

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
T. Thomas Fortune House

AND/OR COMMON
The Bergen House/Maple Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
94 West Bergen Place

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN
Red Bank

___ VICINITY OF

Third

STATE
New Jersey

CODE
34

COUNTY
Monmouth

CODE
25

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Bakery

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
James and Maria Vaccarelli

STREET & NUMBER
94 West Bergen Place

CITY, TOWN
Red Bank

___ VICINITY OF

STATE
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Monmouth County Hall of Records

STREET & NUMBER
Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Freehold

STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
James and Maria Vaccarelli

DATE
1963

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Seldin Engineers

CITY, TOWN
Red Bank

STATE
New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The T. Thomas Fortune House's original structure was a two story "L" shaped building with an unfinished attic. The first floor contained a living room, dining room, kitchen and a rear storage room. The second floor housed three bed rooms. In 1917 the two story structure was enlarged to provide two additional bed rooms, a larger kitchen and a larger family dining room. The previous dining room was converted into the living room while the living room became a sitting room. In 1918 a one story bakery was added.

This structure was constructed between 1860 and 1885. It is a perfect example of "Picturesque Eclecticism" the high Victorian age which borrowed and placed details from any and every style on the same building. The building demonstrates eye catching patterns, and picturesque massing. It has its ancestry from the Italianate Villa, possessing decorative detail more prolific and less disciplined. The first floor of the structure contains two marble faced fireplaces. A typical building of this period, it possessed forms of vaguely medieval, vaguely classical, vaguely Baroque, and Rococo derivations heaped together to provide a complexity of moods.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		Afro-American History
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES **T. Thomas Fortune (1856-1928)** BUILDER/ARCHITECT **Unknown**
Residency (1901-1915)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

T. Thomas Fortune, crusading journalist, fearless, able and most sarcastic of black journalists, waged a relentless fight in the press against corrupt politicians and those who denied the Afro-American his full rights of citizenship. Owner and editor of three newspapers: the New York Globe, the New York Freeman, and the New York Age, T. Thomas Fortune provided a national forum for the Afro-American people of the United States. He was a campaigner and initiator for industrial and academic education; a staunch supporter of equality for women; appointed Special Immigrant Agent of the Treasury Department to study race and trade conditions in the Philippines; and author of over twenty books and articles, and more than 300 editorials.

The life of T. Thomas Fortune spanned several significant periods in American history. His seventy-two years included the experiences of slavery, Reconstruction, "the Nadir," and the Harlem Renaissance. In varying degrees, these phenomena influenced and determined the direction of Fortune's life and the realization of his identity as an "Afro-American."

BIOGRAPHY

Timothy Thomas Fortune was born a slave in Marianna, Florida on October 3, 1856. His father, Emanuel, had been taught the rudiments of reading and writing as well as the trade of shoemaking and tanning, two factors which gave him an advantage over other freedmen during the post-Civil War years. After the war Emanuel Fortune became active in Reconstruction politics, however in the closing years of Reconstruction Fortune had become one of the Republicans on the list of those to be purged by the Conservative whites. He escaped with his life, losing his home and profitable farm and he and his family were forced to emigrate to Jacksonville, Florida to start life a new. These years left untold scars upon young Timothy's life and the lives of his family, for his mother Sarah Jane died shortly thereafter.

The young Fortune obtained his education in Florida through a variety of avenues both formal and informal. While in Marianna and Jacksonville, he attended Freedmen's Bureau schools and picked up a knowledge of the printer's trade from observation in the office of the Marianna Courier. This printing shop was the first of several in which T. Thomas Fortune worked and learned the trade.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE TWO

At the age of thirteen he began his political apprenticeship in Tallahassee, Florida where he was a page in the State Senate and learned first-hand about political corruption and the exploitation of blacks by whites in politics. Fortune's distrust of political parties and his attitude toward race relations were influenced greatly by his teen years in the State Capital.

Fortune left Florida at the age of nineteen and entered Howard University in 1876. According to his biographer, Emma Lou Thornbrough, the years at Howard University and in Washington, D.C. broadened his horizons and influenced his later writings.

The 1870s were years of testing and searching for future goals in the life of T. Thomas Fortune. He married an old sweetheart, Carrie Smiley, and they lived for a while in Washington where Fortune sought political opportunities. Finally, with the birth of the new decade, Fortune decided to enter the field of journalism as a profession. While in Washington he met the editor of the People's Advocate, John Wesley Cromwell, for whom he worked and was influenced in 1881 to begin The New York Globe, his first newspaper. Thus, at the age of twenty-four, Fortune launched a dynamic career as a journalist, spokesman, and leader that was to last for over twenty years.

Fortune's tenure of nearly uninterrupted editorship lasted from 1881 to 1907. His newspapers included: The New York Globe, The New York Freeman, and The New York Age. Throughout this period as Fortune was developing his capabilities as a black journalist, his newspapers were widely read by both blacks and whites in the North and South.

The aim of the Globe was to provide a national forum for the Afro-American people of the United States. Like other black newspapers, the Globe was barred from membership in the Associated Press. This problem prompted Fortune's former employer, John Cromwell, to call a convention of black editors and publishers in Louisville in order to establish the Colored Press Association, which proved beneficial to Fortune's reaching his apex as a racial spokesman and leader.¹

The Globe's editorials attacked the white press for either neglecting or persecuting blacks, and admonished Republicans for abandoning the race. Its pages encouraged blacks to become politically independent in light of Republican party neglect. As a result of his attacks upon Republicans, black party members withdrew their financial support, and by November of 1884, the Globe was out of business.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE THREE

During the 1880s and 1890s the issues that preoccupied Fortune were racial uplift and inter-racial relations. During the last few months of his editorship of the Globe, Fortune wrote his book, Black and White, which appeared in 1884. The book dealt with two themes: the condition of the race, and the unification of poor whites and poor blacks. Most of his observations about race relations and his solutions to the problem created by racism in America had been formulated throughout the ten years prior to the publication of the book. In his work, Fortune commented upon several issues which he had editorialized about in the Globe. He assailed not only the white press, but white historians for distorting the images of blacks, Indians, and women. He indicted the federal government and the Supreme Court for refusing to enforce the rights of blacks. In 1883, Fortune had indicted the Supreme Court for declaring the Civil Rights Act of 1875 invalid. In a Globe editorial he advised blacks to protect themselves if the government refused to do so. His militancy stimulated critical responses from the white southern press and some black papers such as the Cincinnati Afro-American.² Fortune went on to describe the phenomenon of racism which he believed was not only caused but perpetuated by capitalism. He commented, "To tell a man he is free when he has neither money nor the opportunity to make it, is simply to mock him."³ Fortune had maintained throughout the early 1880s that power resided with the group that owned the land. In later years, Booker T. Washington would express a similar ideology, however, Fortune was more radical in his expression. He also appealed to the race to be thrifty and industrious. Fortune assailed the concentration of wealth among capitalists who he claimed exploited all of the poor. Although poor blacks and poor whites in the South had a common enemy, Fortune realized that racism prevented them from uniting against it. Despite his pessimism concerning race relations, he predicted that the future struggle in the South would be between capitalists and laborers, landlords and tenants, rather than between whites and blacks.

One month after closing the Globe Fortune published the New York Freeman which he exclusively owned. The aim of the Freeman was similar to that of the Globe. Fortune announced that it was published solely for blacks, owned and operated by blacks, and free of party politics. However, by 1886, Fortune was forced to enter into a financial agreement with whites because of an alleged lack of support from the black community. Nevertheless, outstanding black journalists such as John E. Bruce of New York, whose pen name was Bruce Grit; Gertrude Mossell of Philadelphia; and the young Ida B. Wells of Memphis, whose pen name was Lola, contributed articles to the Freeman.⁴ The paper was not a financial success and in 1887 Fortune discontinued the editorship of it in order to undertake free-lance writing. Jerome B. Peterson edited the paper and Fortune's

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE FOUR

younger brother, Emanuel, became the business manager. The name of the paper was changed to the New York Age and the new editor announced that it would support Republican politics. Perhaps Fortune realized that total alienation of the Republican party could bring financial disaster, especially since he was campaigning for the Democratic presidential hopeful Grover Cleveland.

After the death of his brother, Fortune returned to edit the Age. Grover Cleveland died shortly afterward and so had Fortune's hope for blacks in the Democratic party. By 1889, he renounced the party while still speaking critically of the Republicans. As a result of his changing political loyalty, many blacks distrusted his political acumen; however, his views on race issues remained consistent, militant and impressive. Consequently, many black leaders responded to his call for the National Afro-American League in 1887.

The League worked against the political and civil suppression of the black man's rights in the South; fought inequalities in education and the prison system; and attacked discrimination in public accommodations nationwide. Although Fortune's tone was militant, he urged the use of peaceful methods. Afro-American leadership responded positively in the press and in organizational meetings. On the other hand, the white southern press denounced the idea as a vehicle for perpetuating racial tension. Despite the original enthusiasm, the League failed to make the impact that Fortune hoped for on a national level, although, there were successes on local levels. The lack of support from national leaders such as Frederick Douglass and John Langston was a contributing factor, but inadequate financial support was the major cause of the League's failure.

Despite Fortune's early predictions, by 1900, he felt that public opinion had grown more anti-black than it had been during Reconstruction. Once again, he blamed the South and the Supreme Court. Abandoning his earlier hopes of a black-white alliance Fortune advised blacks to seek solutions among themselves. He looked to the day when labor unions would accept blacks. Although his commentary had mellowed with time, Fortune's basic philosophy about racism and blacks in the economy had not substantially changed. During the 1880s he encouraged blacks to support unionism and not to act as strike breakers. A generation of union activity had convinced him, however, that organized labor was entrenched in racism and would be unable and unwilling to change.

Education was also a topic that stimulated much commentary from Fortune. Throughout the 1880s his views reflected bitterness, as he indicted the white South for shirking its

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE FIVE

responsibility by not wanting to pay for the education of its former slaves. He even called for a federal bureau of education and for appropriations from Congress.⁵ On the other hand, he admonished white northern "missionaries" who had come to the South to teach the freedmen feeling that, in the process, they had stripped blacks of their manhood by holding to condescending attitudes. By 1900, however, his bitterness had subsided and he praised the work of the "New England pioneers" who he felt had not only influenced the professional development of black men in the South, but had taught the women of the race as well.

Fortune consistently defended the rights of blacks for equal educational opportunities, and emphasized the need for industrial education in particular. According to Fortune, the masses of blacks needed elementary and industrial training and he predicted that schools for higher education would have to realize the necessity for "education of the head and education of the hand."⁶ Fortune was attempting to reconcile the reality of economic proscription of the race within his own philosophy and by 1916, he was strongly encouraging blacks to support the university concept.

Ideologically, T. Thomas Fortune was not a separatist like Bishop H. M. Turner whose back-to-Africa movement received Fortune's criticism during the 1890s. Although Fortune also disagreed with Marcus Garvey's brand of separatism, he admired many of the Universal Negro Improvement Association's (UNIA) ideas about racial pride and self-sufficiency.

Fortune did not advocate the early twentieth century views about racial purity and admonished men such as Alexander Crummell and others in the American Negro Academy who discouraged "Negro" men from marrying mulatto women in order to keep the race pure. In Fortune's opinion, Afro-Americans did not need two color lines. He argued that the majority of the race was already racially mixed. His solution to the problem of establishing racial identity was the adoption of the term "Afro-American" because he felt that other terms did not accurately describe the physical make-up of the race. "We are African in origin," he declared, "and American in birth."⁷

Protecting the rights of the women of the race was an area of great concern to Fortune who encouraged black women to fight for their rights. He admired intelligent Afro-American women with leadership abilities such as Ida B. Wells, Victoria Earl Matthews, Margaret Murray Washington, and Gertrude Mossell. Under his leadership women were

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET T. Thomas Fortune
House ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE SIX

encouraged to participate in the National Afro-American League because they too were denied their civil rights and because he believed black women were usually better educated than their men and therefore were better prepared to work toward racial uplift.

In 1895, Fortune attended the first meeting of the National Federation of Afro-American Women, where he was one of the three male speakers. He described the women in terms of the "New Afro-American Woman," who was ready to work to help herself and the race as a whole.⁸ Fortune followed the activities of the National Federation of Afro-American Women and the National League of Colored Women, both of which united to form the National Association of Colored Women in 1896. He hoped that the women of the race would be more successful in maintaining a national organization to promote the welfare of the race than the men had been in the past.

One of Fortune's most outstanding campaigns was his effort to assist Ida B. Wells' crusade against lynching. Wells had written in protest against the lynching of three black men in Memphis in 1892. While she was visiting in New Jersey, her paper, the Memphis Free Speech, was destroyed and her life threatened. Fortune learned of the incident before she did. He met her, warned her of the danger, and offered her the use of the Age to continue her fight. Through his contacts with women such as Victoria Earl Matthews in New York, Ida B. Wells was able to launch her international crusade against lynching in America.

The relationship that developed between T. Thomas Fortune and Booker T. Washington represented a turning point in the lives of both men, one in which Fortune was forced to deal with the contradiction of his life as well as his development as a leader. The men met during the 1890s while Fortune was touring the South. According to Thornbrough, both men believed that they were working toward the same goal--racial uplift, but they chose different means to that end. In the long run, the avenue chosen by Washington, accommodation, was the one most acceptable to the power structure in America. The means advocated, but not always followed by Fortune was resistance, the antithesis of Washington's philosophy. Herein lies the Fortune dilemma. Thornbrough said of Fortune, "Unable to bend as Washington had, he was broken."⁹

Fortune's inability to compromise on the issues of civil rights, yet his inability to avoid becoming financially and politically dependent upon Washington was the key to his mental

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE SEVEN

breakdown in 1907. During the 1890s, the two men had complimented one another. Although Fortune played the role of northern agitator, he also defended and interpreted Washington's views to his critics. At times, however, they differed privately for Fortune did not believe in making concessions to whites. Despite their differences, Fortune remained a close confidant and ghost writer for Washington who at the same time provided financial support for the Age.¹⁰

A series of events occurred in the lives of the two men which drove Fortune into personal conflict and finally into the depression that led to his breakdown. Heightened race terror in the South led to the revival of the League in 1898, when it was renamed the Afro-American Council. Fortune spoke in militant words, but his fear of alienating his benefactor caused him to use the Council as a means of promoting Washington's leadership. He did this by cooperating in attempts to either silence or discredit opposition to Washington among Council members.

Another dilemma for Fortune was his attitude toward Theodore Roosevelt. Although Fortune privately criticized the President's southern policy, he refrained from criticizing Roosevelt publicly because he hoped for a political appointment through Washington's influence. Finally, in 1904, Fortune was appointed Special Immigrant Agent of the Treasury Department to study race and trade conditions in the Philippines. As he departed for his tour, Washington warned him not to make any politically damaging statements. Despite Fortune's attempts to remain quiet, he could not help but comment upon the racism that was shown toward the Filipinos by whites.¹¹

Although Washington continued to subsidize the Age after 1904, he no longer trusted Fortune. The last major difference between the two was over Fortune's public criticism of Roosevelt's handling of the Brownsville, Texas incident wherein the President indicted black soldiers for the race riot that had occurred in the town. Washington was very displeased with Fortune and finally withdrew his financial support of the Age and severed their personal relationship.

Fortune virtually withdrew from public life to the home he purchased in 1901 at 94 West Bergen Place, Red Bank, New Jersey; only to encounter marital problems and the loss of his home in 1915. Shortly after the death of Booker T. Washington in 1915, Fortune became editor of the Colored American Review and the publishers announced proudly that

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE EIGHT

he had recovered fully from his breakdown.¹³ According to Thornbrough, Fortune never regained his former prestige; however, he worked for several black newspapers from then on. His most important contribution during his last years was to the Negro World, the official organ of the UNIA, which Fortune began to edit in 1923. His last editorial appeared June 9, 1928, along with his obituary notice.¹⁴ Fortune was widely eulogized in the black press. Perhaps one of the most outstanding assessments of his life was made by Kelly Miller who felt that Fortune "represented the best developed journalist that the Negro race had provided in the western world."¹⁵

Fortune lived in the Booker T. Washington era when the "get along" philosophy was popular, and allied with Washington for personal expediency, yet he could not cope when his own philosophy was forced to be compromised. Fortune remained consistent throughout his career in his inability "to adopt a patient, compromising, pragmatic position on questions of human rights and human dignity."¹⁶

T. Thomas Fortune is important to the history of the Afro-American experience because he not only provided a vehicle for social commentary and protest among blacks during "the Nadir" years, but because he left future generations a record of those trying times. He published over twenty books and articles as well as writing more than 300 editorials in his own newspapers, and others such as the New York Sun. Fortune also developed alternative answers to the race questions of his times, some of which are still being raised in the 1970s--women's rights, interracial marriage, quality education, racial pride, and the search for identity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET House ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE NINE (reference notes)

1. Emma Lou Thornbrough, T. Thomas Fortune: Militant Journalist (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1972), p. 44.
2. The New York Globe, 31 March, 10 November 1883; Thornbrough, T. Thomas Fortune, pp. 49-50.
3. T. Thomas Fortune, Black and White: Land, Labor and Politics in the South (New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert, 1884; reprint ed., New York: Arno Press and the New York Times, 1968), pp. 33-36.
4. Thornbrough, T. Thomas Fortune, p. 80.
5. Fortune, Black and White, pp. 53, 63.
6. T. Thomas Fortune, The Kind of Education the Afro-American Most Needs (Tuskegee: Tuskegee Institute Steam Print, reprinted from the Hampton Southern Workman, 1901), pp. 7-8, 11, 12.
7. T. Thomas Fortune, "Who are We? Afro-Americans, Colored People or Negroes?" The Voice of the Negro, 3 (March 1906): 196-198.
8. T. Thomas Fortune, "The New Afro-American Woman," The New York Sun, 7 August 1895.
9. Thornbrough, T. Thomas Fortune, pp. 137, 156-157, 369-370.
10. Ibid., pp. 178, 192, 319, 373.
11. Ibid., pp. 234-235, 252; T. Thomas Fortune, "The Filipino: A Social Study in Three Parts," The Voice of the Negro 1 (May 1904): 200-201.
12. Thornbrough, T. Thomas Fortune, pp. 285, 310, 314-315, 319.
13. Ibid., p. 351; "Publishers' Note," The Colored American Review 1 (June 1916): 230.
14. Thornbrough, T. Thomas Fortune, pp. 359, 367.
15. Ibid., pp. 367-368.
16. Ibid., pp. 369-370.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

T. Thomas Fortune

CONTINUATION SHEET

House

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE TWO

Fortune, T. Thomas. Black and White: Land, Labor and Politics in the South.
New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert, 1884; reprint ed. New York: Arno
Press and the New York Times, 1968.

_____. "Editorial Comments." The Colored American Review 1 (June 1916):
233-235.

_____. "Industrial Education: Will It Solve the Negro Problem?" The
Colored American Magazine 7 (January 1904): 13-17.

_____. "The New Afro-American Woman." The New York Sun, 7 August 1895.

_____. "The Filipino: A Social Study in Three Parts." The Voice of the Negro
1 (February 1904): 93-109; (May 1904): 197-203; (June 1904): 240-246.

_____. The Kind of Education the Afro-American Most Needs. Tuskegee:
Tuskegee Institute Steam Print, Reprinted from the Hampton Southern Workman, 1901.

_____. "The Negro's Place in American Life at the Present Day." The Negro
Problem. Booker T. Washington, et al. New York: James Pott and Co., 1903;
reprint ed. New York: Arno Press and the New York Times, 1969.

_____. "The Women and the League." The New York Age, 30 May 1891.

The Globe.

Thornbrough, Emma Lou. T. Thomas Fortune: Militant Journalist. Chicago: The
University of Chicago Press, 1972.

"Publishers' Note." The Colored American Review 1 (June 1916): 230.

Wells-Barnett, Ida B. Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells.
Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1970, 1972.



T. Thomas Fortune House, Red Bank, New Jersey
Credit: Photography Unlimited by Dorns Inc.,
Red Bank, 1976



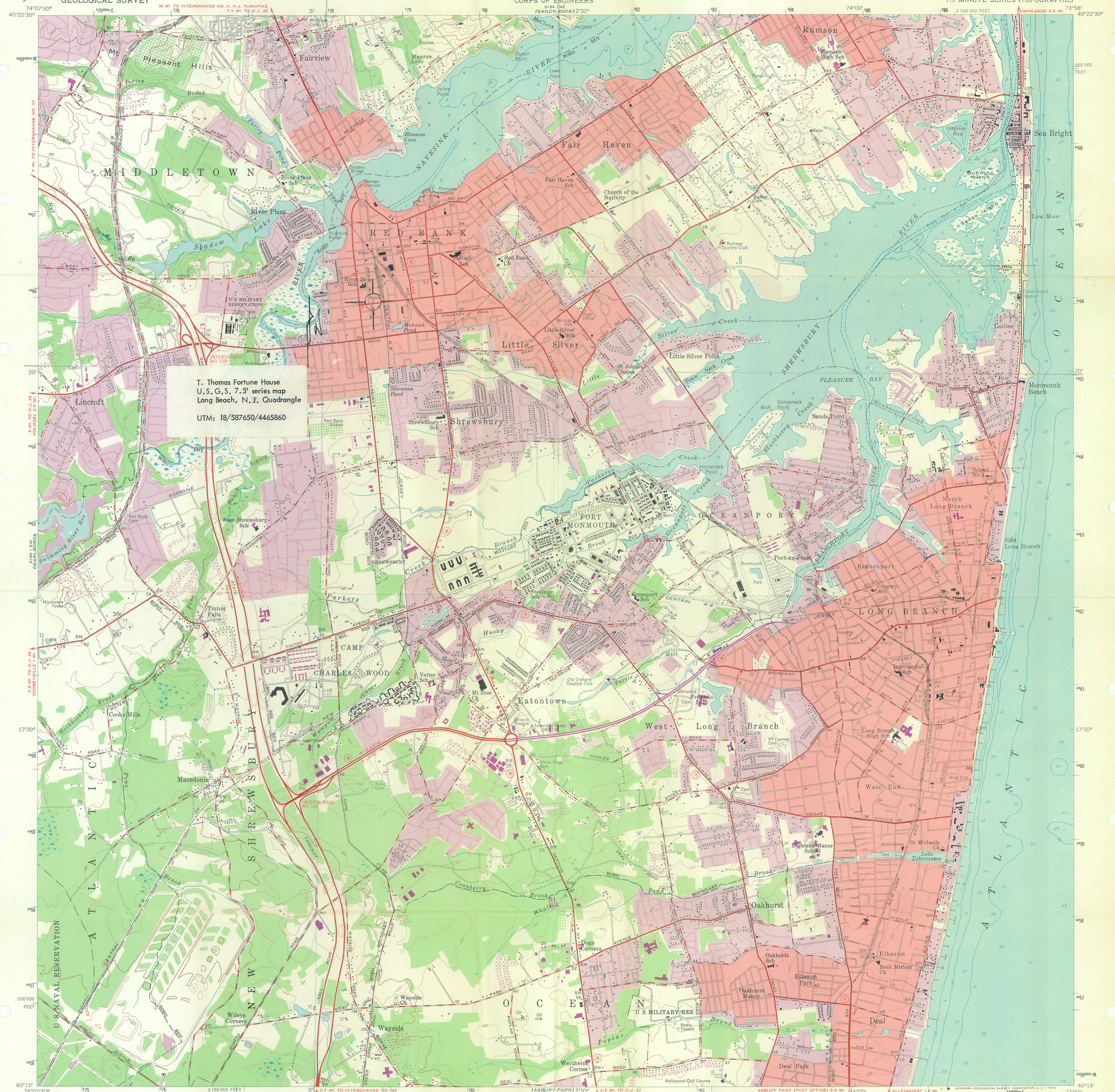


22



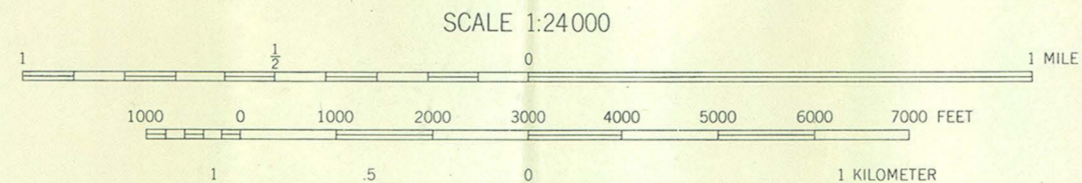
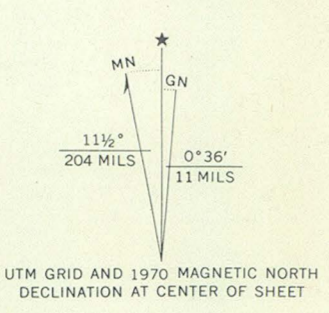






T. Thomas Fortune House
U.S.G.S. 7.5' series map
Long Beach, N.J. Quadrangle
UTM: 18/587650/446580

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USCE, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1941. Topography by planetable surveys 1944
Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1954
Hydrography compiled from USCGS chart 824 (1953)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New Jersey coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



SCALE 1:24000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS 6.4 FEET ALONG THE OCEAN,
3 FEET AT RED BANK, AND 1.7 FEET IN SHREWSBURY RIVER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ———
Medium-duty ———
Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ———
State Route ———

LONG BRANCH, N.J.
N4015—W7358/7.5x9.5
1954
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 6164 I SE—SERIES V822



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

#2
#8

October 6, 1976

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Black Americans in United States History

(ABC) ✓
The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its 75th meeting in Washington, D.C., October 4-6, 1976, having carefully evaluated a study of the role of Black Americans in United States history within the framework of several subtheme studies, submits the following recommendations:

A. Of the properties included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be designated national historic landmarks:

District of Columbia

- X 1. Mary Ann Shadd Cary House ✓

Georgia

- X 2. Sweet Auburn Historic District, Atlanta - ? Fulton
along Auburn Ave.

Illinois

- X 3. Robert S. Abbott House, Chicago ✓

Missouri

- X 4. Scott Joplin Residence, St. Louis ✓

New Jersey

- X 5. T. Thomas Fortune House, Red Bank ✓



New York

- 6. St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City ✓
- X 7. Florence Mills House, New York City ✓
- 8. Paul Robeson Residence, New York City ✓
- 9. Claude McKay Residence, New York City ✓

? 585 Edgecombe Ave.
N.Y.C.

Pennsylvania

- X 10. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House, Philadelphia ✓

South Carolina

- X 11. Chapelle Administration Building, Columbia ✓

B. Other Recommendations:

- 1. That the following properties included in the study be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered":

District of Columbia

- (1) John Anderson Lankford Office
- 2. That the following property previously designated a national historic landmark under the subtheme "Architecture" be "Importantly Related" to black history under the subtheme "Painting and Sculpture."

Ohio

- (1) Taft Museum, Cincinnati
- 3. That the following properties included in the study be deferred for further consideration when the 50-year criterion has been met:

California

- (1) William Grant Still House, Los Angeles

Illinois

- (2) The Honorable Elijah Muhammad House, Chicago

New York

- (3) Langston Hughes House, New York City

4. That the following properties included in the study be deferred for further study:

- (1) Martin Luther King, Jr. Birth Home, Atlanta, be deferred for further study as a historic district to include, at a minimum, the home, church, and grave site.
- (2) Paul R. Williams House, Los Angeles, California, be deferred for further study because he is a living American.

Linden C. Pettys

BLACK HISTORY
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Alabama

Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, 454 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Montgomery County. 1878.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., pastor of the church from 1954-1959, organized the black boycott of segregated city buses here in 1955. Boycott brought him national prominence as a civil rights leader. May 30, 1974. *Date of Designation

Swayne Hall, Talladega College, Talladega, Talladega County. 1857.

Oldest building on the campus, built by slave labor before the establishment of the school. Talladega pursued a liberal arts program at a time when vocationalism dominated Negro education. December 2, 1974.

Connecticut

First Church of Christ, Farmington, Hartford County. 1771.

As the center of the community life of the Amistad captives after their famous 1840-1841 trial, the First Church of Christ commemorates the importance of this famous trial in the history of the abolition movement. December 8, 1976.

District of Columbia

Blanche K. Bruce House, 909 M Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 1865.

As Senator from Mississippi, Bruce was the first black American to serve a full term in the United States Senate (1875-1881). May 15, 1975.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary House, 1421 W Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary lived here between 1881 and 1886. The first black newspaperwoman in America, Shadd was also a writer, educator, lawyer, and anti-slavery abolitionist. A forceful lecturer, she appeared before audiences throughout the country, speaking usually on topics of slavery and women's suffrage. During the Civil War she held the position of Recruiting Officer for the Union Army. December 8, 1976.

Charlotte Forten Grimke House, 1608 R Street, NW.,
Washington, D.C.

Charlotte Forten Grimke, born of wealthy free black parents, in Philadelphia, was among the first wave of northerners engaged in educating slaves in the occupied Union territories of the South. Her activities as a female black activist, writer, poet and educator, forged a path for the participation of other females in education, social welfare and humanitarian endeavors. May 11, 1976.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 15th and Church Streets, NW.,
Washington, D.C.

From 1879 until 1934, the pulpit of this church was filled by Alexander Crummell, a talented and articulate black scholar who became a leading spokesman for black liberation both at home and in Africa. He was the founder of the American Negro Academy, established with the intention of forming a cadre of black intellectuals and scholars. May 11, 1976.

Mary Church Terrell House, 326 T Street, NW., Washington,
D.C. 1907.

Residence of the civil rights leader who achieved national prominence as the first president of the National Association of Colored Women. May 15, 1975.

Carter G. Woodson House, 1538 Ninth Street, NW., Washington,
D.C.

This was the home of Carter G. Woodson from 1915 until his death in 1950. Recognizing the need for recording black contributions in the development of the Nation and for correcting distortions, he established the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Associated Publishers and the official organ of the Association, the Journal of Negro History. Each of them helped bring to the consciousness of the Nation, the roles and contributions of Afro-Americans in the development and progress of America. May 11, 1976.

Florida

Mary McLeod Bethune Home, campus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Volusia County. c. 1920.

Two-story framehouse belonging to the black activist and educator, on the campus of the school she established in 1904. The college has made important contributions to black education in the South. December 2, 1974.

British Fort, six miles southwest of Sumatra, Franklin County. 1814.

Place where runaway slaves lived alongside, Seminole Indians which, when destroyed in 1816, precipitated the First Seminole War. May 15, 1975.

Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District, Atlanta.

The district includes his birthplace home, grave site and church, where King served as assistant pastor. The environs of his childhood are largely intact. May 5, 1977.

Stone Hall (Fairchild Hall), Atlanta University, Atlanta, Fulton County. 1882.

Stone Hall is most closely associated with the history of the University, founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association to provide education for freed Negroes. Noted writer B. DuBois taught here. December 2, 1974.

Sweet Auburn Historic District, along Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.

Although only a remnant of its original sprawling expanse of one mile, Sweet Auburn Historic District typifies the rapid growth of black enterprise in the post Civil War period, forced to adjust to segregated residential and commercial patterns. Auburn Avenue was once called "The richest negro street in the world." December 8, 1976.

Illinois

Robert S. Abbott House, 4742 Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago.

This house was occupied by Robert Stengstacke Abbott from 1926 to 1940, the year of his death. Under Abbott, the Chicago Defender, a newspaper appealing to black readers, encouraged southern blacks to migrate northward particularly to Chicago. Probably more than any other publication, the Defender was responsible for the large northward migration of blacks during the first half of the 20th century. December 8, 1976.

Oscar Stanton De Priest House, 4536-4538 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive, Chicago, Cook County. 1920's.

Residence of the first black American elected to the House of Representatives from a Northern State (1935). May 15, 1975.

Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable Homesite, Pioneer Court, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable, a black man born in Haiti to a French mariner father and a black mother, immigrated to French Louisiana and became a fur trapper. He established trading posts on the sites of the present cities of Michigan City, Indiana, Peoria, Illinois, Port Huron, Michigan, but most importantly on the site of Chicago, Illinois. This site, where he constructed a log home for his wife and family, is recognized as the first settlement of Chicago. May 11, 1976.

Daniel Hale Williams House, 445 East 42nd Street, Chicago, Cook County. 1905.

Home of one of America's first black surgeons among whose accomplishments were one of the first successful heart operations in 1893 and the establishment of quality medical facilities for blacks. May 15, 1975.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett House, 3624 South Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, Cook County. c. 1889-1890.

An 1890's civil rights advocate and a crusader for the rights of black women, Ida Wells-Barnett carried on her crusades in the pages of her newspaper, the "Memphis Free Speech." May 30, 1974.

Iowa

Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officer Training School,
Des Moines, Polk County. 1917.

Used as the first black officers' training camp in 1917. Black units led by men trained here were assembled in France as the Ninety-Second Division. May 30, 1974.

Kentucky

Lincoln Hall, Berea College, Berea, Madison County. 1887.

Berea is significant in the history of black education in that it was the first college established in the United States for the specific purpose of educating blacks and whites together. Lincoln Hall is closely associated with Berea's history. December 2, 1974.

Louisiana

James H. Dillard Home, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans,
Orleans Parish. 19th century.

Dillard played an important role in black education in the 19th century, strengthening vocational and teacher-training programs. Lived here from 1894 to 1913. December 2, 1975.

Port Hudson, Port Hudson, East Feliciana Parish. 1860's.

A Confederate stronghold and the scene of an assault by two Union regiments composed of free blacks and ex-slaves from Louisiana. July 1, 1974.

Yucca Plantation (Melrose), La. 119, 0.1 mile east of inter-
section with La. 493, Melrose, Natchitoches Parish. 18th
and 19th centuries.

Established by a former slave who became a wealthy businesswoman. The African House, a unique structure with an umbrella-like roof, may be of direct African derivation. May 30, 1974.

Massachusetts

Maria Baldwin House, 196 Prospect Street, Cambridge.

This house was the permanent address of Maria Baldwin from 1892 until her death in 1922. As principal and later as "master" of the Agassiz School in Cambridge, Massachusetts; as a leader in community organizations such as the League for Community Service; as a gifted and popular speaker on the lecture circuit, and as a sponsor of charitable activities like the first kindergarden in Atlanta, Georgia, Maria Baldwin exemplified the achievements that were attainable by a black person in a predominantly white society. May 11, 1976.

Paul Cuffe Farm, 1504 Drift Road, Westport, Bristol County. c. 1797.

Cuffe, a self-educated black man who became a prosperous merchant, pioneered in the struggle for minority rights in the 18th and early 19th centuries and was active in the movement for black settlement in Africa. May 30, 1974.

William E. B. DuBois Boyhood Homesite, Route 23, Great Barrington, Berkshire County. 1868.

Site of the boyhood home of the prominent black sociologist and writer who was a major figure in the Negro civil rights movement during the first half of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

William C. Nell Residence, 3 Smith Court, Boston, Suffolk County. Date unknown.

Home of William C. Nell, from the 1830s to the end of the Civil War a leading black abolitionist and spokesman for his race. May 11, 1976.

William Monroe Trotter House, 97 Sawyer Avenue, Suffolk County. c. 1890.

Home of the noted black journalist and militant civil rights activist during the first decades of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

Mississippi

I. T. Montgomery House, West Main Street, Mound Bayou,
Bolivar County. 1910.

Home of Isaiah Thornton Montgomery, who in 1887 founded
in town of Mound Bayou as a place where black Americans
could obtain social, political, and economic rights in
a white supremacy South. May 11, 1976.

Oakland Memorial Chapel, Alcorn University, Alcorn,
Claiborne County. 1838.

Oldest and most venerable building on the Alcorn
University campus, Oakland Chapel symbolizes the
importance of Alcorn as the first black land grant
college in the United States. May 11, 1976.

Missouri

Scott Joplin Residence, 2685-A Morgan, St. Louis, St. Louis
County. 1890's.

The last surviving residence of Scott Joplin, the king
of ragtime and one of the most creative black musicians
of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. December 8,
1976.

New Jersey

T. Thomas Fortune House, 94 West Bergen Place, Red Bank,
Monmouth County. Date unknown.

From 1901 to 1915 the home of the crusading black
journalist who in his newspapers articulated the
cause of Negro rights at the turn of the 20th
century. December 8, 1976.

New York

Louis Armstrong House, 3456 107th Street, Corona,
Long Island, Queens County. c. 1900.

For years the home of the famous jazz musicians whose
talents entertained millions throughout the world.
May 11, 1976.

Ralph Bunche House, 115-125 Grosvenor Road, Kew Gardens, Queens County. Date unknown.

Home of the distinguished Afro-American diplomat and scholar who served as Undersecretary of the United Nations and who received the Nobel Peace Prize for his 1949 contribution to peace in the Middle East. May 11, 1976.

Will Marion Cook House, 221 West 138th Street, New York, New York County. 1891.

Home of the early 20th century black composer whom "Duke" Ellington called, "The master of all masters of our people." May 11, 1976.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington Residence, 935 St. Nicholas Avenue, Apartment 4A, New York, New York County. Date unknown.

Long-term residence of "Duke" Ellington, regarded by critics as the most creative Afro-American composer of the 20th century. May 11, 1976.

Lemuel Haynes House, Route 149, South Granville, Washington County. 1793.

Later-day home of the first black ordained minister in the United States and the first black minister to a white congregation. May 15, 1975.

Matthew Henson Residence, Dunbar Apartments, 246 West 150th Street, New York County. 1928.

Later-day home of the black explorer who served as an assistant to Robert E. Peary and whose best known achievement came in 1909 when he became the first man to reach the North Pole. May 15, 1975.

James Weldon Johnson Residence, 187 West 135th Street, New York, New York County. c. 1900.

From 1925 to 1938 the home of the versatile black composer of popular songs, poet, writer, general secretary of the NAACP, and civil rights activist. May 11, 1976.

Claude McKay Residence, 180 West 135th Street, New York, New York County. 1931.

From 1941 to 1946 the residence of the black poet and writer often called the father of the "Harlem Renaissance." December 8, 1976.

Florence Mills House, 220 West 135th Street, New York, New York County. 1886.

Home of the popular black singer who in the 1920's achieved stardom on Broadway and in Europe, thus becoming a symbol of success for black Americans. December 8, 1976.

New York Amsterdam News Building, 2293 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York County. Date unknown.

For years home of one of America's best known black newspapers, the pages of which have historically reflected the interests and concerns of black Americans. May 11, 1976.

Paul Robeson Residence, 555 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, New York County. 1916.

Residence of the famous black actor and singer who in the 1940's and 1950's suffered public condemnation for his political sympathies, but who was widely acclaimed for his artistic talents. December 8, 1976.

John Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson Residence, 5224 Tilden Street, Brooklyn, Kings County. c. 1915.

Home of the baseball player who in 1947 became the first black to play in the major leagues, thus breaking the color barrier to full black participation in professional sports. May 11, 1976.

St. George's Episcopal Church, 3rd Avenue and East 1st Street, New York, New York County. 1856.

Home church of Harry Thacker Burleigh, black composer, arranger, and singer, who helped establish the Negro spiritual as an integral part of American culture. December 8, 1976.

Harriet Tubman, Home for the Aged, 180-182 South Street, Auburn, Cayuga County.

Established in 1908 for aged and indigent Negroes by the most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad. Tubman led more than 300 slaves to freedom. May 30, 1974.

Villa Lewaro, North Broadway, Greenburgh, Westchester County. 1918.

Designed by the noted black architect Vertner Woodson Tandy for Madame C. J. Walker, successful cosmetics manufacturer, Villa Lewaro illustrates the achievements of Negroes in both architecture and business. May 11, 1976.

North Carolina

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, 114-116 West Parish Street, Durham, Durham County. 1921.

Home office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a black-managed enterprise founded in 1898 which achieved financial success in an age of Jim Crow. May 15, 1975.

Union Tavern, Main Street, Milton, Caswell County. c. 1800.

Workshop studio of Thomas Day, early 19th century free black cabinet maker who achieved recognition for the superior quality of his craftsmanship. May 15, 1975.

Ohio

John Mercer Langston House, 207 East College Street, Oberlin, Lorain County. 1855.

Home of the first black American elected to public office (1855). He later served the Freedman's Bureau, was first dean of the Howard Law School, and was minister to Haiti. May 15, 1975.

Colonel Charles Young House, Columbus Pike between Clifton and Stevenson Roads, Wilberforce, Greene County.

Residence of the highest ranking black officer in World War I and the first black military attache. May 30, 1974.

Oklahoma

Boley Historic District, Boley, Okfuskee County. 1903.

Largest of the Negro towns established in Oklahoma to provide black Americans with the opportunity for self government in an era of white supremacy and segregation. May 15, 1975.

101 Ranch Historic District, Marland, Kay County. 1879.

Large cattle ranch and home base of the 101 Wild West Show which featured Bill Pickett, well-known black cowboy who invented Steer-wrestling and who was elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame. May 15, 1975.

Pennsylvania

Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House, 1006 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. Date unknown.

Home of the black writer and social activist who participated in the 19th century abolitionist, Negro rights, woman's suffrage, and temperance movements. December 8, 1976.

Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church, 419 6th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. 1889.

Founded by a former slave in 1793. Became the mother church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. May 30, 1974.

Henry O. Tanner Homesite, 2903 West Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County. Date unknown.

Boyhood home of the late 19th and early 20th century black expatriate painter whose work earned recognition in Europe and the United States. May 11, 1976.

Rhode Island

Site of the Battle of Rhode Island, Portsmouth, Newport County.
1778.

Only Revolutionary War battle in which an all-black unit, the First Rhode Island Regiment, participated. Joined General John Sullivan's army in attacking British garrison in Newport. May 30, 1778.

South Carolina

Chapelle Administration Building, 1530 Harden Street, Columbia, Richland County. 1925.

One of the finest works of John Anderson Lankford, a pioneer black architect who helped gain recognition for Afro-American architects among the architectural community. December 8, 1976.

Penn School Historic District, Frogmore, Beaufort County.
19th century.

Northern missionaries organized one of the first southern schools for Negroes here. Pioneered in health services and self-help programs. Oldest existing structure in Brick Church (1855).
December 2, 1974.

Robert Smalls House, 511 Prince Street, Beaufort, Beaufort County. 1843.

Smalls, a former slave who served in the State legislature and in Congress, lived here as both slave and free man. Fought for black rights while in office. May 30, 1973.

Stono River Slave Rebellion Site, Rantowles vicinity, Charleston County. 1739.

Site of serious slave insurrection in the Colonial period, when some 100 escaped slaves burned plantations and murdered whites before being stopped by militia. July 4, 1775.

Denmark Vesey House, 56 Bull Street, Charleston, Charleston County. c. 1820.

Residence of a free black Charleston carpenter whose 1822 plans for a slave insurrection illustrated Negro resistance to slavery. May 11, 1976.

Tennessee

Fort Pillow, Tenn. 87, Fort Pillow, Lauderdale County. 1861-1864.

Built by the Confederates, the Fort was captured by Union troops in 1862, recaptured by Confederates in 1864. Heavy losses by black soldiers in that battle made the Fort a symbolic "Alamo" for them. May 30, 1974.

Jubille Hall, Fisk University, 17th Avenue North, Nashville, Davidson County. 1873-1876, Stephen D. Hatch.

Victorian Gothic structure, the oldest building on campus. Fisk was founded by the American Missionary Association to provide a liberal arts education for blacks after the Civil War. December 2, 1974.

Virginia

Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone, 18th and Van Buren Streets, Arlington, Arlington County. 1792.

This boundary stone commemorates the accomplishments of Benjamin Banneker who helped survey the city of Washington, D.C., and who was perhaps the most famous black man in Colonial America. May 11, 1976.

Charles Richard Drew House, 2505 First Street South, Arlington, Arlington County. Date unknown.

From 1920 to 1939 the home address of the noted black physician and teacher who is best remembered for his pioneer work in discovering means to preserve blood plasma. May 11, 1976.

Jackson Ward Historic District, generally between 4th, Marshall, and Smith Streets and the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike, Richmond.

A foremost Afro-American community of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and an early center for ethnic social organizations and protective banking institutions.
June 2, 1978.

Virginia Randolph Cottage, 2200 Mountain Road, Glen Allen, Henrico County. 1937.

Under the Jeanes Fund, set up by a wealthy Philadelphia Quaker to aid black education, Virginia Randolph became the first Jeanes supervisor, working to upgrade black vocational training.
December 2, 1974.

Maggie Lena Walker House, 110A, East Leigh Street, Richmond.
c. 1909.

In 1903 Maggie Lena Walker, a black woman, founded the successful Saint Luke Penny Savings Bank, thus becoming the first woman to establish and head a bank. May 15, 1975.

ADDENDUM TO BLACK HISTORY
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Virginia

Franklin and Armfield Office, 1315 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 1828.

The firm of Franklin and Armfield was the largest scale slave-trading operation in the antebellum South. With keen insight into business conditions, they established their headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia, (then part of the District of Columbia) and thus were adjacent to an area with a surplus of slaves at low prices. While Armfield remained at the headquarters and purchased slaves for shipment south, Franklin handled sales at offices in New Orleans and Natchez, markets with the highest prices. At its peak, the firm had agents in almost every important Southern city, owned a fleet of sailing ships, and trafficked in thousands of slaves annually. After Franklin's retirement in 1836, Armfield gradually disbanded the firm. The house, however, continued as a center for slave trading until 1861. Despite both exterior and interior alterations to the headquarters house and the disappearance of its outlying slave pens, the house still has the foreboding appearance it must have had to the thousands of slaves who passed through its doors. June 2, 1978.

Tennessee

Fairvue - Isaac Franklin Plantation, Sumner County, Tennessee. 1832-1836.

In partnership with his relative by marriage, John Armfield, Isaac Franklin between 1828 - 1836 created the largest scale slave-trading operation in the Antebellum South. In the process both partners became enormously wealthy and "probably no trader," according to historian Kenneth Stampp, "ever exceeded the returns enjoyed by the firm...." "But along with wealth," says his biographer Wondell H. Stephenson, "had come a modicum of stigma: resulting from participation in a business that was tolerated only because it was regarded as a necessity." Wishing to abandon the slave-trade and become a planter, Franklin purchased land and slaves in Louisiana and Tennessee. He retired in 1836 to Fairvue to live the life of a typical wealthy planter, dividing his time between Fairvue and his plantations in Louisiana. Today Fairvue retains much of the flavor of Antebellum Southern plantation life. December 22, 1977

W. J. Sheely 11/19/76
M. J. Sheely 11/15/76

Green



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DEC 16 1976

The Secretary of the Interior

Thomas S. Kleppe

is pleased to inform you that the historic properties in your State described in the enclosed brief summaries have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. On the recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments these properties have been designated national historic landmarks. We hope this action will be of interest to you and your constituents.

Also enclosed are leaflets explaining in detail the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. National historic landmark status automatically enrolls the property on the National Register of Historic Places and extends to it the safeguards provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Recognition of the property's significance as a landmark is accorded by certificates and bronze plaques which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. The Director of the National Park Service will shortly notify the owners about these benefits and provide them with the appropriate agreement forms.

The owners of these properties are to be commended for preserving these significant examples of our Nation's cultural heritage for the education and enjoyment of all our citizens.

Enclosures

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 772

FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 10/8/76
bcc: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region

WJ2-Mr. Sheely



Green

W. J. Sheely 11/19/17
H. J. Emery 11/19/17

Hon. Clifford P. Case
Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

ABBOTT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT, N.J.
T. THOMAS FORTUNE HOUSE

Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

ABBOTT FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

Hon. James J. Howard
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE HOUSE



Green
United States Department of the Interior

H. J. Sheely
12/28/76

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DEC 28 1976

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service

Gary Everhardt

is pleased to inform you that the historic property described briefly in the enclosure has been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States and has, therefore, been designated a national historic landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935.

Recognition of the property's significance as a landmark is accorded by certificates and bronze plaques which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices which would satisfy the criteria for continuing eligibility. These are set forth in the enclosed leaflet. We will be pleased to provide a certificate and bronze plaque. Enclosed are copies of the agreement. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. The third copy may be retained for your records.

National historic landmark status automatically enrolls the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each property with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information is contained in the enclosed leaflet describing the National Register.

We are pleased to include this property among the sites already designated national historic landmarks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vaccarelli
94 West Bergen Place
Red Bank, New Jersey 07701

T. THOMAS FORTUNE HOUSE, N.J.

FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 12/22/76
bcc: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region
✓ 2-Sheely



Green

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Sandra Alley (202) 343-7394

For Release March 18, 1977

33 MORE SITES ASSOCIATED WITH BLACK AMERICANS ARE DESIGNATED AS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The homes of musicians Scott Joplin and Duke Ellington are among the final 33 sites associated with black Americans to be designated as National Historic Landmarks, bringing to 61 the number of such sites or structures to receive this status.

Under Secretary of the Interior James A. Joseph said this latest selection of sites concludes a three-year nationwide study of sites and structures associated with black American history that possess national significance. The sites are located in 10 states and the District of Columbia.

The study was conducted for the National Park Service by the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation (ABC), a non-profit organization headed by two brothers, Robert A. and Vincent A. DeForrest of Washington, D.C. The first 28 landmarks associated with black Americans were approved in 1974 and 1975.

"Black Americans," said Secretary Joseph, "have had many prominent roles in the development of our country, and their contributions to our American life and history are now further recognized by this Landmark designation.

"The latest selection of sites," added Joseph, "reflects a fitting climax to this study. Sites included in the most recent 33 recognize black Americans who have been prominent in such fields as art, music, sports, law, literature, religion, architecture and medicine."

Designation as a National Historic Landmark is an honorary recognition by the Secretary of the Interior of those sites and structures deemed to possess exceptional value in United States history.

The landmark designations constitute an "honor roll" of the nation's historic sites. As such, they are added to the National Register of Historic Places, an inventory of the nation's cultural properties deemed worthy of preservation. Placement on the Register makes the sites or structures eligible for certain benefits and protection.

Twenty leading scholars in the field of Afro-American history served on a panel to urge the study of these sites. Another 50 persons, including educators, architects and historians, served on the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation advisory board to nominate sites for consideration as landmarks.

(Descriptions of the 33 sites follow.)

(more)

Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable Homesite, Pioneer Court, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable, a black man born in Haiti to a French mariner father and a black mother, immigrated to French Louisiana and became a fur trapper. He established trading posts on the sites of the present cities of Michigan City, Indiana, Peoria, Illinois, Port Huron, Michigan, but most importantly on the site of Chicago, Illinois. This site, where he constructed a log home for his wife and family, is recognized as the first settlement of Chicago.

Benjamin Banneker: SW-9 Intermediate Boundary Stone, 18th and Van Buren Streets, Arlington, Virginia. Benjamin Banneker was one of the most prominent Afro-American figures of the Colonial period. A farmer, mathematician, inventor, astronomer, writer, surveyor, scientist and humanitarian, he participated in the surveying team of Major Andrew Ellicott. This stone is one of the authentic 40 stones which marked the original boundary of the District of Columbia.

Denmark Vesey House, 56 Bull Street, Charleston, South Carolina. The residence and carpentry shop of Denmark Vesey who was able to purchase his freedom and ply his trade successfully. In 1800, Vesey organized an unsuccessful revolt of slaves. His plans for freeing them were thwarted and he and 34 others were executed.

William C. Nell Residence, 3 Smith Court, Boston, Massachusetts. William C. Nell, born and educated in Boston, carried on a lifelong crusade to end segregation and inferior educational institutions offered to blacks. He led the successful fight to end segregation in the Boston school system and was a contributing editor to William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper the Liberator. He also wrote one of the earliest histories by an Afro-American: The Colored Patriots of the American Revolution.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 15th and Church Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. From 1879 until 1934, the pulpit of this church was filled by Alexander Crummell, a talented and articulate black scholar who became a leading spokesman for black liberation both at home and in Africa. He was the founder of the American Negro Academy, established with the intention of forming a cadre of black intellectuals and scholars.

Charlotte Forten Grimke House, 1608 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Charlotte Forten Grimke, born of wealthy free black parents, in Philadelphia, was among the first wave of northerners engaged in educating slaves in the occupied Union territories of the South. Her activities as a female black activist, writer, poet and educator, forged a path for the participation of other females in education, social welfare and humanitarian endeavors.

Oakland Memorial Chapel, Alcorn State University, Alcorn, Mississippi. Oakland Chapel, built by slave labor before the Civil War as part of Oakland College, became in 1871 a part of what is now Alcorn State University, the first land grant college in the Nation established exclusively for the education of blacks. The action of the Mississippi legislature, influenced by its black membership, established the precedent for the rise of many black state land grant colleges throughout the South.

I. T. Montgomery House, West Main Street, Mound Bayou, Mississippi. This house was the residence of I. T. Montgomery from 1910 until his death in 1924. Montgomery, in the post-1877 era in the South, led a movement of southern blacks to establish their own community separate from the white society, in which they could enjoy a degree of freedom. For this purpose he founded the city of Mound Bayou and served as its first mayor.

William Monroe Trotter House, 97 Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts. William Monroe Trotter resided in this house from 1899 to 1909, a period of his most active participation in the black man's struggle for freedom. Founder of the radical black newspaper, The Guardian, Trotter championed the cause of full rights and no compromise. In demonstrating the reversal of American policy toward the black man after 1877, Trotter helped solidify black opinion into acceptance of his own views and goals.

Carter G. Woodson House, 1538 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. This was the home of Carter G. Woodson from 1915 until his death in 1950. Recognizing the need for recording black contributions in the development of the Nation and for correcting distortions, he established the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Associated Publishers and the official organ of the Association, the Journal of Negro History. Each of them helped bring to the consciousness of the Nation, the roles and contributions of Afro-Americans in the development and progress of America.

James Weldon Johnson Residence, 187 West 135th Street, New York, New York. The well known author, poet and composer, lived here from 1925 to 1933 while working with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and writing his most popular works. Through his many artistic contributions in literature, music, drama, and his educational, civil and political achievements, Johnson became a crusading spokesman for the full equality of Afro-Americans and the advancement of democracy for all Americans.

Maria Baldwin House, 196 Prospect Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This house was the permanent address of Maria Baldwin from 1892 until her death in 1922. As principal and later as "master" of the Agassiz School in Cambridge, Massachusetts; as a leader in community organizations such as the League for Community Service; as a gifted and popular speaker on the lecture circuit, and as a sponsor of charitable activities like the first kindergarden in Atlanta, Georgia, Maria Baldwin exemplified the achievements that were attainable by a black person in a predominantly white society.

New York Amsterdam News Building, 2293 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. Founded with a most meager beginning by James H. Anderson, the New York Amsterdam News developed into an influential media for blacks. Its advance paralleled the rise of a black intelligencia and although it was published in New York, one of the largest concentrations of blacks, its influence extended far beyond the borders of that city.

Villa Lewaro, North Broadway, Village of Irvington, New York. Villa Lewaro, an architectural work of Vertner Tandy, illustrates the achievement that a black woman won by perseverance and determination. Villa Lewaro was commissioned by Madame C. J. Walker, the first black woman millionaire in the business world, who founded and developed a successful cosmetology industry.

Henry O. Tanner Homesite, 2908 West Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Henry O. Tanner, the best known of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Afro-American artists, lived and worked in this structure for more than 16 years. Among the many honors received for such artistic contributions as Daniel in the Lion's Den, The Raising of Lazarus, and The Return of the Crucifixion was election to the National Academy of Design.

Will Marion Cook House, 221 West 138th Street, New York, New York. Will Marion Cook, popular composer, musician of international reputation, and pioneer in the development of serious black musical comedy, acquired this home in 1919 and resided here until his death in 1944. Trained in classic art forms, Cook recognized the value of black folklore and spirituals and through his efforts much was done toward its development and preservation.

Louis Armstrong House, 3456 107th Street, Corono, Long Island, New York. Louis Armstrong acquired this house in 1940 and resided here until his death in 1971. Combining an acute sense of music with the improvisational impulses of his black background, Armstrong helped bring the blues and jazz from the alleys and honky tonks of the deep South up the Mississippi to what would culminate in its becoming a truly American art form.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington Residence, 935 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, New York. Between 1939 and 1961, the period in which he made his most significant contributions to American music, "Duke" Ellington lived in this place. One of America's most influential jazz musicians and one who helped legitimize jazz as a serious form of American music, Ellington's own compositions totaled more than 1,500 pieces and included also music for symphony orchestras, theatre, films, television, ballet and opera.

Charles Richard Drew House, 2505 First Street South, Arlington, Virginia. In this house Charles Richard Drew grew up and resided between 1920 and 1938. Dr. Drew achieved international renown for his far-reaching research in blood plasma. It was through the personal effort of Dr. Drew that the program which led to the accumulation of the large reserves of blood plasma at the outbreak of American involvement in World War II was initiated. It has been credited with the saving of thousands of American and British lives.

Ralph Bunche House, 115-25 Grosvenor Road, Kew Gardens, Queens, New York. Although Dr. Bunche resided at the United Nations' owned complex in New York from 1947 to 1952, his 115-25 Grosvenor Road residence was owned by him and occupied during his UN years. Dr. Bunche was the highest ranking black in the United Nations Secretariat. He was arbitrator of the Israeli-Arab truce of 1949 and the most influential individual in the settlement of the Egyptian and Suez Canal Crisis of 1956. He was the first black recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

John Roosevelt "Jackie" Robinson Residence, 5224 Tilden Street, Brooklyn, New York. The modest apartment here was the residence of "Jackie" Robinson from 1947 to 1950. "Jackie" Robinson was afforded the opportunity to be the man instrumental in "breaking through the color barrier" in Major League baseball when in 1945 the Brooklyn Dodgers under president Branch Rickey signed him to their minor league team, the Montreal Royals, and then in 1947, to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Chapelle Administration Building, 1530 Harden Street, Columbia, South Carolina. Designed by black architect John Anderson Lankford, this building on the campus of Allen University is an example of his contribution to American architecture. Much of his career in architecture was spent as an educator and when designated the official architect of the African Methodist Church, Lankford himself observed that he was placing his abilities in service to "our church, to our race, and to our God...."

Robert S. Abbott House, 4742 Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, Illinois. This house was occupied by Robert Stengstacke Abbott from 1926 to 1940, the year of his death. Under Abbott, the Chicago Defender, a newspaper appealing to black readers, encouraged southern blacks to migrate northward particularly to Chicago. Probably more than any other publication, the Defender was responsible for the large northward migration of blacks during the first half of the 20th century.

Sweet Auburn Historic District, along Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. Although only a remnant of its original sprawling expanse of one mile, Sweet Auburn Historic District typifies the rapid growth of black enterprise in the post Civil War period, forced to adjust to segregated residential and commercial patterns. Auburn Avenue was once called "The richest negro street in the world."

Scott Joplin Residence, 2658-A Morgan, St. Louis, Missouri.
Because the house in St. Louis that he owned has been razed, his first apartment here serves to commemorate him. Scott Joplin, a talented musician and composer, helped to make ragtime a unique genre in music. He composed such popular works as "Maple Leaf Rag," "Sunflower Sue," and "Leola," but it took a half century following his death before his work was generally recognized.

St. George's Episcopal Church, Third Avenue and East 16th Streets, New York, New York. Harry Thacker Burleigh maintained the coveted position of soloist at this church, and achieved renown also as a composer and arranger. In helping to bring the negro spiritual to the attention and acceptability of the classical artists of the day, Burleigh helped also to bridge the gap between the races. His greatest musical contribution can be found in his "Deep River" which is said to capture the yearnings of a people.

Florence Mills House, 220 West 135th Street, New York, New York.
In this four story row house, Florence Mills lived 17 years of her brief life, during which time she rose to international stardom. Given the starring role in the production "Shuffle Along," the first production which was composed, directed and performed by blacks, Mills was thus able to make her contribution to American theatre history.

Paul Robeson Residence, 555 Edgecomb Avenue, New York, New York.
Paul Robeson lived at this residence between 1939 and 1941. For twenty years he starred in stage performances, most famous of which was Show Boat where his rich baritone voice immortalized such songs as "Ole Man River," and the title role in Othello, for which he received an actor-of-the-year award in 1926. In his desire for full human justice he espoused radical causes which resulted in his ostracism from much of American society during the 1940s and 1950s, and led to the virtual destruction of his career.

Claude McKay Residence, 180 West 135th Street, New York, New York.
Claude McKay, who lived part of his life here, is generally credited with the initiation of the Harlem Renaissance in 1919. He is known for such works as the poem "If We Must Die," and his autobiography, A Long Way From Home.

Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House, 1006 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1870 until her death in 1911, Frances E.W. Harper, lived in this modest rowhouse. A gifted writer, she wrote poetry and essays supportive of the anti-slavery movement, temperance, women's rights, and in the post Civil War years, the civil rights movement.

Mary Ann Shadd Cary House, 1421 W Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Mary Ann Shadd Cary lived here between 1881 and 1886. The first black newspaperwoman in America, Shadd was also a writer, educator, lawyer, and anti-slavery abolitionist. A forceful lecturer, she appeared before audiences throughout the country, speaking usually on topics of slavery and women's suffrage. During the Civil War she held the position of Recruiting Officer for the Union Army.

T. Thomas Fortune House, 94 West Bergen Place, Red Bank, New Jersey.

Between 1901 and 1915, T. Thomas Fortune resided in this house. Owner and editor of three newspapers: the New York Globe, the New York Freeman, and the New York Age, Fortune provided a national forum for the Afro-American people of the United States. As a writer and editorialist, he championed civil rights for all, including blacks and women, and educational opportunities for all.

William E. B. DuBois Boyhood Homesite, Route 23, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. William E. B. DuBois spent some of his early years at this place. DuBois, a gifted scholar, the first Afro-American to receive a PhD from Harvard, employed his literary talents to furthering the cause of civil rights. He helped found the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and as Editor of The Crisis publicized the fight for black equality in the courts and in the field of education. To provide a unity of purpose in his chosen work, he helped found the Amenia Conference on Negro Affairs. The author of over twenty books and several hundred articles and pamphlets, he was one of the most prolific and articulate champions of black progress.

NHL

JUN 24 1988

H3417 (MAR-CRP)

MAR-CRP COPY	
	YELLOW - FILE
	WHITE - STAFF
	WHITE - BRANCH
	WHITE - MAR-ACP
	BLUE - GENERAL
	PINK - AREA

Mr. Ray Vaccarelli
94 West Bergen Place
Red Bank, NJ 07701

Dear Mr. Vaccarelli:

Your letter to the Department of the Interior's Office of the Inspector General has been referred to the Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service for a response to the portions pertaining to the National Historic Landmark status of the property located at 94 West Bergen Place in Red Bank, New Jersey.

Our records indicate that the property was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976 due to its association with T. Thomas Fortune, a black journalist who waged a relentless fight against corrupt politicians and those who denied the Afro-American his full rights of citizenship. Fortune owned and resided at 94 West Bergen Place between 1901 and 1915.

The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and designate National Historic Landmarks and encourage the long range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States.

When the T. Thomas Fortune House was designated a National Historic Landmark, the authorizing legislation and regulations for the program did not require the concurrence of the owner with the designation. This was changed with the 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act.

A review of our records indicates that you are correct in that your family did not sign or return the application for a certificate and bronze plaque. We have no records of a plaque being ordered or provided to your family. Therefore, we assume that the plaque placed on your property in 1976 by the member of the local historical society was of an origin other than the Department of the Interior.

The regulations governing the National Historic Landmark Program,

36CFR65, provide a mechanism for the withdrawal of National Historic Landmark designation from a property. National Historic Landmarks will be considered for withdrawal of designation only at the request of the owner or upon the initiative of the Secretary of the Interior. Four justifications exist for the withdrawal of National Historic Landmark designation:

(1) The property has ceased to meet the criteria for designation because the qualities for which caused it to be originally designated have been lost or destroyed, or such qualities were lost subsequent to nomination, but before designation;

(2) Additional information shows conclusively that the property does not possess sufficient significance to meet the National Historic Landmark criteria;

(3) Professional error in the designation; and

(4) Prejudicial procedural error in the designation process.

Properties designated as National Historic Landmarks before December 13, 1980, can be dedesignated only on the grounds established in (1) above. The owner may appeal to have a property dedesignated by submitting a request for dedesignation and stating the grounds for the appeal as established above to the Chief, History Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. An appellant will receive a response within 60 days as to whether the National Park Service considers the documentation sufficient to initiate a restudy of the landmark.

I hope that this information relating to the National Historic Landmark Program and its administration by the National Park Service relative to the T. Thomas Fortune House is useful to you. Should you have further questions, please contact Mr. William C. Bolger, National Historic Landmark Program Coordinator, in the Preservation Planning Branch, Cultural Resource Management, at (215) 597-1090.

Sincerely,

Signed

James W. Coleman, Jr.
Regional Director

bcc: Personnel and Administrative Services - WASO
Attn: Branch of Labor and Employee Relations

(History Division - WASO Attn: B. Levy ✓

LNC:lnc:6-12-88



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34(418)

AUG 10 1989

Memorandum

To: National Historic Landmark Coordinator, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Edwin C. Bearss

From: Chief Historian

Subject: National Historic Landmark Certificates

The certificates listed below are herewith delivered to you for forwarding to the owners. Please advise Jim Charleton, at FTS: 343-8165, of any concerns regarding these items.

American Legation
Armour-Stiner House
Newton D. Baker House
Bayard-Condict Building
Dakota Apartments
T. Thomas Fortune House
Grand Central Terminal
James Hall's Office
Harrisburg Station and Trainshed
Arthur D. Little, Inc. Building
Claude McKay Residence
Montpelier
USS Nautilus
Owl's Nest
St. George's Episcopal Church
Elihu Thomson House
Traveller's Rest
Tytus Home
Wycoff-Bennett Homestead

Attachments

cc: 001 RF
400 RF
418 Charleton
418 Plaques and Certificates (Subject File)
418 American Legation (NHL)
418 Armour-Stiner House (NHL)
418 Newton D. Baker House (NHL)
418 Bayard-Condict Building (NHL)
418 Dakota Apartments (NHL)
418 T. Thomas Fortune House (NHL)
418 Grand Central Terminal (NHL)
418 James Hall's Office (NHL)
418 Harrisburg Station and Trainshed (NHL)
418 Arthur D. Little, Inc. Building (NHL)
418 Claude McKay Residence (NHL)
418 Montpelier (NHL)
418 USS Nautilus (NHL)
418 Owl's Nest (NHL)
418 St. George's Episcopal Church (NHL)
418 Elihu Thomson House (NHL)
418 Traveller's Rest (NHL)
418 Tytus Home (NHL)
418 Wycoff-Bennett Homestead (NHL)

JCharleton:gmg:8/08/89
waIVI, item 12

N.J.

Mr. Clinton L. Black
The Florida A&M University
P.O. Box 71511
Tallahassee, Florida 32307
ph.(904) 599-3638
April 4, 1991

United States Department Of The Interior
National Park Service
History Staff Division
P.O.Box 37127
Washington,D.C. 20013-7127

Dear History Staff Division:

My name is Clinton L. Black and I am a pre-medical student and writer presently attending Florida A&M University. My home is Marianna, Jackson County, Florida and I am a graduate of Marianna High School.

I am particularly writing this letter to respectfully request that you immediately contact U.S. Congressman Pete Peterson and inform him of your support for the resolution to name the Marianna Post Office in honor of the Honorable **T. Thomas Fortune**. If you are not familiar with Fortune, he was definitely one of America's most distinguished sons.

Fortune was born a slave in Marianna on October 3, 1856. He was freed as a result of the **Second Battle of Marianna** in 1868. Shortly after gaining his freedom, he begun what was to become a splendid journalism career by working as a printing assistant at the **Marianna Courier**, now the **Jackson County Floridan**. Unfortunately, inspite of Fortune's profound love for his home and his new job at the **Courier**, he was forced out of Marianna by death threats shortly after his emancipation. From Marianna, Fortune went to Tallahassee to further his education and found work at the Old State Capital Building and the early **Democrat** newspaper. In 1879, Fortune moved to New York City, where he literally achieved world fame in politics, economics, journalism, human rights , poetry, publishing, authorship and as an educator. Among Fortune's numerous illustrious accomplishments and contributions to the world, he published


APR 15 1991


the most widely read African American and European American newspaper (**The New York Age**) in the world, 1887- . In 1887, Fortune also founded the first human rights organization in the world. Fortune's amazing political skills caused president Theodore Roosevelt to emphatically state, "Tom Fortune, keep that pen of yours off me!" Another poorly known fact of Fortune's extraordinary achievements was his special appointing as Special Agent to the United States Treasury Department to study race and labor conditions in the Far East in 1903. Fortune died on June 2, 1928. During his lifetime, he authored three major books. In 1972, Emma Lou Thornbrough wrote a highly detailed biography on Fortune entitled **T. Thomas Fortune, Militant Journalist**.

Inspite of Fortune's global recognition, he is entirely unrecognized in his hometown of Marianna. The T. Thomas Fortune Federal Building (Post Office) will serve as a form of recognition for this exceptional American who happens to be from Marianna. Please contact Congressman Peterson today and inform him of your support. Peterson's address and phone number is as follows:

U.S. Congressman Pete Peterson
1330 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Phone: (202) 225-5235

In a generous effort to facilitate your understanding of Fortune and the urgent need to honor him, I am enclosing some bibliographic information for your convenience. I thank you very kindly for your time and appreciate your contacting Congressman Peterson to support the very timely and appropriate Fortune Resolution.

Sincerely,


Clinton L. Black
Student and Citizen of the
Great City of Marianna



The Nation's First Prominent Black Militant was a Floridian

T. Thomas Fortune was born a slave near Marianna. He grew into one of the nation's most able black leaders and journalists.

It seems grittily ironic that Florida — and especially the hard "Cracker" Panhandle country around the town of Marianna — should have spawned America's first and most prominent black militant over a century ago.

T. Thomas Fortune was a born (1856) and bred Marianna boy — and a slave. But he was to become the country's most zealous crusader for the rights of his people as well as the dean of American Negro journalists, during a long dim time in history when it was a very unhealthy prospect to be either.

Raised during the most fiery and turbulent period of Florida's history, the Civil War and Reconstruction, he has been cited as the most influential black to arise between the eras of Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington.

He gave first impetus to a movement that would grow into the NAACP and he charted far in advance the course to be taken in the civil rights struggles of the 1950s and 1960s. In articles, lectures, and scathing editorials, he courageously demanded full rights for blacks, at a time when their legal and political status was at the lowest ebb. He defended the right to use force in the face of lynchings and other atrocities, and he assailed the Supreme Court for decisions adverse to Negro rights. "There are some laws which no self-respecting person should be expected to obey," he once wrote. "No man is compelled to obey a law which degrades his manhood and defrauds him of what he has paid for."

Fortune was a complex man — fearless, sensitive, humane, but sometimes arrogant and seemingly paradoxical. Ideologically, he was closer to W. E. B. DuBois, but he heatedly defended his close, personal friendship with the more moderate Booker Washington. He held strong religious beliefs and was an active African Methodist Episcopal Church leader, but he often castigated organized religion: "The white minister who finds it uncomfortable to sit in the church . . . with a colored minister may just as well make up his mind now that God will make no special provisions for him in Heaven on account of his tallow complexion." He lashed at the sham of "separate

but equal" school systems and scored the white South for thinking it "a sounder principle of government to equip and maintain vast penal systems — with chain gangs, schools of crime, depravity and death than to support schools and churches."

Like a later educator, Mary Bethune, he stressed the desperate need for practical and rudimentary education for blacks. "Many a colored farmer boy or mechanic has been spoiled to make a foppish gambler or loafer, a swaggering pedagogue or a cranky homiletician. Men may be spoiled by education, even as they are spoiled by illiteracy." He believed that talent or genius would take care of itself but that the great number of blacks needed "instruction for the work to be done" in the fierce competition for daily economic survival.

Timothy Thomas was the first born son of Emanuel and Sarah Jane Fortune, slaves of

By Gene Burnett

Ely P. Moore, in October, 1856, in Marianna. His heritage was strongly mixed. Emanuel himself was born in Marianna in 1832, his slave mother the daughter of a mulatto

slave and a Seminole Indian, his father a white Irishman, Thomas Fortune. The latter died, when Emanuel was an infant, in a duel with a local planter. Emanuel learned to read through the close friendship he had with the son of his early owner, a Mr. Russ. He also learned a trade — shoemaker and tanner — before Russ arranged for him to be sold to Moore, in order for Emanuel to marry his slave sweetheart, Sara Jane. Besides, Tim, the couple had three daughters and a younger son, Emanuel Jr.

During the Civil War, the boy enjoyed a childhood almost unaffected by the struggle but, at war's end, he was aware of a new order by the presence of a garrison of blue uniformed troops, blacks among them. The Union soldiers were socially scorned by white Marianna residents but the newly freed slaves almost idolized them. Union officers, along with the federal Freedmen's Bureau, legalized marriage unions for slaves, formerly denied them, and distributed Bibles. Teacher-soldiers gathered a motley lot of both children and adults into classrooms to help them master the mysteries of Webster's speller, and arranged for employment conditions with their former masters, and otherwise protected them from exploitation.

Emanuel was able to secure land from his white boyhood friend, Joseph Russ, and soon prospered with a modest living. In the revolution that swept the region under Republican Reconstruction, Emanuel was elected to the Florida Legislature. He steered a balanced course between extremists in the semi-chaotic government but would later find his life threatened due to the rise of Ku Klux Klan "regulators" who were laying a violent groundwork for the counter-revolution by the Bourbons in 1874. This effectively ended the exhilarating climate of freedom, and Emanuel was forced to flee to Jacksonville where he lived the remainder of his life as a modestly successful businessman.

Thomas served as a legislative pageboy while he furthered his schooling in Tallahassee. He then went to Jacksonville and served as a printer's devil on the *Daily Union*. Printing and writing were his first loves and he became an expert compositor. Later, W.



T. Thomas Fortune from an 1885 portrait.

Florida's Past...

J. Purman, a Union freedman and a U. S. Congressman from the Marianna district, secured for Fortune a customs position in Delaware. While there, the youth was able to obtain part-time work on a local newspaper and earned enough to continue his studies, this time at Howard University. But he could not forget a girl back home, Carrie C. Smiley, and he returned home to marry her. When Fortune's school savings were lost through a bank failure, the couple returned to Jacksonville where Fortune obtained work again on the *Daily Union*. But he found the "poisonous" oppressiveness for an educated Southern black, under the Bourbon reaction, too heavy. In 1881, he took his wife and young child (they eventually had a son and a daughter), to New York City. His career would now begin, on the renowned *New York Globe*.

A crusader

The *Globe* would prove the most illustrious — and enduring — of scores of black newspapers burgeoning over the North in the late 19th century. Fortune soon became editor, and his editorial acumen and pungent clarity of style in treating major issues of the times, rapidly fixed his reputation as the country's foremost crusading journalist. His intellectual growth was also greatly influenced by the white journalist, John Swinton, an editorial chief at Dana's *New York Sun*. Swinton was a major force in the great progressive-reformist movements of the period and Fortune's own trenchant prose style bore colorful traces of his white colleague's caustic polemics.

The *Globe's* aim was to supply "a national journal" for America's blacks, since white newspapers were primarily "by white men, for white men." This aim was razor-honed with Fortune's militant and uncompromising position on civil rights, his attacks on federal courts for decisions that increasingly began to abridge those rights, and his advocacy of the use of force to resist lynchings and shootings. He outraged white Americans (and many blacks) when he defended the marriage by the eminent Frederick Douglass to a white woman, surprised, he wrote, over the "gush" from white or black over intermarriage, "a personal matter." It was, he found, "in strict keeping with all the sophistries kept alive" by white society, "the ceaseless but futile effort to show that the human nature (of black and white) differ in some indefinable way" when, in fact, "human nature . . . is the same wherever mankind is found."

The death of the *Globe* several years later was attributed by a peer to Fortune's "brilliant, fearless, and uncompromising" editing. But Phoenix-like, the *Globe* soon reappeared as the *Freeman*, with Fortune now the sole owner and his crusading continued even stronger.

In ensuing years, Fortune was much in demand as a speaker on the lecture circuit and, to devote more time to speaking, writ-

If your banker said:
"You Need Working Capital..."



**Then see us...
 that's our specialty.**

If your company's assets do not exceed \$9 million, if its net worth is not more than \$4 million and its average annual net income for the last two years was not more than \$400,000, it can qualify for assistance from CORPORATE CAPITAL, INC.*

Long-term capital for growing companies is our business.

CORPORATE CAPITAL, INC.

Suite 301, First Marine Bank Building
 Riviera Beach, Florida
 Telephone: 305/844-6070

Jerry Thomas, Chairman

* A Federal licensee under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

1979 Directory of Florida Industries

This 570-page directory to more than 7,000 Florida manufacturers, mining operations, and processors is accepted as the official industrial information directory for the state. Published by the Florida State Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Florida Department of Commerce, it provides names of the chief executives or managers, addresses and phone numbers, lists of the products manufactured or processed, the number of employees, and SIC codes. A SIC classification index is included. For quick and easy use, firms are listed in three ways: alphabetically by name, by county and by SIC number. This directory provides the names you need to buy and sell your own product.

Trend House, P.O. Box 2350
 Tampa, Florida 33601

Send _____ copies of DIRECTORY OF FLORIDA INDUSTRIES, at \$30.00 each. Please add 85¢ for postage and handling. (Fla. residents add 4% sales tax.)

\$ _____ amount enclosed

MasterCharge BankAmericard
 Account Number

expiration
 date of card

MasterCharge
 bank number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Please sign _____

Name _____

Address _____

City, State _____ Zip _____

FT-5

**Who Cares About
Your Little Meeting?**

Holiday Inn
Oceanside



**Vero Beach
Florida
DOES!**

\$35⁰⁰ PER DAY
PER PERSON
[Double Occupancy]

through December 19, 1979

INCLUDES

- Sleeping Room
- 2 Coffee Breaks
- Meeting Room
- Taxes
- 3 Meals
- Gratuities

Ms. Dottie Ball
Marketing Department
3384 Ocean Drive
Vero Beach, Florida 32960
(305) 562-0934



**Orlando's Grandest
Little Hotel**

For business, for meetings, for Central Florida fun — the Gold Key Inn is top choice of experienced travellers. We share the AAA's coveted 4-diamond award only with the Walt Disney World Properties in Central Florida.



The
Quiet One

7100 South Orange Blossom Trail
Orlando, Florida 32809
(305) 855-0050 or toll-free (800)
323-1776

Florida's Past...

ing a book, and diversifying himself in other civic pursuits, he left the paper, leaving his brother, Emanuel Jr., as business manager. The paper's name was again changed — to the *New York Age*.

Fortune now plunged actively into educational politics, exhorting blacks to think independently about both the major parties. He also formed the National Afro-American League which anticipated the NAACP and promoted Negro civil and political rights, focusing on the Deep South. He toured the South extensively, observing and writing on race conditions in the 1890s. During this period, his close friendship began with the Wizard of Tuskegee, Booker T. Washington. Both men — born in slavery, succeeding against great odds, both southerners at heart — felt they worked toward the same goals. But while Washington believed that "brains, property and character" would settle the civil rights question, Fortune felt that stronger measures under law, along with bolder political and economic programs, would be essential. They would correspond often and, in later years, when stresses and political attacks induced in Fortune a sometimes acute drinking problem accompanied by severe nerve relapses, Washington helped him over a long period of illness and poverty. But Washington also mismanaged some of Fortune's newspaper interests and this gravely hindered Fortune in recovering both his health and his professional career.

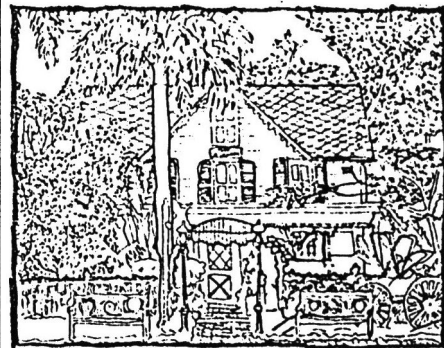
No firebrand

Fortune was not, as sometimes portrayed in the white press, a one-issue, one-sided firebrand, for he saw clearly that the interests of blacks and whites were "one and the same," and "the man who lifts a finger to disturb the good relations which should exist between them, who would put neighbor against neighbor . . . is a common enemy to the state and to the nation."

After recovering his health, Fortune resumed a successful career in writing free lance editorials, columns and features. More effectively, he served in the 1920s as editor of Marcus Garvey's renowned paper, *The Negro World*, until his death, at 71, in 1928.

Two years before, at a convention of the National Negro Press Association, he was hailed as "the beloved dean of Negro journalists" and "the ablest and most forceful editorial writer" ever of his race. At his death, Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, eulogized: "His pen knew but one theme — the rights of man. (He) represented the best developed journalist that the Negro race has produced in the Western World."

It wasn't a bad tribute, (for Timothy Thomas or the state), that a small town Florida Panhandle boy should rise from slavery to become, for nearly half a century, the conscience of the race of man, and the scourge of his injustices. ☺



Poor Richard's Inn

A step backward into time to the steamboat era, an 1890 river house filled with antiques, collectibles and attic leftovers, a menu of blue crab, shrimp savannah, charbroiled steaks and super service. This will be an evening to talk about back home.

For Reservations Call
305/724-0601



522 Ocean Avenue
Melbourne Beach



*Fine Continental
Cuisine.*

Golden Spoon Award
Mobil Guide ****

**Maison
& Jardin**
Restaurant

Altamonte Springs, Florida
Reservations: 305 - 862-4410

Marianna man wants to rename post office

By EDITH GRAY
Floridan Staff Writer

Clinton Black, a student at Florida A&M University, is making a push to rename the Marianna Federal Post Office building in honor of Timothy Thomas Fortune — a distinguished black journalist and civil rights activist.

When asked why he chose the post office, Black said, "It's just a beginning of a series of efforts to have Fortune recognized in Marianna and I chose the post office building because it was the only federal structure, to my knowledge, in Marianna."

City commissioners approved a request last week by Black to submit a proposal to Second District Congressman-elect Pete Peterson renaming the building.

According to Black, Fortune was born into slavery in Marianna on Oct. 13, 1856. He lived on the plantation belong to Eli P. Moore until age 12.

"During the Reconstruction era after the second Battle of Marianna, the slaves were freed," Black said. Fortune's father, Emmanuel Fortune, then became active in politics and improving the living conditions of former slaves. After the Ku Klux Klan put out a death threat on Fortune's father, the family moved out of Jackson County to Tallahassee, where Fortune had a long journalism career at the *Tallahassee Sentinel*, now called the *Tallahassee Democrat*.

The younger Fortune gained his first journalism experience at the *Marianna Courier*. He left Tallahassee and moved to Jack-

sonville where he attended an institute to further his education. While in Jacksonville, he worked as a mail carrier and wrote for *The Daily Times Union*.

After he had saved enough money working various jobs, Fortune enrolled in Howard University's law school in Washington, D.C.

But fate hit Fortune once more and he ended up losing all of his law school money.

"His intention was to become a lawyer. He had saved enough money to enroll in Howard University's law school in 1876. When he enrolled, he deposited his money all the money he had saved, but the bank went bankrupt in 1877 and he lost all his money," Black, a Marianna native, explained.

After working as a columnist and teacher for a few years, Fortune moved to New York City in pursuit of better job opportunities. While there he began writing for the *New York Rumor*, and around 1880 he had become co-owner of the paper. Eventually he became the paper's owner.

Upon obtaining ownership of the paper, he changed the name to *The New York Age*.

"It was the most widely-read Afro-American newspaper in America and it was also read by a significant portion of the white community," Black said.

The highlight of Fortune's life was the founding of the National Afro-American League in 1890 — the first human rights organization in this country, Black said.

"One of the major contributions that he made was that he coined the term Afro-American," Black noted.

The Jackson County Floridan
December 16, 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: Fortune, ~~KK~~ T. Thomas, House

2 OTHER NAMES:

3 date of entry: 12-8-76

4 county code: 25

5 LOCATION street & number: 94 West Bergen Place

city / town: Red Bank

vicinity of:

state: NJ

county: Monmouth

6 NPS REGION: Midatlantic

7 OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL COUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name)

8 ADMINISTRATOR:

9 EXISTING SURVEYS NABS HAER 10 FUNDED? YES NO

11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT 3

12 SOURCE OF NOMINATION STATE FEDERAL Hist. Sites Survey if state who prepared form?

13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NAME: NO

14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES NAME: Same NO

15 ACREAGE: less than 10 LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

16 CONDITION deteriorated altered original site excellent ruins unaltered moved good unexposed reconstructed unknown fair unexcavated excavated

17 features: SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 NOT INTACT-0 NOT INTACT-0 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-4 UNKNOWN-5 UNKNOWN-6 NOT APPLICABLE-7 NOT APPLICABLE-8 NOT APPLICABLE-9

18 ACCESS YES-Restricted YES-Unrestricted No Access Unknown

19 ADAPTIVE USE YES NO

20 SAVED? YES NO

IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no

21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 COMMERCE-6 ENGINEERING-11 LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 POLITICS / GOVT.-21 RECREATION-28 ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 COMMUNICATIONS-7 ENTERTAINMENT-26 LAW-16 RELIGION-22 SETTLEMENT-29 AGRICULTURE-3 CONSERVATION-8 EXPLORATION-12 LITERATURE-17 SCIENCE-23 URBAN PLANNING-31 ARCHITECTURE-4 ECONOMICS-9 HEALTH-27 MILITARY-18 SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 OTHER (SPECIFY) Afro-American History ART-5 EDUCATION-10 INDUSTRY-13 MUSIC-19 SOCIAL / CULTURAL-30 TRANSPORTATION-25

22 CLAIMS: explain 'first' 'oldest' 'only'

23 functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: House CURRENTLY: House

24 dates of initial construction: c.1860-85 major alterations: historic events:

25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

26 architectural style(s): Eclectic

27 architect:

28 master builder:

29 engineer:

30 landscape architect / garden designer:

31 interior decorator:

32 artist:

33 artisan:

34 builder/contractor:

35 NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: T.Thomas Fortune (1856-1928), noted black journalist and civil rights advocate, home of 1901-15 EVENTS: INSTITUTIONAL:

36 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP Frame, 2½ stories, L-shaped, mansard roof with gabled dormers and bracketed eaves, recessed 1-story front entrance porch, ~~projecting~~ polygonal front bay window. Eclectic. Home, 1901-15, of T.Thomas Fortune (1856-1928), crusading journalist whose newspapers provided national forums for black Americans, founder of the National Afro-American League (1887), and civil rights advocate who strongly promoted womens rights.