

Negro Year Book

And Annual Encyclopedia
of the Negro

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creased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was also given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June 1868 another bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in unreconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. The educational work was concluded in 1870. Over \$20,000,000 was spent by the Bureau.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools. It employed 9,307 teachers and instructed 247,333 pupils. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing such schools as Fisk University, Howard University and Atlanta University.

For further information concerning the Freedman's Bureau see Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; "Report of the Freedman's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869;" Williams "History of the Negro;" Freedman's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901, and Washington "Story of the Negro."

PART FIVE

THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO

BLACK LAWS; THAT IS, LAWS FIXING THE POSITION FOR FREE PERSONS OF COLOR

BEFORE 1865

In the slaveholding States the rights and privileges of free Negroes were very much circumscribed. In Louisiana they were prohibited from entering the State.

Delaware prohibited the immigration of free Negroes from any State except Maryland. It was unlawful for them to attend political gatherings. They were not permitted to attend campmeeting unless it was under the control of white people. It was declared that they were to have no rights except the privilege of holding property or to obtain "redress in law and in equity for any injury to his or her person or property."

Missouri prohibited the immigration into the State of any free Negro. Schools and religious meetings for Negroes were declared "unlawful assemblies."

In Maryland free Negroes were denied the right to testify in any case in which a white person was concerned. Slaves, however, were permitted to testify against free Negroes. Free Negroes from

outside the State were not allowed to settle in the State. If they came into the State and remained there ten days they were liable to a fine of \$50 a week. In default of payment of fine they could be sold for a term sufficient to pay fines and costs. Any free person leaving the State and remaining away over thirty days was deemed a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he had deposited with the county clerk a written statement of his plans or could prove that he was detained by sickness or coercion. In 1844 the time of absence for longer than thirty days was limited from May to November. A permit was given at the discretion of the officers of the court on the written recommendation of three well-known citizens.

In 1850 the law of Virginia provided that any emancipated slave who remained in the State more than twelve months after he became free should forfeit his freedom and be reduced to slavery under such regulations as the law might prescribe.

A number of the free States bordering on the slave States had very stringent black laws. Iowa in 1851 prohibited the immigration of free Negroes and denied free colored persons the right to give testimony against white persons.

In Illinois it was a misdemeanor for a Negro to come into the State with the intention of residing there. It was provided that persons violating this law should be prosecuted and fined or sold for a time to pay the fine.

Indiana in 1851 passed a law prohibiting free Negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State and a fine between \$10 and \$500 for each offense was imposed upon all persons who employed or encouraged them to remain in the State. The fines were devoted to a fund for the colonization of Negroes. Any person having one-eighth or more Negro blood was incompetent to give testimony.

Ohio had the most notorious black laws of any free State. As a condition of residence Negroes were required to give bond for good behavior. They were excluded from the schools and denied the right to give testimony when a white person was concerned.

Arnett, Benjamin W.—One of the most distinguished Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1838. For over thirty years closely connected with Wilberforce University. During this time a strong force in Ohio affairs. From 1886 to 1887 was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was largely responsible for the repeal of the remnants of the Ohio "Black Laws."

1865-1868

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. In 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment defining the status of the Negro was adopted. Between 1865 and 1868 numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the freed Negroes who were considered to have the same status as the free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery. The legislature was given power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the freed Negroes. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863 or any other Proclamation by the government of the United States to migrate to or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1865 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must, within twenty days after his arrival, give a bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment. If, however, he should still remain in the State fifteen days longer he was to be transported beyond the limits of the State for life or be put at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years. It was impossible, however, to control the migration of the almost 4,000,000 Negroes.

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. Alabama in 1867 forbade free Negroes to receive license to keep taverns or to sell vinous or spirituous liquors.

South Carolina made it unlawful for a Negro either to own a distillery or establishment where liquors were sold, the violation of this law to be punished by a fine, corporal punishment or hard labor. This State also enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servant of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statute in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same. Under this same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. The legislature of Florida in 1866 passed a law making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court. In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specified license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

Labor Contracts.—In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner. The servants must "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, to do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it. "Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servant to

come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

CIVIL RIGHTS

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

December 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It guaranteed freedom from physical bondage.

April 9, 1866, the First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress. "All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment and penalties, and to none other."

July 28, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was adopted. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

March 1, 1875, Congress passed another Civil Rights Bill which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional. The national government thereby declared its inability to secure for the Negroes equality of accommodation in public places. From thenceforth he must look to the several States to secure him these facilities.

STATE LEGISLATION

The following States have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

Kansas and New York enacted Civil Rights Bills in 1874. In the other States mentioned above the Civil Rights Bills have been passed since 1883.

SEPARATION OF RACES*

IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "person of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

*The origin of the expression "Jim Crow" appears to have arisen thus: In Charleston, South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves both of whom were named James. In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the "Jim;" as a further designation, the boarders, because he was very black, added "Crow." "Jim Crow" appears to have led eventful life. He was born in Richmond about 1800, was sold first to Charleston, then to New Orleans and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1839 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows: Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains. Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines. In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities. In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation. In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas and Wyoming discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

SUFFRAGE

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BEFORE 1865

Until after the Revolutionary War free Negroes were allowed to vote in every State except Georgia and South Carolina. Between 1792 and 1838 Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia denied suffrage to Negroes.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin permitted Negroes to vote on the same footing as white persons.

New York and Tennessee had restricted Negro suffrage. In New York a colored person to be eligible to vote must have been for three years a citizen of the State and owned and paid taxes on property to the valuation of \$250 "over and above all debts and incumbrances thereon." There was no property test for white persons. In Tennessee Negroes who were competent as witnesses against white persons were permitted to vote. All other States prohibited the Negro from voting.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1865 TO 1870

Congress in 1866 established Negro suffrage in all the territories of the United States.

The Constitution of Maryland of 1867 permitted only white persons to vote.

June 8, 1867, Congress passed, over the President's veto, a bill extending suffrage to the Negroes of the District of Columbia.

In 1868 New York voted down Negro suffrage by a majority of 32,000. This same year Minnesota and Iowa extended the suffrage to Negroes.

July 28, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted. The second section says "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding the Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and

judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

In 1868 and 1869 the Reconstruction Constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870 TO 1890

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. It says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

From 1870 to 1877 the white people of the South, because of their participation in the war, were very largely disfranchised. From 1877 to 1890 the Negroes in the Southern States were disfranchised largely by election devices, practices, and intimidations.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870 passed an act the first section of which says "All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890 TO 1912

Beginning with 1890 the Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendments sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars (\$300.00) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars (\$500.00) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars (\$300.00) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred dollars (\$300.00) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendant of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he register prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was, in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915.

The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause is permanent. It says "But no person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution."

Mississippi has no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States, Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is

of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding Clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO

The statutes of Kentucky Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation may have been white. According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina a person of color is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma reads: "Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State, the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or 'Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons." In Arkansas persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

OFFICE-HOLDING

COLORED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SENATORS

Name	State	Length of Service
Revels, Hiram R.	Mississippi.....	1870-1871
Bruce, B. K.	Mississippi.....	1875-1881

REPRESENTATIVES

Cain, Richard H.	South Carolina...	43d and 45th Congress—4 years
Cheatham, H. P.	North Carolina...	52d and 53d Congress—4 years
Delarge, Robert C.	South Carolina...	42d Congress—2 years
Elliott, Robert B.	South Carolina...	42d Congress—2 years
Haralson, Jeremiah...	Alabama.....	44th Congress—2 years
Hyman, John.....	North Carolina...	44th Congress—2 years
Langston, John M.	Virginia.....	51st Congress—2 years
Long, Jefferson.....	Georgia.....	41st Congress—2 years
Lynch, John R.	Mississippi.....	43d, 44th & 47th Congress—6 years
Miller, Thomas H.	South Carolina...	51st Congress—2 years
Murray, George W.	South Carolina...	53d and 54th Congress—4 years
Nash, Charles E.	Louisiana.....	44th Congress—2 years
O'Hara James E.	North Carolina...	48th and 49th Congress—4 years
Rainey, Joseph H.	South Carolina...	44th to 48th Congress—10 years
Ransier, A. J.	South Carolina...	43d Congress—2 years
Rapier, James T.	Alabama.....	43d Congress—2 years
Smalls, Robert.....	South Carolina...	44th, 45th & 47th Congress—6 years
Turner, Benjamin S.	Alabama.....	42d Congress—2 years
Wall, Josiah T.	Florida.....	42d, 43d & 44th Congress—6 years
White, George H.	North Carolina...	55th and 56th Congress—4 years

Bruce, Blanche K.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave in 1841 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. Was educated with his master's son. After freedom came he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of public schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate. In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Revels, Hiram R.—First colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822. In 1847 he graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. January, 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th took his seat in Congress.

COLORED PERSONS NOW HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES

John C. Napier, of Tennessee, Register of the Treasury.

John P. Strickland, of Arkansas, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

Henry L. Johnson, of Georgia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

William H. Lewis,* of Massachusetts, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Ralph W. Tyler,* of Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department.

Whitfield McKinley,† Collector of Customs, Washington, District of Columbia.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

James A. Cobb, Assistant District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City.

S. Laing Williams, Special Assistant United States District Attorney at Chicago, Illinois.

*Resigned.

†Position abolished June 30, 1913 by the Washington Port being consolidated with the Baltimore Port.

John N. W. Alexander, Registrar Land Office, Montgomery, Alabama.

John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Money, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Charles Cottrell, of Ohio, Collector of Customs, Honolulu, Hawaiian, Islands.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

DIPLOMATIC

Name, Position, and Address

Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Haiti.

William D. Crum,* Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

Richard W. Bunday, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR

Name, Position and Address

William J. Yerbq, Consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa.

James G. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.

George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.

Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

*Deceased. Fred R. Moore, editor New York Age, appointed to vacancy. One month after appointment relieved of office by change of Administration.

Number of Colored Officers, Clerks and other Employees in the Service of the United States Government

	No.	Salary
Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	16	\$ 38,410
Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.:		
State.....	26	19,360
Treasury.....	926	588,801
War.....	176	130,380
Navy.....	74	52,610
Post Office.....	187	118,173
Interior.....	593	358,112
Justice.....	43	26,640
Agriculture.....	164	89,816
Commerce and Labor.....	139	94,800
Washington Navy Yard.....	139	94,000
Government Printing Office.....	364	228,454
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	41	22,080
United States Capitol.....	115	73,100
Library of Congress.....	46	24,920
Washington, D. C., City Post Office.....	171	174,600
District of Columbia Government, including unskilled laborers.....	2,413	1,479,000
Miscellaneous.....	194	104,114
Departmental Service at large:		
State (Diplomatic and Consular).....	16	38,410
Treasury.....	1,082	743,373
War.....	2,342	1,075,320
Post Office.....	3,599	2,807,134
Interior.....	31	25,738
Agriculture.....	102	53,217
Commerce and Labor.....	64	42,612
United States Army, Officers.....	11	29,295
United States Army, enlisted men.....	4,416	1,133,766
United States Navy Yards and stations.....	2,146	1,210,070
Miscellaneous, including unclassified.....	775	581,515
Total.....	22,440	\$12,456,760