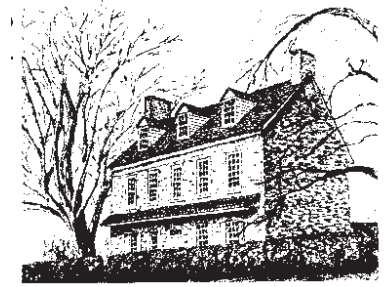


CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society
Greenwich, New Jersey



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GIBBON HOUSE RE-OPENING

Mark your calendars! The Gibbon House will be re-opening on Saturday, April 6th from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and we have been working like busy bees on a new exhibit. Debuting at the re-opening will be a new display room, which will house a collection of needlework samplers that the Cumberland County Historical Society has acquired thanks to the help of Daniel Scheid, Kevin Chambers, Barbara Stratton, and Nancy Applegate.

Also, the CCHS is thrilled to announce the original 18th century charcoal drawing of Philip Vickers Fithian, acquired with the help of Kevin Chambers and Howard Donald LaRue, will be home from the Conservation Center for Arts and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia and will be on display at the re-opening!

In addition to the new acquisitions, there will be tours of the entire Gibbon House, hearthside cooking demonstrations, and light refreshments! See you on April 6!

A SAMPLER STORY: MARY ANN ELWELL (1826 – 1895)

By Barbara Stratton

A stately rooster takes center stage on Mary Ann Elwell's eye-catching sampler. It is a well-executed piece demonstrating her skill with needle and thread, a skill which would prepare her for life as a single woman in a time when women had few options to support themselves.

Mary Ann was born on September 5, 1826, the first child of Daniel Brooks Elwell (1803-1878) and Mary Jane Dare Elwell (1807-1893). Worked in her 12th year, Mary Ann recorded the names and birth dates of her parents and younger brother, Daniel B. Elwell (1829-?). Another brother, Levi D. Elwell (1845-1864), was born after she worked her sampler in 1839. (1)

Her father was a tailor in Cohansey Township which, on March 1, 1865, was merged with Bridgeton Township and incorporated as the city of Bridgeton. Living at home and single, she would follow in her father's trade. On the 1850 Federal census, Mary Ann's occupation was listed as a manteau maker; on the 1860 census, she was listed as a seamstress. (2)

Mary Ann lived her entire life in the family home at 111 Broad Street, just below Giles Street. After her death on July 20, 1895, at age 68, the property was auctioned. The house and barn, sitting on valuable land in a growing city, were sold separately and subsequently moved into the country by the new owners. (3)

Mary Ann and her family, except brother Daniel who migrated west, lie at rest in the cemetery of the Old Broad Street Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton. (4)

Sources:

- (1) William Harry Montgomery & Nellie Leddon Montgomery, *The Dare Family History*, (Poughkeepsie, NY: 1939), p. 19, 146, 151.
- (2) Ancestry.com, "United States Federal Census," (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), 1850 and 1860.
- (3) GenealogyBank.com, "Bridgeton Evening News," (Newsbank, 2004), Jun. 5, 1893, Jul. 22, 1895, Sept. 30, 1895, Jan. 18, 1896.
- (4) Sexton's Book I, Broad Street Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Bridgeton, NJ, 1792-1944, (photocopied 1989), p. 59-60.

Author's Note:

Do you like sampler stories? If so, you will absolutely love the "All in the Family" sampler exhibit debuting when the Gibbon House re-opens on April 6th.

Spanning four generations of a Shiloh, New Jersey family, this remarkable and historically-significant collection of needlework has quite the local story to share!



*Donated to the Cumberland County Historical Society
by Mrs. Matthew Creamer.
Photo Credit: Marty Campanelli*

A THRIVING COMMUNITY: A HISTORY OF BUENA VISTA/GREENWICH PIERS PART 1—THE MANOR OF CESSARIA AND WALLING'S LANDING

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

Author's Note: This article is the first in a series of articles on the history of Buena Vista/Greenwich Piers/Hitch's Marina—the present-day area around the Greenwich Marina.

When Fenwick's Colony was first settled, John Fenwick intended a town to be established on the Cohansey River. But when John Fenwick died in 1683, the town at Cohansick existed only in theory. Fenwick made sure to attend to this matter, posthumously. In his will, Fenwick instructed his executors to establish the Cohansey settlement as the "Manor of Cessaria." In the same will, Fenwick also renamed the river the "Cessaria River." Additionally, he left the Manor of Cessaria—which, again, had yet to be established—to his three grandchildren: Fenwick Adams, Samuel Hedge and John Chamneys. Despite Fenwick's intentions, however, the Manor of Cessaria was never established.

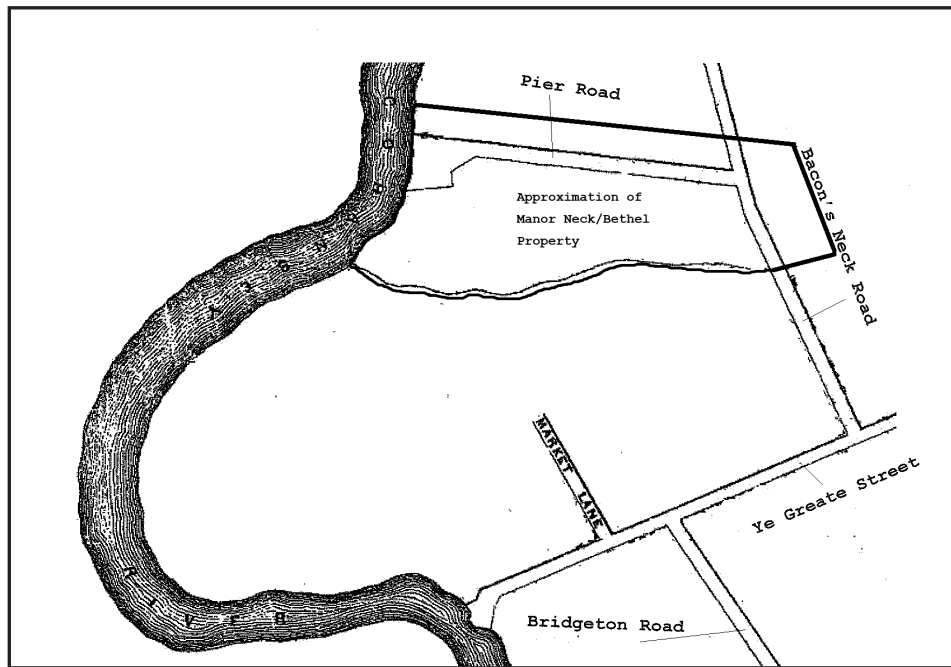
With his three grandchildren all being minors, Fenwick granted his executors control of the inheritance, to keep "During the Minoritie [sic] of my Three heirs and Grandchildren," or sell as they deemed necessary. Taking full advantage of this empowerment, ten years after Fenwick's death, in 1693, the executors of his will—John Smith, Samuel Hedge, and Richard Tindall—leased part of the Manor House tract, which was now called Manor Neck, to a man named Jonathan Walling. Walling was a yeoman, and an early settler of what became Greenwich. Not too long after leasing Manor Neck, Jonathan Walling bought the tract outright, renaming the property Bethel.

Bethel extended from just north of present-day Bacon's Neck Road, south down present-day Pier Road to the River, then north along the river to the mouth of Manor Creek—which intersects Market Lane at the dyke—back towards Bacon's Neck Road. Bethel, as described in Jonathan Walling's will contained "woodland on the Town Creek," and "meadows bounding on Cohansey Creek." It was

these meadows bounding on the Cohansey River that would prove to be Jonathan Walling's legacy. The landing there soon became known as Walling's Landing.

Sources:

Frank H. Stewart, *Major John Fenwick* (Woodbury, NJ: 1939); Joseph Sickler, *History of Salem* (Salem, NJ: 1937); *The New Jersey Genesis*, Vol. 15, No. 3: April, 1968; "Calendar of Records in the Office of Secretary of State, 1664-1703," in *Archives of the State of New Jersey: Colonial Documents*, Vol. XXI (Paterson, NJ: 1899); "Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730," in *Ibid*, Vol. XXIII, 1901; *Combination Atlas Map of Cumberland County, New Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1876).



*Map shows the approximate location of the Manor Neck/Bethel property. Street names are contemporaneous.
Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.*

CONSTRUCTING HISTORY: THE USE OF MEMORY IN WRITING HISTORY

By Brittney Ingersoll and Andrew Ingersoll

History and memory contest one another for the best perceived factual account of the past. History and memory are best described by Historian David Blight as "two attitudes toward the past, two streams of historical consciousness that must at some point flow into each other." (1) Many influences affect how both are created and preserved. Memory is based on the feelings, perceptions, and biases of the individual who had experienced the event. History is the reconstruction of the past created and formed by the accounts of the witnesses. For the historian, the memories and experiences are a source examined, analyzed, and placed within other sources and accounts. The "two streams of historical consciousness [have flown] into each other" when the historian analyzes the memory. (2)

In order to reconstruct the past, historians use historical sources. But not all sources are created equally. There are two basic types of historical sources—primary and secondary sources. A secondary source is created by an historian, using primary sources. Secondary sources, if done correctly, are trustworthy—provided they are properly cited, and written objectively. An example of a secondary source would be a textbook or history book that primary sources were used to write it.

A primary source is historical, in that it was created in the past, with no intention of being an historical document. A primary source is a view into the past through an individual's documents and images that possess all of their biases,

judgements, and beliefs. In theory, therefore, a primary source is a more honest representation of the past because it is an individual's true response and reaction to an event that they have either experienced or that has occurred during their lifetime. A primary source was never intended to be an historical source; it was not written to provide historical knowledge. Examples of primary sources would be letters, legal documents, deeds, wills, newspapers etc.

To construct a non-biased, objective history, it is necessary to analyze and scrutinize primary sources. Some sources require deeper analysis than others. For example, a newspaper can be a valuable primary source. But while journalism generally strives for accuracy, newspapers are not necessarily unbiased. For instance, in the 1790's, a Philadelphia newspaper called *The Aurora*, published articles deeply critical of the Washington administration. On the surface, therefore, it would appear that the Washington administration was unpopular. However, *The Aurora* was published by a man named Benjamin Franklin Bache, grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and a leader within the Democratic-Republican Party. It makes perfect sense, then, to see why *The Aurora* would be so anti-Washington—it was the paper of the opposition party. So, newspapers can be valuable sources, but only after careful analysis.

Memoirs and autobiographies also need to be read with heavy scrutiny. Usually, someone writes a memoir years after the events described therein. In the distance between the event and when the event was recorded in the memoir, a lot can change. Thus is the nature of memory. Memories can be edited to serve specific purposes, to establish new narratives, or to cover-up embarrassing past actions. Because of the intention, as well as the historical distance inherent within, a memoir is less trustworthy than most primary sources.

Analyzing the memory and sources of those who had experienced the past are necessary for the historian's fulfillment to writing an objective history. A history without bias, motives, and or judgments allows the historian to create a past unaffected by their own modern perceptions—a clear history in which the reader can step into the realm and see the historical characters and events as they were and not as the historian wants the public to view them.

Sources:

(1) David Blight, "If you don't Tell it Like it Was, It can never be as It Ought to Be" in *Slavery and Public History: The Tough Stuff of American Memory*, (North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), p. 23.

(2) Ibid.

THE BRIDGETON HIGH SCHOOL RIOTS OF 1971

By Brittney Ingersoll

In March and October of 1971, Bridgeton High School experienced riots caused by racial tensions and overpopulation in the school. The riot in October permeated outside of the school walls and led to rioting in the streets. Individuals were harmed, businesses were damaged, and cars were overturned. Following the riots, the board of education closed the school and held meetings with parents. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) scheduled a rally due to "scores of black students who were suspended on charges growing out of the recent racial disturbances at Bridgeton High School." (1) The extreme chaos and violence led to the implementation of a city curfew for anyone younger than 18 years old, in addition to new policies in the Bridgeton High School — swing scheduling, student identification cards, police surveillance, and the assignment of cafeteria by alphabet. To prevent cliques, students could only eat in the cafeteria that they were assigned to based on their last name. (2)

On December 17, 1971, two hundred black and white students protested "against the identification cards, current lunch period policies, presence of police in the building, poor classroom atmosphere, racially prejudiced teachers and call for more black teachers, study hall monitors, black history courses made mandatory, and improvements in school board philosophy." (3) Three days after the protest, forty-nine out of the two hundred students were suspended due to their participation in the protest and fifty-six more were still under consideration. The desire for an inclusive school that honestly represented the student population crossed race lines and brought black and white students together. (4)

For many people, the fight for Civil Rights and racial equality existed outside of their cities and neighborhoods. The fight occurred in Alabama, in Washington DC, on busses that drove across the south, but it also happened in other places that failed to be included in the larger narrative of history. Race riots plagued the high schools of South Jersey, and individuals still recount the snapshots of memories, recalling the fear they endured during the riots. Violence can prevent memories' ability to see the entire history, understanding, and complexity of an event. The riots, terrifying and traumatic, are a part of the larger history of the fight for equality.

Sources:

- (1) "Rally Scheduled Sunday: NAACP to Seek Defense of Suspended HS Students," *Bridgeton Evening News*, November 29, 1971.
- (2) "Board of Education Orders New Schedule Mayor Sets 9 P.M. Curfew for Youths Under 18, But Ends State of Emergency" and "Racial Problems Must Be Faced," *Bridgeton Evening News*, November 1, 1971; "Rally Scheduled Sunday: NAACP to Seek Defense of Suspended HS Students," *Bridgeton Evening News*, November 29, 1971; "Black Representation on School Board Urged: Better Communication Between Community Schools," *Bridgeton Evening News*, December 7, 1971; Penelope S. Watson, "Bridgeton, New Jersey," *The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/bridgeton-new-jersey/>. (January 23, 2019); Doug Fuhrman, "Local History: Racial Tension Leads to Bridgeton Riots in 1971" *The Daily Journal*, <https://www.thedailyjournal.com/story/news/history/2015/04/14/local-history-racial-tension-leads-to-bridgeton-riots/25754919/>. (January 23, 2019).
- (3) "School Protestors Face Suspension," *Bridgeton Evening News*, December 20, 1971.
- (4) Ibid.

*Exhibit of the Bridgeton High School Riots of 1971 located in the Lummis Library.
Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.*



RETIRING THE TEA HOUSE MYTH

By Warren Q. Adams

For over one hundred years, the house at 1036 Ye Greate Street, now Down Jersey Marine Services, has been called the "Tea House." The picture that has graced many a postcard and spots in much printed material has finally been retired.

A letter has come to light from Joe and Joan Hancock of the collection of Sara Sheppard Hancock, longtime President of the Cumberland County Historical Society. This letter, written by Charles Ewing in 1930, states that his grandfather, Wm. B. Ewing, got his information from his father, Thomas Ewing, who was one of the Patriots. The tea was stored in the cellar of the David Sutton House, occupied by David Parsons (in 1930). A newer Victorian was built on the site at 20 Market Lane, the Werley House today. It is known that there are two cellars in the house, not connected.

Two doors west of the Werley House is the Capt. David Mason House, the Dr. Quigley House today. The Captain stated that the tea was burned directly opposite from his house in the field. On the 1862 Pomroy Map, it shows the Capt. Mason House and the David Sutton House and the site of the tea burning in the field across from the Mason House.

As Charles Ewing says in his letter, "this whole statement is as good and true as can be made."

CHARLES EWING GREENWICH
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Horne April 18th 1930

I have been asked several times as to where the tea was stored before being burned by the Patriots, here in Greenwich. My Grandfather Wm. B. Ewing, said it was stored in the cellar of the David Sutton house, now occupied by David Parsons, he got his information from his father Thomas Ewing who was one of the Participants, it was taken out in the field opposite when burned. This whole statement is as good & true as can be made over

The original house has been torn & a more modern one replaces it
Signed
Chas. Ewing

Letter written by Charles Ewing from the collection of Joe and Joan Hancock.

Photo Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society



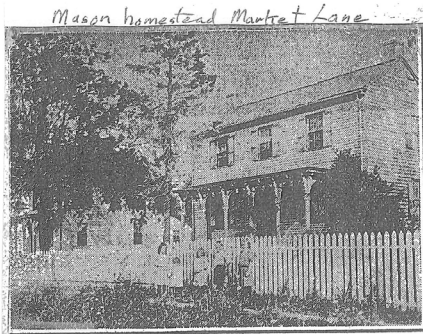
David Sutton House
Photo Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society



Present Day Picture of Capt. David Mason House
Photo Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society



Present site of the Tea Burning
Photo Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society

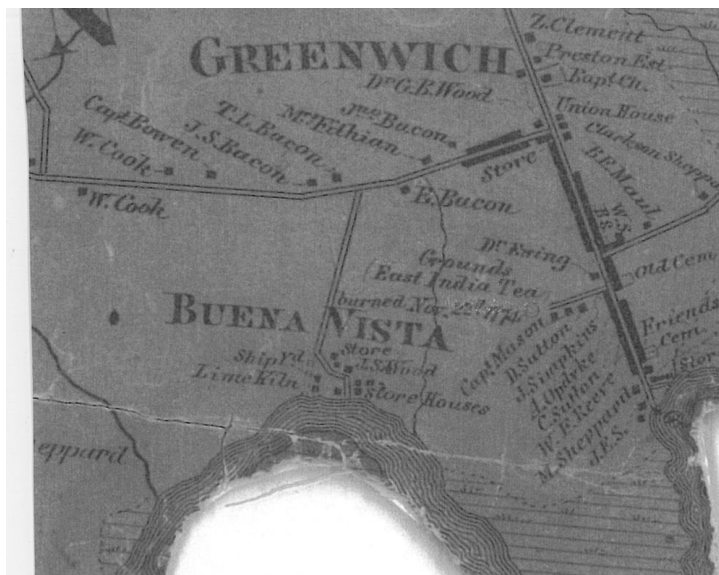


Tea Burning Incident.

The late Captain David Mason, one of the oldest residents of Greenwich at the time of his death, frequently pointed out the spot directly in front of his home, where on the evening of Thursday, November 22, 1774, the tea is said to have been burned. It was shortly after the destruction of the tea in Boston that the East India company determined to try whether they might not meet with better success in sending a cargo into the Cohansey.

Mason Homestead on Market Lane

Photo Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society



Pomroy Map

Photo Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society

19th CENTURY BIRTH LEDGER BY MARTHA AUSTIN REEVES (1760-1832)

By Bill Saunderlin

I came across another invaluable resource for genealogy about a year ago, that I wasn't aware of previously. In the *Vineland Historical Magazine*, which is a quarterly periodical, I saw an article about a Mrs. Martha Reeves, which caught my eye. It was spread out through five editions, from July 1939 through July of 1940.

Martha Austin was born in Cumberland County, N.J. on April 9, 1760, the daughter of Cornelius and Ruhama [Sheppard] Austin. She married John Reeves before her 18th birthday. Her husband, John, was 15 years older than Martha, and she survived him twenty-one years.

What was so remarkable about her life was that she took up nursing at an early age and kept a ledger book. She documented her transactions of medical supplies with her fees, and more importantly, her recordings of the many births that she had noted from 1801 to 1832. The birth records that she recorded, in most cases, include the date of birth, the child's name [if known], and the father's name. She also recorded the fee for the birth records, which for the most part was 2 dollars. Most of these births were in the Stow Creek/Shiloh area.

For a few months, I tried to research the mother's name, and wanted to include that with the list of births, but could only get about 80 % of it complete. I also tried to be as accurate as possible because spelling was not Martha's best asset. I was concerned that due to so many variations of spellings of surnames, I could be in error. For example: the surname of Ayars could be spelled about 5 different ways. This could lead to some names being slightly incorrect. Still, I feel the need to put out this information since birth records are important. Most birth records in the early 1800's do not exist!

Martha and husband John are buried in the Old Broad Street Church Cemetery, in Bridgeton. She was buried on April 22, 1832.

Since there are numerous births noted, this list will have to continue in the next *Patriot* edition, and beyond.

Births – 1801

January

- 5—Lewis Moore—a daughter—Ruth
- 12—Lawrence Casper—a son—Adam
- 18—Enos Windson—a son—Adam
- 23—Jeremiah Parvin—a daughter—Lydia
- 24—Robert Harris—a daughter—Rachel

March

- 3—Michael Alkire—a son—David

April

- 25—Samuel Young—a daughter—Nancy

May

- 4—Benjamin Burroughs, Sr.—a son—Jonathan
- 29—John Austin—a daughter—Susanna

June

- 2—Martin Hitchner—a daughter—Hannah

August

- 16—Noah Woodruff—a daughter—Mary
- 23—Joel Coombs—a daughter—Sarah
- 23—Daniel Simkins—a daughter—Ruth

September

- 11—David Walling—a son—Henry
- 27—Benjamin West—a son—Benjamin Coombs West

October

- 3—Isaac Shute—a son—James Atkinson Shute

November

- 7—Joseph Covey—a son—Steward

December

- 13—John Siglar—a son—William
- 14—John Sayre—a son—Thomas

Births – 1802

January

- 13—Chris John Beckler—a son—Luis
- 26—James McGilliard—a daughter—Elizabeth

February

- 7—Jeremiah Parvin—a son—Jeremiah

March

- 3—Jonathan T. Garrison—a son—Samuel Reeves Garrison
- 7—Samuel Merriot—a daughter—Nancy
- 10—Jacob West—a son—Luis B. West
- 12—Frederick Fox—a son—Frederick
- 28—William Jones—a son—?

April

- 2—Ellis Simpkins—a son—Abraham
- 11—Henry Shriner—a daughter—?
- 25—Jeremiah Perry—a son—Levi Crandal Perry

June

- 3—Thomas Reeves—a son—Thomas
- 14—Thomas Long—a son—David

July

- 2—Dennis Sayre—a daughter—Flavilla August
- 7—John Moore—a daughter—Kesiah
- 18—William S. West—a son—Charles

August

- 7—John Moore—a daughter—Kesiah
- 18—William S. West—a son—Charles
- 26—John Sgar—a son—John

September

- 1—Adam Young—a daughter—?
- 2—Samuel Carl—a daughter—Nancy
- 9—Joseph Ayares—a daughter—Naomi

Births – 1802 cont.

- 11—Moses Moore—a son—George
- 29—Joseph Atkinson—a son—Joseph

October

- 21—Recompence Whitaker—a son—
- Enoch
- 24—Hoshel Shull—a daughter—Rachel

November

- 9—John Fisher—a daughter—Margaret
- 19—Jedidiah Davis—a daughter—Matilda
- 24—Obediah Bowen—a son—Buckley
- Carl Bowen

December

- 13—John Hughes—a son—?
- 16—Daniel Souder—a daughter—Anna
- 19—Abraham Rose—a son—Abraham

ANNALS OF HISTORY

By Bill Saunderlin

400 Years Ago:

1618—June 7—Lord De la Warr dies—First governor of Virginia.

1618—Jamestown, Virginia—Colonists begin to raise wheat.

1618—October 29—Sir Walter Raleigh is beheaded in London, England for being in a plot to overthrow King James, of England.

300 Years Ago:

1718—July 30—William Penn dies.

1718—November—New Orleans is founded and named in honor of the French Regent—The Duke of Orleans.

1718—November 22—The famous pirate “Blackbeard” [Edward Teach] dies in a battle with the Royal Navy, off the coast of Virginia.

200 Years Ago:

1818—January 1—President James Monroe and wife Elizabeth, open their doors to a public reception in Washington, D. C. People started calling it “The White House,” after a fresh coat of white paint was administered. It was burned by the British in 1814.

1818—January 5—The first regularly scheduled Trans-Atlantic ship crossings were offered. It began from the New York Harbor to Liverpool, England. The company’s name was called “The Black Ball Line.”

1818—March 18—The United States Congress passes the “Pension Act,” offering pensions to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Officers were entitled to \$20 per month, while non-commissioned officers, soldiers, mariners, and marines were awarded \$8 per month, during their natural life.

1818—London--Mary Shelley, age 20, pens “Frankenstein.”

1818—The Cumberland Road, or National Highway, is opened from Baltimore to Wheeling. This paved the way for many new settlers heading West, in search of cheap land and a new beginning.

1818—The Scots introduce golf and curling to the United States.

1818—December 3—Illinois becomes the 21st state.

100 Years ago:

1918—Woodrow Wilson is the President of the United States, with 48 states now in the fold.

1918—May 15—The U.S. Postal Service starts the first Air Mail route, from Washington, D.C. via Philadelphia to New York.

1918—The Spanish Flu epidemic peaks in the Bridgeton, N.J. area in October, as the October 18, 1918 “Bridgeton Dollar Weekly” newspaper lists 93 deaths.

1918—November 11—World War I ends, with an armistice agreement, signed in France.

THE FORGOTTEN AUTHOR

By Jim Bergmann

The following article was printed in the *Elmer Times* (Preston Foster, Editor) in 1943.

Editorial, December 3, 1943—He “painted tremendously interesting word pictures of the people who till the soil and find time for hunting and fishing and horse racing while they are acquiring horny hands and rheumatism.”

Continuing—He “can make you smell the dew on the meadow, hear the baying of the hounds and thrill to the courage in the heart of the trotting mare...to those who love to smell and feel of the marshlands bordering Salem and Cumberland Counties...his...attest novel is like a tonic...”

In closing, Foster praised him for “adopting Salem County as his home and helping us appreciate, through his versatile pen, the strength and virtues, the weaknesses and vices, and the earthly charm of the folks around us.”

Many of you reading this may have read or know of “Forgotten Towns of South Jersey” (Beck), “Smuggler’s Woods” (Pierce) or “Pine Barrens” (McPhee). But, are you as familiar with *The Lantern on the Plow*, *The Red House* or *Midnight Boy*? Each of them, plus ten more, are also about South Jersey. The South Jersey forgotten about by the three authors above.

Who is this “Forgotten Author?” Have you read any of the books above by him? Let’s see if we can become better acquainted with their author. He was born in San Paulo, Brazil in 1879 and died in Mannington Hospital in Salem County in 1966. Any thoughts yet on who this might be? He was also part of our Diplomatic Corps from 1906 to 1919, became a writer while attending Lawrenceville and Princeton, had seven movies made from his novels and spent the years from 1929 until his death living amongst the people in South Jersey (SJ).

His name is George Agnew Chamberlain. His first South Jersey story (1923) was published by the *Bridgeton Evening News*. It is about a horse named “Highboy” who meets a tragic end. Chamberlain’s love of horses may have begun in 1904 when he was a cowpoke in New Mexico Territory. When he was in Africa in 1907 as Consul General, he bought what he described as a “swayback” horse. The “Highboy” story so moved people who read it, it was included in several anthologies in the early 1940’s. The book is aptly named *Highboy Rings Down the Curtain*. Only 300 copies were printed and he gave them away as presents.

Chamberlain’s connection to South Jersey was through his mother who lived on Commerce Street in Bridgeton. In 1924, based on a newspaper article in the *Bridgeton Evening News*, he wrote *The Lantern on the Plow*. It is about a local farmer who lived on the road between Deerfield Village and Alloway in a house of “roughly hewed blocks of Jersey stone” with a “lean-to of wood, built against the rear.” The farmer’s wife, from Greenwich, lived in a house where “over the main door is a fanlight ornamented with four bull’s eyes of blue glass.” There is also mention of Ivy Hall, the Raceway and Old Broad Street Church. The farmer gives up farming and turns to mining rock from which Portland cement is made. His children play an important part in the story and young love plus tragedy make for a good read.

Still not a permanent resident of Quinton, New Jersey, George Agnew Chamberlain never the less turned his interest to the local glass industry. As the story begins, he mentions the Salem Pike, Jericho (Babylon), Bridgeton (Hopetown) and Buckshutem Road. A man and his son came from North Jersey to start a new life. The father has a misogynist view of women which plays an important part in his son’s life. The man, through hard work and luck is able to build his own glass factory in Hopetown. Chamberlain wrote about the “red full moon of a ring hole...the pipe thrust in twirled, and brought out with a golden ball on its lower end...ball rolled on a marble slab, heated again, and then handed to the blower.” This is how panes of glass were made at the time of the Civil War when the Cumberland Grays were leaving to fight. Chamberlain touches on the historical aspect of the glass industry in Glassboro and Wistarburg and how the Hopetown man was obsessed with trying to invent shatter-proof glass. The novel, *Man Alone*, was so well thought of that in 1926 the Bridgeton Chamber of Commerce delivered a signed copy to Mrs. Coolidge.

The South Jersey euphemism “taken child” was the basis for George Agnew Chamberlain’s 1926 novel by the same name. *The Taken Child* begins in Alabama where an orphan boy runs away from an orphanage and winds up at the Children’s Society Home in Trenton. A farmer from Roadstown needs help so he goes to Trenton for a “taken child.” The boy shows a talent with horses and develops into a first class driver on the trotting circuit. Chamberlain’s descriptions about the races, like the “musical low whirl of the bikes, was like velvet of a carpet; the slap and drive of twelve hoofs like a racing cyclone” won him national acclaim amongst the trotting world. It is a heartwarming story that involves local South Jersey characters and the life of Walter S. Garrison of Roadstown.

His 1931 story begins with “Dropped Wing, a large house in the country, and Lost End Farm, which belongs to it.” In 1927, Chamberlain bought Lloyd’s Landing on Alloway Creek in Quinton, New Jersey. This story takes place there, when a man from New York decides to relocate to South Jersey. The story has ties to the Depression and is a murder mystery/romance novel. When the New Yorker arrives at “Dropped Wing,” he finds a girl hiding here “half mad with fear and starvation and something worse than both.” There is a surprise ending to the novel, *Night at Lost End*.

A decade passed before Chamberlain wrote another South Jersey novel. Trotters and pacers will reenter his story as will Hollywood.

The story has “suspense, color, setbacks and thrills of an unpredictable sport,” that is the *Phantom Filly*. The story is set in Salem County and involves an orphan boy, two girls and a colt. There are also “shrewd, slow-moving old Negro grooms” and a look into the “unwritten laws and customs, its tricks and lingo” of the trotting world. The novel caught the eye of 20th Century Fox and was released as “Home in Indiana” in 1944. It was redone in 1957 as “April Love,” starring Pat Boone and Shirley Jones.

Chamberlain had been a hunter from his safari days in Africa, the Tyrols in Europe and the fields and woods of South Jersey. His next novel in 1943 had its basis in 1928 at Lloyd’s Landing when a contractor working there brought his setter pup. The contractor told him the pup was the “last scion of the purest Laverack strain in this country.” George Agnew Chamberlain became friends with the three Cattell brothers who raised and trained setters. In 1938, Chamberlain became lost in the woods near Alloway Creek. It was there when he “broke through a screen of scrub oak, chinquapin and jack pine” he discovered “well-kept fields and one of the neatest farm establishments I had ever seen. This became “Yard’s Mound” in his story “Laverack of Sarah Run” which then became the novel about “Birdie” the *Bride of Bridal Hill*. The Cattells were from Deerfield Village where Chamberlain spent many hours hunting birds and enjoying their company at evening meals served in their farm kitchen.

To be continued in the fall issue of the *Cumberland Patriot*.

(Note: All quotes are from the novels or dust jackets.)

RICHARD WOOD STORE DESK IS BACK IN GREENWICH

Recently, the Richard Wood Store desk was given anonymously to the Millville Historical Society, who then donated it to the Cumberland County Historical Society. The spindle rack was in pieces and missing four spindles. Bob Costa, from Greenwich, put it back together and duplicated the spindles and offered to make a frame to hold the desk. The spindles retain the green paint that is evident in the Wood Store.

A special “Thank You” to Bob for doing an outstanding job!

*Bob Costa put the spindles back on the Richard Wood Store desk that is now located in the Lummis Library.
Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society*



LOCAL DESK COMES TO THE LUMMIS LIBRARY

A beautiful oak desk, used in the Othello Post Office from 1897 to 1906, is now at its new home at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library.

The Othello Post Office closed due to Rural Delivery being sorted and distributed from the main post office in Greenwich, located at the corner of Ye Greate Street and Greenwich Road.

The desk was donated by George and Mary Arnold, who had the desk in their home for many years. George was the postmaster of the Greenwich Post Office from 1968 to 1990.

*The desk donated to the Cumberland County Historical Society by George and Mary Arnold.
Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society*



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

Jean Adams, Vineland, NJ
 Tim Cutler, Greenwich, NJ
 James Dunkel and Karena Wilson, Newport, NJ
 Michael Houdart, Ocean View, NJ
 Maureen Knipp, Gloucester City, NJ
 Philip and Mary Kopper, Chevy Chase, MD
 Patricia Romagna, Monmouth Junction, NJ
 Ralph and Kathleen Salber, Elmer, NJ
 John Seabrook, Brooklyn, NY
 Robert Throndsen, Edmonds, WA
 Larry and Margaret VanMeter, Greenwich, NJ
 Robert Wescott, Pittsgrove, NJ
 Quentin and Marie Wheeler, Greenwich, NJ
 Eleanor Table-Wydra, Cedarville, NJ

THANK YOU FOR BECOMING A MEMBER!

Thank you for your interest in the preservation of your community's history and joining 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 fee for the membership is tax deductible.

Benefits:

Periodic issues of the Cumberland Patriot newsletter (Physical & Digital Copy)

To access the digital copies of the Patriot, visit: <https://cchistsoc.org/newsletters/>

The password is: cchs2019

Please do not share the password.

Free Photocopies at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library (Limited)

Discount for the Hearthside Dinners—Except for the January 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 business/dinner meeting

If you have not received a membership card or need a replacement, please do not hesitate calling CCHS at 856-455-8580.

RECENT EVENTS

The **Annual Business/Dinner Meeting** of the Cumberland County Historical Society was held on Saturday, November 10, 2018 at the Greenwich Presbyterian Church. A ham dinner was enjoyed prior to the program featuring guest speaker, "Mark Twain," portrayed by Bob Gleason from the American Historical Theater in Philadelphia.

On Sunday, December 9, 2018, the Cumberland County Historical Society hosted its **49th Annual Christmas in Greenwich**. People of Greenwich graciously opened their homes for the public to tour. Churches were open with a variety of programs. At the fire hall, one could find refreshments and artisans selling their craft(s). Down the street was Santa's Workshop with magnificent gingerbread

houses on display. Each museum was opened as we looked forward to spreading historical knowledge and Christmas cheer to all of our visitors. Next year is the 50th anniversary for Christmas in Greenwich. We are looking forward to celebrating it with you!

The 9th annual **Gingerbread Contest** took place on Saturday, December 8, 2018 and all entries were displayed in Santa's Workshop during Christmas in Greenwich. Congratulations to all the participants!

2018 Best in Show	Sharon Yoshida & Edward Pisarski		
Child (10 years and younger)	Chloe Metzger	1st Place	
	Paige & Ryan Pillsbury	2nd Place	Tied for second place
	Brooke Smick	2nd Place	Tied for second place
	Kara Serabian	3rd Place	
	Christopher Serabian	Honorable Mention	
Youth (11 years to 17 years)	Brett Smick	1st Place	
Family	The Serabian Ladies	1st Place	
	Amanda Sooy & Cheryl Cain	2nd Place	Tied for second place
	Robin Adair, Dylan Adair & Hope Szewczak	2nd Place	Tied for second place
Organization	Inspira LIFE Center	1st Place	
	Ranch Hope	2nd Place	
Adult (18 years and older)	Sharon Yoshida & Edward Pisarski	1st Place	
	Matthew & Jesse Pisarski	2nd Place	Tied for second place
	Terry O'Hara	2nd Place	Tied for second place

Santa's Workshop was extremely busy during Christmas in Greenwich with Santa being the guest of honor. Many children (and adults) shared their Wish List while enjoying cookies and cider. Many thanks to Santa (Roy Davis), Santa's Helper (Gregg Jones), Amanda Sooy, Nancy Applegate, Ruth Jones and Rich DeMarco for making this a fun-filled day for everyone! A special thank you to the Lucas Greenhouses, located in Monroeville, for their donation of the beautiful poinsettias!

On December 15, 2018, Cumberland County Historical Society held a **Victorian Christmas** at the Gibbon House. The house was decked out with each room possessing a different theme. The decorations largely focused on spotlighting the history of the evolution of Christmas during the Victorian Era. Once one was finished with their self-guided tour, they were led into the 1740 kitchen. A roaring fire was in the hearth and a table with an assortment of desserts and refreshments was set-up. Special thanks to Nancy Applegate for decorating the Gibbon House and to Cheryl Cain, Amanda Sooy, and Michele Mazzeo for helping with the refreshments.

The Cumberland County Historical held its first **movie night** on Friday, January 18, 2019 at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library. We watched *Charade* (with Audrey Hepburn and Cary Grant) on the projection screen while enjoying popcorn and snacks. A fun time was had by all. Keep your eye out for our next movie night!

Our first 2019 **hearthside dinner** was on January 26th. Appetizers were served at 5:30 p.m. and consisted of homemade cheese crackers with shrub. Once the clock chimed 6:00 p.m., the guests were seated in front of the lit hearth. Onion soup was served with the main course of beef tenderloin, roasted winter vegetable medley, wild rice and mushrooms, and rosemary dinner rolls with homemade butter. Once the entrée dishes were removed, it was time for dessert—sticky toffee pudding with coffee and tea. Everyone enjoyed themselves and the volunteers are looking forward to the February and March dinners.

Brittney Ingersoll, Chairperson

Volunteers:

Warren Adams

Cheryl Cain

Andrew Ingersoll

Ken Kincaid

Lisa Kincaid

Joe Mathews

Beth Saunderlin

Beatrice Seabrook

Maggie Seabrook

Amanda Sooy

The 2019 February and March dinners are sold out. Keep an eye out for the 2020 dinner dates released sometime in September!

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2018-2019

By Warren Q. Adams

DONOR: Reuben Ware (Vancouver, BC) *Historic Bridgeton; Bridgeton and Its Attractions and How Dear to My Heart, In Memory Of Anna Mary Fogg Ware*, mother of Reuben Ware; *Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey*, 1936 and 1983 printings, In Memory of Ada Mulford Ware Lore and son, Reuben Ware.

DONOR: James & Alice Jefferson (Bridgeton, NJ) Child's Ware Potty Chair/ Rocker, *In Memory of Doris Cowell*.

DONOR: Linda Coffee (Kingsport, TN) Jeremiah DuBois Elmer Collection, *In Memory of Jeremiah & Eulalie Tremaine Elmer*; Dr. Jonathan Elmer's library books: *The Family Instructor*, 1795; *The Universal Etymological English Dictionary*, 1759; *Tour Through Holland*, 1807; *A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion*, 1800; *Elements of Geography*, 1805; *Notes to Blackstone's Commentaries*, Vol. 7, 1797; *A View of the Life, Travels and Philanthropic Labors of the late John Howard*, 1794; *The Pilgrim's Progress, A Short Introduction to Grammar*, 1762; Elmer family books: *A Youth's History of The Great Civil War*, 1868; *The Life of George Washington*, 1817; *The Life of Benjamin Franklin*, 1825; *An American Version of the Psalms of David*, 1813; *History of the Earth*, Vol. I, Vol. V, 1825; *An Exposition of the Old and New Testament*, Vol. I., 1828, with Elmer genealogy; *The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock*, 1900; *Holy Bible*, 1871; Map of Jona Elmer's Land S. of B&M Turnpike, East Lake, 1865; Forty-six files of the Account of Jona Elmer's Bankruptcy and the sale of the East Lake Woolen Mill; Twelve various Indentures including the Meeting House in Fairton; surveys from Indian Fields and Pamphilia, East Lake Woolen Co., Port Norris Rail Road and Cumberland Nail and Iron Co.; certificates, and misc. articles.

DONOR: Gail Robinson (Vineland, NJ) Genealogy of the Laycock Family; Mary Ann Bonsall Laycock, of Maurice River Township, married Isaac Cody, and was the mother of William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody; Notes on some artists of Vineland, 1861-1940.

DONOR: Barbara Stevenson (Blain, PA) Bridgeton High School Yearbooks 1944, 1945; Class Picture, 1945, *In Memory of Ruth and David Simpkins* by Bobbie Simpkins Stevenson, their niece.

DONOR: Millville Historical Society (Millville, NJ) Forty-two postcards of Bridgeton, NJ; two of Greenwich; one of Salem.

DONOR: Tom Hollinger (Bradenton, FL) *West Jersey Pioneer*, Vol. I-5, 1847-1868, Marriages and Deaths; *Washington Whig*, Vol. I, 1815-1821, Vol. II, 1822-1824; Index, *West Jersey Pioneer* and *Washington Whig*.

DONOR: Jim Bergmann (Bridgeton, NJ) Greenwich newspaper articles on voting; Leonard Family papers, including Stewardess' Certificates, Bethel AME Church, Springtown for Sarrah Lenard and Bro. Alford Lenard, 1907; Receipt for real estate tax of Alford Lenard; copy of Souvenir Edition *Down by the Old Cohansey; Tabernacle Song*, 1916; Notes on *Clef and Curtain Workshop*; *A Greenwich Tea Party*; and George Chamberlain; Certificate of Participation, Fire House Dedication, Bridgeton, NJ, 1975.

DONOR: Caroline Mulford Owens (Bridgeton, NJ) *One for the Heart, Libretto* 1956 by Charles & Francis Wright, from the archives of Alice Westbrook Mulford.

DONOR: Millville Historical Society (Millville, NJ) Richard Wood Store high desk. A frame donated by Bob Costa.

DONOR: George Carlisle (Lincoln, MA) Seven railroad passes in New Jersey for Edwin S. Nichols, New Jersey State Senator, 1912.

DONOR: Richard Bullock (Bar Harbor, ME) *Colonial Homes Magazine, Little-Known Gem: Historic Greenwich, NJ* 1970.

DONOR: Mary Hilyard Romagna (East Brunswick, NJ) Scrapbook, mostly weddings, 1934-1940, Bridgeton and other areas; Bowen family photos—4 Daguerrotypes, Card photos Jonathan Brown; card photos Samuel Brown and Laura Brown; Brown Family 5 card photos, 1 photo two young boys, 2 newspaper articles "Gouldtown Service," "What Today Means to You."

DONOR: Kevin Chambers (Ocean Grove, NJ) 1923 Independent Order of Mechanics Badge, Bridgeton, NJ; Mr. Luther Gould—Ledger 5869 Hurley's Account Book; *Lutherischer Monatsbote*, 1993, German newspaper; Independent Order of Mechanics Member Badge, Bridgeton.

DONOR: Bill Hamilton (Elmer, NJ) Three reproduction World War II posters.

DONOR: Joe Mathews (Leesburg, NJ) *The Cape May Navy; Delaware Bay Privateers in the American Revolution* by J.P. Hand & Daniel Pitts.

DONOR: Dave Austin (Greenwich, NJ) *The First Resort: Fun, Sun, Fire and War in Cape May, America's Seaside Town* by Ben Miller; *Passage* by Belva Ann Prycel; *Times & Tides* by Belva Ann Prycel; *Water Tales: Stories of the Coast* by Belva Ann Prycel.

DONOR: Betty Minch Cain (Bridgeton, NJ) 50th Anniversary Booklet and Program 2018 of the West Park Methodist Church.

2019 SPRING CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SPEAKER SERIES IN MARCH

(Guest speaker from postponed January 13, 2019 series due to bad weather.)

Sunday, March 24, 2019—2-4 p.m.

to be held at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library,
located at 981 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich

Guest Speaker: John Seabrook

“C. F. Seabrook: Construction Engineer, 1920 – 1931”



RE-OPENING OF THE GIBBON HOUSE

Saturday, April 6, 2019—1 to 4 p.m. – 960 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich, NJ

Exhibit: “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!

Also, the original 18th century charcoal drawing of Philip Vickers Fithian, will be on display.

Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.

SPEAKER SERIES IN APRIL

Sunday, April 14, 2019—2-4 p.m.

to be held at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library,
located at 981 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich

Guest Speaker: Andrew Ingersoll

“Colonial Economy”

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.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Linda S. Hruza-Jones, Vice President
Ruth Ann Fox, Secretary
Jacqueline Baran, Treasurer

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Barbara Stratton

Hours of the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library and other local museums in Greenwich:

Warren & Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library 856-455-8580

Wednesday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. • Saturday and Sunday 1 to 4 p.m.
Closed mid-December to first week in January

The Alan Ewing Carman Museum of Prehistory of Cumberland County 856-455-8141

Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1 to 4 p.m.
Closed mid-December, January, February and March

c. 1730 Gibbon House 856-455-4055

Tuesday through Sunday 1 to 4 p.m.
Closed mid-December, January, February and March

1852 John DuBois Maritime Museum 856-455-1774

Sunday 1 to 4 p.m.
Closed mid-December, January, February and March

Cumberland County Historical Society's Office 856-455-8580

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 1 to 4 p.m.
Closed mid-December to first week in January

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Exciting Exhibits at the RE-OPENING of the GIBBON HOUSE
Saturday, APRIL 6, 2019 • 1 to 4 p.m.

Editorial Staff:
Warren Q. Adams
Jim Bergmann
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Cumberland County Historical Society
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Greenwich NJ 08323
Return Service Requested

