

CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society
Greenwich, New Jersey



Email: cchistsoc@verizon.net

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A History that Never Was...

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

A restaurant, townhouses, a sewage treatment plant, preserved 18th-century homes complete with historically accurate reenactors practicing historically accurate crafts, a petting zoo, 5,000 visitors per weekend. If George Paeleologos had gotten his way, all of the above would have been in Greenwich. Paeleologos and his company, Evangelos, Ltd., of Springfield, PA, had plans for a “scaled-down version of Williamsburg.”(1) The plan called for Ye Greate Street to be “publicized,” similar to Williamsburg’s Duke of Gloucester Street. The center-piece of the plan, however, was focused on the Greenwich Marina. There, Paeleologos envisioned a “Seaport Shoppers Village,” complete with shops, antiques, and an art gallery, an expanded marina (with 350 additional boat slips), a sewage treatment plant, a petting zoo, and townhouses--all located along the waterfront.(2) Additionally, in order to “minimize traffic along

the Greate Street” the plan called for the construction of a parking lot outside of the planned development, from where visitors would be driven to the development by horse and wagon.(3) Paeleologos estimated that the project would create “between 175 and 225” jobs, not including the workers needed for the construction aspect.(4) With this plan, Paeleologos hoped to put Greenwich on the map, and make a little money on the side for himself.

The plan was presented to a capacity crowd at the Greenwich Fire Hall on March 10, 1998. Paeleologos made sure to establish that he would not move forward with the plan without the “support of the community.”(5) At the same time, however, the developer made it clear that he would immediately “back away from the marina purchase” if any of the individual parts of

the plan were rejected.(6) If the town shot down the idea, Paeleologos would “pack up and look elsewhere.”(7) For the developer, the township really had no choice but to accept his plan: “There’s no industry [in Greenwich], the fishing industry is pretty much a thing of the past and farming [was] fading.” Paeleologos argued that change was inevitable, and his plan was the best because it was a certainty. “If a future development or industry comes to town,” he argued, “there will be no guarantee that it will provide the benefit “his development would provide.”(9)

The majority of Greenwich residents who attended the meeting were against the plan. Most agreed that the plan would fundamentally alter the character of Greenwich. Locals praised Greenwich’s rural privacy, and they feared that the development would change things so drastically that it would “no longer be the quiet little village” that most residents, seemingly, cherished most.(10) Of course, this was almost exactly Paeleologos’ point. The ‘reality’ of Greenwich held by the locals was going to change one way or another. Therefore, the development was perfect, the developer argued, because his plan allowed some control over how the future would unfold.

Despite the outspoken opposition to the plan at the presentation, Paeleologos was optimistic. The developer believed that the vocal opposition at the meeting “may not represent the sentiments of all the township.”(11) Paeleologos recommended that the township mail a survey to every resident, complete with a stamped return envelope. While the survey suggestion fit in well with Paeleologos’

optimism, it is doubtful that it would have resulted as he had desired. The day after the meeting, the *Bridgeton Evening News* reported that a flier* was being distributed throughout Greenwich. The flier presented itself as a “call to arms” against the “Williamsburg along the Cohansey River.”(12) The flier also encouraged locals to do what they could to activate Greenwich’s natural defense: bugs. Asking residents to leave buckets and tubs of standing water out, freeing Greenheads from traps, and letting lawns grow, the flier hoped to use “biological warfare.”(13) The flier also called for support of a group called BITE (Better Insects Through Engineering). The group, according to the flier, had perfected several varieties of defensive insects, including bugs that would “distinguish resident from visitor.”(14) Obviously, the flier was a joke. But the sentiment indicates the prevalence of the opposition in the township.

Mr. Paeleologos eventually got the message. By the end of March, the developer finally accepted the opposition of the locals and agreed to...cut the townhouses and the sewage treatment plant from the plan. Incidentally, these two items were the only two that were not already covered by township zoning laws. So, while appearing to acquiesce to the opposition, Paeleologos was actually making a statement: the project no longer needed the special support of the township. He could do it on his own, somewhat. Greenwich Township answered with its own statement, however. The Committee stated officially that it “would not agree to move

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URGENT NOTICE
TO
GREENWICH RESIDENTS

OUR FAIR TOWNSHIP & NOBLE CITIZENS
AT RISK
OF BEING OVERRUN BY 250,000 TOURISTS PER YEAR
VISITING A \$25 MILLION “WILLIAMSBURG WANNABE”

“A CALL TO ARMS & ACTION”

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE - OUR BEST & ONLY DEFENSE
❧ NATURE’S DETERRENT FOR UNWANTED VISITORS ❧

P P P
do YOUR PART now

☞ Raise MOSQUITOES ☞
Keep a used tire full of water, set it out by the road

☞ Make a GREENHEAD CONCENTRATOR ☞
Take the top screen off your greenhead box & convert it from a trap to a concentrator

☞ STOP MOWING your yard ☞
tall grass helps the gnats breed

☞ Ask your shopkeeper NOT TO SELL Anti-Itch Cream or Skin-So-Soft TO STRANGERS ☞

☞ SUPPORT B.I.T.E. (Better Insects Through Engineering) genetic engineering research ☞
✓ The Jersey Knight “Bigger Itch” mosquito - for the bite that lasts & lasts ✓
✓ “Stealth” No-See-Ums - that fly farther & deeper into nostrils & ears ✓
✓ “Smart” bugs - that distinguish resident from visitor by sensing who drinks well water ✓
✓ “Homing” greenheads - that spot out-of-state cars & buses & fly into the fresh air vents ✓

☞ GO TO the TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING on MARCH 10, 1998 ☞
ASK QUESTIONS & GET ANSWERS & STATE YOUR MIND

DEFEND OUR HOMES, FAMILIES & SPECIAL WAY OF LIFE
ACT NOW - EVERY RESIDENT & EVERY BUG COUNTS !

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forward” with the plan until Paeleologos disclosed information regarding past projects he had overseen.(15) The Committee was questioning Paeleologos’ “financial wherewithal” to actually accomplish his plan.(16)

By this point, it seems that the plan was dead. Paeleologos disappeared, having never submitted his portfolio to the Committee. With that Greenwich breathed a sigh of relief. The quiet, rural solitude inherent to life in Greenwich was here to stay. As for Paeleologos, he seemed to have abandoned his dreams of a “Williamsburg on the Cohansey.” He died in 2011.(17) As for Greenwich, the township continues on, quiet as ever...for now. Funny to think of the history that never was.

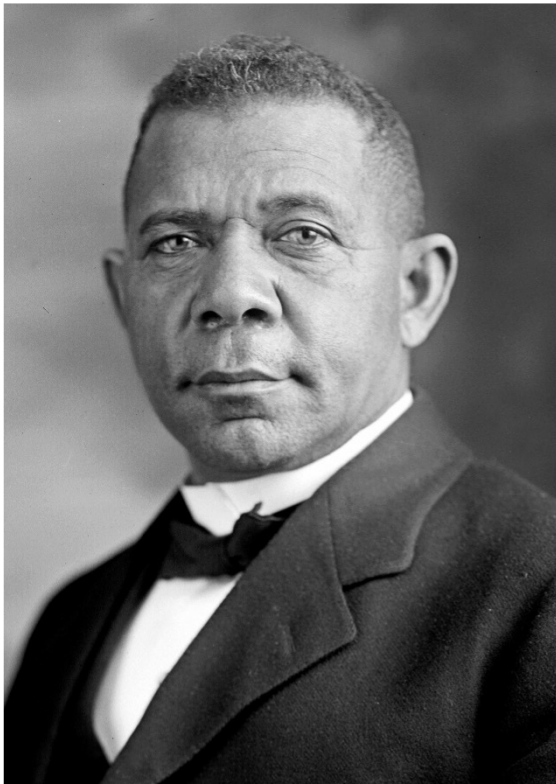
Sources:

Image: The “BITE” flyer which was circulated through Greenwich.

(1) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 5, 1998). (2) Ibid. (3) Ibid. (4) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 11, 1998). (5) Ibid. (6) Ibid. (7) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 5, 1998). (8) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 11, 1998). (9) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 11, 1998). (10) Ibid. (11) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 12, 1998) (12) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 11, 1998). (13) Ibid. (14) Ibid. (15) *Bridgeton Evening News*, (March 30, 1998). (16) Ibid. (17) “Mr. George Evangelos Paleologos,” Legacy, [https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/george-paleologos-
obituary?pid=178712404](https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/george-paleologos-obituary?pid=178712404)

1914 BOOKER T. WASHINGTON COMES TO TOWN

By Bill Saunderlin



On September 8, 1914, the front page of the *Bridgeton Evening News* proclaimed that Booker T. Washington was on a tour throughout New Jersey. Cumberland County was on his scheduled lists of stops, which included Bridgeton, Gouldtown, and Millville. Mr. Washington was a well-known educator, author, and advisor to multiple U.S. presidents. From 1890 to 1915, he was the dominant leader in the African American community.

The tour was arranged to give Dr. Washington an opportunity to see the condition of the local Black community and to see how improvements could be made for their well-being.

On Tuesday evening, September 8, 1914 at 7:30 P.M., Mayor Arthur C. Whitaker of Bridgeton, introduced Dr. Washington to the large crowd at the Criterion Theater. The audience was made up of representatives from Bridgeton, including many local Black citizens. Mr. Washington gave a pleasant and animated speech which was received well by all, with frequent bursts of applause. The night was filled with a friendly and social spirit, instead of the more formal approach often used by lecturers.

On the stage that night were representatives from the Bridgeton City Counsel, the County Judiciary Committee, the Bridgeton Board of Education, the Park Commission, clergymen of the city, and various members from women’s clubs.

Dr. Washington told his life story, including his birth into slavery, and his freedom at age 9, when Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation freed his family. Booker T. Washington had a passion to read and pursued self-improvement through education. Through his hard work and helping others, he became a well-respected leader among his peers.

Booker T. Washington had many accomplishments throughout his 59 years. He was one of the founders of the National Negro Business League, and served as principal at Tuskegee Institute, which he developed from the ground up in 1881. He was deeply involved in a national coalition of middle-class Blacks, church leaders, and white politicians that were active in many charities with a goal of building the community’s economic strength by focusing on self-help and schooling.

In addition to his educational contributions, Mr. Washington wrote 14 books. His autobiography "Up from Slavery," first published in 1901, is still widely read today.

During his lifetime, his work greatly helped freed slaves and their descendants to achieve education, financial power, and understanding of the U.S. legal system. These skills helped to create and support the Civil Rights movement, which led to important federal Civil Rights laws.

On Wednesday morning, September 9, 1914, Dr. Washington and his traveling party were given an automobile tour of Bridgeton before heading to Gouldtown for a bountiful breakfast. He stopped at Millville afterward.

This was Booker T. Washington's only known stay in Cumberland County, New Jersey, as Dr. Washington passed away in November of 1915.

Sources:

Bridgeton Evening News [9-08-1914---9-09-1914]

Image: Booker T. Washington, Wiki Commons, wikicommons.com

LESSONS IN MORALITY: THE WILLARD HOUSE OF BRIDGETON, NJ 1904-1906

By Brittney Ingersoll

The leaves had almost all fallen and the city was becoming cooler. A new place for young girls had opened up on November 1st, 1904 at 65 South Avenue in Bridgeton, New Jersey. Another space for girls of working-class families to escape the cold and another realm in which wished to instill morals on them. The house offered courses on music, garden cooking, and sewing. Through these classes and spending time with ladies of the middle class, the idea was the working-class girls would gain and build their morality. (1)

The place opened at 65 South Avenue, it was a Settlement House called the Willard House. Settlement Houses in America operated between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and imitated the Toynbee Hall in London. The most known settlement house in America was the Hull House in Chicago, IL started by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr. Settlement homes were run by middle-class, college-educated men and women who worked in working-class areas. The houses offered activities and courses to the kids in the neighborhood. (2)

Similar to other reform organizations - settlement homes tended to be largely segregated. The turn of the twentieth century saw a growth in immigration and settlement homes. Settlement homes run by White reformers tended to focus on the needs of immigrants and poor Whites, and at times Americanizing immigrants, while neglecting the needs of Black Americans. Settlement homes run by Black reformers focused on the needs of Black Americans. Historians have stated that Black Settlement homes were spaces of "oppositional consciousness" that fostered ideas of racial equality. While little evidence of the Willard house still exists - what does exist shows that the Willard house began and was operated by white citizens of Bridgeton who focused on the needs of young girl's morality. (3)

Planning for the Willard house began in April of 1904 with the formation of an advisory board, a board of managers, and a furnishing board. The members consisted of the mayor, the sheriff, and members of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. The house presumably was named after Francis Willard - well-known temperance, reformer, and suffragist. The house staff consisted of a superintendent, a house director, a household helper, and teachers. The superintendent was a paid position and also lived at the Willard House. Only one woman served as superintendent of the Willard House throughout its operation - Mary Nickelson. The house and staff were paid for through donations and regular contributors of city residences. Some of the donations came from merchants and grocers such as E.M. Fithian, J.W. Miller, G.M. Dunlap, Richard Barker, David Pedrick, Hunt Brothers, Emerson Allen, Frank Woodruff, Custer & Richards, A.S. Lavin, D. Rosenthal, Max Horuvitz, and Max Goldberg. (4)

The Willard House was unable to receive enough donations to keep up with its expenses and in October of 1906 - almost two years after its opening the Willard House closed. Any evidence of the house's positive or negative effects is either lost in history or tucked away in someone's attic or basement. (5) The last message from Superintendent Mary Nickelson was printed in the *Bridgeton Evening News* on October 6, 1906, that read:

While I am heartsick to see the Willard House closed and the work abandoned. I have nothing to regret only my inability to broaden the work, as had hoped to do. I am glad to have given my life and strength to the Lord's work.

I rejoice to know there has been a great deal of good done, and while the work is a thing of the past. I trust not a dead work. I am content if there has been a foundation laid for a greater work. I shall pray for someone to take up the work and that it may have ready support.

As matron of Willard House I appreciate highly the support given the work.

(1) "To Start Social Settlement Work," *Bridgeton Evening News*, April 21, 1904.; "Willard House Closed," *Bridgeton Evening News*, October 4, 1906.; "Willard House Formally Opened," *Bridgeton Evening News*, November 14, 1904.; "Willard House," *Bridgeton Evening News*, November 7, 1904.; "Willard House Formally Opened," *Bridgeton Evening News*, November 14, 1904.; "Willard House Closed," *Bridgeton Evening News*, October 4, 1906.

(2) "Our History," Toynbee Hall, <https://www.toynbeehall.org.uk/about-us/our-history/>; "Origins of the Settlement House Movement," VCU Libraries Social Welfare History, <https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/settlement-houses/origins-of-the-settlement-house-movement/>; Harkavy, Ira and Puckett, John L., "Lessons from the Hull House for the Contemporary Urban University," *Social Service Review*, Sept., 1994, Vol. 68, (University of Chicago Press), p. 299-321.

(3) Hounmenou, Charles, "Black Settlement Houses and Oppositional Consciousness," *Journal of Black Studies*, Sep. 2012, Vol. 43, No. 6, (Sage Publications, Inc.) p. 646-666.; Luker, Ralph E., "Institutional Churches, and Settlement Houses: The Black Experience, 1885-1910," *The Journal of Negro History*, Summer-Autumn, 1984, Vol. 69, No. 3/4, (University of Chicago Press), p. 1010-113.; Lissak, Rivka, "Myth and Reality: The Pattern of Relationship between the Hull House Circle and the 'New Immigrants' on Chicago's West Side, 1890-1919," *Journal of American Ethnic History*, Spring 1983, Vol. 2, No. 2, (University of Illinois Press on behalf of the Immigration & Ethnic History Society), p. 21-50

(4) "Planning for Willard House," *Bridgeton Evening News*, May 6, 1904.; "To Start Social Settlement Work," *Bridgeton Evening News*, April 21, 1904.; "Willard House," *Bridgeton Evening News*, February 9, 1905. "Willard House Closed,"

(5) *Bridgeton Evening News*, October 4, 1906.

TWO NEW COLLECTIONS DETAIL THE HISTORY OF THE NEW SWEDEN COLONIAL FARMSTEAD IN BRIDGETON

By Joe Matheus

It has been 33 years since 1988, the year the King and Queen of Sweden visited Bridgeton to attend the grand opening of the New Sweden Colonial Farmstead. In case you were not around then, the Farmstead was a group of seven whole-log cabins built in the Swedish style with overlapping notched ends and a characteristic roofing pattern that obtained in Dalarna, a province of Sweden. They were built by three Swedish craftsmen, a group of volunteers, and other workers. The cabins stood in Bridgeton City Park and were operated as a living history museum. They represented the kind of farmstead that a Swedish settler family would have built in the Delaware Valley in 1638 when the Swedes first landed in present-day Wilmington. The Farmstead was in operation into the mid-1990's but eventually closed. For years, however, the Farmstead flourished and served to teach schoolchildren and visitors about this early chapter in the colonial history of the region.

The two local organizations that were most responsible for the project's success were the Erickson Family Committee (EFC) and the New Sweden Company (NSC). Both were created and incorporated in 1982/83. The EFC dissolved in 1993, but the NSC lives on still. There were two key leaders: Elizabeth "Betty" Erickson Briggs for the EFC and Daniel Erickson for the NSC.

The collected papers of both organizations were deposited in the 1990's at Lummis Library, probably by Betty Briggs who volunteered at the library. Both collections have recently been archivally arranged and are available to view. The collections reveal the remarkable effort it was to commemorate the New Sweden colony by celebrating what was perhaps that colony's most significant contribution to American culture, the log cabin. The effort was also notable for its collective nature. As membership lists can attest, many people were involved in the planning and execution of the New Sweden Project. The Farmstead Museum with its teams of volunteers was perhaps the organizations' crowning achievement, but other initiatives emerge in the record such as the attempt to forge trade relations between New Jersey and Sweden. The New Jersey Department of State was involved from the beginning as well, an involvement that is comprehensively documented in the Department's 1989 "The New Sweden Project: Final Report."

In any undertaking involving many people, conflict will occur. The Farmstead was originally to have been built in Salem and there is documentation aplenty arising from the changeover to Bridgeton. The two collections total twenty archival boxes, so there is much to peruse here: planning documents, meeting agendas, newspaper clippings, administrative papers, Swedish trade brochures, and so on... enough to write a history of this worthy project.

19th CENTURY BIRTH LEDGER BY MARTHA AUSTIN REEVES (1760-1832) Part 8

By Bill Saunderlin

This article is a continuation of the list compiled 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 – 1821

January
24—Azaraiah MacFerson—daughter---
Ann Elizabeth MacFerson
25—Michael H. Shull—daughter---
Rebecca Keen Shull
27—Clement Hall West—son---
David Belford West

February
15—Benjamin Ray—son---Franklin
18—Jeremiah Davis—daughter---Marietta
25—Thomas Robbins—son---
Adoniram Judson Robbins

March
13—John Hires—son---Lewis Moore Hires

April
13—Adam Young—son---Henry
17—Andrew Steward—daughter---Amy
30—William Maul—son---Alfred

May
21—Jacob Hepner—daughter---Elizabeth
29—Beriah Loper—daughter---Phebe

June
22—Joseph West—daughter---Mary Jane
29—William Moore—daughter---Susanna

July
21—Charles Bonham—daughter---Hannah
Ann
23—Charles Davis—daughter---Beulah
30—Elnathan Davis, Jr.—son---Belford
Ewing Davis

August
1—David Davis—Twin daughters—Harriet,
and Sarah
6—Ezekiel Ayares—son---Hosea
25—John Smith—son---William Frederick
Smith

September
2—Isaac Whitaker—daughter---Caroline
9—John Hitchner—daughter---Susanna
25—Richard Pierce—daughter---Lucy
30—Thomas Evans—son---Isaac

October
3—David Pierce—son---Moses
5—Asa Barrett—son---Jessie Patrick Barrett
20—Abel Davis—daughter---Mary Thomas
Davis
24—John Smith [Negro]—daughter---Violet

November
6—John Keen—son---James
7—Menon [?] Pierce—son---John
8—Joseph Robeson—son---Joseph
22—Levi Hall—daughter---Hannah Ann

Births – 1822

January
17—Andrew Long—daughter---
Abigail Ann

February
21—Reuben Davis—daughter---Clarissa

March
1—Nancy Hathorn—daughter---Susanna
6—Jonathan Ayares—daughter---Mary Ann
8—Charles Woodruff—son---Ercurious

April
17—Jacob Welch—son---Jonathan

May
13—John Reeves—daughter---
Ruth Sheppard Reeves

June
3—Emery Sadler—son---John
11—Bond Davis—daughter---Abigail

July
2—Jonathan T. Garrison—daughter---
Phebe Gandy Garrison
25—Joseph Groff—son---Henry Myers Groff
31—Rev. John Davis—son---John B. Davis

August
6—Joseph Gibbs—daughter---?
8—James McGilliard—daughter---Harriet
15—Zebulon Creamer—daughter---
Elizabeth
25—Charles Randolph—son---?

September
19—John Moore—son---Lucius
21—Mason Russell—son---Mason
26—Benjamin Pierce—son---?

November
29—Henry Danzenbaker—son---
Frances P. Danzenbaker

December
13—John Loper—daughter---Maria

Births – 1823

January
23—Fithian Loper—son---George
30—Malon Davis—daughter---?

February
1—Elnathan Davis, Jr.—son---?
11—William Tonkins—son---Joseph

March
16—Joseph Claypoole—daughter---Elizabeth

April
5—Nathan Loper—daughter---Sarah Jane
7—John Windson—daughter---?

May
17—William Claypoole—daughter---Lucretia
23—David Cake—daughter---Mary Ann

June
20—Reuben Davis—son---Elam

July
7—John Dorton—daughter---Henrietta

August
8—Adam Young—daughter---?
18—Isaac Whitaker—son---Oliver

September
6—Jeremiah Davis—daughter---Caroline
21—Howell Davis—daughter---Henrietta
29—Lemuel Bowen—daughter---
Hannah McGilliard Bowen

October
12—Abbott Atkinson—son---Abbott

November
2—Bond Davis—daughter---Abigail
7—Richard Davis—son---George

December
3—Benjamin Tice—daughter---Mary Garrison Tice
8—John Smith—daughter---Elizabeth
20—John Randolph, Jr.—daughter---Henrietta

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2021

DONOR: Vineland Historical Society (Vineland, NJ) Photographs – Ann Legans, Gabriel Hall, Ann Hall Watson, Sara Gray, BHS Class 1921 Reunion, Graham Schofield, Richard Beecroft, Old Cumberland Hotel, BHS Commencement Invitation 1900, West Jersey Academy Commencement Invitation 1900, Envelope W. M. M. Brown Produce, Cedarville, Bill Head Howard Compton General Store, Leesburg, W. M. Davis, High Class Guinea Pigs, Cumberland County Official Returns 1936, 1944, Bridgeton Evening News Spoof Paper 1921, Farm Demonstration News 1919, Appointment of State School Money's 1895-96, Historical Sketch first Cohansey Baptist Church 1868, History of Cohansey Baptist Church 1896, Cumb. Cty. Farmers Fair and Picnic 1919, Tumblin Dam Park, 34th. Schedule of Premiums Ag and Horticulture Society, 1887, Boards of Education, Teachers Cumb. Cty. 1908-09, 1910-11, Directory of Public Schools Cumb. Cty. 1925-26, 1919-20, List of Causes Cumb. Cty. Courts 1898, The City of Bridgeton booklet 1889 2ea., Letters to Rev. John Potts 1827

2 ea., Fake 3 dollar bill Advertising Hildreth Motors, Bridgeton, The Philosophian Review South Jersey Institute Nov. Dec. 1889, Jan. Mar. April Sept. Oct. 1890, Oct. Nov. Dec. 1891, Mar. April 1892, Oct. 1894, Women's Christian Temperance Union booklets 1898, Pledge 1918, 34th. Convention 1919, 40 Conventio 1913, 23 rd. 1896, 36th 1909 Deed John T. Robinson to Huizinga Hamilton, Maurice River County, Will John Russell, Leesburg, Ledger for work 1787-1807, Manumuskin Meadow Expenses 1806-1810, Meadow Tax 1793-1810, Downe Township Record Book Cattle 1781-1791 marks, Maintain Children, 1802-1807, Downe Township Officers Chosen 1776-1782, Cattle 1817 Cattle & Sheep Marks 1796-1866.

DONOR: Penelope Watson (Greenwich, NJ) Greenwich Historic Seaport Village & Shops brochure 1998, Urgent Notice to Greenwich Residents, about being over- run by 250,000 tourists, 1998, Val Mode Exterior Renovation drawing, Conceptual Study Cumberland County Hospital Reuse drawing, 100th. Anniversary Pres Church Bridgeton 1892, *Genealogy of the Wm. Tyler Family*, Photos, Head of Greenwich Store, Maritime Museum 4ea., Gibbon House 4 ea., Letter Ruth Slezak, James Sheppard sold Roadstown Store to Hewitt. Aerial photos of the Bayside Tract North, East, North, Bitters Farm, Buttonwood Farm, NE, Photo Ware/Roork House, Bayside Cabins, Greenwich

DONOR: Damon Tavaranas (Westampton, NJ) Record book of meetings Board of School Trustees Hopewell Township 1894-1914.

DONOR: Kevin Chambers (Ocean Grove, NJ) *Freedom to All*

DONOR: Carol Burkhardt Fuentes (Millville, NJ) *Fire Alarm Signals and Stations* Book, Bridgeton, Bridgeton Chapter No. 11 – Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc. 1950, Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Booklet-Tea Buring Monument, Book Long Range Financial Study 1965-1966, Cumberland County, NJ, Annual Report Bridgeton 1966, 1890 South Jersey Institute Football Team, Blossom Time in Southern New Jersey, Bridgeton Program and Guide Booklet 1933, Maroon and White-BHS Newspaper Feb. 5, 1931, Louisa H. Miller Jan. 17 and Jan. 19 letters on billhead of Japhet M. Fox, Notions, Groceries & Fertilizers Port Elizabeth 1895, Paper hat Presidential Election Wm. McKinley for President and Garrett A. Hobart for Vice President, Stephen Willis Appointed Justice of the Peace 1810 Cumberland County, Stephen Willis Appointed Judge 1814 Cumberland County both signed by different Governors.

DONOR: Jim Bergmann (Bridgeton, NJ) Photo Co. F 114 Infantry Camp McClean 1918, Photo BHS Class June 1991, Photo Tournament of Bands Championship 1991 (2), BHS Yearbook 2012.

2022 SPEAKER SERIES

January 23rd, 2022

“19th-Century New Jersey Photographers: Cumberland County”

Gary Saretzky

February 20th, 2022

“Cumberland County's Original People: An Overview of Pre-Contact Native Americans in Southern New Jersey”

Richard Adamczyk

March 20th, 2022

“Henrietta Crawford: African American Suffragist of South Jersey”

Dr. James Johnson

12th Annual Gingerbread Contest & Display - Virtual!

Located Online

Entry and Photos must be submitted by December 6th
Winners will be posted on December 12th as part of the
Christmas Lights Tour

Participant's Name:

Address:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

Check Appropriate Box for Your Category:

- ☐ Adult Entry (18 Years and Older)
- ☐ Youth Entry (11 Years to 17 Years)
- ☐ Child Entry (10 Years and Younger)
- ☐ School Entry
- ☐ Organization Entry



Email your entry form to:

cchistsocial@gmail.com

For more questions email or call us at 856-455-8580

CCHS BLOG

For additional historical articles and CCHS updates check out our blog at:

<https://cchistsoc.org/blog/>

The Cumberland County Historical Society

MEMBERSHIP INFO

CCHS UPGRADED MEMBERSHIP

In 2019 the CCHS membership was upgraded with new membership options and new benefits. We are happy to announce that the membership has been changed again with more added benefits! Although the price for single and couple, and student memberships have gone up \$5, we have added three new benefits:

- Member-only events with 1 Free Pass for a non-member
- 10% discount on merchandise (books/t-shirts, etc.)
- Discount on workshops (3 workshops per year)

Thank you for your continued support that allows us to care for the county's history and make it accessible to the public!

2022 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

The Cumberland County Historical Society greatly appreciates your interest, dedication, and support. 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. As we wrap up 2021 and this being the last Cumberland Patriot of the year, we would like to send a friendly reminder that it is time to renew your membership. Any membership purchased prior to October 1st will need to be renewed for 2022. If you are unsure whether you are a lifetime member or not, please contact us at 856-455-8580. The form below is to be used to fill out and mail back with a check payable to CCHS to PO Box 16, Greenwich, NJ 08323 by January 31, 2022. Dues that are not paid in January will result in a lapse of membership. Thank you again for your continued support!

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
 - Free photocopies at the Lummis Library
 - Discount for Hearthside Dinners (except January)
- Members receive Hearthside Dinner dates prior to non-members
 - \$2.00 discount to Annual Craft Faire admission
 - Discount for the Annual Dinner
- Member-only events with 1 Free Pass for a non-member
 - 10% discount on merchandise (books/t-shirts, etc.)
 - Discount on workshops (3 workshops per year)

Membership Fees:

- Individual \$25
- Couple \$35
- College Student (w/ID) \$20
- 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

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*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
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Judith Uber
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2021 – 2023

Richard Adamczyk
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John Butterfield
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Andrew Ingersoll
Charles Reinhart
Theodore H. Ritter
Robert A. Woodruff, Sr.

Freeholder Douglas Albrecht, Liaison
Freeholder Donna M. Pearson, Alternate

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

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

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

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