

**BEFORE THE ZONING COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA**

Z.C. CASE NO. 06-11L

JUNE 23, 2014

**TESTIMONY OF WINDON RINGER SUBMITTED
ON BEHALF OF ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

My name is Windon Ringer, Senior Warden, of St Mary's Episcopal Church (St Mary's) St Mary's address is 728 23rd Street, North West in Foggy Bottom St Mary's interconnected Rectory, Parish Hall, Offices, Guild Rooms, Archway, Sacristy and Sanctuary buildings form the Church and are separated by only three (3) feet from Hillel's present structure

I am retired from Xerox Corporation where I held the position of Vice President of Global Accounts , North America Business Operations Currently, I am the Managing Director of Resources Unlimited Training and Consulting Group, a provider of strategic and management services to commercial and government clients throughout the United States and the world The company is located in McLean, VA A copy of my biography is attached to this testimony as Exhibit A

As the Senior Warden of St Mary's Church, my responsibilities are defined by the laws of the church that are called "canons" These responsibilities are

- 1 Providing leadership to the Vestry, which is the governing body of St Mary's Church,
- 2 Providing leadership in stewardship over St Mary's parish finances and buildings, and

3 Choosing individuals to fill various positions of the parish leadership, representation and service to the St Mary's Church family

Today, you will hear from members of the St Mary's Community who have been selected to convey the legitimate bases for St Mary's concerns with the impending demolition, excavation and construction of a new structure St Mary's agrees with the Office of Planning and ANC 2A, that having a strong Construction Management Agreement between St Mary's and all necessary parties is a necessary pre-condition to the Zoning Commission approving Hillel's plans Therefore, St Mary's seeks a strong Construction Management Agreement as a condition, but not the only condition of any approval that the Zoning Commission may provide to Hillel in this proceeding because our buildings are irreplaceable and our prior experiences guide our high degree of concern

Dr Richard English will provide testimony on the impact of the George Washington University's Wellness Center construction—a severe and hurtful impact that caused St Mary's Congregation to be separated from its Sanctuary for over three (3) years

Father Darwin Price, our former Rector at the time of negotiations with GWU's construction of the Dormitory and Wellness Center will discuss our concerns with and actual utility of the North Gate on the Rectory Lot Father Price will discuss some of the major issues that diminished his quality of life while living in the Rectory during prior construction—including the difficulty of having dumpsters cleaned and cleared in a timely manner and the necessity of the North Gate while the

GWU dormitory was under construction. In addition, Father Price will testify on the negotiations with GWU which lead to the underpinning of the Parish Hall—the oldest structure on St. Mary’s property, during GWU’s construction of the dormitory on H Street, which presently abuts both the Western Wall of the Hillel center and the West Gate at the back of our Rectory Lot.

Father Price will be joined by Father Manion, our present interim Rector, to discuss the importance of clean air, light and peace and quiet to the development of the spiritual stamina needed to lead our congregation by future Rectors who choose to live in our Rectory and raise a family there.

Finally, John Matteo, our structural engineer, will advise the Zoning Commission on the importance of proper structural engineering information—information we do not now have, for the development of both a strong Construction Management Agreement and a strong plan to protect St. Mary’s buildings from vibration, water and settling in addition to other impacts from the demolition, excavation and construction proposed by Hillel.

My written testimony covers six points:

- I The Architectural Significance of St. Mary’s Buildings and the longstanding cultural and historical significance of St. Mary’s buildings and Congregation as providing service to the Foggy Bottom Community,
- II Significance of the Rectory to the life of St. Mary’s Congregation,
- III Concerns with Increased Lot Occupancy,

- IV Proximity of Hillel's Proposed Entrance to the Rectory Residence,
- V Concerns with Loss of the North Gate, and
- VI Hillel's proposed projections onto the public space of 23rd and H Street

I. THE ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ST. MARY'S BUILDINGS

Exhibit D provides a birds-eye view of Square 42 where St Mary's and Hillel's present buildings are located, and Exhibit E provides several pictures of St Mary's property. These exhibits are designed to provide the Zoning Commission with a visual understanding of the proximity of St Mary's buildings relative to Hillel's property.

1) Architectural Significance

St Mary's is significant under two criteria, history and architecture. As will be discussed below, St Mary's Parish was formed by a group of African-American Episcopalians as the first African-American Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia. Exhibit B to my written comments includes some literature providing further details about St Mary's. For example, James Renwick the renowned architect of the Smithsonian Castle and other treasures designed St Mary's Sanctuary, Sacristy, Archway and Rector's Study.¹ A Tiffany stained glass window adorns the Church given in honor of Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edward Stanton, for his involvement in helping the church to acquire its original Chapel.

Recognized as significant by the District's local government and

¹ James Renwick, an internationally acclaimed American architect of the 19th Century also designed the original Corcoran Gallery of Art, and St Patrick's Cathedral and Grace Church in New York City.

the Federal Government, portions of St Mary's were listed over forty years ago, by the D C Joint Committee on Historic Landmarks "contributing significantly to the cultural heritage and visual beauty of the city " In 1973 portions of St Mary's were listed on the National Register of Historic Places by the U S Department of Interior

Exterior features of Renwick's design of St Mary's as a Victorian-styled church include the low, simple lines of the façade, accented by the picturesque tower with its well-proportioned entrance of molded brick and freely designed terra cotta panels Renwick's design with few exceptions has not been altered since its completion Exhibit C to my written comments provides several current color pictures of St Mary's present streetscape and buildings Looking from North to South on 23rd Street for example, Renwick's design is part of a visually pleasing and uniform continuous streetscape of red masonry from the Rectory to the Sanctuary, and Hillel's present structures do not impede on that harmonious streetscape

The interior architectural features of the church include an arched timbered ceiling and an altar of elaborately carved wood that Renwick designed himself Three richly colored stained-glass windows, made by Lorin in Chartres, France fill the wall above the altar and are irreplaceable masterpieces They increase in value each year These memorial windows help us know and venerate two persons closely related to the original founders' heritage, St Simon a Cyrenian, who bore the cross upon which Jesus was crucified, as the mob led Jesus away to Calvary, and St Cyprian, an African of noble birth, Bishop of Carthage

and a martyr, and the third person, St Tryhena, a convert of St Paul who was appointed by him as a deaconess

The Cyprian stained-glass window located at the high altar is dedicated to Abraham Lincoln who had died two years before the founding of the church. The selection of the St Cyprian window as the memorial to Lincoln call attention to a similarity in the patterns of the public lives of both St Cyprian and Abraham Lincoln that they were both martyrs to a cause

When the Union Army began the closure of Washington's forts and hospitals after the Civil War ended in 1865, African-American parishioners from the Church of the Epiphany in the District of Columbia decided to establish their own church. Epiphany's Rector, the Reverend Charles Hall, secured the group's first building, which was a chapel attached to the Kalorama Hospital. The black parishioners accepted the chapel, dismantled and rebuilt it in the city

St Mary's Episcopal Church began as St Barnabas Mission. The opening service of St Barnabas Mission was held on June 9, 1867. In September 1867, the name of the Church was changed to St Mary's Mission.

St Mary's is an important historic landmark in Washington's history being the first Episcopal Church organized specifically for African-Americans. Its continuing mission for 147 years has been to serve the residents of Foggy Bottom and the Washington DC Community.

It is a significant architectural landmark for the District of Columbia. It is a special part of its history. As stewards, this physical

plant is our most precious gift from past generations--we are duty bound to preserve and protect it for future generations

2) Historical Significance of the Life of Our Congregation

In point of fact, St Mary's service reaches beyond the geographic boundaries of the District of Columbia Alexander Crummell, our first Rector had to go to England to receive his religious training and built St Mary's into a center of community life before leaving to serve St Luke's and then Parishes in Liberia W E B DuBois dedicated a full chapter to Father Crummell in his seminal work "The Souls of Black Folk " St Mary's congregates' life includes providing religious outreach to many members of our congregation wherever they may be in addition to providing a safe space for the Anglican/Episcopalian students of George Washington University to exercise their faith

St Mary's remains intact, as a congregation and as a physical structure in the Foggy Bottom Community Unlike other churches whose congregations have changed, or vanished, the congregation at St Mary's includes parishioners whose ancestors were founding members For its services, which are open to the public, and particularly for its special services, St Mary's is known for having topical and nationally renowned speakers give visiting lectures and performers, such as Jessye Norman, the renowned opera singer, who was a member of our choir while a student at Howard University

Today, St Mary's includes a diverse group representing many ages, races and nationalities It has been and will continue to be an important part of Foggy Bottom St Mary's has a unique historical

significance to the District of Columbia, the Episcopal Church and the Foggy Bottom Community as detailed in Exhibit C

3) Service to the Community

St Mary's has a long and continuing history of involvement in the city of Washington and Foggy Bottom. Members of the congregation, whose affiliation with St Mary's span the generations, give witness to the historic community service of the parish. It took on many of the social services needed in the community. Over 100 years ago, St Mary's provided education in its industrial school, and was linked with the Washington Fashion Industry for many years since St Mary's ran a sewing school to economically empower its parishioners and the African-American residents of the Foggy Bottom and Georgetown communities.

Similarly, thirty years ago, St Mary's provided affordable housing for seniors under the leadership of Father James E. Wilbur when St Mary's Court opened with over 100 beds for low-income senior and disabled District residents.³ As Father Price will detail in his testimony, during his residence, St Mary's and Hillel had a cordial quid pro quo relationship which supported the faith-based missions of both congregations.

Today, St Mary's opens its doors to a diverse mix of community and interfaith groups beyond the Episcopal and Presbyterian faiths. St,

³ St Mary's Church was responsible for acquiring the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant which established St Mary's Court – low income housing for the elderly.

Mary's buildings serve as a meeting place for many interest groups including Alcoholic Anonymous, Debtors Anonymous, Overeaters Anonymous, LGBT Groups, Folk Dancers, and the George Washington University Canterbury Club. On July 9, 2014, St. Mary's will host the charrette for the public comment on the plans to renew the Naval Observatory property by the General Services Administration.

St. Mary's continues in the tradition of educating and caring for the social and spiritual needs of all of the Foggy Bottom Community. For example, St. Mary's is also home to the largest Korean American Presbyterian Church in Washington, DC. Outreach programs include Martha Table and other Community Groups. St. Mary's has always been more than a place of worship. Our focus is to uphold our mission as to who we are – We are a spiritual parish, focused on teaching God's word by following Christ's model and doing Christian work in the community.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECTORY TO THE LIFE OF ST. MARY'S CONGREGATION

St. Mary's Rectory is located at 730 23rd Street, NW. At present, along the northern edge of St. Mary's property, there is a very narrow, three foot passageway between the Rectory land acquired in 1913, and the Southern Wall of the present Hillel Structure built in the mid-1980s. The back yard of the Rectory includes brick walls with iron gates in each wall. Exhibit E. In the Episcopal Church, the Rectory is often attached to the other church buildings, as is the Rectory at St. Mary's and serves as the home of the Priest, our spiritual leader and his family. As both Father Price and Father Manion will provide

testimony, the quality of life provided by the Church Rectory is a crucial selling point when a Church such as St Mary's seeks to call a new Rector. The environment of the Rectory is vital to the ability of the Priest-in-Residence to not only provide leadership to our community, but also to provide bonds of friendships with our neighbors within the local community, as Father Price will testify. It is just as important as any other part of the church. A Rector that lives in our Rectory will compose sermons, counsel St Mary's Congregants and others seeking spiritual direction in both the Rectory and Church Offices. Air, light and quiet are crucial considerations when a Rector seeks to construct messages, and undertake the types of contemplation necessary for his mission.

Our Rectory is attached to the Church Offices, Parish Hall, the Rector's Study and the Sanctuary, such that a Rector in Residence need never leave the building to get to the Church.

The structure and surrounding gardens and interior back yard around Rectory are equally as important. Currently, the Rectory is being leased to a Department of State Executive. This Executive has planted a garden and frequently uses the back yard of the Rectory as one of the amenities offered for his private use. Our plans are to renovate the Rectory prior to the selection of a new Priest to make it more attractive in our Priest search process.

ST. MARY'S CONCERNS

III. LOT OCCUPANCY AND REAR YARD

Hillel requests variances before the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia to go from 75% to 100% Lot Occupancy and to

have no Rear Yard versus the required 19.5 foot rear yard. St. Mary's is concerned that the increase in Lot Occupancy and the absence of a Rear Yard could impact the assessment and value of St. Mary's property. While Hillel is seeking for approval for 100% occupancy and no rear yard, it appears to be for the sole purpose of funding for Hillel construction vs that of providing Hillel with significantly more useable space than it is using now.

At present, Hillel's building includes a basement which is partially submerged, and several above ground floors. St. Mary's understands that Hillel intends to increase the useable space in the new building and provide a significant portion of the new space to GWU for the purpose of generating income by providing space that is not inconsistent with Hillel's mission. Hillel's present proposal filed on June 9th, 2014, would "block in" St. Mary's Rectory and diminishes the value of St. Mary's Rectory. Hillel's proposal has not demonstrated that the three (3) feet of St. Mary's property is sufficient or useable under its proposed plan for St. Mary's Rectory residents to use to get to the back yard without going through the property—St. Mary's Rectory was not designed as an attached Row home, and Hillel should not be permitted to convert it to such a structure by erecting a perimeter wall the length of St. Mary's Northern property edge.

During construction, it is not clear where the dumpsters and debris maintenance procedures will protect the Rectory and St. Mary's buildings from construction related accumulations of trash, dust and other nuisances such as dust that affects St. Mary's air filters and machinery and windows. Hillel's request to build a new facility at

100% of land capacity and without the required rear yard is not acceptable to St Mary's and should not be approved by the Zoning Commission Building to 100% lot occupancy and without a rear yard does not address the demolition excavation and the vibrational concerns of harmful impact to St Mary's structures when 100% of the present lot is excavated

It is our recommendation that Hillel Center, if it builds on the current site, adhere to matter-of-right construction in the District of Columbia's Building Codes and Zoning Ordinances It is St Mary's desire, given our tenure in this community, that our neighbor be held to reduce the foot print of the proposed building or be required to find another place to construct a new facility that would meet their stated exclusive needs of their students and programs ⁴

IV. ST. MARY'S SEEKS A ZONING COMMISSION DIRECTIVE TO HILLEL TO MOVE THE ENTRANCE OF THEIR PROPOSED FACILITY AWAY FROM THE PRESENT PROXIMITY TO THE FRONT OF THE ST. MARY'S RECTORY.

St Mary's seeks the Zoning Commission's directive to Hillel to move the entrance of the center away from St Mary's Rectory for all the reasons stated above regarding the impact of comings and goings to and from the Hillel center during its operating hours will negatively impact on the quality of life of the residents of the Rectory

V. CONCERNS WITH LOSS OF THE NORTH GATE

⁴ St Mary's notes that as of June 23, 2014 there are several facades only locations yet to be built on George Washington University's Campus which could provide Hillel with an alternative location in the Foggy Bottom Community

St Mary's was granted an easement during the construction of the George Washington University Dormitory to the North West of its property. Two (2) brick walls with gates were erected by the University and keys were given to St Mary's Priest at the time, Father Darwin Price. The two (2) gates were placed on the West and North lot lines of the Rectory as the result of negotiations between George Washington University and Father Darwin Price who lived in the Rectory at the time. The North gate has been used sometimes by necessity as a method of ingress and egress across Hillel's parking lot on H Street.

Father Price, as a resident of the Rectory, was responsible for interfacing with GWU during the construction as the result of the Zoning Commission's Order. The negative impact upon St Mary's Rectory as a housing choice for its present tenant and future Rectors by losing access through the North Gate cannot be overstated. First, St Mary's is highly concerned about the ability of fire apparatus to efficiently and effectively address a fire in the Rectory through the convoluted passageway between the GWU dormitory and the West Gate. The North Gate is closer to the back of St Mary's Rectory building.

Losing the North Gate would land-lock St Mary's Rectory such that physical access to the Rectory grounds would be limited to the West Gate. Whereas, the North Gate is directly and without visual impediment accessible to the Rectory back yard, the West Gate is hidden from view by the Parish Hall, the Dormitory and is only accessible by means of crossing GWU's property. The West Gate is not necessarily an adequate replacement for the North Gate because the West Gate is subject to GWU providing access, may not be accessible to fire trucks.

and other emergency vehicles seeking to help the residents of our Rectory

The North Gate provides a third entrance to the Rectory Grounds. On several occasions, the West Gate at the back of the Rectory property has been blocked by cars and vehicles in both the public alley and the GWU Dormitory property.

St. Mary's has concerns for the health and safety of the present residents of the Rectory and the future Rectors if the North Gate is permanently blocked. St. Mary's is unclear why the closure and blocking of the North Gate is a necessity for this project that outweighs the damage to the value of St. Mary's Rectory as a place to live and raise children. St. Mary's prefers for its Rector to choose to live on the grounds of St. Mary's Church. Both Father Price and Father Manion will testify to the importance of the Rectory as an important amenity based upon their many years of service to many congregations within the Episcopal Church.

In summary, loss of the North Gate as a means of access and egress would diminish the assessed value of our property and have a negative effect on St. Mary's ability to attract and retain a spiritual leader or a renter for the Rectory and create safety concerns for any Priest and his family with only access and egress to the Rectory by the West Gate through the public alley and the street entrance on 23rd Street.

VI. ST. MARY'S SUPPORTS THE OBJECTION MADE BY DDOT TO HILLEL'S REQUEST FOR PROPOSED OVERHANGS INTO PUBLIC SPACE.

St Mary's supports the District Department of Transportation's objections to the overhangs proposed in Hillel's June 9th submission, opining that they violate current District Code. St Mary's maintains that the proposed overhangs create a monolithic façade that diminishes the beauty of St Mary's streetscape and may be inconsistent with the comprehensive plan and the District's projection regulations into public space.⁶ St Mary's position is that the Hillel Center's request to protrude into public space is a problematic feature of the project due to their excessive width. St Mary's has been in Square 42 for many more years than the previous Hillel building and many people walking by have remarked on the beauty of St Mary's streetscape. The Congregation's Sexton spends many long hours keeping the streetscape pleasant for passersby and the many community groups that use our facilities in addition to the congregation.

CONCLUSION

It is clear to St Mary's leadership that the three (3) feet of St Mary's property separating St Mary's structures from the Hillel structure are insufficient to protect all of St Mary's buildings from vibrations and other impacts of Hillel's proposal. St Mary's seeks the Zoning Commission's recognition of its concerns and prior experiences. St Mary's buildings were built long before the type of demolition and construction proposed by Hillel's plans were contemplated, and I, and the Vestry hope that the Zoning Commission will protect the fragile, regal and sacred womb of our congregation.

⁶ St Mary's has not had adequate time to both address this issue fully and negotiate a strong Construction Management Agreement with Hillel.

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EXHIBITS

**BEFORE THE ZONING COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF
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Z.C. Case No. 06-11L

June 23, 2014

**TESTIMONY OF WINDON RINGER SUBMITTED
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EXHIBIT A
BIOGRAPHY OF WINDON RINGER

About Windon Ringer

Windon Ringer is the founder and Senior Partner of Resources Unlimited Management Consulting & Training & Group, LLC, an organization offering strategic and management services to commercial and government clients throughout the United States and the world. Resources Unlimited Management Consulting & Training Group offers strategic planning facilitation, training development, and assistance to managers and employees who are responsible and accountable for business and industry growth. The company is known for its highly collaborative approach in working with clients to resolve complex issues that have huge impact on organizations.

Windon works directly with senior level executives and department managers and their teams. He has designed and delivered training in the areas of leadership, sales development, innovation, executive development, operational analysis, and negotiation, strategic planning, time management, and marketing. He is often called upon to work as a subject matter expert in the areas of sales, marketing and strategy formulation.

His experience spans global industrial and consumer products businesses, healthcare, as well as finance. Clients include Bechtel, Utilix, Microsoft, Hewlett Packard, Mediamark Research and Intelligence (MRI), Bernaforn, Johnson & Johnson, McGraw-Hill and the United States Veteran Administration.

He has held many progressively responsible management positions which include Vice President of Sales, District Sales Manager, Major Accounts Sales Manager, Manager of Sales Operations, and Industry Marketing Manager. Windon's responsibilities centered on building working partnerships between field sales, marketing, operations, headquarters and the client. Windon started his sales career at International Business Machines (IBM) calling on large commercial accounts in the Washington, DC area.

Windon is a frequent lecturer and popular speaker. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from University of Tennessee and a Master's of Business Administration from The George Washington University.

Throughout his career, Windon has received numerous awards for sales achievement, sales management results and leadership. Windon serves as a Seminar Leader for the American Management Association.

Windon is married and lives in McLean, VA.

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EXHIBIT B
ST. MARY'S HISTORY AND HISTORIC ALTAR WINDOWS

About St. Mary's Episcopal Church

In 1865, 28 black men and women took the first steps toward establishing an Episcopal church specifically for black people in Washington, DC. The racial discrimination of the era, even in most houses of worship, required (in fact, if not in writing) separateness such as pews in remote corners for "people of color", white-before-black when receiving Holy Communion, segregated Sunday School classes for children, and only limited access to baptisms, marriages, or burials in the church.

Shortly after the 1866 Washington Episcopal Clergy Convocation called "to organize congregations in destitute localities and [to] encourage the building of new churches," the Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany (on G Street, NW), and the Rev. Dr. John V. Lewis, Rector of St. John's Church & Lafayette Square, began collaborating to establish a new church for black people. Mrs. Catherine Pearson, a parishioner at St. John's, offered Dr. Lewis a lot on 23rd Street in the predominantly black and sparsely settled area known as Foggy Bottom.

President Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton,¹ was a member of Dr. Hall's congregation on whom the rector frequently called in trying times. Dr. Hall recalled that during one such visit, "something led him to mention [the] chapel attached to Kalorama Hospital, which was about to be taken down." Secretary Stanton saw to it that the chapel was taken apart, loaded on wagons, and rebuilt on the new (and current) 23rd Street site as the first church building exclusively for Washington's black Episcopalians. First called St. Barnabas Mission, this new church for black people held its opening service on June 9, 1867, the Rev. Drs. Hall and Lewis shared the pulpit. In September 1867, the church was renamed St. Mary's Chapel for Colored People. By 1874, less than a year after the arrival of St. Mary's first full-time rector, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, St. Mary's became capable of complete autonomy and thus independent of St. John's supervisory authority. However, only two years later, confusion over land titles led Rev. Crummell and most of St. Mary's parishioners to re-assemble elsewhere in what became St. Luke's parish.

Nevertheless, Foggy Bottom residents, nearly all black but not all Episcopalians, maintained and slowly expanded St. Mary's as their church home. By 1882, 128 girls were enrolled in sewing and cooking classes at St. Mary's Industrial School (initially housed in the church but moved to a small brick schoolhouse built behind the church) and 150 children attended St. Mary's Sunday School.

"All St. Mary's needs [to attract additional black parishioners] is a church which will command their respect," said active parishioner Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis in May 1885. Judge Davis already knew he wanted the same architect for St. Mary's who had so impressively expanded St. John's in 1883: James Renwick, Jr.² Despite the restrictions of a small budget and his preference to place buildings on the perimeter of a site, Renwick designed St. Mary's current buildings according to the most advanced principles of Late Victorian architecture.

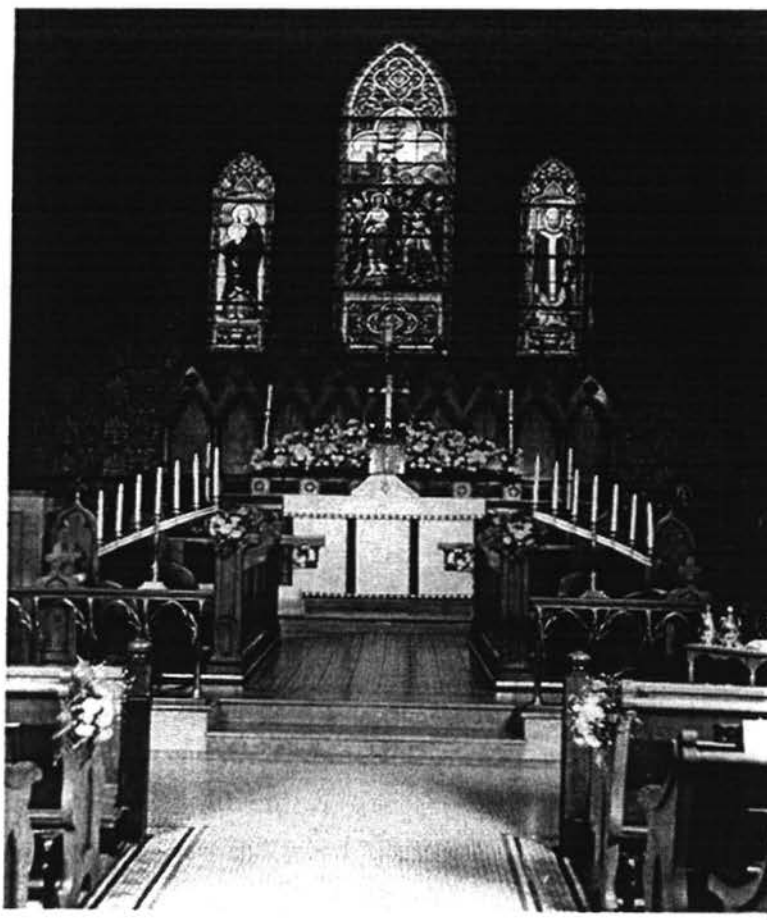
Inside the church, Renwick's focal points were the clearly articulated chancel framed by an arch of contrasting brick and the handsome timber roof. All of the chancel furniture was designed by Renwick and made in New York City under his supervision. Unlike for the exterior design, money was not a problem for the interior decoration. The polychromatic stenciling, bronze sanctuary rail, tile and marble floors, etc., once authorized by Judge Davis, were paid for by the donors.

The stained glass windows were designed and executed according to Judge Davis' specific instructions by the firm Renwick considered the finest in the world, Lorin of Chartres (France) and, in the case of the Stanton window, by the Tiffany Studios. Judge Davis chose ethnically related subjects (St. Simon's tawny Arab coloring was even accentuated at Davis' request) and Gothic motifs.

¹ The stained glass window commemorating Secretary Stanton's contribution to St. Mary's was donated by Mary O. Augusta. The rich, deeply colored glass--specified in the original plan--is a splendid example of the artistry and craftsmanship of the Tiffany Studios of New York. The window is located on the north wall of the sanctuary, closest to the front of the church.

² Renwick (1818-1895), one of this country's most important architects, also designed, *inter alia*, the castellated Smithsonian Institution building, the Corcoran Gallery of Art (now the Smithsonian's Renwick Gallery), and Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Renwick,Jr

Historic St. Mary's Church
St. Tryphena, Christ and St. Simon and St. Cyprian
Windows
And
Inlay Floor Lost to Wellness Center





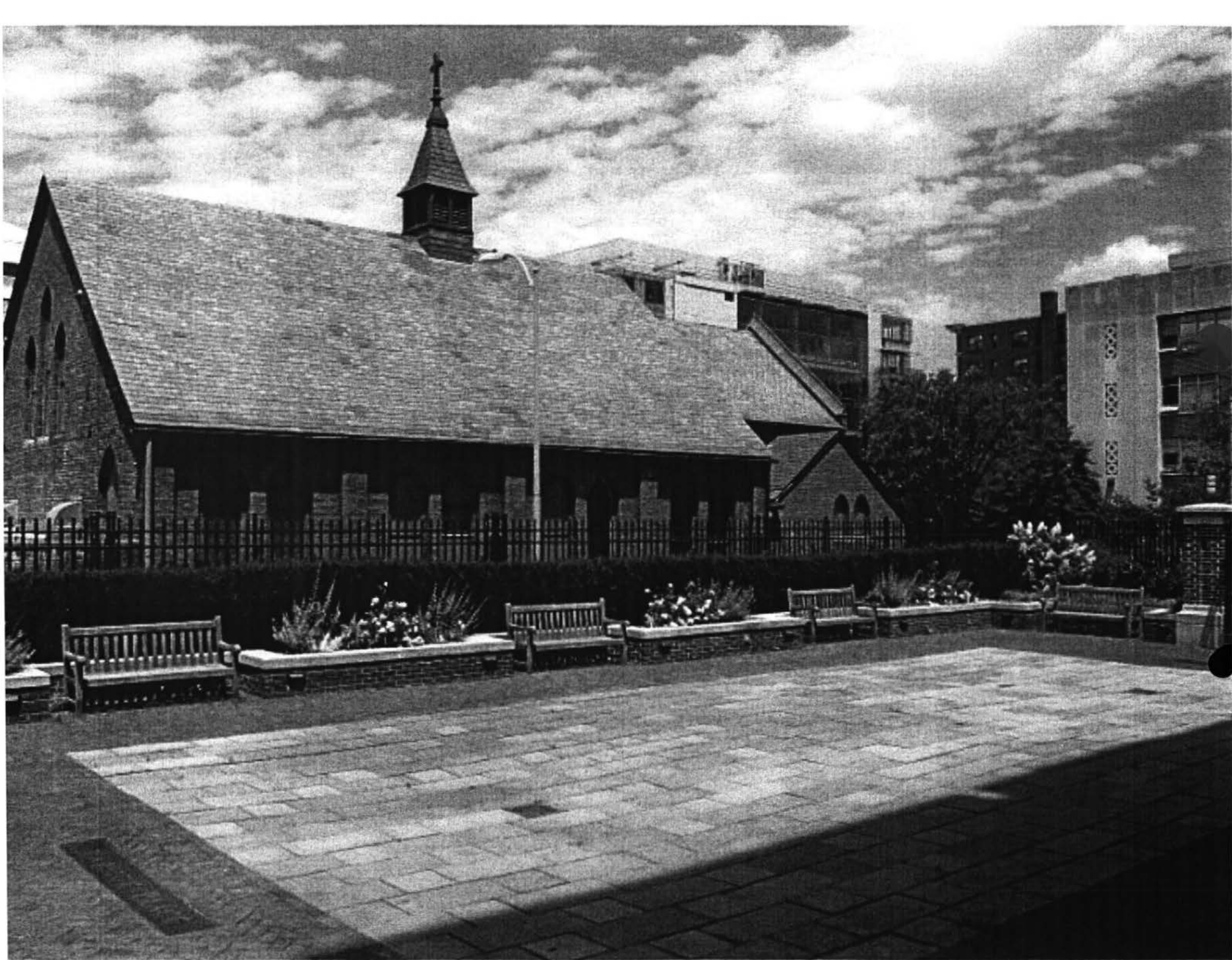
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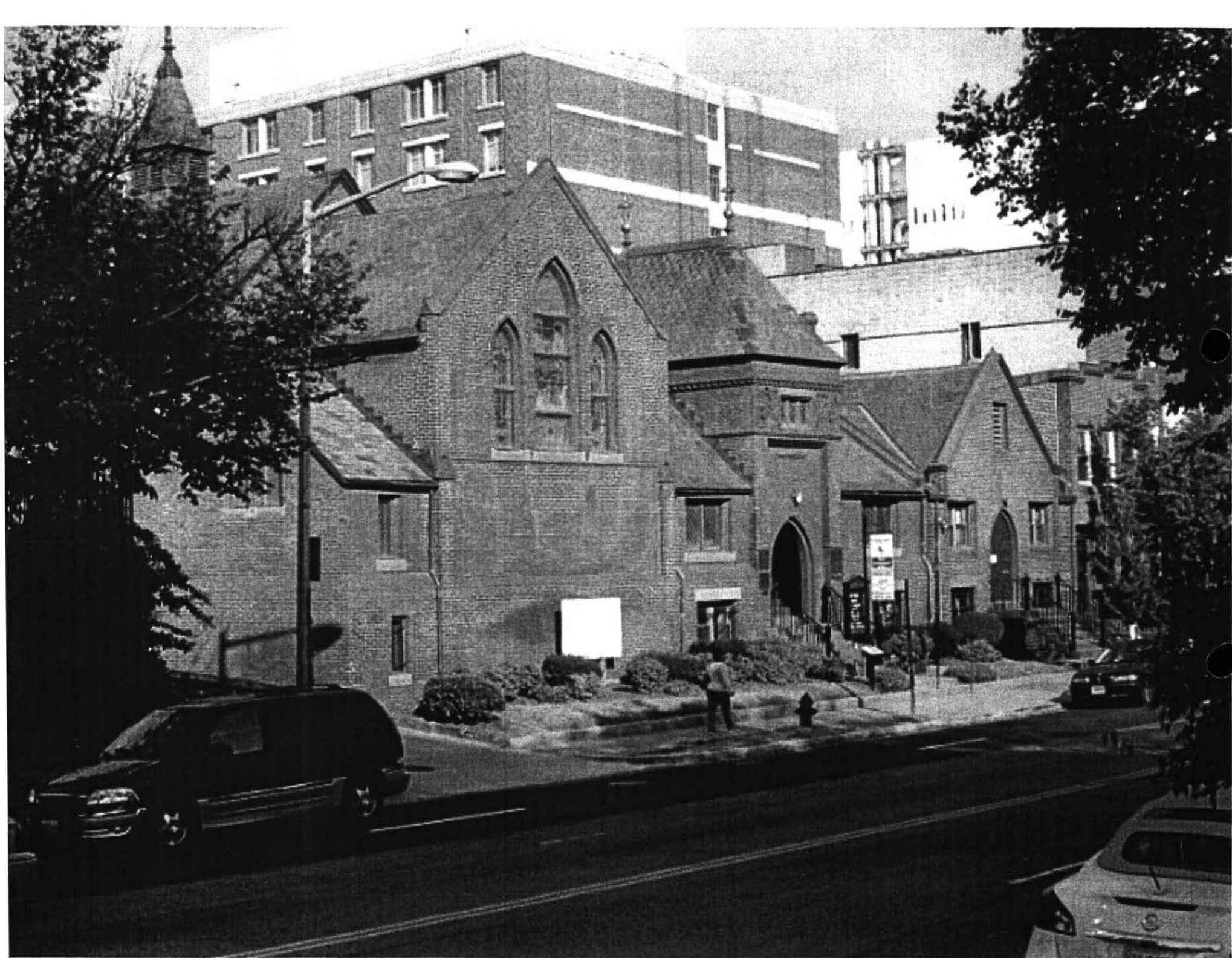
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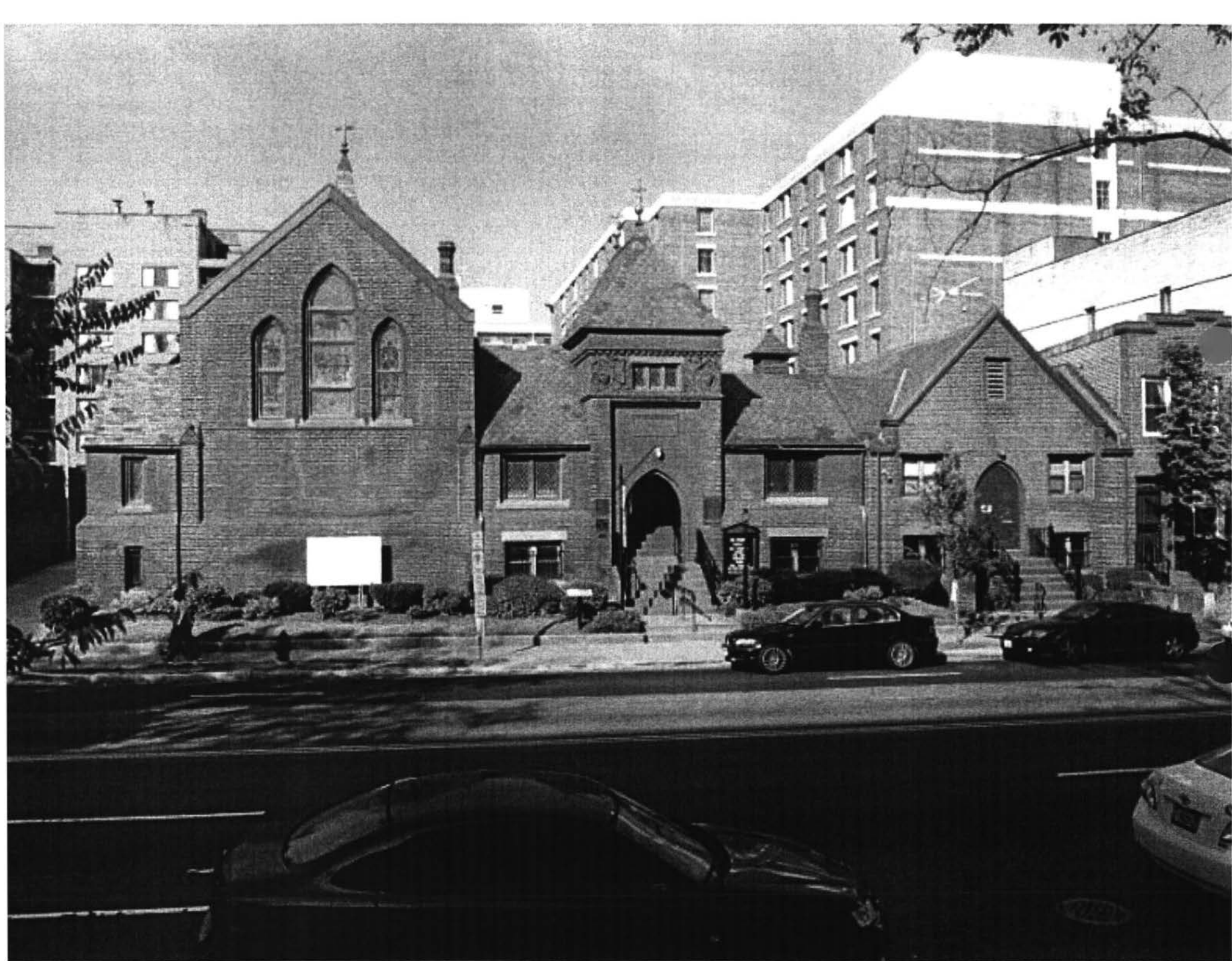
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EXHIBIT C
ST. MARY'S PRESENT STREET SCAPES AND BUILDINGS









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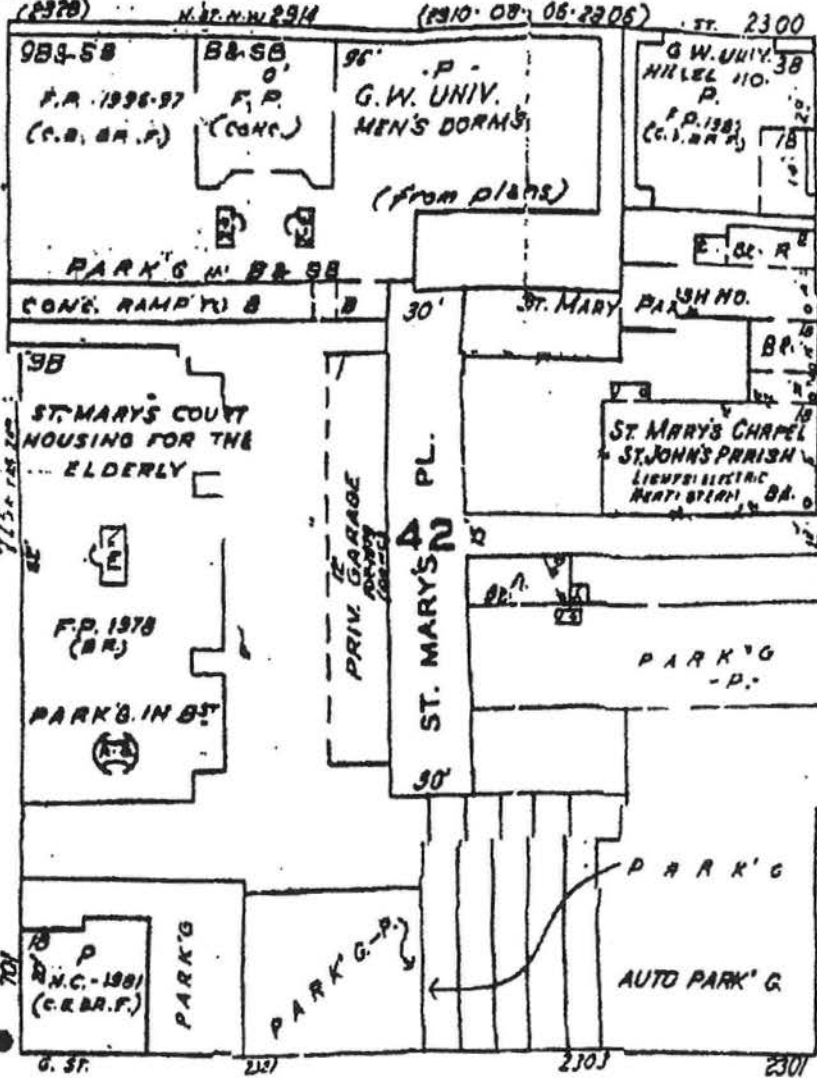
EXHIBIT D

BIRD'S EYE AERIAL VIEW OF SQUARE 42

8" W. PIPE

24TH ST. N.W.

6" W. PIPE



8" W. PIPE

24TH ST. 701

23RD ST. 725

G

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EXHIBIT E
NORTH GATE OF ST. MARY'S RECTORY



