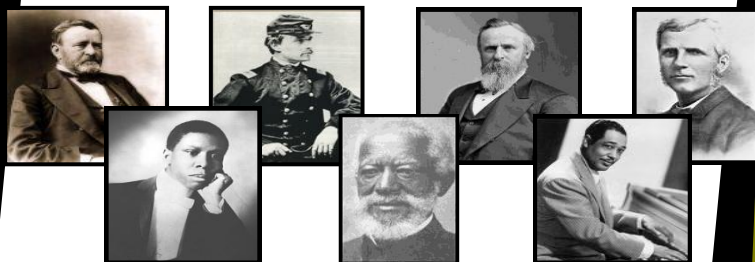


What's In A Name: Profiles of the Trailblazers



*History and Heritage
of
District of Columbia
Public and Public Charter
Schools*



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
D.C. COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Funds for the DC Community Heritage Project are provided by a partnership of the Humanities Council of Washington, DC and the DC Historic Preservation Office, which supports people who want to tell stories of their neighborhoods and communities by providing information, training, and financial resources. This DC Community Heritage Project has been also funded in part by the US Department of the Interior, the National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund grant funds, administered by the DC Historic Preservation Office and by the DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities. This program has received Federal financial assistance for the identification, protection, and/or rehabilitation of historic properties and cultural resources in the District of Columbia. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.” In brochures, fliers, and announcements, the Humanities Council of Washington, DC shall be further identified as an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

INTRODUCTION

The “*What’s In A Name*” project is an effort by the Women of the Dove Foundation to promote deeper understanding and appreciation for the rich history and heritage of our nation’s capital by developing a reference tool that profiles District of Columbia schools and the persons for whom they are named. Historic Preservation schools are the focus of this phase of the project, however, other schools are included.

The Women of the Dove Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to enhancing the quality of life locally and globally through community outreach programs.

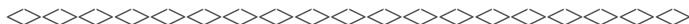
A review of over two centuries of public education in the District of Columbia reveals that the number of schools has grown from two schools in 1805 to nearly one hundred fifty in 2010. More than 90% of the schools have been named for people; many of whom are instantly recognizable while others are vaguely remembered or have drifted into obscurity. The Women of the Dove Foundation’s project will examine DC Public Schools, with a major focus on schools that have been identified as *Historic Preservation Schools*, and bring to life the history and heritage of the schools and the persons for whom they are named.

Mr. Clarence Davis is the Participating Scholar for the “*What’s In A Name*” project. He served as advisor, monitor and coach during implementation of the project. Mr. Davis’ most recent positions have included administrator/historian of the District of Columbia Office of Public Records and Adjunct Professor at the University of the District of Columbia.

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INTERPRETATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

HPS = Historic Preservation School

EC = Education Center

ES = Elementary School

JHS = Junior High School

MS = Middle School

SHS = Senior High School

ADAMS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The John Quincy Adams Elementary School is located at 2020 19th Street, NW. Designed in 1929, and built in 1930, the Adams school became one of two schools to give the area in which it is situated its name: Adams Morgan. When dedicated in 1930, it was a school in a line of those designed to "exemplify the best in school house planning and construction. It replaced Force School, Old Adams School, and Morgan School. In 1947, the John Quincy Adams School taught more foreign-born children than any other District school, primarily because of the attendance of envoys' children. In 1949, the Americanization School transferred from Webster to Adams. In 1969, Adams became the first community-controlled school in the city. The community had authority to select faculty, set policies, and determine curriculum. The architect of the school was Albert H. Harris.

The school was named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States. Adams was born July 11, 1767 and died February 23, 1848. He was an American diplomat and served in both the



Senate and House of Representatives. Adams was a member of the Federalist, Democratic-Republican, and National Republican Parties. As a diplomat, Adams was involved in many international negotiations, and helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine as Secretary of State.

ADDISON SCHOOL



Addison School was originally built in the 1890's. Forrester Construction Company's Education Group has begun construction on Addison Elementary School located in Washington, DC's Georgetown neighborhood.

This project will be a joint venture with Columbia Enterprises- a minority-owned and managed design-build, general contracting, and construction management firm located in Washington, DC. The architect is Lance Bailey and Associates, Inc. of Silver Spring, MD. Construction began in mid-April of 2008.

The modernization of Addison Elementary School involved the complete renovation of an historic brick building including extensive mechanical and electrical upgrades, new windows, and brickwork refurbishment. The facility includes new restrooms, kitchen, a multipurpose room, and several new classrooms.

The original Addison Elementary School was transformed into the new Hyde-Addison Elementary School complex, a shared campus in Washington, DC. The project included selective demolition, site work, and renovation to the existing Addison structure. Although the original structure was in relatively sound condition, interior spaces required new finishes, while severely obsolete existing mechanical, electrical, plumbing and life-safety systems required replacement to meet current building code requirements and educational programmatic requirements. Interior spaces were not altered significantly. The renovation project was completed in January 2009.

ANACOSTIA SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Anacostia Senior High School, located at 1601 16th Street SE, was designed by the Office of the Municipal Architect. The construction contract for the school was granted in 1934; and the school was built in 1935 by Charles H.

Tomkins Company. The site for the school consisted of marshy land which resulted in construction delays. These delays proved to be a point of aggravation to the community because of the increase in the number of students. The school was finally dedicated on November 10, 1937.

The school, built in the Colonial Revival style, had twenty-six rooms and was praised for its beauty. It was named for the residents of the area south of the eastern branch of the Potomac River. The school had the distinction of being the first combination junior-senior high school in the District of Columbia. In 1935 the school's name was changed to Anacostia Junior-Senior High School. Anacostia became a senior high school only in 1943 when the new Kramer Junior High School was completed.

Over the years, additions to the school have enlarged the facility. The first addition, consisting of additional classrooms, a gymnasium and labs, was built in 1957 by the Marando Construction Company Eleven. This increased the school's capacity from 1157 to 1573 students. Several years later an Annex was added to house Sousa's graduates. "In 1974, a 28-foot annex was added to the north side of the school." Anacostia was opened as a white school, but African-Americans began attending after schools were desegregated in the early 1950's. The school graduated its first African-American students in June of 1956.

ARMSTRONG TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL



Samuel Chapman Armstrong Technical High School, located at 1400 First Street, NW, (Armstrong Manual Training School) is named for Union Army General Samuel Chapman Armstrong who commanded the 8th US Colored Troops (USCT). As commander, he established a school to educate black soldiers, most of whom had no education as slaves.

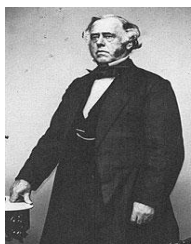
After the war, Armstrong joined the Freedmen's Bureau. With the help of the American Missionary Association, he established the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute—now known as Hampton University—in Hampton, Virginia in 1868. Armstrong was the preeminent example of a national campaign for vocational training for African-Americans, and served as one of the first DC high schools for

Illustrative of the educational philosophy promoted by Booker T. Washington, it was an important and symbolic institution. Designed by noted architect, Waddy B. Wood and built in 1901-02, its architecture is an



excellent example of Renaissance Revival style municipal architecture (selected through a design competition). Armstrong served as one of two segregated manual training schools. The shop and gymnasium were built in 1912. The attic and three-story annex, stripped classical style, in yellow brick and limestone, was added in 1924-27. The Armstrong building also served as an adult education center until closed in 1996. The building was vacant until purchased by the Community Academy Public Charter School. After extensive renovations, Armstrong now serves preschool to 5th graders.

B. B. FRENCH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

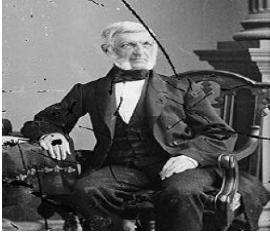


The B.B. French Manual Training School was erected in 1860 and rebuilt in 1898. The school was rebuilt in 1898 as a manual training school. The floor plan clearly demonstrates the intended use of the school. Located on 7th and G Sts., SE, the school was a two story brick structure with a basement and limestone belt coursing below the first floor. Its windows were hung with limestone lintels and sills. The main door was topped by a fanlight and framed by a four-column portico whose entablature bore the school's name. It was discontinued as a school in July of 1942, and was occupied by the WPA later that same year. This new addition was used by the National Capital Parks as a warehouse. The school building is now home of the Capitol Hill Arts Workshop. The architect of the building was Snowden Ashford.



The building was named after Benjamin Brown French, a lawyer, commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and sergeant in the Army. B.B. French was born in Chester in 1800. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, after which he practiced in Hooksett and in Sutton. He went to Newport in 1827, and became editor and a proprietor of the *N.H. Spectator*. In 1834 he removed to the city of Washington. He was assistant clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1833, and clerk in 1845. He died on August 12, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Bancroft Elementary was designed by architect, Albert L. Harris, and built in 1924. The first installment of this school for white students was an eight-room section closest to the corner of 18th & Newton Streets, NW. It was constructed to relieve overcrowding in the group of schools on Hiatt Place, NW caused by the rapid development of Mount Pleasant. The school was named in honor of the American historian, George Bancroft, born October 3, 1800. He wrote the 12-volume *History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the Inauguration of Washington*. He also served as minister to



Great Britain. George Bancroft was an American historian and statesman who was prominent in promoting secondary education in the US. During his tenure as U.S. Secretary of the Navy, he established the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1845. Bancroft, an anti-slavery Democrat and Lincoln supporter, delivered Lincoln's memorial address to Congress on February 12, 1866, the first birthday following the President's assassination. Today, Bancroft serves Pre-K to 6th grade students. The school features beautiful flower and organic vegetable gardens. Several lucky 5th graders had the opportunity to visit with First Lady Michelle Obama and help plant the first White House vegetable garden. First Lady Obama returned the favor, visiting Bancroft to help plant cucumber and red pepper plants in Bancroft's student-supported gardens.

BENJAMIN BANNEKER SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Benjamin Banneker School, located at 800 Euclid Street NW, was constructed in 1939 with alterations and additions in 1950. Designs for the colonial style building were prepared under the leadership of architect Nathan C. Wythe. Built as a school for blacks, this classical structure was closed from 1952-1955 after the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, when its students were transferred to other schools. In 1955 the school desegregated. Since 1981 the building has been used to provide rigorous curriculum for the District of Columbia's top senior high school students. The school was named in honor of Benjamin Banneker.

Benjamin Banneker was an African-American mathematician, astronomer, clockmaker, and publisher who was instrumental in surveying the District of Columbia. He was born in Maryland on November 9, 1731. Banneker was one of the the first African Americans to gain distinction in science. He taught himself astronomy by watching the stars and learned advanced mathematics from borrowed textbooks. In 1752, Banneker garnered public acclaim by building a clock entirely out of wood. The clock, believed to be the first built in America, kept precise time for decades. He published an almanac annually from 1791 to 1802. Benjamin Banneker died on October 9, 1806.



BEERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The Georgian style Anne Beers Elementary School, located at 3600 Alabama Avenue SE, was erected and occupied in 1942. The first addition came in 1949, with the construction of eight classrooms, an auditorium, and a

large playroom. The architect of this addition was McDonald A. Williams. This addition was occupied in January of 1950. Just as Anne Beers was a leader among public school teachers, the school named in her memory became a leader among elementary public schools. In the late 1950's and early 60's, the school helped to pioneer the double-up science and math courses for elementary students in the 3rd grade. By 1965, preliminary designs were started for another addition to the school. In the early 1980's, the school again took charge in the community and became known as the Anne Beers Community School during the summer. The school was originally an all-white school in a segregated school system. Today the school offers a liberal arts based education with music and science programs and is in partnership with the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.



Anne D. Beers (1858-1930), was born in the District of Columbia and educated in the public schools. From 1880 to 1912 Miss Beers taught in the Wallach School on Pennsylvania Avenue SE and in 1894 was promoted to principal. In 1912 she was promoted to supervising principal of the schools of southwest Washington and held that position until her retirement in 1926. She was a leader among the teachers of the D.C. Public Schools. She worked diligently for passage of the teachers' retirement law which was enacted in 1920. Anne Beers served the DC Public Schools continuously for 46 years.

BERRET SCHOOL



Berret School, located at 14th and Q Streets NW, was built in 1889. The architect was Albert H. Harris. In the 1980's the school was used as a Trust Homeless Shelter.

The school was named in honor of James Gabriel Berret (1815-1901).

Berret was the 18th mayor of the District of Columbia. He was born in Baltimore and served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1838-1839. He was postmaster of Washington (1855-1858) and was twice elected Mayor of Washington (1858-1861). At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 Berret was arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He was released when no evidence of sympathy with the Confederacy could be found, but he resigned and was replaced by Mayor Richard Wallace. Lincoln offered him the commissionership of emancipation for D.C., but he declined. He remained active in local affairs until his death, and served on the inauguration committees of three Presidents: Buchanan, Lincoln, and Cleveland. James Gabriel Berret died in 1901.



ANTHONY BOWEN SCHOOL



The Anthony Bowen School, a colonial revival style structure, is located at 101 M Street SW. On May 1, 1929, it was decided to rebuild and expand the old Bell-Cardozo School, renaming it the Anthony Bowen School. The Hofferberth Construction Company was the builder. The remodeled eight-room building with gymnasium and assembly hall was completed in 1930. The following year, the Loudoun-Rust Company of the District of Columbia was contracted to build a twelve-room addition to Bowen. The school underwent alterations and additions in 1972 and 1973 which included a kitchen and a gymnasium.

The school was named in honor of Anthony Bowen (1805-1872), who was born enslaved in Prince George's County, Maryland. He was a resident of Washington, D.C. from 1826 until his death. After earning his freedom in 1830, Bowen became the first African-American employee of the United States Patent Office. He was an abolitionist who harbored runaway slaves at his home on the 900 block of E Street SW, a stop on the Underground Railroad (the site is now covered by the Southeast-Southwest Freeway). In 1853, he founded the first YMCA chapter for African-Americans. That organization constructed the Twelfth Street YMCA Building in 1908, later renamed the Anthony Bowen YMCA and declared a National Historic Landmark in 1994 (the new Bowen YMCA facility is located at 1325 W Street NW). Bowen assisted in founding the St. Paul AME Church in 1856. During the Civil War, Bowen encouraged President Abraham Lincoln to enlist African-American soldiers.



BRIGHTWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Brightwood Elementary School is located at 1300 Nicholson Street NW. It was constructed in 1926 and named for the surrounding community. Well-known Washington architect Waddy B. Wood designed the school for white students in the neighborhood.

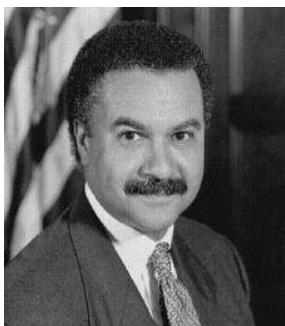
Brightwood was an area that developed rapidly in the early decades of the 20th century. The school was one of several extensible elementary schools authorized in the Five-Year School Building Program. At its dedication, the Brightwood School was hailed as representing "*the last word in elementary school construction*". In 1861 the neighborhood where Brightwood School is located received the name Brighton after the local post office. Because a post office in Maryland was also called Brighton and mail was often misrouted, the name was changed to Brightwood. Today the modernized Brightwood School serves students in grades pre-k thru seven.



The 2006 modernization and expansion of Brightwood School ensured that an existing 1926-era school would continue to serve the needs of the community and its children. By celebrating the

surrounding urban landscape, the design for Brightwood created an atmosphere that made the school seem like an extension of its neighborhood.

RONALD H. BROWN MIDDLE SCHOOL



(August 1, 1941–April 3, 1996) was the United States Secretary of Commerce, serving during the first term of President Bill Clinton. Ron Brown was the first African-American appointed to the Cabinet post of Secretary of Commerce and the first to serve as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He was killed in

a 1996 plane crash.

Ron Brown Middle School is located at 4800 Meade Street NE in the Deanwood neighborhood. The school was built in 1967 with an enrollment capacity of 1090 students. Today it served about 400 students in grades 6 through 8. The 2010 Master Facilities Plan calls for modernizing the school to enhance and support its program offerings for the students.



US President Barack Obama took part in a service project at Ron Brown Middle School to mark the National Day of Service and Remembrance on the ninth anniversary of the 9/11 attacks September 11, 2010.

HUGH M. BROWNE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Erected on the same site as the Phelps, Spingarn, and Young Schools, Browne Junior High School was built in 1932 by Arthur L. Smith and Company. By 1947, the enrollment was double the capacity of the school, resulting in part time school for students. In 1957, a three-story addition was made, adding four hundred seats in such facilities as electrical shops, printing, woodworking, home-economics, mechanical drawing, art, and music. As of 1960, the building consisted of 46 classrooms with a capacity of 1080 pupils. The architect of the original structure was S. B. Walsh.

The school was named in honor of Hugh Mason Browne. Hugh Mason Browne was born in June 1851 into a prominent free Negro family in Washington, D.C. He was an influential educator and creative thinker whose ideas were a part of the early development of African American education and civil rights. Browne studied abroad in Germany and Scotland. He was pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church in New York City. In 1883 he was appointed to a professorship in intellectual and moral philosophy at Liberia College. Browne was credited with patenting a device for preventing back flow of water in cellars on April 29, 1890, and cited in the July 8, 1893 issue of *The Colored American*. Hugh Browne died on October 30, 1923. The District of Columbia Board of Education honored Browne posthumously when the Hugh M. Browne Junior High School was erected in 1932. The school survived through decades of change to become a nationally recognized institution, successfully incorporating many of the concepts of its namesake into the twenty-first century.

BUNKER HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The original Bunker Hill School was built in 1883. Its first addition was constructed in 1911. By 1937 the old one story red brick, overcrowded, two-room Bunker Hill School was not meeting the

citizens' needs for an educational facility. The need for a new structure, facing Taylor and not Bunker Hill Road, was cited. The people wanted a two story, eight-room building to be placed on the same acreage, but not the same site as the old Bunker Hill School. In 1939, the old building was abandoned, and in 1941, was razed. The new colonial revival style school, located at 1401 Michigan Ave NE, was constructed in 1940 with alterations and additions in 1958. The school was named for Fort Bunker Hill.

Fort Bunker Hill was built in the fall of 1861 by the 11th Massachusetts Infantry and was named after the Revolutionary fortification at Bunker Hill, Massachusetts. It occupied an important position between Fort Totten and Fort Lincoln. Thirteen guns and mortars were mounted in the fort. Fort Bunker Hill was a brick and earthen work fortification built as part of the defenses of Washington, D.C. during the American Civil War. Today, little remains of the fort. The site is maintained by the National Park Service.



BURROUGHS SCHOOL



Located at 18th and Monroe Streets, NE and built in 1922, the Elizabethan style John Burroughs Elementary School was originally built for white students. The building is significant for its unusual floor plan. The plan was based on one-story West Coast schools where windows between the classrooms and the corridors provided for increased ventilation. As an experiment, it resulted in a school building unique in the District, but its cost prevented it from being replicated elsewhere in the city. It initially was planned in 1917, but due to the demands of World War I, the first section of eight rooms was not completed until 1922. The architect of the school was John Russ Marshall.

Today the John Burroughs Education Campus is a STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) neighborhood school that serves nearly 300 students in pre-kindergarten through 8th grade. Students stay at Burroughs from pre-kindergarten until they graduate to high school.



The school was named in honor of John Burroughs (1837-1921), an official of the U.S. Treasury Department and an essayist and naturalist. He was one of America's most honored writers at the beginning of the 20th century.

CARDOZO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Cardozo Senior High School, located at 1300 Clifton Street, NW, is named for Francis Lewis Cardozo who served as a clergyman, educator and politician in his native South Carolina and in Washington, DC. He was the first African American to hold a statewide office (secretary of state) in the United States and reformed the South Carolina Land Commission which distributed land to former slaves. Cardozo was elected state treasurer in 1872 and reelected in 1874 and 1876. As principal of the Colored Preparatory High School, (later known as Paul Laurence Dunbar High School), Cardozo introduced a business curriculum and made Dunbar the leading preparatory school for African Americans in the country.

Cardozo is the District's largest and most elaborate high school. It is the successor to Washington High School which was opened in 1882. The school was designed by nationally prominent school architect, William B. Ittner, from the city of St. Louis. Prior to 1949, Cardozo was known as Central High School, but was renamed when the school district deemed it a "colored" school. Today, the U St. African-American Civil War Memorial Cardozo Metro Stop is partially named for the school. Likewise, an older name for the Columbia Heights neighborhood is Upper Cardozo. Significant demographic changes began in the late 1940s when African American residents began to occupy homes previously owned by whites. The neighborhood remained a middleclass African American enclave, along with the nearby Shaw and Cardozo neighborhoods and Howard University through the mid-1960s. Cardozo was one of 11 schools nation-wide selected by the College Board for inclusion in the EXCEerator School Improvement Model program beginning the 2006-2007 school year. The project was funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



Central High School is located at 1300 Clifton Street, NW. It is the District's largest and most elaborate high school. It is the successor to Washington High School which was opened in 1882. The school was designed by nationally prominent school architect, William

B. Ittner, from the city of St. Louis. Up until 1949, Central High kept its name, but was renamed when the school district deemed it a "colored" school. The school was renamed in honor of Francis Lewis Cardozo who served as a clergyman, educator and politician in his native South Carolina and in Washington, DC. He was the first African American to hold a statewide office (secretary of state) in the United States and reformed the South Carolina Land Commission which distributed land to former slaves. Cardozo was elected state treasurer in 1872 and reelected in 1874 and 1876. As principal of the Colored Preparatory High School, (later known as Paul Laurence Dunbar High School), Cardozo introduced a business curriculum and made Dunbar the leading preparatory school for African Americans in the country.

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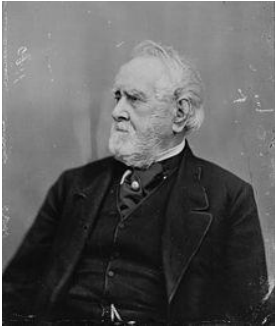
CONDUIT ROAD SCHOOL



Located at 4954 MacArthur Boulevard, NW and named for the street on which it is located, the Conduit Road School is the last standing one-room schoolhouse in the District of Columbia. It was built in 1864, reconstructed in 1874, altered in 1928, and

rehabilitated in 1976. The structure has a brick foundation, wood framing, weatherboard walls, and asphalt roof. The builder and designer are unknown. The building served as a post Civil War-era school before being converted to a language library of children's books in 1965. It is currently used as an interactive children's museum under cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. For over half a century, from 1874 until 1928, the building served as the primary school for children in the Palisades area of Washington. The building was then converted to use as a District of Columbia branch library which it remained for nearly 40 years. Once a new library was constructed, the schoolhouse was abandoned and threatened by demolition. The Palisades Citizens Association fought a successful battle to preserve the building and in 1967 it became a children's museum. It continues to be an important part of the history of the Palisades neighborhood in the nation's capital.

CORCORAN SCHOOL



The Corcoran Gallery of Art was formally founded as a public institution in 1869 at the intersection of Seventeenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The Gallery opened its doors in 1874. In 1878 William Wilson Corcoran donated funding to be used to establish a school to be associated with the Corcoran Art Gallery which he had established in 1869. After Corcoran's death in 1888 a small building was built in 1889 for the purpose of the gallery's burgeoning identity as a place for education in the arts. In 1890 the school officially opened as the Corcoran School of Art. The College formally changed its name to The Corcoran College of Art and Design in 1999 and has established itself as Washington's singular four-year accredited institution for education in the arts. The renowned Beaux-Arts style building was designed by Ernest Flagg.



William Wilson Corcoran was born December 27, 1798 in Georgetown in the District of Columbia. He was an American banker, philanthropist, and art collector. Corcoran was also the founder of Riggs Bank. He died February 24, 1888.

CRUMMELL SCHOOL



During 1910 and 1911, the Washington, DC Board of Education authorized the construction of four new schools, including a modern brick structure located at 1990 Gallaudet Street, NE. It was named for Alexander Crummell, the son of a former slave, Boston Crummell, and freeborn Charity Hicks. He became a prominent, nationally renowned African American educator and clergyman, who emphasized self-help and education. Mr. Crummell was appointed “missionary-at-large of the colored people” in 1873. After retiring from the ministry in 1894, he taught at Howard University (1895-1897) and founded the American Negro Academy, which promoted the publication of scholarly work dealing with African American culture and history. Notable members included W.E.B. Du Bois and Paul Laurence Dunbar. The Alexander Crummell School was designed by Snowden Ashford (1866-1927), a native of Washington, DC. Ashford designed fire houses, police stations and other schools that included Congress Heights and Military Road.

The Crummell School was erected in 1911 by contractor, Alan Howison and dedicated on November 23, 1911 with a gala event that included addresses by the superintendent of schools, members of the Board of Education and representatives of the Ivy City Citizens Association. Generations of African American children were educated at the historic Alexander Crummell School until 1972, the last year the building was used for educational purposes. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today this proud symbol sits with shattered glass and collapsing window frames. A large section of the metal roof has been lost, and classrooms below appear open to the rains through warped sheathing and naked rafters. At the time that historic schools across the district are finding new life as housing, will Crummell be saved?



DEANWOOD SCHOOL

Deanwood Elementary School was erected in 1909 as a result of an act passed by Congress on May 21,



1862 to “establish and maintain a system of free schools for the benefit of the colored people of the District of Columbia.” The original site was 43,470 sq. ft. with a value of \$29,855.34.

In February 1945, the school was renamed George Washington Carver, after the famous educator and botanist. Carver School’s importance is derived from its role in the development of self-reliant students, as well as its participation in the Jeep Exercises and War Bonds efforts to help soldiers during World War II. Built in sections from 1909 to 1930, the school’s oldest section, damaged by fire, was razed in 1969 and replaced by a new structure. Carver closed its doors in 1988. It has since reopened as IDEA Public Charter School.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR SHS



Originally named Preparatory High School for Colored Youth and later known as M Street High School, the name was changed in honor of poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, the first African- American poet to garner national critical acclaim. Born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1872, Dunbar wrote a dozen books of poetry, four books of short stories, five novels, and a

play. He also wrote lyrics for *In Dahomey* - the first musical written and performed entirely by African-Americans to appear on Broadway in 1903. Dunbar died from tuberculosis on February 9, 1906, at 33. He was praised both by prominent literary critics and contemporaries of his time. Dunbar High School, located at 1301 New Jersey Ave, NW, was the nation's first high school for black students. So known for its excellent academics, black parents moved to Washington specifically so their children



could attend. Its faculty earned parity pay to Washington's white school teachers because they were federal employees, unheard of for black teachers at that time. Nearly 80 percent of its graduates went on to college, at a time when few blacks could. Dunbar was considered the nation's best high school for African Americans in the first half of the 20th century and helped make Washington, DC an educational and cultural capital. Some of Dunbar's outstanding graduates include, Nannie Helen Burroughs, noted educator and business woman; Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., the first African American Army General; Carter G. Woodson, father of Black History Month; Eleanor Holmes Norton, DC Delegate to Congress; and Vincent Gray, Chairman of the DC City Council.

EASTERN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Eastern Senior High School, located at 1700 East Capitol Street, NE, developed from Capitol Hill High School which was established in 1890 and located at the Peabody School. The name was changed to Eastern High School in 1892

when the school moved into a new facility at 7th and C Streets, S.E. In 1909 the citizens' associations in the eastern section of Washington lobbied for a new building because the school was overcrowded. The area where the school now stands was selected between 1914 and 1915; however, World War I delayed construction.

The Eastern Alumni Association urged Snowden Ashford, the municipal architect, to design the new school in the eastern section of the city in a style quite different from the Elizabethan and Collegiate Gothic style that was his preference. The association lobbied for the popular Colonial Revival style, but Ashford's views prevailed. His designs for the school were prepared in 1921. He left the position of Municipal Architect shortly thereafter. The current school was built in 1923 by Charles H. Tomkins Company, Incorporated.

When the school was completed, ceremonies and receptions were held. The **School Board Journal**, a national publication, declared it to be "the last word in eastern school architecture." Some of the special features of the school included a four-room furnished apartment for house keeping classes, an automobile shop, and proximity to emergent Anacostia River parks to the east. In 1923 also the Memorial Flag staff was dedicated to alumni killed in the Spanish-American War and World War I.

EATON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Located at 34th and Lowell Streets, NW, the John Eaton Elementary School was designed by architect Appleton P. Clark in 1910. The building is unusual for its use of gargoyles, the triple doors, and multicolored brick to articulate the facade. The school was built in four sections between 1910 and 1981. Located closest to the corner of 34th and Lowell Streets, the original

block was constructed for white students in the Cleveland Park area and completed in 1910. The growth of the student population led to an extension of the building. In 1922, Washington architect Arthur B. Heaton designed the block closest to the corner of 32nd and Lowell Streets. For several years, a long narrow corridor joined together the 1910 and 1922 blocks. In 1930, a gymnasium/auditorium structure was added to the rear of the connecting corridor. More than half a century later, in 1981, the firm of Kent-Cooper designed a new modern-style entrance between the 1910 and 1922 blocks fronting on Lowell Street. Currently, the school serves students in grades Pre-K through 5th.



The school was named for John Henry Eaton (1790 –1856) an American politician and diplomat from Tennessee who served as U.S. Senator and as Secretary of War in the administration of Andrew Jackson. He was the youngest U.S. Senator in history, having been 28 years old at the time of his swearing-in. This contradicted the US Constitution's requirement that all Senators be over the age of 30. Eaton also served as Governor of Florida Territory from 1834 to 1836, and ambassador to Spain from 1836 to 1840. He died in 1856 and was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

DUKE ELLINGTON SCHOOL OF THE ARTS



Duke Ellington School of the Arts, formerly Western High School, is located at 1698 35th Street, NW. Erected in 1898, it was designed by Robert Frost Daggett. Harry B. Davis was the architect. Organized in 1890 and first housed at the old Curtis School on O Street, the school originally served white students in the western section of the District and suburbs. It accepted its first class as a high

school for the arts in 1974, and graduated its last regular high school class in 1976. Ellington developed from the collaborative efforts between Peggy Cooper Cafritz and the late Mike Malone, founders of Workshops for Careers in the Arts in 1968. Workshops grew to become the Duke Ellington School of the Arts at Western High School in 1974—an accredited four-year public high school program combining arts and academics. It is an accredited college preparatory public school offering pre-professional training in museum studies, literary media, visual arts, dance, theater, instrumental and vocal music. The school's name honors the famous Edward Kennedy “Duke” Ellington, born April 29, 1899 in Washington, DC. Ellington



was an African-American composer, pianist, and band leader, renowned as one of the most influential figures in American music. One of the originators of big-band jazz, Ellington led his band for more than half a century, composed thousands of scores, and created one of the most distinctive ensemble sounds in all of Western music. He earned 13 Grammy Awards. Ellington died in New York City on May 24, 1974 at the age of 75.

FILLMORE SCHOOL



The building at 1801 35th St. was built in 1892 and named after our last Whig president, Millard Fillmore. It was surplused by the District in 1998 and bought by the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The Corcoran has since then used the property for classes and gallery space.

Millard Fillmore (January 7, 1800 - March 8, 1874) was the 13th President of the United States. He was the last person from the Whig Party to be president. When



he was vice president, Millard Fillmore was in charge of the United States Senate while it was fighting over a decision about slavery. When he became president Fillmore signed the Compromise of 1850 (five laws which would calm down the slavery issue by pleasing both the northern states and the southern states). The peace did not last forever. In the late 1850's the north and the south stopped getting along. Fillmore's decision to sign the Compromise of 1850 made many of the people in his Whig Party upset at him. They stopped him from running for president in 1852. Fillmore is credited with starting the first library at the White House.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL



During the late nineteenth century, the Franklin School was hailed in America and abroad as an ideal modern school building, winning awards for design in Vienna, Paris, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The Franklin School was designed by prominent Washington architect Adolph Cluss and completed in 1869. Its clearly visible location on Franklin Square in a prestigious, residential neighborhood was meant to draw the attention of Congress and the nation to its housing of both the administrative and educational facilities of a school district under one roof. In addition to separate but equal classrooms for girls and boys, the school housed the offices of the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Trustees (later the Board of Education). This arrangement allowed administrators to personally observe the benefits of the new educational system. Large windows that provided plenty of light, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, and fine architectural detailing enhanced the learning environment. In April 1880, Franklin School was the site of a major scientific experiment when Alexander Graham Bell successfully tested his photophone, which transmitted sound over light waves, between the school building and his laboratory nearby on L Street. Beginning in 2002, the building had been used as a homeless shelter, but the shelter was finally closed in September, 2008. The Franklin School was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706-April 17, 1790). He was an American printer and publisher, author, scientist and inventor, and diplomat. Franklin is best known as a statesman and author but was also a first-class scientist and inventor. He made major contributions to the theory of electricity including a theory of static electricity, and proof that lightning is an electrical phenomenon.



GAGE SCHOOL



The Gage School, located at 2035 2nd Street, NW was named in honor of Nathaniel Parker Gage, an educator of extraordinary ability. A student from his first class recalled the regrettable state of District public schools just before Gage arrived. He also noted the changes that were made, and the revolution of the free school system in the District. He described the trepidation with which the boys awaited the arrival of the new “Yankee” teacher at their makeshift school building at 14th & P Streets on the outskirts of town. Accustomed to classroom discipline enforced by beatings, the boys were surprised to find Gage’s teaching method was entirely different. He lead by quiet example and provided a course of study sufficient for college entrance although the boys were under fifteen years old at graduation. Gage established a school paper, organized a debate society, and provided military training by drilling a company equipped with wooden guns. Gage served as principal until 1877 when he was named supervising principal of the public schools in the 2nd Division and served in that position until his death in 1903.

Gage School was designed by architect Lemuel W. Norris in 1902, and built by Gleeson & Humphrey in 1904. Howard University purchased the building in March 2002. The school had fallen into great disrepair, but by 2005 there was a new vision for the Gage School. The property became Parker Flats, a three-site housing development, which won the 2008 American Institute of Architecture (AIA) Northern Virginia Chapter Award of Excellence in Historic Architecture and the 2008 DC AIA Chapter/Washingtonian Residential Design Awards: Exceptional Design Award.

GALES SCHOOL

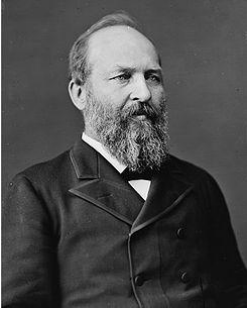


Gales Elementary School, located at 65 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, was named in honor of Joseph Gales, Jr. the son of publisher Joseph Gales, Sr., founder of the “Raleigh Register.” Gales, learned the art of stenography and gained a knowledge of printing affairs. He eventually joined the print business as a publishing assistant for the “Intelligencer” established by his father. He was also one of the proprietors of the “National Intelligencer” a great journal known the world over. He served as the Mayor of the City of Washington from July 31, 1827 to June 1830.

Gales School was designed by Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol, and built in 1881. The builder is unknown. The school served special needs children. Closed in 1944, students were transferred to nearby Seaton School. Later the school housed the DC Health Department and a temporary shelter for the homeless. The Gales School is unique in that it is only three stories and has no tower, a feature that led to a listing on the District Inventory of Historic Sites in 2002. The school is currently undergoing extensive renovations by Central Union Mission, a Christian nonprofit organization dedicated to serving DC’s hurting and homeless population for 124 years. The Gales’ School location will offer the District’s underserved populations critical access to emergency food, lodging, clothes, counseling services, rehabilitation programs, spiritual development and more.



GARFIELD SCHOOL



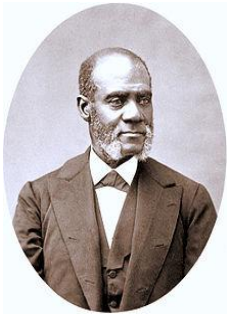
Located at 25th and Alabama Avenue SE, the Elizabethan style Garfield School was constructed in 1909. The architect of the John A. Garfield Elementary School, W. Sidney Pittman, was the first black architect to design a public school building in the District of Columbia. Pittman was Booker T. Washington's son-in-law and a successful architect in the Washington area.

The 1909 Garfield School replaced the old frame Garfield School, formerly known as the Hamilton Road School, located on the same lot. For a while, both buildings shared the lot, but eventually the frame building was demolished. Upon its completion, the twelve-room Garfield School was described as "strictly modern". Its floor plan includes a large all-purpose room in the basement that could be used for assemblies and as a gymnasium. The window surrounds are of light yellow brick arranged to resemble rustication. The side elevations contain boys and girls' entrances and feature a shaped gable above the central bay. The entrances are accented with clustered Doric pilasters and crowned with a decorative frieze. The frieze is adorned with polychromatic squares, a cornice, and a panel with a circular brick pattern.



The school was named in honor of the 20th president of the United States, James Abram Garfield. Garfield was born November 19, 1831. He served as president from March 4, 1881 until his death on September 19, 1881, a brief 200 days in office. His presidency was cut short after he was shot while entering a railroad station in Washington D.C. on July 2, 1881. He was the second United States President to be assassinated.

GARNETT-PATTERSON SCHOOL



HENRY HIGHLAND
GARNET

The Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, located at 10th and U Streets NW, is one of the earliest school buildings designed as a junior high



JAMES W.
PATTERSON

school for black students. (Most of the others were located in adapted buildings.) It replaced the 1880 Garnet School and the adjacent 1893 Patterson School. Progress toward construction of a now unified junior high school was initiated in 1923 when land purchase negotiations were started. By 1927, the Commission of Fine Arts approved plans for the school. Completed in 1929, the school was dedicated with ceremonies that extended over a five-day period. The architect of the school was Albert L. Harris.

The school is named in honor of Henry Highland Garnet, a prominent abolitionist and ambassador to Liberia, and James W. Patterson, the United States Senator who sponsored the law creating a system of public schools for black students in the District of Columbia.



GIDDINGS SCHOOL



The Joshua Giddings Elementary School is located at 3rd & G Streets, SE. Originally built in 1887, the J.R. Giddings School is considered a historically significant building due to its role as the first all-black public school in Washington, DC. It was surplused and sold by the DC government in the late 1990s. In 2001, what was once Giddings School opened as *Results Gym*. It currently contains a health club, art gallery and the Congressional Squash facility.

Giddings School was named for American statesman Joshua R. Giddings, a prominent opponent of slavery. Emphasizing that slavery was a state institution, with which the Federal government had no authority to interfere, he contended that slavery could only exist by a specific state enactment. For that reason, he contended that slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories was unlawful and should be abolished; and that Congress had no power to pass any act that in any way could be construed as recognition of slavery as a national institution.



ULYSSES S. GRANT SCHOOL (School Without Walls)



Grant School is a District of Columbia public high school for grades 9-12. Located at 2130 G Street, NW on the George Washington University campus, the school prides itself on being a multicultural community of learners. Founded in 1971, Grant School provides a challenging academic curriculum and encourages students to "use the city as a classroom." It was first established as an experimental learning environment with just one small class of students. The program slowly expanded over the years. In 1978, the school moved to its current location. The original Architect/Builder of Grant School was John B. Brady. The architect of School Without Walls was EE&K Architects. The school was designated a historic preservation building on May 25, 2006.



The school was originally named for Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th President of the United States. Born in 1822, Grant was the son of an Ohio tanner and a graduate of West Point. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Grant worked in his father's leather store in Galena, Illinois. He was appointed by the Governor to command a volunteer regiment. He rose to the rank of brigadier general. Grant won battles at Fort Henry, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. Abraham Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief in 1864. Grant and his Army pinned down Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army and accepted Lee's surrender in 1865 in Appomattox, Virginia. Ulysses S. Grant died in 1885.

HARRISON SCHOOL

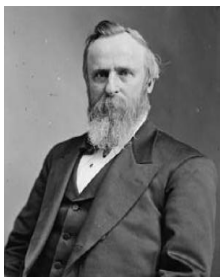


Located along 13th Street, the William Henry Harrison Elementary School was built in 1890 to served the nearby white student population. In the early twentieth century, a dwindling school age population caused it to be used as a high school annex and for tubercular classes. In 1928, the building was transferred to the black school divisions. The structure became so overcrowded that an addition was appended to the south and designed in a style that mimicked the original classroom block. The architect of the building was the Office of the Building Inspector. Today, the building houses the Children's Studio Public Charter School.

William Henry Harrison (February 9, 1773 – April 4, 1841) was the ninth President of the United States, an American military officer and politician. He and the first president to die in office. He was the oldest president elected until Ronald Reagan in 1980, and last President to be born before the United States Declaration of Independence. Harrison died on his thirty-second day in office of complications from a cold. This was the shortest tenure in United States presidential history. His death sparked a brief constitutional crisis that was ultimately resolved many questions about presidential succession left unanswered by the Constitution until passage of the 25th Amendment.



HAYES SCHOOL



The Hayes School, located at 1005 5th Street, NE, is named in honor of the 19th President, Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1876, well before the Bush v. Gore electoral vote dispute, Hayes' opponent Samuel J. Tilden won the popular vote, but lost the electoral vote. Hayes won the 1876 election only after the creation of a special commission to decide disputed electoral votes. Because of the tension surrounding his election, Hayes secretly took the oath of office on Saturday, March 3, 1877, in the Red Room of the White House.

Built in 1897, the Hayes School is one of the earliest documented examples of a District public school building designed by an architect, Charles E. Burden, in private practice under a new policy initiative of 1896-97. This new policy represented a break from the common practice to design schools in variations of the Romanesque Revival style and built by the Building Inspector's Office. From 1896 to 1910 schools were designed in the Classical and Renaissance Revival and the Italianate styles. Many were designed by Washington architects in private practice under contract with the Building Inspector's Office. The District Commissioners instigated this change in the interest of improving the esthetic quality of school buildings. Today, Hayes School is owned by the District government and is on the DC Preservation League's most endangered buildings list. It is slated to become the Ward Six Senior Wellness Center.



ANTHONY T. HYDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Hyde School

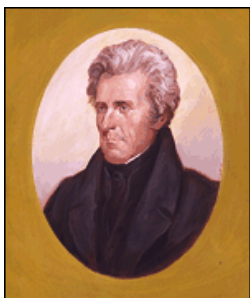


Curtis School

The Anthony T. Hyde Elementary School, located at 3219 O St NW, was constructed in 1907 and was part of a cluster of schools in Georgetown meant to serve white students. The building was designed by well-known Washington architect Arthur B. Heaton. Hyde School was built in the classic style of having eight classrooms on two floors. Each classroom held children ranging in grades from first through eighth. Its 15 foot ceilings and huge windows reflected the then dominant theory that ventilation was the best form of disease prevention.

The school was named in honor of Anthony T. Hyde (1810 to 1892), a member of the Board of Guardians of the Georgetown public schools, prominent city banker and advocate for schools. Anthony Hyde was a leading proponent for the construction of the Curtis School which in 1875 was the first school building erected on the block between O and P streets just west of Wisconsin. By the turn of the century, these two school buildings were not enough for Georgetown's school population. Thus on the same campus as Curtis and Addison, Hyde Elementary was built. By the late 20's Hyde, Addison, and Curtis were merged into one school administration: Addison-Curtis-Hyde.

JACKSON SCHOOL



The Jackson School, located at 3048 R Street, was built in 1890. Due to a drop in enrollment from 320 to 120, the school was threatened with closure in 1942. Georgetown parents protested the last minute closure and the school remained open. It housed Georgetown's war ration board during World War II. In 1965 enrollment dropped again (to 90) and students from other neighborhoods were allowed to attend the school. The Jackson School was closed in 1971 as part of a redistricting move. By 1980 the Jackson School had become an artists' gallery/studio. In partnership with the Corcoran, an artists' co-op took over the empty Jackson School and created the Jackson Arts Center. Eventually the Corcoran moved out and today the whole building is occupied by the Jackson Art Center Artists' Studio.



The Jackson School was named after Andrew Jackson who was the 7th President of the United States. Before becoming president Jackson was a lawyer and served as U.S. Representative and Senator. He was known by many as "Old Hickory" for his stern style of leadership.

JANNEY SCHOOL



Janney School, located at 4130 Albemarle Street, NW, was named for Bernard T. Janney, an educator born in Loudoun County, Virginia. Educated at Westtown Friends School in Westtown, Pennsylvania, he began teaching in his own state. He served in the Civil War from 1861 to 1864 in the northern army.

He retired as a Captain. In 1871, he was appointed teacher of grades one through eight at Brightwood Elementary School in Washington, DC. Three years later he became supervisor of the Georgetown schools in the District, serving until 1916. Mr. Janney was universally known and highly esteemed throughout all of the Georgetown area. A tall man of dignified and soldierly bearing, he was an impressive figure when he walked into a classroom.

He died January 14, 1916. Janney School serves the community of American University Park and part of Friendship Heights. It was designed by architect Albert L. Harris and was built in 1925. When the building was completed, it opened its doors that fall to 585 students in grades three through eight. In 1932, when the second phase of Janney's construction was completed and Alice Deal Junior High School opened, kindergarten through sixth grade was taught at Janney. Children in kindergarten through second grade attended the nearby Tenley School. Today, Janney School has 20 classes for grades pre-kindergarten through fifth and enrolls approximately 500 students with over 50 faculty and staff. It ranks as one of the highest performing schools in the District. In 2007, on the DC Comprehensive Assessment System, 83 percent of Janney students performed at a proficient level or higher in reading, and 81 percent performed at a proficient level or higher in math.

KETCHAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Ketcham Elementary School is located at 13th and U Streets SE. Snowden Ashford designed the Ketcham School as a model for the city. Its floor plan was arranged along a linear corridor, rather than around a central hallway, in order to provide for future expansion. Another novel feature of the school was the auditorium hall which was placed directly under the roof.

When the construction contract was awarded, Inspector Ashford noted that the quality of materials and heating and ventilating plans were superior to those of previous schools. He insisted that construction workmanship be of the highest order. Plans for the school were included in the 1908 report of the Schoolhouse Commission that made recommendations on the consolidation of the city's public schools. Between the 1940s and the 1960s, the building was extended several times.

The school was named in honor of John H. Ketcham (December 21, 1832 – November 4, 1906), a Congressman from New York. He served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia from July 3, 1874, until June 30, 1877. He was also chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State. John Ketcham was a general in the Union Army during the Civil War.



KEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The Francis Scott Key Elementary School was constructed in 1928 to serve white students in the Palisades area of the District. Located at 5001 Dana Place NW, Key School was intended to replace the one-room Conduit Road School. The architect of the school was Albert L. Harris. Today, the school serves over 300 students in grades PK, K-5.

The school was named in honor of Francis Scott Key, a lawyer who served as U.S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia. He was author of the *Star Spangled Banner* which was signed into law as the National Anthem of the United States of America on March 3, 1931 by President Herbert Hoover.



KIMBALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Located at 3375 Minnesota Ave SE, the Kimball School is a red brick, two-story structure built in 1942 with alterations and additions in 1945. Its original front façade consisted of a brick front with no other windows

than a circular one above the portal. The main entrance consisted of a double metal door recessed from a limestone portal with Doric Pilasters and engraved entablature. A limestone band runs along the base of the façade, and at the bottom of a shallow parapet wall, capping the building. Brick quoins wrap from the front to side facades where 9 over 9 pivot windows are grouped, spreading three bays deep. Additions have been made off the building's east side, with an auditorium reaching out towards the north. The current main entry consists of lighter brick, awning windows, and an exposed concrete canopy over the front entry. Kimball School was named for Ephraim Gardner Kimball.

LAFAYETTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



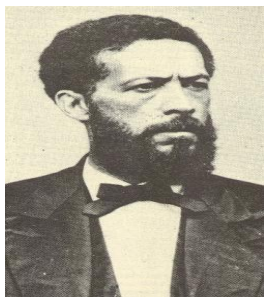
Lafayette Elementary School, a Colonial Revival style school located at 5701 Broad Branch Rd NW, was designed by Nathan C. Wyeth and built by Charles S. Bennett in 1931. Alterations and additions to the school were done in 1977. Dedicated in November of 1931, the Lafayette School consisted of eight rooms. By 1938, the school had over 500 students, eventually leading to the addition of a second wing. In the early 1950's students were relocated to Murch School to prevent overcrowding. In 1977, an open-spaced school was erected on the site, with renovations to the former school auditorium, preserving the old brick wall. Today LaFayette School serves students of grades PK through five.

The school was named in honor of Marquis de La Fayette, (September 6, 1757–May 20 1834), who was a French aristocrat and military officer born in France. Lafayette was a general in the American Revolutionary War and a leader during the French Revolution. In the American Revolution, Lafayette served in the Continental Army under George Washington.



Wounded during the Battle of Brandywine, he still managed to organize a successful retreat. He served with distinction in the Battle of Rhode Island. He blocked troops led by Cornwallis at Yorktown while the army of Washington prepared for battle against the British.

LANGSTON SCHOOL



The Langston School, built in 1902, is a brick Italianate two-story, eight classroom school designed by architect Appleton Clark. The John Mercer Langston School was among the earliest public schools intended to serve black students. It was built to relieve overcrowding at the Slater School. The two schools were then referred to as the Langston-Slater complex.

John Mercer Langston (December 14, 1829 – November 15, 1897) was an American abolitionist, attorney, educator, and political activist. He was the first dean of the law school at Howard University. He was the first president of now Virginia State University. In 1888 and was the first African American elected to the U.S. Congress from Virginia and the only one for nearly a century. His early career was based in Ohio, where he began his lifelong work for African-American freedom, education, equal rights and suffrage. In 1855 he was one of the first African-American people in the United States elected to public office when elected as a town clerk in Ohio. Langston is buried at the Woodlawn Cemetery in NE Washington, DC.



LOVEJOY SCHOOL



Lovejoy School was named in honor of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, an American Abolitionist and newspaper publisher. Mr. Lovejoy was a member of the anti-slavery society and often spoke out against slavery in the 1830s. Mobs destroyed three of his newspaper presses, and on Nov. 7, 1837, while guarding another new press, he was killed. Lovejoy's martyrdom helped advance the cause of the abolitionists. He was buried on November 9, 1837, his 35th birthday.”

The Lovejoy School, located at 440 12th Street NE, Washington, DC, was an historically black school built in 1901 to serve the African American Community. Reconstruction provided a window of opportunity for African-Americans and in 1870 classes were being taught in a building located at



18th and B SE under the name Lovejoy School. In 1872 Adolph Cluss constructed a new Victorian school building at the corner of 12th and D NE to accommodate the growing need. This was the new Lovejoy School. As Jim Crow swept further into daily life, the need to segregate yet still provide for the education of black Americans expanded. By the late 1890's it was clear that the Victorian building was too small and out of date. The new building was designed by architect Robert Stead. Because the building was



called Lovejoy Lofts.

located in the Capitol Hill Historic District, a developer, with the approval of the Historic Preservation Review Board, reconstructed the building that was decaying rapidly and turned it into a housing development which today is

M STREET HIGH SCHOOL



The M Street High School, located at 128 M Street, NW, Washington, DC. was constructed in 1890-1891. The architect was the Office of the Building Inspector and the builder was Peter McCartney. The basement of 15th Street Presbyterian Church was the first home of the Preparatory School for Colored Youth. It opened in 1870. The school was later known as M Street High School, the city's first public high school and the first black high school in the United States. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Preparation High School for Colored Youth first opened in a church basement at 15th and I Streets, NW in November 1870. Today the name of the Preparatory High School for Colored Youth, later known as M Street High School, is named Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School in honor of poet Paul Lawrence Dunbar. The school currently serves students of grades 9 through 12.

THURGOOD MARSHALL EDUCATION CENTER



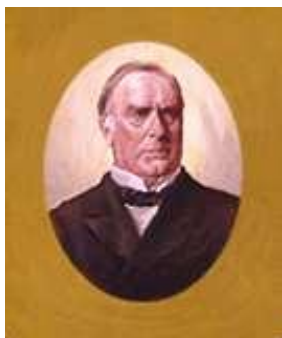
occupations.

The Thurgood Marshall Education Center is located at 3100 Fort Lincoln Drive Northeast. It serves grades PRE-K through 8th. Being a vocational school, it focuses primarily on providing formal preparation for skilled, technical, or professional

The school was named in honor of Thurgood Marshall (July 2, 1908–January 24, 1993) who was an American jurist and the first African American to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a graduate of Howard University School of Law. Before becoming a judge, he was a lawyer who was best remembered for his high success rate in arguing before the Supreme Court and for the victory in *Brown v. Board of Education*. He was nominated to the court by President Lyndon Johnson in 1967. He served the Court for 25 years before retiring in 1991. Before his nomination to the United States Supreme Court in 1967, Thurgood Marshall won 14 of the 19 cases he argued before the Supreme Court on behalf of the government. Indeed, Thurgood Marshall represented and won more cases before the United States Supreme Court than any other American. On November 30, 1993, Justice Marshall was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. Marshall died on January 14, 1993.



MCKINLEY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



McKinley Senior High School is located at 2nd and T Streets NE. It began as an outgrowth of the old Central High School (now Cardoza High School). In 1926 the present structure at 2nd and T Streets, N.E was constructed. The school, which was constructed for white residents of Washington, D.C., was integrated in 1954 following an Executive Order issued by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It was a majority African-American school by 1960. Because of falling enrollment in the 1990's, the school was closed in June of 1997. Planning on a new school began in January, 1999. In 2000 a decision was made to place the new school in the closed McKinley facility. The old campus was modernized and reopened on September 1, 2004 with grades 9 and 10. By 2006 the school had a complete program with grades 9-12.



The school is named in honor of the 25th United States President William McKinley, (January 29, 1843 – September 14, 1901). McKinley made gold the base of U.S. currency. McKinley approved the purchase of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. He also forced Hawaii to join the U.S., with all its residents becoming full American citizens.

MILITARY ROAD SCHOOL

Military Road School, located at 1375 Missouri Avenue, NW was built in 1912. The architect was Snowden Drake and the builder was Sinker and Garrett. Although not associated with a specific person, the original Military Road School was so named for its location on Military Road, a road used to transport soldiers and supplies to nearby Fort Stevens during the Civil War. This section of Military Road is now called Missouri Avenue. The Military Road School was born out of slavery. Though slaves had limited freedom, they yearned to pursue their dreams. From approximately 1840 until well after the present structure was occupied, temporary buildings in the immediate vicinity served as school facilities for African American children. In early 1864, the Military Road School began as many of the thirty thousand ex-slaves in the District sought an education. At first, students attended school in the army barracks at Fort Stevens. Later on, the original Military Road School, a two-room frame school for white children, was built in late 1864 and transferred to Negroes during the Civil War. The present brick Military Road School replaced the frame structure and was erected near the original frame structure on the same site in 1912. For many years, the Military Road School was the only school for black children in the District of Columbia. With public school desegregation in 1954, the school was closed and has since been used for special education students and by the Washington Urban League as a word processing training center. In 1998, the school was designated a historic landmark by the Historic Preservation Review Office of Washington, DC. In 2003, it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service.



M. M. WASHINGTON CAREER DEVELOPMENT CENTER



The Elizabethan style Margaret Murray Washington Career Development Center is located at 27 O Street NW. The school was constructed in 1912 with Snowden Ashford as the architect. It was completed just a few blocks south of and a decade later than Armstrong Adult Education Center. It was originally built as the O Street Vocational School to serve black female students. The school was renamed the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School for Colored Girls in 1926 in honor of the wife of Booker T. Washington. The M. M. Washington School is one of a group of schools for black students clustered along North Capitol and First Streets, NW.



Margaret Murray Washington was the third wife of Booker T. Washington and Lady Principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, now Tuskegee University. She was born on March 9, 1865, in Macon, Mississippi and died on June 26, 1925 in Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. She worked to improve the values and liberation of womanhood in African American women of the Jim Crow south. She co-founded the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. She founded country schools, taught women how to live and attend to their homes, worked for the improvement of prisons, started the Mt. Meigs School for boys and an industrial school for girls at Tuskegee. In 1912, she became the fifth president for the National Association of Colored Women.

LUKE C. MOORE SCHOOL



The Luke C. Moore School is located at 101 Monroe Street, NE. It was founded in 1970 as the D.C. Street Academy. The school is an alternative education school that serves nearly 400 students in grades 9-12. It provides second chance educational experiences for students who have dropped out or been expelled from the public school system. The Luke Moore Academy provides students 16 to 23 years old an opportunity to receive their General Educational Development (GED) certificate. The school also offers mentoring and counseling programs in an alternative academic setting.

The school was named in honor of DC Superior Court judge, Luke C. Moore. During his career, Judge Moore was associated with the Law Firm of Cobb, Howard, and Hayes and a Professor of Law at Howard University. Moore, along with other judges, began a program for youths that would provide them with adult mentors. Luke Charles Moore was appointed to the bench by President Richard Nixon in 1972. Prior to being named to the bench, Moore was chief of the Superior Court division of the U.S. Attorney's office and U.S. Marshal for the District. Luke C. Moore died in Atlanta, Georgia in 1994.



MURCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The Ben W. Murch Elementary School, located at 36th and Ellicott Streets NW, was built on the site of the old Grant Road School (1864), named for Grant Road that ran from the Reno community to

Broad Branch Road. The school was constructed in 1929 and dedicated on May 2, 1930. Additions to the school were completed in 1931 and 1988. The architect of the school was Albert L. Harris.

The school was named in honor of Ben W. Murch, an educator who had a long successful association with D.C. Public Schools. His career began at Curtis School in Georgetown and culminated with the position of supervising principal of public schools from 1908 to 1927. He served in the roles of principal, assistant school superintendent, and then as supervising principal of the second division. His motto was, "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you." This philosophy continues to be shared and emphasized with each generation of Ben W. Murch Elementary School students.

ORR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Orr Elementary School, located at 2200 Minnesota Ave. SE, was built in 1974. It was demolished in 2003 to create room for the new school which is a large, open plan school. Orr, like most open plan schools have serious design and operational problems. They were designed to be energy efficient, foster team teaching, serve large student populations, be highly efficient since there were few corridors, and contain spaces and amenities to make them centers of communities.

The school was named in honor of Benjamin Grayson Orr (1762–1822). Orr was the fourth mayor of Washington, D.C. He is believed to have been born in Virginia which in the early 19th century was a separate town from Washington. He moved into the city in 1812 and became an Alderman. As mayor, Orr procured public improvements such as grading of the streets and established Washington's first volunteer fire companies. He also authorized a lottery to raise funds to build a penitentiary and city hall. He died in 1822 and was buried in Congressional Cemetery.



NEW ORR ES



OLD ORR ES

PARK VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Park View Elementary School is located at Warder and Newton Streets NW. The architect, Snowden Ashford, designed the school in the Collegiate Gothic style. When completed in 1916, the Board of Education recommended that the building be named in honor of former District commissioner Lemon G. Hine. However, in recognition of the community's efforts on behalf of the school, the District Commissioners bowed to the residents' wishes that the school be named the Park View School for the surrounding community. Intended to serve white students, the Park View School became overcrowded by the 1920s. By the late 1940s, the racial makeup of the neighborhood changed from predominantly white to predominantly black. The nearby black schools were overcrowded while the white schools were under-enrolled. In 1949, the school was transferred from the white divisions to the black divisions.

Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford designed the Park View School in the Collegiate Gothic style. In appearance, it is reminiscent of the Cardozo (Central) High School and Eastern High School buildings. The original section of the Park View School consists of a central block flanked by two classroom blocks. A long enclosed terrace leads from Warder Street to the entrance door which is located through a one story projecting bay adored with a gothic entrance, limestone gothic panels, and limestone trimmed buttresses. The classroom blocks are articulated with broad banks of windows, decorative limestone panels, and a castellated roofline. The interior is notable for the striking wooden truss that supports the auditorium roof.

PATTERSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The Walter B. Patterson Elementary School is located at 4300 South Capitol Street NW. The 1945 architect was Nathan C. Wythe and the builder was J. D. Hedin Construction Company.

In 1942, J.D. Hedin Construction Company was contracted to build the new eight room temporary Patterson School. Patterson is a brick building with exposed concrete belt coursing. The main entrance is defined by a slightly

extruding tower-like portion of brick with a column of nine over nine windows, and a rounded concrete protrusion providing weather protection above the doorway. Because of overcrowding and hazards



for flyers at the Bolling Field runway and the children, the plan for the temporary school was abandoned. On April 9, 1945, the new building opened with a special ceremony attended by 750 students. This new school had twenty classrooms, a library, practical arts room, playground, kitchen, auditorium, and office. The first addition was made in 1955. As of 1993, the school had 60% occupancy. Today the school serves Pre-K through 6th. The school was named for Walter B. Patterson.

PAUL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Paul Junior High School, located at 5800 8th Street NW, was started as a branch of MacFarland Junior High. It became a separate school in September 1929 when it moved to the old Brightwood building

on Georgia Avenue. It was designed in 1929 and built by A. Lloyd Goode in 1930 in the Colonial Revival Neo-Classical style. The school had been occupied since February of 1930, but overcrowded conditions necessitated a bigger building. An additional two wings were added in 1932. From 1931 through 1938, the old Brightwood School was used as an annex to Paul. In 1958, a four room addition was made, increasing the number of classrooms to forty seven and capacity to 1126 students. In 2000, the school was awarded its charter and became the first conversion public charter school in DC.

Paul School is named after Edward A. Paul who was a principal and acting Superintendent in the DC Public School system. In the fall of 1876, he came to Washington, DC to teach at the Franklin School. The following year, he became principal at the Boy's Advanced Grammar School of DC. In 1882, the Washington High School (later Central and currently Cardozo) was erected and Mr. Paul was appointed the first principal. On July 1, 1885, Mr. Paul, after serving as acting Superintendent, was elected Superintendent of schools, but declined the position. On April 3, 1888, Mr. Paul was injured in an accident which resulted in his death.

PAYNE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Daniel A. Payne Elementary School was built in 1896 in the standard 8-room layout. It was built for African-American children. Often, as a white school wore out, a new one would be built for them while the old was turned over to the black students. However, at times a new school was purposefully built for African-American children, and such was the case at Payne Elementary. As white flight started to take hold in post-war Washington, and the African-American population was on the rise, many black schools became increasingly overcrowded while white ones sat nearly empty. Despite the empty classrooms in nearby Bryan and Buchanan schools, the school system's response in 1953 was to put partitions up in Payne's auditorium and convert the space classrooms to accommodate the 800 plus students attending Payne. This brought class sizes down to 40 instead of 44. Today Payne School services less than 250 students in grades pre-k through 5th.



The school was named for Daniel A. Payne. Born on February 24, 1811 to free Black parents in Charleston, South Carolina, Daniel Alexander Payne would become a Bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, President of Wilberforce University, abolitionist, educator and historian. Payne was the first Black man to preside over the Methodist Ecumenical Conference. Payne was also the first Black American selected to lead a college, becoming president of Wilberforce University in 1856. In 1893 Payne made his last public appearance at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago. Payne died on November 2, 1893 in Xenia, Ohio.

PEABODY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Peabody Elementary is located at 425 C St, NE. Today it is called The Primary Program at Peabody, part of the Capitol Hill Cluster Schools, and serves three year-olds, pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten students. At Peabody, the entire campus is designed to make a young child's first exposure to school positive. The brightly-colored lobby and classrooms display beautiful art, including a full-sized tree decorated with items made by the children. From the newly-renovated library and art studios, to a large playground with equipment in a range of sizes just right for young children, and kid-friendly gardens, are all integral parts of the classroom experience. The literacy-focused curriculum, which is aligned with DC public school content standards for early learners, is brought to life through hands-on activities. Classroom and garden activities are supplemented by field trips, exploratory walks around Capitol Hill, and in-school visits from local artists and musicians.



Peabody Elementary School was named for George Peabody. When Peabody was born in 1795 in Danvers, Massachusetts, his namesake George Washington was president. Because he was born into a poor family and had limited access to schooling, he implicitly understood the value of a good education—which later became one of the foundations of his philanthropic philosophy. He was an entrepreneur and philanthropist who founded the Peabody Institute in 1857. Peabody is the acknowledged father of modern philanthropy. He established the Peabody Education Fund to encourage the intellectual, moral, and industrial education of the destitute children of the Southern States.

WENDELL PHILLIPS SCHOOL



Wendell Phillips

The Wendell Phillips school was built in 1890 to serve East Georgetown's large African-American population. Starting in 1866, the Black population of Georgetown was served by the Chamberlain School which stood on 26th St. between P and Q Streets. Almost immediately, the Chamberlain School was overcrowded. This overcrowding led to the construction in 1885 of the Wormley School in West Georgetown. Five years later the Phillips School was constructed. As enrollment continued to decline, Phillips was closed around 1950. The school was sold to the Washington International School in 1970. The building was later sold to a real estate developer who converted the property into condos in 2002. The architect of the school is unknown.



The school was named after the abolitionist Wendell Phillips, who was born November 29, 1811 and died February 2, 1884. He was an American abolitionist, advocate for Native Americans, orator and a lawyer.

ELIZABETH RANDALL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Elizabeth Randall School is located at 65 I Street SW. The school was established in 1906 as the Cardozo Elementary School and became a junior high school in 1927. It was repeatedly expanded to meet the educational needs of Southwest's African-American community. The 1906 main block and its additions represent the physical development of District of Columbia schools during the first half of the twentieth century. It illustrates the products of private architectural commissions and of the Municipal Architect's office. Randall School has been among the most important community buildings in Southwest and one of the relatively few buildings or landmarks that survived urban renewal. Built 1906-1949, Marsh and Peter and Albert L. Harris were the architects.

The Corcoran Art Gallery purchased the Randall school facility from DC Government in 2006 to become the Corcoran's third campus for its college classrooms.

RANDLE HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Randle Highlands Elementary School is located 30th and R Streets in Southeast Washington, DC. Randle Highlands was a rapidly growing community located south of Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. between the Anacostia River and the Maryland line. The influx of families created overcrowded schools and the pressing demand for a new facility closer to Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1910, the U.S. Congress appropriated funds for the building and A. E. Randle donated a one-acre site for the new school. Construction on the Elizabethan style school began in 1911 and was completed in 1912. Snowden Ashford was the architect. The school was named for the surrounding community which was developed by A. E. Randle. Demolition of Randle Highlands School was begun in 2003 to make way for a modernized building. Today Randle Highlands School serves over 400 students in grades PK to 5.

RENO SCHOOL



The Jesse Reno School, located at 4820 Howard Street, NW, was built in 1903-1904 as the first school for African American children living in the Reno City subdivision within Tenleytown. The School is the sole surviving standing resource in the former Reno City.

Dedicated in November 1904, the Jesse Reno School is a simple four-classroom building of one floor over a raised basement. It was designed by architect Snowden Ashford. While the local white students of Reno City attended the nearby Tenley School, the black residents were forced to go further away, first to the “colored” school at Grant and Broad Branch roads and later to a black school on Foxhall Road. It was not until 1903, with the construction of the Jesse Reno School for blacks, that the African American students of Reno City were finally able to attend school near where they lived. The single-story Reno school building served African American students from kindergarten to 8th grade. Between 1917 and 1927. By 1950, after the federal government had razed all of the residences of Reno City, Reno School was closed. After serving as the Rose School for students with special needs, Reno School was abandoned and left vacant.



The school was named in honor of Jesse Lee Reno who was born in Wheeling West Virginia in 1823. He fought in the War with Mexico in 1847 and in the Civil War. He achieved the ranks of Brigadier General and Major General. Jesse L. Reno also was remembered in Nevada, where the city of Reno was named after him.

RIVER TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



River Terrace Elementary School is located at 420 34th Street NE, Washington, DC. It is named for the community in which it is located. The River Terrace Community is bounded by Minnesota Avenue NE to the east, Benning Road NE to the north, East Capitol Street to the south, and Anacostia Avenue and River Terrace Park to the west. It is close to Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, the National Guard Armory, and Eastern High School. River Terrace School was built in 1952. The school currently serves students in grades PK through five.



ROOSEVELT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



The Colonial Revival/Neo-classical style Theodore Roosevelt Senior High School is located at 4301 13th Street NW. The Roosevelt School's history goes back into the 1800's. It started in 1890 when a two-year business high school opened at 12th and K Sts., N. W. In 1907, this two-year school became a four-year institution. In 1920, the struggle began for a new school,

but it was not until 1925 that an appropriation was made for its construction. In May of 1930, the final sketches were completed, and in 1931, the facility was completed. In 1953 the school was integrated. As of 1960, the building consisted of 64 rooms, and had a capacity of 1,551. In 1977 alterations and expansions were begun and were completed four years later.



The school was named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt (October 27, 1858–January 6, 1919) was the 26th President of the United States. Before becoming President in 1901 he held offices at the municipal, state, and federal level of government. Roosevelt's achievements as a naturalist, explorer, hunter, author, and soldier are as much a part of his fame as any office he held as a politician.

ROSS SCHOOL



The John W. Ross School was built in 1888 by the Office of the Building Inspector. It was originally known as the John Quincy Adams School, which served white students in the Dupont Circle area. The building functioned as a school until 1929 when it became an administrative annex. After the new Adams School at 19th and California Streets, NW was completed in 1930 and the old John W. Ross

School on Harvard Street between 11th and 13th Streets, NW was razed in 1933, this building was renamed in honor of Ross in 1935. Ross also was a law professor at Georgetown University Law School and served as postmaster General of the District of Columbia from 1880 to 1890. Ross served as a District Commissioner from 1890 to 1902. Commissioners oversaw the appointment of superintendents for both the White and Colored School Districts. In 1900, During Ross's tenure the colored superintendent's position was abolished by legislation to promote "one district" for all students. The position was renamed "assistant superintendent," and supervised by a white superintendent. This decision effectively removed what little power and independence the colored district had. In a speech to the United Women's Club, noted educator, Mary Church Terrell, said *"Now, no matter how competent or superior the colored teachers in our public schools may be, they know that they can never rise to the height of a directorship, can never hope to be more than an assistant and receive the meager salary"* Used variously as a school and administrative annex during the 1930s through the 1960s, the Ross school today is an elementary school and daycare center. Ross has a culture of high expectations and a learning atmosphere that is happy and nurturing.



SCHOOL WITHOUT WALLS (Grant School)



School Without Walls is a small District of Columbia public high school for grades 9-12. Located on the George Washington University campus, at G and 22nd Streets NW, the school prides itself on being a multicultural community of

learners. Founded in 1971, School Without Walls provides a challenging academic curriculum and encourages students to "use the city as a classroom." It was first established as an experimental learning environment with just one small class of students. The program slowly expanded over the years. In 1978, the school moved to its current location. The original Architect/Builder of Grant School was John B. Brady. The architect of School Without Walls was EE&K Architects.

The school was originally named for Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th President of the United States. Born in 1822, Grant was the son of an Ohio tanner and a graduate of West Point. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Grant worked in his father's leather store in Galena, Illinois. He was appointed by the Governor to command a volunteer regiment and by September 1861 he had risen to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. Grant won battles at Fort Henry, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. Abraham Lincoln appointed him General-in-Chief in March 1864. Grant directed Sherman to drive through the South while he and the Army of the Potomac, pinned down Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, accepting Lee's surrender in 1865. Ulysses S. Grant died in 1885.



SHAW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Shaw Junior High School, located at 925 Rhode Island Ave., NW, was named for Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, commander of the all-black 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, which entered the American Civil War in 1863. He is the principal subject of the 1989 film *Glory*. The 54th was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and on July 18, 1863, along with two brigades of white troops, the 54th assaulted Confederate Battery Wagner. In the face of fierce Confederate fire, Shaw led his men into battle shouting, "Forward, 54th Forward!" He urged his men forward, but was shot through the heart dying almost instantly. He was buried in a mass grave along with many of his men. The Confederates considered this an insult, but Shaw's father publicly proclaimed his pride to know that his son was interred with his troops, befitting his role as a soldier and a crusader for social justice.

Built upon the site of the Wheatley Coal and Lumber Yard, Shaw opened as the McKinley Manual Training School in 1901. The all -white school offered an alternative track for students, providing training in carpentry, machinery, and metalwork. The program was



immensely popular, causing multiple expansions. When a new school was built in 1928, the old building was transferred into the black school system and Shaw moved from its location at the old M Street High School. Despite the deplorable building conditions, which lent it the moniker "Shameful Shaw," and repeated denials of funding for a new school, Shaw students continued to attend until a new school was completed in 1977. Asbury United Methodist Church bought the old property and converted it to senior housing. Today, Shaw Junior High was merged with Garnet-Patterson Middle School, and renamed Shaw Middle School at Garnet-Patterson. The school is currently located at 2001 10th Street NW, while the permanent building is being renovated.

SHEPHERD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Alexander R. Shepherd

The Colonial Revival/Neo-classical style Shepherd School was constructed in 1931 with additions and alterations in 1937, 1955, and 1969. The school is located at 7800 14th Street NW. The architect of the building was Albert L. Harris. In 1928 the site of the Shepherd School was purchased at the corner of 14th and Kalmia.

In September of that year, two portables were erected. These one room wooden structures were heated by a stove in the corner, and had outside toilets and drinking fountains. Separate entrances were included for boys and girls, and a playground was built in a grove of trees in the rear. These Kalmia Road Portables, in 1932, became the Shepherd School. In 1937, the first addition was made. In July of 1955, plans for another addition were approved, and a contract was granted to W. M. Chappell, Inc. The addition consisted of four classrooms, an assembly hall, and a lunch-play room.



Alexander Robey Shepherd (1835–1902), was an influential civic leader in Washington, D.C. and one of the most powerful big-city politicians of the time. He was head of the DC Board of Public Works from 1871 to 1873 and Governor of the District of Columbia from 1873 to 1874. In the following year, 1871, Shepherd convinced Congress to pass a bill that established a territorial government for DC. The Territory Act of 1871 merged the various governments in the District of Columbia into a single eleven-member legislature, including two representatives for Georgetown and two for the County of Washington, to be presided over by a territorial governor.

SLATER SCHOOL



John Fox Slater School is located on P Street between North Capitol and First Streets, NW. It was constructed in 1891. The architect was the Office of the Building Inspector. The Slater School is among the earliest of the group of public schools intended to serve black students clustered along First Street, N.W. In the early 20th century, when the Slater School became overcrowded, the Langston School was constructed in 1902 to the east of the Slater playground to relieve the situation. The two schools were then referred to as the Langston-Slater complex. Today, the Slater School is devoted to office use.

The school was named in honor of John Fox Slater (March 4, 1815 - May 7, 1884), a wealthy philanthropist and manufacturer from Slatersville, Rhode Island who was a supporter of industrial education for freedmen. John Fox Slater was a United States philanthropist known for assisting in the education of emancipated African American slaves. In 1882 he put a board of ten trustees in charge of \$1,000,000 for the uplifting of the lately emancipated population of the Southern states, and their posterity, by conferring on them the benefits of Christian education. Schools that have benefited from the Slater Fund include Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, the Tuskegee Institute, Spelman Seminary, and Fisk University.



SMOTHERS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Smothers Elementary School is located at 4400 Brooks Street, NE. Constructed to serve black students in the far northeast section of the District, the school was named in honor of Henry Smothers, founder and teacher of a school for free Black children in the District in the 1820s. One of the many extensible school buildings designed in the District in the 1920s, the Henry Smothers Elementary School was built in two sections between 1923 and 1938. The earlier section was designed under the supervision of Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris, while the later sections fell under his successor, Nathan C. Wyeth. In 1818, the Resolute Beneficial Society, a mutual aid society formed by free Blacks in the District of Columbia to provide health and burial benefits for members, opened the first school for Black children in Washington. The school was free. In 1822, after the Society was forced by economic circumstances to close the school, Henry Smothers, provided a classroom and taught his neighbors' children free of charge. He then built a schoolhouse at 14th and H Street, NW, near the current site of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where as many as 100 Black children attended. When the costs of the school became too great for Mr. Smothers to bear, John Prout, another Black man, took over, charging each pupil a 12 1/2 cent monthly tuition.

SOUSA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



John Philip Sousa Junior High School, a National Historic Landmark, is associated with the struggle to desegregate schools in the nation's capitol. In September 1950, student Spottswood Bolling and eleven other black students were denied admission to the newly constructed all-white Sousa School. This action was eventually overturned in the landmark 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Bolling v. Sharpe*, which made segregated public schools illegal in the District Of Columbia. This defeat of the principle of "separate but equal" marked an early victory in the modern Civil Rights Movement. Between 1930 and 1950, the black population in the District of Columbia doubled. For the first time, Federal job opportunities for African Americans became available in the New Deal program of the 1930s, and opportunities also arose for African Americans in the service sectors and skilled markets. During this time the black student population increased from 33 percent to 50 percent. Overcrowding worsened as World War II halted school construction. Between 1941 and 1947 about 10 percent of the black student population went on double or even triple shifts, while white schools had rooms to spare. School administrators planned to construct new schools for the long-term, but an immediate fix turned 21 all-white schools to all-black. White parents resented this, as did black parents who viewed the schools as "hand-me-downs."



SOUSA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL cont'

In late 1949, a group of Anacostia parents, the Consolidated Parents Group, joined with James Nabrit, Howard University professor of law, secretary, and future president of the University to legally challenge the separate but equal doctrine. The parents petitioned the school board to use Sousa Junior High School on an integrated basis, as it could adequately offer Anacostia pupils a full program without additional cost for repairs or construction and not be overcrowded. On September 11, 1950, the head of the Consolidated Parents' Group, along with Bolling and the 11 black students, presented themselves at the brand new Sousa School for admission "with a police escort and a battery of lawyers." The principal refused to admit the children and Bolling then began his school year at Shaw Junior High, a 48-year-old school, ill-equipped, with a playground too small for a ball field, a welding shop turned into a makeshift gymnasium, and science lab with a Bunsen burner and a bowl of goldfish. Nabrit brought suit on behalf of Bolling and four other plaintiffs against C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. True to Nabrit's strategy, the Bolling case charged simply that segregation in itself was discrimination. The NAACP public school segregation cases before the Supreme Court became one, joining similar cases from Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, DC, and Kansas, naming it after the later case *Brown v. Board of Education* to show that the issue was not unique to the South. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court issued its decisions. In the Bolling decision, the court found racial segregation in the District's public schools a denial to black children of the due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. John Philip Sousa Junior High School stands as a symbol of the lengthy conflict that led to the racial desegregation of public schools by the Federal government. Located at 3650 Ely Place, in Southeast Washington, DC, it is still in use as a middle school.

SPINGARN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Joel Elias Spingarn High School is located at 2500 Benning Road, NE. The school owes its existence to two factors: a tradition and a trend. The tradition was a segregated school system; the trend was the rapid increase in the school age population among Negroes in the northeast section of the District of Columbia. The breaking of the ground for the construction of

Spingarn was begun on March 27, 1950 and on June 24, 1952, the work was completed. Notable Graduates of Joel Elias Spingarn High School include Dave Bing, retired Hall of Fame professional basketball player; Elgin Baylor retired Hall of Fame American basketball player; and John B. Catoe, former general manager of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

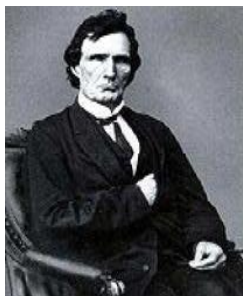


The school was named in honor of Joel Elias Spingarn who was born May 17, 1875 in New York City. Spingarn was an educator, literary critic, and civil rights activist. He served as a professor at Columbia University from 1899 to 1911. In 1914 he established the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by the NAACP for outstanding achievement by an African American. During World War I, he was instrumental in seeing that a training camp for Negro officers was established and about 1,000 Negro officers commissioned. Spingarn died on



July 26, 1939.

STEVENS SCHOOL



Located at 21st and L Streets NW, the Stevens school was built in 1868 and served as the first publicly funded modern school in the District built for African American students. In 2008 when it closed it was the city's oldest school in continuous operation. The school honors Pennsylvania

Congressman Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868) an important abolitionist who served as U.S. representative from Pennsylvania. He was first elected in 1848 and was a constant opponent of extending slavery or appeasing the South. He was known as a Radical Republican who favored wiping out the South, recolonizing it, and establishing new state lines. He was chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction and the main politician behind the effort to impeach President Andrew Johnson. Stevens was an extreme egalitarian, who worked his entire life to reduce the distinctions between rich and poor as well as between black and white.



Among the outstanding men and women whose beginnings are attributed to Stevens include eminent black historian, editor and civil rights activist Rayford Logan; community activist and radio personality, Ralph Waldo (Petey) Greene Jr.; physician and medical researcher Dr. Charles R. Drew; and former president Jimmy Carter's daughter, Amy.

STODDERT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Benjamin Stoddert Elementary School is located at 4001 Calvert St NW. The Colonial Revival style school was built in 1932 with Albert L. Harris as architect and Charles S. Bennett the builder. Today the school serves students of grades PK-5. It was named in honor of Benjamin Stoddert

Benjamin Stoddert, (1751-1813), was the first United States Secretary of the Navy. Born in Charles County, Maryland, Benjamin Stoddert served during the American Revolution as a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment, and later as secretary to the Continental Board of War. After George Washington was elected president of the United States, he asked



Stoddert to purchase key parcels of land in the area that would later become the nation's capital. Stoddert later transferred the parcels of land to the government. He also helped found the Bank of Columbia to handle purchases of land in the District of Columbia for the federal government.

STUART-HOBSON MIDDLE SCHOOL



Located at 410 E Street, NE, Stuart-Hobson Middle School is part of the Capital Hill Cluster School and teaches 5th through 8th grade students. The former Stuart Junior High School, Stuart-Hobson was designed by architect Albert L. Harris, and constructed between 1925 and 1927. It served white students in the northeast section of the Capitol Hill neighborhood in the

District of Columbia. As an institution, then Stuart Junior High School was housed in several older elementary schools on Capitol Hill. It was named in honor of Alexander Tait Stuart, superintendent of District of Columbia Public Schools from 1908 to 1911. When the building was completed, the school relieved overcrowding in the area's smaller schools housing the seventh and eighth grades in addition to the ninth grade. In 1986, a reorganization of the Capitol Hill schools resulted in the creation of the Stuart-Hobson Middle School to serve grades 5 through 8. The renamed school honored Julius Hobson, member of the DC Board of Education and civil rights leader.

Julius W. Hobson was born on May 29, 1919, in Birmingham, Alabama. Hobson a fiery, outspoken civil rights activist, battled the District of Columbia establishment to reform education, housing, and employment for the city's African- American population. He was elected to the DC Board of Education in 1968, and the City Council in 1974. Hobson was a key founder of the D.C. Statehood Party. In the national political arena, he was a leader in major civil rights organizations, an early advocate of black power, and the Vice Presidential candidate on the People's Party ticket with Dr. Benjamin Spock in 1972. A World War II veteran, Hobson died on March 23, 1977.



SUMNER SCHOOL



The Charles Sumner School was named in honor of US Senator Charles Sumner, an American politician and statesman from Massachusetts. An academic lawyer and a powerful orator, Sumner was the leader of the antislavery forces in Massachusetts and a leader of the Radical Republicans in the U.S. Senate during the

American Civil War and Reconstruction. Sumner fought hard to provide equal civil and voting rights for the freedmen. Sumner opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the return of fugitive slaves by Union troops. He also fought for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the creation of a Freedman's Bureau, the admission of testimony from African Americans in the proceedings of the US Supreme Court, pay for black soldiers equal to that of whites, and the right of African Americans to use streetcars in the District of Columbia.

Sumner School, located on 17th and M Streets, NW, was constructed in 1872 and designed by Washington architect Adolph Cluss. It was one of the first public school buildings erected for the education of Washington's black community. The Sumner School was built on the site of an earlier school constructed in 1866 under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau. Since its dedication in 1872, the School's history encompasses the growing educational opportunities available for the District of Columbia's



African Americans. Sumner School stands as one of the few physical reminders of the presence and history of African Americans in one of the most historic areas of the city. It now houses a museum, conference and meeting rooms, and an archive for the DC public schools. The museum is currently open to the public free of charge.

SYPHAX SCHOOL



The William Syphax School, located at 1360 Half St SW, Washington DC, was an historically black school built in 1901, and named for the first African-American member of the Congressionally established Board of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown. William Syphax, the first President of the Board, denounced segregated schools and was a tireless advocate of equal standards of education. Syphax was born in 1825 shortly after the troublous days of the Missouri Compromise. He witnessed the growing hatred and sectional discords that resulted in the Compromise of 1850. He saw the devastating effects of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the Dred Scott Decision, the John Brown Raid, and lived through the hectic days of disunion, civil war and subsequent reconstruction. Until his death, Syphax worked tirelessly to create a public school system in the District of Columbia with equal educational opportunities. Syphax was truly a pioneer in Negro education in the District. He died in 1891 at the age of 66. The school was designed by noted Washington architects Marsh & Peter in a Colonial Revival style, the red brick building is two stories tall with full English basement and attic. After many years of use the school closed in the early 90's and conditions deteriorated. The Southwest Neighborhood Assembly (SWNA), the largest civic organization in the area, gained control of the school from the DC Public Schools and assigned its contract to Manna in 1998.



Today Syphax School is a high visibility, dominant structure in the neighborhood and its preservation and redevelopment maintains an important historical and cultural landmark.

TAFT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Taft School is located at 1800 Perry Street NE. The design for the Colonial Revival style Taft School was done in 1929. The architect was Albert L. Harris and the builder was Prescott White. Construction on the school was started in 1932 and completed in 1933. It was to replace the Brookland and Woodridge Junior High Schools. In August of 1946, two new wings for the school were added. The south wing consisted of two gyms. The north had a food lab, laundry room, dining room, print shop, art rooms, music room, and classrooms. The main building had 23 classrooms, and the west wing housed the sports and recreation facilities. Additions and alterations to the school were done in 1949, 1959 and 1970. In 1997, only 286 students attended the building that had a capacity of 1700. The school was closed at the end of the 1997 school year due to low enrollment.



William Howard Taft (September 15, 1857–March 8, 1930) was the 27th President of the United States and later the 10th Chief Justice of the United States. He is the only person to have served in both offices. Taft was reluctant to use federal authority to enforce the 15th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guaranteed African Americans the right to vote. As a result, state governments were able to enforce voter registration requirements that prevented African Americans from voting. Lynching by whites was common throughout the South at the time; however, Taft did nothing to stop the practice. Taft publicly endorsed Booker T. Washington's program for uplifting the black race, advising them to stay out of politics at the time. A supporter of free immigration, Taft vetoed a law passed by Congress that would have restricted admissions by imposing a literacy test.

THOMSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Strong John Thomson Elementary School is located at 1200 L Street, NW (originally 1024 12th St., NW) Washington, DC. Entering its 140th year of providing an excellent education for the children of the District of Columbia, Strong John Thomson Elementary School began in 1869 as a private two-story, two-room schoolhouse called the Thomson Private Academy for Boys. The school is located on the corner of 12th and L Streets NW. Girls were accepted in later years and the school was desegregated in 1954. The original structure was razed and a new building was built in 1910.



The Thomson School was the first District of Columbia Public School to introduce Chinese language instruction. The Strong John Thomson School was named in honor of the 19th century

educator who served as a teacher and principal in the District's public schools. Thomson was born in Washington, DC on December 13, 1813. He began teaching in DC in 1852. From 1854 to 1855, he was the Principal of the Male Primary School of the 4th District, and from 1855 to 1869 he was the Principal of the Male Grammar School of the First District. In 1869, Thomson purchased a lot on 12th Street between K and L and built the Thomson Private Academy for Boys. Six years later, he sold the property and the school to the District of Columbia. Strong John Thomson served with the DC Public Schools from 1876 until his death in 1897. The architects of the Thomson School were Marsh & Peter (1869) and Snowden Ashford (1910).

TUBMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

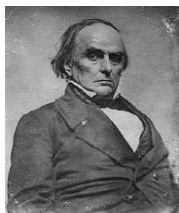


Located at 3101 13th Street NW in the Columbia Heights district of Washington DC, the Harriet Tubman Elementary School is the second largest elementary school in the DC Public School system. It was built in 1970, shortly after the 1968 Washington, D.C. riots which ravaged its neighborhood of Columbia Heights. The school currently services students in grades PK through five.

Tubman Elementary School is named in honor of Harriet Tubman, an African-American abolitionist, humanitarian, and Union spy during the U.S. Civil War. Harriet Tubman is the most well-known of all the Underground Railroad's "conductors." Tubman was born a slave in Maryland's Dorchester County around 1820. At age five she began to work as a house servant. Seven years later she was sent to work in the fields. She was born Araminta Ross but later changed her first name to Harriet, after her mother. In 1849, in fear that she was to be sold, Harriet ran away. She followed the North Star by night, making her way to Pennsylvania and soon after to Philadelphia, where she found work and saved her money. Tubman made the perilous trip back to slave country 19 times escorting over 200 slaves to freedom. She became known as "Moses,". During the Civil War Harriet Tubman worked for the Union as a cook, a nurse, and even a spy. After the war she settled in Auburn, New York, where she spent the rest of her long life. She died in 1913 at age 93.



WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Daniel Webster Elementary, located at 10th and H Streets, NE, was named for a leading American statesman, Daniel Webster, during the nation's Antebellum Period. His nationalistic views and the effectiveness with which he articulated them led Webster to become one of the most famous orators and influential Whig leaders of the Second Party System. Webster was an attorney, and served as Secretary of State during which time he negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty that established the eastern border between the United States and Canada. Primarily recognized for his Senate tenure, Webster was a key figure in the institution's "Golden days". So well-known was his skill as a Senator throughout this period that Webster became the northern member of a trio known as the "Great Triumvirate", with his colleagues Henry Clay from the west and John C. Calhoun from the south. His "Reply to Hayne" in 1830 was generally regarded as "the most eloquent speech ever delivered in Congress."

The Daniel Webster School was constructed to serve white students who lived close to the downtown area of the District of Columbia. It was named in honor of Daniel Webster, celebrated orator, Senator from Massachusetts, and Secretary of State. It served in that capacity until the population shifted away from the area and the enrollment dwindled. Between 1924 and 1949, the building housed the Americanization School. In 1950, the Webster School was converted to a DC Public Schools administrative annex. Thirteen years later, the Girls' Junior-Senior High School was organized and housed in the school. A model of its kind, the program was directed as providing education and medical care for single mothers. After the Girls' School was phased out, Webster housed special education classes. Today, the Webster School houses the administrative offices of the DC Public Schools special education program.



WEST GEORGETOWN SCHOOL



West Georgetown School is located at 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. The school was an elegant Neo-Georgian building, built in 1911. The Architect of the school was Snowden Ashford. The current owner of the school building is the American College of Surgeons and it is currently used as commercial office space. The school opened in 1912 and offered cooking and food preservation classes to adults. The school eventually became known as the Central Lunch Kitchen and in 1934 began serving free hot lunches to 4,500 children as part of the Civil Works Administration.

The school provided mothers with culinary and child care instruction. It also taught reading to illiterate adults. There were actually *two* West Georgetown Schools. The property upon which the current building stands was sold to the Georgetown Corporation in 1860. The first West Georgetown School was built sometime thereafter. Children attended the first West Georgetown School until 1901 when it was abandoned. In 1910 it was demolished so that the current building could be constructed. The new West Georgetown School, however, was not like other schools in Georgetown. It was a vocational school targeted towards poor mothers.

WHEATLEY SCHOOL

Located at 1299 Neal St NE, the Samuel G. Wheatley Elementary School was built in 1903 in the Renaissance Revival style. This is one of the several elegant public school buildings that well-known Washington architect Appleton P.



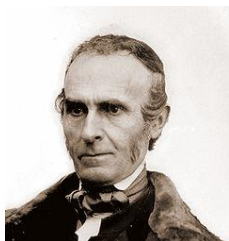
Clark, Jr. designed during the first decade of the 20th century. Built to serve white students in the neighborhood, the school was named in honor of Samuel G. Wheatley, a prominent District businessman and a District

Commissioner from 1886 to 1889. By the conclusion of World War I, the Wheatley School was overcrowded. In 1921, architect Appleton Clark collaborated with Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris on the design for a compatible addition to the east. Incorporating an auditorium and classroom block, the additions were designed to replicate the forms and materials of the original section.



The modernization of Wheatley School was completed in 2009. Today the school serves students in grades pre-k through seven.

WHITTIER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



The John Greenleaf Whittier Elementary School, located at 6201 5th St NW, was constructed in 1926. Named in honor of American poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, the school was designed as an extensible building and constructed in three phases. Washington architect Ward Brown was credited as the architect of the first section dated 1926, although he most likely was the designer of the entire building in its completed form. By 1928, further development of the community caused severe overcrowding in the building and forced the school to operate on a part-time schedule. In 1930, Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris is credited with the second section of the school, the west classroom wing. Eight years later, Nathan C. Wyeth, Harris's successor as Municipal Architect, designed the auditorium block to the south.

John Greenleaf Whittier (December 17, 1807 – September 7, 1892) was an influential American Quaker poet and ardent advocate of the abolition of slavery in the United States. In 1833, Whittier published the antislavery pamphlet *Justice and Expediency*, and from there dedicated the next twenty years of his life to the abolitionist cause. The controversial pamphlet destroyed all of his political hopes—as his demand for immediate emancipation alienated both northern businessmen and southern slaveholders—but it also sealed his commitment to a cause that he deemed morally correct and socially necessary. He was a founding member of the American Anti-Slavery Society and signed the Anti-Slavery Declaration of 1833, which he often considered the most significant action of his life.



WILSON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Woodrow Wilson Senior High School is located at 3950 Chesapeake St., NW in the Tenleytown neighborhood of D.C. Wilson serves grades 9 through 12. The school was built on a patch of land acquired in 1930, known by the neighboring residents as "French's Woods". In March, 1934, The DC commissioners awarded the contract to build Wilson to McCloskey and Company of Philadelphia. Wilson opened its doors to students on September 23, 1935, with 640 sophomores and juniors. Many students transferred to Wilson from Central and Western. Western had been running double shifts (9am to 5pm) to accommodate the students from the Wilson neighborhoods. Woodrow Wilson High School graduated 290 students in the new school's first commencement exercises, on June 23, 1937. Wilson is Washington, D.C.'s largest comprehensive public high school and is known for its academic excellence and for its geographic, ethnic and economic diversity. Drawing students from all over the city to its campus, Wilson is home to the most diverse student body in the city. Students attending Wilson come from public, private and parochial schools representing more than 85 countries.



The school was named in honor of Thomas Woodrow Wilson, who not only was the 28th President of the United States, but was also a highly regarded academic. He is the only President to have earned a Ph.D. Wilson also served as President of Princeton University.

H.D. WOODSON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



Woodson first opened its doors in the fall of 1972 occupying an eight-story concrete tower built upon a raised outdoor plaza. Hailed as the Tower of Power, the building served as an academic center and source of community pride for over thirty years.

The school was named in honor of Howard Dilworth Woodson. Woodson was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 26, 1876. As a civic leader, he helped to organize civic associations and spoke out for schools, a water and sewer system, paved and lighted streets, bridges and parks for what is now called Deanwood. He lobbied successfully for a bridge over the Anacostia River at East Capitol Street and a highway from Kenilworth Avenue east to the District of Columbia boundary line.

Howard Dilworth Woodson was the architectural engineer for several buildings in Washington, D.C., including Metropolitan Baptist Church, Prudential Bank Building, Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, and renovations to Union Station.



Even though the original “Tower of Power” was torn down in 2008, there will be a new building in its place at 5500 55th Street, Northeast to continue the legacy of Howard Dilworth Woodson.

WORMLEY SCHOOL



The Wormley School, located at 3325 Prospect Street, NW, was built and opened in 1885. It was built specifically to educate Black children and was named in honor of James Wormley. Wormley was the owner and operator of the Wormley Hotel, which opened in Washington D.C. in 1871. He was the only African American at the bedside of Abraham Lincoln when he died.

The hotel was the site of the Wormley Agreement, which resolved the disputed presidential election of 1876, contested between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden.

The Wormley School its faced controversy early in its existence. The neighborhood around the school was predominantly White and the children mostly traveled to the school from the predominantly Black neighborhoods in East Georgetown. In February of 1889, the School Board floated plans to move the school population to a newly constructed school on Olive St. (what would become the Phillips School). The African-American population mostly fought this proposal. The Olive St. location was believed to be unhealthy due to its dampness and proximity to Rock Creek (and its apparently Malaria-causing mosquitoes). Some voices, were in favor of the move citing the location's nearness to the students' homes and the fact that a White school had existed at that location for quite some time, and those students weren't getting sick. The move didn't happen, The school remained open and segregated until it was closed in September of 1952. Today the Wormley School is a condo development called "Wormley Row.



YOUNG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Charles Young Elementary School, located at 820 26th Street NE, was built in 1931. The school was the first platoon school in Washington, DC. Its first student body consisted of 256 pupils. After an 11-room addition in 1937 and another addition in 1949, the school soon had twenty-two regular classrooms, and two kindergarten classrooms. In 1956, the Young Demountable was built, consisting of eight regular classrooms. A final addition was made in 1978, west of the auditorium. The builder of the school was Graham Construction Company.

The school was built in honor of Charles Young who was born in 1864 into slavery in the state of Kentucky. He was the third African American



graduate of West Point, the first Black U.S. National Park Superintendent, first Black military attaché, first Black to achieve the rank of colonel, and highest-ranking Black officer in the United States Army until his death in 1922.

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