Africana Collection

RESOURCE GUIDE & BIBLIOGRAPHY

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RESEARCH CENTER

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Sunday School, St. Mary's Church, 1907. From the Foggy Bottom Collection.
A Guide to Africana Resources in the Special Collections Research Center

Special Collections Research Center
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**Call Number:** Special Collections E 448.U54 1979


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 448.A51


The history of the Colonization Society, through the use of addresses and minutes, charts the emigration of African Americans from Washington, D.C. to Africa, the related costs, and the subsequent founding of Liberia.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 448.A53


These meeting minutes show the work of the American Colonization Society in 1817, and are part of the history of the colonizing effort.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 448.A5367


Robert Luther argues there is still a need for the American Colonization Society after 72 years of existence, even though slavery is over, because its mission of returning African Americans to Africa is still pertinent.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 448.L87 1889


The effort of the American Colonization Society to return freed slaves to Africa is explained in this address.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 448.S35 1874

This massive volume provides an exhaustively detailed examination of the work of Southern African American folk/outsider artists active in the decades following World War II.

**Call Number:** Special Collections N 6538.N5S64 2000 f


**Call Number:** Special Collections ML 3556.P38


**Call Number:** Special Collections N 6438.N5 A8


**Call Number:** Special Collections ML 3556.G66 1992a

**Lornell (Kip) and Stephenson (Charles) Washington Go-Go Collection.**

The materials document the evolution of go-go and the cultural and political role of go-go in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2177


Go-go—the only musical form indigenous to Washington, D.C.—features a highly syncopated, nonstop beat and vocals that are spoken as well as sung. The book chronicles its development and ongoing popularity, focusing on many of its key figures and institutions.

**Call Number:** Special Collections ML 3527.84.L67 2009


The book contains 36 reading selections that underscore the breadth and variety of African American musical culture.

**Call Number:** Special Collections ML 3479.F76 2010

The Washington Project for the Arts attempts to analyze the history of African American artists in Washington, D.C., which is an elusive task due to the city’s diverse and contradictory forms of art. The catalog includes a solid bibliography of related titles and a brief biography of the artists.

**Call Number:** Special Collections N 6538.N5 M67 1985


**Call Number:** Special Collections NX 512.3 .A35 P68 1989


This book looks at the lives of Cecil Taylor, Ornette Coleman, Herbie Nichols, and Jackie McLean.

**Call Number:** Special Collections ML 394.S74 2004


**Call Number:** Special Collections N 6538.N5 V57


**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 3573.A425345 F74 1997

### Black Elite


The author examines the kinds of people exercising influence on the African American communities of the District of Columbia and how they exert their influence. A total of 95 leaders were interviewed between 1968 and 1969 to determine the seven styles of leadership goal-seeking activity.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 305.N4 H37 1971a


Moore’s history of the African American elite in Washington traces the evolution of their 19th Century goal of integration into white society to their newly envisioned role in the early 20th Century as leaders raising the entire race above segregation.

This scholarly history and photograph biography of the Talented Tenth, a group of brilliant African Americans, includes photographs and biographies of Washington, D.C. residents Alexander Crumwell, the Grimkes, Kelly Miller, Carter G. Woodson, and Jesse E. Moorland.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 M66 1999


A variety of African American topics are covered in this collection, such as emancipation in the District of Columbia, 1830 D.C. Free blacks heads of households, and slavery in D.C., African American art.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2032

**CIVIL RIGHTS**


The memoir documents the struggles of a white Civil Rights worker in Washington, D.C. fighting ‘white flight’ to the suburbs and segregated department stores.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.98.C37 A3 1999


A chronological analysis of the effects and impact of the use of police and fire departments had on numerous riots.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 200.S32 1973a


This report by the Commission on Civil Rights of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials summarizes the trends in intergroup relations in Washington, D.C. during the 1948 to 1958 period of desegregation.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 C58

Washington, D.C.’s African American community serves as a microcosmic model for issues faced by African Americans throughout the nation during Woodrow Wilson’s eight-year presidency.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 T58

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**EDUCATION**


These programs for the annual exhibit of industrial arts offer a look at the subjects taught and the projects made by students at Armstrong High School, the technical school for the District’s African Americans during the 1930s.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2803.W3 A65

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Armstrong High School, the African American technical school, printed this program for an alumni buffet. Included in the program are the words to “Lift Ev’ry Voice and Sing.”

**Call Number:** Special Collections LD 7501.W3 A65 1971

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**Call Number:** Special Collections L 2341.F65 1979

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This work explores the cultural context of the groundbreaking *Brown* decision, which outlawed segregated schools, from the Civil War through the *Plessy* ruling, which held that blacks had no rights that whites were bound to honor. The authors highlight the pivotal role of the NAACP, which had long challenged customs that conflicted with the country’s ideals through prior lawsuits, culminating in *Brown*.

**Call Number:** Special Collections KF 4155.C68 2003

The development of educational opportunities for Washington, D.C. African Americans in the period of 1807 to 1947, a period of segregated schools, is charted in this history.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2802.D65 D3


This yearbook provides a glimpse of what life was like for an African American teenager in 1920s Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LD 7501.W3 D85


**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2803.W3 U54 1871


**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2771.G4


**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2803.A83 G890 1983


This commencement program provides a list of graduate names, board of trustee members, list of colleges, and the alma mater of Howard University.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2851.H857 1937


The Howard University Archives created this documentary tribute to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Mordecai W. Johnson’s tenure as President of Howard University.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2851.H832

This report, based on the hearings above, supplements and summarizes the views noted above, including a recommendation to re-segregate the school system.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LA 255.A53

Keeping Fit for the American Way of Life: A Program of Physical Activities: May 16, 1946, Griffith Stadium, 1:30 p.m. Washington: s.n., 1946.

African American students took part in a physical education program at Griffith Stadium, the baseball stadium of the Washington Senators.

**Call Number:** Special Collections GV 224.W3 K43 1946


Kumud Khanna probes the connection between different methods of nutrition education and the retention and use of that knowledge by African American elders.

**Call Number:** Special Collections RA 564.8.K45 1990


This 1957 report argues that segregation was separate and unequal, providing African American students with poor education, which was reflected on the national tests and a sociological background that condoned misdemeanors and crimes.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LA 255.K6


Intrigued how Washington, a city without Jim Crow laws, could have segregated schools, Jane Levey explores the roots of educational segregation in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1991


This study looks at public education for African Americans and the development of Black Studies in the curriculum of the D.C. School District.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 184.7.M66 1976a
An examination of the effects of educational policy decisions made by the District of Columbia Board of Education to desegregate public schools between 1954 and 1967 is made in this study.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 214.23.W3 P34 1978a


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6U54


**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 214.2.R45


William Rice explores the development of the Anacostia Community School Project and compares it to similar schools, which have involved students and parents in the daily operation of the educational system.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 221.3.W3 R52 1980a


**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2771.S54


Based on a 1967 questionnaire survey of Washington, D.C., elementary school teachers, this sociological analysis of teachers and their backgrounds is supplemented by a historical overview of African Americans and their education in D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2803.W3 S54
The Committee on the District of Columbia concluded in 1956 that desegregation causes discipline problems and decreased learning proficiency despite arguments to the contrary.

Call Number: Special Collections LA 255.A52


Baker Associates created this business guidebook/phonebook, which highlights the African American businesses, nonprofits, and churches in late 1940s Washington, D.C. Items of interest in the book include page-length articles on Howard University, 12th Street YMCA, Slowe and Carver Halls, Phi Beta Sigma, Miner Teacher’s College, NAACP, Baker’s Dozen, and the Institute on Race Relations.

Call Number: Special Collections E 185.93.D6 B16 1947


Call Number: Special Collections HD 6490.R2 B7


Call Number: Special Collections HD 7288.92.U62 W37 1999


Architect Charles Cassell, son of the late architect Albert Cassell, gave a talk at the Anacostia Museum in 1994, which outlined Washington, D.C. facilities designed by African American architects practicing in the Nation’s Capital. This script of the talk provides information about late 1800s and early 1900s African American architects.

Call Number: Special Collections Ephemera 69 ff


Call Number: Special Collections E 185.8.C39

Elizabeth Clark-Lewis's thesis is an ethnographic history, based on oral interviews, which follows the migration of Southern women from a life of sharecropping to a life of domestic servitude in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HD 6072.2.U5 W37 1983a


Ms. Clark-Lewis expanded the time period of her study of migrant Southern women in Washington, D.C. in this further revised work based on her 1983 dissertation.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HD 6072.2.U5 W183 1994


In its March 1953 issue, Ebony examines Bison Bus Lines, an African American-owned bus line, which services all races without discrimination in the Washington, D.C. area.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HE 5623.Z7 B56 1953 ff


This examination of the work of Washington’s African American architects looks at the construction of African American neighborhoods and the education of architects at Howard University.

**Call Number:** Special Collections NA 735.W3


A result of studies participated in by members and friends of The Inquiry, a national organization for the promotion of cooperative studies of problems in human relations. Chapter two looks at African Americans (Distinctive Factors, Recent Developments, Struggle for Employment, Keeping the Negro Down, Discriminations, Emotional Reactions).

**Call Number:** Special Collections HD 8081.A5 F4 1931b


The attitudes about domestic labor, the roles of the “master and servant,” and the relationship between White middle class housewives and African American domestic workers is explored in this study of the interviews with a selection of these women.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1969

The authors surveyed the causes of high unemployment in the 1930s among African Americans by looking at job type, wages, and integration of the workplace, with the hope of finding a remedy.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.8.G78


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.8.G56


James Hajek uses the entry of African American college graduates into the predominantly White business world in the early 1970s as a probe of the challenging area of social change amidst racial prejudice.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1971


**Call Number:** Special Collections KF 3464.H54 1985


This institutional history of Freedmen’s Hospital tells the story of the founding of the hospital at Howard University and the African American physicians who established and trained there.

**Call Number:** Special Collections RA 982.W3 F864


The directory lists the African American businesses operating in 1974 around the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.8.I4 1974


**Call Number:** Special Collections HE 308.C655 no. 54

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.8.N65 1944


This book is the first oral history centering on the unique experiences of black porters and railroad attendants during the railroad's heyday through first person accounts.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HD 8039.R36 P47 1996


Markley Roberts investigates African American unemployment and discrimination in unions and apprenticeship programs and the efforts being undertaken to solve these problems.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HD 5715.4.W3 R623 1970a


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.8.W38 1946

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Keckley, Elizabeth H. *Behind the Scenes, or, Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House*. New York: Carleton, 1868.

Elizabeth Keckley, a talented African American dressmaker and designer to the political elite of Washington and friend of Mary Todd Lincoln, offers a glimpse of the African American social scene in Washington in the 1860s and a look at daily life in the White House.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 457.15.K26

Records of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

This manuscript collection is an excellent resource for information on operations of the Freedmen’s Bureau in regards to education, labor contracts, Civil War pensions, and distribution of property after the Civil War.

**Call Number:** Special Collections: E 185.93.D6 U53
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African American Students.

Call Number: Special Collections University Historical Material Records, RG0031, Series 10, Box 14, Folder 9

Africana Studies.

Call Number: Special Collections Progressive Student Union Records, RG0134, Series 2, Subseries 1, Box 5, Folder 1

American Studies Department Records.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0082


This history of the George Washington University contains a section on Ingrid Bergman protesting segregation at Lisner Auditorium in 1946, when a play she was in came to the University.

Call Number: Special Collections LD 1933.G46 1996 f


The election of the first African American homecoming queen at George Washington University is documented in this yearbook.

Call Number: Special Collections LD 1947.C5


The Black Student’s Union, organized in 1969, first appeared as an organization in this George Washington University handbook.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0115, Series 8, Box 3, Folder 3

Educational Opportunities Program Records.

The EOP grew out of the concerns of the Black People’s Union for providing educational opportunities at GW for low-income District residents. The program was developed to provide tuition grants and academic support to eligible applicants from the local community.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0050
Foggy Bottom Collection.

Materials in this collection include articles, building surveys, newspapers, books, photographs, slides, and artifacts. They range in date from 1907-98.

Call Number: Special Collections MS0868

Multicultural Student Services Center Records.

This collection contains annual reports, Educational Opportunity Program files, Black People’s Union files, student files, correspondence, and memos from 1969 to 1992.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0056


Call Number: Special Collections F 194.G4 no. 7

University Historical Material Records.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0031

GENEALOGY


Nora Drew Gregory, a civic leader and teacher, shares the history of the Drew Family, which includes her brother, Charles Drew, who pioneered the process of blood banks, and her son, Frederick Drew Gregory, an astronaut who piloted the Challenger Space Lab 3 and commanded the Discovery and Atlantis space shuttles.

Call Number: Special Collections F 202.F6 G74 1995


This five-volume compilation of abstracts of records of free African Americans in the District of Columbia demonstrates how individual slaves acquired the status of freed. The volumes are divided into two books and are often entitled the “Freedom Registers.”

Call Number: Special Collections F 205.N4 P75 1996


Call Number: Special Collections F 193.S5837 1993

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 193.S5827 1992


These cemetery and marriage records provide an excellent resource for genealogical information and were published by the Columbian Harmony Society, which originated as a mutual aid organization for free blacks.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 S58 1988

**GENERAL HISTORY**


A keen analysis of U.S. society, race relations, and a passionate call for revolutionary struggle. After graduating from Dunbar High School in Bessemer, Alabama, in 1937, Boggs took the first freight train north, bumming his way through the western part of the country, working in the hop fields of the state of Washington, cutting ice in Minnesota, and finally ending up in Detroit where he worked on WPA until the Second World War gave him a chance to enter the Chrysler auto plant.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 841 .B6 1963


This collection of brief biographies begins in 1619 with a slave known only as Angela, one of 20 African captives brought to Jamestown, Virginia. A host of other women follow: actresses, entertainers, politicians, teachers, businesswomen, and historians.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.96.B568 1996


**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 461.J6 C5 1933

*Green (Constance McLaughlin) Papers.*

This manuscript collection includes notes or drafts of *The Secret City, The Church on Lafayette Square,* and *Washington, Capital City 1979-1950,* as well as materials for the course at George Washington University on Urban Afro-American Life and pamphlets and bibliographies of urban and African American life in the U.S.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2118

The book has more than a generation of scholarship written by some of the most distinguished historians in America. Their work examines the social and communal institutions that have sustained African Americans and strengthened their spiritual and cultural life.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.H56 1995f


This work begins with the arrival of the first Africans in Jamestown, Va., in 1619 and continues to document the achievements of black Americans despite overwhelming odds.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.L35 1997


The first sociological history of African American men in Washington, D.C., focuses especially on streetcorner men.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 L5


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.6.M95


**Call Number:** Special Collections DT 19.9.U6 S66 1996


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.94.V8 V56 1995


Bringing to the essays his extensive research into the written, oral, and material sources of Afro-American culture as well as his impressive scholarly knowledge of folklife, social history, anthropology, and art history, Vlach presents the evidence of African influence on black American folklife, both past and present.

**Call Number:** Special Collections NK 839.A35V54 1991b
Wise (Stephen S.) Papers.

Stephen S. Wise fought for housing projects, the abolition of child labor, the improvement of working conditions, securing rights for female workers, and equal rights for African Americans.

Call Number: Special Collections K0002

GUIDEBOOKS AND EXHIBIT CATALOGS


This tourist guide celebrates the value of African Americans to the tourism industry by providing a list of African American museums and attractions and an African American Heritage Tour.

Call Number: Special Collections E 185.93.D6 A37 2000


The Anacostia Museum created an exhibit relating the slave trade, African American contributions to America’s history and culture, and the African American’s rise from slavery to post-Reconstruction in order to place the African American in the proper perspective as part of today’s American society.

Call Number: Special Collections E 185.53.W3 A54


This information manual uses the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum as a case study for “taking museums to the people” by renting buildings in low-income neighborhoods and installing hands-on exhibitions for fuller learning.

Call Number: Special Collections F 191.5.A52 1967


The Barnett-Aden Gallery created this catalog to showcase the artwork in its collections and provide a brief history of African American art and brief biographies of the artists shown at the gallery.

Call Number: Special Collections N 6538.N5 B37


Howard University collects Africana materials, a selection of which is shown in this catalog.
Call Number: Special Collections E 441.B344


Call Number: Special Collections E 185.93.D6 B7


These exhibition guide booklets include prints, photographs, maps, broadsides, newspaper and manuscript items which were featured in a two-part exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery tracing the development of Washington’s African American community.

Call Number: Special Collections E 185.93.D6 B72


The book can be used as a travel guide, as well as a research guide (it includes museums and libraries offer material useful to researchers in Africana culture). In addition to these institutions, Curtis describes schools, churches, houses, parks, slave quarters, statues, monuments, and historic districts.

Call Number: Special Collections E 159.C65 1996


Frederick Douglass’ lecture, “Our Nation’s Capital,” in which he criticized and praised our nation and its capital, is the focal point of this exhibit at the Anacostia Museum.

Call Number: Special Collections F 198.D75 1978


This guidebook highlights areas, buildings, and neighborhoods associated with the African American community in Washington, D.C. It celebrates African American heritage sites whose connections to the community could be erased through gentrification and shifting demographics.

Call Number: Special Collections F 205.N4 F58 1990

*Africana Women at the Dawn of the New Millennium*, an exhibit created by The Gelman Library in 2000, was conceived to celebrate and illuminate the achievements of Africana women throughout the world. A selection of the item from the exhibition can be found in this brochure.

**Call Number:** Special Collections RG0004, Series 56, Box 1, Folder 2


Local Washington, D.C. African American historical sites serve as examples for Marcia Greenlee’s reworking of the definition and focus of historic preservation. Her new methodology for the identification, study and evaluation of Afro-American historic places gives more weight to the place’s symbolic importance rather than architectural aesthetics.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1982


John Kinard, the director of the Anacostia Museum- the U.S.’s first federally funded neighborhood museum and the first Smithsonian Museum to have an African American director- is paid tribute in this work, which traces his career, accomplishments and challenges as director. Kinard made the Anacostia Museum a model for museum education and cultural specialists.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.53.W3 A546 1993


**Call Number:** Special Collections N 6538.N5 G8


This engaging resource contains information about 800 black historic sites in 42 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.A2534 1994


This bibliography of Frederick Douglass’ private library provides a glimpse into what kind of man he was and is also a source for rare books that might be of use to researchers.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.D75 B52 1994

Cedar Hill's historic preservation report gives a detailed historical and architectural assessment of the Frederick Douglass' home, grounds, and outbuildings. This data was used to restore the site to its general appearance in 1895 as part of an interpretation of Frederick Douglass' life at the site.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 204.C4 T6


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.A25335 2004


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 A37 2000

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**LITERATURE**

*Alexander (Kwame) Papers.*


**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2244

*Cavalieri (Grace) Papers.*

Collection contains audio cassettes, CD-ROMs, literary journals, anthologies, plays, video cassettes, and magnetic audiotape reels. The electronic audio and video recordings were produced between 1976 and the late 1990s. The audio recordings are of primarily local poets that Grace Cavalieri interviewed on her radio program *The Poet and the Poem* and an earlier radio show titled *Poetry from the City.* These shows date from the mid 1970s to the present.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2007

*Gilmore (Brian) Papers.*

This collection contains poems, essays, articles, notebooks, correspondence, flyers, clippings and other materials relating to the literary works of Washington D.C. poet Brian Gilmore.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2257

**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 591.N4 S65 1997

*Golden (Marita) Papers.*

The material in this collection consists of manuscript drafts, galleys, and research notes related to the work of author and teacher Marita Golden.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2235

*Green (Constance M.) Papers.*

Collection primarily contains notes and early drafts of Constance Green's writings, and also includes pamphlets, bibliographies, and classroom materials in the area of urban and negro studies.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2118


In the first comprehensive study of African American war literature, James analyzes fiction, poetry, autobiography, and histories about the major wars waged before the desegregation of the U.S. military in 1948.

**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 153.N5J393 2007

*JMMF African American Writers Guild.*

**Call Number:** Special Collections English Department Records, RG0070, Box 12, Folder 4

*Lightfoot (Toni Asante) Poetry Ephemera Collection.*

This collection contains postcards, fliers, and poems related to poetry readings and other performances by Toni Asante Lightfoot and other local poets and writers.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2233

*McAleavey (David W.) Papers.*

This collection consists of administrative files, correspondence, newsletters, manuscripts, videotape cassettes, and audiotape cassettes dating from 1976-93 focusing primarily on writers who lived in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area during this period.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2051

Papers presented at the Conference on Washington and Washington Writing at George Washington University examine how the Washington as a Capital City affects the local and regional literature of the area.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 194.G4 no.12

*Miller (E.Ethelbert) Papers.*

E. Ethelbert is a noted D.C. African American writer. These papers include a directory of Washington’s African American poets as well as information on the African American Writers Guild.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2215

*Smith (William L.) Papers.*

These are the speeches, published writings, resources, and other material of William L. Smith. William "Bill" Smith was an education leader, teacher, reformer, and author who held many top-echelon posts at the U.S. Department of Education and its predecessor the U.S. Office of Education.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2258


An anthology of African-American poetry represents 250 years of the black experience and includes works by such figures as Langston Hughes, Alice Walker, Rita Dove, and Colleen McElroy.

**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 591.N4T76 1997


The poetry included in this anthology of African American poetry from Washington, D.C. covers a wide variety of topics, which reflects the diversity of experiences that affect Washington, D.C. poets despite their common geographical and racial backgrounds.

**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 591.N4 S9
MARCHES IN THE NATION’S CAPITAL


Researchers studied the lack of childcare on families, and especially the children, who tented on the National Mall during the Poverty March of 1968 as a social case study. The photographs in the book show the inclement weather, which undermined the mission of the protesters to continue camping until Congress made provisions to reduce poverty.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.86.A33


In this commemorative volume, Michael Cottman polled a cross-section of the marchers, gathering the stories of their motivation in attending and their hopes for the outcome of the Million Man March.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 201.C68 1995


The exhibition catalog provides a synopsis of the organizers, organizations, and plans for the March. Also included in the catalog is a Civil Rights Chronology spanning from the 1940s to the 1990s.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 200.L66 1998


Providing a historical overview of people and events surrounding the August 1963 March on Washington, Thomas Gentile argues that the march was not only important to African Americans, but “it was a milestone in the history of the nation itself.”

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 200.G45 1983


The speeches, commentary, photography, poetry, illustrations, and documents by notable writers who attended the Million Man March are gathered together in this commemorative anthology.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.86.M54 1996


Call Number: Special Collections Video Recording VRC 3009-3021


Eric Marlow’s series of paintings show the construction, cohesiveness and continuity of the process of nonviolent civil rights activism over the generations. The collection includes portraits of: Martin Luther King, Jr., Walter E. Fauntroy, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, John Lewis, James Farmer, Dorothy Height, Whitney Young, and John F. Kennedy.

Call Number: Special Collections Graphic 1541


This poster, by Group 32, depicts the Million Man March in 1995, which was organized as a call to the African American male community to recommit themselves to their families and communities to combat poverty, drugs, substandard education and crime.

Call Number: Special Collections Graphic 1253 ff


Atonement: the Million Man March compiles reflections by the participants of the Million Man March, including a greeting by Rosa Parks and a foreword by Maya Angelou.

Call Number: Special Collections F 201.A86 1996

Special Collections Department, Gelman Library Collection.

Slides and Exhibit Guide to the 35th Anniversary of the March on Washington.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0110, Series 5, Box 1, Folder 1

March on Washington Exhibit.

Call Number: Special Collections RG0110, Series 15, Binder 1


This original pledge card documents the vision of the March to continue protesting until there are universal civil rights.

Call Number: Special Collections MS2070, Series 2, Box 30, Folder 3

This pictorial compilation of the 1963 March on Washington and the 1983 twenty year anniversary of the original march uses the camera to capture and document some of the most significant news events during that era.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 200.Y4 1984

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**NEIGHBORHOODS AND COMMUNITIES**


The traditional view of the city destroying the social and familial bonds of the migrants to Washington, D.C. is challenged in James Borchert’s study of alley dwellers from 1850 to 1970.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.89.H6 B65 1976a


This social history, based on James Bochert’s dissertation, uses anthropology, sociology, and folklore to explore the impact of alley life on African American families and provides the reader with maps, diagrams, charts and photos of alley life for further interpretation.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 B63

*Brookland Neighborhood Collection.*

The collection contains materials such as the complete final draft of the book, "Images of Brookland," the original preliminary papers submitted by the students, the original cover photographs, the cover layout and the miscellaneous materials which were relevant during the course of the study.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2058


The spirit of camaraderie in the community that thrived despite the poverty in Southwest D.C. in the 1940s shines through in the pictures of this photo-documentary.

**Call Number:** Special Collections TR 681.C5 F72 1995

The focus of this study, the relationship of environment to the intellectual development of infants, is part of a larger Infant Education Research Project at Catholic University and provides a broad view of the lifestyle of African American ghetto residents.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 F8


The symbiotic relationship between Washington, D.C. and its suburbs in Virginia and Maryland is analyzed for the effects of that relationship on the city.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 B57 no. 1


Horton looks at African American communities in the Northeast during the 19th century.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.9.H67 1993

*Howard Gillette Metropolitan Washington Region Urban History Subject Files.*

Topics covered in this collection include African American communities in the suburbs, as well African American businesses in the D.C. metropolitan area.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2060


Social changes, community development, and political activity in the neighborhood community of Sun-Hope in Washington, D.C. are discussed in this case study.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 205.N4 K64 1999


The Southwest D.C. community, which was made up of economically marginalized African Americans, Eastern European Jews and native-born Whites in the early twentieth century, is scrutinized through household and work patterns and oral histories. The result is a look at the complexity of working-class family life and how interactions between groups created a community.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1997

Brookland serves as the focus of this study on the structure and historical development of an interracial neighborhood because of the uncommon way it changed from a predominantly white to African American neighborhood.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 202.B9 N54 1973a


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.86.P37 1998a


**Call Number:** Special Collections F 202.B9 P74 1979

*Property Agreements, Washington, D.C.*

The collection consists of 48 indentures, or property agreements. These documents date from 1809-35.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2090


This detailed geographical examination of urban racial residential patterns addresses the issue of social behavior.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HD 7304.W3 R33 1967


The history, politics and theories behind civilian police review as a way to reduce police brutality, while giving officers the freedom to protect their communities, is dissected in this study.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1997

The 1920s to the 1960s era of Washington’s U Street corridor and its African American community is commemorated in this publication, which uses newspaper articles and photographs to provide informative accounts of the area during that time.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 W53 1994

### ORGANIZATIONS


**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2703.A5 1830


Bethel Literary and Historical Association provided programs and expression for African American culture in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.5.C76 1896a


Cleo Davis, Jr. argues that providing fatherless young males with mentors and role models has positive effect on their self-esteem.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LJ 155.A47 D39 1993a


These organizing documents of the Frederick Douglass Relief Association of the District of Columbia outline the mission and rules of the association, which aimed to provide relief in times of sickness and death.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 F64 1917


Moss looks at the little known American Negro Academy, which was America’s first major black learned society.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.5.A53 M67

The Dorothy Height Legacy Initiative booklet and video documents the importance of the National Council of Negro Women and their historic Washington, D.C. headquarters to women across the country.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Video Recording VRC 3016


The National Freedman’s Relief Association of the District of Columbia reports on its success in fulfilling the basic human needs of food, clothing, and shelter for the newly freed slaves in these annual reports.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 N37


The formation, philosophy and contributions of the New Negro Alliance, an organization formed to secure fair employment practices for the African American community through boycotts and pickets, are examined and evaluated.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1983


The relationships of the local branch of the NAACP with the national organization, with the Washington community on civic issues, and with Washington’s African American elite serves as the focus of this dissertation.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.3.N276 W35

**POLITICS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.**

*Clarke (David A.) Papers.*

The David A. Clarke papers are a compilation of the work of the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia. This collection includes documents from between 1976 and 1990, including letters, articles, drafted legislation and invitations in this collection.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2010
Duncan (John B.) Collection.

Primary sources on Washington, D.C. politics and African American participation in city government in the period between 1932 and 1989 can be found in this collection.

Call Number: Special Collections MS2055


Lois Horton investigates the development and impact of federal social policy towards the problems affecting African American advancement.

Call Number: Special Collections F 205.N4 H66 1977a

Smith (Frank, Jr.) Papers.

These are the office records for Frank Smith Jr. during his time as a member of the District of Columbia City Council. The records date from 1987-98.

Call Number: Special Collections MS2182

Tobriner (Walter) Papers.

Most of these records represent the period in which Tobriner served on the Board of Education and Board of Commissioners.

Call Number: Special Collections MS2014


This collection consists of the office files of D.C. Council Member John A. Wilson.

Call Number: Special Collections MS2190

PROMINENT WASHINGTON RESIDENTS


Benjamin Banneker was an African American astronomer and surveyor of Washington, D.C.

Call Number: Special Collections QB 36.B22 A4


Call Number: Special Collections AY 286.B36 1793

Benjamin Banneker, an astronomer, scientist, and surveyor and designer of Washington, D.C., wrote these rare almanac and reference books. Included in the almanacs are portraits of Banneker, and his predictions for the coming year.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AY 286.B36 1795

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William Calvin Chase, editor of Washington’s African American newspaper, and the paper itself serve as the focus of this study.

**Call Number:** Special Collections PN 4874.C465 C42 1973a

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Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist and orator, wrote this letter to B.F. Underwood. In it he writes about his autobiography.

**Call Number:** Special Collections W. Lloyd Wright Papers, MS2075, Series 1, Box 2, Folder 4

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Duke Ellington, Washington’s Native Son, is the focal point of this sketch of the early 20th century Washington, D.C. African American community.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Video Recording VRC 3015

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*Fauntroy (Walter E.) Papers.*

This manuscript collection is an excellent resource for information on the Civil Rights Movement, Washington, D.C. politics, and African American participation in city and federal government, urban renewal efforts and international affairs.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2070

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This intellectual biography of the “Father of Negro History” explores his founding of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and his use of scholarship to influence social and cultural change.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 175.5.W65 G64 1993

Robert Heberton Terrell’s life acts as a lens to explore education, Washington’s African American elite, and political and racial tensions during Woodrow Wilson’s presidency. An appendix provides population statistics of Washington, D.C. from 1900-1930.

**Call Number:** Special Collections KF 373.T46 M54 1977a


Myrtilla Miner founded a normal school for African American women in Washington, D.C. and struggled to keep it open in the mid-19th century climate of slavery and abolition.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LC 2853.W413 1885

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**RACE RELATIONS**


**Call Number:** Special Collections HQ 1426.C2471 1991


The staff of the Washington Post examines the events leading up to, during, and after the Washington Riots of 1968 following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F200.G5


This history of race relations in Washington, D.C. follows the growth of the African American community from 1879 through 1939 and the limits that segregation placed on its citizens.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 G7

Thomas Johnson examines the attitudes and opinions of whites during Reconstruction in regards to African American suffrage, segregation, politics, economic conditions, social relations and civil rights.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 205.N4 J655 1975a


This comprehensive discussion of Washington African American leisure activities and facilities provides a glimpse into the segregated society of Washington, D.C. in the early 1900s.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 J7 1927


A contemporary overview of the 1919 race riots in Washington shows the causes and effects of the race riots and the authors’ belief that the local press was solely responsible for the events.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.61.K58


The author interprets the statistics of “mulattos” in Washington, D.C. to support his claims on race relations.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 S52

*This Is Our War*. Edited by Carl Murphy. Baltimore: Afro-American Company. 1945.

This collection of war reports from six correspondents during World War II offers a glimpse of the daily struggles African American soldiers faced fighting the war.

**Call Number:** Special Collections D 810.N4 T54 1945


The status of segregation in numerous recreational facilities in the Nation’s Capital during the 1940s is addressed in this report. The author, a board member of the D.C. Recreation Board, purports to present a positive analysis of segregation.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 W4 f

As the author traces the society of African American churches in southern Maryland counties, Baltimore City and Washington, D.C., one is able to gain insight into the community at large.

**Call Number:** Special Collections BR 555.M3 C58 1983

Leonard, William A. *Historical Address Delivered at the Formal Opening of St. Mary’s Chapel for Colored People.* Washington: Gibson Brothers, Printers. 1887.

The parish history of St. Mary’s, located in Foggy Bottom, documents its growth and the relationship between African Americans and religion.

**Call Number:** Special Collections BX 5979.L46 1887


Herbert Lodder links the change in the response of White Protestants to African American in Washington, D.C. to the political, social, and cultural events taking place outside the church.

**Call Number:** Special Collections 9741


**Call Number:** Special Collections BX 1407.N4 M86 1989


**Call Number:** Special Collections BX 8762.5.A44 W37 2007


This detailed history of the life and religious movement of Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux explores the man who established the autonomous Church of God in Washington, D.C. during the Depression years.

**Call Number:** Special Collections BR 563.N4 P63 1975a

Olive Taylor not only considers the role and impact of the Protestant Episcopal Church upon the African American community in Washington, but also the issues of slavery and developments in education during the same time period.

**Call Number:** Special Collections BX 5979.T39 1974a

**United House of Prayer for All People Collection.**

This collection contains magazines and jewelry related to the history of the United House of Prayer for All People, the founder Bishop C.M. Grace (Sweet Daddy Grace) and Bishop Walter McCollough (Daddy McCollough).

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2231

**SLAVERY**


The American Anti-Slavery Society used this poster in a campaign to have Congress abolish slavery in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.A56 1836


The Republican Association of Washington, D.C. debated the actions of the Democrats in supporting the Missouri Compromises of 1820 and 1850, which annulled the power of Congress to prevent slavery in the territories.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Micro Film 521, E431.B63


This rare book is a fictionalized slave narrative of Thomas Jefferson’s children. The book was long thought to be the first African American novel published in the United States, although that honor goes to Harriet E. Wilson’s *Our Nig.*

**Call Number:** Special Collections PS 1139.B8199 C1


This speech was delivered at a public dinner in honor of Mr. Buel by his fellow citizens in Detroit on November 19, 1850.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 415.7.B84 1850

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 C42 1849

Curtis, George Ticknor. *Observation on the Rev. Dr. Gannett’s Sermon, Entitled “Relation of the North to Slavery.”* Boston: Redding and Co., 1854.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.G19


A discourse on the African slave trade that was delivered before the Connecticut Society for the Promotion of Freedom on September 9, 1790.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 446.D16


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.A523 1833

Douglass, Frederick. *Address.* Washington: s.n., 1883.

Frederick Douglass gave this address on the twenty-first anniversary of the emancipation of the District of Columbia. He sees the newborn freedoms that have been gained by the next generation of African Americans, but still sees the plague of prejudice on the political system that has shut the African American off from the ballot box and representation in Congress.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 453.D68


Daniel Drayton was convicted of aiding slaves in their escape from Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 450.D76

This two-volume publication shares an account of the author’s travels and excursions through slave states of the United States from 1834 to 1835.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 213.F27


**Call Number:** Special Collections F 685.F538


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 423.F78


**Call Number:** Special Collections HT913.G35 1854


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 G36 1836


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 G37 1836


This social history documents, through family trees and photographs, the family ties that spanned from one plantation to another as members were bought and sold.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.86.G77 1976


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 H16

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 H2


The *African Observer* was an abolitionist publication.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 446.A25


McKim’s letter conveys an abolitionist’s view of Washington and his disgust at the things he saw.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 M32


The slave codes governed the return of slaves in the District of Columbia as late as 1862.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 U5


In 1828, African Americans petitioned for the abolition of slavery by Washington residents.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 M45 1828

*Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting Information on the Subject of the African Slave Trade*. Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1821.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 446.U54 1821

Miner, Charles. *An extract from a speech delivered by Charles Miner, in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1829, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, with notes*. United States: s.n., 1833.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Ephemera 300

Miner, Charles. *Speech of Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, delivered in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 6 and 7, 1829, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, with notes*. Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton. 1829.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 M56 1829

Solomon Northup, a free African American, was kidnapped in Washington and sold into slavery, from which he was rescued 12 years later.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 444.N87


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.N9 1860


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.P55465 1847


**Call Number:** Special Collections E449.P55466 1850 or E 499.W375

*Property Agreements, Washington, D.C. Collection.*

Not all these transactions cover real estate exchanges between the leading citizens of the community. Some cover slave sales; sale of a dwelling to a freeman of color; the sale of the contents of a printing shop; and a pre-marital agreement.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2090


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.Q2 or E 449.Q85


A fast sermon on slavery that was delivered on April 2, 1835 to the Congregational Church and Society in Dover, N.H.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.R785


This detailed guide researches slave activity in the District of Columbia before the outbreak of the Civil War. It includes extensive bibliographies, references to archival records, biographical sketches of Underground Railroad activists, historic sites and hiding places and a useful chronology of events.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 450.R87 2001

Robert Ryland argues for the preservation of the American Union and discounts the arguments on both sides of the conflict advocating war. It is noteworthy for its contemporary ideas on Slavery, African Colonization, and States Rights.

**Call Number:** Special Collections LD 1907.A12 v. 37


This government report documents the petition activity undertaken by African Americans asking for government action in emancipating slaves.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 U54


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 S72


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 423.S63

*A Speech of Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., Upon the Slavery Questions, in Committee of the Whole of the United States House of Representatives, March 27, 1850*. Washington: Gideon, 1850.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.A84 1850


This speech spoke out against the war, arming Negroes, and indemnifying executive tyranny. Instead, the speech advocated for peace and recognition.

**Call Number:** Special Collection E 485.3.M463


This pamphlet discusses a speech made by Hon. Daniel Webster that was presented in the Senate of the United States on March 7, 1850 concerning Clay’s Resolution.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.S929

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 443.S924


Hon. Charles Sumner, a prominent abolitionist and statesman, shares his views on slavery in Washington, D.C. in 1862.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 S9


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 449.T19 1856


This manuscript is evidence that slavery was practiced in Washington, D.C. and also provides a glimpse of the freed slaves who bought their families out of bondage.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2135/001-0006#00090


Benjamin Tayloe, a Washington, D.C. slave owner, offers his views on Washington.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 340.T23 A33 1982

*To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States of America: the petition of the undersigned citizens of …. S.1: s.n. 1835.*

This circular strongly advises the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 T6 1835

Tremain, Mary. *Slavery in the District of Columbia; the Policy of Congress and the Struggle for Abolition.* New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1892.

Based on Congressional sources, Mary Tremain’s history observes the debates on slavery affecting issues from the selection of the Capitol’s location to the emancipation of slaves.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 T7

This primary source documents the U.S. Senate’s deliberations on the fugitive slave bill.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E450.U58 1850


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 U53 1836


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6U52 1827 f


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 U4


This letter lists the names of those seeking compensation, the owners, and the monetary compensation given. The letter outlines the procedures used to determine who was eligible for compensation and any claims that needed special consideration.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 U54


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 426.W37 1851


**Call Number:** Special Collections F 198.W44 1838


Civil Rights after the Civil War is the topic of these 1883 speeches by Frederick Douglass and Robert G. Ingersoll.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.61.D7333

This collection of Congressional speeches and bills reveals the status of slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia in the 1800s, as well as issues regarding its abolition.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 445.D6 W54 1862

*Wright (W. Lloyd) Collection.*

This manuscript collection contains letters from prominent Washingtonians, dated from 1799 to 1871, and includes letters from Frederick Douglass, defendants in runaway slave cases, and abolitionists.

**Call Number:** Special Collections MS2075

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**WASHINGTON, D.C.**


Letitia Brown explores the origins and growth of the free African American community in Washington, D.C.’s physical, social, legal, and political climates.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93 D6 B69


William Carroll uses phonology as a new sociological analysis of the African American community to supplement previous sociological studies.

**Call Number:** Special Collections PE 3102.N47 W37 1971a


This compilation of urban, social and local history recounts the story of Washington, D.C.’s multicultural community, which was built by migrating people who came to Washington, D.C. because of the city’s acceptance of and opportunities for diverse ethnic, racial, and social groups. Francine Cary devotes six chapters to the migration of African Americans to Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections JV 6940.U73 1996

The assumption by prison guards and officials that young males from the District of Columbia have a higher propensity for misbehavior and aggression in the prison system in relation to young males from other geographic areas is debunked in this study.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HV 6795.W3 C57 1979a


These photomechanical reproductions show the stereotypical depiction of African Americans in D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Graphic Coll. 2


**Call Number:** Special Collections F 205.N4 C67 1996a


The Lee family of Washington, D.C. serve as a social case study of the effects of urban social conditions and drug use on an African American family.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.86.D37 1996


Women’s role in shaping the history of Washington, D.C. is commemorated in this social history. Topics range from women’s fight for racial and gender equality to their development of post-Civil War welfare services.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HQ 1439.W3 W3


Former GWU professor Gillette analyzes Washington, D.C.’s physical and racial history from L’Enfant to the present day.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HN 80.W3 G55 1995

An anthological study of the African American ghetto in Washington, D.C., which explores the nature and dynamics of the ghetto culture and the interrelationship between ghetto dwellers and mainstream culture.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 205.N4 H3


The Twentieth Century Union League Directory contains valuable information on African American life in turn-of-the-century Washington, D.C., in regards to organizations, activities, and prominent citizens.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 H5


This popular history provides a general look at life in Washington, D.C. without dealing with slavery.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 I5


This chronicle of community life stories reflects the personal journeys that are recounted with joy, satisfaction, disappointment, fear, pride, and triumph. Together these oral testimonies represent a popular city history often overlooked by researchers and scholars.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 205.N4 Y68 1990


Through the use of demographics, this study evaluates the impact of print and electronic media on Washington’s African American community.

**Call Number:** Special Collections P 94.5.B552 W37 1974a


The career of Marion Barry serves as a reflection of the Washington African American community’s achievements and failures in this recent history.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 216.2.J34 1994

Haynes Johnson records the views of African Americans in Washington, D.C. on life a century after Emancipation and the discrimination and problems that the community still faces despite being a majority of the population.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 J58 1691 f


This history seeks to understand the impact of urbanization on the lives of Freedmen, migrants, and native-born African Americans in the two decades following Emancipation. The study also looks at the steps that could have been taken by the federal government to better the lives of its freed citizens.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.2.J6 1980a


This work provides demographic statistics on population growth, migration, income, education, and occupation of African American in Washington, D.C. in the 1950s and 1960s.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HB 935.D6 M32 1964a


An investigation of the relationship between African American physicians and the delivery of health care to the Washington African American community is initiated in order to understand the community’s chronic health problems.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1974


The METRO planning process serves as a case study for a national trend of favoring the suburban to downtown commuter with accessible lines at the expense of lower income, inner city dwellers that have limited mobility already.

**Call Number:** Special Collections HE 310.W3 M86 1971a

In response to the epidemic numbers of homicides in the late 1990s, this work analyzes and categorizes homicidal offenders to determine what methods should be employed to reduce the homicide rate in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections AS 36.G3 1996


**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 W55 1989


The D.C. Public Library summarizes the distribution of public library services to the African American community.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Z 711.9.I538 1963


Frances Powell rebuts the theories about the nature of the matriarchal family through historical data and statistical evidence of African American families in the 19th Century.

**Call Number:** Special Collections F 205.N4 P68 1980a


The major part of this The Washington Post Magazine is devoted to the numerous aspects of the African American experience in Washington, D.C. Several writers present their commentary on the development of Black Washington, especially in the years following the racial confrontations of 1968.

**Call Number:** Special Collections Ephemera 138

Pictures draw attention to the African American Washington memorials, organizations, and activities in this guide, which gives special emphasis to the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 T48 1976a


Melvin Williams explores the impact of emancipation and early reconstruction on education, religion and slavery in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 W54 1976a


This study provides an introduction to slavery in Washington as well as the elective franchises, education, economic and legal status, and social achievement of African Americans during Reconstruction.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 W545 1924


In order to ascertain how migrants adjust to the urban environment and if their life improves, this dissertation studies the effects of length of residence in Washington, D.C.

**Call Number:** Special Collections E 185.93.D6 Y25 1971a