

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Salem County Historical Society

Founded July 31, 1884

Volume 58, Issue No. 2

Summer 2013

(ISSN 1525-0983)

“A Sea of Anguish:” Cornelia Hancock at Gettysburg

By Jim Stephens

Cornelia Hancock, third daughter and fourth child of Thomas and Rachel Hancock, was born February 6, 1840 into a Quaker family in the small community of Hancock’s Bridge along Alloway’s Creek, site of an infamous massacre of patriot militia by the British during the Revolution. Cornelia’s ancestor William Hancock had been among those killed in the attack of March 21, 1778.¹

In the years before the Civil War, the Quaker community of Salem County frequently gave shelter to runaway slaves who found themselves in need of aid. In the election of 1860, contrary to the oft-repeated myth that South Jersey was a hotbed of sympathy for the South, Salem County and the rest of South Jersey cast the majority of their votes for Abraham Lincoln. When war came in 1861, men of Salem County flocked to the colors to support the Union. When a call went out in the summer of 1862 for more volunteers, Cornelia’s only brother enlisted in the 12th New Jersey Volunteers and went off to war.²

Men were not alone in rushing to the cause of the Union. Though forbidden to serve in the armed forces, women found other ways to serve their nation. Many joined local soldier’s aid societies or a community chapter of the United States Sanitary Commission or Christian Commission. But for a few women, knitting socks and putting together parcels to be sent to men at the front was not enough. They sought a way to get to the seat of war and contribute directly to the cause in which they believed. One of those was Cornelia Hancock. Of her ambition she wrote “After my only brother and every male relative and friend that we possessed had gone to the War, I deliberately came to the conclusion that I, too, would go and serve my country.”³ She would find her opportunity to serve through her sister Ellen, who had gone to work in



Cornelia Hancock
February 8, 1840 — December 31, 1927
Lower Alloways Creek, Salem County, New Jersey
(From the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society)

Philadelphia at the United States Mint and later married a physician and abolitionist named Henry Child. Cornelia had told her brother-in-law of her desire to serve. Following the three-day Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, a call went out for doctors and nurses to tend to the huge numbers of wounded.

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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
12 Noon - 4 PM

Admission Fee \$5.00

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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 President

You may ask: What's happening at the Society? The Society is preparing to complete parts of the strategic plan set in place a year ago. We have made changes to the Board and we are creating a new Civil War exhibit that is sure to provide many interesting facts. The Salem County Historical Society has elected new officers. Dr. Margaret (Maggie) Maxwell-Mood will serve a three year term as President. Mrs. Trudy K. O'Hare has become Executive Vice President, and Mr. Douglas Wright, CPA has been appointed as Treasurer. Our Society will be eternally grateful to out-going President Barbara Smith Duffy for her leadership and support in moving the Historical Society forward. Barbara has become a Board Trustee.

Our newest Board member, Mrs. Gaynel Schneeman will serve as Co-Chair Person of the Educational Committee. Gay is co-owner of the Barrett's Plantation Bed and Breakfast on Old Kings Highway in Mannington and she has recently retired from Kennedy Memorial Hospital. Gay has been a long-time volunteer of the Society and has co-chaired the House Tour for several years. I take my "hat off" to Gay for becoming a Trustee.

We also have a new Treasurer – Douglas Wright, has agreed to accept the office of Treasurer starting May 1, 2013. Doug brings with him many years of public and government accounting experience that is sure to enhance the Society's financial well-being. The Wright family has lived and thrived in Salem County for many years and they have been long-time volunteers to the community. Doug is no exception; he volunteers for several non profits within Salem County and Doug will be an added "asset" to the Historical Society.

Our strategic plan focused on improving storage capacity, restoring and repairing our structures, increasing membership, and improving the society's community perception. Let me give you a quick summary of several parts of our strategic plan. First, we are applying for grants to determine the best way to create an optimal facility for storing artifacts in a controlled environment. David Culver, Vice President Museum, is ready to implement a planned approach once funding has been acquired.

The second part of the strategic plan is to determine the best approach to restoring and repairing our structures. Craig Schneeman, Vice President of Building and Grounds, has worked with a team to complete the refurbishing of the Grant House parlor. This room has been cleaned, repaired and painted in period colors and has reopened to the public as gallery space displaying local formal furniture and paintings. The next rooms to be refurbished are located on the second floor above the parlor. When completed they will be shown as period living spaces. Our VP is acquiring bids to repair and paint the exterior of the Grant House complex. Once these projects are completed, the repairing and restoring project will continue to the Eakin House.

The third phase of strategic planning involves increasing membership. Our membership development team has planned several events to improve membership through activities. The fourth phase is a campaign that improves our perception through increasing communication with our members, patrons, sponsors and residents of Salem County. We are anxious to add activities for the entire community through educational programs, events, tours, exhibits and research assistance offered by the Society. Also, the Society is implementing guidelines, policies and procedures regarding bequests, endowment funds and investments that will provide longevity for the Salem County Historical Society. As part of overseeing investment, the Finance Committee holds quarterly meetings with a management and investment professional and reports findings to the Board of Trustees.

Thank you for your continued support of the Salem County Historical Society. Without your ongoing participation, the Society would not be in a position to make the advancements needed for the future preservation of our artifacts, buildings, and library. The Society is successful because of our volunteers and member support. Please visit us soon.

With kindest regards,



Dr. Maggie
President

Maxwell-Mood,

Calendar of Events

- ♦ **Sunday, June 9, 2013**
Quarterly Meeting 1:30PM
Friends Village in Woodstown
Speaker & Topic:
B. Harold Smick, Jr. "Attended 18 Presidential
Inaugurations Since January 20, 1941"
- ♦ **Saturday, August 24, 2013**
Market Street Day
Salem, NJ
- ♦ **Friday, September 20, 2013**
Society's Annual Dinner
Washington Club in Penns Grove, NJ
Cocktails - 5:30PM Dinner & Program - 6:30PM
- ♦ **Sunday, October 20, 2013**
John S. Rock Memorial Lecture 3:00PM
Mt. Pisgah AME Church, 15 Yorke Street, Salem, NJ

Society News and Recent Events

Things have been extremely active at the Society these days. In addition to the usual library researchers and museum visitors, the Society has hosted or will host a number of special guests in the coming months.

In mid-April, the Society reopened the Grant Parlor Room with new paint and new objects. The room had been closed for some months due to construction work in the floor of the room above. All the repair work is done, and the upstairs rooms are in the process of being repainted, and reinterpreted. Look for more rooms to open to the public over the summer!

On May 11th, the Society opened its new exhibit, "Bitter is the Fruit of This War": Salem County and the Civil War. The opening was preceded by an Opening Reception event on Friday, May 10th. The exhibit will be in place for more than a year, and represents over a year of research, planning and installation by the Curator, the Staff, the Museum Committee and our wonderful volunteers.

In May and June the school groups arrive. This year the

Oldmans School, Upper Pittsgrove School and the Carlton School will be visiting. As usual, thanks to the members of the Education Committee for their work in getting the facilities and programs ready for the kids.

On June 1st, the Society will participate in the kickoff event for the Seven Steps to Freedom. This County-wide event highlights sites of particular significance to African American and Underground Railroad history in our area. The Society will be open free to the public for tours that Saturday from noon to 4PM.

The Master Gardeners of Gloucester County returned this spring to prepare our garden and flower beds for the spring and summer. Thanks to the Master Gardeners, and our groundskeeper Bill Jackson, the courtyard once again looks spectacular this spring.

MARK THE CALENDAR

10TH JOHN STEWART ROCK MEMORIAL LECTURE



ANDREW R. COLDREN

Administrator/Curator
Salem County Historical Society

Topic: The United States Colored
Troops in Salem County

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2013
3:00 P.M.

MT. PISGAH A.M.E. CHURCH
15 Yorke Street
Salem, New Jersey

ALEXANDER'S ANNALS

50 YEARS AGO

Pennsville Progress, June 1963

- Historic railroad station, Grant Street, Salem, wrecked by fire.
- Bridge toll to up to 50¢ July 1st.
- LPN school board awaits ruling on bible and prayers.
- Zip Codes announced for Alloway, Deepwater and Quinton.
- "Miracle Whip"—1 quart jar—47¢—Acme Markets.

75 YEARS AGO

Salem Standard & Jerseyman, June 1938

- New 38' cruiser launched in LPN by Dr. Lee C. Hummel.
- Finns to dedicate tablet at Churchtown.
- Hearty welcome afforded Prince Bertil in Johnson Park.
- Anchor Hocking inaugurates soft ball league.
- *Jezabel*—Fenwick Theatre—Salem.

100 YEARS AGO

Elmer Times, June 1913

- New monument unveiled at Mill Hollow cemetery, Quinton.
- The old cannon which stood near the Friends' Meetinghouse on North Main Street, Woodstown, has been donated to the Salem County Historical Society.
- Boy Scout Troop formed in Elmer, M. B. Foster, Scout Master.
- Raymond Tarpine with Abbott's Creamery, Ocean City, for the summer.
- "The Hupmobile"—\$1,000—Bell & Riley—Elmer.



Unveiling. The dedication of the Pole Tavern cannon on "the stormy day of Saturday, May 17, 1913," in front of the Upper Pittsgrove township hall. The photograph was taken from the veranda of the Pole Tavern inn, probably by Dr. James Walmsley of Philadelphia.

Pole Tavern's happiest day

How an engine of war became an emblem of peace

Gregory Guderian

When heavy rain swept through the eastern part of Salem County the night of Friday, May 16, 1913, and continued through the following day, it ended a spring dry spell as long as many in the Pittsgroves could remember. The storm made the area's dirt roads muddy, and travel treacherous.¹

This sudden turn in the weather reduced the festive crowd at Pole Tavern to about a fifth of the anticipated size, but failed to diminish its spirit. "All nature was in tears," conceded the *Elmer Times*, "but that could not dampen the enthusiasm of the thousand or more of spectators present ... nor altogether mar the beautiful decorations in honor of the event." According to the *Salem Standard and Jerseyman*, it was "a great occasion for the crossroads town" which presented a "wet but cheerful" countenance to visitors. The *Salem Sunbeam* even called this "Pole Tavern's very happiest day."²

The cause for such jubilation one stormy Saturday a hundred years ago was a homecoming: the return of a historic cannon and its unveiling in front of the Upper Pittsgrove township hall. It stands guard there today, at the hub of a rural community and region whose history and folklore it has enlivened over the span of two centuries.

The arsenal at the crossroads

The village sometimes called Pittsgrove but better known as Pole Tavern sits at the junction of highways linking Salem with its three adjoining counties. The namesake inn, a center of political and community life since the Revolution, was only a memory by the 1930s, when popular writer Henry Charlton Beck featured Pole Tavern as one of New Jersey's more colorful "forgotten towns."³ But in 1913, under proprietors Edward and Marie Stiles, the tavern still operated after a fashion, and on May 17 the place was once again filled with people, some intent on glimpsing distinguished visitors, others on reliving its past glories.

Those with longer memories could recall another building vital to Pole Tavern's history. Since the War of 1812 it had housed the guns and equipment of the Salem County Brigade, the local militia. Into the 1840s, men had gathered at this arsenal to be trained by a Revolutionary War veteran named Judah Foster. Sometimes, it was alleged, the company paraded with cornstalks and broom handles for want of enough firearms to go around.⁴ The eccentric Major Foster kept jealous watch over the weapons of the Brigade, which at the time included a pair of identical brass cannons, one of which the crowd assembled at the "Pole" now turned out to welcome home.

Markings on the cannons, both the one returned in 1913 and its twin, which has resided in the city of Salem apparently since the start of the Civil War,⁵ provide important clues to their origin. Each bears the coat of arms of the royal house of Bourbon, rulers of France, southern Italy and Spain for most of the eighteenth century. Each is inscribed in Latin with the name of Girolamo Castronovo, cannon founder to the crown of Naples, who produced them in that city in 1763.⁶

The question of how the guns got to America, and to Salem County, has been a subject of myth and mystery. A popular belief that they saw action in the American Revolution, even that they were captured from the king's Hessian mercenaries in the Battle of Trenton, was dismissed as a "fictitious honor," based on "ignorant gossip and the imagination of rustic wisecracks," in a paper read to the Salem County Historical Society in 1909 by its president, Edward S. Sharpe.

But Sharpe endorsed a competing, even more dramatic narrative which became the favored, indeed official account of the cannons' wanderings. In this version, after the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte captured them in Italy, they were transported across the Alps and brought to Spain, where British forces took them from the French; carried over the Atlantic to do battle against the United States in the War of 1812, the guns fell into American hands in the 1814 victory at Plattsburgh, N.Y., and subsequently were sold to Salem County for the training of its militia.⁷

"Gall and impudence"

Ownership of the cannons became almost a *casus belli* at the end of May 1889, when two Civil War veterans from Cumberland County came to Pole Tavern with an order to take the remaining piece of artillery to Bridgeton for the use of their Grand Army post. As the *Elmer Times* described the incident, Mrs. Rachael Richmond, long-time custodian of the old arsenal, only handed over the key when the men threatened to open the doors by force. The pair loaded the gun onto an ammunition wagon, and departed "without ever showing enough courtesy to shut the door of the Arsenal behind them." Not content with the cannon alone, they returned to empty the armory of muskets, saddles, gun boxes and other equipment, by some accounts distributing their plunder "among admiring friends on the road from Pole Tavern to Bridgeton."⁸

The originator of this alleged mischief turned out to be Isaac T. Nichols, a journalist, historian, sometime state senator from Cumberland and editor of several newspapers. When veterans sought a cannon for their Independence Day celebration in Bridgeton, Nichols took the request to Lewis Perrine, New Jersey's long-serving Quartermaster General. Perrine's duties included accurate inventory of the state's military stores, and he was especially concerned to reclaim artillery from disbanded militia companies. Nichols, with one of the veterans, met Perrine, securing an order to bring the Pole Tavern gun to Trenton for refurbishing, after which it could be expected back in Bridgeton in time for July 4. Perrine's order, and Nichols's confident expectation that Bridgetonians would enjoy the boom of the venerable cannon for "many Fourths to come,"⁹ ignited a firestorm of reaction in Pole Tavern and beyond.

The *National Standard* on June 5 was the first Salem newspaper to question the removal: "By what authority, we wonder, is this cannon to be taken from the custody of Salem county and given to Bridgeton?" Two days later, the *Sunbeam* insisted on "a general demand" for its return, saying, "It is part of the County's early history and every effort should be made to keep it."¹⁰

The *Elmer Times* protested more vigorously. Its front-page headline on June 8 called the action of Nichols and

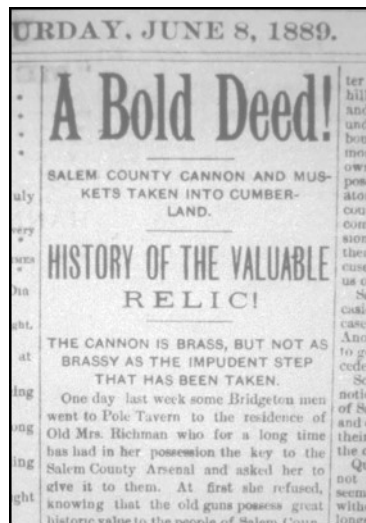
the Bridgeton veterans "A Bold Deed!" Denouncing their "gall and impudence," the *Times* assured readers that the cannon and muskets were Salem County property and that the Quartermaster General had no right whatever to "give them away." The paper demanded "in the name of Justice and right that they be returned."¹¹

The school hall at Pole Tavern was "well filled" on Tuesday evening, June 11, for the first of two "Indignation Meetings." The chairman condemned the perpetrators' "high handed cheekiness in stripping the armory of every vestige and belonging that has been the peculiar pride of the citizens of the community and county." But he urged moderation: it would be wise, he said, to ascertain the true ownership of the weapons "before putting on the war paint." It was affirmed that each of the muskets bore the stamp of the "Salem Brigade." A message was read from Colonel John W. Dickinson, a leading citizen of Woodstown and a surviving member of the Brigade board.

He had written to Perrine to learn the names of the offending parties, and he warned that "somebody would get into trouble" if the weapons were not returned. A communal protest letter was drawn up and signed, and it was remarked that Judah Foster himself "would almost rise up from his grave to know that the cherished spot over which he so long had supervision had been so desecrated."¹²

Colonel Dickinson's letter got a prompt but unpromising answer from the Quartermaster General. According to Perrine, the state of New Jersey had issued the guns to the Salem Brigade and, there being "no such organization in existence now," legal possession of the cannon reverted to his department. Dickinson and Salem County officials were not convinced. On June 12, the Freeholders passed their own resolution, asking for the immediate return of the guns, and on Friday, June 14, their Director Robert B. Griscom set off with Dickinson for Trenton to prove that the weapons belonged to the county. Although Perrine was in poor health and unable to meet them, the Salem delegation returned fully confident, having unearthed records showing that the state had sold the county four cannons

(two of them brass) for over \$600 and 287 muskets for \$900, and having obtained a promise from Perrine, through his granddaughter, to act upon these findings.¹³



A Bold Deed! With this headline – of a size then generally reserved for advertising – the Elmer Times of June 8, 1889, announced the cannon's removal from the Pole Tavern arsenal to Cumberland County. The gun was not returned to Pole Tavern until 1913.

“Keep your powder dry”

But in the two weeks since the “bold deed” at Pole Tavern arsenal, temperatures in Salem County had grown warmer and, fanned by a bellicose local press, so had the tempers of its citizens. On the day of Dickinson’s mission to Trenton, the Woodstown *Monitor* printed the text of Perrine’s initial ruling with the grim prediction that, if the people of Cumberland County felt they needed a second cannon, they could simply “make application for the one at Salem, and take it.” There was even talk of preparations to invade Bridgeton and liberate the Pole Tavern cannon from its captors.¹⁴

Those attending the second Indignation Meeting on Saturday, June 15, were pleased by the report of the Trenton visit. They also heard the recollections of nonagenarian Nathaniel Swing who, in his youth, had cleaned and burnished the muskets – work for which he was paid by the county, not the state. It was resolved to have this incontrovertible evidence published in a Bridgeton paper.¹⁵

Throughout June and into July, newspaper readers on both sides were entertained by mostly comic, but sometimes caustic verbal gibes. According to Salem’s *South Jerseyman*, the Bridgetonians were “liable under the law” for removing the cannon, General Perrine had no authority over it, and it was “decidedly cheeky” of ex-Senator Nichols to ask him for it. The *South Jerseyman*’s editor, D. Harris Smith, accused by Nichols of being “always a patriot when there is no foe in the front, and always on the retreat when hostilities actually begin,” answered that *he* at least was never called “a half-inch demagogue, a two-cent statesman, a sneak, or a political traitor.” Subscribers cautioned by the *Elmer Times* to “keep everything under lock and key until this cruel war is over” were advised to “trust in God and keep your powder dry.” “But what’s the use of keeping your powder dry,” rejoined Nichols’s *Evening News*, “if you haven’t got a cannon.” The *Bridgeton Pioneer* labeled the charges of larceny “senseless balderdash,” declaring that, should state ownership of the cannon be proven, “all the howling of Salem county quill drivers will not bring it back.” Nichols concurred: if Salem could not prove its claim, “all the blow and bluster that can be manufactured from Oldman’s Creek to Quinton’s bridge will amount to nothing.”¹⁶

Gone, but not forgotten

After the death of Lewis Perrine in September 1889, Salem County continued to press his successor, General Richard Grant Augustus Donnelly. When Donnelly examined the Pole Tavern cannon and declared it unfit for use, some contemplated suing the state for its return. In 1890 and again in 1891, the Freeholders dispatched Colonel Dickinson to Trenton to take steps to recover the cannon. Despite assurances that it would be restored to Salem, Dickinson had no success.¹⁷

In the course of the following decade, county officials seem to have lost interest in the matter. When General Donnelly visited Pole Tavern in 1900 and arranged to have the ramshackle arsenal taken down, apparently the only protest came from old Mrs. Richmond herself, who had been using the building as a woodshed.¹⁸

One of the two brass cannons originally at Pole Tavern

remained undisturbed in Salem, and in 1901 the local Daughters of the American Revolution paid to install it in front of the county courthouse. The event may have rekindled interest in the history of the cannons, but it appears to have led to no renewed effort to recover the one still languishing in Trenton.¹⁹

The legitimate ownership of the Pole Tavern cannon proved irrelevant in the end, for its triumphal return after twenty-four years was the work of statehouse politics. When Woodrow Wilson resigned as New Jersey governor on March 1, 1913, to become the 28th U.S. president, the office of acting governor fell to Senate president James F. Fielder. A Democrat from Jersey City, Fielder sought his party’s nomination for a full term but, to win it, he would need allies in all regions of the state. Joseph Henry, an

Upper Pittsgrove farmer and participant in the second Indignation Meeting in 1889, had by 1913 become active in the local Democratic organization. He was named one of the doorkeepers of the Senate, and supported Fielder’s

campaign for the nomination.²⁰ Joe Henry had never

forgotten about the Pole Tavern cannon and, with his new friendships in Trenton, the prospects of seeing it – and even getting it back – instantly brightened.

In 1913 the irrepressible Isaac T. Nichols was once again a member of the state Senate from Cumberland. But the animosities of ‘89 had given way to cooperation.



Joseph Henry with the cannon. Joseph Henry succeeded in bringing the cannon back to Salem County after a 24-year absence. In the background, right, can be seen a part of the Hotel Stiles, the historic Pole Tavern inn.

Nichols and his colleague from Salem, Senator J. Warren Davis, tugged the requisite strings and, with Fielder’s go-ahead, the state arsenal released the cannon and shipped it to Upper Pittsgrove at the end of March. A promise was obtained from the governor to speak at the unveiling.²¹

A lesson for peace

The gloomy weather on May 17 only gave greater luster to the indoor festivities. Inside the Pole Tavern hotel Hallie Linch, perhaps the first woman in the region ever to carry the U.S. mail, laid out an exhibit of historic artifacts, including the commission paper of her grandfather, Cornelius Hulick, a captain of the Salem Brigade. Governor Fielder's party was given a reception and meal that, in the opinion of the *Elmer Times*, "could scarcely be excelled at any famous hotel in the great cities."²² Joining the governor at the table of honor were local officials, politicians, and the man most deserving of credit for the day, Joseph Henry.

The unveiling followed at the township hall. A temporary platform had been erected at its front entrance, but most spectators crowded inside to escape the rain. Between eloquent speeches there was music from the Twelfth Regiment Band, playing from the shelter of the hotel veranda across the way. Isaac Nichols, who took the podium to give an account of the cannon's history, could not forbear to place himself at the center of it. He, after all, had rescued the relic from utter obscurity back in 1889, and when Joe Henry petitioned for its return Nichols was the only man in Trenton who could identify it.²³ The governor rose to give the principal address, formally bestowing the cannon upon the citizens of Upper Pittsgrove. After a chorus of schoolchildren sang "America," halyards were handed to eight young girls in white dresses – the descendants of Revolutionary era officers – and the gun, draped in flags and surrounded by stacks of old muskets, was at last unveiled to applause, anthems and (at a safe remove) a salute from a cartridge of dynamite.

It was Governor Fielder's first visit to Salem County, and he graciously hoped to return and see its bucolic landscape in the sunshine. Fielder took the opportunity to contrast the glories of past wars, symbolized by the brass gun before him, with current conflicts, especially in the workplace. He was referring indirectly to the strike of silk workers then convulsing the state's industrial north. Fielder pleaded for "the employer and the workingman to arbitrate their differences instead of permitting dangerous and costly riots...." "Let this old gun," he concluded, "be the mark of the onward march of civilization."²⁴

Fielder, presumably oblivious of the "war" that had nearly been fought over its removal in 1889, hoped that the cannon would serve as a lesson in peace for local children. Those in the audience who remembered that conflict may have smiled at the idea, or perhaps were too caught up in the pageantry of the day to know or care as deeply about the link between past and present strife. It is probably safe to say that most inhabitants of Pole Tavern, and their neighbors, were simply proud to have their cannon back where it belonged.

Abbreviations: BEN = *Bridgeton Evening News* ET = *Elmer Times* NS = *National Standard* SJ = *South Jerseyman* SSJ = *Salem Standard and Jerseyman* WM = *Woodstown Monitor*

¹ SSJ 1913.5.21 7:6. "Old Italian cannon unveiled at Pittsgrove, N. J., in storm," ET 1913.5.23 6:4.

² *Ibid.* "Unveiling of Historic Cannon," SSJ 1913.5.21 1:5. "Pole Tavern's very happiest day," Sunbeam 1913.5.23 1:2.

³ H. C. Beck, *More forgotten towns of southern New Jersey* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1937) 69-74.

⁴ *Sunbeam* 1889.6.7 3:2.

⁵ *Ibid.*; "Concerning two old cannon," *Almanac and Year Book* 1902 (Woodstown: First National Bank, 1902) 6:1.

⁶ The breech of each cannon is inscribed D^N. HIE^{VS}. CASTRONOVO. R^S. F^K. F^I. NEAPOLI. 1763. Expanding the abbreviations, I interpret the inscription thus: DON HIERONYMVS CASTRONOVO REGIS FVSOR FECIT (or FVDIT) NEAPOLI 1763. "Don Girolamo Castronovo the King's Founder made (or cast) at Naples 1763."

⁷ "Il Sannito." "Qui a des defenses du Sanglier." The tusk of the wild boar," printed in SSJ 1909.6.9 2:1-4, and reprinted (with errors) in Alfred M. Heston, *South Jersey. A history* (New York and Chicago: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1924) 1:490-496.

⁸ "A bold deed!" ET 1889.6.8 1:4. "Indignation meeting!" ET 1889.6.15 8:6; "Bring back that cannon. What the Pittsgrove folks said and did at their indignation meeting," SJ 1889.6.18 3:7.

⁹ "Regarding a cannon," BEN 1889.5.29 1:7. "A cannon with a history," BEN 1889.6.1 1:6.

¹⁰ "Claiming the Pole Tavern cannon," NS 1889.6.5 3:2. *Sunbeam* 1889.6.7 3:2.

¹¹ "A bold deed!" ET 1889.6.8 1:4-5. ET 1889.6.8 4:1.

¹² "Indignation meeting!" ET 1889.6.15 8:6.

¹³ "That old cannon," WM 1889.6.14 3:4. Freeholder minutes 1889.6.12, ET 1889.6.15 8:2. "Bring back that cannon," SJ 1889.6.18 2:2. "Bring back that cannon. What the Pittsgrove folks said and did at their indignation meeting," SJ 1889.6.18 3:7.

¹⁴ "That old cannon," WM 1889.6.14 3:4. "Pole Tavern's dogs of war," *New York Herald* 1889.6.15 9:1.

¹⁵ "Bring back that cannon. What the Pittsgrove folks said and did at their indignation meeting," SJ 1889.6.18 3:7. "Up in arms," NS 1889.6.19 3:4.

¹⁶ "Bring back that cannon," SJ 1889.6.18 2:2. "Facts about that cannon," BEN 1889.7.1 as reprinted in *Dollar Weekly News* 1889.7.6 2:4. SJ 1889.7.2 2:3. ET 1889.6.22 1:6. BEN 1889.6.24 2:2. "The cannon chestnut," *Pioneer* 1889.6.27 1:1.

¹⁷ "That old cannon," BEN 1890.2.27 1:7. "The Pole Tavern cannon," SJ 1890.3.4 3:2. "Charge the state with stealing," BEN 1890.3.11 2:4. "That cannon," SJ 1890.4.1 3:4. NS 1890.4.2 3:1. Freeholder minutes 1891.3.26.

¹⁸ "Found an arsenal," *Evening Journal* (Jersey City) 1900.6.8 3:2. "The Pole Tavern arsenal," ET 1900.6.15 7:4, 8:4.

¹⁹ Freeholder minutes 1901.3.13, 1901.4.10.

²⁰ James D. Carpenter, Jr. to Hon. James F. Fielder, 1913.3.17. Gov. James Fairman Fielder, Records. New Jersey State Archives.

²¹ "Senator Davis' letter," ET 1913.3.28 5:4. "Pole Tavern's very happiest day," *Sunbeam* 1913.5.23 1:2.

²² "Old Italian cannon unveiled at Pittsgrove, N. J., in storm," ET 1913.5.23 6:2.

²³ *Ibid.* 6:3.

²⁴ *Ibid.* "Unveiling of historic cannon," SSJ 1913.5.21 1:5.

About the Author: Greg Guderian's fascination with Salem County's historic cannons goes back a number of years. Through research on two continents, he continues to uncover pieces of their story. Greg is a high school Latin teacher who lives in Belleville, New Jersey.

MEET THE LIBRARIAN



SUE DOLBOW was welcomed as our new librarian at the beginning of February. Born and raised in Salem City, Sue received an Associate of Arts degree from the Salem Community College and matriculated to Rowan University where she earned a B. A. in Education and a degree in library science.

In May 2007, Sue received her Master of Theological Studies from the Palmer Theological Seminary, Philadelphia. Dolbow is the Clerk of the Memorial Baptist Church, Salem and the Moderator of the West New Jersey Baptist Association.

With a passion for mission work, Sue has traveled four times to Burma where she has preached, worked with seminary and community libraries, and became an assistant pastor of the Gwaik Gone Village Baptist Church.

Dolbow is also an advisory board member of Friends of Burma, an organization for libraries. Sue is also the United States coordinator and co-founder of Another Mile of Evangelism for the New Burma (AMEN), a missionary project aiding the people of Burma.

Foremost in her varied career has been the promotion, creation and efficient management of libraries in both Burma and the U. S. bringing technological indexing and access to church, school, hospital, law and community libraries. Sue's love of history (especially local), genealogy and the preservation and management of library materials has resulted in her present position as our librarian.

Sue and her husband, Francis, reside on a farm in Pilesgrove Township.

ARTICLE OF NOTE

"The Weavers of Pilesgrove, Salem County, and Their Compatriots", Joseph R. Klett

The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, January 2013, Vol. 88; No. 1.

Available in the Library

WANTED: Information pertaining to some unrecorded deeds from Lower Alloway's Creek

By Janet Sheridan

To help sort out land ownership issues connected to Reuben Cuff and Solomon Dubois in Lower Alloways Creek, I appeal to the owner(s) of unrecorded deeds purchased at the *Arts of Down Jersey* shop in Salem in the mid-1990s. The deeds describe parcels of land in Lower Alloways Creek located between Harmersville and Canton. These parcels surrounded the land that once belonged to Reuben Cuff. I would like to see them in order to extract their land descriptions. Here are the titles of the specific deeds that would help me:

- 1) Philip Pedrick to Mary Curlass and Jacob Curlass her son, 3 November 1796, three acres.
- 2) Philip Pedrick to Jacob Curlass, 3 November 1796, 11.25 acres and 13 square rods.
- 3) Hannah Moore to Solomon Dubois, 10 May 1796, three parcels totaling 6.5 acres.
- 4) Robert Moore and Rebeckah, George Girear and Rebeckah, Jonathan Hildreth and Juliana, William Sayre and Hannah Moore to Solomon Dubois, 1797?, three parcels totaling 6.5 acres.
- 5) William Pedrick to Philip Pedrick, 5 October 1796, 53 acres.
- 6) Joshua Sharp and Prudence to Solomon Dubois, 28 May 1799, 3.75 acres.

In exchange for the privilege of seeing the deeds, I will provide the owner with drawings of the parcels if it is possible to draw them. Please call or email Janet Sheridan, 856-469-4116 or jlsheridan@verizon.net. Thank you very much.

SALEM COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY – USED BOOK SALE CONTINUES

These books are used and are being sold in "as is" condition. They may have tears, soil, cover and other damage.

The condition assessment is provided for general guidance and comparison purposes only.

AVAILABLE ON A FIRST-COME, FIRST-SERVED BASIS. NO RETURNS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

10% discount for Society members – Shipping est. \$3.00 - 6.00 per book

If you wish to purchase a book or have questions, please e-mail (VPresLibrary@salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com) or phone the Society (856-935-5004). Provide your name, address, phone and the number and title of the book you would like to purchase. You will be contacted with the final purchase price which will include member discounts, shipping costs and sales tax where applicable.

Book #	Title	Price
345	The Iron Hearted (Hitchner, Johnson, Garrison families) by Warren G. Hitchner Jr., no date; 144 pp; soft cover. Several pages have corners turned down but otherwise pristine. Cond: Very Good	\$ 10
346	The Cheeseman Family by Albert Stirling Adams, 1985; 284 pp; soft cover. Cond: Excellent	\$ 10
347	The Pancoast Family in America by Bennett S. Pancoast, 1981; 490 pages; soft cover. Cond: Excellent	\$ 10
348	Lippincott-Five Generations of the Descendants of Richard & Abigail Lippincott by Judith M. Olsen, 1982; 471 pp; soft cover. Minor cover wear; small tear on bottom front cover. Cond: Good	\$ 10
349	The History, Folklore, and Culture of Greater Cumberland County by George G. Loper 3rd, 1992; 172+ pp; soft cover. Author inscribed. Cond: Excellent	\$ 25
350	Genealogy of the Mattson Family by George P. Walmsley, Sr., 1983; 185 pp; soft cover. Cond: Very Good	\$ 5
351	The Benjamin Moore Family of Burlington County, New Jersey by Edmund E. Moore, 1982; 278 pp; soft cover. Cond: Very Good	\$ 10
352	St. Mary's (R.C.) Church Centenary Salem, New Jersey 1852-1952; pub. 1952; 52 pp; hard cover. Cover wear and sold; binding shows signs of separating. Cond: Good	\$ 10
353	Philadelphia Quakers 1681-1981, A Tercentenary Family Album by Robert H. Wilson, 1981; 132 pp; hard cover w/jacket. Cond: Very Good	\$ 5
354	The Colonial Clergy of Virginia, No. Carolina & So. Carolina by Frederick L. Weis, 1955; 100 pp; hard cover. Library label/markings. Cond: Good	\$ 5
355	The Colonial Clergy of Maryland, Delaware & Georgia by Frederick L. Weis, 1950; 104 pp; hard cover. Library label/markings. Cond: Good	\$ 5
356	(Sewell's) The History of the Rise, Increase & Progress of the Christian People called Quakers by Richard Sewell, c.1856; 488 pp; hard cover. Internally, book is complete and in Very Good condition. Outer cover is worn, taped and spine is separating. Cond: Fair	\$ 5
357	Upper Penns Neck Township 250 Years 1721-1971 (Commemoration Ceremony Program), 1971; 48 pages; soft cover. Some wear and water stain throughout. Cond: Good	\$ 5
358	Excursion on the Delaware, a History of Steamboats and Their Men in the Delaware Valley by John W. Black, 1993; 280 pp, bibliography + index; soft cover. Cond: Good	\$ 10
359	Ferracute, The History of an American Enterprise (Ferracute Machine Company) by Arthur J. Cox and Thomas Malim, 1985; 197 pp; hard cover. VERY minor cover wear. Cond: Excellent	\$ 25

Genealogically Speaking —

SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, ETC. OF THE CIVIL WAR JUNE 1890, FEDERAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

WOODSTOWN, PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP

Isaac B. Coles, Enumerator
[Transcribed as written]

Shull Jonathan	Snelbaker Edward	Blake Spencer	Davis Edward
Morrisson William	Sawyer Elizabeth	Engle Adella widow	Edwards Martha E
Davis Elwood	widow	James S. Engle	widow
Crispin Caroline B.	Sawyer Charles	Bradway Joseph	Edwards John H
widow	Reed Elisha	Watts John	Smith Jacob
Crispin William	Killip William F	Clark William	Walters William M
Moore Sarah widow	Nixon John	Howard Henry	Committee Joseph
Moore Jacob	Allen Henry	Howard Nathan	Snelbaker W H
Renner Isreal	Hinson Henry	Reason Moses	Harrison
Jones Isaah	Richardson Edward	Deal William	Massey Edward
White Thomas M	Jackson Draper	Grier George B	
Rocap Harry	Watters Frank	Neustaal John	www.ancestry.com

Searching for Civil War Soldiers in Salem County, NJ: From your computer and local archives

Beverly Carr Bradway

On-line Resources:

Federal Census Records on Ancestry.com

- ✓ 1890 Veterans Schedules. This was the federal government's attempt to enumerate in detail all of its Civil War Veterans. Options are to search by name or by state, county and township. Includes a disability and remarks section.
- ✓ 1910 and 1930 census both have questions at the right side of the sheet relating to service. It is simple to scan through the town your ancestor lived in.

Google Books

- ✓ Federal Pensioners List, January 1, 1883. This is especially useful if the soldier is gone by the 1890 Veteran's Schedule. This list will be shorter than one that can be created from the 1890 Veteran's Schedule because pensions were, by 1883, only being awarded sparingly.
- ✓ Persistent employment of search terms in both Google and Google Books, as well as other search engines, can turn up published genealogies and directories.

New Jersey Department of Archives and Records Management

- ✓ Civil War Treasury Vouchers database. Copies can be ordered or viewed at the Archives in Trenton, 225 West State Street, Trenton, NJ.
- ✓ Volunteer Registers and Enlistment Records. The majority of these are manuscripts or microfilm best used in person at the Archives. Some have been partially transcribed and posted on the internet.

New York Times

- ✓ Articles archived between 1851-1923 are free to search for identification of New Jersey Civil War Veterans, particularly those in northern New Jersey.

(to be continued)

(*Cornelia Hancock Article - Continued from cover*) The 12th New Jersey had played an important part on the second and third days of the battle, driving off Confederate sharpshooters who had been harassing the Union lines from a barn and assisting in the repulse of Pickett's Charge. Dr. Child answered the call but he would not go to Gettysburg alone. He would take his young sister-in-law Cornelia with him.⁴



The birthplace and childhood home of Cornelia Hancock on Alloways Creek, Salem County was purchased by Thomas Yorke and Rachel Nicholson Hancock c.1829 and embellished in the 1830s to the structure seen in this 1940s photograph.
(*The Old Houses of Salem County*, Joseph S. Sickler)

Dr. Child's carriage arrived at the Hancock home in Salem County on July 5th. Rachel Hancock called out to her husband "Oh, Tom, what has happened?" Knowing why the carriage was there, Cornelia shouted "Oh, nothing, Mother. Doctor has sent for me to go to war!" She quickly packed some things and was on her way to Philadelphia within an hour. As the carriage passed through Salem Cornelia noticed "my friends were going to church, so I hid myself down in the carriage lest I should be stopped to be bidden goodbye or saluted by any of the formalities they might wish to indulge in. Much less did I want to hear them say: 'Why Cornelia, thee is too young to go.'" ⁵

Doctor Child had obtained passes for several women to travel to Gettysburg as volunteer nurses, women, Cornelia noted, who "were many years older than myself." They left on the night of July 5th at 11PM. "The darkness, the uncertainty of everything," wrote Cornelia of the rail journey, "were appalling, and when we reached Havre de Grace, we heard the cars creaking weirdly on the pontoon bridges over the Susquehanna River." ⁶

Cornelia's first challenge awaited her in Baltimore. "Here Dorothea Dix appeared on the scene," she wrote, "She looked the nurses over and pronounced them all

suitable except me. She immediately objected to my going farther on the score of my youth and rosy cheeks." Dorothea Dix, superintendent of nurses for the Army, famously wanted no part of women she considered too young and too pretty, preferring older, plain-looking women for the job of Army nurse. Showing great independence and initiative, Cornelia did not wait for Miss Dix's approval; she simply got on the train and headed for where she knew she was needed; "I settled the question myself by getting on the car and staying in my seat until the train pulled out of the city of Baltimore. They had not forcibly taken me from the train, so I got into Gettysburg the night of July sixth – where the need was so great that there was no further cavil about age." ⁷

Cornelia and Dr. Child arrived to a scene of horror and destruction she described as "a sea of anguish." The small rural community had been overwhelmed by the battle and its ghastly aftermath. All who were willing to lend a hand were welcome, even if they were too young and too pretty. Cornelia would later write of what she witnessed as she arrived on July 7th, "Every barn, church and building of any size in Gettysburg had been converted into a temporary hospital." She and Dr. Child got to work right away. "We went the same evening to one of the churches, where I saw for the first time what war meant. Hundreds of desperately wounded men were stretched out on boards laid across the high-backed pews as closely as they could be packed together." She noted that the townspeople of Gettysburg were doing their best to address the needs of the suffering soldiers. Cornelia set to work in another way, going "from one pallet to another with pencil, paper and stamps in hand and spent the rest of that night in writing letters from the soldiers to their families and friends." Though new to the battlefield, Cornelia realized the importance of this simple task; "To many mothers, sisters and wives I penned the last message of those who were soon to become the 'beloved dead.'" ⁸

When day came, Cornelia and the doctor set out to find the wounded South Jersey men of the 12th NJ Volunteers. "Learning that the wounded of the Third Division of the Second Corps, including the 12th Regiment of New Jersey," she wrote, "were in a field hospital about five miles outside Gettysburg, we determined to go there early the next morning, expecting to find some familiar faces among the regiments of my native state." The horrors she had witnessed the night before paled next to the carnage

she encountered on her way to the field hospital. "As we drew near our destination we began to realize that war has other horrors than the sufferings of the wounded or the desolation of the bereft. A sickening, overpowering awful stench announced the presence of the unburied dead, on which the July sun was mercilessly shining and at every step the air grew heavier and fouler until it seemed to possess a palpable horrible density that could be seen and felt and cut with a knife." The stench, combined with the "swollen and disfigured" bodies that had yet to be buried created a scene Cornelia believed "robbed the battlefield of its glory, the survivors of their victory, and the wounded of what little chance of life was left to them."⁹

Cornelia and Dr. Child found the field hospital they were looking for in a "little woods." "The first sight that met our eyes," she wrote, "was a collection of semi-conscious but still living human forms, all of whom had been shot through the head and were considered hopeless." Their pitiable condition caused Cornelia to wish "that they were indeed too near death to have consciousness." In the immediate aftermath of the battle, there were few proper hospital tents to house the wounded and dying. Many had no shelter beyond that provided by trees. Surgical procedures were performed on tables taken from area homes. Serious wounds to limbs resulted in amputations. To men who had suffered through battle and wounds, nurses like Cornelia were a welcome sight.¹⁰

Hunger added to the stress of the wounded men and Cornelia set about alleviating their need for something to eat. She noted that "Wagons of bread and provisions were arriving and I helped myself to their stores. I sat down with a loaf in one hand and a jar of jelly in the other: it was not hospital diet but it was food and a dozen poor fellows lying near me turned their eyes in piteous entreaty, anxiously watching my efforts to arrange a meal." Using a shingle as a tray, Cornelia broke the loaves of bread into small pieces, topped them with jelly and fed them to the grateful men. She later discovered cases of canned condensed milk along with bottles of whiskey and brandy. This she combined into a "punch" that the men she was assisting were happy to receive. Not only were the wounded pleased with Cornelia's efforts, it brought a sense of pride and accomplishment to the new volunteer nurse. She wrote of that day in the field "I had the joy of seeing every morsel swallowed greedily by those whom I had prayed day and night I might be permitted to serve."¹¹

She would continue to serve those men, who she grew to respect and admire. The selflessness of the wounded impressed her. She wrote "Brave is not the word; more, more Christian fortitude never was witnessed than they exhibit, always say – 'Help my neighbor first he is

worse.'" Cornelia also observed that her last name made her popular with the men of the II Corps, to which she was attached, as she shared it with their commander, the renowned Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock. Her satisfaction at helping bring men who had seemed close to death back to health was evident when she wrote to her mother in Hancock's Bridge two weeks after her arrival "I like to be here very much, am perfectly used to the suffering and the work just suits me; it is more superintending than real work, still the work is constant."¹²

Her strenuous efforts and untiring efforts to help the wounded did not go unrecognized. In a letter that began "To our soldier's friend, Miss Hancock," one of those who had benefitted from her dedication wrote "You little know the pleasure a Soldier feels in seeing a woman at camp. You will never be forgotten by us for we often think of your kind acts and remember them with pleasure. Please excuse a Soldier for taking the liberty to write to you,



Miss Hancock lived in Atlantic City the last fifteen years of her life where she remained active in the organizations of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Children's Aid Association and the Octavia Hill Association. "She never asked for or received compensation for the services from the government, but was awarded a pension as a tribute to the devotion she had rendered her country." (*Tice Collection*)

for although we are Soldiers we know how to appreciate a kind act." The letter was signed simply "Your sincere friend, A Soldier." She would later be presented with a silver medal by some of those who had survived through her work. On it was engraved "Miss Cornelia Hancock, presented by the wounded soldiers 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps. Testimonial of regard for ministrations of mercy to the wounded soldiers at Gettysburg, PA – July 1863."¹³



Cornelia Hancock died at 50 N. Delancey Place, Ventnor, New Jersey and her cremated remains were interred with her family in the Cedar Hill Friends Cemetery at Harmersville, Salem County.

Gettysburg was not the end of Cornelia Hancock's efforts to aid sick and wounded soldiers, but rather the beginning of a career of selfless service to others. She would work in the hospitals outside Petersburg, Virginia and help black refugees in Washington.

Following the war, she traveled to South

Carolina to help and teach the children of former slaves. Later, she was instrumental in helping the poor of Philadelphia. She died in 1927 in Atlantic City. Her remains were laid to rest in Harmersville near where she had begun her journey into history sixty-four years earlier in 1863, at home in Salem County in the peaceful village of Hancock's Bridge.¹⁴

Endnotes

- ¹ Hancock Auxiliary #10, "Miss Cornelia Hancock," www.lyoncamp.org/cornelia.htm.
- ² Bilby, Joseph G. *New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey, An Anthology of Civil War Tales from 1850 to 1961*. Hightstown, NJ: New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, 2011, 25.
- ³ Jaquette, Henrietta Stratton. *Letters of a Civil War Nurse, Cornelia Hancock, 1863-1865*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1998, 2.
- ⁴ Ibid., 2-3. Bilby, Joseph G. and William C. Goble. *Remember You Are Jerseymen: A Military History of New Jersey's Troops in the Civil War*. Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1998, 204-207.
- ⁵ Ibid., 2-3.
- ⁶ Ibid., 3-4.
- ⁷ Ibid., 3-4.
- ⁸ Ibid., 4.
- ⁹ Ibid., 4-5.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., 5-6.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 6.
- ¹² Ibid., 12.
- ¹³ Ibid., 12-14.
- ¹⁴ Bilby, Joseph G., editor. *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans Caught Up in the Struggle of the Civil War*. Hightstown, NJ: New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, 2010, 60.

About the Author:

A native of the Jersey Shore, Jim Stephens holds a BA in American History and Education from Montclair State University and an MA in American History from Monmouth University. While in graduate school, he did extensive work at the Monmouth County Historical Association where he transcribed and researched the Civil War diary of Captain William T. Ackerson of Millstone, NJ; compiled *From Our Correspondent With The 29th Regiment*, a collection of wartime letters written to local newspapers by the men of the 29th New Jersey Volunteers, a Civil War regiment raised primarily in Monmouth County; and wrote a 60 page guide to the MCHA's vast collection of Civil War documents.

He also wrote two essays, *New Jersey Civil War Myths* and *Cape May During the Civil War* for the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association's 2011 book *New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey*. Since February 2001 he has worked at the Historic Cold Spring Village living history museum in Cape May and currently serves as HCSV's Deputy Director – Education and Interpretation Coordinator.

FORT DELAWARE MATTERS

—New Barracks have been constructed at the Fort, capable of accommodating several hundred inmates. About 2,000 rebel prisoners came down during the latter part of last week. They were of those taken in the south-west, generally a rough, dirty looking set, and nearly destitute of clothing.

On Sunday the Major [Major Reybold] took down 1,000 more, and others are yet to come. Increased cooking facilities and other means of comfort have been afforded them by the Government. There is, notwithstanding, a considerable mortality amongst them caused by diarrhea.

Two deserters from the U. S. Army have been condemned to be executed at the Fort on the 19th inst. The mother of one of them has gone to Washington, to endeavor to obtain a pardon of the President.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, June 17, 1863



Confederate Prisoners, Fort Delaware Ancestry.com

PRISONERS

—There were about 9,000 prisoners at Fort Delaware on Saturday last, and more are constantly arriving from the late battle field in Pennsylvania. Two large transports arrived on Sunday for the purpose, it is supposed, of removing a part for exchange. There is a great mortality among them owing to over exhaustion and for water, and numbers, we are informed, are buried on the government property on the Jersey shore opposite the Fort.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, July 15, 1863

Volunteers

J. Harlan Buzby	Margaret E. Maxwell-Mood
Michael J. Cooke	Ellen Morrissey
Dave Culver	Trudy K. O'Hare
Barbara Smith Duffy	Lawrence B. Owen
Brian M. Duffy	Jim Paras
Dottie Fisher	Dawn Perez
William J. Gallo, Jr.	Donald L. Pierce
Wayne Gotwals	Frank Powell
Charlotte Harrison	Craig Schneeman
Katherine Heverin	Gay Schneeman
Peggy Kavanaugh	Janet Sheridan
Noel Kemm	Maggie Vaughan
Ronald E. Magill	Diane Wohlrab
Craig Maue	

Library Acquisitions

Benzie, Janet Sinnickson Baynes, Cheapside Ascot Berks, England. In memory of Frances Sinnickson Reilly Baynes: Transcription of "The Honeymoon Diary of an Edwardian Bride" by Alice Margaret Sinnickson Reilly. (2013.010)

Bergmann, F. James, Bridgeton, NJ. Images of Daretown Presbyterian Church, 1913-1934 Ledger account book, 1932 Philadelphia newspaper clipping on the Battle of Quinton's bridge. (2013.013)

Burt, Patrick, Plymouth, MN. In memory of Geraldine F. Burt: Five 8x10 black & white photographs of Salem City. (2013.011)

Dolbow, Francis and Sue, Pilesgrove, NJ. 8x10 black and white photograph of the Elite Diner, Salem with 3 named employees. (2013.020)

Dolhanczyk, Rachel Rodgers, Bayshore Center, Delaware Bay Museum Curator, Documents pertaining to the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. (2013.009)

Felcone, Joseph J., Princeton, NJ. Book titled "The Arcade: Greenwich, Cumberland County, NJ" signed by the author. (2013.023)

Frazure, Judith L., Woolwich, NJ. 1890 book titled "Here a Little and There a Little" by Anne W. Maylin. (2013.022)

Graeff, Karen, Salem, NJ. In memory of Maude Graeff. Photographs of Lewis W. Allison, Jr. and Joseph J. Bender, World War II casualties, various Red Cross, Salem High School Alumni, and Salem County Memorial Hospital memorabilia, newspaper articles, and photos. Also, Graeff family file items. (2013.025)

Hassler, Kenneth, Salem, NJ. George Hires glass price book, Cash book for Neighbor's Girl's Club, and a Hires and Plummer 1925 ledger. (2013.015)

Little, Donald Townsend, Lawrenceville, NJ. In memory of Virginia Bassett Little. Three daguerreotypes of Hannah P. Smith and Edward Hicks Bassett. (2013.019) *(To be continued)*

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www.salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com

Life Member Edward Thompson Fogg,

age 86, of Alloway, passed away May 7th 2013, at the Memorial Hospital of Salem County. Born in Salem to the late Edward T. Fogg Sr. and Verna Howell Fogg, he was a graduate of Salem High School and served in the Air Force during World War II. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Virginia, followed by Masters and Doctoral degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. Employed at DuPont, he held a number of positions in Research and Development, including Manager of Jackson Laboratory. In the Manufacturing Division, he served on Chambers Works as General Superintendent of the Engineering Department and later of the Environmental and Services Department. In partnership with his wife, Nancy B. Fogg, he was involved for thirty-seven years in the operation of Seven Hearths Antiques, a business with outlets in Alloway and Avondale, PA. Long active in civic affairs, he served on the Alloway township Planning Board; held multiple offices within the Salem County Historical Society; and served for twenty-four years on the Board of Directors of the Memorial Hospital of Salem County, including three years as Board Chairman. A long-term member of the Salem Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, he served multiple terms as a trustee. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Nancy Ball Fogg. Services will be held at the Friends Meetinghouse in Salem 11 AM Saturday June 8, 2013. Dr. Fogg was interred at Lawnside Cemetery, Woodstown. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to the Salem County Historical Society, 83 Market Street, Salem, NJ 08079 or to Salem Monthly Meeting, c/o Michael Shapiro, Receiver, 110 South Main Street, Elmer, NJ 08318.

CIVIL WAR LETTER

LETTER FROM THE NINTH.— Our attentive correspondent from Carolina City, North Carolina, sends us the following account of a skirmish in which Company I, of the 9th New Jersey Vols. were the actors.

He says, "Lieutenant Joseph C. Bowker, with fifteen men from Co. I, were sent out to reconnoitre, and see if there were any signs of the rebels. We had not got far from the camp before we met a party of the enemy, forty in number. We immediately attacked them and killed two, scattering the rest in the swamps. We marched on till noon, when we came to a halt and took a lunch, expecting every moment to be attacked, but we were not molested. We marched twenty-five miles, and a part of the distance we had to walk on railroad ties. The Company were all Salem County men, and with Lieutenant Bowker, are deserving of great credit for the skill and courage displayed. Though we defeated nearly three times our number in a country of which they had a perfect knowledge, we had not a single man hurt."

National Standard, Salem, NJ, June 17, 1863

MUSICAL VISITORS

On Thursday evening of last week, Market Street was very unexpectedly enlivened by the pleasant strains of a band of music, which were ascertained to proceed from the "Amphion Band," of Woodstown, who, in making a social little excursion, visited our city.

After partaking of one of Garwood's excellent suppers, they again regaled our citizens with a number of excellent popular pieces of music, both vocal and instrumental.

The band numbers twelve pieces, and is composed of young men, whose energy and perseverance in acquiring a knowledge of the art is well attested by the proficiency they have already attained, with but six months practice.

A continuance of such persistent effort can scarcely fail of the most abundant success. There is considerable musical talent in Salem, and we could commend the example of these young men to those of Salem, as worthy of imitation. Music is the life of most of our amusements and public assemblages, so that there would be abundant opportunity offered for remunerative exercise.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, August 12, 1863

VISITING THE BATTLE FIELD

A large number of our citizens have been visiting the battle field at Gettysburg. Our dead have been all buried, and boards, with the name and company of the occupant, placed at the head of each. The rebel dead, it was expected, would be buried by the last of the week.

The Government has taken military possession of the railroads in the neighborhood, for the purpose of supplying the army with stores, and removing the wounded, so that visitors have no certain assurance of getting forward promptly.—

Provisions are not to be had in the vicinity of the battle field. Those going should, therefore, supply themselves with provisions enough to last them through their visit.— Those can be obtained at Baltimore, at very reasonable prices. The sleeping accommodations are not quite equal to the "Continental." The floors of shot-riddled houses, barns, shared with the chickens, the soft sides of boxes and wheel-borrows, are some of the luxurious conveniences enjoyed by the visitors.

Gettysburg is one vast hospital for wounded soldiers. Those least wounded are forwarded as rapidly as possible to the hospitals in the large cities. The decaying bodies of horses, and the effluvia arising from the half-buried bodies of the rebels, causes a stench for miles, almost insupportable.



The rebels are buried by prisoners, and the work is most carelessly and heartlessly done, heads and feet being left, in many instances, protruding above the ground.

The battle field is strewed for miles with blankets, guns, broken wagons, caissons, &c., and hundreds of crippled and wounded horses are roaming about at large. A strict watch is kept over the field to preserve the property, and keep visitors from taking away too many souvenirs from it. Nothing of value is allowed to be taken away.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, July 15, 1863

Membership Report

Individual

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Nick Cerasi
Rod Cummings
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Sunshine Hannah
Kevin Hare
Robin Krawitz
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Donald L. Pierce, *Trustee Emeritus*

An Old Cigar

Mr. Calvin Camp, of Philadelphia, formerly proprietor of the Garwood House, this city, has a cigar over fifty years old. The tobacco from which the cigar was made was raised in this city in the year 1842 by the late Andrew Faganbush, who manufactured it into cigars and placed them on exhibition at the first fair ever held in this county. Mr. Camp purchased three of the cigars at that time and has reserved the one he now has until the present date.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, June 28, 1893

Staff

Administrator/Curator: *Andrew R. Coldren*
Librarian: *Sue Dolbow*
Museum Staff: *Kimberly Steiner*
Administrative Assistant: *Richard Guido*
Bookkeeper: *Wanda Hofbauer*
Groundskeeper: *William Jackson*
Newsletter: *Harlan Buzby, Ellen Morrissey, Richard Guido, Andrew R. Coldren*

Yes, I would like to become a member of the Salem County Historical Society!

Name _____ ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone _____ Email _____

Please check your desired category

- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Student | \$10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family/Household | \$40 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Partner | \$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining | \$150 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributing | \$250 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime | \$500 |

We also have Business & Corporate Membership Opportunities!

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Oak Tree Associate | \$100-\$249 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pedersen Providers | \$250-\$499 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Goodwin Providers | \$500-\$999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fenwick Benefactors | \$1000+ |

For more information on how your business can become members of the Society, please call 856-935-5004

Please make checks payable to the Salem County Historical Society. The Society now accepts credit card payments for new memberships, renewals, and upgrades through our secure website: www.salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com

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Alloway has a bicyclist [sic], in the person of **Lewis Wallace**, who can compete with any of the professionals that we have seen.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, July 19, 1882



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WOODSTOWN

A new pipe organ is being installed in the Baptist Church. A chorus of fifty voices in our community are preparing to sing at the installation. *Penns Grove Record*, Penns Grove, NJ, June 16, 1916

FOR SUMMER BATHERS

The Lower Penn's Neck Township committee has adopted an ordinance prohibiting persons from walking the streets and roads in bathing suits unless covered to below the knees.

Salem Sunbeam,
Salem, NJ, June 1, 1923

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Salem County Historical Society

The Salem County Historical Society receives general operating support grants and project grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of State, through the Salem County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission. Additional funding has been made possible in part by funds from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of State, through the Salem County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

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