SAVE THE DATE FOR CHRISTMAS IN GREENWICH
Sunday, December 10, 2017
Noon – 5 p.m.

The Cumberland County Historical Society Presents
The 49th Annual Christmas in Greenwich
Sunday, December 10, 2017
Noon - 5pm

Admission $15.00 (Children under 12 Free) - FREE PARKING
Tickets available on the day of the event at the Doctor's Office on the grounds of the Gibbon House 960 Ye Great Street, Greenwich, NJ 08323 & Morris Goodwin School, 839 Ye Great Street, Greenwich, NJ 08323

For Information Call: 856-455-8580
Plan your afternoon visit at www.cchistsoc.org

THE WIDE AWAKES OF BRIDGETON
By George H. Stanger, Jr.
With an assist from the late Jonathan E. Wood, Jr.

The Wide Awakes were a Republican Marching Society which advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln. They frequently carried split rails as a symbol for Lincoln. In the papers of the late Judge Francis A. Stanger, Jr., was a handwritten list entitled Wide Awakes of Bridgeton. The list contained 226 names. This list is now in the possession of the Cumberland County Historical Society. The first 75 names were listed in the 2017 summer edition of the Cumberland Patriot.

77. Alex McKeown 96. Cheney Broomall 115. Daniel Dare 134. George Moore
As she stitched on her 1814 sampler at age 9, Rebecca Reeves was born July 25, 1805. She also stitched the initials of her immediate family, recording for posterity that she was the oldest child of William Reeves (1773-1848) and Hannah Ogden Reeves (1770-before 1848). The youngest child was her brother, John Reeves (1807-1859). A pair of unknown initials, JR and OR, stitched in between and in black, suggest a set of stillborn twins in 1806.

In the year Rebecca was born, her grandfather, Henry Reeves (1749-1840), was serving as a Freeholder of Maurice Township. Originally from Evesham, Burlington County, Henry and his family were among the many Quakers who migrated south to Cumberland County in pursuit of cheap land. Sometime around 1780, Henry purchased much land along the Maurice River and Manumuskin Creek at 25 cents an acre. The area later became known as Port Elizabeth, named after Henry's neighbor, Quakeress Elizabeth Clark Bodley, who very shrewdly had her land surveyed in 1785 to lay out plots for sale. Four years later, in 1789, an Act of Congress established the area as a district for the collection of duties on imports. Grandfather Henry's investment made him a wealthy man, and upon his death in 1840, he left Rebecca's father the 180-acre plantation upon which William and his small family lived.

By 1814, when Rebecca worked her sampler, Port Elizabeth was a bustling trade port and commerce center on the Maurice River. It must have been a tentative time with the War of 1812 still raging; British troops has just burned Washington, DC, forcing President James Madison and other government officials to temporarily flee the capital city. With only 38 years of independence from Great Britain, the United States was still a young nation of 18 states.

The Port Elizabeth Academy, built before 1810, was the most noted school in South Jersey at the time. The curriculum of study included the Arts, so this may have been where Rebecca learned needlework as part of her education. Her sampler is a fine example of a Cumberland County compartmented sampler. Each sampler is a unique piece of needlework art, but the common characteristics of this regional design are: 1) an upper portion consisting of bands of stitched alphabets and numerals separated by rows of variant stitches; 2) compartmented sections in the lower portion filled with the sampler maker's personal information, verses and decorative elements; and 3) queen-stitched strawberries or stylized pinks on an arcaded vine as the horizontal band separating the top and bottom portions or as the sampler surround.

Rebecca lived her entire life in Port Elizabeth. She married William S. Youngs (c. 1805-after 1880) late in life on July 23, 1848, just two days before her 43rd birthday. Because this marriage took place only 35 days after the death of her widowed father, one has to wonder if this was a marriage borne of love or of necessity. There were few options for women to support themselves in the 19th century. Her brother most likely inherited the family homestead, but since he was a mariner, Rebecca's new husband may have taken over the responsibilities of the family farm. William and Rebecca had no children. She predeceased her husband on October 15, 1866, at age 61.
“THE JABBERWOCKY” IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY, JANUARY 1909

By Andrew Lawrence Ingersoll

This past spring, as part of the Lummis Library’s Author Series, journalist and author Bill Sprouse gave a talk on his 2013 book, The Domestic Life of the Jersey Devil or, BeBop’s Miscellany. In chapter 27 of the book, the author discusses the “Jabberwocky invasion” of January, 1909. On the morning of January 17, residents across South Jersey discovered tracks of an “unidentified animal” which had “run through people’s yards, across their roofs, and across...the tops of fences.” 1 For days following the incident, South Jersey newspapers printed stories of the sightings, trying to identify exactly what had been seen.

The first mention of the “Jabberwocky invasion” in the Bridgeton Evening News occurred on January 21, 1909. The paper asked its readers if the creature had visited the city: “IS the Jersey devil giving Bridgeton a wide berth? Has anyone seen the tracks?” 2 The following day, the BEN suggested that perhaps the supposed “tracks” were actually those of “that majesty, the Ground Hog [which had] left his hole a little early in the season.” 3 That same day, the BEN ran articles titled “The Devil Runs Rampant,” “Jersey Devil Struck Bridgeton,” and “Seen in Greenwich,” all relating local sightings. On the 25th the BEN ran an article highlighting more sightings, this time in Newport and Rosenhayn. That same issue, the paper stated how “now that the ‘what-is-it?’ [had] come and gone, what [was] it?,” indicating that the overall ‘invasion’ had passed. 4 The last mention of the incident occurred on January 27th, and only in passing, ending discussion of the visitation once and for all.

3 Ibid. (22 January, 1909).

MYSTICISM OF PHOTOGRAPHY: THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

1839 – 1863

By Brittany Ingersoll

On display at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library is an exhibit on photography titled, Mysticism of Photography. It exhibits the changing history of photographs from daguerreotypes, tintypes, carte de visite, to cabinet cards. Daguerreotypes were invented by Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre and patented in 1839. Daguerreotypes were made by polishing a copper thin plate with silver iodide and warmed with mercury fumes. Daguerreotypes were very fragile and if exposed for too long, the image would eat away.

The invention of the daguerreotype led to the further mechanized improvements of photography that led to the tintype. The tintypes were invented by Hamilton Smith and patented in 1856. The process was done by taking an iron plate that had an underexposed image on it and coating it with enameling and collodion emulsion was then added to the iron plate. Tintypes democratized photography by offering an easier and affordable avenue for one to be photographed.

Carte de visite invented by André Adolphe Eugène Disdéri patented in 1854. Carte de visite were usually 2.5 inches by 4 inches. The process consisted of around eight photographs taken with a camera that had four lenses. Those photographs were then developed using the collodion wet plate process. Once the process was complete, the photos were developed in albumen paper and set onto card stock. The carte de visite led to the invention of the cabinet card which was a large carte de visite, usually measuring 6.5 inches by 4.5 inches. The cabinet cards were introduced in 1863 by a company named Windsor & Bridge in Britain. Once again, similar to tintypes being more durable than their predecessor – the daguerreotype, Carte de visite and cabinet cards were more durable than the tintype.


Photo courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society.
HISTORY CORNER  
**By Bill Saunderlin**

I have been an avid researcher for some time now. It often involves looking through various newspapers, for articles or data needed, to help piece together clues for a particular inquiry. It seems that I often come across a column which lists events that have happened 25, 50, or perhaps 100 years ago. Disappointment usually sets in, because I know that we have a rich history in this area, which dates back over 400 years! We so often hear about the founding of Jamestown, or the landing at Plymouth Rock. Settlement in this area did not just instantly start with “Fenwick’s Colony.” For this reason, I would like to relate some information as to how history evolved before John Fenwick settled in this area.

- **1613/1614**—Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, in the employ of the Dutch, explored and chartered the Delaware Bay.
- **1615/1616**—Captain Cornelis Henricksen, of the Dutch East India Company, was the dedicated explorer who did extensive studies in this area for whom it is believed that he sailed as far North as the Schuylkill River. While measuring and exploring the river, he was surprised to meet three white men, who told him that they had walked overland from the Hudson settlements. From them, Henricksen received information regarding the interior of the province and the prospects of establishing trading posts with the Native American people.
- **1623**—Captain Mey, under the Dutch West India Company, brought colonists to the Delaware River. Some settled near Trenton, while others landed near Gloucester, not far from present day Philadelphia.
- **1631**—Where Lewes, Delaware is today, a Dutch whaling colony was started but was short lived. In 1632, the settlers there were slain by the local Native Americans due to incidents that were started by both sides.
- **1638**—Peter Minuit brings his Swedish expedition to the Delaware region and builds Fort Christina, at present day Wilmington.
- **1640**—The Swedes expand their colony by obtaining lands from Raccoon Creek to Cape May.
- **1641**—A group of English from New Haven, Connecticut, settle at present day Elsinboro, but only stay for a short time.
- **1643**—Fort Elfsborg, near present day Salem, is established by the Swedes.
- **1644**—Englishmen from Boston enter the Delaware Bay area, intending to start a settlement, but are turned back by the Dutch and Swedes.
- **1651**—The Dutch build Fort Casimir in Delaware and later called it New Amstel. In October 1664, New Amstel surrenders to Sir Robert Carr and the name changed to New Castle.
- **1640’s to 1670’s**—Power struggles ensued along the Delaware Bay area among the Dutch, Swedes and English. They were fighting for dominance in order to start a permanent settlement for their prospective country.
- **1675**—John Fenwick, with family members and his followers, arrive at Salem to establish the first permanent English settlement in West Jersey. This is what is now accepted as the founders of the first English settlement in the Delaware Valley. They started it all by documenting records and forming our local government.

THE 2018 AUTHOR LECTURE SERIES AT THE LUMMIS LIBRARY  
**By Joseph Mathews**

The 2018 Author Lecture Series will resume in January at Lummis Library at the regular time of 2 p.m. Lectures will last around an hour and will be followed by a Q&A and friendly conversation up to 4 p.m. Light refreshments will be served. Lectures, as always, are free though donations are encouraged and very welcome.

Starting off on January 21 will be old friend John Fea whose topic is “The Greenwich Tea Burning in History and Memory.” John is writing a book on this topic. He is professor of history at Messiah College in Mechanicsburg PA. A previous book of his, The Way of Improvement Leads Home: Philip Vickers Fithian and the Rural Enlightenment in Early America (2008), owes much to former Cumberland County Historical Society’s president, Jonathan E. Wood. Jonathan and John became good friends and colleagues in history. We all remember Jonathan who passed away in March 2017 with great fondness. It will be great to see and hear John Fea again!

Another historian familiar to us at the Library is Michael Chiarappa, professor of history at Quinnipiac University in Hamden, Connecticut. His talk will take place on February 18 and is titled “Photographic Moorings: Portraying Life and Place on the Delaware.” He will discuss photographers of the late 19th century to the 1940’s who captured developments along Delaware Bay in New Jersey. They include Harvey Porch, William J.S. Bradway and Cora Sheppard Lupton. Mike intends to turn this material into an article which—after it is published—we will have on hand later for researchers.

Finally, on March 11, Rachel Dolhanyzk, curator at the Bayshore Center at Bivalve, will present two brief recently-made documentaries chronicling the oyster industry at Port Norris: titles are “Oyster Shipping Sheds” and “Changing Tides.” The first documentary orienters visitors to the Bivalve oyster industry and shipping sheds. The involvement of the railroad in creating this economic engine is highlighted. The second documentary takes viewers out on the bay during the heyday of the historic local oyster boom. Rachel will catch us up on recent and future events at the Bayshore Center as well.

All lectures start at 2 p.m. We hope you will join us!
IS THE GRANARY STILL SWEDISH?

By Joseph Mathews

As you are probably aware by now, the Swedish Granary Tree Ring projects of 2014 and 2016—generously funded by grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission (NJHC)—have resulted in a revision of our log building’s construction date from ca. 1650 to 1783. While, for some, it may be a disappointment that our log building does not date from the time of the Swedish colony which lasted from 1638 to 1655, it cannot be denied that—built in 1783—it is nevertheless a remarkable survivor and that the Cumberland County Historical Society is fortunate to count it among its rare artifacts.

Recently, the Society’s Board of Trustees voted to change the name of our log building from the “Swedish Granary” to the “Cumberland County Log Granary.” It was felt that the attribution to Swedes from the first period of settlement was no longer justified, given the later date of construction. It needs to be stated again here that no documentation relating to the building has ever been found. We intend to keep researching, however. In fact, this year we applied for a new project grant from the NJHC to pay for a 6-member project team to work up a new interpretation of the building on the basis of new research performed by members of the team, including archaeologists, log cabin experts and historians. However, it was a lean year and the application was turned down. We intend to reapply next year.

In the meantime, we will not rule out the possibility that the building has roots in the New Sweden colony. Two factors make a Swedish derivation possible: first, it was the Swedes or Finns who first brought the practice of building with logs to North America and, second, the Swedes and Finns were the first European nation to settle southern New Jersey.

Thus, the link between the Granary and the New Sweden colony is more remote now, but not broken.

So, in the speculative spirit of such musings as these, we will still fly the Swedish flag at events like the recent Artisans’ Faire. Of course, we will fly the American flag also, since the Granary was built in 1783 at the very end of the Revolutionary War. This photo taken at the Faire shows Friesburg artist Wil Ott displaying his Swedish wood-carving tools and some of his hand-carved bowls and spoons—plain but elegant—in front of the Granary. Thanks for gracing our Granary in a Swedish way, Wil!

A REBIRTH OF THE NEW SWEDEN COLONIAL FARMSTEAD OF BRIDGETON?

By Joseph Mathews

I believe that many of our readers will recall the New Sweden Colonial Farmstead that used to inhabit a certain section of Bridgeton City Park. For those that do not know of it, it was a group of seven replica log cabins that were built and set-up in 1988, in time to receive the Swedish royal couple at the celebration of the 375th anniversary of the founding of the New Sweden colony on the Delaware in 1638. This was a memorable occasion for those who were touched by it. Here is a link to a Swedish newsreel video of the royal visit: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U-_zN28Wb4Q.

As noted elsewhere in this issue, the original colony lasted only until 1655 when Peter Stuyvesant and his armada arrived from New Amsterdam and defeated the Swedes. Nevertheless, the so-called “Swedish nation” pledged allegiance to and persisted under the Dutch and later the English. This small population of several hundred spread in time throughout the Delaware Valley and southern New Jersey. They prospered, multiplied and gave rise to millions of descendants today. I live in Maurice River Township where Dutch and Swedish names still predominate: surnames like Peterson, Erickson, Camp, and Vanaman, to name a few. There still exists a high school student exchange program between the sister cities of Bridgeton and Eskilstuna, Sweden.

Without going into great detail here, I would like to inform our readership that the non-profit organization responsible for the Farmstead—the New Sweden Company, Inc., formed in 1983—is in process of moving it to a new home at Governor Printz Park in Essington, part of Tinicum Township, Pennsylvania, just south of Philadelphia International Airport on the Delaware River. The Farmstead had sat closed in Bridgeton since the mid-90’s and was facing possible demolition. I think many in Bridgeton will be happy, even proud, at the prospect of the Farmstead being reborn at a site so central to the history of New Sweden. It is not a done deal yet, but hopes are high.

The Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library of the Cumberland County Historical Society has in its collection some materials relating to the history of the Farmstead. Joseph DeLuca, the current CCHS president, recently donated his excellent scrapbook containing various photos and newspaper clippings pertaining to the Farmstead. It will be available to researchers, as will the scrapbook compiled by one of the originators of the Farmstead, namely, Carl Holm of Roadstown, on whose property the Farmstead took shape. Carl’s wife, Ragnhild, was one of those who tirelessly injected life into what was a remarkable living history museum that delighted visitors and schoolchildren for years. I wish I had been here to experience the dedication of the Farmstead’s many volunteers. Even today, Ingrid, Ragn’s and Carl’s daughter, leads the Greenwich Santa Lucia during Christmas in Greenwich.

Besides these scrapbooks, there are boxes of organizational records—now undergoing archival arrangement—that were accumulated over years by Betty Erickson Briggs and Dan Erickson, both officers of the New Sweden Company. Betty and her husband, Stan Briggs, were longtime volunteers and supporters of the Lummis Library. You are invited to visit us at the Lummis Library to learn more about the New Sweden colonial farmstead, the once-vibrant and unique Bridgeton attraction.
HEARTHSIDE DINNERS FOR 2018
By Brittney Ingersoll

The Cumberland County Historical Society is excited to announce the dates for the 2018 Hearthside Dinners. They will be held in front of the hearth at the Gibbon House, located at 960 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich. Hors d’oeuvres will be held at 5:30 p.m. and dinner will be served at 6 p.m. The dates for the dinners are January 27th, February 24th and March 24th. The price is $65 per person or $110 for a couple. For reservations or for more information, call 856-455-8580. Seating is limited.

Hope to see you there!

NEW EXHIBITS AT THE GIBBON HOUSE

The last of this year’s new exhibits is now on display at the Gibbon House Museum. The exhibit, titled “Winter Pastimes: Then and Now,” features examples of Victorian winter pastimes. Among the items on display are playing cards, scrapbooks, and a Holmes Stereoscopic Viewer, as well as several examples of stereo view cards. Be sure to stop in and see the new exhibit before the Gibbon House closes for the season.

The Gibbon House Museum is open 1-4 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday, until December 10.

STRAIGHT FROM THE HEARTH
By Nancy Applegate

Did you know…?

• Pumpkins are native to the New World?
• The staple diet of the native people was the three sisters—corn, beans and pumpkins?
• In 2016, the heaviest pumpkin grown in the world weighed 2,624 pounds? WOW!

Come to the c. 1730 Gibbon House and see the 1844 “Remember Me, Signature Quilt” in the changing exhibit room.

GIFT SUGGESTION
Cumberland County Historical Society - “Pathway to History”

Are you looking for a gift for someone who has everything? Consider purchasing a brick in the memorial walkway at the Gibbon House in Greenwich. This is a dignified way to honor someone who has made an impact on your life. The cost is $125 including engraving of up to three lines with 12 characters per line.

Please call the Society with any questions (856-455-8580) or visit our website at www.cchistsoc.org.

THE 46TH ANNUAL GREENWICH ARTISANS’ FAIRE WAS A SUCCESS

This year’s Artisans’ Faire took place on September 23rd and 24th and was by most accounts a success. Sunny weather abounded on both days, with the British car show being quite an attraction on Saturday. Many thanks to our artisans, crafters, food vendors, re-enactors, and, of course, guests. We have taken note of your suggestions to improve the Faire and will strive to make next year’s better yet.

HAUNTING GHOST TALES WERE SHARED WITH MANY OF ALL AGES

Cumberland County Historical Society’s tour guide, Gregg Jones, was excited to share scary ghost tales with many guests while walking along Ye Greate Street during the month of October. The shadows grew long as whispering voices and footsteps raced up and down the street. Fortunately, we received no incident reports of losing anyone during this popular fall event.

Special thanks to the Cumberland County Sheriff’s Department for their help and support this year!
ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AND DINNER

The Cumberland County Historical Society’s annual business meeting and dinner was held on Saturday, November 4, 2017 at the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, located at 630 Ye Greate Street. A delicious ham dinner with all the trimmings was prepared by the members of the congregation.

The guest speaker was local hero, U.S. Navy Seaman 1st Class, Owen S. Garrison, Jr. He trained and fought as a loader of twin 40mm guns on the U.S.S. Monterey between May 1943 and November 1945. Owen was in the 4th Division Gunnery. He took part in many missions, including attacks on the Japanese in the Central Pacific and the Battle of the Philippine Sea. He gained eight service bars and 13 stars for his service. He now lives in Bridgeton, New Jersey.

ACQUISITIONS – LUMMIS LIBRARY 2017

By Warren Q. Adams

DONOR: Bruce Hankins (Bridgeton, NJ) Photograph, Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeton, NJ Official Board – May 1, 1915; Photograph by Clayton McPherson

DONOR: Fred Schuchard (Roadstown, NJ) The Perennial Apprentice; Battle Road, Let It Begin Here, The Lesson of Lexington; The Lexington-Concord Battle Road; Concord, Massachusetts.

DONOR: Sara Hancock (Greenwich, NJ) Five page letter “Women of the Log Cabin;” Masonic password book; The Story of Ship John; A Day in Old Greenwich, 1929; The Old Cohansy, Official Organ of the Cohansy Baptist Church; Program, 1774-1902 The Commissioners of the State of New Jersey; Erection of Monument for Tea Burning, Unveiling and Dedication, 1908; 3 ea. Friends Meeting House cards; 2 ea. Wood Mansion cards; 1 ea. Ye Greate Street card; Bridgeton Evening News article, “Interlude at the Wood Mansion;” Article, Twice Told Tales, April 1939; 9 ea. Post Cards, Greenwich Tea Burning Monument; Post Card “Bahama House, Key West Florida;” 6 ea. 1940’s Christmas Cards; Stain glass window Christmas card; A Trothy Veck Message Happy Hearts Booklet; Life Magazine Special Issue, Off to the Moon, July 4, 1969; Howard B. Hancock Collection, Political; Newspapers; The Garden Magazine, 1905; Handout items, political; Grange material; Tomato Contract Howard B. Hancock/Watson Can House, 1953; Letters from Hubert Humphrey, 1956; other letters from Washington, letters from Lyndon B. Johnson, 1956 and other letters; Letter from “Little Leon Doughty” to Joe, 1931.


DONOR: Ethel L Hess (New Bern, NC) New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes; Militia Lists and Musters 1757-1876; Dutch Colonists in the Americas 1615-1715; Index to US Invalid Pension Records 1801-1815; New Netherland Roots; South Jersey Marriages; Captured by the Indians; A Checklist of Pennsylvania Newspapers Vol.1; Hidden History of New Jersey; The Early Germans of New Jersey.

DONOR: Barbara Wheaton (Bridgeton, NJ) Estate of Eleanor Wheaton Sheppard: Records of Cumberland Grange #18 in Greenwich; Minute Book 1873-1881; Treasurer’s Book 1873-1888; Minute Book 1898-1920; Roll Book 1894-1930; Third Minute Book 1930-1932; Bill Book 1928-1937; Fourth Minute Book 1931-1951; dues Book 1947-1970; Record Book 1951-1960; The New Jersey Grange (Patrons 1873-1954 & Husbandry Organization 1873-1875); 100th Anniversary 1973; Program 1936; Roster of State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges; Newspaper Article, Grange 18 will open old School, Greenwich; Photograph, The Garden Spot.

DONOR: Joe & Louise Huber (Wynnewood, PA) Painting, Greenwich Tea Burning by Gertrude Albertson Huber; Greenwich, NJ AD 1800, Lithograph; Redware Plate, Greenwich; Plate 100th Anniversary of Millville, NJ 1802-1952; Plate, World’s Oyster Center; 2 Plates Bridgeton Bi-Centennial 1776-1976; Bridgeton and Its Attractions; History of Atlantic City; The Daily Union History of Atlantic City, 1899; Fenwick’s Colony; Photograph of the Huber Family; Two copies of a Topographical Map of Cumberland County, 1872; Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Booklet, Unveiling of the Tea Monument October 4, 1958; Open House Tour Booklet for Unveiling, 1958; “This is Colonial Greenwich” booklet, 1973; Blanket/Salem County historical homes and buildings; Pamphlet, Greenwich New Jersey tour 1969.

DONOR: Michelle Evans (Bridgeton, NJ) Ferracute Machine Co. Badge, Edward L. Simpkins; Greenwich Fire Dept. Badge of Edward; Teaburning Centennial Map 1974; Duy H. Dilks Hangtag Hampers & Baskets, Roadstown; Samuel Coombs, Jr. Coal, Wood, hay Bridgeton, NJ; Cumberland County Fair Season Pass 1959, 1963; Hunting License NJ 1959, 1964; Ed Simpkins work papers Cumberland County Road Dept.; Leonard Simpkins papers; 2 letters from Phebe Simpkins to Joe Hancock; Bacon’s Neck School Invitation, 1915; Indenture Knight to John Tyler, Jr., 1893; Large list of Greenwich burials; Newspaper articles; Pamphlets, Story of Cohansy River; Greenwich, Tales Retold; Ship John; NJ Tercentary.


DONOR: Nancy M. Varnold (Pilesgrove, NJ) Photographs, Church Young Women, actors, Bridgeton High School Class 1965; Print, original building Bridgeton Hospital, 1898; Rev. Charles Burns in East Bridgeton Church; Second Annual Dare Family Reunion, 1924; Bridgeton High School Class 1934; Bridgeton High School Yearbooks, (2) 1933, 1934, 1941; Postcard Bridgeton High School Basketball Team, 1925; Photo Bridgeton High School Football Team, 1934; Songs of Love Devine, Bank Street Chapel, Bridgeton; Book of Anthems, First ME Church, Bridgeton, 1934.
DONOR: Marion Spence (Deerfield Street, NJ) New Jersey Civil Defense Card of Calvin C. Brown, Stow Creek Township, 1959; Warden CD New Jersey Arm Band; CD Form for households; CD map of area covered; CD Warning Poem by George L. Bonham, Director of Civil Defense and Disaster Control Stow Creek Township; Broadsides, Rural Defense Information, Warning Signals; CD Helmet.

DONOR: George & Mary Arnold (Greenwich, NJ) Memorabilia from the Arnold Store; Watson Can House labels; Stathem Store, Othello; Customer Book Blotter No. 4; Sales Book No 18.

**CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS 2017/18**

**8th ANNUAL GINGERBREAD HOUSE CONTEST**
Sponsored by the Cumberland County Historical Society. Delivery and judging will be held at 884 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich NJ 08323
Saturday, December 9, 2017
Call the office for additional information: 856-455-8580

**49th ANNUAL CHRISTMAS IN GREENWICH HOLIDAY HOUSE TOUR**
Presented by the Cumberland County Historical Society
Sunday, December 10, 2017 ~ Noon to 5 p.m.
Admission: $15 (Children under 12 Free)

**SANTA’S WORKSHOP**
Sponsored by the Cumberland County Historical Society to be held at Santa’s Workshop – 884 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich NJ 08323
Sunday, December 10, 2017 ~ Noon to 5 p.m.
Bring your “Wish List” and sit on Santa’s knee! Plus, view the fantastic gingerbread creations made by the many talented folks of all ages!

**2018 AUTHOR SERIES**
Sponsored by the Cumberland County Historical Society
Meet at the Warren and Reba Lummis Genealogical and Historical Library – 981 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich NJ 08323

**Sunday, January 21, 2018 - 2 to 4 p.m.**
“The Greenwich Tea Burning in History and Memory”
Dr. Fea will be discussing the Greenwich Tea Burning in regards to its history and how it is remembered.

**Sunday, February 18, 2018 – 2 to 4 p.m.**
“Photographic Moorings: Portraying Life and Place on the Delaware”
Speaker: Dr. Michael Chiarappa of Quinnipiac University
Dr. Chiarappa will be discussing photographers of the late nineteenth century to the 1940’s who captured the developments of the New Jersey Delaware Bay. These photographers include Harvey Porch, William J. S. Bradway and Cora Sheppard Lupton.

**Sunday, March 11, 2018 – 2 to 4 p.m.**
“Oyster Shipping Sheds” and “Changing Tides”
Speaker: Ms. Rachel Dolhanzyk, Curator at the Bayshore Center at Bivalve
Ms. Dolhanzyk will present two brief recently-made documentaries chronicling the oyster industry at Port Norris, NJ

**2018 HEARTHSIDE DINNERS**
Presented by the Cumberland County Historical Society
to be held at the c. 1730 Gibbon House in front of the 9½’ fireplace – 960 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich NJ 08323

Saturday, January 27, 2018 – 5:30 p.m. Main course: Beef
Saturday, February 24, 2018 – 5:30 p.m. Main course: Pork
Saturday, March 24, 2018 – 5:30 p.m. Main course: Ham
Cost: $65 per person/$110 per couple. For reservations, call 856-455-8580. Seating is limited.
DON'T LET THIS BE YOUR LAST ISSUE OF THE CUMBERLAND PATRIOT
The Membership Committee is purging their records. This is a reminder to pay your annual dues to the CCHS before the end of the year.
Nonpayment will result in your name being removed from our mailing list.

REGRET THE ERROR:  Summer 2017 issue of the Cumberland Patriot
It should be noted that the photo in the article written by Joseph Mathews, titled “Taking Leave of Betsy McCann, Steve Carnahan and Jonathan E. Wood” was courtesy of Virginia Dodier, Researcher, not the Cumberland County Historical Society.

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MEMBERSHIP DUES
Individual $20 annually • Couple $30 annually
The Cumberland County Historical Society is very active in promoting knowledge concerning the history of Cumberland County and has much to offer its members. The Officers and Trustees cordially invite you to join this outstanding organization.

HOURS OF LUMMIS LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS
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

Ca. 1730 Gibbon House
856-455-4055
Tuesday through Sunday 1 to 4 p.m.
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The Alan Ewing Carman Museum of Prehistory of Cumberland County
856-455-8141
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1 to 4 p.m.
Closed mid-December, January, February and March

1852 John DuBois Maritime Museum
856-455-1774
Sunday 1 to 4 p.m. • Closed mid-December, January, February and March

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
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.”

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