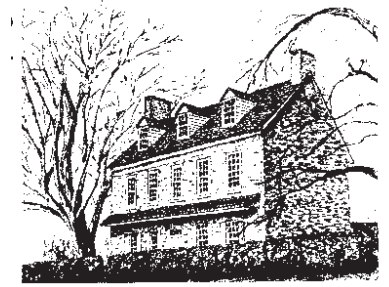


CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society
Greenwich, New Jersey



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REOPENING OF THE GIBBON HOUSE

The Gibbon House will be reopening on Saturday, April 4, 2020 from 1–4 p.m. and return to its normal operating hours of Tuesdays through Sundays 1–4 p.m. Come check out our new exhibits and new acquisitions! Light refreshments will be served and hearthside cooking demonstrations will be done throughout the event by Kathryn Saxton Granato of South Jersey Curations LLC! For further information, call 856-455-8580. Hoping to see you at the reopening!



LOCAL MAN WITNESSES PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

By Bill Saunderlin

I am amazed that there are so many historical connections that stem from the Cumberland County area. Although he did not start out here, John Lindsey's connection to history was a local tale that only he could tell.

Born in Yorkshire, England on November 13, 1840, John Lindsey came to America at the age of 10, due to tragic circumstances. He had been living with his father, who was suddenly killed in a railroad tunnel accident. His mother had died shortly after giving birth to him. John was sent to live with an uncle and aunt, who had already migrated to Sullivan County, New York.

As a teenager, John's uncle, with whom he had been living with, passed away. John then went out to find work trying to support himself by doing odd jobs.

When John was a young man, he was on the ocean for months at a time involved in mariner activities. By being at sea, he did not have to fight in the Civil War, thus avoiding the draft. It was during this time, as a 24 year old young man, anchored for a few days not far from Washington D.C., that John Lindsey saw an opportunity to visit the city and take in a few sights.

As fate would have it, John picked the wrong night to go to Ford's Theater to experience his first and only live theater performance. That night would be on Friday, April 14, 1865. On that evening, he witnessed the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln during the play, *Our American Cousin*.

Here is the vivid account by Mr. Lindsey on what happened inside the theater that night.

"I remember well the sound of the pistol going off. At that particular moment, people thought that it was part of the performance. Very shortly afterwards, I see John Wilkes Booth leap onto the stage from the President's Box, brandishing a bloody dagger and shouting 'Sic Semper Tyrannis, the South is Avenged!' At that time, I looked at my watch to make a note of the time. It was 10:30 p.m."

Mr. Lindsey then stated that Mr. Booth took a quick glance around the theater and he recalled that he had a fiendish, hideous expression on his face, and then quickly disappeared behind the scenes.

Everyone in the theater stood up, and before long, almost everyone were standing on their seats and chairs. There was a rush to the exits but they were blocked for a considerable time by policemen and federal officers. Mr. Lincoln was then carried to a building

across the street. A company of soldiers were on hand and maintained order as they suppressed threatening talk and subdued the crowd from becoming an angry mob.

That is one experience that John Lindsey would carry with him for the rest of his life!

Shortly after this incident, John got a job at a foundry in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He did not stay there very long as he found work at a foundry in Bridgeton, New Jersey. He ended up staying in Bridgeton for the rest of his life, working at various jobs. Among them, he was a caretaker for four years at the Old Broad Street Church Cemetery.

John married Mary E. Stevens on February 11, 1871, at the Commerce Street Methodist Church in Bridgeton. He then decided to settle down here permanently. They had one daughter, Annie, who married John Hansbury. After John's wife, Mary, died in 1901, he married Anna Miller.

Mr. Lindsey outlived his two wives and daughter when he died at the age of 93. He is buried next to his first wife in the Overlook Cemetery in Bridgeton without a marker. There is, however, a marker for Mary.

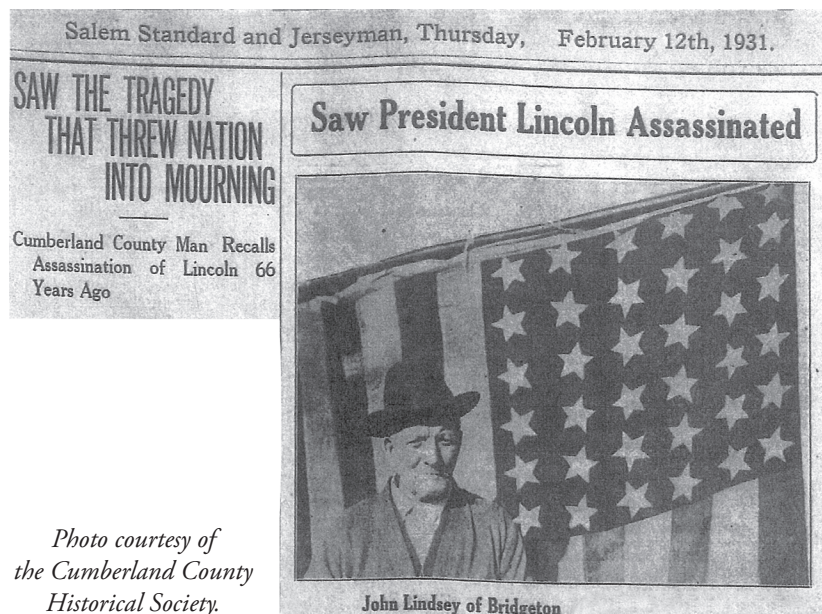


Photo courtesy of
the Cumberland County
Historical Society.

Sources:

- (1) February 12, 1931, *Salem Standard and Jerseyman newspaper*. (An interview at the age of 90 for a President's Day newspaper article.)
- (2) January 19, 1934 An obituary in the *Bridgeton Dollar Weekly News newspaper*.
- (3) Census Records.
- (4) Marriage and Death Certificates from the New Jersey State Archives.
- (5) Overlook Cemetery Burial Records.

INTERESTING READ FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH – February 2020

By Bill Saunderlin

While doing research, I came across a very interesting article in *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, October 1917, Vol. II, No. 4. It was called "Memoranda as to Manumission of Slaves" as shown by the Records of the Clerk's Office of Cumberland County, New Jersey, presented by Ex-Mayor, George Hampton of Bridgeton, New Jersey. I confirmed the definition of the word "manumission" and it means "given one's freedom." I believe this to be a rare list of some slaves in Cumberland County, New Jersey, who received their freedom and data attached with each one.

Date	Owner	Name of Slave
Oct. 20, 1789	Levi Leake, Deerfield	Tom
Oct. 8, 1790	David Moore, Deerfield	Tom
April 30, 1790	Exr's. James Sheppard, dec'd, Fairfield	Sambo
May 4, 1792	Almarin Brooks Hopewell	Jude
Apr 24, 1793	Thomas Maskell, Greenwich	Nancy
Oct. 13, 1794	???	Cuff
June 9, 1795	Phebe Bloomfield, Hopewell	Festus
Dec. 25, 1795	Jona Jarman, Hopewell	Nancy Waters
Jan. 2, 1796	Tabitha Bacon, Greenwich	Pobb
Feb. 24, 1796	Thomas Maskell, Greenwich	Jack
Oct 7, 1797	Josiah Monger, Stow Creek	Judith
Jan. 3, 1798	Josiah Seeley, Deerfield	Ned
Mar. 8, 1798	Thomas Reeves, Hopewell	Sylvia or Sin
June 14, 1799	Hannah Leake, Deerfield	Hanah
	Wm. Garrison, Esq., Deerfield	
	Richard Mulford, Hopewell	
	Amos Fithian, Fairfield	
June 15, 1790	Israel Miller, Hopewell	Kate
Feb. 3, 1801	John Sheppard, Greenwich	Rose Wrench
Oct. 13, 1801	Amy Moore, Stow Creek	Tom

Dec. 1, 1801	Charles Bacon, Greenwich	Hope
Aug. 2, 1803	Isaac Sheppard, Fairfield	Anne
May 15, 1804	Richard Wood, Greenwich	Vilet
Apr. 12, 1809	Joel Fithian, Stow Creek	Mirah
Jan. 8, 1800	Michael Swing, Fairfield	Adam Brum
May 11, 1812	Jeremiah Nixon, Fairfield	Flora Augustine
Dec. 19, 1812	Robert Ball, Maurice River	Caleb
Nov. 29, 1812	Lott Randolph, Deerfield	Rachel Accoo
Mar. 8 1813	Hannah Leake, Deerfield	Dinah
Sept. 6, 1813	Ebenezer Elmer, Bridgeton	Flora
Mar. 3, 1814	Jona Elmer, Bridgeton	Dinah
Mar. 10, 1812	Joseph Daniel, Downe	George
Sept. 3, 1808	Ephraim Bishop, Hopewell	Titus Rankins
Jan. 27, 1818	John Sheppard, Greenwich	Mariah Thomas
Nov. 23, 1818	James Giles, Bridgeton	Henry Walters
Mar. 28, 1820	Ruth F. Garrison, Deerfield	John Lake
Aug. 5, 1815	Exrs. Thos. Reeves, Sr., Hopewell	Violet Natus
Dec. 14, 1822	Edmund Sheppard, Downe	Flora
Nov. 8, 1825	Josiah Fithian, Hopewell	Parris Scudder
Feb. 5, 1827	Levi Bond, Greenwich	Rache
Feb. 3, 1829	Mary Bacon, Greenwich	Mary Lewis

The following items in connection with this subject also appear upon the early records.

April 17, 1804, release and quit-claim of a Negro boy Moses, and girl, Eve, by John Potts Neide of Maurice River to Edith Neide.

John Chance certifies that his slave, Phillis, had a son, Caleb Peter, born June 14, 1826, her third child.

September 4, 1813, David Sheppard certifies that a female child named, Augur, was born of his slave, Juno. He also certifies to the birth of a son, Enoch, to his slave, Violet, August 14, 1808, and a boy named, Plubius Vergilius, (name of mother not given).

James Godfrey of Maurice River, certifies that on February 7, 1823, Jethro Scudder was born; his mother being Juno, a block slave, the property of Godfry.

GROWING UP IN VINELAND (1952 to 1966)

By Ted Ritter

The decades of the 1950's and 1960's were years of prosperity and high expectations in the City of Vineland.

Government

The City was brand new, having been formed on July 1, 1952 by the consensual consolidation of the Borough of Vineland with surrounding Landis Township, which entirely encircled the one-square mile borough.

The City of Vineland's first Mayor was John C. Gittone who served until 1956. Gittone had been Mayor of the Borough of Vineland from 1937 up until the date of consolidation. He was followed by Frank J. Testa (1956 to 1960) who later served on the Superior Court bench. The City's third Mayor died in office. Albert Giampietro was stricken with a fatal heart attack, following a heated 1962 City Council meeting. Vineland's fourth Mayor was Henry Garton who served from 1962 to 1972. Vinelanders have "Bub" Garton's vision and determination to thank for the present Vineland City Hall at 7th and Wood Streets.

Industry

The egg production was still a big part of Vineland's commerce. In fact, the City touted itself as "the egg basket of America." One promotion was Poultry and Egg Festival, the highlight of which was a contraption called "the world's largest frying pan." Thirteen and a half feet in diameter, it was erected adjacent to the Boulevard and Landis Avenue intersection. Over eighteen thousand fried egg sandwiches were cooked on it at the June 19, 1954 inaugural festival.

On October 15, 1954, Vineland took a hard hit from Hurricane Hazel. The damage inflicted was especially felt by the City's poultry farms, with hundreds of chicken coops being completely destroyed and countless others badly damaged.

Meanwhile, thousands of Vineland men and women worked in the glass industry. Kimble Glass Company, on Crystal Avenue, was bought by Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Mr. Kimble's Tudor style mansion still occupies the corner of Landis Avenue at Ewan Terrace.

Landmarks

The Vineland Free Public Library, donated by Andrew Carnegie, was a hub of activity.

Diagonally across the street was the Reliance Fire Hall. Parked all the way in the back, on the left, was the 1924 American La France pumper affectionately named, "Old Betsy." Only one block away, at 6th and Wood Streets, was the Pioneer Fire Hall on the Wood Street side of Vineland City Hall. On the 6th Street side of City Hall, was the Vineland Elks Lodge. A parking lot now occupies this once vibrant corner.

The Vineland Y.M.C.A. was on Wood Street just down the block from the Vineland Police Station. It was not until 1964 that the "new" Y.M.C.A. opened on Landis Avenue near Main Road.

The traffic lights on Landis Avenue were mounted on concrete pylons in the center of each intersection. The Vineland Police Department Traffic Patrol issued parking tickets from three-wheeled motorcycles.

Vineland's unique Palace of Depression, constructed in a swamp out of clay and junked car parts, was featured in an episode of the television show *You Asked for It*. Soon after, its eccentric, publicity-hound creator, George Daynor, went to prison after falsely claiming knowledge of the 1956 kidnapping of a Long Island infant.

In the summer, after dinner, families would go for a swim in the Maurice River at Almond Road Park and then stop for a custard at the Vineland Circle Dairy Queen.

Cultural

Vineland Roman Catholics were so numerous that Monsignor William J. Hickey's Sacred Heart Parish had to conduct two 9:30 a.m. Sunday Masses simultaneously: one in the Church proper and a second in the Church basement. Sacred Heart Parish was eventually split in two in 1961 with the creation of St. Francis of Assisi Parish.

The Vineland Jewish Community was also growing. In 1958, the new Beth Israel Synagogue on Park Avenue, near Virginia Avenue, was proudly dedicated.

Vineland was known for its Landis Avenue holiday parades. In all of them, Mayor Henry "Bub" Garton drove his 1912 Baker electric car with tiller steering.

The Vineland High School marching band, led by Bandmaster Carmen Galzerano, was an impressive sight to behold: 100+ members attired in red military jackets with a white braided citation shoulder cord, gray slacks and white buck shoes. The white bucks were purchased from Mangino's in Newfield.

After school, students packed The Spot and The Elite, located across the street from one another on Landis Avenue between Myrtle Street and East Avenue.

All year round, seven nights a week, Vineland teenagers misspent their evening hours cruising back and forth on Landis Avenue. The serious street racing took place in East Vineland at either Sherman and Hance Bridge or on South Union Road.

For the celebration of Vineland's 100th birthday in 1961, a grand, week-long historical pageant was produced at Gittone Stadium. That spring, all of the adult men in town were strongly encouraged to grow facial hair. They were called "The Brothers of the Brush."

Piano lessons were offered by Catherine Cresci. Guitar was taught at Vineland Music Center. Saxophone and clarinet lessons could be had at Platani's Music on Montrose Street and would-be drummers learned to paradiddle from Dino Fiocchi on North 7th Street.

Ballroom dancing was taught at The Studio on Columbia Avenue by Charles and Norma Tessieri.

Schools

Scores of nursery school-aged baby boomers were enrolled at Sandy Hill Country Day School operated on South Mill Road by Mrs. Kruisselbrink.

The intense high school basketball rivalry between Vineland and Sacred Heart gripped local sports fans annually.

Sacred Heart Parish built a new high school in 1955 to accommodate the school's growing enrollment. A new gymnasium followed in 1960. Sadly, Sacred Heart High School was closed by the Bishop in June, 2013.

The "new" Vineland High School opened on January 3, 1963. For the first half of the 1962-63 academic year, Vineland 7th, 8th and 9th graders attended split sessions in the same Memorial School building. Those who lived east of the Boulevard went to class from 7 a.m. till noon while students residing west of the Boulevard attended class from 12:15 until 5 p.m.

In late January 1963, the "old" Vineland High School—originally dedicated in 1927—reopened as Landis Junior High School.

Businesses

Nearly every family took home delivery of the *Vineland Times Journal* and nearly everyone did their shopping locally. The stores on Landis Avenue prospered.

Your family went grocery shopping at Best Market on the circle, at the Food Fair on the Boulevard or at the A&P at 6th and Elmer Streets. The Acme Market at 616-618 Landis Avenue experienced a spectacular fire in the late 1950's after which the store relocated to West and Landis Avenues, in the building now occupied by CVS Pharmacy.

The best cold cuts and cheeses came from Booskos Imports while the best seeded rye bread was baked by Freedmans. Fresh fruits and vegetables were the domain of Morvays Market.

Young men purchased their apparel at Silvermen's or Stan Lee's or at Robert Hall. The women often shopped at I.C. Schwartzman's. Both genders and all generations patronized Sears and Roebuck at the circle.

Steven's Dairy delivered milk to your door every week.

A lot of business was informally discussed over golf at the brand new Buena Vista Country Club.

Christmas shopping always included a stop at JJ Newberry Company where the Landis Marketplace is located today.

An excellent selection of sporting goods could be found at Catarina Hardware.

At the Boulevard and Landis stood the popular Sun Ray Drug Store. Olin Mills Studio rented space on the second floor and took portrait photographs of many Vineland families.

Vineland new car dealerships included East End Motors for Dodge and Chrysler, Bullock Chevrolet, Mori Brothers Buick Oldsmobile and Cadillac, Vertolli Pontiac and Unsworth Motors which sold Plymouths.

From April through November, the Vineland Speedway offered stock car racing on Friday night, drag races on Saturday night and sports car racing on Sunday afternoon. The Speedway closed in 1965 when the land was sold to make way for the construction of the Cumberland County College, which opened in October, 1966.

Restaurants

Even though eating out was not as popular in the 1950's and 1960's as it is today, three busy Landis Avenue dining cars were Nucci's, Joe's and Jim and Larry's.

Popular hamburger joints on Delsea Drive included the Beef Corral, Charcoal Haven and The Barrel.

The first Cumberland County McDonald's opened in 1965 on Delsea Drive, across from the Vineland Egg Auction.

One block north was Vineland's high-end restaurant—The White Sparrow—located at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Delsea Drive.

Recreation

There was a decommissioned jet plane displayed at Landis Park and kids were allowed to climb all over and through it.

Next to that was the Vineland Little League Field. Every child who played there will remember the distinctive but not unpleasant smell emanating from the nearby Rubinoff Feed Mill.

One hundred yards away, former Cleveland Indian pitcher, Ray Narleski, and future major leaguer, Ted Ford, competed in Vineland's high quality, semipro, baseball league. The local bars had a softball league of their own which played on a field near the Landis Park bandstand.

Boys' and girls' teams practiced baseball and softball on sandlot fields at Highland Avenue (Vipol), the Vineland Recreation Club on the Boulevard, at the North Italy Club and on the diamond across from the Spring Road School.

In the summer, Danny Testa and Clarion Cosh operated the Vineland Day Camp at Rainbow Lake.

Horseback riding was available at the Rocking R Ranch on West Oak Road.

For movie dates, Vinelanders had their choice of the Landis Theater, The Grand or the Delsea Drive-in.

The Vineland Roll-O-Rink (upstairs) and Spiegel's Bowling Center (downstairs) shared the same building at the Boulevard and Landis.

Miscellany

Throughout the 1950's and 1960's, new housing developments were springing up all over the city.

The children of Owens-Illinois employees were feted at annual Halloween, Christmas and Easter parties in the O-I "Club House" building.

Virtually all of the city's children waited in line for hours to receive their polio vaccine shot at clinic held at Memorial Junior High School.

And, finally all school-aged Vinelanders listened intently to the snowstorm closing announcements on Vineland's own AM Radio Station: WWBZ.

2019 CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL BUSINESS & DINNER MEETING HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

By Brittney Ingersoll

On November 2nd, 2019 the Cumberland County Historical Society held its Annual Business and Dinner Meeting followed by a program at the Greenwich Presbyterian Church. Each year an individual is invited to give a presentation. In the past years, we have had Abigail Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Mark Twain. This past year, we invited Twain's neighbor and friend, Harriet Beecher Stowe, famously known for authoring *Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among the Lowly*, performed by Kim Hanley of the American Historical Theatre in Philadelphia.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, arguably gave one of the most complex presentations displaying the complicated history of the 19th century, by touching on issues of gender, race, class, and politics. She started her talk by showing the crowd pictures of her father Lyman Beecher and her brothers Henry and Charles Beecher. Calling them the Beecher Preachers—yet stopping and explaining that she was not included in this name due to her being a woman and unable to become a minister. She continued to touch on gender throughout her talk, not solely expressing her limitations within society, but also her ability to break away from gender roles. Stowe was educated at Hartford Female Seminary, a school in which her sister, Catharine, ran. The education she received was higher, one that mainly boys were able to obtain. In addition to the higher level of education, needle point was not a requirement nor offered and Stowe was happy about that. After graduating, Stowe began teaching alongside her sister and together they published a geography book, after finding that none of the geography books were sufficient for teaching.

In 1836, she married Calvin Ellis Stowe. Walking down the aisle of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, she proudly showed us a photograph of her husband, describing him as "rich in Greek and Hebrew, Latin & Arabic, and alas! rich in nothing else." Throughout the program, she discussed how tight their income was and sometimes to pay their servant, Stowe would earn some income by submitting a story she wrote to a paper. Once *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published, Stowe expressed that she was the breadwinner in the household, further breaking the stereotypical gender norms of middle-class households that consisted of the private and public spheres. Normally, men were the financial providers, while women cared for the household and the children. Stowe's description of her family painted another picture.

In addition to gender, Stowe discussed her reaction to slavery. The years between 1832 and 1850, Stowe lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, very close to the slave state Kentucky. While in Ohio, she recounted her reaction and the horror she felt witnessing slave auctions. She explained the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, describing that the judge would receive \$10 when the individual was determined to be an escaped slave and \$5 when the person was not. The amounts made it all the more likely that most judges would deem someone a fugitive slave. Stowe also made the crowd aware of the Bowery B'hoys who were gangs of young men who would catch African Americans—both free and escaped to bring to the courts in exchange for payment. She and her husband were vehemently against slavery. Stowe routinely felt helpless in what she could do, until her sister Catherine suggested she write something—thus the birth of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. When asked by someone in the crowd if she had ever met abolitionist, Sojourner Truth, her response was "no" but she had known Frederick Douglass who had discussed with her the issue of colonization, The idea that Free African Americans should be relocated to Africa. Stowe included colonization in her book that she expressed, if she could re-write she would. Recognizing that these men, women, and children—free and enslaved were Americans, and only knew America. The discussion of the Fugitive Slave Act, slavery, abolitionism, and colonization depicted the troubling social, political, and economic issues of race throughout the 19th century.

Due to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Stowe was able to meet Abraham Lincoln in November of 1862. Lincoln's first words to Stowe were "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war." Lincoln's statement, while a small jest, depicts a break from 19th-century gender norms and an acknowledgement of women's ability and involvement in politics and society.

We in the crowd did not just learn of Harriet Beecher Stowe's life within a vacuum of her own home and close friends and family, but heard a woman's life that was part of the world and was affected by politics and social issues—through the discussion of gender, class, race, and politics. Harriet Beecher Stowe showed us a window into her life and included the world in which affected her, and that, she affected herself.

Information and quotes from Kim Hanley's, of the American Historical Theatre in Philadelphia, presentation of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE THOMAS BAYLEY BELL

By Jim Bergmann

The Thomas Bayley Bell was cast in 1763 in Bridgewater, England. Exactly how it made its way to Bridgeton, NJ, sometime after 1763, is unknown. Bayley began casting bells in 1739 at the “corner of St Mary Street and Dampiet Street” (1) in Bridgewater. The bell measures eleven inches from the yoke to the rim, is fifteen and one-half inches across the rim, weighs approximately 66 pounds, and rings the F note. On the bell’s inscription band it reads:

BRIDGEWATER: 1763 CAST BY THO. BAYLEY

Geoff Merchant, author of “Bridgewater Bell Foundries (1739 to 1833)” (2), who contributed to this article, believes Bayley inscribed all of his bells. The wooden piece from which the yoke is attached looks to be original. The forged U-bolts and square nuts are original. The gudgeons, the rounded rod the bell swings on, started as a square rod. The gudgeons would rest in a mounting bracket with brass inserts (cups). The current mounting bracket, Geoff Merchant said, looks like a ‘Fred Carno’ and are most likely not original. In Charles L. Scarani’s pamphlet, “Ringing Through History,” he wrote, “The Ancient Cradle upon which the bell hung in the tower of West Jersey Academy was taken down and reconstructed in 1926.” (3)

The Bridgeton bell was “purchased by subscription” wrote Lucius Q. C. Elmer in 1869. (4) A group of inhabitants from the county decided a bell was needed for the second Court House built of brick in 1759. This Court House sat in the middle of Broad Street, opposite Potter’s Tavern. The bell remained there until 1844 when the third Court House was erected. The bell was not installed in the new Court House but instead became the firehouse bell on Commerce Street until 1854. It was then moved to the new West Jersey Academy and remained there until 1926.

In 1926, it was removed and escorted to Philadelphia for the Sesquicentennial Celebration. To transport it, “the bell was mounted upon a pedestal and placed upon a decorated float to be conveyed to Philadelphia.” (5) It departed from Commerce and Pearl Streets. on Wednesday August 25th under the escort of the State Police. Once it arrived at the fairgrounds, it was carried by six ex-service men and placed in the Palace of Liberal Arts Building in space No. 25. While at the Sesquicentennial, it was used “as a closing signal” and was rung “every evening at 9 o’clock and at 6 o’clock on Sundays...” (6)

After it returned to Bridgeton, it was placed in the fourth Court House, at the corner of Fayette and Broad Streets, in the lobby. It was part of the Cumberland County Historical Society exhibit and has been on display there except for a brief time at Potter’s Tavern. It was also briefly removed at the end of World War II by some exuberant citizens who placed it on a truck that traveled through the streets. Because of the incessant ringing of the bell, it was rescued to prevent harm and returned to the Court House. The bell was again used in 1948 in the parade celebrating the 200th anniversary of Cumberland County.

It has been quite an adventure for the Bayley’s Bridgeton “Liberty Bell.” Let us hope it can ring in the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 2026. This would be the time to have it on display in front of the Court House where citizens and visitors alike could hear the F note again.

Notes:

(1) <http://www.bridgewaterheritage.org.uk/friarn/Bells/Bells.html>

(2) The e has since been dropped.

(3) Pamphlet, “Ringing Through History,” Charles L. Scarani, 1958.

(4) History of the Early Settlements and Progress of Cumberland County, New Jersey, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, George F. Nixon Publisher, 1869, p. 35.

(5) Scarani, Charles L., 1958.

(6) Ibid.

FURTHER ADVENTURES IN NEW SWEDEN HISTORY

By Joe Mathews

I first got involved with New Sweden history while taking part in the tree ring research carried out on the Cumberland County Historical Society's log cabin, formerly the Swedish Granary, now the Cumberland County 1783 Log Granary. Later, as chairman of the New Sweden Company, I joined the effort to move the New Sweden Colonial Farmstead from Bridgeton City Park to its new home at Governor Printz Park in Tinicum Township, Pennsylvania, where the Swedes had established their capital in 1643. In an article in the Fall 2019, *Cumberland Patriot* newsletter, I described how—largely with ca. \$40,000 from the Swedish Colonial Society (SCS)—we reconstructed the largest of the seven cabins, the so-called Main Residence in Printz Park. I mentioned that we would apply for grant money to finish reconstructing the remaining six cabins. That was a very high hope but we hoped for it anyway. John Tepe, SCS Governor, had some prior experience in fund-raising for a large project. He estimated what it would cost to finish all of the buildings, created a comprehensive Prospectus, and applied to the Crystal Trust of Delaware for the specific amount of \$177,250. Much to our surprise and delight, we learned in late December that the Crystal Trust answered John's application by awarding the SCS that specific sum. Incredible! Plans are now underway to resume building again ASAP.

Here are some other New Sweden related items:

Daniel Hoffman Erickson, III, age 96, passed away at his home in Sterling, Virginia, on February 17, 2020. In 1988, Dan was one of the six original founders of the New Sweden Colonial Farmstead.

The annual exchange student program at Bridgeton High School is happening as I write this. The high schools of Bridgeton and Eskilstuna, Sweden, exchange two students and one teacher each year in February for two weeks. This time, I am personally not involved as I have been in the past, but happily this significant program continues. Kudos to Bridgeton High and Eskilstuna High Schools!

The Cumberland County Historical Society will be applying again for grant money from the New Jersey Historical Commission and the New Jersey Historic Trust to conduct further research on the 1783 Log Granary so that a more comprehensive interpretive plan can be written and implemented. Given the fact that the Swedes and Finns are credited with bringing log construction to North America and that southern New Jersey was first settled by them, such a plan may include Swedish antecedents. In any case, more needs to be known about this rare log building. Research by recognized experts will focus on construction details, property records, and archaeology.

The 20th Annual New Sweden History Conference will take place on November 7, 2020, at the New Castle Historical Society. This year's topic will be "Home on the Delaware: Architecture in the Delaware River Valley, c. 1600-1767." A call for papers has been released. For more information, contact Trevor Brandt, Curator, the American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia, at tbrandt@americanswedish.org.

In September, 2019, I visited two open air museums: Skansen in Stockholm and Ballenberg in Switzerland. Skansen dates from 1891 and is the world's oldest open air museum, though many now exist worldwide. I wanted to get some background on the cabins that had been designed and built in Bridgeton by Gunnar Zetterqvist, a Swede from the province of Dalarna. Both museums are highly recommended. Skansen is close by other very fine museums, including the Vasa Museum.

Finally, I offer a recommendation of a book that I've been enjoying on a topic germane to New Sweden history with its cabins, long hunts, and Indian relations: *Daniel Boone: The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer* (1992) by John Mack Faragher. In his excellent lecture at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library on January 19, 2020, author Dr. Albert Zambone interestingly contrasted the subject of his book, *Daniel Morgan: A Revolutionary Life* to Boone. Both men are endlessly fascinating.

Please feel free to comment to jpmathews1@aol.com.

19th CENTURY BIRTH LEDGER BY MARTHA AUSTIN REEVES (1760-1832) Part 4

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 their entirety include medical supplies administered by her and births. These notations expand through five numbers 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 – 1809

January

8—Gideon Bates—son—Gideon
9—Jedidiah Hall—son—Solomon
20—David Walling—daughter—Louise Ann
27—Joseph Pierson—son—Robert
30—Martin Hitchner—daughter—Harriet
30—Hoshel Shull—daughter—Phebe Rebecca

February

1—William Duffill—daughter—Mary
4—Jacob Richie—daughter—Phebe
5—Thomas West, Jr.—daughter—Rebecca

March

4—Azariah Moore—daughter—Henrietta
6—Samuel Merriott—daughter—?

April

3—David Garton—son—Adrian
7—Oliver Loper—daughter—Lydia
25—John Jarman—son—?

June

4—Rev. Reeve—daughter—Mary
22—Enoch Ayres—son—Phineas
30—David Cook—son—James

July

1—Michael Alkire—daughter—Nancy
9—Richard Randolph—daughter—Dorcas
12—Levi Thomas—son—Newton Burdie Thomas
14—James Reeves—daughter—Mary
30—Clark Neide—son—?

August

1—George Johnson—daughter—Sarah Ann
18—Samuel Davis—son—Ephraim
20—Joseph Ayars—son—?

September

7—Joshua Barrett—daughter—?
18—Dickason Davis—daughter—Lucy Sheppard Davis
29—Ephraim Bishop—daughter—Martha Kent Bishop

October

8—Henry Rocap—son—Henry
26—Isaac Titsworth—son—Jacob
31—John Dorton—daughter—Nancy

November

21—Elijah Riley—daughter—Anna Maria Riley

December

8—Henry Ott—son—Henry
16—Broadway Davis, Jr.—son—Lewis

Births – 1810

February

6—Thomas Reeves—daughter—Nancy Ogden Reeves
15—William Blew—son—Lehman

March

18—Preston Stratton—son—?
19—Benjamin West—daughter—Clarisa Eldreth West
20—Samuel Merriott—daughter—Mary Ann

April

14—Joshua Mickle—son—Richard
26—Jonathan T. Garrison—twin sons—
John Reeves Garrison and William Day Garrison

May

6—Jeremiah Perry—son—Jeremiah
11—William Jones—son—Robert
16—David Buckman—daughter—Eliza

June

2—Thomas Brooks—son—Henry Westcott Brooks
11—Joseph West—daughter—Theresa

July

6—John Jarman—son—David William Jarman
15—William Elbin—daughter—Sarah Noble Elbin
21—Andrew Johnson—son—Andrew

September

4—Dennis Sheppard—daughter—Eliza

October

1—Nathan Bowman—son—Belford Manning Bowman
8—Jonathan Noble—son—William
9—Lawrence Casper—son—William
19—Azariah Moore—daughter—Elizabeth Ogden Moore

November

22—Silas York—son—Jacob

December

16—William Waddington—son—William
17—Henry Chase—[Negro]—son—Henry
20—Joshua Hewitt—daughter—Phebe Ann

Births – 1811

January

4—Dr. Jonathan Moore—son—Hamilton
12—Lewis Danzenbaker—son—Michael
13—Joshua Barrett—son—Joshua
16—John Shriner—son—Henry

February

14—Elnathan Davis, Jr.—son—Daniel
24—Samuel West—son—Richard Randolph West

March

2—William Moore—daughter—Harriet
9—Nathan Kelly—daughter—Rachel
15—Jonathan Merriott—daughter—Rebecca Barrett Merriott
17—David Walling—daughter—Sarah
18—Thomas West, Jr.—daughter—Elizabeth Watson West

April

6—William Wright—daughter—?
8—David Reeves—son—Mason
12—Malachi Long—son—Elihu

June

1—Jacob Hann—son—Alfred
13—James Loper—son—Napoleon B. Loper

July

8—Lewis Randolph—daughter—Eleanor
21—David Davis—son—Ephraim

August

8—Lewis Moore—son—Elmer
24—George Shimp—son—Simon

September

3—John Compton—son—William Elias Compton
18—Hoshel Shull—son—Horace
28—Jacob Cake—son—Clarence Mulford Cake

October

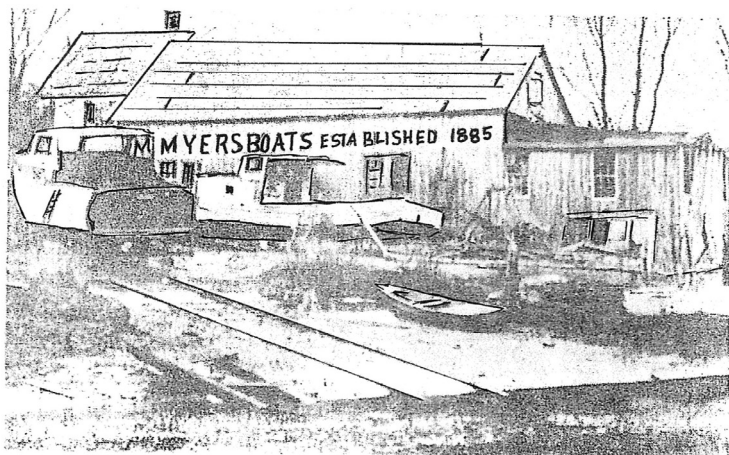
7—Preston Stratton—daughter—Sarah
8—James Loper, Jr.—son—George
24—Enoch Ayars—son—Newton

November

1—Azariah McFerson—daughter—Rachel
3—John Dorton—son—William
10—Daniel Bowen—son—Martin
13—William Miller—daughter—Ann Jane Miller
16—George Cake—son—Joseph
27—John Shimp—son—Richard Miller Shimp

December

24—Jacob West, Jr.—daughter—Susanna



1948 - Myers' Boat Yard



THE "PARK" BEFORE IT WAS A PARK

By Jim Bergmann

In the first article about the Park (*Cumberland Patriot*, Winter 2019 – Vol. 51, No. 3, page 5), it ended with the expectation of a grand park for the City of Bridgeton in the near future. However, as mentioned, "it would come at an expense," even before the City of Bridgeton purchased it.

In 1891, the Bridgeton Rapid Transit Company was formed. Their intention was to lay track up Laurel Street to Rammel's Mill Road (Park Drive) and then into Tumbling Dam Park.

The public continued to use the Park as in the past until 1893. Enter, Robert J. Buck, one of the owners of Cumberland Nail and Iron Company (CN&IC). The company, at this time, was not in great financial shape so Buck decided to do something to help his bottom line. He decided to lease the company property so he could charge or sub-lease the land or water rights to other individuals. The lease was signed by Chester J. Buck, Vice President, and Jonathan M. Reeves, Secretary, on July 13, 1893. A new era for the Park was about to begin. This lease covered all the current Bridgeton City Park plus the land in Deerfield Township known as Tumbling Dam Park. It did not include Mary Elmer Lake. Mentioned in the lease are such places as Buckville, Woodruff Farm and Vineland Railway.

In the lease, the first covenant said "Lessee...to keep, maintain and navigate for pleasure or for commercial purposes, or either or both, boats or pleasure craft of all descriptions, whether propelled by means of oars, sails, or any mechanical power." The lessee also had the "...power to impose, take, receive, sue for and collect, any and all license fees or rentals which he may deem it proper to impose or assess upon adjacent shore owners and others for this privilege of keeping boat houses or boats upon any of said waters." We now see the "expense" mentioned in the *Cumberland Patriot*, Winter, 2019 article. What had once been free use of the Park now would cost the citizens. Walking in the Park, picnics, etc. were still free.

Adding to this, the second covenant said, "no boat or water craft of any kind or description shall be kept or allowed upon any of said waters except by express written license or permission of lessee..." The lessee could also, "revoke, cancel and annul any and all boat licenses, house boat leases and other boating privileges..." The home owners on Jeddy's Pond and Sunset Lake would now have to pay for the privilege of using the waters.

The third covenant applied to the Tumbling Dam area. The lessee could grant the right to others to build, erect, and maintain things like "pavilions, music stands, restaurants, hotels, houses and other buildings and structures...on land or water or partly on land and partly on water..." If the lease was ended, the "buildings and structures shall...become and be the property of the Lessor..." etc. You now have the foundation for what later would become Bridgeton City Park. The land on what Tumbling Dam Park sat was leased to numerous people starting in 1893. It was finally sold to the trolley company.

In order to answer the concerns of "A Rower" in the *Cumberland Patriot*, Winter, 2019 article, covenant article nine said, all "lawful commercial business or enterprise" could sell anything EXCEPT the sale of intoxicating liquors and it is understood that no beer, ale, porter or other malt liquors nor vinous or intoxicating liquors of any kind or character, by whomsoever name the same may be called, shall be sold or permitted to be sold or to be used on the demised premises or any part thereof, during the continuance of this lease." That ends the "rum drinking" mentioned earlier but noticeably left out of the lease was the mention of gambling.

More rules for conduct in the Park were spelled out in covenant ten. It stated "lawful rules and regulations" and the enforcement by "legal means to be used." It also gave the lessee the right to "exclude from said demised premises, and from any and every part thereof, any and all persons whomsoever who may neglect or refuse to comply with such rules and regulations." Nothing has been found so far as to how or whether the public was informed of these rules.

To help enforce the previous covenant, number 11 said if the "lessee deems it advisable to employ or procure the services of any policeman or special officers, he shall have the right and privilege of so doing, PROVIDED the same be done without expense or charge to the lessor." Remember, the suggestion in the *Cumberland Patriot* Winter 2019 article that the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company hire Mr. Friant to patrol the Park? It seems they realized this might be a problem that needed to be dealt with but Buck wanted someone else to pay for it.

There were a total of sixteen covenants but the last to be discussed will be number 14. It said, "...care, maintenance, management and control of the Raceway, Jeddy's Pond or Silver Lake and the Tumbling Dam Pond or Sunset Lake and the lands adjacent..." were to be "under the exclusive care, custody and control of the said Lessee, to the end, that this natural park and pleasure ground may be developed and improved by individual enterprise, the ultimate benefit of which will be enjoyed by the said Lessor upon the expiration of this lease..." So either way, Buck, still part of the Cumberland Nail and Iron Company, will benefit. There was no ending date on the lease.

Also, in 1893, the South Jersey Traction Company (SJTC) applied for incorporation with the idea of acquiring the Bridgeton Rapid Transit Company (BRTC). In July of 1893, SJTC proposed that the trolley line to Tumbling Dam Park go through grounds west of the Race. They proposed to build a bridge across Jeddy's Pond from the end of either Giles or Lawrence Streets. It did not happen but instead followed the proposed BRTC route up Laurel Street.

In the fall of 1893, a "Boat Carnival" was held on Sunset Lake. There was a great crowd at the pavilion in the evening. The event was described in a *Bridgeton Evening News* column on September 2nd. The reporter wrote, "Never has the pond appeared under such glowing colors. Boats were fluttering here, there and everywhere, each carrying its light sparkling out over the waters, while the craft which entered for the prizes were fairly radiant with light, a mass, as it were of glowing beauty from 8 to 10 o'clock." The writer continued, "The night, moonlight and clear, was a perfect one for the display...the boats competing were lighted up about 8 o'clock and for two hours, their radiance shone out over the waters." The procession around the lake started at 9 o'clock. The competing boats were towed by a launch. The first boat in the tow was *Fanita*, owned by E.B. Garrison (prominent local photographer). It had "lanterns strung from one end to the other." Then, came the *Glide*, owned by Rex Donnelly. The last in line was Oscar Hummell's boat, no name given, "with a tent-like arrangement of bunting and variously decorated and lighted." Though not described, the winners were Henry F. Barth, 1st place; A. M. Trask, 2nd place; and Loper & Moore, 3rd place. There were also fireworks from several boats and "never has the large pond presented a prettier appearance." At the end, there was a "great run down the race."

The barges came into use in 1893, and were used to transport people from the south end of the raceway to Tumbling Dam Park. In the July 8, 1893 *Dollar Weekly*, it said that to accommodate the large number of people who wanted to go to TDP, it was "...necessary to attach several extra boats to the *Naphtha Launch*..." the new large boat, built by Myers of Fairton, especially for towing behind the launch..." was what was being described. In the same article, "...a fine display of fireworks was set off from a scow anchored out in the lake..." Also included was after the fireworks "until midnight, the *Naphtha Launch* and her barges and skiffs were busy conveying people..." to the end of the raceway.

More to come about the next decade and the things that went on in the Park.

UPCOMING EVENTS 2020

By Brittney Ingersoll

The Cumberland County Historical Society will be hosting a **Tea Party** at the Gibbon House on **April 25th** from 2-4 p.m. During the tea party, an assortment of teas will be served in addition to scones, tea sandwiches, and desserts. An exhibit on make-up and cosmetics will also be displayed on the second level of the Gibbon House. \$20 for members/ \$25 for non-members. For further information or to make a reservation, call 856-455-8580. Seating limited.

The Cumberland County Historical Society will be hosting a **Wine and Cheese** at the Gibbon House on **May 16th** from 6-9 p.m. Come try a variety of different kinds of wine from wineries throughout South Jersey. Light refreshments will be served in addition to the wine. Each ticket and couples' ticket include a copy of Joan Berkeley's book, *Early Wood Architecture of Cumberland County*. Joan will be available to discuss her book and her current research on the houses of Greenwich. The entire house will be available for tours, and spotlighted will be new changing exhibits and new acquisitions CCHS has received throughout the last couple of years! \$25 for members/\$30 for non-members. Proceeds will benefit the preservation of the Gibbon House and the collections that are maintained in the museum. For further information or to make a reservation, call 856-455-8580.

We are venturing out of Greenwich for a number of events! Come visit us at:

Pennsville Historical Society on **June 6th** for a **Day at the Farm** from 11 a.m.-3 p.m. at 88 Church Landing Road, Pennsville, NJ 08070.

On **June 6th** at Rising Sun Masonic Lodge from 11 a.m.-3 p.m. at 16 Kings Hwy E, Haddonfield, NJ 08033, hosted by The Indian King Tavern Museum.

At the Gabreil Daveis Tavern Museum House on **June 13th** from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. at 500 3rd Ave Gloucester Township, NJ 08029, hosted by The Historic and Scenic Preservation Committee of Gloucester Township NJ.

A WARM WELCOME IS EXTENDED TO OUR NEWEST CCHS MEMBERS:

Deena Brattlie, Bridgeton, New Jersey • Bill Conway, Bridgeton, New Jersey
Donald C. Elfreth, Collingwood, New Jersey • Catharine M Flaherty, Elmer, New Jersey
Randi J. Fregoni, Greentown Pennsylvania • Pamela Gillespie, Glade Valley, North Carolina
Daniel O'Connor, Vineland, New Jersey • Bernard and Patricia Pettit, Canadensis, Pennsylvania
Samuel Avery-Quinn, Knoxville, Tennessee • Janet Sheridan, Salem, New Jersey
Richard and Carol Tharp, Bridgeton, New Jersey • Grace E. Thompson, Greenwich, New Jersey
Laurel Wilson, Sparks, Nevada

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: 2020cchs. 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 Artisans' Faire and Marketplace admission. (September, 2020)
- \$2 discount to annual "Christmas in Greenwich" admission. (December, 2020)
- Discount for the annual business/dinner meeting. (November, 2020)

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

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.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you are interested in the preservation of your community's history, then we invite you to become a member of the Cumberland County Historical Society. Your membership helps the Society in fulfilling its mission "to preserve and promote the history and heritage of the county through acquisitions, collections, exhibits and research, educational programs and publications for the benefit of current and future generations."

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

Benefits:

- *Member must present membership card
- Periodic issues of the *Cumberland Patriot* newsletter (Physical & Digital Copy)
- Free photocopies at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library (limited)
 - Discount for the hearthside dinners (except for January's dinner)
 - Members receive hearthside dinner dates prior to non-members
- \$2 discount to annual Greenwich Artisans' Faire and Marketplace admission (September, 2020)
 - \$2 discount to "Christmas in Greenwich" admission (December, 2020)
 - Discount for the annual business/dinner meeting (November, 2020)

Membership Fees:

Individual \$20
 Couple \$30
 College Student (w/ID) \$15
 Under 18 years of age \$10
 Digital Membership \$10

*Digital membership gives members access to digital copies of the *Cumberland Patriot* newsletter. No other membership benefits are included in the digital membership.

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How did you hear about us? _____

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ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2020

By Warren Q. Adams

DONOR: Francis Fekel (Nashville, TN) The descendants of Samuel Bass and John Fredrick Squarewood of Cumberland County.

DONOR: Mrs. Reba Roberts (Bridgeton, NJ) *In Memory of her husband, John Roberts*. 19th Century Corner Cupboard from Wales.

DONOR: Estate of William J. Gallo, Jr. (Mannington, NJ) Shoemaker Dairy ruler; Jonny's Esso Service ashtray; Forlan's Shoes ashtray; Lid, Elwell's Pinebrook Farm Raw Milk; R.C. Newkirk – Raw Milk Thermometer Girl/Cow; K. Jong Cleaner's calendar; Bridgewater Pub menu; Century Savings Bank Glass, Wine Glass (2); Dr. King Breakfast Award, News of Cumberland County, 2011; Bridgeton Invitation Tournament, Louisville Slugger Bat; Postcards – West Jersey Academy, Bathing City Park, South Jersey Institute; South Jersey College, Catalogue; Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. Catalogue; Ferracute Machine Co. Tag, metal plate/ SG 73; Stephens Milk Carton (3); State Police NJ Dedication Ceremonies Program, Carll's Corner, Bridgeton; Cumberland County Co-Operative Fair Ribbons (6); Corson & Gosweiler – Note Book, Calendar; Bridgeton Kiwanis Club- Ninth Annual Minstrel Show, 1948; Golden Pigeon menu; Benjamin's Restaurant menu; Abbotts Ice Cream 25 Year Club; Cumberland National Bank Checks; WSNJ Postcards (3); Owens Illinois Co Post Card; McDonald's Post Card, Grand Opening, Bridgeton; West Jersey Marl & Transportation Co. Check; Rovner's bill; N. Allen & Son. Ad. Card; B. F. Garrison Ad Card; Lily Luv Antiques Card; Cumberland County NJ Centennial Tea Party Ticket 1874; P. J. Ritter envelopes (2); Renaissance Faire in the Park Bridgeton 1977 (2); *Bridgeton Evening News* bill (3); The Squirrel's Nest bill; Bridgeton Garden Club – Dahlia Assoc. Booklet 1933; Popular Songs – *BEN* (6); School Passbook Savings, Cherry School; Madam Cecil-card; Huff & Hanes Invoice; *Sunbeam Publishing Co.* invoice (2); Cumberland National Bank envelope; Bridgeton Public Schools, Rights and Responsibilities.

DONOR: Christopher Dennis (Northfield, NJ) DVD Memorial Day Parade Bridgeton, 1942; DVD Crystal Ice. Co.& German POW's; Crystal Ice Postal Covers (3); Cohansey Light House magnets (2); Letter to Chester Ogden, Jr. from Bridgeton Stamp Club; Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company card; Photo of Cohansey Light House (Sepia); Postcard "View of Crystal Lake"; Ice card – order card; Pencils, Crystal Ice; Photographs of Capt. Edward F. Sutton, Cohansey Light and Family; Painting of Cohansey Light House by V. Picik; Painting of Cohansey Light House by G. C. Erianne, In Memory of E.F. Sutton; Painting of a ship by German POW Otto Baumann; Book *The Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co. of Bridgeton, NJ 1896-2008*; Book *Ancestors & Descendants of Florence Woodruff Ogden (1898-1992) & Chester Marts Ogden (1897-1950) of Bridgeton, New Jersey*; A. J. Ogden – *Pure Ice Pick*; Ice Shaver; Ice Tong; Telescope from Cohansey Light House; Civil War Shaving Mirror of Capt. B.F. Ogden uses at Gettysburg/ postcard and picture; Framed needlepoint of Crystal Ice cart/horse; Small coal scoop from the Cohansey Lighthouse; Newspaper article of Capt. E.F. Sutton.

DONOR: Salem County Historical Society (Salem, NJ) Photograph Davis House/Veterans RE-Union of the 12th REGT. NJ VOLS. 1885; Postcard Cumberland County Court House; Farmers' Almanac/Charles F. Dare & Son., Bridgeton.

DONOR: Drew Tomlin (Leesburg, NJ) Line & Sailing Diagrams for *Ethalinda Blackmon*, built at Dorchester, 1929, Maps of Dorchester (2), Leesburg (2).

DONOR: Penny Watson (Greenwich, NJ) Day Book 1865-72, *J.W. Vanaman Schooner* built Mauricetown 1863; Home Port New York, Treasurer's Book; Greenwich Pier Marine Railway Co. 1898-1906; Day Book Greenwich Pier Marine Railway Co. 1890-1893; Greenwich Pier Marine Railway Co. Merchandise, 1910 Cost Sheets 15, Accounts Payable, 1909 1 sheet, Boat Forward 1909, 3 sheets, Accounts Receivable (Boats) 1909.

DONOR: Matthew Pisarski (Bridgeton, NJ) Directory of Cultural and Historical Organizations in Cumberland County, 1980's.

DONOR: Kevin Chambers (Ocean Grove, NJ) Joshua Brick Esq. Appointed Justice of the Peace, 1812; Dan's Drug Co. Medicines & Extracts, Salem, NJ Bottle; *Quaker Aesthetics by Emma Jones Lapsansky & Anne A. Verplanck*; Scrapbook "My Life in the Waves" by Doris J. Archer, 1943, Bridgeton, NJ; *New Jersey and The Negro, A Bibliography*, 1715-1966.

DONOR: Jim Bergmann (Bridgeton, NJ) File and map of plots for Money Island; Multiple display boards for WWI; Display board for the Buck/Elmer House; (2) Framed membership lists of Shoemaker Post 95; WWI framed Insignia, Decorations and Medals, US Army; Pictures of the Shoemaker Brothers (3); WWI Broadside; Framed Owens Illinois picture.

DONOR: George Carlisle (Lincoln, MA) Sergeant Mathias Shipley Collection; Documents; Pictures (album) and letters concerning the Sergeant and his wife, Mary Garrison Shipley, during the Civil War.

DONOR: Ethel Hess (New Bern, NC) Genealogy of a place, "Craven's Choyce" Buttonwood Farm, Bacon's Neck, Greenwich, NJ.

DONOR: Marilyn Kebe (Bethel Park, PA) Compass & map reader – WSNJ Advertising Specialty.

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."

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

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