47th ANNUAL GREENWICH ARTISANS’ FAIRE & MARKETPLACE

Saturday September 29, 2018 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
and
Sunday, September 30, 2018 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

to be held on the grounds of the Gibbon House, located at 960 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich
Admission is $5 (Children under 12 free)      Free Parking

Joining us this year are the Wheaton Arts Glass Blowers, Rutgers Master Gardeners’ Butterfly Tent, Pirates and Antique Bicycles
Plus—featuring 90 vendors, artisans, crafts people and historical displays
Saturday: British Invasion Car Show (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.) and Masonic Tea Burning Celebration (1 p.m.)
Sunday: American Classic Car Show – Selected cars from 1910 to 1980 (10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

AFFAIRS AT THE “FAIRS”

By Jim Bergmann

New Jersey has always been a leader in agricultural fairs. In Cumberland County, the first “fair” in Bridgeton was in 1823. The Cumberland County Agricultural Society was formed at Smith Bowen’s hotel at Front and Broad Streets. The first “fair” was on November 18th and consisted of domestic manufacturers exhibits in the hotel. The officers of CCAS included many familiar local names such as Ewing, Davis, Miller, Lummis, Paulin, Lawrence, Clunn, Buck, Elmer, Fithian, Parvin and Ludow.

In 1825, the “fair” expanded to two days. There were now two locations—a field belonging to Ephraim Holmes was used for the display of stock and agricultural instruments, while the domestic manufacturers were exhibited in a room at the hotel of Jeremiah Buck on the NW corner of Commerce and Laurel streets. Interest waned and the last “fair” by CCAS was held in 1827.
The Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society (CCAHS) was formed at the Davis Hotel in 1851. Some familiar names of the presidents from 1852-1883 included Flanigan, McBride, Fithian, Ludlam, Davis, Hall, Hires, Ogden, Moore, Bacon, Cattell, Woodnutt, Harris, Sharp, Holmes and Smalley.

The first CCAHS “fair” was in 1854 on September 25th and “grounds were leased in the vicinity of the south side of Commerce Street from the summit of the hill to Lawrence Street and extended in a southerly direction along Oak Street.” Premiums were offered for the best female servant based on “skill in housework, general faithfulness and excellence of character.” There was also a premium for farmhand. It was based on “sobriety and stability of character.” These were only given the first year. Along with cash prizes, $35 for all, there were books and paper plus diplomas. The society was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1856.

By 1860, the CCAHS had moved to a “tract fronted on the south side of Vine Street, bounded by Giles and Quarter Mile Lane.” This “fair” ground had a 1/3 mile square track on which speed trials were held for horse and buggies. It was later increased to half a mile.

What were called driving races were added on September 25, 1881. The Bridgeton Evening News described the race as a “Horse-Free for all…” Some of the local drivers were Davis, Kernan, Hepner, Bacon, Barricliff, Barker, Biddle, Hires, Tice, Adams, Dailey and Hilyard. These races lasted only until 1882. In the same year, a baseball game was held on the Vine Street “fair” ground. It was between the barbers of Bridgeton and a team of musicians. The barbers won 14 to 10.

Another twist to “fairs” in Bridgeton happened in 1887 when the Riverside Driving Park (RDP) opened between the Cohansey River, South Avenue, Rocap’s Run on the south and Morris Avenue on the north. The owner was Colonel Daniel Morris of Atlantic City. A half-mile race track was built “south of the dwelling now owned by Charles L. McGillard” in 1938. The original purpose of the track was “training camp” for the colonel’s horses. The grounds consisted of a banked track, stables for 40 horses, a judge’s stand and bleacher seats.

The Riverside Driving Park officially opened on August 29, 1888. The CCAHS opened one week later. Besides races, there was a carnival featuring Major Gordon W. Lillies Pawnee Bill Great Wild West Show. The show featured cowboys and Indians. Some of the horses that participated in the races at the park were: “John W,” “Frank C.,” “Mat Cummings,” “Cherry Blossom,” “Lewey H.,” “Ethel,” “Maud,” and “Pavon.” There were 2,000 paid customers each day. The West Jersey and Maurice River railroads showed an interest in the fast growing Riverside Driving Park.

The CCAHS operated its “fair” on September 4th and 5th in 1889. Professional baseball was introduced with a game between Bridgeton and Salem. The RDP had held its races and carnival on August 20th and 21st in 1889. By 1890, the CCAHS was celebrating its 36th year in operation. The “fair” was still only two days. The Vine Street location now had a half-mile track.

Things were about to change again with the “fairs” in Bridgeton. The Vine Street “fair” moved in 1891 to the Coomb’s land on Fayette Street for more space. They built a new oval track and the “fair” was open on August 18, 19 and 20 that year. In 1892, the “fair” was open on August 23, 24, and 25. Something new was added that year…bicycle races!

The first meet was held on August 23rd at 2 p.m. on a “specially constructed track within the one-half mile horse track.” This first race was advertised as a “Special Safety Bicycle Race.” How racing the “high wheelers” could be made safe is questionable. On the horse track there were half-mile and one-mile meets. The other new addition to the “fair” was the first fall meet horse races on October 25th.

Also in 1892, at the RDP “fair,” Pawnee Bill Wild West Show went bankrupt while in Bridgeton. This show employed hundreds of men and horses. It is reported that “Indians and cowboys roamed the city and, at that time, our streets being unpaved with shed-awnings in front of downtown stores, the business district resembled a western metropolis on Saturday afternoon. Squaws and papoose mingled in the stores and male Indians in full regalia (all they had) shuffled about the rural weekly shoppers while cowboys rode their mustangs in antic amusement.” They were in Bridgeton until the spring of 1893. From 1893 until 1897, the RDP held its “fairs” as usual, the only difference being the dates.

Rough times were ahead, beginning in 1898, for the “fairs.” On September 7th and 8th, the trotting races at the CCAHS fair on Fayette Street, were suspended due to “considerable opposition to horse racing.” However, the bicycle races continued but the “fair” lost $800 and officials asked prize winners to “donate them in alleviation of the situation.” How many did is unknown. By 1899, the “fair” on Fayette Street was in trouble. The CCAHS was replaced by the Cumberland County Driving Club, who held their first and last meet at the “fair” ground.

Note: Article to be continued in the winter issue (2018) of the Cumberland Patriot.
The nineteenth century possessed men who strove to end the licentious nature of society and return it back to a moral state. Men like Bishop William White, the first president of the Magdalen Society in Philadelphia who strove to reform prostitutes. Police Chief George Matsell, who was the first police chief to serve in New York City, wrote the *Rogues Vocabulum*, a dictionary defining the language of the criminal world. Anthony Comstock, a United States Postal Inspector of New York City, aided in creating the Comstock Law of 1873 which made it illegal to mail any type of erotic publications. Bridgeton had its own man of reform who looked around and saw a society that he needed to fix, named E. Milford Applegate.

E. Milford Applegate was born in Bridgeton on December 22, 1857 and became the Justice of the Peace in 1892 and Republican Mayor in 1894. He remained the Justice of the Peace in the First Ward while he was the Mayor. Possessing both positions gave him the ability and authority to war against illicit behavior in Bridgeton. He also served as Judge in Mayor’s Court giving him ample authority over the city. Houses were routinely raided and marked as disorderly houses. Disorderly houses were either brothels or places where people went to party—rowdy houses. On March 6, 1898 two houses were raided, one belonged to Sadie Heintz on Willow Street and the other to Maurice and Anna Braunstein on Kienzle Lane, later renamed Atlantic Terrace. All three were jaled. These were two out of the eight houses that were raided prior to March 6, 1898.

Along with raiding houses, Applegate routinely had women who were street-walking arrested. Whether or not these women were actually prostituting or just walking around by themselves is unknown. One article from the *Dollar Weekly News* from March 29, 1898 read:

“Mayor Applegate seems determined in his crusade against the immoral characters of our city, as last night three more celebrities of local fame were locked up. They were Reba Mattison, Olive Cheesman and Eva Bard.”

Eva Bard was also found at Sadie Heintz’s house during the raid. Mattison, Cheesman, and Bard spent ten days in prison.

In addition to Applegate’s “crusade against the immoral characters” of Bridgeton, he also strove to spread religious morality. On February 18, 1896 Applegate asked all the businesses in Bridgeton to close between 2 pm- 3 pm “in the afternoon the business men of our city close their doors and resort to a place of prayer, and ask that a universal revival shall visit our beloved city.” The article continued by stating that “the stores and all the manufacturing industries that could possibly do so were closed, and the streets were almost deserted for several hours. The business men worshipped in the First Baptist Church, where a great audience assembled.”

Mayor E. Milford Applegate saw a city filled with individuals who were breaking from morality. Using his political power, he strove to cleanse the city of those who he deemed responsible for leading the city astray.


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**THE NOTORIOUS DOLAN FAMILY OF BRIDGETON 1896 - 1898**

By Brittney Ingersoll

Mayor Applegate sent many women to prison—one family constantly ended up in his court room, this was the Dolan Family. The family consisted of Edward and Anna Dolan, and their children: Peter, Fannie, Ada, Joseph, Howard, and Bertha. Of the family, Edward, Anna, Fannie, and Ada were routinely arrested. Fannie and Ada ranged somewhere between 5 to 25 years of age during the years they were routinely arrested.

Fannie was arrested in June 1896 for being drunk and disorderly. The newspaper noted that she had been arrested numerous of times during the winter of 1896. On July 1896, Fannie and Edward were involved in a criminal case in which Oliver Vanaman committed an assault and battery on Fannie and Edward for keeping a disorderly house. Both were acquitted. Anna and Fannie were arrested late 1896—early 1897 for running a disorderly house. They pleaded not guilty but were convicted. Anna became hysterical to the point that she had to be carried out from her cell to the courtroom. She and Fannie were sentenced to one year in state prison with hard labor.
In 1898, the court system had become exhausted with sentencing the Dolan family—especially Anna and Fannie. The final sentencing for Anna, Fannie, and Ada came on August 1898 by Judge Hoagland. Because Ada was under the age of 16, she was sent to the Girls’ Industrial School which was a reform school for girls. Anna and Fannie were given thirty days to leave Cumberland County or continue serving their sentence in state prison. The women were more than happy to leave the county rather than go to the state jail.

Giving the women an ultimatum to either serve out their time or leave the county depicted how the judge viewed the redeem ability of the women. Their pattern of being arrested, serving time, and then being arrested again perpetuated the immoral behavior in Bridgeton. Presenting the Dolans with the opportunity to bypass prison and leave the county benefitted both the city officials and the Dolan family.

Sources: Bridgeton Evening News June 1, 1896, July 16, 1896, January 14, 1897; Dollar Weekly News January 9, 1897, August 20, 1898; New Jersey State Census Record 1895.

TREATING YELLOW FEVER, c. 1797
By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

Perhaps nothing in the 18th century was as synonymous with summer then yellow fever. At the forefront of the fight against yellow fever was Dr. Benjamin Rush, who is credited with helping stem the infamous Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793—though his methods were controversial at the time. The Rush Method of treating the fever proved relatively successful, though dubious by today’s medical standards—so successful that the method was taught as standard practice, especially by Dr. Rush to his students. One of those students was Dr. William Belford Ewing, of Greenwich. Dr. Ewing had a chance to put the Rush Method into practice while serving as the surgeon aboard the Concord*, employed in escorting convoys throughout the Caribbean. The following is an excerpt from Dr. Ewing’s journal describing the Rush Method:

“I bled largely and evacuated liberally with calomel [mercury] and jalap [a laxative made from the root of the Ipomoea purge plant], and as soon as I obtained a remission of the fever, gave the bark [Jesuit’s/Peruvian Bark] industriously, taking to prevent its determination too much to the bowels small doses of laudanum, or opium combined with volatile salts. By this method all my patients recovered but one.”

Dr. William Belford Ewing
1797


ROBINSON FARM PRISONER OF WAR CAMP – World War II
(Located in the woodlands of Fairfield Township)
Interview with Clarence A. Custis on January 18, 2012 (One year before Mr. Custis passed away.)
By Ian W. Hughes

On Monday, January 16, 2012, I was contacted by Mr. Clarence Alvin Custis (1937-2013), a longtime resident of the Gouldtown community in Fairfield Township, Cumberland County. I had known Mr. Custis for many years. His family has long been associated with Gouldtown and Gouldtown Trinity A.M.E. Church, which I attend. He served with the Gouldtown Fire Company and had served as Chief of the Fire Company. Mr. Custis wanted to share information with me which he thought might be of interest to the Cumberland County Historical Society. I arranged to meet with Mr. Custis in person to discuss the information he wanted to share. It is about an area the United States Army used during World War II to house German prisoners-of-war. This camp was located in an area of Fairfield Township that local residents call "Robinson Farm."

The site of the Robinson Farm is on a secluded stretch of Gould Avenue, between Buckshutem Road and Fairton-Gouldtown Road. In the past, this part of Gould Avenue was locally known as Robinson Farm Road. Today, there are several secluded, nearly fashionable, houses along this winding stretch of heavily wooded road. When I was a young adolescent, there were no such houses at all on this road, except for a house close to Buckshutem Road.
Out of curiosity, I asked Mr. Custis why this area of land was called Robinson Farm. He told me that, in the years before World War II, a clergywoman from Philadelphia named Ida Robinson used this ground as a retreat for her church, Mt. Sinai Church. There was a pond that was used for baptisms on the southeastern end of the grounds. As a young adolescent, I remembered seeing a sign with an arrow on it at the corner of Buckshutem Road and what is now Gould Avenue, which said "Mt. Sinai Farm."

Mr. Custis stated that, starting in 1942 and ending in 1946, the United States Army used Robinson Farm to house German prisoners-of-war. There were six guard towers that surrounded the perimeter of the encampment. The tower on the southeast corner of the compound was the furthest tower east. (I remember, as a young adolescent, that there were a couple of crumbling guard towers in existence.) Along the edge of the encampment was a dirt periphery road surrounding the main camp. On the west side of this road was a three-story building which housed the commissioned officers. Across the field, on the east side of this road, were smaller one-story houses which housed the non-commissioned officers. In the field, between the above-mentioned facilities, were the barracks for the prisoners. These barracks ran from east to west inside the field. The commandant's house was on the southern end of the encampment. Mr. Custis told me that the foundations of this house can still be found there.

Mr. Custis said that when the German prisoners-of-war first came to Robinson Farm, they were driven to Clark's Pond, east of Fairton, for recreation. The Army found the pond dangerous because some of the POW's would hit the stumps that were underneath the water and drown. Therefore, the Army built a recreational pool on the southeast end of the encampment property. The pool was built to a depth of 4 ft. to 6 ft. After the Army abandoned Robinson Farm, the Mt. Sinai Church used the pool for baptisms.

I first became acquainted with Robinson Farm in 1956, when my family moved from Woodstown to the Gouldtown area of Fairfield Township. I was in 4th Grade at that time. I didn't realize, until some school children told me, that this had been a German prisoner-of-war camp. Where the POW barracks were had become an open field. There were African-American families living in the existing buildings. The building that once housed the commissioned officers, on the west side of the former encampment, was occupied by one family. On the opposite side, families were living in the buildings where the non-commissioned officers were housed. A small Pentecostal church called "True Vine", was occupying a building on the southwest corner of the field, along what was then known as Robinson Farm Road (presently Gould Avenue). The school children who lived at Robinson Farm told me that the pool was still being used for church baptisms. I remember seeing bleachers along one edge of the pool.

Today, none of the buildings that lined the periphery road exist. The Pentecostal church building is still there and is undergoing a major expansion. Across the road, the pool has been refurbished and a small building, apparently a changing facility, is there. Next to it is a pavilion that is used by some group for summer outings or for outdoor church services.

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A SAMPLER STORY: MARY TRACY (c. 1790 – c. 1814)

By Barbara Stratton

Mary Tracy's needlework sampler is the only known clue to her birth date: "her work done in the fifteenth year of her age 1804" means she was fourteen, going on fifteen, when she embroidered this piece in 1804. Born circa 1790, Mary was the second child and oldest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Evans Tracy, a prominent family in Lower Alloways Creek, Salem County. Her father, a Salem county freeholder and justice of the peace, owned much land on both sides of Stoe Creek.

Mary's sampler is also the most complete record that exists of her immediate family; the larger initials designate her parents, Daniel (?-1808) and Sarah (?-1846), and the smaller initials record seven children in chronological sequence. Two sets of initials are stitched in black, indicating that two siblings had died by the time Mary worked her sampler and they remain anonymous. Her father's will, dated May 20, 1806, names the remaining children as John, Mary, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, and Daniel.

Mary married Andrew Smith (1785-1860), a farmer from Elsinboro, on September 25, 1808. They had one child, Sarah Evans Smith, born on June 8, 1809. Mary died as a young mother sometime before October 29, 1814, when Andrew married his second wife, widow Hannah Stretch Keasbey (1788-1859). Little Sarah grew up to become the second wife of James Dare (1803-1894), a farmer and weaver in Greenwich, and died at age forty giving birth to her third child on October 13, 1849.

Only a toddler when Mary died, Sarah most likely did not remember her birth mother. Mary's sampler, tangible evidence of her existence, would become a treasured heirloom passed down through her family until gifted to the Cumberland County Historical Society for continued care and remembrance. It is a lovely piece of work: an overflowing floral arrangement, flanked by smaller arrangements, takes center stage; small birds stand at attention gazing at a bird perched among the flowers; two little hearts are tucked in the upper corners above a stitched arch; a poetic verse from A Birthday Thought by Charles Lamb (1775-1834) is stitched next to the registry of family initials; an arcaded vine border is filled with many interesting and creative elements. It is the only sampler in the CCHS collection to name the needlework instructress, but that is another story.
A RARE AND REMARKABLE FIND

With the help of benefactors, the Cumberland County Historical Society recently acquired a group of six antique samplers worked by four generations of the same Shiloh, New Jersey family. No other museum or historical society can boast of such a find! A special event to unveil this historically-significant needlework to the public is planned for Spring 2019.

EXCERPTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY
From Our Area’s Newspapers

By Bill Saunderlin

The top & bottom of the Pennsylvania Gazette newspaper, printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was a weekly newspaper. This edition was published for March 17 to March 24, 1737.
1793 Cumberland County, N.J. notices, that were printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette on Wednesday 19 June 1793.

Hamilton/Burr Duel as printed in the True American newspaper in Trenton, N.J. on Monday 16 July 1804. This was also written in the Bridgeton Apollo newspaper in July of 1804. The duel took place on 11 July 1804.
1814—British War ships last seen leaving the Delaware Bay on Friday 18 November 1814. This was near the end of the War of 1812, which lasted until the end of 1814. This was published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* newspaper in the Wednesday 23 November 1814 edition.

Volunteering at both the Salem, and Cumberland County Historical Societies, has been rewarding for me! I enjoy trying to help people solve some of their history’s mysteries.

Being on both Library Committees has enabled me to be aware of the many resources that are offered. One such resource that needs to be put out there for researchers is the rare data that comes from early newspapers.

About a year ago, I went through some microfilm reels during the winter, documenting important information from the True American newspaper of Trenton, New Jersey. This newspaper was published from March 10, 1801 through June 27, 1829. I logged data for both Salem and Cumberland County, New Jersey. Since very few newspapers existed in the early 1800's, I thought it would be vital to document the early years for both Salem and Cumberland County. I am listing my findings for Cumberland County and I especially wanted to inform people of the marriages and death listings which may not be found anywhere else. Since this list is rather lengthy, I shall only publish the first half in this edition. I shall conclude the list in the next edition of the Cumberland Patriot.

**True American Newspaper—Trenton, New Jersey [Cumberland County]**

15 Dec. 1801—Died—At Bridgetown, West Jersey on 7 December 1801—David Potter—age 28.
4 May 1802—Died—In Cumberland County, N.J. on 28 April 1802—Richard Howell.
13 June 1803—Cumberland County Orphans Court—John Dare—Administrator of David Fithian—Deceased.
8 August 1803—Meeting in Cumberland County, N.J. on Republicanism.
10 October 1803—Married—On 2 October 1803—Abraham Hulings Irsay to Maria McLavaine Giles, eldest daughter of General James Giles, Bridgetown, Cumb. Co., N.J.
28 November 1803—Died—At Bridgetown on 17 November 1803—John Soulard—Post Master of Bridgetown, N.J.
28 November 1803—Cumberland County, N.J.—Jeremiah Bennett, Esq.—Appointed Collector of Customs at Bridgetown, N.J. He replaces Eli Elmer, Esq.
9 January 1804—Married—On 12 December 1803 by James Clark, Esq.—Peter Gandy to Miss Margaret Woolford—both of Cumberland County, N.J.
28 May 1804—Married—Levi Balbu, of Cumberland County, West Jersey to Miss Hetza Metcalf, formerly of Cumberland County, N.J.
25 June 1804—On 18 June 1804—Lightning struck the school at Fairton, N.J. with students inside—all children were okay.
10 September 1804—A list is printed out for the nominations for county government jobs at Cumberland County, N.J.
8 October 1804—Died—On 30 September 1804—at Port Elizabeth—Jacob Hammitt.
31 December 1804—The newspaper lately printed at Bridgetown, in West Jersey, has been discontinued for want of competent support. [The Bridgeton Apollo]
28 January 1805—Died—At Deerfield—on 10 January 1805—Samuel Ogden, Esq.—age 72—many years on the Legislative Council of Cumberland County, N.J.
11 February 1805—Obit of Eli Elmer—who died on 1 February 1805 in Cumberland County, N.J. He was in the Revolutionary War.
4 March 1805—Married—At Port Elizabeth—On 26 February 1805—John Ray to Miss Ann Johnson—both of Port Elizabeth.
3 June 1805—Married—At Cumberland County, N.J. by Rev. Benjamin Fisler—Thomas Lee to Miss Rhoda Murphy, of Port Elizabeth, N.J.
1 July 1805—For Sale—Estate Plantation of Isaac Joslin, of Downe Twp.
29 July 1805—Died—At Bridgetown on 14 July 1805—George Pierson—age 5; and on 21 July 1805—Luis Savas Pierson—age 9—both sons of Dr. Azel Pierson.
10 February 1806—Married—On 21 January 1806 by Rev. Ethan Osborn—Samuel Seeley, of Bridgeton, to Miss Jane Elmer, of Fairfield.
17 March 1806—Married—Near Cedarville, N.J. by Rev. Michael Swing—Josiah Ogden, son of Colonel James Ogden, to Sally Woodruff—both of Cumberland County, N.J.
26 May 1806—Married—On 3 May 1806—by John Elkinton, Esq.—Captain Charles Strong to Miss Polly Camp—both of Port Elizabeth, N.J.

20 October 1806—Died—Mrs. Deborah Caldwell, of Bridgeton—killed by an accidental discharge of a gun.

10 November 1806—Married—At Bridgetown, N.J.—Isaac Leavitt to Ann Oliver.

18 May 1807—A list is printed for Window Tax, Servant Tax, and Carriages Tax.

20 July 1807—4th Of July Celebration details at Fairfield Twp., and Downe Twp.

14 December 1807—Married—At Bridgetown, Cumberland County, N.J. by Rev. Jonathan Freeman—Timothy Elmer, Esq. to Miss Ruth Sayre Bennett—both of Bridgetown, N.J.


7 March 1808—Married—On 9 February 1808 by Rev. Ethan Osborn—Josiah Husted to Miss Polly Fithian—both of Fairton, N.J.

7 March 1808—Died—At Deerfield, Cumberland County, N.J. on 21 February 1808—Mrs. Elizabeth Sexton, wife of Joseph Sexton.

21 March 1808—Married—Captain Jacob Flatt, of Bridgetown, N.J. to Miss Hannah Oliver, daughter of John N, Oliver, of Elizabethtown, N.J.

6 February 1809—Married—In Philadelphia, Pa.—Isaac Watts, Esq., a lawyer at Bridgetown, N.J. to Miss Anna Maria Alberti, daughter of Dr. George Alberti, formerly of Bridgetown, N.J.

27 February 1809—Married—On 7 January 1809 by Rev. Nathaniel Reeve—Elijah Riley to Maria Heritage—both of Deerfield, Cumberland County, N.J.


23 October 1809—Died—At Bridgetown, Cumberland County, N.J. on 8 October 1809—Mary Elmer, wife of Jonathan Elmer, Esq.—age 64.


29 January 1810—Married—In Cumberland County, N.J. on 18 January 1810 by Uriah DuBois—Dr. Jonathan Moore, of Cumberland County, N.J. to Miss Margaret Dick, of Doylestown, Pa.

14 May 1810—Married—On 3 March 1810 at Port Elizabeth, by James Lee, Esq.—John Butten, formerly of Washington, D.C. to Elizabeth Stanger, daughter of Christian Stanger, of Port Elizabeth, N.J.

17 September 1810—Died—In Bridgetown, N.J.—Mary Woodruff—on 10 September 1810, wife of Charles Woodruff.

17 December 1810—Married—On 5 December 1810 by Stephen Willis, Esq.—Joseph Emley to Miss Mary Vanhorn—both of Maurice River Twp.

26 August 1811—Married—On 14 August 1811 at Port Elizabeth by Stephen Willis, Esq.—Paul Eyde, of Philadelphia, Pa. to Maria Reeve, of Maurice River Twp.


2 March 1812—Married—At Fairton, N.J. on 19 February 1812 by Rev. Ethan Osborn—William Westcott to Miss Salley Carey—both of Fairton, N.J.

23 March 1812—Married—At Roadstown on 11 March 1812 by Rev. Henry Smallle—Garrison Maul to Miss Phebe Mulford.

27 April 1812—Married—At Fairfield Twp. by Rev. Ethan Osborn on 16 March 1812—Benjamin Diament, of Deerfield to Mrs. Phebe Thompson, of Fairfield Twp.

15 February 1813—An epidemic hit Fairfield Twp.—13 people died in about 3 weeks—none under the age of 10.

28 June 1813—Married—On 17 June 1813 by Rev. Nathaniel Reeve—Dr. Jeremiah J. Foster to Miss Ruth Thompson, daughter of Samuel Thompson, Esq.—All of Deerfield, Cumberland County, N.J.

12 July 1813—Married—On 30 June 1813 by Rev. Ethan Osborn—David Whitaker to Miss Hannah Buck—both of Fairfield Twp., Cumberland County, N.J.

13 December 1813—Died—At Bridgetown, Cumberland County, N.J. on 6 December 1813—Edo Ogden—age 26.

18 July 1814—Died—At Bridgetown, Cumberland County, N.J. on 5 July 1814—Mrs. Sarah Shute—consort of Dr. Samuel M. Shute, and daughter of honorable Jonathan Elmer.

2 August 1814—Died—On 16 July 1814—At Bridgetown, Cumberland County, N.J.—Dr. Benjamin Champneys—age 41.

3 October 1814—Married—At Buckshutem on 14 September 1814—Morris Carter—age 20 to Mrs. Sarah Wishart—age 28—both of Trenton, N.J.


23 January 1815—Married—On 15 January 1815 at Fairton, N.J.—Major David Pierson.

21 August 1815—Married—At Millville, N.J.—Nathaniel Salmon to Eliza Young; and James Deveraux to Miss Margaret Young—both ladies were daughters of John Young, Esq.

21 August 1815—Married—At Bridgetown, N.J.—Benjamin Fithian to Miss Hannah Woodruff.

21 August 1815—Died—At Bridgetown, N.J.—Joseph Jones—A Revolutionary War Patriot.

4 September 1815—Married—At Port Elizabeth—William Ketch to Miss Susan Lippincott.

This past summer the Lummis Library featured an exhibit of fraternal, ‘secret’ societies in Cumberland County— “SHHH…: Secret Organizations of Cumberland County.” Secret clubs that were showcased range from the mid-19th to the early 20th century. These clubs were largely segregated along the lines of gender and race. Three organizations featured in the exhibit are the Progressive Castle, Home Communion, and The Calanthe Lodge Knights of Pythias No. 103.

The Progressive Castle, No. 62, of Bridgeton, was part of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, founded in Baltimore in 1872. In Cumberland County, the lodges—or ‘castles’—were as follows: Bridgeton, Progressive (also in Bridgeton), Millville, Vineland, Cumberland, Port Norris, and Cedar Lodge (Cedarville). The Knights of the Golden Eagle was organized for the purpose of providing aid to its unemployed members, and to help them find employment.

The Home Communion was an institution made up of both men and women and was situated in Port Norris. The club was affiliated with the Supreme Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union and the Funeral Benefit Fund. Men who were members of the Supreme Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union could become members of the Home Communion, and the women members of the Home Communion automatically became a member of the Funeral Benefit Fund. The Home Communion also had some affiliation with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.). The Home Communion routinely held events at the W.C.T.U. hall.

The Knights of Pythias formed in Washington DC in 1864. It originally was an organization for government clerks. Membership expanded but was still limited to only white men who were physically healthy. Men with any kind of physical disabilities were denied membership. The physical requirement limited a large amount of men who had been injured from the Civil War. African American men who wanted to join the Knights of Pythias started their own lodges under the same name in 1880. The adoption of the name, Knights of Pythias, by the black organizations infuriated the white Knights who took the black Knights to court over usage of the name in 1894. The courts ruled in favor of the African American Knights in 1912. In 1950, the White Knights of Pythias ended the racial requirement for admittance into the club. The Knights of Pythias – Calanthe Lodge No. 103 in Bridgeton formed in 1874. In 1974 they celebrated 100 years of being active. The Calanthe Lodge disbanded on its 110th anniversary in 1984 due to low membership.

In spring of this year we received word from his son Tony that David Iams of Port Elizabeth had passed away and left the Society a hand-drawn map showing the Estelle Manor City and Weymouth Township interior. This detailed map shows numerous waterways and ponds, along with a broad network of paths, trails, and roads. Cultural features are also recorded, notably cabins at a hitherto unknown hamlet of Champions Coaling. The 44-inch by 44-inch survey was drawn on linen in approximately 1830 by Dr. Reuben Willits. Mr. Iams acquired the map at auction in 2000 and had it cleaned and framed—all for the simple enjoyment of having it on his wall at home.

David Iams was an unassuming celebrity. He was the society columnist at the Philadelphia Inquirer from 1986 to 2000. His obituary recounts how he could be seen on his bicycle in a tuxedo traveling from event to event in Center City. Here in Cumberland County he volunteered at Wheaton Arts and elsewhere. We greatly appreciated his bequeathing the map to us, but we decided to pass it along to a repository better befitting its geographic bounds. Accordingly, it will enter the Special Collections at Stockton University. There the memento will be able to join the Rebecca Estell Bourgeois Collection, which was donated in 2016. The archive contains hundreds of documents relating to the Estell (later Bourgeois) family and its commercial activities in the area shown on the map. It will be housed in the Richard E. Bjork Library at Stockton. The South Jersey Culture & History Center (SJCHC) is eager to ensure that the map will be used for research into the topography and history of an area that has long been underrepresented in the literature. SJCHC intends to make a high quality reproduction of the map so that a copy can be displayed for visitors at the Estell Manor Historical Society. We feel confident that David Iams would be happy to know how much curiosity, excitement, and scholarship his prized map will stimulate.
STRAIGHT FROM THE HEARTH
By Nancy E. Applegate

Did you know…?

- The lovely, blue flowered, roadside Chicory plant was native to Europe and Asia.
- The early settlers roasted the roots as a substitution for coffee.
- The blue flowers were used to make a yellow dye and the leaves made a blue dye.
- If the roots were kept warm and in the dark, the forced leaves are called Belgium Endive.

Come to the Gibbon House and see our thriving herb garden!

We welcome the following new members to the Cumberland County Historical Society:

Robert Hoffman
Kate Logan
Frank J. Kammerer
Shoshana Osofsky
Charles A. Loyle

HAPPENINGS AT THE GIBBON HOUSE

New Exhibits: Debuting this September, the Gibbon House will feature an exhibit of American military uniforms from the late 1800's. Examples include uniforms from the 1870's and 1880's—as worn during the Buffalo Wars—as well as several uniforms worn during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

The Gibbon House was also recently gifted a set of six matching Ware chairs. The donation was made by Leigh Bostwick.
HERB DAY IN COLONIAL TIMES – A huge success!
By Amanda Sooy

Herb Day in Colonial Times took place on Saturday, June 23, 2018 on the grounds of the Gibbon House in Greenwich. Though thunderstorms threatened to rain on the day, people still came out, eager to learn about herbs in history.

Guests visited our “doctor” to learn about herbal remedies from days gone by. They also had their choice of several make-and-take crafts which included a bamboo mason bee house or flower-pounded bookmark. A volunteer was on hand to speak with guests and give them tips about planting their own herb garden. Colorful, naturally dyed yarns and scented herbal soaps were on display outside by the herb garden.

Inside the Gibbon House, the guests could delight in the smells of rosemary chicken and blueberry pie cooking on the hearth. They were not able to eat that food but there was a delicious spread of herb filled cookies and dips available for the guests to sample.

Everyone could take home a booklet that included interesting facts about herb uses in colonial times as well as a recipe for basil lemonade. They also had the opportunity to take a few herbs home in exchange for a donation. Most importantly, the guests enjoyed visiting the herb garden itself which includes more than 25 herbs, most of which would have been found in a colonial garden, with a whole section dedicated to herbs used for dye.

Overall, Herb Day provided an interesting, fun and educational afternoon for guests and volunteers alike.

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2018
By Warren Q. Adams


DONOR: Vineland Historical Society (Vineland, NJ) Daybook of Dr. Ephriam Holmes, Greenwich, 1861-1870: James Lewis Mulford Copies of First Daybook 1820-1827; Second Daybook 1826-1829; Third Daybook 1837-1838, Greenwich Daybook 1836-1842: Mortgages; Samuel Rommel to Joseph Reeves, 1878; James J. Reeves Exr. of Jos Reeves to Mary I. Reeves, 1892; Dayton & William Whitaker to Joseph Reeves, 1881; Bonds & Warrants: Joseph Reeves to Susan A. Sayre, 1872; Joseph Reeves to Masia Davis, 1872; Theodore Clark to Joseph Reeves, 1882; Abram Robinson to Joseph Reeves, 1890; Winfield S. Frazer to Samuel Rammel, 1876. Deeds: Issac Adcock to James Ogden, 1804; James Ogden & wife to James Ogden, Jr., 1804; Abijah Davis & wife to Neri Ogden, 1815; Samuel Seeley & wife to Jonathan Holmes, 1831; James B. Potter & wife to Renus Dake, 1827; Jonathan Bowen to Abel Carson, 1796; Hannah Trout & William Trout to William R. Pierpont and Ida Pierpont, 1929; Phillip Vickers Fithian letter to Mrs. Betsey Fithian Deerfield, November 9, 1775. Graphic History of Introduction of Water in Bridgeton, N.J., Monday, December 24, 1877: Picture of George Ladd 1935; Mrs. Sheppard, photograph; Misc. photographs, women and houses; Negatives Old Broad Street Church, Debra Sweeney negative and print: 2 ea. Pamphlets The Sesqui-Centennial Deerfield Presbyterian Church, 1887; Program Third Annual Reunion of The Pupils’ Association Bacon’s Neck School1916; South Jersey Institute booklets 1875-76, 78-79, 79-80, 85-86, 87-88, 90-91, 91-92,92,93,93-94,03, 05-06. Special Officer Badge, Bridgeton New Jersey; Note Book The Old Stone Church 100th Anniversary, 1780-1880; Greenwich Daybook (partial) 1836-1842 untitled: Daybook (West Goshen or Chester County?) 1755-1766;Charles E. Sheppard, Records of the Old Stone Church: Note Book of Mrs. H. Mulford Schafer, 100th Anniversary of the Old Stone Church, 1780-1880: Billing Statements, Bridgeton, McPherson & Son Undertakers, 1913; Hann Automobile Co. 1919, 1923; Sundmacher & Irwin, Automobile Painting, Upholstering and Awnings, 1923; George W. Betchner, Cumberland County Clerk’s Office, 1904: Lit Brothers’ Surgical Supply Dept. Phila. brochure 1913. Agreement of Loan for
places arranged by Mrs. G. Russell Jones; Map of Delaware Bay, C & D Canal, Delaware Memorial Bridge; By—Laws and Rules of Order of Washington Camp No. 125, Greenwich, New Jersey, Brother George Arnold admitted to membership Jan. 30, 1946.

DONOR: Barbara Sheftall (Vineland, NJ) Seven photographs of 1950 Cumberland County storm, Moore’s or Thompson’s Beach?

DONOR: Reuben Ware (Vancouver, BC) Souvenir of Bridgeton, 1895.

DONOR: James Wilson (Bridgeton, NJ) Bridgeton postcards.

DONOR: Kevin Zane (Georgetown, DE) Scrapbook, 1943, Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Co. Leesburg, New Jersey.

DONOR: Marion Brown Spence (Deerfield Street, NJ) Calvin C. Brown, Civil Defense Collection, Stow Creek Township, 1954-59.

DONOR: Sarah Hancock (Greenwich, NJ) Howard B. Hancock Archive, including local and national involvement in organizations, politics and farming; Cumberland County Business Receipts 12 ea; 1 ea. Tag New Jersey Grown Asparagus, Bayside Farms; Card, Vauxhall Farms; The Old Cohansy; Homecoming Day of the Cohansy Baptist Church, 1924.


DONOR: Alesia & James Farside (Bridgeton, NJ) License of a Vessel above 20 tons, to carry on the Coasting Trade for One Year, Sloop called The Walnford of Bridgetown, 1810; Souvenir of Bridgeton; Tricentennial Booklet 1686-1986 Bridgeton; Yesteryear on the Cohansy River; Bridgeton and Its Attractions – Reprint 1910; Cumberland County 1664-1964; The Bridgeton Education Story: City of Bridgeton, Reprint 1881; Little Rivers of New Jersey; Historic South Jersey Towns; New Jersey as a Colony and a State Vol. 3,4; Historic Bridgeton; 1686-1936; The Wistarburg Glassworks; Hereditary Register of USA 1972-73; General Society of the War of 1812 – Register 1972; Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, Vol. II; Treasury of Presidential Medals, 35 medals.

DONOR: Jim Bergmann (Bridgeton, NJ) Central Methodist Church, last photographs of the interior; Literary Digest, 3ea. 1918,1919 of Francis Stanger by Judge George Stanger; Photo Co. K Third New Jersey Infantry WWI; Photo Shoemaker Post, Bugle and Drum Corps WWI; Photos WWI Planes; Photo Soldiers of the Great War, Cumberland County; 78 record, WWI music; WWI posters, reproductions.

DONOR: Leigh Bostwick (Elmer, NJ) Gibbon House Donation: 6 Ware Chairs, 2 slat.

DONOR: Charles Reinhart (Greenwich, NJ) 1931 Mt. Vernon trip, Bridgeton High School photograph.


DONOR: Ed Sheppard (Greenwich, NJ) Letter to Mr. Morris Goodwin from Celia Woerner, Secretary of the Cumberland County Historical Society for the contribution of the P.O.S.A. building (Greenwich Presbyterian Sunday School Building ) to the Society dated April 1969; Washington Camp membership cards for the Patriotic Order Sons of America, 2 ea.

CHRISTMAS IN GREENWICH 2018

The 49th annual Christmas in Greenwich event will be held on Sunday, December 9, 2018 from Noon to 5 p.m. If you live in Greenwich and are interested in opening your house as part of this event, please call the Lummis Library at 856-455-8580 or stop by.
2018 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

47th Annual Artisans’ Faire and Marketplace
Saturday (10 a.m. to 5 p.m.) and Sunday (10 a.m. to 4 p.m.), September 29 and 30, 2018
on the grounds of the Gibbon House, located at 960 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich
Admission is $5 (Children under 12 free) Free Parking
Joining us this year are the Wheaton Arts Glass Blowers; Rutgers Master Gardeners’ Butterfly Tent; Pirates and Antique Bicycles
Plus—featuring 90 vendors, artisans, crafts people and historical displays
Saturday: British Invasion Car Show (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.)
Sunday: American Classic Car Show – Selected Cars from 1910 to 1980 (10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)

Annual Halloween Walking Tours
Why not celebrate the spirit of Halloween by taking a historic haunted walking tour along Ye Greate Street. The walk will feature “true” tales of spooky ghostly happenings. You may even catch a glimpse of a ghost or two!
Dates and times to be announced.
Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.

Annual Business/Dinner Meeting
Saturday, November 10, 2018 to be held at the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, 630 Ye Greate Street
Business Meeting - 4:30 p.m.; Ham Dinner - 5 to 6 p.m.; Program - 6 p.m.
“Mark Twain” will be the guest speaker.

MARK TWAIN
(Portrayed by Bob Gleason from the American Historical Theater in Philadelphia.)
$25 per person for members and $30 per person for non-members.
Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.

9th Annual Gingerbread Contest and Display
You don’t have to be a kid to count down the days until Christmas. The sights, sounds and scents of the season are enough to put anyone in the holiday spirit!
Saturday, December 8, 2018 to be held in Santa’s Workshop
Now is the time for holiday bakers to think about the creation of a magical gingerbread structure to enter in the contest. Open to all ages!
Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.

49th Annual Christmas in Greenwich Holiday House Tour
Sunday, December 9, 2018 – Noon to 5 p.m.
Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.

Victorian Christmas at the Gibbon House
Saturday, December 15, 2018 – Time to be announced
Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.

Officers and Trustees of the Cumberland County Historical Society
Joe DeLuca, President
Linda S. Hruza-Jones, Vice President
Ruth Ann Fox, Secretary
Judith Uber, Treasurer
If you are interested in the preservation of your community’s history, then we invite you to become a member of the Cumberland County Historical Society. Your membership helps the Society in fulfilling its mission "to preserve and promote the history and heritage of the county through acquisitions, collections, exhibits and research, educational programs and publications for the benefit of current and future generations."

Your membership is valid for one year and is up for renewal every January. The fees for the membership are tax deductible. Those who join late in the year will receive past copies of the Cumberland Patriot newsletter of that year. Letters and emails will go out notifying you when your membership needs to be renewed.

**Benefits:**
- Periodic issues of the *Cumberland Patriot* newsletter (Physical & Digital Copy)
- Free Photocopies at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Research Library (limited)
- Discount for the Hearthside Dinners (except for January’s dinner)
- Members receive Hearthside Dinner Dates prior to non-members
- $2 discount to Annual Craft Faire admission
- $2 discount to Christmas in Greenwich admission
- Discount for the Annual Dinner Meeting

Membership Fees:

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*Digital membership gives members access to digital copies of the Cumberland Patriot newsletter, no other memberships are included in the digital membership.

*Memberships will be available for purchase through the mail and website: [https://cchistsoc.org/join/](https://cchistsoc.org/join/)

The Cumberland County Historical Society is very active in promoting knowledge concerning the history of Cumberland County and has much to offer its members. The Officers and Trustees cordially invite you to join this outstanding organization.

Mission Statement: The Cumberland County Historical Society was established in 1905 to erect the Tea Burners’ Monument. More than 100 years later, we are committed to our mission “to preserve and promote the history and heritage of the county through acquisitions, collections, exhibits and research, educational programs and publications for the benefit of current and future generations.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

*Pathway to History*

Please consider donating an engraved brick as a permanent memorial to someone who has had an impact on your life. You may purchase a brick to recognize yourself, family or friends. You may choose to honor someone who is living or buy a brick in memory of someone deceased.

A four inch by eight inch brick can be engraved with one to three lines of type, with up to 14 characters per line. (Note: A blank space uses one character.) The price of each engraved and installed brick is $125.

All funds generated through sales of the Pathway to History commemorative bricks become part of the Historical Society’s professionally managed endowment, established for the long term financial support of the society.

The Pathway to History helps us advance our mission of preserving the rich history of Cumberland County for future generations, while also assuring the continued growth of the Cumberland County Historical Society endowment fund.

TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PATHWAY TO HISTORY, PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING:

Name:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Address:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Phone:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Email:

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Enclosed is $ __________________, payable to the Cumberland County Historical Society for _____ bricks.

For each commemorative brick, please complete the following:

Line 1: ___________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Line 2: ___________________________________________________________________________________________________________
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SAVE THE DATE: Greenwich Artisans’ Faire & Marketplace
Saturday and Sunday, September 29th and 30th