

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

Dated: December 3, 2020

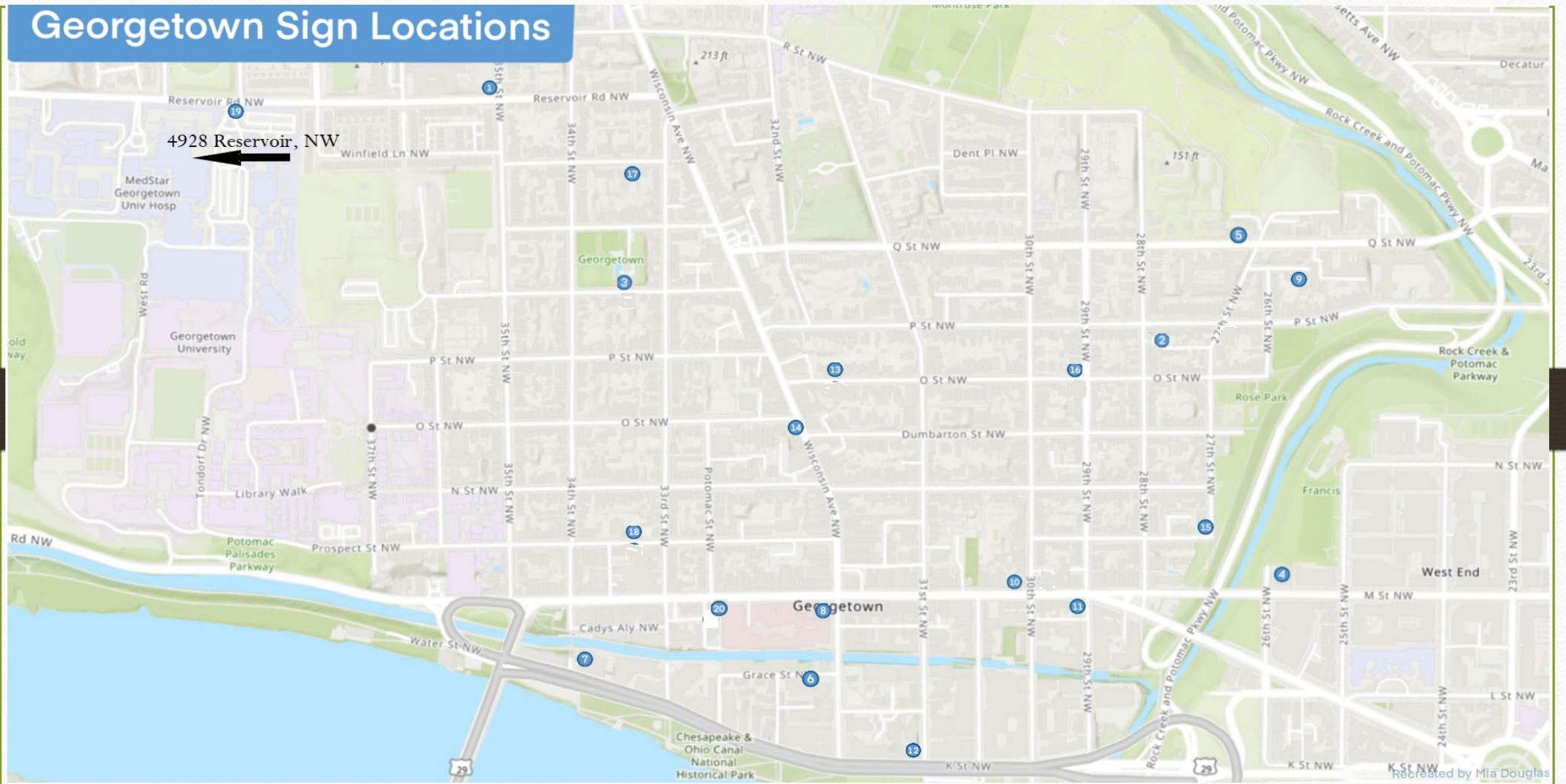


GEORGETOWN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORIC LANDMARK PROJECT

No.	Description	Address/Location	1/2 Side	Style	SQ LOT	Sign Directional	Lead Photos	Owner:
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	Poplar Street	1417 28th Street, NW	1	Wayside	1261 0222	Facing W parallel to sidewalk	Y-Alley Photo	PS
3	Pomander Walk	1555 34th Street, NW EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF QATAR	1	Roadside	1273 0802	Facing S parallel to sidewalk at curb, L of stair	Y-Alley Photo	PS
4	Blue Mouse Theatre.	2555 M ST NW	1	Roadside	0013 0043	N/S Perpendicular to Street	Y-Blue Mouse	PS
5	Dumbarton House	2715 Q Street, NW	1	Wayside	1285 0814	Facing 27th Street near gate/grass	Y	PS
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	Boston Area East End	3331 K Street, NW	1	Roadside	1184 0049	Facing S towards K Street	Y house	PS
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	Chamberlain School.	2512 East Place, NW	1	Wayside*	1264 0808.	Facing N Parallel to the St.	Y	PS
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	Lee Grain and Feed Store.	2900 M Street, NW	1	Wayside*	1196 0196	Facing E up to wall on 29 th Street L of window	Y Advert	PS
12	Benjamin Banneker, Suter Tavern	3109 K Street	1	Roadside	1189 0088	Facing N/S Perpendicular to K Street Across from 3148 O Street at tree box near CVS	Y Banneker	PS
13	Montgomery Tavern, Slave Quarters Slave Pen, Georgetown Theatre, The	1403 Wisconsin Ave.	1	Wayside*	1256 0064	driveway	Y Quarters	PS
14	Marshalls.	3206 O Street, NW	1	Wayside**	1231 0818	Front of 3206 O St R near curb	Y Marshall	PS
15	Phillips School	2735 Olive Street, NW	1	Wayside**	1215 0075	In tree box S of wall light at fence	N	PS
16	Alfred and Hannah Pope's Residence	1400 29th Street, NW	1	Wayside wayside	1258 0207	Parallel to O street facing S Parallel to street facing N inside brick wall NE	Pope Y -2 Sign, Phil	PS
17	Yarrow Mamout	3324 Dent Place, NW	1	14 x 19	1278 0251	corner Parallel to street facing S in grassy area	photo	Private
18	Wormley School	3329 Prospect Street, NW	1	Wayside*	1220 0102	begtween 2nd/3rd tree	Y Wormley	PS
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	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

* choice
**need
approval

Georgetown Sign Locations



Logo Design and Meaning

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

LAYOUT #8



ADINKRA SYMBOLS

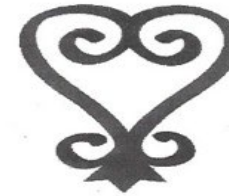


MPATAPO
"knot of pacification/reconciliation"
symbol of reconciliation, peacemaking and pacification
Mpatapo represents the bond or knot that binds parties in a dispute to a peaceful, harmonious reconciliation. It is a symbol of peacemaking after strife.

SANKOFA

"return and get it"

symbol of importance of learning from the past

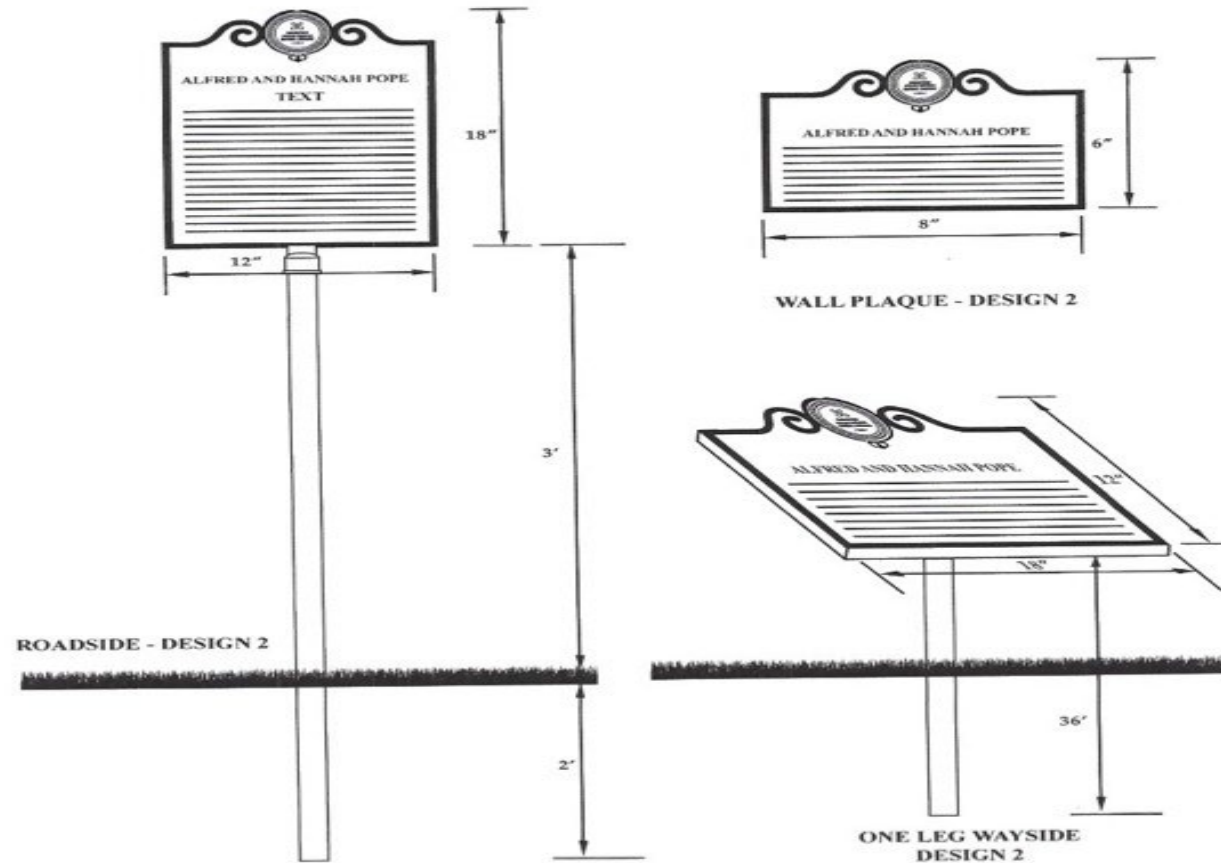


NEA ONNIM NO SUA A, OHU

"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,

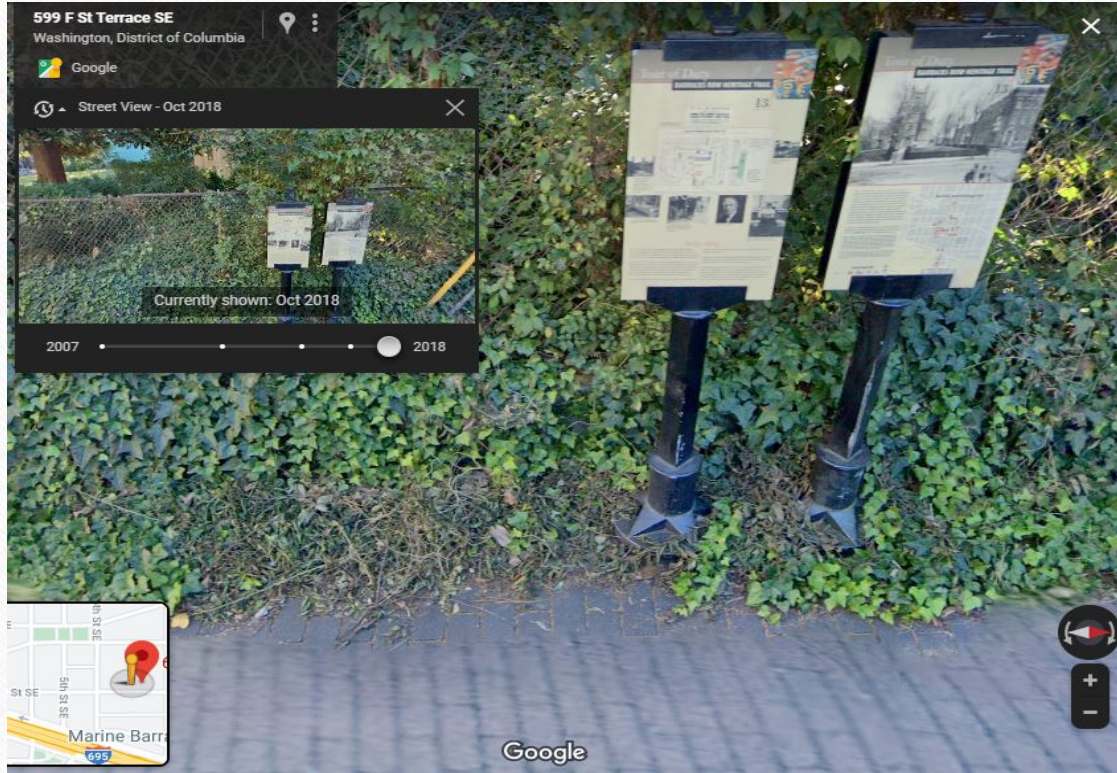
Georgetown Heritage is pleased to offer its support for the maintenance of the new African American Historic Landmark Project signage in Georgetown.

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.

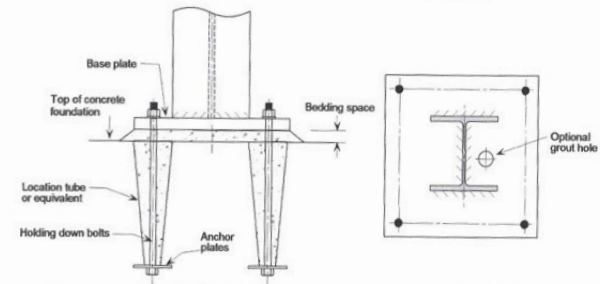
Sincerely,

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

Jeffrey Nichols
Executive Director
Georgetown Heritage



File:C18-11.png



Size of this preview: 800 × 369 pixels.

Original file (1,583 × 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 × 730 (62 KB)	Mediawiki@psycle.com (talk contribs)	

• You cannot overwrite this file.

File usage

The following 2 pages link to this file:

<https://www.steelfabrication.info/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

Number 1
BRINETOWN
 3500 R Street NW (1680 35th Street)



- 4' from Sidewalk
- 3' from Sidewalk
- 24" to Tree Box
- 10" from end of rocks (inside fence)



- Square 1293 - Lot Number 0211
- Roadside - 1 sided Marker
- Marker is Facing towards 35th Street

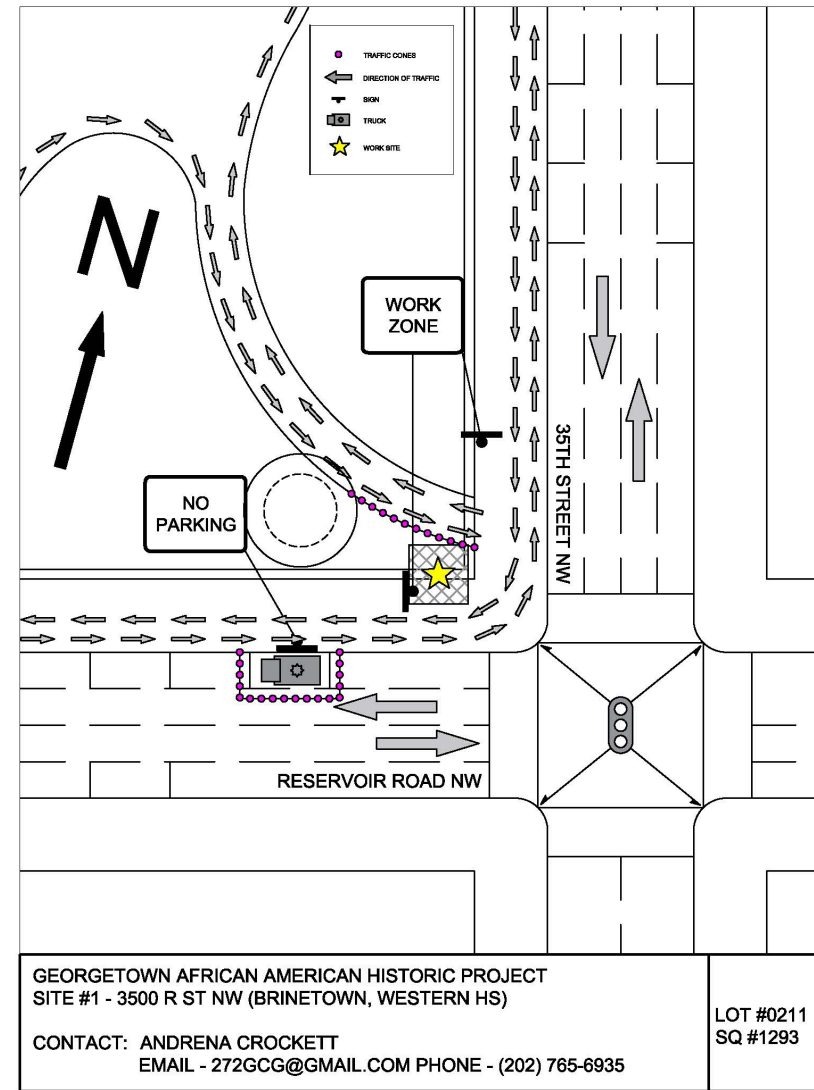
BRINETOWN AND WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL

Western High School—today, the Duke Ellington School for the Arts—was built in 1891 at 36th

Street and Reservoir Road for the white community living nearby. The school land purchase,

Georgetown University expansion, and the University Hospital construction in 1898, displaced

African American residents living in the old “Brinetown” neighborhood. Unable to attend Western due to segregation, African American students had to commute to high schools in other parts of the city, such as Dunbar High School, Armstrong Vocational School, or Cardozo Business High School. Western eventually integrated in the 1940s. Despite discrimination and discouragement self-assured African American students resolved to strive at Western High School.

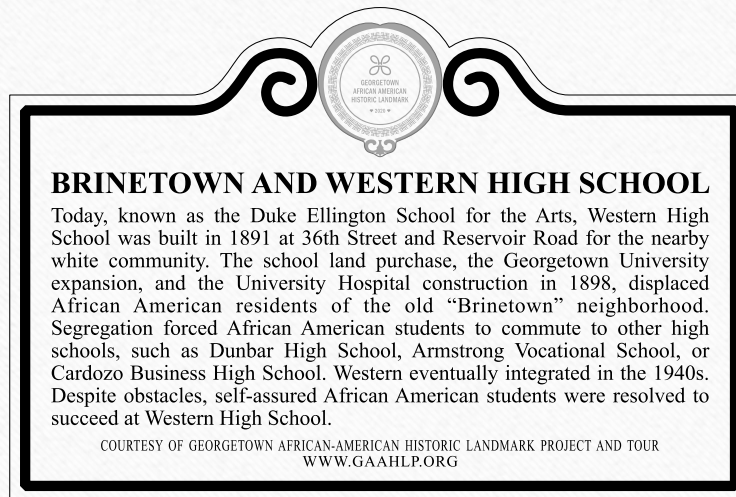


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = **NO PHOTO**

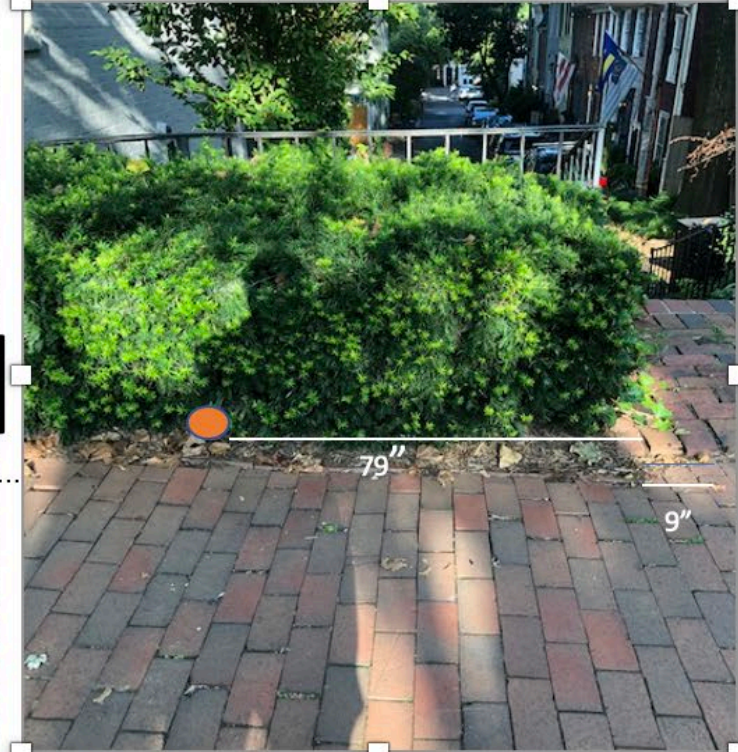
CHARACTER COUNT = **680**

OVER ALLOWANCE = **248**



PLAQUE #1

No. 2 Poplar Street
1417 28th Street NW



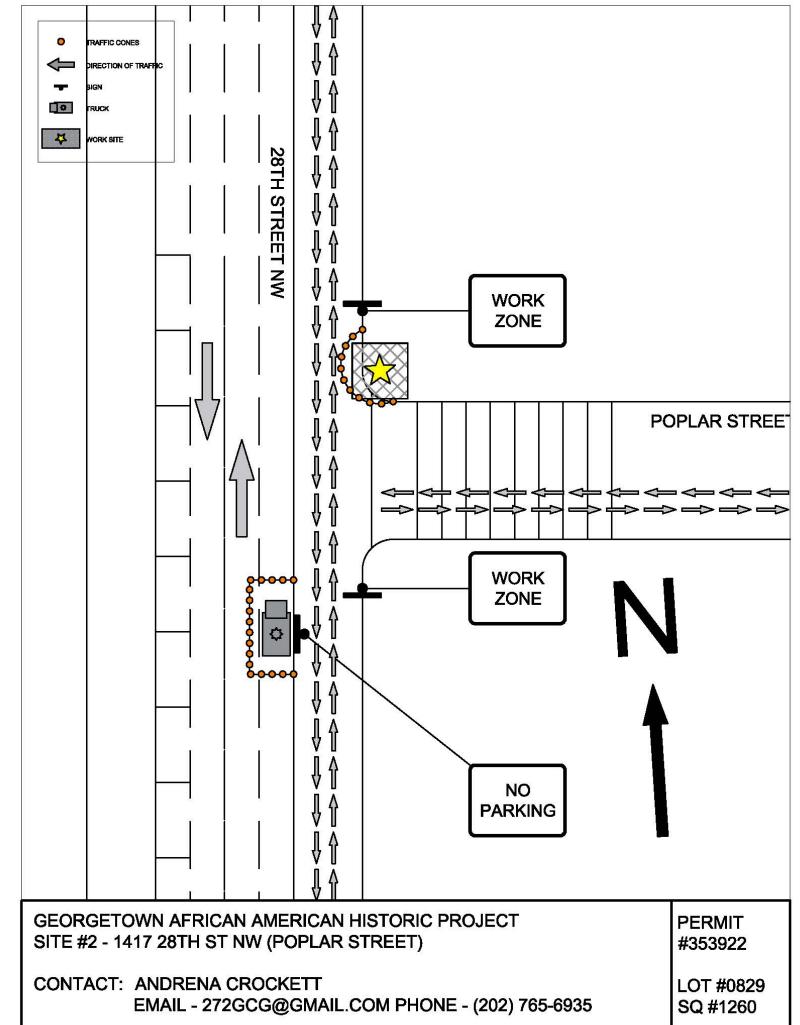
- Distance from end of bush to 1417 28th (going left to right-19")
 - Distance of marker to step – 79"
- Distance from end of bush to beginning of the bush -141"
 - Distance of marker from sidewalk edge – 5"
 - Distance for beginning of bush to steps – 9"
 - Height of bush 25"
 - Fence height behind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



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

POPLAR STREET

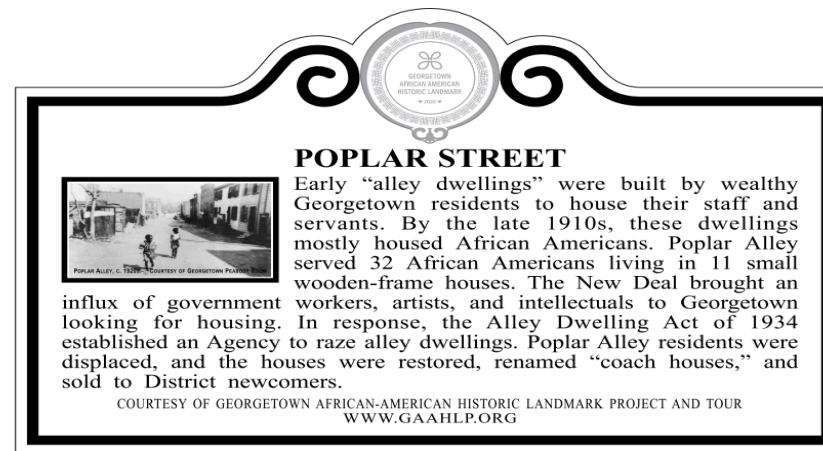
Early “alley dwellings” were built by wealthy Georgetown residents to house their staff and servants. By the late 1910s, these dwellings mostly housed African Americans. Poplar Alley served 32 African Americans living in 11 small wooden-frame houses. The New Deal brought an influx of government workers,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



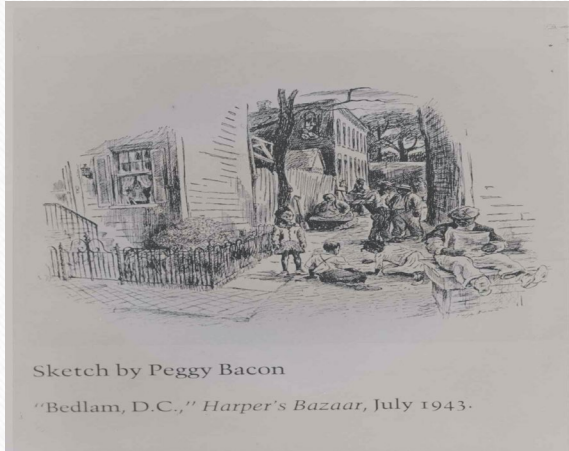
PLAQUE #2

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

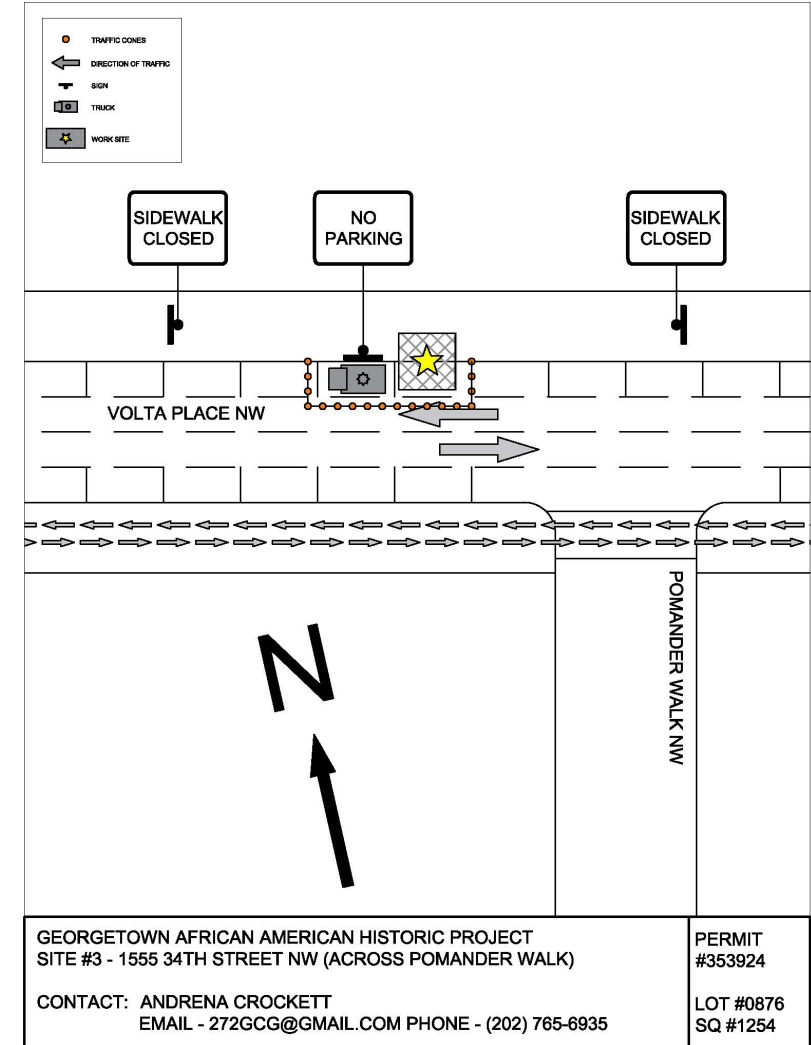




“Bedlam, D.C.,” Harper’s Bazaar, July 1943, by Peggy Bacon. Courtesy of Georgetown Neighborhood Library Peabody Room

POMANDER WALK

Following the Civil War in 1867, Georgetown’s free and enslaved African American population grew to 3,284. They were almost twenty eight percent of the total population of 11,793. This population mostly lived in “alley dwellings.” At one point, 41 African Americans lived in 10 houses in the Bell Court alley dwelling, named after Alexander Graham Bell, who lived on the northeast corner of Volta and 35th Street. African Americans occupied Bell Court for over 60 years. However, the Alley Dwelling Act of 1934 made it easy to evict alley dwelling tenants. Bell Court was declared uninhabitable in 1950. The surviving houses served as “coach houses” for federal workers arriving in the District.

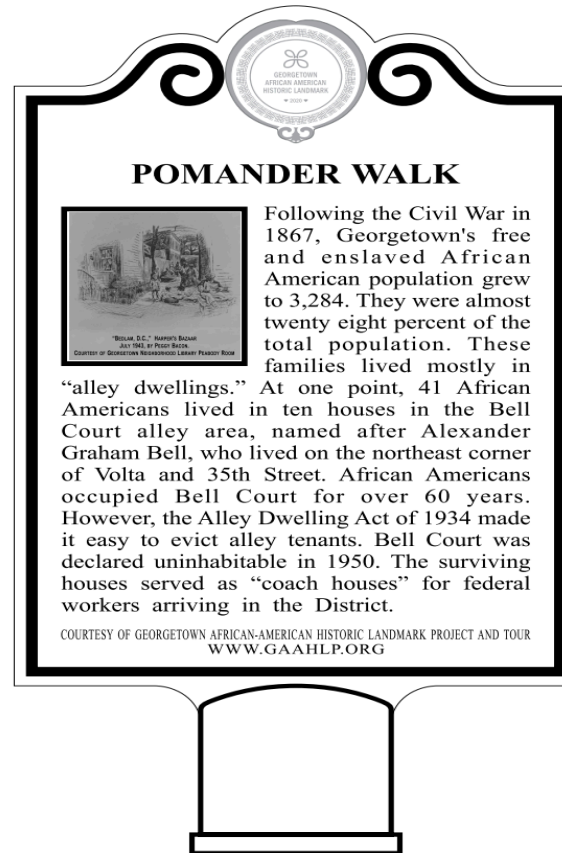


JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.625"x 3.875"

CHARACTER COUNT = 656

OVER ALLOWANCE = 224

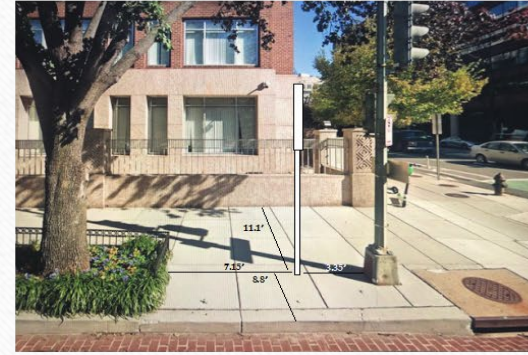


PLAQUE #3

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'



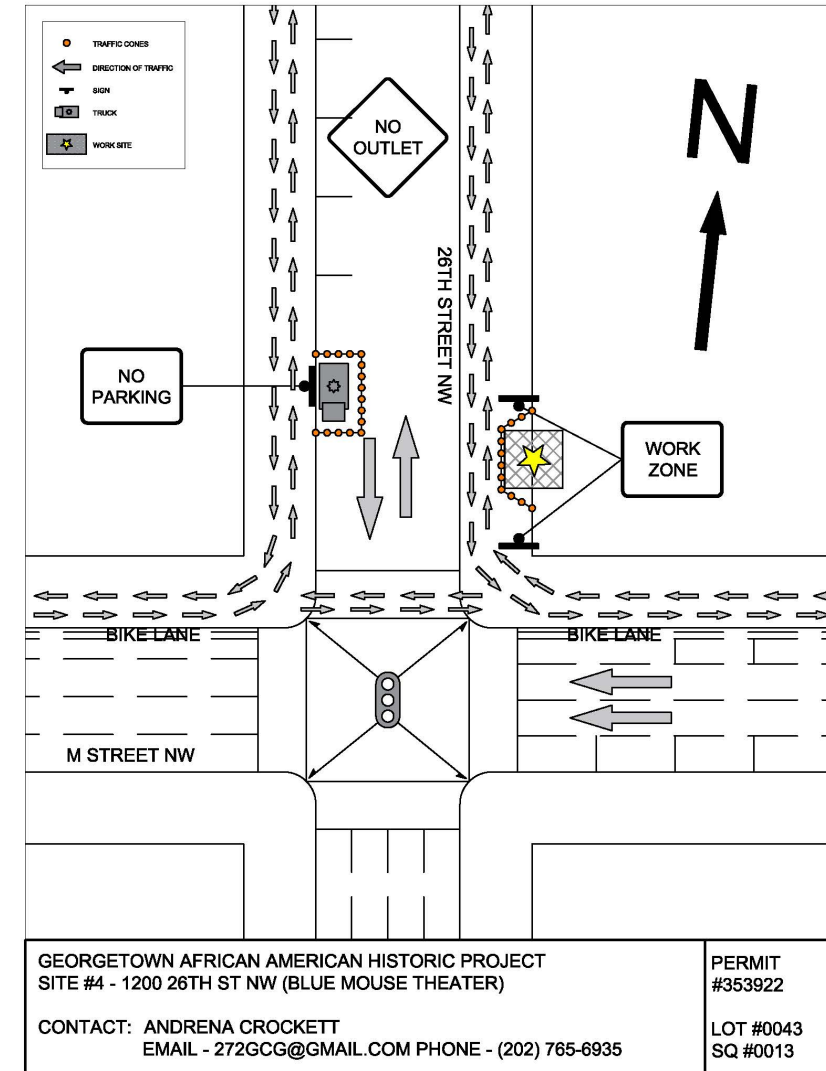
- Square 0013 - Lot Number 0043
- Roadside - 2 sided Marker
- Perpendicular to Sidewalk



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

BLUE MOUSE THEATRE

The Blue Mouse Theatre, located at 2819 (renumbered 1206) 26th Street, opened in 1910 as a vaudeville house. Seating 400, the one-story theater featured local talent. The theater was later converted into a motion picture house. In 1932, it was renovated and reopened as the Mott Theater, named in honor of abolitionist Lucretia Mott. The theater officially closed in 1949. First Baptist Church on Dumbarton Street conducted baptisms in Rock Creek near the M Street Bridge directly across from the theater, due to the refusal of white ministers to administer the rites to African Americans.

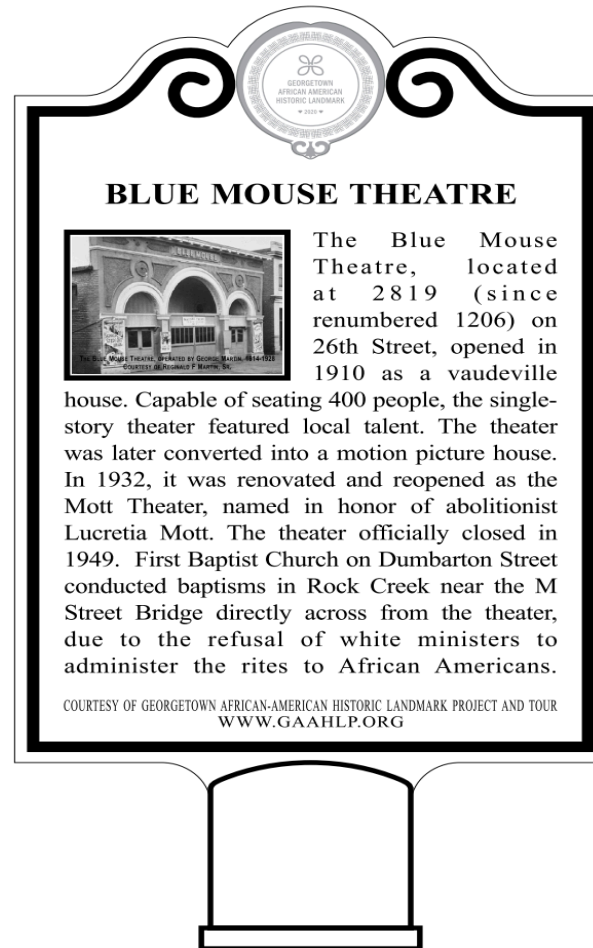


JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4.25"x 3.25"

CHARACTER COUNT = 616

OVER ALLOWANCE = 184

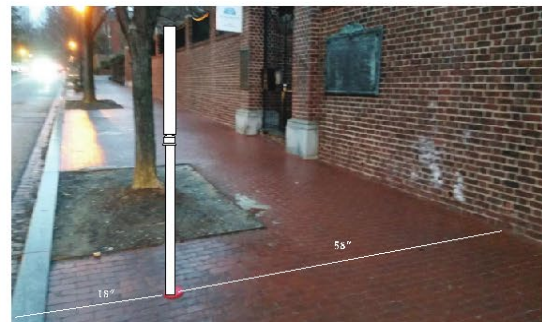


PLAQUE #4

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

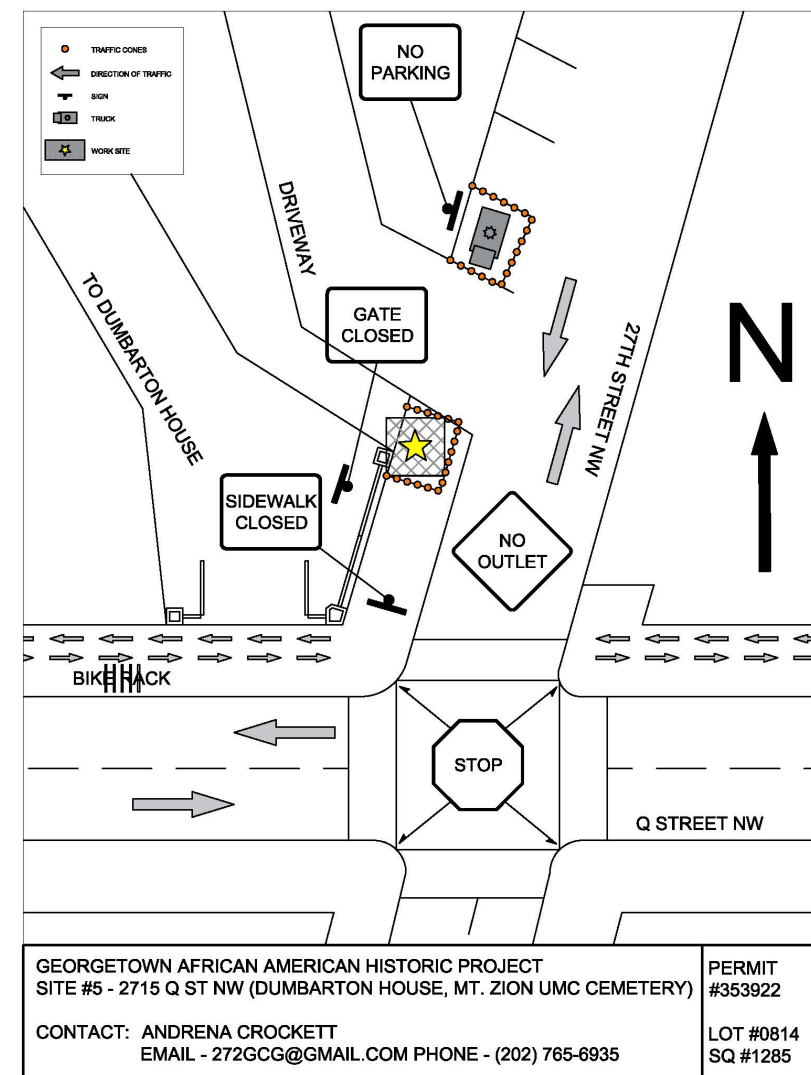
*...all with
to life experience, there is nothing. I am anxious about so much
as a servant, they are so difficult to be had, that I wish Dinah
may be sent along with little Bacchus. I have mentioned it
from an ascertained fact of Mr. Gilchrist having had 5 or 6*

**Extracted Letter from
Joseph Norse to
Maria Norse, May
15th, 1785.**

Courtesy of Dumbarton
House

DUMBARTON HOUSE AND MT. ZION FEMALE UNION BAND SOCIETY CEMETARY

Both enslaved and free African Americans worked on the Dumbarton House farm and in Joseph Norse's household from 1785-1840. Some lived on the property in cabins; others were hired out. Dinah came to Washington with the family from Philadelphia and prepared meals for 25 years. Bacchus, enslaved until 1809, was described as behaving as well as any Negro while being deprived of character and the ability to acquire property. Jane was in charge of sewing and handling some of the financial accounts counting cash on hand daily. Juba is mentioned by the family as working in the garden and escorting the family on trips. Behind Dumbarton House lies Mt. Zion Female Union Band Society Cemetery. Mt. Zion Cemetery Female Union Band Society leased the east end of the Dumbarton Avenue Methodist Church as a burial site for its members. The District barred burials after 1950

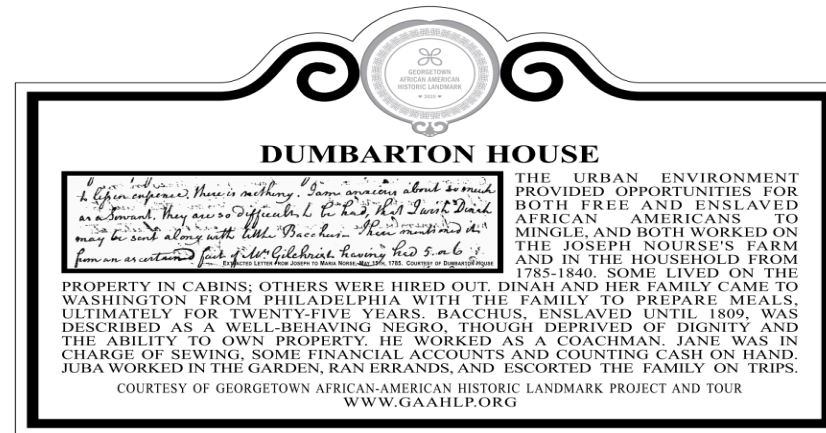


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

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



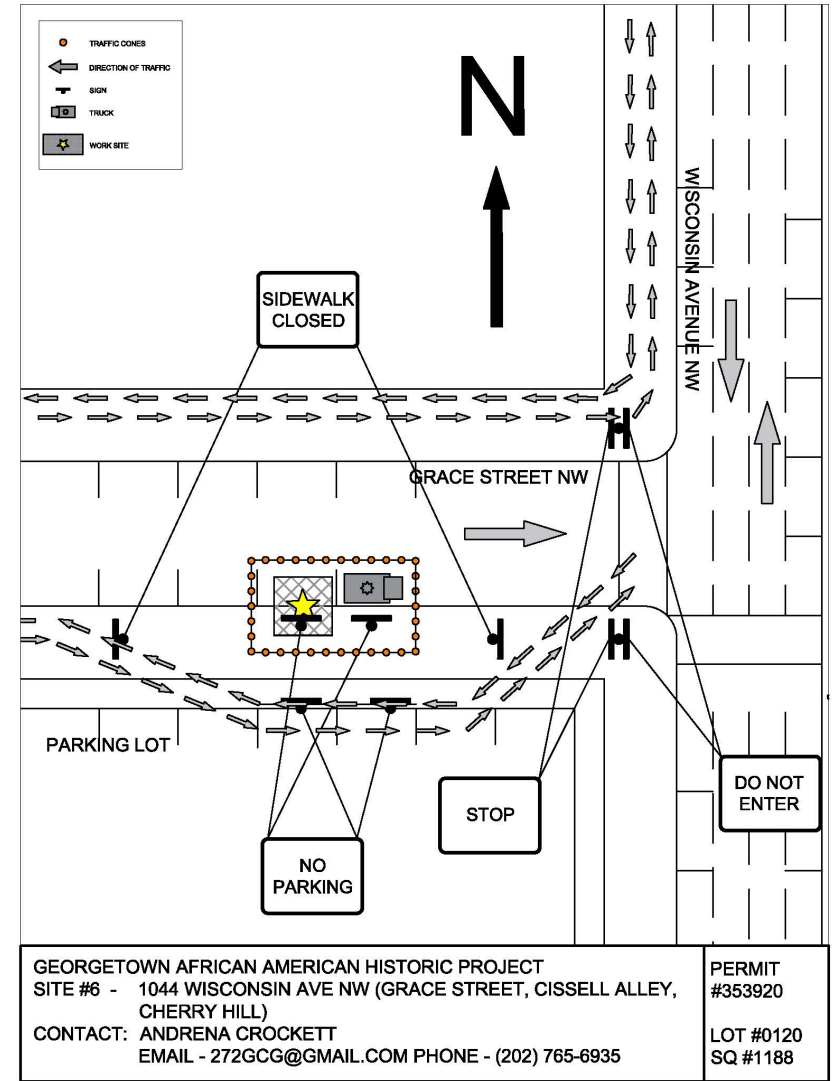
Cissell (Cecil) Street, c. 1909.

Courtesy of Georgetown Neighborhood Library Peabody Room

GRACE STREET, CHERRY HILL LANE, CECIL PLACE, A DEBTOR'S PRISON, AND BRICKYARD HOUSE

African Americans and people of European descent originally lived side by side in the Grace Street-Cherry Hill-Cissel (Cecil) Alley area named after the Cissel family who owned the flour mill nearby. This area provided a steady workforce for activities along the waterfront.

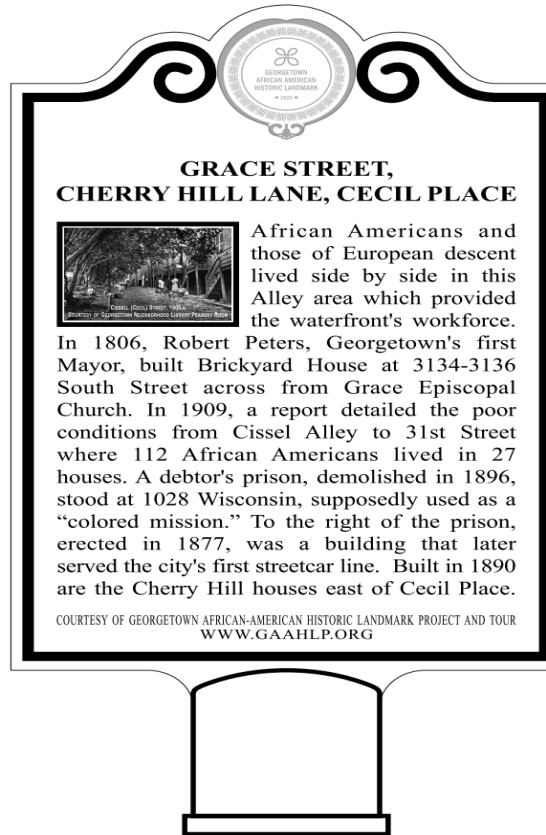
Across from Grace Episcopal Church on South Street stood the Brickyard House, built by Robert Peters, the first Mayor of Georgetown, in 1806. The alley dwellings located below Brickyard Hill were demolished in 1907. In 1909, a report detailed the poor conditions of the area stretching from Cissel Alley to 31st Street where 112 African Americans lived in 27 houses. A debtor's prison stood at 1028 Wisconsin. During 1890s the prison was supposedly used as a "colored mission." To the right of the prison, was a building erected in 1877, later sold to start the first streetcar line in the city. The Cherry Hill houses located in the rear on Cecil Place were built in 1890. The prison was demolished in 1896.



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

PHOTO SIZE = 3.625"x 2.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 676
OVER ALLOWANCE = 244

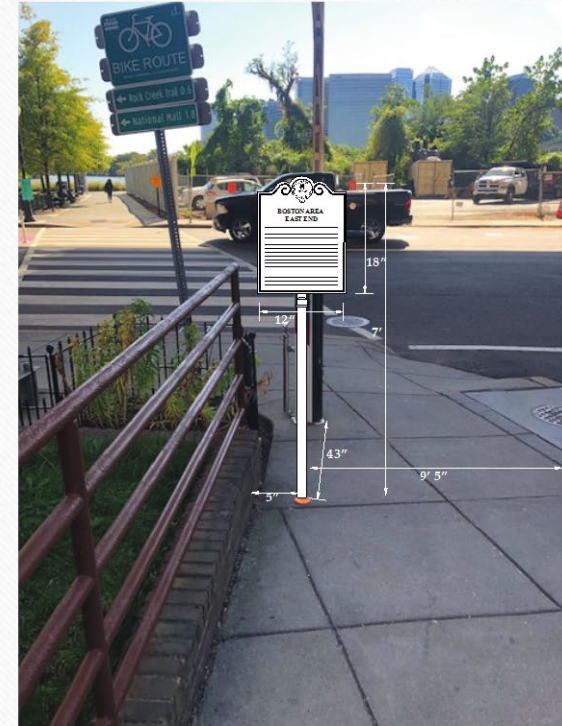
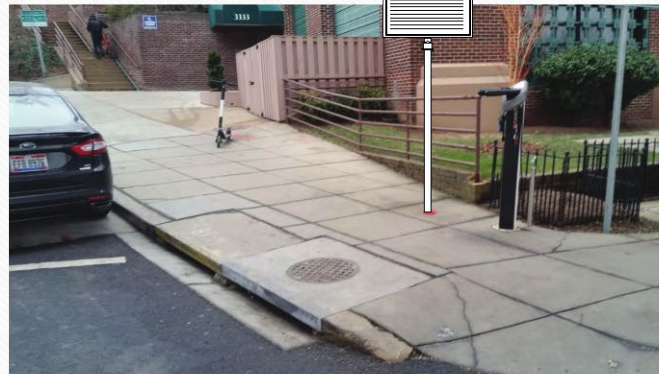


PLAQUE #6

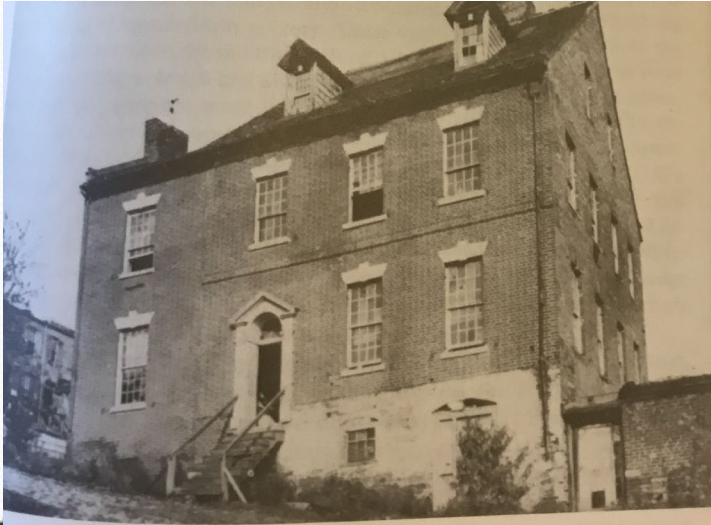
Number 7
BOSTON AREA EAST END
3333 K Street NW



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



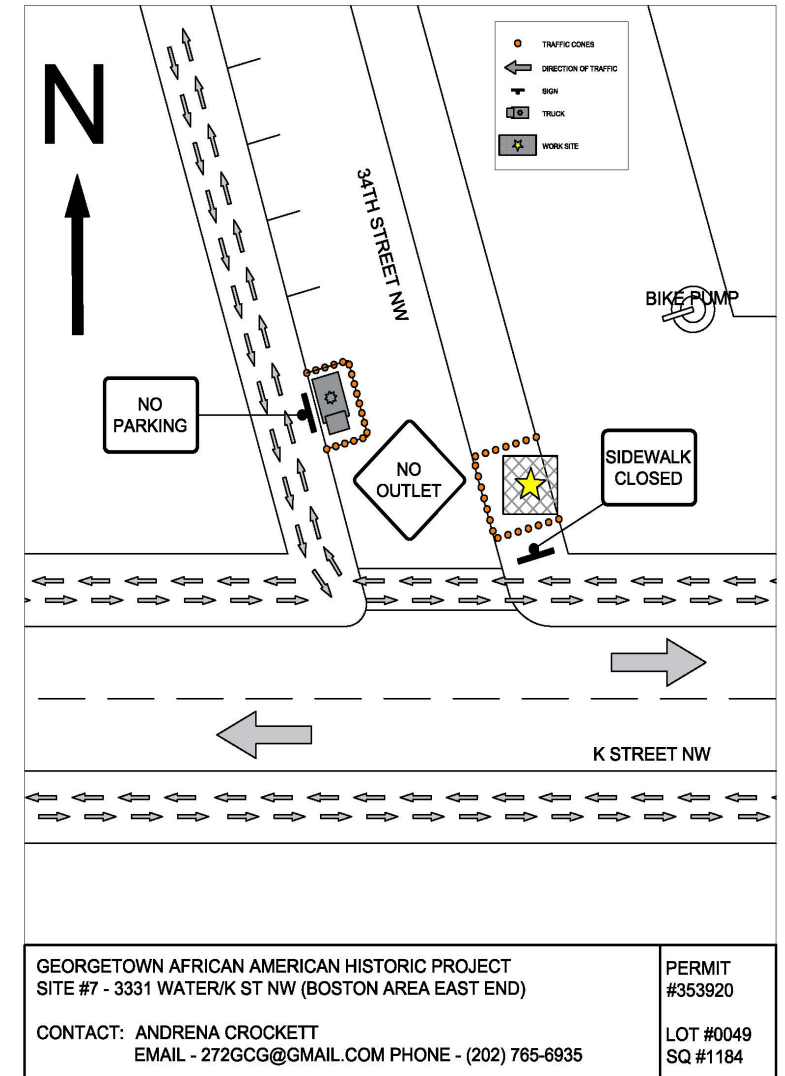
- Square 1184 - Lot Number 0049
- Roadside - 1 sided Marker
- facing South towards K Street



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

BOSTON AND POTOMAC STREET

Hungry Hill, Paradise Flats, and Frog Island together were called “Boston.” Red Bill hung out here with his gang in the deserted Henry Foxhall mansion, at 34th Street below the canal, then called “Buzzard Roost. There were three saloons, two livery stables, a barbershop, and the marketplace not far away. Nightly, scenes unfolded with “colored” loitering in the alleys to fight gangs from Rosalyn, Virginia. Police, prostitutes and gamblers frequent every Saturday night. Boston was a colorful place while providing a steady workforce for the waterfront and market activities. During the Civil War, the area became a haven for refugees. Known as the Potomac Bridge and the Aqueduct, the Key Bridge connected Virginia allowing contraband to travel into Boston near Potomac Street. The Long Bridge, today’s 14th Street Bridge built in 1808 for foot, horse and stagecoach traffic across the Potomac River, also served those escaping slavery in Virginia or Maryland. African Americans never deserted this area or were forced out.

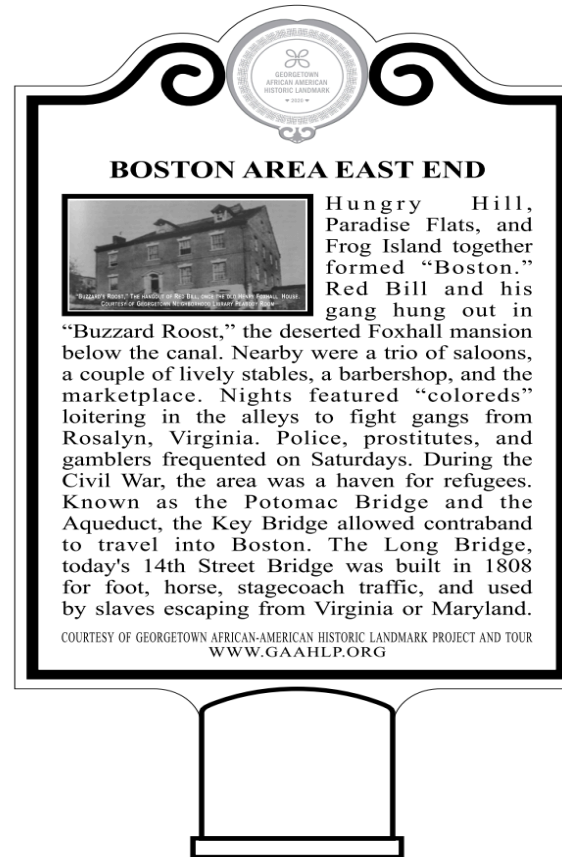


JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 5"x 2.875"

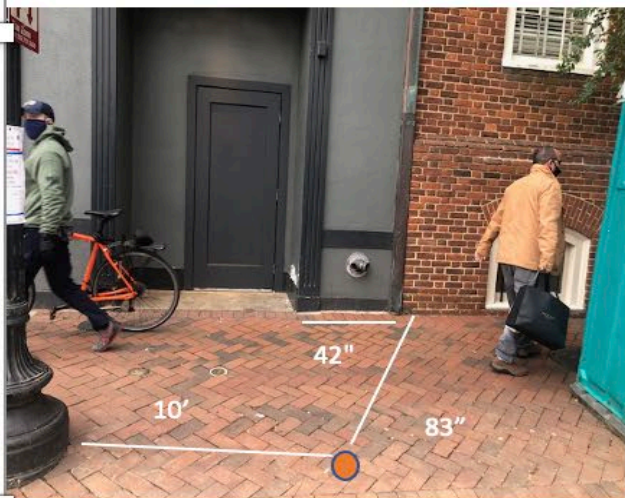
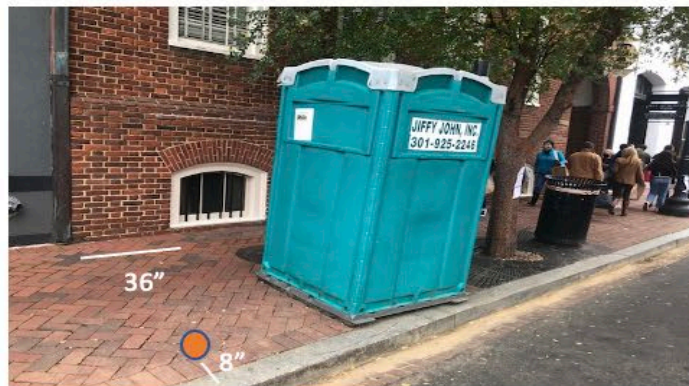
CHARACTER COUNT = 706

OVER ALLOWANCE = 274



PLAQUE #7

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



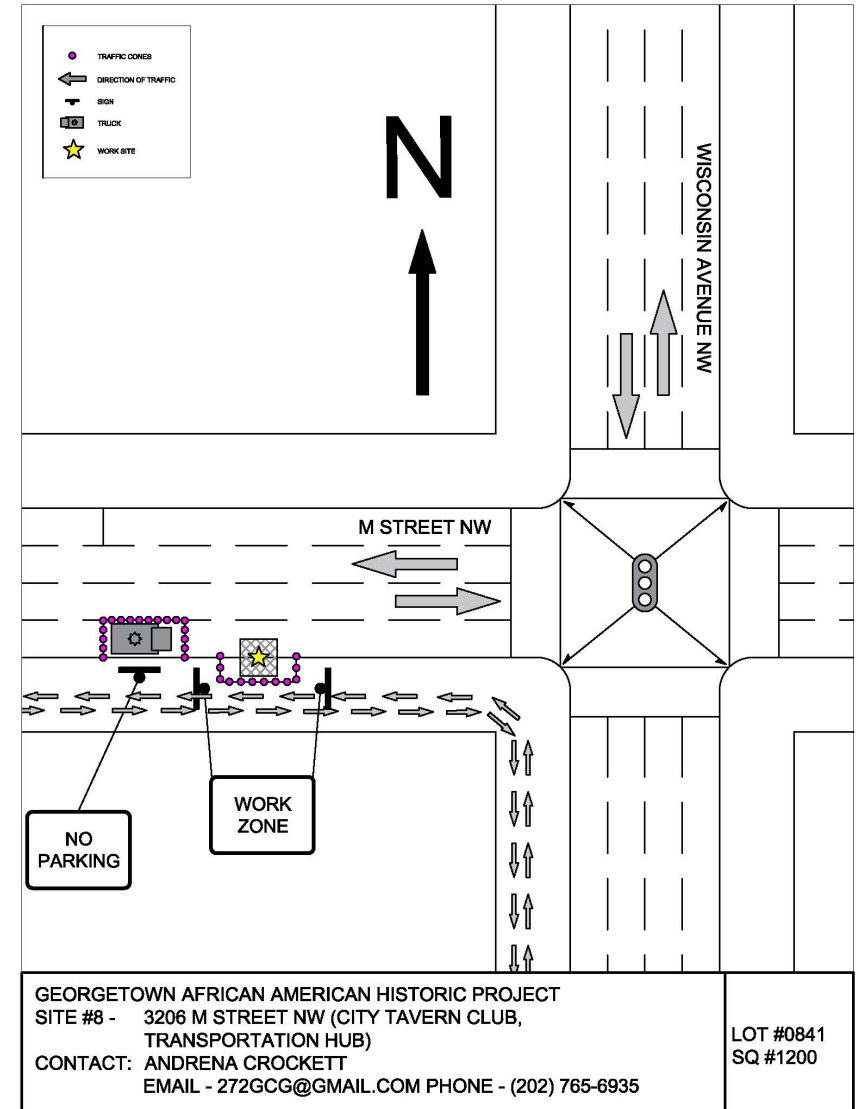
- Distance from marker to curb 8"
- Distance from property line to curb 91"
- Distance from marker to property line 83"
- Distance from light Pole to marker 10'
- Distance of Banana Republic gray/black trim panel (Lt to Rt) - 42"
- Distance from Banana Republic gray/black trim panel (Lt to Rt) to marker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



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

CITY TAVERN CLUB AND GEORGETOWN'S TRANSPORTATION HUB

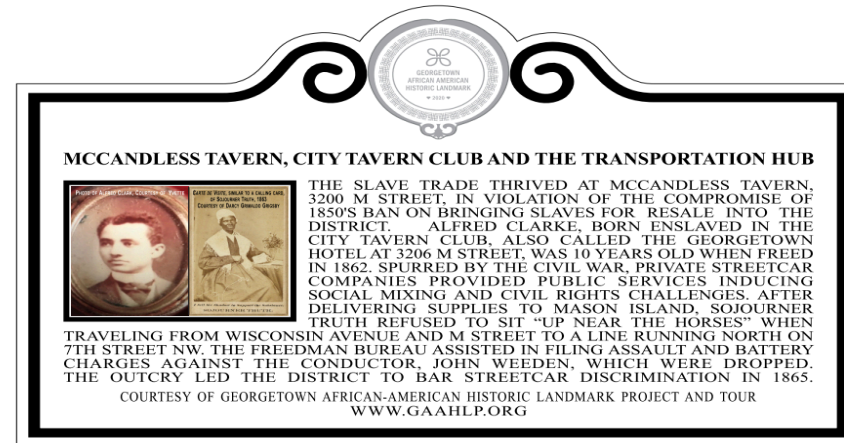
By 1829, the slave trade thrived at McCandless Tavern—today, the City Tavern Club—at 3206 M Street. While the Missouri Compromise of 1850 banned slave trading in the District, slavery was still permitted. The Civil War spurred the construction of streetcar lines in the District. Having private companies provide public services created social mixing and civil rights challenges. While delivering medical supplies to Mason Island, situated south of Georgetown Waterfront in the Potomac River, Sojourner Truth was forcibly removed from a streetcar. She was transferring from the Georgetown - Navy Yard line at Wisconsin Avenue and M Street with a white friend, Laura Havilan, to a second line operating north up 7th Street SW to Boundary Street (Florida Avenue, NW). The Freedman Bureau assisted Ms. Truth in filing assault and battery charges against the conductor, John C. Weeden, after she refused to sit “up near the horses.” The charges were dropped. The subsequent public outcry led the District to bar streetcar discrimination in March 1865.



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

PHOTO SIZE = 4.625"x 3.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 810
OVER ALLOWANCE = 378

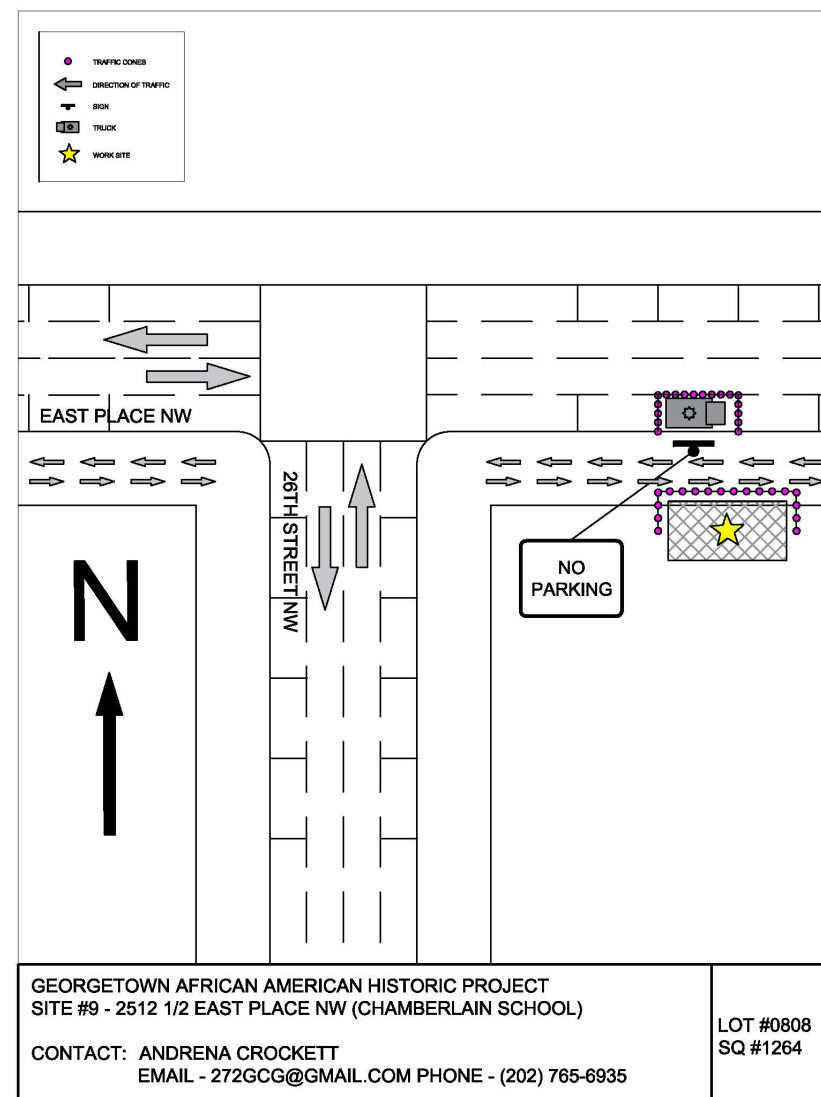


PLAQUE #8



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

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL FOR COLORED
Born in 1837 in Barnestable Village on Cape Cod during Massachusetts's period of conflict over slavery, Eliza Chamberlain played a crucial role as a female. In 1864, an Act of Congress required that 10 percent of school funds collected through taxation in the District of Columbia be set aside to educate "colored children." The same year, Eliza arrived in Georgetown, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Freedom's Relief foundation, where she taught freed slaves at Mount Zion Freedman's School. In 1866, Chamberlain School for the Colored was constructed here. When not teaching, she tended soldiers at Soldier's Rest in Alexandria, Virginia. As a teacher, she endured taunts. In 1867, Eliza became head of the grammar department and principal of several schools, teaching as many as 400 students of all ages in overcrowded, poorly ventilated classrooms. Upon returning home, she died from tuberculosis in 1870 due to the poor school conditions. She is buried in Barnestable.

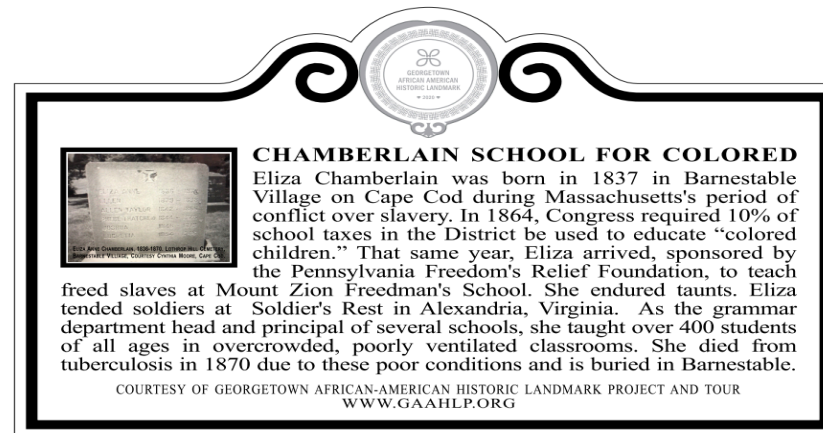


JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.5"x 3"

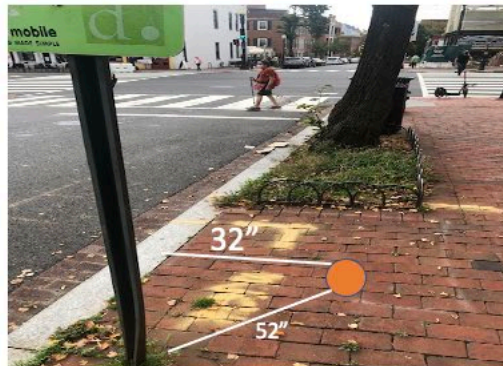
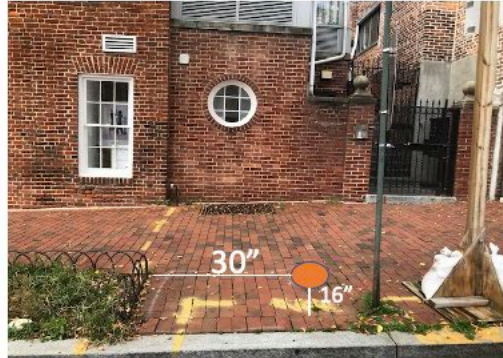
CHARACTER COUNT = 703

OVER ALLOWANCE = 271



PLAQUE #9

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



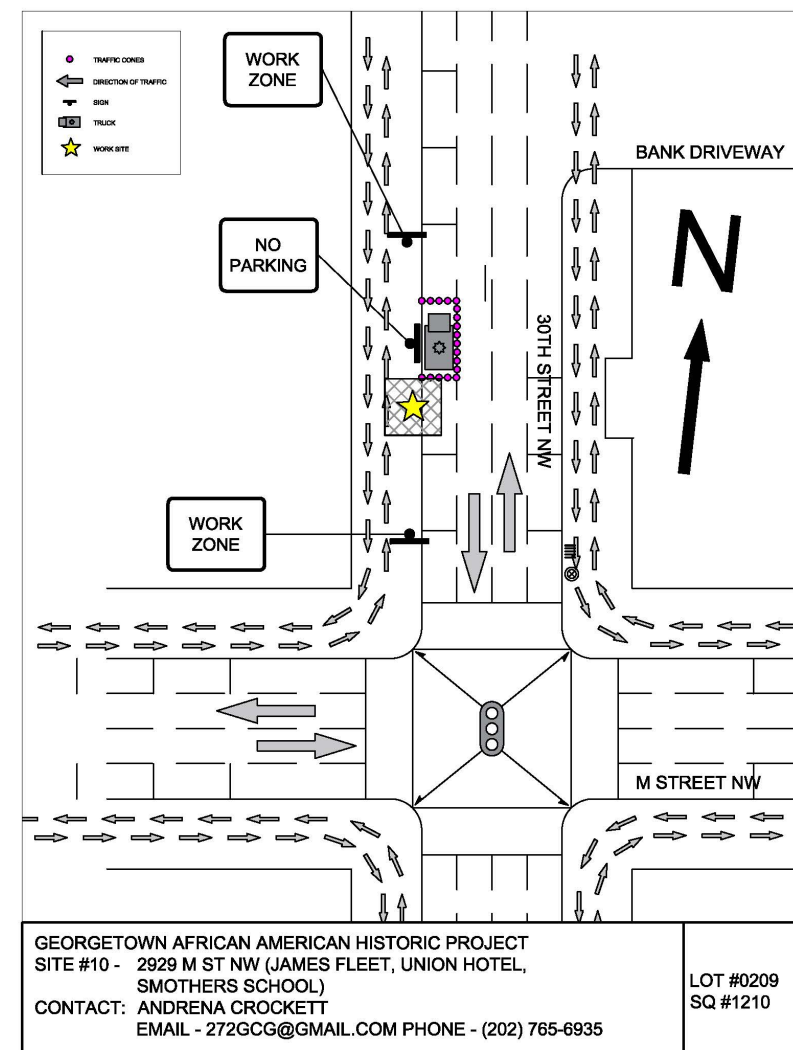
- Distance from tree box to marker 30"
- Distance from tree box to yellow gas line 23"
- Distance from marker to yellow gas line 16"
- Distance from gas line to curb 16"
- Marker to parking sign (diagonal) 52"
- Curb 8"



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

UNION HOTEL, DR. JAMES FLEET, AND HENRY SMOTHERS

Built in 1796, rebuilt in 1836 after a fire destroyed it, the Union Hotel (Tavern) served as a hospital during the Civil War. African Americans enlisted in the War were welcomed. In the 1822, Henry Smothers founded one of the first schools for African Americans across from the hotel believed to be in his home at no cost. Its exact location is unconfirmed. As costs became overwhelming and demand for education escalated, Smothers built another schoolhouse near 14th and H Street, NW. In 1843, Dr. James Fleet, a violinist and one of three black physicians in Georgetown, opened his own music school for African Americans at 1208 30th Street purchased for \$800. Fleet studied medicine under the sponsorship of the American Colonization Society aiming to return freed slaves back to Liberia, Africa. Upon completion of his studies, he refused to emigrate to Liberia and the society withdrew support. His remaining career was spent in education and music instead of medicine.

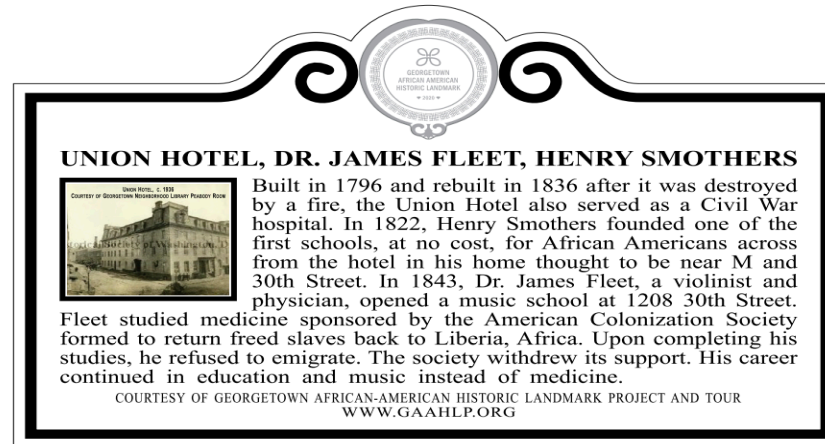


JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.5"x 3"

CHARACTER COUNT = 663

OVER ALLOWANCE = 231

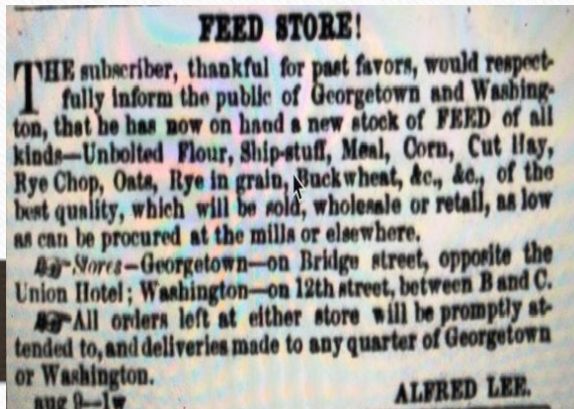


PLAQUE #10

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



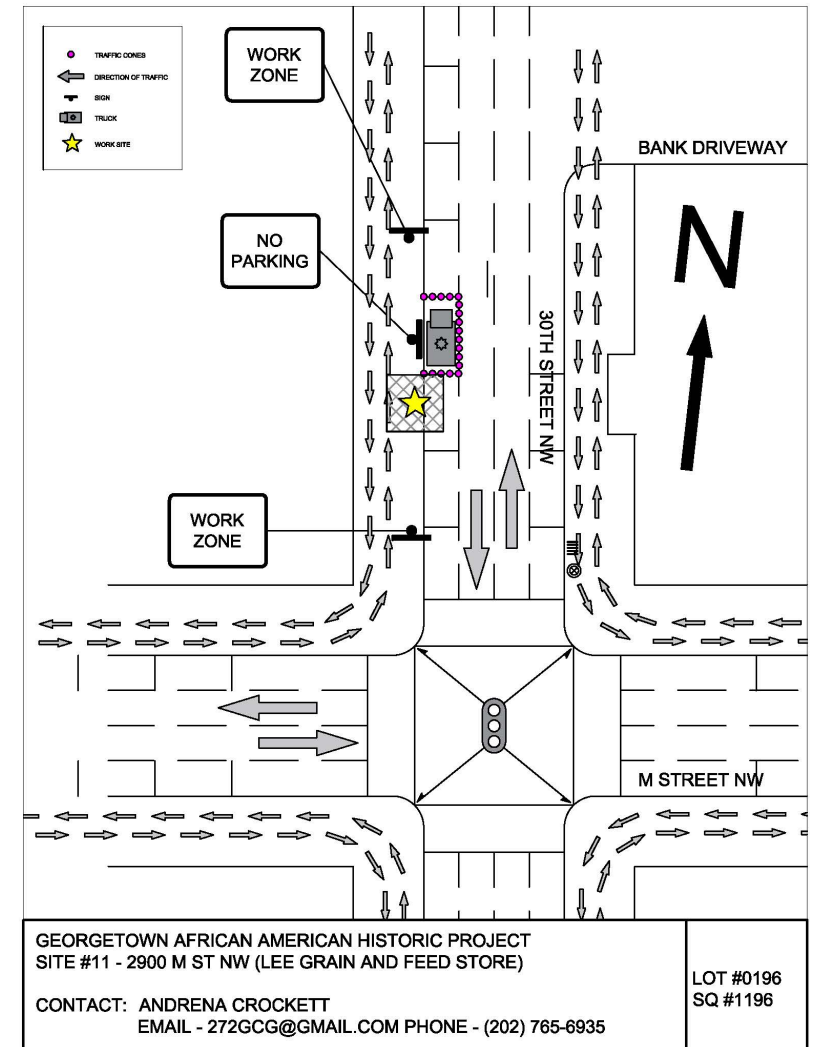
- Height to windowsill 37"
- Windowsill base 5"
- Distance from marker to property line 8"
- Distance from marker to window 40"
- Distance from Left side to windowsill 75"
- Distance from windowsill end to torrent wall 8.50"
- Measurement of indent in wall 36"



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

ALFRED LEE FEED AND GRAIN STORE

Alfred Lee, one of Georgetown's more prosperous African Americans, began operating a store in the Central Market located near Constitution and 7th Street in early 1800s. 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, the store passed to his sons, John T. and William H. Lee, who expanded the store's inventory and co-operated the business into the 1940s. William once lived at 2908 M Street with Hattie E. Lee. Alfred Lee left an estate for \$1,000 where he lived with S.A. Lee. When Alfred died in 1868, the store passed to his sons, John T. and William H. Lee, who expanded the store's inventory and co-operated the business into the 1940s. William once lived at 2908 M Street with Hattie E. Lee. Alfred Lee left an estate of over \$300,000, mostly in real estate throughout the District but including \$5,200 in his store's inventory, \$1,615 in cash at the Riggs National Bank, five gold watches and a Masonic pin. In 1942, the Washington Star noted that the Alfred Lee Feed & Grain Store was the "oldest business among Negroes in America."

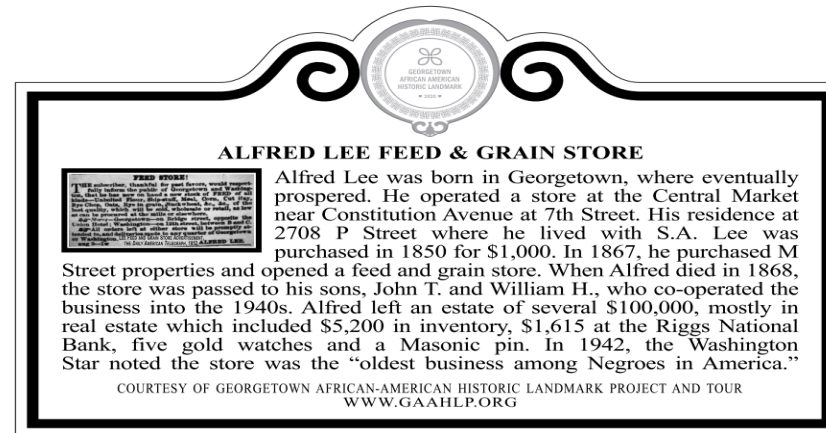


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4"x 2"

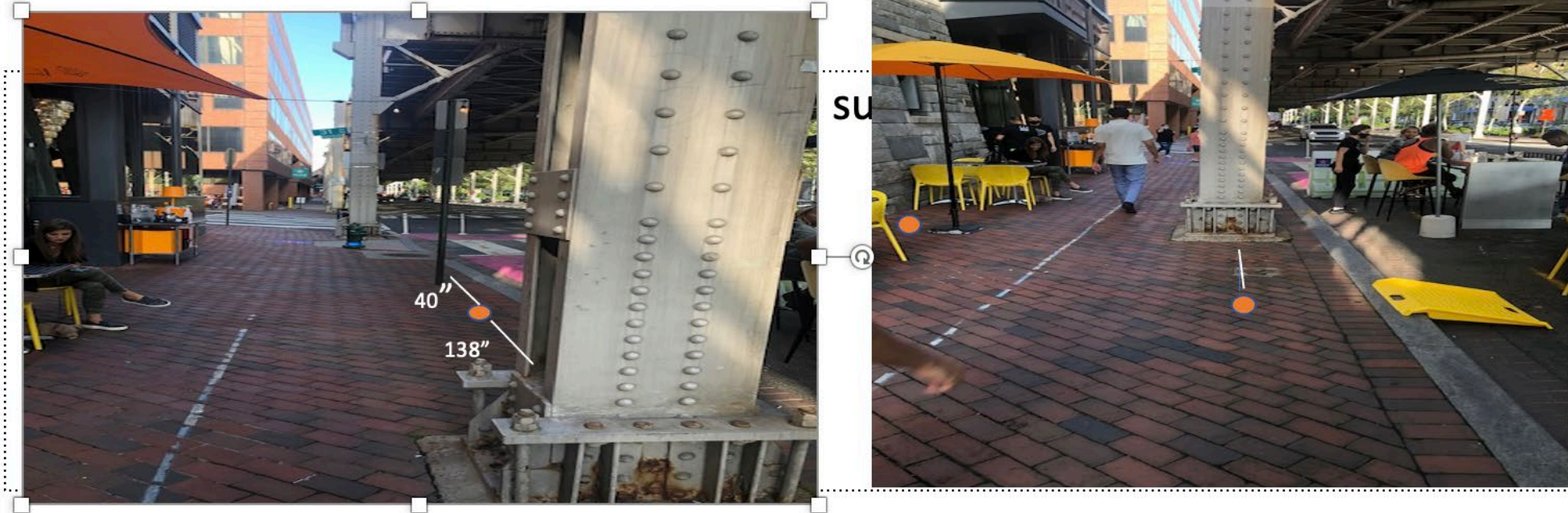
CHARACTER COUNT = 695

OVER ALLOWANCE = 263

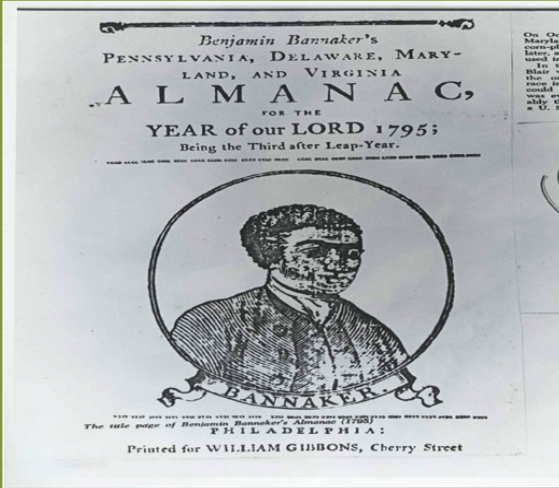


PLAQUE #11

No. 12 Banneker Revision
3109 K Street NW



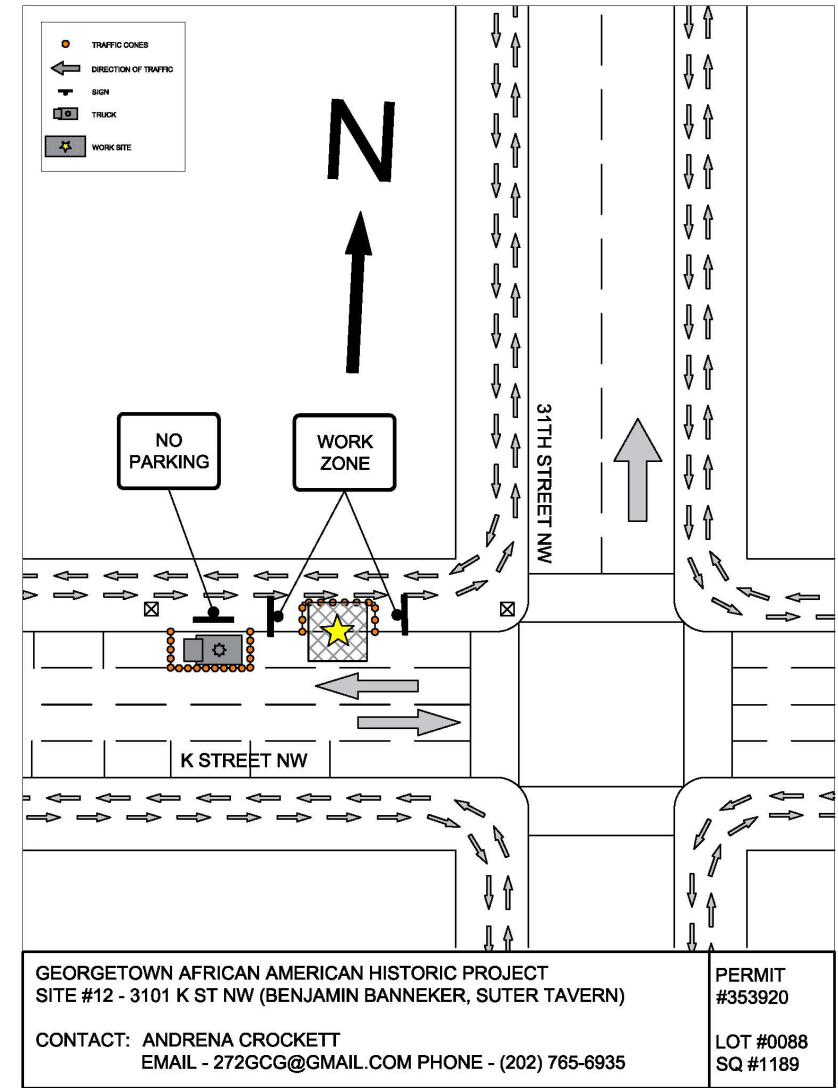
- Distance from parking sign to highway pole 178" - left photo view
 - Distance parking sign to marker 40" - left photo view
 - Curb 8"
 - Distance from marker to curb 11" – left and right photo view
 - Ramp position varies west
- Another Option - 16" from property line (Location between the two yellow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



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

BENJAMIN BANNEKER SUTER TAVERN AND THE OLD DEBTOR'S JAIL

In 1791, President Washington commissioned Andrew Elliott to mark the boundaries of the nation's capital. Elliott chose Benjamin Banneker as his assistant. On March 12, 1791 the *Georgetown Weekly Ledger* reported the arrival of Benjamin Banneker, one of Maryland's most illustrious free African Americans, to Georgetown. It was at Suter Tavern, also known as The Fountain Inn, that the first plans for the Federal City were delivered, thus, considered the birthplace of the Nation's Capital. Pierre L'Enfant held his office there while devising his "Plans." The first auction of lots to raise money for the federal buildings was done there and grossed a little over \$2,000. Rather than sleep in Suter Tavern, a favorite meeting place of both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Banneker slept outdoors and gathered materials for the first of six almanacs. He sent one almanac to Thomas Jefferson, as proof of the intellectual ability of African Americans.

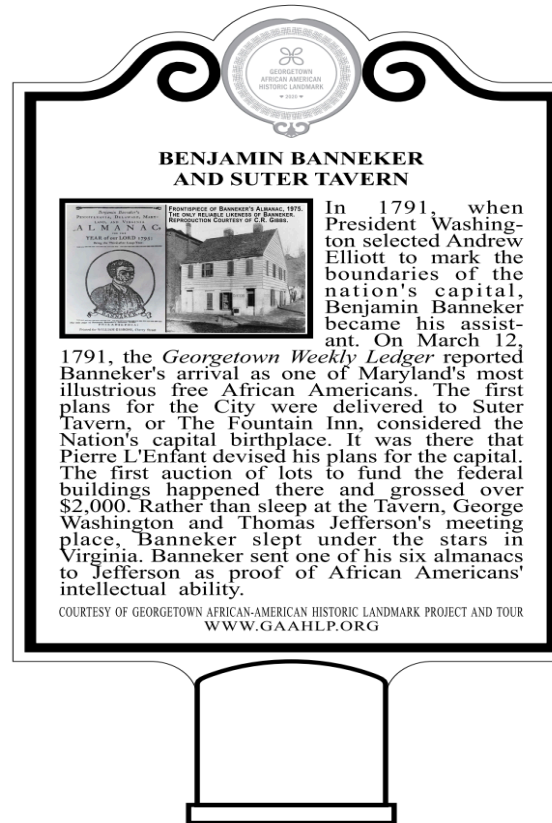


JOB #45937–12” X 18” (SINGLE SIDED) ROADSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 5.125"x 3.5"

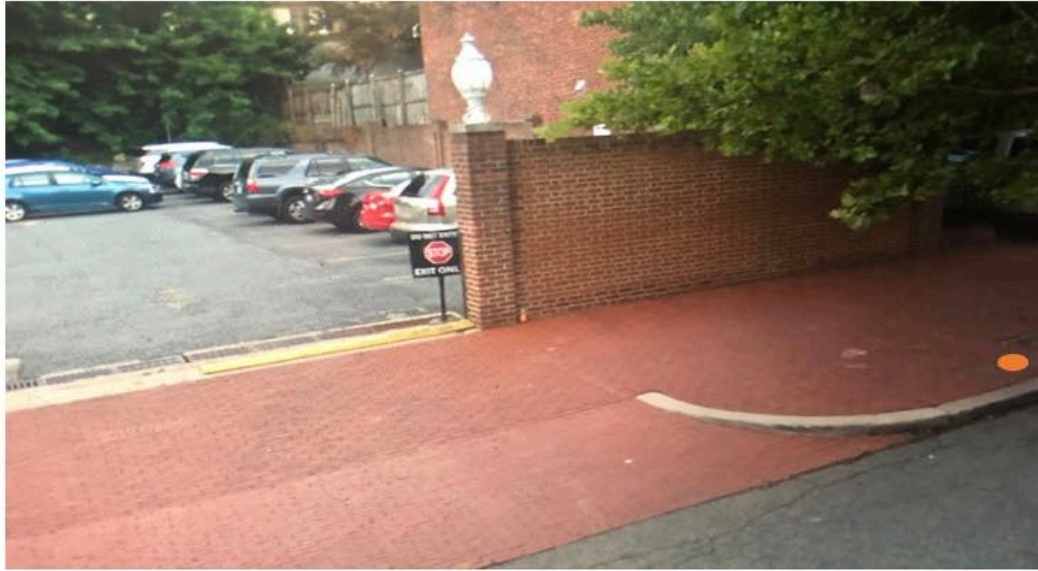
CHARACTER COUNT = 800

OVER ALLOWANCE = 368

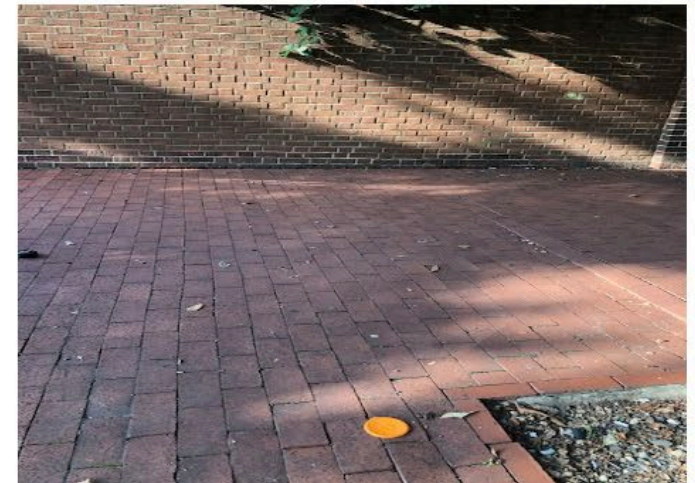
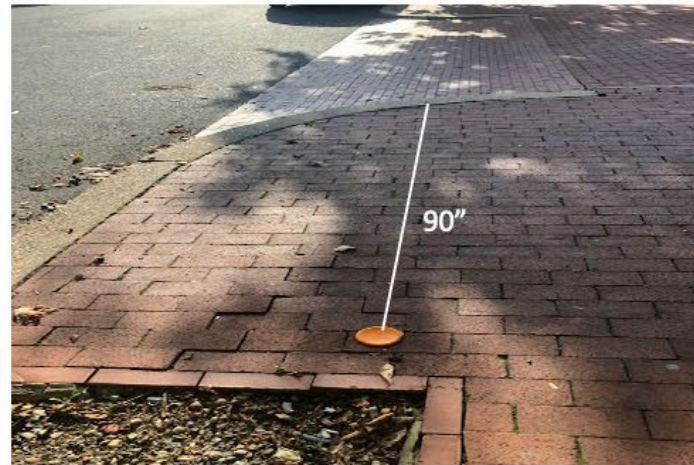


PLAQUE #12

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"

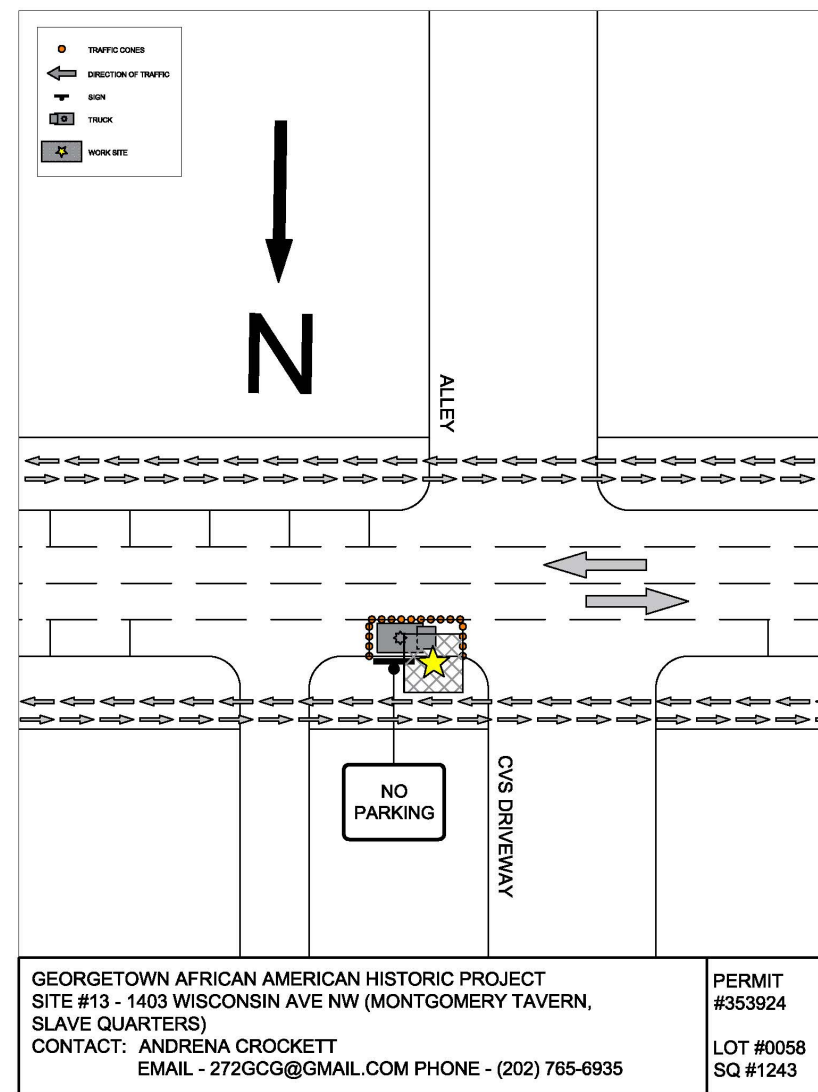




The Slave Pen occupied the space torn down to construct the 6 row houses across the street east of the alley. Courtesy of Georgetown Neighborhood Library Peabody Room

SLAVE PEN, OLD GEORGETOWN THEATRE, AND THE MARSHALL FAMILY

Wisconsin Avenue at O Street served as a transportation hub. Streetcar lines and beauty and barber shops in the vicinity accommodated African American passengers traveling to or returning from across town. From 1760 to 1850, across the street at 1351 Wisconsin Avenue—formerly Dumbarton Theatre, today the Old Georgetown Theatre—stood John Beattie’s slave auction house. Frederick Douglass described it as “the most humiliating and degrading site in slavery.” Nearby, 3206 O Street served as Beattie’s slave pen. Francis Scott Key owned 3226 O Street in 1811. In the 1910s, African American John Marshall bought 3206 O Street and property at 3226, 3228 and 3230 O Street. John and Della lived at 3228 O 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.

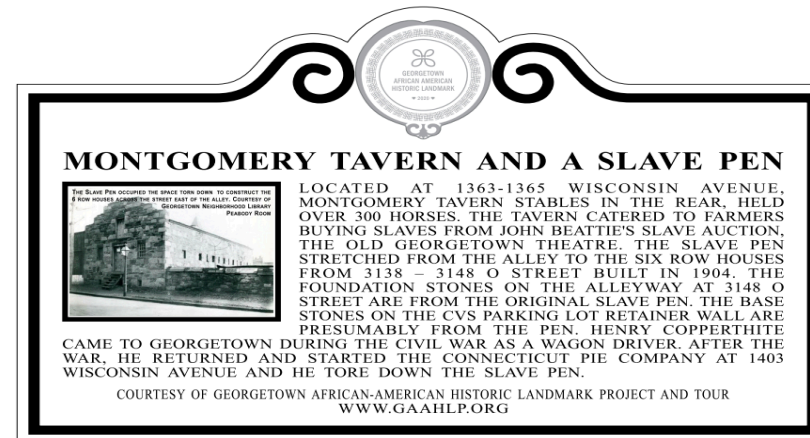


JOB #45937-18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 4.5"x 3.5"

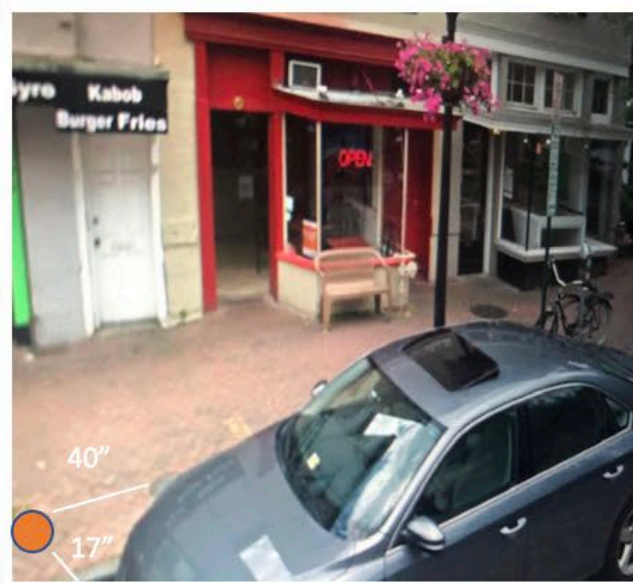
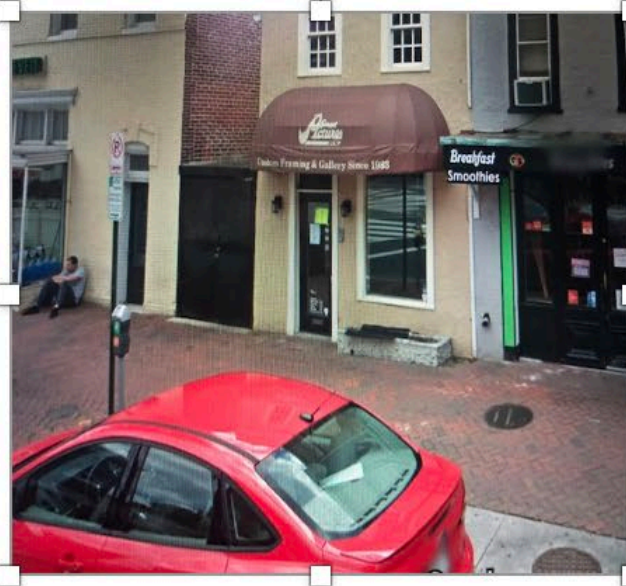
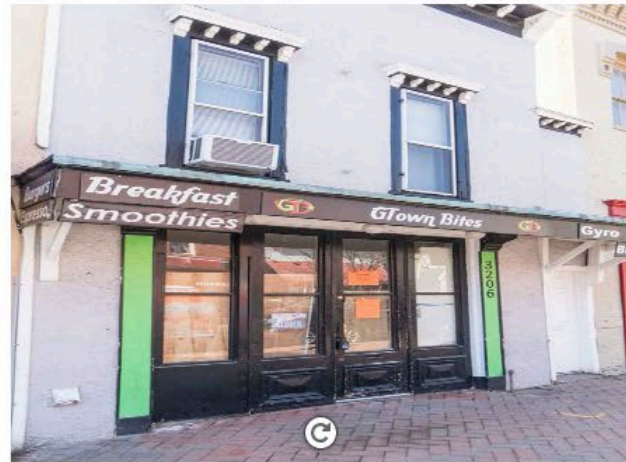
CHARACTER COUNT = 670

OVER ALLOWANCE = 238



PLAQUE #13

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



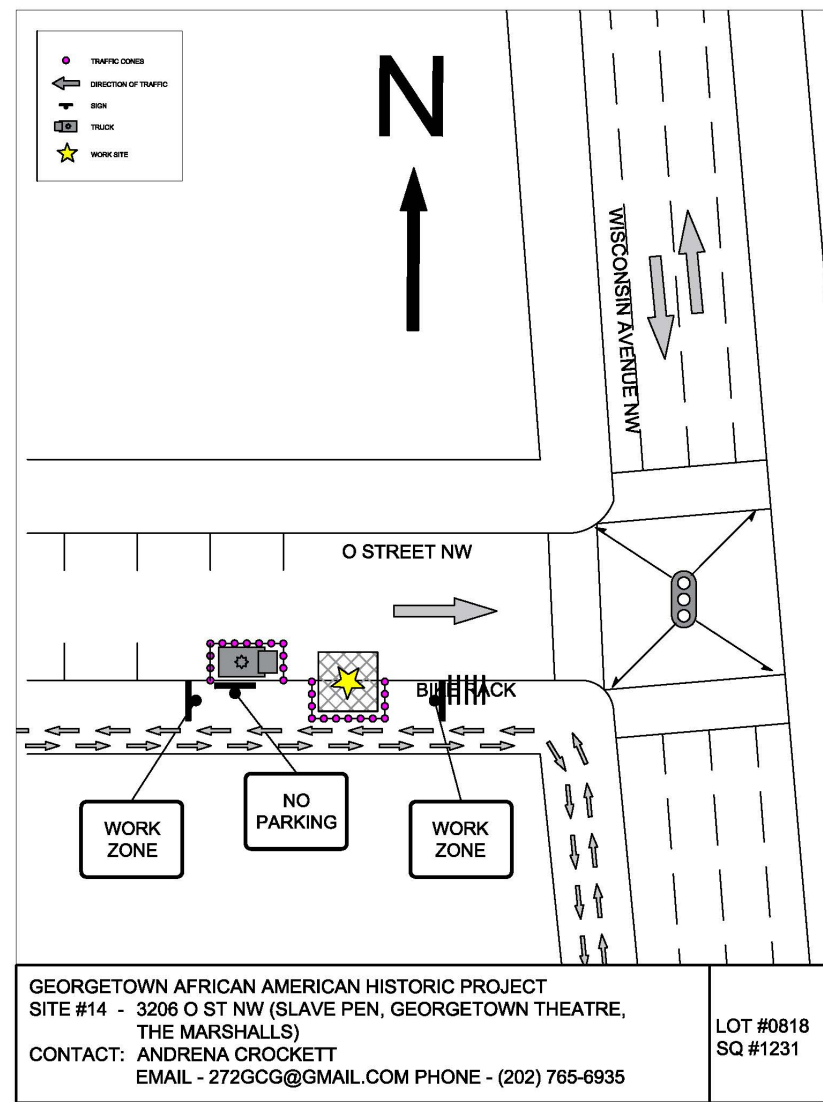
- Distance of marker to curb 11"
- Distance marker to street 17"
- Curb 6"
- Distance of marker to beginning of water slab 9"
- Distance of marker to water meter (west) 40"
- Distance of marker to property line 128"



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

SLAVE PEN, OLD GEORGETOWN THEATRE, AND THE MARSHALL FAMILY

Wisconsin Avenue at O Street served as a transportation hub. Streetcar lines and beauty and barber shops in the vicinity accommodated African American passengers traveling to or returning from across town. From 1760 to 1850, across the street at 1351 Wisconsin Avenue—formerly Dumbarton Theatre, today the Old Georgetown Theatre—stood John Beattie's slave auction house. Frederick Douglass described it as "the most humiliating and degrading site in slavery." Nearby, 3206 O Street served as Beattie's slave pen. Francis Scott Key owned 3226 O Street in 1811. In the 1910s, African American John Marshall bought 3206 O Street and property at 3226, 3228 and 3230 O Street. John and Della lived at 3228 O 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.

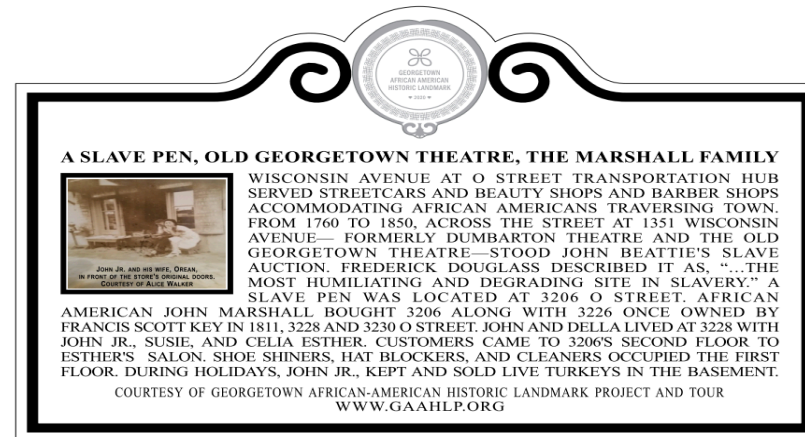


JOB #45937—18" X 12" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 3.5"x 3"

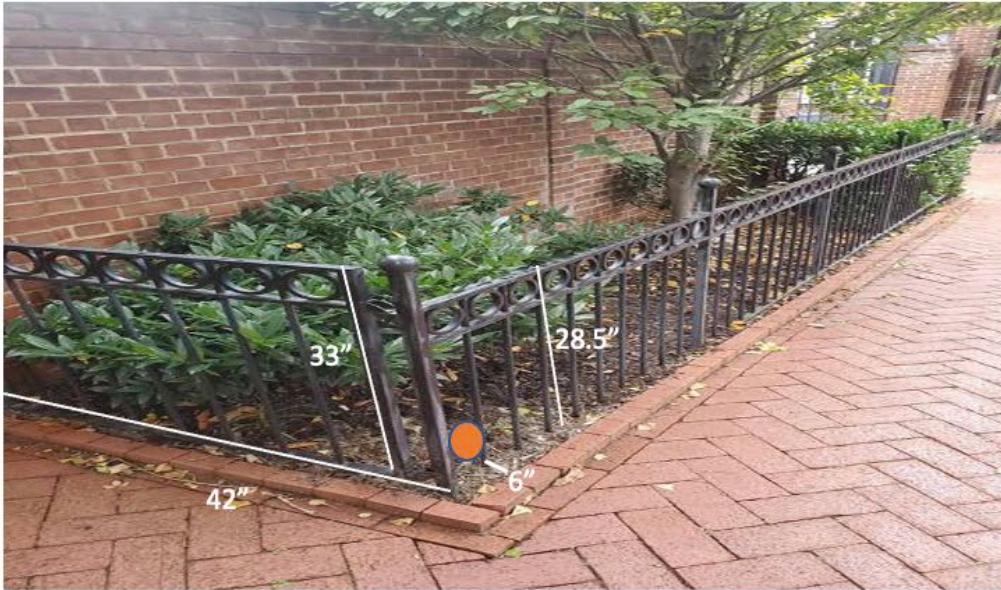
CHARACTER COUNT = 824

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"

PHILLIPS SCHOOL

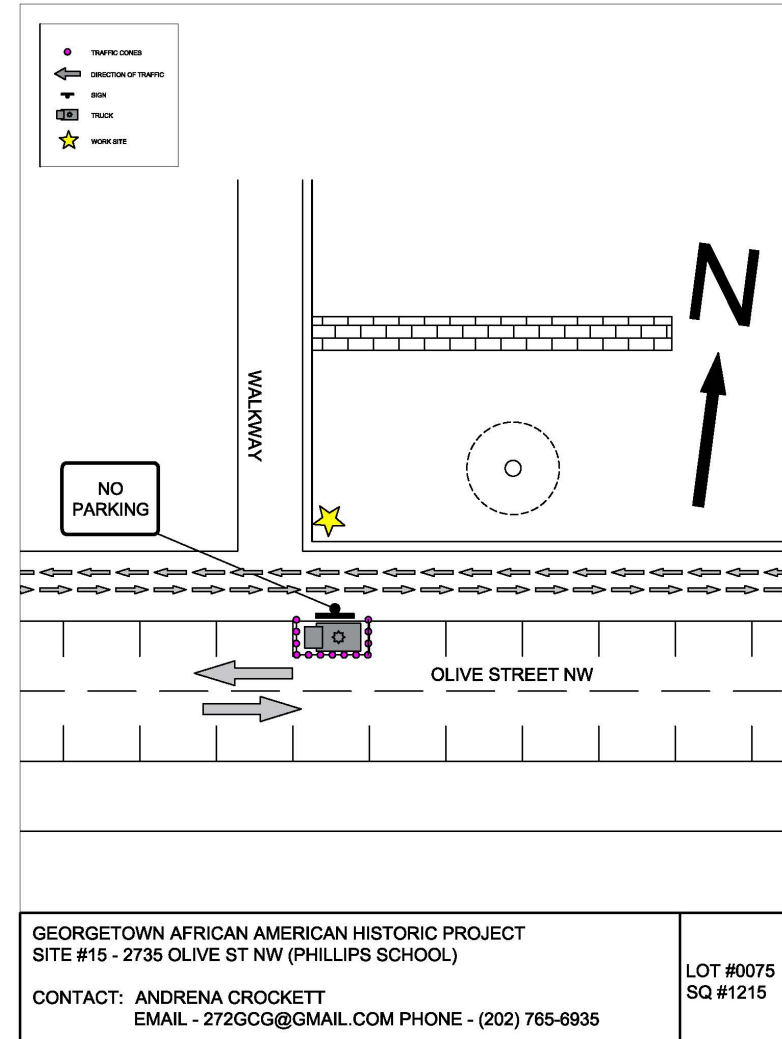
The Phillips school was built in 1890 to serve east Georgetown's large African-American population. It was named after the abolitionist, Wendell Phillips. Starting in 1866, the center of PHILLIPS SCHOOL

The Phillips school was built in 1890 to serve east Georgetown's large African-American population. It was named after the abolitionist, Wendell Phillips. Starting in 1866, the center of Georgetown African American population, Herring Hill, was served by the Chamberlain Five years after Wormley School opened on the west side of Georgetown, the Phillips School was constructed.

Despite its convenience to the African American student population of Herring Hill, many objected to the move 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 student enrollment. As enrollment continued to decline, Phillips was closed around 1950. The building continued to be used as an administrative building by the schools.

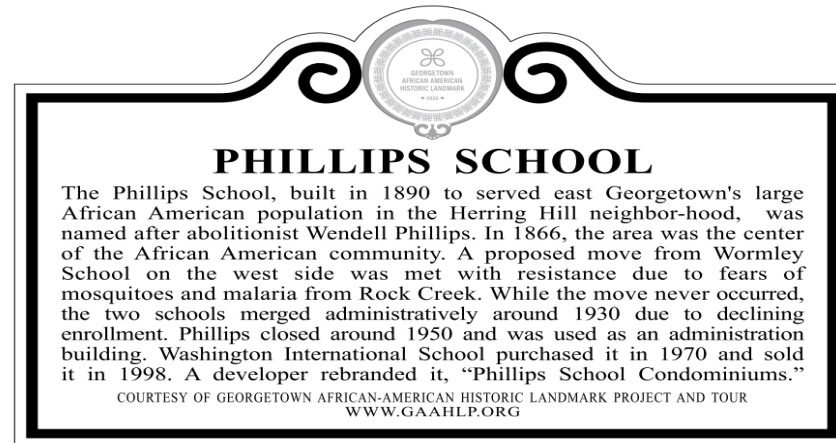
Washington International School purchased the building in 1970 and sold the building to a developer in 1998 which rebranded it as "Phillips School Condominium."



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

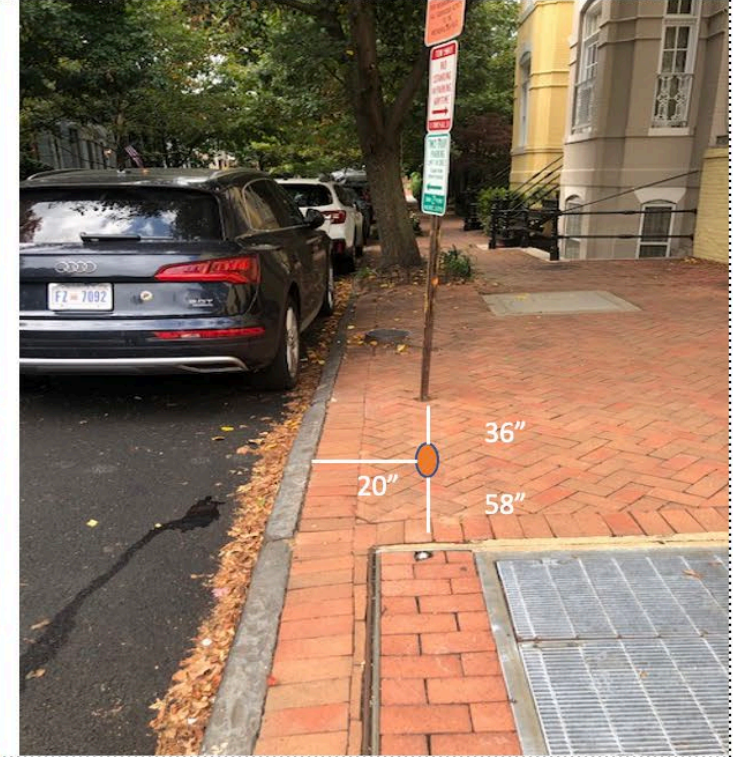
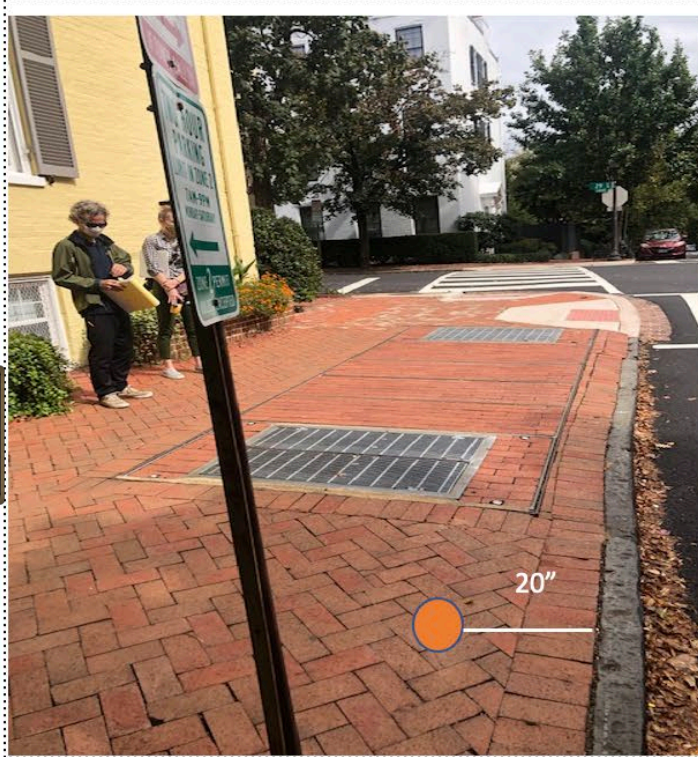
PHOTO SIZE = **NO PHOTO**

CHARACTER COUNT = **683**
OVER ALLOWANCE = **251**

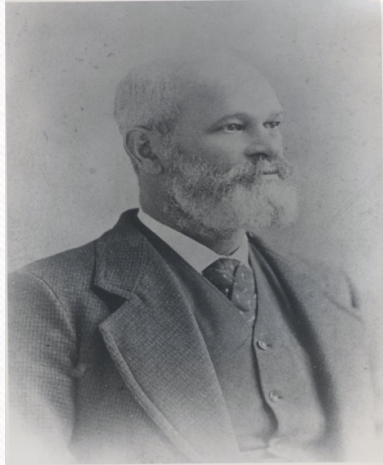


PLAQUE #15

No. 16 Pope Revision



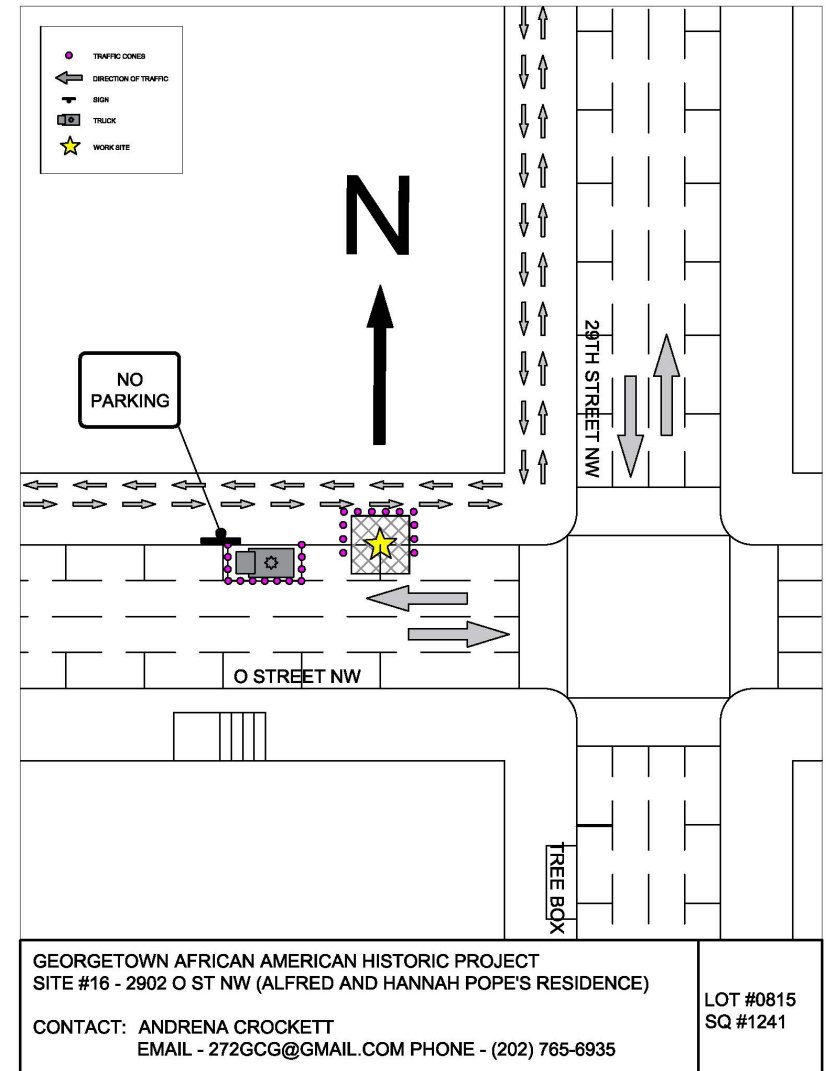
- Distance for curb to marker 16"
- Distance from street sign to electrical grate 58"
 - Distance of marker to curb 20"
 - Distance of marker to street sign 36"



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

ALFRED AND HANNAH COLE POPE, MT. ZION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH PARSONAGE AND THE COMMUNITY HOUSE

Alfred Pope and his mother, Jedidah, moved to Congressman John Carter's home at 3013 Qth Street. After his return from the ill-fated *Pearl* escape, Alfred and Hannah were manumitted. Married in 1845, they had two enslaved and eight children born free. Born in 1828, Hannah's, family was enslaved to the first president. Her mother Barbara Cole, b. 1789, grew up at Mt. Vernon the daughter of Sall Twine, a field worker, b. 1761. Sall's husband George was gardener. Washington's will freed George. Sall and the younger children became the property of Martha Parke Custis, Martha Washington's second granddaughter's husband. Hannah served as a nanny at Tudor House. They owned their residence at 2900 O Street and other properties. He collected "night waste" and sold a coal and lumber yard at 1334 29th Street in 1875, to Mt Zion UMC for \$2,500. In 1870, Alfred represented Georgetown at the Congressional hearings on its merger with the City. First purchased by freed Abigail Sides and Nelly, the Community House, at 2906 O Street, once a meeting place is now the church's archive. The parsonage, 2902 O Street, continuously serves the church. meeting place is now the church's archive. The parsonage, 2902 O Street, continuously serves the church.

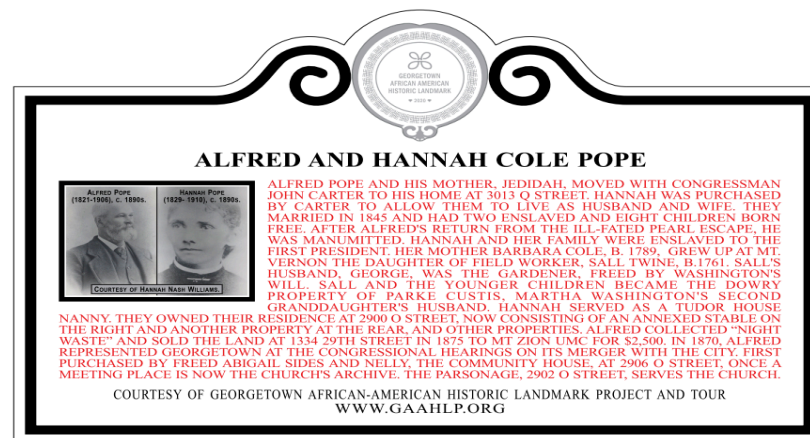


JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

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



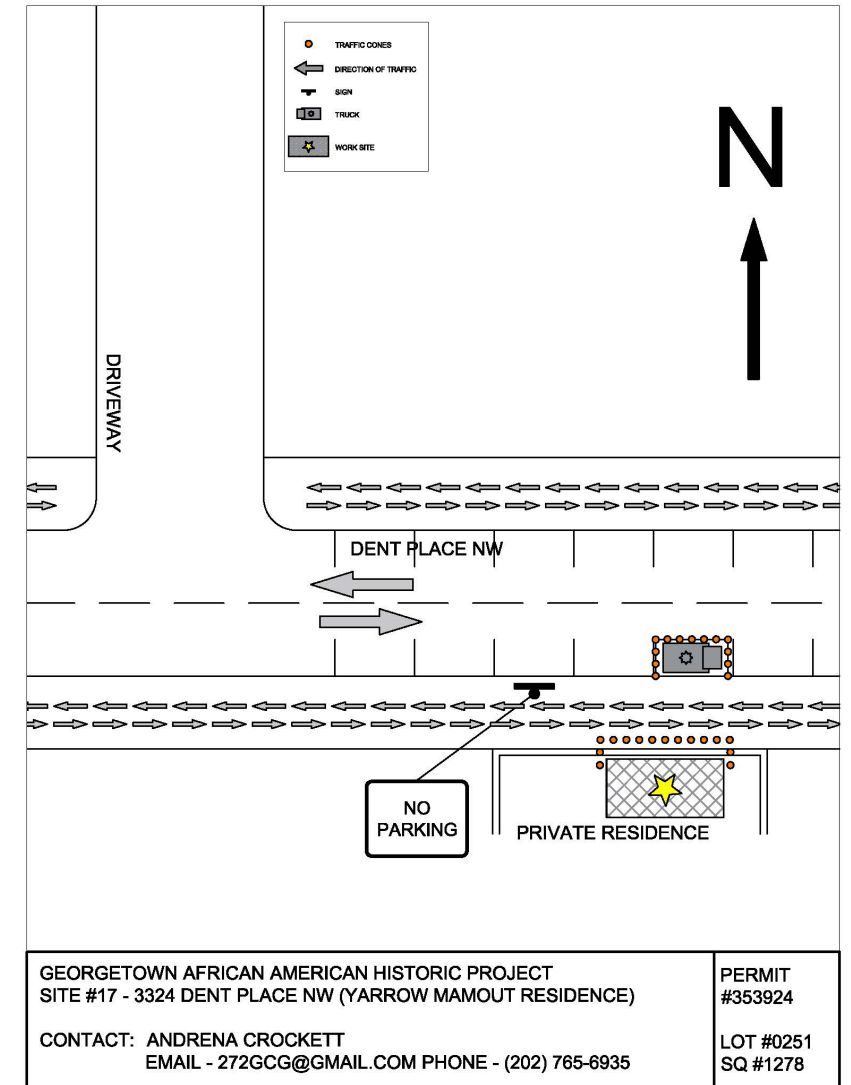
Painted by
Charles Willson Peale,
1819. Courtesy of
Philadelphia Museum
of Art

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 devote Muslim, he could read and write Arabic and ate no pork. Freed at age 60, he earned money as a craftsman and used it to finance Georgetown merchants. Prevented by the slave code from suing to enforce contracts, he depended on white friends to handle 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 sweat. 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 for true now. Must work again. Gib to all massa. All can’t die. Dollar breed now, every spring, fall, chichen now.”

He was a Columbia Bank of Georgetown stock owner though racism disallowed his attendance at meetings. Yarrow lived in a log house on this lot until his death in 1823. An archeological dig failed to confirm, he is buried near here, “facing Mecca.

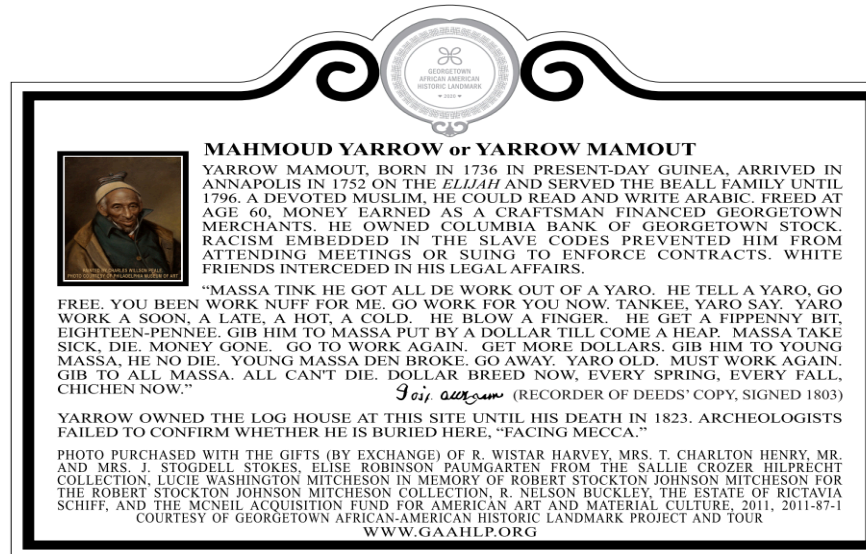


JOB #~~45937~~-19" X 15.25" WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 2.5"x 3.375"

CHARACTER COUNT = 1,459

OVER ALLOWANCE = 879



PLAQUE #17
MOVED TO JOB #50130

No. 18 Wormley School
3329 Prospect Street, NW

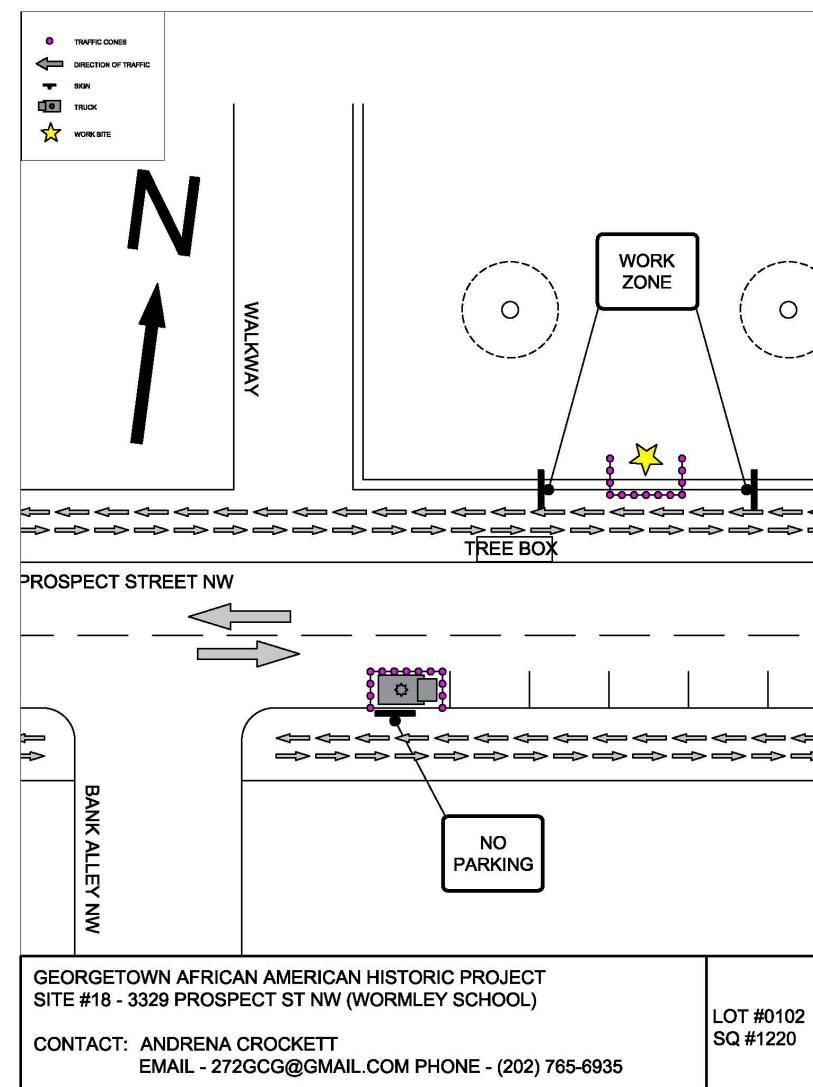


- Distance from trunk #2 to trunk #3 (left to right)-24'
- Distance from tree to wall 5' on all sides
- Distance of tree # 2 to marker 12' (along base of wall)
- Distance for marker to tree #3 12'
- UFA recommends marker placement on tree box curb.



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

James Wormley, born a free African American in 1819, worked with his family's hackney carriage business in the District. In 1862, Georgetown spent \$70 on African American education. In 1867, Congress, under the control of Republicans, ordered Georgetown to assess and educated them. In 1871, Wormley persuaded Congress to fund the first public school for African Americans, Sumner School. A school, named after Wormley, opened in 1885, a year after Wormley's death. Martha Louise Pope Nash and other Georgetown residents were faculty members. The school also served learning-disabled. It remained segregated until 1952 and closed permanently in 1994. Wormley owned the Wormley Hotel, located near the White House. Secret meetings between the Tilden and Hayes factions at the hotel during the 1876 presidential election called for Democrats to allow Hayes to win in exchange for Republican troop withdrawal from the south. Reconstruction in the South ended altering the fates of generations of southern African Americans.

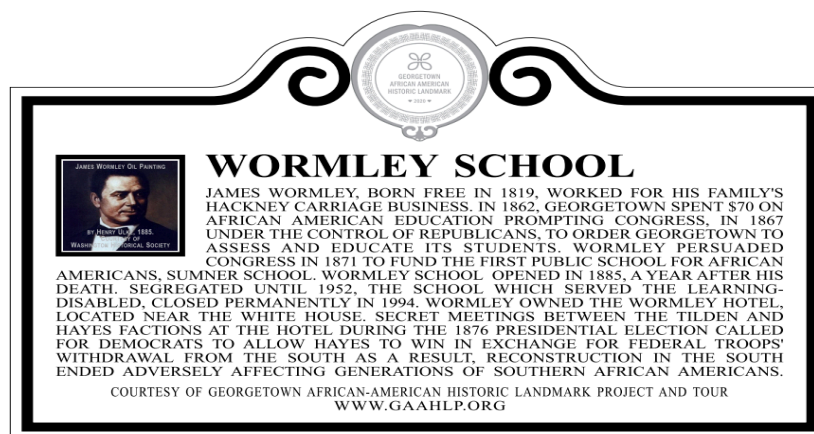


JOB #45937–18” X 12” WAYSIDE MARKER DRAWING

PHOTO SIZE = 2.5"x 2.5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 856

OVER ALLOWANCE = 424



PLAQUE #18

Number 19
JOSEPH MOOR GROCER

4829 Reservoir Street NW



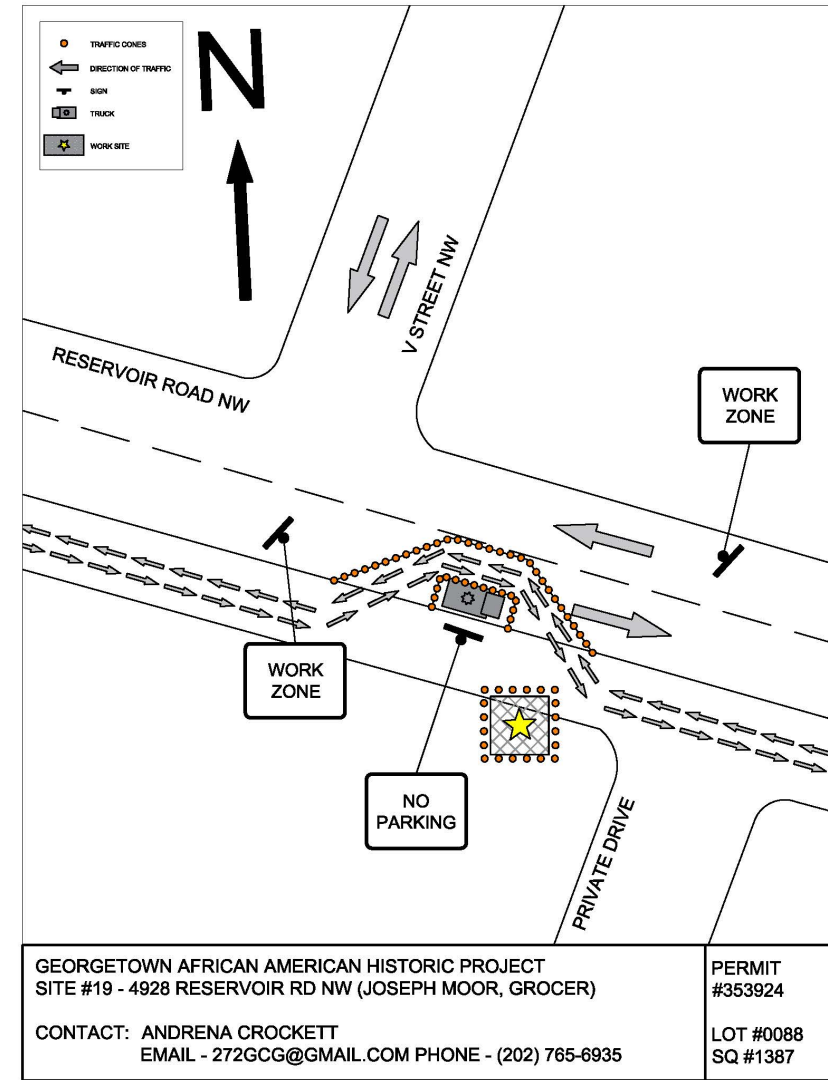
- 33" to pole
- 38' 7" from Pole to Water Cover
- 27" from Pole to Water Cover
- 42' 3" from Step to last Pole

- Square 1387 - Lot Number 0088
 - Wayside - 1 sided Marker
- Facing South towards Reservoir



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

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. Whitehaven is where Moor learned to cultivate vines of honey locust, skunk weed (cannabis), evergreen thorns, fruit trees, and other local plants. He later became a respected grocer in Georgetown where he enjoyed a long friendship with fellow freed slave Yarrow Mamout. Whitehaven was owned by a white landowner, "Mr. Thos Main(e)." During the 1820s, Mr. Maine employed five or six African Americans to tend to his orchard of over 1,000 trees. He not only paid these individuals but also taught them to read and write.



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"



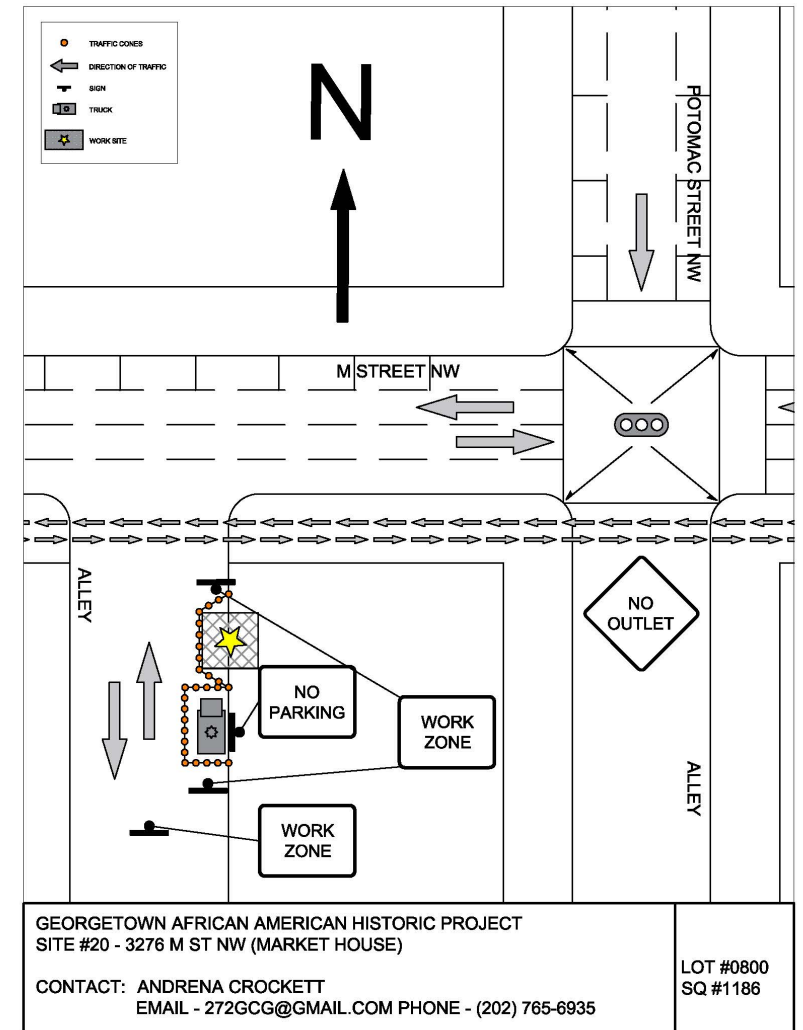
- Width of parcel wall – 105.5"
- Height from ground to window– 90"
- Distance of marker from the window 26"
- Distance of marker from ground 40"
- Distance of marker from each side 41"



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

MARKET HOUSE

The old market house, which included a slave auction block in its basement, was expanded several times in the 1790s but eventually was razed. Excavation found a sealed tunnel leading from the C&O Canal to the market house basement assumedly used to transport the enslaved into the building after being unloaded from slave ships at the waterfront. In 1803, the Georgetown Corporation acquired the property from Adam King and John Mitchell. King's deed provided that the site was "for the use of the market aforesaid, forever, and for no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever." The present market was erected in 1865 and operated until 1935. The property and building later were donated to the District, which honored the stipulation in King's purpose whatsoever." The present market was erected in 1865 and operated until 1935. The property and building later were donated to the District, which honored the stipulation in the King's deed. ed provided that the site was "for the use of the market aforesaid, forever, and for no other use, interest or purpose whatsoever." The present market was erected in 1865 and operated until 1935. The property and building later were donated to the District, which honored the stipulation in King's purpose whatsoever." The present market was erected in 1865 and operated until 1935. The property and building later were donated to the District, which honored the stipulation in the King's deed.



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

PHOTO SIZE = 7.25" x 5"

CHARACTER COUNT = 673

OVER ALLOWANCE = 0



MARKET HOUSE



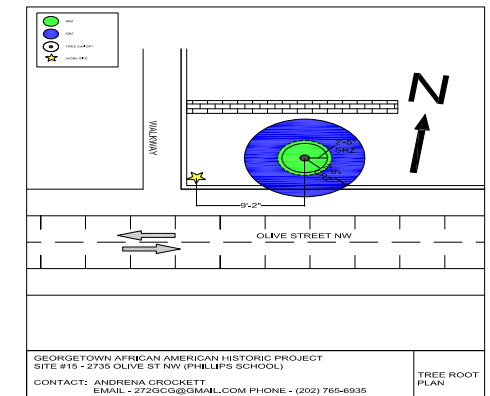
The original market house, which included a slave auction block in its basement, was expanded several times in the 1790s and eventually razed. Excavation found a sealed tunnel leading from the C&O Canal to the market house basement allegedly used to transport the enslaved into the building. In 1803, 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

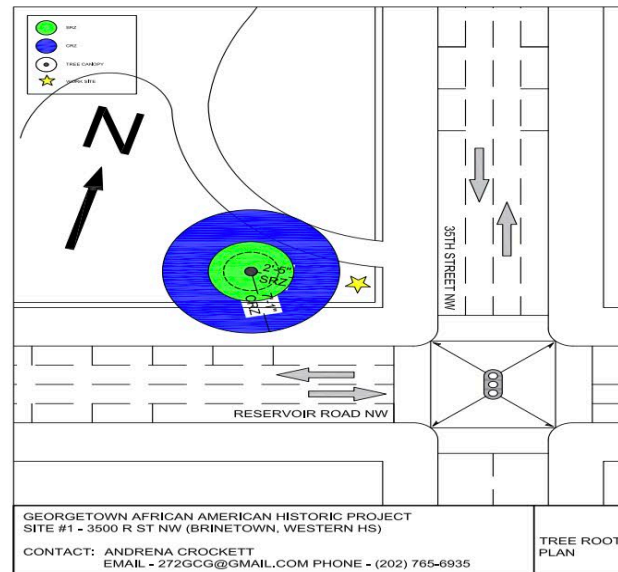
ROOT ZONES

	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.

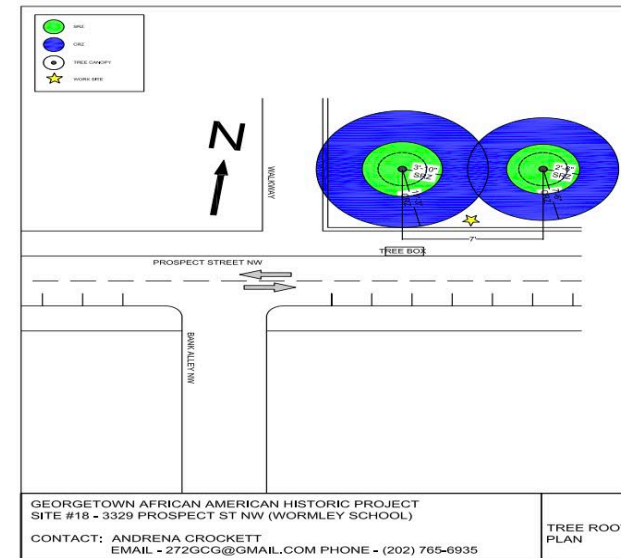
No. 15 PHILLIPS SCHOOL 2735 Olive Street NW



No. 1 Brinetown
3500 R Street NW



No. 18 Wormley School
3329 Prospect Street NW



QR CODE



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