








Can you find these in the Foggy Bottom Historic District ?

 <p>Would you like to have a grocery store in the lower level of your house? This house did in 1890. Yes ____ No ____</p>	 <p>Look up and see all the round mirrors. Can you see your reflection in the lamp post art? ____</p>	 <p>How many different flowers can you find in the garden mural in Hughes Mews? ____ flowers</p>
 <p>Walk down the narrow brick passage to Snows Court. Pass through the lot and find the small houses. ____</p>	<p>Draw your favorite house</p>	 <p>Look for call boxes used by police and firefighters in the 1880s, before 911 calls. Some have missing doors. ____</p>
 <p>What it would it be like to live in a 12 foot wide house with 10 people and an outside toilet? ____</p>	 <p>Find our Foggy Bottom cats? They love to hang out in sunbeams. Check here when you spot one of them. ____</p>	<p>Check the things you find:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ Dog on leash ___ Flowers in pots ___ House with a yellow door ___ Sculpture in yards ___ Purple chairs on 25th St ___ A black fence ___ Playground

Find Family Fun in Foggy Bottom

“Foggy Bottom” got its name from the factory smog that filled the air a long ago and its location at the Potomac River bottom. It’s a funny name, isn’t it?

Get your **Junior Historian Certificate** by emailing us. The Foggy Bottom family history hunt is part of the Foggy Bottom Association’s History Project. For more in-depth, free on-line walking tours, <https://www.foggybottomassociation.org/walking-tour>

Learn more about Foggy Bottom and the places you'll find.

Native Americans were here at least 5,000 years ago. In the 1600s, there were plantations and farms. Jacob Funk, a Pennsylvanian of German-Swiss descent, laid out a new town (Hamburgh or Funkstown) here in 1763. It became part of the new city of Washington in 1791. After the Civil War, immigrants from Germany and Ireland came here to work in the breweries, cement plants, and the Washington Gas works, and lived in the neighborhood's small houses. In the 20th century, the area became an African-American neighborhood. In the 1950s, the factories closed and new apartments, offices, and highways replaced many of the small houses. Today, Foggy Bottom is a neighborhood of young families, retired people, tourists, professionals and students. Enjoy your visit to this fun neighborhood.

Notes for the walk:

Yellow corner house - The Fitzgerald House is the neighborhood's largest historic house (840-844 New Hampshire Ave.). Built in 1886, it was used as a grocery store and family home from the 1890s to the 1950s. Now it is a rental building with several apartments.

The narrow passageway on I Street - This was originally a footpath that twisted about and behind row houses in Snows Court. At times, it was completely hidden, making it difficult for people to find their way out. It was kind of scary at night.

Snows Court row houses - Snows Court is one of the earliest developments of alley houses in D.C., with its first houses built by 1858. You are looking at the nearly 30 original brick houses - one of the largest collections in D.C. Many people don't even know there are houses off the main streets.

Lamp post round mirror artwork - was created for the Arts in Foggy Bottom exhibition. Looking over the barrier at the corner of 26th and I Streets you can view the area of Foggy Bottom area that was destroyed when the Potomac Freeway was built in the mid-1960s. The narrow houses and parks used to go all the way to the river. A lot of people, a school and churches had to move to make room for the crazy highway.

The Garden mural is in Hughes Mews - formerly known as Hughes Court - which has a small group of original colorful narrow alley row houses dating from the late 1800s. The artist Elizabeth Graeber painted the mural for the Arts in Foggy Bottom exhibition. She used a ladder.

Call boxes - Cast iron police and fire call boxes were set up throughout the city in the 1880s and were connected by cables to emergency centers. They were used to call fire trucks or police to the area. The boxes went out of service in the 1970s with the invention of the 911 emergency service. Now the metal call boxes have all sorts of uses - like a holder for the Foggy Bottom walking tour map.

For a downloadable version of the tour, visit <https://www.foggybottomassociation.org/history-project>. Suggestions? Contact History Project Co-Chairs Denise Vogt, denisev@foggybottomassociation.org or Frank Leone, fleonedc@gmail.com.