

Margaret Murray Washington School  
Name of Property



Washington, D.C.  
County and State

843

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Margaret Murray Washington School

other names/site number O Street Vocational School

## 2. Location

street & number 27 O Street, NW

city or town Washington

state District of Columbia code DC county District of Columbia code 001 zip code 20001

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

David Maloney DAVID MALONEY, DC SHPO 12 OCT 2011  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

DC HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

John Edson H. Beall 11.22.11  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only one box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

VACANT/Not In Use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/

foundation: CONCRETE

Collegiate Gothic

walls: BRICK; LIMESTONE

roof: ASPHALT

other:

**Narrative Description**

**Summary Paragraph**

The Margaret Murray Washington School is a two-story brick building located on O Street NW in Washington, D.C. The Collegiate Gothic-style building is U-shaped in plan resulting from several building campaigns. The main block, which is rectangular in plan, was constructed in 1912, and a rear addition was added in 1928, giving the building an L-shaped plan. Ten years later, in 1938, a second addition was constructed at the eastern end of the rear addition, creating the building's current U-shaped plan. These additions all mirrored and respected the

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Collegiate Gothic style presented by the original main block and utilized the same materials, fenestration pattern, and massing, resulting in a cohesive architectural presentation. In 1971, an addition was built at the eastern side of the main block. The 1971 portion of the building clearly reads as distinct and much later addition, because of a dearth of fenestration, its use as a gymnasium and its plain, modernistic vocabulary.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Margaret Murray Washington School is located on the north side of O Street NW between First Street and North Capitol Street. The school is situated in the middle of a unique residential neighborhood that includes a soup kitchen, homeless shelter, and several other schools. The school is separated from the street by a public concrete sidewalk and a small grass lawn. The lawn is divided by concrete walkways that lead from the public sidewalk to the granite stairs at the south entrance to both the 1912 main block and its 1938 addition. The lawn is further divided by a concrete drive, which provides access to an asphalt-paved parking lot within the courtyard of the building.

As originally constructed in 1912, the M.M. Washington School exhibits a Collegiate Gothic style with elements of the Tudor and Renaissance Revival styles. Designed by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford, the school's form, material and ornamentation are similar to the many school buildings during Ashford's tenure. The two-story building with a full-height raised basement is constructed of wood framing and concrete blocks with red bricks laid in five-course American bond with limestone trim. The entryway in the central bay is ceremoniously recessed within a segmentally arched limestone surround with chamfered edges and triangular panels recessed within the spandrels. The entry is topped by a large, vertically placed window opening that holds two sets of fixed windows (twelve lights each) in tripartite configuration. It is topped by a six-light transom and paneled spandrels of wood. This window opening, illuminating the interior stair, has a lug sill of limestone and narrow square-edged wood mullions and surrounds. The entry door is a two-leaf metal door with thin sidelights that have been painted over. The large, arched transom is similarly painted, and has the school name displayed in black-painted lettering.

The end flanking bays are marked symmetrically on the first and second stories by four six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows, each topped by six-light transoms. The banded windows share a lug sill of limestone and are topped by soldier-course jack arches. Set directly below the banded windows of the façade's end bays in the raised basement level are three single six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows with narrow square-edged wood surrounds. The soldier-course water table that encircles the building serves as the jack arch for the basement openings. Similarly, the soldier-course belt course at the base of the parapet's frieze continues the jack arches of the second-story openings. An ogee-molded architrave of limestone encircles the building just above the belt course. The stepped parapet, protected by limestone coping, is ornamented with square panels placed in the frieze, one at each end bay and one above the downspouts that frame the central entry bay. The panels have square terra cotta tiles set in a diamond pattern framed in limestone with soldier bricks suggestive of a sunburst. The ornamentation is framed by rowlock bricks, edged at the corners by what appear to be terra cotta tiles. The parapet hides the asphalt roof.

In 1928, a rear addition was added to the main block, giving the building an L-shaped plan. This addition, planned by Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris, continued the design presented by the main block. The attention to detail and respect for the materials and architectural expression of the 1912 main block succeeded in

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a seamless extension of the Collegiate Gothic style. Fenestration on the 1928 addition is consistent with the main block and the south façade features four bays of single, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows topped with six-light transoms and narrow, square-edged wood surrounds. The north façade is fenestrated with seven bays of three 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows, each topped by six-light transoms, this was extended by two more bays with the 1938 addition. The banded windows share a lug sill of limestone and are topped by soldier-course jack arches. The water table is also demarked by an ogee-molded limestone belt course. The square panels with terra cotta in a diamond pattern continue along the parapets of the addition and are indistinguishable from those in the main block of the building.

The 1938 addition, designed by Albert I. Cassell, mirrors the original 1912 main block to the west. Constructed at the eastern end of the 1928 rear addition, this addition gave the building its U-shaped plan and formed an open courtyard at the center of the school building. It is through construction of this addition that the building finally reveals its true nature, and is regarded with a sense of completion. Again, like the 1928 addition, the fenestration, materials, and ornamentation of the 1938 addition is consistent with the main block. The entryway in the central bay of the south elevation is, like the 1912 entry, recessed within a segmentally arched limestone surround with chamfered edges and triangular panels recessed within the spandrels. The entry is topped by a large vertically placed window opening that holds two sets of six-over-six double-hung, wood-sash windows with paneled spandrels of wood. This window opening, illuminating the interior stair, has a lug sill of limestone and narrow square-edged wood mullions and surrounds. The entry door is a two-leaf metal door with a six-light arched transom. In replicating the footprint and style of the main block, the 1938 addition imparts a sense of symmetry to the M.M. Washington School, completing the design.

The final addition to the M.M. Washington School was built in 1971. Unlike the 1928 and 1938 additions, this addition did not follow the Collegiate Gothic style employed in the original 1912 main block and its subsequent additions. Constructed of tan bricks veneered to concrete blocks, this addition was executed in a stark Modernistic style, and is devoid of fenestration and ornamentation. The addition, covered by a flat roof with unadorned parapet, was built to house the school's growing nursing program as well as a gym, located on the second floor. The addition is affixed to the west side of the main block and is a half-story higher than the historic U-shaped building. This later addition is respectfully set back from the façade of the main block and does not visually read as a part of the historical building.



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### Interior Description

Each of the three floors of the 1912 main block has a double-loaded corridor running north to south with rooms to the east and west. The first floor is accessed from the front (south) entrance by a short flight of stairs. The stairs have square wood landing newels with inset panels, and a modest square wood balustrade. The stair risers are decorated with inset panels. The handrail terminates with a gooseneck connection at the second level newel. These stairs continue up to the second floor and down to the basement. Unique to the 1912 main block is a wire glass partition in the front stairwell. Other unique features include stone base boards in the corridor, glazed ceramic floor tile, and terrazzo flooring in the teachers' room on the second floor. The boys' and girls' lavatories were removed to accommodate the construction of the connecting corridor to the rear addition.

In the 1928 addition, each floor has a single-loaded corridor running east-west, with rooms on the north side of the corridor. The south wall of the corridor looks out onto the courtyard. The corridor is lined with lockers which are briefly interrupted to accommodate two arched alcoves for water fountains. Most of the original interior treatments and finishes are extant and include glazed brick walls in corridors and classrooms, concrete baseboards in corridors, and wood baseboards in classrooms. Two sets of two-panel, nine-light, double-leaf, wood doors with twelve-light transoms are located in the corridors between the main block and the 1928 rear addition on the first and second floor. To connect the 1928 addition to the main block, the original lavatories were removed, and the double-loaded corridor of the main block was extended to the north in order to intersect with the single-loaded corridor of the new addition.

The plan of the 1938 east addition generally mirrors that of the 1912 main block, but addresses the changing needs of the students. Each of the three floors of the 1938 addition has a double-loaded corridor running north-south, with rooms to the east and west. The 1938 east addition also houses a small extension of the east-west single-loaded corridor of the 1928 rear addition with additional classrooms to the north. Like with the original main block, the first floor is accessed by a short flight of stairs from the main (south) entrance. The stairs have a metal handrail and square metal balustrade with metal landing newels. Additional circular handrails are attached to the balustrade and wall. An inset panel is located on the face of the risers. The stairs continue down to the basement and up to the second floor. The eastern stairwell of the 1928 rear addition was removed to accommodate a connection to the 1938 east addition; in its place, the east-west corridor of the 1928 rear addition was extended to the east, and a new enclosed stairwell was constructed at the east end of the corridor.

The 1971 addition is connected to the west end of the 1928 corridor. The first-floor plan has a corridor that encircles two classrooms located at the center of the building. Pushed to the exterior are additional classrooms, offices and service spaces that served the nursing program. Three stairwells are located at the northeast, southeast and southwest corners of the building. Adjacent to the northeast stairwell is a single elevator. The second floor houses the gymnasium, locker rooms and storage spaces. A single corridor along the east exterior wall connects the southeast stairs to the northeast circulation space. The materials and treatment of the 1971 addition are radically different than those used throughout the historical building. The vast differences between the 1971 addition and the historic main block and its additions solidify the historic building campaigns connection.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

**Period of Significance**

1912-1949

**Significant Dates**

1912, 1928, 1938, 1945

**Significant Person**

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Ashford, Snowden

Cassell, Albert I.

Harris, Albert L.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The M.M. Washington School has a period of significance from 1912 to 1949. This period encompasses the original construction of the school's main block and its expansion with respective additions in 1928 and 1938. This period of significance extends to 1949 in order to encompass the school's manual training of African-

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American women, including the formation of its innovative practical nursing program during World War II and the change of the its name from the O Street Vocational School to Margaret Murray Washington School.

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Margaret Murray Washington School (M.M. Washington), historically known as the O Street Vocational School, is significant under Criteria A and C. Named for the wife of Booker T. Washington, the school is associated with the emergence and expansion of vocational training for African Americans, particularly African-American women, in Washington, D.C., after the turn of the twentieth century. Beginning with its construction in 1912, the M.M. Washington School offered a distinctive and innovate education in manual training. The practical programs proved popular early on, and the creation of the practical nursing program in the 1940s allowed career-minded students a unique opportunity that would serve the community's need for qualified nurses. The school embodies the characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style—a style favored by the first Municipal Architect for the District of Columbia, Snowden Ashford. Ashford designed the 1912 main block, utilizing his skills and understanding of public architecture and innovative educational programming. In 1928, the M.M. Washington School was enlarged by Albert L. Harris, who succeeded Ashford as municipal architect and oversaw the enrichment of educational architectural designs throughout the city. African-American architect Albert I. Cassell is yet another noted figure in architecture in the District of Columbia, who is responsible for the third addition to the M.M. Washington School in 1938. The historic building campaigns took place over a period of twenty-six years, yet the materials and treatment used throughout the design is seamless, speaking to the architectural talents of the designers and the evolution of education for African-Americans, especially women.

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Margaret Murray Washington School (known historically as the O Street Vocational School) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

**Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.**

The M.M. Washington School is eligible under Criterion A as a representation of the emergence and expansion of vocational training for African Americans, particularly African-American women in Washington, D.C., after the turn of the twentieth century. From 1912 until its closure in 2008, the M.M. Washington School offered a unique and innovate education in manual training. The school was exclusively devoted to teaching African-American women the manual labor skills needed to gain employment and to manage a household. It later pioneered an innovative, nationally recognized practical nursing program. The M.M. Washington School satisfies the registration requirements for nomination under Criterion A, as detailed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Public School Buildings of Washington*, conveying important information concerning the history of the development of the public school system in Washington, D.C. Specifically, the M.M. Washington School illustrates the evolution of public education for African Americans, the evolution of public education for women, changing philosophies of education, and the development of vocational schools and health schools.



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**Criterion C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.**

The M.M. Washington School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as the building embodies the characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style. This style was favored for public school architecture by the architect Snowden Ashford, who was the designer of the M.M. Washington School. In his capacity as the first Municipal Architect for the District of Columbia, Ashford designed scores of Renaissance Revival- and Gothic Revival-style public school buildings that reflected innovations in public architecture and educational programming. The M.M. Washington School is representative of Ashford's work during this period and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an example of "Property Sub-Type IV: The Office of Municipal Architect, Snowden Ashford, 1909-1921," as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Public School Buildings of Washington*. Ashford's design was expanded by Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris in 1928 and renowned African-American architect Albert I. Cassell in 1938. Harris and Cassell were well-known architects that made substantial contributions to the built environment of Washington, D.C. For this project, both architects respected Ashford's initial design. The aesthetic of the three building campaigns, completed by 1938, is the same and, thus, presents a building that reads as a singular enterprise thanks to the careful adherence to the Collegiate Gothic style and particular details. The 1928 and 1938 additions are wonderful examples of how an addition can respect the original design and fulfill the building's potential. The M.M. Washington School satisfies the registration requirements for nomination under Criterion C detailed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form *Public School Buildings of Washington* as the combined work of three notable Washington, D.C. architects.

In fulfilling the National Register of Historic Places Criteria, the M.M. Washington School's historical and architectural significance also satisfy the District of Columbia Criteria for Landmark Designation, specifically Criteria B (History), D (Architecture and Urbanism), and F (Creative Masters).

Although it is significant on its own right, the M.M. Washington School is associated with and located in close proximity to five historically black public schools: Slater School (constructed in 1891), Armstrong School (1902), Langston School (1902), Dunbar School (1916; replaced with the existing building in 1977), and the John F. Cook School (1925). Together, these schools form a campus-like setting on the eastern edge of the Shaw neighborhood, the historic core of the African-American population in Washington, D.C. Collectively, these schools illustrate the expanding educational opportunities afforded to African Americans in the first half of the twentieth century. The schools also played an important role as a center of cultural life in Shaw. Therefore, these schools may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district, linked by their historic and physical development.

Assessment of Integrity

The M.M. Washington School retains all seven aspects of integrity. The school maintains its original location and setting amid a campus-like complex of school buildings in the Shaw neighborhood. The original 1912 main block, along with its historic additions dating from 1928 and 1938, reflect the high level of design, workmanship, and materials promulgated by the Municipal Architect's Office in the first half of the twentieth century. Although the building was modified by the application of a modern addition in 1971, this addition



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reads clearly as such and does not interfere with the original design intent of the M.M. Washington School and its two historic additions. Currently vacant and no longer functioning as a school, the M.M. Washington School continues to read and feel as a school building and is able to convey its association with the history of the public school system in Washington, D.C. Therefore, the M.M. Washington School retains sufficient integrity of feeling and association.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

The Origins of the O Street Vocational School

The origins of the M.M. Washington School, originally known as the O Street Vocational School, are rooted in a 1906 Congressional Act clarifying the responsibilities of the D.C. Board of Education, which Congress established in 1900. In addition to setting out the responsibilities of the Board of Education, Congress formed a 'Schoolhouse Commission' comprised of the District Superintendent of Schools, the District Engineer Commissioner, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department to generate plans for the "consolidation of schools in the District of Columbia..." and "the character, size, and location of school buildings in accordance with which the educational and business interests of the public school system may be served."<sup>1</sup>

In fulfilling their duties, the Schoolhouse Commissioners inspected public school buildings in the District of Columbia as well as model urban schools across the nation. Among the Schoolhouse Commission's many recommendations was the creation of "a system of schools to be known as manual training centers, for manual training for boys and domestic science and art for girls." These manual training centers were to be physically modeled after the six-room B.B. French Manual Training School, constructed in 1898 at 545 7<sup>th</sup> Street, SE. The Commission recommended up to thirteen of these centers (eight for white students and five for black students in the segregated public school system) that would be attended by pupils from five or six nearby grammar schools.<sup>2</sup>

Manual training schools first gained popularity in America following the integration of engineering shop work into theoretical instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in the 1870s. Following the MIT model, private manual training schools were established in St. Louis and Chicago, partially to stem the loss of skilled manual labor that resulted from the dismantling of traditional apprenticeship systems. These innovative and influential schools were emulated by public school systems across the nation in the first decades of the twentieth century.<sup>3</sup> Prior to the release of the Schoolhouse Commission's report in 1908, there were several manual training schools already established in the District of Columbia besides the B. B. French School: the McKinley Technical High School for white students (organized in 1901 at 7<sup>th</sup> and Rhode Island Avenues, NW and later relocated to 2<sup>nd</sup> and T Streets, NE in 1928) and the Armstrong Manual Training School for black students (constructed in 1902 on P Street between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets, NW). The Armstrong School was established following the educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington, the founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Washington argued that training African Americans in the trades, as opposed to arts and

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<sup>1</sup> *An Act to Fix and Regulate the Salaries of Teachers, School Officers, and other Employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia*, 34 Stat 316, 321 (1906).

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the Schoolhouse Commission Upon a General Plan for the Consolidation of Public Schools in the District of Columbia*, Senate Document 338, 60<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session (27 February 1908), 12.

<sup>3</sup> John P. Schenck, "Manual Training Schools in America," U.S. Department of Education Educational Resources Information Center, 1995.

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humanities, would advance racial progress. In providing vocational training for African Americans through carpentry, machine, foundry, blacksmith, and lathe workshops, Armstrong embodied Washington's belief that "all forms of labor, whether with head or hand, are honorable."<sup>4</sup>

Following the recommendations of the Schoolhouse Commission, and emboldened by the success of Armstrong, Congress and the Board of Education authorized the construction of a dozen manual training centers in the District of Columbia. The O Street Vocational School was the third manual training center completed after the Cardozo Elementary School (1<sup>st</sup> and Eye Streets, SW) was converted to a vocational school in 1911 and the Wisconsin Avenue Manual Training School (32<sup>nd</sup> Street and Wisconsin Avenue, NW) was constructed in 1912. Cardozo served black students and the Wisconsin Avenue School provided instruction to white students; however, the Board of Education found that demand for vocational education was greater among African Americans. Therefore, the O Street Vocational School provided additional vocational training for black pupils.<sup>5</sup>

### Construction of the O Street Vocational School

The site for the O Street Vocational School was acquired by the District of Columbia in September 1910.<sup>6</sup> Located on O Street between North Capitol and First Streets, NW, the site was comprised of Lots 31 through 38 on Square 616.<sup>7</sup> Plans for the O Street Vocational School were prepared by the Office of the Municipal Architect, with Snowden Ashford as the supervising architect. The *Washington Post* reported on December 31, 1911, "Washington's collection of splendidly equipped school buildings will have an addition before the opening of the next school year by the erection of a new manual training school for negro pupils in O street [sic] near North Capitol street.... The building will be of red brick, with limestone trimmings. It will be of the Elizabethan or Tudor Style, a type of architecture which has become a standard for schoolhouse construction." The article also revealed that "the basement will contain a laundry and drying room, carpenter shop, lumber room, janitor's quarters, and boiler room. On the first floor will be a classroom, sewing room, carpenter shop, paint room, and lavatories. The second floor will have two cooking rooms, cloakrooms, millinery and dressmaking rooms, and general sewing rooms."<sup>8</sup> Ashford designed the building with an eight-room plan—two more rooms than was originally prescribed by the Schoolhouse Commission. The O Street Vocational School was constructed according to Ashford's drawing in 1912 at a cost of \$41,983.42.

### Snowden Ashford

Snowden Ashford was Washington, D.C.'s first Municipal Architect, a position created by Congress in 1909. Working under the Engineer Commissioner, the Municipal Architect was charged with preparation of plans for all municipal buildings. Ashford was born in Washington, D.C., on January 1, 1868. He was educated at the Rittenhouse Academy and attended Lehigh Preparatory School in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, before enrolling in a three-year course in Civil Engineering at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. He began his architectural career in 1887 as a draftsman working under Alfred B. Mullett, former Supervising Architect of the

<sup>4</sup> Eve Lydia Barsoum, *Armstrong Manual Training School National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (D.C. Historic Preservation Office, July 1996), 8.1-8.2.

<sup>5</sup> "Train Hand and Eye: New Vocational School Will Be Opened Monday," *Evening Star*, 5 October 1912.

<sup>6</sup> "Plan Training School: Authorities to Start New O Street Structure Soon," *The Washington Post*, 31 December 1911.

<sup>7</sup> G.W. Baist, *Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Washington, D.C.* (Philadelphia, 1919) Vol. 1, Plate 39.

<sup>8</sup> "Plan Training School: Authorities to Start New O Street Structure Soon," *The Washington Post*, 31 December 1911, 6.



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Treasury. In 1889, he was engaged by John L. Smithmeyer to work on the Library of Congress Building. After the completion of that building, Ashford relocated to West Virginia, but returned to Washington, D.C., in 1891 to form a private practice with architect Howard Sill. Ashford and Sill were responsible for the design of many fine residences in the city. After the Panic of 1893, however, Ashford applied for a municipal job as the Assistant Inspector of Buildings. In that capacity, he oversaw the implementation of building height limits in the city in 1896 and the revision of the building regulations in 1900. In 1901, he was promoted to the Inspector of Buildings. Ashford was then selected by the Engineer Commissioner to serve as the Municipal Architect in 1909.<sup>9</sup> Ashford remained in that position until 1921, when he resumed his private practice. In that twelve-year period, he was responsible for the design or supervision of at least 75 school buildings in Washington, D.C. Ashford designed in a range of architectural styles, including Renaissance Revival, Elizabethan, Collegiate Gothic, and Colonial Revival, despite the Commission of Fine Art's protest that public buildings should be designed in a uniform style.<sup>10</sup> When Ashford died in 1927, he was eulogized in the *Washington Post* as "a passionate crusader for more and better school buildings."<sup>11</sup>

### A "Vocational School Unique in the District"

The O Street Vocational School opened its doors to students on September 22, 1913, with an enrollment of twelve pupils. As manual training was a fairly new concept, the principal, J. Moriah Saunders, took out ads in the *Evening Star* to promote the school. By the end of the first month of classes, enrollment had increased to 96 young men and women. The school also offered pre-vocational instruction to elementary students from nearby schools. From the outset, women outnumbered men by 60 percent.<sup>12</sup> After the United States entered World War I in 1917, male enrollment plummeted. Principal E. M. Brown was forced to tailor the curriculum to young women, and the O Street Vocational School became exclusively focused on domestic instruction.<sup>13</sup>

### Margaret Murray Washington

From 1919 to 1943, Lenora C. Randolph served as the principal of the O Street Vocational School. In 1926, she suggested that the pedestrian name of the school be changed to the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School in honor of the late wife of Booker T. Washington. Born on March 9, 1865, Murray Washington graduated from Fisk University, where she was classmates with W.E.B. Du Bois. At her graduation ceremony in 1889, she cornered Booker T. Washington, who delivered the commencement address, and asked for a job. Impressed by her moxie, Washington hired Murray Washington as a principal in the Department of Domestic Services at Tuskegee University. In that capacity, she oversaw instruction in sewing, laundering, basketry, millinery, soap-making, table-setting, cooking, and broom making. Her close professional relationship with Booker T. Washington grew into a personal connection, and she became his third wife in 1892. Ultimately, Murray Washington became a social advocate in her own right, advocating for better education in segregated schools. She led several black feminist organizations, including the National Association of Colored Women, campaigned for social reforms, and led a national anti-lynching movement. Murray Washington was also

<sup>9</sup> Application for Registration to Practice Architecture in the District of Columbia, Snowden Ashford (13 January 1926), Registration No. 115; "Snowden Ashford," *The Washington Post*, 12 June 1912.

<sup>10</sup> Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, *Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, Associates: 2001), E.16-E.17.

<sup>11</sup> Snowden Ashford, Long Civic Leader, Dead in Hospital, *The Washington Post*, 27 January 1927.

<sup>12</sup> *Report of the Board of Education to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 1913-1914*, 292.

<sup>13</sup> Al Sweeney, "Girls Prepare for Jobs and Marriage at Margaret M. Washington School," *Evening Star*, n.d. MLK Vertical Files.



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passionate about the preservation of African-American history and culture. Upon her death on June 4, 1925, Margaret Murray Washington was eulogized by Tuskegee President Robert Moton for the “marvelous example she has set for womanhood, not only of the black race, but of all races and of all nations.”<sup>14</sup>

### The Expansion of the Margaret Murray Washington School

Under its new name, the M.M. Washington School enjoyed a rapid expansion. Principal Randolph led an effort to expand the building to provide additional space for domestic instruction. The first addition to the building was constructed *circa* 1928 and was designed by Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris. A rear two-story addition containing eight classrooms was affixed perpendicular to the main block, forming an ‘L’ with the long end extending to the east. A native of Wales, Harris accompanied his family to Pittsburgh in 1873. He served an architectural apprenticeship with the office of Henry Ives Cobb in Chicago. By 1900, he moved to Washington, D.C. to work for the architectural firm of Hornblower and Marshall, eventually becoming chief draftsman. During his tenure with that firm, Harris had charge of their work on the National Museum (the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History) and the U.S. Customs House in Baltimore. In 1911, three years after Hornblower’s death, Harris became a partner of the firm and was responsible for designing the Lothrop Mansion at Connecticut Avenue and Columbia Road and the Army-Navy Club on Farragut Square. In 1912, at the age of 43, he received his bachelor of architecture degree from George Washington University and left Hornblower and Marshall to try his hand at private practice. Also in that year, he was appointed to the faculty of George Washington’s School of Architecture, a position he held until his death in 1933. In 1921, he was named Municipal Architect. In that position, he supervised a five-year building program for the public schools. His most notable achievement was his role in coordinating plans for a new Municipal Center located south of Judiciary Square.<sup>15</sup>

It was during Harris’ time as Municipal Architect that he designed the first addition to the M.M. Washington School. The addition would make the building L-shaped in plan, making an ideal situation for another addition once more space was need and more funds available. The addition was a smart choice that allowed for the growth of the building, while maintaining its unique character.

In 1938, the M.M. Washington School was further expanded according to plans developed by Albert I. Cassell (1895-1969) under Municipal Architect Nathan C. Wyeth (1870-1963). Cassell was a prominent mid-century African-American, Washington, D.C. architect, best known for long association with Howard University. Born in 1895 in Towson, Maryland, Cassell attended public schools in Baltimore, and he graduated from a high school carpentry program in 1914. He entered the architecture program at Cornell University, but enlisted in the army during World War I. After serving in France, he was employed by the Tuskegee Institute, where he designed five buildings with William Augustus Hazel. He subsequently moved to Pennsylvania and in 1920 was hired by Hazel to design the Home Economics Building at Howard University. Cassell became the head of the architecture department, but was dismissed in 1938 after a long simmering feud with the university president boiled over. In his eighteen years at Howard, Cassell designed several important building, most notably the Founders Library. The Georgian Revival-style library became a central organizing feature for the campus and a

<sup>14</sup> Jacqueline Anne Rouse, “Out of the Shadow of Tuskegee: Margaret Murray Washington, Social Activism, and Race Vindication,” *The Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 81, No 1 (1996).

<sup>15</sup> Henry F. and Elsie R. Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing, 1956), 266; Delos H. Smith, “Albert L. Harris: Late Municipal Architect of the District of Columbia, A Biographical Note,” *The Federal Architect* (April, 1935), 7-11.

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symbol of Howard University. In addition to Howard, Cassell worked for a number of institutional clients, designing several Masonic temples, hospitals, academic buildings, and churches in Maryland and the District of Columbia. He frequently worked with the District of Columbia government. During World War II, he designed the Mayfair Gardens, an early and rare housing project for middle-class African Americans. The later years of his career were devoted to unsuccessful private real estate ventures. Cassell also planned a model black community to be built in Chesapeake Heights, but the project was never completed because of Cassell's death in 1969.<sup>16</sup> His achievements in institutional and public architecture stand as a testament to "an intelligent man with huge reserves of determination."<sup>17</sup>

The addition that Cassell planned for the M.M. Washington School mirrored Ashford's original school building. The 1938 addition is located at the eastern end of the school lot, forming a 'U' with the original 1912 main block and the 1928 addition to the rear; a courtyard was located in between the 1912 and 1938 portions of the school. After the addition of 1938 wing, the building felt complete.

With the 1938 addition, the M.M. Washington School had more than 30 classrooms. The additional space allowed the school to expand its instruction, which was refocused on female high school students. An article in the *Washington Tribune* detailed the school's activities:

A program which provides instruction for persons over sixteen years of age in the art of homemaking and certain trades had been initiated at the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School.... The trade courses at the M.M. Washington School include trade sewing, dyeing and cleaning and cosmetology.... The classes in homemaking are planned for those who either expect soon to have charge of their own home or are interested in preparing themselves for homemaking responsibilities....<sup>18</sup>

### The Introduction of the Practical Nursing Program

In 1945, the focus of the M.M. Washington School expanded beyond domestic instruction under Principal D.I. Miller. At this time the school began offering evening courses in practical nursing. Two years later, the program was accredited by the National Association of Practical Nurse Education. During wartime, the nursing program received praise from military hospital leaders. The head of Walter Reed Hospital was quoted as saying that his hospital would take as many nurses as the school could produce. Another local hospital director observed that the M.M. Washington students kept their wards cleaner than nurses from other schools. Students enrolled in the three-year course were required to obtain six months of clinical experience in medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pediatrics.

The influx of returning veterans following World War II also necessitated the re-admittance of male students. A Veterans High School was established in 1946 with its headquarters in Armstrong High School, although classes were held at M.M. Washington. Although some young men enrolled in the nursing program, most opted

<sup>16</sup> Dreck Spurlock Wilson, editor, *African American Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945* (New York, NY: Routledge, 2004), 91-93.

<sup>17</sup> Benjamin Forgey, "Built of Stern Stuff: Howard University's Homage to Its Solid Architect," *The Washington Post*, 25 November 1995.

<sup>18</sup> "Margaret Washington Initiates New Trades," *Washington Tribune*, 22 October 1939.

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for the tailoring and food services courses. The school also offered physical education and classes in safe driving and office machines.<sup>19</sup> In 1949, the school was renamed the M.M. Washington Vocational High School.

### Growth then Closure

Vocational courses at M.M. Washington remained popular through the latter half of the twentieth century. Despite critics who held that vocational education was a “dumping ground” for underserved students, concerns over the drop-out rate in traditional schools—combined with ever present demand for skilled labor in the government and private sectors—led D.C. educational officials to recommit to the manual training school model.<sup>20</sup>

The first floor of the 1938 addition originally housed a library, a nursery, child care instruction, a foods laboratory, a display and sales room, a dining room, and toilets. The second floor originally housed classrooms, a cosmetology laboratory, a laundry and dry cleaning laboratory, a domestic laundry, and a science laboratory. The basement originally housed a cafeteria, kitchen, preparation room, tea room, and classroom.

Courses at the M.M. Washington School spilled over into available space in nearby school buildings. In 1951, the Slater School was added as an annex to M.M. Washington. Proposals were made to expand the school, but a new addition was not constructed until 1971, when the large block was constructed adjacent to the original 1912 main block. This addition established the current configuration of the school, although renovations and the reconfigurations of the interior space continued through the early 1980s. The high school continued its nursing program, instructing 259 students in health education and career development skills in 1987. It was the only certified health care training program for high school students in the nation. The M.M. Washington School, then known as a career center, also added a focus on culinary arts education.

Despite the school’s successes, budget cuts in the early 1990s portended the closure of the M.M. Washington School. It was spared from shuttering in 1993 after an emotional appeal from students, teachers, parents, and community members. Although it survived, programs were cut and enrollment in the trades courses decreased. In 2008, M.M. Washington School was one of 23 schools closed by the District under a school consolidation plan. Students were relocated to Cardozo and Roosevelt Senior High Schools. Darlene Babil, president of the school's PTA, expressed dismay at the school’s slow demise. “They had a very good program. All the students who came there were there because they wanted to get a jump on the things they wanted to do in their careers....”<sup>21</sup>

### The Shaw Neighborhood Schools

The O Street Vocational School is located on the eastern edge of the Shaw neighborhood, a thriving center of the African-American community in Washington D.C. that emerged after the turn of the twentieth century. Historically populated by middle-class whites, the area lost its cachet with expansion of the city into the fashionable northwest quadrant in the late nineteenth century. As whites left Shaw, the available housing stock attracted middle-class blacks who were barred from living in newer residential sections of the city by restrictive

<sup>19</sup> “D.C. Vocational School Offers Classes in Practical Nursing,” *Washington Afro-American*, 23 May 1945.

<sup>20</sup> “Vocational Schools: A Vicious Circle,” *The Washington Post*, 17 November 1963.

<sup>21</sup> Theola Labbe and V. Dion Haynes, Schools Targeted for Closure, *The Washington Post*, 13 January 2008.



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covenants. As the African-American community in Shaw grew, black businesses and institutions thrived. As noted by Marcia Greenlee in "Shaw: Heart of Black Washington," "Black social and cultural life in Shaw generally centered around family, church, and school...."<sup>22</sup>

The O Street Vocational School was integrated into a cluster of African-American schools centered on N, O, and P Streets, NW between North Capitol and First Streets. These schools include:

- Slater School (43 P Street, NW). Constructed in 1891, the designer of the Romanesque-style, red-brick Slater School is unknown, but the designs were approved by Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark (1822-1902). The elementary school was named for John Fox Slater (1815-1884), a manufacturer and philanthropist from Rhode Island who supported industrial education for freedmen after the Civil War.
- Armstrong Manual Training School (1400 1<sup>st</sup> Street, NW). As previously mentioned, the Armstrong Manual Training School was constructed in 1902 to provide industrial, craft, and domestic skills to African Americans. The building was designed by well-known Washington, D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood (1869-1944) in the Renaissance Revival style. It was named for Samuel Armstrong (1839-1893), an advocate for African-American education and a commander of a black regiment in the Civil War. The Armstrong Manual Training School was renamed the Armstrong High School in 1928.
- Langston School (45 P Street, NW). The Langston School was built in 1902 to accommodate the overflow from the adjoining Slater School. It was designed by the noted and versatile Washington, D.C. architect Appleton P. Clark in the Italianate style. It was named for John Mercer Langston (1829-1897), an abolitionist and the first dean of the Howard University Law School.
- Dunbar High School (1<sup>st</sup> and N Streets, NW; demolished). One of the first public high schools for African Americans in the nation was Sumner School, established at 17<sup>th</sup> and M Streets, NW in 1872. In 1892, the school moved to the M Street School at 1<sup>st</sup> and M Streets, NW before relocating again to the Dunbar School in 1916. The Dunbar School building, like the O Street Vocational School, was designed by Snowden Ashford. It was demolished in 1977 and replaced with a new school building. The school was named for Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906), a famous African-American poet.
- John F. Cook School (30 P Street, NW). Erected after the O Street Vocational School in 1925, the John F. Cook School was constructed to provide additional space for the Slater and Langston Schools across P Street. It was designed by Municipal Architect Albert L. Harris (1868-1933). It was named for civic leader John F. Cook, the first African-American Presbyterian minister in the District of Columbia and the founder of the first secondary school for African Americans in Washington, D.C.<sup>23</sup>

Collectively, these schools illustrate the development of progressive education for African Americans in Washington, D.C. in the early twentieth century. Public funds were not devoted to the education of African Americans in the District of Columbia before 1862. Even with the congressionally mandated levy, funding for the construction of black schools remained scarce. Private organizations, chiefly the National Freedman's

<sup>22</sup> "Marcia M. Greenlee, "Shaw: Heart of Black Washington," in *Washington at Home*, edited by Kathryn Schneider Smith (Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1988).

<sup>23</sup> Kathryn Schneider Smith and Marya McQuirter, *A Guide to the Historical Resources of Shaw* (Washington, DC: The Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage, 1996), 83-88.

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Relief Associations, filled the void. These private funds enabled the Board of Trustees for the black schools to construct substantial school buildings. The grand Charles Sumner School, designed by Adolf Cluss in 1872, was perhaps their crowning achievement. It signaled the emergence of educational opportunities to African Americans. In 1878, with the reorganization of the District government, the responsibility for school design was vested in the Building Inspector. Although public schools for African Americans improved markedly from the makeshift accommodations previously afforded by the District of Columbia, they continued to lag behind the white schools. When the black and white school systems were brought under a single Board of Education in 1900, however, black school facilities improved, although they remained segregated and in highly segregated locations that reflected the racial divisions of the residential population.<sup>24</sup>

After the turn of the twentieth century, black schools in Washington, D.C. reflected high standards of architecture and were designed to accommodate the latest innovations in classroom instruction. Between 1900 and 1909, prominent private architects were frequently hired to prepare the best possible school designs. These architects, including Waddy B. Wood and Appleton P. Clark, designers of the Armstrong and Langston Schools, respectively, incorporated the latest technological innovations into their designs, including gymnasias, swimming pools, lunchrooms, and laboratories. This design excellence was embraced by Municipal Architect Snowden Ashford and his successors; they did not discriminate architecturally.<sup>25</sup> The grouping of schools located on N, O, and P Streets, NW between North Capitol and First Streets, including the O Street Vocational School, reflect the expanding opportunity for African Americans in the Shaw Neighborhood and increased equality between white and black schools in the District of Columbia in the first half of the twentieth century.

<sup>24</sup> Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, *Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Tanya Edwards Beauchamp, Associates: 2001), E.7-E.11.

<sup>25</sup> Beauchamp, *Public School Buildings of Washington, D.C., 1862-1960*, E.11-E.12; S.J. Ackerman, "Architect of the Everyday, *The Washington Post*, 6 November 2005.

Margaret Murray Washington School  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.07  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 0325685 4308372  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Margaret Murray Washington School is located at 27 O Street, NW. The building is located within the southern portion of lot 866 in square 616. The northern portion of this lot currently houses the John F. Cook Elementary School (subdivision of lot pending) and the boundary of the property skirts between the two historic schools. To the south the lot is bounded by O Street. A concrete alley to the east and an asphalt-paved alley to the west separate the school from the surrounding residential neighborhood.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Margaret Murray Washington School has historically been located at 27 O Street, NW, since its construction in 1912. The boundary thus includes the entire site as recently subdivided.



Margaret Murray Washington School  
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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Caitlin Buckley, Architectural Historian  
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date April 20, 2011  
street & number 1121 Fifth Street, NW telephone 202/393-1199  
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20001  
e-mail Laura.Hughes@traceries.com

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Central bay of 1912 building  
1 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Front facades of 1912 and 1928 buildings  
2 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of 1971 addition from southwest  
3 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School

Margaret Murray Washington School  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail at parapet.  
4 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 03/30/2011  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Arched alcove with water fountain.  
5 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 03/30/2011  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: View of front stairwell in 1912 building and glazed ceramic floor tile.  
6 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 03/30/2011  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Wire glass partition in the front stairwell  
7 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: East elevation of 1928 building.  
8 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: North (rear) elevation  
9 of 10.

Name of Property: Margaret Murray Washington School  
City or Vicinity: Washington, D.C.  
County: Washington State: District of Columbia  
Photographer: EHT Traceries  
Date Photographed: 12/10/2009  
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Shield detail over east entrance to 1928 building  
10 of 10.

Margaret Murray Washington School  
Name of Property

Washington, D.C.  
County and State

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

---

name District of Columbia, Victor Hoskins, Deputy Mayor of Economic Development  
street & number 1350 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Suite 317 telephone (202) 727-6365  
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20004

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

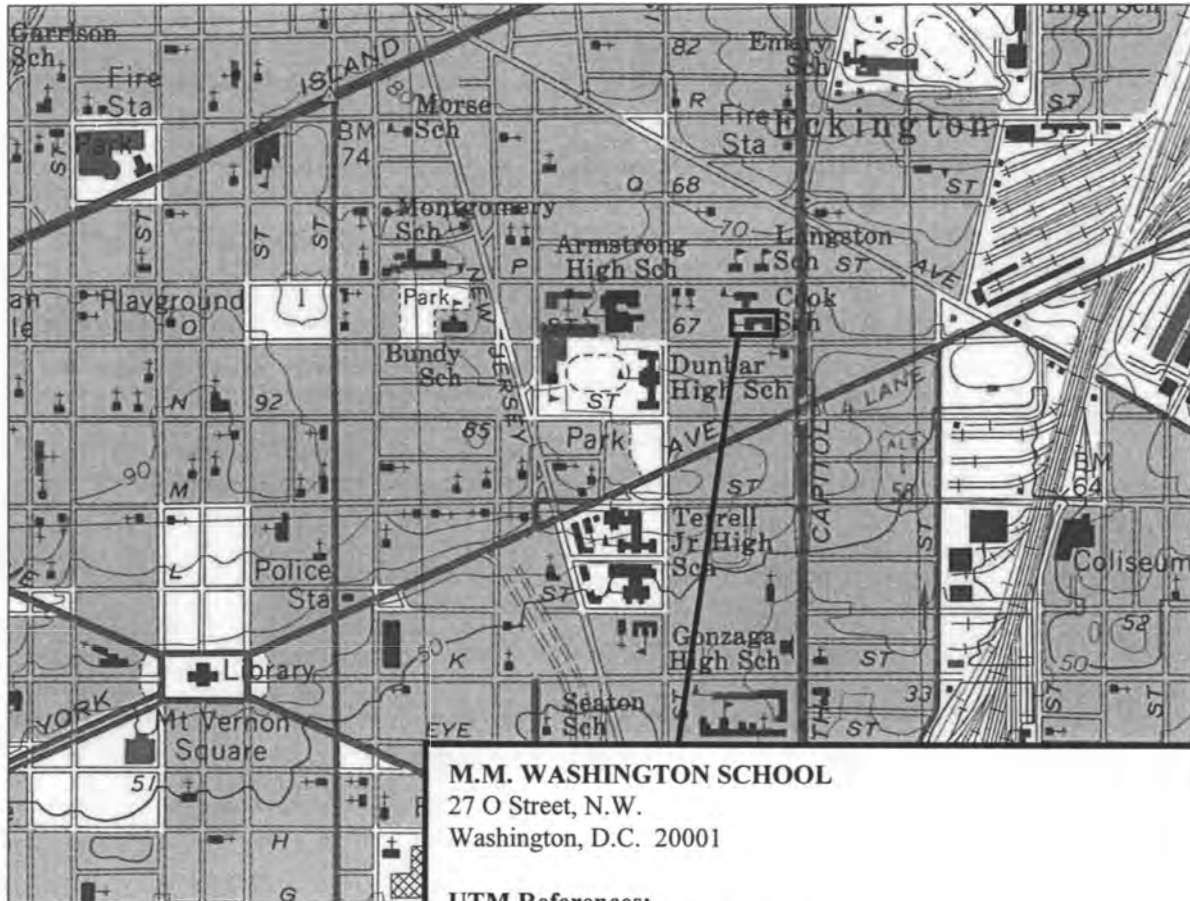


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Margaret Murray Washington School  
Name of Property  
Washington, D.C.  
County and State  
Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 1



**M.M. WASHINGTON SCHOOL**  
27 O Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001

**UTM References:**

1	1/8/	3/2/5/6/3/3/	4/3/0/8/3/3/0/
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2	1/8/	3/2/5/6/2/6/	4/3/0/8/3/3/0/
	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	1/8/	3/2/5/7/2/2/	4/3/0/8/3/8/2/
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1/8/	3/2/5/7/2/3/	4/3/0/8/3/2/8/

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

<b>Margaret Murray Washington School</b>
Name of Property Washington, D.C.
County and State Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 2



<b>Proposed Lot for</b> <b>Margaret Murray Washington School</b> <b>27 O Street NW</b> <b>Washington, D.C. 20001</b>
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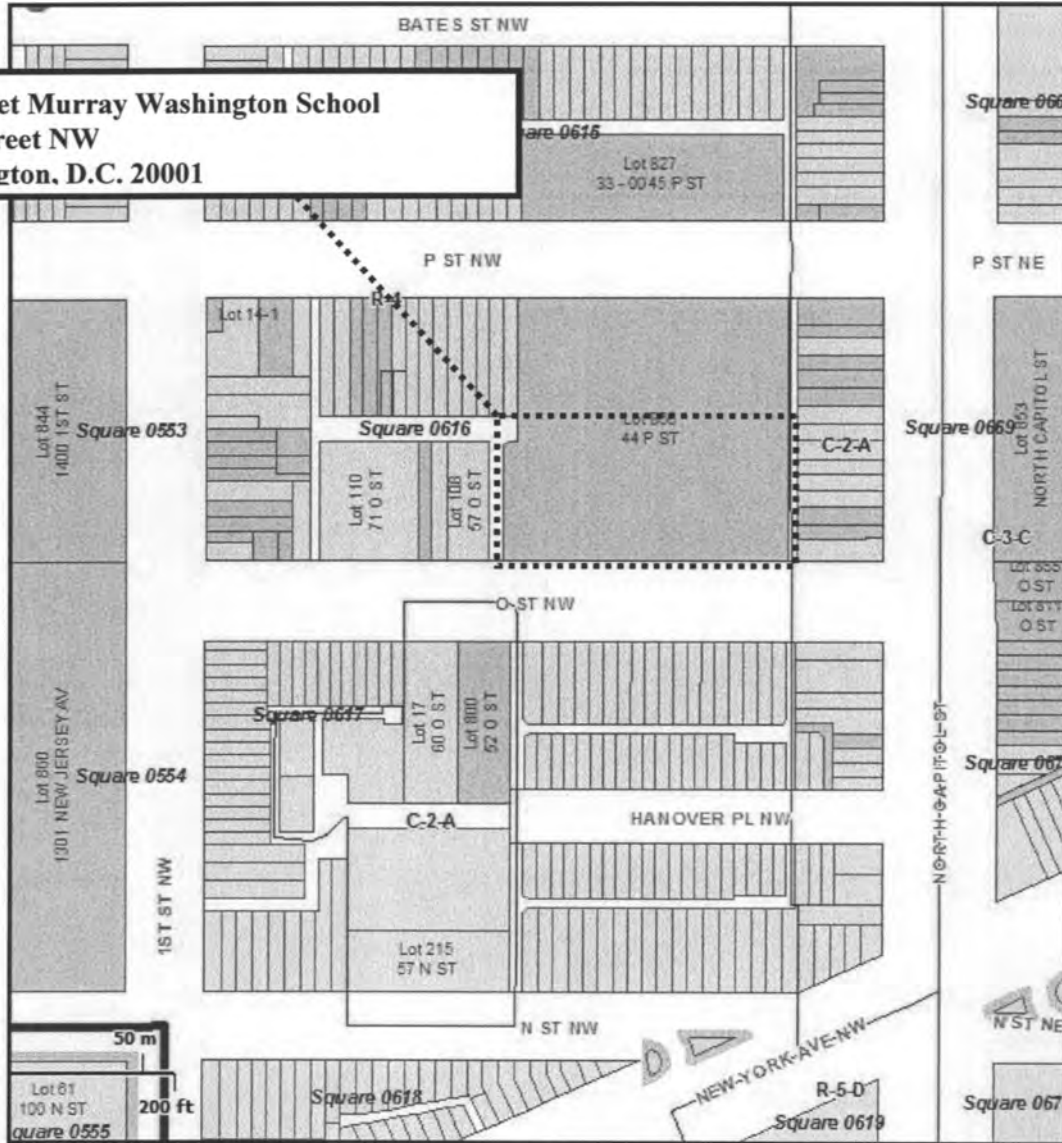
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Margaret Murray Washington School
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 3

**Margaret Murray Washington School**  
**27 O Street NW**  
**Washington, D.C. 20001**

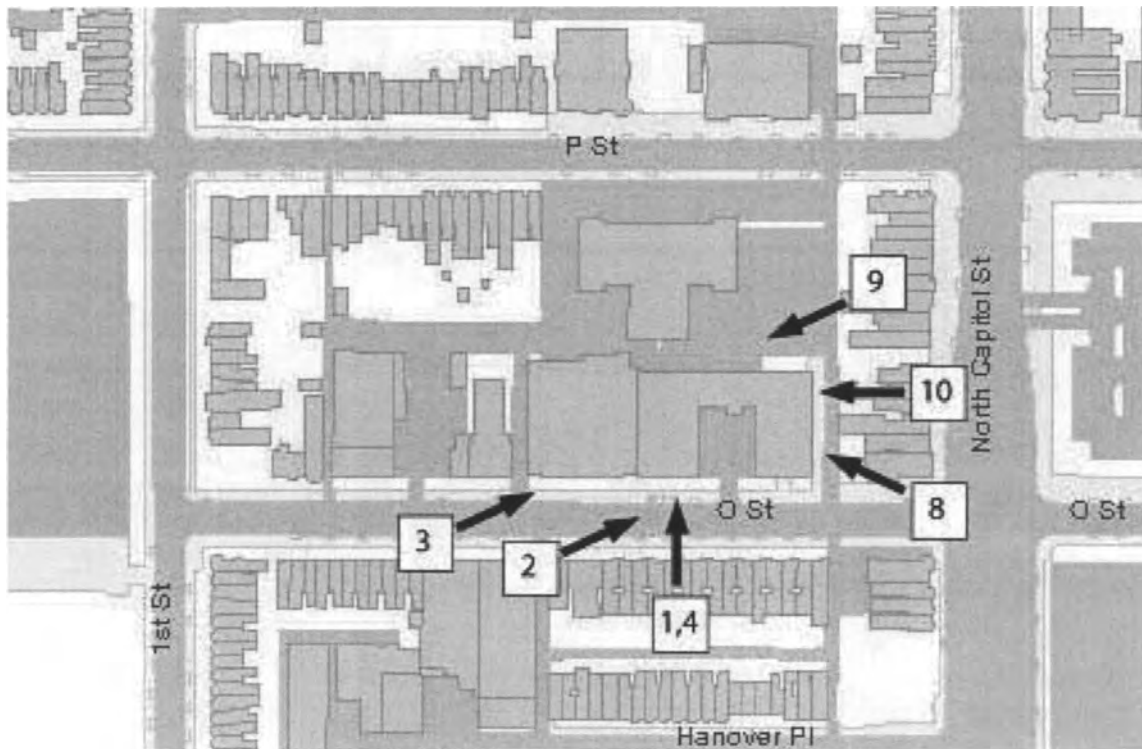


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Margaret Murray Washington School
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 4



Photographic Key  
 Margaret Murray Washington School, 27 O Street, NW, Washington, D.C.  
 Lot 866, Square 0616

Key: Shows Direction of View and Photograph Number



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

<b>Margaret Murray Washington School</b>
Name of Property Washington, D.C.
County and State Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 2



<b>Proposed Lot for Margaret Murray Washington School 27 O Street NW Washington, D.C. 20001</b>
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Margaret Murray Washington School
Name of Property Washington, D.C.
County and State Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 3

**Margaret Murray Washington School**  
**27 O Street NW**  
**Washington, D.C. 20001**

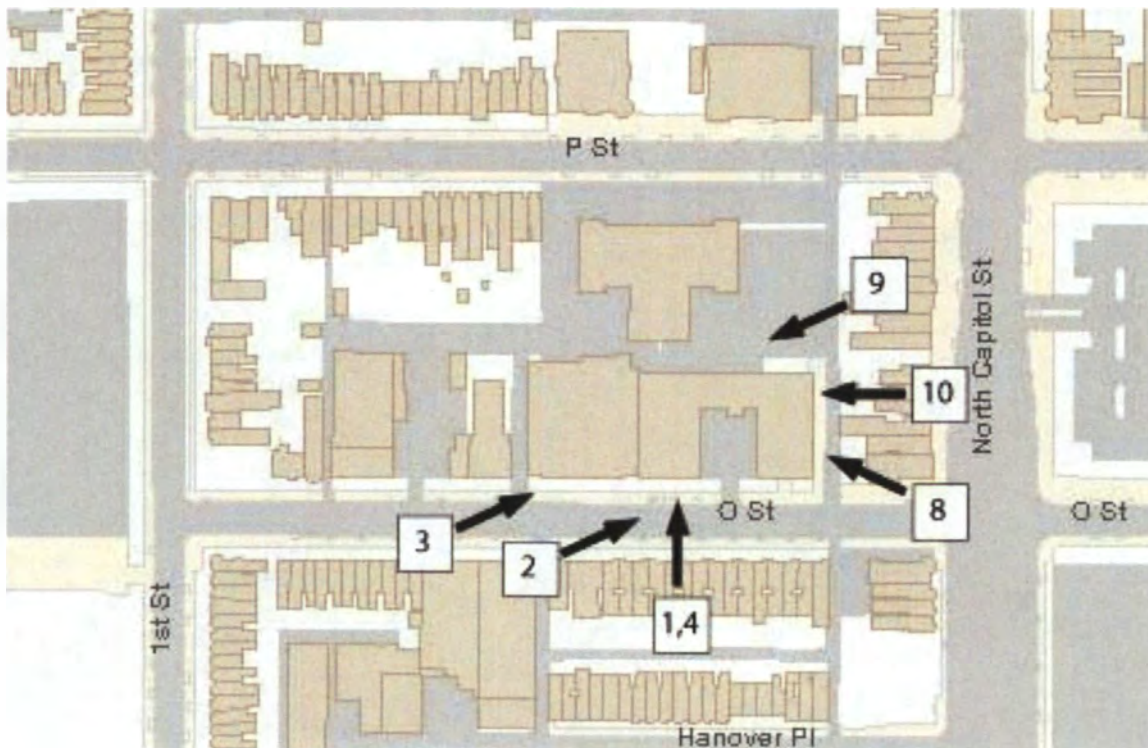


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Margaret Murray Washington School
Name of Property
Washington, D.C.
County and State
Public School Buildings of Washington, 1862-1960
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Maps Page 4



**Photographic Key**  
 Margaret Murray Washington School, 27 O Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.  
 Lot 866, Square 0616

Key: Shows Direction of View and Photograph Number

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Washington, Margaret Murray, School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Public School Buildings of Washington, DC MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, District of Columbia

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/02/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/17/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/29/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000843

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 11.22.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RRAY

WASHINGTON

VOCATIONAL



SECURITY  
BURBIE  
848-41-2127

CAREER HIGH SCHOOL



YOU ARE ENTERING A  
DANGER  
ZONE  
PLEASE  
REMAIN CALM  
AND  
HELP KEEP OUR  
STUDENTS SAFE.  
&  
STAY FREE

1. 27 O Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington D.C.

EHT Traceries

December 10, 2009

Central Bay of 1912 Building

570 B [1] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



MARGARET MURRAY

WASHINGTON

LIBERAL ARTS

800



2. 27 D Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC.

EHT Traceries

December 10, 2009

Front Facade of 1912, 1928 and 1938 construction

570 B [2] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



3. 27 D Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Trauvis  
December 10, 2009  
View of 1971 addition

570 B [3] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



O

L



4. 27 D Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Trauma

December 10, 2009

Detail at parapet

570 B [4] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



5. 27 D Street N.W. (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Trauviel  
March 30, 2011  
Arched Alcove with water fountain

570 B [5] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm





6. 27 O Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Traceries

March 30, 2011

View of front stairwell in 1912 building and glazed ceramic  
floor tile.

570 B [6] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



7. 27 D Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Traurium  
March 30, 2011  
Wire glass partition in front stairwell

570 B [7] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm





SPEED  
LIMIT  
15

8. 27 O Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Traurien  
December 10, 2009  
East elevation of 1938 building.

570 B [8] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



9. 27 D Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)

Washington DC

EAT Trauries

December 10, 2009

North, rear, elevation

570 B [9] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705 G  
Printed by Fujifilm



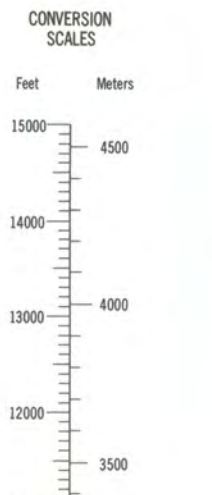
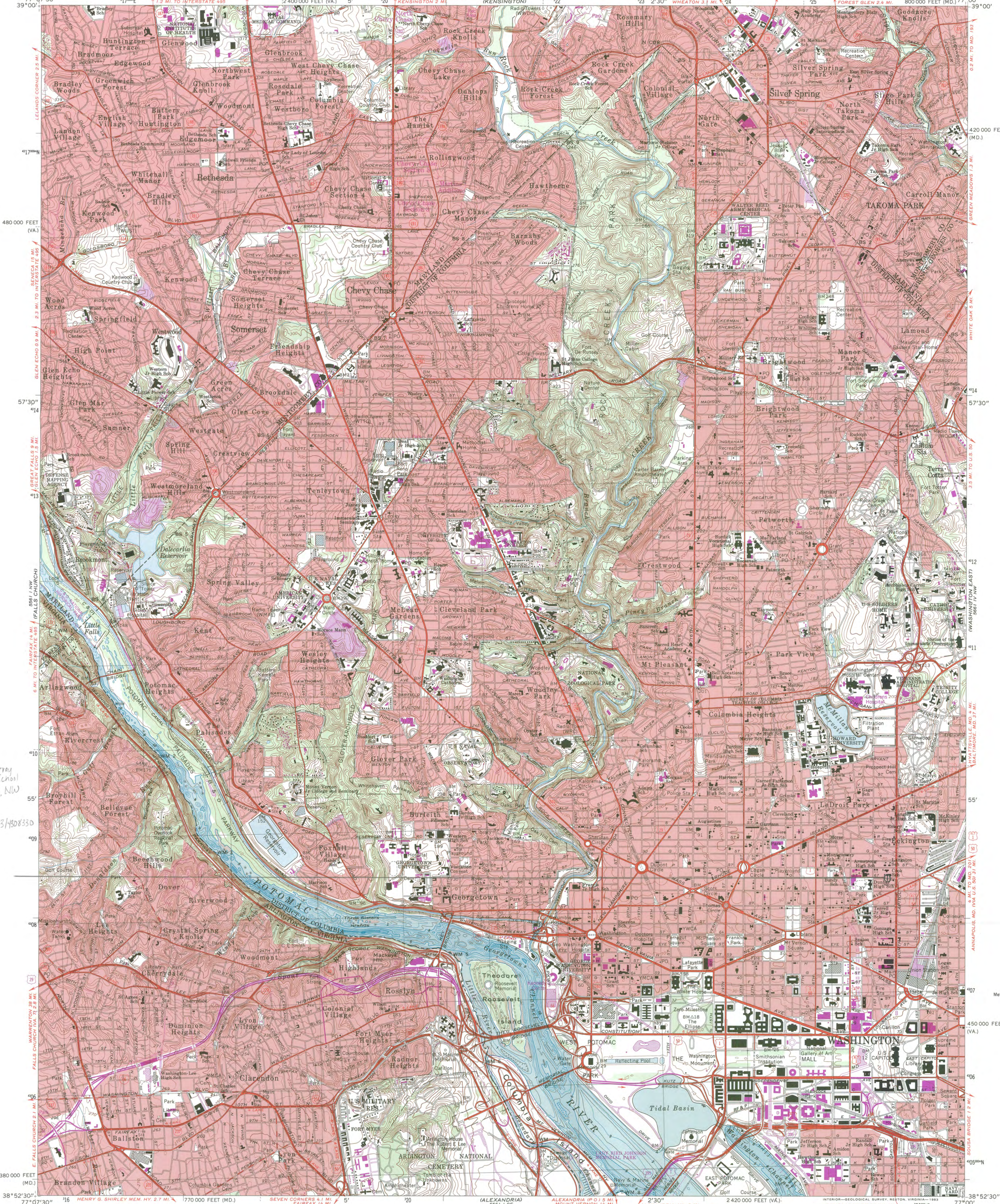


10. 27 D Street NW (Margaret Murray Washington School)  
Washington DC  
EHT Traceries  
December 10, 2009

Shield detail over east entrance to 1928 portion

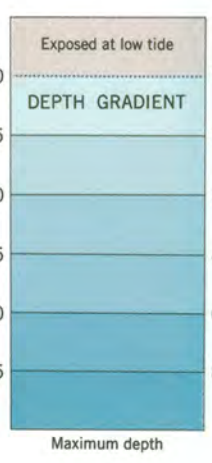
570 B [10] B:66078 S:51022546 E:4079705  
Printed by Fujifilm





To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

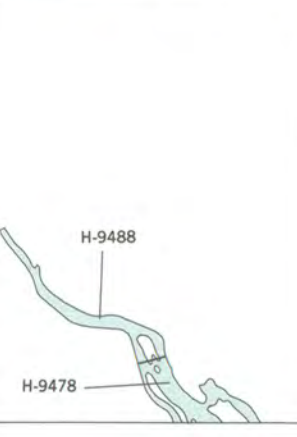
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808



Margaret Murray Washington School  
27 O Street, NW  
UTM:  
118/325033/4808330

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, NCPS, and WSSC  
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965  
Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes  
Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line  
Polyconic projection; 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system, and Virginia coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters south and 26 meters south as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked  
Map edited 1983  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line Spacing (Nautical Miles)
H-9478	1977	1:5,000	01-08
H-9488	1976	1:5,000	01-05

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 0.5 METER CONTOURS—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE  
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.4 METER

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———

Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route



WASHINGTON WEST, D.C.—MD.—VA.  
38077-H1-TB-024

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1983  
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982  
DMA 5561 1 NE—SERIES V833

