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SOUVENIR PROGRAM

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S TOUR OF NEW JERSEY

September 7th, 8th, 9th 10th, 1914

With a Few Facts About the State of New Jersey

Morristown, Montclair, Paterson, Newark, Princeton, Burlington, Bridgeton, Gouldtown, Ocean City, Cape May, Salem, The Oranges

TOUR COMMITTEE

James N. Vandervall, Chairman

W. P. Burrell, Executive Secretary

Compiled by
W. P. BURRELL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of which Dr. Booker T. Washington is Principal, Mr. Warren Logan, Treasurer, and Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary, is a school where a boy or girl can work his or her way at very small cost. The annual expenses of a student are considerably lower than at many institutions. Students are given an opportunity of learning a trade while getting a grammar and high school education. They are paid for their labor in the various departments and divisions of the school. This is credited on their board and incidental expenses, thereby greatly lessening their expenses. Every student is givn an opportunity to work out a portion of his or her expenses.

The educational plant consists of 2,350 acres of land and 111 buildings. A corps of 193 teachers are employed. These teachers have been trained in the best schools of the country.

The institution conducts both a day and night school. The day school is intended for those students who are able to pay all or a greater portion of their expenses in cash. Such students attend school three days each week and are at their work or trade three days. Applicants for admission to the day school must be at least 14 years of age and able to pass the examination for the B Preparatory Class, the equivalent to the Fifth Grade.

The night school is intended for students who wish to work their way. Such students attend school for about two hours six nights in the week, and are at their work or trade every day. Applicants for admission to the night school must be 16 years of age at least. Those who wish to enter the night school must be able to pass an examination for the C Preparatory Class, a class lower than the requirement for admission to the day school.

Forty distinct trades and industries are taught at the Tuskegee Institute. These industries are divided among the young men and women. They include farming, truck gardening, fruit-growing, care and management of horses and mules, dairy husbandry, dairying, swine raising, beef production and slaughtering, canning, veterinary science, architectural and mechanical drawing, blacksmithing, brick masonry, plastering and tile-setting, carpentry, electrical engineering, founding, harness-making, carriage-trimming, machine shop practice, plumbing and steam-fitting, painting, printing, wood-turning and saw-milling, steam engineering, shoemaking, tinsmithing, tailoring, wheel-wrighting, greenhouse work, road-building and landscape gardening, bookkeeping and accounting, nurse training, dressmaking, millinery, ladies' tailoring, cooking, laundering, soap-making, basketry, broom-making, mattress-making, and upholstery.

The institution cannot supply the demand for trained young men and women in any of the industries named above.

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THE TRIP OF DR. WASHINGTON THROUGH NEW JERSEY.

In the early spring of this year (1914) it was proposed that Dr. Washington make a tour of New Jersey in the same manner that he has toured many other States for the purpose of arousing greater interest on the part of the colored population in all matters for their mutual benefit.

Dr. Washington was approached on the subject and he decided that he would accept some of the many invitations that had been extended to him and make the tour on the 10th and 11th of June. After everything had been about arranged for those dates the following letter was received from Dr. Washington postponing the visit and suggesting a later date in September:

New York City, May 18th, 1914.

Mr. W. P. Burrell,
Box 122, East Orange, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Burrell:—

You do not know how grateful I am to Mr. Vandervall, yourself and other good friends in New Jersey for the invitation which I have received to make a trip through the State of New Jersey some time in the near future. I assure all of you that I am anxious to make such a trip. I had hoped that it might be possible to do so in June, but I find myself so very much crowded with responsibilities in many directions during that month that it will be impossible. I prefer to make the trip some time in September. Is it not possible to agree upon a date in the near future, so that we can be looking forward to it?

I rather fear that the date we have been discussing in June would have been a bad time, for the reason that the schools would be, in most cases, in the act of closing and it would have been hard to get the serious attention of the people. I believe September is a better time.

Will you be kind enough to talk the matter over with Mr. Vandervall and other friends there, and let me have the choice of several dates in September?

I am very glad to have seen the letter from the Governor of New Jersey, and copy of your reply. I have returned the letters to Mr. Walton.

Yours very truly,
Booker T. Washington.

It having been decided to ask for the week of the seventh of September, Dr. Washington was so advised and the following letter received from him:

Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

June 6, 1914.

Mr. W. P. Burrell,
Box 122, East Orange, N. J.

My Dear Mr. Burrell:

I have considered very carefully and thoroughly the invitations which have come to me from various prominent colored citizens of New Jersey, from time to time, asking me to make a tour through that State some time in the same way I have toured Southern States. I have hesitated to give a definite answer because I have found myself crowded in so many directions with engagements of a serious and important character. I think, however, in spite of pressure of work, that I can say to you definitely I can make the tour, beginning on September 7th, with the understanding that it will continue not more than three days. Of course, as to the places to be visited and under what auspices, I shall leave that whole matter to you and the committee that has been in correspondence with me. My special object in coming into the State is to be of service to our people, and I hope the trip will be so thoroughly planned and mapped out as to be serviceable in the highest character.

It is possible several important gentlemen outside of your State may be asked to join the party later on. Mr. Scott will keep you informed as to the persons whom we may desire to have invited.

I am sending Mr. Walton, who has been very kind in this matter, copy of this letter.

Yours very truly,
Booker T. Washington.

DR. WASHINGTON'S TOUR ENDORSED BY GOVERNOR FIELDER.

While Dr. Washington was considering the propriety of touring New Jersey, it was thought wise to approach the Governor on the matter, and if possible get his approv-



HON. JAMES F. FIELDER
Governor of the State of New Jersey

al. The following correspondence passed between the committee in charge and the Governor:

East Orange, N. J., April 30, 1914.

To His Excellency,
Hon. James F. Fielder,
Governor of New Jersey,
State House, Trenton.

Dear Sir:

In response to an invitation from a committee of colored citizens of this State, Dr. Booker T. Washington is contemplating an extended tour through the various counties of this State and the rural districts, for the purpose of impressing our people with the **"opportunities offered to the colored people of New Jersey to improve their civic conditions."**

We are convinced that as a result of this contemplated visit of Doctor Washington there will be a greater effort on the part of all classes of our people to become a positive asset in the development of our great State.

Knowing your interest in the uplift and future welfare

of all the citizens of this State, we hasten to apprise you of this move and most respectfully ask your endorsement of the same.

The visit, if generally approved, will be made during the month of June of this year.

Thanking you in advance, we beg to remain,

Your obedient servants,
James N. Vandervall, Chairman.
W. P. Burrell, Secretary.
Box 122, East Orange, N. J.

GOVERNOR FIELDER'S REPLY.

State of New Jersey, Executive Department.

May 4, 1914.

My Dear Sir:—

I am interested by your letter of the thirtieth ultimo, advising me of the attempt being made by a committee of our colored citizens to induce Dr. Washington to make a trip through this State.

I trust the committee will be successful in its efforts, for I believe the message Dr. Washington has to deliver to the people of his race will benefit them and the State as well.

Very truly yours,
James F. Fielder.

W. P. Burrell, Esq.,
Box 122, East Orange, N. J.

PLAN OF THE ITINERARY.

In planning the itinerary of Dr. Washington the committee was charged with the desire on his part to visit places where he had never been before, and where he would have the best opportunity to meet the people of the rural districts, being especially anxious to visit Gouldtown. Remembering these instructions, the committee was forced to decline many invitations from the Metropolitan districts of the State, and from watering places where Dr. Washington had often been. The attempt has been to use to the best advantage the limited time given us, and so we submit the following program of the tour.

Monday, September 7th

ON THE morning of Labor Day, September 7th, 1914, the following gentlemen, composing the Booker T. Washington Party, will assemble at the Twenty-third Street Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and will take the Morristown Express at 8:10 for Morristown, N. J., where the first stop will be made.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON PARTY.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, and Mr. Nathan Hunt of Tuskegee, Ala.; Messrs. Fred R. Moore, Jas. H. Anderson, George W. Harris, N. B. Dodson, Charles W. Anderson, and Wilford H. Smith of New York; T. Thomas Fortune, Lawrenceville, N. J.; John Mitchell, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Chris. J. Perry and R. R. Wright, Philadelphia; A. P. Caldwell, Philadelphia; William H. Craighead, Harrisburg, Pa.; Major R. R. Moton, Hampton, Va.; Bishop George W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; James N. Vandervall, Chairman Tour Committee, and W. P. Burrell, Executive Secretary.

Scenery.

Between New York and Morristown the route leads through some of the most historic and interesting parts of New Jersey. The trip across the ferry gives a grand view of the shipping of New York from the Hudson River side. The world's greatest vessels are in full view. Taking the train at Hoboken we will pass through Hoboken, Harrison, Newark (the greatest manufacturing center of the new world), East Orange (with its beautiful homes and wealth), Orange, South Orange, Maplewood, Millburn, Short Hills, Summit, Chatham, Madison, Convent, and then the historic town of Morristown.

The party will arrive at Morristown at 9:40 and will be met at the station by the Citizens' Association and taken in automobiles for a view of the city and surroundings.



HON. EMMETT J. SCOTT
Ex-Commissioner to Liberia

After the drive and a short rest, the party will be taken to the Wyanoke Hall, on Speedwell Avenue, where the following program will be carried out:

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Wyanoke Hall, 11 A. M.
Program.

Opening Chorus ..... "America"
Prayer ..... Rev. J. P. Sampson
Chorus.
Introduction of Mr. W. P. Burrell.....Rev. S. S. Crockett
Introduction of Dr. Washington.....Mr. W. P. Burrell
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Announcements.
Benediction.

After the exercises at Wyanoke Hall the party will be taken in automobiles to Montclair, New Jersey, where they will be met at the city limits by representatives of the Citizens' Union of Montclair, who will conduct the party to the point agreed upon along the line of march.

Enroute from Morristown to Montclair, the route lies along the famous Paterson Road, through Morris Plains, Littleton, Parsippany, Caldwell, Verona Lake and Upper Montclair.

At Marris Plains there is the State Hospital for the Insane; at Parsippany is the largest reservoir in the State, Jersey City Reservoir; at Caldwell is the Essex County Penitentiary.

Morristown Citizens' Association.

Lee Bracy, Chairman	J. H. Gregory
L. L. Taylor, Treasurer	W. E. Perry
J. H. Tanner, Secretary	W. N. Watson
Rev. J. P. Sampson	W. W. Grant
Rev. S. S. Crockett	Junius Mason

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

There will be a grand street pageant under the command of Grand Marshal Freeman L. Epps, and his aides, John L. Gordon and Burr Lee. This pageant will be made up of all the fraternal and business organizations of Montclair and vicinity, with numerous floats representing the various business enterprises. Political and social clubs will also be in line. The parade will disband on reaching Hillside Auditorium at 2 P. M., and the following program will be rendered:

Hillside Auditorium, 2 P. M.
Program.

Master of Ceremonies, Rev. John C. Love.

Invocation ..... Rev. H. H. Waring
"Star Spangled Banner" ..... Chorus of 500 School Children
Reading of Emancipation Proclamation.
Welcome Address ..... Mayor E. C. Hinck
Essay.
Singing.
Oration.
Orchestra and Chorus
Introduction of the speaker ..... Rev. F. H. Butler
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
National Anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
Benediction ..... Rev. Oscar F. Vick

Banquet.

Immediately following the exercises at Hillside Auditorium, there will be a banquet tendered Doctor Washington and the guests at Hoe's Hall, 415 Bloomfield Avenue.

Industrial Exhibits.

There will be an exhibition of various industrial products in the corridors of the Hillside Auditorium from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The parade in Montclair promises to be one of a very imposing nature; it will start from Walnut and Forest Streets promptly at 12 o'clock. The Citizens' Union will be represented by 500 men in special dress. There will be elaborate floats representing various organizations, business enterprises and trades. The procession will halt on Bloomfield Avenue, in front of the Hoe Building, to await the coming of Dr. Washington and his party.

Committee of the Citizens' Union of Montclair.

Mr. W. R. E. Grigsby, Pres. Mr. W. E. Tyler, Sec'y
Mr. Burr Lee, Treasurer.

Rev. F. H. Butler,	Mr. John Christopher
Rev. O. F. Vick	Mrs. W. S. Rice
Mr. W. H. Foster	Mrs. A. G. Myatt
Mr. John E. Peterson	Mr. W. S. Rice
Mr. F. L. Eppes,	Mrs. Wm. Horace

Mr. J. L. Gordon
Mr. William Jones
Mr. Jos. N. Welsh
Mr. Thos. Coleman
Mr. Geo. Pryn
Mr. Robt. Jones
Mr. S. L. Fisher
Mr. J. E. Sadler

Mrs. Fannie Fitzgerald
Mrs. O. K. Brown
Miss A. L. Brown
Mr. Thos. Flood
Mr. B. W. Thornhill
Mr. T. G. Tibbs
Mr. Mayfield Huntley
Rev. H. H. Waring,
Rev. J. C. Love

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the committee from the Citizens' Union of Montclair will escort Dr. Washington and his party in automobiles to Paterson, where they will be received by the Transportation Committee of the Citizens' Committee of Paterson, and taken to the catering establishment of Mr. S. G. Walker, 184 Paterson Street, where, after a short rest, luncheon will be served.

At 7:35 the party will be conveyyed to the High School Auditorium, where at 7:45 the following program will be rendered:

High School Auditorium.

Dr. Norman T. Cotton, Presiding.

Program.

Selection ..... Orchestra
Invocation ..... Rev. J. W. Anderson
Solo, "A Dream" (Bartlett) ..... Madame Elizabeth Hicks
Introduction of Mayor, Robert T. Fordyce,
Dr. Norman T. Cotton
Introduction of Dr. Washington....Mayor Robert T. Fordyce
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Selection ..... Orchestra
Finale.

After the address, the Transportation Committee will carry the party to Newark and deliver them to the Citizen's Committee of Newark at the Bethany Baptist Church, Bank Street.

Paterson Citizens' Committee.

Dr. Norman T. Cotton, President.

Rev. J. W. Anderson, 1st V-P. Rev. C. C. Williams, 2d V.-P.
Rev. W. W. Walker, 3d V.-P. Rev. J. H. Green, 4th V.-P.
Chas. M. Walker, Secretary. Wm. J. Greene, Ass't Sec.
S. G. Walker, Treasurer.
The foregoing compose the Executive Committee.

Transportation Committee—John A. Huggs, Chairman, Wm. N. Taylor, Scott Hydelborgh, Robert Harrison, Moses A. Bonner.

Banquet Committee—Samuel G. Walker, Wm. C. Monroe, Willis C. Hart, John Brown, Wm. E. Hopper.

Program Committee—Dr. Norman T. Cotton, Rev. Chas. C. Williams, Rev. J. W. Anderson, Rev. J. H. Green, Rev. W. W. Walker.

Ushers—John F. Lewis, chairman; David Satchwell, Wm. J. Greene, Wm. Foster, Lloyd Huff, Herbert Nash, Louis A. Miller, Frank Walker.

Publishing Committee—Chas. M. Walker, James Dempsey, Louis S. Bouser, Elias T. Peyton, Moses Campbell.

Door Committee—Thomas Johnson, David Dunne, Alfred Taylor, John Dry, Alexander Jackson, Walter Hughes.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

The Transportation Committee from Paterson, in charge of the Booker T. Washington party, will be met at the city line by the Reception Committee of the Newark Citizens' Committee and escorted to the Bethany Baptist Church on Bank Street, where the following program will be executed:

Bethany Baptist Church, 8:30 P. M.

Rev. Dr. R. D. Wynn, Chairman.

Program.

Opening Chorus, "America" ..... Audience
Prayer ..... Rev. J. R. Waters
(Pastor St. John's M. E. Church.)
Introduction of Master of Ceremonies, Rev. A. A. Collins,
Pastor of St. James' A. M. E. Church .....Rev. R. D. Wynn
Chorus ..... Bethany Church Choir
Mr. J. W. Holmes, Director.
Address, Newark and Its Needs ..... Dr. W. W. Wolfe
Chorus ..... Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church
Prof. B. B. Purvis, Director.
Chorus ..... Bethsaida Baptist Church Choir
Prof. Alfred Eppes, Director.
Introduction of Counsellor Geo. A. Douglas,
Rev. A. A. Collins
Introduction of Dr. Washington ..... Counsellor Douglas

Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Chorus ..... Combined Choirs
Benediction ..... Rev. R. D. Brown
(Pastor St. Philip's P. E. Church.)

Banquet.

At the conclusion of the exercises as above there will be tendered to Dr. Washington and his party a popular banquet in the lecture room of the Bethany Baptist Church. Covers will be spread for 300. After the banquet the party will be taken in hand by the reception committee and taken to their stopping places for the night.

Newark Citizens' Committee.

Rev. R. D. Wynn, D.D., Ch'm'n. Van Buren Powell, Sec'y.
Rev. E. F. Eggleston, Vice-Ch. J. S. Pinkman, Treas.

Dr. W. W. Wolfe
Dr. J. A. Wormley
Dr. W. P. G. Urling
Dr. W. H. Washington
Dr. J. W. Ford
Dr. W. H. Green
Dr. W. R. Granger
Rev. J. R. Waters
Rev. R. D. Brown
Rev. A. A. Collins
Rev. T. R. Redd
Rev. C. T. Willcher
Rev. J. R. Brown
Rev. W. P. Lawrence
Rev. W. T. Watkins
Mr. Geo. A. Douglas
Mr. B. W. Stewart
Rev. O. M. Bonfield
Mr. Chas. W. Nevius
Mr. Chas. L. Nevius
Mr. Samuel Harrison
Mr. Chas. Biat
Mr. A. W. Haskins
Mr. A. J. Newton
Mr. A. W. Sydnor
Mr. T. W. Wilbourne
Mr. J. H. Lockley

Mr. Wm. Watkins
Mr. Clarence Manning
Mr. James Monroe
Mr. James E. Jones
Mr. James E. Jones
Mr. Carter C. Saunders
Mr. W. H. Simmons
Mr. Winston Simms
Mr. Wm. McCrory
Mr. S. L. Sydnor
Mr. W. J. Peterson
Mr. Gilbert Sherman
Mr. Thos. Taylor
Mr. A. A. Hill
Mr. M. E. Hall
Mr. Chas. H. Johnson
Mr. Wm. H. Thompson
Mr. F. C. Anderson
Mr. Wm. Wright
Prof. B. B. Purvis
Mr. Andrew Keys
Mr. James W. Holmes
Mr. J. H. Buckman
Mr. A. M. Lynch
Mr. A. C. Fletcher
Mr. J. W. Hughes
Mr. A. D. Haskins



HON. FRED. R. MOORE
Ex-Minister to Liberia

Mr. E. F. McLaurens
Mr. Hamilton Travis
Mr. W. A. Wright
Mr. Junius Mebane
Mr. C. W. Anderson
Mr. John W. Hudspeth
Dr. W. H. Sutherland
Mr. R. H. Broadnax
Mr. Jos. Frances

Mr. H. J. Brown
Mr. A. C. Clarke
Mr. A. W. Smith
Mr. J. T. Cheshire
Mr. J. M. Millard
Mr. Gilbert Sherman
Mr. J. H. Scotland
Mr. J. M. Stoute
Mr. Divers Coleman

Mr. Walter Lomax
Mr. H. W. Barrett
Dr. W. G. Alexander
Mr. Louis Biggers
Mr. Willis L. Burgess
Mr. Robert L. Jones
Mr. C. W. Jones
Rev. Paul Singleton
Rev. J. E. Rogers
Rev. J. Burton
Rev. E. Flowers
Dr. J. L. Baxter
Dr. J. F. Vaughan
Dr. H. J. Burnett
Mr. A. Williams
Mr. John Buford
Mr. E. S. Jackson
Mr. Wm. H. Van Pelt
Mr. F. C. Anderson
Mr. R. H. Foster
Mr. A. W. Smith
Mr. A. C. Gibson
Mr. M. Monroe
Mr. J. E. Henry
Mr. David D. Woody
Mr. Peter Anderson
Mr. Walter Darden
Mr. W. W. Davis
Mr. Robert Travis
Mr. A. B. Cosey
Mr. M. W. Pinkman
Mr. W. I. Collins
Mr. Gus Morris
Mr. Geo. H. Bowen
Mr. Alfred W. S. Eppes
Mr. W. H. Galloway
Mr. Walter White
Mr. A. D. Nicholson
Mr. Charles Banks
Mr. Lewis Hicks
Mr. J. W. Ellis
Mr. A. J. Newton
Mr. D. W. McCray
Mr. Wm. Brown
Mr. B. C. Gordon
Mr. Jesse Webster

Committee on Reception.

Dr. W. W. Wolfe, Chairman

Dr. W. H. Washington
Dr. W. H. Green
Dr. W. H. Sutherland
Mr. M. E. Hall
Mr. Walter White
Mr. Winston Simms
Mr. A. L. Bland
Mr. C. L. Nevius
Mr. R. H. Broadnax
Mr. W. H. Simmons

Committee on Publicity and Program.

Rev. A. A. Collins, Chairman

Rev. J. R. Waters
Rev. R. D. Brown
Rev. E. Flowers
Rev. C. T. Wiltcher
Rev. J. R. Brown
Rev. E. F. Eggleston
Rev. Paul Singleton
Mr. H. J. Brown
Mr. B. W. Stewart
Mr. Divers Coleman

Committee on Music.

Mr. J. W. Holmes, Chairman

Prof. A. W. S. Eppes
Prof. B. B. Purvis
Mr. A. C. Fletcher
Mr. E. S. Jackson
Mr. John Buford
Mr. Andrew Williams

Tuesday, September 8th

After breakfast, Tuesday morning, the party will be escorted by Dr. W. W. Wolfe and his Committee on Reception to the Pennsylvania Station in Newark, where they will take the 8:52 train for Princeton, N. J., where they will arrive at 10:08 and be received by the Citizens' Organization and escorted to the residence of Mrs. G. B. Hill, 20 Green Street, from which place, after a short rest, they will be escorted to the First Presbyterian Church on Nassau Street, where the following program will be carried out:

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

First Presbyterian Church (White), 11 A. M.

Rev. S. W. Beach, D.D., Pastor.

Program.

Rev. S. L. Sturgers, Presiding.

Doxology ..... Congregation
Prayer ..... Rev. Amos Wilson
Chorus ..... Witherspoon Public School
Welcome Address ..... Rev. S. W. Beach
Welcome Address ..... Mayor
Chorus ..... Witherspoon Public School
Introductory Address ..... Dr. J. E. Proctor
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Benediction ..... Rev. G. S. Stark

Luncheon.

After the exercises at the First Presbyterian Church the party will be served luncheon at the Parish House of the Witherspoon Presbyterian Church (Rev. G. S. Stark, Pastor).

The party will next be shown points of interest about Princeton, and will leave at 1:12 by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Citizens' Organization of Princeton, N. J.

Rev. S. L. Sturgers, Ch'n. Rev. Amos Wilson, V.-Ch'n.
Mr. C. F. Cannon, Secretary. Mr. H. M. Austin, Ass't Sec.
Mr. W. W. Nixon, Treasurer.

Executive Committee

Rev. S. L. Sturgers	Mr. C. F. Cannon
Rev. G. S. Stark	Mrs. C. D. Pannell
Rev. Amos Wilson	Mrs. S. L. Harris
Rev. T. J. Jones	Mrs. Alice Sperling
Mrs. G. S. Stark	Mr. S. L. Harris
Mrs. S. L. Sturgers	Mr. J. M. Banks
Mrs. G. B. Hill	Mr. W. W. Nixon
Mr. H. M. Austin	Dr. J. E. Proctor
Mr. Wm. Moore	Mrs. E. Davis
Mr. James Smith	Mrs. Wm. Moore
Mr. P. B. Diggs	Mrs. H. McNeal

Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wm. Moore Mr. Philip B. Diggs Mr. James Smith

Committee on Publication.

Dr. J. E. Proctor Rev. Amos Wilson
Rev. S. L. Sturgers Mr. C. F. Cannon

Committee on Cars.

Mr. C. F. Cannon Rev. S. L. Sturgers

Committee on Entertainment.

Mrs. S. L. Harris Mrs. G. B. Hill Mrs. S. L. Sturgers
Mrs. E. Davis Mrs. Wm. Moore
Mrs. Elice Sperling Mrs. Harriet McNeal
Mrs. C. D. Pannell

WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE.

At Bristol Dr. Washington and party will cross the Delaware to the Burlington side, where the Citizens' Committee of Burlington will meet them with automobiles and escort them to the Auditorium, where the following program will be observed:

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Auditorium, 2:30 P. M.

Rev. V. H. Harris, Presiding.

Selection ..... Orchestra
Prayer ..... Rev. J. H. Blackstone
Welcome Address ..... Mayor E. Ellsworth Mount
Solo.
Introduction of Dr. Washington .....Rev.v A. C. Skinner
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Benediction.

After the meeting at the Auditorium the Burlington Committee will serve a light lunch and escort the party in automobiles to Camden.

Burlington Committee.

Rev. V. H. Harris, President.	E. S. Lane
Rev. John Gaines, Treasurer.	Mary Lee
Rev. J. R. Sargent, Secretary	John Gaines
S. W. Ward	C. H. Wallace
Roland Stockton	Rev. James Sargent
R. J. Walton	Albert Hill
Rev. A. C. Skinner, D.D.	J. Holcombe
R. C. Spencer	P. Hinson

On arrival at Camden the party will take the 5:11 train on the Pennsylvania Road for Bridgeton, where they will arrive about 6:30.

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.

The Transportation Committee of the Bridgeton Committee will meet the party on their arrival with automobiles and will give them a Sight-Seeing Drive around the town and then to the John Wesley Methodist Church, where a committee of ladies of that church will serve dinner. After dinner and a short rest the party will be taken to the Criterion Theatre, where they will be met by all the representative citizens of the town and the following program will be rendered:



REV. F. H. BUTLER, D.D.
Montclair, N. J.

Criterion Theatre, 8 P. M.

Program.

Music ..... Criterion Theatre Orchestra
Introduction of Master of Ceremonies, Mayor Arthur C. Whitaker ..... Rev. Joseph H. Morgan
Invocation ..... Rev. Sherman G. Pitt
(Of Central M. E. Church)
Music ..... Criterion Theatre Orchestra
Solo ..... Mrs. Ersalena Corse Rodman
Introduction of Dr. Washington ..... Prof. J. J. Younger
(County Superintendent of Schools.)
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Music ..... Criterion Theatre Orchestra

Seated on the stage will be the following: General Chairman, Rev. Jos. E. Cook, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Rev. John H. Robinson, and members of the local committee.

Patrons of Dr. Washington's Party.

Clergymen of the city.

Superintendent H. J. Neal and members of the Board of Education.

The Press—Editors John Cheesman, Geo. W. McCowan, J. Ward Richardson, Dr. F. A. Stanger. Associate Editors H. L. Tyler, Wm. B. Kirby.

County Judiciary—Judge LeRoy W. Loder, Prosecutor Edwin F. Miller, Former Prosecutor J. Hampton Fithian. Former Senator B. H. Minch. Former Senator Isaac T. Nichols.

City Councilmen—Lewis S. Johnson, President; Oscar K. Whipple, Wm. T. Laning, John M. Laning, and others.

City Park Commission—Dr. O. E. Peck, Hugh L. Reeves, Samuel Iredell, J. Brodie McGear.

Patronesses.

Civic Club Board—Mrs. J. Ogden Burt, President; Mrs. James W. Treenchard, Mrs. O. E. Peck, Miss Harriet I. Coyle, Mrs. Howard W. Fithian, Miss Eleanor Gillman, Mrs. Arthur C. Whitaker.

W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Helen N. Frazeur, President; Mrs. Jessie A. Reeves, Mrs. Eva B. Cawman, Mrs. Laura W. Gibson, Mrs. C. Harley Garwood, Mrs. J. M. Barnes, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Miss Lucy C. Henderson.

W. C. T. U. No. 2—Colored White Ribboners.

Friday Club—Mrs. Oberlin Smith.

Seven Oaks Club—Mrs. J. W. Trenchard.

Research Club—Mrs. Elmer Shoemaker, Mrs. Wm .C. Mulford.

Sunshine Club—Mrs. Ed. Swing, Mrs. Joseph H. Simpson.

Tuesday Club—Mrs. William B. Nixon, Miss Ellen T. Brewster.

Bridgeton General Committee.

Rev. J. E. Cooke, Chairman. Rev. J. H. Morgan, Vice-Chm'
George T. Pearce, Treasurer. C. H. Borican, Secretary.

John Turpin	Rev. J. H. Robinson
J. T. Saxton	Edward Davis
Herman Anderson	Leslie Gould
Morris Tudas	Wm. Parkes
George Toler	Wm. Edwards
J. H. Hubbard	Jos. F. Gould
Thomas Baynard	Warner K. Pierce

Publicity Committee—Wm. Steward, Chairman; Rev. J. E. Cooke, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Edward Davis, C. H. Borican.



HON. HARRY HEADLEY

Mayor of Ocean City, N. J.

Transportation Committee—George T. Pierce, Chairman; Leslie Gould, Edward Davis.

A Reception and Luncheon will be tendered to Dr. Washington and party at Wesley Zion Church after the exercises at the theatre, and from there each guest will be assigned to his home for the evening.

Wednesday, September 9th

GOULDTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

The guests will rise at six o'clock on Wednesday morning in order to be ready for the Gouldtown Committee, who will call in automobiles to take the party to the famous colored settlement, Gouldtown, for breakfast.

The party will leave Bridgeton at seven o'clock in automobiles and will be given a drive over this interesting community.

Breakfast, prepared from the products of the Gouldtown Farms, will be served at the Gouldtown A. M. E. Church by a committee of Gouldtown ladies and gentlemen.

After breakfast a short talk will be made to the people of the vicinity in the church, and then the party will take automobiles and proceed to Millville, where, at 10:45, train will be taken for Ocean City.

Gouldtown Breakfast Committee.

Rev. J. H. Robinson, Chair
Mrs. Geo. T. Pearce, Treas.
Muss Lucette Pierce, Sec'y
Geo. T. Pierce
Wm. Steward
Rev. Theodore Gould
Rev. Wm. Johns
Leslie Gould
Eugene Gould
Walter Duriscoe
Howard Stewart
Lewis Valentine
Joseph F. Gould
Stephen S. Steward
Wm. C. Gould
Alfred Winrow
Edgar E. Gould
Lorenzo F. Gould
Wm. Cuff
John Coombs
S. Clifford Mosely
Harold Pierce
Charles H. Pierce
Malcolm Pierce
Reuben Cuff
Miss Clara Steward

Mrs. J. H. Robinson
Mrs. Wm. Johns
Mrs. Leslie S. Gould
Mrs. Walter Durisoe
Mrs. Lewis Valentine
Mrs. Howard Stewart
Mrs. Jos. F. Gould
Mrs. Stephen S. Steward
Mrs. William C. Gould
Mrs. Alfred Winrow
Mrs. Edgar E. Gould
Mrs. Lorenzo F. Gould
Mrs. Wm. Cuff
Mrs. John Coombs
Mrs. Clifford Mosely
Mrs. Harold Pierce
Mrs. Charles H. Pierce
Mrs. Malcolm Pierce
Mrs. Annie R. Pierce
Mrs. Mary S. Gould
Mrs. Jennie Wright
Mrs. Nancy Wright
Miss Mary E. Gould
Miss Margaret Felts
Miss Etta Pierce

OCEAN CITY, NEW JERSEY.

The party will arrive at Ocean City, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 11:50, and will be met at the depot by a delegation of citizens headed by his Honor, Mayor Harry Headley of Ocean City, and escorted to the First M. E. Church, where a public reception will be held at 12 o'clock.



DR. J. E. PROCTOR, M.D.
Princeton, N. J.

Hotel Comfort.

After the reception at the First M. E. Church the party will be taken to the Hotel Comfort, where the party will be entertained. Luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock, Rev. Dr. P. L. Hawkins, Toastmaster. After a period of rest at Hotel Comfort, automobiles will take the party to the First M. E. Church, where the following program will be carried out:

First M. E. Church.
Rev. Dr. John B. Haynes, Pastor.
Program.
Hon Harry Headley, Mayor, Presiding.

Music.
Invocation.
Introduction of Rev. Dr. Wm. Credit of Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Credit introduces Dr. Booker T. Washington.
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Music.

Immediately after the exercises at the First M. E. Church the party will take automobiles and, with the Reception Committee, will leave for Cape May, N. J.

Citizens Committee of Ocean City, N. J.

Chairman, his Honor, Mayor Harry Headley, Chairman of City Commissioners; Commissioner Mr. Robert E. Fisher, Commissioner Mr. H. T. Thorn, U. S. Postmaster B. F. Smith; Rev. J. B. Haines, D.D., Secretary; Mr. W. E. Massey, Treasurer; Mr. Clayton Haines Brick; Rev. Samuel J. Comfort, Chairman entertainment Committee; Rev. C. H. Bohner, Chairman Press Committee.

Pastors—Rev. John B. Haines, D.D., Rev. C. H. Bohner, D.D., Rev. George F. Mitch, Rev. Mr. Reusum, Rev. Samuel J. Comfort.

Board of Trade—Mr. Otis M. Townsend, Mr. S. S. McAllister, Mr. E. J. Hann.

Summer Cottagers—Mr .Thomas R. Fort.

CAPE MAY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

The Booker T. Washington party, accompanied by the Committee from Ocean City, will reach the City Line of Cape May about 4:30 P. M. Hon. W. M. Cassedy, Mayor of Cape May, accompanied by the Citizens' Committee of Arrangements, will meet them and accompany them to the Headquarters at Hotel Dale.

After a short rest, the following schedule will be carried out:

5 to 6 P. M.—Drive around Cape and other places with City Officials and members of Committee.
6:05 to 6:20—Reception by school children at Hotel Dale.
6:20 to 6:35—Rest for Dr. Washington.
6:35 to 7:15—Dinner at Hotel Dale.
7:15 to 8—Rest.
8:15—Party escorted in automobiles to the Casino on the Beach.
8:30 to 10—Exercises at the Casino.

Casino on The Beach, 8:30 P. M.

Rev. P. F. Matthews, Presiding.

Program.

Orchestra Prelude.
Invocation ..... Rev. H. T. Johnson

Chorus of Forty Voices,

Mr. A. Franks, Leader
Mr. A. Long, Assistant Leader
Miss Lucy White, Soloist
Miss Jane Brown, Accompanist

Introduction of Counsellor Nutter of Atlantic City,
Rev. P. F. Matthews, Chairman

Introduction of Dr. Washington ..... Counsellor Nutter
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Music ..... Orchestra

After the exercises at the Casino, the party will be taken to the Hotel Dale, where the following order will be observed:

10:15 to 10:45—Public Reception.
11 P. M.—Collation for General Public.
11 P. M.—Banquet in honor of Dr. Washington and invited guests.



REV. SAMUEL J. COMFORT, D.D.
Chairman Ocean City Entertainment Committee

Thursday, September 10th

Breakfast.
Visit to Schools.
Conference with Farmers and Mechanics.
Party will leave Cape May at 9:40 by Pennsylvania Railroad for Millville, N. J.

Cape May Committee of General Arrangements.

Rev. P. F. Matthews, Chairman.
Mr. F. G. Fenderson, General Manager.
Dr. C. T. Ferguson, Secretary.

Rev. H. T. Johnson	Mr. H. Fossett
Rev. W. Trusty	Mr. F. G. Fenderson
Mr. Chas. Ferguson	Rev. S. Y. Cox
Mr. W. H. Johnson	Mr. H. Richardson
Mr. W. J. Moore	Mr. Harry Bean
Rev. S. Hursey	Mr. Wm. Tronks
Serg't C. H. Tromer	Rev. Ivy, Wildwood
Mr. Samuel Trusty	Mr. John Vance, Holly Beach

Mr. J. Spaulding, Whitesboro

Executive Committee.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, Chairman.

Mr. J. E. Bowser	Rev. H. T. Johnson
Mr. H. Fossett	Mr. J. Troyman
Mr. Chas. Ferguson	Rev. G. R. Sharkley

Mrs. M. McNichols Wash.

Reception Committee.

Mrs. P. F. Matthews	Mrs. H. Fossett
Mrs. W. Trusty	Mrs. N. Bryon
Mrs. W. Moore	Mrs. S. Hursey
Mrs. H. T. Johnson	Mrs. W. Tronks
Mrs. C. H. Turner	Mrs. W .H. Johnson

SALEM, NEW JERSEY.

The Booker Washington party will reach Millville at 11:27, where they will be met by United States District Attorney Hon. J. Warren Davis and the Citizens' Committee of Salem, with automobiles. The party will be escorted



HON. J. WARREN DAVIS
United States District Attorney for the State of New Jersey

to Salem through one of the most interesting parts of New Jersey.

Arriving at Salem at about 12:30, luncheon will be served, and after rest and recreation, the party will be driven to the Benjamin Bee Park, where Secretary Bryan last spoke, and the following program will be carried out:

Benjamin Bee Park, 2 P. M.

Program.

Music by the Band.
Invocation ..... Rev. J. M. Holly
Music, "My Country 'Tis of Thee"..... Audience
Introduction of Hon. E. C. Waddington, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who will preside.
Introduction of Dr. Washington,
U. S. District Attorney, Warren S. Davis
Address ..... Dr. Booker T. Washington
Announcements
Music

After the address, Dr. Washington and party will be taken to Camden in automobiles.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Dodge, in his Geography of New Jersey, says:

"The first recorded settlement in New Jersey was made by the Dutch on the Delaware, called by them South River. Here Fort Nassau was built in 1623. Later a company of Swedes and Finns bought land from the Indians and built forts along the Delaware. Soon after, the English attempted to gain a foothold in the same region. The struggle between the rivals for possession of the country continued until the famous Dutch Governor of New Netherlands, Peter Stuyvesant, sailed up the Delaware Bay, compelled the rival forts to surrender, and established Dutch rule over the entire region. Ten years later, with the surrender of New Netherland, all these settlements on the Delaware also came under English rule. The King of England granted all the territory taken from the Dutch to his brother, the Duke of York. The land lying between the Hudson and the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Delaware River and Delaware Bay on the west, was granted by the Duke of York to Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret. Sir George Carteret had been governor of the Island of Jersey in the English Channel, and the entire region was named New Jersey in honor of him.

A form of government known as the "Concessions" was drawn up by the proprietors. This granted, among other privileges, liberty of conscience. So liberal were these privileges that many persons emigrated to the colony. Settlements were made at Newark, Elizabethtown, and Bergen. Thus very early a mixed population of Swedes and Dutch, English, Scotch and French, with people from other American colonies, was found in New Jersey. Each nationality played a distinct part in the development of the colony and left its impress on the State. Today place names show the location of many settlements made by these different nations. Trouble between Carteret and the colonists caused Berkeley to sell his interest. This land later passed to a company of Quakers, the foremost of whom was William Penn. They persuaded Carteret to divide the territory into East and West Jersey, retaining the latter portion for themselves. Finally, by common consent, the right to govern the colonies was yielded to the king. He united the two provinces in one,

named it, and appointed a governor. Associated with this governor was a council, also appointed by the king, and twenty-four assemblymen elected by the people.."

The Dutch introduced slavery into New Jersey with their first settlements, and thus the Negro became one of the early settlers with the rest. The Duke of York was the head of the African Company, formed for the purpose of bringing slaves from Africa and selling them. In coming into possession of New Jersey the Duke of York secured a good market for his slaves, which had hitherto been controlled by his greatest rivals in the slave trade, the Dutch. The Swedes are also said to have brought Negro slaves into New Jersey with them. When Berkeley and Carteret secured New Jersey they early saw the benfit of the slave for clearing and improving the new country, so they offered one hundred and fifty acres to each settler for every full-grown, able-bodied male slave, and seventy-five acres each for those not grown up. As slaves became more numerous these bounties were gradually reduced until they were discontinued entirely. So great was the number of slaves brought into the country that a baracks was established at Perth Amboy where they could be held until sold.

In 1704 an act was passed by the legislature at Burlington for the regulating of Indian and Negro slaves. That New Jersey might have a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable Negroes at moderate rates in money or commodities. Queen Anne recommended the Royal African Company to Lord Cornbury, Governor by her appointment of New Jersey. Advertisements frequently appeared in the papers for runaway slaves or slaves for sale.

When Washington was at Morristown in 1777, his wife's mulatto girl, "Charlotte," thirteen years of age, ran away dressed in a brown cloth waistcoat and petticoat. He offered a reward to any soldier or other person that would take her up.

In those counties occupied by Quakers there were few slaves, as they were opposed to the institution. In 1798 the traffic in slaves between New Jersey and other States was prohibited and in 1804 a law was passed for the gradual abolition of slavery, and providing that every child born in the State after that time should be free. In 1800

there were 12,422 slaves in New Jersey, and in sixty years this number had been diminished to 18.

In 1792 a society for the abolition of slavery was formed in New Jersey. On January 1st, 1794, the first convention of Abolition Societies met in Philadelphia. There were representatives from ten States. General Joseph Bloomfield of New Jersey presided. In 1801-1802 General Bloomfield was Governor of New Jersey. This convention caused laws to be passed by Congress restricting the slave trade.

John Woolman of New Jersey travelled in the Middle and Southern Colonies for twenty-one years, from 1746 to 1767, preaching against the practice and continuation of slavery. Slavery was abolished in New Jersey in 1846.

Colored men in New Jersey have taken an active part in all the wars of the country, and have won honorable mention. At the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778, Samuel Charlton of New Jersey was complimented for his bravery. Oliver Cromwell of Burlington, New Jersey, was an active participant in the battles of Monmouth, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Yorktown. Captain Huddy of Colts Neck, Monmouth County, was one night surrounded in his house by sixty Tories in the absence of his company. There was no one with him but his colored servant girl, Lucretia Edwards. Lucretia bravely loaded the guns while Captain Huddy fired from the windows on the tories. The tories were held off for hours by the bravery of this colored girl, who afterwards became Lucretia Chambers and the head of an honorable family of New Jersey men. So Molly Pitcher was not the only woman worthy of renown in Monmouth County.

At this encounter, which occurred in the summer of 1780, the Tories were commanded by a slave man, John Collins, who was said to be an honorable, brave, but headstrong man who was much respected by his neighbors because of many acts of generosity. He was known as Colonel Tye. He thought that Captain Huddy's whole company was at home at the time of the attack.

At the Battle of Red Bank, a regiment of blacks, under Colonel Green, distinguished themselves and won renown.

Colored men of New Jersey have served with honor in the regular army; foremost among these will be found Captain Theophilus G. Steward, retired chaplain of the

Twenty-fifth Infantry. At everyv reunion aged colored war veterans march arm in arm, and shoulder to shoulder, with their white brethren.

In civic life the colored man has contributed much to the prosperity of New Jersey, as can be attested by the many business and professional men of each community, the hundreds of churches with their well-informed ministry, and the homes of comfort which show culture and refinement. The laws of New Jersey protect all citizens in a full and free exercise of all their civil rights and provide punishment for infringement. There are few colored men holding any kind of political offices in New Jersey, though they are said to hold the balance of power in politics. The State provides a school for the training of colored youth at Bordentown, for which an appropriation is annually made. Several colored men have recently been candidates for the legislature, and while receiving creditable votes were not elected.

An appropriation of $20,000.00 was made for the purpose of an exhibition showing the progress of the colored man since the emancipation. Only $13,000.00 of this became available, but a very creditable exhibit was made at Atlantic City; the progress of the colored people of New Jersey was shown to great advantage. Rev. Solomon P. Hood of Trenton was the head of the movement.

One of the most far reaching organizations in New Jersey is the Committee of One Hundred of Hudson County, organized January, 1913, for the civic, moral, social and intellectual development of the Negro. Similar organizations have been formed in Orange, N. J., and other points.

The Colored Aged Home and Orphanage, at Irvington, N. J., incorporated in 1893, is said to be the only institution of its kind in New Jersey for colored people. It is maintained by voluntary contributions obtained mainly from three colored churches of Newark, Bethany Baptist, Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian, and Mt. Zion Baptist. There are twelve inmates, none of whom are under 65 years of age. These old people of the race should be supported, and every one interested should communicate with the treasurer, Mr. John S. Pinkman, 44 Plane St., Newark.

The Colored Y. M. C. A. work in New Jersey is, for the most part, not fully developed. Competent secretaries are being secured, but they do not receive that hearty co-

operation from those who are helping and those who are being helped that is necessary to the accomplishment of the greatest good.

In 1910 the population of New Jersey was 2,537,167. Of this number 89,760 were colored and 658,188 were foreign born.

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY, NOTES.

Morristown, or West Hanover, as it was originally called, was settled about 1710. It has always occupied a conspicuous place in the nation's history. The manufacture of iron was a leading industry, and as early as 1777 there were as many as 100 furnaces in the vicinity. At the Speedwell Iron Works of Morristown were manufactured some of the larger portions of the machinery for the "Savannah," the first steamship which ever crossed the ocean.

It was twice the headquarters of George Washington's army, and in 1780 was the scene of the trial of Benedict Arnold.

Money was early made in Morristown; in 1766 one Samuel Ford manufactured counterfeit money which was widely circulated, while twenty years later the legislature passed an act empowering Walter Mould to coin copper cents, which were familiarly known as the "horse-head pennies." Morristown has always been religiously inclined; the First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1738, and the Baptist Church was organized in 1752. Morris County "Gazette" was published in 1797. Count Thaddeus Kosciusko, who afterwards gave Thomas Jefferson $20,000.00 to help Negroes, joined the American army here in 1777. Much of the gunpowder for the Continental army was made at Morristown. The first telegraphic message ever sent by wire was sent by Prof. Morse and Mr. Vail, through three miles of wire stretched in a room at the Speedwell Iron Works of Morristown; the message was this, "A patient waiter is no loser."

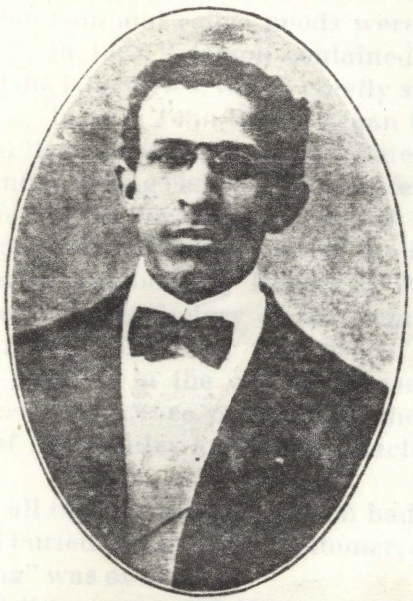
In 1910 the population of Morristown was 12,507, of which 991 were colored. Two hundred and sixty-six of the colored population were of voting age. The colored people pay taxes on $748,000.00 worth of property. They have two churches, one Baptist and the other Methodist.

There are thirty-three colored men and women in business; two farmers, one medical doctor, two barbers, two coal dealers, two ice dealers, one shoemaker, ten scavengers, two grocers, one wholesale sand dealer, two expressmen, one real estate agent, tne bookkeeper, one music teacher, on silversmith, one harness maker, two laundries, one real estate and co-operative association, and four taxicab owners. There is also a colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. and a troop of Boy Scouts.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

Montclair was originally a part of Newark, and afterwards it formed a part of Bloomfield until, in 1868, it was set apart as a separate corporation. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of one of the Orange Mountains, and was known at one time as Clear Mountain.

The entire tract of ground now embraced in Montclair, Bloomfield and Glen Ridge, was known as Cranetown, named in honor of the Crane family, whose ancestors founded this section. During the Revolution, George Washington found Montclair, or Clear Mountain, to be a very good camping ground, and it is said that a



J. E. SADLER
Editor "Eastern Observer," Montclair, N. J.

large black walnut standing on the lawn of the northwest corner of Valley Road and Claremont Avenue marks the spot where the great general's tent is supposed to have stood.

Montclair is said to be the second richest suburban city in the United States, and is the center of more missionary activity than any city of its size in the world. Its gifts for missions and uplift work amount to more than $500,000.00 anually. It is ac ity of suburban homes and a great residential center. It is the home of ten International Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, of the Secretary of the American Missionary Association, of the Secretary of the Ecumenical World Missionary Conference, and of Mrs. Ballington Booth, the head of the American wing of the Salvation Army.

The first colored settlers came to Montclair in 1865 from Loudon County, Virginia. There are now about 3,500 colored people in Montclair, of whom nearly ten per cent. are tax payers, owning property conservatively valued at $500,000.00. There are no separate schools in Montclair, and about three hundred colored children attend the public schools and many have graduated from the High School.

There are four colored churches, two Baptist, one A. M. E. Mission, and one Methodist Episcopal, holding property worth $60,000.00.

There are more organizations for social service and social uplift among the colored people of Montclair than any other city of New Jersey. Among other things, there is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., with a building for its work, a troop of Boy Scouts, and a Council of Camp Fire Girls. There are many examples of colored thrift in Montclair, but the most conspicuous example is that of Charles Hoe, who was the pioneer newsdealer of Montclair and died, after thirty years, leaving an estate said to be worth $40,000.00.

Rev. J. C. Love for fifteen years has preached a gospel of religion, finance and self-help with telling results. Rev. J. F. Butler is connected with every civic movement in the town of both races.

Montclair has one colored weekly newspaper, "The Eastern Observer," edited and owned by Mr. J. E. Sadler.

Montclair has four ministers of the gospel, two barber shops, one billiard parlor, three beauty parlors, one

contractor and builder, one carpenter, two medical doctors, two druggists, one domestic service and cooking school, nine dressmaking establishments, four employment agencies, two expressmen, one furniture and piano mover, one hair-dressing establishment, one house-cleaning bureau, three liverymen, one music teacher, one milliner, one newspaper correspondent, one public hall, one public dining room, one photographer, two painters and decorators, one printer, one paper hanger, three rubbish removers, one roofer, two taxicab and automobile establishments, one undertaker and embalmer, one watchmaker and jeweller, one real estae agent, one Young Men's Christian Association, one Young Women's Christian Association and four churches.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

Paterson was established in 1791 by the "Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures." This company was under the patronage of Alexander Hamilton and had the exclusive right to carry on all kinds of manufactures at the Falls of the Passaic. The first yarn was spun in Paterson in 1792. In 1794 the first factory was completed in Paterson and calico goods were first printed in New Jersey. In 1823 Paterson contained three extensive woolen and duck factories, which chiefly supplied the navy with canvas. In 1840 John Rawle began the manufacture of silk from the cocoon at Paterson. Paterson is the leading silk manufacturing center of the United States. Paterson has been noted for years as one of the great places where locomotives are made. One of the first locomotives of the country was built by Rogers at Paterson in 1837. The first large velvet factory of the country was built in Paterson in 1864. The silk factories of Paterson are among the greatest in the world. These factories have recently been the scenes of some of the greatest labor agitations of the country and have attracted universal attention.

In 1914 all the citizens of Paterson had a great demonstration and buried a twenty-foot hammer, as evidence that all "knocking" was over with.

In 1910 there were 125,600 persons in Paterson; of this number 45,398 were foreign born, as against 1,539 colored people, who were all native born. The percentage of the population that was foreign born was 36.1, while 1.2 per cent. were colored.

Few colored people are employed in the manufactures, and as far as is known there are none in the silk factories. The colored people are employed principally at domestic labor. For nearly seventy years the finest tool handles in the world have been manufactured at the Patterson Handle Works, which are owned by Mr. Wiliam Patterson, in whose family they have been all these years. The output of this factory is shipped to all parts of the universe by these colored men. Paterson has one colored hair-dressing parlor, two catering establishments, several barber shops, one sign painter, one medical doctor in the Person of Dr. Norman T. Cotton, whose practice is said to be the most extensive in the city. There are four churches —two Baptist, one A. M. E. Zion and one Presbyterian. The church membership of the city amongst the colored is estimated at six hundred. The ministers are all graduates of reputable schools and universities. There is only one man employed in the municipal service; he runs the automobile police patrol.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

The City of Newark was settled in 1666 on land purchased by Connecticut settlers from the Indians for about $750. It was chartered as a town in 1712 and originally included the greater part of what is now the County of Essex and the towns of Belleville, Bloomfield, Clinton, Montclair and the Oranges. In 1777 it was occupied by Washington, and later by the British. The College of New Jersey was located here from 1748 to 1756, this being the home of the president, Rev. Aaron Burr.

In 1798 Newark received a second charter, and in 1836 was incorporated as a city.

The first freestone of the country was quarried at Newark in 1721. The first tannery was established at Newark in 1698. The first japanned leather made in America was made in Newark. Samuel Whitehead was the first shoemaker of Newark, 1676. The first foundry for the manufacture of malleable iron was established in Newark in 1827.

Newark has more different kinds of manufactories than any other place in the United States. It is the third city in the Union in the manufacture of jewelry, it is the seat of more than 100 large factories for the manufacture of machinery and tools, and over 100 factories for the manufacture of leather goods. Seven trunk lines enter the city. There are 23 public parks in the city, covering an area of 655 acres. In 1910 Newark had a population of 347,469. Of this number 110,655 were foreign-born whites and 9,475 were colored.

There are a large number of colored property holders in Newark whose holdings aggregate more than $300,000. All the children of Newark attend the same schools, in which there are some colored teachers. The first school for colored children was kept by a Mr. Rogers in Arlington Street. Mr. James N. Baxter, who died in December, 1909, was a teacher in New York and Newark for 45 years. He was principal of Commerce Street Public School, Newark, and at the time of his death was the dean of the teachers of Newark. When the High School was closed to colored children, it was he who went to Trenton in 1877 and put up such a fight that not only was the High School opened to colored children, but it was opened to the children from private and parochial schools as well. Prof. B. B. Purvis came to Newark in 1865, he was a pupil of James N. Baxter. He secured public night schools for colored pupils in 1866. Mr. Randolph Granger, one of the graduates of the Barringer High School, but now a student of Dartmouth, holds the 800-yard championship for the New England States.

Newark does not appear to have many business colored people, but among the few that there are there are some instances of great thrift and business worth. The doctors are among the best in the State, and dentists are second to none. The firm of Pinkman Brothers, piano movers and expressmen, with its auto-vans, is one of the largest of its kind in Newark. There is a large number of churches of various denominations, foremost among these will be found the Bethany Baptist, St. James A. M. E., St. John's M. E., Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian, and St. Phillip's Episcopal. The church property is worth over $200,000.

It is reported that there are 3 undertakers, 6 medical doctors, 2 lawyers, 4 dentists, 2 grocerymen, 3 restaurants,

2 public school teachers, 29 dressmakers, 5 hair-dressing parlors, 2 furniture dealers, 7 caterers, 2 real estate agencies, 1 veterinarian in the person of Dr. Baxter, who also is a government meat inspector; 8 clerks, 2 of whom are employed in the largest financial business of the town, 5 insurance companies, 7 barbers, 3 shoemakers, 6 expressmen and piano-movers, 6 painters, 5 paper hangers, 2 cement-work contractors, 6 trained nurses, 4 licensed midwives, 2 printing establishments, 1 hotel, 3 boarding houses.

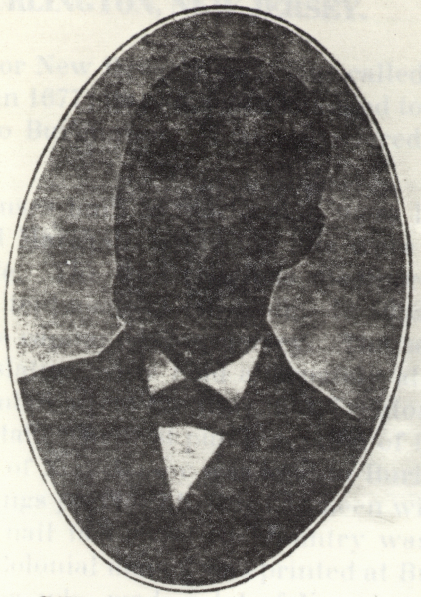
The mass of the colored people are day laborers and domestic servants.

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

Princeton was settled about 1696 and received its present name in 1724. It was of litle importance until the removal there from Newark of the College of New Jersey in 1756. On August 27, 1776, the first State Legislature of New Jersey assembled there and chose William Livingston as Governor. In 1775 the first call for a Provincial Congress of New Jersey was issued by a town meeting. At the legislature of 1776 the Great Seal of the State was



C. F. CANNON
Secretary Princeton Committee, Princeton, N. J.



REV. AMOS WILSON, D.D.
Princeton, N. J.

adopted, it being the oldest State seal in the United States, and even older than the Seal of the United States. The British and Hessians occupied the village in 1776-77, and plundered it. The college was closed and Nassau Hall and the First Presbyterian Church were occupied as barracks and hospitals. Princeton, the greatest battle of the Revolution, was fought in January, 1777, on the Hale farm and a portion of the Golf Links. The Continental Congress met in Nassau Hall in 1783. Aaron Burr's father was the first President of Princeton College. Princeton has always been foremost in the advanced thought of the country, and Princeton University is thought to be second to none in the world. The city of Princton is important now chiefly on account of the great Princeton University.

In 1910 the populfaon of Princeton was 5,136; of this number 836 were foreign born whites and 1,148 colored people. The colored people are employed principally as cooks, waiters, and domestic servants. There are three colored churches—one Baptist, one A. M. E. Methodist, and one Presbyterian; there are four ministers of the gospel, one bootblack, one borading-house, one carpenter, one chef cook, one clubhouse, two carting contractors, one furniture dealer and clothier in the person of Mr. Wm. Moore,

six grocers, one hotelkeeper, two hackmen, one insurance agent, six landscape gardeners, one medical doctor, one painted, three paper hangers, one pressing and dyeing establishment, one public school principal, two restaurants, one truck dealer, two school teachers, one Young Men's Chrictian Association.

The Witherspoon Institutional Church (Presbyterian) is worthy of special notice. It is suported by the First Presbyterian Church. Its Sunday School is graded and presided over by the wealthiest white people of tfhe town, who are not only interested in this movement, but are responsible for the existence of the Colored Y. M. C. A. and many other forms of uplift work among the colored people. Rev.v G. S. Stark is the pastor of the Witherspoon Church and the director of its institutional work, which includes cooking and sewing classes for girls: wood-working, shoe mending, chair caning and furniture repairing classes for boys; social organizations for boys, girls and adults, and many advanced forms of social service. The boys have formed a furniture repairing company at the church and do work on their own account for Princeton College and all the best families.

The furniture and clothing establishment of Mr. Wm. Moore is an example of what may be accomplished by correct business methods. For more than twenty years Mr. Moore has been one of the principal outfitters for the students of Princeton College, and his patrons are numbered among the greatest men of the country. Though unfortunately blind at present, he still keeps up his business and carries an immense stock. His sunshiny disposition makes it a pleasure for any one to meet him.

Until recently the colored people had control of the service in all the dining halls of Princeton University, but under a recent management they have vbeen displaced by Greeks. Because of this arrangement, many men have been forced to leave Princeton in search of a livelihood.

The colored school population of Princeton is about 275 with separate schools; there are 45 property holders owning property to the value of $575,960.00. The colored people are connected with many fraternal societies, such as the Masons, Oddfellows, Pythians, Good Samaritans, Moses, Elks, Eastern Star, Household of Ruth, and Citizens Club.

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Burlington, or New Beverly, as it was called, was settled by Quakers in 1677; its name was changed to Bridlington, and lastly to Burlington. It was chartered as a city in 1733.

The first houses built in Burlington were built by a carpenter named Marshall, while the lots were surveyed by Richard Noble. The first religious meeting-house in Burlington was a tent made of sail-cloth. In 1683 Burlington was made the capital of New Jersey. The sessions of the colonial legislature were held alternately at Burlington and Perth Amboy up to the time that Trenton was selected as the capital. The first public session of the Council and Assembly of New Jersey was held in Burlington in 1769; all proceedings previous to this had been with closed doors. The first nail factory of the country was in Burlington in 1797. Colonial money was printed at Burlington by Samuel Keimer, who made a lot of New Jersey paper money. Smith's History of New Jersey was printed at Burlington in 1765. About 1777 Isaac Collins published the New Jersey Gazette at Burlington; this was the first newspaper published in New Jersey. In 1846 the Jersey Guards went from Burlington to Mexcio. Burlington was very prominent during colonial times, and there are many places of great historic interest within its limits. In 1910 Burlington had 8,336 inhabitants, of whom 538 were colored.

There are four churches—one A. M. E. Methodist, one A. M. E. Zion, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Baptist; there are eight professional men, 25 persons own their property. There is a separate school for colored children who have to attend it from all parts of the city. There are many barbers among the colored people, but most of the colored people are of the ordinary laboring class. There appear to be no organizations for civic improvement, though there are many fraternal societies. Many complain of a lack of the spirit of enterprise and civic pride among the colored people. This condition, however, is being gradually improved and the people are planning to get together. The value of colored property holdings was not approximated, and so no account is here given. It is said that relatives of the colored man, Oliver Cromwell,

who crossed the Delaware with George Washington, live in Burlington.

Bristol is opposite Burlington on the Pennsylvania side of the Deleware. It was from there that a detachment under General Cadwallader was to cross the Delaware into Burlington on the night of December 25th, 1776, but this adventure failed because of the ice, and of the three detachments that were to cross only that led by General Washington succeedd. It is thought by many that it was due to the skill of Oliver Cromwell that he got across.

Oliver Cromwell served six years and nine months under Washington's immediate command, and received an honorable discharge in Washington's own handwriting. He received a pension of $96 annually. He enlisted in a company commanded by Captain Lowery, attached to the Second New Jersey Regiment, under the command of Colonel Israel Shrele. He was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth, and Yorktown, at which place he claimed to have seen the last man killed. He was a man of strong natural ability, never used tobacco or liquor in any form. He was more than 100 years old when he died in 1853. He was the father of seven sons and seven daughters, who reached the age of maturity. He has four descendants living in Burlington now, James Cromwell, his great-grandson; Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, his great-granddaughter, and her two sons, Geo. McBride and Eugene McBride. All of these are of mature age.

On the night that President Lincoln was assassinated in Washington, General Grant was visiting his daughters at St. Mary's College, Burlington. This is thought to have saved him from assassination.

Six miles from Burlington is the New Jersey State Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, at Bordentown. It was organized as a private school by Rev. W. A. Rice of Bordentown, N. J., in 1886, and was suported by voluntary contributions. In 1894 the school passed to the control of the State, which made an appropriation of $3,000 for its support. In 1897 this was increased to $5,000; in 1901 $35,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a farm and the erection of an administration building. The Parnell estate, at Bordentown, was purchased; in 1907, $49,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting a new dormitory and laundry. In 1912, $26,500



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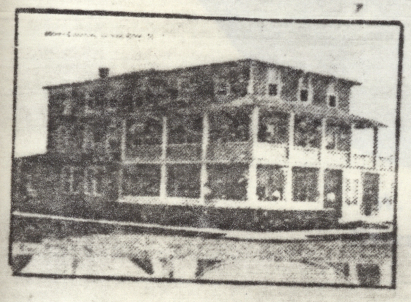

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East Orange Social Settlement

The East Orange Social Settlement, though but a little over a year old, is one of the powers for good in Essex County. It is under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., of which the following ladies are the officers: Mrs. Geo. R. Howe, President; Mrs. Cyrus Hitchcock, Secretary, and Mrs. Dr. Charles A. Groves, Treasurer.

For fifty years the Munn Avenue Church has taken front rank in its uplift work for colored people all over the country. One lady of the Guild has been especially untiring in her work for the Settlement, Mrs. M. L. Cook.

In April, 1913, the services of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Burrell of Virginia were secured, and through them the Settlement was organized and placed in practical operation. The purposes as taken from the Settlement Folder give a clear idea of the work of the Settlement:

Purposes.

The East Orange Social Settlement is conducted for the betterment of the community life of the colored people of East Orange.

Its purpose is to help people to help themselves, to extend a sympathetic hand to those who may, because of circumstances, feel downtrodden and oppressed, to hold open the door of hope to every worthy colored boy and girl and to reclaim those who are erring.

The Settlement house is a model of neatness and cleanliness, and in itself is a powerful object lesson to the many children who come within its portals daily and who are pleased to call it home.

Habits of cleanliness, thrift, and self-respect are inculcated, and the children of the Settlement are taught to be jealous of their good name. Each child who is enrolled becomes a part of the Settlement Family, and Mrs. Burrell becomes the "Little Mother" while Mr. Burrell is the "Big Brother" of every one.

As no two children are alike in disposition and requirements a careful study is made of every child in order to find out how he or she may best be helped. Race pride is taught through the study of prominent examples of Negro man and womanhood. The children are thus taught that here is hope for them and that they will be rewarded according to their merit, in spite of their color.

The model flat or home as it might better be called, shows that a home can be clean and healthy though humble, and that one does not have to sell himself to the instalment man in order to be happy. The Settlement teaches that it is better to watch the cost of high living than to be bothered about the so-called high cost of living. Through its cooking classes it shows how one may live well and yet cheaply. The doctrine of self-help underlies all the work of the Settlement, and the children are taught to depend on themselves for success in all things. The Settlement seeks to help not only the children, but the parents are also visited in their homes and timely suggestions made as to how they may make the most of life for themselves and their little ones.

Accomplishments.

The sick are visited, the hungry are fed, the naked clothed, and those in distress of any kind receive a helping hand.

The influence of the settlement for good is recognized on all sides and the judge of the Children's Court of Essex County has commended children to its care and supervision.



W. P. BURRELL
Executive Secretary

THE ORANGES.

James N. Vandervall.

The Oranges are several small communities in the southwestern end of Essex County, and have nearly 100,000 population, of which more than 10,000 are colored. These communities are rich in their association of early colonial and ante-bellum history. The Negro was not an inactive or silent spectator during these stirring times.

He participated in every struggle and bravely bore his part in the long contest for liberty of the American colonist.. The battles of Springfield and Orange Mountain Colony and other Revolutionary battles have indelibly recorded his bravery and valor. During the Civil War, New Jersey sent more than a regiment of brave black boys, and several battalions in the Spanish-American War. These undeniable facts prove the loyalty, devotion and patriotism of the Negroes of New Jersey in every crises concerning the safety of the old flag.

In the civic affairs of the State, he has played well his part. Contesting against every unfair advantage and race proscription, he has maintained himself and gathered the small crumbs of opportunity together and made bricks without straw and still continued to rise and retain a place among the struggling and progressive masses. In the Oranges, he has accumulated nearly one-half million dollars of real estate, none of which he inherited or received in bequest, but was attained by sacrifice and labor. They own many large and beautiful church buildings, an Old Folks Home, and several fraternal and business buildings. In the charitable work they have contributed very largely in proportion to their means.

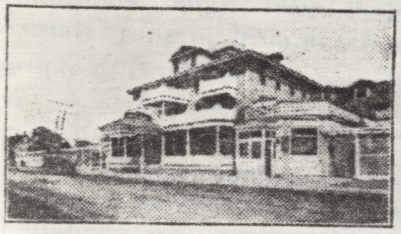
Shortly after the war an old colored woman gave her earnings of many years to the work of the Temperance cause, and the imposing structure at Main and Commerce Streets, Orange, valued at more than $50,000 stands on the site bought by the contribution of the savings of this Negro woman, who bequeathed her estate for that work. There remains much to be done that, in this fair commonwealth, these people may have a fair chance in the battle of life. Those that have located in the agricultural districts have done well. Many own large productive farms, and are each year, by their push and industry, adding to their possessions. "Back to the Farm" is clearly demonstrated here as a true solution of the Race Problem. The many farms to be secured on most reasonable terms, and the splendid prices now being paid for all farm products make farming a very lucrative and independent business.

be at Hotel Comfort, where they will be the guests of the city.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

Cape May was settled in 1699 and was chartered as a city in 1851. It is one of the oldest and best-known resorts on the Atlantic Coast. The Cape May Lighthouse, 145 feet high, was built in 1801, rebuilt in 1859. It is one of the most important on the coast, being at the entrance to Delaware Bay. It has extensive gold beating establishments and glass manufacturies. As early as 1800 it was known as a whaling port.

Some of the finest cotages and the largest hotels on the coast may be found here: its beach is unsurpassed, and always crowded with bathers. In 1910, Cape May City and



HOTEL DALE

Cape May Headquarters

West Cape May had a population of 3,315 combiend. We are not advised as to what proportion was colored. There are apparently a number of colored people in business in Cape May, carrying on various lines. There are some substantial boarding houses, restaurants, and cafes. The Hotel Dale is equal in its equipments to any hotel on the seacoast, with its electric lights, hot and cold water, house phones in every room, private and public dining rooms, and an unsurpassed arrangement for preparing and serving high-class banquets. There are several colored churches of the Methodist and Baptist denominations. Cape May has separate schools for the races. There are several colored men who do an extensive automobile and taxi-cab business. There are a number of colored property holders whose combined holdings exceed $100,000.

One of the most interesting things in Cape May is the animal farm of Mr. G. R. Jefferson. Here can be found pigeons, animals, and fowl of rare variety. Some of his special breeds of pigeons weigh more than three pounds to the bird. He is breeding a strain of birds without feathers or hair, that cannot fly an inch. He hopes to produce in them a substitute for aigrettes. He has taken many important premiums at shows. The Booker Washington party will be quartered at the Hotel Dale as guests of the citizens of Cape May.

SALEM, NEW JERSEY.

Salem is the oldest settlement in New Jersey; it was first settled by a party of English families from New Haven, Conn., in 1641. This first settlement was soon destroyed by the Dutch and Swedes, who claimed the ground on which it was made. The name Salem was given to the place when again settled by John Fenwick in 1675 with a party of Quakers. The first brick building of New Jersey was a Quaker church built in Salem in 1700.

Salem has always stood for liberty, and so it early became an important center of abolitionist activities. In 1910 there were 6,614 inhabitants in Salem, and of this number 1,015 were colored and only 330 foreign-born whites. Before the Civil War, Salem is said to have been one of the most important stations of the Underground Railroad, and this accounts in part for the large number of colored people who have been so long residents of the vicinity.

We have no information at hand as to the activities of the colored people of Salem, but we are advised that there are many of great public worth and enjoying good business incomes. The property holdings are said to be over $150,000.00. The very best of feeling exists between the races, who co-operate for the benefit of the community.

before enumerated. That it does not abound in wealth and culture is due in great part to the fixed habits of the people and to the fact that they have been all these years domiciled upon poor, timber exhausted lands. The same labor, economy and thrift that they have practiced here, employed in homes upon a more productive soil, would long ago have placed many of the industrious, sober, and self-denying families of Gouldtown in circumstances of substantial comfort, if not of affluence. They are not as slothful and backward farmers as one might presume from the neglected appearance of too many of their homes and their teams: but their poor land, coupled with the increased cost of living, compels them to give their attention to pressing necessities, to the neglect of things which would add to appearances. They are interested in agriculture, close observers, and hard workers: and considering the conditions, obtain from their fields fair crops. They have estates ranging from $1,000 to $15,000 or $20,000.

The people of Gouldtown, especially the Goulds, have never been very ardent lovers of money: they have rather placed stress upon the development of the social and spiritual nature. Despite their very severe conditions they have kept up from earliest times those customs of social enjoyment, indoors in winter and outdoors in summer, which have made them famous for generous hospitality. All the instruction which they received for generations, both with regard to the work of their fields and the manner of entertaining guests, was that which came down from parent to child by oral tradition, until the coming in of modernism with its Farm and Home Journals and the like: yet they have maintained themselves well socially. Few inhabitants of Gouldtown proper, from earliest times, were actually illiterate, although none were highly educated.

The following quotation from a recent Bridgeton paper shows the respect held for Gouldtown by its neighbors:

"There is no section of our country more highly honored than is Gouldtown, from which men have gone forth to become widely known and honored. Bishop Benjamin F. Lee was for some time before he was made a Bishop, President of Wilberforce University at Wilberforce, Ohio, of which he is now a member of the Advisory Board. He is a man of solid piety, an able preacher, and highly hon-

ored by all who know him, as well as by those of his own church. Another is Theophilus G. Steward, who for many years was chaplain in the United States Army and now, since being on the retired list, ably fills a professorship at Wilberforce University. He is a preacher of far more than ordinary ability and able to acceptably fill any pulpit in the land.

"Yet another is Theodore Gould, who is a member of the Philadelphia Conference of his church and for several years has acceptably filled the office of presiding elder. He also is a man of noted piety and much ability as a preacher. We doubt if there is another section of the county from which three more honored and useful men have gone forth."

The foregoing notes give only a faint idea of Gouldtown, but if one would know its real worth and history he must read "Gouldtown." The writer has visited Gouldtown, and he is certain that the Booker Washington party will receive such a welcome at the hands of this historic community as they will never forget.

OCEAN CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Ocean City, situated in Cape May County, is one of the finest seashore resorts on the coast. It was incorporated as a city in 1897. In 1910 Ocean City had a population of 1,950, of this number probably 250 were colored. In Summer there is a large population of both white and colored. The colored people have three barbershops, two poolrooms, one tailor shop, two employment agencies, three eating houses or restaurants, two boarding cottages, one hotel. There are no saloons in Ocean City, and the city is largely dominated by religious influences. Hotel Comfort, located directly on the Ocean, is one of the finest on the New Jersey coast. It is convenient to all car lines and is worthy of mention anywhere. There are four colored churches in Ocean City, with a combined membership of about 125. One of these churches is an African Methodist, one Methodist Episcopal, and two Baptist. There are from 12 to 15 colored property holders, with property valued at approximately $35,000. The schools are mixed and have an attendance of between 50 and 75 colored children. The headquarters of Dr. Washington and his party will

was appropriated for a boy's dormitory, for insurance and repairs, for water supply, poultry house, and purchase of cattle. The annual appropriation for the support of the school is about $20,000.

Prof. James Gregory took charge of the school in 1897 with nine scholars and no equipment worthy of the name. The purpose of the school, as its name implies, is to turn out intelligent citizens, skilled in the industrial arts and agricultural pursuits. The training is academic and industrial. In the Industrial Department courses are given in agriculture, carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking and laundry work. There are about 150 pupils enrolled.

This is a State school, intended for the colored children of New Jersey, but there appears to be many people who do not seem to understand just for what the school stands. It costs $62.50 to maintain a child for nine months in this school, and $86.50 for twelve months.

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton, the county seat of Cumberland County, is a very old city, having been founded prior to 1747, when it was a part of Salem County. In 1910 Bridgeton had a population of 14,209, of which 801 were colored. The second largest national bank in the State is located at Bridgeton. The Bridgeton District is a good country for the best farmers, and it is the best country for professional men who want to be where there is room and yet be in touch with the affairs of the nation.

The colored people of Bridgeton are not engaged in business to any great extent, and there are not over 100 voters. The following appear to be among the most progressive: Mr. Warner K. Pierce, poolroom and tobacco store; Mr. Belford Pierce, blacksmith; Mr. Harold Pierce, restaurant; Mr. Smith Gould, barber; Mr. W. W. Graves, barber; Mr. William Edwards, cement and concrete worker. The colored children attend white schools. There are two colored churches in Bridetogn, one African Methodist and the other Methodist Episcopal. They have a combined membership of about 150. The colored people are mostly day laborers and domestics. The very best of feeling exists between the races of Bridgeton and the white people are ever ready to encourage any move for the uplift of the colored citizen.

GOULDTOWN, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N. J.

Not the least interesting place to be visited by the Booker Washington party will be found to be Gouldtown, a settlement of colored people adjoining Bridgeton, and which has been in their hands for more than two hundred years.

Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer, in his history of Cumberland County, New Jersey, says: "Gouldtown—partly in the northern part of Fairfield and partly in Bridgeton Townships—although never more than a settlement of mulattoes, principally bearing the names of Gould and Pierce, scattered over a considerable territory, is of quite ancient date. The tradition is that they are descendants of Fenwick."

Evarts and Peck, in their History of Salem, Cumberland, and Gloucester Counties, say: "Gouldtown is a settlement of colored people, many of them nearly white, about three miles east of Bridgeton. The families there mostly bear the names of Pierce and Gould. Some of them are active and industrious farmers, and have accumulated considerable property. A tradition believed by many is that they are descended fro mElizabeth Adams, the granddaughter of Fenwick, who directed in his will that his executors settle five hundred acres of land upon her on conditions stated. Fenwick made his will and died in 1683. The tradition among the inhabitants of Gouldtown is that Elizabeth married Gould and that the five hundred acres of land were settled upon her and they inherited it."

From "Gouldtown," that most remarkable book, written by William Steward and his brother, Chaplain Steward, we glean the following: "The settlement is an ancient one, the inhabitants tracing their ancestry back to the earliest colonial times. The community possesses two churches situated about a mile apart, one a Methodist Episcopal and the other an African Methodist Episcopal; the latter being in the village, the former in that part of the neighborhood now called Fordville, the congregation of which is dominated by the Pierce family, while the Goulds are the dominating family in the African Methodist Episcopal Church."

This settlement, comprising all the families and both churches, is important for many reasons other than those

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