

CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society
Greenwich, New Jersey



Email: cchistsoc@verizon.net

SPRING 2021 – Vol. 53, No. 1

www.cchistsoc.org

Follow us on Facebook - www.facebook.com/CumberlandCountyHistoricalSociety

LINDA PECK

By Brittney Ingersoll



This past January, the Cumberland County Historical Society lost a family member, Linda Peck. Linda had worked at CCHS for over ten years as the Society's Clerk. Her work went beyond her duties as the clerk. She was involved in all of the events – chairing both the Artisan's Faire and Halloween Ghost Tours, in addition to organizing the school tours. Peck was also responsible for putting together and proofreading the society's newsletter. She always brought laughter and cheer to the library. Anytime, you could go and sit in the back and chat with her – she always lent an ear to any situation. The thing I miss the most is laughing with Linda. I can still hear her saying “Hey girlfriend,” a greeting she would say every time she walked past my desk after arriving at the library. We all miss Linda Peck greatly, and are thankful for the years she had given to the society but are most thankful for the time spent with her and having her in our lives.

Image: Linda Peck in 1967 Bridgeton High School Yearbook

DANIEL WHO?

By Jim Bergmann

Are you aware we had a “Martyr to Freedom” (1) who was born and grew up near the Maurice River in Cumberland County, NJ? His name was Daniel Drayton. In his personal memoir he wrote, “I was born in the year 1802, in Cumberland County, Downe Township... on the shores of Nantuxet Creek, not far from Delaware Bay...” (2) His father was a farmer who married a widow with three children. Six more children were born and Daniel was the youngest.

About the time of the War of 1812 the family moved closer to the bay shore. The sight of the “vessels passing up and down inspired me with a desire to follow the life of a waterman.” (3) Daniel was twelve when his mother died and his father then married a widow with four children.

At twelve Daniel was “bound out as apprentice in a cotton and woolen factory at a place called Cedarville.” (4) In the February 5th, 1816 edition of the “Washington Whig” there was a for sale notice for the Fairfield Manufactory, Cedarville. This may have been the place he was apprenticed to in 1814.

While at the factory, owned by a former schoolmaster, he was required on “Sundays, by our employer, to learn two lessons, one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon; after reciting which we were left at liberty to roam at our pleasure.” (5) After a year and a half Daniel was bound out as an apprentice to a shoe-maker. (6) Rather than studying now on Sundays he now spent them “in taverns, playing dominos” and “those who lost were expected to treat and Daniel at times ran up a bill at the bar as high as four or six dollars...” (7)

The shoe-maker apprenticeship became less satisfactory to him so he bought his time at 18 years old to pursue a different life. Daniel also married at the time and he reflected this was “led by the impulse of Youthful passion than by any thoughtful foresight.” (8) Daniel still desired to follow the water. He took a job as a “cook on board a sloop employed in carrying wood from Maurice River to Philadelphia.” (9) After four months he became a Captain. He did this for two years aboard vessels from 30 to 60 tons. These bay-craft vessels drew little water and could carry from 25 to 50 cords of wood. On board was the captain and three crew members that were paid between 8 to 10 dollars a month. The Captain paid the owner forty percent of the profit. Even though he obtained command of a boat he rightfully omitted he “read with no great fluency” could sign his name and did not learn a lot more until in imprisonment in a Washington jail.

From the bay-craft he went to coasters, sailing between New Brunswick, Canada and Savannah, GA, with Philadelphia as his homeport. Daniel became half owner of the sloop SUPERIOR and as luck would have it on his second trip through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal it sank. He then became Captain of the SARAH HENRY of 70 tons.

While on a trip from Charleston to Savannah Daniel developed yellow fever. In his memoir he said, “I came as near dying as a man could and escape death.” (10) Because of this Daniel began to think about religion and whether he could be saved. His mother had been a very religious person. After a week-long experience at a camp meeting in Cape May he wrote, “I felt a remarkable change come over me. All my fears and terrors seemed to be instantaneously removed, and my whole soul to be filled with joy and peace.” (11) Daniel went back to sea

where he encountered several more harrowing experiences. During this time, he purchased the JOSEPH B and then the SOPHRONIA. He was both successful and unsuccessful at making money at this time.

During his years of sailing up and down the bays it brought him “a good deal into contact with the slave population” and the slaves were “pretty adroit in ascertaining from what state a vessel comes...in hopes of obtaining a passage in her to a land of freedom.” (12) In his early days of sailing, he had “turned a deaf ear to all these requests.” (13) At this time Daniel “had regarded the negroes as only fit to be slaves, and had not been inclined to pay much attention to the pitiful tales which they told me of ill-treatment by their masters and mistresses. But my views upon this subject had undergone a gradual change.” (14) He wrote, “I had found out, by intercourse with the negroes, that they had the same desires, wishes and hopes, as myself.” (15) This was in spite of the fact Daniel “...had never read any abolitionist pamphlets, nor heard an abolitionist speak; he only had actual contact with the slave population while on his voyages along the coast.” (16) He just saw slavery as a wrong and thought that actions speak louder than words...I could not talk; I could not write, but I could act. The humblest most uneducated man can do that.” (17)

Daniel Drayton's life was about to change dramatically—he was about to become an abolitionist in 1847. The Maurice River boy; cotton and woolen factory apprentice; shoe-maker turned sloop cook then Captain and Philadelphia junk dealer was about to secure his place in history. At this point in his life his health began to fail him and, in a few years, he would be separated from his family.

During the summer of 1847 while traveling up and down the Chesapeake he sailed to Washington with a “cargo of oysters.” (18) Daniel docked at the same wharf where the PEARL was docked. He didn't know it at the time that this vessel would feature prominently in his future. While there a “colored man came aboard” and told Daniel, “he supposed we were pretty much abolitionists” (19) up north and he wanted to arrange a passage for a woman, her five children and niece with Daniel when he sailed. Daniel then made the fateful decision to board them for the journey to Frenchtown. As the season was getting late, he decided to return to his family in Philadelphia.

Back in Philadelphia, the word got around about his transportation of a black family north. While at home he received a note from an unknown person to meet and discuss transporting slaves to freedom. Daniel met with the note sender but declined to get involved. They met again and this time Daniel “arranged to go on to Washington, to see what could be done.” (20) The people he spoke with in Washington all declined due to the danger involved. In a chance meeting on a street in Philadelphia Daniel encountered Captain Sayres, captain of the PEARL and offered “...him one hundred dollars for the charter of his Vessel.” (21)

Daniel was to have charge of the passengers while Sayres remained in control of the vessel. In his memoir Daniel wrote, “I, too, was to be paid for my time and trouble – an offer which the low state of my pecuniary affairs, and the necessity of supporting my family, did not allow me to decline. But this was not, by any means, my sole or principal motive. I undertook it out of sympathy for the enslaved, and from my desire to do something to further the cause of universal liberty.” (22)

The PEARL departed Philadelphia on a voyage that would forever change Daniel's life. The PEARL sailed south down the Delaware and entered the canal to the Chesapeake Bay on their way to Washington. After stopping in Machudock on the Potomac to load twenty cords of wood, it was on to destiny. It was April 13, 1848. They arrived to find Washington celebrating the emancipation, liberty and rights of man to honor the new French revolution.

News spread of Daniel's arrival even though he had had no previous connection with them. The passengers were to board Saturday evening before 11pm. Daniel enlisted the help of the cook, whose name was English, to help him. English's job was to open the hatch to let the slaves into the hold. Captain Sayre was unaware of the number of passengers.

The PEARL had been previously moved to White-house wharf after the wood had been unloaded. The wharf was in a rather isolated place down river from Washington. As darkness descended the human cargo began to arrive. Daniel kept a close watch on anyone who might be observing them. They cast off about midnight but both the tide and wind were against them. They finally had to anchor about a half mile below the wharf. At first light they upped the anchor and passed Alexandria at sunrise. Drayton and his passengers were on their way to freedom. Daniel then checked the hold and found it quite crowded with about an equal proportion of men, women, boys, girls and two small youngsters. He gave no count. At sunset they approached the mouth of the Potomac. Their intention was to go up Chesapeake Bay to the canal. The wind was against them so Daniel “urged Sayres to go to sea, with the intention of reaching the Delaware by the outside passage.” (23) Sayres objected and said they were going up the bay to Frenchtown. The wind was so strong they anchored at “Cornfield harbor, just under Point Lookout, a shelter usually sought by bay-craft encountering contrary winds when in that neighborhood.” (24) Their escape so far had been impeded by the weather but what happened next was far worse.

With no where to go they retired for the night. It is hard to imagine what it must have been like for the slaves in the hold. Daniel was awakened by the sound of the steamer SALEM alongside them. He wrote, “I knew at once we were taken.” What followed next began his long nightmare. After boarding, one of the posse “lifted the hatch a little, and cried out, ‘Niggers, by G-d!’ an exclamation to which the others responded with three cheers...” (25) Daniel was seized and tied then led aboard the steamer along with Sayres and English. The passengers remained aboard the PEARL to be towed back to Washington.

What no doubt precipitated the search for the PEARL was the fact that households in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria suddenly missed their servants. Information about the PEARL was supplied by a “colored hackman” who had transported several escapees to the wharf. He was sure he would be rewarded for his information. Once they were back in Washington Drayton, Sayres and English were to be marched to jail. On their way up Seventh Street an angry “mob” surrounded and threatened them with hanging. “Congressman Joshua Giddings believed the slave dealers were leading the crowd, and the attempt of a slave to murder Drayton lends validity to his view.” (26) The same crowd “milled around all afternoon, cursing Drayton and Sayres, proclaiming ‘vengeance upon very friend of liberty’ ...” (27) Due to these threats Drayton and Sayres, when they reached Pennsylvania Avenue, were forced to take refuge in a hackney coach, that they rode in to the jail at Fourth and G Streets. It seems inconceivable that Daniel Drayton, the boy from Downe Township in Cumberland County, New Jersey, could ever have imagined himself creating a debate that literally threw Washington into turmoil and pitted Congressman against Congressman.

Zachary J. Martin in his book “Martyr to Freedom, the Life and Death of Captain Daniel Drayton”, wrote in the Preface, “...Daniel Drayton was either a hero or a villain, either a patriot or a scoundrel. In the end he made common people, the wealthy, the powerful, and the government consider that they might be wrong.” (28)

Daniel was now in jail in Washington. Sayres was also there and had been questioned by a man named Goddard. When Goddard went to question Daniel, Daniel stated “I would say nothing” since Goddard probably had the whole story from Sayres. Daniel described his cell as having a “stone floor, which, with the help of a blanket, was to serve also for a bed.” (29) Daniel was visited in jail by Congressman Giddings and David A. Hall a lawyer to represent Daniel. Their visit caused an article, in an unnamed newspaper, to publish the following headline – “THE ABOLITION INCENDARIES” which was about the visit to the “three principal kidnappers now confined in jail, and

offered them counsel.” (30) Daniel also wrote in his memoir that “The seventy-one passengers found on board the PEARL had been committed to the jail as runaways” and Giddings wanted an inquiry into the “circumstances under which seventy-six persons were held prisoners” for “merely attempting to vindicate their inalienable rights.” (31)

The outcomes of the trials for Drayton, Sayres, and English looked bleak. These men had “struck at the heart of slavery, and all those involved in the escape attempt would have to pay, one way or another.” (32) Indignation was running high in the South. In the Richmond newspaper an article said, “Let Negro-stealing be punished with solitary confinement for life, without reprieve, or by hanging, and...you will hear of no more such scenes as we have enacted here in the U.S. Capital.” (33)

By this time Daniel was sure he would die in jail or be hanged. The PEARL incident did not go unnoticed in the North. In Boston they did not agree with human bondage, “so they would instead provide legal help to Drayton and Sayres.” (34) A meeting was held at Faneuil Hall on April 25, 1848. At the meeting the “citizens of Boston” approved a committee “to collect money and employ counsel, for the purpose of defending these men.” (35) They also questioned the “legality of slavery in the District of Columbia.” (36) Horace Mann led the counsel for the trial. To counter the argument that Drayton stole the slaves, Mann said slaves were not like other property and they “might voluntarily...run away of their own accord, which he contended to have been the case with the slaves alleged to have been stolen by Drayton.” (37)

The District Attorney Phillip Barton Key was none other than the son of Francis Scott Key, the writer of the “Star Spangled Banner.” Key was arguing that Daniel was trying to pass for an honest person, “but he says himself he would steal a Negro to liberate them, and the court says it makes no difference whether he took them to liberate or took them to sell.” (38) Key ended his argument with “The prisoner must be convicted. He cannot escape. There can be no manner of doubt to his guilt...I desire a conviction out of principle. I have heard doctrines asserted in this trial that strike at the rights and liberty of southern citizens...and principles that strike directly at the security of southern property...Let it be known from Maine to Texas, to Earth’s widest limits, that we have officers and juries to execute the law, no matter when it may be violated!” (39)

Daniel was not sure if his chances of winning were possible. Mann lashed out at the indictments against Daniel. He believed that presenting his client with a ‘hundred and twenty-five trials “which are to proceed at this, the chance is he will die without reaching their termination.” (40) Mann spoke with passion and fervor and tried to convey Drayton as a “gentleman filled with honesty, raised up fair and moral, and an individual of great character.” (41) Mann’s hope was to show it was a mistaken assumption on Key’s part that Drayton had stolen the slaves. This trial seemed to have changed Mann’s life. In talking about the PEARL incident and the trial he wrote, “For a moment, the wind blew the smoke and flames aside, and I looked into its hell. I saw then...what a vital and unextinguishable interest every human being has in this subject; - not the slaves alone, but the free man, not men only but especially women.” (42) Despite Mann’s strong defense the jury found Daniel guilty. However, Mann was able to “curb some of the vengeful punishments planned.” (43) It was said by Samuel Gridley Howe that Daniel was “...quiet yet stern and unflinching...” and “seemed to have his mind made up that he was willing to endure any punishment that would be handed down, but feared that a long prison term would be his ‘doom.’” (44) Daniel’s sentence was twenty years in prison.

Daniel described “the light which came into my cell was very faint, and I could only read by sitting on the floor with my back against the grating of the cell door.” (45) His meals were served twice a day. For breakfast he had one herring, cornbread, molasses and water with a taste of coffee. Dinner was cornbread, salted beef and soup made of corn meal. This was the same menu seven days a week. A “husk mattress” was finally provided to be placed on the floor. Daniel improved his reading skills with a newspaper and writing ability. His wife and daughter had come to Washington to petition the owners of the slaves who had sailed with Daniel with the hope of obtaining a Presidential pardon. Daniel had served four years and four months when President Millard Fillmore signed his pardon.

When Daniel Drayton returned home, he said, “what I did and what I attempted to do, was my protest, - a protest which resounded from one end of the Union to the other, and which, I hope by the dissemination of this narrative, to renew and repeat it, - it was my protest against the infamous and atrocious doctrine that there can be any such thing as property in man!” (46) He said he never had any regrets for doing what he did.

It was August 12, 1852 when Daniel returned to his family in Philadelphia. He was older and sicker after his time in jail. After prison Daniel began touring the northern states preaching against slavery in New Hampshire, Maine, New York and Massachusetts. He was also selling his narrative describing his life, the ill-fated PEARL venture, and his incarceration. (47) Daniel was in New Bedford Massachusetts on September 9, 1852 to give a speech. His talk was meant to “touch the heart and excite a deeper love of that freedom which is the God-given right of all human beings.” (48) To the New Bedford residents, he was a true abolitionist. He found the town where they shared his beliefs. They gave him “solace”, a place where he could show his hatred of slavery. Daniel would again seek this ‘solace’ on the last day of his life five years later. New Bedford took Daniel in as a native son and there was a celebration every time he came to preach.

The constant moving around from state to state to speak was taking a toll on his health by 1854. For unknown reasons his relationship with his family was estranged. They were in Philadelphia while he was in New England. It is said that Daniel “accomplished in failure what he could never accomplish in success.” (49) One of the outcomes of the sailing of the ill-fated PEARL and its impact on Washington was the ending of the slave trade in the District of Columbia as part of the Compromise of 1850. There is some evidence that Drayton influenced the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s story “Uncle Tom’s Cabin.” Stowe believed that the PEARL incident would prove the reality of the evils that filled her novel.” (50)

All the time he was traveling around he was also suggesting to other abolitionists ways to free slaves. In 1855 Daniel wrote a letter to the Boston Vigilance Committee about a project to rescue slaves. One member, Francis Jackson, responded. In his letter to “Capt. D” Jackson told him he had given it considerable attention. However, Jackson thought, “your project will require time to mature the proper means, and also trusty agent in Norfolk & Portsmouth, who has a general acquaintance with colored people, so that he can be safe in making known the plan of their deliverance, as traitors among them, is not at all uncommon, and one such would be sufficient to destroy success. It is much more difficult of accomplishment that your voyage in PEARL, and that failed, by causes much more likely to occur in this attempt, than in that. Then you had the slaves’ ready waiting for you, whom you knew and who knew your object, and yet you were betrayed by a colored hack man. Now you and your object will be unknown, and without some ally there you will be much more likely to be betrayed than before. Your feeble state of health is strongly against it. I am therefore not in favor of the attempt, and would, if you will allow me advise you to abandon it.” (51)

Jackson forwarded a copy of Wendell Phillips. Jackson also told Daniel not to despair but keep up your spirits. Daniel did despair and Jackson’s letter seemed to break Daniel’s heart. Drayton arrived back in New Bedford in early summer of 1857 with “no desire to

live.” His family was in Philadelphia and when he arrived in New Bedford, he was almost broke. He came with the intent to never leave. Daniel made his views known to William Bush that he had “come to say goodbye to a life, he probably viewed as not measuring up to his expectations.” (52) When Daniel arrived in New Bedford, he took a room in the Mansion House. He was found dead a day later, an apparent suicide. On June 30, 1857 Daniel Drayton was buried in Rural Cemetery a well-known burial ground for black residents. Daniel’s funeral was well attended by local dignitaries but his family was absent. On July 2, 1857 the headline in the newspaper was ‘Death of a Martyr.’ (Republican Standard).

After his burial, a fence was erected around his grave. Senator Charles Sumner wrote the inscriptions found on the columns holding the fence. The inscriptions read: “Captain Drayton/Commander of the schooner PEARL/sailed from Washington, D.C. April 15, 1848/Saving seventy-six persons/fugitive from slavery/arrested by the U.S. Government/Confined in a National jail/at Washington/Four years and four months/And, broken by cruel suffering/during confinement he died a martyr/to his benevolent effort.” Since Daniel did not die while in prison did the reference on the column mean that his spirit “died” which led to his death five years later?

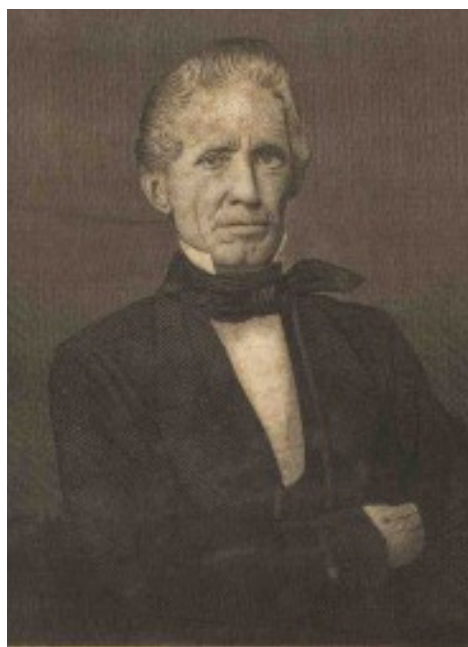
In 2017 a street in the Wharf Development neighborhood in Washington was named “Pearl Street” to honor the men who tried to free seventy-six slaves.

Until the day April 1848 that the PEARL was captured while trying to liberate slaves to the North, little was known about Daniel Drayton. With the exception of his Personal Memoir, his days of sailing in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and his travels up and down the coast from Savannah to New Brunswick were not well recorded.

Without the non-violent capture of the PEARL and its passengers, “many in the North might have delayed their commitment to slavery.” (53) The Methodist Church, to which Daniel’s mother belonged, was divided over slavery. The PEARL and other similar incidents proved the Church could no longer “claim to preach true Christianity as long as they condemned, or did not actively oppose human bondage.” (54)

Once Daniel participated in the failed venture, “Washington was not the same thereafter, and neither were the opponents of the defenders of slavery.” (55) There is no doubt this incident and the firestorm it raised in Washington and all over the South projected Daniel Drayton a “rallying point.” How ironic it is that Daniel, who was to be paid for his services, gained more notoriety than those who saw it their cause.

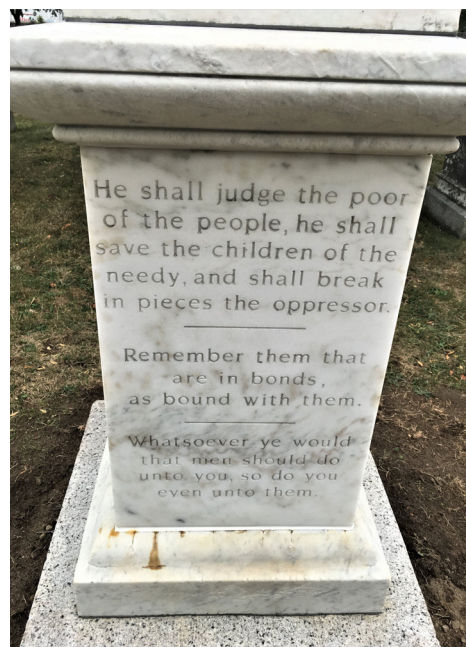
Time has clouded out the memories of Daniel Drayton’s days of growing up in Downe Township and his early sailing days and “memories have faded about the PEARL and Drayton and the seventy-six slaves who risked everything on that spring day in 1848.” (56) It is time to revisit Drayton’s contribution to the important role he played in America’s history one hundred and seventy years ago on April 6th 1848.



Daniel Drayton, Courtesy of the New Bedford Historical Society



Daniel Drayton Monument, Courtesy of the New Bedford Historical Society



Daniel Drayton Monument, Courtesy of the New Bedford Preservation Society

Sources:

- (1) Martyr to Freedom, Zachary J. Martin, Hamilton Books, 2007, p. 88
- (2) Personal Memoir of Daniel Drayton, originally published in 1855, Bela Marsh, Reprinted 1969, Negro University Press, 1969, p. 5 (3) Ibid, p. 6 (4) Ibid, p. 6 (5) Ibid, p. 7 (6) Ibid, p. 7 (7) Ibid, p. 8 (8) Ibid, p. 8 (9) Ibid, p. 11 (10) Ibid, p. 13-14 (11) Ibid, p. 20 (12) Ibid, p. 20 (13) Ibid, p. 20 (14) Ibid, p. 20-21 (15) Ibid, p. 21 (16) Martyr, p. 24 (17) Ibid, p. 25 (18) Personal Memoir, p. 23 (19) Ibid, p. 24 (20) Ibid, p. 24 (21) Ibid, p. 24 (22) Ibid, p. 25 (23) Ibid, p. 31 (24) Ibid, p. 31 (25) Ibid, p. 32 (26) The Pearl, Josephine F. Pacheco, Univ. NC Press, Chapel Hill, 2005, p. 74-75 (27) Ibid, p. 76-77 (28) Martyr, p. xi (29) Personal Memoir, p. 41 (30) Ibid, p. 47 (31) Ibid, p. 46 (32) The Pearl, p. 142 (33) Richmond Enquirer, April 25, 1848 (34) The Pearl, p. 143 (35) Ibid, p. 143-144 (36) Ibid, p. 144 (37) Ibid, p. 153 (38) Martyr, p. 58 (39) Martyr, p. 39 (40) Martyr, p. 40 (41) Martyr, p. 41 (42) Martyr, p. 60 (43) Martyr, p. 61 (44) Martyr, p. 61 (45) Personal Memoirs, p. 103 (46) Ibid, p. 120 (47) Martyr, Republican Standard, New Bedford, MA January 5, 1854, p. 77 (48) Ibid, p. 77 (49) Ibid, p. 81 (50) The Pearl, p. 219 (51) Martyr, letter from Francis Jackson of Boston to Wendell Phillips, Phillips Papers (52) Ibid, p. 87 (53) The Pearl, p. 243 (54) Ibid, p. 244 (55) Ibid, p. 244-245 (56) Ibid, p. 245

PLAY BALL! IN BRIDGETON IN 1777!

By Bill Saunderlin

It doesn't seem possible, but that just may have happened! Rounder's, Town Ball, Baseball, or an early form of it, appears to have been played on the sandlots of Bridgeton, in the "Colonial Days."

Recently, while reading up on the history of the Cumberland County Courthouses, I came across a notation that caught my eye! This was in the *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey*, by Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, published in 1883.

The second courthouse of Cumberland County, was built of brick in 1760, and stood on the hill of Broad Street. It was erected near the location of Potter's Tavern today, with a large lot surrounding it. There was no Broad Street Bridge at that time. Sheppard describes the later improvements of this courthouse and documented that in 1777, a fence was ordered to be built at the East end, to prevent the playing of ball.

This immediately triggered a memory to me, that I had copied an article back in 2004 from the "New York Times" by Frank Litsky. Litsky had published an article that described an ordinance that was passed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts in 1791, to prevent the playing of ball games. Wicket, Town Ball, Bat Ball, Base Ball, or any such similar name with games of balls, within the distance of 80 yards from their newly built Meeting House, was forbidden. This was enacted for the preservation of the windows and its exterior. Violators were warned of a five shilling fine. The story with Bridgeton's case seems very similar.

I researched further and found that John Thorn, was a leader of early baseball history. He was the founder and publisher of the early editions to the magazine "Base Ball—A Journey of the Early Game." It is interesting to note that he found documentation from a Princeton University student in his diary in 1786. It was written that "It was a fine day today to play baste ball on campus. I now miss both the catching and striking the ball." John Thorn also found mention of the game played at Dartmouth University in 1780, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1784.

I would eventually like to look at the original Cumberland County, N.J. Court Records of 1777, which are located at the New Jersey State Archives. Due to the Covid 19, it is closed until further notice. It will be interesting to see what was first written about the need to build a fence near the Cumberland County Courthouse.

Apparently, "America's Pastime" or the game of Baseball did not start with Abner Doubleday in Cooperstown, New York in 1839. It now seems to have evolved back to at least the "Colonial Days." It was always said when I was growing up in Bridgeton in the 1960's, that Bridgeton was known as a "Baseball" Town. I knew at that time, that there was always strong support for the game here, but in 1777? Who knew?

June 15/1775 - Special Meeting,
John Bush & John Bantam John
Wheaton chosen as Officers for S. Co.
Present Sheriff to have use of the County
house for present year, provided he runs the
rills of all salaries.

May 23/1777 -
"Agreed that John Melford, Joel Fittman
& Enos Seely are appointed Managers to Repair
the Court House & Prison, and also to erect a
fence at the East End of the house to prevent
the playing of Ball"

May 13, 1778 -
Ordered £5.18.9 paid Israel Reed for
going to Marriestown for the Judge, &
£10.15s. 6p. for his expenses to be paid to
Samuel Spring Day.
Ordered £35.13.8 paid George Nicholaslin
for Guards & other Services agreeable to his Account

1777 Charles Sheppard's Notes in 1880

May 23/1777 -
"Agreed that John Melford, Joel Fittman
& Enos Seely are appointed Managers to Repair
the Court House & Prison, and also to erect a
fence at the East End of the house to prevent
the playing of Ball"

1777 Playing Ball in Bridgeton

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY- AN IRISH AMERICAN TRADITION

By Connor Kelly

We tend to think of St. Patrick's Day as originating from Ireland. It may surprise people to learn that until recently, the Irish didn't even think the holiday was that important- they've only picked it up from us! But in fact, the holiday comes out from the experience of Irish American immigrant life.

It was because of America that potatoes came to Ireland- originally grown in Peru, conquistadors and colonizers brought the hearty veggie back with them. The first place in Europe they were grown was in Ireland in 1589, becoming popular among the people for their nutritional value, and for how easy they were to grow in the Irish climate.

The potato was the most important crop to the Irish poor, and when a fungus broke out in the 1840's that ruined the crops, this led to the Irish Potato Famine. With nothing to eat and families starving, people turned to America as a land of opportunity, and an escape from the hunger in their bellies. During this time period, there was a huge wave of Irish immigrants, with entire families travelling at once through Ellis Island to escape the hardship.

But, living in America was not necessarily easier. The Irish were discriminated against in America- for being poor, for being Catholic, for being "different". Many job advertisements in the newspapers and 'Wanted' signs in shops would clarify- "No Irish Need Apply". This meant that many of the Irish families coming to the New World for a better life had to work harder just to make it, with many women becoming servants and men becoming laborers.

Many of the traditions we associate with being Irish came through this time. For example, eating corned beef and cabbage. Corned beef became so popular among Irish immigrants because they could often only afford lower quality beef that had been salted thoroughly so that it could travel across the sea. The reason it was called "corned" beef had nothing to do with corn. In fact, it had to do with the giant, corn-sized chunks of salt that covered the meat. People who bought this beef would have to boil it several times to remove this layer of salt- and this dish was paired with cabbage because that was the cheapest vegetable that immigrants could afford.

It was due to hardship that Irish immigrants faced that led them to form their own support organizations. Irish Aid Societies sprang up in cities to help support incoming immigrants, and create pride through the hard times. Besides helping newcomers, these societies also began celebrating their Irish identity, with parades and festivities- the major celebration being March 17th, Saint Patrick's Day.

Originally, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated for bringing Christianity to the Irish, who were previously Celtic. In Ireland, it was usually a quiet day of solemn prayer, not much different from other Catholic Holidays. Meanwhile in America, it was a day to celebrate and take pride in one's immigrant Irish identity- even if others around you did not care for it.

The 19th century was a time when people started actually celebrating holidays, not just Saint Patrick's Day, but Christmas, Valentine's, Easter, you name it! As time went on, and people started to become more accepting of the Irish, Saint Patrick's Day became a day for all to celebrate- whether you were Irish or not.

The festivities of March 17th are part of a uniquely American holiday, one for all to celebrate the important role that immigrants have played in the growth of America. So, this Saint Patrick's Day, enjoy your corned beef, cabbage and potatoes, and celebrate the American Story!

Further Reading:

"The Wearing of the Green" by Mike Cronin and Daryl Adair

19th CENTURY BIRTH LEDGER BY MARTHA AUSTIN REEVES (1760-1832) Part 6

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 – 1815

January

1--Preston Stratton—son---Israel
3--Henry Johnson---son---Joseph

February

6--John Davis, Jr.---daughter---Emeline
24--John Shoemaker---daughter---Mary
25--Abel Davis---daughter---Abigail Sheppard Davis

March

6--Hoshel Shull---daughter---Henrietta
10--Andrew Johnson---son---Jacob Rocap Johnson
16--Richard Randolph---daughter---Ruth
22--George Danzenbaker---daughter---Mary

April

2--William Parvin---son---Robert
14--Reuben Davis---son---Horace
19--Samuel Chambers---daughter---Rebecca Ann

May

4--Elnathan Davis, Jr.---son---Eli Ayars Davis
24--Jacob Miller---son---Charles Garrison Miller

June

2--Joel Roberson---son---Enoch
7--Lewis Danzenbaker---son---Peter
7--Mason Russell---daughter---Sarah
9--Mason Fithian---son---Jonathan
11--David Walling---daughter---?

July

20--Samuel Davis Miller---Twin daughters---??

August

13--George Shoemaker---son---Hiram
19--John Coleman---son---John

September

3--Silas York---daughter---Elizabeth
5--Ashbury Maul---son---John Moore Maul
17--William Rial---Twins---son---Joel, and daughter---Sarah
18--Nathan Bonham---daughter---Ann Maria
22--Joseph West---Twin daughters---Eunice, and Martha
24--Joshua Mickle---son---Henry
27--Charlotte Shaw Mills---son---?
30--Michael H. Shull---daughter---Susanna

October

18--Thomas West---daughter---Ruth

November

4--Martin Hitchner, Jr.---daughter---?
15--Richard Davis---son---Richard
16--David Davis---daughter---Mary Ann
22--Azeria MacFerson---daughter---Rebecca
25--Aaron Garton---daughter---Phebe

December

12--Frederick Fox---daughter---Phebe
12--Ezekiel Thomas---son---James Sheppard Thomas

Births – 1816

January

3--Isaac Simkins---daughter---Mary
13--Malachai Long---daughter---Rebecca
15--John Shute---daughter---Ruth Fithian Shute
23--Rev. John Davis---son---Edmond J.
24--Malon Davis---daughter---Rebecca
29--Levi Davis---daughter---Rebecca

February

6--Lewis Davis---son---Jacob Hall Davis
10--William Moore---daughter---Lydia

March

4--Jonathan Fawcet---son---Joseph
7--Isaac Whitaker---daughter---Nancy
18--Hosea Joslin---son---Jonathan

April

5--Preston Stratton---son---Isaac
20--Reuben Randolph---daughter---Caroline

May

4--Jonathan T. Garrison---daughter---Sarah Austin Garrison
8--George Souder---son---?

June

5--Jacob Randolph---daughter---Tasy Burdic Randolph
20--David Garrison---son---William
30--Joseph Bivens---daughter---Matilda

August

1--David Reeves---son---Elihu Sheppard Reeves
4--Jacob Hilyard---daughter---Phebe
17--John Hann---son---Benjamin Parsons Hann
21--John Moore---son---Samuel Fithian Moore
23--Hoshel Shull---son---Henry C. Shull
26--David Dickeson---daughter---Hannah
29--Jacob Cake---son---Charles

September

9--Martin Hitchner---son---David
14--David Fraser---daughter---Margaret
17--John Duffield---son---William
23--Jonathan Garton, Jr.---daughter---Eliza

October

4--William Elwell---daughter---Mary
22--John Riggs---daughter---Rachel
31--John Sayre---daughter---?

November

2--Simon Shriner---son---Renatus
11--William Garrison---daughter---Sally Ann

December

10--David High---son---Ezekiel
13--John Randolph---son---Berzilla
14--David Cook---son---William
15--Jacob Hepner---daughter---Mary
29--Joseph Claypoole---daughter---Harriet Matilda Claypoole

Births – 1817

March

8--Henry Johnson---daughter---Susanna
10--Richard Randolph---daughter---Eliza

May

16--Abel Davis---daughter---Amy
29--Michael Shull---son---Edwin
30--David Bowen---daughter---Ruth

June

14--Jedidiah Hall---daughter---Phebe
19--John Hitchner---son---Johnson Hitchner

July

6--Richard Davis---daughter---Sarah
10--Silas York---son---Silas
10--David Pierce---daughter---Priscilla

August

25--John Compton---son---James Murphy Compton

September

4--Mason Russell---son---Ebenezer
24--John Dorton---daughter---Dolly
26--Isaac Whitaker---daughter---Mary

October

22--David Garton---daughter---Elizabeth
25--David Wallen---son---John

November

4--Jacob Miller---son---Joseph
5--George Danzenbaker---daughter---Margaret
9--Obediah Bowen---daughter---Phebe
15--James Davis---son---Arthur

December

11--Rev. John Davis---son---James Manning Davis

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2020-2021

DONOR: Susan Leyman (Bridgeton, NJ) *From Betty Jane Peterson Mactaggart Est.* Album of photos and newspaper clippings, *Elmer's History of Cumberland County*, Booklet, Souvenir of the Bridgeton Fire Dept. 1877-1977, *Moncrief Family Heritage Book*, *Register of Ancestors Colonial Dames*, *Maurice River Town*, Wm. G. Moncrief Glass Blower's Card and misc. papers, Large quantity of misc. photos some labeled, Material on the Moncrief, Whitaker, Vanaman and Musante Families, Gaun Family Bible, Photo. of Serough M.D. and J. C. Avary in performance attire. Loose leaf notebook full of newspaper articles.

DONOR: CCHS Acquisition (Greenwich New Jersey) *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, printed by Sineon Siegfried, Bridgeton, NJ, 1823.

DONOR: Harrison Township Historical Society (Mullica Hill, NJ) Popular Songs Pamphlet, Bridgeton Evening News; Anthology Of Bells by Dorothy Moody War

DONOR: Fay Park Ceraso (Brooklawn, NJ) Program, World War II Memorial Dedication, High School Campus Bridgeton; Invitation to Mr. & Mrs. Irving Lukens for Henry I. Lukens, son.

DONOR: Adam Doherty (Bridgeton, NJ) *Estate of Elaine Ansink*, *Laws of New Jersey 1800*, *Cushing and Sheppard Reprint/Index*, *South Jersey Towns*, *Charting a Course for the Delaware Bay Watershed of Lower Delaware Valley*, *200 Years of Cumberland County*, Bridgeton High School Patch, Photo, Board of Directors, South Jersey Title and Finance Co., 1945, 2ea. *Soil Survey of Salem Co.*, 2ea. *Soil Survey Cumberland County 1968*, *The Story of Bridgeton*, *The Archaeology of Architecture Influence of 17th. Century New England Frame Houses on Early Dwellings*, Owens Illinois Patch, Cumberland Hotel Brick 1924-1969, List Record of Arrests, 1954 Bridgeton, List Record of Fires, 1954-55 Bridgeton, 5th. Ward 2nd District Ballot Box, The Hurley Store Yardstick.

DONOR: Joseph Parvin (Vineland, NJ) Tak a-Tik Cards & Metal Box

DONOR: Alesia & James Farside (Bridgeton, NJ) *Philadelphia Atlas*, 1877, *Historical Collections*, *Barber and Howe 1844*, *Collecting New Jersey Antiques*, Certificate-American Flag House 1898, *Whitall Tatum + Co. Price List 1892*, *Reprint*, *Tales of New Jersey*, *Fifty Centuries of Art*, *History of Colonial America Vol. 1+2*, *Standard Book of American Antique Furniture*, *Early American House*, *The Antiques Treasury*, *Fight For The Delaware*, *The Battle of Trenton*, *The Battle of Monmouth*, *Sandy Hook And The Land of the Navesink*, *The Battle of Princeton*.

DONOR: Fred & Connie Schuchard (Roadstown, NJ) Historic Preservation in Cumberland County, 1986; Final Conservation Assessment Survey Report – Cumberland County Historical Society, Michael C. Henry, Clue's list of books.

DONOR: George & Mary Arnold (Woodstown, NJ) French Post Card WWII to Greenwich, Zoning Map Greenwich, 1975, Bridgeton Evening News Headline Paper, BEN Article, 1931 Watson Ewing rescues Clement Sutton from the Raceway- given medal, Picture, Dedication of the Tea Burning Monument, Picture Indian Chief Monument, Greenwich, Picture, Arnold's Store, Early Stewart Store, Picture, Greenwich Fire Department, Picture Dan-D-Oil, 1946 Baseball Team, Picture, Greenwich School Students, Post Card, 1926 BHS Basketball Team, BEN Article, Greenwich WWII Veterans, Pictures, 2 ea. Boy Scouts, Picture Greenwich Stage, Program, 230th. Anniversary, Greenwich Tea Burning, Sign, Store closed-Death of Wilbert Arnold, Sr., 1850 French Bone decorated Parlor Working Flax Wheel/Chair.

DONOR: Patrica Atkinson (Millville, NJ) New Jersey, Tercentenary 1664-1964 Plate, *Donated In Memory of Betty Smith of Millville*.

DONOR: Estate of Russell W. Chappius, Sr. (Bridgeton, NJ) Large collections of local business pencils, Large collection of Match Books, Large collection of local Ball Point Pens, Bridgeton High School Commencement Programs 1938, 43, 45, 50, 51, Ivy Hall School for Girls Brochure 1894, South Jersey Institute Invitation, South Jersey 1889, South Jersey Catalogue 1882-83, 84-85, 94-95, 02-03, West Jersey Academy Catalogue 1908-09, West Jersey Commencement Brochure 1894, One Hundreth Anniversary, Second Pres. Church 1938, Swamp Root Almanac, Rexall Drugs, Old Broad Church program, 100 Hundreth Anniversary, 1892, School Contests brochure 1914, Buena's First Grand Excursion to Atlantic City ticket 1881, Ferracute Tags 2ea., Cumberland Trust checks 2ea., Cumberland Trust Checks 4ea. East Lake Woolen Mill ?Script 1901, Ritter Catsup label, Richman's Ice Dream card, First Baptist Church ByLaws Booklet, Bridgeton, Ration Book Holder, Hurley's Department Store, The Seabrooker 1958, C.F.Seabrook Co. Truck Report, "Seabrook At War" Brochure, Bridgeton Clothing Co. Pay card, Ashley- McCormick Co. Advertising letter 1938, First Pres. Church Church Bulletin 1897, Greeting Card, ;Members of Women's Club First Pres.Church, Bridgeton, Hurley's Letter, 1926, Johnson Reeves Playground, Alumni Day 1988, Bridgeton Riverfront Dedication Day `1983, We Women Sept 1951, Story of the Cohansey River, A Concise History of Bridgeton, 1963, Photo, Ferracute Football Team/names, Photos Railroad Bridge, Bridgeton Park 13 ea., Photo Othello Baseball Team, Photo Old Salvation Army building Bridgeton, Cumberland County NJ, Centennial Tickets 1874 3ea., ;Bridgeton Stamp Club Bridgepex Envelopes- Sandy Hook – East Point 4ea., Miah Maull Shoal 4ea., Fourteen Foot Bank 3ea., light houses, City of Bridgeton 3ea., South Jersey Traction Co. 1ea., Ice Wagon-Crystal Ice Co. 2ea., Envelope-National Air Mail Week May 15-21 1938, Booklet Establishing Rules and Regulations of Bridgeton City Park 1926 24ea., Exhibit Booklet- Bridgeton's Fourth Annual Salon of Pictorial Photography, Bridgeton Camera Society, Directory of Bridgeton 1776-1976, Booklet of Bridgeton 1988, Booklet Cumberland County Faire 1951 2ea., 57, 66 3ea. Cumberland Count Political Almanac 1967-68, Renaissance Faire in the Park Booklet, Bridgeton 1976, Booklet Bridgeton Fire Dept. 1877-1977, Booklet City of Bridgeton Issac Nichols 1889 reprint, Booklet Bridgeton Street Directory 1971 3ea., Booklet your Guide to Bridgeton, Pamphlet Story of the Cohansey River, Booklet A Concise History of Colonial Bridgeton, Booklet This is Cumberland County 4ea., Bridgeton Business Ephemera: Pete's Men's Store, I. Serata & Sons, Bodines Candies, Cowan Printing, CM.C. Schrank Co., Farmers & Merchants Bank, Woodruff's, Cohanzick Country Club, Goldberg's Furniture Stores 2ea., Home Insurance- Hazel M. Scull, J.M. Elwell, B.F. Goodrich, Kowalsky's Express Service, E. Morgan Maxwell- Relator, Barton F. Sharp & Son., Equitable Building & Loan Assoc., Century Bakery, William Spencer, Capital Finance Co., Connelly-Moy, Woodruff Coal Co., Protection Service Co., Cumberland Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Stanley Theatre, H., H. Hankins & Bro. Bertini's Barber Shop, Young Men's Savings & Loan 2ea., Robert H. Weber, Colonial Bank, Phil's House of Wheels, Star Fertilizer. Hopewell Twp. Map 1966, Photo Student Class, Booklet 200 years Cumberland County 1748-1948, Post Card 300 Years of Progress 1686-1986 Bridgeton, Popular Songs BEN, Brochure, Welcome To Bridgeton, Note Cards Corner Commerce & Laurel, 1910,1950, Criterion 1910, West Jersey Railroad 1900 3ea., Bridgeton City Directory 1964, 81, Cumberland County College Year Book 1974, Cumberland Reginal High School Yearbook 1982,1991, Bridgeton High School Yearbooks 1919,21, 22,26, 27, 29, 36, 39, 47 2ea., 48,49, 59,61, Immaculate Conception Parish book, 1999, Bridgeton Fire Dept. Hot Plate Bicentennial, Bridgeton Fire Dept. Plate 1877-1977, Seabrook Farms Plate 1959, Bridgeton Centennial Plate 100 yrs. Incorporation, Friends Meeting House Greenwich Plate, Bridgeton Tricentennial Plate 1686-1986, Large selection on new post cards, Bridgeton, Millville and Vineland.

Donor: Michael Kiernan (Brick, NJ) Bridgeton Bills W. H. Mayhew, Richard Lott + Co., Ed. M. Fithian, Dr., B. H. Hires, Cumberland National Bank East Lake Woolen Co. Bonds, 16 ea., East Lake Woolen Co. Bonds, Five Per Cent 6 ea., Release Mary Elmer to Wm. E. Potter- 2ea., Cumberland Nat. Bank bills-Commissioner Hedge Thompson 1817, Commissioner Eber. Elmer 1817, Deed Joshua Brick to Randall Morshoe 1827, Deed Joseph Camp to James Camp 1822, Statements CNB 15 ea.1902-1930,

Donor: James F. Turk (Mullica Hill, NJ) Musician's Protective Unior Local 595 Booklet 1965,67, Notecards, Orgami by Facsaye Kazaoka, Seabrook, NJ, 3ea., Brrochure, The Cohansey Hotel Bridgeton NJ.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENTS

We have a few changes this year...

Firstly, we would like to announce CCHS' new President – Thomas Sheppard!

We are also excited to welcome Richard Adamczyk as the new Curator of the Alan Ewing Carman Museum of Prehistory in Cumberland County.

In addition to new staff, CCHS would like announce its new blog. The blog will consist of history articles that are written in between newsletter publications and for operation updates. You can find the blog on our website at <https://cchistsoc.org/blog/>

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/>.
- 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, 2021)

Note: 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

Thomas Sheppard, President • Linda S. Hruza-Jones, Vice President
Ian Hughes, Secretary • Jacqueline Baran, Treasurer

2019 – 2021

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

2020 – 2022

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

2021 – 2023

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

Freeholder Douglas Albrecht, Liaison
Freeholder Donna M. Pearson, 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

c. 1730 Gibbon House

856-455-4055

Reopens in April

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

The Alan Ewing Carman Museum of Prehistory of Cumberland County

856-455-8141

Reopens in April

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

1852 John DuBois Maritime Museum

856-455-1774

Due to maintenance repair, 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

Return Service Requested

NON-PROFIT
ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Pennsville, NJ
Permit No. 238

Editorial Staff:
Warren Q. Adams
Jim Bergmann
Brittney Ingersoll
Joe Mathews
Bill Saunderlin

Don't forget to
Like Us,
Follow Us
and Share Us.



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Linda Peck 1
Daniel Who? 1-4
Play Ball! In Bridgeton in 1777! 5
Saint Patrick’s Day- An Irish American Tradition..... 6
19th Century Birth Ledger..... 7
Acquisitions..... 8
Announcements 9
Thank You for Becoming a Member..... 9
Membership Application 10
Mission Statement..... 11
Officers and Trustees of CCHS 11
Hours of Local Museums 11