

A Safe and Patriotic Fourth of July

PREPARED BY THE
COMMITTEE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS OF THE
ART DEPARTMENT

NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

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PREFACE

The importance of a "safe and sane" Independence Day needs no argument. The aim of this booklet is to offer to those who are seeking material for such an occasion, gleanings from the experience of others who have achieved success in this direction, and to assist any who desire to arrange suitable pageantry in finding amid the treasures of New Jersey history scenes appropriate for representation. It is not expected that everything herein mentioned could be undertaken at once. It would be preferable to plan first a simple celebration, and to enlarge the scheme a second year, rather than to overwork, and consequently discourage, the helpers in the beginning.

The Fourth of July is a day dear to the hearts of children. Their pleasure and welfare should first be considered. Dangerous pastimes must be replaced by a celebration which shall stimulate their patriotism and which shall also be delightful to them. It is hoped that evening displays of fireworks will universally be omitted. Agonizing deaths have on several occasions been caused, and multitudes of lives threatened thereby. Wherever these explosives are manufactured, stored or used, danger exists. An Independence Day cannot be wholly "sane" if they are included in its program. An abundance of other pleasures may easily be substituted.

This Committee is indebted to citizens of Bayonne, Newark, Dover and Metuchen, N. J., and of other cities and towns, in several of which successful celebrations have already been held, for many of the following suggestions.

Suggestions for the Management of an Independence Day Celebration

A meeting should be called for the purpose of forming an Independence Day Association, invitations to which are extended to the officials of the town (including the chief of the fire department), to the presidents of all local organizations, and to other representative citizens, both men and women, as desired. The usual officers should be elected as in other bodies, and the time and place of regular meetings arranged. The president should appoint the chairmen of working committees. Each chairman may choose the members of his or her own committee, securing the services of boys and girls with the adults wherever possible. The following or similar committees may be appointed, according to the needs of the occasion:

Committees on (1) Ordinance, (2) Finance, (3) Arrangements, (4) Printing and Advertising, (5) Music, (6) Speakers and Entertainments, (7) Parade, (8) Playgrounds, (9) Refreshments, (10) Drinking Water, (11) Uniforms, (12) Prizes, (13) Schools, (14) Red Cross, (15) Police, (16) Hospitality.

Each Committee will plan its own portion of the work, estimating expense, and will report at a general meeting of the Association. These plans must be approved, and the funds then apportioned to each as needed.

1. The Committee on Ordinance should consist of officials of the town, who shall enact and enforce an ordinance prohibiting explosives, in order that safety for life and property may be secured, wherever this has not previously been accomplished.

2. The Committee on Finance (of which the treasurer may be chairman) should collect funds to defray the expense of the celebration. For the securing of subscriptions, a large number of small blank books, uniform and distinctive in color, may be issued, with the following inscription upon a fly-leaf, in all cases personally signed by the treasurer of the Association:

This is to certify that the bearer (giving name) is authorized to collect funds for the Independence Day Association, to be used for a safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July.

Generous contributions may often be secured from business firms; in obtaining these a committee of women will usually gain a readier access and meet with a more liberal response, than one of men. Funds may be raised by a canvass from house to house. People of all classes and nationalities should be encouraged to contribute according to their ability, even if only a penny, for all will then feel an interest in the occasion. Successful municipal celebrations have been arranged with an expenditure of from \$600 to \$1,000. If each family will devote to this cause the amount hitherto expended for fireworks, there will be no lack of money for a glorious celebration.

3. The Committee on Arrangements may secure playgrounds, parks, or vacant lots with shade trees, for the use of children, providing, also, shelter in case of rain, which may be in school buildings or public halls; may arrange athletic sports, request the decoration and evening illumination of all homes and business houses, attend to the decoration of streets, secure flags, badges, and red, white and blue cheese cloth, or bunting, for use as needed. In cities, festivities should be scattered in several locations to prevent large crowds.

4. The Committee on Printing and Advertising may place in conspicuous locations large posters announcing the celebration a couple of weeks in advance; may insert notices in the local papers with large and attractive headlines; may attend to the printing of programs, and of patriotic songs, if these are to be distributed.

5. The Committee on Music may engage bands of music for both day and evening; may gather members of choirs and other people who sing into choral societies, and people who play musical instruments into symphony societies, which shall furnish music for this occasion and may also become permanent centers of musical culture in their communities.

6. The Committee on Speakers and Entertainments may secure persons who shall give brief addresses; may arrange historical entertainments (to take place out of doors wherever possible, with nature as a setting), or stereopticon exhibitions, which might easily be given where a pageant is not feasible. A set of one hundred or more historical slides, accompanied by a typewritten lecture, may be obtained from the Daughters of the

Revolution of New Jersey upon application to their secretary, Mrs. Robert Ward, 135 Raymond Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

7. The Committee on Parade may arrange and approve plans for floats and other details of the parade; may drill boys to march in military step; may invite labor unions, and all other organizations, schools, business houses, the press, the law, etc., to enter floats. Merchants and manufacturers may thus exhibit their wares in a decorative way. Attention should be attracted by the quality and beauty of the float, not by obtrusive display of words. No uncouth advertisement should be permitted. Each should submit his plan to the committee for approval, and should realize that an artistic float will be a better investment than the same value consumed in fireworks. Let it also be made plain that a celebration of this nature will bring business to a town, as the residents of the surrounding country come to witness or to join in the festivities. Articles suggestive of one's business may be formed of a mass of flowers as the chief decoration of a float; for example, a shoe merchant might exhibit an immense floral shoe, accompanied by persons representing the "old woman who lived in a shoe" of Mother Goose fame and her numerous little folk. A pergola covered with wild grape vines and flowers would suggest the vineyards of southern New Jersey. Leather industries may decorate with skins, interspersed with flowers or the national colors. Schools and others may represent scenes from local as well as state and national history. Foreign citizens may show their handiwork or the costumes of their native lands, decorating with their national flags surmounted by the stars and stripes of America. The fire department may contribute an engine and hose cart trimmed with the colors or with flowers.

In decorating a carriage or a float the arrangement of flowers or draperies should follow the outlines of the vehicle. The shafts of wagons, the spokes of wheels, the harness of horses and the poles of banners may be covered or wound with colors. Bunches of flowers may be fastened to the spokes at equal distances from the rim of a wheel, their stems kept moist with damp cotton. Blooming plants in boxes may be placed along the edges of a float, and other flowers of the same kind and color massed among them, their stems inserted in vials of water to

prevent wilting. An automobile decorated entirely with white, and another with yellow daisies would be effective. A large number of paper roses could be made by school children and utilized in the same way. Saddle blankets for horses may be made of gay material.

A parade may be headed by mounted police, who shall clear the way, followed by a grand marshal and officers of the Independence Day Association and of the town; after these, a band playing military music, the national guards, other military organizations, and then the floats. The procession may be reviewed by the clergy, the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, the Prize Committee, and other citizens.

8. The Committee on Playgrounds may call a meeting of the children in each section of the town, giving them an opportunity to choose their amusements. They will be happier if they may help to formulate plans, and if kept busy when the gala day arrives. Each playground should be well supervised by members of the committee. Plenty of noise and shouting should be allowed, and as many harmless pleasures provided as possible. The children may appear in costume, representing historical characters, Uncle Sam, Mother Goose, or anything they choose. Prizes may be given for the best impersonations. Boys who have Indian suits may wear them and erect wigwams. Bows and arrows should not be permitted, as children often forget that they must not aim at one another. A pony or goat cart may be secured, to give short rides to the little ones. Swings, a fish pond, quoits, games like London bridge and blind-man's buff, folk dances and flag drills will furnish entertainment. Kites may fly and gas balloons ascend instead of fire balloons, which endanger property and should be prohibited. Children may make parachutes by cutting circular pieces of red, white and blue paper about two feet in diameter, folding each like an umbrella, attaching a string two feet long to the outer end of each fold, and fastening the other ends of these strings together, with a spool, or similar light article, as a weight. These may float down from some elevation. Soap bubble pipes or tin blowers may be provided (each child to keep his own as a souvenir), with bowls of soap-suds to each of which have been added a tablespoonful of glycerine and a half teaspoonful of sugar. This will give

greater size and durability to the bubbles.

A couple of clowns would furnish endless amusement. A sleight-of-hand performer and a Punch and Judy show may visit playgrounds at certain times during the day, the hour of arrival at each to be advertised beforehand so that none of the little folk may miss the treat. Patriotic songs may be sung at frequent intervals. A band or a few orchestral instruments may also furnish music. Children may bring box luncheons for a midday picnic. Ice-cream, lemonade and small bags of peanuts may be on sale. Plenty of pure drinking water with sanitary cups must be provided.

9. The Committee on Refreshments may prepare and sell at the noon intermission sandwiches (well wrapped in paraffined paper), tea, coffee, lemonade, sarsaparilla, etc.; may secure a confectioner who shall sell ice-cream, of good quality only, in cones or otherwise, and cakes if desired. Peanut, pop-corn and fruit venders may also be given licenses to sell their wares. Tickets for obtaining ice-cream, sandwiches, etc., may be given to children previously, through the schools or in some other way, in order that all may share equally, whether able to pay for their portion or not. Tables may be decorated with red clover, white daisies and blue bachelor's buttons or with small flags.

10. The Committee on Drinking Water may include members of the W. C. T. U., and should supply pure water and sanitary cups in church vestibules and other public places throughout the day and evening.

11. The Committee on Uniforms may include a tailor who shall cut a pattern suit for each variety of uniform. Other members may cut from this the garments needed. Children may take their suits home to be made, the Committee finishing any which cannot be made in that way. Additional costumes may often be found in attics. All may be preserved from year to year. Boys dressed as minute men may have suits of dark blue paper-muslin with buff straps and belts, blue caps and white cotton gloves. Brown drilling may represent the homespun of the Revolutionary period. Bright blue cotton may be used for the suits of the "Jersey Blues." Cheese cloth and other inexpensive materials will make effective costumes. Toy guns, horns, fifes and drums may be brought into service.

12. The Committee on Prizes may provide and award prizes to the winners of the games, to the best drilled company of boys in the parade, for the best floats, the best decorated buildings, the best folk dancing and best costumes.

13. The Committee on Schools may include the Superintendent of schools, teachers and others who may interest children through the presentation of the subject of a sane Fourth in all grades of the schools, and who may assist in drilling children for historical programs, securing the co-operation of high school students in this work.

14. The Red Cross Committee may divide the town into sections in each of which a member should ascertain where there are cases of illness. The day before the celebration these houses should be marked with large cards bearing a red cross. The Police Committee and the leaders in the celebration should be notified of their location and all noise in their neighborhood prevented so far as possible.

15. The Police Committee should include regular police officers and Boy Scouts as assistants. A different group of boys should serve for each two hours of the day. All misdemeanors should be reported to a chief. Boys previously known to possess an inclination toward a disturbance of the peace should especially be enrolled, if possible, and given responsibilities in maintaining good order. For information in regard to forming such an organization, address the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

16. The Hospitality Committee should consist of many people, young and old, of every rank, who shall look out for the welfare of visitors from out of town, and who shall place seats at intervals, both near the streets most occupied in the celebration, and in vestibules of churches and other public buildings, where wearied persons may rest.

Pageantry and other forms of dramatic representation lend themselves especially to Independence Day celebrations. The history of no State contains greater wealth of material for this purpose than that of New Jersey. It is with the desire of giving due honor to the brave heroes and heroines who have made possible this land of happy homes and abundant blessings that

the following selections have been made as suitable for representation in various ways. Some will best be shown in tableaux, some in pantomime, others with recitation. Many of these subjects are described in "Stories of New Jersey," by Frank R. Stockton; in "Ballads of New Jersey in the Revolution," by Charles D. Platt, and in "Patriotic Poems of New Jersey," issued by the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution. The two latter works contain appropriate poems for recitation in connection with the representation of the events related. Historical pictures and literature may be found at the Newark Free Public Library and in other libraries throughout New Jersey.

The Committee on Independence Day Celebrations has collected for lending the following material, which may be obtained upon application to the Sub-Chairman:

A dialogue for ten boys entitled "Rally 'Round the Flag."

"Hymn for Independence Day."

"The Deacon and the Lime," by Dr. George Duffield (an incident showing the faith and courage of Deacon Davis of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, in 1797).

The following poems by Charles D. Platt (not included in his book) :—

"Uncle Jeremiah on Independence Day."

"The Roll Call of the Minute Men."

"The Old First Church" (Morristown, N. J.).

"The Sun Dial" (Memorial Hospital, Morristown).

"The Old Academy Bell."

"The Sabbath" (an instance of fidelity to conviction in the early colonial life of Newark, N. J.).

A list of the historical slides to be obtained from the Daughters of the Revolution of New Jersey.

A collection of pictures showing historical scenes and floats.

Booklets descriptive of Fourth of July celebrations may be obtained from the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Persons desiring further information or advice with reference to an historical pageant may communicate with Mr. William Chauncy Langdon, Secretary of the Bureau of American Pageantry, 400 Metropolitan Tower, New York City.

Selections from New Jersey History for Pageantry

SCENES AMONG THE LENNI-LENAPI INDIANS:—

1. A legislative council. Indians sitting in a circle upon the ground, wrapped in blankets whose striped borders are visible; others in skins; brown necks and arms bare; a brave whose head-dress contains many feathers stands within the circle as if speaking; two, three or four feathers project from the straight black hair of each of the others; brass rings suspended from ears; strings of large beads representing wampum worn as necklaces, bracelets and belt decorations, one Indian wearing purple and white beads, others blue and white, others black and white; moccasins; canoes and paddles in the background.

2. A domestic scene. Indian hut or wigwam; a squaw pounding corn in a mortar made of a hollow section of a tree, with pestle of stone or wood; another grinding it between flat stones; a cloven stick driven into the ground before a fire as a spit, meat roasting upon it; another spit holding fish; a squaw turning these spits that the meat may be evenly done; another making cakes of meal to bake before the fire; a papoose and children playing.

3. A war dance. This may be given by about fifteen boys in khaki Indian suits, with wigs of straight black hair, head-gear with feathers, moccasins and Indian decorations. One named War Eagle has two cow's horns fiercely pointing upward from a hoodlike cap with pendant strips of khaki and many feathers; quivers, bows and arrows (no shooting permissible); water colors as war paint.

The braves enter in Indian file, giving war whoop, accompanied by tom-tom and rattles; they seat themselves in a circle for a moment; one starts a war chant, then all jump to their feet and dance, stamping the feet, swaying the body and arms and distorting the face in an ever increasing frenzy till, one after another, all have dropped from apparent exhaustion. Squaws in the background may be engaged in their usual occupations,

4. DeVries in Dutch costume receiving Indians, who play flutes, rattles and tom-toms for his entertainment, some clad in blankets, some in furs, others wearing jackets taken from Englishmen.

5. DeVries on Dutch vessel warned by squaw of danger.

6. DeVries refusing to allow savages to board his vessel.

7. Friendly visit of Indians afterward to DeVries, holding council on deck of boat and bringing gifts of skins.

8. Landing of Henry Hudson at Bergen Point (in 1609); his friendly reception by Hackensack Indians, to whom he presents beads, axes, hoes and stockings; the savages spread two mats for their guests to sit upon, and bring them food in red wooden bowls, also oysters, corn, wheat, beans, dried currants and tobacco.

9. Second visit of Hudson; Indians wearing the axe-heads and hoe-blades as ornaments on their breasts and using the stockings as tobacco pouches; Hudson and his men place handles in axes and hoes; they show the savages how to cut down trees, dig the ground, and the proper use of stockings, which causes laughter among the Indians.

10. Scene at Bergen (now in Jersey City). Dutch settlers buying from Indians all of Staten Island, Hoboken and Jersey City for a few coats, hats, guns and groceries.

11. Dutch merchants exchanging with Indians strings of blue glass beads, and strips of red cotton material for skins of otter, beaver and mink, also presenting them with two jews-harps, which the savages at once learn to play with delight.

A typical costume of a Dutchman would be a long skirted coat and knickerbockers of cinnamon cloth trimmed with silver lace, a red waistcoat, a white ruffled shirt, dove colored hose and shoes with large silver buckles. Over his large wig, a wide brimmed steeple-crowned hat of black felt with band of gold lace.

12. Penelope Stout in plain Dutch dress with white cap, ill, creeping over the ground in a forest in search of food; two Indians with tomahawks excitedly appear; one threatens her life, the other rescues her and carries her away on his back.

13. Indian wigwam made of bark, reeds and skins stretched over limbs of trees; Penelope lying upon a mat, cared for by squaws, who bring her water in calabash, or bowl, to drink;

her rescuer sitting near smoking calumet; primitive pottery and kettles, a large spoon made of calabash or wood, baskets of maize and beans scattered about.

14. Penelope and two children on their farm at Middletown, receiving visit from her Indian deliverer to warn of danger. Her husband, appearing afterward refuses to believe the story.

15. Flight of Penelope and her children in a canoe.

16. Richard Stout and neighbors with guns repelling attack of Indians, who creep stealthily near, then spring upon them with war whoops, bows, arrows and tomahawks; a treaty of peace following.

17. Return of Penelope and children to their home.

18. Samuel Edsall, an English trader, arranging with the wise and just Oraton and other Hackensack Indians for the purchase of land which is now a large part of Essex County, including Newark; articles given in payment were wampum, coats, trousers, blankets, axes, hoes, knives, bars of lead, guns, pistols, swords, powder, kettles and barrels of liquor.

19. Purchase of a tract of land between that above mentioned and the Orange Mountains from Indians Winnocksop and Shenoctos for two guns, three coats and thirteen cans of liquor.

20. William Penn and eleven other Friends purchasing New Jersey land from Indians (see well known picture of "Penn's Treaty," by Benjamin West).

21. William Penn entertained by Indians. He sits with them on the ground, eating of their roasted acorns and hominy; they show him how they hop and jump, at which Penn springs up and out-dances them all, to the extreme gratification of the braves.

OTHER EVENTS PREVIOUS TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR:—

1. A woodland scene in which the Swedish Elizabeth of royal lineage is wooed by the hunter, Garrison; a hogshhead in background to suggest her journey to America as a stowaway.

2. The landing of Carteret in New Jersey (see Howard Pyle's mural painting of this subject in Essex County Court House, Newark).

3. Robert Treat and two other Puritans visiting Gov. Carteret at Elizabethtown to arrange for the settlement of a Puritan colony at Newark.

4. The first church of Newark, a nearly square log structure with cupola upon center of roof, in which stood two men with guns during service, also two small towers on diagonally opposite corners, each guarded by a man; men, women and children in Puritan costumes assembling, each man bearing a gun; the Rev. Abraham Pierson, first pastor.

5. An early town meeting of Newark; Captain Robert Treat, Rev. Abraham Pierson and other men called together by beating of large drums upon the street; the drummers and other citizens wear tall crowned hats with broad brims rolled slightly up on each side, jackets belted and with rolling collars, knee trousers, long stockings, low shoes with large buckles; some wear also half length capes falling back from the shoulders; a row of bee hives in the rear, with climbing roses or other flowers, suggestive of a custom of that town.

6. A negro slave leaving his plow and bringing a heavy greenish stone to Arent Schuyler, on his estate (now in Arlington); this is found to be copper ore; Schuyler asks the man to name the three things he most desires, which shall be granted as a reward for his discovery; the slave requests first, that he may remain with his master as long as he shall live; second, that he may have all the tobacco he can smoke; third, that he may wear a dressing gown like his master's with big buttons. "Oh! ask for something of value!" exclaims Schuyler. The negro thoughtfully hesitates, then adds "Please give me a little more tobacco!"

Schuyler wears a silk or velvet cap, dressing gown of gay flowered material with brass buttons, knickerbockers, striped silk stockings; his hair powdered and queue tied with a black ribbon. The slave wears a short blue coat and black pantaloons.

7. The Honorable Josiah Hornblower, who erected the first steam engine of America at Schuyler copper mine (now at North Arlington), drilling his miners for military service. He was tall and of commanding presence, clad in farmer's attire.

8. A model of the octagonal stone church with belfry, built in 1680 at Bergen. This may be placed on float trimmed

with orange, white and blue, the colors of Holland, and with bunches of corn in the ear to suggest the maize land of Bergen. Within this building, men occupied pews placed around the wall; the women, chairs in the center space; the pulpit was high above the congregation; below and in front of the pulpit were a pew and desk for the voorleezer, Engelbert Stuynhuysen, who led the singing and conducted service in the absence of a clergyman. The Rev. Casparus Van Zunven, who preached the dedicatory sermon, and other Dutch settlers may be impersonated.

9. Engelbert Stuynhuysen, first schoolmaster as well as voorleezer, instructing children in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and the catechism in the early school of Bergen.

10. Scene from "The Theologian's Tale" in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," part III, representing Elizabeth Haddon of Haddonfield, charming in her simple gray gown and in her stately colonial residence.

11. A primitive four horse stage coach; passengers within and above.

12. Early days at Queen's College (now Rutgers).

13. Early days at College of New Jersey at Elizabethtown; later at Princeton. Rev. Mr. Dickinson, first president, an usher and twenty students; Aaron Burr, second president.

14. The New Jersey Assembly passing resolutions in effort to secure repeal of Stamp Act; Sons of Liberty in background with flag containing seven red and six white horizontal bars, a serpent stretched diagonally across them, and the motto, "Don't tread on me."

15. Sons of Liberty of New Jersey with flag described above, calling on a stamp officer and requiring him to write a letter of resignation.

16. Gathering of patriots at Essex County Court House, Newark, to protest against the refusal of Gov. Franklin to summon Colonial Legislature for the choosing of delegates to first Continental Congress at Philadelphia; a circular letter prepared to all counties of New Jersey asking for delegates to a Convention at New Brunswick (first blow for liberty).

17. The Jersey Tea Party. Tea landed from vessel called the "Greyhound" and stored in cellar of a small house at Greenwich.

18. Men, disguised in old clothing and as Indians, carry chests from cellar to field, splitting them open and emptying tea into large heaps. (Chopped hay may be used to represent tea.)

19. Bonfire of tea. "Tea Stacks" surreptitiously filling his pockets and trouser legs with tea until they protrude, as he assists in piling fuel on the fire; the bulging of his clothing discovered by his companions, who compel him to disgorge and soundly whip him for his inconsistency.

EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION:—

1. Signing the Declaration of Independence; the five New Jersey representatives in prominent places; ringing of church bells afterward, proclaiming liberty.

2. The following New Jersey signers driving together or in friendly conference:—Abraham Clark of Elizabethtown; Francis Hopkinson of Bordentown, writer of patriotic songs; Richard Stockton, a learned statesman of Princeton; Rev. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College, 1768; John Hart of Hopewell, a modest farmer with strong intellect and rare wisdom, elected speaker of the House in the first New Jersey Legislature.

3. Two young men of Elizabeth crossing Kills in a canoe on the night of July Fourth, 1776, to fire upon the British (first skirmish after the Declaration).

4. Washington's retreat; troops crossing bridge over the river at Passaic; Mr. Post with axe in hand waiting to cut down the bridge, to prevent pursuit by the British. Washington and officers in uniforms of blue and buff; the rank and file wear varied suits, green, blue and brown coats, with trimmings of different hues, buckskin or black knickerbockers, some with cocked and some with round hats with feathers.

5. A conference at the parsonage of the First Church of Newark (Presbyterian) during this retreat, between the pastor, Rev. Alexander Macwhorter, Gov. Livingston and Gen Washington, at which the Governor greatly encourages Washington, promising all aid in his power. The Rev. Macwhorter afterward accompanies the General on his journey and later assists him to plan the capture of Trenton.

6. A conference between Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Rutledge and Lord Howe, September 11th, 1776. At Howe's

request the three statesmen are sent by the Continental Congress to discuss the possibility of peace, and are conveyed in Howe's barge, under a flag of truce, from Perth Amboy to Staten Island. They are received by Howe upon landing and conducted through his guards to the house of Colonel Billop. The terms there offered by Howe cannot honorably be accepted. Franklin heroically determines that war must continue. This scene a crisis in the struggle, and hallowed by the spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty to duty (see Whitehead's History of Perth Amboy).

7. General Charles Lee taken prisoner at Basking Ridge Inn as he leisurely writes a letter; his guards without, running in every direction, chased by redcoats.

8. "Light Horse Harry" Lee and his men at Paulus Hook (Jersey City) surprising sleeping sentinels before the British garrison, dragging soldiers from their beds at night and taking them away as captives.

9. Washington writing at his table with quill pen, quaint inkstand and books, while he engages John Honeyman of Griggstown as a spy.

10. Honeyman in farmer's garb, tall and fine looking, joining the British army.

11. Honeyman as Tory butcher, captured by American pickets and brought before General Washington.

12. A private interview between Washington and Honeyman.

13. Honeyman taken by guards to log cabin and imprisoned; soldiers on guard.

14. Guards called away to extinguish a fire; Honeyman's escape.

15. His excited return to the British.

16. Mrs. Honeyman and children at their home threatened by enraged patriots and bringing forth a letter of protection from Gen. Washington; reading of this document (see "Stories of New Jersey," by Stockton).

17. Washington's friendly visit to Honeyman and family after the war.

18. Captain Daniel Bray, a powerfully built and imposing Scotchman, in military uniform, with boats which he gathered for the crossing of Washington and his troops over the Delaware River.

19. Washington crossing the Delaware.

20. Hessians under Colonel Halle making merry at Trenton with cards, wine and dancing on Christmas night; Penelope Penwick in her short waisted satin gown and slippers, and with a red rose in her fingers, dancing with them.

21. Washington surprising and capturing Hessians, securing also small arms and cannon.

22. Mrs. Jinnie Waglum, in soldier's hat and coat, on horseback, heading the Continental army as guide on the march from Trenton to Princeton.

23. Washington among his troops in winter quarters at Morristown; a soldier's hut built of logs, the spaces between them plastered with Jersey clay, the roof covered with hewn slabs, the chimney of similar timbers covered within and without with clay, doors and windows made by sawing out portions of the wall, which are hinged and left in their places; a number of bunks within, one above another, filled with straw; one blanket for each soldier; sections of logs as substitutes for chairs; rough camp stools, a table on which are a pail or pitcher of water, tin cups, pewter dishes, bread and cheese; a basket of nuts on the floor; a kettle over fire built between four large stones placed at right angles to each other; two soldiers ill in their bunks; Washington visits them and gives remedies; other soldiers sitting in group, cheered by their commander. Washington and his officers wear Continental uniforms of blue and buff; soldiers are clad in coarse hunting shirts, rough and tattered linsey woolsey suits, some with overalls.

24. Mrs. Washington arriving in a coach with four horses; grooms and postillions in livery of scarlet and white; the Commander-in-Chief welcoming her.

25. Ladies calling upon Mrs. Washington at Morristown. In plain attire with striped apron she receives them graciously, busily knitting as she entertains.

26. Rhoda Farrand riding in a chair on the farm wagon, knitting a stocking, her son driving; they pause before a house, telling friends of the soldiers' need of footwear.

27. Women knitting many stockings, maidens also carding wool and spinning.

28. Women bringing a large number of long stockings of

varied colors, black, brown, blue, gray and white, to Rhoda.

29. Rhoda driving in ox-wagon to the camp at Morristown, bringing stockings to almost shoeless and barefoot soldiers, who greet her joyfully; Washington also expressing his gratitude.

30. Captain Thompson's wife at Mendham, ladling out hot mush from her big kettle to the hungry troops as they march past her door.

31. Tempe Wicke on her steed, cantering from soldiers who gaze in surprise at her disappearance.

32. The negro troops who fought valiantly under Colonel Green in the battle of Red Bank (opposite Philadelphia), holding at bay the Hessians under Count Donop and causing their retreat.

33. The first raising upon land of the Colonial flag (thirteen stars in a circle, as made by Betsy Ross), which occurred in 1777 at Middlebrook (now Bound Brook).

34. Washington's birthday celebration in 1779 at the Van Veghten house near Somerville; distinguished guests; Washington dancing the minuet with his fair hostess, Mrs. Greene. His evening dress was of black velvet, with knee and shoe buckles, and a steel rapier; his hair thickly powdered and gathered into a black silk bag adorned with a rosette; his officers were uniformed in blue and buff with red waistcoats, buckskin knickerbockers and white belts, carrying cocked hats of black felt bound with white tape; the ladies wore satin bodices with low necks. elbow sleeves with flowing lace; arms bare with bracelets and fans; full skirts with trains; long curls pendant from hair.

35. Gen. and Mrs. Washington entertaining during their abode at the Wallace House, Somerville; bright rag carpets, antique mirrors, branching candlesticks, a fireplace, blue and white china. Among their guests, Mrs. John Jay and the Misses Katy and Betsy Livingston, three daughters of Gov. Livingston.

Ladies' gowns: white lawn, festooned with green ribbons, over hoop skirt, a dressy white cap with long lace lappets and two white plumes; necklace with locket, ear-rings; green morocco slippers; another, a blue skirt with blue and white calico overdress; a white cap with straw colored ribbon upon it and on the breast; white slippers; also a sapphire blue dress trimmed with broad black lace; a white cap with blue flowers and blue and

black feathers; black slippers; another; a white satin skirt bordered with narrow black velvet ribbon; an overdress of white flowered in gay colors.

36. Grand review and military parade at Bound Brook in honor of Monsieur Gerard and Don Juan de Miralles, the envoys of France and Spain; a decorated grand stand on which sit the guests; Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Greene, the Stocktons from Princeton, the Livingstons and Clarks from Elizabethtown, the Stirlings from Basking Ridge and the Lotts from Morristown arrive in carriages; fine dress a feature; Don Juan de Miralles wears a suit of crimson with gold aiguillette, M. Gerard an embroidered coat rich with jewels and foreign decorations; flying banners, pacing sentinels, music of drums, fife and trumpets; among the uniformed and mounted officers are Gen. Washington, Major "Light Horse Harry" Lee (with his legions of Virginians clad in green and white with nodding plumes and clanking sabres, superbly horsed), Generals Greene, Knox, Wayne, and Muhlenburg (the latter on a white charger), Col. Alexander Hamilton and Baron Steuben. The infantry and artillery form on two sides of a spacious field; the Commander-in-Chief, officers and foreign envoys pass in review before the troops, receiving due military honors; they then dismount and with the guests witness the field manoeuvres of the army; in conclusion, the troops pass the reviewing stand, paying the marching salute, amid cheers of spectators. The review being over, the generals, their staffs and distinguished guests ride to the Staats House (across the Raritan River), the headquarters of Baron Steuben, who entertains them at a bountiful repast spread in a marquee under the trees.

37. Gen. Washington dining as guest of Gen. Lafayette beneath an apple tree in the rear of the Van Wagnen homestead at Bergen.

38. Scene at the mansion of Lord and Lady Stirling at Basking Ridge. Marriage of their daughter Lady Kitty to Colonel Durer; on the lawn beneath a cedar tree they receive the congratulations of Gov. Livingston (her uncle), soldiers in uniform and other guests. Men in velvet or satin garments of crimson, blue, green or purple, with gold or silver lace and frills, knickerbockers, silk stockings, pointed shoes with buckles, pow-

dered wigs, queues, with cocked hats carried in the hand or under the arm, gold or silver snuff boxes, gold headed canes. Ladies in brocaded silk polonaises and satin petticoats, large round hats with streaming feathers, or white caps, gay ear-pendants, their hair powdered and puffed and faces patched; others in white dimity bordered with chintz; the bride in white with white slippers.

39. Mrs. Morris, a Quaker lady of Burlington, concealing the Tory, Rev. Jonathan Odell, in the room known as the "auger hole," her two boys assisting; the house afterward searched by Continental soldiers without discovering the refugee.

40. Mrs. Morris on a visit to sick patriot soldiers, carrying a basket of food and medicines.

41. Interior of Dutch home at Bergen. A fireplace with andirons and logs, waffle-irons, kettles, pewter and earthen dishes; antique clock and books; rush bottomed chairs; a table set with Delft ware; ladies sewing and knitting, who wear gowns of blue and gold or brown over black petticoats, crimson stockings, morocco or black shoes, scissors, pincushions and large pockets fashioned of patchwork and containing material for their work, suspended from girdles; the good Vrouw and a young daughter serve tea, gingerbread and hoe-cakes to their companions, when suddenly a band of Tories rushes into the dwelling, alarming its occupants, seizing provisions, utensils and furniture, with which they flee.

42. Tories lying in wait for Bergen residents as they return from market and confiscating their money and goods.

43. Captain Eliakim Littell and his company of volunteers, the "Jersey Blues," of Essex County, in homemade frocks and trousers of bright blue material.

44. Mutiny of New Jersey regulars at Pompton, caused by privation and suffering; three leaders of the revolt tried and condemned, to enforce discipline.

45. The minute men of Newark fighting bands of Hessians or Tories from behind fence or wall.

46. Ann Halsted of Elizabethtown, wearing her father's hat and coat over her own dress, hiding in thicket with musket aimed at redcoats.

47. Molly Pitcher clad in red skirt, an artillery man's coat

and a cocked hat with feathers, firing her cannon at the battle of Monmouth; flags in background.

48. Dilapidated and powder-stained Molly honored by Gen. Washington afterward.

49. Parson Caldwell of Elizabethtown in suit of black cloth with straight cut coat, knickerbockers, knee buckles, black silk stockings, and white linen, bringing armfuls of hymn books to soldiers at the battle of Springfield, shouting, "Give 'em Watts!"

50. The first Ladies' Aid Society of America, at Trenton, formed to raise funds for the suffering army; Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Forman and Miss Cadwallader, a committee appointed to correspond with ladies throughout the State with reference to subscriptions.

51. The Essex County Committee of Relief, consisting of Mrs. Livingston (wife of Gov. Livingston), Mrs. Elisha Boudinot, Mrs. William Burnet and Mrs. Josiah Hornblower, gathered to plan assistance for the country's defenders.

52. Similar associations in other places; New Jersey nurses ready for hospital service, in plain white gowns, bright red capes, black veils encircling their heads like hoods.

53. A nurse on the field kneeling with the head of a wounded soldier in her lap; another nurse bandaging his arm.

54. Washington outwitting Clinton. Wishing to attack Cornwallis before aid can reach him, Washington plans to keep Clinton and his troops in New York. He secures as messenger, Montagnie, a young Baptist minister, who sews into the lining of his coat a dispatch from Washington addressed to the officer in command at Morristown, with the order, "Prepare to strike New York." He directs the young man to go by way of the dangerous Ramapo Pass. The carrier ventures to suggest a safer route, whereupon Washington stamps his foot in anger, declaring it "his duty to obey, not to suggest plans" to his superior! The preacher is captured at Ramapo Pass by a gang of cowboys, as Washington had hoped, and imprisoned (in New York). The concealed letter is discovered and taken to Clinton, who then prepares to defend New York, leaving Washington free to win the great victory over Cornwallis.

55. Scene of thanksgiving following the surrender of Cornwallis; many characters of the preceding scenes assembling, with

repeated shouts of "Cornwallis is taken!" Singing of America in chorus.

56. Triumphant reception of Washington at Trenton April, 1789. An arch of flowers and evergreens erected on bridge over Assunpink Creek bearing the inscription in gold "The Defender of the Mothers will be the Protector of the Daughters," and above it a gold star over the date, December 26, 1776. Beneath this ride Washington and his officers on horseback; grouped on each side are six young girls and thirteen young women dressed in white (tight fitting bodices, short flowing sleeves, and full skirts), with garlands of flowers about their heads and baskets filled with flowers upon their arms; behind them stand twenty-two matrons, also in white. As Washington pauses beneath the arch the young girls sing the following ode:—

"Welcome mighty chief once more,—
Welcome to this grateful shore;
Now no mercenary foe
Aims at thee the fatal blow,
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

"Virgins fair and matrons grave,
These thy conquering arm did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers;
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,
Strew our hero's way with flowers!"

Washington and his officers remove their hats during the singing; at its close, flowers from the baskets are strewn before them. Three cheers are then given to Washington. (See Raum's History of New Jersey.)

OTHER IMPERSONATIONS:—

1. Mrs. Kinney, who founded the first Sunday Schools of Newark, a young woman of fine appearance, wearing a plain gown whose low neck is filled with a white kerchief, a white cap with plaited frills about the face, bows of muslin above and two long streamers of muslin at the back (may be represented driving with Mrs. Washington).

2. Mrs. Patience Wright of Bordentown, the first American sculptor, in gray Friend's costume, modelling in clay or wax a

small portrait bust or relief of Gen. Washington.

3. Other famous New Jersey women in group.

4. John Fitch of Trenton, who built the first steamboat in 1787, which navigated New Jersey waters twenty years before the construction of Robert Fulton's "Clermont."

5. Samuel Morse and Alfred Vail, who sent the first telegram ever transmitted through wire, at the Iron Works of Speedwell, near Morristown (represented with telegraphic instruments or coils of wire arranged in a decorative manner).

6. Moses Combs, first manufacturer, and founder of one of the earliest free schools in the United States, the first in which manual training was employed (shown in the act of making boots and shoes; clad in a red and green jacket, trousers of striped ticking and a leather apron).

7. Seth Boyden, whose statue at Washington Park, Newark, is near the spot where stood his foundry. He was the first to make patent leather, and, on July 4th, 1826, discovered a process of making malleable iron.

8. Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, with equipments suggestive of his many inventions, including a brilliant electric display.

9. Philip Freneau of Monmouth County, poet of the American Revolution, whose verses encouraged the patriots during that struggle.

10. Walt Whitman, the poet, in his later years at Camden, with snow white hair, long flowing beard and mustache, in working man's garb, a checked cotton blouse open at the throat and a slouch-hat, sitting in a wheeled rattan chair.

11. The first schoolmaster of Deckertown (1833), instructing his solitary pupil (a boy) in a little log cabin, by means of a horn-book (made by pasting a piece of paper containing the alphabet and words for spelling upon a board and covering it with a transparent sheet of horn or glass to preserve it).

12. Major-General Philip Kearny, whose heroism saved the National Capital during the Civil War and who died in the service of his country. He may be represented on horseback, or in his home, Kearny Castle (in the town of Kearny), surrounded by objects of art and draperies in which his favorite color, yellow, predominates; his left sleeve empty, as that arm had been shat-

tered in the Mexican War and amputated.

13. Brigadier-General Theodore Runyon of Newark, who rendered valuable service in the Civil War and for whom Fort Runyon on the Potomac was named.

14. Commodore Robert F. Stockton of the United States Navy and Stephen Kearny of the land forces, who added California to the United States by their victories in the war with Mexico.

15. The Indian Schawriskhehung (Wilted Grass), known also as Bartholomew Calvin, educated at Princeton College and chief of the Edge-Pillock tribe who had removed from this State. He may be represented as visiting the New Jersey Legislature (in 1832) asking that the State buy all rights to game and fish on the lands which his people had previously sold to its citizens. An extract from his letter given in "Stories of New Jersey," by Stockton, page 40, in praise of the justice with which the white people had dealt with his race, may be repeated.

16. Indian Ann of Mt. Holly, the last of the Lenni-Lenapi, who lived until 1894, tall, old and bent, with copper colored skin and straight black hair hanging about her shoulders, with an axe in her hand and a portion of a tree, which she had felled, at her feet.