

CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society

Greenwich, New Jersey



Email: cchistsoc@verizon.net

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UPDATES ON THE PROPERTY AT 884 YE GREATE STREET

By Ted Ritter

The Cumberland County Historical Society is making steady progress in its quest to build a new (as yet unnamed), state-of-the-art museum at 884 Ye Greate Street in Greenwich.

Several years ago, it became evident that the Historical Society was outgrowing the present Pre-Historic Museum building at the corner of Bridgeton Road and Ye Greate Street. That building is owned by Cumberland County and the use of it is provided to the Society, rent free, by the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

At about the same time, a designated Historical Society representative began a series of meetings with the Trustees of the George J. Woodruff Native American Artifacts collection which has been on display, since the early 1970s, in the basement of the Bridgeton Free Public Library.

Meanwhile, in 2014, the Historical Society's Board of Trustees learned that an 8.37 acre property at 884 Ye Greate Street was going up for sale. The Society purchased that site on October 23, 2015.

Before completing the purchase, the Historical Society hired the Vineland architectural firm of Manders, Merighi Portadin and Farrell to study the circa 1920 building on that lot. In a January 16, 2015 report, the architects concluded that, while the existing concrete masonry and wood building was structurally sound, it was not suitable for conversion to a museum. For one thing, that building's size, at 2,015 square feet, was not sufficient to meet the museum needs of the society. The architects recommended that a brand new museum building be constructed and that the existing garage building be rehabilitated.

An Ad Hoc Committee was appointed to study the possibilities. It is comprised of: Linda S. Hruza-Jones, Joseph DeLuca, Ruth Ann Fox, Judy Uber, Charles Griffiths, Richard DeMarco, Bob Thompson, Robert A. Woodruff, Sr., J. Alan Woodruff and Ted Ritter.

The Society next hired Engineer Thomas Tedesco to perform a new survey and a wetlands delineation at 884 Ye Greate Street. His work determined that there was ample "high" ground on site suitable for the construction of a new museum building.

Mr. Tedesco's wetlands delineation determination was approved by the State DEP on August 4, 2017.

Incidentally, the elevation of 884 Ye Greate Street is 14.5 feet above sea level. By comparison, the elevation measurement at the Warren and Reba Lummis Library is 12.5 feet above sea level.

A new contract with the Manders, Merighi et al. architectural firm was signed in January 2017 for the purpose of preparing conceptual plan for a new museum building. The Board of Trustees next sought bids and rehired low bidder Tom Tedesco to work with architect Larry Merighi to prepare a site plan.

After a series of meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee with Manders, Merighi personnel and with outside museum experts, a concept plan for the new museum was formulated. That concept plan was presented to the Greenwich Township Planning Board and Historic District Commission on September 10 2018, where it received an enthusiastic response.

Meanwhile, engineer Tedesco performed test borings and determined that the site could accommodate a septic system that will not require a raised bed design.

The Society's Major Site Plan for 884 Ye Greate Street was completed and presented to the Greenwich Township Planning Board on April 1, 2019 where it was granted preliminary and final major site plan approval.

The new museum will house the Alan Ewing Carman Native American Artifacts Collection, presently on display in our

Pre-Historic Museum. It will simultaneously house the George J. Woodruff collection with the two collections being displayed in separate galleries. More than 95% of the materials comprising these two collections were unearthed in Cumberland and Salem Counties.

A new fundraising campaign committee is currently being formed to plan the effort to raise the approximate \$1.2 million dollars which is necessary to erect and equip the new museum and improve the existing garage building.

The Board of Trustees, the Ad Hoc Committee, our staff and volunteers are enthusiastic and excited as the Society moves forward to make the new museum building a reality.

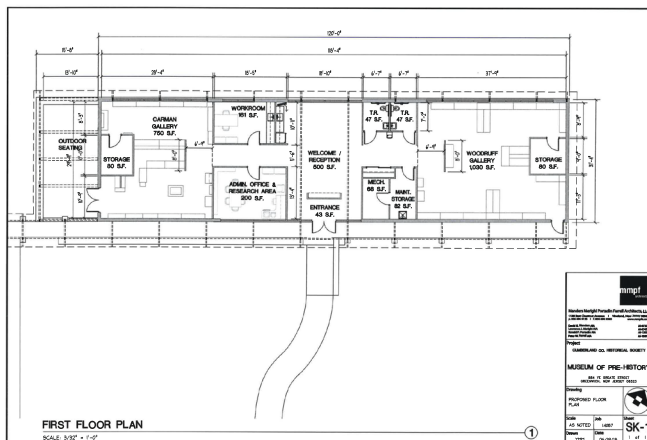
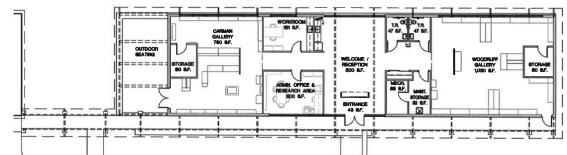


Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



MUSEUM OF PRE-HISTORY
CUMBERLAND CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY
JUNE 19, 2018

mmpf
mmpf



Market-Day in Colonial Greenwich was first held in 1695. It will be re-created at the 48th Annual Greenwich Artisans' Faire Marketplace featuring 90 vendors, artisans, crafts people, and historic displays.

September 28 & 29, 2019

Admission is \$5 (Children Under 12 Free)

Saturday

British Invasion Car Show
British Motor Club of Southern,
NJ
10am - 2pm
Buckshutem Country Band
Bayshore Center Musical Program:
Libby Prison Minstrels

Meerwald Sailings

Sunday

American Classic Car Show
1910-1980
10am - 4pm
Buckshutem Country Band
Bayshore Center Musical Program:
Magnolia Street String Band
Meerwald Sailings

Featuring

Bloody Historical Pirates
Wheaton Arts Glass Blowers
Children's Tent
Guided Walking Tours
Food from Full Dinners to Snacks
Antique Bicycles
Photographers
Museums Open - Plants & Vegetables
Decorative Fine Arts & Crafts
Handcrafted Brooms & Honey
Vintage Handbags & Clothing
Handmade Soaps, Jewelry Handmade
Handcrafted Wood Items & Furniture
Pottery & Baskets, Fine Arts & Weaving
Origami

www.cchistsoc.org or Call 856-455-8580 for More Information

Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

RUDI'S STORY—"An Action of Appreciation"

By Jim Bergmann

What do the youngest son of a President, a World War I German soldier and an American Legion Post have in common with Bridgeton, New Jersey?

Their linkage began when Quentin Roosevelt, a World War I pilot, was shot down behind enemy lines in 1918. He died on July 14th.

Quentin was called a "fine bad little boy" by his mother. While growing up at the White House, he carved a "baseball diamond on the White House lawn without permission." Some of his other antics included defacing "official presidential portraits in the White House with spitballs" and throwing "snowballs from the roof at unsuspecting Secret Service guards." What might be his greatest stunt was to occasionally ride on the "top of the family elevator." Quentin was mechanically inclined and once "rebuilt a motorcycle to present to a friend as a gift." (1)

Quentin attended private schools. He enrolled in Harvard in 1915 where he showed promise as a writer. He left Harvard in 1917 and enlisted in the newly formed 1st Reserve Aero Squadron on Long Island. The facility was named Roosevelt Field, but today is the Roosevelt Field Shopping Center.

In 1918, Quentin was sent to France where he was a pilot in the 95th Aero Squadron assigned to the 1st Pursuit Group in Touquin and then to Saints. While there, he was labeled as "reckless" and some of the "pilots in his own flight would beg him to conserve himself and wait for a fair opportunity for a victory." (2)

Quentin flew a Nieuport 28 in France. He was credited with a confirmed kill of a German aero-plane on July 10, 1918. While on a mission on July 14th, he was shot down in "aerial combat over Chumery, a hamlet of Coulonges-en-Tardenuis" (now Coulonges-Cohan). He died of two machine gun bullets to the head. (3)

Edward Buford was another pilot who flew with Quentin on July 14. In a letter to his father on September 5, 1918, he described what happened that day. He wrote, "Four of us were out on early patrol and we had just crossed the lines looking for Boche observation machines, when we ran into seven Fokker Chasse planes." The four turned and headed back to our lines. Before they reached their destination, a "fight developed into a general free-for-all." Buford observed one of our aeroplanes "with three Bochie on him." He headed to help but before he could get there the other "machine turned over on its back and plunged down out of control." It was only later that he found out it was Quentin's aeroplane. (4)

On July 15th, funeral services were held for Quentin by the Germans. The service was witnessed by Captain James E. Gee of the 110th Infantry. Gee was a prisoner who was being marched through Chamey that day. He later wrote a description of the burial. His description follows:

"In a hollow square about the grave, were assembled approximately one thousand German soldiers, standing stiffly in regular lines. They were dressed in field gray uniforms, wore steel helmets, and carried rifles. Near the grave was a smashed plane, and beside it was a small group of officers, one of who was speaking to the men. I did not pass close enough to hear what he was saying, we were prisoners and did (not) have the privilege of lingering, even for such an occasion as this. At the time, I did not know who was being buried, but the guards informed me later. The funeral certainly was elaborate. I was told afterward by Germans that they paid Lieut. Roosevelt such honor not only because he was a gallant aviator, who died fighting bravely against odds, but because he was the son of Colonel Roosevelt whom they esteemed as one of the greatest Americans." (5)

Three days later, Chamery was retaken by the allies. His grave was found by the Americans. It was near where his aeroplane crashed. There was a wooden cross that said, "Lieutenant Roosevelt—Buried by the Germans." The Americans as was a custom by the air service placed broken propeller blades and bent scarred wheels on the grave. The shattered remains of Quentin's aeroplane bore "seventy-six wound strips." A new cross was placed on the grave by an engineer's regiment with the inscription, "Here rests on the field of honor—Quentin Roosevelt – Air Service U.S.A."

Later, the French erected an oaken enclosure around his grave and a marker that read:

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt
Escadrille 95
Tombe' glorieusement
En cobat aerien
Le 14 Juillet 1918
Pour le droit
Et la Liberte

Eleven years after World War II an American cemetery was established at Collierille-sor-Mer and Quentin's body was moved there. In 1955, his remains were moved and buried next to his brother, Ted, (1944)...at the Normandy Cemetery.

With that "An Action of Appreciation" the event that would link Quentin, a German soldier and Bridgeton, was set in motion. Eight years had passed. It was July 14, 1926, the same date Quentin died, a former German soldier now living in Bridgeton, died.

Rheinhold Peterka, known as Rudi to his friends, was swimming in Sunset Lake near Tumbling Dam Park. For some unknown reason, he suddenly disappeared below the surface. His death certificate said, "Accidental Drowning." It took two days to recover his body. Rudi had worked for the Pisarski family at their City Bakery at 25 South Laurel Street. He also resided at the same address. Rudi had a brother who was also living in America. His brother was not financially able to help bury Rudi. It seemed inevitable Rudi was destined to be buried in a pauper's grave.

Word of the German soldier's death came to the attention of the Shoemaker Post 95 of the American Legion. On July 24th, some members of the Post decided to give Rudi Peterka a decent burial with military honors. The Post members felt obligated to return "An Action of Appreciation" for what the German Army had done for Quentin Roosevelt in 1918. In a bi-line of the August 2, 1926 New York Times, it quoted the headline "An Action of Appreciation" that appeared in the German newspaper, Stralfunder Tageblatt. The article continued:

"Information has reached us that the former German soldier, Peterka, died in Bridgeton, New Jersey, and the American Legion arranged for an appropriate funeral. The pallbearers were former soldiers who had served in the World War. The Commander emphasized that the American Legion in burying a former German soldier and giving him a funeral suitable for the occasion was showing appreciation for the consideration which was given to the son of former President Roosevelt, who died in the World War and who was buried by German soldiers in St. Quentin.

The burial mentioned above took place on July 26, 1926 at Overlook Cemetery. The Post had secured a lot (Section E, Lot 33) for the proper burial. A modest but substantial coffin had been secured from a local undertaker. Pallbearers were servicemen who had "fought on the 'other side' in the World War." The last rites for Rudi Peterka were performed by Rev. James M. Eakins from the West Presbyterian Church. Rev. Eakins was also a Legionnaire. A stone or marker was donated by a Post member for the grave. (There is currently no marker on the grave.) The previous information appeared in a letter from the Post Historian to the Legion Publishing Corp., dated August 11, 1926. (6)

The Post received numerous letters from Germany and the United States thanking them for their kindness in honoring Rudi Peterka. A letter came from the family. It read:

"We wish to assure The American Legion of our gratefulness for the attention they have given to the funeral of our deceased son and brother, R. Peterka, and we thank them for the beautiful flowers and the good spirit of good comradeship. We also thank the pastor who spoke at the funeral. Again, our heartiest thanks to all."

"Family M. Peterka"
"Cottbus-Straebitz" (7)

The Secretary of the Major Von Heer Unit No. 986, Steuben Society of America best described the reason for burying Rudi Peterka with a military detail. The Secretary had read the Times (NY Times) article about the burial. He called it "the human act nobly performed, in repaying the debt of gratitude, which in return reflects the honor manifold upon the Commander of the Shoemaker Post of the American Legion which more than any act of heroic glorious warfare can accomplish." The letter was sent on July 26, 1926. (8)

Today, if you visit the burial place of Rudi Peterka, you will find only a grass covered lot at Overlook Cemetery. Maybe someday a proper marker might be installed in gratitude to the Shoemaker Post and the honor shown Quentin Roosevelt in 1918.

Sources:

- (1) <http://www.whitehousemuseum.org/floor1/elevator-hall.htm>
- (2) Fighting the Flying Circus at richthofen.com
- (3) Chamery, 02130 Coulonges-Cohan, on Google maps.
- (4) <http://www.corpusetampoiois.com/che-20-19170919etatsuniens.html>
- (5) Chamery, 02130 Coulonges-Cohan, on Google maps.
- (6) American Legion folder—Cumberland County Historical Society, Greenwich, NJ
- (7) Ibid.
- (8) Ibid.

THE FARMSTEAD REBORN

By Joe Mathews

On June 1st of this year, the reconstructed and renovated Main Residence—the largest of the seven log cabins that used to stand in Bridgeton City Park—was opened to the public in Governor Printz Park in Tinicum Township, PA. Many of the readers of this newsletter will recall the log cabins of the New Sweden Colonial Farmstead Museum that were originally built in 1988 under the leadership of the nonprofit New Sweden Company (NSC) and the Swedish craftsman Gunnar Zetterquist. The visit of the King and Queen of Sweden at the Farmstead's dedication on April 14, 1988, was one of Bridgeton's finest moments. However, by 2014, when I became involved with the New Sweden Company, the Farmstead was closed and facing possible demolition.

The NSC, deciding the cabins were worthy of preservation, used funding generously provided by Wade Sjogren of Whibco, Inc., in Bridgeton, NJ, to carefully dismantle and move the cabins to a neutral area, using volunteer and paid labor. Around 2017, through The Swedish Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, we learned that Tinicum Township was greatly upgrading Governor Printz Park, the site of the New Sweden colony's capital which Printz established in 1643 (the colony was first established on the Christina River in present-day Wilmington in 1638). Printz also built his

manor house, the log 2-story “Printzhof” (Printz Hall), archaeological remains of which still lie buried. Today, the park serves as a popular community space for a variety of township events. It is beautifully situated, overlooking the Delaware River and New Jersey, just south of Philadelphia International Airport.

While the park already celebrated New Sweden with a handsome statue of Governor Printz and a New Sweden History Walk with informational signage, the township liked the idea of including our cabins in its overall upgrade. They would receive our cabins, reconstructed and renovated at our expense, onto slab foundations built at their expense. Accordingly, a few months ago, the New Sweden Company formally partnered with Tinicum Township and Highline Construction of Atglen PA to reconstruct the Main Residence, hopefully the first step in importing the entire 7-cabin Farmstead to the park. Generous funding and overall support was provided by The Swedish Colonial Society. Further fundraising for the other six cabins will be ongoing. Please feel free to contact me at jpmathews1@aol.com or at CCHS for more information. You can also contact The Swedish Colonial Society at www.colonialswedes.org. The SCS is conducting a Buy-a-Log campaign: for \$100, you can register your name as a supporter of the project.

In 1938, Amandus Johnson, the historian and founder of The Swedish Colonial Society, hoped that “a kind of Skansen” or open-air museum might be developed at Printz Park. In 1988, the New Sweden Company built just such an open-air museum. Today, by lovingly reconstructing the Bridgeton cabins at Tinicum, we feel we have begun to realize his ambitious vision as well as to renew that of the New Sweden Company.



*The New Sweden Colonial Farmstead Museum in 1988 in Bridgeton, New Jersey.
Photos courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.*



*The main residence, reconstructed and renovated in Governor Printz Park, Tinicum, Pennsylvania.
Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.*

A SOUTH JERSEY FAMILY OF COLOR IN THE CIVIL WAR AND BEYOND

Dr. James Elton Johnson

Rowan University

Jane and Ezekiel Barcus of Bridgeton had a June wedding in 1847 and, by 1860, their household included six children: Ellen, Mary, Caroline, Francis, Harrison, and John. In 1860, the children were 16, 14, 12, 10, 6, and 4 years old, respectively. Both parents and the oldest child could not read or write and none of the school age children were attending school. An amount of \$100 in the brickmaker's personal wealth signals a materially simple life with occasional niceties at special times like holidays. (1)

On March 11, 1863, Ezekiel quietly traveled to Philadelphia to enlist in the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers Infantry Regiment. Eventually assigned to Company B, his initial departure demanded the utmost discretion because the recruitment of Black soldiers was still offensive to many White northerners who were committed to the notion that it was “a White man's war.” Thus, of necessity, farewells were muted for these men and their families. Of that covert experience regimental, Captain Luis Emilio explains,

Early in February quite a number of colored men were recruited in Philadelphia... Recruiting there was attended with great annoyance. The gathering place had to be kept secret, and the men sent to Massachusetts in small parties to avoid molestation or excitement...

The men sent and brought from Philadelphia went to form the major part of Company B...Companies A and B were filled by March 15. (2)

Ezekiel, along with Greenwich Township acquaintance Henry Gladden, survived the 54th's famous charge against Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863 (depicted in the 1989 movie, *Glory*). Five months later, however, Ezekiel died of dysentery contracted from "drinking bad water." (Figure 1) Gladden would later recall, "the water affected all of them more or less and caused the deaths of many [and] that previous to going upon said island...Ezekiel was perfectly sound." (3)

From December 1863 till late summer 1868, Jane managed her household surviving on an \$8 per month federal widow's pension plus a \$2 stipend for each of her minor children, Harrison and John. As a Black woman, however, Jane's narrative was made more complicated by the War Department's initial racially based pay scale for its soldiers.

Until July 1864, African American soldiers were paid \$7 per month salary, regardless of rank, instead of \$13 received by White privates. In one of the most well-known acts of resistance to that policy, the 54th Massachusetts, while enduring severe economic deprivation at home for eighteen months, refused the unequal wages.(4) Moreover, while New Jersey denied voting rights for African Americans until passage of the 15th Amendment in 1870, the state also failed to extend the same \$6 per month stipend distributed to families of White volunteers to families of Black soldiers.

On September 13, 1868, Jane passed away from an unrecorded cause of death. As primary caretaker of her household, Jane's untimely passing was an atypically tragic childhood experience on the north homefront. If death derived from a terminal illness, then Jane Barcus likely anguished over the fate of her children as her physical condition declined. The question of how premature deaths of child-rearing Civil War widows affected children's welfare deserves more study. Fortunately, Harrison and John, both younger than fourteen years old, were subsequently cared for by William Corse of Millville. That guardianship was approved on May 4, 1869. (5)

By the end of the century, Harrison, the most traceable of Jane and Ezekiel's children, was a forty-two year old glass factory laborer married to Anna Wilson. Signifying an industrial trend for Black labor in South Jersey in the early twentieth century, three of Harrison's eight children are also listed as glass factory laborers on the 1900 census. (6) At least one of Jane and Ezekiel's grandchildren served in the military. After serving in France during World War 1, Private Raphael Barcus, of the Butchery Company, 322 Regiment, 92nd Colored Division, returned home to 124 Mill Street aboard the troop ship *Rhesus*. (7)

Sources:

(1) "\$100 in 1860 is equivalent in purchasing power to about \$2,891.65 in 2016."

<https://www.google.com/search?q=100+dollars+in+1860+today&coq=100+dollars+in+1860+&caqs=chrome.1.69157j0f5.28361j1j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>.

(2) Luis F. Emilio, *A Brave Black Regiment: The History of the 54th Massachusetts, 1863-1865*, (New York: First Da Capo Press edition, 1995, Orig. pub. [1891 and] 1894, pp. 9, 20.

(3) <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/313027262>.

(4) Dorothy Sterling, editor, *Speak Out In Thunder Tones: Letters and Other Writings By Black Northerners, 1781-1865*, (New York: First Da Capo Press edition, 1998, Orig. pub. [Doubleday, 1973] pp. 345-346.

(5) <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/313027257>.

(6) Harrison Barcus, 1900 federal census, Fairfield Township, FamilySearch.org,

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33HY-686S-5KL?cc=1325221&personUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AM9NY-8BK>.

(7) Harrison Barcus, 1900 federal census, Fairfield Township, FamilySearch.org,

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33HY-686S-5KL?cc=1325221&personUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AM9NY-8BK>.

(8) Figure 2: 1860 census, Bridgeton, New Jersey Barcus household - https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/7667/4234852_00431?pid=54874818&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgiin/ssc.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D7667%26tid%3D54874818%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_p

(9) Figure 1: Final Statement prepared for Private Ezekiel Barcus, Fold3, Digital Source, <https://www.fold3.com/image/268/260467307>.

(10) Figure 3, Fold3, Digital Source, <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/313027299>.

(11) https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/1002/2wwii_2383033-1351?pid=7962755&treedid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=gck1496&_phstart=successSource https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2375/40050_2421406260_0440-03283?pid=391982&treedid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=gck1497&_phstart=successSource.

Figure 1 (9)

Final Statement prepared for Private Ezekiel Barcus

Name	Age	Sex	Color
Ezekiel Barcus	31	M	B
Jane Barcus	32	F	B
John	12	M	B
Mary	10	F	B
Charles	8	M	B
Francis A	7	M	B
Harriet	3	F	B
John B	1	M	B
Joseph Smith	10	M	B
Samuel Smith	10	M	B

Figure 2 (8)

Figure 2 - 1860 census, Bridgeton, New Jersey Barcus household

Figure 3 (10)

THE GIBBON HOUSE—50 Years

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

In 1969, the Cumberland County Historical Society was in trouble. The Society's museum—housed at the Wood Mansion, in Greenwich—was being evicted, so to speak. The lease for the Wood Mansion was set to expire and, for some reason, could not be renewed. As a result, the Society endeavored to find a more permanent home for its collection. Meanwhile, John and Aline Gillespe, of Greenwich, were considering a move to California. Given the fact that the Gillespe's owned one of the older houses in Greenwich, it seemed as if the answer to the Society's problem was at hand. And so, in June 1969, the Cumberland County Historical Society bought the Gibbon House for \$58,750. From there, the Society moved fast. The house had to be fashioned into a museum and work proceeded throughout the summer, autumn, and winter. Additionally, a fund drive was chaired by Clarence B. McCormick, which raised \$6,000 in two months. Then, on April 4, 1970, the Gibbon House officially opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony. It has been welcoming visitors ever since and will continue to do so.

Sources: *The Cumberland Patriot* (Spring 1969, Fall 1969, Spring 1970); Deed (John and Aline Gillespe to the Cumberland County Historical Society, June 17, 1969).

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...”

Note: The first half of this article, *The Forgotten Author*, was printed in the Spring, 2019 issue of the *Cumberland Patriot*.

As World War II raged, Chamberlain wrote a story set in Lower Alloways Creek Township on Mad Horse Creek. This 1943 novel about a German sub and spies, centers around Round Island in the marshes of the Delta. He describes the area as “miles of marshland” where creeks abound “Bayside with its oyster pier,” and the “Cohansey Creek, thick and twisted as a python.” A girl and her friend become suspicious of a couple, not from the area, hanging around the island. Intrigue and suspense build until the girl sees a “monstrous form wallowing to the surface” and “four-figures issue like grubs from the eyes of torpedo tubes and two more leap from a conning tower.” Knoll Island gives an in-depth view of the South Jersey marshes and the people who lived there.

Hollywood again became interested in Chamberlain's 1945 novel. The novel was a “present-day mystery” where “weird events of the past are skillfully blended into the colorful background of the Jersey barrens...” It takes place near Quinton and the source of information for the story came from a gentleman who lived close to the location. It is a “haunting mystery of physical violence and psychological horror.” Who better to play the leading role than Edward G. Robinson. If you like reading about the South Jersey environs, his descriptions will strike a chord and your imagination will have no trouble placing yourself there. The novel and 1947 film are *The Red House*. The film is still available on Video Film Classics on the internet.

Chamberlain's seventh and last film was based on the novel about mules. Who would think Hollywood would make a film about two mules called “Crowder” and “Moonbeam.” George Agnew Chamberlain decided to write the novel after he heard the song “Swinging on a Star.” He took offense to the lyrics that described mules as “just plain stupid with a stubborn streak.” He called it “sacrilege.” Set near the marshes of Lower Alloways Creek Township, it is a heart warming story about a boy who befriended the mules and a girl who “has to find out for herself the difference between a good man and a bad one.” He described winter on the marshes as “solid brown” and as spring approached there were “bright green sprouts of sedges, cattails and three-square while overhead swamp maples were at the end of showering down their scarlet tassels.” In the air “three snowy ibises played a game of tag above a blue heron” and “ever-present redheaded vultures circled and soared.” The usual way to command a mule to move is to use Hee! and Haw! In South Jersey the euphemism is Scudda Hoo! Scudda Hay!, thus the name of the novel and 1948 movie.

In the fall, at the end of the trotting season, the owners would gather to hold the “pumpkin meeting.” This was where bets were made amongst themselves as to who had the best horse. Set in Salem County, home of the “Bridgers of Hancock's Bridge...whose members for nine months...were civil to each other...but from the day trapping season opened until it ended no man said howdy to his neighbor nor

would allow his wife to say howdy since such friendliness might encourage the robbing of his muskrat and other traps..." Also, in the novel is Beef Boulder, the local Shiloh blacksmith aka Bill Davis. There is a mention of Daretown Fair and a racetrack in Connecticut which lent itself to the name of this 1949 novel, *Overcoat Meeting*

Chamberlain's only novel not near the Delaware Bay takes place near Weymouth in Burlington County, like Beck and others he mentioned, *Ong's Hat*, *Double Trouble*, *Mount Misery*, *Batsto*, *Martha's Furnace*, *Harrisville* and *Bamber*. He described it as the region where "deer play around all year long until they crash wide-eyed into slaughter." A boy and his friends go to Weymouth to solve the mystery of the boy's past. They become involved with the people of the area who included a poacher and a girl who lives in the woods. There is a brief reference to the railroad station in Salem and a local black church near Alloway that Chamberlain sometimes attended. The title is the *Midnight Boy* (1949) who was born on the stroke of twelve, which would bring him lifelong luck.

His last book about South Jersey, written under his name, is a nostalgic novelette for young readers, but also as enjoyable for adults. Chamberlain was at the end of his writing career in 1955. On the dust cover, he wrote that Lord Buff, his dog, helped him write the book. The other main character was Silver Star, a special horse driven by a boy. There is a "spite fence" between where the boy lives and the horse farm next door. The boy makes friends with a man called "Preacher," who gets him around the fence to the start of a new life racing Silver Star. There is young love involved and detailed descriptions of trotters and the races. George Agnew Chamberlain wrote "Thus it is decreed that only the trotters as they lay their bellies to the ground infect the high and the low, white or black, male or female, with an incurable malady known as horse-bug fever." If you haven't guessed by now, the title to this heart-warming story it is *Lord Buff and the Silver Star*.

There was one more novel about South Jersey written in 1944 under the pen name Michael Brandon called *Nonce*. It takes place on the Alloway Creek where Chamberlain lived. On the dust jacket it said, "start this book under no illusion. In its distinguished way, it is a real shocker, full of sex, violence, murder, witchcraft and excitement; it is complex, imaginative, and powerful." A book ahead of its time. A great deal of secrecy went into keeping Chamberlain's name from being linked to the novel. He describes the town of Alloway village as a "crossroad with a store...and houses straggled off in four directions...an over-hang reminiscent of New Orleans..." Read the book to find out who *Nonce* was.

Chamberlain wrote numerous other South Jersey stories that appeared in major magazines in serial form. He also wrote many more stories that were not published.

Is it now time for a new generation to discover this author? What you have read here is only a small part of the extraordinary life Chamberlain led. Besides being an author, he was a diplomat and world traveler with many exciting experiences. He wrote dozens of other novels, plus two non-fiction books and numerous articles.

More to come. Note: All quotes are from the novels or dust jackets.

LITERARY FIGURES AND THEIR CONNECTION TO CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

By Brittney Ingersoll

While Bridgeton may not be thought of as a city possessing a literary community, many individuals from the literary world had some form of connection to the city. For example, Anne Hampton Brewster, born in Philadelphia on October 29, 1818, found herself living in Bridgeton between 1858-1868. Throughout her life, she had been labeled as a feminist and a "social outlaw." She taught music and French, transcribed books and wrote novels. Brewster was unique compared to other middle to upper class white women in the 19th century. After moving out and living on her own, Brewster sued her brother, Benjamin Brewster, for her inheritance—a case she lost. Brewster also converted to Catholicism which ran counter to more prominent Protestant religions. She refused to marry and never did. She described men as "unsatisfying as friends, tyrants as lovers, and traitors as husbands." (1) While growing up, her father had an affair outside of his marriage and left her mother. Additionally, her relationship with her brother was tumultuous and she accused him of being controlling. During the time she did live with her brother, she was in what has been described as a "romantic female friendship" with actress Charlotte Cushman, which she ended due to his influence. After Cushman, Anne met Mary Howell, a Philadelphia musician and composer, with whom she had a very close relationship with, evidenced by their letters. The relationship did not fare well when Brewster moved to Rome and became a foreign correspondent. Brewster died in Siena, Italy on April 1, 1892. (2)

Brewster was one of the many authors who found themselves living in or who were born in Bridgeton. Sylvia Beach, daughter of the minister of First Presbyterian Church in Bridgeton, Rev. Sylvester Beach, found herself in Paris in 1901 when her father was reappointed. She became the founder of Shakespeare and Company, a bookstore in 1919.

George Agnew Chamberlain, born in Brazil to Cumberland County parents, eventually relocated to Salem County. Throughout his life, Agnew wrote novels based on areas throughout Cumberland County. Cumberland County has never been regarded as a literary epicenter, however, it possesses authors and writers that connect to the rest of the country and world. (3)

Sources:

- (1) Letters to Howell, Mary from Brewster, Anne Hampton, Box 27 Folder 5 February 13, 1860, Anne Hampton Brewster papers, Library Company of Philadelphia, (Philadelphia, PA).
- (2) Letters to Howell, Mary from Brewster, Anne Hampton, Box 27 & 28, Anne Hampton Brewster papers, Library Company of Philadelphia, (Philadelphia, PA).; Denise M. Larrabee, *Anne Hampton Brewster: 19th-century Author and "Social Outlaw,"* (Philadelphia: The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1992).; "Women's History: Legacies of Female Genius," *Library Company of Philadelphia: 2001 Annual Report*, (Philadelphia: Library Company of Philadelphia, 2001), page 14.
- (3) Sylvia Beach, *Shakespeare & Company*, (Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1956). F. James Bergmann, "George Agnew Chamberlain and South Jersey Stories," Lecture, Cumberland County Historical Society, Greenwich, NJ, March 10, 2019. "George Agnew Chamberlain," *Fandango*, <https://www.fandango.com/people/george-agnew-chamberlain-111670/biography> (accessed 7/17/2019).

Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BELL IS STILL IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

By Bill Saunderlin

As strange as it may appear, this story seems to be a true one! Paul Harvey, the famous news broadcaster for ABC, would have no doubt picked up this newsworthy item, if he had known about it. He often introduced his storylines with the following quote: "And now for the rest of the story!" This would seem appropriate in this case.

I was first alerted to this story back in February of this year—2019. A couple of research friends, Carol and Glenn, had sent me an email asking, "Whatever happened to the bell that was once in the possession of Christopher Columbus and brought to Cumberland County, New Jersey?"

With all the local research that I have done, I have never heard of this! So, needless to say, that got me started. What I found as I got deeper into this research was just amazing!

I did find a few newspaper articles about this Christopher Columbus Bell from 1891 to recent times. The most detailed that I have come across was in the *Bridgeton Evening News* in the Tuesday, March 14, 1950 edition, page 7.

Elias A. Newell was a ship captain from Haleyville, Cumberland County, New Jersey. His youngest son, Maurice Newell, who eventually inherited this famous bell, tells the story of how his father secured the Christopher Columbus Bell, while sailing on one of his runs to the West Indies.

One day in 1884, while walking the streets of St. Andreas, Captain Elias Newell saw some bells on a sidewalk. He paused to look at them closely. He then heard a man ask him, "Captain, would you like to buy a bell?" He asked if those on display were for sale. The man stated that he had a special bell inside the building for sale if he was interested. He showed him the bell and said that this special one was used by Christopher Columbus on his last voyage to America.

The story goes on that in 1445, the bell hung in one of the towers from the famous palace at the Alhambra in Granada, Spain. After the siege of Granada, the bell was taken away by the Spanish soldiers and presented to Queen Isabella. She in turn, presented it to Christopher Columbus, who brought it to the West Indies on his fourth voyage. He presented it to Spanish monks, who placed it in the Cathedral of Carthagen, on the island of Granada.

In 1697, pirates raided Carthagen, and confiscated the bell on board the French pirate ship, *LaRochelle*. Not long afterwards, this ship was wrecked on the island of St. Andreas by a devastating hurricane. Fortunately, a couple of crew members survived the wreck, which was in shallow water, and saved the bell from the ship.

The man inside the building showing Captain Newell this famous bell in 1884, stated that his ancestor was one of those survivors of the *LaRochelle*, and had kept the bell since the wreck. This is where and how Captain Newell obtained the bell with its rich history. It was noted that the ancestors of that bell kept it hidden because they did not want to see it melted down. It seemed that whenever Spain was at war, metal was confiscated and often melted down. Thus, the security of hiding the bell over the years.

The story does not end there, however. Captain Newell kept this a closely guarded secret even among his crew members, as some of the thirteen men in his crew were Spaniards. By keeping this secret, he probably saved himself serious trouble.

Captain Newell brought the bell back to Haleyville in 1886, where he loaned it to the Haleyville AME Church, who were in need of a bell at the time. He made an agreement with the church members that they could use the bell in their church as long as they needed it.

In 1892, as the Columbian Exposition was starting, word got out about this Columbus Bell in Haleyville. Some representatives from the Expo came to Haleyville to inquire about obtaining the bell on loan for display in Chicago. The congregation of that church nixed that idea since the bell did not belong to them. Captain Newell was away at the time and was never asked about this plan.

The Columbus Bell was returned to the Newell family in October of 1947. It went to the youngest son, Maurice. The Columbus Bell weighs about 64 pounds and is made of fine metal. In 1960, Maurice Newell donated this famous bell to the Millville Historical Society. It is still there today on display for everyone to view this historic relic!



Maurice Newell c. 1868.

Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



AME Church in Haleyville, New Jersey.

Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



Columbus Bell

Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

A THRIVING COMMUNITY—A HISTORY OF BUENA VISTA/GREENWICH PIERS

Part 2—Bethel Farm

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

Correction: Part 1 of this series stated the western boundary of the Manor of Cessaria as the present-day Pier Road. Subsequent research has shown that the Manor extended westward all the way to Pine Mount Run.

Between 1719 and 1800, Jonathan Walling's Bethel Farm would change hands several times, though was never outside the Walling Family. When Jonathan Walling died in 1719, Bethel was inherited by two of his sons—Thomas and Elias. Bethel was divided by a line beginning somewhere near the present marina, and extended to the northwest, with each brother receiving a part of the "woodland." After 1719, Elias Walling seemingly disappears—the only mention of him coming from the aforementioned 1719 will of Jonathan Walling. Regardless, by 1747 Thomas Walling was in full possession of Bethel Farm, most likely buying or inheriting it from his brother Elias.

When Thomas Walling died in 1747, Bethel was left to his son Jonathan—that's the second Jonathan Walling in this story, and not the last. Jonathan Walling (#2) lived at Bethel Farm until his death in 1769, when it was passed on to his two sons: Ladis and Jonathan (#3). Jonathan (#3) inherited the eastern part of Bethel Farm, "where the buildings [were]," while Ladis inherited the western part, as well as an additional "thirty acres more of land than Jonathan," to make up for the lack of development, and therefore, usefulness. The will also granted Ladis the "privilege of digging and desposing [sic] of two hundred loads of stone out of the stone pits which will be in Jonathan's part of the land." Either way, and perhaps due to this uselessness, Ladis seemingly did not do much with the land. In 1783, he sold the portion bounded by the road to Bacon's Neck to the north, Pine Mount Run to the West, and the Cohansey River to the south, to his brother Jonathan. Then, in 1785, he sold his remaining part of Bethel—5 acres—to Daniel Bacon, leaving Bethel Farm in solely in the hands of Jonathan (#3).

Sometime after this Jonathan (#3) died, leaving Bethel to his son Thomas—the second Thomas of this story. Meanwhile, Rachel Walling—widow of Jonathan (#3) and mother of Thomas (#2)—married a man named William Rose. Rose moved in with his new wife at Bethel Farm, and in 1802, bought the property from Thomas (#2) for "\$900 in specie...said to contain one-hundred acres of and swamps and marsh." And with that, Bethel Farm left the Walling Family...for now.

Sources: Will of Jonathan Walling (1719); Will of Thomas Walling (1747); Will of Jonathan Walling (1769); Will of Thomas Walling (1802); Deed (Ladis Walling to Jonathan Walling, 1783); Deed (Ladis Walling to Daniel Bacon, 1785); Deed (Thomas Walling to William Rose, 1802).

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

By Bill Saunderlin

This article is a continuation of the list from the ledger book by Martha Austin Reeves. As a refresher, Martha acted as a midwife, logging the births that she attended from 1801 to 1832. They were known to have taken place in the Stow Creek/Shiloh area. The logged documentations in its entirety include medical supplies administered by her and births. These notations expanded through five editions of the **Vineland Historical Magazine**, a quarterly periodical. This article ran from July, 1939 through July, 1940.

Spellings of certain names may not be accurate. More of her birth records will be continued in the next **Cumberland Patriot** edition and beyond.

Births – 1803

January
16—Joel Coombs—son—Aaron
31—Philip Ayres—daughter—Mariah

February
2—David Cook—daughter—Mary
8—Thomas West—daughter—Phebe
24—Abel Sheppard—daughter—Mariah

March
5—Jonathan Meriott—daughter—Hannah

April
3—Joel Berryman—son—?
20—Zahael Conklin—son—Hosea Lawrence
20—Richard Randolph—son—Jeptha

May
5—Edward Hamilton—daughter—Nancy
15—Andrew Johnson—son—David
19—Ebenezer Davis—son—Ebenezer
24—Nathaniel Johnson—daughter—Naomi
28—John Miller—daughter—Mary Hall
30—William Miller—daughter—Eunice
30—David Royal [or Rial?]—son—John

July
19—Simon Souder—son—Enoch

August
3—Jonathan T. Garrison—daughter—Anna
8—Silas Reynolds—son—Enoch

September
3—Nathan Kelly—son—William Woodford
8—David Walling—daughter—Martha
20—Asbury Maul—daughter—Rachel
30—Nathan Tomlinson—son—Richard

November
7—Henry Ott—son—?
12—Samuel Shull—daughter—?
15—Abel Griffey [or Griffey?]—son—Joseph
18—Samuel Meriott—son—Jonathan

December
20—Azariah Moore—son—Enoch
22—Chris John Rechler[?]—daughter—?
29—Cornelius Reeves—daughter—Martha

Births – 1804

January
2—William Blew—son—George
5—Joseph Corey—son—Freeman
6—Jeremiah Parvin—daughter—Anna Reeves
10—Martin Hitchner—daughter—?

February
6—Pheniah [?] Pettit—son—Joseph
10—David Garton—son—Firman
17—Jeremiah Perry—son—Samuel
23—Reade[?] Jones—daughter—Ann Jane
26—Hosea Fergeson—daughter—Elizabeth

March
24—Mark Noble—son—Sheppard

April
2—Joel Harris—daughter—Elizabeth
6—William Engle—daughter—Elizabeth
10—Mathew Moore—daughter—Sarah Powell
13—James McGilliard—daughter—Anna

May
8—Zilpha[?] Bowen—son—Edward
10—Obediah Bowen—daughter—Ruth
17—Benjamin Dunham—son—Hosea
20—James Bacon—daughter—Eliza Ann
23—Adam Young—daughter—Anna
27—Elnathan Davis—daughter—Jane Ann

June
9—Preston Stratton—son—Levi
11—Aaron Garton—daughter—Elizabeth
18—Robert Harris—son—Robert
23—George Hitchner—daughter—Miriam

July
20—Samuel Davis—daughter—Eliza Anna
20—Joseph Bivins—daughter—Amerilla
24—John Mixner—daughter—Phebe

August
12—Thomas Reeves—daughter—Anna
18—Frederick Fox—son—George M.
19—Joseph Conklin—daughter—Vashti
29—Isaac M. Tittsworth—daughter—Eliza
31—John Walling—daughter—Mary

September
6—Enoch Burgin—daughter—Jane
15—Mark Bowen—son—Jonathan
23—Lewis Moore—son—Jacob
24—Andrew Johnson—son—Adam

October
6—William Jones—daughter—Anna
28—Abijah Parvin—daughter—Susanna May

November
8—Nathan Tomlinson—son—Thomas
21—Samuel Shull—son—Mason
23—Jonathan Meriott—daughter—Margaret
25—William West—son—Griffith Jones

December
8—John Moore—daughter—Eliza
11—Richard Randolph—son—David
12—Lawrence Casper—daughter—Margaret
12—David Walling—son—Jonathan
14—Daniel Rumsey—son—Okie [?]
31—Hoshel Shull—son—Samuel

Births – 1805

January
1—Samuel West—son—Isaac
5—Henry Shriner—son—Lawrence
8—John Moore—daughter—Phebe
21—John Windson—daughter—Mary Ann
23—Joshua Mickle—son—Joshua
31—Ephraim Bonham—daughter—Lydia Ann

February
4—William Garrison, Esq.—son—George Whitefield
9—Recompence Whitaker—daughter—Hannah Leek
13—Joseph Bowen—daughter—Phebe
15—Enoch Burgin—son—Henry
16—Azewell Ayars—son—Joel Sheppard
18—Joseph Ayars—daughter—Keziah

March
3—Samuel Thomas—son—David
9—Peter Minch—son—Peter
13—Ruth Terry—son—John R.
21—David Hawkins—daughter—Rachel Barnes
28—David Cook—son—David
29—Jonathan Platts—son—David

April
8—John Moore—son—John Carll
13—Joseph Pierson—daughter—Phebe

May
1—John Davis—daughter—Priscilla
2—Samuel Flanagan—son—Joseph
9—Dennis Sheppard—son—Darius
12—Levi Hall—son—Isaac
18—Ephraim Russell—son—David

June
2—John Miller—daughter—Ann

July
13—Samuel Meriott—daughter—?
22—Joseph West—son—Lewis
28—Oliver Harris—daughter—Hannah

August
24—David Garton—daughter—Mary Ann
26—William Miller—son—James Harvey

September
4—William Vanmeter—daughter—Mary
17—Samuel Davis—son—Jarman A.
24—John Carll—son—Samuel
27—Jonathan T. Garrison—son—Abijah

October
20—Thomas West—son—Lemuel
28—Nathan Austin—son—James

November
10—Michael Alkire—son—John
10—Ellis Roberson—twin daughters
14—Isaac Tittsworth—daughter—Anna Maria
26—Oliver Loper—son—Richard
30—Joseph Ayres—son—Caleb

December
15—Asbury Maul—son—Jessiah M.
21—James Loper—son—John
24—Israel Davis—daughter—Mary Ann

COMPANY K AND THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOEMAKER POST NO. 95: 1919-2019

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

Bridgeton met the challenge of World War I with Company K. The company, first formed in 1904 as part of the New Jersey National Guard, left Bridgeton in July, 1917. By the end of the year, Company K was combined with Salem County's National Guard Company to form Company F, 114th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division, 1st US Army.

By the late summer of 1918, Company F was in France. The company fought in the Alsace region, and participated in both the Battle of St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, which provided the company its first glimpse of total war. On October 12, 1918, at a place called the Bois de Ormont, the company saw its darkest day of the war: 17 members of the company were killed in action, including the company's commander, Captain Ralph H. Shoemaker, of Bridgeton. In all, the company lost 30 men during the war.

In July, 1919, only a few months after returning home, the men of Company K decided to organize. On August 27, 1919, the first meeting of American Legion Shoemaker Post No. 95 was held at the National Guard Armory, formerly on Washington Street in Bridgeton. One hundred years later, the Shoemaker Post No. 95 closed.

Due entirely to the work of Jim Bergmann, the Cumberland County Historical Society now possesses a sizable collection of artifacts, previously belonging to the Shoemaker Post No. 95. The items are currently on display at the Gibbon House museum.

Sources:

Bridgeton Evening News (7/10/1919, 8/27/1919, 8/28/1919); *History of Company F, 114th Infantry, USA*, by the Members of the Company (1919).

Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



BYOB AT MOM'S BEER PARTIES AND ILLICIT BEHAVIOR AT "MOM" COOK'S HOUSE BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY 1904 - 1911

By Brittney Ingersoll

Not so academic behavior was occurring down Academy Street in Bridgeton, New Jersey. At 73 Academy Street lived Mary Cook, born c. 1853, in either England or Ireland—the census records conflict. She migrated to the States around c. 1883 and worked as a laundress, washing clothing from her house. She first was reported in the paper in 1899, while living at 13 Kienzle Lane for accepting stolen goods that belonged to David P. Elmer. At 17 Kienzle Lane, currently the parking lot behind the Court House, Morris and Annie Braunstein were arrested in 1898 for keeping a disorderly house that was described as “an exceedingly vile place. It is almost incredible that a place of such vileness as the evidence disclosed could exist in a town like Bridgeton.” (1) Cook was acquitted. (2)

Five years later, in 1904, Cook found herself back in the newspaper for being proprietress of a disorderly house on Atlantic Street, known as the “Twenty-One Club.” The events in the house had been described as “immoral practices.” (3) Men and women were seen there drinking beer: “beer [was] sent there, but never paid a cent for the use of the house.” (4) She pleaded not guilty. She was held by the court with bail of \$300 and was later fined \$100 for the disorderly house and “to stand committed until fine [was] paid.” (5)

Cook disappeared from the newspaper for a bit before popping back up in 1909 for taking a joy ride with Herbert Sooy in a horse and wagon. Both individuals were drunk and wrecked an automobile. They were fined “\$2.90 each, for being drunk and agreed to settle for the damage done to the auto.” (6) The article listed Cook with the nickname of “Mom Cook.” Mom Cook was her nickname amongst her close friends. (7)

In 1911, Mom Cook was arrested again for having a disorderly house at 73 Academy Street. The disorderly behavior consisted of being lively and drinking beer on Saturday while recovering on Sunday and returning to their own homes “noisily.” (8) Men and women both congregated at the disorderly house. It appeared that during the beer parties, people did not purchase beer at Mom's, but rather were encouraged to bring their own. (9) Mom Cook was found guilty and charged a fine of \$100, due to her inability to pay the fine. Mom Cook was sentenced to jail. (10)

Sources:

(1) “Morris Braunstein and Wife,” *Dollar Weekly News*, (March 12, 1898) p. 7 (2) “Several Verdicts of Not Guilty in Cumberland County Courts,” *Bridgeton Evening News*, (October 19, 1899), p. 2; Census Records, Bridgeton NJ, 1900 & 1910. (3) “Strong Testimony Against Mrs. Cook,” *Bridgeton Evening News*, (February 10, 1904), p. 1 (4) *Ibid.*, p. 1 (5) *Ibid.*, p. 1; *Bridgeton Evening News*, (May 10, 1904), p. 1 (6) “Horse and Wagon Ran into Auto,” *Bridgeton Evening News*, (July 1, 1909), p. 3 (7) *Ibid.*, p. 3 (8) “Have Frequent Beer Parties,” *Bridgeton Evening News*, (June 19, 1911), p. 3 (9) “Two Defendants Retract Pleas,” *Bridgeton Evening News*, (October 5, 1911), p. 6 (10) “Could Not Pay Fine,” *Bridgeton Evening News*, (October 7, 1911), p. 4

A WARM WELCOME IS EXTENDED TO OUR NEWEST CCHS MEMBERS:

Raymond and Marlene Blew, Bridgeton, NJ • Donna Chance, Newport, NJ
 David F. Conover, Monroeville, NJ • Gary and Suzie Dagleish, Millville, NJ
 Ellen DeBoeser, Bridgeton, NJ • Raymond F. and Debra J. Dilks, Jr., Alloway, NJ
 Kathy Erickson, Mauricetown, NJ • Brad Felmey, Livingston, TX
 Bill and Chris Ward Garrison, Millville, NJ • Kathy Garrison and George Malashkin, Port Elizabeth, NJ
 Steve and Janet Goldhahn, Stratford, NJ • Carol Saul Gromer, Indianapolis, IN
 Jerry and Judy Halter, Salisbury, MD • Bill Hamilton, Elmer, NJ
 Sandy Hearing, Vineland, NJ • Donna Pelura, Carneys Point, NJ
 Martha Slezak, Tenaflly, NJ • Patty Slezak, Ringwood, NJ
 Susan E. Smith and Thomas E. Meteyer, Mullica Hill, NJ • Carolyn Warden, Charlottesville, PA
 Kelly Whitaker, Lewisville, IN • Dorothy Wilhelm, Vineland, NJ
 Mark Willie and Missy Maxwell, Philadelphia, PA

LIFETIME MEMBER ANNOUNCEMENT

CCHS has been working on redoing the membership list the past couple of years. We are constantly thinking of new ways to improve our membership mailings. One area of concern is updating information on our lifetime members. We are requesting our lifetime members to complete the following information and return the form to:

CCHS
 PO Box 16
 Greenwich NJ 08323

I am a lifetime member of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

PLEASE PRINT

Name: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Thank You!

If you have further questions or are unsure of your membership status, please feel free to call us at 856-455-8580.

RECENT EVENTS

Two exciting exhibits were on display at the **re-opening of the Gibbon House** on April 6th. The first exhibit, entitled "A Rare and Remarkable Find," was a display of six antique samplers worked by four generations of the same Shiloh, New Jersey family. With the help of benefactors, the CCHS acquired this group of samplers that no other museum or historical society can boast of such a find! Home from the Conservation Center for Arts and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia, the 18th century charcoal drawing of Philip Vickers Fithian was also on display for the re-opening. There were tours of the Gibbon House, hearthside cooking demonstrations and light refreshments were served.

LECTURE SERIES: We have had a busy winter! In February, Dr. John Fea gave his talk, "The Greenwich Tea Burning in History and Memory." In March, we had Jim Bergmann give his talk, "George Agnew Chamberlain and South Jersey Stories," and John Seabrook give his talk, "Lecture Series: C.F. Seabrook: Construction Engineer, 1920-1931." The last talk of the season was given in April by the Curator of the Gibbon House, Andrew Ingersoll, titled "Becoming British: Anglicization and the American Revolution." All the talks were recorded and will be available to stream on YouTube soon!

MOVIE NIGHTS at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library: Movie Nights have become a regular event if not every month, one very other month or one every couple of months. On April 27th, we enjoyed watching *The Red House* and on July 13th, we watched *His Girl Friday*. In August we viewed *Night of the Living Dead*. Popcorn and cookies have become staples of the event's refreshments.

SCHOOL TOURS: This past spring, the Cumberland County Historical Society entertained fourth and fifth grade students from local school districts on tours of the local museums along Ye Greate Street. We enjoyed students from the Mount Pleasant School (Millville); Morris Goodwin School (Greenwich); and the Mannington Township School (Salem County).

On June 1st, the Cumberland County Historical Society set-up a booth at the annual "**Day at the Farm**," sponsored by the Pennsville Township Historical Society. Many exhibits and demonstrations entertained the guests that attended this event.

COMMUNITY YARD SALE: On June 1st, the Cumberland County Historical Society participated in the Greenwich community yard sale, sponsored by the Greenwich Presbyterian Church. A table was set-up in front of the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library with books and old frames that had been sitting in the attic of the Library. The yard sale was well-attended.

The Cumberland County Historical Society hosted its first **Quizzo Night** at the Glasstown Brewing Company in Millville on June 14th. The game consisted of five rounds on topics of American history, local history, popular culture, sports and food and drink. We had seven teams participate and a tie breaker for both first and second place. Awards were given out from CCHS and Glasstown! A great night was had by all!

On the evening of July 23rd, the Cumberland County Historical Society hosted a **children's program** that was held in the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library. Children listened to and "acted out" the story of *The Greatest Captain in the World* with the co-author of the story, Captain Johann Steinke, who is currently the captain of the Schooner, *A.J. Meerwald*. The story included sailing on the high seas, storms, sea monsters and adventure!

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR OUR UPCOMING EVENTS:

Halloween Ghost Walking Tours – Dates TBA • **Annual Business/Dinner Meeting** – Saturday, November 2, 2019 – 4:30 p.m.

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2019

By Warren Q. Adams

DONOR: Penny & Bob Watson (Greenwich, NJ) Shop desk made by George S. Ware 1871; Rubber stamp belonging to George S. Ware; a bill head from W. H. "Billy" Ware; Orphan's Court Notice of Settlement of Account of the Estate of George. S. Ware, 1941; Certificate of Binding of work for George Fox and Archer Bailey to William Ware, 1824; Postcard with a baby with a Ware Chair; Map of a part of Bacons Neck; pottery piece from Bridgeton Pottery; *Bridgeton Evening News* 1958-3 copies; *Baconians* 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 (2); 2 teapots made by James Dixon & Sons; *Eric Sloan American Barns & Covered Bridges-2 ea.*, D. J. Stathem Store misc. receipts for purchases, 1860's, 12' pennant from the *Maggie Myers Schooner*, 40 documents (deeds and maps, surveys) of the Compton collection; Copy of a painting of the Cohansey Meeting House; 11 photos of the farming area and Port Elizabeth; 24 photos of Greenwich and Bridgeton; Charles Davis Survey of his Plantation, framed; **Elizabeth Beatty (Mrs. Philip Vickers Fithian) Spoon, In Memory of J. Herbert Fithian, Jr. and In Honor of Katsy Fithian.**

DONOR: Fanny Daniel Callaway (Abingdon, MD). *Dictionary of Error*, Photograph of Noah Newcomb's granddaughter, Noah Newcomb Bible, articles on the Newcomb family.

DONOR: Larry & Margaret VanMeter (Greenwich, NJ) Portraits of Archibald & Nancy Minch; Glass plate of the Wood Mansion; Photographs of the Wood Houses and Wood Burial Ground on the Causeway at Gum Tree Corner, Stow Creek; Photograph of the Norton Paullin House, 117 Atlantic Street, Bridgeton, later Dr. Berta Whaland House; Maps, New Jersey 1928, 1930, 1935, 1938, 1940, 1958, ESSO War Map.

DONOR: Candus Zambone (Greenwich, NJ) *Daniel Morgan: A Revolutionary Life* by Albert Louis Zambone.

DONOR: Ocean County Historical Society (Toms River, NJ) Elwell births, marriages and deaths; Maul births and deaths; Sons of the Revolution application, descent from David Elwell.

DONOR: Johnson Reeves Frazier (Gandys Beach, NJ) Johnson Reeves Playground Association Archive.

DONOR: Lance Murray (Greenwich, NJ) *In Memory of Don Murray: Minute Book of the Cumberland County Historical Society 1908-1951; Elmer's History of Cumberland County;* Photographs, Bridgeton, Nail House, Dame Howell's School, Potters Tavern, Buck House, Uriah Loper House, Greenwich, Vauxhall, Dennis House, 1781 Brick House, Seabreeze Road. Negatives – Wheel Wright Shop, Bacon's Neck Road, Planet Jr. Shop, Greenwich Store – Corner Greenwich Road and Ye Greate Street, *Cumberland Patriot* 1974, *200th Anniversary Greenwich Tea Burning, Unalachtigo, Original People of Cumberland County, The Henry Ford of Agriculture, Pioneer Lives, Story of the Port Norris Oyster Company, The Houses the Gibbons Built, Cumberland County's Liberty Bell, The Old Stone Tavern in the Ancient Village of Greenwich, This is Colonial Greenwich, Greenwich on the Creek, Cumberland County Yearbooks* 1966, 1969, 1970, *Cumberland County 1664-1964; Back in Bridgeton's 'good ol' days, Battles and Skirmishes in New Jersey, Tales of New Jersey; Program: WWII Memorial Dedication 1949; Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of unveiling of the Tea Monument in Greenwich, New Jersey; Where Divided Waters Flow, Dallas Ferry On The Wabatquenack, Vineland Historical Magazine, 4 copies.*

DONOR: Walt Stewart (Bernville, PA) Mary Wade and John Stewart Marriage Certificate, 1734; Pension papers of Rebecca F. Stewart, widow of James Stewart of Greenwich.

DONOR: Kevin Chambers (Ocean Grove, NJ) Noah Newcomb basket, *A Study of Slavery in New Jersey*, Fairdale Canning Co. Bridgeton 100 Tomato Coin, Spoon with Bridgeton Park Bridge, 1910; E. C. Paris & Bros. Store, Dr. J. Morgridge, Bridgeton medicine bottle, 1855.

DONOR: George & Mary Arnold (Woodstown, NJ) Canning labels: Cohansey Brand (6), Greenwich Brand Tomatoes (33), Cohansey Brand Tomatoes (9), Greenwich Brand tomatoes (22) Yellow/blue/green, Arthur Brand tomatoes (2), Quinton tomatoes (2). *South Jersey Magazine* (5) 1975-1995; Bridgeton Community Calendar 1995, 1999, 2000; *The City of Bridgeton* 181 reprint, *The Bridgeton Education Story* (2), *Curriculum and Research Guide Tricentennial 1686-1986.*

DONOR: Michele Hindermeyer-Heller (Cedarville, NJ) Ester Bush, report cards; Baptism Esther Ulavic.

DONOR: Schooley-Deemer Museum & Library, Matt Schooley, (Greenwich, NJ) *In Memory of Harry Alexander Deemer: New Jersey: A Story of Progress, The Delaware, Penn's Woods, The Story of the Constitution, The Red House Early American Inns and Taverns, The Story of New Jersey, Indian Place names, Tombstone Inscriptions Old Presbyterian Burying Ground of Greenwich, Sesqui-Centennial The 150th Anniversary Deerfield Presbyterian Church, New Sweden on the Delaware, Charles Ewing Sheppard 1846-1939, Thomas Bridge First Minister of Church in Fairfield, Tea Burners of Cumberland County, Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware River 1835, Bridgeton New Hotel to be erected by the people of Bridgeton, Inscriptions in First Old Cohansey Burying Ground in Hopewell, The Sturgeon Fishery of Delaware River and Bay, Colonial and Old Houses of Greenwich, Shipwrecks, Sea Stories and Legends of the Delaware Coast, Reminiscences of Greenwich, The Christmas Book, Cohanzeck Country Club, Elmer's History of Cumberland County, The Finns on the Delaware, Early Forges and Furnaces, Landreth's Canner's Price List, Indian Place Names in New Jersey, The Story of the Canning Industry, Festival 72, Cruising New Jersey Tide Water, Practical Handbook of Farmers, Horse Owners and Poultry Raisers, History of Port Elizabeth, Colonial & Old Houses of Greenwich, Reminiscences of Greenwich, Commercial Canning in New Jersey, The Story of the Canning Industry, Cannery Directory 1930-1938, Eight publications pertaining to canning, Canning Tomato Stencils: Byron, Cedar Lake, Savoy, Checker, Lucky Boy, Three Castles, J. Bacon, Quinton; Watson Brothers Shares Book 1909, Labels for tomatoes (5), Agreement of Stanwick Canning Co. (5), *Cumberland County Historical Atlas; Photographs, A. C. Hespelt Florist & Seedsman, Old Landmarks of Bridgeton* (8), Othello and Greenwich (21), /CRR of NJ Loading Produce Greenwich, Photographs: 1964 300th. Anniversary Parade Greenwich (21), Dedication of Air Raid Tower 1940's Pier Road Greenwich (13), Watson Canhouse Removal, Greenwich (22), Deemer Residence Greenwich (5), Tea Burning Monument 1908 (5), Boon Family (5), Greenwich Houses and sites (15), Bridgeton Park (11), Honor Roll WWII Greenwich Township Sign, 1920's Greenwich Fire Engine with Mock-up of Greenwich Tea Burners Monument, Greenwich Boatworks Boats (6) Capt. Charles S. Peterson, 90 various photographs of Bridgeton, Othello and Greenwich, Bonham Family (17), Shiloh Baseball Team: Complete Collection of *South Jersey Magazines; Vineland RR Maps* 1870's Deerfield/Woodruff/Vineland/Landisville/Buena Vista/ Vineland/ Atsion to No. Hammonton/Winslow, Waterford, & Hammonton Twp., Camden, Atlantic, Burlington Co., Cedar Lake to Landisville, Buena Vista Twp., Atlantic Co., Hopewell/Bowentown/ Bridgeton/Deerfield/Woodruff, Bridgeton, NJ, Cumberland Nail and Iron Co.: Bacon's Neck School pamphlet, Second Annual & Fourth Annual Reunions; Tomato tokens, Watson Canhouse; Civil War charcoal drawing of Edward Bradway, Musician, Bridgeton, NJ; Bacon's Neck School programs, second annual, fourth annual; *Old Slates* (10); Songs: Patriotic Southern Old Time and Christmas Carols; *United States Gazette*, 1809; 24 books for re-sale, Additional donations to be listed in the next issue of the *Cumberland Patriot*. Note: **This donation is the largest that the Cumberland County Historical Society has ever received.***

2020 HEARTHESIDE DINNERS

The dates have been set for the 2020 Hearthside Dinners to be held at the Gibbon House. We are taking reservations, effective immediately! The menu has still not been decided but, one thing is certain, beef will be on the January menu. The dinner is \$65 per person or \$110 a couple. Members have a discount price of \$60 per person or \$105 a couple. **(Note: Discount price does not apply to the January dinner.)**

The dates are: Saturday, January 25, 2020; Saturday, February 29, 2020; and Saturday, March 28, 2020.

Call us at 856-455-8580 to make a reservation or if you have further questions!



Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

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

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

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c. 1730 Gibbon House

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1852 John DuBois Maritime Museum

856-455-1774

**Due to maintenance, the Maritime Museum is temporarily
closed until further notice.**

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

Cumberland County Historical Society
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Greenwich NJ 08323

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Mark your calendar! ARTISANS' FAIRE AND MARKETPLACE
Saturday, September 28th and Sunday, September 29th



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