

CUMBERLAND PATRIOT

**Cumberland County Historical Society
Greenwich, NJ**



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Oral History*: Elementary School Graduation

By Ian Hughes

When I was in elementary school, eighth-grade graduation ceremonies were common for the school districts that sent their students to Bridgeton, Millville, and Vineland High Schools. Most of the rural elementary schools, except for Upper Deerfield and Hopewell, had no auditoriums capable of handling the large crowd of parents and relatives. Therefore, eighth-grade ceremonies were usually held in the nearby churches. There were two elementary schools in Fairfield Township, one in Fairton and the other in Gouldtown. I attended the school in Gouldtown. Fairton held their eighth-grade graduations in the Fairfield Presbyterian Church and Gouldtown held theirs across the street from the school at Trinity A.M.E. Church.

We spent a great deal of time in the last few weeks of school preparing for the graduation program. I was very impressed with the ceremonies. At the end of the program, one of the school board members would present us with our certificates and a small blue colored booklet called "Our Great State Papers." In the booklet were copies of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey. Over

the years, I found the booklet to be a handy reference book. School students and teachers signed their names on the blank pages.

There was a tradition at Gouldtown School in which the seventh graders would put on a graduation party for the eighth graders. This party was held at the Gouldtown Fire Hall, where a lot of school dances were held. The seventh graders often did a fantastic job of transforming the fire hall into a room that looked as if it were decorated for senior prom. When the graduation ceremonies were over at the church, everyone proceeded down the street to the fire hall. As part of the graduation party, the seventh graders usually put on a short show. Then the graduates were given dessert.

The eighth-grade students who attended Bridgeton Junior High School did not partake in the same celebrations. They usually participated in a special assembly program at the end of school. At this time, they were given the booklet "Our Great State Papers". Certain students were also recognized for their achievements. The main thing that was impressed upon them was that their formal high school education would begin when they returned to Bridgeton Junior High and started ninth grade. During the summer, most students from the rural districts were looking forward to the day when we would start ninth grade with the students from Bridgeton and the other surrounding districts.

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Ian Hughes, a resident of Vineland, is a

*What is oral history? Oral history is the collection of people's memories that historians interpret and analyze to write histories. Oral histories are not historical facts but are sources that historians put into conversation with other types of sources to learn about the past. Oral histories like all sources possess biases that can be shaped by class, gender, race, etc. Lived experiences are personal and uniquely different for each individual. CCHS is excited to adopt a regular oral history column to *The Cumberland Patriot*.

member of the Cumberland County Historical Society Board of Trustees. Born in Delaware in 1946, he has lived most of his life in southern New Jersey, primarily in Cumberland County. A graduate of Bridgeton High School, Ian obtained his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts Degrees from Glassboro State College (now Rowan University). For 27 years, he taught adult basic education at Bayside State Prison. After retirement, Ian occasionally tutored school students and adults. He is an active member of Trinity A.M.E. Church of Gouldtown.

Lincoln in New Jersey: Presidency to Assassination

By Victoria Scannella

Abraham Lincoln was a controversial figure from the moment he became a senator in Illinois, until his assassination in April of 1865. Prior to his ascension to the presidency, he was a long-time lawyer and politician in the state of Illinois.(1) It was during the summer and Fall of 1858 that Lincoln rose to prominence; while fighting for the Illinois Senate seat. There were a series of debates between Lincoln and his competitor, Stephen A. Douglas, over the issue of slavery. Douglas was interested in popular sovereignty, the idea

that the state or territory should determine whether or not they would be slave-states, particularly in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Douglas did not specifically support slavery but ultimately believed it was the state's right to decide. (2) Lincoln on the other hand argued that Kansas and Nebraska should not enter the Union as slave-states; he believed slavery was a moral issue that could and would tear the Union apart. Ultimately, Lincoln won the seat and rose in both popularity and notoriety which arguably was a large part of the reason he won the presidential election in 1860.(3)

There were several political parties that were present across the United States, but the most prominent were the new Republicans (formerly known as the Whig party) and Democrats. Individuals that identified as Republicans generally lived in the North, and the Democrats tended to live in the South. It was not only Southern state citizens that identified as Democrats, much of the newly acquired West, as well as parts of New England and the Mid-Atlantic regions had populations who supported the Democratic Party.(4) During the Presidential election of 1860, New Jersey was split between Lincoln, a Republican and Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat.

Lincoln often passed through New Jersey when going to and from New York City and Washington D.C., but did not spend much extended time in the state.

(1) "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates", ed. Edwin E. Sparks, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/lincoln-douglas-debates>

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Steven Hahn, *A Nation Without Borders: The United States and Its World in an Age of Civil Wars, 1830-1910* (New York: Penguin Books, 2016).

Lincoln met crowds in Jersey City, Newark and New Brunswick before stopping at the Statehouse in Trenton. He gave an obligatory address to each house of the Legislature. In his brief to the state Senate, Lincoln told legislators how the stories from New Jersey's Revolutionary War battlefields shaped his world view. (5)

Lincoln was unpopular in New Jersey because he was still mostly unknown; although he had been present in politics prior to this, Lincoln was not yet a household name in New Jersey, or Pennsylvania. The nomination for the Republican Presidential ticket came down to Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvanian delegates. In May of 1860 "Lincoln faced immediate opposition from New Jersey's delegates, as did William Seward, the Republican Party figurehead" when the three states' delegates voted on the candidate in Chicago at the Republican Convention. (6) New Jersey's delegates voted for William Dayton, a New Jersey native who served as the attorney general until 1861. Following the convention, Lincoln was voted the Republican candidate for the presidency (8). As history goes, Lincoln was elected President in November of 1860 and was inaugurated in March of 1861.

South Carolina was the first state to

secede from the Union on December 20, 1860 shortly after Lincoln won the 1860 presidential election (9). While Lincoln's win did not directly cause the secession of South Carolina and the southern states that followed, the win is seen historically as the straw that broke the camel's back. The Civil War began on April 12, 1861 with shots being fired on Fort Sumter in South Carolina by the Southern navy. Lincoln called for volunteers from all the states, including the newly acquired Western states. For information on the experience of a volunteer soldier, check out my previously authored article in the last newsletter on John Bacon Hoffman, a 10th Regiment of the New Jersey Veteran Volunteer, of Shiloh. The 10th Regiment was organized and mustered in Beverly, NJ, under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The Regiment was first sent to Washington D.C. in late December of 1861, and then transferred to the State of New Jersey and became the 10th Infantry on January 29, 1862 (10). By the end of the war, New Jersey had raised 37 regiments, 3 cavalry and 5 batteries of artillery. (11)

In a biography written about Charles Ewing Sheppard, locally famous genealogist and lawyer, author James Meade Landis wrote about the fervor and patriotism of Bridgeton at the start of the Civil War. He stated that "The flag was hardly down at Sumter before a very sizable quota of the local eligibles [sic] were pledged to the army; sent more men against the

(5) David M. Zimmer, "How NJ's Plan to Get Favored Son Elected Led to Abraham Lincoln's 1860 Nomination." North Jersey Media Group, updated January 2, 2023. <https://www.northjersey.com/story/news/new-jersey/2022/12/26/history-new-jersey-was-not-a-friend-to-abe-lincoln/69613811007/>.

(6) Ibid.

(7) Ibid.

(8) "South Carolina Secession (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/south-carolina-secession.htm#:~:text=South%20Carolina%20became%20the%20first,Union%20on%20December%2020%2C%201860.>

(9) Ibid.

(10) Victoria Scannella, "The Experience of an Everyday Soldier During the Civil War: John Bacon Hoffman", The Cumberland Patriot, Winter 2023.

(11) "The Civil War", <https://njmilitiamuseum.org/military-heritage/civil-war>

South than any other town in the Union save one. Haverhill, Massachusetts, sent a few more.”(12) Not all Bridgtonians were in full support of the North, Southern sympathizers were also present in Bridgeton, including Ephraim Sheppard, father of Charles Sheppard.

The American Civil War unofficially ended on April 9, 1865, at the Appottomax Courthouse in Virginia. There were still members of the armies on both sides out in the field who had not been officially disbanded, therefore the war had not reached the official end until May of 1865. By this time President Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865; Booth had conspired alongside several others to attack members of Lincoln’s cabinet, including Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward. This was done with the intention of giving the Confederacy a chance to regroup and remain disbanded from the Union.

Following the assassination, the nation went into a period of mourning for President Lincoln, and his body went on a two-week tour of the country, beginning in Washington D.C. and stopping in cities such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, among others. (13) James Hood, Mayor of Bridgeton at the time of the assassination, was a stout Lincoln supporter. He called for

all businesses to close for a day of mourning, as well as an outpouring of patrons in churches to “pay their last respects to a great man, the nation’s fallen chief.” (14) Not everyone, however, was as devastated as others. There were Southern sympathizers in all parts of the country, including the North. There were a number of them present in Bridgeton, in addition to Ephraim Sheppard, was the brother-in-law of Charles Sheppard, George Elwell. In the biography of Sheppard’s life, there is a story that Sheppard recalled from the morning after Lincoln was assassinated.

When the news reached Bridgeton of the President’s death it caused a stir and several democrats made imprudent remarks. One of these was George Elwell, who married a sister of mine. It was reported that someone said to him, ‘George, Lincoln’s dead.’ He is supposed to have replied in effect that ‘twas a pity it wasn’t sooner.(15)

This string of comments angered numerous Republicans, specifically Lincoln supporters, who created a committee to essentially run individuals they called “Copperheads,” which was anyone who was not a Republican, and/or a staunch supporter of the Union, out of town. (16) Their first call was to George Elwell. When Ephraim Sheppard got word of the “committee” paying a visit to Elwell, he took his shotgun and went to Elwell’s home and stopped the mob in its tracks. Charles Sheppard

(12) Isaac T. Nichols, Cumberland County and South Jersey during the Civil War, 1908, page 230.

(13) “Lincoln’s Funeral.” Ford’s Theatre, <https://fords.org/lincolns-assassination/impact-on-a-nation/lincolns-funeral/>.

(14) Isaac T. Nichols, Cumberland County and South Jersey during the Civil War, 1908, page 230.

(15) James Meade Landis, Charles Ewing Sheppard 1846-1939, (Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, MCMXXXIX, Vineland New Jersey), 9.

(16) F. Alan Palmer, Charles Ewing Sheppard Author and Historian 1846-1939 (Everts & Peck, 1883), 7.

described how “the Committee was set way back on its haunches, for they knew Uncle Eph was bad enough even without a shotgun!” (17)

Following the death of Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson stepped into the void Lincoln left and became President. The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was on the run for twelve days following the assassination with one of his co-conspirators, David Herold. They were caught in a barn in Virginia by Union soldiers. Only Herold surrendered, while Booth was shot in the neck and became paralyzed, living for another few hours before dying. Conspirators Lewis Powell, George Atzerodt and Mary Surratt were caught in Washington D.C. Powell was responsible for the attack on Secretary of State William Seward, Atzerodt was supposed to assassinate Vice President Johnson but withdrew out of fear. Mary Surratt, with very little evidence, was convicted alongside the other men for knowing of the conspiracy and being an accomplice. The four conspirators were sentenced to hang on July 7, 1865. The other conspirators involved, Dr. Samuel Mudd, Samuel Arnold and Michael O’Laughlin were sentenced to life in prison at Fort Jefferson.

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Society’s Lummis Library.

Part 1: Rev. Stephen Olin Garrison and The Training School for Feeble-Minded Children & Home for Feeble-Minded Women 1887-1900

By Brittney Pantelione Ingersoll

Two institutions for housing and educating intellectually disabled children and women emerged in Cumberland County during the late nineteenth century. Both organizations were linked to Rev. Stephen Olin Garrison. Garrison was born in Millville, NJ on December 24, 1853, to Stephen Ayars Garrison and Elizabeth Coombs (nee) as one of nine children. Garrison grew up to become a Methodist Reverend after receiving his BA and MA from Wesleyan College in Middletown, Connecticut in 1876 and 1879, respectively. He later attended the School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia and then Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, New Jersey. From 1879 to 1887, Garrison served as a minister in Pennsylvania, and during this time he married his wife, Elizabeth. (1)

In 1887, the Garrisons moved to Millville where they opened up a school for children with intellectual disabilities outside of their home. Garrison’s desire to

(17) James Meade Landis, Charles Ewing Sheppard 1846-1939, (Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, MCMXXXIX, Vineland New Jersey), 10.

(1) Pioneer in Special Education: S. Olin Garrison (1853-1900)



Rev. Stephen Olin Garrison

open the school was attributed to his two siblings who were deemed “feeble-minded.” The school formally opened on October 25th. Governor Robert S. Green presided over the ceremony and made the address. Additionally, speeches were given by Frances E. Willard, Rev. J.A.M. Chapman, D.D., and ex-Senator Alexander G. Cattell, among others. Newspaper clippings of the opening even ended up in one of Walt Whitman's journals. (2)

The home was a private institution and consisted of a large house with a farm. Nurses and teachers were employed at the school, in addition to a house physician. Initially, the school had seven children enrolled. Due to the growing demand, the Garrisons needed a larger space. Through donations, Garrison was able to purchase two large properties that consisted of

“forty-five acres of land, three houses and three barns, together with other buildings.” (3) Funds were raised with the help of former U.S. Senator, Alex G. Cattell, who also acted as the provisional treasurer for the institution, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and the superintendent of the psychiatric hospital in Trenton, New Jersey. The formal opening of the Vineland location was held on May 24, 1888. Eighteen kids were already enrolled at the school at the time of the opening. The school was named “The New Jersey Home for the Education and Care for Feeble-Minded Children” and later renamed “The Training School at Vineland.” Garrison served as the first superintendent of the facility. (4)

In 1888, Garrison was also involved in the formation of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Women. The new home was created by a legislative Act approved 27th March 1888, and \$12,000 were appropriated to the use of the institution.(5) Additionally, Cattell was also involved in the formation of the new home, becoming its first president and holding the position until his death in on April 8, 1894. S.O.



Dr. Mary Dunlap

(2) “New Jersey’s New Institution.,” *Jersey Journal*, (Jersey City, NJ) October 20, 1887.; Walt Whitman Papers in the Charles E. Feinberg Collection: Diaries, Diary Notes, and Address Books, 1863-1891; Diaries; 1876-1891, commonplace books; Vol. 1, 1876, Mar. 2-1889, May 30

(3) “An Appeal for the N.J. Home for Feeble-Minded Children,” *Trenton Evening Times*, (Trenton, NJ), Feb. 16, 1888.

(4) D.O. Kellog, *Illustrated Vineland*, (L.L. Buckminster, Printer, 1897), p.51-53; “Feeble-Minded Children.,” *Trenton Evening Times*, (Trenton, NJ), May 25, 1888.

Garrison was the home's superintendent until November 15, when he resigned, and Dr. Mary J. Dunlap was hired to replace him. The Home for Feeble-Minded Women was formally opened on May 17th, 1888.

(6)

After Garrison's resignation at the Home for Feeble-Minded Women, he continued working at the Home for Feeble-Minded Children and held a position of leadership until his untimely death in 1900 at the age of 46. More on Rev. Stephen Otis Garrison and his work after his affiliation with the Home for Women will be further explored in the fall newsletter.

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Brittney Pantelione Ingersoll is the Curator of CCHS. She received her MA in American History with a Certificate in Public History from Rutgers University-Camden and is currently working towards her MI in Library Science concentrating on Archives & Preservation at Rutgers University-New Brunswick.

Review of “An Early History of Tennis in Millville, New Jersey” by Remy, Jake, & Ethan Aronoff

By Warren Adams

An Early History of Tennis in Millville, New Jersey was written by the Aronoff children and dedicated to their parents, Doris and Remy. The book begins by giving a short history of tennis in the United States before focusing solely on the sport's .

history in Millville

In chapter one, the authors discuss the history of tennis within the states and how it began in 1876. The chapter gives a foundation of the history of the sport before moving to its local history, by doing this the author moves from the macro to micro view of tennis, which you get in the following chapters.

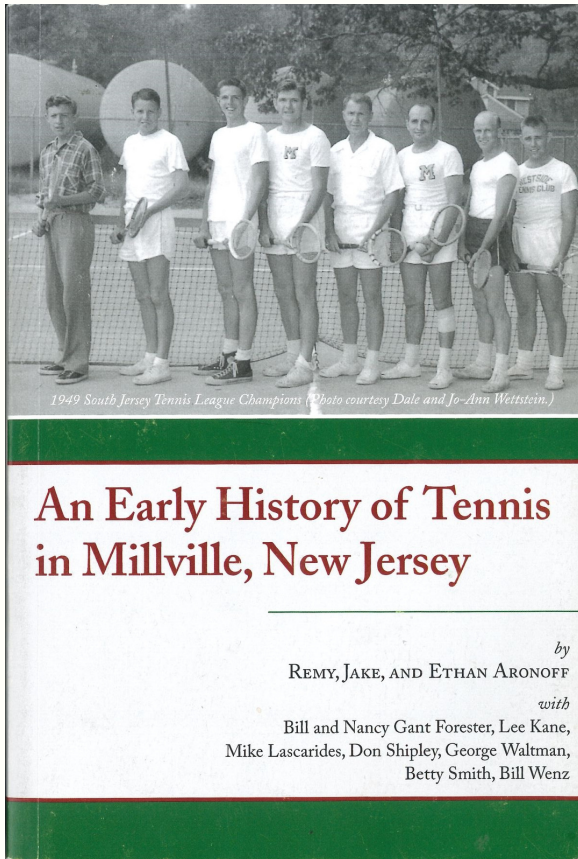
Chapter two discusses the early history of tennis in Cumberland County. Tennis emerged in Bridgeton and Vineland around the same time in 1883 and in Millville four years later in 1887. The authors further discuss the various clubs in Bridgeton and Vineland but mostly focus on the time between 1887 and 1958. By 1906, Tennis Associations developed in other towns, including Cedarville and Port Norris, which had a team by 1914.

Chapters three to eight follow the growth of tennis in Millville, the individual players, and the games won against the various towns in South Jersey. Chapter nine then covers the high school teams post-1958 and the children and grandchildren of former players of the 1920s to 1940s. While some older players retired, Aronoffs discuss how others continued to play and participate in the sport.

The development of tennis courts in Millville was ongoing over the years with great involvement from leading citizens and businesses. An Early History of Tennis in Millville, New Jersey gives a good insight into the history of tennis in Millville and its development in Cumberland County.

(5) D.O. Kellog, Illustrated Vineland, (L.L. Buckminster, Printer, 1897), p.53

(6) Ibid., p. 53-54;



The book is available at the Millville Historical Society for purchase.

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Warren Q. Adams received his BA in Liberal Arts and Business from Oglethorpe University. He started researching at the Lummis Library in 1997. Due to Warren & Reba Lummis, he became Director of the Library in 1998 for an interesting second career.

Intimate Art and Industrialized Business: Cumberland County Women in Bookbinding

By Tia Antonelli

Books and written text have been used

for millennia, though not strictly in the form we recognize them today. Modern-day books are written as a codex – a group of pages stacked one on top of the other before being sewn together along the edge – and the birth of the codex necessitated the use of protective bindings. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it was common for men to purchase the paper manuscript of their choice and then go to have it bound in their own personal style; the binding did not come with the book. This extra step, though tedious, allowed for creativity in how a person curated their own library. Ultimately, the opportunity to flaunt the grand nature of a large library filled with one’s personal binding style, a clear sign of wealth, was priceless.

As was the case with many artisanal practices, the dawn of the Industrial Revolution mechanized the process of bookbinding. Throughout its existence, the practice had utilized materials that would lend its credence as a fine art (with the use of silver, gold, and ornate detailing); more than that, however, for bookbinding to be a fine art it could not merely be beautiful, but also a reflection (or in some way related) to the manuscript it protected. (1) The process of industrialization fundamentally disrupted this process, at least in most binderies in the western world. When books were bound by hand, the binder focused all their attention on one book at a time, whereas with industrialization the pages were fed into a machine, the process was made less intimate (with less detailing on books) for the sake of having higher outputs and quicker turnaround times. (2) When books

(1) Henry B. Wheatley, “The History and Art of Bookbinding,” Society of the Arts (1880): 456.

were prepared by hand, the process was broken up into three steps: preparing, forwarding, and finishing, with women doing the brunt of the labor in the preparing process. A printer would send over the manuscript to be prepared – neatly arranged into piles and sewn evenly together – and this preparation would often occur in a secluded room casually referred to as “the girls’ room.” (3)

For as long as the process of bookbinding has been around, even with men as the face, women’s work has been used for sustenance; kings were keen to enjoy elaborate book displays with glamorous cover, and Henry Benjamin Wheatley, the assistant secretary to the Royal Society of Arts in England, stated that English queens embroidered book covers themselves. (4) In 1876 London, bookbinding was described as a field “very suitable to girls, of whom some hundreds are employed in London alone,” with wages ranging from 9 to 15 shillings per week (about \$0.57 to \$0.95), depending on task. (5) As early as the 1830s in the United States, women were a high percent of the workforce in binderies and many used their labor to fully sustain themselves. Prior to this field opening up to them, the only ways women could earn their own money was through the running of boarding houses, teaching, and needlework, the final of which certainly helped in the bookbinding industry. (6)

By the end of the nineteenth century there were occupations understood to be part of the bookbinding business, and more often than not they were performed by women. As early as 1889 in Cumberland County, women were working as compositors, stenographers, and typesetters. (7) The latter two occupations were originally separated from the bookbinding process as they were more related to the aligning, placement, and typing of text for a book or other printed publication. On the other hand, compositors were tasked with physically putting the pages together to prep for binding. It was not only women working these occupations, but they made up an overwhelming majority: in the 1899-1900 Cumberland County City Directory, 60% of workers in these specific jobs were women. Despite their overwhelming presence in the field, women were rarely ever the notable “bookbinders” in the area – such a title was more often held by men. This does not mean these men worked without help. On the contrary, one bookbinder in Vineland likely utilized assistance from his wife, Mamie E. Schoonmaker, who worked as a stenographer at the turn of the twentieth century. (8)

Given the variability of tasks within the field, it is difficult to determine just how many women were involved in the bookbinding industry. Census records and

(2) Mary Van Kleeck, *Women in the Bookbinding Trade*, New York: Survey Associates (1913): 21-22.

(3) William S. Pretzer, “The Quest for Autonomy and Discipline: Labor and Technology in the Book Trades,” *American Antiquarian Society* (1984): 109-110.

(4) Wheatley, 449.

(5) Louisa M. Hubbard, *The Hand-Book of Women’s Work*, The British Library (1876): 114.

(6) Kleeck, 18.

(7) Cumberland County City Directories (Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland), 1889-1890.

(8) Cumberland County City Directories (Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland), 1899-1900.

city directories have employed women listed as “embroiderers,” “seamstresses,” “folders,” and more. These occupations commonly deal with fashion and clothing, but it would not be unlikely for an embroiderer to be tasked with adding the finishing ornamental touches to a book binding. Nonetheless, within three decades Cumberland County women cemented their place in the bookbinding industry with occupations such as typesetting, composition, and stenography. Despite there not being a clearly advertised female bookbinder, county records indicate women’s clear involvement and contributions to the industry.

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Tia Antonelli, is pursuing her M.A. in History from Villanova University, is the administrative assistant at Cumberland County Historical Society’s Lummis Library, and a docent at The Gibbon House, 1730.

Coloring Page!



WORD SEARCH

19TH CENTURY OCCUPATIONS

h	j	b	k	t	u	t	d	c	l	q	t	y	x	m
y	w	d	l	a	b	o	r	e	r	f	y	q	s	j
f	r	y	c	a	q	e	g	v	l	t	p	p	n	n
x	o	u	l	o	c	p	x	i	p	e	e	o	r	o
m	t	s	u	h	j	k	b	b	x	z	s	r	e	t
b	i	n	d	e	r	y	s	h	y	e	e	e	h	i
g	s	m	l	k	b	m	k	m	t	q	t	t	p	o
x	o	e	m	n	r	o	d	b	i	y	t	n	a	n
i	p	q	t	n	e	s	e	p	y	t	e	i	r	s
u	m	n	a	m	e	r	o	f	f	h	r	r	g	t
d	o	h	i	r	d	e	j	z	y	k	b	p	o	a
p	c	a	r	d	e	r	u	a	r	x	t	r	n	i
s	p	s	h	j	f	s	d	e	q	j	v	j	e	n
f	o	l	d	e	r	t	l	a	c	x	d	n	t	s
t	l	m	k	a	w	c	q	t	n	e	s	s	s	q

blacksmith

bindery

carder

clerk

clothier

compositor

folder

foreman

laborer

printer

stenographer

typesetter

2024 Speaker Series

Warren & Reba Lummis Library
981 Ye Greate Street
Greenwich, NJ 08323
2pm

February 25, 2024

"Man's Best Frenemy"

Tia Antonelli

"Man's Best Frenemy" will unpack how Cumberland County reacted to rabies and the wild dogs that were accused of spreading the disease. Rabies has been a threat to humans since the dawn of our existence -- so why was there such an uptick in fear in the late 19th century?

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Tia Antonelli is a graduate student at Villanova University, currently pursuing her Master's degree in History. She works at the Cumberland County Historical Society both as an Administrative Assistant at the Lummis Library and a Docent at the Gibbon House.

March 24, 2024

Crap: A History of Cheap Stuff in American

Dr. Wendy A. Woloson

Woloson tells the history of crap from the late eighteenth century up through today, exploring its many categories: gadgets, knickknacks, novelty goods, mass-produced collectibles, giftware, variety store merchandise. As Woloson shows, not all crap is crappy in the same way—bric-a-brac is crappy in a different way from, say, advertising giveaways, which are

differently crappy from commemorative plates. Taking on the full brilliant and depressing array of crappy material goods, the book explores the overlooked corners of the American market and mindset, revealing the complexity of our relationship with commodity culture over time.

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Wendy A. Woloson is a professor of history at Rutgers University-Camden and the author, most recently, of *In Hock: Pawning in America from Independence through the Great Depression*, also published by the University of Chicago Press, and co-editor of the collection *Capitalism by Gaslight: Illuminating the Economy of 19th-Century America*.

CCHS ANNOUNCEMENTS

CCHS is happy to announce that due to a donation made by Cumberland Mutual and to the Bridgeton Public Library for lending us reels we were missing, our Bridgeton Evenings News Microfilm is being digitized and made searchable for the years 1923-1930 and 1939-the end of the publication. The remainder of the years can be found on Genealogybank.com. We are still in the process of figuring out the logistics for how the papers will be accessible. More information to come!

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, check out our YouTube Channel.



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

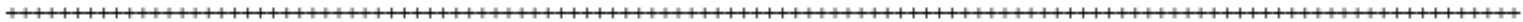
- Periodic issues of The Cumberland Patriot newsletter
- Free photocopies at the Lummis Library
- Discount for the Annual Dinner
- Member-only events with 1 Free Pass for a non-member
- 10% discount on merchandise (books/t-shirts, etc.)
- Discount on workshops (3 workshops per year)

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



*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.



Share with a friend!