

GEORGETOWN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT
AND TOUR

Presentation Before
the
Old Georgetown Board

and
Commission of Fine Arts

Contact
Andrena Crockett
www.GAAHLP.org
202.765.6935

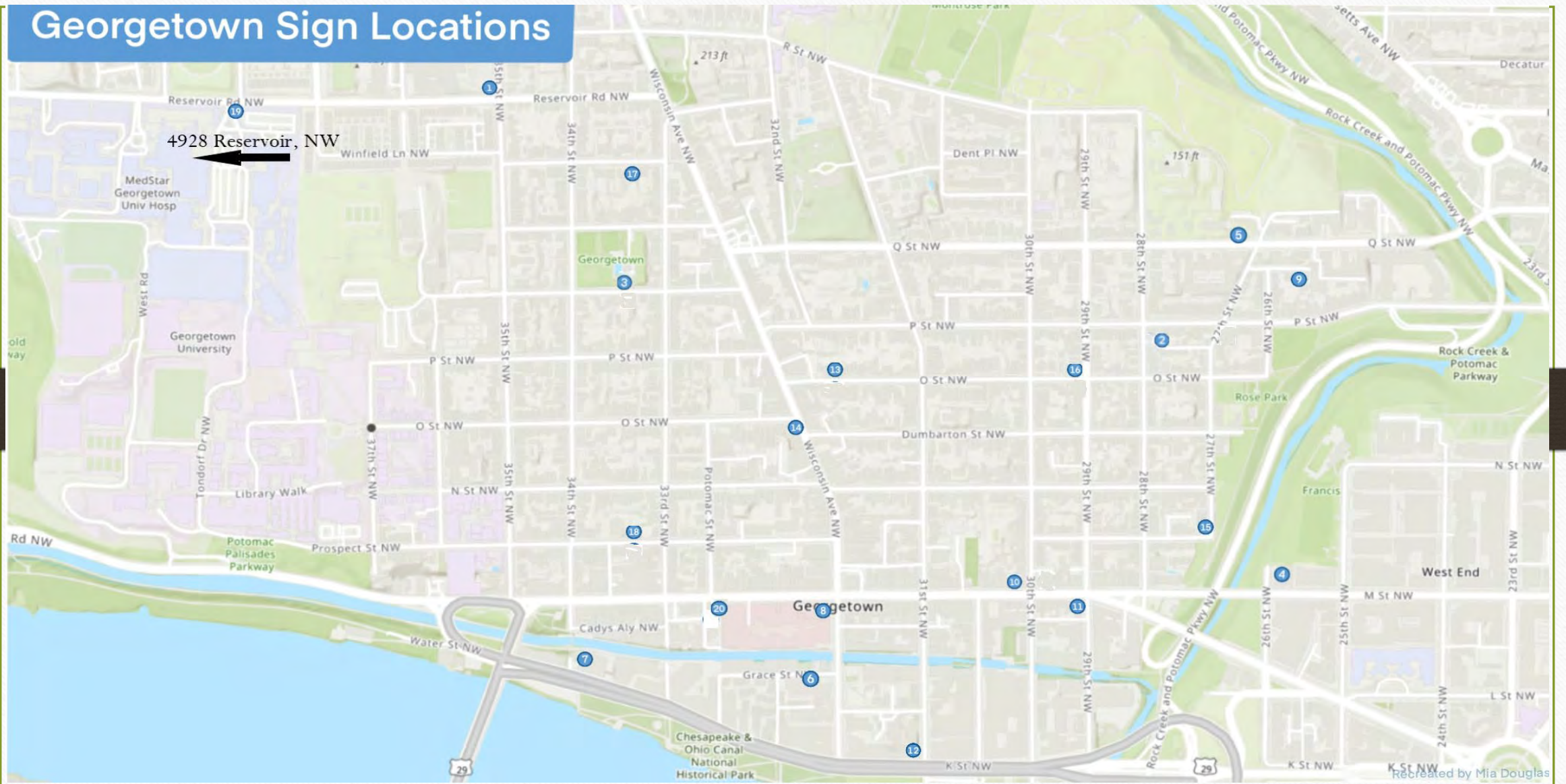
February 4, 2021



GEORGETOWN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT

Number	Description	Address/Location	1/2 Sided	Style	SQ LOT	Sign Directional	Lead Photos	Owner:
1	No. 1 Brinetown, Western High School.	Duke Ellington School 3500 R Street, N 1680 35 Street, NW	1	Wayside	1293 0211	Facing E towards 35th- forward in bedrock	N	DGS
2	No. 2 Poplar Street	1417 28th Street, NW	1	Wayside	1261 0222	Facing W parallel to sidewalk	Y-Alley Photo	PS
3	No. 3 Pomander Walk	1555 34th Street, NW	1	Wayside	1273 0802	Facing S parallel to sidewalk at curb, L of stair	Y-Alley Photo	PS
4	No. 4 Blue Mouse Theatre.	EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF QATAR 2555 M ST NW	1	Roadside	0013 0043	N/S Perpendicular to Street	Y-Blue Mouse Photo	PS
5	No. 5 Dumbarton House	2715 Q Street, NW	1	Wayside	1285 0814	Facing 27th Street near gate/grass	Y	PS
6	No. 6 Grace Street, Cissell Alley, Cherry Hill	1044 Wisconsin Ave., NW	2	Roadside	1188 0120	Facing E/W to W of street light	Y Cissel St	PS
7	No. 7 Boston Area East End	3331 K Street, NW	1	Roadside	1184 0049	Facing S towards K Street	Y house	PS
8	No. 8 City Tavern Club, Transportation Hub	3206 M Street, NW	1	Wayside	1200 0841	M St SW side curb at Wisc near curb	Y Truth	PS
9	No. 9 Chamberlain School.	2512 East Place, NW	1	Wayside	1264 0808. 1264E	Facing N Parallel to the St.	Y	PS
10	No. 10 James Fleet, Union Hotel, Smothers School	1202 30th Street, NW	1	Wayside	1209 0040	Facing E/W Perpendicular to M St. on 30th Stree	Y Hotel	PS
11	No. 11 Lee Grain and Feed Store.	2900 M Street, NW	1	Wayside	1196 0196	Facing E up to wall on 29th Street L of window	Y Advert	PS
12	No. 12 Benjamin Banneker, Suter Tavern	3109 K Street	1	Roadside	1189 0088	Facing N/S Perpendicular to K Street	Y Banneker	PS
13	No. 13 Montgomery Tavern, Slave Quarters	1403 Wisconsin Ave.	1	Wayside	1256 0064	Across from 3148 O Street at tree box near CVS driveway	Y Quarters	PS
14	No. 14 Slave Pen, Georgetown Theatre, The Marshalls.	3206 O Street, NW	1	Wayside	1231 0818	Front of 3206 O St R near curb	Y Marshall	PS
15	No. 15 Phillips School	2735 Olive Street, NW	1	Wayside	1215 0075	In tree box S of wall light at fence	N	PS
16	No. 16 Alfred and Hannah Pope's Residence	1400 29th Street, NW	1	Wayside	1258 0207	Parallel to O street facing S	Y-H&A Pope	PS
17	No. 17 Yarrow Mamout	3324 Dent Place, NW	1	Wayside 14 x 19	1278 0251	Parallel to street facing N inside brick wall NE corner	Y-2 PhilMuesArt photo	Private
18	No. 18 Wormley School	3329 Prospect Street, NW	1	Wayside	1220 0102	Parallel to street facing S in grassy area between 2nd/3rd tree	Y Wormley	PS
19	No. 19 Joseph Moor, Grocer	4928 Reservoir, NW	1	Wayside Wall Plaque	1387 0088	Facing N towards Reservoir Rd at entrance rd	Y 4 Plants	PS
20	No. 20. Market House	3276 M Street, NW	1	24 x 24	1186 0800	East Elev, On Wall under window close to M St	Y Sell flower	DGS

Georgetown Sign Locations



Logo Design and Meaning

JOB #44132-5.75"x 6.25" CUSTOM
APPROVAL, SIGNATURE & DATE:

LAYOUT #8



ADINKRA SYMBOLS



MPATAPO
"knot of pacification/reconciliation"
symbol of reconciliation, peacemaking and 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 importance of
learning from the past

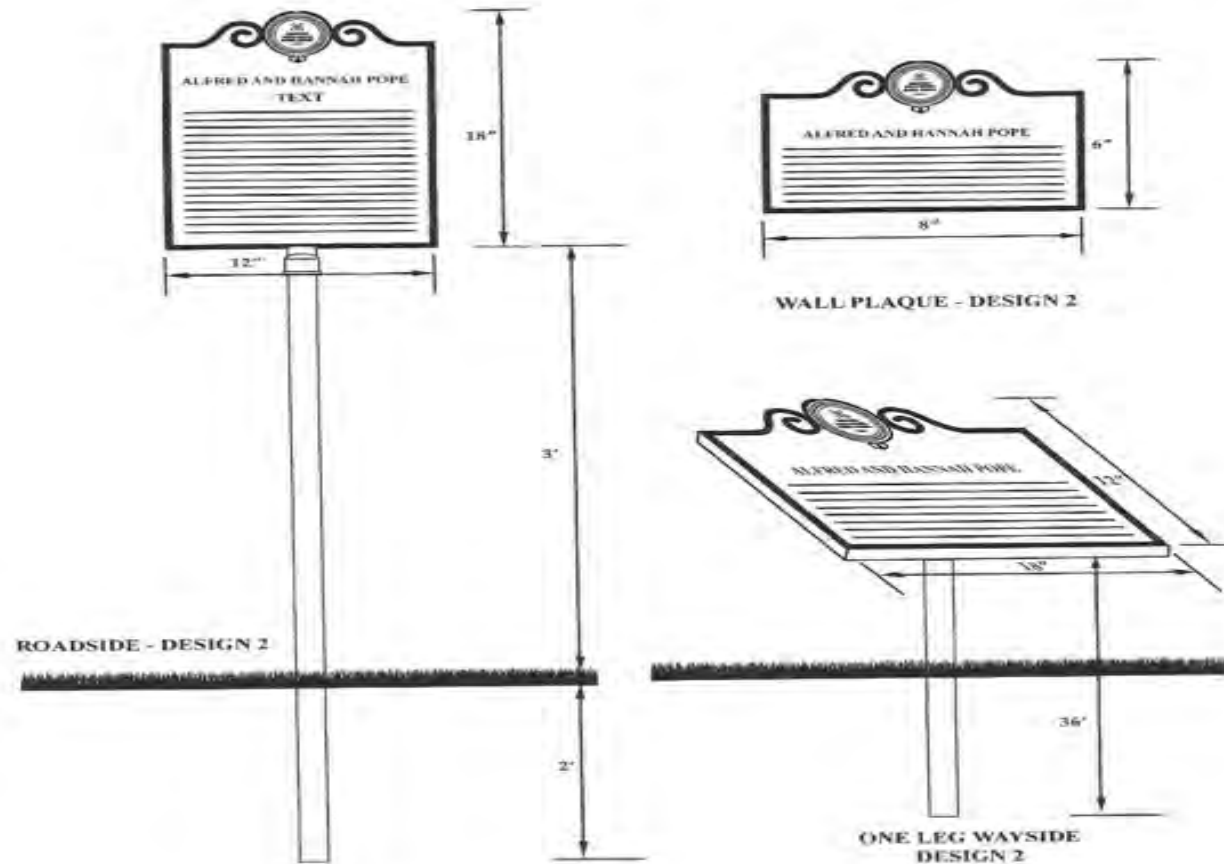


NEA ONNIM NO SUA A, OHU

"He who does not know can know from learning"

symbol of knowledge, life-long education and continued quest for
knowl

Plaque, Roadside and One Leg Wayside Design Concept



PORCELAIN TILE



Maintenance Agreement



September 11, 2020

Andrena Crockett
Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project
1249 Carrollsburg Place SW
Washington, DC 20007

RE: *Letter of Support*
Maintenance of African American Historic Landmark Project Signs

Dear Ms. Crockett,

Georgetown Heritage is pleased to offer its support for the maintenance of the new African American Historic Landmark Project signage in Georgetown.

We are pleased to work with you on this important project which will bring enrichment and awareness to the students, visitors, and residents of the C&O Canal and the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Jeffrey Nichols'.

Jeffrey Nichols
Executive Director
Georgetown Heritage

**MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
GAAHLP AND GEORGETOWN HERITAGE**

DRAFT

THIS MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is entered into between Georgetown Heritage, located at 1000 Potomac Street, NW, Suite 122, Washington, DC 20007, phone: (202) 298-9222, and the Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour ("GAAHLP"), located at 1249 Carrollsburg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20007, phone: (202) 765-6935.

In the furtherance of its central mission, GAAHLP will install bronze placards around the Georgetown area of the District of Columbia detailing the history of African Americans in the area. GAAHLP is of the opinion that Georgetown Heritage has the necessary qualifications, experience, and abilities to provide maintenance services for GAAHLP with respect to the placards. Georgetown Heritage is agreeable to providing these services to GAAHLP on the terms and conditions described herein.

1. SCOPE OF SERVICES

Georgetown Heritage will provide maintenance services for the Georgetown placard sites, which are located at the addresses listed in Appendix A. Georgetown Heritage shall provide the following services:

- a. Cleaning the sites for weather-related debris;
- b. Regularly monitoring the sites for damage, disrepair, and/or vandalism;
- c. Landscaping the grounds around the sites where specified to preserve cleanliness, visibility, and aesthetics of the placard installations;
- d. Post painting every fifth (5th) year or when needed; and
- e. Any other maintenance services, to be determined after GAAHLP finalizes the placard sites and evaluates each site's individual needs.

2. TERM OF PERFORMANCE

Georgetown Heritage will perform maintenance services on an as-needed basis. General inspections and upkeep will be performed on a quarterly basis (January, March, June, and September), to coincide with the changing seasons. Individual inspections will be performed following especially inclement weather, such as heavy winds, rain, or snowfall, or an "act of God." Georgetown Heritage also will perform maintenance services upon learning or becoming aware of damage to the placards or placard locations from GAAHLP or any other party.

GAAHLP will set up a contact information either on or near each placard, by which third party observers can inform Georgetown Heritage of any damage or disrepair to a placard. Georgetown Heritage will perform research regarding how and where to place this contact information on or near each placard.

**APPENDIX C
GAAHLP Marker Sites and Specific Maintenance Needs (to be updated as needed)**

- 1. Brinletown, Western High School**
Duke Ellington School
3500 R. Street, N. 1680 35th Street, NW

Instructions:

- 2. Poplar Street**
1417 28th Street, NW

Instructions:

- 3. Pomander Walk**
1555 34th Street, NW

Instructions:

- 4. Blue Mouse Theater**
Embassy of the State of Qatar
2555 M Street, NW

Instructions:

- 5. Dumbarton House**
2715 Q Street, NW

Instructions:

- 6. Grace Street, Cissell Alley, Cherry Hill**
1044 Wisconsin Avenue, NW

Instructions:

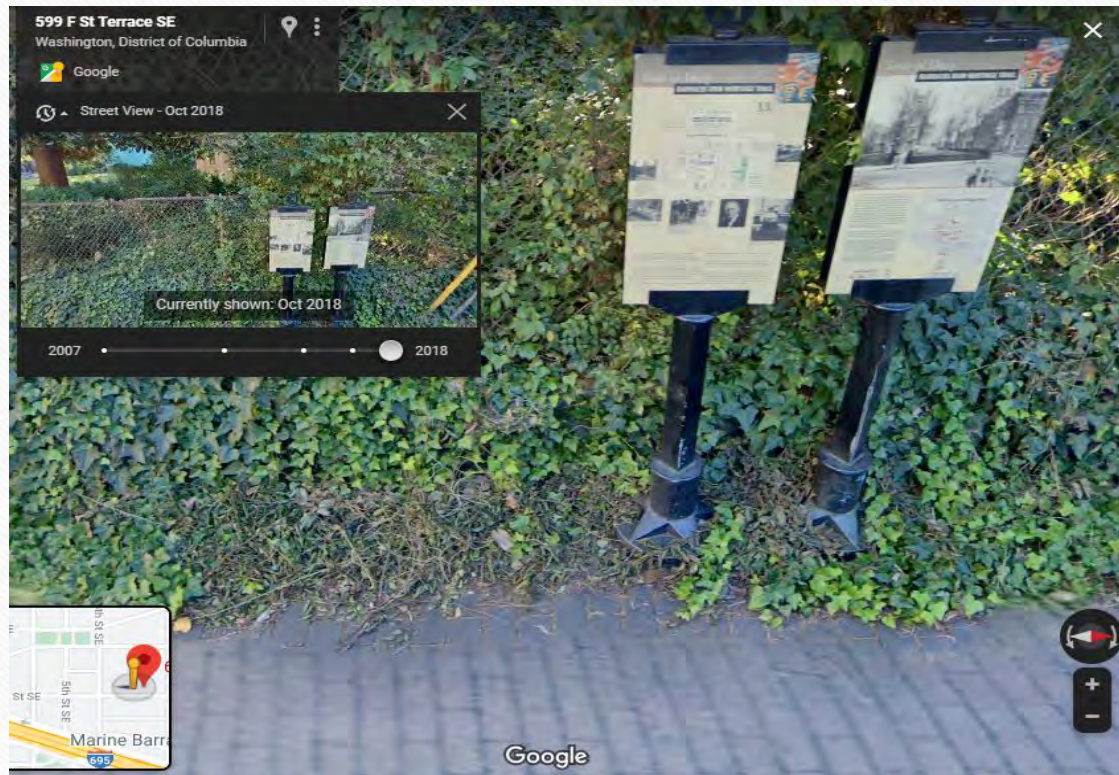
- 7. East Area East End**
3331 K Street, NW

Instructions:

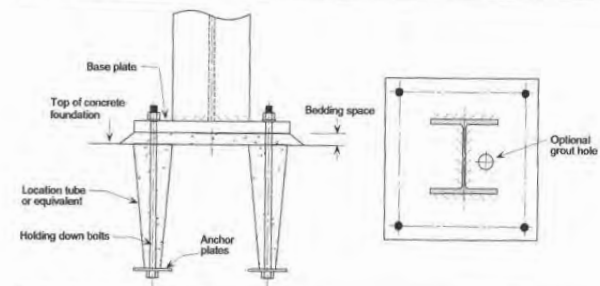
- 8. City Tavern Club, Transportation Hub**
3206 M Street, NW

Instructions:

**APPENDIX D
Breakdown of Payment and Costs of the Maintenance Agreement
between GAAHLP and Georgetown Heritage**



File:C18-11.png



Size of this preview: 800 x 369 pixels.

Original file (1,583 x 730 pixels, file size: 62 KB, MIME type: image/png)

C18_11.png

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

	Date/Time	Thumbnail	Dimensions	User	Comment
current	15:42, 19 July 2012		1,583 x 730 (62 KB)	Mediawiki@payde.com (talk contribs)	

• You cannot overwrite this file.

File usage

The following 2 pages link to this file:

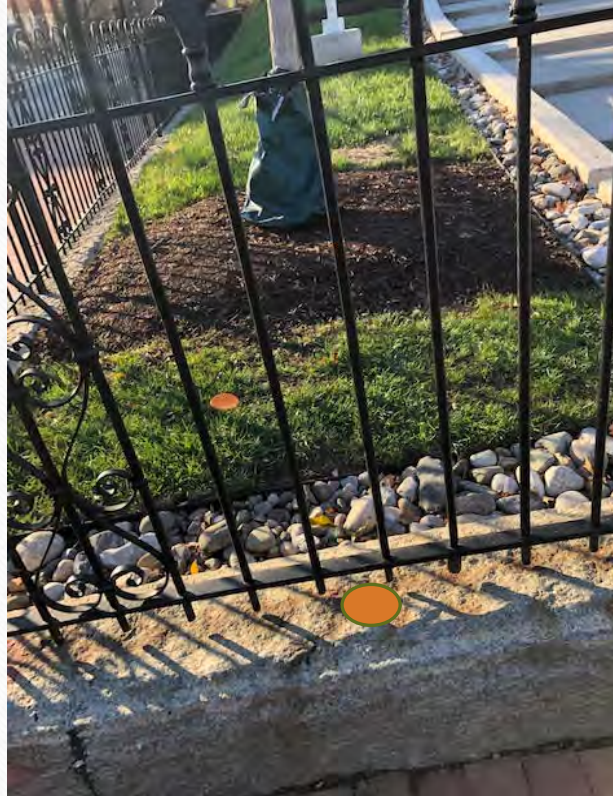
<https://www.architecturalinfo.org/File:C18-11.png>



Round Post(Not Square)

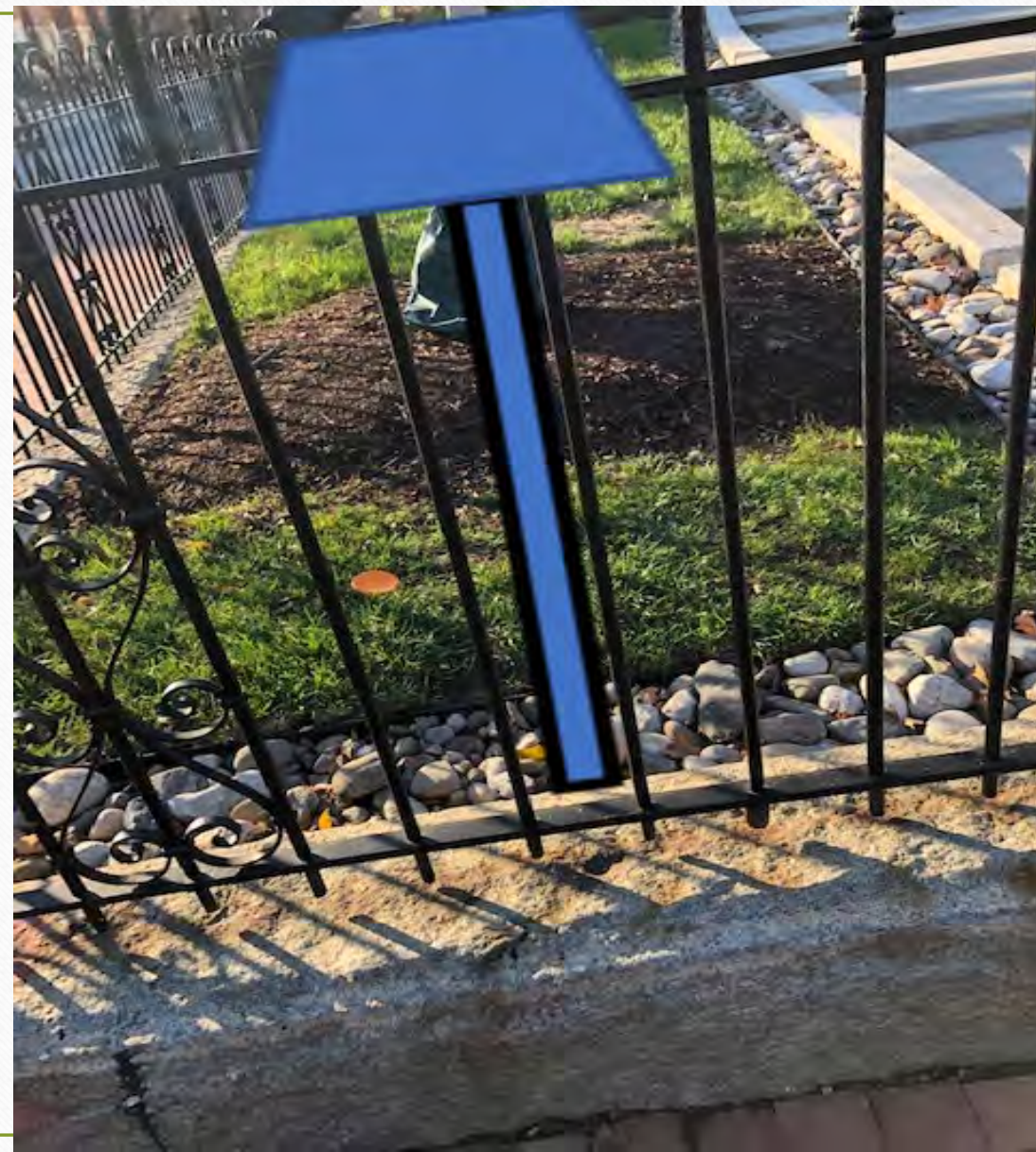
- Galvanized Steel Painted Black with 6 lb. Post with 21 lb. Bronze plaque
- Post buried 2 ft in Ground.
- Square Steel Plate bolted to 21 lb. Bronze Plaque Rear
- Plate Welded to Post
- Height according to Site Specifications with ADA Requirement Consideration
- Installation Using Small Hand Tools with Cement Base
- Installation, as Required by UFA using Bolt Plating – No. 3, No. 4, No. 8, No. 11, No. 13

No. 1
Brinetown
3500 R Street NW



- 4" From Reservior Road sidewalk
- On top of 5 3/4 " outside curb wall
- Distance marker from steps 51"
- Height of fence 41"

- 12" base
- Height of fence loop 9"
- Marker facing E towards 35th Street
- Sq. 1293 Lot 0211



REVISED TEXT

No. 1 [Character Count: 646] NO PHOTO

BRINETOWN AND WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL

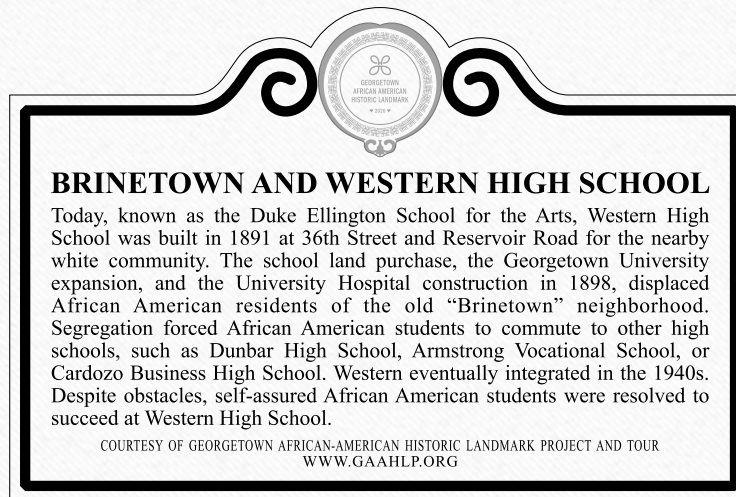
When Western High School—today the Duke Ellington School for the Arts—was built in 1898, African Americans in the old Brinetown neighborhood around 35th Street and Reservoir Road were displaced to create housing for white families. The expansion of Georgetown University and construction of University 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.

JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

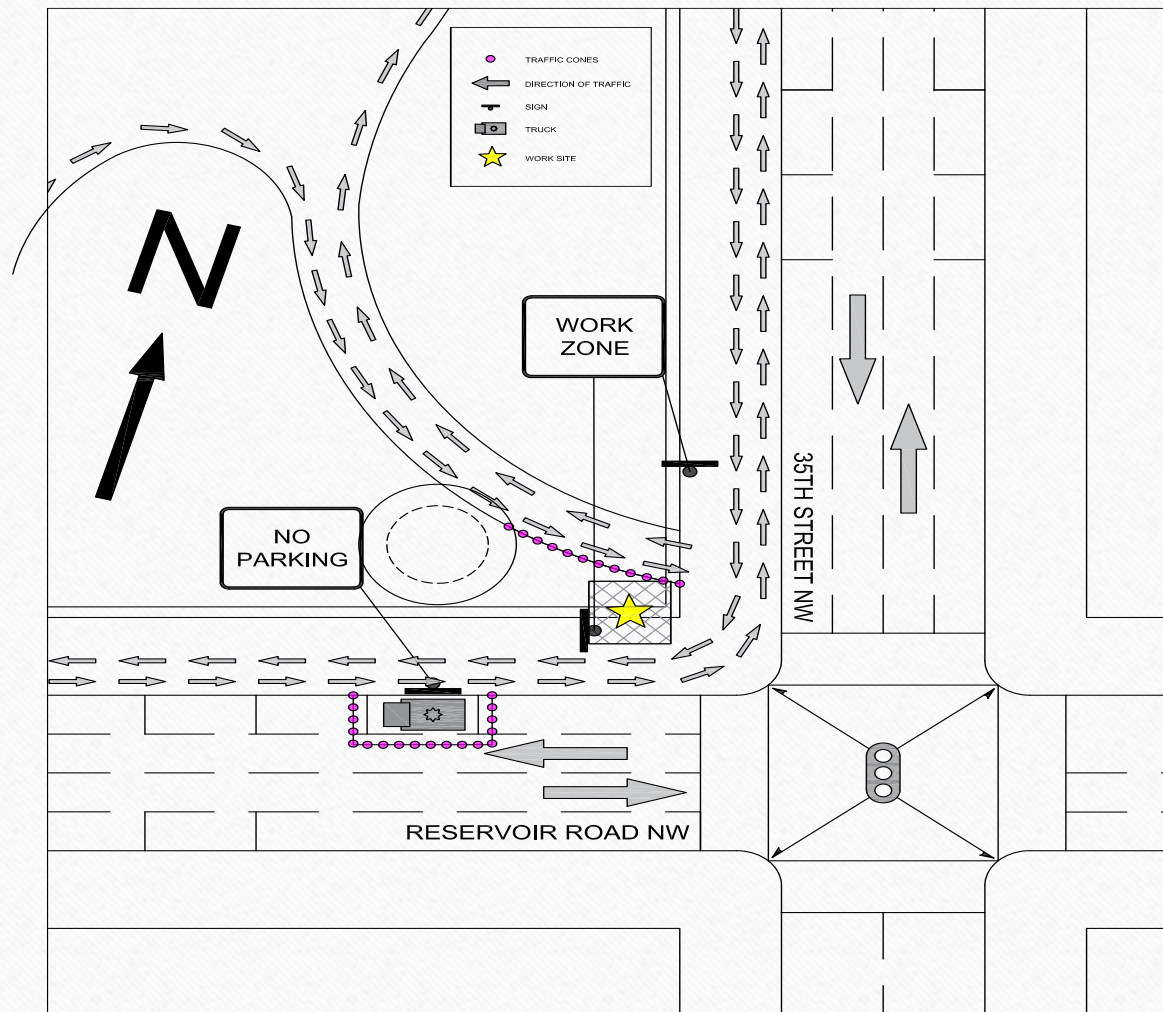
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CHARACTER COUNT = **680**

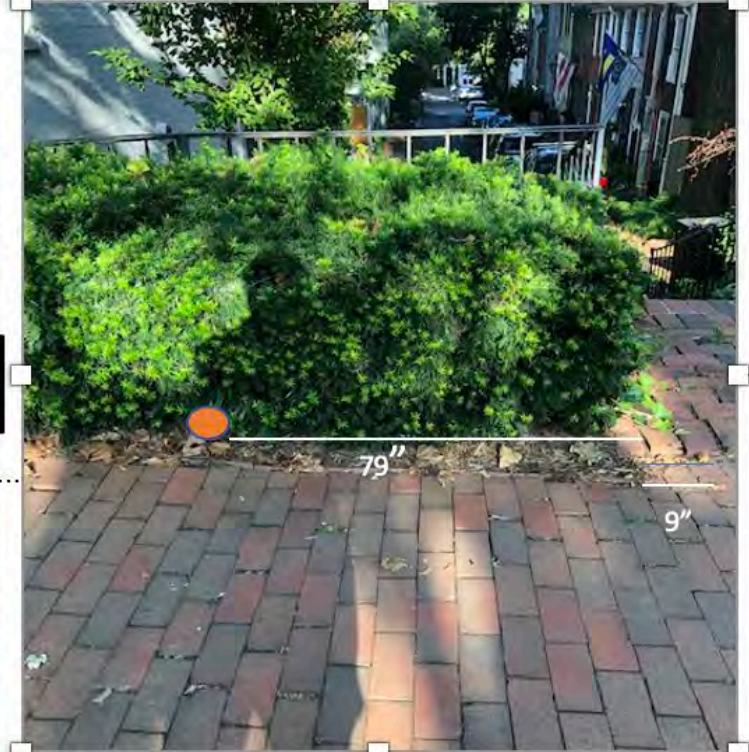
OVER ALLOWANCE = **248**



PLAQUE #1



No. 2 Poplar Street
1417 28th Street NW



- Distance from end of bush to 1417 28th (going left to right-19")
 - Distance of marker to step – 79"
- Distance from end of bush to beginning of the bush -141"
 - Distance of marker from sidewalk edge – 5"
 - Distance for beginning of bush to steps – 9"
 - Height of bush 25"
 - Fence height behind bush 28"



REVISED TEXT

No. 2 [Character Count: 530]

POPLAR STREET

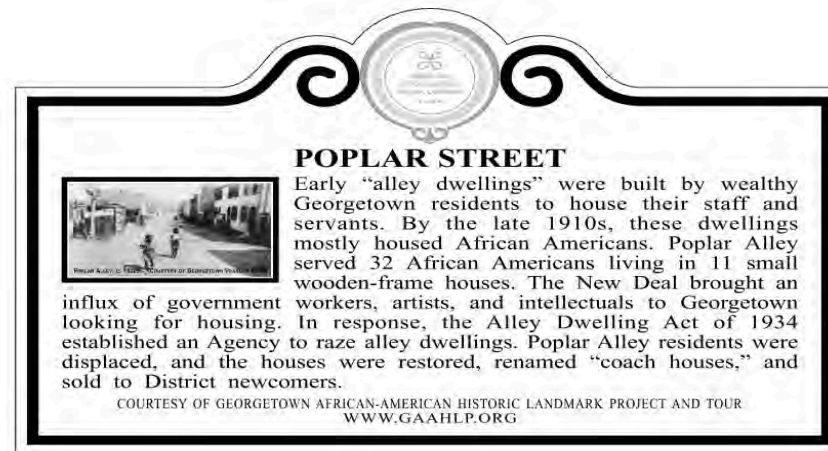
Early wealthy Georgetown residents built dwellings in alleys to house their staff and servants. By the late 1910s, mostly African Americans lived in these homes. Poplar Alley served 32 African Americans living in 11 small wood frame houses. The New Deal brought an influx of government workers, artists, 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.

JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4.375"x 2.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 588

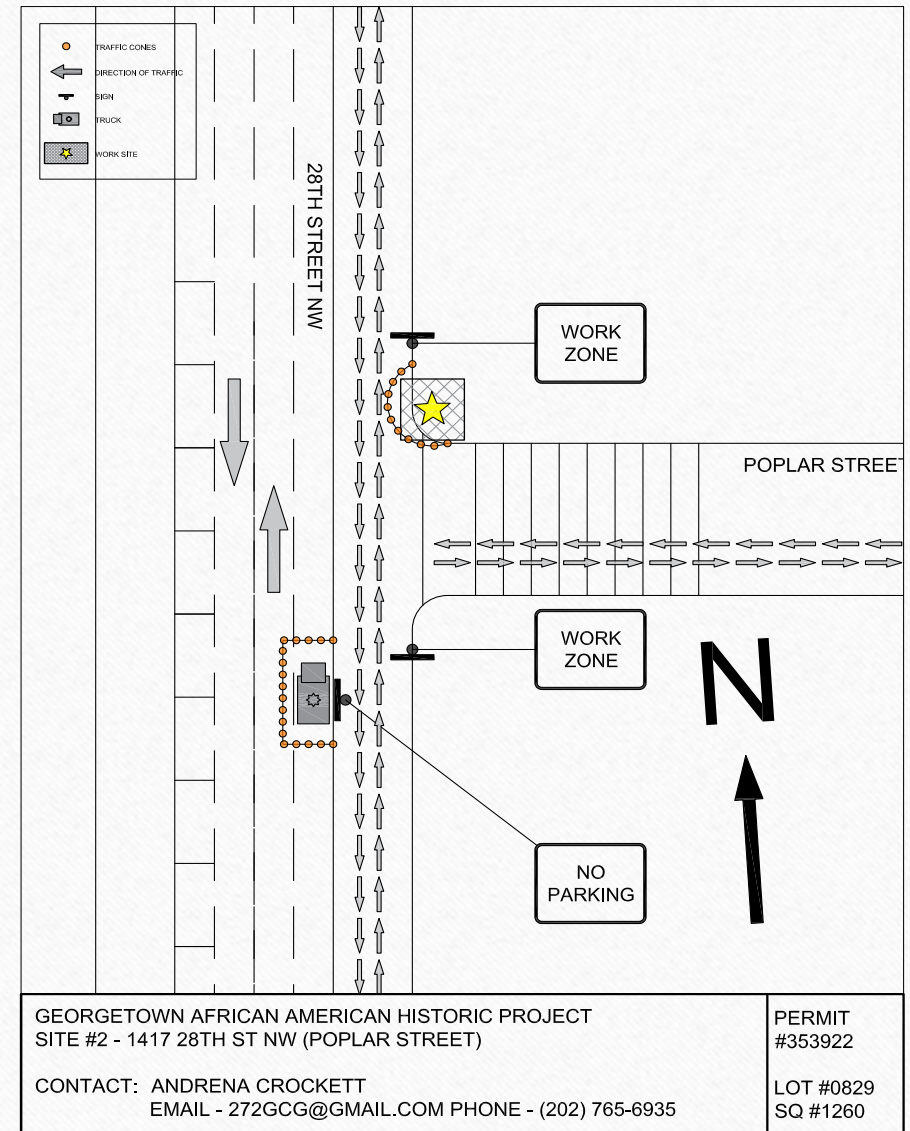
OVER ALLOWANCE = 156



PLAQUE #2



Poplar Alley, c. 1920s.
 Courtesy of Georgetown
 Neighborhood Library Peabody Room



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



- Distance from tree box along curb to step 79"
- Curb 7.5"
- Distance of tree box to marker 8"
- Marker to curb 17"
- Marker to step 74" along curb





REVISED TEXT

No. 3 [Character Count: 533]

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.

JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.625"x 3.875"

CHARACTER COUNT = 656

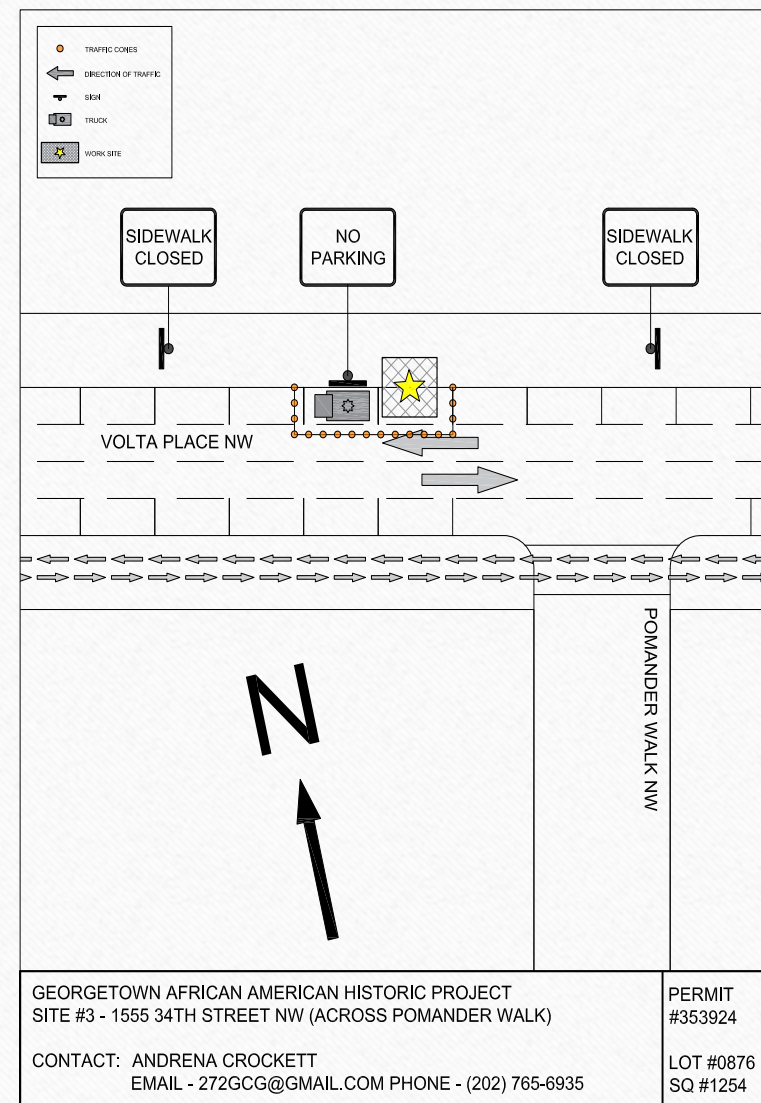
OVER ALLOWANCE = 224



PLAQUE #3



“Bedlam, D.C.,” Harper’s
 Bazaar, July 1943, by Peggy
 Bacon. Courtesy of
 Georgetown Neighborhood
 Library Peabody Room



Number 4
BLUE MOUSE THEATRE
 2555 M Street NW 1206 (2819) 26th Street NW

OPTION # 1 - 26th Street

- To Tree Box 7.15'
- To Building Property Line 11.1'
 - To Curb 8.8'
- To Light Pole 3.35'
- To Street 6.75'
- To Water Cover 8.55'
- To Crosswalk 68.6'



OPTION # 2 - M Street

- To Tree Box 4.8'
- To Curb 1.5'
- To Street Sign 5.5'
- To Crosswalk 22.5'
- To Street 2.6'
- To Water Cover 1.5'
- To Property Line 9.6'



- Square 0013 - Lot Number 0043
- Roadside - 2 sided Marker
- Perpendicular to Sidewalk



REVISED TEXT

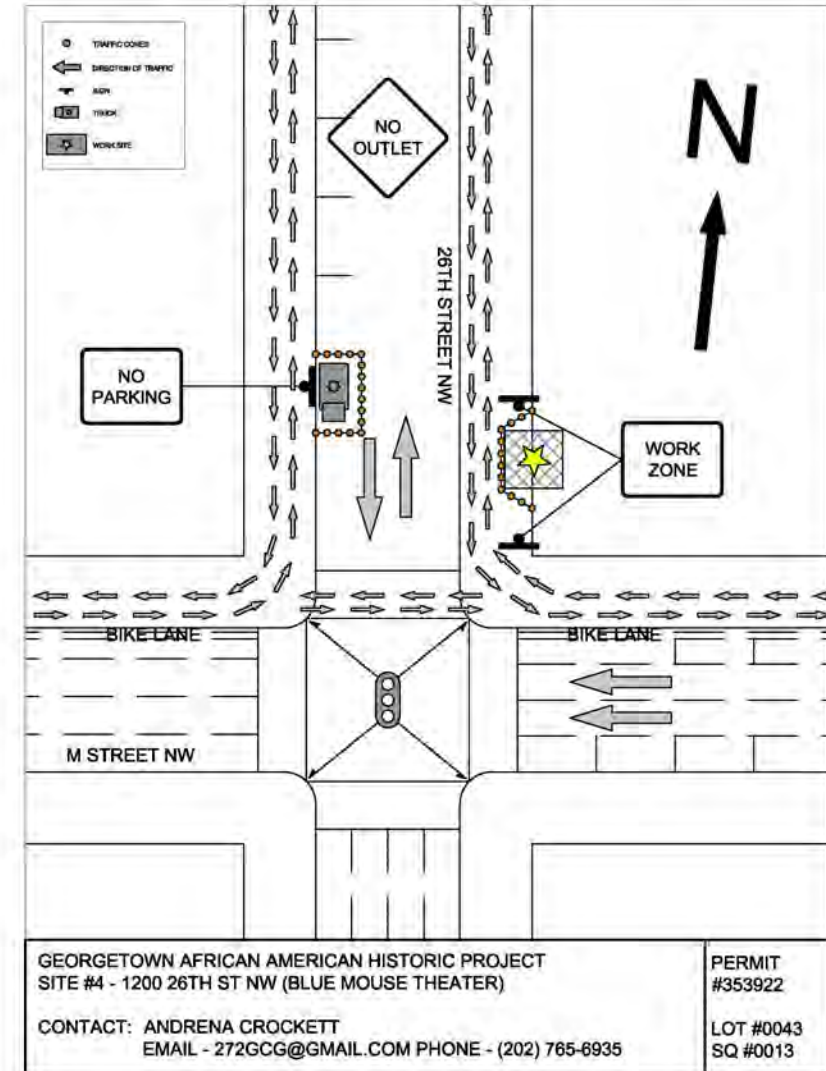
No. 4 [Character Count: 643]

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.



The Blue Mouse Theatre,
operated by George Martin,
1914-1928, Courtesy of
Reginald F Martin, Sr.

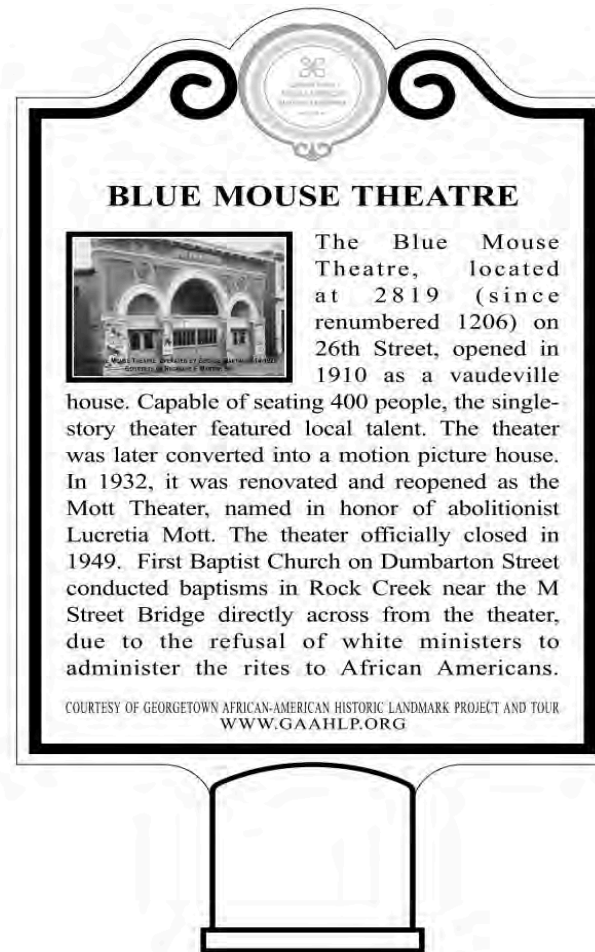


JOB #45937-12" X 18" (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4.25"x 3.25"

CHARACTER COUNT = 616

OVER ALLOWANCE = 184

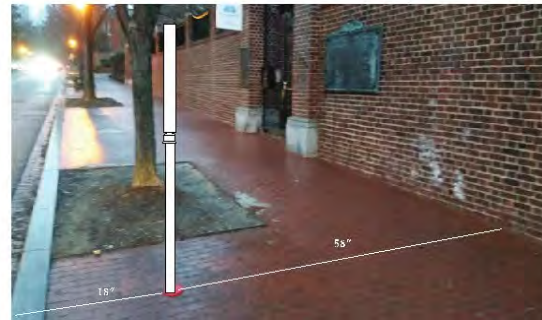


PLAQUE #4

Number 5
DUMBARTON
2715 Q Street NW



Option 1
• 8" from Wall • 166" Diagonally



Option 2
• 18" from Curb • 58" from Wall

• Square 1285 - Lot Number 0814
• Roadside - 2 sided Marker
Parallel to 27th Street in front end sign



REVISED TEXT

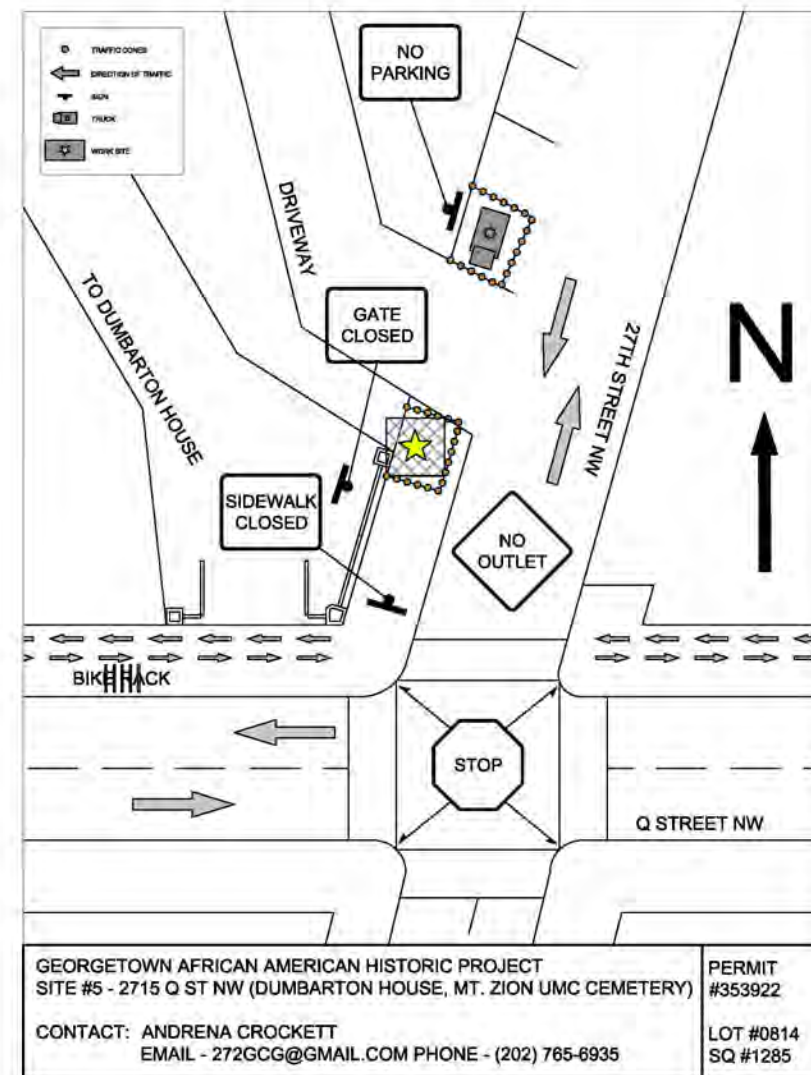
No. 5 [Character Count: 569]

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.

*To life experience, there is nothing. I am anxious about so much
 as a servant, they are so difficult to be had, that I wish Diah
 may be sent along with little Bacchus. I have mentioned it
 from an ascertained fact of Mr. Gilchrist having had 5 or 6*

Extracted Letter from
 Joseph Norse to
 Maria Norse, May
 15th, 1785.
 Courtesy of Dumbarton
 House



JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 9.25"x 2.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 663

OVER ALLOWANCE = 231

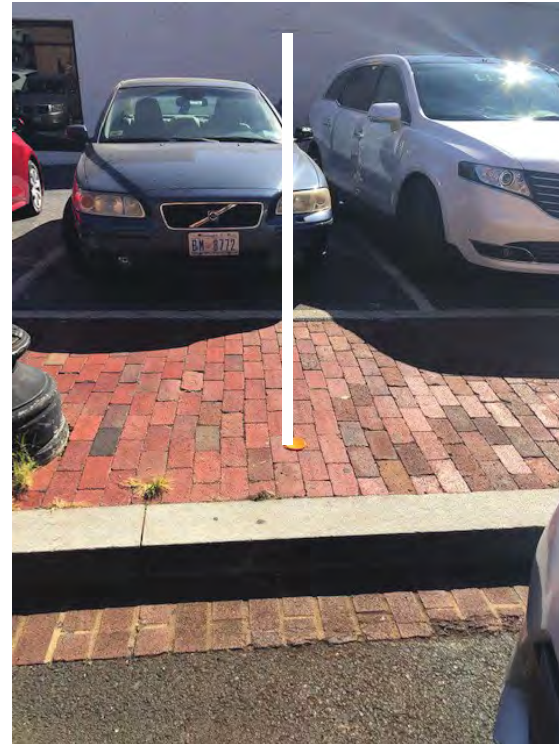


PLAQUE #5

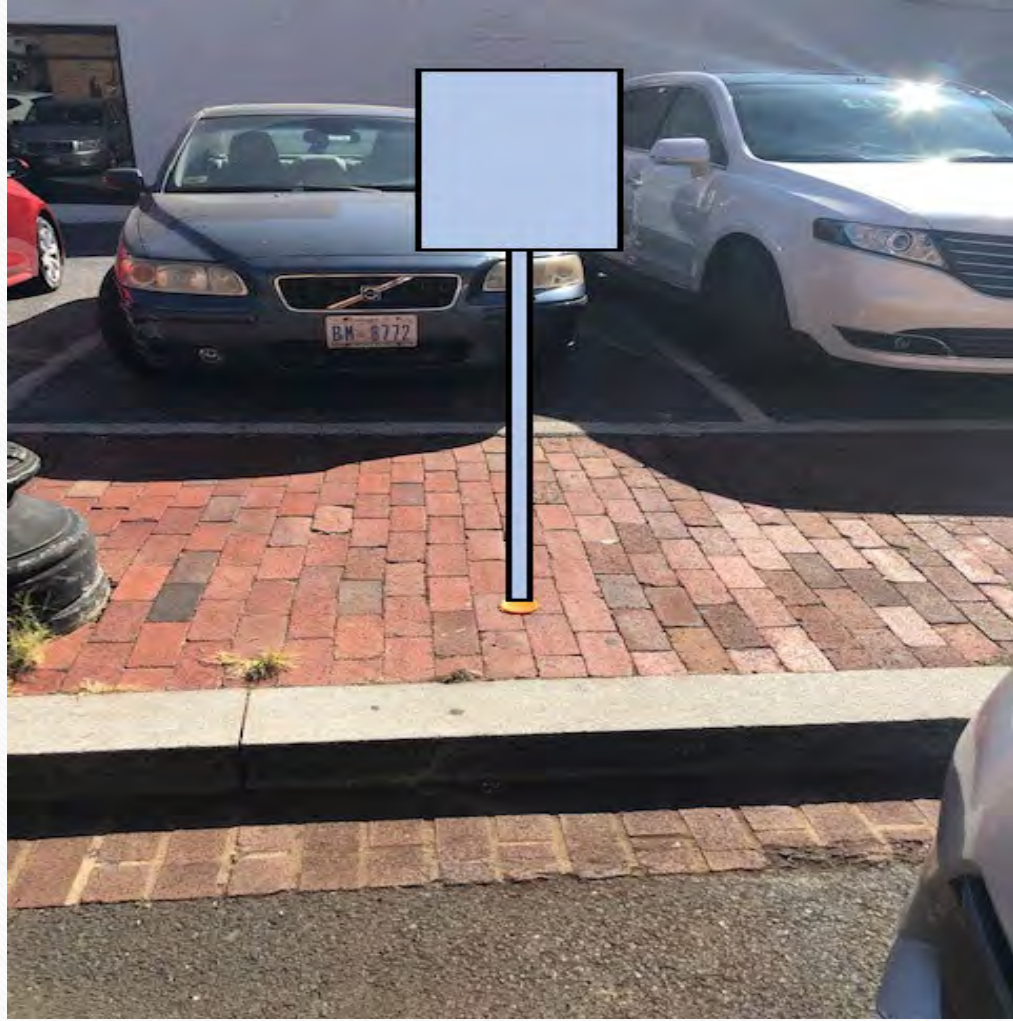
Number 6
GRACE STREET • CISSELL ALLEY • CHERRY HILL LANE
1044 Wisconsin Avenue NW



- 20 " from Curb
- 32" from Pole



- Square 1188 - Lot Number 0120
- Roadside - 2 sided Marker



REVISED YEXT

No. 6 [Character Count: 773]

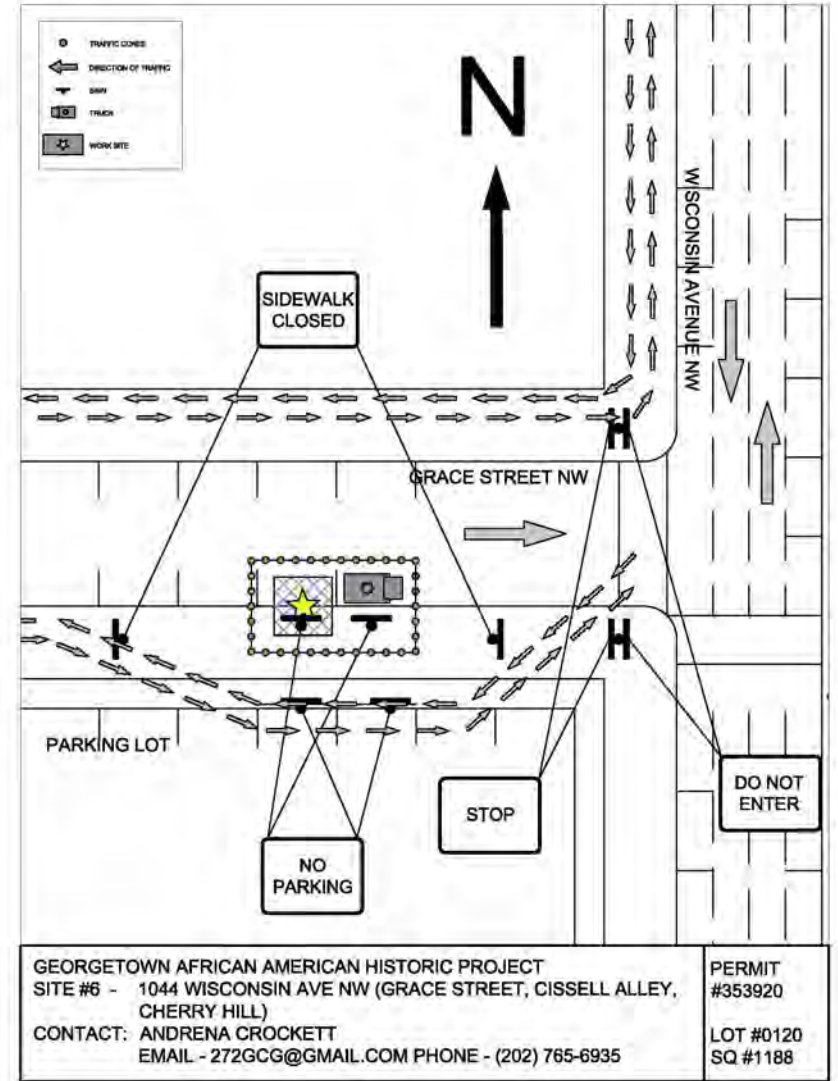
GRACE STREET, CHERRY HILL LANE, CECIL PLACE, BRICKYARD HILL HOUSE AND DEBTORS' PRISON

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.



Cissell (Cecil) Street, c. 1909.

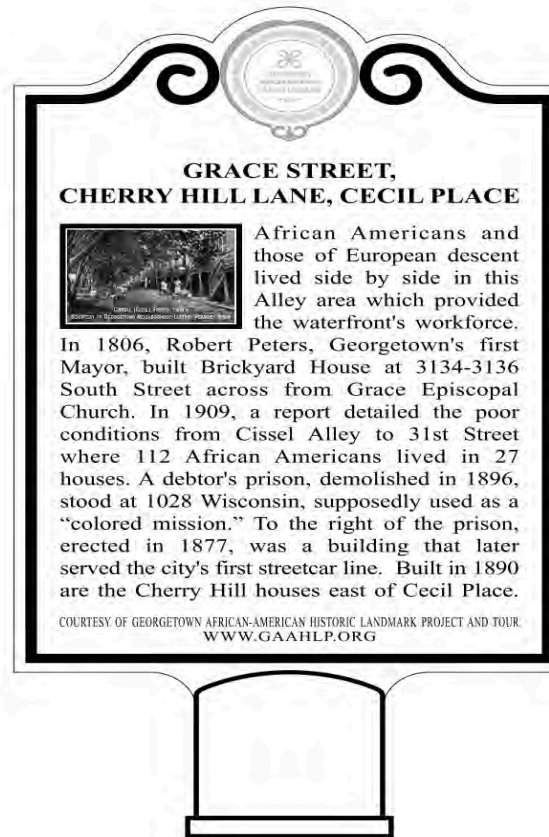
Courtesy of Georgetown
Neighborhood Library
Peabody Room



JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.625"x 2.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 676
OVER ALLOWANCE = 244

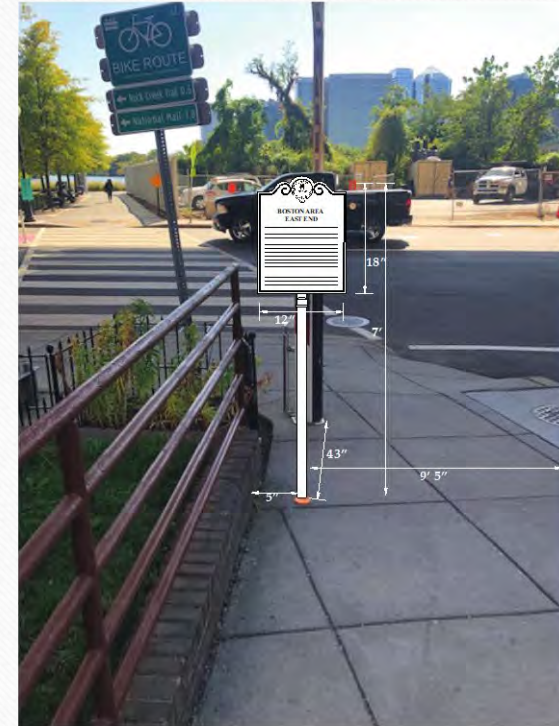


PLAQUE #6

Number 7
BOSTON AREA EAST END
3333 K Street NW



- 5" from Wall
- 43" from Bike Repair Station
- 9' 5" from Curb



- Square 1184 - Lot Number 0049
- Roadside - 1 sided Marker
- facing South towards K Street



REVISED V TEXT

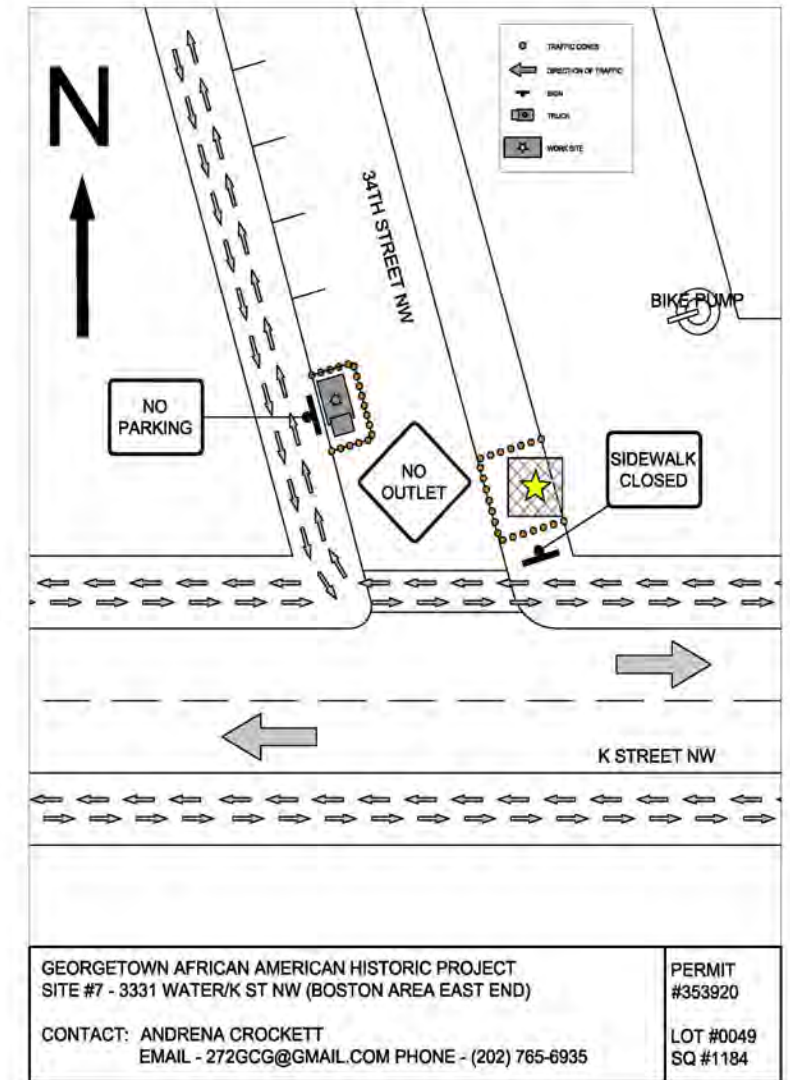
No. 7 [Character Count: 761]

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.



“Buzzard’s Roost,” The hangout of Red Bill, once the old Henry Foxhall House built c. 1800. Courtesy of Georgetown Neighborhood Library Peabody Room

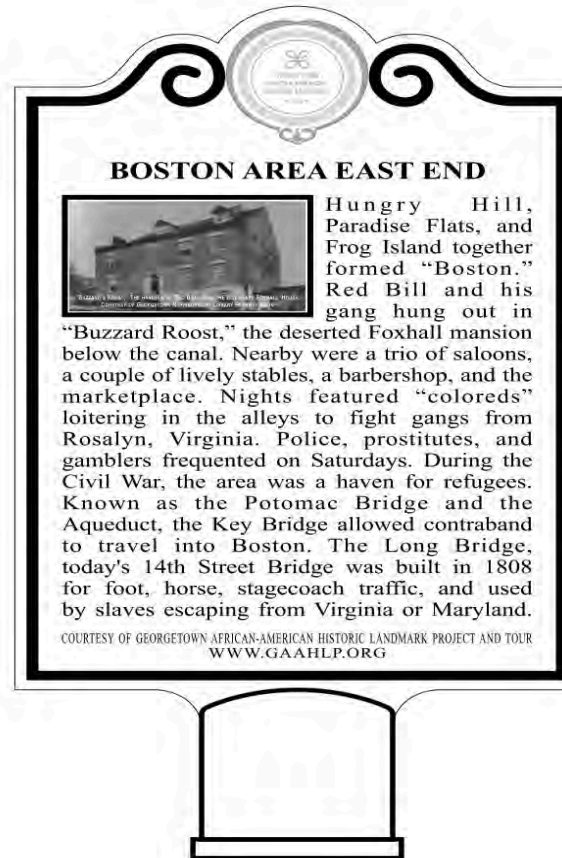


JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 5"x 2.875"

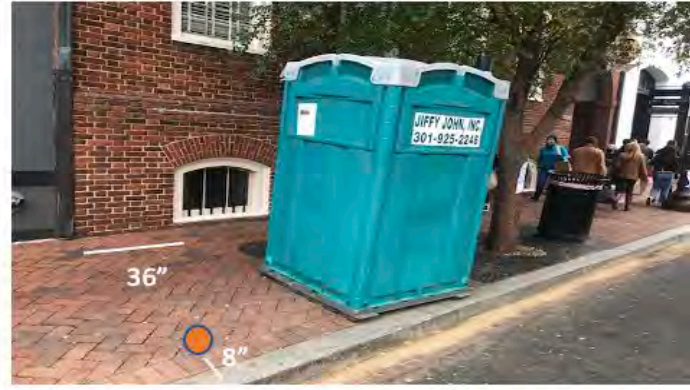
CHARACTER COUNT = 706

OVER ALLOWANCE = 274



PLAQUE #7

No. 8 City Club, Transportation Hub Revision
3200 -3206 M Street NW



- Distance from marker to curb 8"
- Distance from property line to curb 91"
- Distance from marker to property line 83"
- Distance from light Pole to marker 10'
- Distance of Banana Republic gray/black trim panel (Lt to Rt) - 42"
- Distance from Banana Republic gray/black trim panel (Lt to Rt) to marker - 52"
- Distance of City Tavern brick panel a long property line (Lt to Rt); - 36"
- Option 2 marker to wall 7'



REVISED TEXT

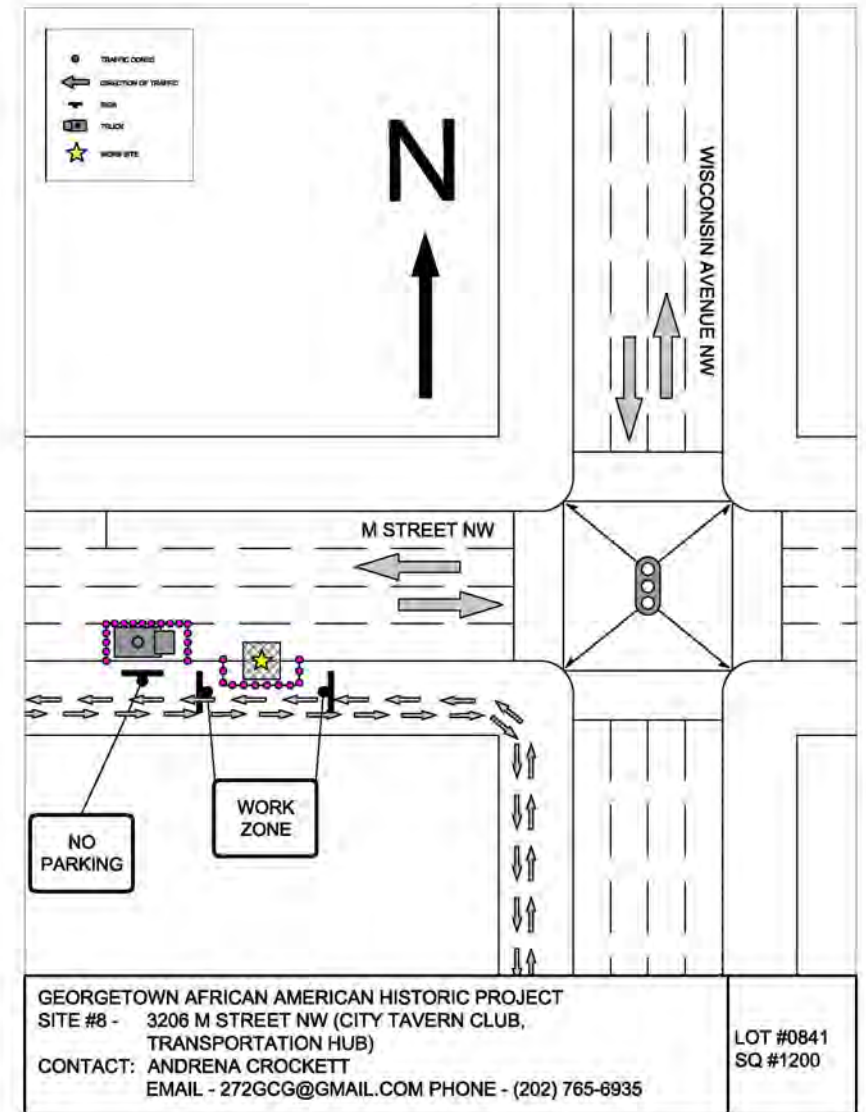
No. 8 [Character Count: 702]

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.



Carte de Visite, similar to a calling card, of Sojourner Truth, 1863
 Courtesy of Darcy Grimaldo Grigsby
 2. Photo of Alfred Clarke, Courtesy of the Clarke Family

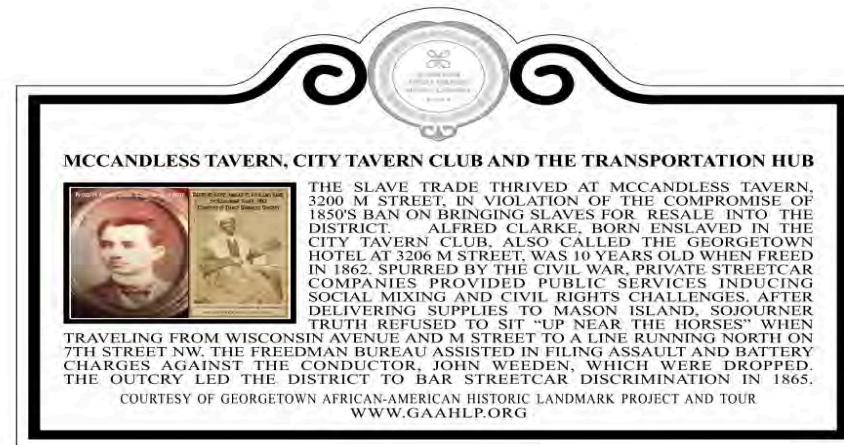


JOB #45937—18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4.625"x 3.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 810

OVER ALLOWANCE = 378



PLAQUE #8

No. 9 Chamberlain Revision 2512 East Place NW





REVISED TEXT

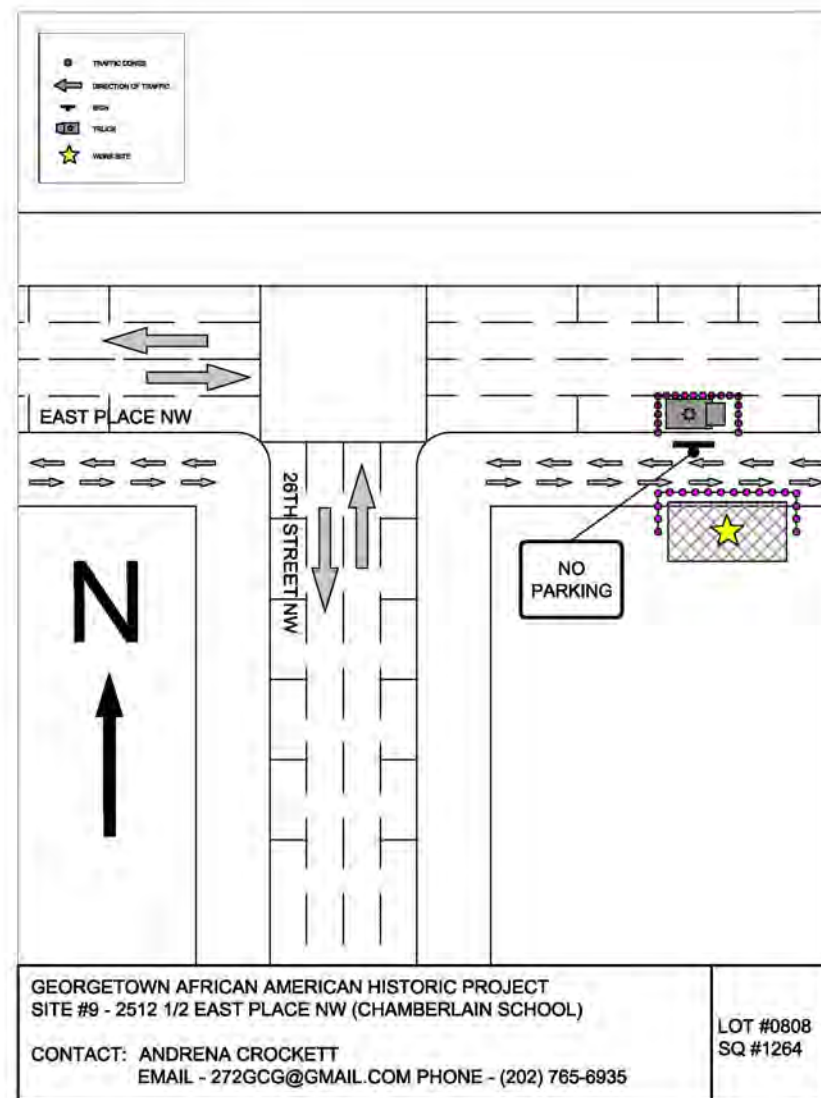
No. 9 [Character Count: 635]

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.



Eliza Anne Chamberlain, 1836-1870.
Lothrop Hill Cemetery, Barnstable
Village, Courtesy Cynthia Moore,
Cape Cod.

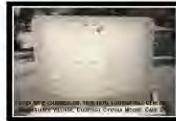


JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.5"x 3"

CHARACTER COUNT = 703

OVER ALLOWANCE = 271



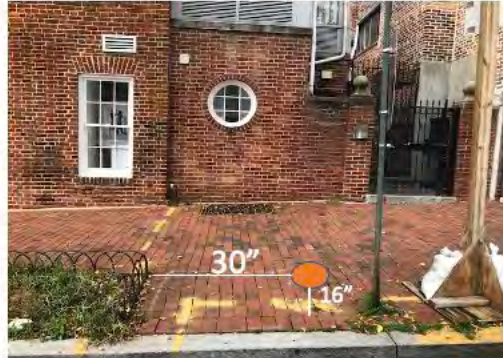
CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL FOR COLORED

Eliza Chamberlain was born in 1837 in Barnestable Village on Cape Cod during Massachusetts's period of conflict over slavery. In 1864, Congress required 10% of school taxes in the District be used to educate "colored children." That same year, Eliza arrived, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Freedom's Relief Foundation, to teach freed slaves at Mount Zion Freedman's School. She endured taunts. Eliza tended soldiers at Soldier's Rest in Alexandria, Virginia. As the grammar department head and principal of several schools, she taught over 400 students of all ages in overcrowded, poorly ventilated classrooms. She died from tuberculosis in 1870 due to these poor conditions and is buried in Barnestable.

COURTESY OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR
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PLAQUE #9

No. 10 Union Tavern, Fleet, Smothers
2929 M Street NW (Sun Trust Bank)
Viewed from 1202 30th Street NW



- Distance from tree box to marker 30"
- Distance from tree box to yellow gas line 23"
- Distance from marker to yellow gas line 16"
- Distance from gas line to curb 16"
- Marker to parking sign (diagonal) 52"
- Curb 8"



REVISED TEXT

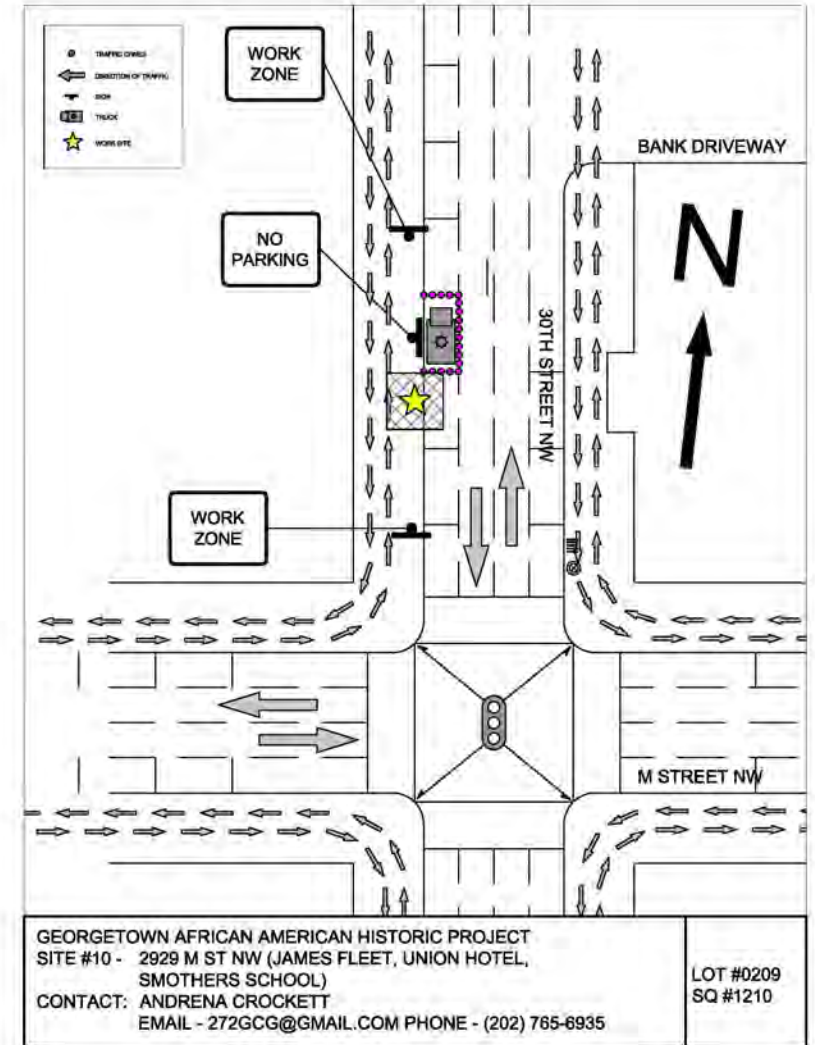
No. 10 [Character Count: 750]

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.



Union Hotel, c. 1936 Courtesy
of Georgetown Neighborhood
Library Peabody Room

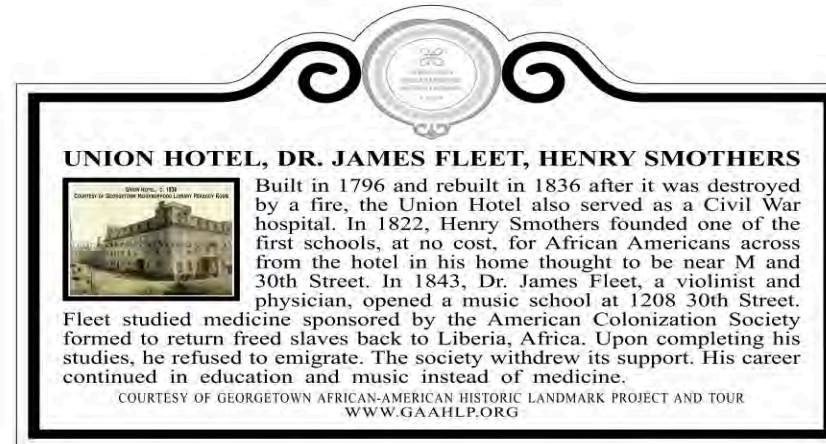


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.5"x 3"

CHARACTER COUNT = 663

OVER ALLOWANCE = 231



PLAQUE #10

No. 11 Lee Revision
2900 O Street NW (29th Street South West Corner)



- Height to windowsill 37"
- Windowsill base 5"
- Distance from marker to property line 8"
- Distance from marker to window 40"
- Distance from Left side to windowsill 75"
- Distance from windowsill end to torrent wall 8.50"
 - Measurement of indent in wall 36"

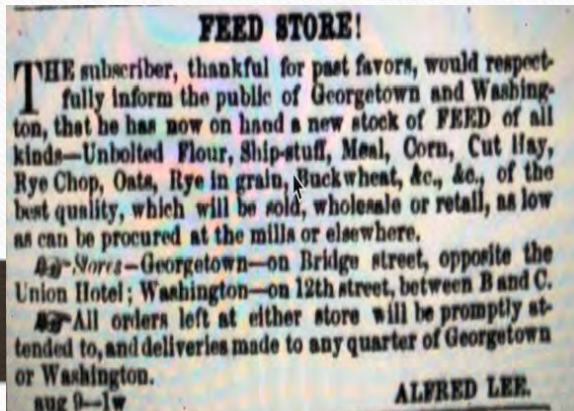


REVISED TEXT

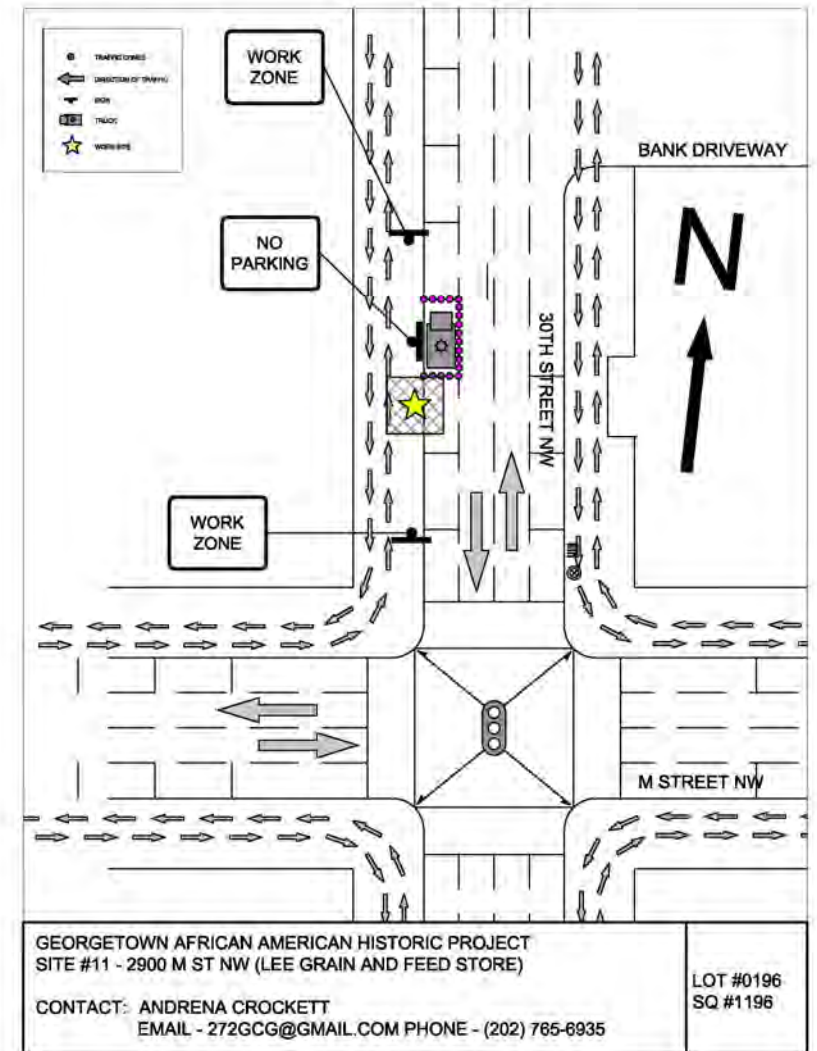
No. 11 [Character Count: 753]

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.”



Lee Feed and Grain Store
Advertisement, the *Daily American Telegraph*, 1852.

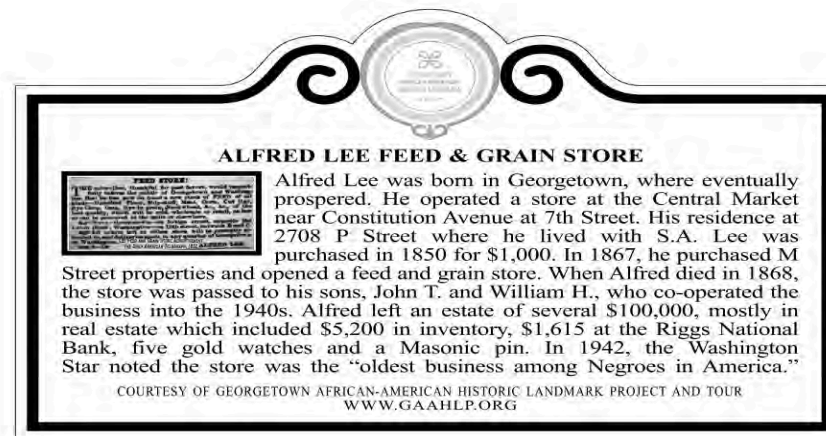


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4"x 2"

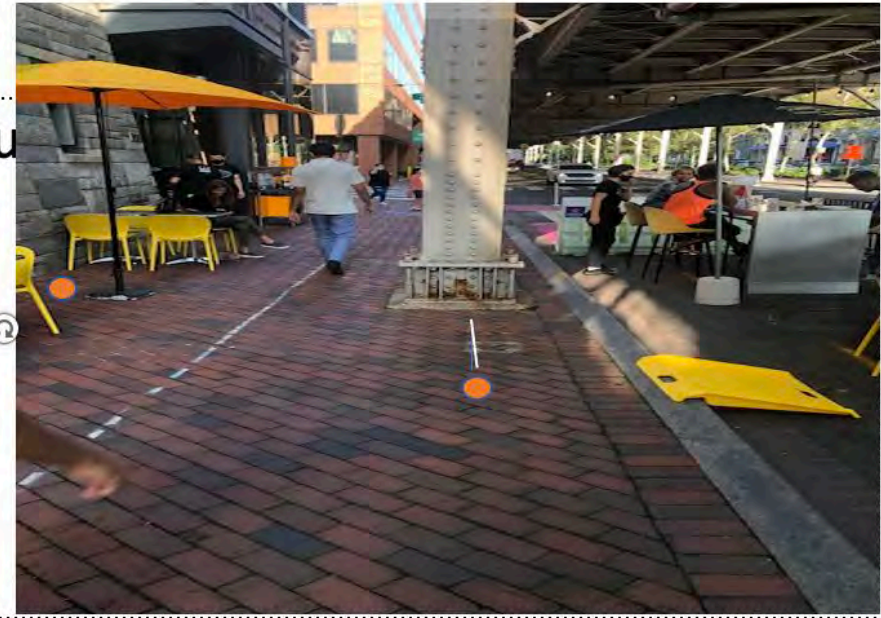
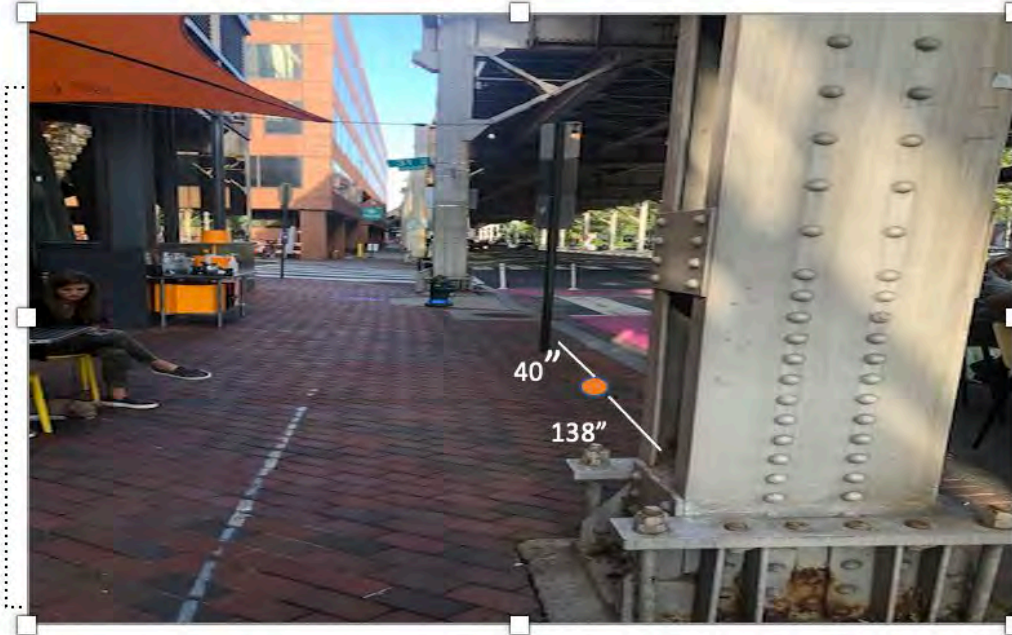
CHARACTER COUNT = 695

OVER ALLOWANCE = 263

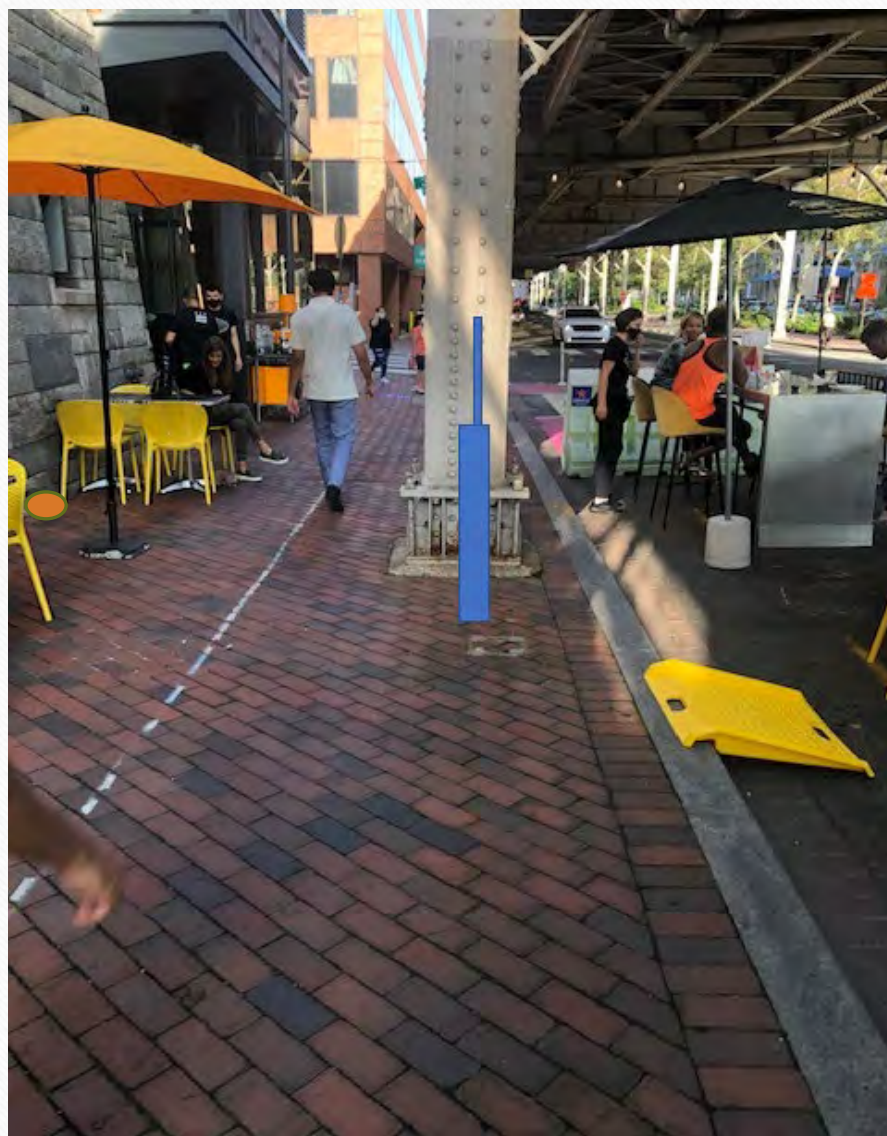


PLAQUE #11

No. 12 Banneker Revision
3109 K Street NW



- Distance from parking sign to highway pole 178" - left photo view
 - Distance parking sign to marker 40" - left photo view
 - Curb 8"
 - Distance from marker to curb 11" – left and right photo view
 - Ramp position varies west
- Another Option - 16" from property line (Location between the two yellow tables)

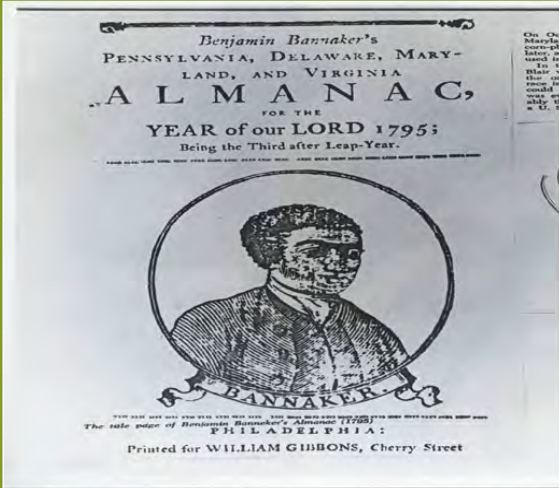


REVISED TEXT

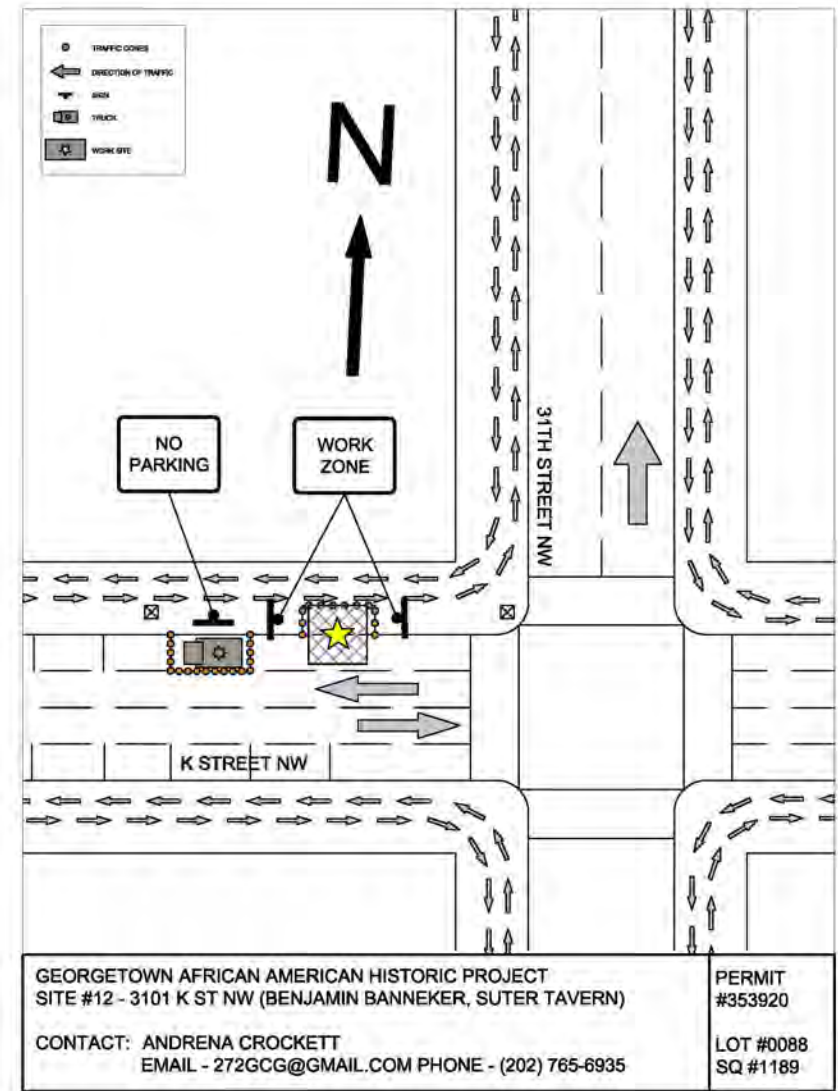
No. 12 [Character Count: 802]

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.



Frontispiece of Banneker's Almanac, 1795. The only reliable likeness of Banneker. Reproduction Courtesy of C.R. Gibbs. Suter Tavern, 1783

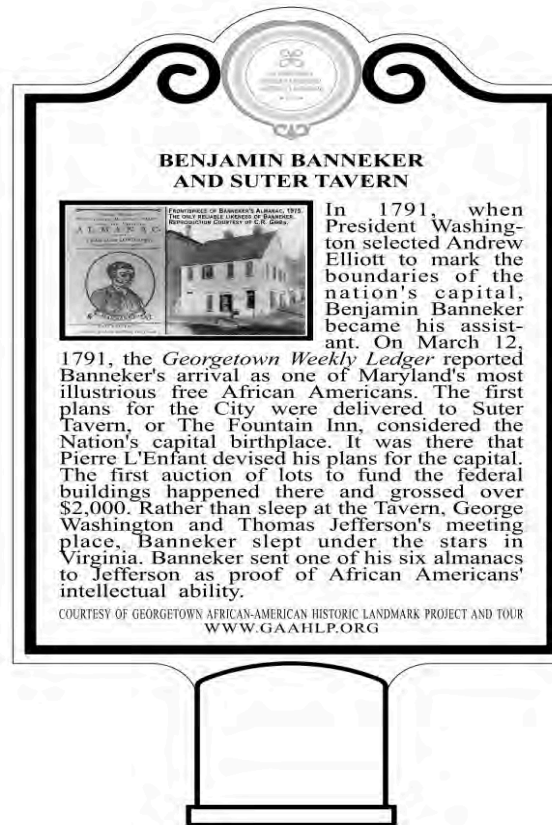


JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 5.125"x 3.5"

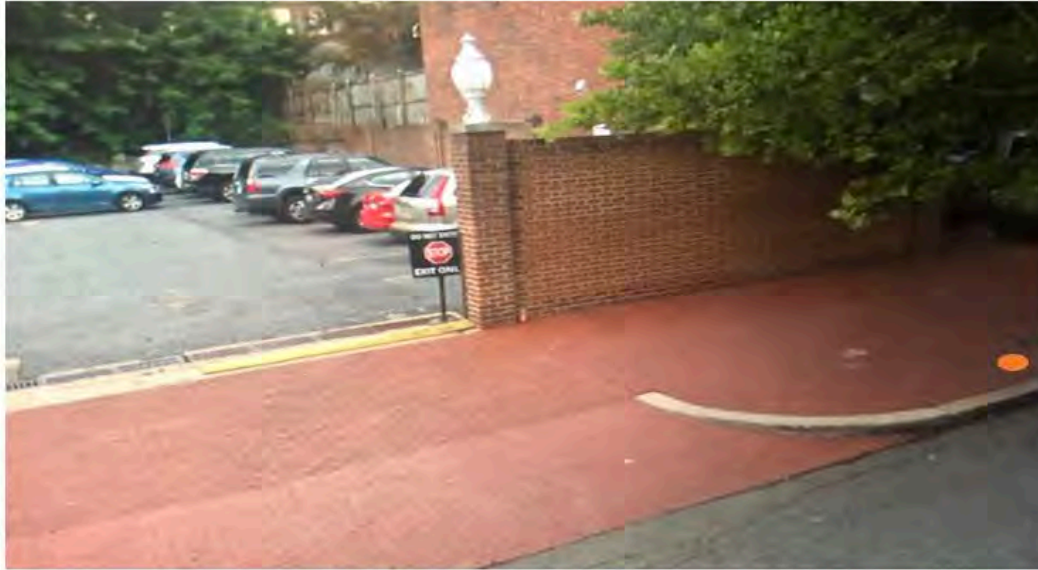
CHARACTER COUNT = 800

OVER ALLOWANCE = 368

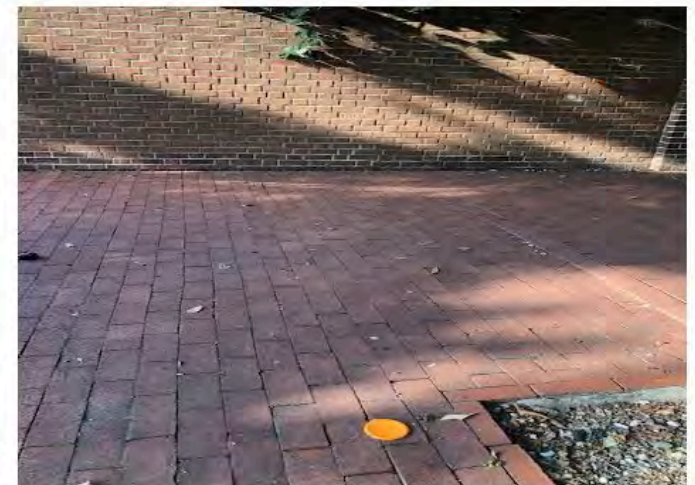
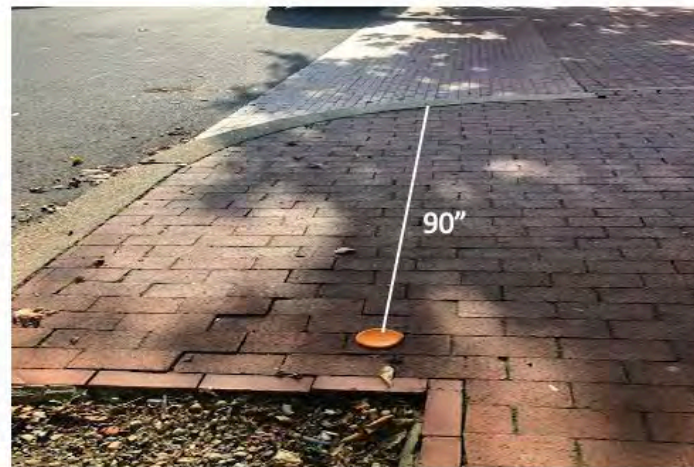


PLAQUE #12

NO. 13 Slave Pen Revision
(1403 Wisconsin NW on O Street side near CVS parking lot driveway across from 3148 O Street NW)



- Distance of marker to curb 22"
- Distance of tree box to marker 16.5"
- Distance marker to driveway curb 90"
- Distance of marker to property line 161"
- Curb 8"





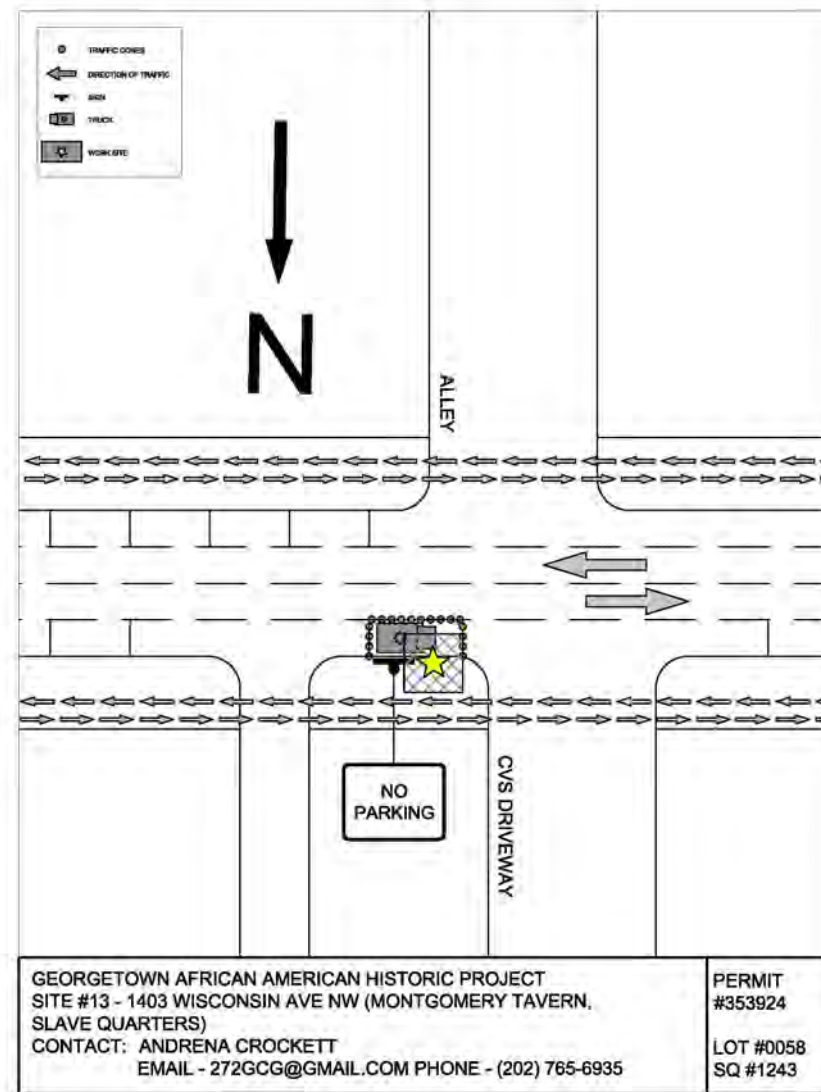
REVISED TEXT

No. 13 [Character Count: 574]

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.



The Slave Pen occupied the space torn down to construct the 6 row houses across the street east of the alley. Courtesy of Georgetown Neighborhood Library Peabody Room

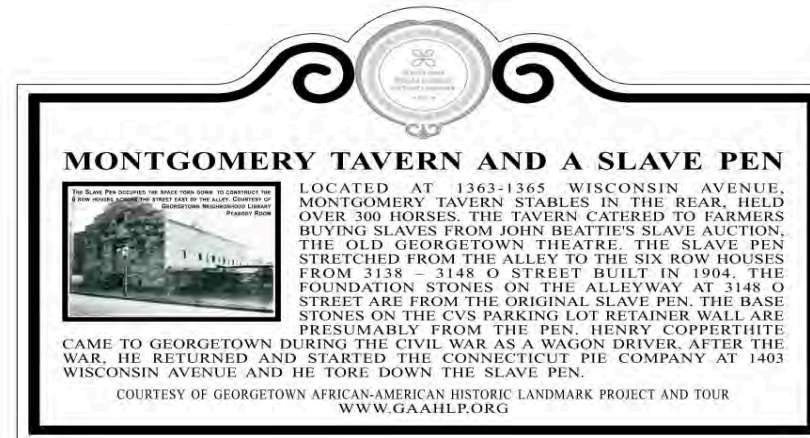


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4.5"x 3.5"

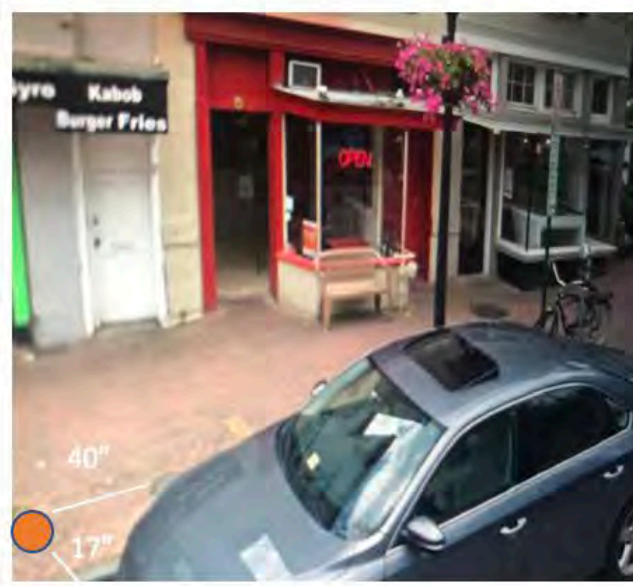
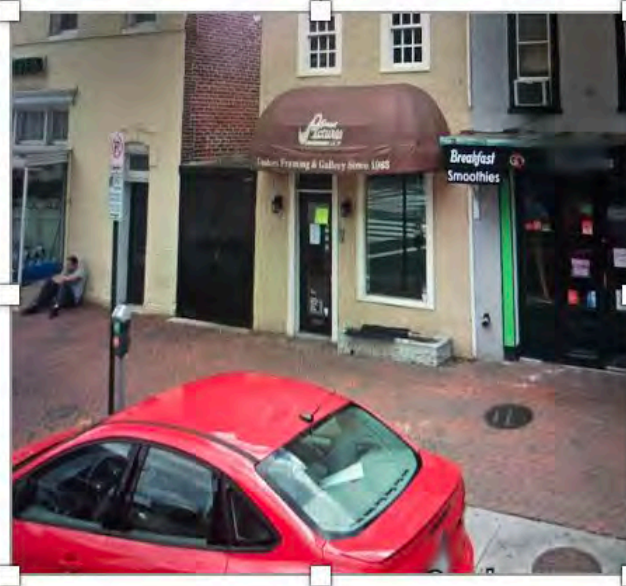
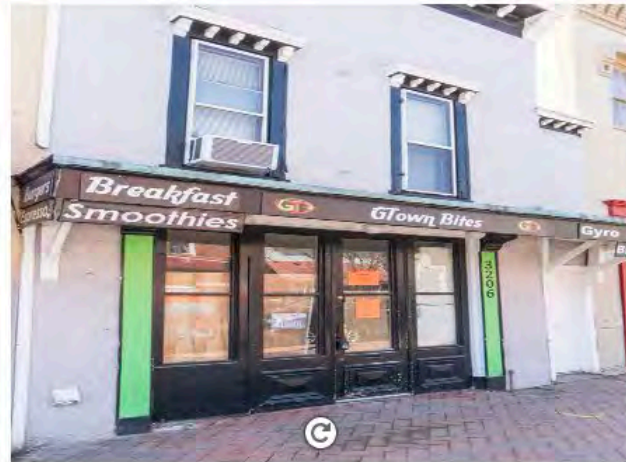
CHARACTER COUNT = 670

OVER ALLOWANCE = 238



PLAQUE #13

No. 14 Slave Pen, Georgetown Theatre, the Marshalls
3206 O Street, NW



- Distance of marker to curb 11"
- Distance marker to street 17"
- Curb 6"
- Distance of marker to beginning of water slab 9"
- Distance of marker to water meter (west) 40"
- Distance of marker to property line 128"



REVISED TEXT

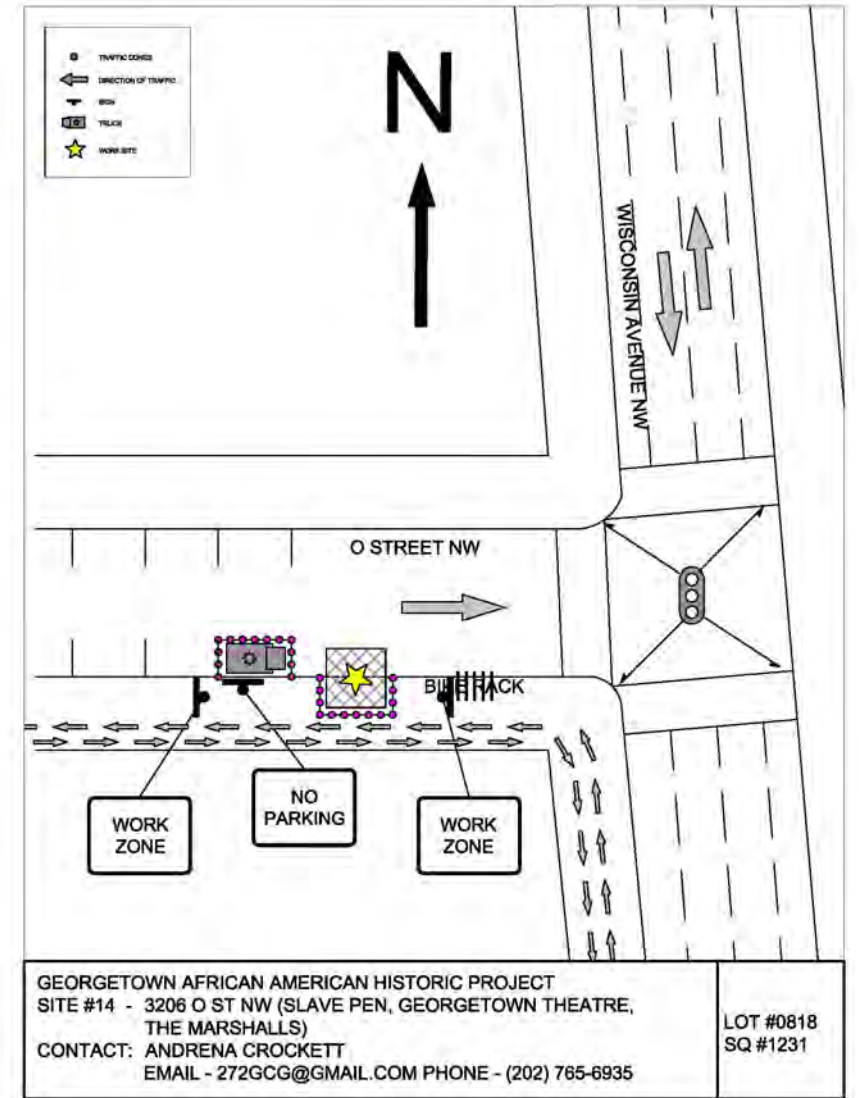
No. 14 [Character Count: 790]

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.



John Jr. and his wife, Orea, in front of the store's original doors.
Courtesy of Alice Walker

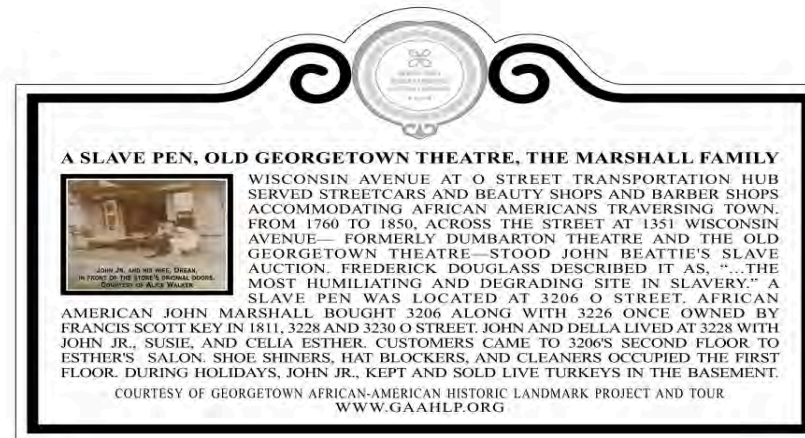


JOB #45937—18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.5"x 3"

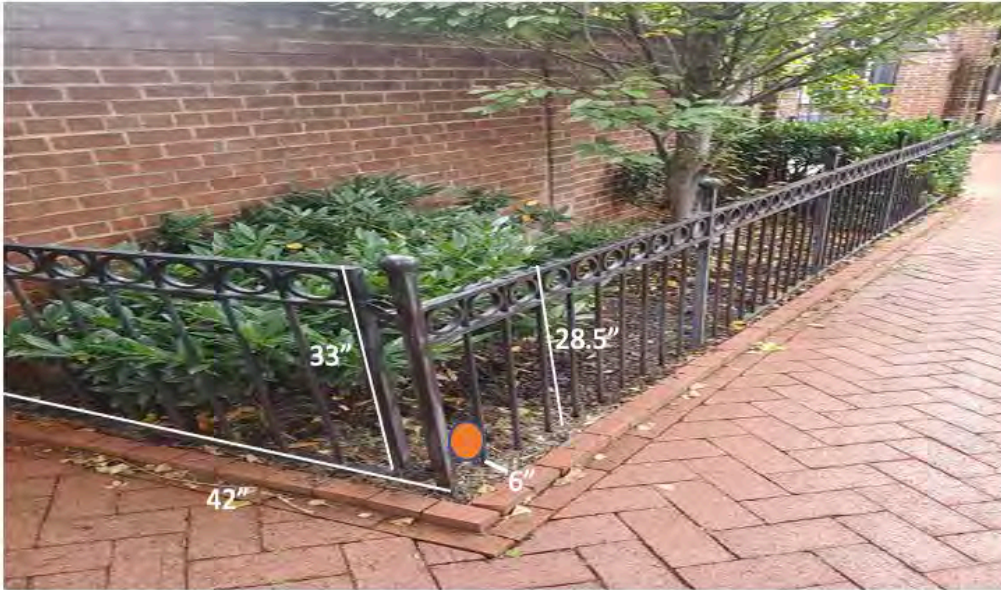
CHARACTER COUNT = 824

OVER ALLOWANCE = 392



PLAQUE #14

No 15 Phillip School Revision
2735 Olive Street NW



- Distance from property line to fence parallel to property line 42"
- Height fence parallel to property line 28.5 "
- Height from left side perpendicular to property line 33"
 - Distance from left fence to marker 6"
 - Distance from property line to marker 37"

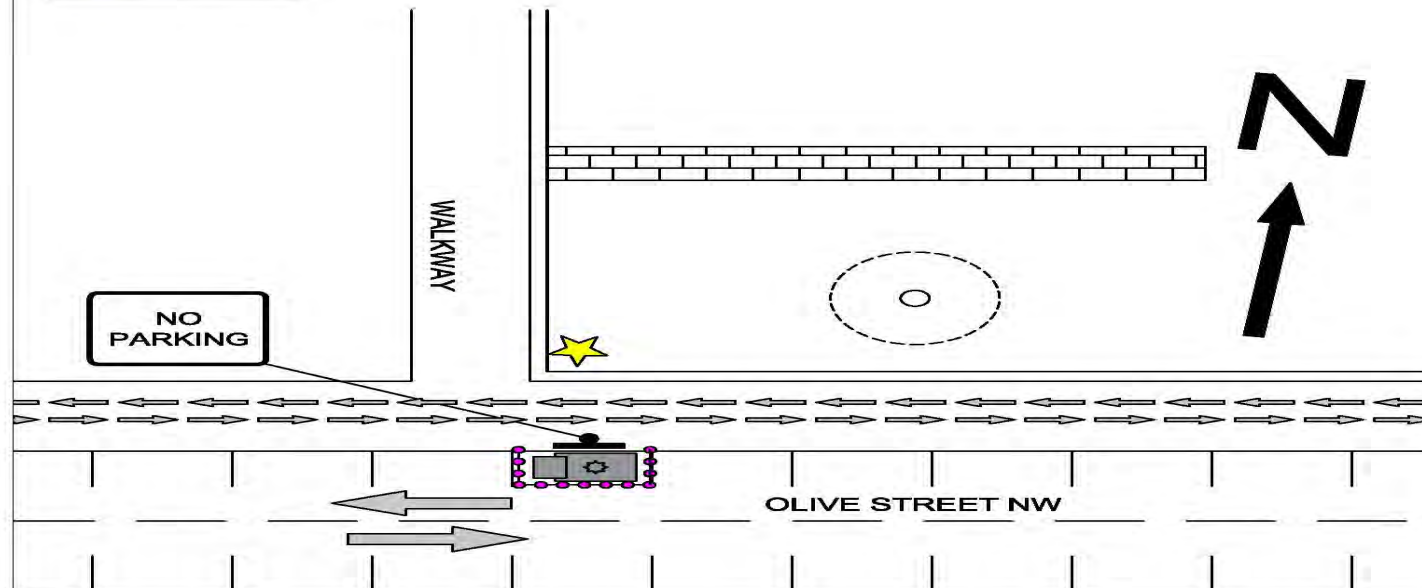


REVISED TEXT

No. 14 [Character Count: 790]

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.



GEORGETOWN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC PROJECT
SITE #15 - 2735 OLIVE ST NW (PHILLIPS SCHOOL)
CONTACT: ANDRENA CROCKETT
EMAIL - 272GCG@GMAIL.COM PHONE - (202) 765-6935

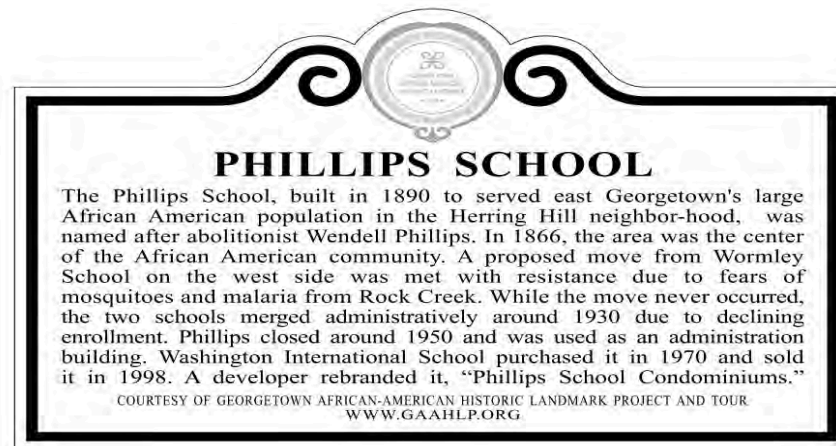
LOT #0075
SQ #1215

JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = **NO PHOTO**

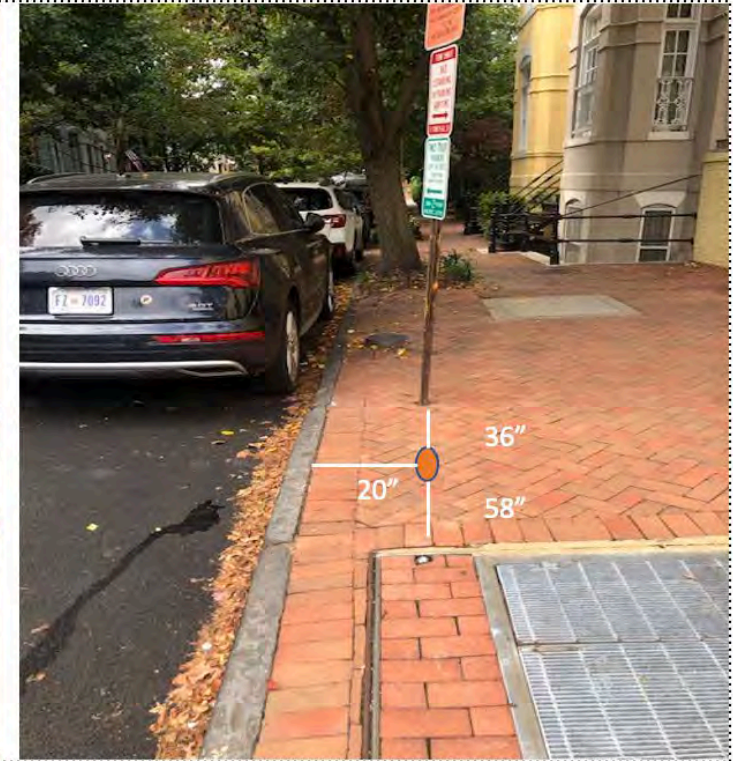
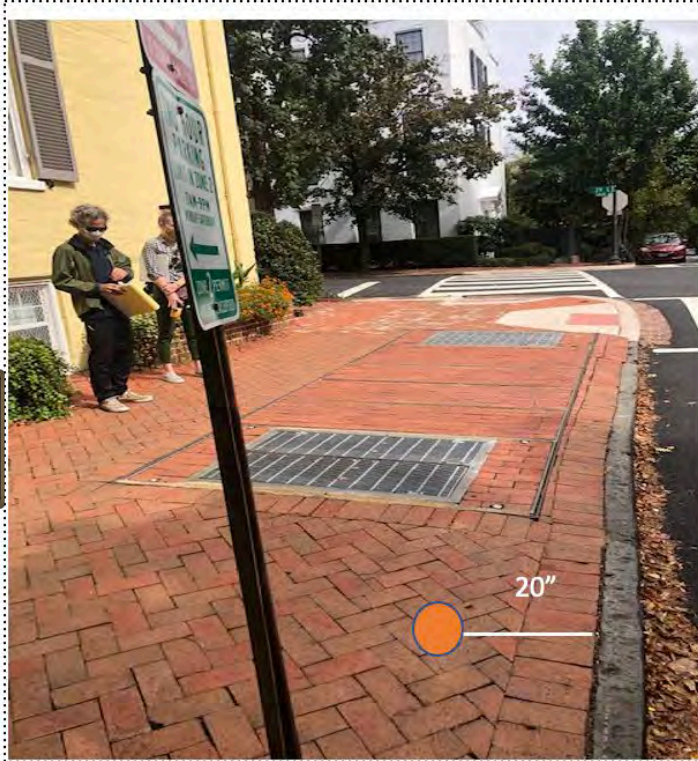
CHARACTER COUNT = **683**

OVER ALLOWANCE = **251**



PLAQUE #15

No. 16 Pope Revision



- Distance for curb to marker 16"
- Distance from street sign to electrical grate 58"
 - Distance of marker to curb 20"
 - Distance of marker to street sign 36"



REVISED TEXT

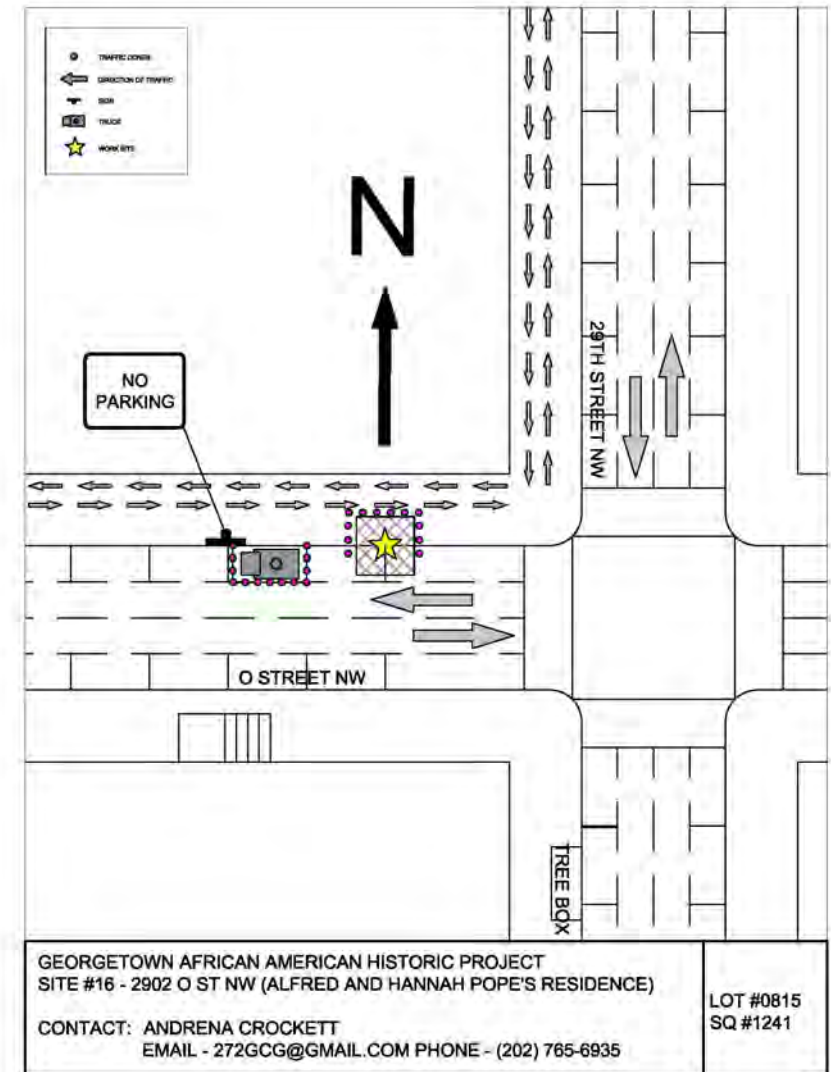
No. 16 [Character Count: 940]

ALFRED AND HANNAH POPE, MT. ZION PARSONAGE, AND COMMUNITY CENTER

Formerly enslaved Alfred and Hannah Pope owned the residence at 2900 O Street. Before their manumission in 1850, Alfred and Hannah worked for Congressman John Carter. Hannah was the daughter of Barbara Cole, whose family was enslaved to George Washington's family. Born in 1789, Barbara grew up at Mt. Vernon with her parents Sall Twine, a field worker, and George, a gardener. Hannah worked as a lady's maid at Tudor Place before she was sold to Carter when Alfred wanted to marry her. They were married in 1847 and had ten children. After they were freed, Alfred collected "night waste," earning enough money to invest in real estate. In 1870, Alfred represented Georgetown at the congressional hearings on its merger with Washington. In 1875, he sold land for \$2,581 to Mt. Zion United Methodist to build its church at 1334 29th Street. Mt. Zion built a parsonage at 2902 O Street in 1897. The cottage at 2906 O Street was purchased in 1847 by two formerly enslaved, Abigail Sides and Nelly. Mt. Zion runs it as a community center and African American archive.



Alfred Pope, (1821-1906), c. 1890s.
 Hannah Pope, (1829- 1910), c.
 1890s. Courtesy of Hannah Nash
 Williams.

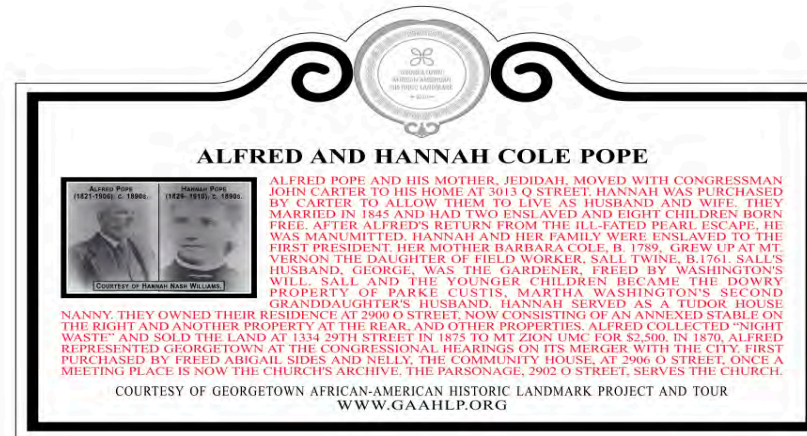


JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4"x 3"

CHARACTER COUNT = 1,152

OVER ALLOWANCE = 720



PLAQUE #16

Number 17
YARROW MAMOUT RESIDENCE
3324 Dent Place, NW

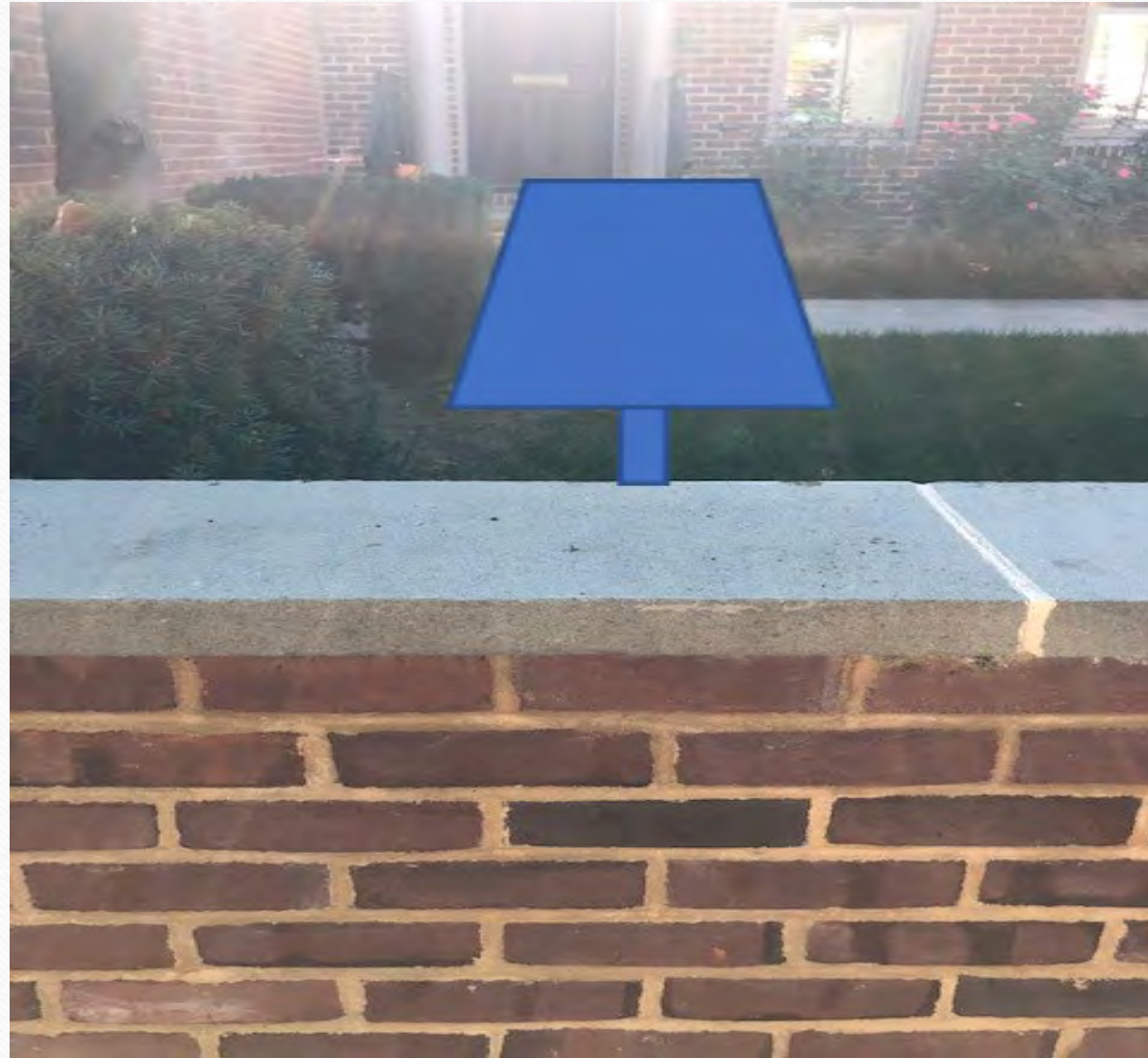


- 8" behind Wall
- 5" from Bush



- Square 1278 - Lot Number 0251
- Wayside - 1 sided Marker
- Parallel to Street facing N on Sidewalk





REVISED GTEXT

NO. 17 [Character Count 795]

MAHMOUD YARROW OR YARROW MAMOUT

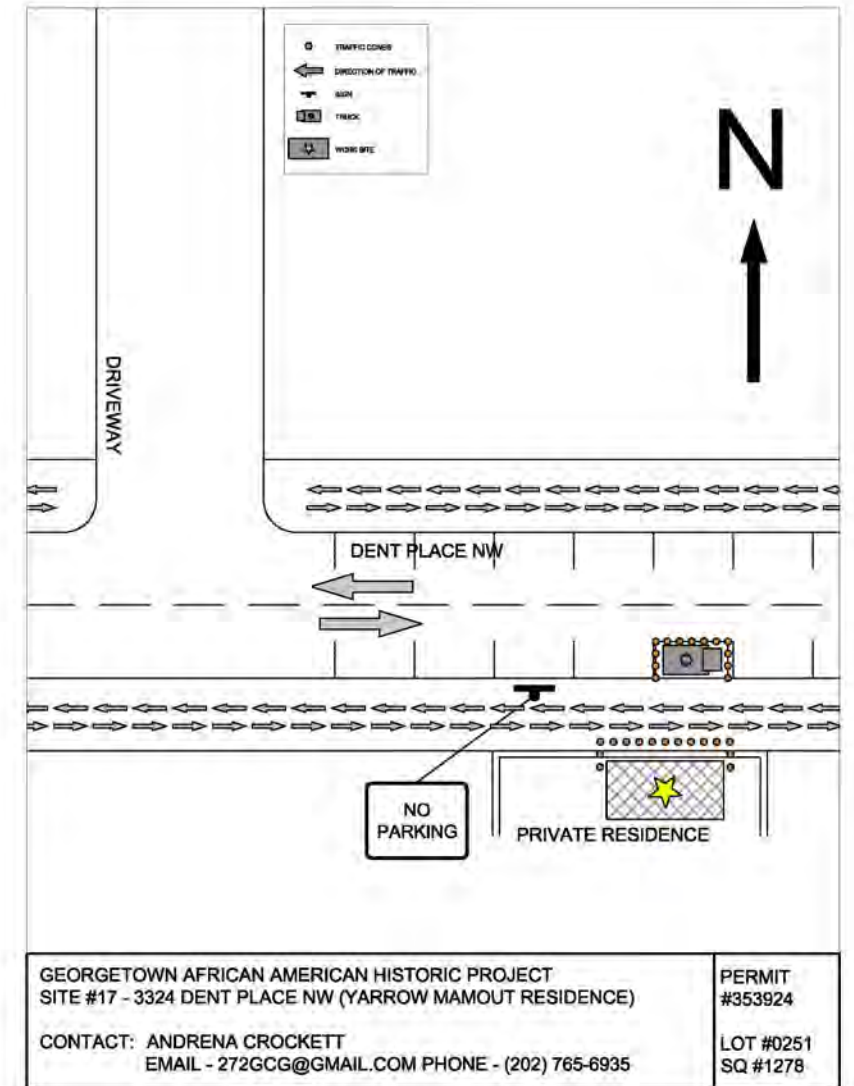
Yarrow Mamout, born in 1736, arrived in Annapolis in 1752 on the *Elijah* and served the Beall family until 1796. His name indicates he was Fulani, and as a devoted Muslim, he could read and write Arabic. Freed at age 60, he used money earned as a craftsman to finance Georgetown merchants and owned stock 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.



Painted by
Charles Willson Peale,
1819. Courtesy of
Philadelphia Museum
of Art



JOB #~~45937~~—19" X 15.25" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 2.5"x 3.375"

CHARACTER COUNT = 1,459

OVER ALLOWANCE = 879



MAHMOUD YARROW or YARROW MAMOUT

YARROW MAMOUT, BORN IN 1736 IN PRESENT-DAY GUINEA, ARRIVED IN ANNAPOLIS IN 1752 ON THE *ELIJAH* AND SERVED THE BEALL FAMILY UNTIL 1796. A DEVOTED MUSLIM, HE COULD READ AND WRITE ARABIC. FREED AT AGE 60, MONEY EARNED AS A CRAFTSMAN FINANCED GEORGETOWN MERCHANTS. HE OWNED COLUMBIA BANK OF GEORGETOWN STOCK. 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 A YARO. HE TELL A 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. HE BLOW A FINGER. HE GET A FIPPENNY BIT, EIGHTEEN-PENNEE. GIB HIM TO MASSA PUT BY A DOLLAR TILL COME A HEAP. MASSA TAKE SICK, DIE. MONEY GONE. GO TO WORK AGAIN. GET MORE DOLLARS. GIB HIM TO YOUNG MASSA, HE NO DIE. YOUNG MASSA DEN BROKE. GO AWAY. YARO OLD. MUST WORK AGAIN. GIB TO ALL MASSA. ALL CAN'T DIE. DOLLAR BREED NOW, EVERY SPRING, EVERY FALL, CHICHEN NOW."

Taj. al-Ram (RECORDER OF DEEDS' COPY, SIGNED 1803)

YARROW OWNED THE LOG HOUSE AT THIS SITE UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1823. ARCHEOLOGISTS 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. STOGDELL 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 OF GEORGETOWN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT AND TOUR
WWW.GAAHLP.ORG

PLAQUE #17
MOVED TO JOB #50130

No. 18 Wormley School
3329 Prospect Street, NW



- Distance from trunk #2 to trunk #3 (left to right)-24'
- Distance from tree to wall 5' on all sides
- Distance of tree # 2 to marker 12' (along base of wall)
- Distance for marker to tree #3 12'
- UFA recommends marker placement on tree box curb.



REVISED TEXT

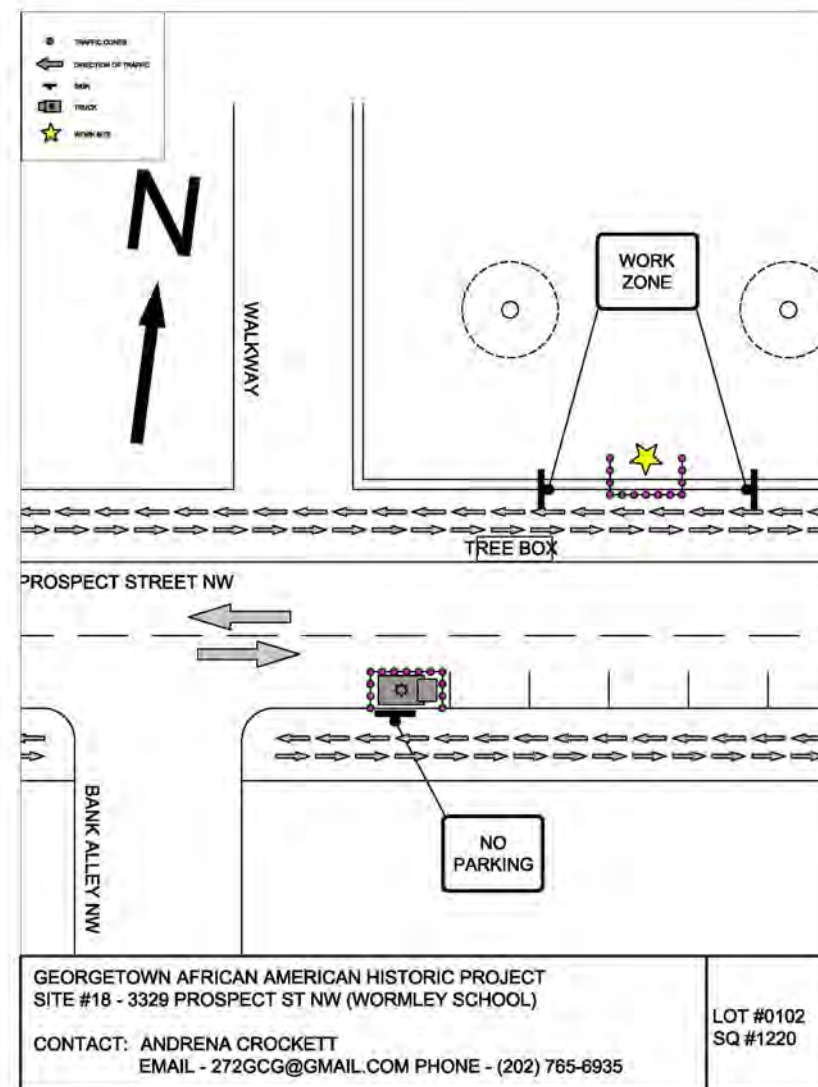
No. 18 [Character Count: 843]

WORMLEY SCHOOL

James Wormley, born a free African American in 1819, worked in his family's hackney carriage business and became a prominent hotel owner. In 1862, Georgetown spent \$70 on African American education. In 1867, Congress, under the control of Republicans, ordered Georgetown to assess and 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. A year after his death in 1884, the Wormley School opened. 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. Wormley owned the Wormley Hotel, where secret meetings during the 1876 election allowed Rutherford B. Hayes to win the presidency in exchange for troop withdrawal from the South, ending Reconstruction and altering the fates of generations of southern African Americans.



James Wormley, Oil Painting by Henry Ulke, 1885.
Courtesy of Washington Historical Society

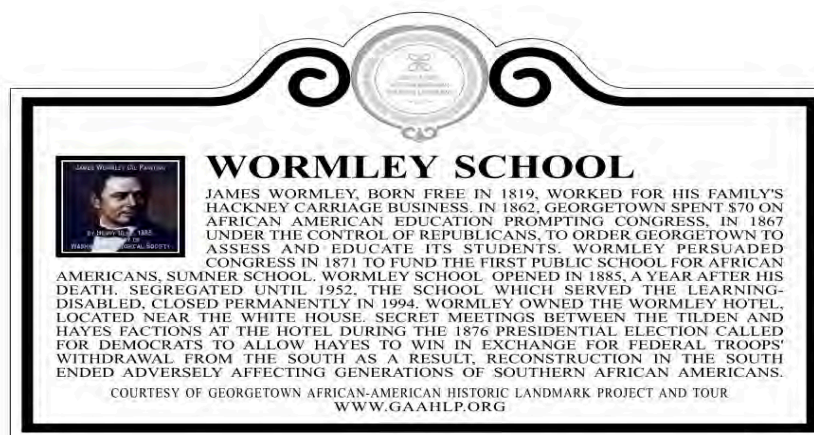


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 2.5"x 2.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 856

OVER ALLOWANCE = 424



PLAQUE #18

No. 19
JOSEPH MORE, GROCER
4829 Reservior Road



- Wayside – 1 sided marker
- 48” from driveway curb
- 6” from curb



Square 1387 Lot 0088
Marker facing towards Reservior Road



REVISED TEXT

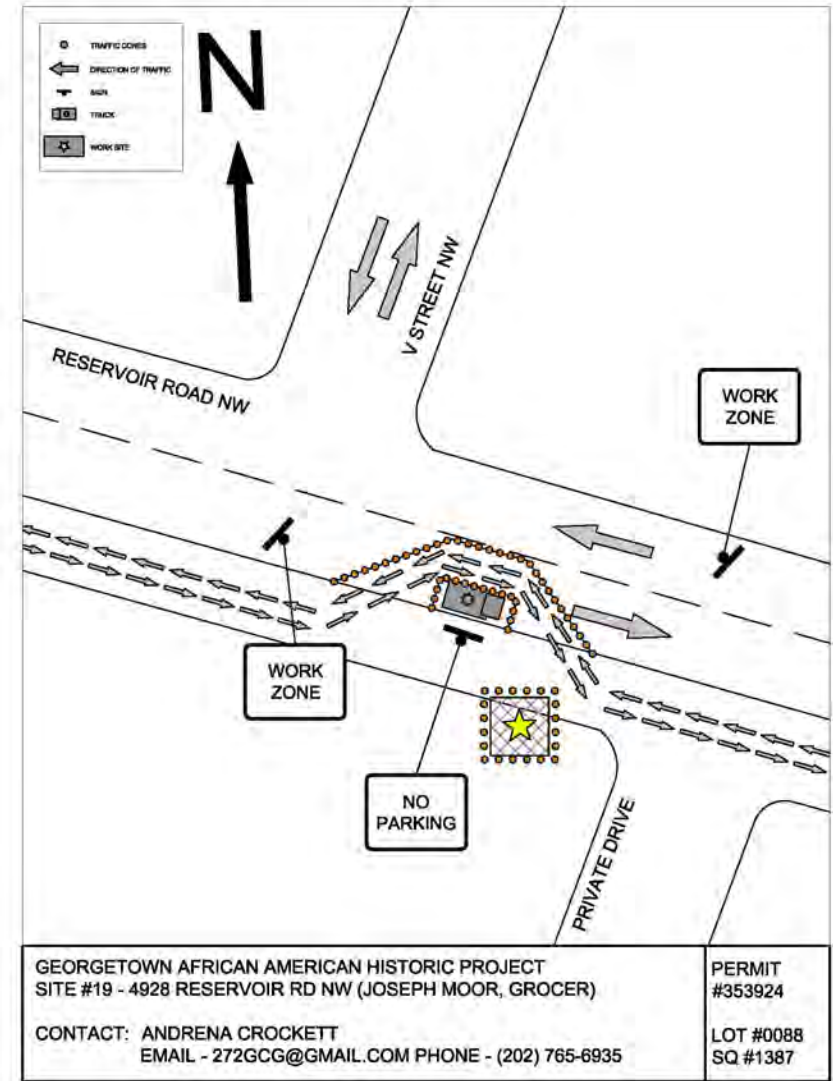
No. 19 [Character Count: 571]

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.



1. Laminas Pears
(Lysichiton Americanus)
2. Shunk Cabbage
Symplocarpus foetidus
3. Skunk Weed
Cannabis sativa
4. Chasselas Grapes
Vitis vinifera 'Chasselas'



JOB #45937–18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 8.5" x 2.5"

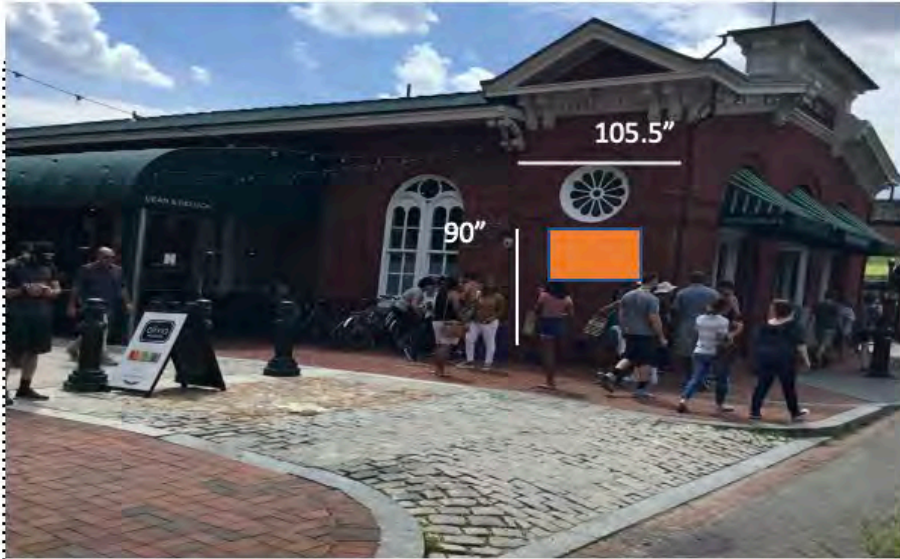
CHARACTER COUNT = 618

OVER ALLOWANCE = 186



PLAQUE #19

No. 20 Market House
3276 M Street NW
East Elevation 24" X 24"



Id



- Width of parcel wall – 105.5"
- Height from ground to window– 90"
- Distance of marker from the window 26"
- Distance of marker from ground 40"
- Distance of marker from each side 41"



REVISED TEXT

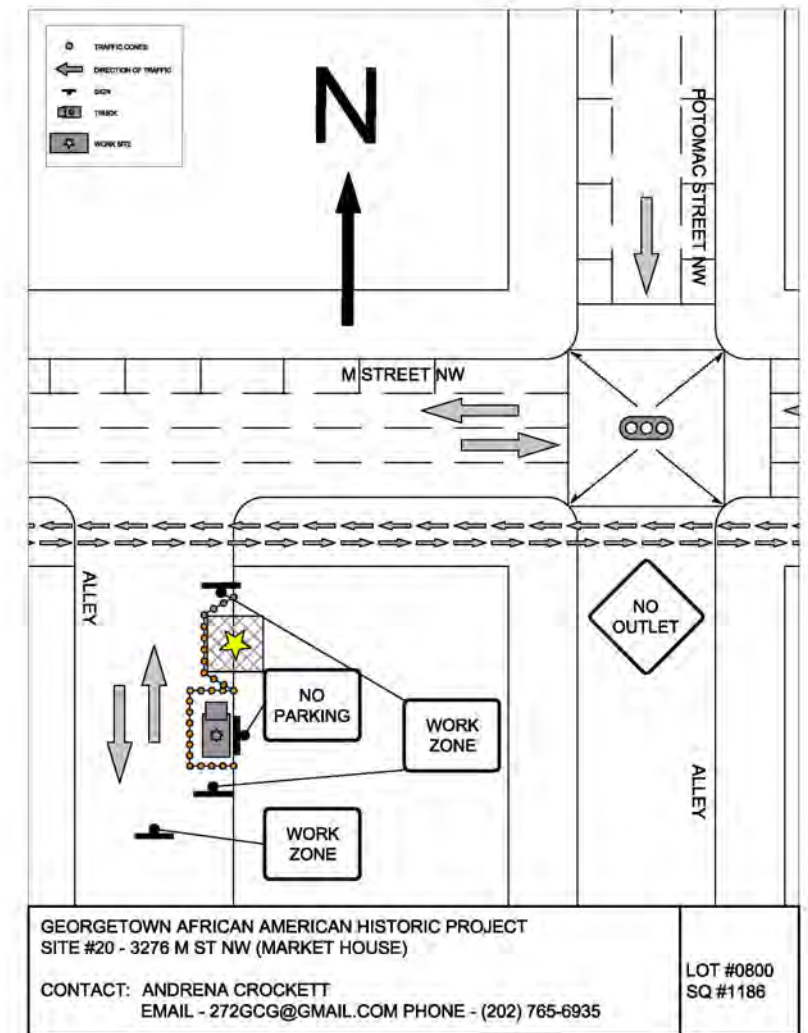
No. 20 [Character Count: 683]

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.



Women Selling Flowers at
the Market, c 1870.
Courtesy of Library of
Congress



JOB #45937-24" X 24" WALL PLAQUE DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 7.25" x 5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 673

OVER ALLOWANCE = 0



MARKET HOUSE



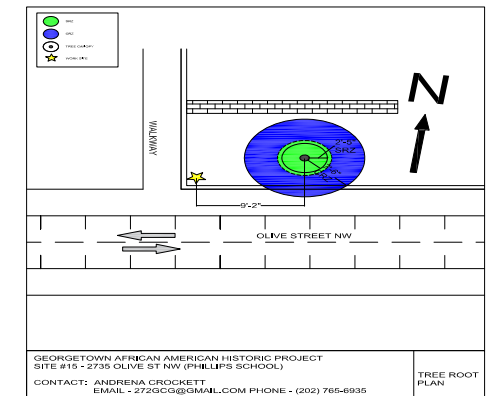
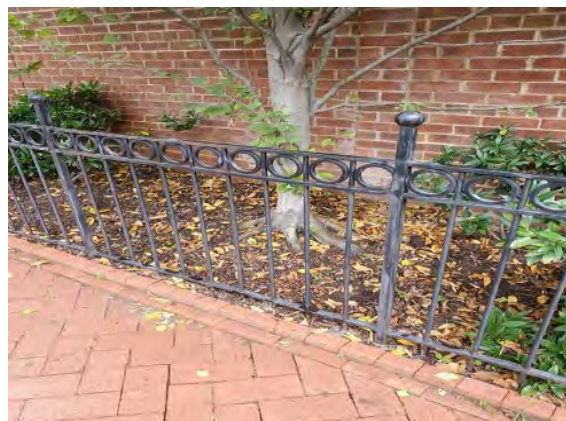
The original market house, which included a slave auction block in its basement, was expanded several times in the 1790s and eventually razed. Excavation found a sealed tunnel leading from the C&O Canal to the market house basement allegedly used to transport the enslaved into the building. In 1803, the Georgetown Corporation acquired the property from Adam King and John Mitchell. King's deed stipulated that the site was, "...for the use of the market aforesaid, forever, and for no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever." The market standing today was erected in 1865. The property and building later were donated to the District of Columbia, which honors the conditions in King's deed.

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

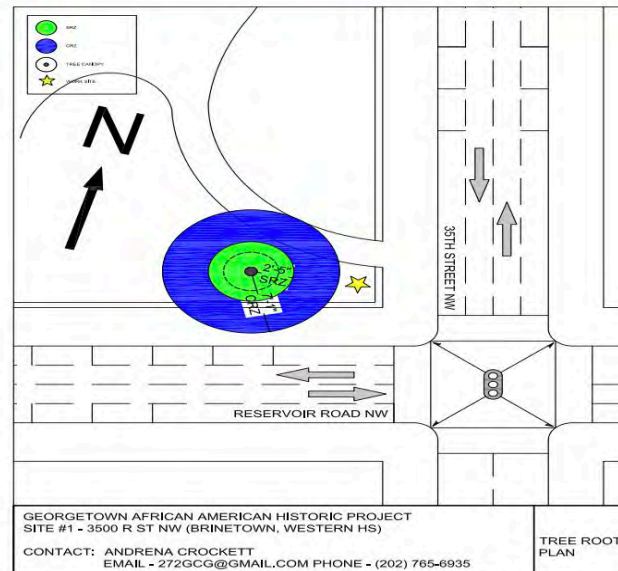
ROOT ZONES

	Measurement Above Ground	Circumference	Diameter	SRZ	CRZ	Notes
No. 1	28 inches		4.77 inches	2.39 Ft.	7.15 Ft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 ft. E from Tree To Rock Bed
No. 15	4'-5"	16"	5.0 inches	2.5 Ft.	7.5 Ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved marker to far Left below Light. 110 inches to Left (W) of Tree.
No. 18	12, 5, 7, 7 Inches	Tree #1: three (3) trunks: 19", 16", 17" Tree #2: six (6) trunks: 10", 6", 4", 5", 3", 3" Tree #3: six (6) trunks: 5", 6", 4", 3", 5", 3"	7.75, 2.5, 3.25, 6 inches	3.88 Ft.; 2.5Ft.; 3.4Ft.; 3.5 Ft.	11.25 Ft.; 7.5 Ft.; 10.5 Ft.; 10.5 Ft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Trees From left to right Trees are 5 Ft. from S, E, and W walls; 16 ft. to 2nd Tree; 24 ft to 3rd Tree 18 ft to 4th Tree. Marker Placement between 2nd and 3rd trees.

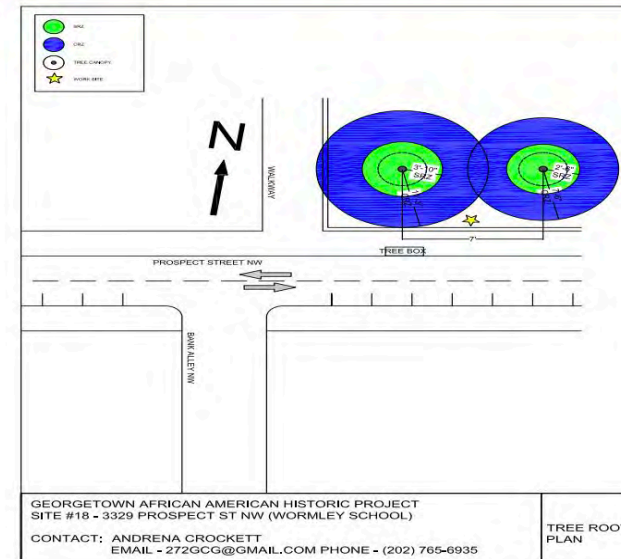
No. 15 PHILLPS SCHOOL 2735 Olive Street NW



No. 1 Brinetown
3500 R Street NW



No. 18 Wormley School
3329 Prospect Street NW



QR CODE

19



qr-code-1.png
29K