Federation of Labor headquarters (1916), the massive Southern Railway Company building on Pennsylvania Avenue (1916), Lansburgh's Department Store (1916), and the Washington Auditorium (1924). Of these only the Real Estate Trust Company, American Federation of Labor, and Lansburgh's Department Store buildings still stand, and all three are designated D.C. historic landmarks or part of a designated historic district.

The fact that Millburn Heister was able to garner commissions for so many prominent downtown buildings speaks to the prestige the firm had gained over the years. As historian Daniel J. Vivian has pointed out, the firm's style in the 1910s and 1920s demonstrated a particularly high level of professionalism and stylistic coherency, which Vivian attributes to Heister's artistic vision and reliance on a rigorous production environment of professional trained draftsmen and a carefully structured process for producing plans and specifications.[60] While many of the firm's buildings have been torn down, the remaining ones embody a stateliness borne of talent, skill, and extensive experience in the design of public buildings.

From this perspective, the Emory Methodist Church building, completed near the end of Milburn's career and at a point when Heister was producing his most mature work, is a prime example of structure exquisitely designed to convey civic pride, permanence, and classical dignity in perhaps the most important location at the center of the suburban community of

[57] Vivian, 30.
[58] "Architects Change Firm Name," *Post*, Jan. 17, 1909.
[59] "Architecture of District," *Post*, Oct. 7, 1909.
[60] Vivian, 35.

Brightwood. In the space of a few years the Milburn Heister firm helped markedly transform Brightwood from an architecturally non-descript cluster of buildings along Georgia Avenue to a significantly more distinguished-looking development. In addition to the Emory United Methodist Church, the firm also designed the Bank of Brightwood building at (1922)[61] and the Church of the Nativity (1924).[62]

Milburn's health began to decline in the early 1920s, and he resigned from the firm in 1925, leaving his son, Thomas Yancey Milburn (1891-1977), in his place. One of his last major projects was the luxurious Milburn Apartment building at 1016 16th Street NW, constructed in 1922. After its completion, Milburn moved into in an apartment in this building, where he maintained his D.C. residence until his death from a heart attack in 1926. After his death, Heister continued the firm in Washington for a number of years, while Yancey Milburn ran the firm's North Carolina office. However, without Milburn at the helm, business declined significantly. Heister and Yancey Milburn dissolved the company in 1934. Heister died in 1948 at his home in the District's Mount Pleasant neighborhood.

As architects, Milburn and Heister demonstrated great skill in a range of styles and excelled at producing quality buildings with designs that appealed to their customers and reflected their values. Architectural historian Lawrence Wodehouse has noted that Milburn "was in a class second only to the great names" of the era.[63]

[61] "Distinctive Georgia Avenue Home Planned by New Brightwood Bank," *Post*, Apr. 9, 1922.
[62] "Design for Brightwood Catholic Church," *Post*, Mar. 30, 1924.
[63] Lawrence Wodehouse, "Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926): A Major Southern Architect" in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. L, No. 3, (July 1973), 302.

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Vivian, Daniel J. "A Practical Architect: Frank P. Milburn and the Transformation of Architectural Practice in the New South, 1890-1925" in *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 40, No.1 (Spring 2005), 17-46.

Wodehouse, Lawrence, "Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926): A Major Southern Architect" in *North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. 50, No. 3, (July 1973), 289-303.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:
____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _Less than one acre (9,055 square feet) _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.963963 Longitude: -77.028297
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

Emory Methodist Church occupies Lot 0017 on Square 2940 in the District of Columbia.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Lot 0017 has been associated with the church since construction of the original chapel on the site following the Civil War.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: __Peter Sefton, John DeFerrari, Tisha Allen
organization: __D.C. Preservation League
street & number: __1221 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 5A
city or town: __Washington state: ___D.C. zip code: __20036
e-mail __info@dcpreservation.org
telephone: __(202) 783-5144
date: __April 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Name of Property: Emory Methodist Church
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.
County: **State:** D.C.
Photographer: Peter Sefton
Date Photographed: February 2015

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

View looking west from Georgia Avenue at east elevation
1 of 12

View looking west from Georgia Avenue showing front staircase with retaining wall
2 of 12

Emory Methodist Church, east facade, looking northwest from Georgia Avenue
3 of 12

View looking skyward at east pediment detail
4 of 12

View looking north from Quackenbos Street to south elevation
5 of 12

View looking east toward Georgia Avenue showing Quackenbos Street retaining wall
6 of 12

View looking northeast showing west and south elevations of Sunday School Annex
7 of 12

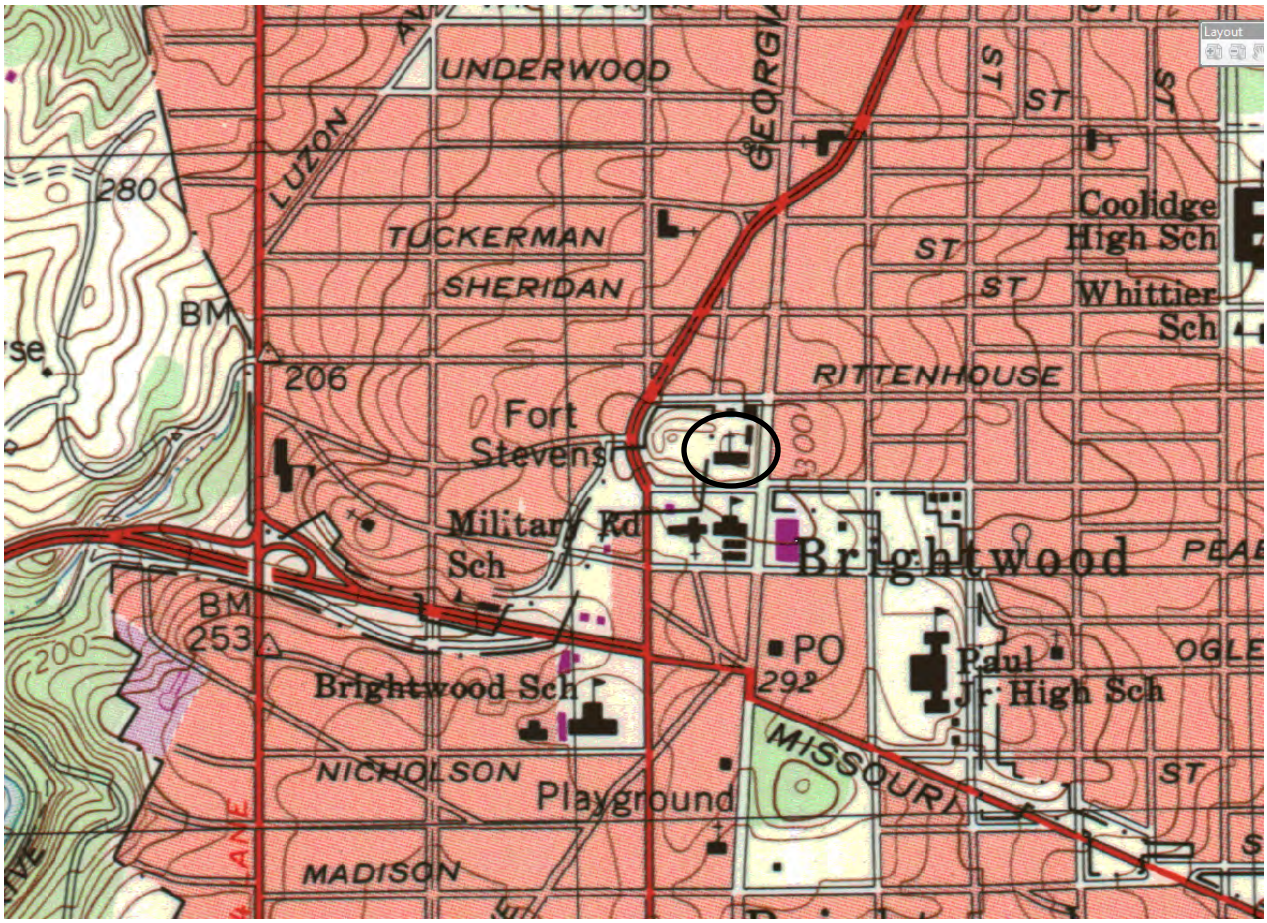
View looking southeast showing north elevation of church and Sunday School Annex
8 of 12

View looking south at north elevation of Sunday School Annex
9 of 12

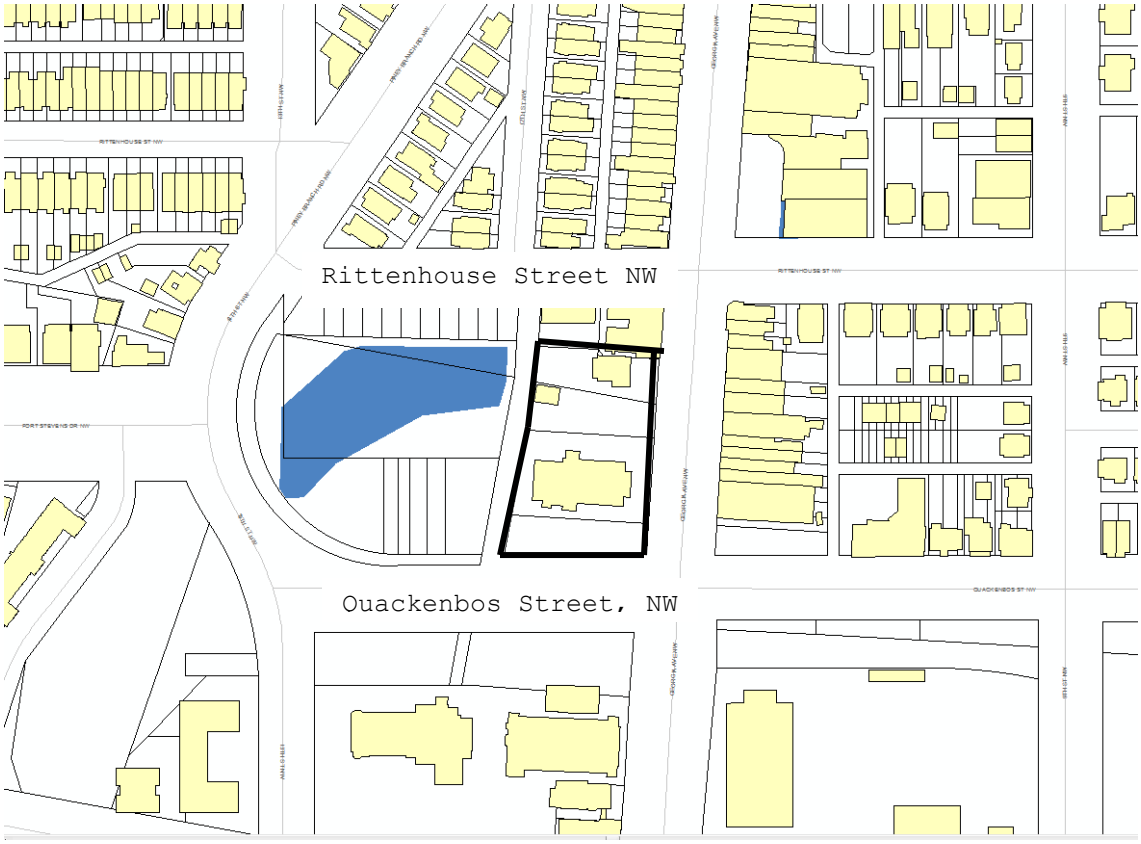
View looking southeast at north elevation
10 of 12

View looking southwest at north wing
11 of 12

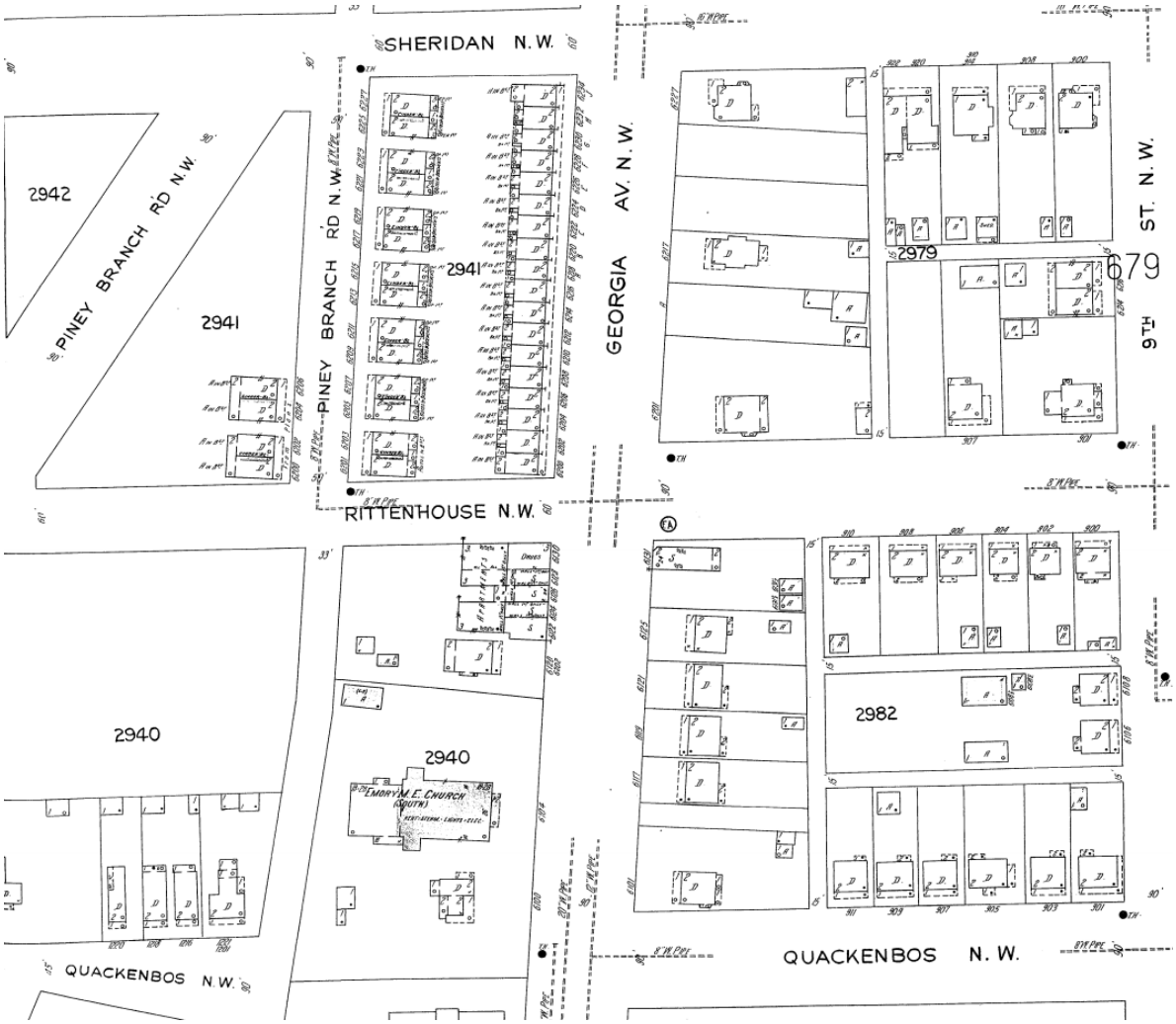
Detail of paneled door, north wing
12 of 12



USGS Washington West Quad showing general vicinity of Emory United Methodist Church
6100 Georgia Avenue, NW



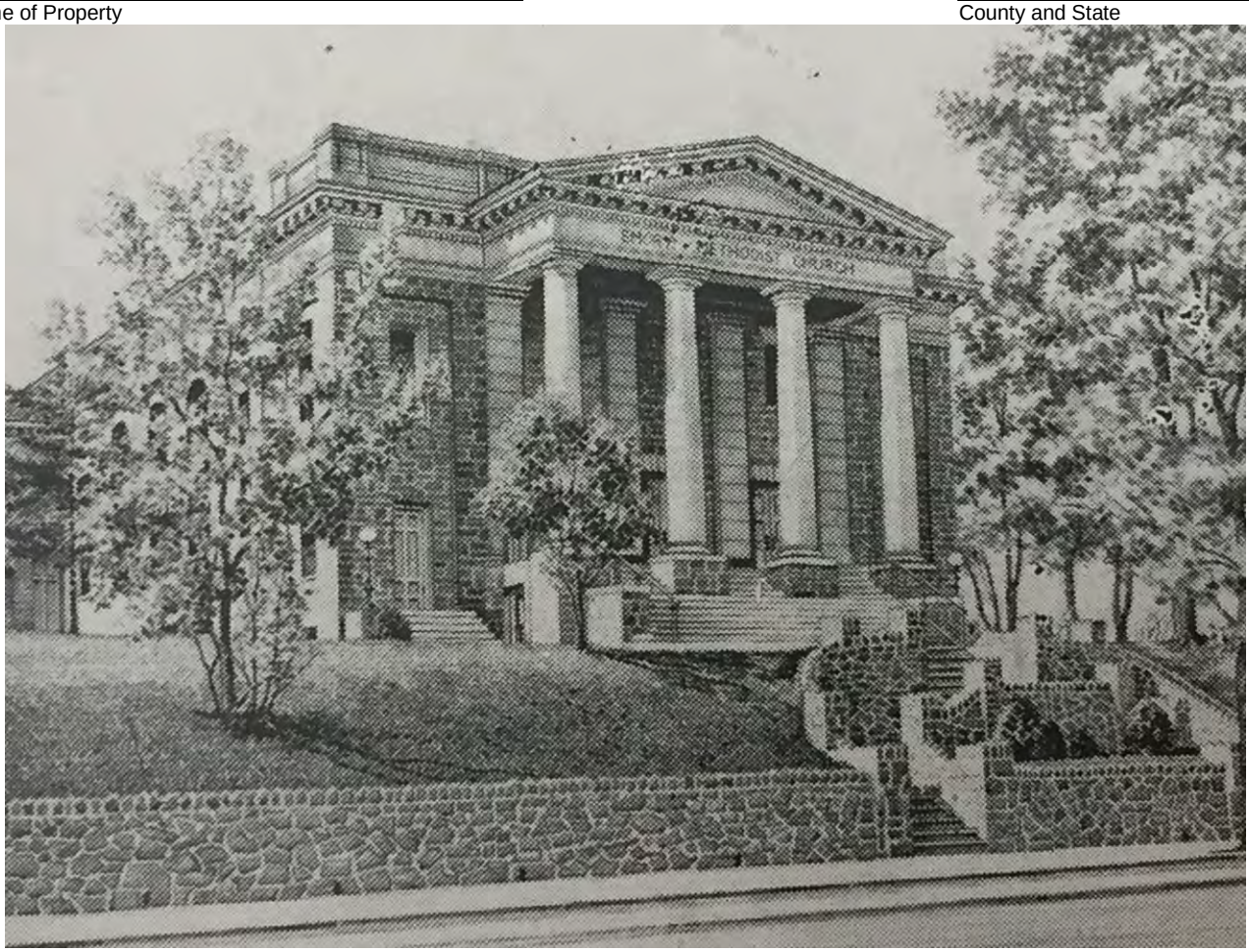
Site Plan of Emory United Methodist Church, 6100 Georgia Avenue, NW showing National Register Boundaries
(DC Office of Planning, GIS Maps, 2015)



Historic Map showing Emory Methodist Church
(From Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1927-1928)

Photography Key DC Property Quest (http://propertyquest.dc.gov/) Accessed February 2015.

Rendering of Emory Methodist Church, Brightwood, DC, ca. 1920
(From *Selections from the Latest Work of Milburn, Heister & Co. Architects*, Washington, D.C., c.1920.)



Emory Methodist Church, 1946
(From Washington Star Collection, Martin Luther King Library, Washingtoniana Vertical Files)

Emory Methodist Church, ca. 1950
(Martin Luther King Library, Washingtoniana, Steinberg Collection)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

EMORY METHODIST CHURCH

EMORY METHODIST CHURCH

GEORGETOWN CAB
202-832-4040

THE
EMORY FELLOWSHIP
Real Church for Real People
Worship with us on Sundays @ 8:45am and 11:00am
Brightwood Education Campus 1300 Nicholson Avenue NW
(Intersection of 13th & Missouri)
1pm Garden of Hope Worship Service
Bridges Academy 6119 Georgia Avenue NW
(directly across Georgia Ave)