

# CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

The Cumberland County Historical Society  
Greenwich, New Jersey



Email: [cchistsoc@verizon.net](mailto:cchistsoc@verizon.net)

FALL 2022 - Vol. 54, No. 2

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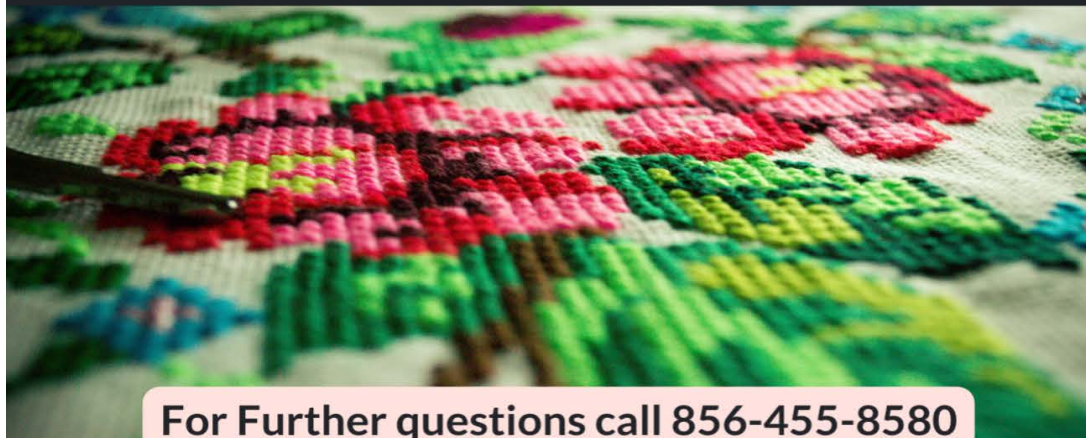


*Cumberland County Historical Society*

## 50TH ANNUAL ARTISANS' FAIRE & MARKETPLACE

960 Ye Greate Street Greenwich, NJ 08323  
September 24th 10am-5pm · September 25th 10am-4pm

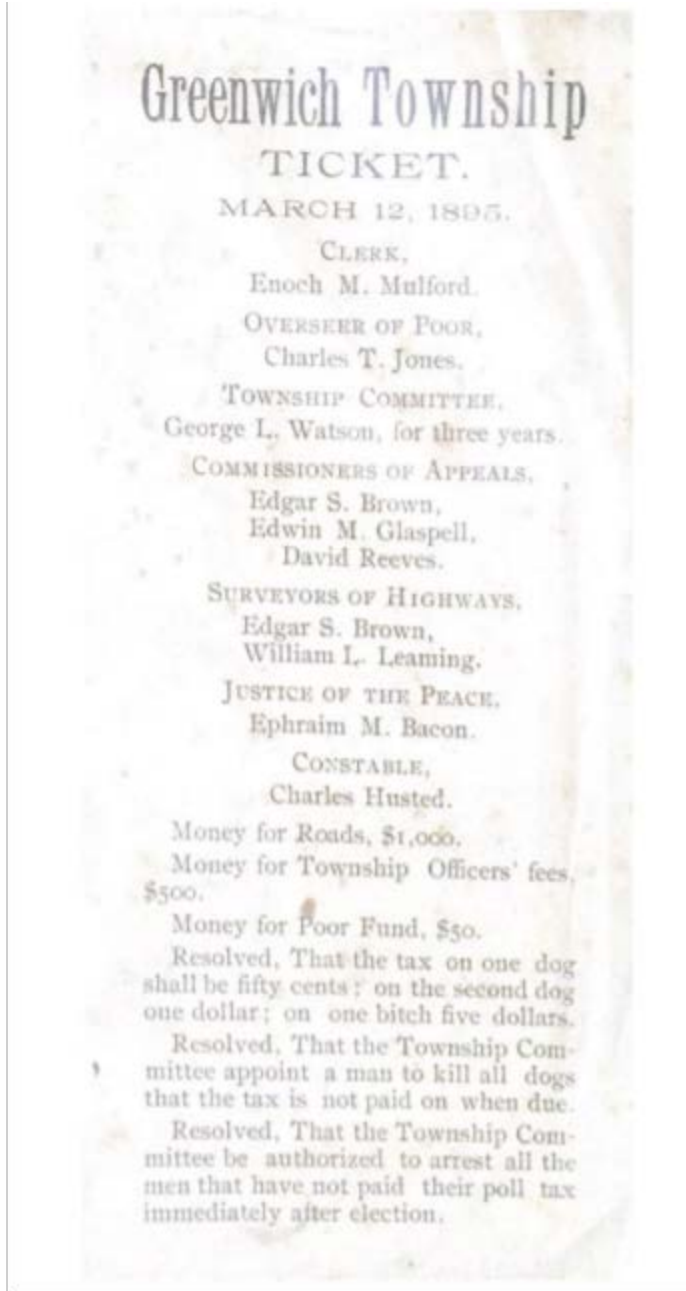
Admission \$5 (Children under 12 free)  
Members with Membership card \$3



For Further questions call 856-455-8580

## POUNDS AND POUNDKEEPERS: A HISTORY OF DOGS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

*By Tia Antonelli*



Nearing the end of the nineteenth century, one of the biggest points of contention in the Cumberland County public discourse was the proper treatment of dogs. Some people saw dogs as the epitome of “man’s best friend,” though others perceived them as worthless, inherently rabid creatures. The latter view was especially voiced by farmers, whose livestock were frequently attacked by wild dogs. One solution to the problem, published in the Greenwich Election Ticket of March 1895, was to enforce a dog tax and appoint a man to kill any dog with their tax unpaid. This would ideally limit the stray dogs running around and, in turn, limit potential rabies exposure. However, a year later, a new idea was brought to the forefront: the pound and the poundkeeper.

The Bridgeton City Council, in the city’s 1896 Notice of Intention, outlined plans for appointing a poundkeeper and extensively detailed the nature of the position. At the annual city council meeting, the council appointed one man as poundkeeper for that year. In short, it was the poundkeeper’s job to secure any lost or stray dogs, as well as care for them for up to three days, in which at any point the owners of a lost dog can retrieve their dog for a fee of two dollars and 25 cents per day that the dog was kept. Any dog not retrieved within the three-day period was put down “mercifully” by the poundkeeper. In exchange for his labor, the poundkeeper received \$1 for every dog impounded then either killed or returned it to their owner. (1) Similar ideas were presented by the Camden and Passaic City Councils as well. (2)

The general public’s view of the poundkeeper and his work was, in turn, a reflection of their views on dogs. For example, George Hulse of Red Bank, New Jersey was openly criticized in the newspaper for only killing five dogs in his few-week employment. The town’s commissioners expected him to kill five hundred by that point, thereby representing those who see dogs, especially strays, as creatures who can, and should, be killed with no hesitation. (3) On the opposite end, a poundkeeper in Camden – “Dog Catcher Simmons” – was accused of

neglecting the dogs in his care, essentially leaving them to suffer for their three-day waiting period. (4) Simmons’ call-out in the paper showcases the seemingly smaller population of people who hold concern for the dogs and, at the least, value their lives to a certain degree.

A notable figure in this group of people was Miss Minnie Manners. Manners, a 22-year-old orphan from Lambertton, New Jersey, utilized her inheritance to re-design her estate into a sanctuary for rabid dogs. Driven by her love for dogs, and her belief that she was immune to hydrophobia (the term used for rabies in humans, as visceral fear of water was a common symptom of victims), the young woman was willing to accept any and all rabid dogs who needed shelter and care. With her money, she

hired a personal veterinarian to assist her in caring for the animals. (5) Though there is little left of Miss Minnie Manners' story and what came of her dog asylum, it is alleged that her work received mixed opinions: the veterinarian working with her agreed that a dog hospital was the same as a human hospital, echoing Manners' ideal that animals and humans are of equal worth. She claimed that other physicians, however, did not agree with her work and thought her to be foolish. Manners explicitly admitted that her thoughts were "peculiar," but they were her own. (6) While she was not a poundkeeper, and her sanctuary was not meant to operate as a typical pound at the time, the reaction to her work further shows the varied responses to how dogs should be handled in our society, especially when rabies is apparent.

For many people, to fear rabies meant to fear dogs themselves, which made it nearly impossible for the community to properly handle the overflow of wild dogs in the area. The poundkeeper played two crucial roles: in the literal sense, they managed the wild dog population and, in turn, ideally helped to keep rabies exposure to a minimum. In the figurative sense, the poundkeepers – or how they're perceived by the populace – illuminate the revolving points of this overarching discourse.

Sources:

Custer, Jay F.

- (1) "City of Bridgeton Notice of Intention," *Bridgeton Pioneer*. April 30, 1896.
- (2) "An Ordinance," *The Morning Post (Camden)*. August 2, 1895. ; *Passaic Daily Herald*. September 19, 1889.
- (3) "The Commissioners to Employ an Out-of-Town Dog Catcher," *The Daily Register (Red Bank)*, July 23, 1902.
- (4) "A Complaint Against Simmons," *The Camden Courier-Post*. July 25, 1890.
- (5) "Girl to Devote Her Life to Mad Dogs," *Vineland Evening Journal*. August 28, 1909.
- (6) "'Send Your Mad Dogs to Me,' Says Fair Jersey Heiress," *Wilkes-Barre Times Leader; the Evening News*. September 10, 1909.

## WORK OF DESPERATION: CLERKS & VINEGAR VALENTINES 1840-1880

By Brittney Ingersoll

This rather unkind valentine was found on the second floor of the Lummis Library. The image shows an older man in brightly colored clothes writing in a book at a desk. His face is wrinkled and he has a hint of sadness or maybe passivity in his eyes. Underneath his feet is a short poem (below) that states that the bookkeeper is stealing from the books and will eventually be on the run from the police.



**BOOK-KEEPER.**  
Rascal! to what do you amount?  
Making false entries in account;  
You borrow money from the bank,  
And thieving cashiers often thank.  
The cash is tight at the year's end,  
The firm has made no profits, friend;  
Some early day you'll jump the town,  
Then a detective hunts you down.

### Book-Keeper

Rascal to what do you amount?  
Making false entries in account;  
You borrow money from the bank,  
And thieving cashiers often thank.  
The firm has made no profits, friend;  
Some early day you'll jump the town,  
Then a detective hunts you down.

This valentine was a genre of valentines called vinegar valentines, in which a caricature was on the document with a mean-spirited poem underneath the image. The early nineteenth century was a time of mass printing of cheap publications - causing a variety of publications and prints to become accessible to a larger audience. Vinegar valentines emerged in the 1840s and retained their popularity until the 1880s but continued to be printed in some areas of the United States well into the 1970s. The valentines "...were exchanged anonymously within a much wider network than the love token, given to colleagues, neighbours, members of the community and

unwanted partners, ridiculing the intended viewer for a variety of social ills, from poor hygiene to pretentiousness, anti-social behaviour to alcoholism, complete with crude caricature images representing the recipient.” (1) The vinegar valentines depicted individuals who were breaking social behavioral standards. No one was left out on valentines day- those hated and loved could now expect something. (2)

The aggression in the book-keeper vinegar valentine speaks to the larger conversation about masculinity and men who did desk jobs that were occurring primarily during the first half and the mid-nineteenth century. Clerk was an umbrella term for men who did a variety of different tasks, one of them being bookkeeping. Clerks tended to be young men who were working towards obtaining financial independence and autonomy, ultimately earning their masculinity and manhood. Clerks also had the reputation of being desperate, doing whatever they could to move up the ladder. Although being a clerk was an opportunity for young men to work up the ladder, older men tended to enter clerkship due to business failure or had never moved beyond that station. The vinegar valentine depicts either that failure to launch or fall, ultimately a man who could not obtain the proper middle-and upper-class standard of manhood. (3)

Returning to the image, one sees an elderly man standing while writing in his book. He appears sad and a bit exhausted. The first line reads “Rascal! To what do you amount?” implying that he is not of much value. Either he never moved beyond the bookkeeper position or failure forced him to return. The rest of the poem depicts the desperateness of the bookkeeper to gain the financial standard that he desires, reading: “Making false entries in account; You borrow money from the bank, And thieving cashiers often thank. The firm has made no profits, friend; Some early day you’ll jump the town, Then a detective hunts you down.” The bookkeeper resorts to stealing and due to his actions he is on the run. The vinegar valentine reflects the views that society had on bookkeepers and those who worked under the umbrella of clerk. Clerks were viewed as desperate and willing to do anything to obtain their career and financial goals, which made society question their morality. The bookkeeper vinegar valentine reflects the view that people had of clerks and their approach to making it to the top of the economic ladder. (4)

Sources:

1. Abigail Hudson, “Victorian Vinegar Valentines,” *History @ Bham*, (University of Birmingham, 2021), <https://blog.bham.ac.uk/historybham/victorian-vinegar-valentines/>
2. Ibid., Natalie Zarrelli, “The Rude, Cruel, and Insulting ‘Vinegar Valentines’ of the Victorian Era: Nothing like getting surprise hate mail from a would-be lover on February 14,” *Atlas Obscura*, (2020), [## PINBALL: PUBLIC ENEMY #1](https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/vinegar-valentines-victorian;Annabella Pollen, “The Valentine has fallen upon evil days”: Mocking Victorian valentines and the ambivalent laughter of the carnivalesque’, <i>Early Popular Visual Culture, special issue: Social Control and Early Visual Culture</i>, Vol 12, Iss, 2, 2014, pp. 127-173</a></li>
<li>3. Brian P. Luskey, <i>On the Make: Clerks and the Quest for Capital in Nineteenth-Century America</i>, (New York: New York University Press, 2010),</li>
<li>4. Ibid.</li>
</ol>
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*By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll*

In early 1942, America faced the challenge of global Fascism. In Millville, NJ, another war was being fought: the War on Pinball. In February, 1942, the NJ Supreme Court ruled that Pinball Machines were gambling devices, and were therefore illegal (*Hunter V. Teaneck Twp.*, 2/24/42). Meanwhile, in Millville, Pinball was rampant, due to a city ordinance for the licensing of Pinball machines, which had been passed by the City Commission a few months before. When the news of the NJ Supreme Court decision reached Millville, the question on everyone’s mind, seemingly, was if Millville and its Pinball licenses would be “grandfathered” in. Mayor Raymond Goodwin told the City Commission that the city should do nothing on the matter until the County Prosecutor had weighed in on the issue. While the County Prosecutor figured out the specifics of the Court decision, Millville continued playing pinball, with each game possibly being the last one ever played in the city. Then, on March 6, 1942, the County Prosecutor issued his statement: effective 12 noon on March 9, 1942, all pinball machines in the county were to be removed. And with that Millville was left to face the prospect of the Second World War, minus its pinball machines.

Sources:

- Bridgeton Evening News (2/26/42, 2/28/42, 3/6/42).
- Casemine.com (*Hunter v. Teaneck Twp.*, 24 February, 1942)

## 19th CENTURY BIRTH LEDGER BY MARTHA AUSTIN REEVES (1760-1832) Part 10

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. This list concludes Martha Austin Reeves' documentations of birth records that she had attended from 1801 to 1832.

### Births – 1828

January  
2—John Dunham---son---Alphonso  
7—Seeley Tomlinson---daughter---  
Henrietta  
14—William Claypoole---son---Daniel

February  
22—James Johnson---son---George  
Washington Johnson

April  
??—Benjamin Tice---son---Charles

July  
24—Beriah Loper---daughter---  
Margaret

August  
25—David Sayre---son---John

September  
18—Thomas Buck---daughter---?  
21—J. Meter---daughter---?

October  
1—Thomas Bennett---son---?  
2—David Long---daughter---?  
12—Peter Cox---daughter---Rebecca  
13—Jeremiah Parvin---daughter---  
Harriet

### Births – 1829

January  
16—William Ayars  
19—David Minch---son---Lewis

February  
3—Adam Young---son---David

March  
9—Phebe Mixner---daughter---Mary  
Jane Mixner  
30—Ezekiel Ayars---daughter---?

April  
10—Abijah Garrison---daughter---Sal-  
ly Ann Garrison

October  
13—Joseph Mickle---daughter---?  
31—James McGilliard---son---John

November  
7—Hanan Ayres---son---?  
9—Isaac Whitaker---daughter---Eliza  
12—David Pierce---daughter---Esther  
Ann Pierce

December  
2—David Westcott---daughter---Phebe

### Births – 1830

January  
4—James Johnson---daughter---Rachel  
28—Nahum Dilshaver---daughter---  
Rachel

February  
4—David Johnson---son---John  
22—Daniel Johnson---son---Edward

April  
4—John Ahl---son---Jacob West Ahl

May  
19—Henry Johnson---daughter---Mar-  
garet  
22—Thomas Evans---son---William

August  
4—John Dunham---daughter---Lucetta

October  
11—Jeremiah Parvin---son---Oliver  
14—John Hitchner---son---?

November  
4—Beriah Loper---son---Jarvis

### Births – 1831

July  
19—Adam Young---son---Charles

September  
13—Eli Carll---son---David

October  
6—David String---daughter---?

December  
3—David Johnson---son---?  
5—James McGilliard---son---Joseph  
15—Steward Corey---son---?  
25—Fithian Loper---daughter---?

### Births – 1832

February  
28—David Pierce---son---?

## ACQUISITIONS – 2022

**Jim Bergmann (Bridgeton, New Jersey)** Photo, Vineland Circle 1920, Photo Schooner Katherine M. Lee, Certificate, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1860, 6 ea. 11” x 14” photographs of downtown and businesses in Bridgeton, 4 ea. reproductions of the broadside, Rules For The Government Of The Cohansey Public Schools, 1853.

**Joe Deluca ( Roadstown, NJ)** *Smuggler’s Woods 2ea., The Roads of Home, South Jersey Towns, Tours of Historic New Jersey, Bridgeton In and Around the Old Country Town, Historic Tales of Cumberland County 2 ea., Reminiscences of New Jersey, NJ-A Mirror on America, The Society of Cincinnati in NJ, Peck’s Beach, The Bridgeton Education Story, Cumberland County Trolleys, Cumberland County 1664-1964, Hopewell Township 1748, Pictorial Guide, Hist. Bldgs. Of Bridgeton, Little Liberty Bell, Tales of NJ, NJ-State and Its Government, City Of Bridgeton 1889, Iron In the Pines, Fare to Midlands, The New Jersey Shore, Music, There’s A Place Called Bridgeton, Bridgeton Public School, BHS Report Card 1910-1911.*

**Larry Vanmeter (Greenwich, NJ)** *Historical Collections of New Jersey, History of New Jersey*

**Bill Chestnut (Bridgeton, NJ)** *The Day Buffalo Bill Came to Bridgeton.*

**Carolyn L. Warden ( Charlottesville, VA)** Two photos, interior Campbell & Stanger Millinery Shop/women, one, exterior Bridgeton; Photo Samuel Buck Taylor, Ship John Lighthouse Keeper; 49 Photos of the Franklin & Lewin M. Family, Post Cards 3ea. Sunset Lake, Pinel Point, Raceway, *Souvenir Book & Program Guide-Bridgeton 1936, Historic Bridgeton 1936, Ledge Light House Post Card, Post Cards Bridgeton 11 each, Program Bridgeton Historic Padget 1936, Bridgeton Events Book 1936, The Story of the Cohansey River, Tri Centennial Brochure 1936, 8 Photos Taylor & Marks Family -Samuel Buck Taylor, lighthouse keeper Ship John Light House, Post Card Ship John lighthouse*

**Steve & Travis Hancock (Greenwich, NJ)** Greenwich Township, Minute Book 1928-1954 *In Memory of Elaine Craig Hancock*

**Penny Watson (Greenwich, NJ)** Cumberland County Historical letters from Sarah Sheppard Hancock to Newlin Watson, Wood Mansion Business, and Bacon Room, Orthodox Meeting House lease to CCHS, Wreck & Rescue Magazine 1998-2020 var/years.

**Janice & Harry Rivell (Savannah, GA)** Sketches – Shaw House, Old Grist Mill and Saw Mill at Fries Mill, NJ, Post Cards Muskee Creek, Oyster Boats on the Maurice river, Photo Oyster Boats on the Maurice River. Ida Boggs Hughes painting of her Homestead on Delsea Drive, Ida Hughes painting of the Mauricetown Bridge.

## ***CUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENT***

We are excited to welcome Taylor Cavanaugh as the new Curator of the John DuBois Maritime Museum! Cavanaugh has begun working on the museum in preparation of its reopening in April of 2023.

The Reba & Warren Lummis Genealogical & Historical Research Library has changed its hours and is now open Wednesdays and Saturdays 10am-4pm and Sundays 1-4pm. Give us a call at 856-455-8580 if you have any further questions or a research request.

### **CCHS BLOG**

For additional historical articles and CCHS updates check out our blog at: <https://cchistsoc.org/blog/>

### **CCHS YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

If you missed our last Speaker Series or want to re-watch them, check out our YouTube Channel:  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCNbd72gbS71jcOOhIrpMbRg>

### **MEMBERSHIP EMAIL LIST!**

We have many plans in store for 2022 and want to make sure you are updated on everything that is occurring. As part of your membership, we will send you information on events, blog updates, and notifications regarding any fundraising we are doing via email. If you did not receive an email in January and would like to be on the email list, call us at 856-455-8580 or email at [britt48@gmail.com](mailto:britt48@gmail.com) to give us your email address.

### **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.

Password to read the newsletter online is: **20cchs22**

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Cumberland County  
Historical Society

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981 Ye Greate Street @ 7pm

\$5 PER PERSON

CALL FOR RESERVATION



You and a guest are invited to attend the  
Cumberland County Historical Society's

**ANNUAL BUSINESS AND DINNER MEETING**

**Saturday, November 5, 2022**

to be held at the

Greenwich Presbyterian Church

630 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich, New Jersey 08323

4:30 P.M. – Business Meeting

5 P.M. – Ham Dinner with all the Trimmings

6 P.M.—Featured Guest Speaker—Madame CJ Walker

\$25 per person for members and \$30 per person for non-members

Reservations must be received by October 29, 2022.

Please call the office (856-455-8580) for additional information.



**Madame CJ Walker, portrayed by Daisy Century  
from the American Historical Theater in Philadelphia.**

Born with the name Sarah Breedlove, Madame C.J. Walker was an entrepreneur, and an early civil rights advocate who sought equality for African Americans. As America's first female self-made millionaire, she was a philanthropist who was an enthusiastic financial supporter of Black Colleges and Universities.

Walker amassed her fortune through dedication, hard work, and innovation. She began with a small "Special Correspondence Course" business, founded on her System of Beauty Culture. This self described "hair-growing" business, was borne out her desire to remedy her own hair loss. On September 19th, 1911 the Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company of Indiana, Inc. wherein Madame Walker was the President and sole shareholder, was incorporated. As she focused on growing hair, her business also grew rapidly.

Dedicated not only to her work but to her community as well, Walker began teaching other African American women how they too could likewise succeed in business. She was sought after to lecture on social, political, and economic topics. Walker was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was instrumental in their efforts to make lynching a federal crime. Walker is recognized by the National Association Of Colored Women (NACW) for making the largest contribution to save the home of abolitionist Frederick Douglass. She donated throughout her career to the NAACP, the YMCA, and to black schools, organizations, individuals, orphanages, as well as retirement homes.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Tickets \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amount Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Please return this form with your check by October 29, 2022.  
CCHS, PO Box 16, Greenwich, NJ 08323.

**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
- Free photocopies at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical & Historical Library
  - Discount for the 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.

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**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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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

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

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Ruth Ann Fox  
Andrew Ingersoll  
Charles Reinhart  
Theodore H. Ritter  
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**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 and Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. • 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

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