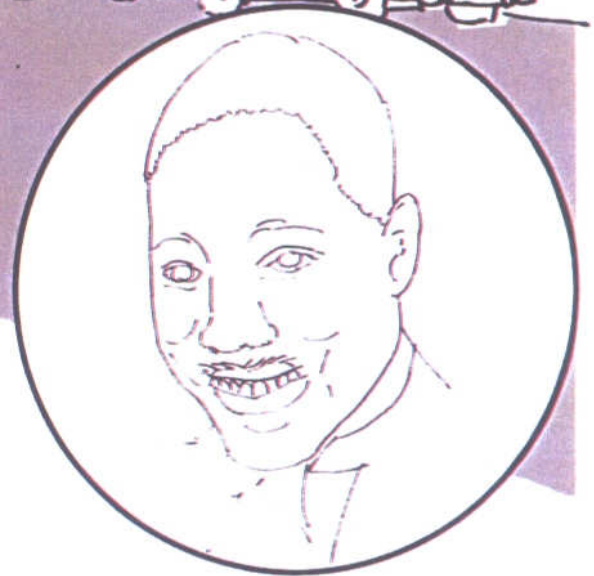


# SHAW HERITAGE

## Coloring Book





The Former SEVENTH STREET SAVINGS BANK at 1300 7th Street, NW, is one of the few surviving major commercial buildings on upper 7th Street, NW. Completed in 1913, it is a survivor, having weathered the 1968 riots following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., the loss of historic buildings during urban renewal in the 1960s and 70s, and the construction the Metro system's Yellow and Green lines in the 1980s and 90s. The building is a landmark on the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites.

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## Coloring Book



*On the Title Page:*

*The O STREET MARKET, completed in 1881, is one of the last three remaining public market buildings in the District of Columbia. It was one of two successor markets to the Northern Liberties Market at Mount Vernon Square, which was demolished in 1872. In an era before supermarkets and refrigeration, the market, located at 1400 7th Street, NW, was not only the place where food was purchased daily, but also served as a central meeting place for the surrounding community. The building is on the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places.*

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# HUMANITIES COUNCIL

OF WASHINGTON, DC



The **Shaw Heritage Coloring Book** is made possible by a grant from the Humanities Council of Washington, DC ([www.wdchumanities.org](http://www.wdchumanities.org)), an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office ([www.planning.dc.gov/hpo](http://www.planning.dc.gov/hpo)), with additional support from Douglas Development Corporation ([www.douglasdev.com](http://www.douglasdev.com)).

**Shaw Main Streets, Inc.** is the nonprofit commercial revitalization and historic preservation organization guiding the revitalization of central Shaw's 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Streets, NW commercial corridors in Washington, DC. The organization's Mission is to make Shaw a better place to live, work, shop, play, and pray for residents and visitors alike. For more information on Shaw Main Streets, go to [www.shawmainstreets.com](http://www.shawmainstreets.com) or call 202-265-SHAW.

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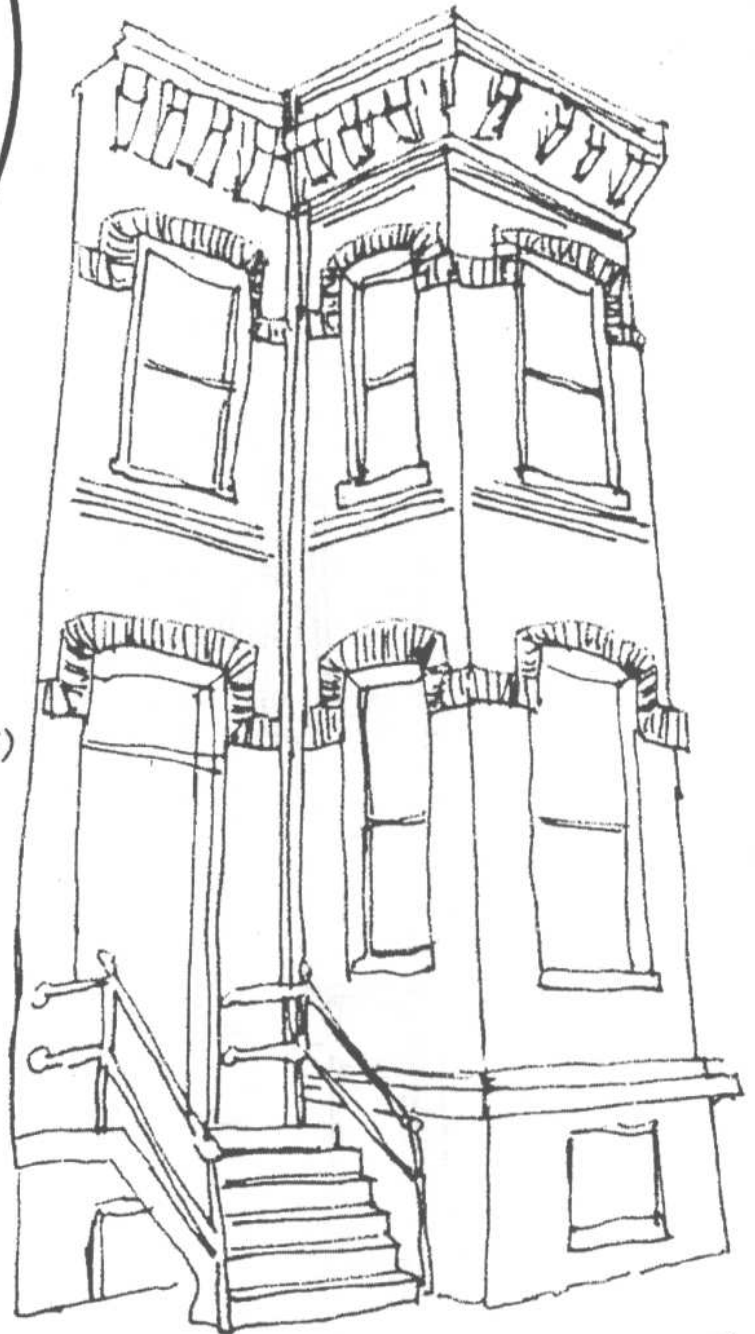




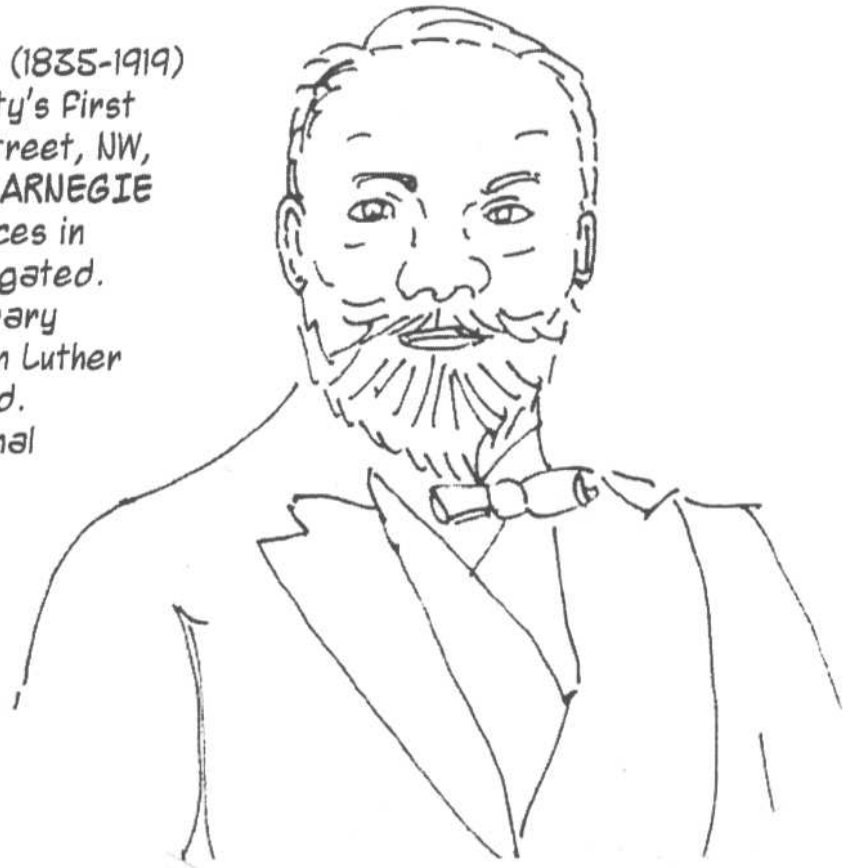
Contralto **MARIAN ANDERSON** (1897-1993, *above right*) is best known for a performance on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in 1939, when she was denied the opportunity to appear at Constitution Hall due to her race. Preeminent Civil Rights leader **MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.** (1929-1968, *above left*), is best known for his "I Have A Dream" speech delivered at the Lincoln Memorial during the 1963 March on Washington. Both Anderson and King appeared at **SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH**, 1500 9th Street, NW, which has occupied the former Hamline Methodist Church building since 1924. The congregation was relocated by the Union Army from Fredericksburg, VA, to Washington in 1862.



A longtime Howard University Politics Department chair and Nobel Peace Prize winner, **RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE** (1904-1971) once lived at 608 Q STREET, NW. In 1950, Bunche became the first person of color to receive that prestigious award for his work on behalf of Middle East peace. As a diplomat in the United States delegation to the United Nations, he was involved in the creation of the U.N. Charter and other major documents.



Industrialist **ANDREW CARNEGIE** (1835-1919) donated the funds to build the city's first public library building, at 801 K Street, NW, which opened in 1903. The **OLD CARNEGIE LIBRARY** was one of the few places in Washington that was never segregated. It remained the city's central library building until 1972, when the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library opened. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the DC Inventory of Historic Sites.





Jazz band leader and composer **EDWARD KENNEDY "DUKE" ELLINGTON** (1899-1974) was born in Washington, lived in Shaw, and educated in the DC Public Schools. One of the best known Jazz composers and bandleaders in history, he often played at the **HOWARD THEATER**, 620 T Street, NW, a landmark on the National Register of Historic Places and DC Inventory of Historic Sites. Most major Black entertainers performed there for six decades. The sidewalks on the 600 block of T Street, NW, are now known as Ellington Plaza in his honor.







Shaw native Reverend **WALTER EDWARD FAUNTROY** (born 1933) was the District of Columbia Delegate to the United States Congress From 1971 to 1990. An associate of Martin Luther King, Jr., he was an important figure in the struggle for Civil Rights, and subsequently a human rights leader. Fauntroy has been pastor of **NEW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH**, 1739 9th Street, NW, since 1959. This is the church's original home, demolished in 1977, which was replaced by the current modern Urban Renewal era building in 1982.

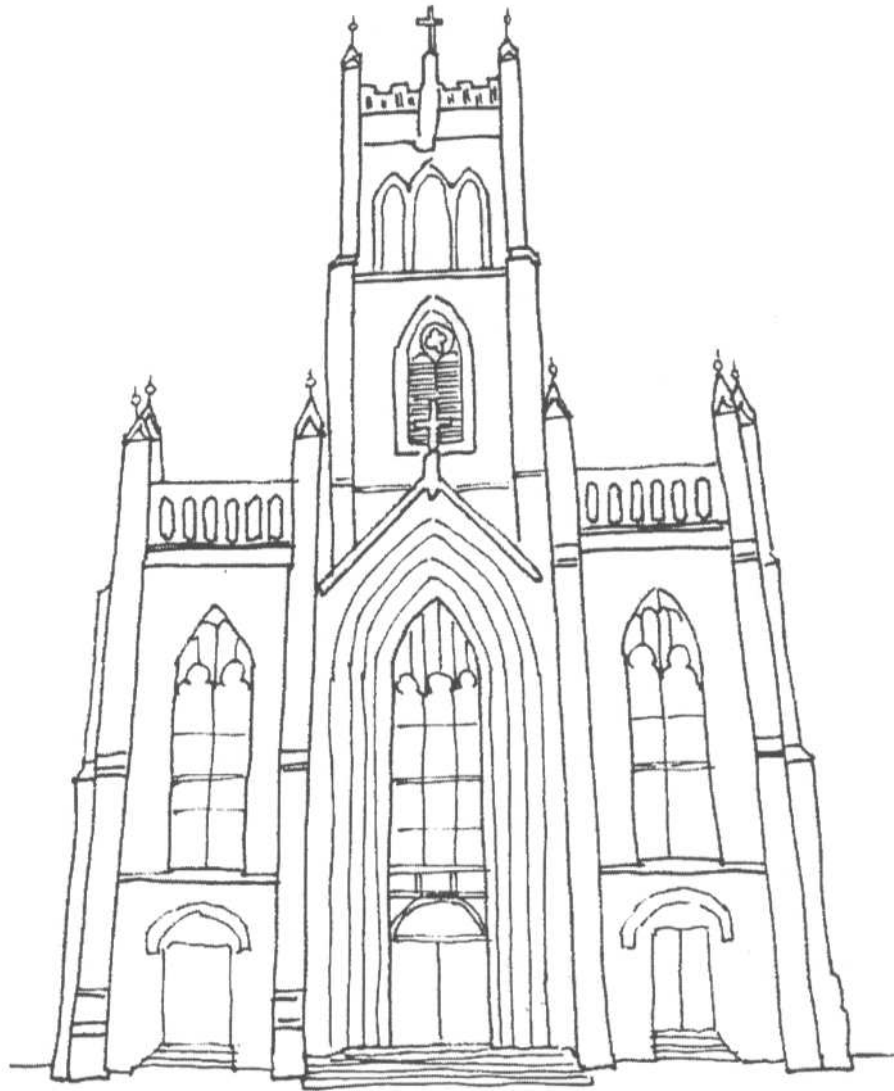
Union president **SAMUEL GOMPERS** (1850-1924) led the American Federation of Labor, the country's largest labor union, from 1886 until his death. The **AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR** Building at 901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, known as the "Temple of Labor," was completed in 1916. In 1956, after the union merged with the Congress of Industrial Organizations to form the A.F.L.-C.I.O., the union moved to 16th Street, NW, near the White House. The building is listed on the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places.





**CHARLES MANUEL "SWEET DADDY" GRACE**  
(ca. 1882-1960) Founded the UNITED HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE, headquartered in Shaw. There are United House of Prayer churches all over the United States. This was the original building at the northwest corner of 6th and M Streets, NW, which was replaced by the current "God's White House" in 1965. His Washington residence was at 11 Logan Circle, NW.





"The First Lady of the American Theater," actress HELEN HAYES (1900-1993) was born in Washington and later dropped her last name, Brown. During her over 60-year career, Hayes won Tony, Oscar, Emmy, and Grammy awards. Her parents were married at IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 717 N Street, NW, and she was baptized there. Washington's annual theatrical awards are named for Hayes. The church is listed on the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and National Register of Historic Places.







**JOHN EDGAR HOOVER** (1895-1972) was the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1924 until his death. A DC native, Hoover graduated from **OLD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL** in 1913. The school was located on the north side of the 600 block of O Street, NW, where the Kennedy Recreation Center stands today. In 1916, Central High School moved to the building currently occupied by Cardozo High School.

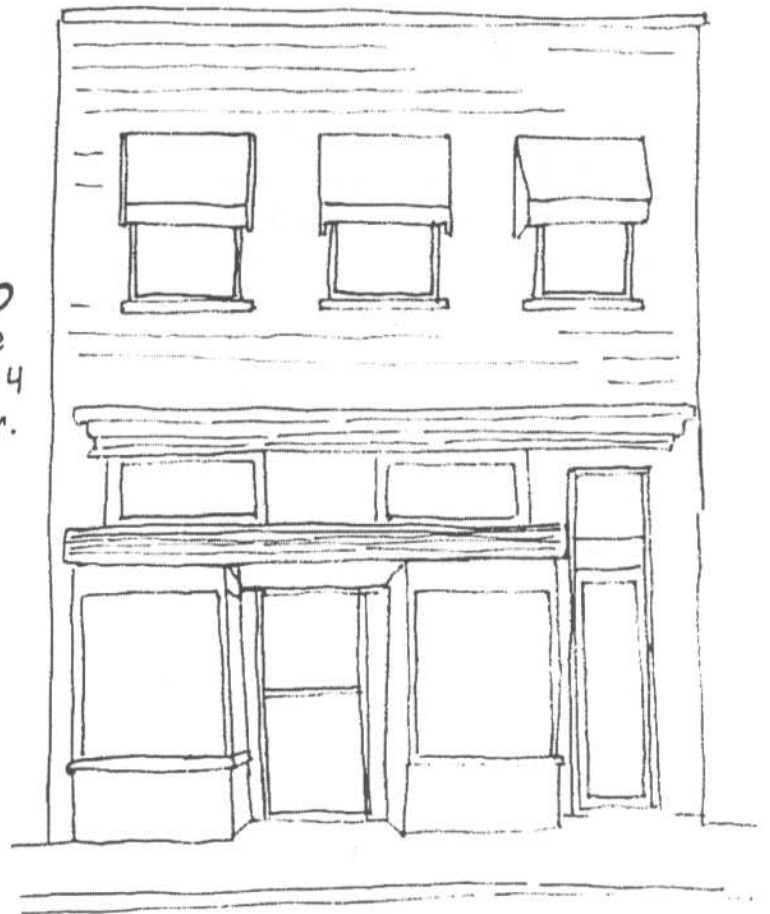


One of America's best-known poets, **JAMES LANGSTON HUGHES** (1902-1967, right) lived and worked in Shaw and adjacent neighborhoods between 1924 and 1926. He worked for Carter G. Woodson at 1538 9th Street, and wrote about the scene on 7th Street, NW, in his biography, "The Big Sea." Poet and novelist **JEAN TOOMER** (1894-1967, above) also wrote about 7th Street in his novel, "Cane." This view of the east side of the 1500 BLOCK OF 7TH STREET, NW, in the late 1940s illustrates what much of central Shaw's commercial streets looked like at the time. Only a few of these buildings remain today.





Nation of Islam leader **ELIJAH MUHAMMAD** (1897-1975) came to Washington in 1939. He established Nation of Islam Temple Number 4 at 1527 9TH STREET, NW, the following year. The building remained a center of Muslim worship until Masjid Muhammad Mosque opened five blocks to the east in 1960.





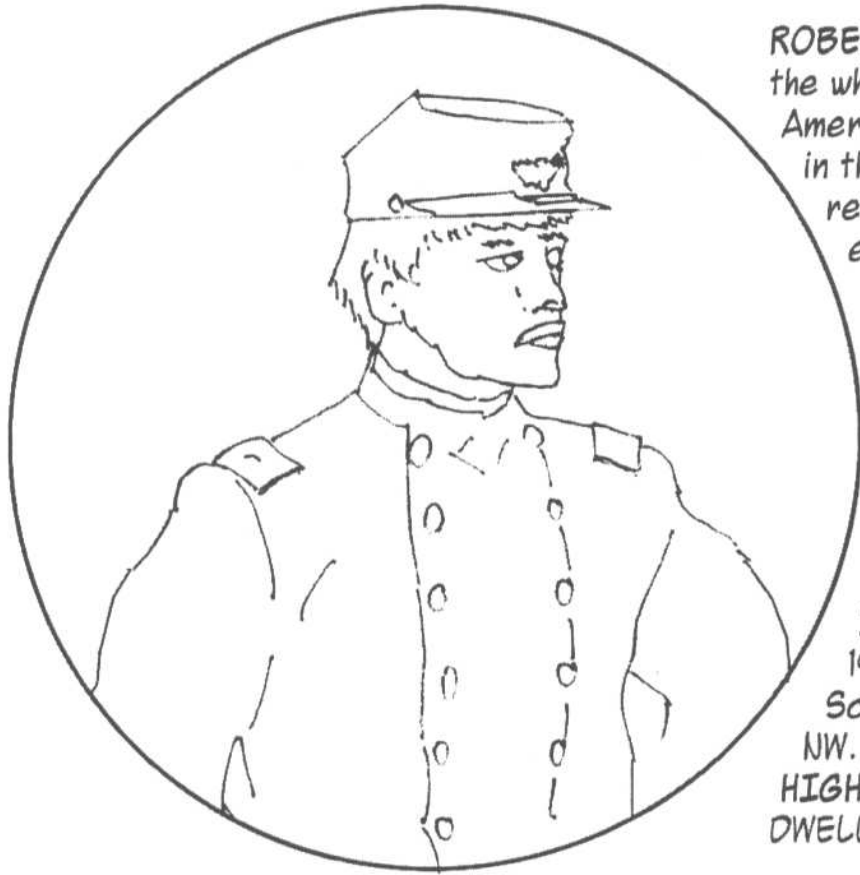
Union Army officer and explorer **JOHN WESLEY POWELL** (1834-1902) led one of the first expeditions that traveled the Colorado River, exploring the Grand Canyon in Arizona. While living at 910 M STREET, NW, Powell served as the director of the United States Geological Survey, and the Cosmos Club was founded in his parlor. The house was replaced by the high-rise building at that address in 2006.





Union leader **ASA PHILIP RANDOLPH** (1889-1979) headed the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the nation's largest Black labor organization, from 1925 to 1968. He helped plan the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Much of the planning for the march took place at the union's Washington office, at 817 Q STREET, NW.

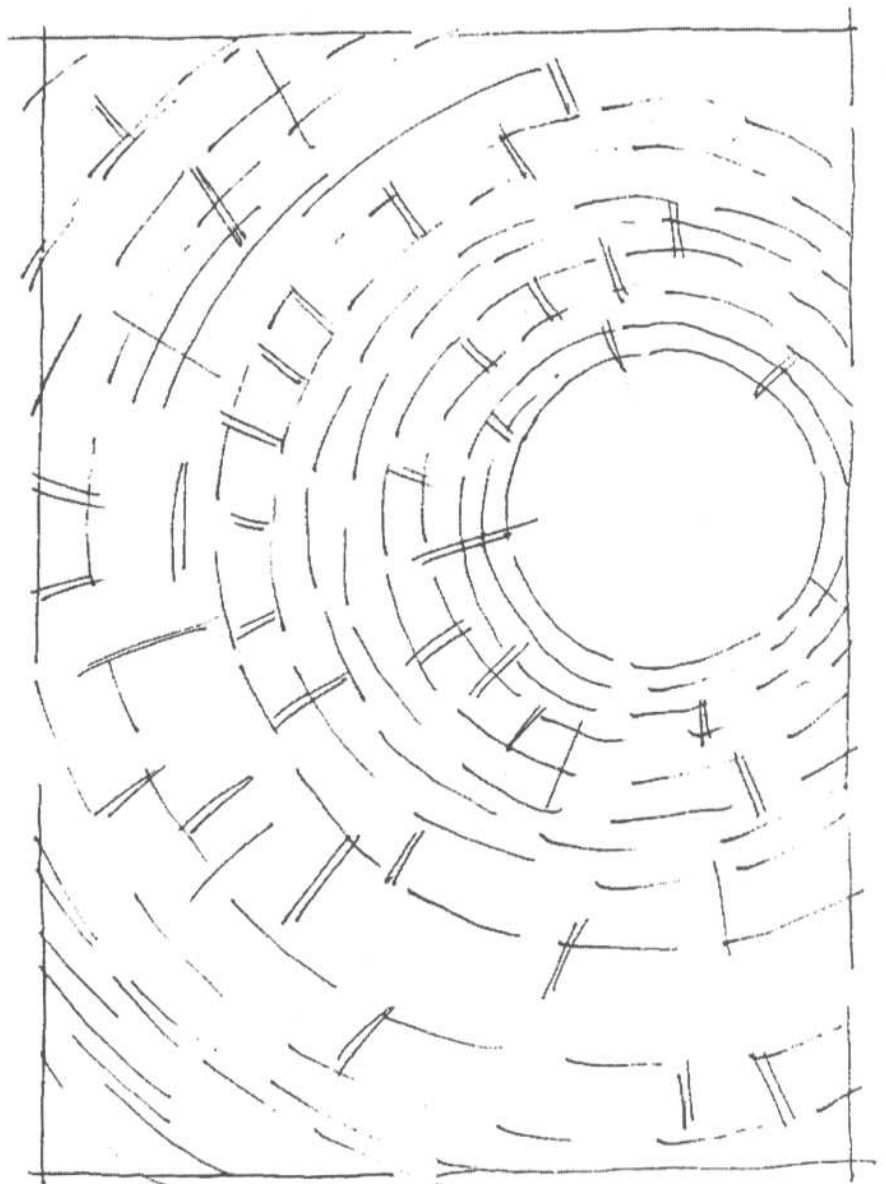




ROBERT GOULD SHAW (1837-1863) was the white colonel of the African American Massachusetts 54th Regiment in the Civil War. When Union generals refused to allow Black troops to enter combat, Shaw volunteered his regiment for the Battle of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in 1863. The soldiers fought valiantly, but Shaw lost his life. Shaw Junior High School, named for the military leader, was located at the southeast corner of 7th Street and Rhode Island Avenue, NW, from 1928 to 1977. The current Shaw Middle School is at 925 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. The OLD SHAW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL building is now ASBURY DWELLINGS, housing for senior citizens.



Painter ALMA WOODSEY THOMAS (1891-1978) was an art teacher at Shaw Junior High School from 1924 to 1960 and lived in Shaw. Her colorful abstract paintings, like this one entitled "ECLIPSE," (1970) hang in many museums nationwide. In Washington, Thomas' work can be seen at the National Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian National Museum of American Art, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, and the National Museum of Women in the Arts.

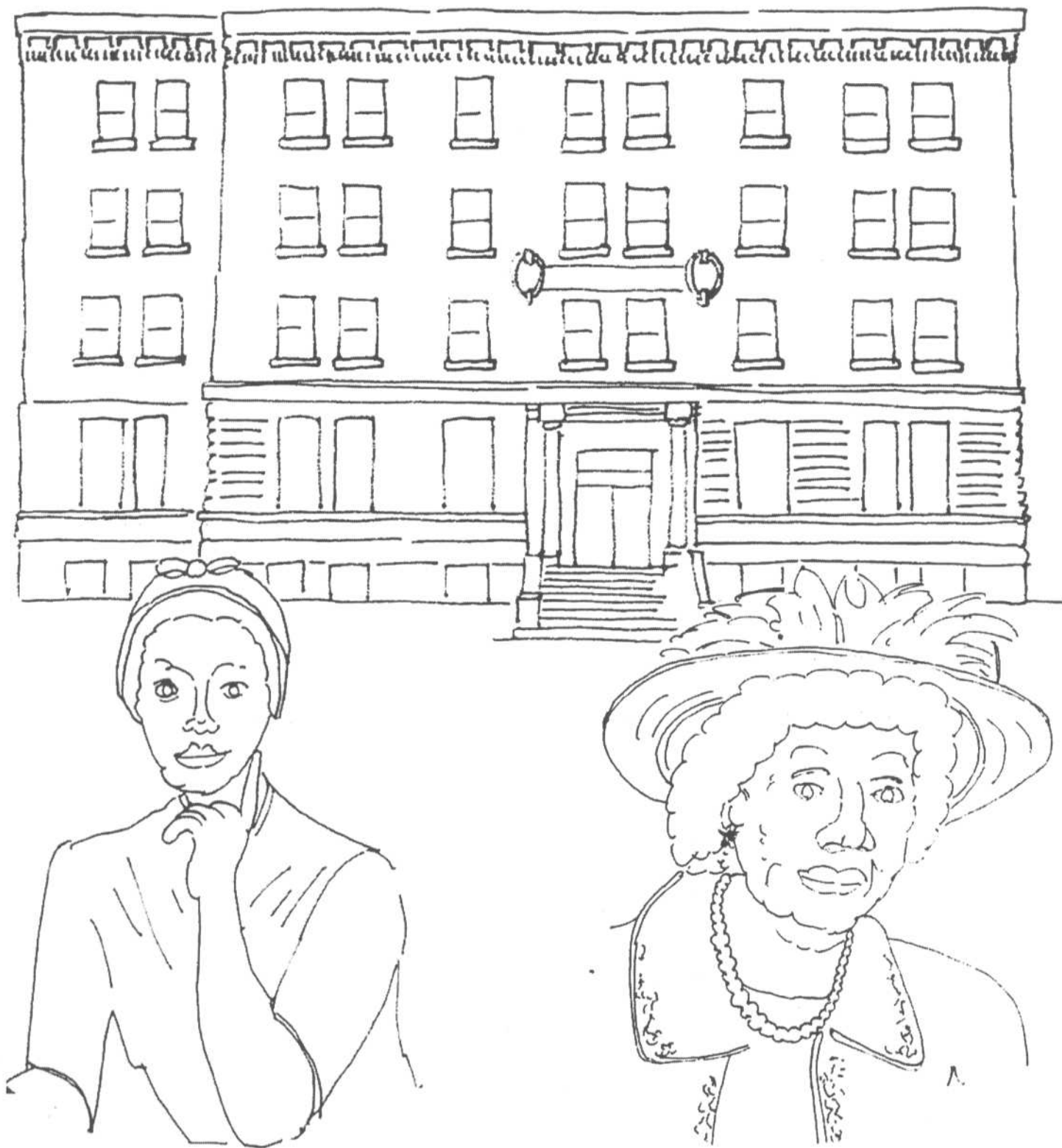




Entrepreneur **MADAME C. J. WALKER** (1867-1919) was the first American woman millionaire, and the first African American millionaire. She made her fortune manufacturing and distributing hair care products for Black women. One of her beauty schools operated at 1911 9th Street, NW, in the 1950s.





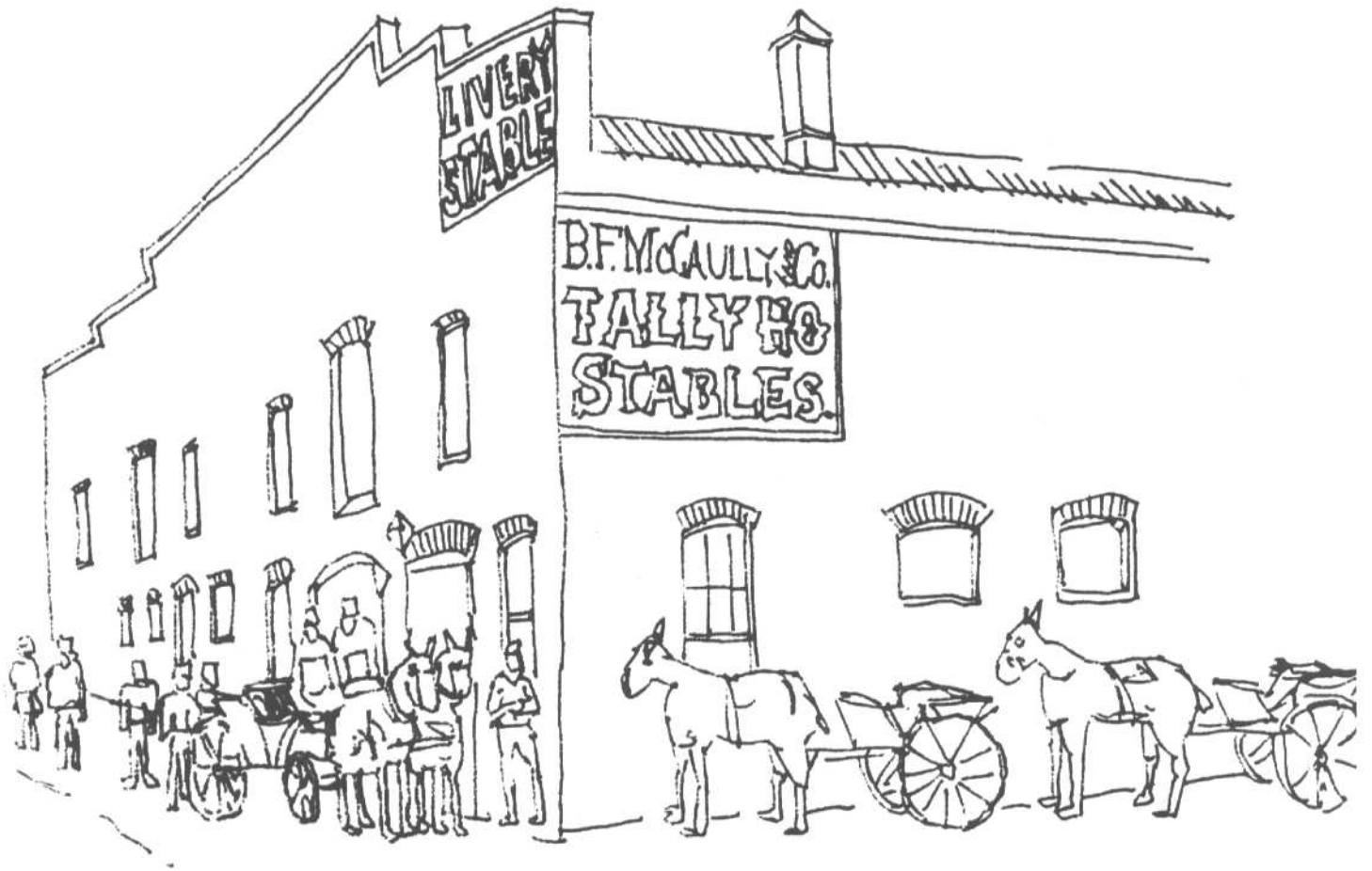


**PHYLLIS WHEATLEY** (c. 1753-1784 *above left*) was the first published African American poet. The **PHYLLIS WHEATLEY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION** at 901 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, is named for her. The building, completed in 1920, is on the DC Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places. Civil rights leader **DOROTHY IRENE HEIGHT** (born 1912, *above right*) was the Y.W.C.A.'s executive secretary from 1939 to 1944.

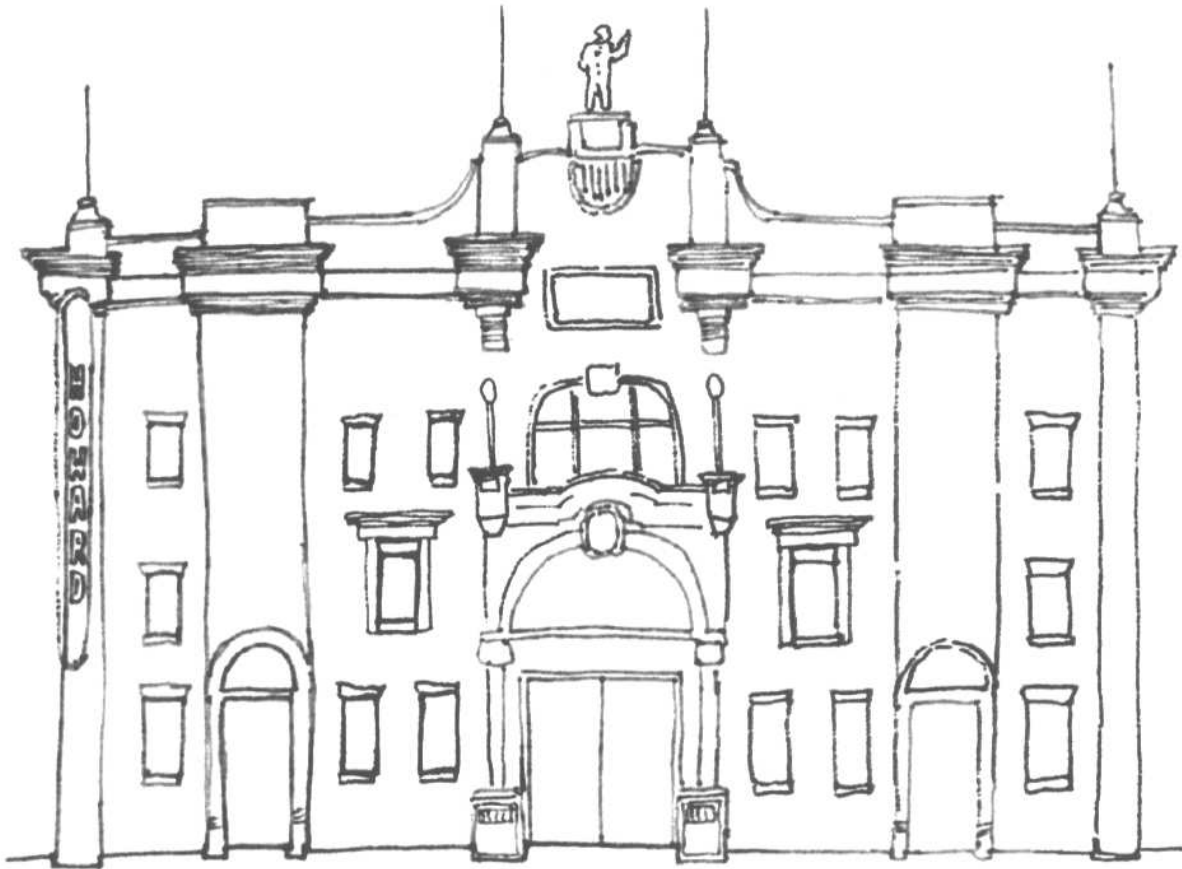


Historian **CARTER GODWIN WOODSON** (1875-1950) was the Father of Black History. He lived and worked at 1538 9TH STREET, NW, researching, writing about, and promoting the contributions of people of African descent to the history of the United States. The building, listed on both the National Register of Historic Places and the DC Inventory of Historic Sites, is now a National Historic Site. It is not yet open to the public.





The **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARCHIVES**, located at 1300 Naylor Court, NW, is the repository of the city's municipal records. It is located in the former **TALLY-HO STABLES**, one of a number of large commercial stables in Shaw's alleys during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Beginning in 1885, 125 horses could be accommodated at the stables. The DC Archives moved here in 1990.



Learn about some of the history makers that have lived, worked, played, and prayed in Washington, DC's Shaw neighborhood and the places associated with them through the **SHAW HERITAGE COLORING BOOK**, designed for use by elementary and middle school students, their teachers, and their parents.

Twenty-five men and women, many of national importance, and 25 buildings, some no longer standing, are included. Most of the buildings are individual landmarks listed on the District of Columbia Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places, or are located in the Shaw, Blagden Alley/Naylor Court, or Greater U Street Historic Districts.



**SHAW**  
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