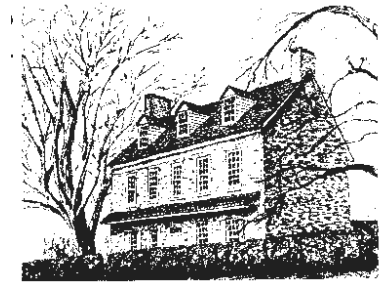


CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society
Greenwich, New Jersey



Email: cchistsoc@verizon.net

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ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY CURATOR: COVID-19 AND FALL EVENTS

By Brittney Ingersoll

Due to the closure and cancellation of winter and spring events, I felt it was necessary to write directly to you about the occurrences of the Cumberland County Historical Society. Our closure, though work has continued but at a slower pace, has allowed us to re-evaluate how we can adapt and function within this new world, leading us to assess our online presence. During the closure, we started a YouTube channel and have posted videos spotlighting Potter's Tavern, our recent make-up exhibit at the Gibbon House, and uploading recordings of past author series. More videos are in the works! To view the videos, go to YouTube.com and type "Cumberland County Historical Society NJ". We are the first channel to pop up!

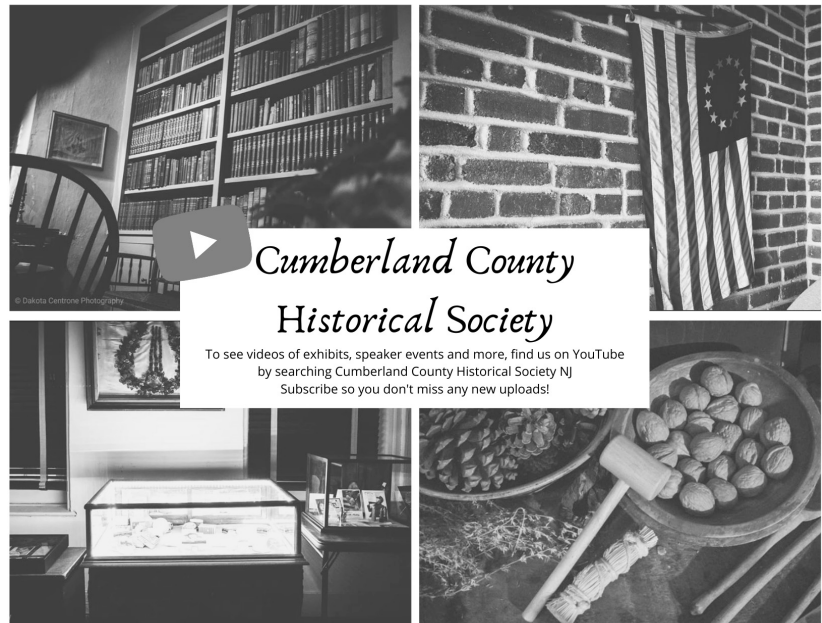
The virus, state protocols, and the concern over everyone's welfare has caused us to examine our fall events. Unfortunately, after attempting to organize the 49th Annual Artisans' Faire and Marketplace, forces outside of our control have made it impossible to move forward with the event this year. We are deeply saddened by having to make this call. The Artisans' Faire is an enjoyable and fun event that we look forward to year after year. While we are upset at the cancellation of the Faire, we move forward knowing next year's Faire will be a huge event!

As of right now, we do not have dates for 2021 Hearthside Dinners. We will re-evaluate whether or not holding the dinners are possible at a later date.

We are moving forward with our Annual Business Meeting, which will be held on November 7,

2020 at 4:30 p.m. at the Greenwich Baptist Church, located at 928 Ye Greate St, Greenwich, New Jersey 08323. Due to COVID-19, a dinner will not be offered after the meeting, nor will there be a speaker this year. Because of the changes to the program, there will be no cost for attending the meeting. We are happy to accept donations which will be given to the Greenwich Baptist Church for allowing us to use their facility.

Although we are looking forward to the day that COVID-19 is a thing of the past, we do not want to continue waiting and lose more time hoping for the old normal. As we move onward, we are working on how we can still hold programs within the world of masks, social distancing, and a pandemic. Which has led us to the conclusion that the best way, while ensuring the safety of our staff, volunteers, and visitors, is to do some events virtually. The virtual events will be the Halloween Ghost Walking Tours and Christmas in Greenwich. While this is and will be very different, we are excited by the challenge to try something new, and to continue growing as an institution!



*Photo courtesy of
the Cumberland County Historical Society.*

THE “FORGOTTEN FLU”

By Jim Bergmann

There seems to be one thing we have a short memory about here in America, even though it caused “high morbidity and mortality rate that resulted from the epidemic, the Spanish Flu began to fade from public awareness or the decades...until other pandemics in the 1990’s and 2000’s got our attention.” (1) We had mostly ignored it until now, even though it was one of the “deadliest pandemics in human history.” (2) We lost between 500,000 to 675,000 Americans.

How did this 1918 flu get its name? It happened because there was wide spread “wartime censorship,” except in neutral Spain, where the newspapers were “free to report the epidemic’s effects, such as the grave illness of King Alfonso XIII, and these widely-spread stories created a false impression of Spain as especially hard hit.” (3) Hence, the irrational naming of it the “Spanish Flu.” In Cumberland County, New Jersey, the newspapers referred to it as the Spanish Influenza, Influenza, or La Grippe.

What was the earliest date for the flu in North America? There are some studies that “suggest that the re-assortment (mutation) of the NIHI virus likely occurred in or around 1915.” (4) Researchers Alfred W. Crosby and John M. Barry placed its origin in a “January 1918 outbreak in Haskell County, Kansas.” (5) Also in America in September 1918, “the Boston Navy Yard and Camp Devens (later renamed Fort Devens)” suffered horrendous losses due to the flu. (6) However, the flu was in France in 1917 at the major U.K. troop staging and hospital camp in Etaples...” (7) Our Doughboys in the trenches in France developed the symptoms of the flu. “Soldiers with a mild strain stayed where they were, while severely ill were sent on crowded trains to crowded field hospitals, spreading the deadlier virus.” (8) Some of them were sent to U.S. Army Camp Hospital no. 45 in Aix-las-Bain in 1918.

Artillery man, Olen Drayton, whose parents had lived on Cohansey Street in Bridgeton, was gassed while in France. He returned to his sister’s home in Glassboro, New Jersey in 1918, where he died of complications related to the flu. He is buried in Broad Street Cemetery in Bridgeton.

Seaman Ralph Waldo Emerson of Manheim Avenue in Bridgeton enlisted in March of 1918. As a Machinist’s Mate, he was assigned to Base 18 in Inverness, Scotland. Ralph worked in the shops assembling mines to be laid between the Orkneys and the Norwegian Coast. He developed the flu on October 12th and was sent to sick bay. He returned to work on October 17th and by the 26th was again experiencing chills and a 104 degree temperature. He recovered and, when the War ended, traveled back to America on the USS Shawmut. While on board, 40 sailors developed the flu and one died. Ralph arrived home safe on January 1, 1919. (9)

There were other Bridgeton boys who died from the flu. Edward Leslie Bacon had attended West Jersey Academy. He also taught school in Lake Placid, New York. In 1917, Edward tried to enlist but was rejected due to a medical problem. He then decided to join the diplomatic service. Edward was able to secure an appointment as the vice consul in Bordeaux, France in 1918. He departed on the *SS ROCHAMBEAU* and while at sea became ill. Edward died of “double pneumonia” on September 26, 1918. Bacon is buried in Overlook Cemetery in Bridgeton.

Corporal Hazelton W. Madden was at Camp Wadsworth in Spartansburg, South Carolina, for training before going “over there.” He had been in the base hospital where he died. The cause of death was listed as “bronchial pneumonia.” His wife, Ivab, is at this side when he died. Hazelton was given graveside Military Honors by Company D State Militia at the Broad Street Cemetery in Bridgeton.

The headline said, “Private Carl M. Riley Passed Away ‘Over There.’” Private Riley was with Headquarters Company 303rd Field Artillery in France. He had been in France about three months when he was taken ill. Riley was “another victim of pneumonia.” (*Bridgeton Evening News*, November 4, 1918) Private Riley is buried in Broad Street Cemetery.

All of these men were more than likely to have succumbed to the “Spanish Flu.” However, due to the censorship imposed by President Wilson, there was little or no information on the pandemic itself. The exact number of civilians and troops infected was not revealed until after the war.

In Bridgeton, there were lists of residents who either had or were recovering from the flu listed in the newspapers. On October 12, 1918, in the *Bridgeton Evening News*, there were 28 people listed with the flu. Two days later, October 14, 1918, the number had doubled to 58. A Miss Maria Quies had been previously ill but returned to work at Ferracute Machine Company. Shortly after, she had a relapse and was ill again at home according to the column.

There was correspondence on October 6, 1918, from Mrs. Chamberlain, who lived at 99 West Commerce Street, to her son. She was the mother of writer and diplomat George Agnew Chamberlain who was in Mexico City during the pandemic. She wrote, “The epidemic of influenza is so bad here that all public places are closed, churches included.” (10)

In another *Bridgeton Evening News* (October 19, 1918), the headline was, “THE CLOSED CHURCHES.” It continued, “The drawing of another Sabbath day will bring to us again the vision of closed churches throughout the entire city” that was “made necessary by prevailing health conditions....” The unnamed writer went on, “...pray for the passing of the epidemic which afflicts our land” and “pray for our boys that God may surround them with his loving care....” The “boys” were our men and women in the service.

Mrs. Chamberlain wrote another letter on October 20, 1918, in which she said there was still a ban on public gatherings. She also mentioned that George’s sister, Helen, was working at the “emergency hospital at the Armory where she had been with Nell Hoagland to wash and dry dishes. They have about twenty-two patients there all of the poorer class.” (11) Evidently, the main hospital on Irving Avenue could not handle all the cases. The Armory is where the Co. K boys departed from on their way to Europe. Helen later volunteered as a nurse and was sent to Rahway, New Jersey, to work in Hospital No. 3, run by Dr. Fred H. Albee. It was a rehabilitation hospital that treated the soldiers coming back from the war.

George Agnew Chamberlain wrote to his mother on October 23, 1918. It was done in the light-hearted style that he used in many of his letters to his mother. He wrote, “There is one thing about the floo (sic) you should take into account, I’ve done no kissing of any kind this trip. I am rapidly reaching the age where the practice seems wrong anyway.” (12) George was Consul General in Mexico City and had been there since 1917.

In a review of the Broad Street Cemetery Burial Records, it revealed the following information about the number of yearly deaths recorded for the cemetery: in 1916—147; 1917—123; 1918—184; 1919—109; 1920—107; 1921—120; 1922—121; and 1923—96. At the height of the epidemic in 1918, there was a noticeable increase in yearly deaths, most of them occurring between September and December. A similar increase was also noted at Overlook Cemetery.

A final letter from George (November 1, 1918) revealed that the flu epidemic had reached Mexico City. He told his mother that several of his employees were ill. He wrote, “flu is going strong here but I hope I am wicked enough to escape getting it.” (13) His “wicked” ways seemed to have saved him.

Just how much of an understanding did the citizens of Bridgeton have of the epidemic upon them? An advertisement (*Bridgeton Evening News* on October 6, 1918) ran the headline, “SPANISH INFLUENZA—JUST GRIPPE CAMOUFLAGED UNDER A NEW NAME.” It went on to make the bold pronouncement that, “Most authorities now agree that this disease is simply the old-fashioned Grippe, the same that has swept over the world times without number. Since 1831, the United States has had five epidemics.” To further illustrate the lack of knowledge as the flu in Bridgeton and world-wide, the ad continued, “Go to bed at the first symptoms—take a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don’t worry.” Then came try a “little quinine, Aspirin or Dover’s Powder” and “finally to throw off the grippe germs” use “Vicks VapoRub.” Another ad (*Bridgeton Evening News* on November 13, 1918) touted Hills Bromide-Cascara-Quinine for the “Spanish Influenza or pneumonia” to “kill it quick.” Similar ads appeared in 1919. Researchers have concluded that “In some areas, the flu was not reported on, the only mention being that of advertisements for medicines claiming to cure it.” (14) Seems this may be what happened in Cumberland County, New Jersey.

To put it in perspective, the 1918 flu “killed more people in 24 weeks than HIV/AIDS killed in 24 years. (15) The flu of the 1918-1919 mostly killed young adults. During this time, “99% of pandemic influenza deaths in the United States occurred in people under 65, and nearly half of deaths were in young adults 20 to 40 years old.” (16) There was a second wave of the 1918 pandemic. It proved to be even more deadly than the first. During the first wave, it was more like a typical flu epidemic, it took the elderly. In the second, which began in August, 1918, “the virus had mutated to a much more deadly form. October, 1918 was the month with the highest fatality rate of the whole pandemic.” (17) The most vulnerable people were those like the soldiers in the trenches—adults who were young and fit.” (18)

So what have we learned? How can this historical information help us to deal with the pandemic of 2020 and those we are sure to face in the future? In a March 27, 2020 article in **National Geographic**—“*How Some Cities ‘Flattened the Curve’ during the 1918 Flu Pandemic.*” Philadelphia was cited as an example. Their first case was reported on September 17, 1918 and the next day the city instituted a “campaign against coughing, spitting and sneezing in public.” However, fool heartedly only ten days later, “the city hosted a parade that 200,000 people attended.” This led to a death rate of “748 per 100,000 in Philadelphia during the first “six months” of the pandemic.” In March of 1918, after the first case appeared in St. Louis, two days later, the city “shut down most public gatherings and quarantined victims to their homes.” There was a death rate of “350 people per 100,000.” So pleased with their low death rate, they mistakenly relaxed intervention strategies too early and a new rash of cases ensued.” (19)

In another 2020 study looking at the 1918 pandemic, they determined that “U.S. cities that implemented early and extensive non-medical measures (quarantine, etc.) suffered no additional adverse economic effects due to implementing those measures.” (20) The key to flattening the curve in 1918, as it is in 2020, is “social distancing,” until science tells-us-otherwise.

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- (20) “What Can the Spanish Flu Teach Us About the COVID-19 Pandemic?” World Economic Forum. 2 April 2020.



Photograph: Raymond Coyne/Courtesy of Lucretia Little History Room, Mill Valley Public Library. © The Annual Dipsea Race



Source:
Wiki Commons.

CASTING THE BALLOT: THE ANNIVERSARIES AND REALITIES OF THE 15th AND 19th AMENDMENTS, 1776 - 1956

By Brittney Ingersoll

2020 is the 100th anniversary of the amendment that gave women the right to vote, the 19th amendment. While the amendment was meant to enfranchise women, mainly white women benefitted from the amendment, leaving black women and women of color unable to cast a ballot. In addition to the anniversary of the 19th amendment, 2020 is also the 150th anniversary of the 15th amendment—expanding suffrage to black men in 1870, yet once again laws and societal behavior prevented many African American men from voting. Our latest exhibit spotlights the anniversary of both the 15th and 19th amendment and how both were not fully enforced until the Voting Rights Act of 1956.

In 1776, single women and black men were able to vote in New Jersey, as long as they fulfilled the voting qualifications being of adult age, worth fifty pounds, lived within the county for a year. The law changed a couple times, in 1790—the law specified “he or she,” and in 1797 changed yet again, specifying that enslaved individuals could not vote. In 1807, free black men and women and single white women were no longer allowed to vote. (1)

The end of the Civil War was followed by the ratification of the 15th amendment that expanded suffrage to black men on February 3, 1870. New Jersey rejected the amendment in March of 1870 and eventually ratified it on February 15, 1871, a little over a year after the amendment was already ratified. The first black man in the country to vote was Thomas Mundy Peterson of Perth Amboy, New Jersey on March 31, 1870. Peterson was awarded a medal by the citizens of Perth Amboy for being the first African American man to cast his ballot. (2)

Women suffragists were outraged that women were not included in the amendment. Some supported the amendment, believing women would receive the vote soon, and others rejected it. Black and white women continued to fight for suffrage. In Vineland, New Jersey, Portia Kellogg Gage and 171 women voted each year between 1869 and 1870 with their own ballot box. Fifty years later, women were enfranchised with the 19th amendment. The amendment was ratified by New Jersey on February 9, 1920 and by the United States government on August 18, 1920. (3)

Although both amendments enfranchised all men and women within the United States, practices and qualifications were scattered throughout the country that persistently disenfranchised dominantly black men and women. These qualifications consisted of literacy tests, government tests, and poll taxes. Some tests involved reciting or writing the entire preamble of the Constitution. Other prevention measures considered sheer intimidation and the threat of violence. New Jersey's qualifications did not consist of tests or poll taxes and appeared to be relatively easy to vote and register. It was a part of a country that prevented people who constitutionally had the right to vote, from doing so. (4)

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 dismantled the voting laws that prohibited predominately black men and women from voting. The Voting Rights Act prohibited the use of literacy tests and poll taxes. The Voting Rights Act was instantly challenged in the courts with no success from its contenders, until 1963, when section 4(b) of the act was found unconstitutional. The Act was signed in August and “by the end of 1965, a quarter of a million new black voters had been registered, one-third by Federal examiners. By the end of 1966, only 4 out of the 13 southern states had fewer than 50 percent of African Americans registered to vote.” (5)

As we celebrate and look back on 15th and 19th amendments, we must remember the complexity and the reality of the history of both amendments and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. By 1920, voting was granted to everyone, yet states found ways to limit who they wanted to vote by enacting legislation and guidelines that dominantly disenfranchised African American voters. Although the 15th and 19th amendments have been celebrated for extending suffrage to all of the population, many individuals were excluded and denied access to voting due to state and local laws throughout the country. This changed in 1965 with the Voting Rights Act.

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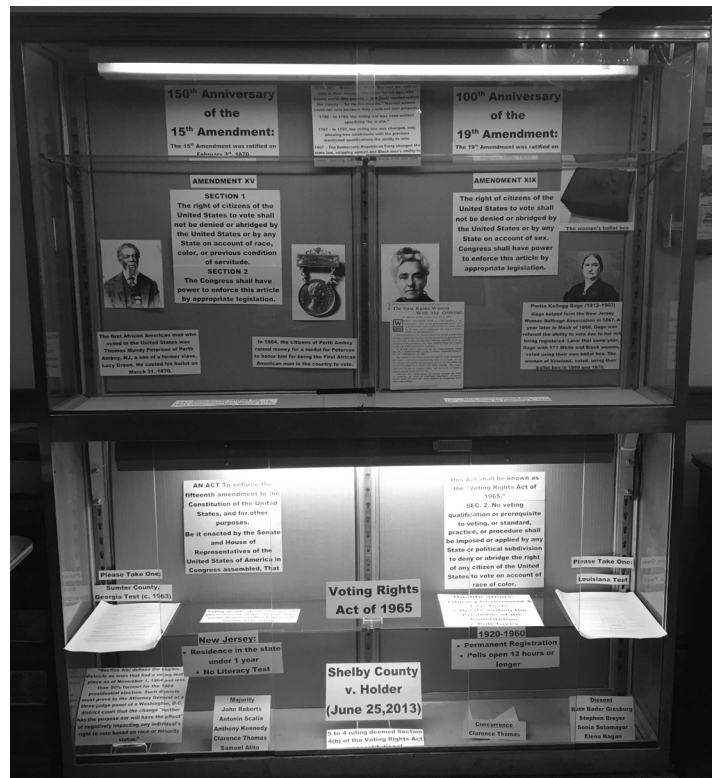


Photo courtesy of
the Cumberland County Historical Society.

REQUIEM FOR A BUILDING

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

A typical early morning in Bridgeton is quiet. But on the early morning of March 3, 2020, one of the most iconic relics of the Ferracute Machine Company's former glory burned. Ironic, really, given that the nativity of the building came as the result of another historic blaze.

At the dawn of the 20th century, Ferracute was thriving. But the company's future success came to doubt when, on September 28, 1903, a fire destroyed nearly the entire company. Over the following year, Oberlin Smith—the founder and president of the company—worked to rebuild. The new Ferracute would be stronger, faster, and, most importantly, fireproof. In building the new factory, Smith's "...first law was to 'fireproof' it." All of the company's new buildings would be made out of stone, brick, iron, and steel. (1, 2, 4)

Built directly on the street, the face of the new company was its new headquarters building. Built of brick and featuring a tower, complete with weather vane, the new office building quickly became the visible heart of the Ferracute Machine Company. At 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 1905, the new Ferracute plant was dedicated, and, from then until the plant closed in 1968, the office served its purpose as the wheelhouse of the company. (1)

For nearly forty years, the building sat empty. And, as the Ferracute plant transformed from factory to ruin, the office building sat as an artifact to Bridgeton's industrial past. In the year 2007, the city of Bridgeton took ownership of the building. Meanwhile, with the help of state grants, preservation plans were drawn up and efforts made to stabilize and preserve the decaying building. The efforts all came to naught, however.

Despite being on the National Register of Historic Places, the Ferracute office building sat untouched, slowly fading into memory. Then, around 12 a.m. on March 3, 2020, the slow fade quickened, accelerated by fire. By mid-morning, the fire was still burning in places—the roof gone and the brick walls standing unsupported. Despite the efforts of fire crews, the building was unsalvageable. Out of the interest of the safety of the public, it was demolished. (3, 4)

The ruins of the Ferracute Machine Company still stand, for the most part, becoming less visible with each passing year. Ferracute has always had an uncomfortable history with fire—the company's buildings have burned many times, and the mansion of Oberlin Smith was destroyed by fire in 1934. But, while conflagration is nothing new to the former Ferracute site, the destruction of the office building is a major blow to the legacy of the Ferracute Machine Company. (2)

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Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

PAINTER OF GIBBON HOUSE MURAL PASSES AWAY

By Warren Q. Adams

Helen Smith Bailey, mother of Linda Felcone, who is the wife of Joseph Felcone of Princeton, New Jersey, passed away on July 8, 2020 in Richmond, Virginia. She has been a good friend to the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library. Helen painted the mural, *The Landing at Greenwich, West New Jersey*, many years ago. The subject was taken from an early Pen and Ink Drawing of *The Landing at Greenwich, West New Jersey*, and the property of John Sheppard, done in 1792. Helen did a smaller color version for Joe and Linda and then did the larger color version that now hangs in the dining room of the Gibbon House.

Helen was a remarkable lady and a prolific painter, living in the Richmond area. Also, she was adept in conservation of paintings.

We always enjoyed her visits to Greenwich and gaining her advice on our painting conservation needs. Helen had a full-life nearing her 100th year and we are fortunate that she came our way at the Cumberland County Historical Society in Greenwich.



Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

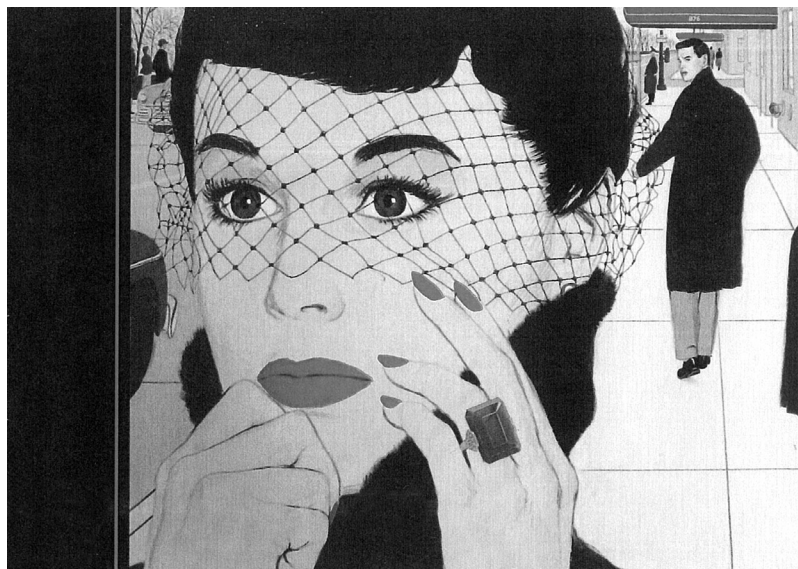
McCAULEY CONNER, LOCAL BOY AND ILLUSTRATOR FOR ADS AND MAGAZINES DIES AT 105 IN HIS MANHATTAN HOME

By Warren Q. Adams

McCauley “Mac” Conner was born to his parents, Ross C. Conner and Maude, on November 12, 1913 and grew up in small town Newport, New Jersey where his parents operated a general store. He graduated from Bridgeton High School in 1931.

“Mac” moved to New York City in the 40’s and never left. His captivating illustrations graced the pages of major magazines that helped to create the image of the post-war American woman. He was one of the leading “Ad Men” of the 40’s through the 60’s. Mr. Conner died at his Manhattan home at the age of 105 on September 26, 2019.

His wife, Gertrude Whitney Conner, or Gerta, granddaughter of Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, was also an accomplished artist. Mrs. Conner died in 2009.



“How Do You Love Me” in *Woman’s Home Companion*, August 1950 by Mac Conner

FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The following is an excerpt from the Spring, 1977 issue of the *Cumberland Patriot*.

MRS. CAHILL VISITS GREENWICH

The women of Cumberland and the surrounding counties will have the opportunity to meet Mrs. William Cahill at an English Tea in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Wasson, Ye Greate Street, Greenwich, on Thursday afternoon, April 12th. Invitations will be mailed in March to women members of the Society and to women's organizations of Cumberland County.

The price of admission is an antique. These articles will then be auctioned at the end of the day after the Greenwich House Tour on May 5th. The location of the auction will be announced later.

Members may bring guests but must so signify on their returned card which will be enclosed with the invitation.

Mrs. Cahill, our governor's wife, has expressed a desire to see historic Greenwich and we welcome her to the Cumberland County Historical Society.



Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.



Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2020

By Warren Q. Adams

DONOR: Alesia & James Farside (Bridgeton, NJ) Additional donation of local history books and memorabilia and an important donation to the Lummis Library.

DONOR: Giordano's Waste & Recycle Management (Vineland, NJ) Old Cumberland Hotel, Bridgeton, nickle silver dining items: gravy boat, serving tray, vegetable tray, sugar and creamer.

DONOR: Kevin Chambers (Ocean Grove, NJ) Postcard, Bridgeton Circle No. 25; Brotherhood of America; 2 D.J. Morgridge glass bottles; Charles F. Dare & Son glass bottle; Aquamarine blown molded glass pint flask/sail ship and flower, Joel Bodine & Sons, Bridgeton.

DONOR: Bill Chestnut (Bridgeton, NJ) Booklet: *Whatever Happened to Gilbert Swing*.

DONOR: Penny Watson (Greenwich, NJ) Nine *South Jersey Magazines*; postcards and photos of George S. Ware Chair Shop, Roadstown; photos of Farm Day, CCHS, 1995; slides and photos of CCHS and Greenwich, etc.; photo of the *Pioneer* sailing ship; photos of Bacon's Neck School reunions; early West Jersey Academy photo; Gibbon House photos of Mrs. Cahill's helicopter in the yard for an English Tea at the Wasson Home; photo of Old Broad Street Church, front window from interior.

DONOR: Chris Yoder (Saugatuck, MI) Copies of Ella Thompson Austermell diaries from Bridgeton Seminary, later named Ivy Hall, 1862, 1863. It was stated that Ella proposed the name Ivy Hall.

DONOR: Lummis Library (Greenwich, NJ) Purchase – *The Practical Book of Garden Architecture* by Phebe Westcott Humphries, local artist.

DONOR: Estate of Nancy Elaine Weigand Eshleman (Newfield, NJ) *A Souvenir of Bridgeton*.

DONOR: Bertram Law Office LLC (Bridgeton, NJ) Counsellor at Law Certificate, New Jersey, 1938 for Warren C. Lummis, Jr.

DONOR: Byron Robbins (Ormond Beach, FL) *The Cheap Skate* Newsletter, Rainbow Lake Skating Rink, February 17, 1941, March 3, 1941; Robbins family skaters of Cumberland County; 2 photos of girls in their skating outfits, including Zee.

DONOR: W. Christian Sizemore (Liberty, MO) Museum-mounted 12" x 18" photograph of the *Neil Johnson* Oyster Schooner, launched at the Greenwich Shipyard in 1907.

A WARM WELCOME IS EXTENDED TO OUR NEWEST CCHS MEMBERS:

Todd Cecchini, Bridgeton, New Jersey
Priscilla Glasow, Hendersonville, North Carolina
Nancy W. Hicks, Galloway, New Jersey
Sherian Joyne, Galloway, New Jersey

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, 2021)
- \$2 discount to annual "Christmas in Greenwich" admission. (December, 2021)
- Discount for the annual business/dinner meeting. (November, 2021v)

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

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION - Share with a Friend!

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
 - \$2 discount to "Christmas in Greenwich" admission
 - Discount for the annual business/dinner meeting

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.

CUT HERE

*Please Print

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name: _____

Address: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

How did you hear about us? _____

_____ Please contact me. I wish to volunteer.

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

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

2018 – 2020

Jacqueline Baran
John Butterfield
Ruth Ann Fox
Andrew Ingersoll
Charles Reinhart
Theodore H. Ritter
Robert A. Woodruff, Sr.

2019 – 2021

Richard DeMarco
Robert Francois
Brittney Ingersoll
Michele Mazzeo
Paul H. Ritter, III
Barbara Stratton
Charles Viel

2020 – 2022

Joe DeLuca
Linda S. Hruza-Jones
Ian W. Hughes
Ken Miller
Thomas Sheppard
Judith Uber
Dr. Charles Valentine

Freeholder Douglas Albrecht, Liaison • Freeholder Jack Surrency, Alternate

PLEASE NOTE: VISITS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY!

For a tour of the Alan Ewing Carman Museum of Prehistory of Cumberland County and the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library, please call 856-455-8580 to schedule an appointment.

For a tour of the Gibbon House, please call 856-455-4055 to schedule an appointment.

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

Warren & Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library

856-455-8580

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

The Alan Ewing Carman Museum of Prehistory of Cumberland County

856-455-8141

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

c. 1730 Gibbon House

856-455-4055

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

1852 John DuBois Maritime Museum

856-455-1774

Due to maintenance construction, 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
PO Box 16 - 981 Ye Greate Street
Greenwich NJ 08323

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