

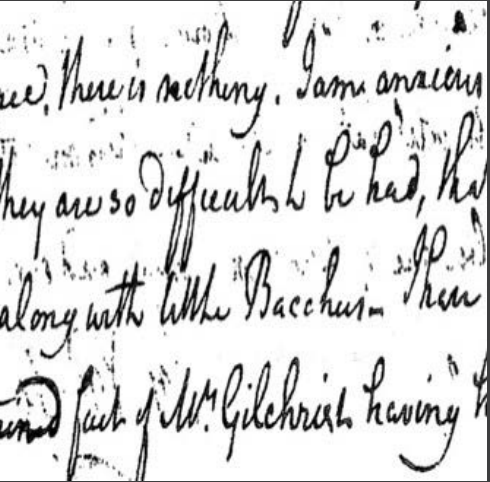
PRESENTATION BEFORE THE OLD GEORGETOWN BOARD AND COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS:

# Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour



Andrena Crockett  
gaahlp.org  
(202) 765-6935

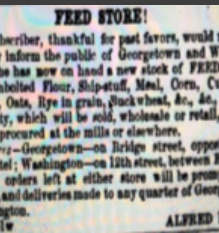
Permit Application OG 21-009, HPA 21-023



Georgetown Historic District was established by an Act of the Maryland Assembly and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1967, an automatic designation triggered by its designation as a National Historic Landmark. In 1751, George Towne included a tobacco house and inspection station, a few houses, shops, a tavern and ferry landing related to the tobacco trade. The street plan oriented towards the harbor. Little remains of this era.

The Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour documented research includes what is missing; the stories of the African Americans who once worked and lived in historic Georgetown. In conjunction with the current C&O Canal's restoration and Georgetown's commercial revitalization, the project interjects interpretive signage into the landscape's allure to attract and maintain a steady stream of consumers seeking new information on the historic and cultural landscape. By not taking artifacts away and recreating the historic landscape through signage and educational materials, Georgetown transforms into an immersive museum experience. Plans are being made for Georgetown Waterfront United Nation's UNESCO Site of Memory memorial after the passing of an Act of Congress which places an international appreciation for our nation's capital diverse cultural heritage.

GAAHLP continues manufacturing and installing 25 - 6" **PHASE I** bronze markers on private property and 20 Phase II bronze plaques in public spaces and on DC property. GAAHLP launched GAAHLiteraryCollection seeking to memorialize the family's story dating back to the 17th century in a collection of books. Yale University students begin research on the waterfront starting Fall 2021. PSA's undertaken by students and a film concept being considered by Maryland Public Television chronicles the impact of Georgetown University's sell of 272 enslaved. In partnership with the National Park Service, walking tours and interpretive signage are being designed. An audio tour should be completed by fall 2021. Additional fundraising activities continue once Covid-19 is under control and groups can congregate to include possibly exhibiting an original copy of the 13th Amendment. Grants have been submitted.



TEXT CONTENT FOR EACH PLAQUE

AUTHORED BY: Andrena Crockett

EDITED FOR HISTORICAL CONTEXT BY: Jerry McCoy and Carrol R. Gibbs

PROOFED BY: Sherri Schmidt





PHASE 1 MARKERS INSTALLED ON PRIVATE PROPERTY



ADINKRA SYMBOLS



MPATAPO  
"knot of pacification / reconciliation"  
SYMBOL OF:  
reconciliation, peacemaking, pacification  
Mpatapo represents the bond or knot that binds parties in a dispute to a peaceful, harmonious reconciliation. It is a symbol of peacemaking after strife

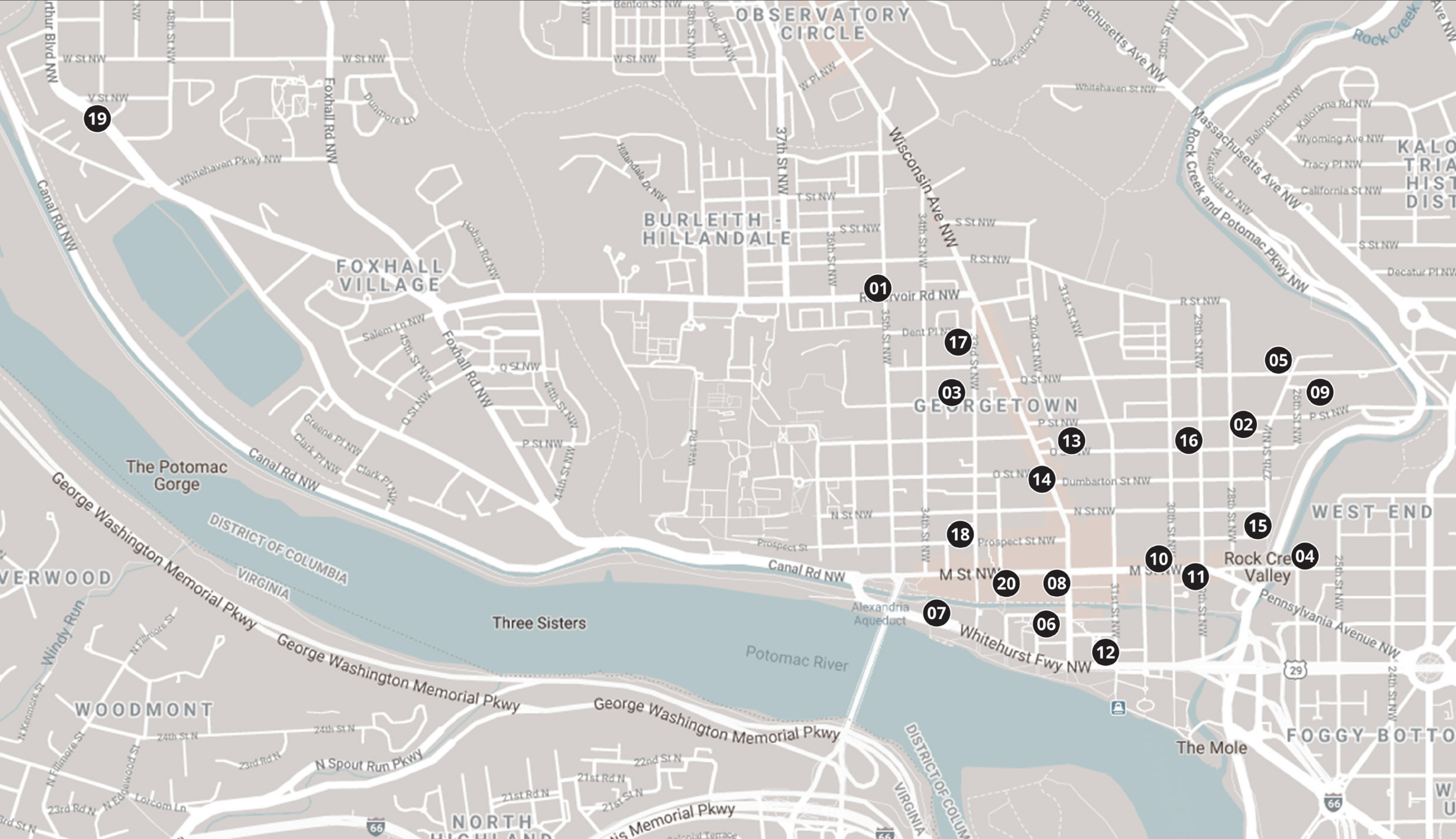


SANKOFA  
"return and get it"  
SYMBOL OF:  
the importance of learning from the past



NEA ONNIM NO SUA A, OHU  
"he who does not know can know from learning"  
SYMBOL OF:  
knowledge, life-long education, and continued quest for knowledge



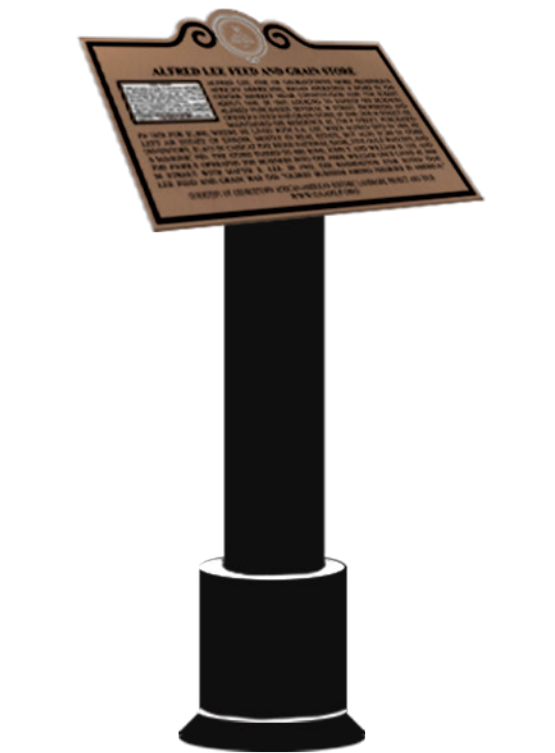




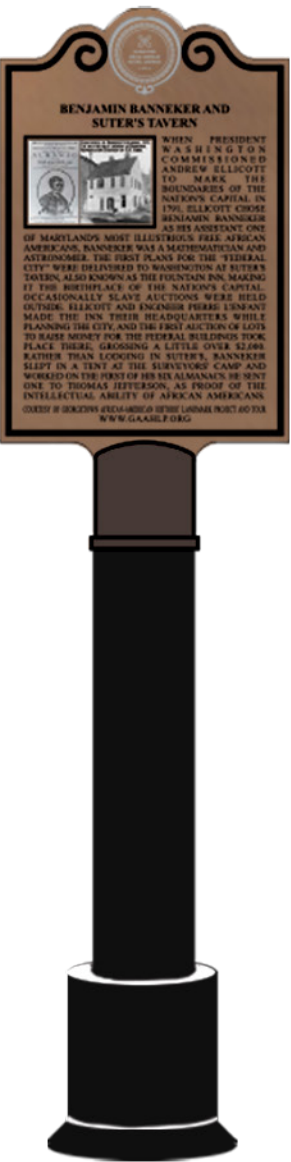
#	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS	STYLE	OWNER	SQ LOT
01	Brinetown, Western High School	3500 R St. NW	Wayside	DGS	1293, 0211
02	Poplar Street	1417 28th St. NW	Wayside	PS	1261, 0222
03	Pomander Walk	1555 Volta St. NW	Wayside	PS	1273, 0802
04	Blue Mouse Theater	2555 M St. NW	Wayside	PS	0013, 0043
05	Dumbarton House	2715 Q St. NW	Wayside	PS	1285, 0814
06	Grace Street, Cissell Alley, Cherry Hill	1044 Wisconsin Ave. NW	Roadside	PS	1188, 0120
07	Boston Area East End	3333 K St. NW	Wayside	PS	1184, 0049
08	City Tavern Club, Transportation Hub	3207 M St NW	Wayside	PS	1200, 0841
09	Chamberlain School	2512 East Place NW	Wayside	PS	1264, 0808, 1264E
10	James Fleet, Union Hotel, Smothers School	2929 M St. NW	Wayside	PS	1209, 0040
11	Lee Grain and Feed Store	2900 O St. NW	Wayside	PS	1196, 0196
12	Benjamin Banneker, Suter Tavern	3109 K St. NW	Roadside	PS	1189, 0088
13	Montgomery Tavern, Slave Quarters	1403 Wisconsin Ave. NW	Wayside	PS	1256, 0064
14	Slave Pen, Georgetown Theatre, The Marshalls	1400 Wisconsin Ave. NW	Wayside	PS	1231, 0818
15	Phillips School	2735 Olive St. NW	Wayside	PS	1215, 0075
16	Alfred and Hannah Pope’s Residence	2902 O St. NW	Wayside	PS	1258, 0207
17	Yarrow Mamout	3324 Dent Pl. NW	Wayside	Private	1278, 0251
18	Wormley’s School	3329 Prospect St. NW	Wayside	PS	1220, 0102
19	Joseph Moor, Grocer	4298 Reservoir Rd. NW	Wayside	PS	1387, 0088
20	Market House	3276 M St. NW	Wall Plaque	DGS	1186, 0800



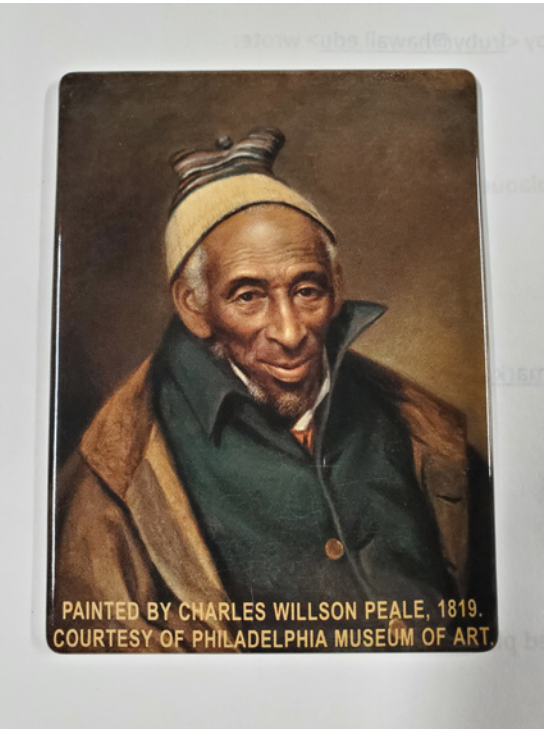
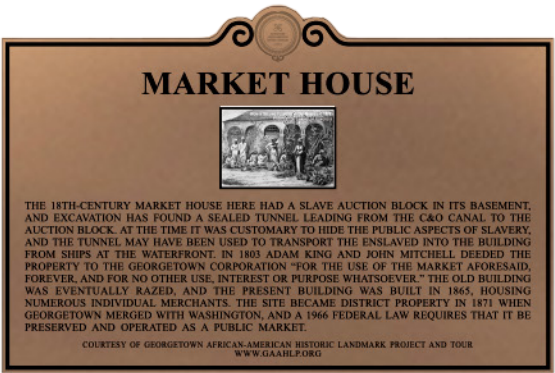
WAYSIDE MARKER



ROADSIDE MARKER



WALL PLAQUE



Photograph of porcelain tile #17 Yarrow Mamout.

NOTES:  
The reproduction of the tile depends on the quality of the original photo. If for some reason it reproduced better on metal, metal will be used.

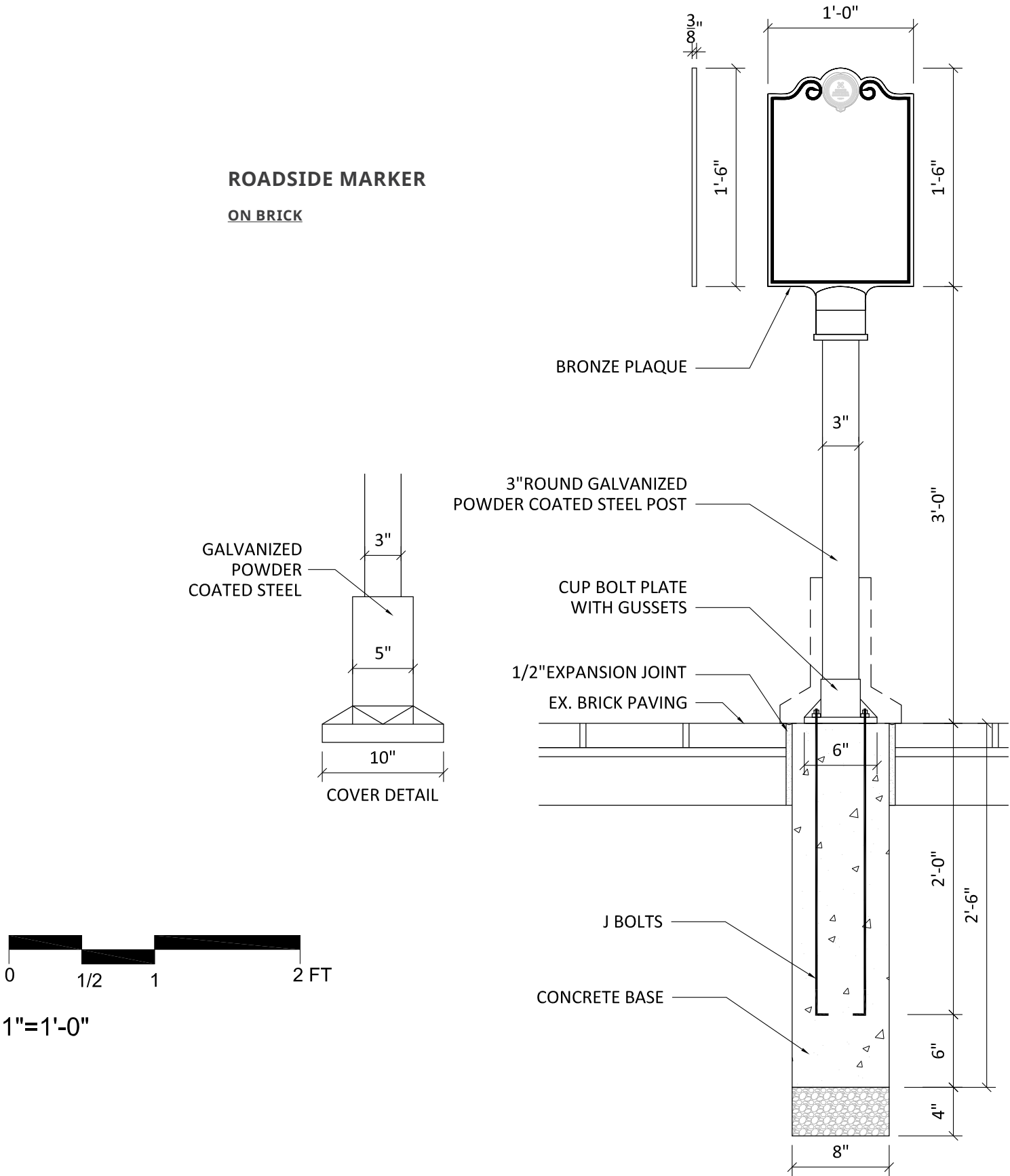
No. 2 does not obstruct the view forward down the alley towards 27th Street.

NO. 10 has both Phase I and Phase II markers. The property owner requested Phase I, however, GAAHLP felt the two lines on the Phase II marker contained significant information.

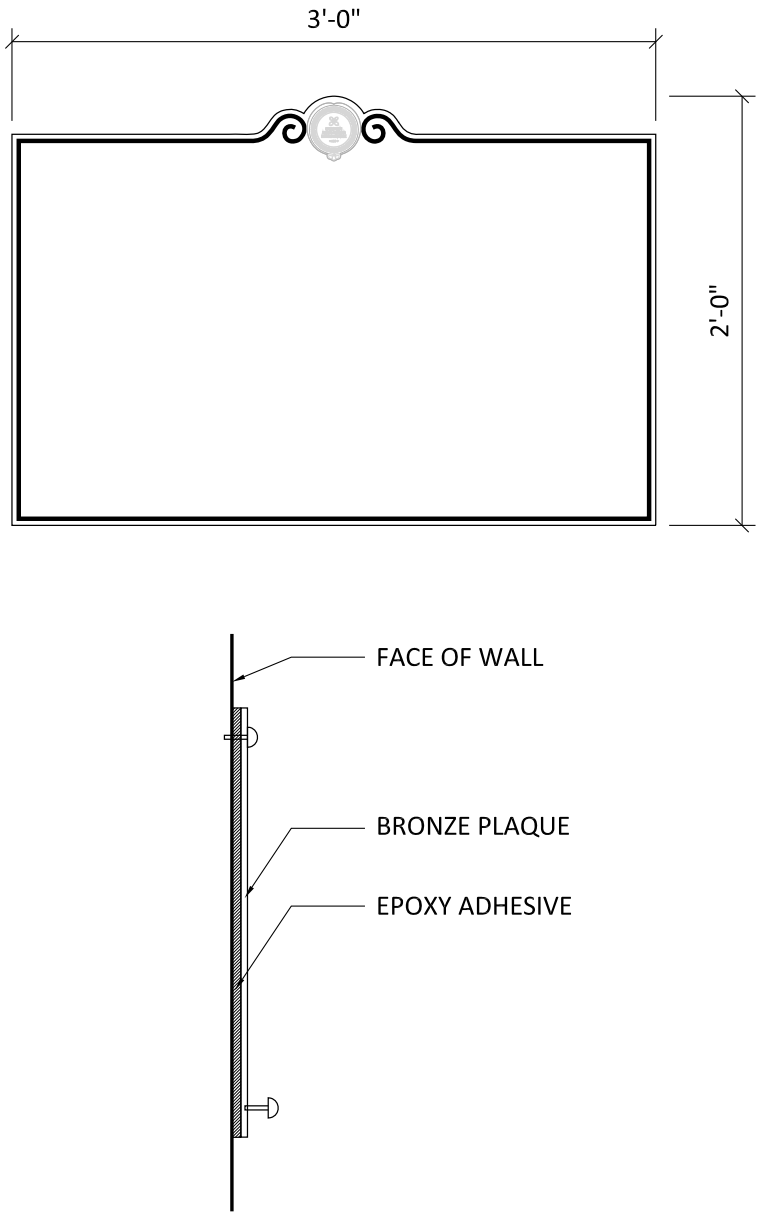
No. 18 will possibly have four tiles. More research is needed to include the 4th tile. The 4th tile represents a significant historical reference.



ROADSIDE MARKER  
ON BRICK

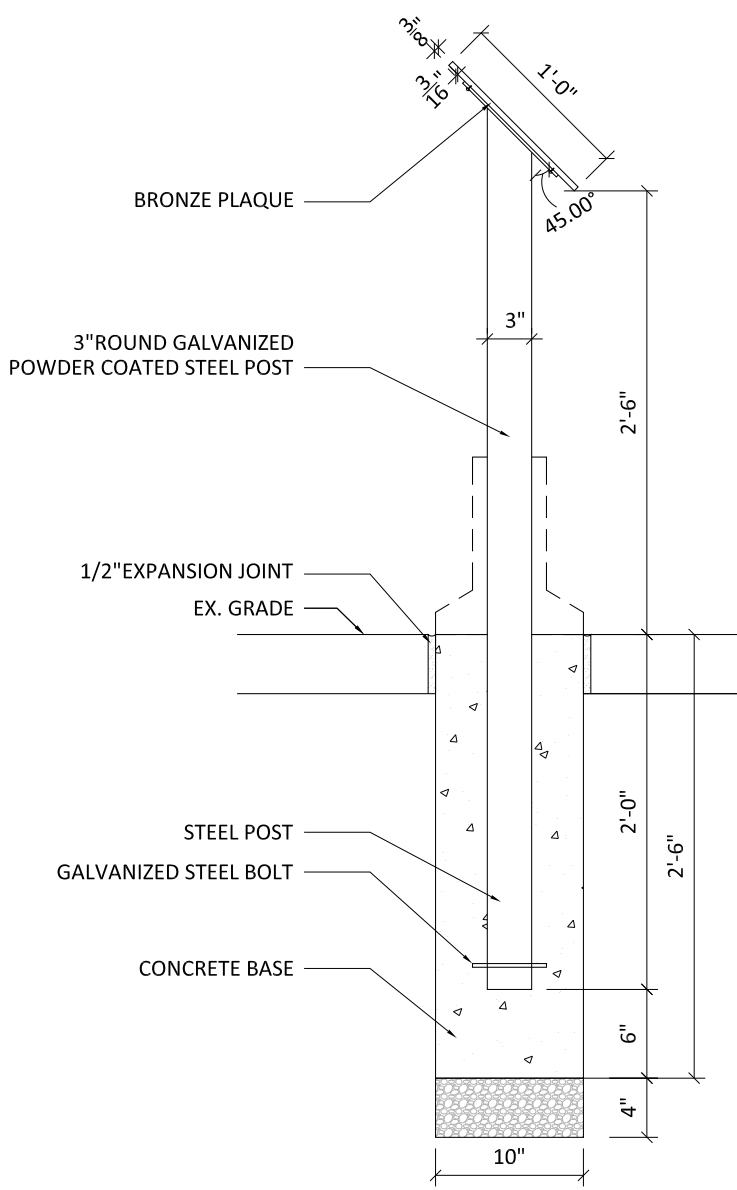


WALL PLAQUE  
INSTALLED AT MORTAR JOINTS

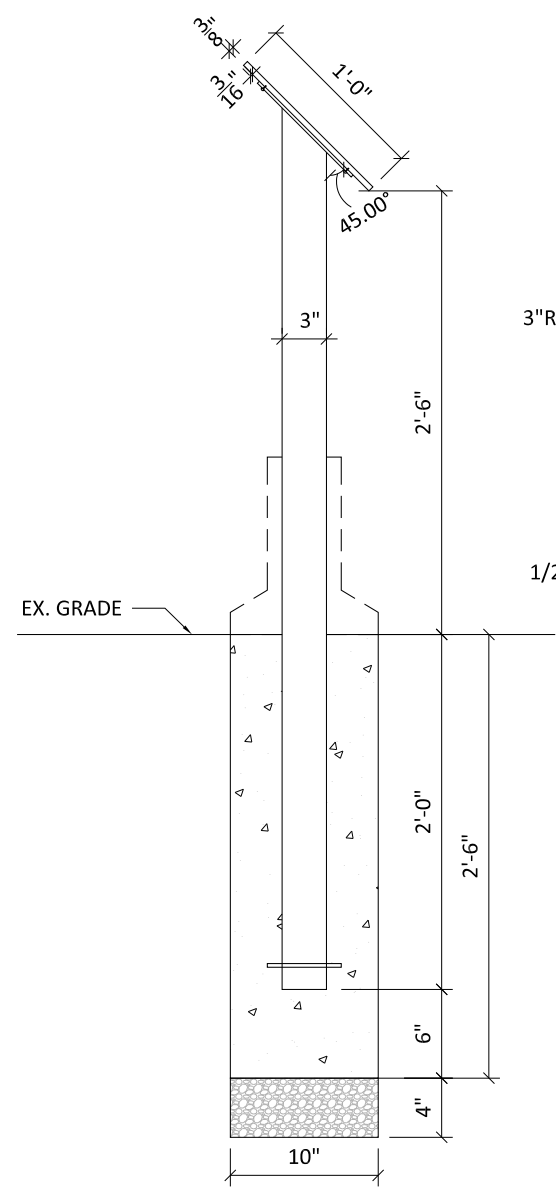




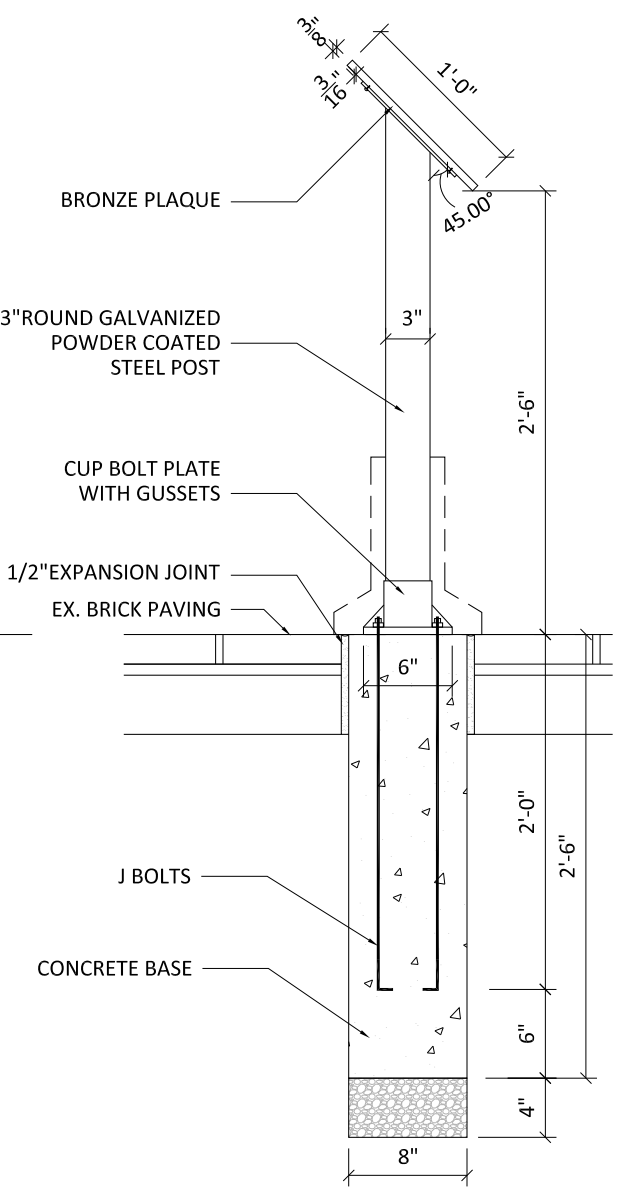
WAYSIDE MARKER  
ON CONCRETE



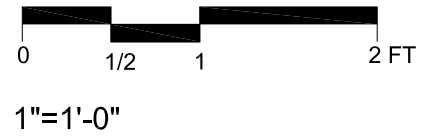
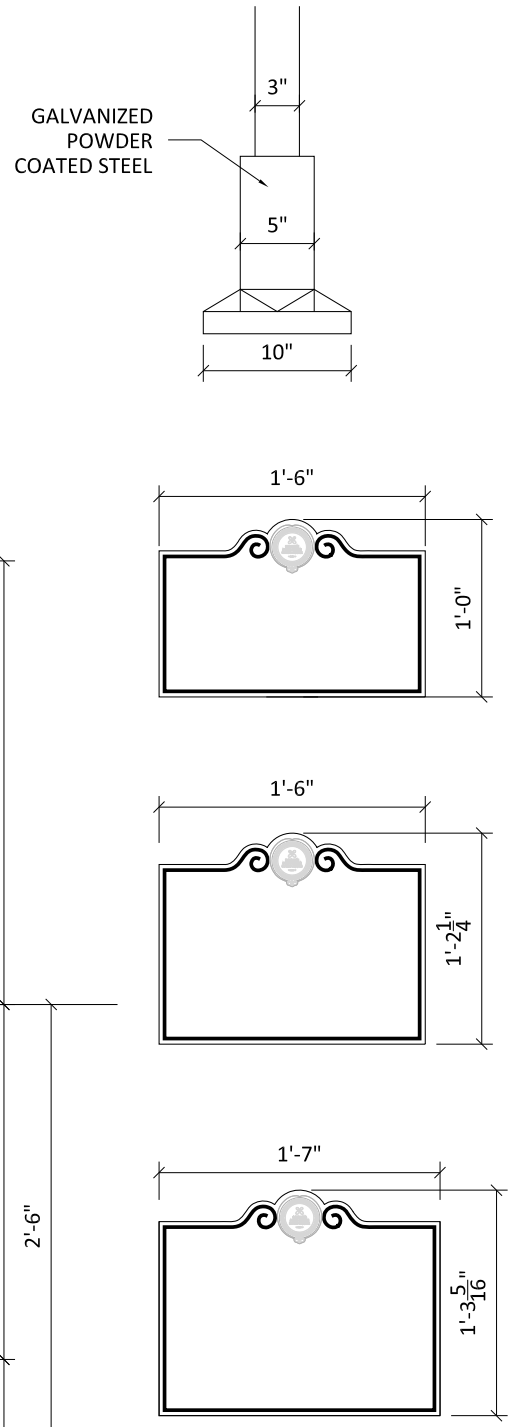
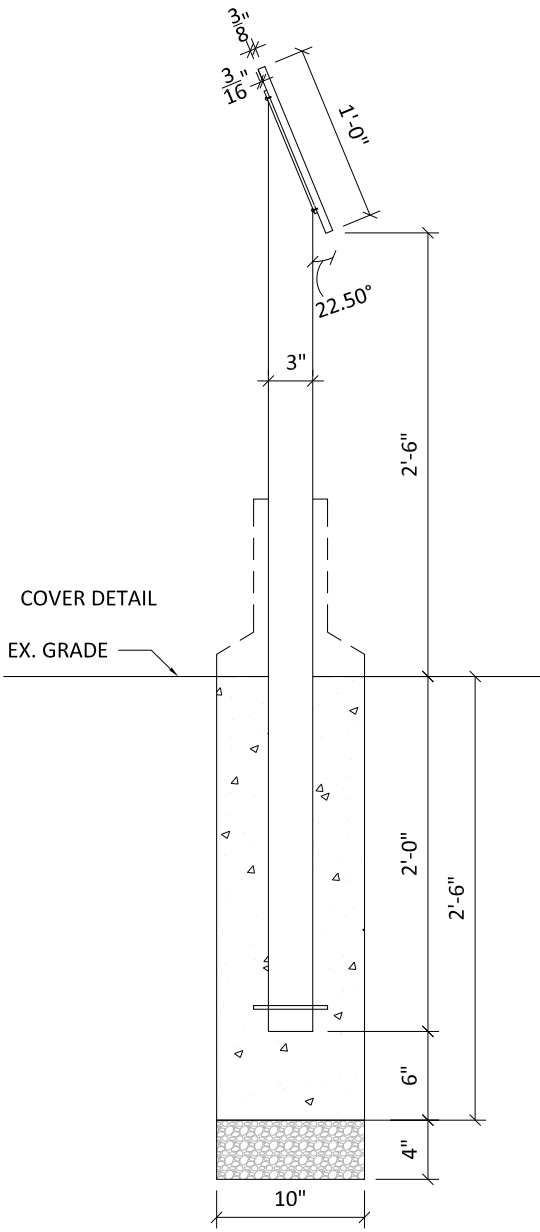
WAYSIDE MARKER  
ON SOIL



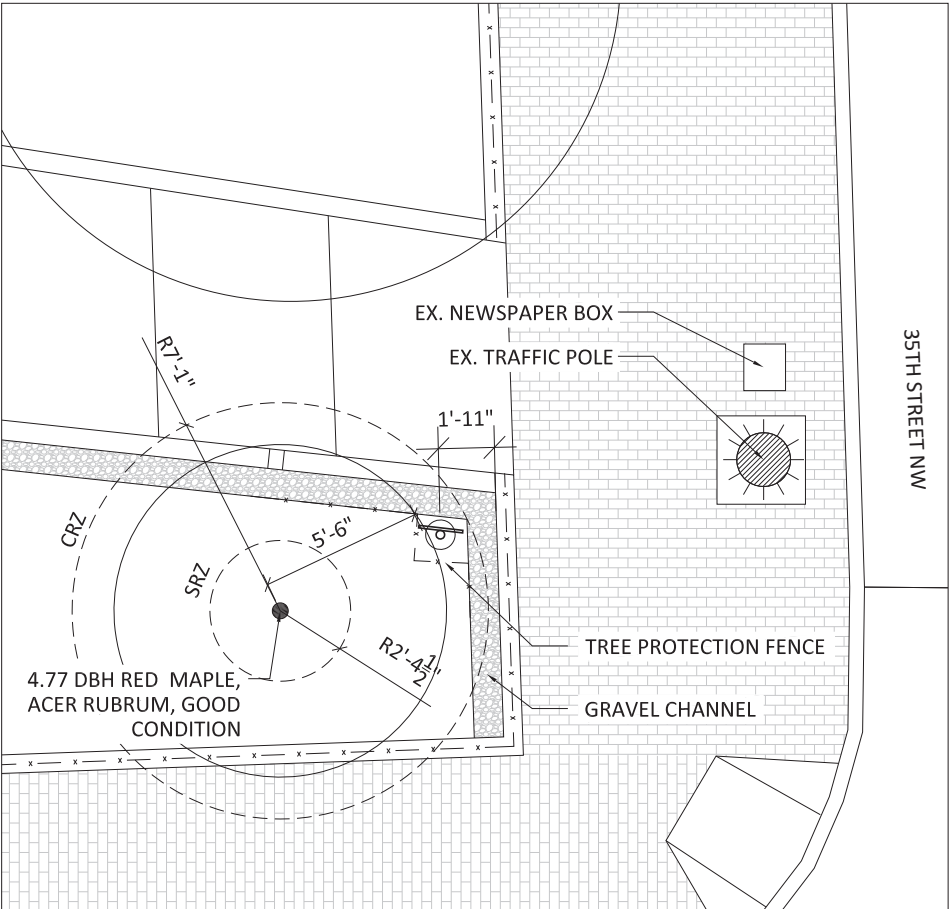
WAYSIDE MARKER  
ON BRICK



WAYSIDE MARKER  
ALTERNATE TILT ANGLE

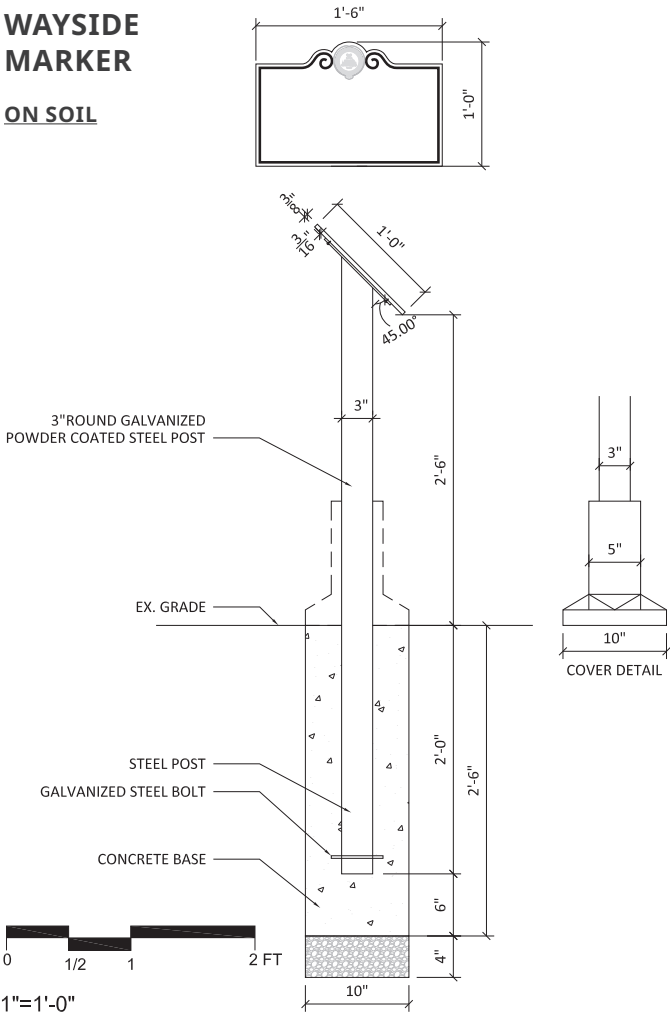






NO.1 Brinetown  
3500 R Street NW

WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON SOIL



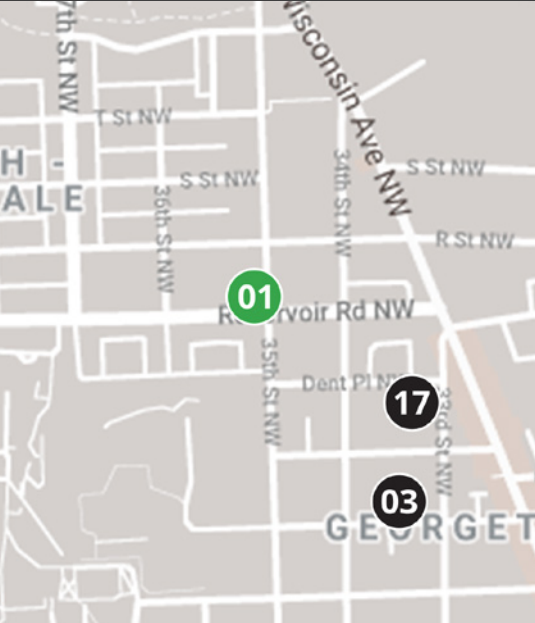
GEORGETOWN  
AFRICAN AMERICAN  
HISTORIC LANDMARK  
★ 2025 ★

### BRINETOWN AND WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL

WHEN WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL—TODAY THE DUKE ELLINGTON SCHOOL FOR THE ARTS—WAS BUILT IN 1898, AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE OLD BRINETOWN NEIGHBORHOOD AROUND 35TH STREET AND RESERVOIR ROAD WERE DISPLACED TO CREATE HOUSING FOR WHITE FAMILIES. THE EXPANSION OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY AND CONSTRUCTION OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FORCED MORE AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES TO MOVE. UNABLE TO ATTEND WESTERN DUE TO SEGREGATION, AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS HAD TO COMMUTE TO OTHER CITY HIGH SCHOOLS, SUCH AS DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, ARMSTRONG MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, AND CARDOZO BUSINESS HIGH SCHOOL. WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL INTEGRATED IN THE 1950S, AND SELF-ASSURED AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS RESOLVED TO STRIVE DESPITE DISCRIMINATION AND DISCOURAGEMENT.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE

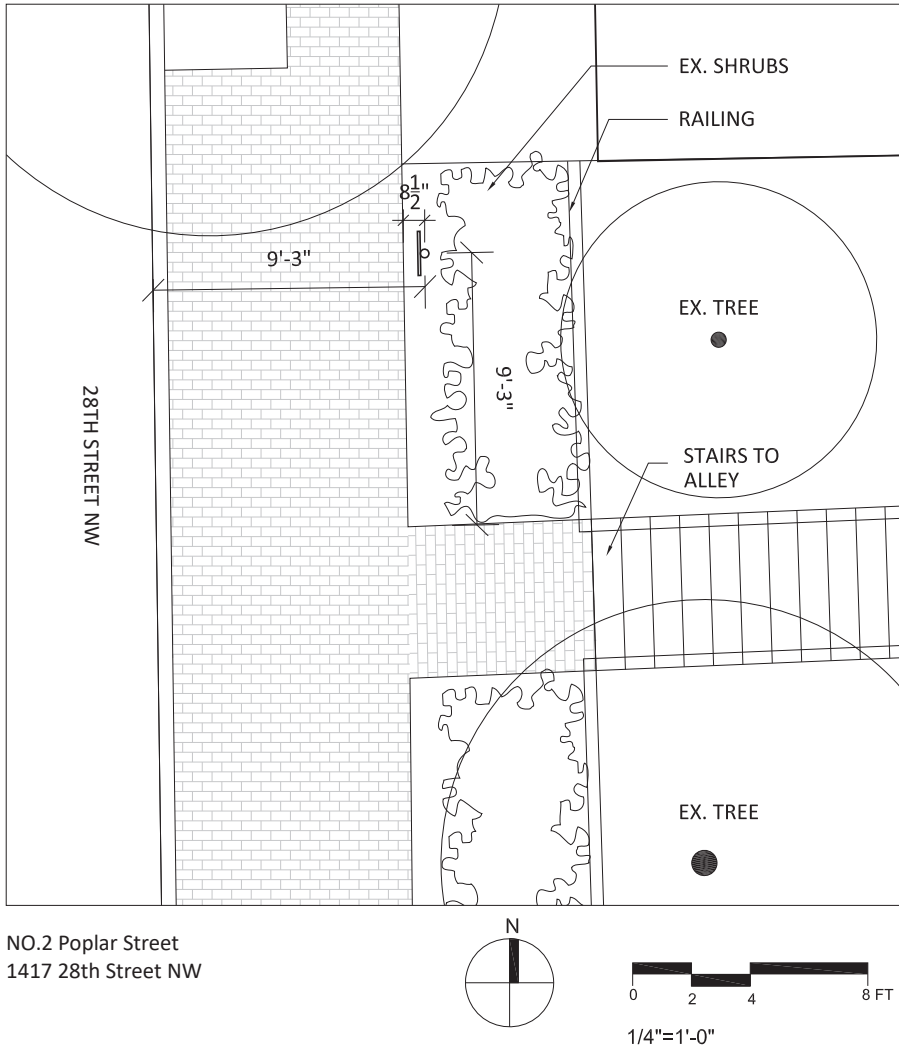


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
BRINETOWN AND WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL

When Western High School—today the Duke Ellington School for the Arts—was built in 1898, African Americans in the old Brinetown neighborhood around 35th Street and Reservoir Road were displaced to create housing for white families. The expansion of Georgetown University and construction of University Hospital forced more African American families to move. Unable to attend Western due to segregation, African American students had to commute to other city high schools, such as Dunbar High School, Armstrong Manual Training School, and Cardozo Business High School. Western High School integrated in the 1950s, and self-assured African American students resolved to strive despite discrimination and discouragement.

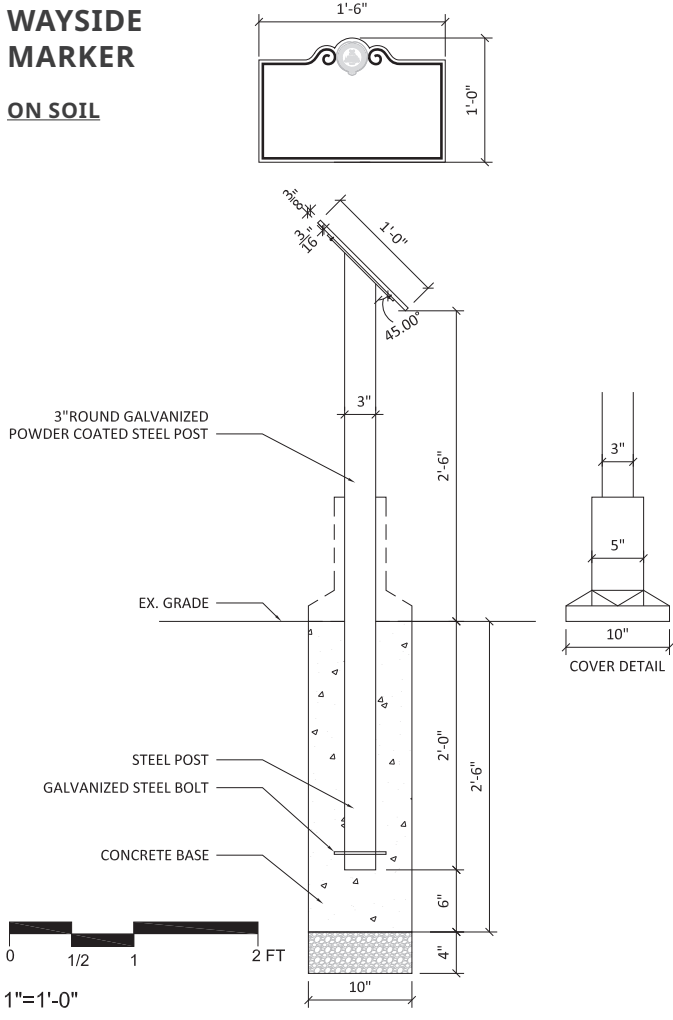
PHOTO SIZE: N/A CHARACTER COUNT: 724 OVER ALLOWANCE: 292





NO.2 Poplar Street  
1417 28th Street NW

**WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON SOIL**



**POPLAR STREET**



EARLY WEALTHY GEORGETOWN RESIDENTS BUILT DWELLINGS IN ALLEYS TO HOUSE THEIR STAFF AND SERVANTS. BY THE LATE 1910S, MOSTLY AFRICAN AMERICANS LIVED IN THESE HOMES. POPLAR ALLEY SERVED 32 AFRICAN AMERICANS LIVING IN 11 SMALL WOOD FRAME HOUSES. THE NEW DEAL BROUGHT AN INFUX OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS, ARTISTS, AND INTELLECTUALS TO GEORGETOWN LOOKING FOR HOUSING. IN RESPONSE, THE ALLEY DWELLING ACT OF 1934 ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY TO ACQUIRE THESE SMALL DWELLINGS FOR “IMPROVEMENT.” RESIDENTS OF POPLAR ALLEY WERE DISPLACED, AND THE HOUSES WERE RESTORED, RENAMED “COACH HOUSES,” AND SOLD TO DISTRICT NEWCOMERS.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

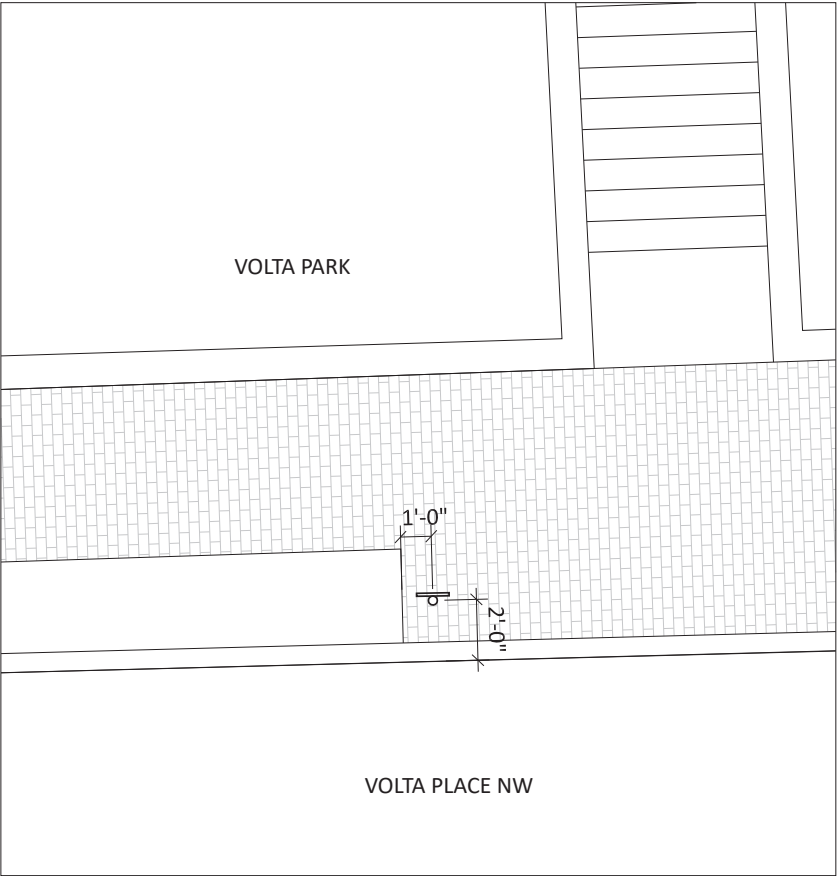


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
POPLAR STREET

Early wealthy Georgetown residents built dwellings in alleys to house their staff and servants. By the late 1910s, mostly African Americans lived in these homes. Poplar Alley served 32 African Americans living in 11 small wood frame houses. The New Deal brought an influx of government workers, artists, and intellectuals to Georgetown looking for housing. In response, the Alley Dwelling Act of 1934 established an agency to acquire these small dwellings for “improvement.” Residents of Poplar Alley were displaced, and the houses were restored, renamed “coach houses,” and sold to District newcomers

PHOTO SIZE: 4.375" X 2.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 603 OVER ALLOWANCE: 171



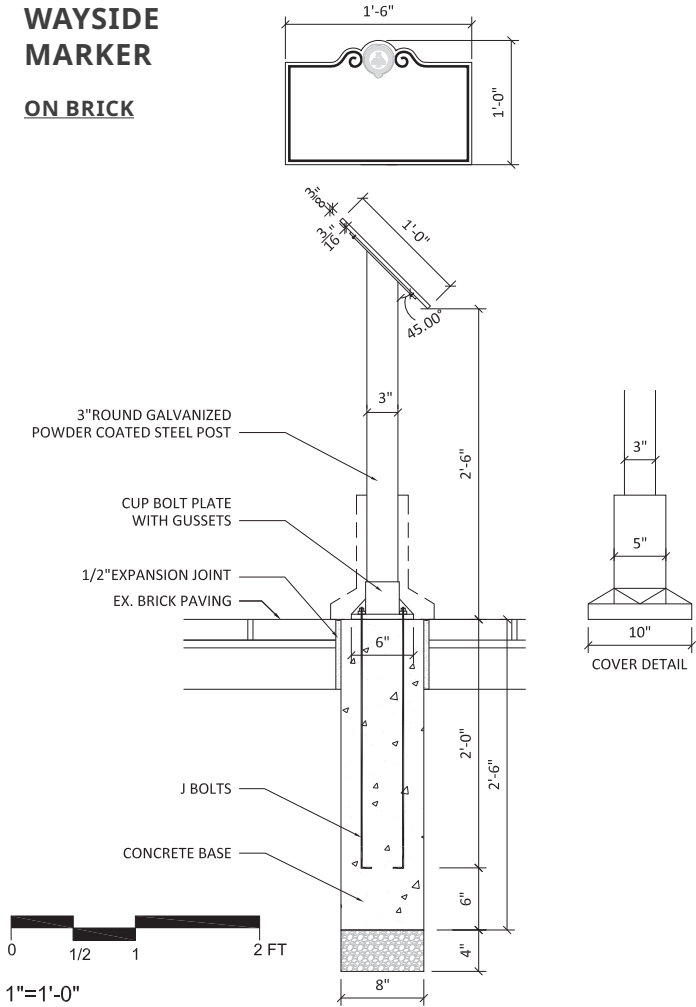


NO.3 Pomander Walk  
1555 Volta Street NW(Volta Park)  
Across from Pomander Walk



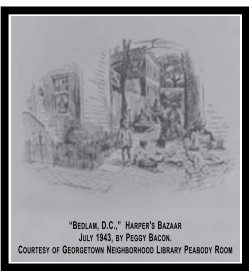
0 2 4 8 FT  
1/4"=1'-0"

WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON BRICK



0 1/2 1 2 FT  
1"=1'-0"

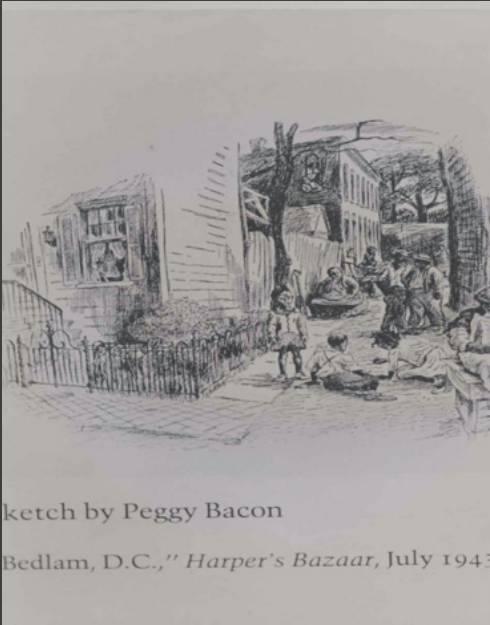
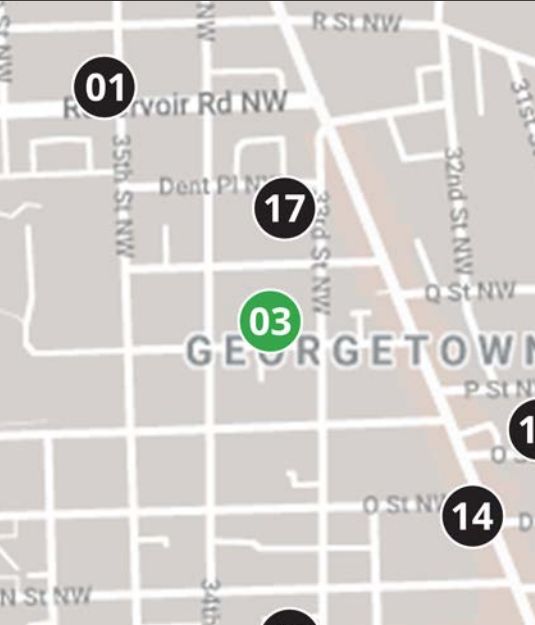
POMANDER WALK



IN 1867, FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR, GEORGETOWN'S AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION GREW TO 3,284, ALMOST 28 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF 11,793. THEY MOSTLY LIVED IN DWELLINGS IN ALLEYS LIKE POMANDER WALK (FORMERLY BELL'S COURT, NAMED AFTER ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, WHO HAD HIS LAB ON VOLTA PLACE). AFRICAN AMERICANS LIVED IN BELL'S COURT FOR OVER 60 YEARS, UNTIL THE ALLEY DWELLING ACT OF 1934 MADE IT EASY TO EVICT ALLEY TENANTS. BELL'S COURT WAS DECLARED UNINHABITABLE IN 1950, AND THE REMAINING 41 AFRICAN AMERICANS WERE FORCED OUT. THEIR 10 HOUSES BECAME "COACH HOUSES" FOR FEDERAL WORKERS ARRIVING IN THE DISTRICT.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
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BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

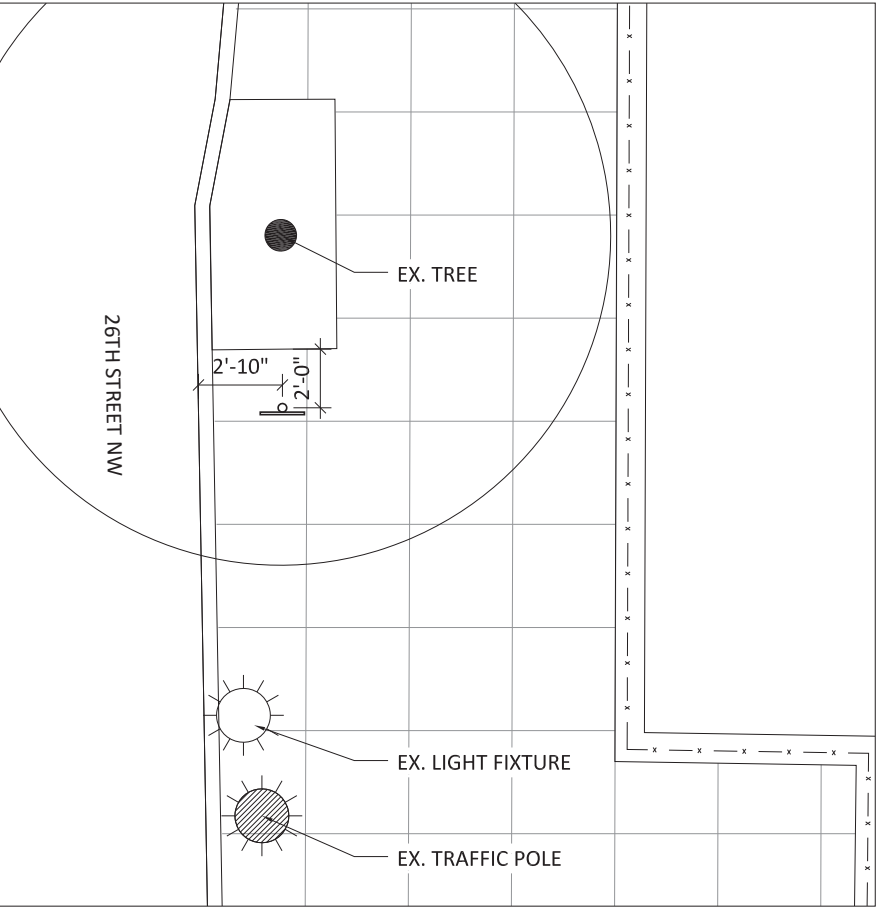


JOB #45937 | 18" x 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
POMANDER WALK

In 1867, following the Civil War, Georgetown's African American population grew to 3,284, almost 28 percent of the total population of 11,793. They mostly lived in dwellings in alleys like Pomander Walk (formerly Bell's Court, named after Alexander Graham Bell, who had his lab on Volta Place). African Americans lived in Bell's Court for over 60 years, until the Alley Dwelling Act of 1934 made it easy to evict alley tenants. Bell's Court was declared uninhabitable in 1950, and the remaining 41 African Americans were forced out. Their 10 houses became "coach houses" for federal workers arriving in the District.

PHOTO SIZE: 3.625" X 3.875" CHARACTER COUNT: 609 OVER ALLOWANCE: 177

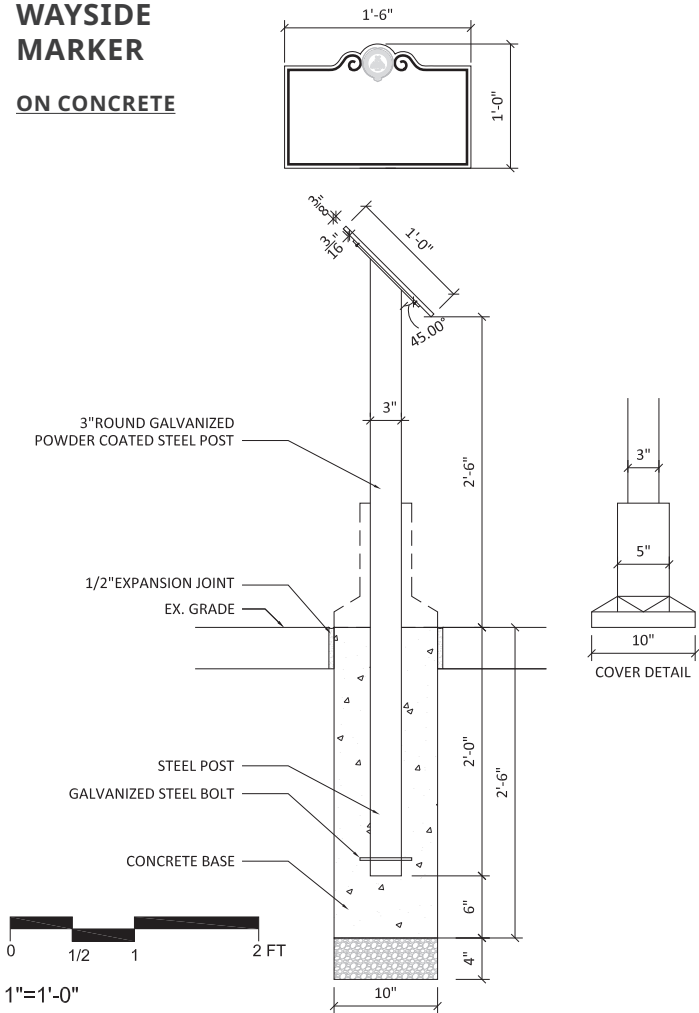




NO.4 Blue Mouse Theater  
2555 M Street NW

1/4"=1'-0"

WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON CONCRETE



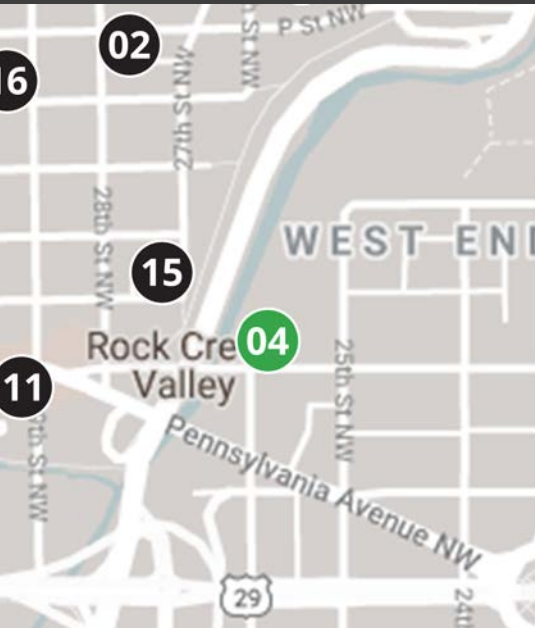
BLUE MOUSE THEATRE



THE BLUE MOUSE THEATRE, AT 2819 (RENUMBERED 1206) 26TH STREET, OPENED IN 1910 AS A VAUDEVILLE HOUSE. IT WAS PART OF A THEATER CIRCUIT RUN BY SHERMAN H. DUDLEY, A PROMINENT AFRICAN AMERICAN VAUDEVILLIAN WHO CREATED THE FIRST TOURING AGENCY CONTROLLED BY AFRICAN AMERICANS. SEATING 400, THE ONE-STORY THEATER FEATURED LOCAL TALENT AND LATER ALSO SHOWED MOTION PICTURES. IN 1932, IT WAS RENOVATED AND REOPENED AS THE MOTT THEATER, IN HONOR OF ABOLITIONIST LUCRETIA MOTT. THE THEATER OFFICIALLY CLOSED IN 1949. ACROSS FROM THE THEATER, NEAR THE M STREET BRIDGE, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH ON DUMBARTON STREET BAPTIZED HUNDREDS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN ROCK CREEK WHEN WHITE MINISTERS REFUSED TO HOLD AFRICAN AMERICAN INFANTS WHILE ADMINISTERING THE RITE.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

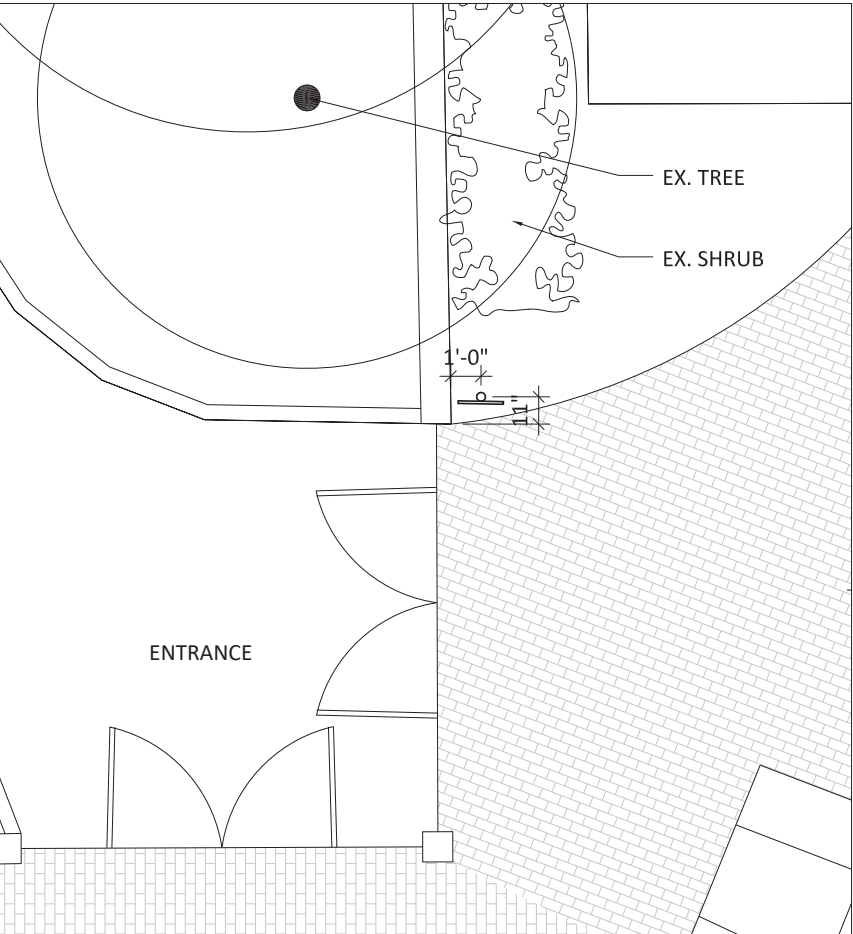


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
BLUE MOUSE THEATRE

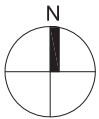
The Blue Mouse Theatre, at 2819 (renumbered 1206) 26th Street, opened in 1910 as a vaudeville house. It was part of a theater circuit run by Sherman H. Dudley, a prominent African American vaudevillian who created the first touring agency controlled by African Americans. Seating 400, the one-story theater featured local talent and later also showed motion pictures. In 1932, it was renovated and reopened as the Mott Theater, in honor of abolitionist Lucretia Mott. The theater officially closed in 1949. Across from the theater, near the M Street Bridge, First Baptist Church on Dumbarton Street baptized hundreds of African Americans in Rock Creek when white ministers refused to hold African American infants while administering the rite.

PHOTO SIZE: 4.25" X 3.25" CHARACTER COUNT: 723 OVER ALLOWANCE: 291





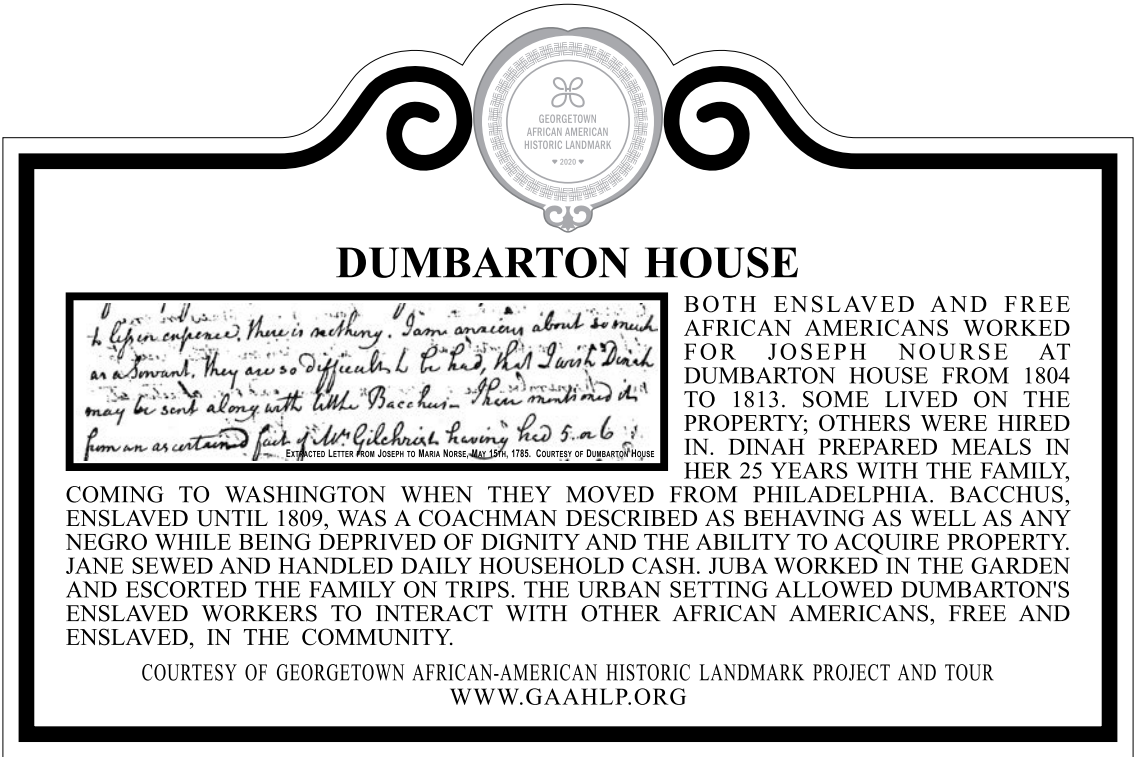
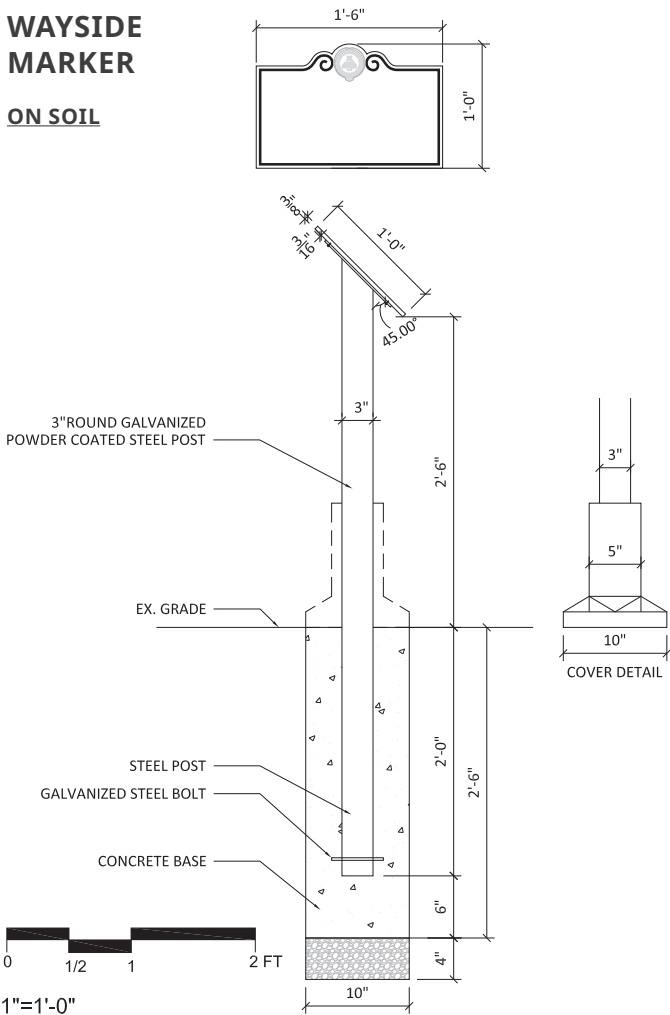
NO.5 Dumbarton  
2715 Q Street NW



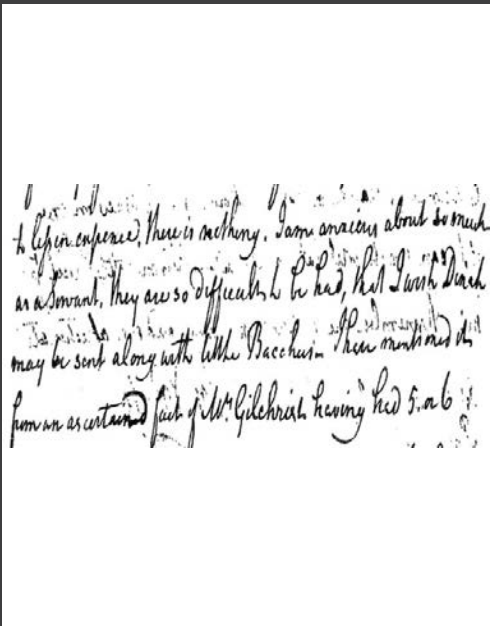
1/4"=1'-0"

WAYSIDE  
MARKER

ON SOIL



BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

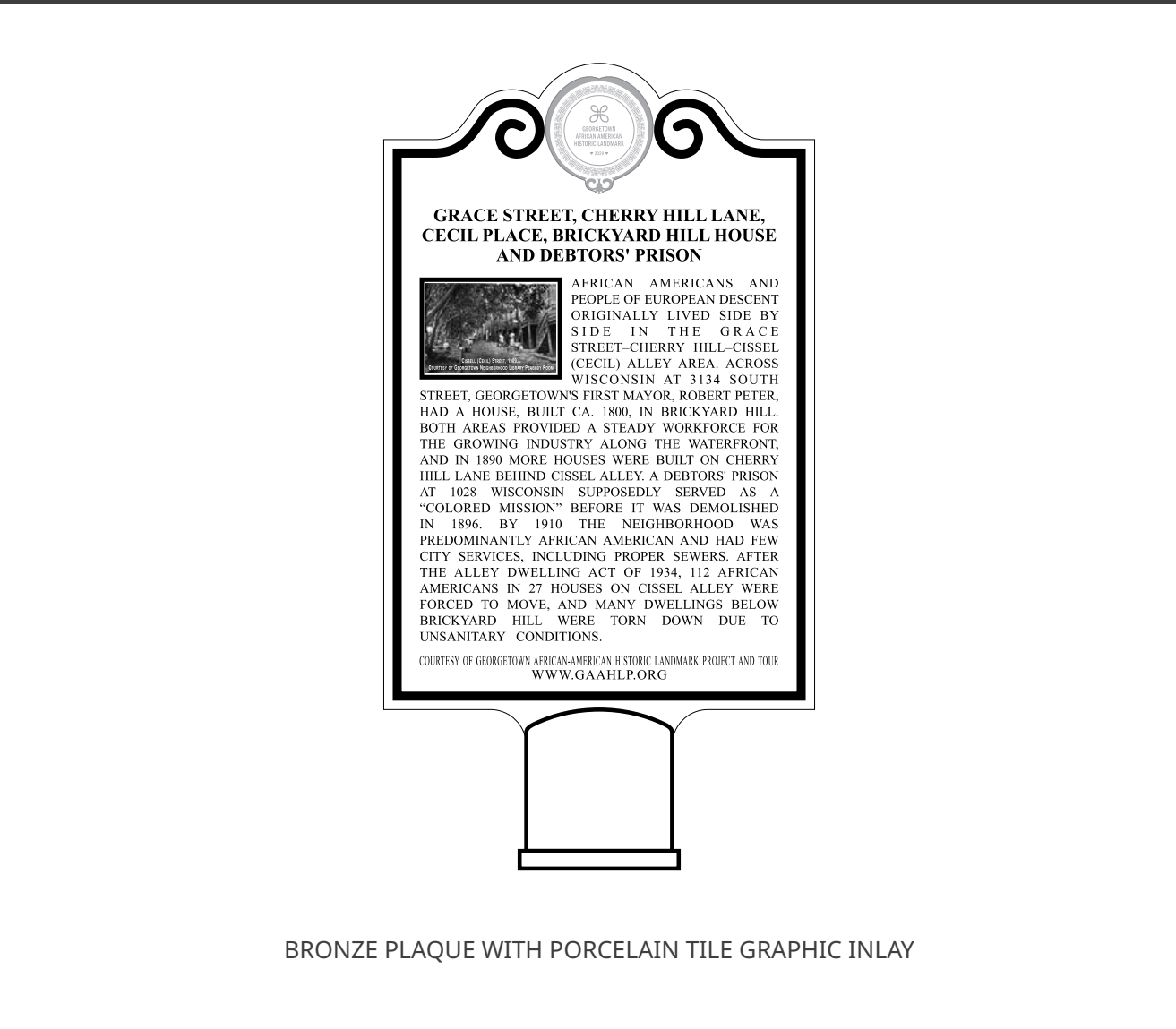
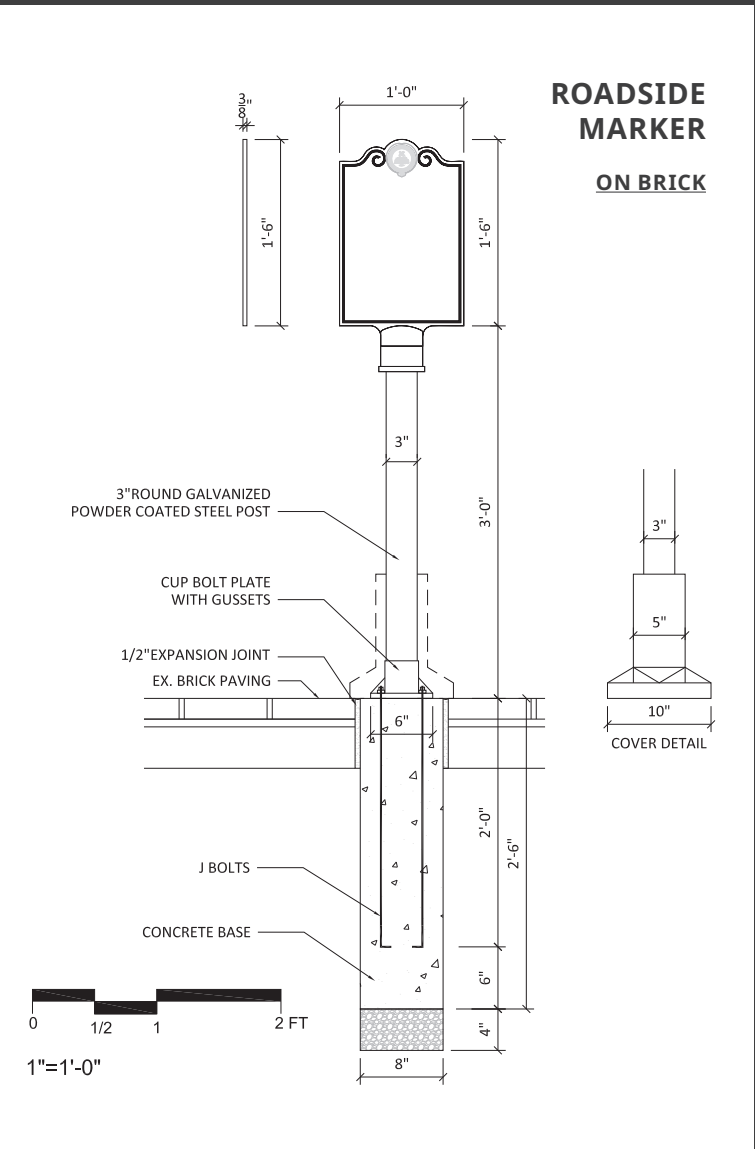


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
DUMBARTON HOUSE

Both enslaved and free African Americans worked for Joseph Nourse at Dumbarton House from 1804 to 1813. Some lived on the property; others were hired in. Dinah prepared meals in her 25 years with the family, coming to Washington when they moved from Philadelphia. Bacchus, enslaved until 1809, was a coachman described as behaving as well as any Negro while being deprived of dignity and the ability to acquire property. Jane sewed and handled daily household cash. Juba worked in the garden and escorted the family on trips. The urban setting allowed Dumbarton's enslaved workers to interact with other African Americans, free and enslaved, in the community.

PHOTO SIZE: 9.25" X 2.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 647 OVER ALLOWANCE: 215

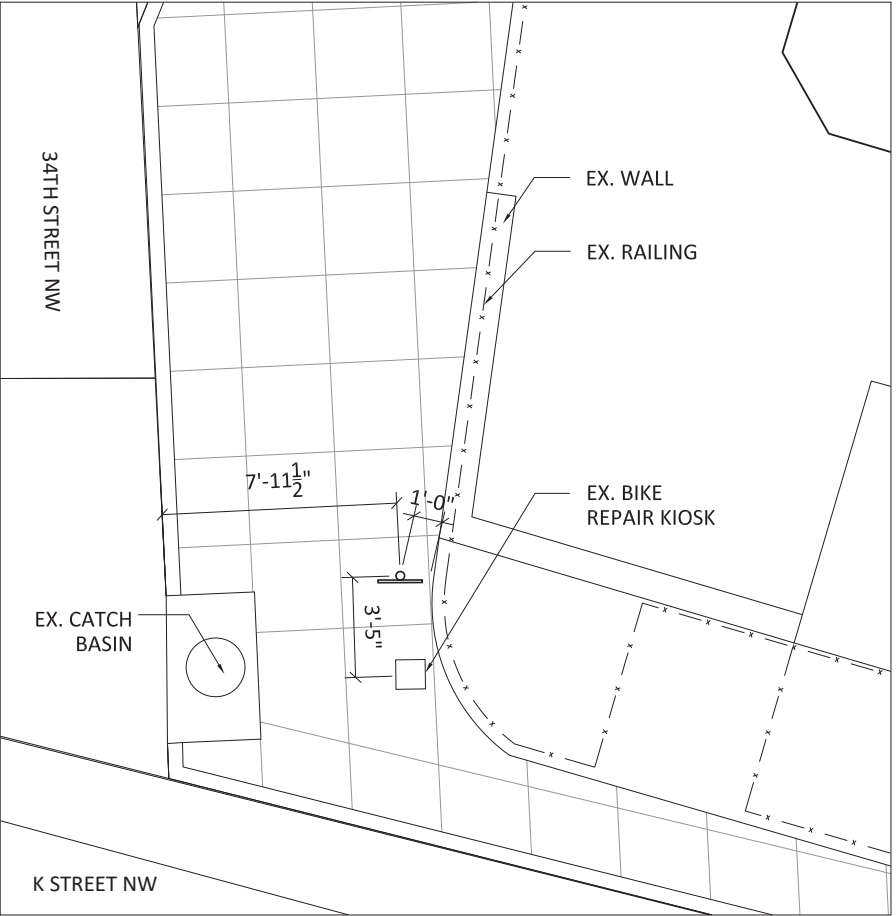




African Americans and people of European descent originally lived side by side in the Grace Street–Cherry Hill–Cissel (Cecil) Alley area. Across Wisconsin at 3134 South Street, Georgetown's first mayor, Robert Peter, had a house, built ca. 1800, in Brickyard Hill. Both areas provided a steady workforce for the growing industry along the waterfront, and in 1890 more houses were built on Cherry Hill Lane behind Cissel Alley. A debtors' prison at 1028 Wisconsin supposedly served as a "colored mission" before it was demolished in 1896. By 1910 the neighborhood was predominantly African American and had few city services, including proper sewers. After the Alley Dwelling Act of 1934, 112 African Americans in 27 houses on Cissel Alley were forced to move, and many dwellings below Brickyard Hill were torn down due to unsanitary conditions.

**PHOTO SIZE: 3.625" X 2.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 864 OVER ALLOWANCE: 432**

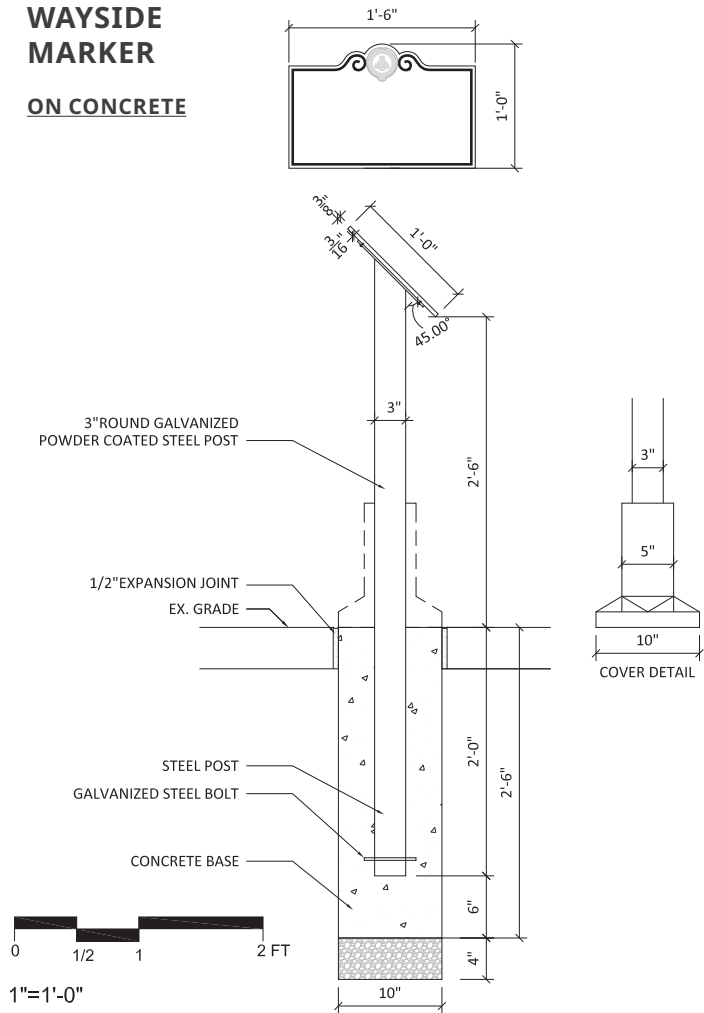




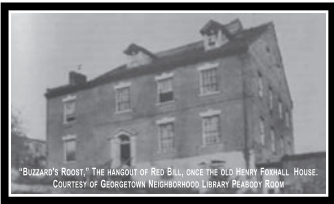
NO.7 Boston Area East End  
3333 K Street NW

1/4"=1'-0"

WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON CONCRETE



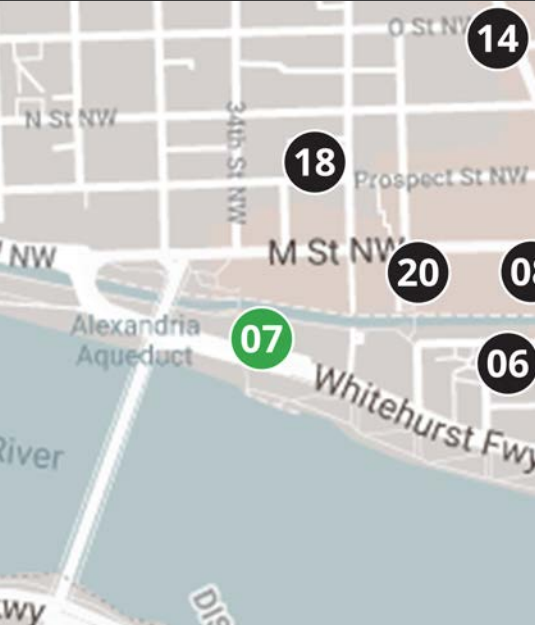
BOSTON AND POTOMAC STREET



HUNGARY HILL, PARADISE FLATS, AND FROG ISLAND TOGETHER WERE CALLED BOSTON, A COLORFUL HAVEN FOR THE NEFARIOUS AND REFUGEES ALIKE. RED BILL HUNG OUT HERE WITH HIS GANG IN THE DESERTED HENRY FOXALL MANSION AT 34TH STREET BELOW THE CANAL, THEN CALLED BUZZARD'S ROOST. HOODLUMS LOITERED IN THE ALLEYS TO FIGHT GANGS COMING FROM ROSSLYN, VIRGINIA, ACROSS THE AQUEDUCT AND THE LATER KEY BRIDGE, AND EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT POLICE HAULED OFF PROSTITUTES AND GAMBLERS. DURING THE CIVIL WAR, AFRICAN AMERICANS ESCAPING SLAVERY TRAVELED ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER ON THE LONG BRIDGE, TODAY'S 14TH STREET BRIDGE, BUILT IN 1808 FOR FOOT, HORSE, AND STAGECOACH TRAFFIC. THREE SALOONS, TWO LIVERY STABLES, A BARBERSHOP, AND THE MARKETPLACE WERE NEARBY, AND MANY REFUGEES SETTLED AND FOUND WORK IN BOSTON AND AROUND POTOMAC STREET. AFRICAN AMERICANS NEVER DESERTED THIS AREA AND WERE NEVER FORCED OUT.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
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BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

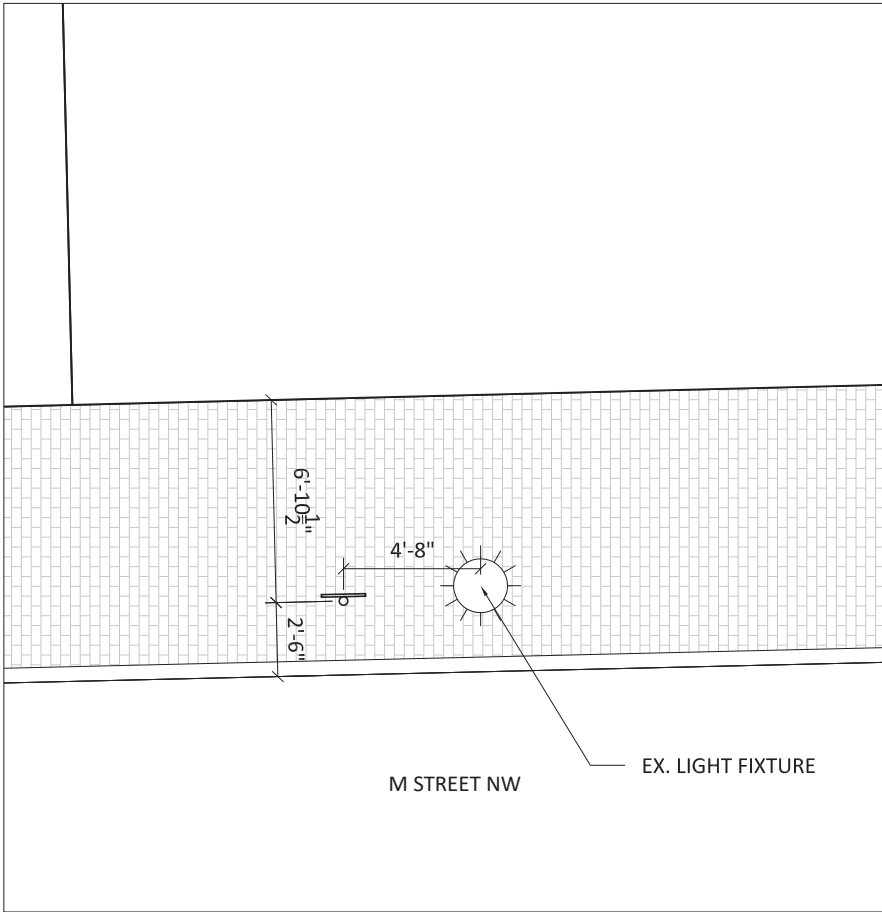


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
BOSTON AND POTOMAC STREET

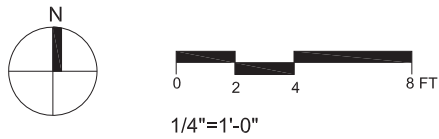
Hungary Hill, Paradise Flats, and Frog Island together were called Boston, a colorful haven for the nefarious and refugees alike. Red Bill hung out here with his gang in the deserted Henry Foxall mansion at 34th Street below the canal, then called Buzzard's Roost. Hoodlums loitered in the alleys to fight gangs coming from Rosslyn, Virginia, across the Aqueduct and the later Key Bridge, and every Saturday night police hauled off prostitutes and gamblers. During the Civil War, African Americans escaping slavery traveled across the Potomac River on the Long Bridge, today's 14th Street Bridge, built in 1808 for foot, horse, and stagecoach traffic. Three saloons, two livery stables, a barbershop, and the marketplace were nearby, and many refugees settled and found work in Boston and around Potomac Street. African Americans never deserted this area and were never forced out.

PHOTO SIZE: 5" X 2.875" CHARACTER COUNT: 844 OVER ALLOWANCE: 412

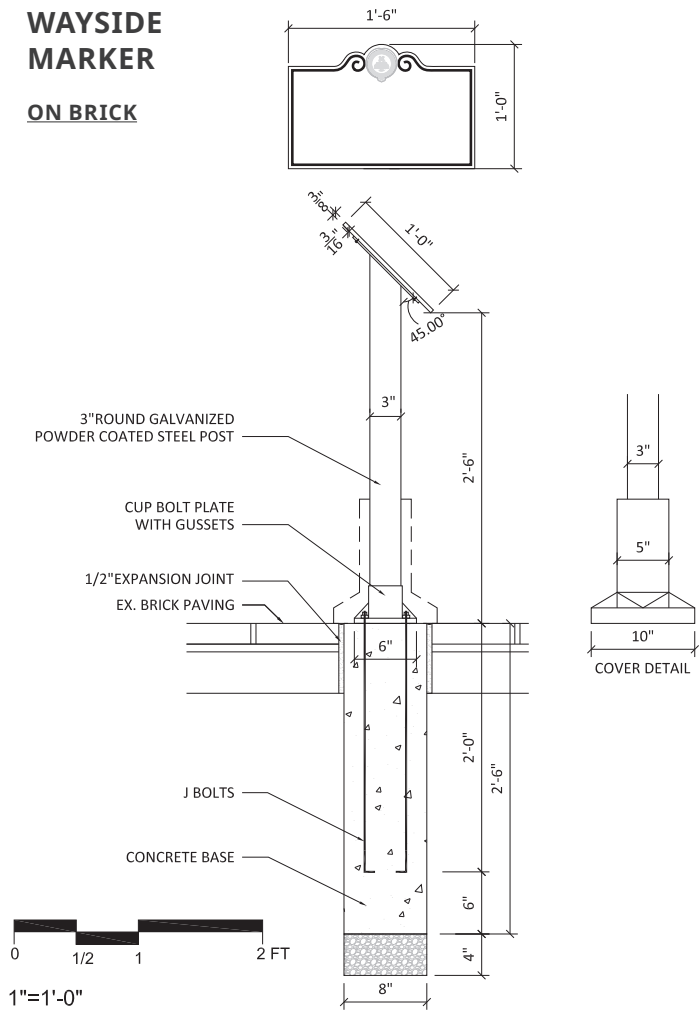




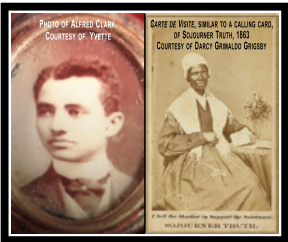
NO.8 City Club, Transportation Hub Revision  
3207 M Street NW



WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON BRICK



CITY TAVERN CLUB AND GEORGETOWN'S TRANSPORTATION HUB



THE BUYING AND SELLING OF THE ENSLAVED TOOK PLACE NOT ONLY IN MARKET HOUSES AND SLAVE PENS IN THE DISTRICT, BUT ALSO IN SMALLER TAVERNS LIKE THE MCCANDLESS (TODAY'S CITY TAVERN CLUB) AT 3206 M STREET. IN 1852, ALFRED CLARKE WAS BORN HERE, THE THIRD GENERATION ENSLAVED TO THE OWNERS OF THE RENAMED GEORGETOWN HOTEL. THE CIVIL WAR SPURRED THE CONSTRUCTION OF MORE STREETCAR LINES, AND THE AREA AROUND WISCONSIN AND M BECAME A TRANSPORTATION HUB, CAUSING SOCIAL CONFLICT WITH THE MIXING OF RACES. IN 1865 WHILE TRAVELING WITH THE MIXING OF RACES. IN 1865 WHILE TRAVELING WITH

A WHITE FRIEND, LAURA HAVILAND, SOJOURNER TRUTH WAS FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM A STREETCAR BY CONDUCTOR JOHN C. WEEDEN, DISLOCATING HER SHOULDER. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU HELPED TRUTH FILE ASSAULT AND BATTERY CHARGES, AND THE CONDUCTOR HAD TO POST BAIL AND LOST HIS JOB.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

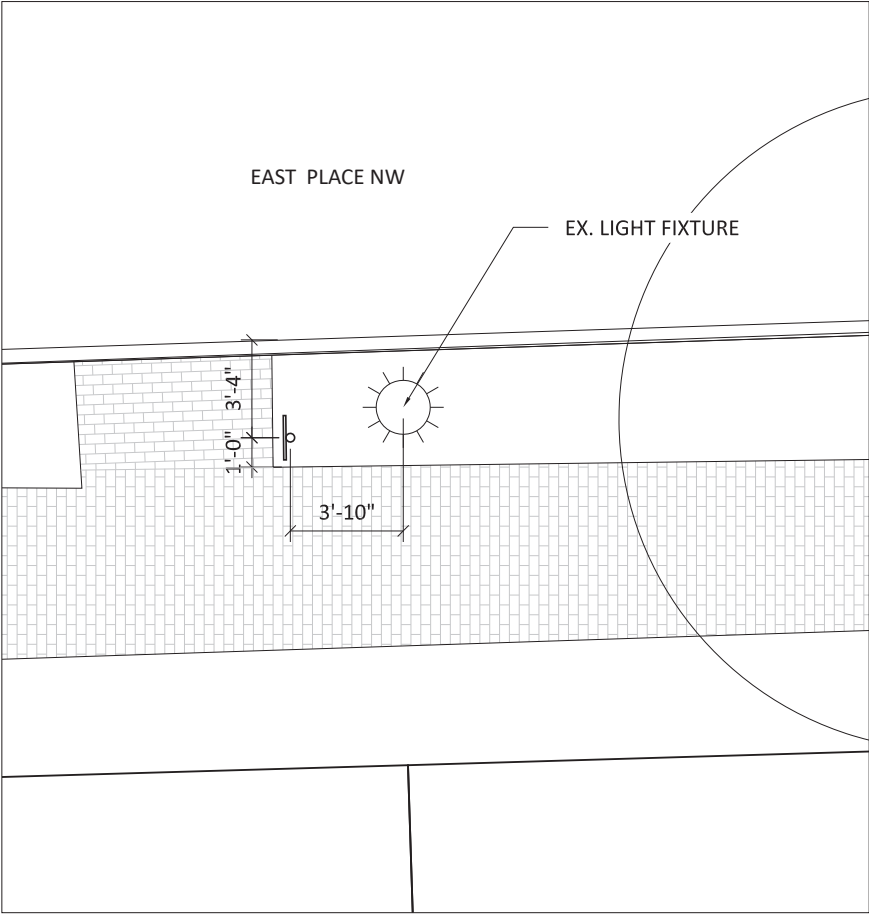


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
CITY TAVERN CLUB AND GEORGETOWN'S TRANSPORTATION HUB

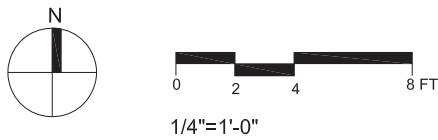
The buying and selling of the enslaved took place not only in market houses and slave pens in the District, but also in smaller taverns like the McCandless (today's City Tavern Club) at 3206 M Street. In 1852, Alfred Clarke was born here, the third generation enslaved to the owners of the renamed Georgetown Hotel. The Civil War spurred the construction of more streetcar lines, and the area around Wisconsin and M became a transportation hub, causing social conflict with the mixing of races. In 1865 while traveling with a white friend, Laura Haviland, Sojourner Truth was forcibly removed from a streetcar by conductor John C. Weeden, dislocating her shoulder. The Freedmen's Bureau helped Truth file assault and battery charges, and the conductor had to post bail and lost his job.

PHOTO SIZE: 4.25" X 3.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 782 OVER ALLOWANCE: 350



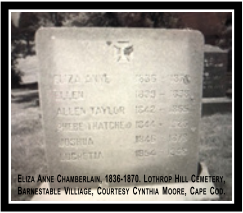
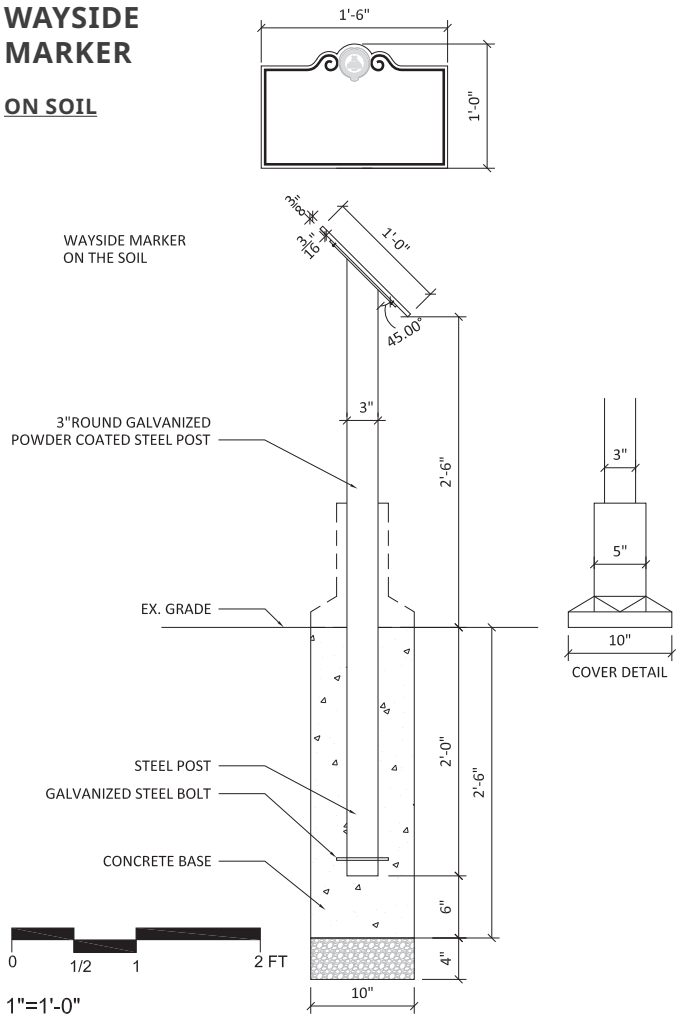


NO.9 Chamberlain Revision  
2512 East Place NW



WAYSIDE  
MARKER

ON SOIL



CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL FOR COLORED

EDUCATOR ELIZA CHAMBERLAIN WAS BORN IN 1836 IN BARNSTABLE, MASSACHUSETTS, AND ARRIVED IN GEORGETOWN IN 1864, THE SAME YEAR CONGRESS REQUIRED THAT A PORTION OF THE DISTRICT'S SCHOOL FUNDS BE SET ASIDE TO EDUCATE "COLORED CHILDREN." SPONSORED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, ELIZA TAUGHT FORMERLY ENSLAVED PEOPLE IN THE BASEMENT OF MT. ZION CHURCH. AFTER A FREE SCHOOL FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS WAS CONSTRUCTED HERE IN 1866, SHE BECAME ITS PRINCIPAL, TEACHING THE UPPER GRADES. THE SCHOOL SERVED AS MANY AS 400 STUDENTS OF ALL AGES IN FOUR CLASSROOMS. IN 1870, ILL HEALTH FORCED HER TO RETURN TO BARNSTABLE, WHERE SHE DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS. THE SCHOOL WAS RENAMED THE CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL TO HONOR HER SERVICE.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

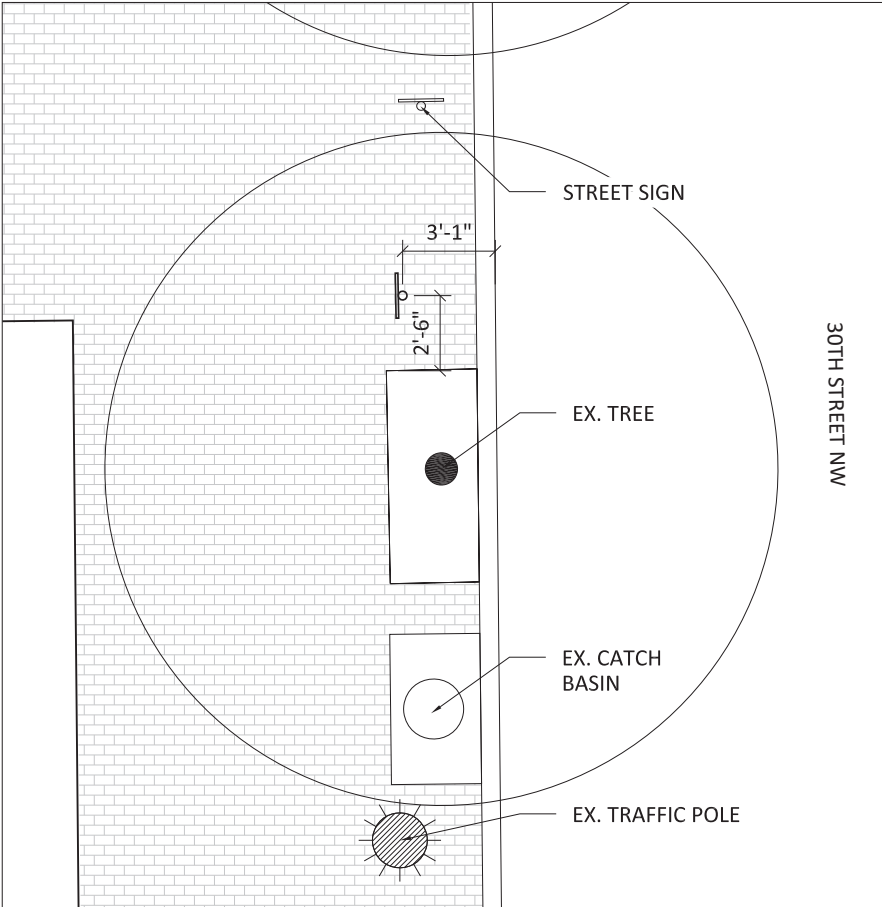


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL FOR COLORED

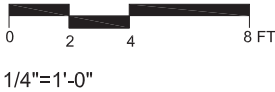
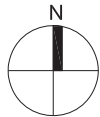
Educator Eliza Chamberlain was born in 1836 in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and arrived in Georgetown in 1864, the same year Congress required that a portion of the District's school funds be set aside to educate "colored children." Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, Eliza taught formerly enslaved people in the basement of Mt. Zion Church. After a free school for African Americans was constructed here in 1866, she became its principal, teaching the upper grades. The school served as many as 400 students of all ages in four classrooms. In 1870, ill health forced her to return to Barnstable, where she died from tuberculosis. The school was renamed the Chamberlain School to honor her service.

PHOTO SIZE: 3.5" X 3" CHARACTER COUNT: 715 OVER ALLOWANCE: 283

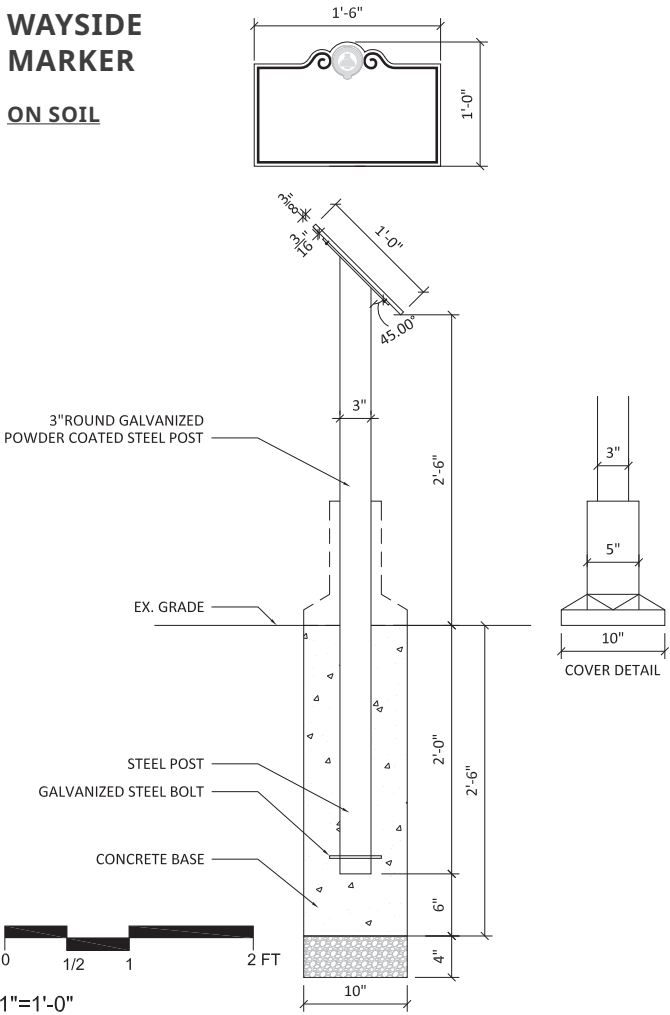




NO.10 Union Tavern, Fleet, Smothers  
2929 M Street NW (Sun Trust Bank)



WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON SOIL



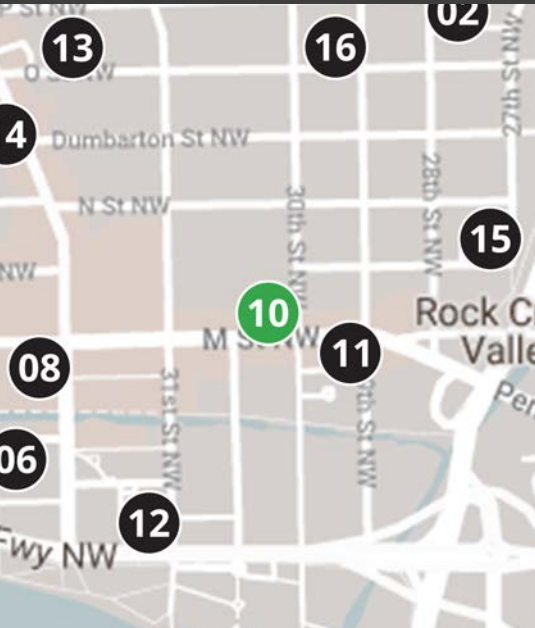
UNION HOTEL, HENRY SMOTHERS, AND DR. JAMES FLEET



AFRICAN AMERICANS WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR WERE TREATED ALONG WITH OTHER SOLDIERS AT THE UNION HOTEL HOSPITAL ON THE CORNER OF 30TH AND M STREETS. ACROSS FROM THE HOTEL, ITS EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN, HENRY SMOTHERS FOUNDED AROUND 1820 ONE OF THE FIRST FREE SCHOOLS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS. AS DEMAND FOR EDUCATION ESCALATED, SMOTHERS BUILT A SCHOOLHOUSE NEAR 14TH AND H STREET, NW. DR. JAMES FLEET, A VIOLINIST AND ONE OF THREE BLACK PHYSICIANS IN GEORGETOWN, PURCHASED THE HOUSE AT 1208 30TH STREET IN 1843 FOR \$800 AND RAN A MUSIC SCHOOL FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS. FLEET HAD STUDIED MEDICINE UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, WHICH SOUGHT TO SEND THE FORMERLY ENSLAVED BACK TO AFRICA, BUT HE REFUSED TO EMIGRATE TO LIBERIA AFTER HIS TRAINING, AND THE SOCIETY WITHDREW SUPPORT. FLEET HAD A CAREER IN EDUCATION AND MUSIC INSTEAD.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

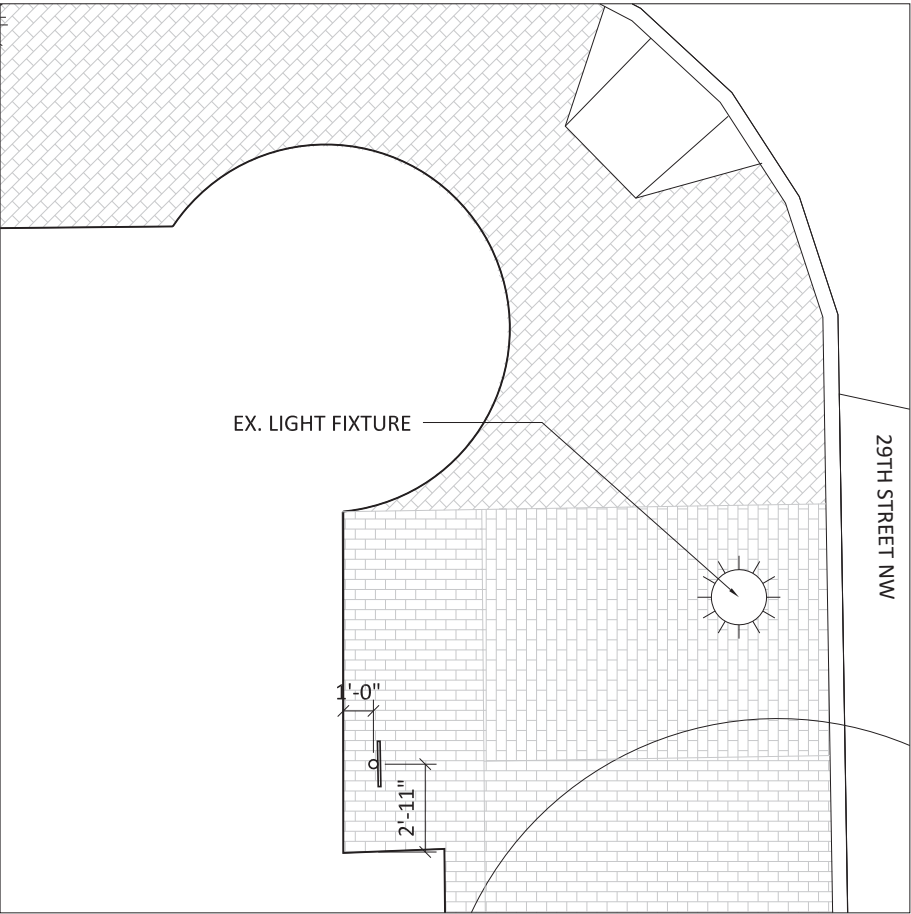


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
UNION HOTEL, HENRY SMOTHERS, AND DR. JAMES FLEET

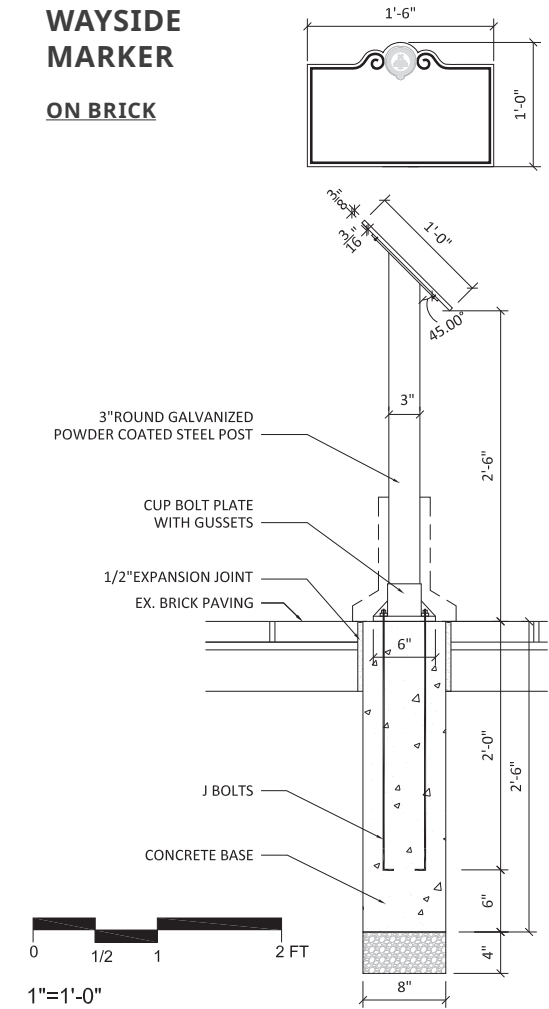
African Americans who served in the Civil War were treated along with other soldiers at the Union Hotel hospital on the corner of 30th and M Streets. Across from the hotel, its exact location unknown, Henry Smothers founded around 1820 one of the first free schools for African Americans. As demand for education escalated, Smothers built a schoolhouse near 14th and H Street, NW. Dr. James Fleet, a violinist and one of three black physicians in Georgetown, purchased the house at 1208 30th Street in 1843 for \$800 and ran a music school for African Americans. Fleet had studied medicine under the sponsorship of the American Colonization Society, which sought to send the formerly enslaved back to Africa, but he refused to emigrate to Liberia after his training, and the society withdrew support. Fleet had a career in education and music instead.


PHOTO SIZE: 3.5" X 3" CHARACTER COUNT: 830 OVER ALLOWANCE: 398





NO.11 Lee Revision  
2900 M Street NW



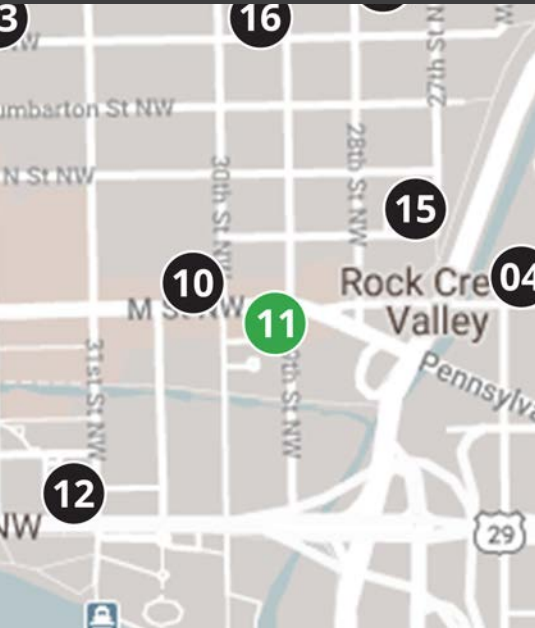


### ALFRED LEE FEED AND GRAIN STORE

ALFRED LEE, ONE OF GEORGETOWN'S MORE PROSPEROUS AFRICAN AMERICANS, BEGAN OPERATING A STORE IN THE CENTER MARKET NEAR CONSTITUTION AND 7TH STREET ABOUT 1830. IN 1867, LOOKING TO EXPAND HIS BUSINESS, ALFRED PURCHASED SEVERAL M STREET PROPERTIES AND OPENED A FEED AND GRAIN STORE AT 2900–2908 M STREET. HE MAINTAINED HIS RESIDENCE AT 2708 P STREET, PURCHASED IN 1850 FOR \$1,000, WHERE HE LIVED WITH S.A. LEE. WHEN ALFRED DIED IN 1868, HE LEFT AN ESTATE OF \$300,000, MOSTLY IN REAL ESTATE, BUT ALSO \$5,200 IN STORE INVENTORY, \$1,615 IN CASH AT THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK, FIVE GOLD WATCHES, AND A MASONIC PIN. THE STORE PASSED TO HIS SONS, JOHN T. AND WILLIAM H. LEE, AND THE FAMILY OPERATED THE BUSINESS INTO THE 1940S. WILLIAM ONCE LIVED AT 2908 M STREET WITH HATTIE E. LEE. IN 1942, THE WASHINGTON STAR NOTED THAT LEE FEED AND GRAIN WAS THE “OLDEST BUSINESS AMONG NEGROES IN AMERICA.”

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

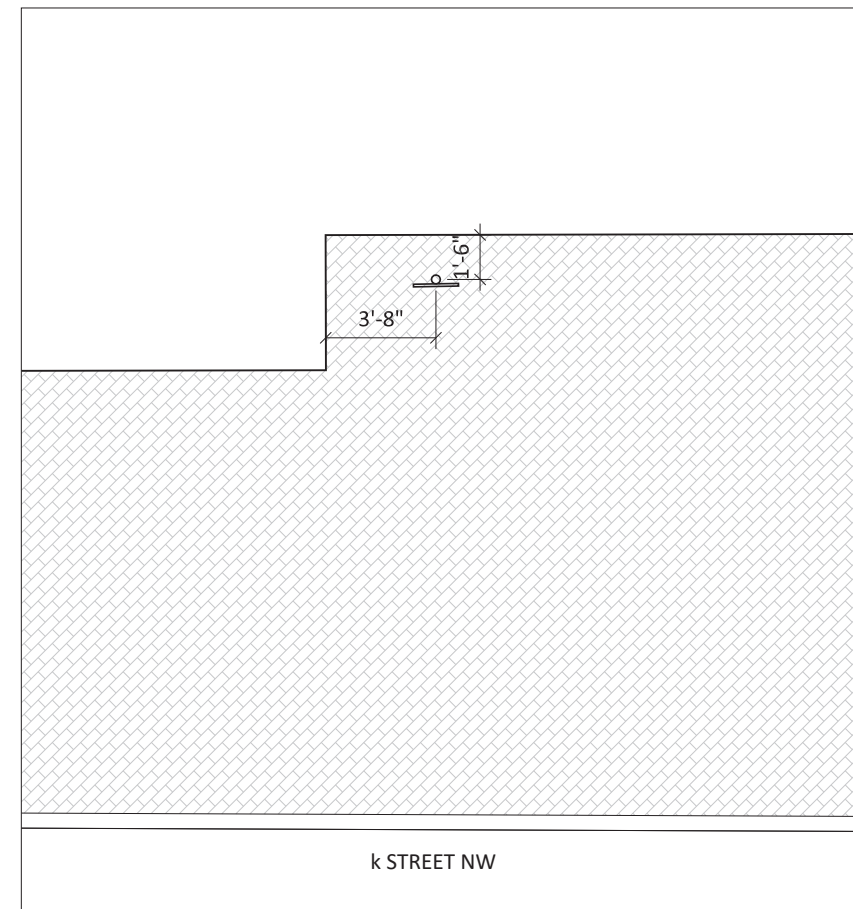


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
ALFRED LEE FEED AND GRAIN STORE

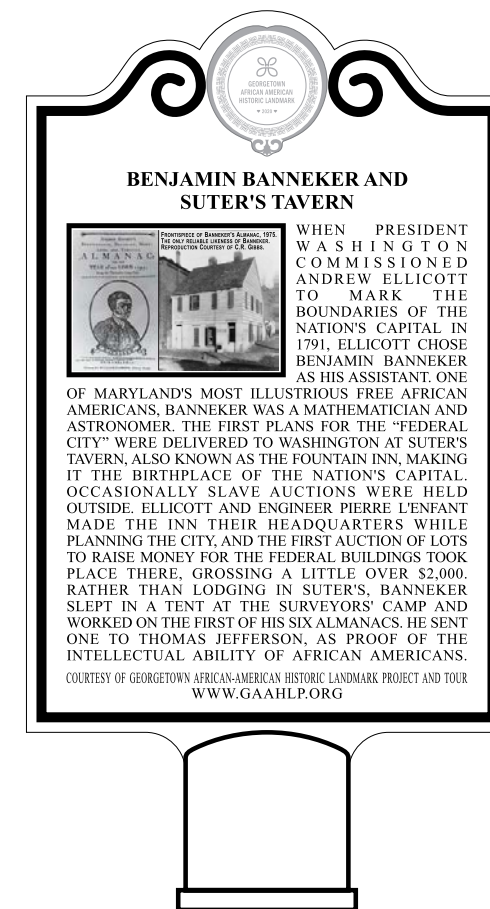
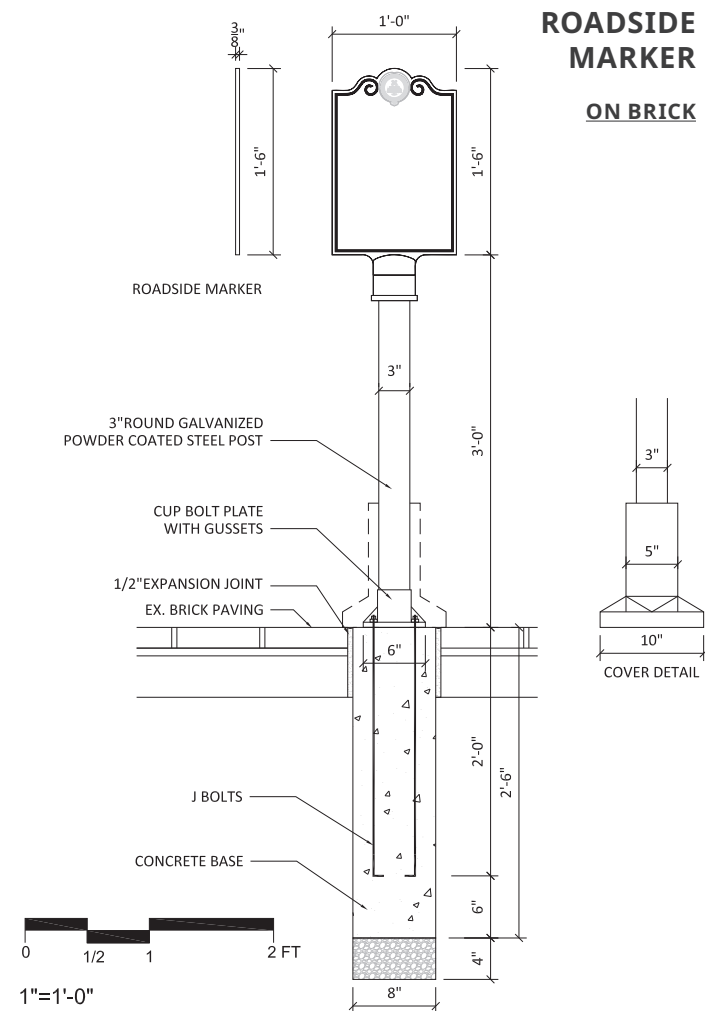
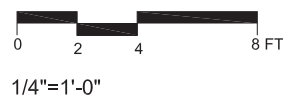
Alfred Lee, one of Georgetown's more prosperous African Americans, began operating a store in the Center Market near Constitution and 7th Street about 1830. In 1867, looking to expand his business, Alfred purchased several M Street properties and opened a feed and grain store at 2900–2908 M Street. He maintained his residence at 2708 P Street, purchased in 1850 for \$1,000, where he lived with S.A. Lee. When Alfred died in 1868, he left an estate of \$300,000, mostly in real estate, but also \$5,200 in store inventory, \$1,615 in cash at the Riggs National Bank, five gold watches, and a Masonic pin. The store passed to his sons, John T. and William H. Lee, and the family operated the business into the 1940s. William once lived at 2908 M Street with Hattie E. Lee. In 1942, the Washington Star noted that Lee Feed and Grain was the “oldest business among Negroes in America.”

PHOTO SIZE: 4" X 2" CHARACTER COUNT: 833 OVER ALLOWANCE: 401

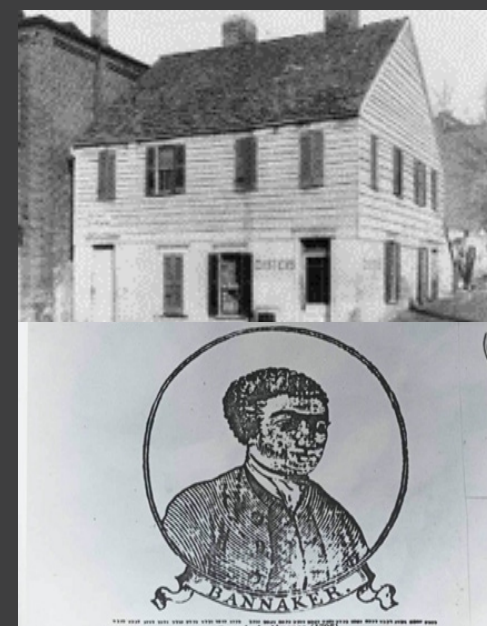




NO.12 Banneker Revision  
3109 K Street NW



BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

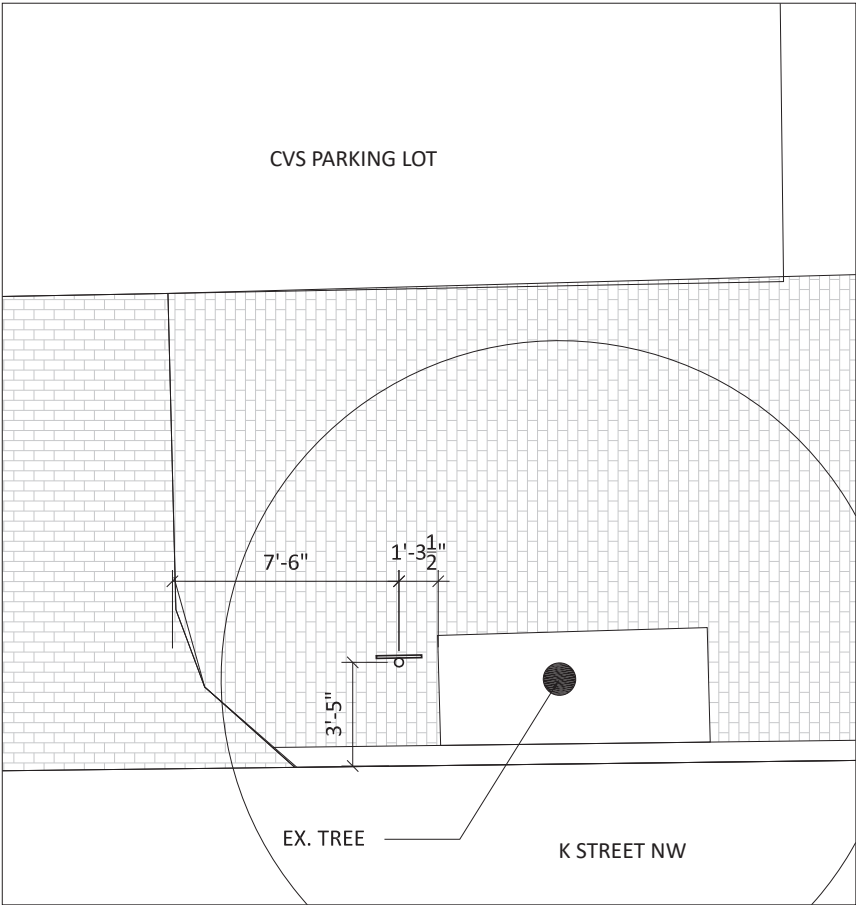


JOB #45937 | 12" X 18" (SINGLE-SIDED) | ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
BENJAMIN BANNEKER AND SUTER'S TAVERN

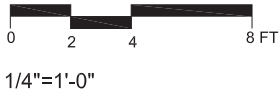
When President Washington commissioned Andrew Ellicott to mark the boundaries of the nation's capital in 1791, Ellicott chose Benjamin Banneker as his assistant. One of Maryland's most illustrious free African Americans, Banneker was a mathematician and astronomer. The first plans for the "Federal City" were delivered to Washington at Suter's Tavern, also known as the Fountain Inn, making it the birthplace of the nation's capital. Occasionally slave auctions were held outside. Ellicott and engineer Pierre L'Enfant made the inn their headquarters while planning the city, and the first auction of lots to raise money for the federal buildings took place there, grossing a little over \$2,000. Rather than lodging in Suter's, Banneker slept in a tent at the surveyors' camp and worked on the first of his six almanacs. He sent one to Thomas Jefferson, as proof of the intellectual ability of African Americans.

**PHOTO SIZE: 5.125" X 3.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 882 OVER ALLOWANCE: 450**

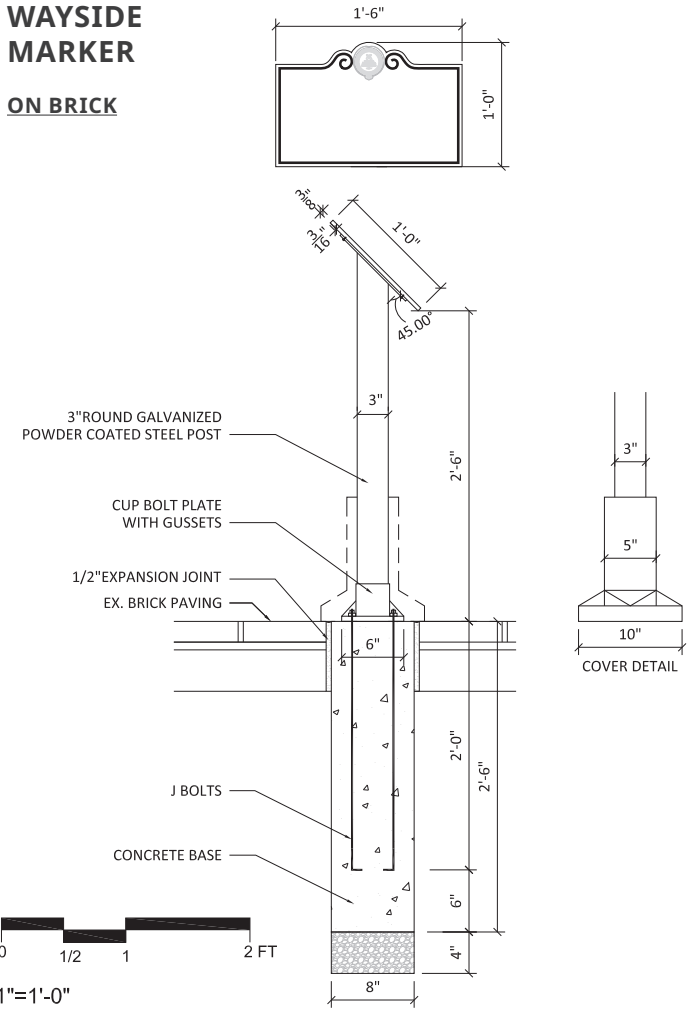




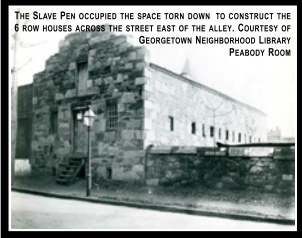
NO.13 Slave Pen Revision  
1403 Wisconsin NW on O Street side



**WAYSIDE  
MARKER**  
**ON BRICK**



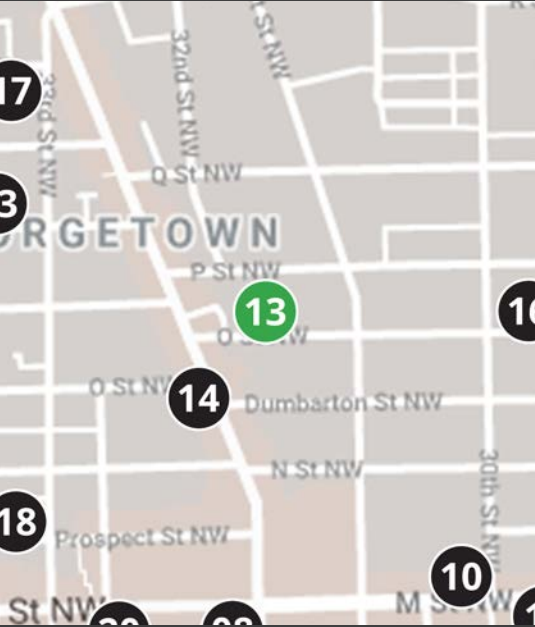
**MONTGOMERY TAVERN AND SLAVE PEN**



CAPABLE OF HOUSING OVER 300 HORSES IN ITS STABLES, MONTGOMERY TAVERN, AT 1363-1365 WISCONSIN, CATERED TO FARMERS LOOKING TO BUY THE ENSLAVED AT JOHN BEATTIE'S AUCTION. THE ENSLAVED WERE HELD IN A PEN ON O STREET THAT STRETCHED FROM THE ALLEY AT 3148 TO 3138. THE FOUNDATION STONES ON 3148 ARE FROM THE ORIGINAL PEN. HENRY COPPERTHITE, THE SON OF INDENTURED SERVANTS AND OWNER OF THE OLD CONNECTICUT PIE COMPANY AT 1403 WISCONSIN AVENUE, HAD THE MONTGOMERY'S STABLES AND PEN TORN DOWN IN 1904 WHEN HE BUILT SIX ROW HOUSES ON O STREET. ACROSS O STREET, IN THE PARKING LOT BEHIND 1403 WISCONSIN, THE STONES IN THE WALL ARE REPORTED TO BE RECYCLED FROM THE SLAVE PEN.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
[WWW.GAAHLP.ORG](http://WWW.GAAHLP.ORG)

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

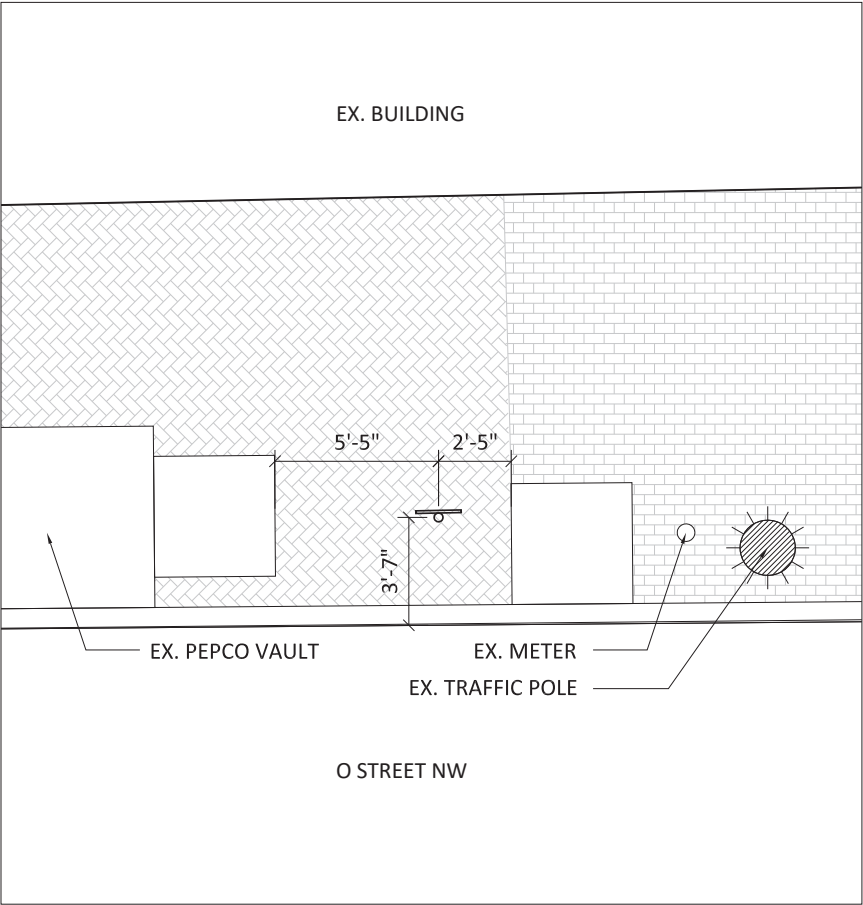


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
MONTGOMERY TAVERN AND SLAVE PEN

Capable of housing over 300 horses in its stables, Montgomery Tavern, at 1363-1365 Wisconsin, catered to farmers looking to buy the enslaved at John Beattie's auction. The enslaved were held in a pen on O Street that stretched from the alley at 3148 to 3138. The foundation stones on 3148 are from the original pen. Henry Copperthite, the son of indentured servants and owner of the old Connecticut Pie Company at 1403 Wisconsin Avenue, had the Montgomery's stables and pen torn down in 1904 when he built six row houses on O Street. Across O Street, in the parking lot behind 1403 Wisconsin, the stones in the wall are reported to be recycled from the slave pen.

PHOTO SIZE: 4.5" X 3.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 654 OVER ALLOWANCE: 222



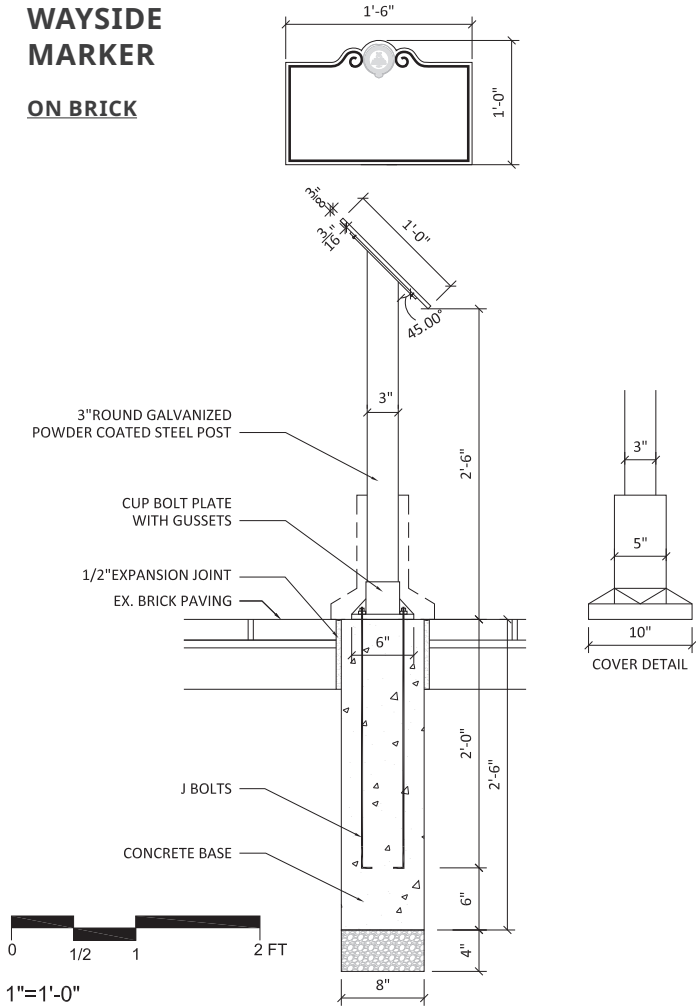


NO.14 Slave Pen, Georgetown Theater  
1400 Wisconsin Avenue NW

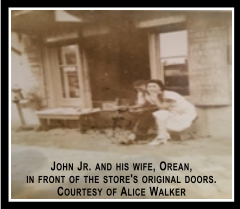


1/4"=1'-0"

WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON BRICK



GEORGETOWN THEATER, SLAVE PEN, AND THE MARSHALL FAMILY

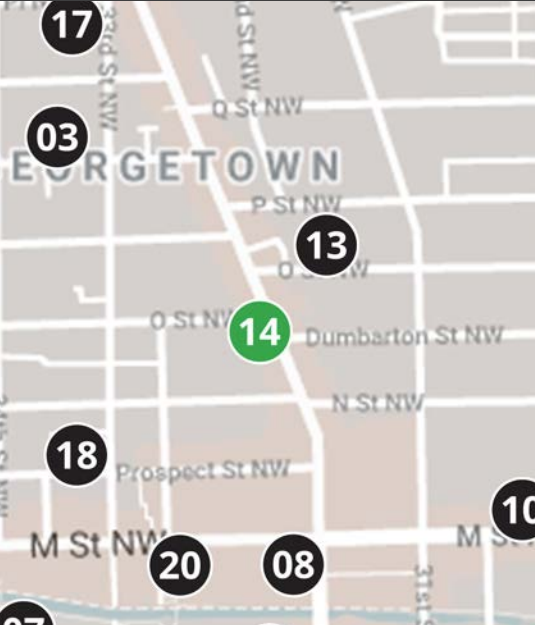


JOHN JR. AND HIS WIFE, OREA,  
IN FRONT OF THE STORE'S ORIGINAL DOORS.  
COURTESY OF ALICE WALKER

FROM 1760 TO 1850, AT 1351 WISCONSIN AVENUE STOOD JOHN BEATTIE'S SLAVE AUCTION HOUSE—ONE OF THE MORE HUMILIATING AND DEGRADING SITES IN SLAVERY. (IT'S THE OLD GEORGETOWN THEATER, FORMERLY THE DUMBARTON THEATER.) BEATTIE'S SLAVE PEN WAS NEARBY, AT 3206 O STREET. AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, WISCONSIN AVENUE AT O STREET BECAME A HUB FOR THE AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY, WITH STREETCAR LINES, BARBERSHOPS, AND BEAUTY SALONS. IN THE 1910S, AFRICAN AMERICAN JOHN MARSHALL BOUGHT 3206 O STREET AND PROPERTY AT 3226, 3228, AND 3230 O STREET. (FRANCIS SCOTT KEY HAD OWNED 3226 O STREET A CENTURY EARLIER.) JOHN AND HIS WIFE, DELLA, LIVED AT 3228 WITH THEIR CHILDREN, JOHN JR., SUSIE, AND CELIA ESTHER. CUSTOMERS CAME TO 3206'S SECOND FLOOR TO ESTHER'S BEAUTY SALON. ON THE FIRST FLOOR WERE SHOE SHINERS, HAT BLOCKERS, AND CLEANERS. DURING HOLIDAYS, JOHN JR. KEPT AND SOLD LIVE TURKEYS IN THE BASEMENT.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

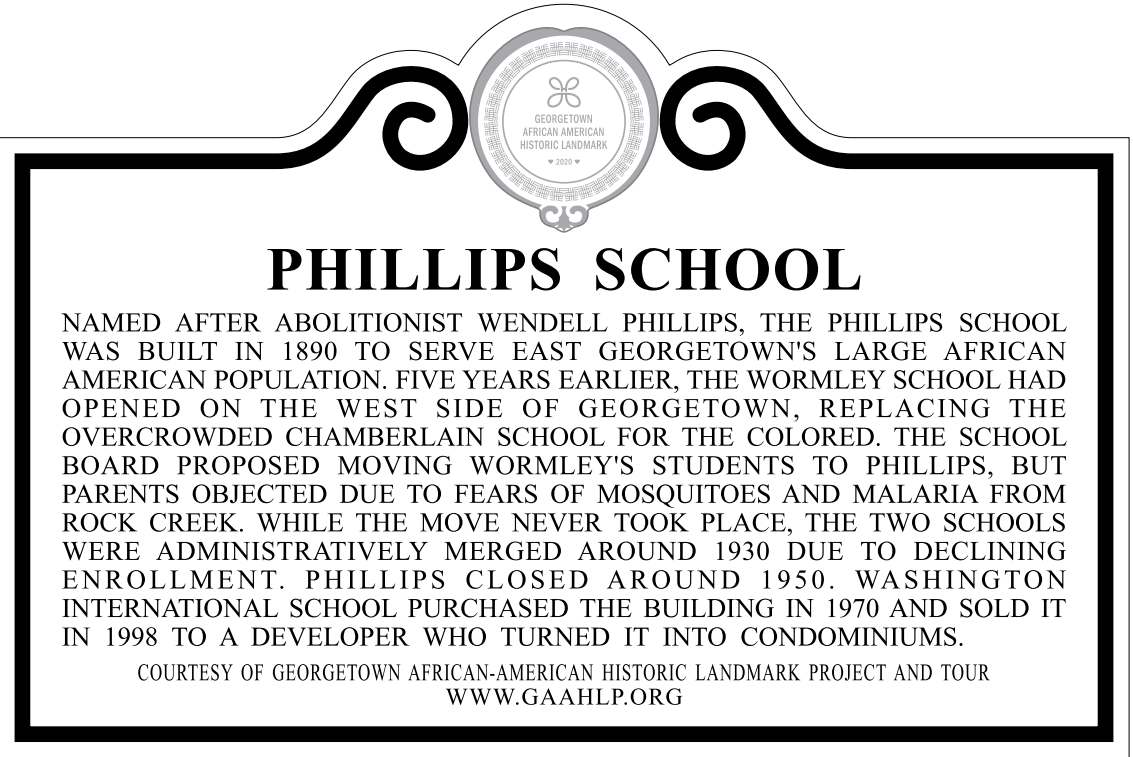
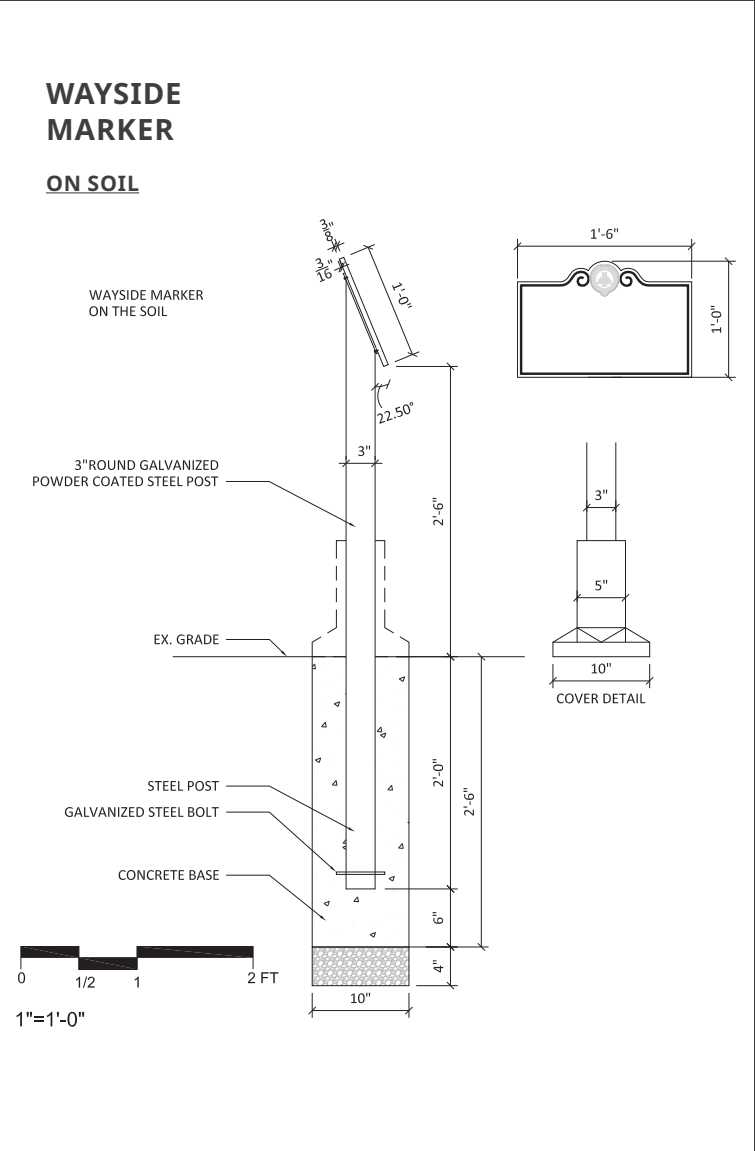
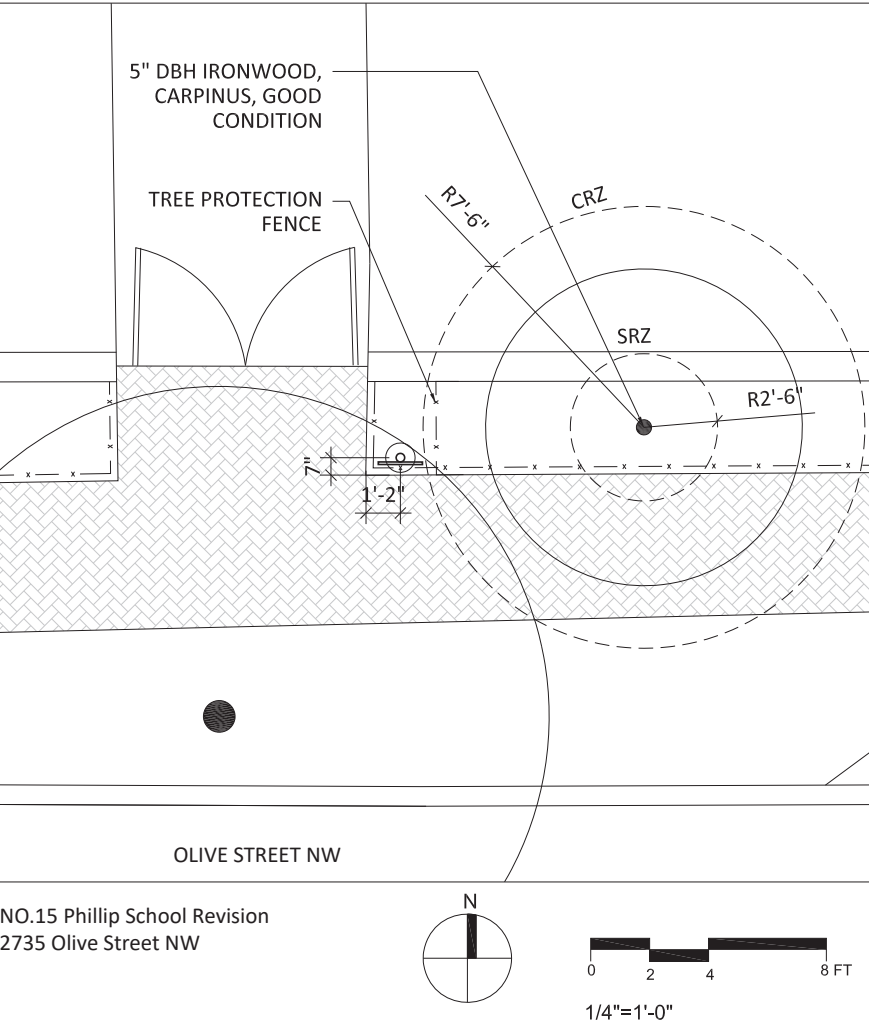


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
GEORGETOWN THEATER, SLAVE PEN, AND THE MARSHALL FAMILY

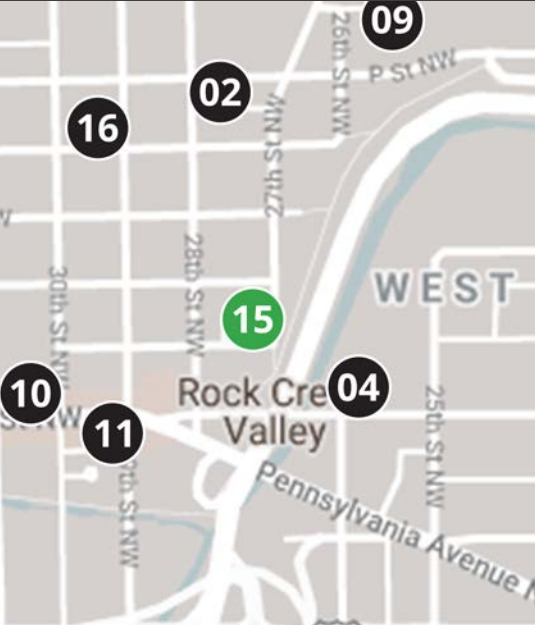
From 1760 to 1850, at 1351 Wisconsin Avenue stood John Beattie's slave auction house—one of the more humiliating and degrading sites in slavery. (It's the old Georgetown Theater, formerly the Dumbarton Theater.) Beattie's slave pen was nearby, at 3206 O Street. After the Civil War, Wisconsin Avenue at O Street became a hub for the African American community, with streetcar lines, barbershops, and beauty salons. In the 1910s, African American John Marshall bought 3206 O Street and property at 3226, 3228, and 3230 O Street. (Francis Scott Key had owned 3226 O Street a century earlier.) John and his wife, Della, lived at 3228 with their children, John Jr., Susie, and Celia Esther. Customers came to 3206's second floor to Esther's beauty salon. On the first floor were shoe shiners, hat blockers, and cleaners. During holidays, John Jr. kept and sold live turkeys in the basement.

PHOTO SIZE: 3.5" X 3" CHARACTER COUNT: 868 OVER ALLOWANCE: 436





BRONZE PLAQUE

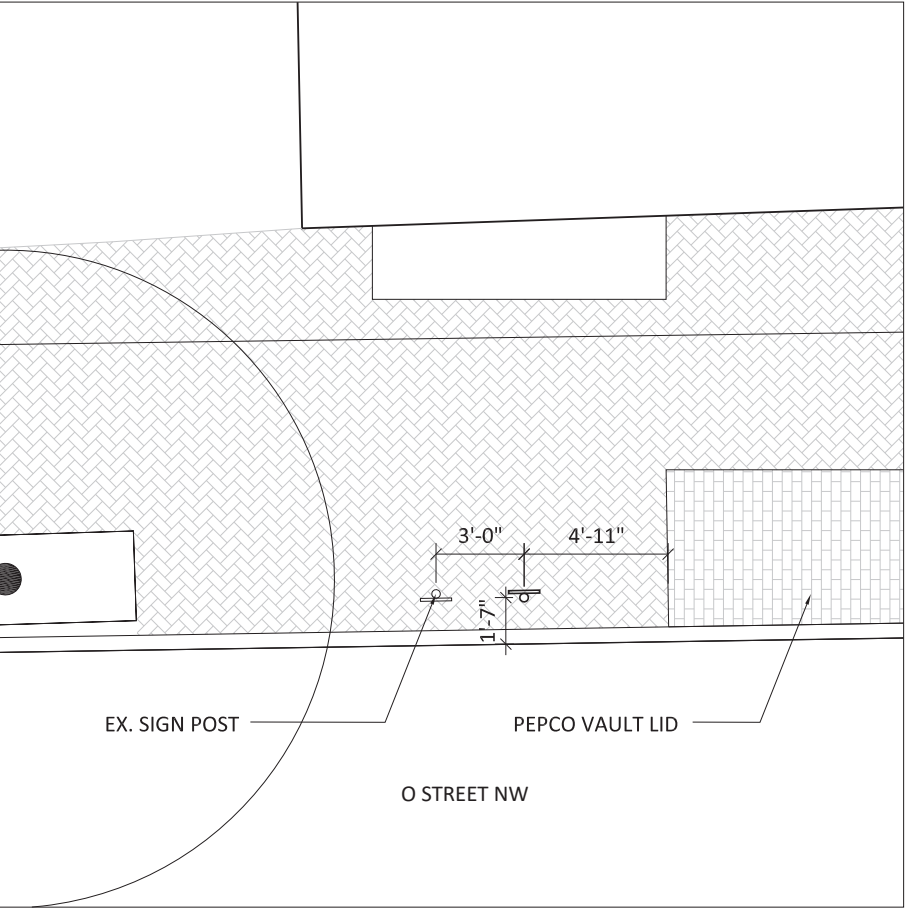


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
PHILLIPS SCHOOL

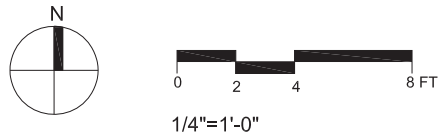
Named after abolitionist Wendell Phillips, the Phillips School was built in 1890 to serve east Georgetown's large African American population. Five years earlier, the Wormley School has opened on the west side of Georgetown, replacing the overcrowded Chamberlain School for the colored. The school board proposed moving Wormley's students to Phillips, but the parents objected due to fears of mosquitoes and malaria from Rock Creek. While the move never took place, the two schools were administratively merged around 1930 due to declining enrollment. Phillips closed around 1950. Washington international school purchased the building in 1970 and sold it in 1998 to a developer who turned it into condominiums.

PHOTO SIZE: N/A CHARACTER COUNT: 695 OVER ALLOWANCE: 263

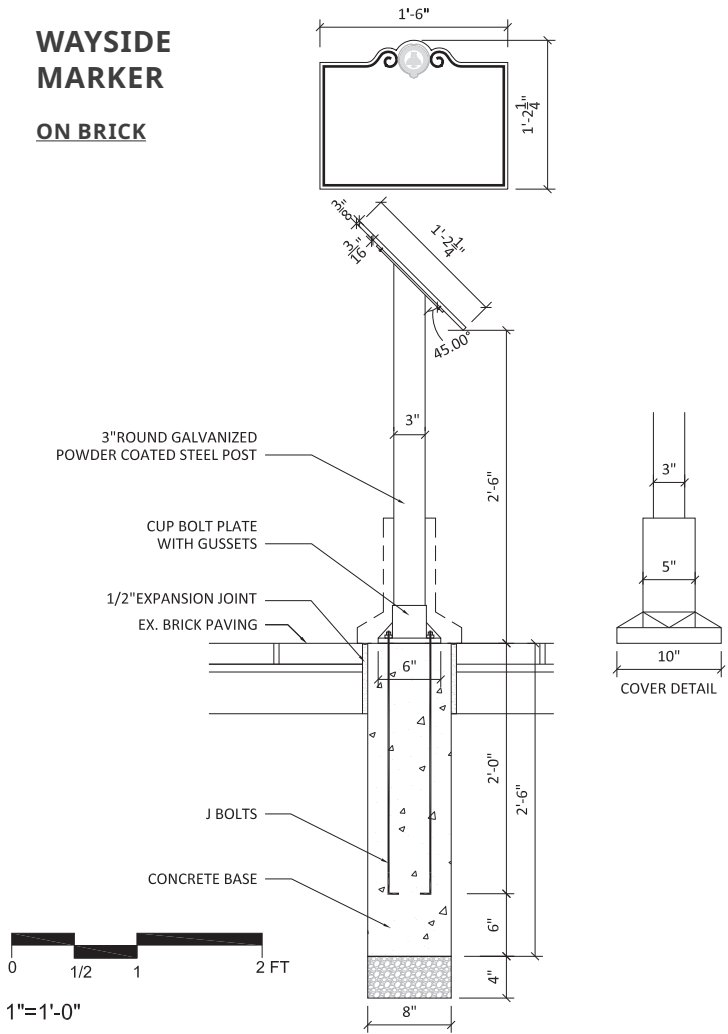




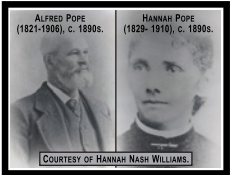
NO.16 Pope Revision



**WAYSIDE  
MARKER**  
**ON BRICK**



**ALFRED AND HANNAH POPE**



ALFRED POPE AND HIS MOTHER, JEDIDAH, MOVED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND LIVED WITH CONGRESSMAN JOHN CARTER AT 3013 Q STREET. HANNAH WORKED AS A LADY'S MAID AT TUDOR PLACE. SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF BARBARA COLE, WHOSE FAMILY WAS ENSLAVED TO GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAMILY. BORN IN 1788, BARBARA GREW UP AT MT. VERNON WITH HER PARENTS SALL TWINE, A FIELD WORKER, AND GEORGE, A GARDENER. IN 1802, MARTHA WASHINGTON'S GRANDDAUGHTER, MARTHA PETERS, INHERITED BARBARA WHO BECAME THE PROPERTY OF HER HUSBAND, THOMAS PETERS. THEY BROUGHT BARBARA TO GEORGETOWN. HANNAH GREW UP AT TUDOR PLACE AND WAS SOLD TO CARTER WHEN ALFRED WANTED TO MARRY HER. THEY MARRIED IN 1847 AND HAD 10 CHILDREN. AFTER ALFRED'S RETURN FROM THE ILL-FATED *PEARL* ESCAPE, HE ASKED FOR HIS FREEDOM. THE COUPLE WERE MANUMITTED IN 1850 AFTER THE CONGRESSMAN'S DEATH. ALFRED COLLECTED "NIGHT WASTE" TO EARN MONEY AND OWNED A COAL YARD AND SEVERAL PROPERTIES, INCLUDING THEIR RESIDENCE AT 2900 O STREET. IN 1875, HE SOLD LAND FOR \$2,581 TO MT. ZION UNITED METHODIST TO BUILD ITS CHURCH AT 1334 29TH STREET. IN 1870, ALFRED REPRESENTED GEORGETOWN AT THE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON ITS MERGER WITH WASHINGTON CITY.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

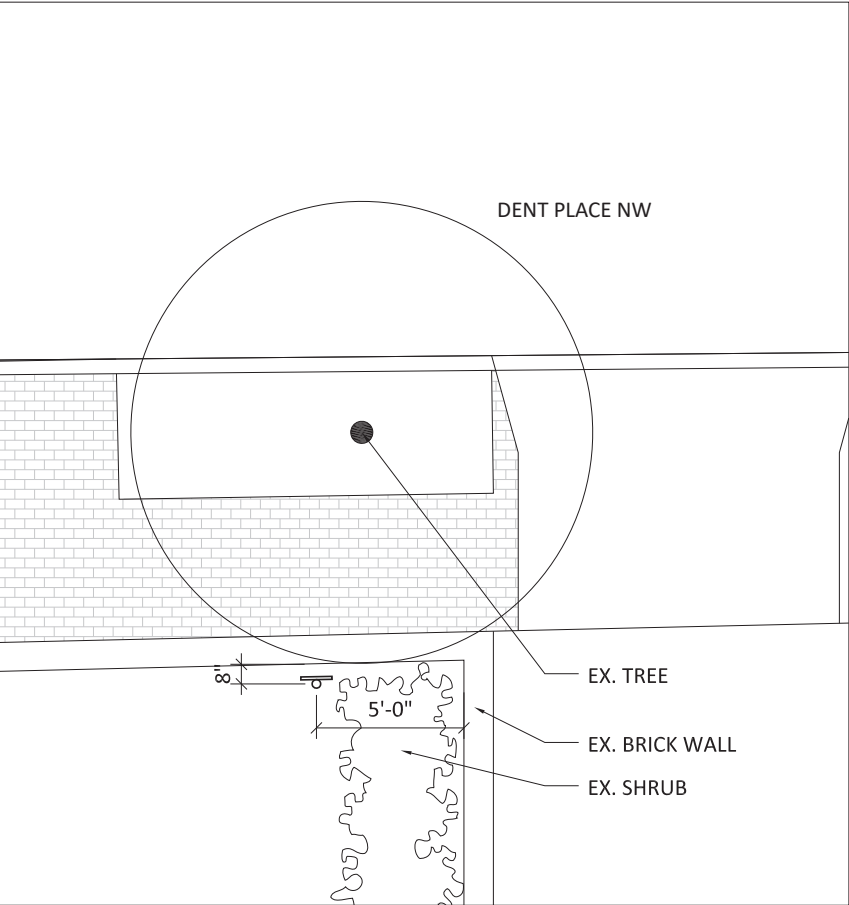


JOB #45937 | 18" X 14.25" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
ALFRED AND HANNAH POPE

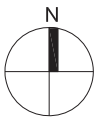
Alfred Pope and his mother, Jedidah, moved from South Carolina and lived with congressman John Carter at 3013 Q Street. Hannah worked as a lady's maid at tudor place. She was the daughter of Barbara Cole, whose family was enslaved to George Washington's family. Born in 1788, Barbara grew up at Mt. Vernon with her parents Sall Twine, a field worker, and George, a gardener. In 1802, Martha Washington's granddaughter, Martha Peters, inherited Barbara who became the property of her husband, Thomas Peters. They brought Barbara to Georgetown. Hannah grew up at Tudor Place and was sold to Carter when Alfred wanted to marry her. They married in 1847 and had 10 children. After Alfred's return from the ill-fated pearl escape, he asked for his freedom. The couple were manumitted in 1850 after the congressman's death. Alfred collected "night waste" to earn money and owned a coal yard and several properties, including their residence at 2900 O Street. In 1875, he sold land for \$2,581 to Mt. Zion United Methodist to build its church at 1334 29th street. In 1870, Alfred represented Georgetown at the congressional hearings on its merger with Washington city.

PHOTO SIZE: 4" X 3" CHARACTER COUNT: 1,067 OVER ALLOWANCE: 554





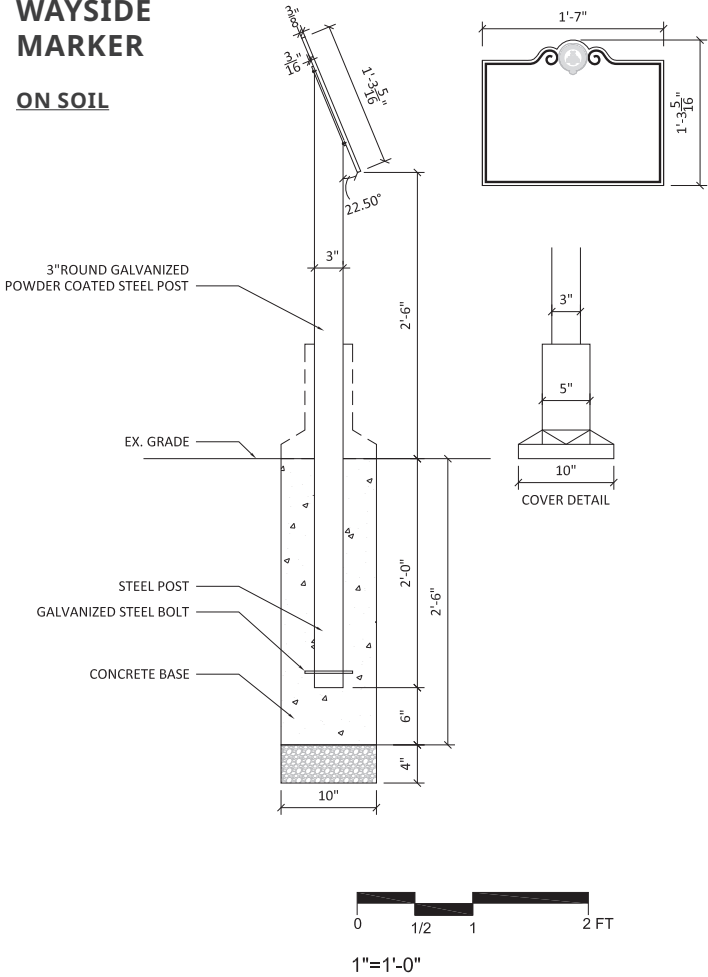
NO.17 Yarrow Mamout Residence  
3324 Dent Place, NW



0 2 4 8 FT  
1/4"=1'-0"

WAYSIDE  
MARKER

ON SOIL



MAHMOUD YARROW or YARROW MAMOUT

YARROW MAMOUT, BORN IN 1736, ARRIVED IN ANNAPOLIS IN 1752 ON THE *ELIJAH* AND SERVED THE BEALL FAMILY UNTIL 1796. HIS NAME INDICATES HE WAS FULANI, AN EDUCATED DEVOUT MUSLIM, HE COULD READ AND WRITE IN ARABIC. FREED AT AGE 60, HE USED MONEY EARNED AS A CRAFTSMAN TO FINANCE GEORGETOWN MERCHANTS AND OWNED STOCK IN THE BANK OF COLUMBIA. RACISM EMBEDDED IN THE SLAVE CODES PREVENTED HIM FROM ATTENDING MEETINGS OR SUING TO ENFORCE CONTRACTS. WHITE FRIENDS INTERCEDED IN HIS LEGAL AFFAIRS.

“MASSA TINK HE GOT ALL DE WORK OUT OF YARO BONE. HE TELL YARO, GO FREE. YOU BEEN WORK NUFF FOR ME. GO WORK FOR YOU NOW. TANKEE, YARO SAY. YARO WORK A SOON, A LATE, A HOT, A COLD. MASSA TAKE SICK, DIE—MONEY GONE. YARO GO TO WORK AGAIN. GET MORE DOLLARS. GIB HIM TO YOUNG MASSA, HE NO DIE. YOUNG MASSA DEN BROKE—DEN GO AWAY. YARO OLD FOR TRUE NOW. MUST WORK AGAIN.”

*Jair, all-gum* (RECORDER OF DEEDS' COPY, SIGNED 1803)

YARROW LIVED IN A WOOD FRAME HOUSE HERE UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1823. ARCHEOLOGISTS HAVE FAILED TO CONFIRM WHETHER HE IS BURIED HERE FACING MECCA.

PHOTO PURCHASED WITH THE GIFTS (BY EXCHANGE) OF R. WISTAR HARVEY, MRS. T. CHARLTON HENRY, MR. AND MRS. J. STODGELL STOKES, ELISE ROBINSON PAUMGARTEN FROM THE SALLIE CROZER HILPRECHT COLLECTION, LUCIE WASHINGTON MITCHESON IN MEMORY OF ROBERT STOCKTON JOHNSON MITCHESON FOR THE ROBERT STOCKTON JOHNSON MITCHESON COLLECTION, R. NELSON BUCKLEY, THE ESTATE OF RICTAVIA SCHIFF, AND THE MCNEIL ACQUISITION FUND FOR AMERICAN ART AND MATERIAL CULTURE, 2011, 2011-87-1 COURTESY 400 YEARS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY COMMISSION  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY



JOB #50130 | 19" X 15.25" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
MAHMOUD YARROW OR YARROW MAMOUT

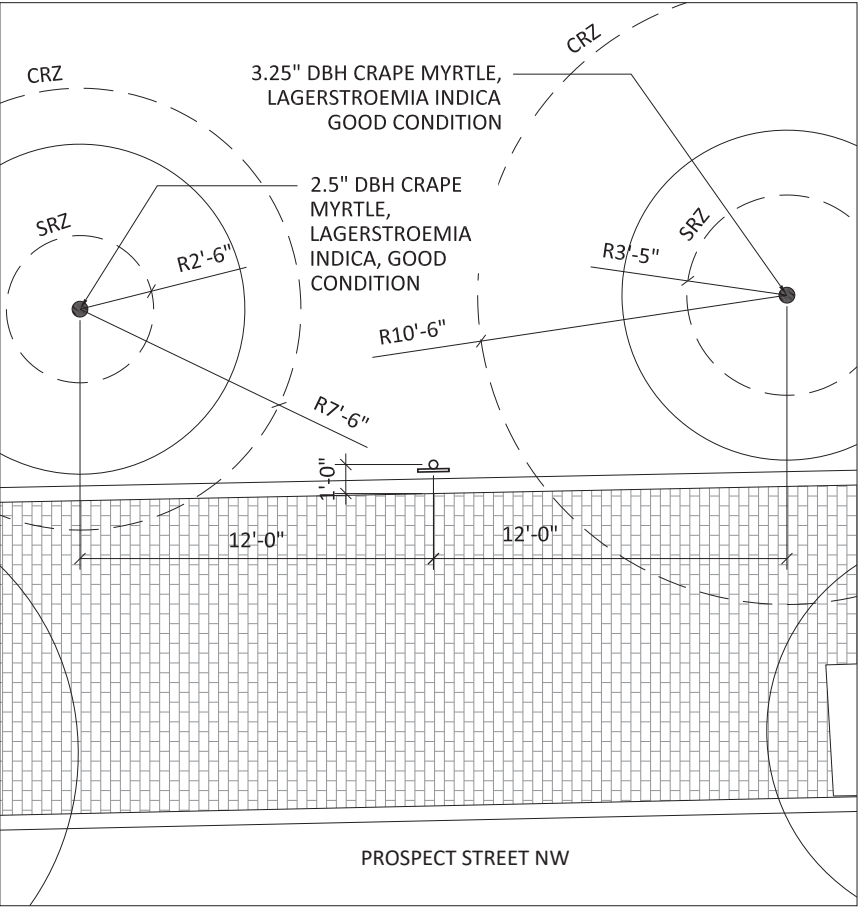
Yarrow Mamout, born in 1736, arrived in Annapolis in 1752 on the *Elijah* and served the Beall family until 1796. His name indicates he was Fulani, and as a devoted Muslim, he could read and write Arabic. Freed at age 60, he used money earned as a craftsman to finance Georgetown merchants and owned stock in the Bank of Columbia. Racism of the slave codes prevented him from attending meetings or suing to enforce contracts. White friends interceded in his legal affairs.

“Massa tink he got all de work out of Yaro bone. He tell Yaro, go free. You been work nuff for me. Go work for you now. Tankee, Yaro say. Yaro go to work for he now. Yaro work a soon, a late, a hot, a cold. Massa take sick, die—Yaro money gone, go to work again. Get more dollars. Gib him to young massa, he no die. Young massa den broke—den go away. Yaro old for true now. Must work again.”

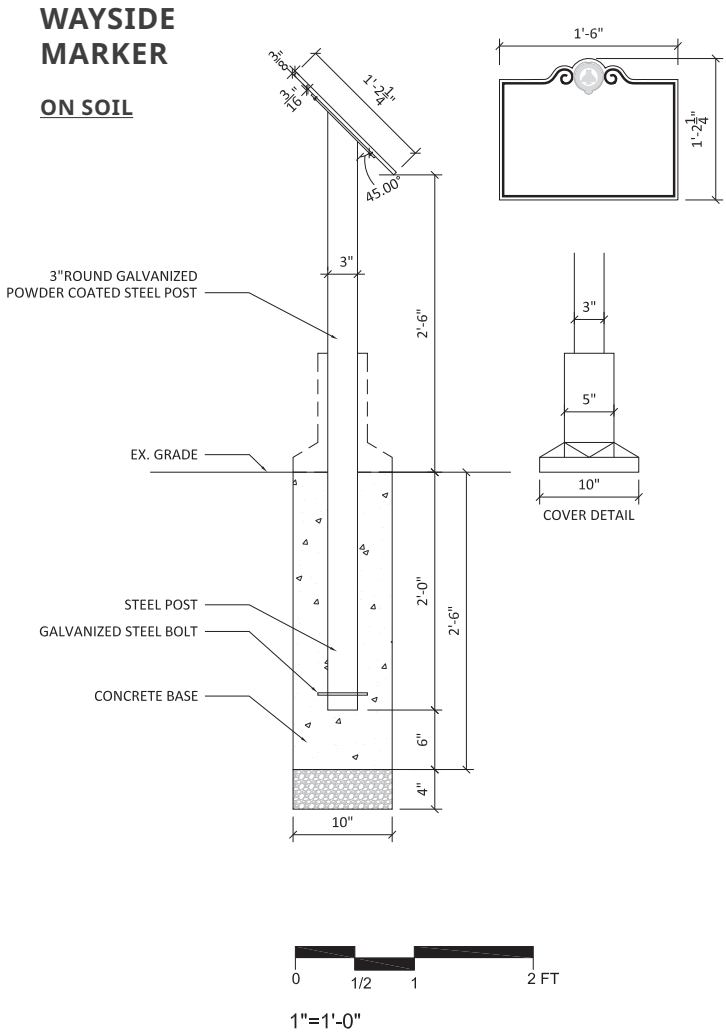
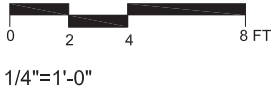
Yarrow lived in a wood frame house here until his death in 1823. Archeologists have failed to confirm whether he is buried here facing Mecca.


PHOTO SIZE: 2.5" X 3.375" CHARACTER COUNT: 1,324 OVER ALLOWANCE: 744

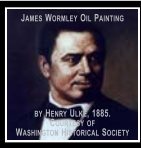




NO.18 Wormley School  
3329 Prospect Street, NW







**WORMLEY SCHOOL**

JAMES WORMLEY, BORN A FREE AFRICAN AMERICAN IN 1819, WORKED IN HIS FAMILY'S HACKNEY CARRIAGE BUSINESS AND BECAME A PROMINENT BUSINESSMAN AND ADVOCATE FOR EDUCATION. GEORGETOWN SPENT \$70 ON AFRICAN AMERICAN EDUCATION IN 1862. AFTER THE WAR, THE REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED CONGRESS ORDERED THE TOWN TO EDUCATE AFRICAN AMERICANS. IN 1871 WORMLEY PERSUADED CONGRESS TO FUND ONE OF THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE DISTRICT, THE SUMNER SCHOOL. THE WORMLEY SCHOOL OPENED IN 1885, A YEAR AFTER HIS DEATH. MARTHA LOUISE POPE NASH AND OTHER RESIDENTS WERE FACULTY MEMBERS. THE SCHOOL REMAINED SEGREGATED UNTIL IT CLOSED IN 1952. THE BUILDING LATER SERVED THE LEARNING DISABLED BEFORE CLOSING PERMANENTLY IN 1994. IN 2008, IT WAS CONVERTED TO CONDOMINIUMS. WORMLEY OWNED A TEN-ACRE FARM AT 3530 VAN NESS STREET, WITH A HORSE-RACING TRACK AT RENO ROAD AND VAN NESS STREET. HE OPERATED FIVE BOARDING HOUSES IN THE 1500 BLOCK OF I STREET. WORMLEY'S HOTEL, LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF 15TH AND H STREET, HOSTED SECRET MEETINGS DURING THE 1876 ELECTION WHICH ALLOWED RUTHERFORD B. HAYES TO WIN THE PRESIDENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR FEDERAL TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUTH. THE WITHDRAWAL ENDED RECONSTRUCTION, MEANT TO ESTABLISH EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY, AND ALTERED THE FATES OF GENERATIONS OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN AMERICANS.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

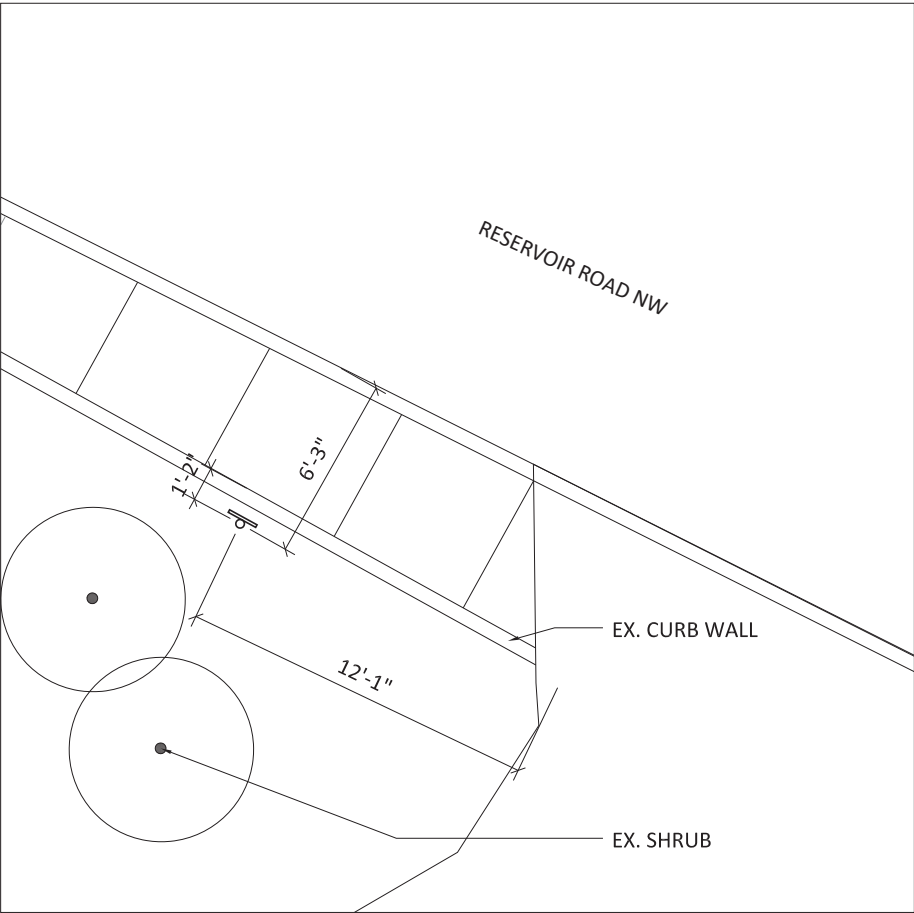
BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY



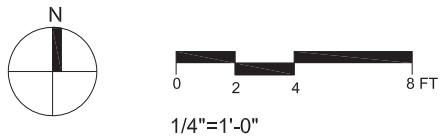
JOB #45937 | 18" X 14.25" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
WORMLEY SCHOOL

James Wormley, born a free African American in 1819, worked in his family's hackney carriage business and became a prominent businessman and advocate for education. Georgetown spent \$70 on African American education in 1862. After the war, the republican-controlled congress ordered the town to educate African americans. In 1871 Wormley persuaded congress to fund one of the first public schools for african americans in the district, the sumner school. The wormley school opened in 1885, a year after his death. Martha Louise Pope Nash and other residents were faculty members. The school remained segregated until it closed in 1952. The building later served the learning disabled before closing permanently in 1994. In 2008, it was converted to condominiums. Wormley owned a ten-acre farm at 3530 Van Ness street, with a horse racing track at Reno Road and Van ness street. He operated five boarding houses in the 1500 block of I street. Wormley's hotel, located on the corner of 15th and h street, hosted secret meetings during the 1876 election which allowed Rutherford R. Hayes to win the presidency in exchange for federal troops withdrawl from the south. The withdrawal ended reconstruction, meant to establish equal rights under the law and econimic equality, and altered the faters of generations of southern African Americans.

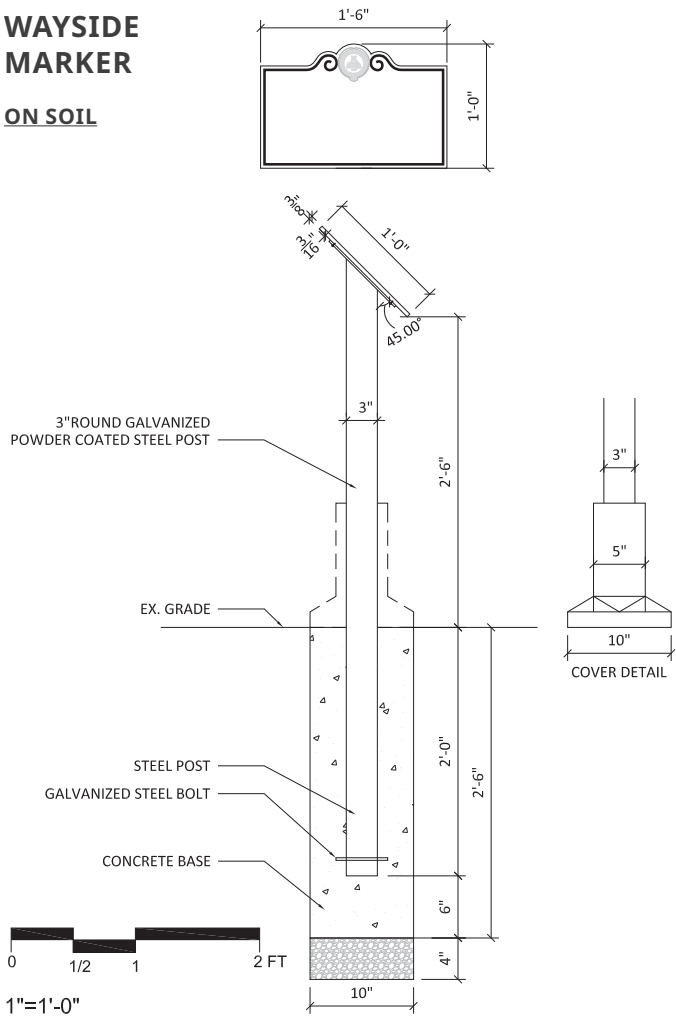




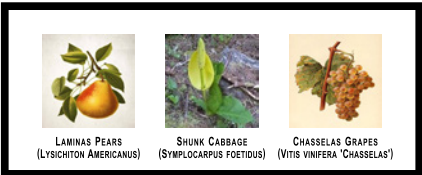
NO.19 Joseph More, Grocer  
4928 Reservoir Road



WAYSIDE  
MARKER  
ON SOIL



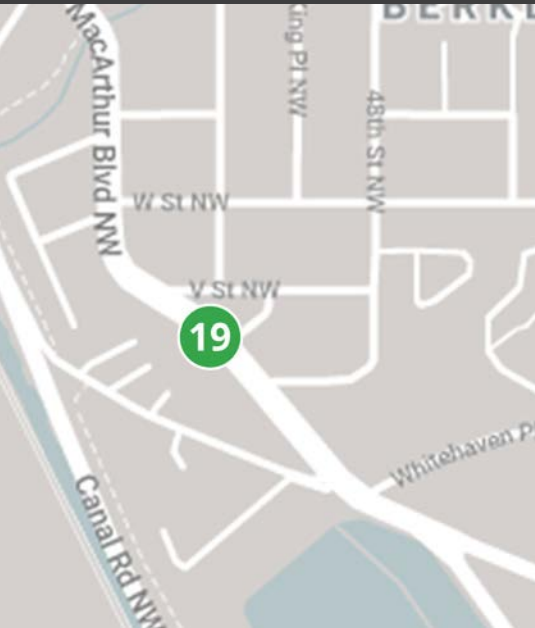
JOSEPH MOOR, GROCER



JOSEPH MOOR, A MANUMITTED AFRICAN AMERICAN, LIVED ON THIS TRACT OF LAND, KNOWN AS WHITEHAVEN AND LATER AS VINEYARD HILLS, FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN THE EARLY 1800S. MOOR WORKED IN THOMAS MAIN'S NURSERY AND LEARNED TO CULTIVATE HONEY LOCUSTS, FIRETHORNS, FRUIT TREES, AND OTHER PLANTS. MAIN, AN IMMIGRANT FROM SCOTLAND, EMPLOYED FIVE OR SIX AFRICAN AMERICANS TO TEND HIS NURSERY, WHICH SUPPLIED PLANTS FOR THOMAS JEFFERSON AND OTHER LANDOWNERS. MAIN NOT ONLY PAID HIS WORKERS BUT ALSO TAUGHT THEM TO READ AND WRITE. BY 1816 JOSEPH MOOR WAS A RESPECTED GROCER IN GEORGETOWN, WHERE HE ENJOYED A LONG FRIENDSHIP WITH YARROW MAMOUT, A FELLOW MANUMITTED AFRICAN AMERICAN.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY

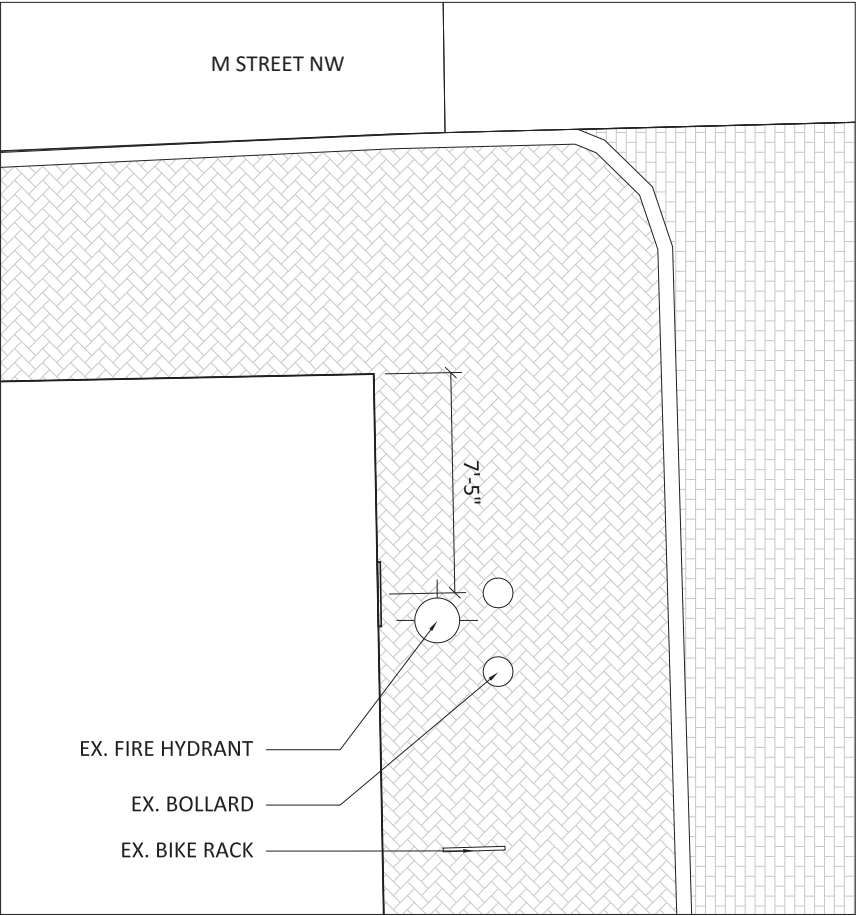


JOB #45937 | 18" X 12" | WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING  
JOSEPH MOOR, GROCER

Joseph Moor, a manumitted African American, lived on this tract of land, known as Whitehaven and later as Vineyard Hills, for several years in the early 1800s. Moor worked in Thomas Main's nursery and learned to cultivate honey locusts, firethorns, fruit trees, and other plants. Main, an immigrant from Scotland, employed five or six African Americans to tend his nursery, which supplied plants for Thomas Jefferson and other landowners. Main not only paid his workers but also taught them to read and write. By 1816 Joseph Moor was a respected grocer in Georgetown, where he enjoyed a long friendship with Yarrow Mamout, a fellow manumitted African American.

PHOTO SIZE: 8.5" X 2.5" CHARACTER COUNT: 651 OVER ALLOWANCE: 219



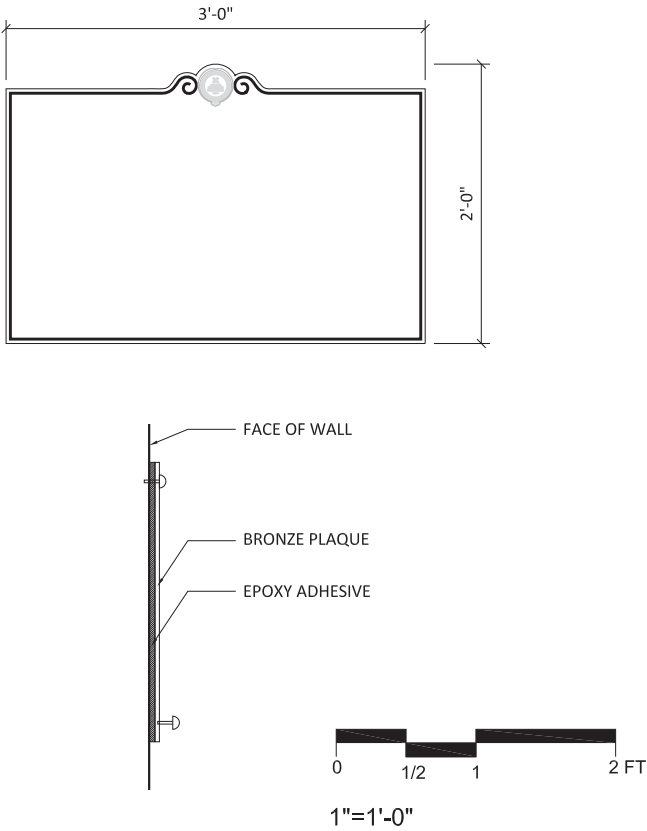



NO.20 Market House  
3276 M Street NW

1/4"=1'-0"


WALL  
PLAQUE

INSTALLED AT MORTAR JOINTS





# MARKET HOUSE



THE 18TH-CENTURY MARKET HOUSE HERE HAD A SLAVE AUCTION BLOCK IN ITS BASEMENT, AND EXCAVATION HAS FOUND A SEALED TUNNEL LEADING FROM THE C&O CANAL TO THE AUCTION BLOCK. AT THE TIME IT WAS CUSTOMARY TO HIDE THE PUBLIC ASPECTS OF SLAVERY, AND THE TUNNEL MAY HAVE BEEN USED TO TRANSPORT THE ENSLAVED INTO THE BUILDING FROM SHIPS AT THE WATERFRONT. IN 1803 ADAM KING AND JOHN MITCHELL DEEDED THE PROPERTY TO THE GEORGETOWN CORPORATION “FOR THE USE OF THE MARKET AFORESAID, FOREVER, AND FOR NO OTHER USE, INTEREST OR PURPOSE WHATSOEVER.” THE OLD BUILDING WAS EVENTUALLY RAZED, AND THE PRESENT BUILDING WAS BUILT IN 1865, HOUSING NUMEROUS INDIVIDUAL MERCHANTS. THE SITE BECAME DISTRICT PROPERTY IN 1871 WHEN GEORGETOWN MERGED WITH WASHINGTON, AND A 1966 FEDERAL LAW REQUIRES THAT IT BE PRESERVED AND OPERATED AS A PUBLIC MARKET.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR  
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

BRONZE PLAQUE WITH PORCELAIN TILE GRAPHIC INLAY



JOB #45937 | 36" X 24" | WALL PLAQUE DRAWING  
MARKET HOUSE

The 18th-century market house here had a slave auction block in its basement, and excavation has found a sealed tunnel leading from the C&O Canal to the auction block. At the time it was customary to hide the public aspects of slavery, and the tunnel may have been used to transport the enslaved into the building from ships at the waterfront. In 1803 Adam King and John Mitchell deeded the property to the Georgetown Corporation “for the use of the market aforesaid, forever, and for no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever.” The old building was eventually razed, and the present building was built in 1865, housing numerous individual merchants. The site became District property in 1871 when Georgetown merged with Washington, and a 1966 federal law requires that it be preserved and operated as a public market.

PHOTO SIZE: 7.25" X 5" CHARACTER COUNT: 775 OVER ALLOWANCE: 0





Andrena Crockett  
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(202) 765-6935

Permit Application OG 21-009, HPA 21-023