

# QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

## Salem County Historical Society

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### DANIEL GARRISON—SALEM COUNTY CONGRESSMAN

By Bruce Bendler

Daniel Garrison served Salem County in many capacities over the course of many years. Born into a family that had lived in the county since the late 1600s, Daniel Garrison was born on April 3, 1782.<sup>1</sup> Garrison married twice: first, to Lurina Cripps in 1802, and second, to Mary Curry, in 1807. He had one daughter by his first marriage, and six daughters and two sons by his second. Four of the children by his second marriage died in infancy. Garrison became an attorney, and he served actively in the parish life of St. John's Episcopal Church in Salem as he pursued an active political career.

Garrison's first public office was Justice of the Peace in Salem County; he won appointment to that office in 1803. In 1806 and 1807, voters in Salem County elected him to the New Jersey Assembly. His two consecutive victories came after losing a bid for that office in 1805 as an "opposition republican."<sup>2</sup> It was as an Assemblyman for Salem County that Garrison set forth positions on issues that defined his service in the United States House of Representatives nearly two decades later. In the 1806 session of the Assembly, Garrison opposed bills to incorporate turnpike companies across the state, from the proposed Sparta-Delaware River turnpike to the Trenton-New Brunswick turnpike in the central part of the state.<sup>3</sup> The following year, he opposed similar proposals for New Brunswick, Woodbridge, and Hoboken-Hackensack.<sup>4</sup> Garrison's opposition to what later became known as "internal improvements" persisted in his service in the House of Representatives in Washington.

While seeking to climb the political ladder, Garrison became deeply involved in the parish life of St. John's Church in Salem. He served as a parish warden almost continuously, at least from 1812 until his death in 1851.<sup>5</sup> He served the parish as a deputy to the annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey in 1822, 1823, 1826, and 1827.<sup>6</sup> Garrison also won appointment as a "manager" of the Moral Society of New Jersey on November 11, 1817. The Society had been organized to promote the "suppression of vice and [promotion] of good morals" in the state.<sup>7</sup>



The Keziah Smith house, located at Penny Hill, East Broadway, Salem, NJ, was purchased by Daniel Garrison in 1812. It remained the Congressman's home until his death in 1851 and that of his wife Mary Curry in 1863. [The house as it appears today, 2018]

After serving two one-year terms in the Assembly in Trenton, Garrison continued his political activity in other capacities. He was appointed clerk of the Salem County Board of Chosen Freeholders, assuming that office on May 12, 1813.<sup>8</sup> He evidently won the attention of political figures at the state level; the state Democratic-Republican organization chose him as one of the state's eight presidential electors in 1816.<sup>9</sup> Garrison also served as the county surrogate from 1809 until he took office as a Representative in Congress in 1823.

Daniel Garrison won election to the first of two terms in Congress in 1822, as a Democratic Republican. No serious opposition emerged to that party's ticket at the statewide level.<sup>10</sup>

*(continued on page 57)*

**Inside this issue:**

Alexander’s Annals ..... 4  
 Become a Member ..... 15  
 Board of Trustees and Staff ..... 15  
 Calendar of Events ..... 3  
 Corporate Sponsors ..... 15  
 Daniel Garrison Article ..... Cover, 6  
 George Githens Article ..... 10  
 Genealogically Speaking ..... 5  
 Membership Report ..... 15  
 Message from the Administrator ..... 2  
 Photograph Spotlight ..... 16  
 Society News ..... 3  
 Volunteers ..... 15

The *Quarterly Newsletter* is published by the Salem County Historical Society Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

**Mission Statement:** The mission of the Salem County Historical Society is to seek, document, preserve, interpret and perpetuate Salem County’s heritage, and to enhance the awareness and appreciation of that heritage, through its research, collections, functions, exhibits, educational programs and publications, for the benefit of future generations and for the betterment of the community.

**Research Library & Museum Hours**

Tuesday through Saturday  
 Noon - 4PM  
 Admission Fee \$5.00  
 Free for Members

[www.salemcountyhistoricalociety.com](http://www.salemcountyhistoricalociety.com)

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*This publication may include historical materials that contain language or stereotypes reflecting the culture or language of a particular period or place. These items are presented as part of the historical record.*

Please Recycle your Newsletter



**Message From the Administrator**

A busy winter has already come and gone here at the Salem County Historical Society, and our thoughts have already turned to spring. This year once again our big spring event is the Open House Tour, which will be held on Saturday, May 5<sup>th</sup>. The Spring Open House Tour is our most popular fundraising event, and a wonderful opportunity to visit and tour some of the most historic homes and buildings in the county. The House Tour Committee has been hard at work making plans and selecting sites, and we look forward to the results very soon. Look for more details on the House Tour below.

Our other Committees have been hard at work as well. The Library Committee has been looking through our rich collection of archival materials with an eye toward conservation and preservation using a criteria based on physical condition and historical importance. The Committee has selected two deeds, one an early copy of a deed between John Fenwick and William Penn in West Jersey and the other a deed conveying property for the Alloways Creek Quaker Meeting House to the Society of Friends from Christopher White and Samuel Wade. Both have been sent to the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia for evaluation.

The Museum Committee is hard at work finalizing new rooms for exhibition in the spring. Our new Clock Room, featuring most of the Society’s excellent collection of tall case clocks, watches, and other unique devices is now open. The Committee has also completed a new Sampler Room that displays our outstanding collection of Salem County samplers and needlepoint. A new Glass Room, telling the story of the rich history of glass manufacturing in our area is under construction. All of these projects move us closer to returning all of the exhibit rooms in the Grant House to public exhibition within the next two to three years.

The Education Committee is planning a new Victorian Rose Tea program for Saturday, May 12<sup>th</sup>. This program will be open to adults and children and will feature a Victorian Tea and period costumed characters. Be on the lookout for more details on this program on our Facebook page and website in the coming weeks.

As always, these projects would not be possible without the generous donation of time and effort by our dedicated volunteers. From planning to meeting to execution, our volunteers are vital to these efforts and to all the operations of our Historical Society. We cannot thank them enough! —Andrew R. Coldren, Administrator and Curator

**GIFTS AND BEQUESTS**

**Why Not Remember SCHS in Your Estate Planning?**

A bequest is an easy, practical way to make a meaningful contribution to the Salem County Historical Society without affecting your current finances. Through a bequest in your will or a provision in your living trust, you may name the Society as a beneficiary of a specific dollar amount, a percentage of your estate, or part or all of what remains of the estate after other bequests are carried out.

The Society has been blessed in past years by generous bequests and, through our carefully developed endowment policy, these bequests are securely growing. The former members and friends, who chose to support the Society through their generous testamentary gifts, have substantially helped the Society wisely plan for the future.

When deciding to include the Society in your estate planning, it is important to use the appropriate language in your will. An example of some simple bequest language may be: **“I, [name], of [city, state, zip], give, devise and bequeath to The Salem County Historical Society [written amount or percentage of the estate or description of property] for its unrestricted use and purpose.”** Please be sure to consult your estate planning attorney or tax advisor on how you can benefit the Society through your estate plan.

## Calendar of Events

- ◆ **Sunday, March 4, 2018**  
Open House and new exhibit sponsored by and at the Historical Society of Penns Grove, Carneys Point and Oldmans entitled, “Music in Our Communities” and “March 1, 1932.” Time: 1:00PM-3:00PM
- ◆ **Sunday, March 11, 2018**  
March Quarterly Meeting at Friends Village in Woodstown  
Speaker: Robert Costa. Topic: Philadelphia Furniture—West Jersey Connections. Time: 1:30PM
- ◆ **Thursday, March 15, 2018**  
Open Meeting for Elmer Area Historical Society in Elmer  
Topic: To Be Announced. Time: 6:30PM
- ◆ **Saturday, May 5, 2018**  
Salem County Historical Society’s “Open House in Fenwick’s Colony.” Tour Time: 10:00AM—4:00PM
- ◆ **Saturday, June 2, 2018**  
Pennsville Historical Society presents, “A Day At The Farm.” Time: 11:00AM—3:00PM



### 2018 Spring Open House Tour

The Salem County Historical Society's 2018 Open House Tour on Saturday, May 5th will feature about 20 private residences and historic sites around the county. Visitors will have the opportunity to tour 18th century pattern-brick houses, early taverns, Quaker meeting houses, and other significant historic sites.

This year's theme will primarily focus on the central region of Salem County, with many sites in Woodstown, Pilesgrove, and Mannington. The featured house will be the Richard Miller house in Mannington, an early 18th century colonial brick house including a large walk-in kitchen fireplace, period furniture, and an herb garden.

Also open for the first time will be the new museum of the Greater Elmer Area Historical Society in the former St. Ann's Catholic Church of Elmer, built in 1894 with original stained glass windows. We look forward to another wonderful tour this year!

*Photograph above is the Richard Miller House in Mannington Township.*

## What's News at Your Society

- ◆ The Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission and the Historical Society hosted speaker Bernadette Blackstock, CEO of People for People, at the History Roundtable on January 25<sup>th</sup>. Ms. Blackstock spoke on fundraising for small nonprofits and was extreme informative and helpful.
- ◆ Society Administrator Andrew Coldren gave the latest History Matters talk at the Society on Saturday, January 20<sup>th</sup>. The program was called “Jersey Boys: Five Interesting Jersey Guys in History”. Thanks to everyone who came out and attended this fun and extremely informative program.
- ◆ The Library Committee has been reviewing our archival collections in order to determine conservation priorities. As a result, two deeds from our collection have been selected to be conserved at the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia. The deeds are an early copy of a deed between John Fenwick and William Penn in West Jersey and a deed conveying property for the Alloways Creek Quaker Meeting House to the Society of Friends from Christopher White and Samuel Wade. Special thanks to the members of the Library Committee for their work on this important project.
- ◆ New in the Library—  
“How It Got That Name” was a column in the *Salem Standard & Jerseyman* that began on December 24, 1930 and ran until September 17, 1936. These 88 articles are a Salem County treasure of places and names. Society volunteer, Bill Saunderlin has printed out and collated each article into a binder with a complete name and place name index. It is available for research in the library.

### From Your Museum Committee

Concurrent with overseeing new acquisitions, over the past year, the Society’s Museum Committee has been working hard on a number of special projects. For example, the committee developed plans and are nearing the completion of a **new “clock room” exhibit** and a refreshed display of our **unique Sampler collection**.

Additionally, the committee has been engaged in a systematic **review of the entire collection** to update inventory records in order to ensure and improve preservation of our artifacts. A sub-committee meets weekly to inspect objects one at a time. Research during these reviews has led to interesting revelations to be shared in the future.

As these projects come to completion, the committee’s strategic **planning for 2018** has identified new efforts that will focus on preserving and strengthening storage cataloguing of our collection. Examples include the digitization of all past acquisition records into a searchable database and a new storage location for all non-collection consumables, separate from collection artifacts.

The Society has received funding from a Salem County Cultural & Heritage Commission grant that will be used to support the installation of a **Native American** display later in this year.

The Committee and other volunteers continue to work hard to preserve, conserve and interpret your Society’s diverse collection. If you are interested in participating in this valuable and interesting effort please contact the Society.

— Ervin S. Parker, Jr., Vice President, Museum

## ALEXANDER'S ANNALS

### 50 YEARS AGO

*Pennsville Progress*, Pennsville, NJ  
March 1968

- William Buckalew and Sidney Riley net first shad—4 pounder.
- Aldine Methodist Church marks 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- Pennsville Memorial High School revises dress code; shorts are not acceptable and boys' faces must be clean shaven.
- John Forsythe, Carneys Point native, stars in *Weekend* at the Playhouse, Wilmington.
- Gregzie White— first Pennsville Eagle to win State Wrestling Championship at Asbury Park—4,000 wrestling fans attend.
- Voters approve new regional high school for Penns Grove and Upper Penns Neck districts.
- Father Wingate honored by 50 year testimonial.
- Hershey's Chocolate Syrup—1 lb. can—19¢—A&P

### 75 YEARS AGO

*Salem Standard & Jerseyman*, Salem, NJ  
March 1943

- Must surrender gas ration book if not using an automobile.
- Historical Society votes to recommend to government that a vessel be named after John Fenwick.
- Salem bus terminal moved to New Market Street.
- Black out of automobile lights ordered throughout entire State.
- Coast Guard Flotilla formed of local volunteers to patrol the Delaware River.
- Harry P. Morrison Post, American Legion, celebrates 24 years.
- Bomb Reconnaissance Squad created for Salem City.
- Fenwick Theatre—*Yankee Doodle Dandy*—James Cagney.

### 100 YEARS AGO

*Elmer Times*, Elmer, NJ  
March 1918

- Elmer Main Street school opens after nine week closure—inability to get coal.
- Pole Tavern Hotel destroyed by fire—178 years old.
- Daylight Saving law passed by Congress—March 31<sup>st</sup>.
- 1,000 men needed for motor service by Red Cross in France.
- Salem County Tomato Growers Association branch formed in Elmer—36 members enrolled.
- Barber Shop—Harry G. Greene—Smack's Bldg.—Haircut—20¢.
- Elmer Red Cross members who are knitting for the soldiers—please use the new heavy wool for sweaters only.
- Baseball team organized in Armon's Hall. The "Elmer Regulars" with L. C. Greenwood, manager.

### A Huge Iceberg

A large iceberg has grounded in the deep water in the Delaware River, a short distance above the mouth of Alloway's Creek. It is the largest berg seen around this part for many years. Eye measurements place its length at from 300 to 360 feet and it is about 30 feet high. The densities of ice and sea-water are nearly .92 and 1.03 respectively, so that when a berg is floating about one-ninth of it is above water and visible. This gives one some idea of the dimensions of this huge piece of ice.

*Salem Sunbeam*, Salem, NJ, February 19, 1904

## About Salem County People



"AT FASHION SHOW—The "Rhythm-Airs", popular Penns Grove musical aggregation, have volunteered their service as accompanist for the benefit Heart Fund Fashion Show to be presented March 5 at 1 p.m. at the Holiday Inn, Penns Grove. The show, for the benefit of the Salem County Heart Association, is being sponsored by the three Pennsville chapters of Beta Sigma Phi Sorority.

"The musical group consists of *left*, Joe **Fiducioso**, guitar; Luther **Serfass**, drums; Carman **Grasso**, accordion; John **DiBiasso**, saxophone; Ralph **Jordan**, trumpet. The Rhythm-Airs services have been made possible through the courtesy of the American Federation of Musicians, Local #595."

*Pennsville Progress*, Pennsville, NJ, March 2, 1967

### An Artist's Work

"In the January number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, **Everett Shinn**, formerly of Woodstown, and now of New York City, has two large pictures of pastels occupying an entire page. Mr. Shinn is preparing for his annual exhibition in New York City and has rented the largest art gallery [Durin-Ruel Galleries] in the city and will place on exhibition about two hundred of his pictures.

"The Paris *Figara*, the leading newspaper of France, has in preparation an article which accords Mr. Shinn the place of one of the leading artists in America and places no other artist ahead of him. His wife, Florence S. Shinn, has had accepted since November 1<sup>st</sup>, in book and magazine work, about sixty pictures which in all probability has not been exceeded by any artist in America. She has just finished illustrating a new book called *The Memnonite Maid*."

*Salem Sunbeam*, Salem, NJ, January 8, 1904

### To Employ Landscape Gardener

Proprietor William D. Acton, of Riverview Beach, has secured Harry T. West, now living in Mannington, as landscape gardener for the popular resort. Mr. West was located in Salem for some time and for several years was in charge of the Lawnside Green Houses at Woodstown.

*Salem Standard & Jerseyman*, Salem, NJ, March 10, 1926

## Genealogically speaking...

### Salem County Newspaper Extracts *True American, Trenton, New Jersey* 1800 - 1822

Compiled by William Edward Saunderlin

#### 1803

- August 22: *True American* newspaper representatives for Salem County  
 October 24: Returns of Salem County (Republican)  
 October 31: Advertisement of Republican meeting at Pole Tavern  
 November 21: Salem Orphan's Court; David **Adams**, deceased

#### 1804

- January 16: Henry **Sparks** appointed Clerk of Salem County because the former Clerk, John **Hall** deceased  
 January 30: Grist Mill for sale in Woodstown  
 Salem Orphan's Court; Samuel **Ray**, Administrator for James **Regan**, deceased  
 February 6: Died in Pittsgrove Twp., Salem County on January 19, 1804, Capt. Joseph **Heward**, age 35  
 March 5: Married on February 24, 1804, by John **Firth**, Esq., William **Loper**, Jr., of Salem County to  
 Miss Mercy **Abbott**, daughter of Jephtha Abbott, of Greenwich, Gloucester County, N. J.  
 April 23: Died in Salem, N. J. Col. William **Parret** on April 12, 1804. He was a Revolutionary War Patriot  
 June 4: Married at Salem, N. J. on March 26, 1804, by Rev. Horatio G. **Jones**, Hedge **Thompson**, M. D.  
 to  
 Miss Mary Ann **Parret**  
 July 16: Murder in Canton, Salem Co., N. J. on June 28, 1804, of a 12 year old girl named Sally **Talbott**;  
 Only child of David Talbott; Suspect caught, Jack **Battis** a Mulatto boy, age 19  
 July 25: For Sale; Plantation and Grist Mill in Upper Penns Neck; 450 acres; includes a 2 story brick  
 house; Also, properties for sale at Woodstown  
 October 29: Married on October 20, 1804, by Rev. Horatio G. **Jones**, Josiah **Harrison**, Esq. (Attorney at law)  
 to Miss Isabella **Dick**, daughter of Dr. Samuel Dick, of Salem, N. J.  
 November 19: Salem Orphan's Court Records; Mathew **Thomas**, deceased

(to be continued)

### Newspaper Marriage Listings

#### Not Recorded in the

#### Salem County Clerk's Office or the marriage books of H. Stanley Craig

*National Standard*, Salem, New Jersey

#### March 17, 1846

- In Allowaystown, on the 26<sup>th</sup> ult., by the Rev. William **Maul**, Mr. Jacob P. **Reeves**, to Miss Mary **Hackett**, both of Salem County.
- In Salem, on the 12<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Mr. **Helm**, Mr. Henry **Snitcher**, of Lower Penns' Neck, to Miss Hannah Ann **Simkins**, of Salem.
- On the 12<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Mr. **Atwood**, Mr. Joseph **Kidd**, of Salem Co. to Miss Amanda V. **Sharp**, of Gloucester Co.
- On the 12<sup>th</sup> inst., by the Rev. Mr. **Walker**, Mr. Joseph **Horner**, of Gloucester Co. to Miss Madalena **Stanton**, of Salem Co.

#### March 24, 1846

- On the 12<sup>th</sup> inst., by Robert **Guestner**, Esq. Mr. John **Nelson**, Jr. to Miss Mary **Lapp**, both of Salem County.
- On Thursday the 19<sup>th</sup> ult., by Rev. R. A. **Curran** Mr. Marlon **Dickison**, of Woodstown, to Miss Ellen **Mulford** of Shrewsbury Neck, Cumberland County, N. J.

#### March 31, 1846

- In this town on the 12<sup>th</sup> inst., by Robert **Guestner**, Mr. John **Nelson**, Jr. to Miss Mary **Sap**.

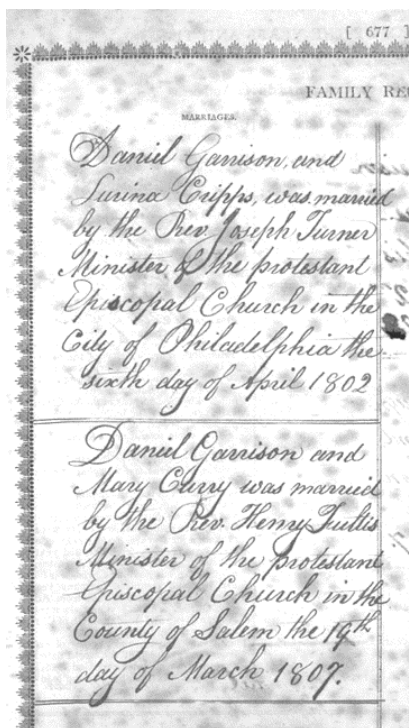
#### April 21, 1846

- On the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., by Joshua **Madara**, Esq., Mr. Charles **Kirby** to Miss Martha **Test**.
- On Thursday the 16<sup>th</sup> inst., at Clarksborough, by Rev. John **Walker**, Benjamin P. **M'Collister** to Charlotte Ann **Justice**, both of Upper Penn's Neck.

#### April 28, 1846

- On the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. W. **Gibbs**, Mr. Charles **Scott**, to Miss Hannah **Nichols**, all of Salem.

(to be continued)



The two marriages of Daniel Garrison as recorded in his father's bible. First to Lurina Cripps in 1802 and secondly to Mary Curry in 1807.

*From the Collection*

(continued from Cover)

Local opposition did emerge, as it did in Cumberland County, where opposition had developed to the “caucus system” by which a party caucus in Trenton nominated the party’s ticket. Ephraim Bateman, who lived in Cumberland County, received more than double the number of votes of the “official ticket” there.<sup>11</sup> But statewide, the ticket which included Daniel Garrison “was unquestionably elected” with only “scattering votes” to “Doct. Bateman and others.”<sup>12</sup> Garrison and his running mates secured a similar overwhelming victory

in 1824.

As a two-term member of the United States House of Representatives, three major issues confronted Daniel Garrison and his colleagues: internal improvements, the tariff, and the presidential election of 1824. Henry Clay and others sought to forge a stronger union by linking the sections of the nation with a network of roads and canals, funded in part by the United States government. With an industrializing economy, tariffs to protect newly-emerging industries from foreign competition also became a hot issue in Congress. And in 1824, no candidate for President secured the constitutionally mandated majority in the Electoral College. Thus, the House of Representatives had the responsibility of choosing the next President. Daniel Garrison and his colleagues had to break the Electoral College deadlock, and their choice of John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson led to the emergence of the Second Party System.

On the matter of internal improvements, Daniel Garrison’s votes in Washington reflected the skepticism that his voting record in Trenton had manifested nearly two decades earlier. One of Garrison’s few reported speeches on the House floor involved his position on the construction of a canal between the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay. Addressing his colleagues, Garrison noted that he lived “immediately opposite to the point at which it would communicate with the Delaware;” thus, he “felt powerfully influenced in favor of the measure.” Even so, he wanted to see the “estimates and calculations”

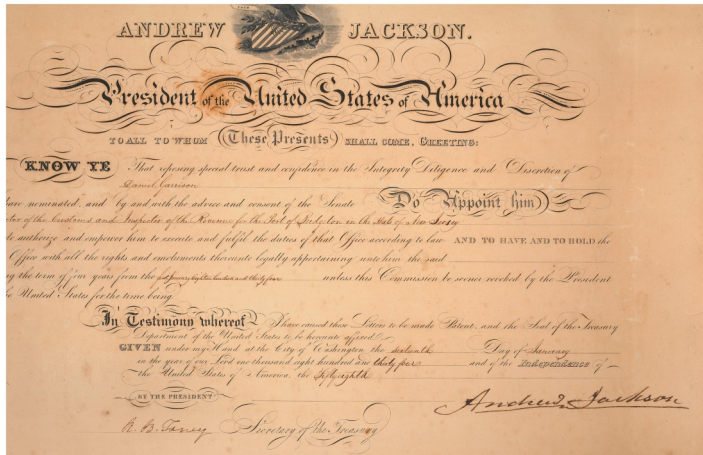
before making a commitment. A newspaper article described Garrison’s position as “rather con than pro.”<sup>13</sup> When the measure came up for a final vote, Garrison opposed the purchase, by the United States government, of 300,000 dollars in stock to fund construction of the canal, a measure that nonetheless passed the House by a vote of 113 to 74.<sup>14</sup>

Garrison did support a more general measure, favoring an appropriation of 30,000 dollars for surveying road and canal routes, which the House passed by a vote of 115 to 83.<sup>15</sup> Garrison did make one major exception to his general skepticism, favoring a federal subscription of stock to build a canal through the Dismal Swamp in Virginia and North Carolina, a bill that passed the House by a vote of 89 to 54.<sup>16</sup> And Garrison evidently saw the construction of lighthouses as a legitimate responsibility of the United States government. In the first session of Congress after his election, which convened in December 1823, Garrison proposed an inquiry into “the expediency of erecting light-houses near the extremity of Cape Henlopen and another at the lower end of the Brandywine [Shoal] in the Bay of Delaware.”<sup>17</sup>

Garrison compiled a mixed record on the question of protective tariffs. The House passed a major tariff bill in April 1824 by the narrow margin of 107 to 102, on which Garrison voted “Aye.”<sup>18</sup> But as the House had debated numerous amendments to that bill, Garrison’s support for higher tariff duties was mixed. He favored higher duties for items such as firearms, cotton bagging, and woolen cloth. But he opposed higher duties of commodities such as frying pans, wood, and distilled spirits. Furthermore, he opposed any kind of duty at all on molasses. Even so, he opposed delaying the final vote on the tariff bill and supported its final passage on April 15, 1824.<sup>19</sup>

Arguably, Daniel Garrison’s most significant decision had to do with the presidential election of 1824. No candidate had won a majority in the Electoral College. Although Andrew Jackson had won a plurality of the popular and the electoral votes, he had a majority in neither. Thus, the House of Representatives had to choose the President, where each state had one vote. Garrison and his running mates had won election with little opposition in 1824, but the question emerged about their personal preferences for the presidency. The vote for presidential electors in New Jersey had resulted in the choice of seven electors favoring Andrew Jackson and one favoring John Quincy Adams.<sup>20</sup>

Speculation and intrigue revolved around the House of Representatives as it prepared to choose the next President. Speaker Henry Clay, whose fourth-place finish in the electoral vote took him out of the running, met with second-place finisher John Quincy Adams on January 9, 1825. No record was kept of that meeting, but Clay threw his support to Adams and encouraged House delegations from states where he had won electoral votes to vote for him. That was sufficient to give Adams the votes of thirteen of the twenty-four states then in the Union, thus electing John Quincy Adams the sixth President



Certificate of appointment of Daniel Garrison as Collector of Customs for the Port of Bridgeton, January 16, 1834. Signed by President Andrew Jackson. (000.080.049) From the Collection

of the United States. After taking office, Adams appointed Clay Secretary of State, leading to charges of a “corrupt bargain” between Adams and Clay. Regardless of the validity of those charges, Adams never lived them down.

Leading up to the House vote, newspapers across the country speculated about its outcome. There was little doubt about New Jersey. On February 19, 1925, *Niles Weekly Register* identified Garrison as a certain vote for Andrew Jackson, along with four of his five colleagues. Only George Holcombe had voiced support for Adams.<sup>21</sup> Six days later, after the formal vote in the House, the newspaper’s projections proved correct, and New Jersey was one of seven states voting for Old Hickory.<sup>22</sup>

The presidential election of 1824, not resolved until February 1825, totally changed the political landscape of New Jersey and the entire nation. The New Jersey Democratic-Republicans made a futile attempt to maintain their organizational unity, but such efforts collapsed at a party convention in Trenton on September 30, 1826. An appeal “to the citizens of Salem County” on August 30 foreshadowed that collapse. A pro-Adams member of the party accused “a junto of designing politicians,” calling themselves “Democratic Republicans of the Jackson school,” of making an effort to “strangle the public voice.” On August 30, they had called a meeting to select delegates to the party convention in Trenton. When that meeting convened, Adams supporters endeavored to postpone it so that more folks could attend. Such efforts failed, and thirteen men, presumably Jackson supporters, selected the county’s delegation to the Trenton convention. Adams supporters then called for another meeting on September 16 to undo the work of the “junto.”<sup>23</sup>

The main purpose of the Trenton convention was to nominate a unified ticket of candidates for the United States House of Representatives. The convention failed in that effort, and the convention divided into two factions which nominated Jackson and Adams (or Administration)

tickets. The Jackson ticket included most of the incumbents, including Daniel Garrison, who had supported Jackson in the House vote for President the previous year. Adams supporters chose Hedge Thompson of Salem County rather than Garrison. Both sides did agree that one incumbent, George Holcombe, was worthy of another term in Congress. When the votes were counted, the Adams ticket emerged triumphant, and Daniel Garrison lost his seat in Congress. Salem County followed that statewide pattern; the Adams ticket won the county by an average of 300 votes. However, the contest between Garrison and Thompson was closer. Thompson won 744 votes to Garrison’s 702.<sup>24</sup> Daniel Garrison remained politically active. In 1834, Andrew Jackson appointed him Collector of Customs for the port of Bridgeton, New Jersey. Such a position was much sought after, and could be quite lucrative. In 1850, according to a report in the *Salem Standard*, the Democratic Party considered nominating Garrison for governor. That report commented on Garrison’s broad base of support; he was “favorably known to his party in East Jersey.”<sup>25</sup> Had Garrison won election, he would not have completed his term; he died on February 13, 1851. His obituary made note of the public offices that he had held in Salem, Trenton, and Washington. It also noted his lifelong affiliation with St. John’s Church, where he served as senior warden at the time of his death.<sup>26</sup>

Garrison served Salem County and New Jersey through a time of political upheaval and transition. The old First Party System had disappeared as Andrew Jackson and his opponents redefined the political landscape. Even though his voting record on issues such as the tariff would not later be considered “Jacksonian,” Garrison chose to affiliate with Jackson’s supporters, and he was defeated in 1826, mainly for that reason. Indeed, Garrison’s political choices in the mid-1820s reflected the political uncertainties of the times when personalities and political ambition often eclipsed issues as determinants of political affiliation.

#### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup>Garrison family Bible, copies in the Garrison family folder, Salem County Historical Society, Salem, New Jersey (hereafter: SCHS). Garrison’s forbears had come to the Cohansy area (now in Cumberland County) from New York. The name was Anglicized from the Dutch Gerrits.

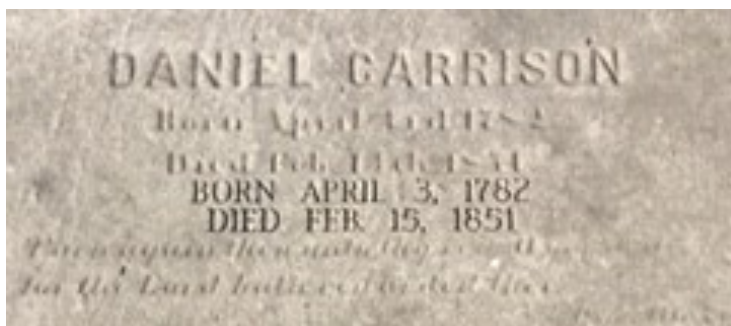
<sup>2</sup>*True American*, Trenton, New Jersey, October 21, 1805, November 3, 1806, and November 9, 1807.

<sup>3</sup>*Votes and Proceedings of the 31<sup>st</sup> General Assembly of the State of New Jersey* (Trenton: Wilson and Halsey, 1806), 112, 114, 128, 132.

<sup>4</sup>*Votes and Proceedings of the 32<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the State of New Jersey* (Trenton: Wilson and Halsey, 1807), 36, 122, 171.

<sup>5</sup>Parish records are only extant from 1812. Copies of St. John’s Episcopal Church Parish Records, SCHS.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.* (continued on next page)



The tablet gravestone of Daniel Garrison at the cemetery of St. John's Episcopal Church, Salem, NJ.

<sup>7</sup>*Christian Herald*, November 29, 1817, 4 and 10.

<sup>8</sup>The certificate of his appointment is in the Garrison family folder, SCHS.

<sup>9</sup>*Nile's Weekly Register*, Baltimore, Maryland, November 16, 1816.

<sup>10</sup>*Palladium of Liberty*, Morristown, New Jersey, October 17, 1822.

<sup>11</sup>*Washington Whig*, Bridgeton, New Jersey, October 21, 1822. New Jersey then elected its congressional delegation at large, rather than by districts.

<sup>12</sup>*Palladium of Liberty*, Morristown, October 17, 1822.

<sup>13</sup>*National Intelligencer*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1825.

<sup>14</sup>*National Gazette*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1825.

<sup>15</sup>*Connecticut Herald*, New Haven, Connecticut, February 17, 1824.

<sup>16</sup>*Richmond Enquirer*, Richmond, Virginia, March 17, 1826.

<sup>17</sup>*Washington Whig*, Bridgeton, New Jersey, December 20, 1823.

<sup>18</sup>*Appendix to the Congressional Globe for the 1<sup>st</sup> Session, 28<sup>th</sup> Congress* (Washington, D. C., 1844), 632.

<sup>19</sup>A summary of the debate and final vote appeared in *Niles Weekly Register*, Baltimore, Maryland, November 13, 1824.

<sup>20</sup>*Niles Weekly Register*, Baltimore, Maryland, November 13, 1824.

<sup>21</sup>*Niles Weekly Register*, Baltimore, Maryland, February 18, 1825.

<sup>22</sup>*Washington National Journal*, Washington, D. C., February 25, 1825.

<sup>23</sup>"To the Citizens of Salem County," manuscript in the Politics Folder, SCHS.

<sup>24</sup>*Salem Messenger*, Salem, New Jersey, October 27, 1826.

<sup>25</sup>Report in the *Salem Standard* mentioned in the *Trenton State Gazette*, Trenton, New Jersey, May 3, 1850.

<sup>26</sup>Copy of Garrison's obituary in Garrison Family folder, SCHS.



**Bruce A. Bendler** received his Ph. D. in history from the University of Delaware in 2000. He has previously contributed to *Delaware History*, *New Jersey History*, *Cecil Historical Journal* of the Cecil County (Maryland) Historical Society and the *Quarterly Newsletter* of the Salem County Historical Society. Bendler is adjunct professor of history at the University of Delaware. Dr. Bendler also does research work and cataloguing for Oak Knoll, an antiquarian book store in New Castle, Delaware.

### Salem's Electric Lights

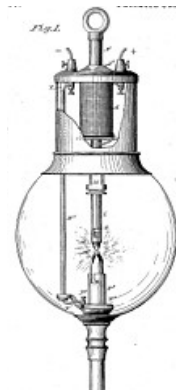
"The streets were illuminated by electric lights for the first time on Saturday evening, the arc system being operated for a short time to test the machinery, lamps, &c. While no effort was made to secure the full power of the lamps, the trial was pronounced a success. On Monday evening, the contract with the Gas Co. having expired, the system was put in regular operation, and the light furnished was of great power and brilliancy, and gave general satisfaction. Only 20 lights were lighted on the principal streets, the back streets having oil lamps, for which the contract does not expire until May 15<sup>th</sup>, when they will also be lighted by electricity. The lamps are 2000 candle power double arc lights, Waterhouse patent, with the Westinghouse improvements. They give a very steady light, and the irregularity noticeable in the Brush and other systems seems to be entirely avoided. The Electric Light Co. is to be congratulated on the success of its system, and our city fathers for securing such an improvement in street lighting. The lights burn all night from dusk to daylight."

*The South Jerseyman*, Salem, NJ, March 26, 1889

### Salem's Electric Lights

"On Saturday, 23d ins't, the streets of the city of Salem were first lighted by electricity. On that evening, the machinery and apparatus necessary to the purpose were put in operation and the lamps lighted in an experimental way.

"Everything worked satisfactorily, and on Monday evening, the 25<sup>th</sup>, promptly at 8 o'clock, the lamps shone forth under the contract with the city, in splendid style.



"Everybody was surprised at the effect—those who favored the new system at the brilliancy, steadiness and extent of the illumination, and those who had been in favor of the old system at the success of the enterprise and the fulfillment of the promise of the Electric Light Company.

"With the machinery working smoothly, every lamp lighted gave forth 2000 candle power, and the distance between each lamp was illuminated so as to enable the reading of medium size print and the figures on the face of a watch.

"There may be odd places where the crooks in the streets and too many trees prevent the light from extending over the surface intended and provided for, but these, will no doubt be remedied in time; and should a few more lamps be necessary to properly light the streets, the Council can readily supply these at the contract rate—a price lower than in any other city that we know of that is lighted by electricity.

"Salem has indeed taken a long stride forward. Let us all see to it that she keeps on the progressive step."

*Salem Sunbeam*, Salem, NJ, March 29, 1889



## JOHN FENWICK'S FINAL RESTING PLACE

[The Search Continues]

*The South Jerseyman, Salem, New Jersey*

February 21, 1882

*Editors South Jerseyman.*—As one of the “older citizens” who revere the memory of John Fenwick as the founder of the colony of West Jersey, I desire to commend and approve the endeavor of your contemporary the *Standard* to do something that shall perpetuate the memory and doings of the man who first settled and organized civil government in Salem County.

“With all the shameful neglect, so manifest, I do not fully agree with your contemporary that “all traces of the last resting place of the Quaker proprietor and compeer of William Penn have been obliterated.” I have no doubt that John Fenwick was buried in the burying ground on the “Murray farm,” in the township of Mannington, for the following and other reasons—

“When a small boy, the writer of this, with his mother, occasionally visited the County Almshouse, when Matthew Morrison was steward of that institution. It was not an uncommon thing for him to accompany visitors to the burying ground above alluded, to show the several graves as then marked by rough stones, and though I do not recollect that he specified any particular one as that of Fenwick, I heard him say time and again it was there that the proprietor was buried. This was between the years 1822 and '26.

“At the same time there was in the institution as a pauper, a female negro, a native of Guinea, who was always called “Guinea,” and at that time was supposed to be 100 years old. She was thought to have been a slave of one of the proprietors under Fenwick’s conveyance. This negress was of rather more than common intelligence, and had much that attracted the attention of boys of my age. She used to go to the burying ground and say that “Master Fenwick was buried there.”

“After 1828 to '33 the writer was serving an apprenticeship, and

personally knew all the old farmers and others in that part of Mannington Township, as well as old men in Pilesgrove, and from many of them learned that it was the common belief that it was the “last resting place” of John Fenwick.

“Among those in my recollection at present were: Wm. Elwell, then on the E. Miller now S. L. J. Miller farm; B. Franklin, then on the Atkinson farm; Abner Penton, on the Murray farm; John Hall on the farm of E. Basset; S. Humphreys, Sr., Sharptown; old Dr. J. Hunt, on the present Hunt farm; and, others, most if not all of whom gave me to understand they believed John Fenwick’s grave was among those in this burying ground.

“The writer has visited this place of the dead many times, has seen it daily for years, and until advance civilization desecrated it with the axe and plow, looked upon it as a sacred spot. This burial place was, until the year 1847, like all neglected grave yards, grown up with briars, sassafras, persimmons, &c., with a mulberry tree standing near the centre, and the stump of that tree was a year ago still in its place.

“In the year 1847 the ground was cleared, the grubbing hoe and plow were put in requisition, and since then the rough stones that marked the head and foot of the graves having been removed, the grave yard has been farmed in the regular rotation of crops.

“In the earlier date of these reminiscences the graves were each plainly marked by a rough stone at the head and foot. There were apparently differences in the construction or forms of the graves. The old negress, alluded to above, said master Fenwick’s grave was walled up, and I have learned within a year that when the ground was ploughed there was one or more of the graves that were partly, at least, walled up with quoit stones.”

“With me, taking into consideration the fact, as we learn from history so far as we have it, that Fenwick had his residence in this part of his possessions, that this is indeed the place of his burial. No more suited place could be selected to place a memorial of Fenwick than this, and such inscription might be placed thereon as would comport with facts.



“As to the manner of obtaining funds for this erection of a suitable memorial, as one of the “older citizens,” I would suggest that some of our citizens be selected to prepare a historical lecture, material for which, by persistent research, may be found in such history as we have, and in Philadelphia, Trenton, Mount Holly, and of private papers and records in the hands of individuals.

“Let the person preparing such paper be requested to go into each township in this and other counties, if you please, and at each school house let him read his history and institute subscriptions, limiting the highest at one dollar, and so on down to the cents, so that all should have an opportunity to show an interest in this most commendable object. I would suggest further that Fenwick Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Fenwick Club, of this city, take the initiate in this desirable undertaking.”

[The Fenwick Monument, pictured above and located on Route 45 Mannington, was dedicated July 4, 1924.]

## An Important Day in My Life

*George A. Githens was born and raised in Salem, NJ. Following his military service in the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II, he worked as an electronics technical specialist at the E. I. DuPont Chambers Works in Carneys Point, NJ. Discharged with the rank of Technical Sergeant, he received the Distinguished Flying Cross Medal, Air Medal and Good Conduct Medal. This narrative was dictated to his wife, Christine S. Githens, to be used in a local newsletter in Jensen Beach, FL in the early 2000s. It, along with the biographical information and the photograph, were contributed by their son, David G. Githens. The Salem Sunbeam newspaper article was discovered at the Salem County Historical Society.*

In 1944, I found myself in China as a radio operator and gunner on B-24 bombers. I was assigned to the 373rd Bomb Squadron of the 308th Bomb Group. We were part of the 14th Air Force known as the Flying tigers under the command of Claire Chennault. I flew 37 missions which consisted of sea sweeps looking for enemy vessels, mine laying, and crossing the “hump” into India for supplies and fuel. Many missions were memorable, but the one that stands out was the night our crew joined the “caterpillar club”. For those who may not know the “caterpillar club” was open to anyone who had to make an emergency parachute jump from an aircraft.



It was Thanksgiving 1944 and we were scheduled to fly a sea sweep of the South China Sea in search of Japanese shipping and naval vessels. This mission took us as far East as the Philippines and was a long flight. Things went smoothly on the outbound leg, but as we headed back to our base the Chinese version of Murphy’s Law kicked in. First, the weather deteriorated resulting in zero visibility.

Then we lost our radar and couldn’t get a fix on the mainland coast and this was complicated by the fact that it was now night.

On American holidays the Japanese made it a point to harass American bases which resulted in a total communications blackout. Because of this and the weather conditions, we didn’t know where we were and couldn’t ascertain our position. After flying blind for about two more hours I was finally able to make radio contact and get a three-station fix which showed that we were way off course and did not have enough fuel to reach one of our bases. Our pilot considered trying to land at a fighter base we may have reached, but as those bases had no lights and short runways he decided it was not an option. By now one engine stopped because of lack of fuel and others were threatening to stop. After the second engine quit our pilot said it was time to go. I didn’t have time to think about much as I was busy radioing our position and that we were bailing out. Even though we exited the plane within seconds of each other we were widely scattered when we hit the ground. As I said earlier, it was night and being rural China it was pitch black. What a feeling!

Salem Sunbeam

August 15, 1945

## Salem Airman Saved By Chinese After Plane Crash

Greensboro, N. C.—An aerial gunner from Philadelphia and a flying radio operator from Salem, N. J., both of whom flew on the same B-24 Liberator bombers with the 14th Air Force in China, have revealed the story of their rescue by Chinese patriots after having to bail out of their bomber last November.

The AAF men, both 20 years old and both holders of the Distinguished Flying Cross, are: S/Sgt. Albert Hess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max L. Hess, 719 South 56th street, Philadelphia, and T/Sgt. George A. Githens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Githens, 121 Seventh street, Salem. They are stationed at the Overseas Replacement Depot, Greensboro, N. C., for reassignment to an AAF installation in the United States, having recently returned from service overseas.

Although the pair parachuted from their B-24 over Chinese-held territory, it took them a week to reach the AAF base where they were stationed. Sgt. Hess, whose knee and ankle were sprained in the drop, was treated by Chinese doctors and carried all the way to his base by willing Chinese.

The men flew more than 30 missions together in their combat careers, Sgt. Githens to a total of 38 and Sgt. Hess, 31. Together with their crew, they are credited with the destruction of four enemy vessels.

The next morning, I made contact with some local Chinese who took me in hand to get me to safety. There were no telephones and no electricity, but the people for miles around knew what was going on by way of the "bamboo telegraph". No westerner understood how it worked but it seemed almost as fast as e-mail. The crew was eventually rounded up and we were taken to an agricultural commune. From there we traveled by foot to a Chinese cavalry unit and then by horse, under the command of a Chinese general, to Ping Pa City which was a provincial capitol.

For the next several days we were the guests of the English-speaking governor and stayed in his palace. We were treated like honored guests and fed royally three meals a day which turned out to be three banquets a day, including wine. When we tried to explain that we were being fed too much the governor said he understood that Americans ate three meals a day and while we were his guests that's what we would get. We didn't have much luck trying to tell him we didn't eat such big meals.

Ping Pa city was on an American supply route to Kunming which passed through our base at Luliang. After several failed attempts by the governor's messengers to get the truck drivers to come and pick us up, the governor sent his militia. The soldiers stopped a convoy and, not able to make the drivers understand what was wanted, brought them back at bayonet point. I'll never forget the expressions on the drivers faces when they saw us.

The next morning, we left for our base. The journey was a bit of an adventure in itself. The road was winding and hilly and we got behind some Chinese steam-powered trucks which burned charcoal. In order to go up a hill the trucks would stop to make a head of steam, then go as far as possible before having to make more steam. Some locals ran behind the trucks with chocks to put behind the wheels so the trucks would not roll back down the hill. This was a tedious process but after about two-and-a-half days we arrived at our base. Needless to say, it was with a sigh of relief.

— Contributed by Lawrence B. Owen, M. D

George A. Githens, age 88, of Elsinboro passed away August 31, 2013. Born in Salem, he was the son of the late Henry and Florence Haynes Githens. Mr. Githens was an electronics technical specialist for the E. I. duPont Company Chambers Works. He was an Army Air Force veteran of World War II, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross Medal, Air Force, and Good Conduct Medal. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of Salem, American Legion Post 75 of Salem and the 14<sup>th</sup> Air Force Association. Survived by sons David Githens and Peter Githens (Janice). Predeceased by his wife the former Christine Schaner and brother H. Munro Githens. Internment was in the Salem County Veteran's Cemetery.

*South Jersey Times*, September 9, 2013

## WHITE STONE MILLS NOW BEING RAZED

### First Place of Business of What is Now Salem National Bank and Trust Company Property Deed Dated 1795

*Salem Standard and Jerseyman*, Salem, NJ, February 2, 1933

"The old White Stone Mills on Front Street, this city, a portion of which was the first banking house in Salem County, is now being razed and with its passing goes one of the oldest landmarks in this vicinity.

"The work of tearing down the structure is in the hands of the prisoners at the Salem County Road Camp in order to get material such as old bricks and stone, for a bulkhead along the Salem-Pennsville road to prevent water from the meadows covering it. The haul is short and by being able to obtain the debris will result in quite a saving to Salem County.

"The property is owned by Asbury Campbell a son of the late Samuel Campbell, the well-known contractor and it is rumored that he has a prospective purchaser. There is a rumor also that an oil firm is desirous of getting the ground on which to erect tanks for the distribution of oil to South Jersey points.

"We find from the records that on the 6<sup>th</sup> of November 1822 act was passed by the New Jersey Legislature incorporating "The Salem Steam Mill and Banking Company" and that an acre and a half of ground adjoining the New Bridge" now Penns Neck Bridge was purchased of David B. Smith and Mary Smith.

"It is also recorded that the contract to erect the mill was given to Thomas Sharp, a contractor, and he finished the work within thirty days, after the agreement was signed and in 1823 what is now the Salem National Bank and Trust Company began business.

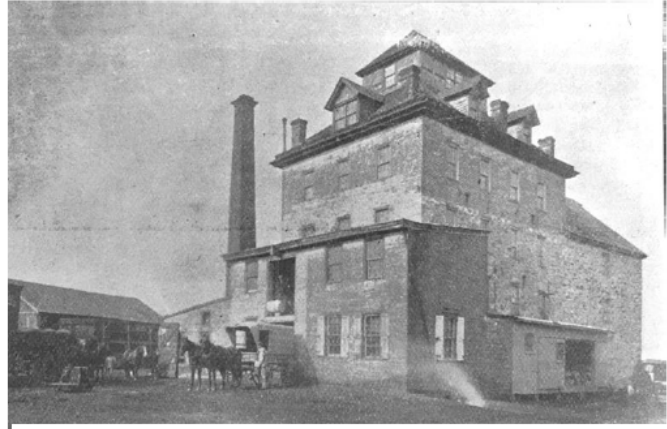
"The building included a steam mill for the manufacture of flour and the banking house. We are told that in those days banking was merely an incidental pursuit, and it was considered more important to deal with neighboring farmers in the milling business.

"The government in 1825 decided that banking and milling should be divorced, so the Legislature changed the title to "The Salem Banking Company" and gave the directors of the institution a year to dispose of the mill. This was done in February 6<sup>th</sup>, 1826, and later the banking business was brought to the brick building on Market Street near Grant Street. [Next to and north of the now razed Slape Mansion on the corner of Market and Griffith Streets, where now, 2017, stands a convenience store and gas station.]

"The old mill had various owners, the last to own and operate it being the late Firman H. Lloyd, from whose estate the present owner purchased it.

"The records of the old mill state that there is record of a deed for the ground dated March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1795, which was the first to be recorded in Salem County."

*"The work of tearing down the structure is in the hands of the prisoners at the Salem County Road Camp in order to get material such as old bricks and stone, for a bulkhead along the Salem-Pennsville road..."*



The White Stone Mills as it appeared on the north side of Front Street, southwest of the foot of the Lower Penns Neck Bridge crossing the Salem River. This image is from the "Historical and Industrial Supplement" of the *Salem Standard and Jerseyman*, Salem, New Jersey, March 13, 1912.

### *The Bridgeton Observer* Bridgeton, New Jersey, May 8, 1824

"*Salem Steam Mill.*—We mentioned a short time past, that *The Salem Banking Company* had contracted for the erection of a mill-house upon their lot situated at the New Bridge.—Since that time, a contract has, we understand, been entered into with engineers and mill-wrights in Baltimore, for the whole mill-work, and Steam Engine—a more particular statement, therefore may be interesting to our readers—especially to the people of this section of the country.

"The lot purchased by the Company, and upon which the mill is to be erected, is situated upon Salem Creek, below the New Bridge, affording a good navigation. The foundation of the mill is already commenced—it is to be built of stone, three stories high, exclusive of the basement story, and will contain four run of best burr mill stones. The mill work, wheels, shafts, and machinery is to be of iron. The steam engine will be of the power of forty horses.

"We understand the contract embraces every description of machinery necessary to a complete merchant mill, even to the packing and weighing of a barrel of flour. It is estimated, that when the four run of stones are in full operation, they will manufacture about 150 barrels of flour in 24 hours.

"The contractors have agreed to put the whole in operation by the 25<sup>th</sup> of next September. The object and intention of the company is, to do country work, which will be of incalculable benefit to our Town, and to the farming and grazing interest of this part of the country; and whenever the country custom does not require the whole operations of the mill, it will be employed in merchant work.

"We avail ourselves of this occasion to state the prosperity and complete success of this company. The Bank is in as good credit as any Banking institution in the state—their notes being readily received in deposit in the Bank of the United States, and in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia."

*Salem Messenger*



The Salem Steam Mill and Banking Company purchased a lot from William N. Jeffers at 61 Market Street, Salem, New Jersey and built this structure in thirty days, opening for business on April 15, 1823. Later, becoming the Salem National Banking Company, business was continued here until October 1889, when the directors opened their new bank building on Broadway in the center of Salem.

This photograph was taken in April of 1878 by a "Mr. Janvier". Most likely, this person was Washington Janvier, an itinerant photographer from Delaware City, Delaware. [See below.]

*Janvier Stereo Card Collection, 000.1303.005*

—Mr. Janvier, a practical landscape photographer of many years' experience, will spend a few days in Salem in making views of houses, exteriors and interiors, churches, streets, &c., horses and stock of all kinds. He will visit outside of the city if sent for. His prices are extremely low, and good work is guaranteed. Specimens of views in this city, including the old oak tree in Friends' burying-ground, can be seen by calling at this office.

*National Standard, Salem, NJ, April 3, 1878*

—Mr. Janvier, the artist, who has been taking stereopticon views of various churches, public buildings, residences, streets fronts of interest, in this city, is prepared to supply the views in any quantity at short notice....Full information with regard to prices can be had by applying at Eakin & Ballinger's, and orders left here for the views will received prompt attention. [A complete list of the photographed locations was itemized in the newspaper and transcribed by our Society.]

*National Standard, Salem, NJ, April 10, 1878*

[One Washington Janvier is listed in the 1880 United States Federal Census as living in Delaware City, Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. His occupation is listed as a Photographer living with his wife Ellen and his seventeen year old daughter Lucillia Janvier.]



The bank building at 61 Market Street was razed sometime after January 1955. This location is now occupied by a convenience store and gas station at the northwest corner of Market and Griffith Streets. *William H. Harris Collection, 000.1301.893*

Right. Opening in October 1889, the Salem National Banking Company's building was moved from its Broadway location to its current location on New Market Street in May 1926. *Photograph, Library of Congress*



The banking house closed at 3 P. M. but the officials and clerks remained in the building to finish the day's business while two horses moved the building to its new location within two hours. *Salem Standard & Jerseyman, Salem, NJ, May 26, 1926*



The White Stone Mills, on Front Street, seen through the iron girders of the Penns Neck Bridge, crossing the Salem River. This "iron" bridge was built in 1884 and replaced in 1927. The sign on the Lower Penns Neck entrance reads, "Five Dollars Fine For Travelling Over This Bridge At A Faster Gait Than A Walk".

*From the Collection, 2009.026.001.#124*

—JHB

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#### Library Acquisitions:

**Jones, Frank D.** (in honor of Woodstown Masonic Lodge #138 F & AM), Carneys Point, NJ. 1930 Woodstown High School Diploma for Hazel Frances Campbell (2017.070)

**Magill, Ronald**, Salem, NJ. Aerial photograph of the Pennsville-Carneys Point region of Salem County dated 1965. (2017.072)

**McGowan, William L., Jr.**, Salem, NJ. Pamphlet entitled, "School Shop Vol. XXII no. 10, June 1963. (2017.071)

**Miller, Deborah Sherron**, Savannah, GA. Six notebooks and two manuscripts by James Fenton Sherron, Jr. of Plymouth Meeting, PA relating to the early history of Salem County, New Jersey. (2017.055)

**Mitchell, Bruce**, Salem, NJ. Pamphlet entitled, "Woodmere Camp 100-year anniversary booklet, 1917-2017. (2017.065)

**Newman, Cory**, Pleasantville, NJ. Blueprints of the Pedricktown Missile Master Facility and documents relating to the facility and the Gibbsboro Air Force base. (2017.064)

#### Museum Acquisitions:

**Greever, Matthew**, Alloway, NJ. Ink Blotter for I.O. Acton of Salem, agent for the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of York, PA. (2015.079)

**Greever, Matthew**, Alloway, NJ. Hat box from hat shop at 289 E. Broadway, Salem, NJ. (2015.075)

**McGowan, William L., Jr.** (in memory of William L. McGowan), Salem, NJ. Two Tom's Beverage Bottles and One Mission of California glass bottle. (2017.051)

**Tatnall, George G.**, Woodstown, NJ. Portrait of Margaret Mecum Conarroe by George Conarroe. (2017.056)

**Tatnall, Henry R., Jr.**, Wilmington, DE. Portrait of Henry Martyn Rumsey and Margaret Conarroe Rumsey by George Conarroe. (2017.058)

**Whipple, Peter** (in memory of Nancy T. Whipple), Blue Springs, MO. Portrait of George Clark Rumsey by George Conarroe. (2017.057)

(to be continued)

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Cynthia Costa	Christie Nelson
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Dave Culver	Lawrence B. Owen
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Barbara Dawson	Amanda Pierce
Michael Dixon	Donald L. Pierce
Barbara Smith Duffy	George Reese
Brian M. Duffy	Jason Reese
Bonny Beth Elwell	Kelly Roncace
Dottie Fisher	Beth Saunderlin
Tammy Fisher	Bill Saunderlin
Earl Gage	Craig Schneeman
Rhonda Gage	Gay Schneeman
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Wayne Gotwals	Sheldon Strober, Ed. D.
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**Membership Report**

**Individual**

**Harry Rudderow,**  
Pennsville, NJ

**Susan Donnelly,**  
Kensington, MD

**In Memoriam**

**Ernest L. Henderson,**  
Salem, NJ

**Carl Nittinger,**  
Salem, NJ

**Portrait. James H. Simkins,** artist, of this city, has made an excellent crayon portrait of **A. W. Sherron**, which he exhibits in Robinson & Hackett's window as a specimen of his skill. —*Standard*

—After reading the *Standard's* item about Mr. Simkins' portrait of A. W. Sherron, we took a peep at the crayon as it lay in Robinson & Hackett's window, and we congratulate both artist and subject upon the excellent likeness and artistic finish of the production.

*Salem Sunbeam*, Salem, NJ,  
March 12, 19, 1880

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**RETURN TO: SCHS, 83 Market Street, Salem, NJ 08079**

**PHOTO ID PLEASE!**



Photograph of twenty-one members of the Colored Woman's Club of Salem, New Jersey, (as identified on the back of the photograph). The women are wearing formal dresses, standing in what appears to be a gymnasium. Please aid us in identifying the members of this society.  
*From the collection (000.711.1190)*

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Salem County Historical Society  
83 Market Street  
Salem, NJ 08079



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