

**State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection**



Historic Preservation Office

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NEW JERSEY'S rich past always has included the stories of the lives of a few "famous" women from Annis Boudinot Stockton, a Colonial poet; to Clara Barton, Civil War nurse and the founder of the first public school in New Jersey; to suffragist leader Alice Paul; to pioneering aviator and writer Anne Morrow Lindbergh; to 20th-century political leader Millicent Fenwick. The New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail will lead you on a journey throughout the state, using historic places to tell the collective story of a few of these famous women, and many of the more private women, who contributed to the agricultural, industrial, labor and domestic history of the state. Although women always have comprised over half of the state's population, the tales of women's contributions to New Jersey history often have been omitted from our telling of history. The Heritage Trail brings to life the vital role of women in New Jersey's past and present.

The Trail is meant to offer both a broad sampling of women's sites with a wide geographic distribution by county, and a fair distribution of historical trends and themes related to women's roles in New Jersey's past. Inclusion on the Trail often is based on public accessibility, either for a visitor to a historic house museum, or someone driving by. If a site is not included in this Trail brochure, it does not necessarily mean that the site is insignificant, but sometimes that the site is publicly or visually inaccessible, the owners' privacy is being

protected, or its significance is post-1960, the cutoff date for this brochure. The New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail will continue to change and grow, with sites being added as variables change, such as a historic site being reinterpreted to include the role of women, or the significance of a site becoming "historic" as time passes. We hope to update this brochure periodically to reflect these changes.

The idea for the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail emerged from collaborative work done by the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office and Preservation New Jersey when they helped to organize the first annual conference on women and historic preservation in Bryn Mawr, PA, in 1994. These groups saw the need to tell the story of the important contributions of New Jersey women through the historic sites and places they left behind. In 1999, legislation provided the initial funding to begin research to identify historic sites associated with New Jersey women. With additional funding from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, and support from the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation, work was begun in the summer of 2000. Preservation Partners, a historic preservation consulting firm, carried out this groundbreaking project, with additional scholarly contributions by the Women's Project of New Jersey. New Jersey is the first state in the country to undertake a statewide comprehensive survey of women's historic sites.

THE NJ DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,

in conjunction with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, would like to acknowledge the assistance and support of the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation, particularly Barbara Irvine and Rhonda Carboni, and the Board of Trustees for their strong support of this project from its inception.

We also would like to thank Preservation Partners, especially Deborah Marquis Kelly and Ellen Freedman Schultz, for its help in researching and compiling the list of sites included in the book, and for writing the ensuing text.

The staff of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, particularly Dorothy Guzzo, played an important role in the culmination of this project. They saw the need for a statewide survey of women's historic sites, and had the determination to make that vision a reality. The staff contributed invaluable time and resources to make this project possible. We would like to acknowledge the assistance of Kinney Clark, who supplied critical technical assistance including GIS mapping for the survey, and Terry Karschner, who provided information about New Jersey and National Register listed properties. We also would like to thank George Chidley, Judith Decker and Susan Pringle for their careful and thoughtful review of the survey forms, Linda Mihavetz for her

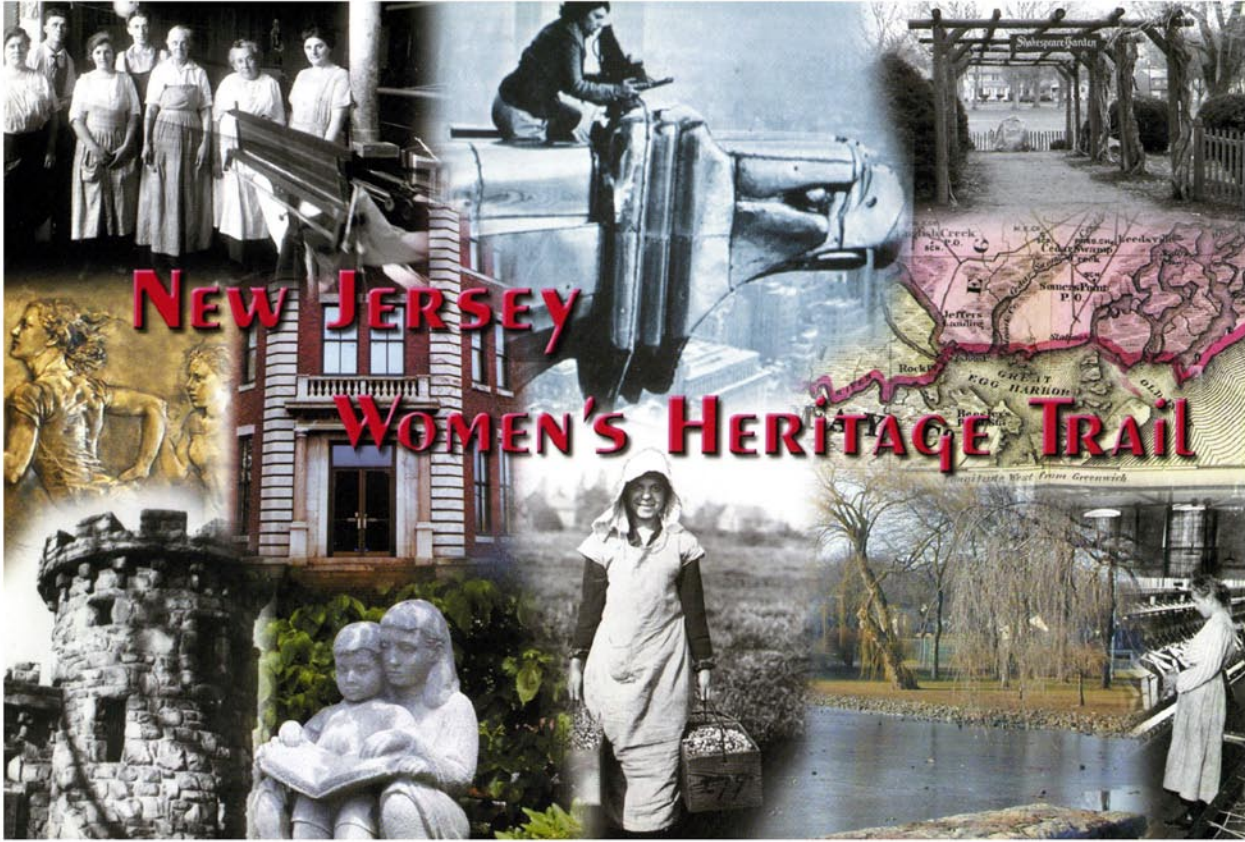
wonderful graphic design, 2001 summer intern Stacy Smith for assistance with research and fieldwork, and Anne Chidley and Lisa Knell for their work on the revisions to this book.

The assistance and expertise of the Women's Project of New Jersey also must be gratefully acknowledged. The women involved in the Women's Project of New Jersey, especially Delight Dodyk, have generously and graciously shared with us their extensive knowledge about New Jersey women, not only as the authors of the context study, but also with guidance in other parts of the project.

The Advisory/Oversight Committee played an active and crucial role in overseeing each step of the project. We offer our thanks for volunteering time and support wherever needed.

Finally, even though we cannot name all the local contacts who helped locate hundreds of women's sites all over the state, and who provided invaluable information, photographs and history about New Jersey's women and the historic sites that help tell their stories, we would like to extend a special thank you to everyone who contributed to the project. We could not have done this without you.

Bradley M. Campbell, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection
July 1, 2004



WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

OVER THE CENTURIES, women have undertaken many forms of economic work, both paid and unpaid, in addition to the work of the home and child care. The places of women's work have included the hearth, the sick room, the threshing floor, the spinning room of an early textile mill, the school room, the department store, the factory, the commercial laundry, the front office, the laboratory, the hospital operating room, and the computer in a home office. Paid work for women has often been determined by economic class, race, educational attainment, and gender discrimination.



New Jersey women's participation in the economy has evolved from the primarily home-based work of pre-industrial society to widespread participation in the paid workforce. Today, more than half New Jersey's women are employed outside the home, many in the "high tech" industries of computers, pharmaceuticals, trade, communications and finance, accounting for 50 percent of the state's employment.





Local African American business entrepreneur Sara Spencer Washington, known as “Madame Washington,” owned the Hotel Brigantine during the 1940s. Washington started with a one-room beauty shop in Atlantic City in 1913, and by 1946 had created a successful beauty empire worth \$500,000, including several beauty schools around the country and an Atlantic City plant that manufactured more

than 75 beauty products. In 1944, she purchased the Hotel Brigantine from religious leader Father Divine, and established the first integrated beachfront in the Atlantic City area. The Hotel Brigantine, now known as Ramada Vacation Suites, is the only building associated with Sara Spencer Washington that is still standing.

ATLANTIC COUNTY
Brigantine City

HOTEL BRIGANTINE

now Ramada Vacation Suites
1400 Ocean Avenue
Private

SARA SPENCER WASHINGTON (1889-1953)

African American Beauty Business Entrepreneur

Site
1

WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

BERGEN COUNTY
Tenaflly Borough

ROOSEVELT COMMON

Riveredge Road between
Jefferson and Tenaflly Streets
Open to Public

MARJORIE SEWELL CAUTLEY (1891-1954)

Landscape Architect

Roosevelt Common is the first public park designed by pioneering landscape architect and “Garden City Movement” advocate, Marjorie Sewell Cautley, who also designed the landscape for Radburn, the well-known New Jersey planned community in Fairlawn, Bergen County. Cautley worked from 1921 to 1924 on her design for Roosevelt



Common, in which she used native plantings and natural open space combined with planned recreation areas. The centerpiece of the park is the stone monument to President Theodore Roosevelt. While approximately one-third of the original 30-acre park has been converted to other uses, many elements of Cautley’s original design are still evident.



In 1865, Massachusetts businessman and inventor Hezekiah Bradley Smith bought the town of Shreveville in Burlington County to relocate his woodworking machine manufacturing facility, renaming the town "Smithville". With him came Agnes Gilkerson Smith, who worked as a young woman in the industrial mills of Lowell, Massachusetts and later studied medicine at the Penn Medical University in Philadelphia. As partners, H.B. and Agnes created a model workers village, espousing many of the principles developed in the early labor movements of

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Easthampton Township

HISTORIC SMITHVILLE PARK

13 Park Avenue
Eastampton, NJ 08010

Open to Public

For more information, call
(609) 265-5858 or visit
www.co.burlington.nj.us

AGNES GILKERSON (1878-1881)

Businesswoman

Europe, in contrast to prevalent industrial working conditions in the United States. Agnes served as the editor of *The New Jersey Mechanic*, a national publication that went beyond the bounds of the mechanic's trade to include topics on travel, literature, philosophy, and medicine, among others. Focusing on the physical, intellectual, and spiritual development of the worker, amenities offered to Smithville's inhabitants included an opera house, library, public park and bandstand, Lyceum and school.

Site
3

WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Browns Mills, Pemberton Township

**HISTORIC
WHITESBOG VILLAGE**

Whitesbog Preservation Trust
13 Whitesbog Village
Open to Public

For more information, visit www.whitesbog.org.

ELIZABETH COLEMAN WHITE (1871-1954)
Horticulturalist

By 1912, J.J. White's cranberry farm had become the largest cranberry operation in New Jersey. Additionally, it was here that the first marketable blueberry was developed through the efforts of his oldest daughter, Elizabeth C. White. Collaborating with scientist Dr. Frederick V. Coville, White produced the first cultivated blueberry for sale in 1916. White's business prowess did not end with cultivation. In 1927, she helped organize the New Jersey Blueberry



Cooperative Association. She was also the first woman member of the American Cranberry Association and became its first female member to receive the New Jersey Department of Agriculture's citation.

White became one of the first major growers to move to the bogs in 1923. Until her death in 1954, she lived at "Suningive," her home in Whitesbog Village, next to her grandfather Fenwick's first bog.



This Camden landmark is the only industrial building that remains of the original twenty-two Victor Talking Machine Company structures that lined the Camden waterfront by 1911. Women played an important role in the Victor Talking Machine Company from its founding in 1901. Some of the company's earliest and most successful recording artists were female opera singers. Early company photos show an all female Statistics Department in the 1920s, and depict women as assembly workers beginning in the 1930s. This cabinet manufacturing

building was built between 1909 and 1916, and is well known for its "Nipper Tower", with its four massive illuminated stained-glass windows depicting the company's canine mascot. The original windows, designed by the prestigious D'Ascenzo Studios in Philadelphia, were donated to various local institutions in 1969. In 1978, RCA commissioned D'Ascenzo to make reproductions of the original windows which adorn the tower today. The building has recently been restored and currently houses 341 luxury apartments.

CAMDEN COUNTY

Camden City

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE COMPANY (RCA)

The Victor

1 Market Street between
Delaware and Front Streets

Private

WOMEN WORKERS

Site
5

WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Upper Deerfield Township

**SEABROOK
COMMUNITY CENTER**

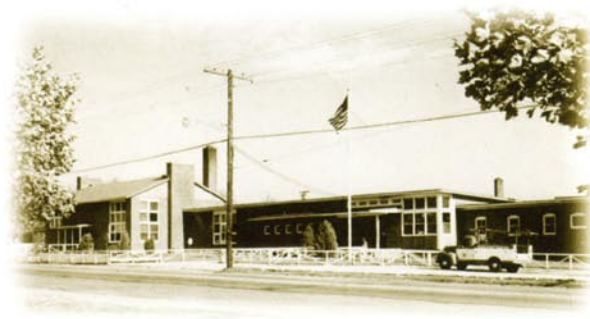
1343 Highway 77

Private

Call (856) 451-8393 for museum hours
of operation.

ELLEN NOGUCHI NAKAMURA (1919-2000)*Community Leader*

Ellen Nakamura worked as a community leader in Seabrook for almost 35 years. The Seabrook Farms Company was a processor of frozen foods, and was once the largest of its kind in the world. It was at its peak around 1944 when Charles Seabrook decided to bring Japanese people from internment camps to work for him and live in the company village. Nakamura was one of those recruits and quickly became the liaison between the company and the families coming to work for Mr. Seabrook. This com-



munity center served all the workers and their families who came to live and work at Seabrook, and was at the heart of what became an ethnically and culturally diverse village. Ellen Nakamura had her office here until her retirement in 1983. For information on Seabrook history, visit the Seabrook Educational and Cultural Center located in the Upper Deerfield Township Municipal Building (Lower Level), Highway 77. The Center houses extensive exhibits and archives on the history of the Seabrook Farms.



The Vineland Developmental Center is one of the oldest public residential facilities for females with developmental disabilities in the State of New Jersey. This school for girls and women was founded in 1888 as “The New Jersey State Institution for Feeble Minded Women.” Dr. Mary Dunlap was a leader and pioneer for women on many levels. She received her medical degree from the Women’s Medical College of Philadelphia in 1886 and worked as the director of Dorothea Dix’s Trenton Psychiatric Hospital before becoming Medical Director and Superintendent of this new institution from 1889-1909. She was the first woman elected to be a member of the Cumberland County Medical Society

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Vineland City

VINELAND DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER

1676 East Landis Avenue

Private

DR. MARY DUNLAP (1853-?)

Physician, Mental Health Administrator

ELIZABETH SARAH KITE (1864-1954)

Author and Social Scientist

in 1901 and its first woman president. She also served the community of Vineland through her involvement in the Woman’s Club, and the establishment of Vineland’s first public library. In 1909, she resigned her post as superintendent, married and moved to Wisconsin. There is no further record of her life after this time.

From 1909-1918, noted author and social scientist Elizabeth Sarah Kite worked as a member of the research laboratory staff for the private social institution located across the street from the Developmental Center, called the Training School at Vineland, New Jersey. Kite was known for her groundbreaking research studies of the inhabitants of the Pine Barrens.

Site
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WOMEN’S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark City

KRUEGER-SCOTT MANSION

601 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
Closed During Restoration

LOUISE SCOTT ROUNDTREE (?-1982)

African American Beauty Business Entrepreneur

In 1958, African American beauty-parlor business-woman Louise Scott Roundtree purchased this residence, and used the building as the location of her Scott College of Beauty Culture until 1982. Roundtree is considered by many to be the first Newark woman to become a millionaire. This elegant 26-room mansion was built in 1888-89 by Newark's famed German "Beer Baron" Gottfried Krueger.



One of the most elaborate private homes ever built in Newark, the Krueger-Scott Mansion is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The current owner, the City of Newark, oversaw a \$7 million exterior restoration during the 1990s, and is currently seeking funds to complete the interior restoration of the building.



Caroline Bamberger Fuld, her brother Louis Bamberger, and two business partners founded L. Bamberger & Co. in 1893 in Newark. Fuld worked alongside her brother and his two partners in their first store at the corner of Market and Halsey Streets in Newark, developing new methods of retail advertising and selling. After their early success, the partners erected this building on Market Street in 1912. By 1928, Bamberger's had become one of the most successful mercantile companies in the United States, with annual sales of \$35 million. Bamberger's Department Store helped to change the way the pub-

lic, especially women, did their shopping. Before the advent of the large department store in the early 20th century, women would have to visit several specialty shops to find all their household needs. After department stores like Bamberger's and Hahne's opened in Newark, women only had to make one stop to do most of their shopping. Department stores also provided many women with their first opportunities to work outside the home in jobs such as sales clerks and telephone operators. Caroline Bamberger Fuld and her brother sold this store to R.H. Macy in 1929, and it was closed in 1992.

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark City

BAMBERGER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

109-135 Market Street
Private

CAROLINE BAMBERGER FULD (1864-1944)

Businesswoman and Philanthropist

Site
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HUDSON COUNTY
Bayonne City**MAIDEN FORM
BRASSIERE COMPANY**74 Lexington Avenue
*Private***IDA ROSENTHAL (1886-1973)**
Businesswoman

Ida Rosenthal and her partner, Enid Bissett, founded the Maiden Form Brassiere Company in the 1920s. The two women first opened a dress shop in New York City, where they developed an innovative new brassiere to respond to the fashion of the times, which called for a flat-chested appearance. At first they gave away the bandeau-style brassiere with the dresses they sold, but as they became more popular, the partners began to charge one dollar for them. As their business grew, the women moved the company to Bayonne where it continued to thrive. Enid Bissett retired in 1944, and Ida Rosenthal and her husband



built the Maiden Form Company (which became Maidenform in 1969) into a hugely successful corporation. During the late 1940s, Maiden Form began an aggressive ad campaign that was to become one of the most effective ad campaigns ever. The ads featured a woman engaged in an activity, like shopping, dressed in her Maiden Form brassiere with copy that read, "I dreamed I went shopping in my Maiden Form bra." This ad campaign made the company famous. When her husband passed away in 1958, Ida Rosenthal became president and chairman of the board. She remained active in the company into her 80s.



HUDSON COUNTY
Jersey City

Ellis Island

**Statue of Liberty National Monument
and Ellis Island**

Open to Public

For more information, call (212) 363-3200
or visit www.nps.gov/ellis/

ROLE OF WOMEN WORKERS

The significance of Ellis Island as the gateway to America for newly arriving immigrants is well established, but the role of women working in various capacities at Ellis Island is one that has not been explored. Further research must be done to adequately understand and describe the important role of women at Ellis Island. The files at Ellis Island hold a treasure trove of information about the women who worked at the various immigration-related facilities on the island, and scores of documentary photographs show women in many different roles. While women worked as physicians, translators, nurses, “matrons” assisting immigrant women during physical exams, kitchen workers, and laundry workers, one of the most significant

positions held by women in large numbers at Ellis Island was that of social worker. The social aid workers, who were usually women, assisted in making the lives of the immigrants on Ellis Island easier, and helped immigrants make the transition to life in a new country. A list of immigrant aid societies represented at Ellis Island in 1924 shows 14 different organizations, many of them women’s organizations, including: the Council of Jewish Women, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, the Women’s Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Young Women’s Christian Association.

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WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

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HUDSON COUNTY
Jersey City

**JERSEY CITY
MEDICAL CENTER**

51 Baldwin Avenue
Private

DR. LENA EDWARDS (1900-1986)
Physician

This massive Art-Deco-style medical complex, built between 1928 and 1941, is on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places and remains an important visual landmark in Jersey City. Dr. Lena Edwards, an early African American female physician, graduated from Howard University Medical School in 1924, and moved with her physician husband to Jersey City to start a private medical practice. She served on the staff of Jersey City Medical



Center's Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital for many years. As an early advocate of natural childbirth, it took Edwards many years to finally be accepted as an obstetrics and gynecology resident at the hospital in 1944. Dr. Edwards was considered to be an outstanding humanitarian, volunteering much of her time to local community activities to help the disadvantaged.



Sarah Patterson Johnson was officially appointed Assistant Keeper of the Sandy Hook Lighthouse on May 24, 1864. A recent widow, she assisted the Head Keeper, her brother, Charles Patterson. Sarah's family resided in Howell Township, New Jersey, where she owned 40 acres of land. Through many letters written to and from Sarah, we know life improved for the keeper's family on the formerly remote location when new railroad service and two U.S. Army Posts, the Sandy Hook Proving Ground in 1874, and Fort Hancock in 1898-99, were constructed,

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Middletown Township

Site
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Sandy Hook Lighthouse

**Gateway National Recreation Area at
Sandy Hook
National Park Service
*Open to Public***

Lighthouse open for tours on weekends
April through mid-December.
For more information, call (732) 872-5970

SARAH PATTERSON JOHNSON (1832-1909)

Assistant Lighthouse Keeper and Teacher

providing the services of a small town.

After Charles died in 1886, Sarah continued working at Sandy Hook as a schoolteacher until 1898, when the Spanish-American War forced the Army to order all civilians to leave the peninsula. Sarah died in 1909 and is buried across the street from her former home in Howell Township. In the old U.S. Lighthouse Service many women acted as assistant keepers for their head keeper husbands or fathers. Some even succeeded them upon their death to become head keeper.

Site
14

WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

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MONMOUTH COUNTY
Middletown Township

**FORT HANCOCK
BARRACKS #25**

**Gateway National Recreation Area at
Sandy Hook
National Park Service**
Currently Not Open to Public

For more information, call (732) 872-5970

**WORLD WAR II
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ARMY CORPS**

The United States Army was the first of America's military branches to enlist women in World War II after Congress passed legislation on May 14, 1942. The Women's Army Corps was originally an Auxiliary designed to utilize women in service jobs to free men up for combat duty. Fort Hancock's first women soldiers arrived during the summer of 1943, and were assigned to Barracks #25. Shortly thereafter, their Auxiliary status was dropped, and the women received the same pay,



rank, and privileges as male soldiers.

Although there were undoubtedly women soldiers serving at other United States Army installations in New Jersey, including Fort Monmouth, Fort Dix, and Camp Kilmer, Fort Hancock was chosen for the Women's Heritage Trail as a representative site for women serving in the military. The National Park Service administers Fort Hancock, and plans to turn Barracks #25 into a visitor center in the near future.



Josephine A. Brown

J. Mabel Brown

Josie A. Brown was an important contributor to her local community as a Charter member and president of the Keyport Literary Club, a school teacher for several years, and long-time librarian of the Keyport Free Public Library. She was employed in the law offices of George W. Brown and Henry E. Ackerson and authored a column in the *Keyport Weekly* entitled "Keyport Looking Back" as well as an additional column on genealogy. Ms. Brown compiled a history of Keyport for the 100th Anniversary and was a respected local historian.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Keyport Borough

KEYPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Foot of Broad Street by the Bay

Open to Public

May - September Sundays 1-4 p.m.
or by appointment call (732) 739-6390

JOSEPHINE A. BROWN (1858-1951)

Teacher, Librarian, and Writer

J. MABEL BROWN (1886-1980)

Editor and Publisher

J. Mabel Brown, Josie A. Brown's niece, was important in civic affairs and a leading businesswoman as editor and publisher of the *Keyport Weekly* and the *Matawan Journal*. Her father owned the two papers and, after his death in 1920, she succeeded him as editor and publisher, a position she held for 50 years, retiring in 1971 when the paper was sold. She was instrumental in the establishment of the Keyport Weekly Office building, still standing at 52 Front Street. Limestone "B" medallions flank the roof of this one story brick building.

Site
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Site
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WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

18

MORRIS COUNTY
Chester Township

**MERCHISTON
FARM/BAMBOO BROOK**

170 Longview Road, next to Willowood Park

Open to Public

For more information, visit www.parks.morris.nj.us.

MARTHA BROOKES HUTCHESON
(1871-1959)

Landscape Architect

Born in New York City in 1871, Martha Brookes (Brown) Hutcheson was from a relatively wealthy family with prominent social connections. She moved to Vermont when she was young, and there she developed a love of gardening. From 1900 to 1903 she was one of the first women enrolled in the landscape architecture program at M.I.T. and went on to become one of the first women landscape architects in America, in the company of Beatrix Jones Farrand and Marian Coffin. After purchasing this working farm in Chester Township with her husband, William Anderson Hutcheson, she transformed it into an outstanding example of natural and



classic landscape design, or the "Country Place Era" of landscape design. Her life at Merchiston Farm inspired her book, *The Spirit of the Garden*. Her work is noted for its meticulously planned spatial organization and her ability to integrate the use of hardscape and plant material in her designs. The site is owned and maintained by the Morris County Park Commission as an outdoor education center for the study of horticulture and is open year round for self-guided tours. The house, which was constructed over several building campaigns from 1720 to 1927 serves as the headquarters of the New Jersey Conservation Foundation.



Originally a cranberry farm and packing plant, the former company town called Double Trouble is a window into past and current industries in the Pinelands. The Double Trouble Company was formed to sell timber, millwork products and cranberries. A succession of sawmills has been on site since the mid-1700s. The Village's fourteen original historic structures, dating from the late-19th century

through the early-20th century, include a general store, a schoolhouse and cottages. Women played a key role as cranberry workers and sorters. The sawmill was restored in 1995, and the cranberry sorting and packing house restoration was completed in 1996. Double Trouble Village consists of active cranberry bogs administered by the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry.

OCEAN COUNTY
Bayville (Lacey and Berkeley Townships)

DOUBLE TROUBLE STATE PARK

Open to Public

For more information visit
www.nj.gov/dep/parksandforests/parks/double.html

WOMEN CRANBERRY WORKERS/SORTERS

Site
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PASSAIC COUNTY
Haledon Borough

THE BOTTO HOUSE

American Labor Museum
83 Norwood Street
Open to Public

For more information, visit
www.geocities.com/labormuseum

MARIA BOTTO (1870-1915)

Silk Worker

The Botto House, the home of immigrant silk worker Maria Botto (1870-1915), became a popular meeting place for Sunday outings by fellow silk workers from nearby Paterson and a focal point for striking workers during the 1913 Paterson silk strike. Like other neighborhood women, Botto ran her household and did “outwork” for the local mills. During the strike, she became host to visiting International Workers of the World (IWW) leaders Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Upton Sinclair, and other



champions of the labor movement who addressed thousands of laborers from her second floor balcony. If it weren't for the long and unsuccessful strike of 1913, Botto's name probably would have faded into obscurity. The house is now a National Historic Landmark and home of the American Labor Museum. The Museum's exhibits offer insight into the history of work, workers, and the labor movement in the United States, with emphasis on the ethnicity and immigrant experience of American workers.



By the turn of the 20th century, Paterson was a leading city in the industrial revolution, and as a consequence became a hotbed of both labor-movement reforms and disputes. Paterson's industrial economy was dominated by textiles, especially silk, and others such as flax and linen, which were produced by the Barbour Company. This Irish-based company, with a large landholding in Paterson, was one of the largest linen manufacturing companies in America at that time. They had a complex of buildings in what is now the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) Historic District, among them this late-19th

century ornamented brick building with detailed twin towers. The unfair labor practices imposed on the Irish immigrant women and children working in Barbour mills was documented in a report by Knights of Labor inspector Lenora Barry in 1887, who wrote about the "abuse, injustice and suffering" which the women working in this industry endured. The Spruce Street Mill was selected for the Trail to represent the struggles of immigrant working girls and women in the late-19th century. It still is being used as a Paterson business today.

PASSAIC COUNTY

Paterson City

BARBOUR MILL SPRUCE STREET

70 Spruce Street

Private

Silk Industry Workers

Site
19

WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

21

PASSAIC COUNTY
Paterson City

THE PHOENIX MILL

33-35 Van Houten Street
Private

Silk Industry Workers

Paterson gained its preeminence as the “Silk City” in the later 19th century. Turn-of-the-century female silk workers were typically young, single and either immigrants or daughters of immigrants. They worked 10-hour days to contribute to the family well-being or provided the sole support for their families. Female workers in Paterson’s silk industry during the time of the strike of 1913 made up the greatest percentage of women wage earners outside the home of any industry at that time. Women and children traditionally



staffed the silk throwing (spinning) establishments. Although the earliest establishments in Paterson were throwing mills, the city became a center for the production of dyed ribbons and broad goods for New York clothing and fashion industries.

Thousands of girls and women employed in the Paterson silk industry went out on the 1913 Socialist and International Workers of the World (IWW) led strike. The Phoenix Mill buildings now are being used as housing.



Mary Augusto was a journalist, community leader and the first woman mayoral candidate in Paterson. She was active from pre-WWII until her death in 1982. In the 1930s, she and her husband decided to start the Italian-language newspaper *La Voce Italiana*. Augusto's belief that women could be community leaders while still fulfilling traditional roles at home was reflected in the front-page articles of the newspaper. In 1947, she took on the political machine of

PASSAIC COUNTY

Paterson City

LA VOCE ITALIANA Newspaper Office

77-79 Mill Street

Private

MARY AUGUSTO (1901-1982)

Journalist and Community Leader

Paterson as the first woman to run for mayor, campaigning with "Vote with Gusto for Mary Augusto." Although she lost the race, her courage was applauded. The following year she won a seat at the ward level as justice of the peace. In 1955, while continuing work on the newspaper, she took a position with Paterson's Department of Public Works. The paper still is being published by her daughter and son in Totowa, just outside of Paterson.

Site
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WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW JERSEY

WARREN COUNTY

Bowerstown (Washington Township)

CONSUMERS' RESEARCH

now Warren Hills Regional High School
Special Services Administration Buildings

89-91 Bowerstown Road

Private

MARY CATHERINE PHILLIPS (1903-1981)

Consumer Advocate, Author, Editor and Manager

M.C. Phillips, consumer advocate author, editor and manager, joined Consumers' Research, a New York-based organization, in 1932. She married Frederick Schlink, one of its founders, that same year. One year later, the entire operation relocated to New Jersey. Phillips became a member of the Board of Directors, serving between 1934 and 1980. Along with Board Member J. B. Matthews, she was a major influence on Schlink and ultimately on the ideology of Consumers' Research. By 1935, the organization had more than 50,000 subscribers and nearly 80



employees. In addition to her role as an integral part of managing the organization, she specialized in the testing of consumer beauty products and wrote about it in her book *Beauty is Only Skin Deep*. In 1935, a group of disgruntled employees split and formed Consumer's Union and moved to Washington, D.C. where they went on to publish *Consumers Reports*, the publication still in existence today. Consequently, the Bowerstown facility's function became predominantly a laboratory for testing products.

WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

Like women everywhere, New Jersey women have been central to the largely overlooked work of household laborer and bearer of children. This has been true for Lenape women, early colonists, enslaved African American women, women in the growing middle class of the 19th century, working class and immigrant women, and modern 20th century women. Whether working unpaid for her family, working as a domestic servant for pay or room and board, or supervising others in the care and management of the home, women have generally been assigned the major responsibility for domestic concerns. This includes food production, cleaning, laundry, the manufacture or procurement of clothing and household equipment, child-care, and nursing of children and adults.



Each house in New Jersey, whether the home of a public figure, a wealthy socialite, a factory worker, or a farm wife, whether from the colonial period or post World War II suburbia, is a document of women's domestic lives.

Houses inform us about the technology the homemaker had or did not have to assist with household labor. The arrangement of its spaces tells much about family activity and structure. Its location tells about the relationship of the individual family to the surrounding community or neighborhood. Its architecture and interior design speaks to the cultural sensibilities and building technology of its time period.





The Hermitage was home to Theodosia Bartow Prevost during the Revolutionary War, when she was married to British officer James Prevost. During the war, Theodosia was left to run the farm in the middle of a heavily contested area, and through her resourcefulness was able to protect her home when many others in the area were confiscated. Prevost used contacts in Trenton to open up her home to American

BERGEN COUNTY
Ho-Ho-Kus Borough

THE HERMITAGE

335 North Franklin Turnpike
Open to Public

For more information, call (201) 445-8311
or visit www.thehermitage.org

THEODOSIA BARTOW PREVOST BURR
(1746-1794)

Revolutionary War Heroine

officers, while still maintaining a good relationship with British troops. After the death of her husband, James, in 1781, Prevost married future Vice President Aaron Burr, who she met while advocating for the protection of her home. The present Gothic Revival design of The Hermitage, which is owned by the State of New Jersey, dates to an extensive renovation undertaken in 1847.

Site
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WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

Site
24

WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

28

CAPE MAY COUNTY
Cape May (Lower Township)

Cold Spring Village

720 Route 9
Open to Public

For more information, call
(609) 898-2300 or visit www.hcsv.org

FARMWOMEN

Cold Spring Village is an outdoor living history museum that interprets farmwomen's domestic life in the mid-19th century as part of its activities and exhibits. The Village uses educational programs,



25 restored historic buildings, exhibits, collections and costumed interpreters to depict everyday life as it occurred in a small Southern New Jersey farm village during the mid 19th century.



Glenmont became the domain of Mina Miller Edison, Thomas Edison's second wife, when they married in 1886. Mina preferred the title of "home executive," and she ran Glenmont efficiently like a small business. All aspects of care and maintenance of Glenmont were her responsibility, including all decisions concerning the dozen or so staff needed to

support this 29-room Queen Anne style house on 13.5 acres. She hosted many visiting dignitaries at Glenmont, an important role for the wife of someone as famous as Thomas Edison. The nearby laboratory complex, the Edison National Historic Site, memorializes Thomas Edison's achievements.

ESSEX COUNTY
West Orange Township

**GLENMONT:
EDISON NATIONAL
HISTORIC SITE**

Main Street and Lakeside Avenue
Open to Public

For more information, call (973) 736-0550
or visit www.nps.gov/edis/home.htm

MINA MILLER EDISON
Homemaker

Site
25

Site
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WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

30

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark City

**BAMBERGER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE**

109-135 Market Street
Private

ONE STOP SHOPPING

(see also Site #9 Women's Work in New Jersey)

Bamberger's Department Store helped to change the way the public, especially women, did their shopping. Before the advent of the large department store in the early 20th century, women would have to visit several specialty shops to find all their household needs. After department stores like Bamberger's and Hahnes opened in Newark, women only had to make one stop to do most of their shopping. Department stores also provided many women with their first opportunities to work outside the home in such jobs as sales clerks and telephone operators. Caroline Bamberger Fuld, her brother



Louis Bamberger and two business partners founded Bamberger's in 1893 in Newark. Caroline Bamberger Fuld worked alongside her brother in their first store, developing new methods of retail advertising and selling. After their early success, the partners erected the building on Market Street in 1912. By 1928, Bamberger's had become one of the most successful mercantile companies in the United States, with annual sales of \$35 million. Caroline Bamberger Fuld and her brother sold this store to R.H. Macy in 1929, and it was closed in 1992.



Revolutionary War heroine and diarist Ann Cooper Whitall lived in this brick home on the banks of the Delaware River with her husband, James, and their nine children. On October 22, 1777, British ships occupied the waters of the Delaware River, and local residents of the towns along the river were urged to leave their homes to find a safe haven. Ann Cooper Whitall refused to leave her home, even at the urging of her own family. A devout Quaker, Whitall instead placed her trust in God, and remained

working at her spinning wheel as the battle raged around her. When a cannonball suddenly burst into the room where she was sitting, Whitall picked up her spinning wheel and moved it to the basement where she continued her work. Later that evening, after a victory for the American troops, Ann Cooper Whitall ministered to the wounded and dying Hessian soldiers, earning herself the nickname “the Heroine of Red Bank.”

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
National Park Borough

**ANN COOPER
WHITALL HOUSE**

100 Hessian Avenue
Red Bank Battlefield Park, Delaware River
Open to Public

For more information, call (856) 853-5120 or visit
www.co.gloucester.nj.us/parks/red.htm

ANN COOPER WHITALL (1716-1797)

Revolutionary War Heroine and Diarist

Site
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WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

MERCER COUNTY
Hopewell Township**HOWELL LIVING
HISTORY FARM****101 Hunter Road**
Open to Public

For more information, call (609) 737-3299 or visit
www.howellfarm.com

FARMWOMEN

The Howell Living History Farm depicts family farm life during the first years of the 20th century where both crops and livestock were raised for livelihood. The farmhouse on the property, while dating back to the early 1800s, is used to illustrate the domestic life of women and children during the peri-



od of interpretation. The Howell Living History Farm informs the public about farming practices and farm life through educational programs, demonstrations, restored buildings and authentic farm machinery, animals, and crops from the early 20th century.



Morven is well known for its association with several important historical figures and events in New Jersey history. Poet Annis Boudinot Stockton, who lived at Morven from the 1750s through the 1790s, was considered one of the most cultured, literary and patriotic women of the Revolutionary period. She lived at Morven with her husband, Richard Stockton, a New Jersey lawyer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Annis Stockton took over the running of Morven when her husband died in 1781, and she lived there until 1796.

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton Borough

HISTORIC MORVEN

55 Stockton Street
Open to public

For more information, call (609) 924-8144 or visit
www.historicmorven.org

ANNIS BOUDINOT STOCKTON (1736-1801)

Poet

**HELEN HAMILTON SHIELDS STOCKTON
(1860-1949)**

Homemaker

(See also entry under Women and the Arts)

Helen Hamilton Shields Stockton married into the famous Stockton family in 1894, when she married Bayard Stockton. She spent the next three decades promoting the historical importance of Morven, but her stories were often grand embellishments of the truth, or in some instances, legends created to enhance the role of Morven by association with famous colonial visitors. While Stockton's stories about Morven have sometimes obscured its true history, her successful attempts to focus publicity on Morven helped ensure its place as one of the state's most significant historic resources.

Site
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MONMOUTH COUNTY

Allentown Borough

HISTORIC WALNFORD AND CROSSWICKS CREEK PARK

74 Walnford Rd.

Open to Public

For more information, visit
www.monmouthcountyparks.com

FOUR GENERATIONS OF WALN/MEIRS WOMEN (1770s-1920s)

Four generations of Waln/Meirs women have left a legacy at Historic Walnford, a 36-acre historic district in the heart of Crosswicks Creek Park, part of the Monmouth County Park System. Elizabeth Armitt Waln married Richard Waln in 1760 and moved to Upper Freehold in 1774. Her story is one of a woman rising to meet the challenges of domestic life as a wife and mother in a prominent Quaker family. Sarah Ridgeway Waln, the second generation of Waln



wives, married Nicholas Waln in 1799, and carried on the domestic traditions at Walnford. She wove the original hall carpet, a work of skilled craftsmanship, artistry and necessity. Sarah was widowed in 1848 and until her death in 1872, ran Walnford along with daughter Sarah Waln Henrickson. Known as Sallie, she was the first generation to live her entire life at Walnford. She was widowed in 1857 after only two years of marriage and continued to care for the farm,



including rebuilding Waln Mill after a fire in 1872 and building the Carriage House in 1879. She left the property to her long-time employee of African American descent, causing great controversy and a number of lawsuits. Eventually the property went to the employee, who then sold it to a great nephew Richard Waln Meirs. Although he lived with his wife, Anne Weightman Meirs, in Philadelphia, they rejuve-

nated Walnford by extensively renovating the property in the Colonial Revival style, with particular attention paid to the house. The site includes the Waln family country estate and former mill village. The evolution of Walnford's structures, landscape and function reflect 250 years of cultural and economic changes of the region.

Site
30

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Allentown Borough

HISTORIC WALNFORD AND CROSSWICKS CREEK PARK

**FOUR GENERATIONS OF WALN/MEIRS
WOMEN (1770s-1920s)**
(continued)

WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

MORRIS COUNTY
Morris Township

**FOSTERFIELDS LIVING
HISTORICAL FARM**

73 Kahdena Road
Open to Public

For more information, visit www.morrisparks.net

CAROLINE FOSTER (1877-1979)

Farm Manager/Businesswoman

Fosterfields Living Historical Farm, a working historic farm run by the Morris County Park Commission, is open to the public for self-guided tours April through October. The former owner of the farm, Caroline Foster, gave the property to the Morris County Park Commission upon her death. Miss Foster was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1877, but lived at Fosterfields for about 99 of her 102 years. Morristown had become a haven for many wealthy individuals during the Victorian era. The site reflects Miss Foster's life as both a woman groomed in all the



social graces of the time, and as an independent woman who ran a farm and engaged in many other activities on her own. She was an expert horsewoman who also loved to fish and hike. She engaged in carpentry work, building a small cottage, her “Temple of Abiding Peace,” on the property in 1916. Visitors will learn that her home, The Willows, and her farm reflect the social and agricultural history of Morristown from 100 years ago. The site is on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.



Bridget Lockman and her husband, John Smith, immigrated from Ireland in the 1850's following the Irish Potato Famine. They settled in Mine Hill with other Irish immigrant iron mine workers in a section then known as Irishtown. By the time Bridget purchased this double house in 1879 for \$300, John had been killed in a local mining accident. She was living on one side raising the two children while renting the other side to another Irish "widow of the mines" with six children. This historic site offers a unique glimpse into the past of

MORRIS COUNTY
Mine Hill Township

Site
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THE BRIDGET SMITH HOUSE

124 Randolph Avenue
Open to Public

For more information, call (973) 366-8768
or write to the
Ferromonte Historical Society of Mine Hill,
Bridget Smith House, 124 Randolph Avenue,
Mine Hill NJ 07803

IMMIGRANT WORKING WOMEN

working class families. Left virtually unchanged since it was built in 1855, the house had a simple conversion in 1912 to accommodate a single family. Listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, it represents the last intact example of worker housing in northern New Jersey. Restored and opened in 1998, the museum is staffed by volunteers on selected dates and by special arrangement to offer insight into the simple but difficult life of immigrant working women raising families in the late 1800's.

Site
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WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

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UNION COUNTY
Westfield Town

THE MILLER-CORY HOUSE MUSEUM

614 Mountain Avenue
Open to Public

For more information, call the museum at
(908) 232-1776

18TH-CENTURY FARMWOMEN

Established as a museum in 1972, The Miller-Cory House interprets farm life in the “west fields” of Elizabethtown from 1740 through 1820. Many of the programs feature demonstrations of skills, crafts or chores that women and girls would have been engaged in during Colonial time such as spinning, quilting, soap making, needlework, butter churning, washing



clothes and more. Built in 1740, the Miller-Cory House is a one and one-half story clapboard farmhouse with a shingled roof, brace-and-beam construction and noggin-filled walls, which typifies 18th century homesteads. It is open to the public during the school year on Sunday afternoons, and for school groups during the week by appointment.



Of the many documented archaeological sites within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, several excavated during the 1960s and early 1970s by Dr. Herbert Kraft of Seton Hall University have provided important information concerning the lifeways of the Lenape (Delaware) Indians at the time of contact with Euro-Americans. Archaeological evidence from Harrys Farm, Pahaquarra Boy Scout Camp, and Miller Field sites along the Delaware River in Warren County included the identification of structure patterns. At the Pahaquarra site, several single family dwellings, numerous refuse/garbage pits and storage pits and graves were identified. Interpretations from the archaeological

WARREN COUNTY
Hardwick Township

PAHAQUARRA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation area

For more information, call (570) 588-2432, or write Superintendent, DWGNRA, Bushkill, PA 18324

LENAPE WOMEN

evidence recovered from this site and the other sites in the immediate proximity suggest that women and children gathered seasonally available plants, fruits, berries, nuts, roots, tubers, mushrooms, freshwater mussels, crayfish, bird's eggs and other edibles. Kraft surmised that Lenape women and children may have contributed at least as much, if not more, gathered food than was provided by hunting and fishing. The Miller Field site, a few miles north of the Pahaquarra site, yielded evidence of maize (corn), beans, squash, and sunflower seeds, grown in small plots around their living areas.

Site
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WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LIFE

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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND REFORM MOVEMENTS

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS have been a significant force in community building, religious life, social welfare, and environmental preservation in New Jersey. Beginning in the early 19th century and continuing to the present, women have worked together, or with men, to address the cultural, social, economic and legal issues of the day. Collectively and individually women have addressed issues and public needs where



government was slow to act, initiated social services, founded institutions to serve the sick and needy, and pressed for improved education and health care. Many lasting institutions in the state exist today because of leadership taken by women addressing public needs.



In 1897, Gertrude Pease Anderson led a group of Ridgewood women known as the Village Improvement Association in an effort to establish a library using donated books. The group used rooms in local buildings for their library until Gertrude Pease Anderson died in 1917 and bequeathed \$100,000 to purchase land and build a permanent library. According to the will, the library was to be named in

BERGEN COUNTY
Ridgewood Village

**GEORGE L. PEASE
MEMORIAL LIBRARY**

30 Garber Square
Private

GERTRUDE PEASE ANDERSON (1866-1917)
Community Organizer

memory of her father, George L. Pease. This Italian Renaissance Revival style building was deeded to the Village of Ridgewood and opened in 1923 when the Village accepted the responsibility of supporting a free public library. This library was one of many libraries started by New Jersey women's groups in the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

Site
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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

Site
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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

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BERGEN COUNTY
Tenafly Borough

**ELIZABETH CADY
STANTON HOUSE**

135 Highwood Avenue
Private

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1902)

Suffragist

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, well-known suffragist, delivered the first call for female suffrage in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York at the Women's Rights Convention that she helped organize. Stanton lived in this Victorian era house in Tenafly from 1868 until 1887, and during that time continued to be a leading force in the women's suffrage movement. While residing in Tenafly, Stanton collaborated with friend and fellow women's-rights advocate Susan B. Anthony on



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, seated and Susan B. Anthony

the three-volume *History of Woman Suffrage*. Stanton caused quite a stir in Tenafly when she attempted to vote in 1880 and was turned away from the polls with Susan B. Anthony by her side. Stanton sold the Tenafly house after the death of her husband in 1886. Elizabeth Cady Stanton continued her fight for women's rights until her death in New York City in 1902 at the age of 87.



Alice Stokes Paul, well-known women's suffrage leader, was born and spent her childhood years in this three-story farmhouse in Mount Laurel. She grew up in a Quaker family with a tradition of activism in education and public service and a strong belief in equality. While studying in England, Alice became acquainted with the women's suffrage movement and became actively involved in the fight for the equality of women. After returning to the United States, she continued to actively campaign for women's equality

for the rest of her life. She authored the Equal Rights Amendment, and led the first nationwide campaign for women's suffrage and an international movement for women's rights. Paulsdale, a National Historic Landmark, is now the headquarters of the Alice Paul Institute, a non-profit organization dedicated to educating the public about the life and work of Alice Paul through its women's heritage programs and leadership development workshops for adolescent girls.

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Mount Laurel Township

Site
37

**PAULSDALE, BIRTHPLACE
AND HOME OF ALICE PAUL**

128 Hooton Road
Open to Public

For more information, call (856) 231-1885 or visit
www.alicepaul.org/

ALICE STOKES PAUL (1885-1977)

Suffragist

CAMDEN COUNTY
Haddonfield Borough

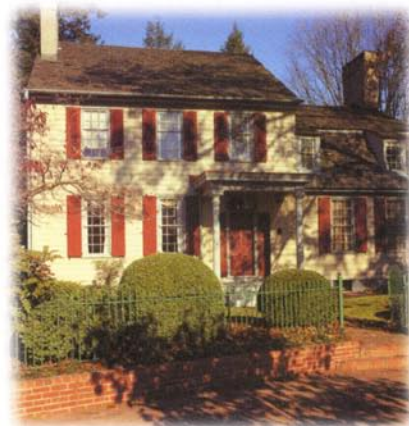
Boxwood Hall

65 Haddon Avenue
Private

**SARAH NICHOLSON (1834-?) AND
REBECCA NICHOLSON (1837-?)**

Snow Hill Relief Association

This 18th century residence was home to sisters Sarah and Rebecca Nicholson beginning in 1840. The Nicholson sisters were very active in Quaker charitable work at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. They were members of the Haddonfield Mother's Monthly Meeting and the Haddonfield Sewing Society. The sisters made their most significant contribution as founders of the Snow Hill Relief Association, which was affiliated with the Mother's Monthly Meeting. The Snow Hill Relief Association was started in 1868 with the objective of helping the African American mothers and children in the nearby town of Snow Hill (presently Lawnside). Members of the association, led by



the Nicholson sisters, visited Snow Hill several times each year to teach the women how to sew and to share Scriptures with them. The visits, which began in 1869 and continued at least until 1871, are well documented in Snow Hill Relief Association minutes held by the Haddonfield Historical Society. After the Snow Hill women and girls learned to sew, the Haddonfield women helped them solicit work from Camden so that the women could get paid for their labors. The Nicholson sisters also donated the land across the street from Boxwood Hall for the construction of the Haddonfield Library, which originally housed both the historical society and the library.



Jarena Lee was the first known African American woman preacher in the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church. Lee was born in Cape May and at 7 years of age was sent away to become a house servant. At age 21, in 1804, Lee experienced a spiritual awakening and was baptized around 1807. After several years of spiritual struggle, she felt called by God to preach, but women were not allowed to preach in the AME church at that time. In 1811, Lee married Joseph Lee, the pastor of an African American AME church in Snow Hill (now Lawnside), New Jersey. Sometime during the next several years, she obtained

permission from a bishop in the AME Church to “exhort,” which meant that she could speak briefly after the sermon if invited by a pastor. Around 1817, Jarena Lee finally was given permission by AME Bishop Allen to preach, an endorsement that launched Lee on an evangelistic career lasting more than three decades and taking her thousands of miles. Lee’s career is described in detail in her journal, which she paid to have published in 1836. According to local legend, Lee is buried in an unmarked grave behind this church in Lawnside.

CAMDEN COUNTY
Lawnside Borough

JARENA LEE’S GRAVESITE
MT. PISGAH CHURCH

corner of Warwick and Mouldy Roads
Open to Public

JARENA LEE (1783-?)
African American Preacher

Site
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WOMEN’S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

Site
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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Vineland City

COSMOPOLITAN HALL/ PLUM STREET HALL

Demolished - now Vineland Public School

Central Office Parking Lot

Across the Street from 625 Plum Street

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Plum Hall, or Cosmopolitan Hall, was built after the Civil War as the "town hall" and educational/community center of Vineland. A variety of activities took place here, including political and educational lectures on subjects from spiritualism to science, festivals, operas, and visits from medicine men. Most significantly, it also became an important center of women's rights activities. The first convention of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association took place



Sojourner Truth

here on November 29-30, 1867, and Lucy Stone was elected its first president. In 1868, Portia Gage, one of the organizers of the Woman's Suffrage Association, came here to register her protest vote against women's disenfranchisement, and in 1874, the hall was host to an "Anti-Fashion Convention." Many prominent women spoke here including Julia Ward Howe, Miss Frances Willard, Susan B. Anthony and Sojourner Truth.



Lucy Stone was one of the leading figures in the women's rights movement in the 19th century. She was a founder and president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and important in the development of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. Stone was born in Massachusetts and graduated from Oberlin College in 1847. She lived briefly in nearby Orange, New Jersey, where she refused to pay her tax

bill because "women suffer taxation and yet have no representation." Stone and her husband bought this farmhouse in Montclair in 1858, and lived here until 1862, although she owned it until her death in 1893. This early farmhouse was enlarged and altered when Stone bought it. Stone continued her prominent role in the national fight for women's equality for her entire life, and spent her final years in Massachusetts.

ESSEX COUNTY
Montclair Township

LUCY STONE HOUSE

118 North Mountain Avenue

Private

LUCY STONE (1818-1893)

Suffragist

Site
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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

Site

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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

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ESSEX COUNTY

Newark City

**NEWARK FEMALE
CHARITABLE SOCIETY**

305 Halsey Street

Private

SOCIAL REFORM

The Newark Female Charitable Society was founded in 1803 and is one of the oldest social service agencies in the United States. A group of wealthy Newark women, led by Rachel Bradford Boudinot, formed the society by contributing at least \$1 a year to help the city's orphans, elderly and unemployed. The society's headquarters at 305 Halsey Street was built



in 1886, in Richardsonian Romanesque style, and has evolved into the Newark Day Center, Inc. The society continues to provide an array of services for Newark residents, including nursery and after-school care and a geriatric-health clinic. Notice the striking entrance with the inscription, "Newark Female Charitable Society, organized 1803."



Betsey Stockton was an African American woman who began her life as a slave for the prominent Stockton family in Princeton. When she gained her freedom at the age of 20, she became a missionary, traveling to Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Canada and Philadelphia teaching school and sometimes serving as an unofficial nurse. Stockton returned to Princeton in 1835, living in a small house on Witherspoon Street, which was primarily an African American neighborhood at the time. She spent the rest of her life in Princeton working to enrich the lives of the members

of the local African American community. Stockton was instrumental in the founding of the Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church, originally called the First Presbyterian Church of Colour of Princeton. She also began teaching African American children in a public school in Princeton in 1837, which she continued to do for several years. Betsey Stockton died in Princeton at the age of 67, and was memorialized by her former students who donated a stained glass window in her honor to the Witherspoon Street Church.

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton Borough

WITHERSPOON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

124 Witherspoon Street
Open to Public

BETSEY STOCKTON (1798-1865)

African American Community Activist

Site
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**WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS**

Site
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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

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MONMOUTH COUNTY

Ocean Grove (Neptune Township)

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

Historical Society of Ocean Grove
50 Pitman Avenue
Open to Public

For more information on the history of Ocean Grove, call
(732) 774-1869 or visit www.oceangrovehistory.org

SOCIAL REFORMERS

Ocean Grove is one of the largest, oldest and most successful 19th century Methodist Camp Meeting towns still in existence in the United States. At the turn of the century, its collection of notable Victorian seaside architecture was matched only by its collection of notable visitors including presidents, performers, political activists and clergy. A significant number of visitors who came through this summer colony were women, who viewed Ocean Grove as a type of "mecca" for activists both in the temperance and suffrage movements in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. These were women from national and international organizations such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Encouragement Meeting, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Kings Daughters,



African Methodist Episcopal Jubilee, and the Woman's Suffrage Association. Some of the women whose names have entered the historical record as having visited, lived, spoken or performed here were Carrie Chapman Catt, Sarah Downs, Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Powell Bond, Alice Paul, Carrie Nation, Francis Willard, Mary D. James, Fannie Crosby, Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, and Mrs. Laura Crane (mother of Stephen Crane). Summer residents included Amanda Berry Smith, the mother of President Ulysses S. Grant and the wife of James A. Garfield.

In 1916 and 1919, President Wilson's daughter Margaret Wilson's vocal performance was reported in the *Ocean Grove Times*, and Marian Anderson performed here in 1921, 1941 and 1942.



Sarah Jane Corson Downs moved to Ocean Grove in the late 1880s in the later years of her life. She became the second president of the New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and, during her decade long term, became one of its most influential leaders. During her tenure, membership in local New Jersey unions increased from 517 women in 26 chapters in 1881, to more than 8,000 women in 208 chapters 10 years later. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was established in 1874 because women wanted to use their moral influence to prevent the males of their households from drinking.

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Ocean Grove (Neptune Township)

Downs Cottage

104 Mt. Tabor Way
Private

SARAH JANE CORSON DOWNS
(1822-1891)

State President of the WCTU

Temperance became a respectable reason for middle and upper-middle-class women to take a public role. By the late-19th century, it was part of an extensive international organization working for the regulation of the sale of alcohol, Sunday saloon closing laws, alcohol education in the schools and school suffrage. In 1887, it endorsed full women's suffrage. The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, rooted in Methodist heritage, was a community sympathetic to the temperance cause and served as a welcoming place for women involved in these movements.

Site
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**WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS**

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WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

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MONMOUTH COUNTY
Shrewsbury Borough

SHREWSBURY FRIENDS MEETING AND CEMETERY

Sycamore Avenue and Broad Street
Open to Public

HARRIET LAFETRA (1823-1906)

Women's Rights' Activist

The settlement of Quakers in the colony of New Jersey is regarded as an important contribution to a liberal tradition in the state. Quakers professed a belief in the "equality of souls," granting women a unique role in their communities. Some women were religious speakers who traveled to meetings throughout the colony. Women participated in Quaker committees through a structure of autonomous Women's Meetings that engaged in social activism ranging from family life counseling and the



education of children to the welfare of Native Americans and opposition to slavery.

Harriet Lafetra is buried here, along with her husband, Joseph Preston Lafetra. She was a Hicksite Quaker (more liberal and activist than orthodox Quakers) and is the first identifiable woman to petition the state legislature on behalf of women's rights and woman's suffrage in New Jersey in 1857. Other petitions had been submitted earlier, but Lafetra's is the first recorded effort.



Site
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MONMOUTH COUNTY
Keyport Borough

**KEYPORT
Historical Society**

Foot of Broad Street by the Bay
Open To Public

Visit the Keyport Historical Society

May - September Sundays 1-4 p.m.
or by appointment

(732) 739-6390

**THREE GENERATIONS of
SEABROOK WOMEN**

**WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS**

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Keyport Borough

KEYPORT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THREE GENERATIONS OF
SEABROOK WOMEN:

THERESE WALLING SEABROOK (1821-1899)

WCTU Activist

Therese Walling Seabrook lived on West Front Street overlooking the Bay. She was the wife of a prominent businessman in Keyport and an activist for women's rights. She was a strong supporter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and an advocate of women's suffrage. In her mind, as in the minds of others late in the 19th-century, there was a connection between the temperance movement and



*Martha Seabrook Schanck (L), Therese Walling Schank (C) and
Therese Walling Seabrook (R).*

the suffrage movement. In 1884, suffragists Phebe Hanaford of Jersey City, Therese Walling Seabrook of Keyport, and Henry Blackwell of Massachusetts met with the New Jersey Assembly Judiciary Committee to press for the introduction of a women's suffrage resolution in the Assembly. They succeeded in having the bill introduced, but the Assembly would take no action on the resolution.



Annie Seabrook Conover, daughter of Therese Walling Seabrook, was an active member of Keyport women's club life and a leader in the community who lived in an Italianate house on Main Street. She is recognized as the first president of the Keyport Literary Club, founded in 1892 for "Parlor Readings." The club joined the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1909 and grew to include literary, cultural, religious and philanthropic activities. She also had an interest in the Keyport

Lyceum, which eventually became the Keyport Free Library. Annie Seabrook Conover attended the Freehold Young Ladies Seminary at the age of 13 after attending Keyport public schools, helped organize the missionary societies and ladies aid of the First Baptist Church and was a member of the Monmouth County Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). Her house was called "The Maples," and her daughter built a small cottage next door, which became known as "The Nutshell."

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Keyport Borough

KEYPORT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THREE GENERATIONS OF
SEABROOK WOMEN:
ANNIE SEABROOK CONOVER (1852-1943)

Leader in Local Women's Clubs

Site
47

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

Site
47

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

58

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Keyport Borough

**KEYPORT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**THREE GENERATIONS OF
SEABROOK WOMEN:
VERA CONOVER (1896-1977)**

Local Historian/Genealogist

Vera Conover, daughter of Annie Seabrook Conover, is of local significance to Keyport as the borough historian, and has been attributed with the founding of the Keyport Historical Society. She is the last of this Seabrook line of activist women on the Trail, women who collectively were progressive in their efforts toward the fight for women's suffrage, temperance, and the preservation of the past. Many of



Annie Longstreet Seabrook Conover with daughter Vera Conover

Vera Conover's personal papers at the Monmouth County Historical Association reveal a more personal side of Conover's life in Keyport from the 1940s and 1950s. Shortly after her mother's death, Conover built a small cottage next door to her mother's house called "The Nutshell" and ran a freelance secretarial business from this home.



Brookdale Farm is a pivotal site in the history and development of Monmouth County, significant as an evolutionary landscape from 18th-century farm to 19th-century horse estate to 20th-century public park and for its association with horseman David Dunham Withers and social welfare reformer Geraldine Livingston Morgan Thompson. Now the administrative headquarters of the Monmouth County Park System, the site is the most complete 19th-century horse estate remaining in Monmouth County, an area long known for the raising and racing of fine horses.

Thompson had a long career of political activism and public service on behalf of prison reform, public health and juvenile justice in New Jersey, and was a generous benefactor

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Middletown Township

**THOMPSON PARK,
BROOKDALE FARM**

805 Newman Springs Road
Open to Public

For more information visit
www.monmouthcountyparks.com

GERALDINE LIVINGSTON MORGAN THOMPSON
(1872-1967)

Social Welfare Reformer

of psychiatric services and college scholarships for the needy. Geraldine Thompson was active for many years in the state's Republican Party, and, in 1923, became the first female New Jersey delegate to a Republican National Convention. She shared a great many social welfare interests with her lifelong friend Eleanor Roosevelt, who visited Brookdale Farm on several occasions. During her later life she played an influential role in preserving Island Beach as a state park, and promoted the conservation of wildlife habitats. During the course of her long life, Geraldine Thompson received many awards and honors, including an honorary Master of Philanthropy degree from Rutgers University in 1931, becoming the first woman in New Jersey to receive such a distinction.

Site
48

MORRIS COUNTY
Morristown Town

**MACCULLOCH HALL
HISTORICAL MUSEUM**

45 Macculloch Avenue
Open to Public

For more information, call (973) 538-2404
or visit www.maccullochhall.org

**THE WOMEN OF MACCULLOCH HALL
(1810-1947)**

Generations of women of the Macculloch/Miller family accomplished a great deal in the way of community service. At a time when women's opportunities were limited, Louisa Macculloch and her descendants were involved in several community organizations promoting social and artistic causes. The intelligence and energy that the family's men channeled into business, law, politics and the military were directed by the women into church, charities, the arts and civic service as well as household management. They founded organizations, raised families, played music, wrote literature and



supported various causes. The generations of women are Louisa Martha Edwina Sanderson Macculloch (1785-1873), Mary Louisa Macculloch Miller (1804-1888), Katharine Wise Miller (1853-1940), and Dorothea Miller Post (1878-1947) and Alice Duer Miller (1874-1942).

After Dorothea Miller Post's death in 1947, Macculloch Hall was sold to W. Parsons Todd, who founded the Macculloch Hall Historical Museum in 1950.



Jennie Tuttle Hobart was a prominent philanthropist, community leader and anti-suffragist. She was the wife of Garrett A. Hobart, who served as Vice President under President William McKinley. Mrs. Hobart, who was active in the development of the Passaic County Historical Society in the mid-1920's, donated many of her family possessions to the Society's museum located in Lambert Castle. Several

Hobart family items are on display today at Lambert Castle Museum, which features a Victorian period room as well as changing exhibitions of local historical interest. The Castle sits high atop Garret Mountain Reservation overlooking Mrs. Hobart's beloved City of Paterson, and provides commanding views of the entire metropolitan New York area including the Manhattan skyline.

PASSAIC COUNTY
Paterson City

LAMBERT CASTLE MUSEUM

Passaic County Historical Society
3 Valley Road
Open to Public

For more information, call (973) 247-0085
or visit www.lambertcastle.org

JENNIE TUTTLE HOBART (1849-1941)

Social Welfare Reformer/Philanthropist

Site
50

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

PASSAIC COUNTY
Paterson City

MEMORIAL DAY NURSERY

397 Grand Street
Private

JENNIE TUTTLE HOBART (1849-1941)

Social Welfare Reformer/Philanthropist

The Memorial Day Nursery survives as one of the last standing legacies to Jennie Tuttle Hobart's benevolence, and is perhaps the earliest known day care center in the United States still operating today. The architect was Henry Bacon (who designed the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.). Hobart was part of the group of upper-class women in Paterson who founded the Children's Day Nursery in 1887 to care for the children of working immigrant mothers and domestics. By 1901, the nursery had outgrown its second home and Mrs. Hobart donated a tract of land at



Grand and Hamilton Streets, funded the construction of a new day care building and established an endowment for repairs and maintenance. It was a gift in memory of her daughter Fannie Beckwith Hobart, who died of diphtheria as a teenager while on a family vacation in Europe. While alive, Fannie also had been actively interested in the welfare of the nursery, so it seemed a fitting tribute to her. In gratitude for this generous gift, the board voted to change the name to the Memorial Day Nursery.



This Salem County house, at 47 Market Street was constructed in 1821, and was home to abolitionist Quakers Abigail and Elizabeth Goodwin. The sisters established their home as an Underground Railroad station in 1838. The history of the house as

a place of refuge is well documented through a diary maintained by the sisters' nephew. As abolition sentiment grew in the early-19th century, Quaker women in particular took a leading role on behalf of slaves and the creation of safe havens for runaways.

SALEM COUNTY
Salem City

Abigail Goodwin House

47 Market Street
Private

Abigail Goodwin (1793-1867)
Abolitionist

Site
52

**WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS**

Site
53

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

64

UNION COUNTY
Elizabeth City

All Souls UNITARIAN CHURCH

now Alliance International Fellowship Church
501-503 Westfield Avenue
Private

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL (1825-1921)

Social Reformer

Antoinette Brown Blackwell was the first woman ordained minister in the United States, a social activist, and a celebrated author and lecturer on temperance and women's rights in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Shortly after marrying Samuel Blackwell (whose brother, Henry, was married to Lucy Stone) in 1856, they moved to New Jersey, where they lived most of their married life. Samuel always supported his wife's intellectual and social reform activities. While raising her family, Antoinette wrote and lectured – advocating part-time work for married women with their husbands assisting with childrearing and housework. She wrote eight books on religion, philosophy and science between 1869 and 1915 and sought to refute Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer's claims that woman contributed less to human evolution than man. She was a



noted speaker and often shared the platform with Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Howe on tours promoting women's suffrage. Always a strong supporter of women in the ministry, she successfully applied to the Unitarian Association for official recognition of her credentials in 1878. After Samuel died suddenly in 1901, Antoinette Brown Blackwell moved to Elizabeth where she stayed with her daughter, Agnes. While living in Elizabeth, she helped found the All Souls Unitarian Church and donated her bungalow house and adjacent property for the Church's first home. She became Pastor Emeritus there and preached until several years before her death in 1921. Her bungalow, originally converted into a parsonage, is now connected to this church building by a modern addition and is used for classrooms.



The Shakespeare Garden is located in Cedar Brook Park, one of Union County's system of public parks and recreation spaces. Now more than 75 years old, it is still cared for by the Plainfield Garden Club, a volunteer women's organization. It is one of the many successful projects fostered by the garden club, which was founded in 1915. Its members were interested in beautifying the natural and horticultural landscape through the planting of groves, gardens and shade trees, and advocating for the elimination of blight and the

UNION COUNTY
Plainfield City

Site
54

THE SHAKESPEARE GARDEN

a project of the Plainfield Garden Club

Cedar Brook Park

121-147 Randolph Road

Open to Public

For more information visit

www.plainfield.com/bardgard/index.htm

PLAINFIELD GARDEN CLUB

intrusion of billboards and for the conservation of natural habitats. At the time of its inception in 1927, the idea of a Shakespeare Garden was relatively new, although today there are many well-known examples, including those at the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, the Huntington Library in Pasadena, Central Park in New York City and Vassar College. The idea was to recreate the historical feel of the English garden during Shakespeare's time, using the actual flowers and plants mentioned in the Bard's works.

Site
55

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND
REFORM MOVEMENTS

66

UNION COUNTY
Summit City

**WALLACE CHAPEL
AME ZION CHURCH**

138-142 Broad Street
Private

FLORENCE SPEARING RANDOLPH
(1866-1951)

*Social Reformer, Minister and Founder of the
New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs*

Florence Spearing Randolph was an African American Methodist minister and social activist. She led the Wallace Chapel congregation from 1925 to 1946. As the congregation grew, she organized the fundraising effort for the construction of a permanent spiritual home. In 1935, they broke ground for this red brick Colonial Revival church building still in use today. Prior to its construction, the congregation had met in the living room of her duplex house next door, which now serves as the parsonage and community center. Randolph also



took part in church activities on a state and national level, was active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Movement, and served on the board of the New Jersey Suffrage Association. She organized the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in 1915 and contributed to its success – by 1917, there were 85 clubs with a combined membership of 2,616. After 21 years of service, Randolph retired from the pulpit in 1946 and moved to Montclair to live with her daughter and grandson. She died at age 85.

WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE AND GOVERNMENT

NEW JERSEY WOMEN have had a unique and interesting political history that has impacted the policy and direction of state-level governance. Subject to restrictive gender-defined legal status under the Constitutions of 1776 and 1844 and state legislation, women have worked to gain equal rights with men. Even when they could not vote, women found ways to make their voices heard and to shape the communities in which they lived. Most people think of political life in terms of partisan, electoral politics, yet political activity – the effort to make opinions heard and to influence government policy – goes far beyond that. In the 19th century, women organized associations to exert



pressure on government, petitioned and lobbied the legislature, lectured in public, published opinion tracts, engaged in direct action protest, and even, for a brief period, voted in school elections. After women gained the vote in 1920 they became active voters in partisan electoral politics. The nature of their political involvement changed as they worked to gain representation and power within municipal, county and state government. Since 1920, women have had to struggle with bias against women in the partisan and elective process.





Rebecca Estell Bourgeois Winston was the first female mayor in New Jersey. Winston's grandfather, Daniel Estell, was a prosperous entrepreneur who built this mansion in 1832 in what was then called Stephen's Creek, where he owned a glass factory. By the 1840s, the town had been renamed Estellville. Winston grew up in this house, which was remodeled to its present Colonial Revival style by Winston in the

ATLANTIC COUNTY

Estell Manor

ESTELL MANOR MANSION

U.S. Route 50 between Steelmans
and Collina Roads

Private

For more information, call
(609) 645-5960 or visit

www.aclink.org/PARKS/mainpages/estell.asp

REBECCA ESTELL BOURGEOIS WINSTON (1887-1933)

First Female Mayor

1920s. Rebecca Estell Bourgeois Winston was active in local politics and convinced the State Legislature in 1924 to carve out Estell Manor as its own municipality. She then became its first mayor, making her the first female mayor in the state. The house was purchased by Atlantic County in 1993 and is now part of Estell Manor County Park.

Site
56

Site
57

WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE AND GOVERNMENT

70

CAMDEN COUNTY
Haddonfield Borough

**ELIZABETH HADDON
ESTAUGH BREW HOUSE**

201 Wood Lane
Open to Public

For more information, call (856) 429-7375

ELIZABETH HADDON ESTAUGH
(CA. 1680-1762)

Founder of Haddonfield

The Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh Brew House, built in 1713, is the oldest building in Haddonfield. The property on which this building is located belonged to Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh, who is considered to be the founder of Haddonfield. Her father, John Haddon, purchased a large tract of land in West Jersey in 1701, although he never left England. Instead, he sent his 19-year-old daughter, Elizabeth,



who was given full power of attorney to act on behalf of her father. Once in America, Elizabeth married John Estaugh and they built a brick house in the middle of the Haddon property. The area became known as Haddon's Field after Elizabeth and her family. The brew house was where Haddon "brewed" plants and herbs to extract from them various substances used for medicinal purposes.



This Italianate style home, now a bed and breakfast, was the home of Edith Elmer Wood, a pioneer in community planning, from 1919 to 1945. Wood's grandfather, Dr. John Wiley, a medical doctor influential in local politics, built this home in 1854. Edith Elmer Wood graduated from Smith College in Massachusetts in 1890, where she embraced the progressive philosophy of a society's commitment to all its members. While Wood began her career as a fiction writer, authoring 30 short stories and a number of books over 20 years, she never lost her interest in helping less fortunate members of society. When Wood moved to New York City with her husband and four sons in 1915,

she enrolled in Columbia University where she earned her M.A. and Ph.D. in Social Economy. Wood spent the rest of her career working on housing policy, becoming a pioneer in housing reform and slum clearance during the first half of the 20th century. She was the first woman to chair a national committee on housing in the United States (1917), and was the author of numerous articles and books about housing, which laid the philosophical foundation of New Deal housing policy and established criteria for judging housing standards. Wood moved to this house with her family in 1919, and lived here until her death in 1945.

CAPE MAY COUNTY
Middle Township

DR. JOHN WILEY HOUSE

2 North Main Street
Private

EDITH ELMER WOOD (1871-1945)

Author and Community Planner

Site
58

Site
59

WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE AND GOVERNMENT

72

CAPE MAY COUNTY
Upper Township

BEESLEY'S POINT

Foxborough Hill, Beesley's Point Bridge
State Highway #9
Open to Public

REBECCA AND SARAH STILLWELL

Revolutionary War Heroines

According to legend, Rebecca and Sarah Stillwell were sisters who each performed heroic efforts during the Revolutionary War. Rebecca Stillwell was at home near the American naval base on Beesley's Point one autumn day in 1777 when she sighted armed British barges on the Egg Harbor River. All the men, including her husband Captain James Willetts, were away fighting elsewhere, leaving no one to defend the supplies and ammunition at the nearby base. Rebecca quickly assessed the seriousness of the situation, and ran to set off the lone cannon that stood ready for emergencies. Under fire, the British barge was forced



back out to sea, saving the people, homes and ammunition along the river. Rebecca's sister, Sarah, also displayed unusual courage when she risked her life to save her husband, Captain Moses Griffin, who had been captured and imprisoned on an infamous British prison ship in New York Harbor. Sarah walked the 100 miles from Beesley's Point to General Washington's army in North Jersey. Washington provided her with an escort to the British forces, and she was able to arrange a prisoner exchange to save her husband's life.



Katherine Baker was recognized nationally and overseas for her efforts during World War I. Early in the war, she went to France and joined the French Hospital Service as a nurse. She was awarded the “Croix de Guerre et Fourragere” for her contributions there, and was the first woman to attain the rank of corporal in the French Army. When the U.S. entered the war, Baker was transferred to the American Red Cross. The Woman’s Overseas Service League Convention honored her posthumously in 1929 as one of the four “Outstanding Heroines of World War I.” Baker spent her summers growing up in this stately, Classical-Revival style home

built in 1909 by her father, J. Thompson Baker, one of the founders of Wildwood. Katherine Baker and her sisters also were strong advocates for women’s suffrage, and this home served as a local campaign headquarters for the women’s suffrage movement. Many prestigious women involved in suffrage visited and spoke at this house, including Ann Howard Shaw, the first president of the National Woman’s Suffrage Organization. The women’s connection continued when the Wildwood Civic Club, a local women’s club involved in social and cultural affairs in the community, purchased this house in 1935 and continues to use it as its headquarters today.

CAPE MAY COUNTY
Wildwood City

Wildwood Civic Club

3008 Atlantic Avenue
Private

KATHERINE BAKER (?-1919)
WWI Heroine

Site
60

HUDSON COUNTY
Jersey City

**MARY TERESA
NORTON HOUSE**

90 Reservoir Avenue
Private

MARY TERESA NORTON (1875-1959)

*First Democratic U.S. Congresswoman
from New Jersey*

Mary Teresa Norton lived in this house when she was elected to Congress in 1924, becoming the first Democratic woman in the country elected to the U.S. Congress without being preceded by her husband. Norton began her community service and volunteer work in Jersey City around 1912, and after the death of her infant son she became involved in fund-raising for the Queen's Daughter's Day Nursery. It was through local community involvement that she came to the attention of Jersey City Mayor Frank "Boss" Hague. Hague enlisted Norton's help in getting women, who



just recently had been given the right to vote, involved in the Democratic party organization. Norton worked her way up the political ladder, first as a member of the Democratic State Committee and then, in 1923, as a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, the first New Jersey Democratic woman to be so elected. With Mayor Hague's backing, Norton ran for Congress in 1924 and won, becoming the first Democratic woman elected to Congress. Norton served in Congress for 13 successive terms until 1951, when she retired at the age of 75.



Mary Hays, nicknamed “Molly,” joined her husband, as many wives of the time did, while he was serving in the artillery. Her husband was a gunner in Captain Francis Proctor’s company of the Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment. She traveled with the troops, helping with laundering, cooking or nursing the soldiers in exchange for rations. At the Battle of Monmouth – during a 3 hour cannonade – she helped her husband’s gun crew by running cartridges from the ammunition box to the loader. After the war, Mary Hays retired to her home in Carlisle, PA., where she outlived two

husbands. Her actions as “Molly Pitcher” became immortalized in the stories that represent all the women who tended to the injured and supported the troops in the heat of battle during the Revolutionary War. One of the largest battles of the American Revolution took place in the fields and forests that now make up Monmouth Battlefield State Park. The park preserves a splendid rural 18th-century landscape of hilly farmland and hedgerows that encompasses miles of hiking and horseback riding trails, picnic areas, a restored Revolutionary War farmhouse and a visitors’ center.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Manalapan Township

MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD STATE PARK

NJ Bus. Route 33
(1.3 miles west of US Rte. 9)
Open to Public

For more information, call (732) 780-5782 or visit
www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/parks/monbat.html

**MARY HAYS McCAULEY OR
“MOLLY PITCHER” (CA. 1753-1832)**

American Revolutionary War Heroine

Site
62

WOMEN IN POLITICAL LIFE AND GOVERNMENT

75

WOMEN AND EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY

WOMEN'S EDUCATION, or the lack of it, has been central to defining women's role in the family, the workplace, and in community life. Women's increasing access to education at all levels has been closely linked to state and local policy on public education. Women have traditionally been regarded as natural educators, a perspective which opened the way for women as public school teachers in the 19th century and also spurred women to advocate for education across class boundaries at every level. Economic class, religion, and race have played decisive roles in the education received by various groups of girls and women.



Women's struggle to achieve access to education – as students, as teachers, and as public advocates for improved educational facilities – has contributed to the development of New Jersey public school systems and of private alternatives to public education. School buildings and facilities across the state bear witness to the diligence of women's advocacy of education for themselves and their children.



Clara Barton, best known as a Civil War nurse and founder of the American Red Cross, was significant in New Jersey history for beginning the first “free” public school in the state. Barton took a teaching position in Hightstown in 1851, at the urging of her friend and Hightstown resident, Mary Norton. While visiting nearby Bordentown, Barton was disturbed by the number of children she found in the streets because their families could not afford private school. Barton met with the local school committee and convinced

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Bordentown City

THE CLARA BARTON SCHOOL

Crosswicks Street
Open to Public

For more information, call
(609) 298-1740 or (609) 298-9181

CLARA BARTON (1821-1912)

Founder of First Public School in New Jersey

them to let her try an experiment of educating the children who were not attending private school in a free school. In late May 1852, Barton opened the school in this charming red brick building on Crosswicks Street with just six male students. It was so successful that by the end of the year attendance grew to 600 pupils. The town officials built a new public school, but replaced Barton as principal with a man. Feeling hurt and resentful, Barton left New Jersey for Washington, D.C.

Site
63

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Burlington City

ST. MARY'S HALL

350 Riverbank
Private

For more information, call (609) 386-3500 or visit
www.thehall.org

Girls' School

Bishop George Washington Doane founded St. Mary's Hall on May 1, 1837 as an academic, private Episcopal school for girls. At that time, most schools for girls were finishing schools, not institutions like St. Mary's where girls studied the same subjects as boys. St. Mary's was only the third "church" school for girls in the country and the first in



New Jersey. The Hall continued to thrive as an exclusive girls' school and in 1966 a separate boys' school, Doane Academy, was founded. The two schools were operated separately until 1974, when the two unified and became St. Mary's Hall/Doane Academy.



Mary Van Meter Grice lived in this house in Riverton for more than 20 years, from 1881-1903, while she made significant contributions to children's education at the local and state levels. Grice was one of the founding members of a local woman's club called The Porch Club in 1890, and became the club's first president. Under her direction, The Porch Club (which is located at 213 Howard Street) became involved in many social and educational

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Riverton Borough

MARY VAN METER GRICE HOUSE

204 Broad Street

Private

MARY VAN METER GRICE (1858-1936)

Founder of the PTA

undertakings, including beginning the town's first kindergarten. Grice was elected the first female member of the Riverton School Board in 1897, and was instrumental in organizing a statewide meeting of mothers interested in education. The New Jersey State Congress of Mothers was formed, and Grice was elected as the first president. The organization later evolved into the State Parent Teacher Association or PTA.

Site
65

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

CAMDEN COUNTY
Haddonfield Borough

BANCROFT SCHOOL

(Bancroft NeuroHealth)
435 Kings Highway East
Private

MARGARET BANCROFT (1854-1912)

Founder

Margaret Bancroft founded the Bancroft Training School in 1883. The original school building is no longer standing, but this lively Queen Anne style building is the oldest existing building associated with the school. Bancroft was a teacher in Philadelphia when she developed a special interest in children with learning problems, and those described at the time as “mentally deficient.” Margaret Bancroft resigned her teaching position in 1883 to devote her time to helping students with special needs, and opened her school in Haddonfield. She developed innovative ways for educating developmentally disabled children,



creating a specialized program for each child’s physical, mental and spiritual growth. At this time, such children were usually not given any training at all and often were institutionalized. Bancroft exposed the children at her school to proper nutrition, exercise, daily prayers and cultural events. This building, formerly a residence known as Lullworth Hall, was first used by the school in 1919, and currently is used as offices for the school, now called Bancroft NeuroHealth, which has greatly expanded its campus in the surrounding neighborhood.



Since its construction in 1791 by the prosperous landowner and gentleman farmer David Sheppard, this Federal style mansion has played a prominent role in Bridgeton. The house is an 18th century landmark in the state's largest historic district noted for its 19th century architecture. In the mid-19th and early-20th centuries, the house became particularly significant for its association with women. From 1861 to 1919 it played a significant role in the education of women when Margaretta Sheppard founded the Ivy Hall Seminary in the family mansion. Many of the women who attended the school went on to achieve

prominence. Ada L. Howard was a principal there and later became the first female president of Wellesley College in Massachusetts. Sylvia Beach, an important woman in the field of 20th century literature, attended the school. After graduating, she went on to become the proprietor of the English-language bookstore Shakespeare and Co. in Paris, which first published James Joyce's *Ulysses*. After the seminary closed, the house became Ivy Hall Sanitarium, a hospital owned and operated by the first woman doctor to establish a practice in Bridgeton, Dr. Reba Lloyd.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Bridgeton City

Ivy Hall Seminary

31 Commerce Street

Private

MARGARETTA LITTLE SHEPPARD (?-1881)

Ada L. HOWARD (?-1907)

Sylvia BEACH (1887-1962)

DR. REBA LLOYD (?)

Site
67

ESSEX COUNTY
Short Hills (Millburn Township)

**CORA HARTSHORN
ARBORETUM AND BIRD
SANCTUARY**

324 Forest Drive South
Open to Public

For more information, call (973) 376-3587 or visit
www.hartshornarboretum.com

CORA HARTSHORN (1873-1958)
Community Activist

Cora Hartshorn had a lifelong interest in providing a place for the public to learn about New Jersey trees, plants and wildlife in their native habitats. Cora's father, Stewart Hartshorn, founded Short Hills and she shared his passion for developing the community. She worked for many years, beginning in 1923, preparing the 16.75 acres of the arboretum grounds by clearing dead trees, designing three miles of walking paths through the wooded hillside, and installing birdbaths, native trees and shrubs. In 1931, she hired an architect to build Stone House, using stone



from her father's quarry and oak from her parent's nearby estate. In 1938, Cora opened the Fawn Dell, a 600-seat open-air theater set on the side of one of the hills on the property. When she died in 1958, Hartshorn donated the property to Millburn Township, and it continues to provide a unique educational nature experience for the public. Hartshorn's other passion in life was as an advocate for the birth-control movement, and she was instrumental, along with Margaret Sanger, in opening New Jersey's first birth-control clinic in Newark.



Marion Thompson Wright was the first woman in the nation to become a scholar in the field of the sociology and history of African American education. Wright lived in this house while she pursued her studies at Columbia University's Teacher's College in New York City. Wright was the first African American historian to receive her Ph.D. from Columbia University, and her dissertation, "The Education of Negroes in New Jersey," was published as a book in

ESSEX COUNTY
Montclair Township

MARION THOMPSON WRIGHT'S HOUSE

144 Lincoln Street
Private

MARION THOMPSON WRIGHT (1902-1962)
African American Scholar

1941. After leaving her studies at Columbia University, Wright accepted a teaching position in the Education Department at Howard University, where she had received her B.A. in 1927. Wright taught at Howard for the next 22 years, attaining the rank of full professor in 1950. Even though she did not return to her home in Montclair, she continued to own this house for the rest of her life.

Site
69

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

85

Site
70

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

86

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

New Brunswick City

DOUGLASS COLLEGE COLLEGE HALL

125 George Street

Open to Public

8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday

MABEL SMITH DOUGLASS (1877-1933)

Educator and Social Reformer

In 1918, this brown sandstone Italianate mansion now known as College Hall, formerly part of the Carpenter estate, became the central home of the New Jersey College for Women, the first established public college for women in the state as a department of Rutgers College. Mabel Smith Douglass, along with the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, led the movement, which began in earnest in 1911, to establish the institution. As its first dean, Douglass was involved with fund raising, renovating Carpenter



Hall, hiring staff and organizing a curriculum for both liberal arts and vocational training. The college opened with 54 students, two buildings and 18 faculty, and by the time Douglass retired in 1933, it had become one of the largest women's colleges in the East, with 1,071 students and 115 faculty. In 1954, the Trustees voted to officially change the name to Douglass College, and it remains a part of Rutgers University.



Mother Mary Xavier Mehegan (Catherine Mehegan) was born in Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland, on February 19, 1825. She left Ireland in the early 1840's and subsequently became a religious leader, educator, and founder of the Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth in Newark, New Jersey, in 1859.

Under her direction, the Sisters of Charity opened schools, hospitals, orphanages, a day nursery, homes for the aged, a home for incurables, and a residence for working women.

In 1899, the College of Saint Elizabeth was established

MORRIS COUNTY
Florham Park Borough

**THE ACADEMY OF
SAINT ELIZABETH,
XAVIER HALL**

2 Convent Station
Morris Township
Private

SISTER MARY XAVIER MEHEGAN
(1825-1915)

Educator and Religious Leader

by the Sisters of Charity with a first graduating class of four in 1903. It is the oldest college for women in the state of New Jersey.

Xavier Hall opened in 1901 as the first college building. It has classrooms, laboratories, a library, and an auditorium. It was named in honor of Mother Mary Xavier Mehegan. Currently this building is used by the Academy of Saint Elizabeth. The Academy established in 1860, is the oldest high school for girls in the state of New Jersey. It is an independent Roman Catholic college preparatory school for grades 9-12.

Site
71

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

87

OCEAN COUNTY
Toms River (Dover Township)

**PIERSON-SCULTHORP
HOUSE**

Ocean County Historical Society
26 Hadley Avenue
Open to Public

For more information, call (732) 341-1880 or visit
www.oceancountyhistory.org/

ELIZABETH SCULTHORP FORCE (1902-?)
Teacher and Social Reformer

Elizabeth Sculthorp Force was five years old when her family moved into this house. She continued to live here during her years as a high school teacher in Toms River where she developed an innovative curriculum in the area of social behavior and family relationships. It was in 1941 at Toms River High School, where she was teaching English, that the administration first asked her to develop this new area of study. Following World War II, the courses she developed were seen as a model for teaching these



subjects nationwide, and word spread in such popular publications as *Readers' Digest* and *Family Circle*. In 1953, the success of this innovative and somewhat risky "Toms River experiment" was attributed to the local community, the school board and Mrs. Force's "personality and competence, her extraordinary capacity for guidance and inspiration – her greatest measurable success has been among her pupils." The house was moved to its present location in 1971 from its original location on Hooper Avenue.



Schools like the Sparta Female Seminary proliferated in the 19th century to serve the daughters of the growing and increasingly prosperous middle and upper classes. In rural communities like Sparta these schools, albeit short-lived, provided a cultural presence that was reflected in their imposing physical appearance.

The Sparta Female Seminary is architecturally noteworthy as a provincial interpretation of the Greek Revival style, as well as for its association with the Sparta Female Academy. It was built in 1839 by

SUSSEX COUNTY
Sparta Township

SPARTA FEMALE SEMINARY

54 Woodport Road
Private

FEMALE SEMINARY

Pierson Hurd for Sarah C. Dayton, the widow of Presbyterian minister Ezra Dayton, at a reputed cost of \$2,500. Mrs. Dayton successfully established a boarding school for “young ladies” with a curriculum of English, French, mathematics, fine arts and music as well as an “ancient language,” “needlework,” and “morals and manners.” Two 22-week sessions were held a year. After Mrs. Dayton’s declining health led to the closing of the school around 1870, the property changed hands.

Site
73

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

89

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE AND SPORTS

Although women have always produced domestic and folk art to enhance their homes, the evolution of women as public and professional artists has been a continuing process in New Jersey throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Women slowly gained access to education and artistic training, developed markets for the sale of their work, and began to be admitted to artistic forums designed and dominated by men. Examples of the artistic expression of New Jersey's women exist in public works of art, museum collections and galleries, libraries, public and private buildings, studios and performance spaces.

Women of all ages performed hard physical labor in their homes or at work which precluded leisure time or the energy to exercise for pleasure. Formal sport and recreational physical activity for women began to emerge in New Jersey in the later half of the 19th century when some doctors and educators embraced theories of healthy physical exercise for women and dress reformers simultaneously



criticized tight corsets and sweeping skirts as unhealthy and restrictive. Women in the growing middle class had leisure time to spend in informal sports such as tennis, bicycle riding, roller skating, golf, and hiking for pleasure. By the turn of the century, public high schools offered organized team sports for girls while women and girls of means involved themselves in competitive sports such as tennis and golf. Gymnasiums, public sport facilities, athletic clubs and teams, and country clubs bear witness to the athletic freedoms women have gained in the 20th century.





Atlantic City's Convention Hall is famous for being the site of the Miss America beauty pageant for most of the years since the building's completion in 1929, when it was the world's largest auditorium. Convention Hall was built when Atlantic City was at its peak in popularity as a summer beach resort, and the beauty contest was created in 1921 as an attempt to extend the tourism season beyond Labor Day. The name "Miss America" had been used by late-19th

century illustrators to depict the ideal American woman. The tradition of beauty contests in America dates from the 19th-century, when they often were held as part of carnivals and state festivals. While the multi-purpose structure has hosted many other important events over the years, including the 1964 Democratic National Convention when Lyndon B. Johnson was nominated for president, it is best known for its association with the Miss America contest.

ATLANTIC COUNTY

Atlantic City

CONVENTION HALL

Georgia and Mississippi Avenue

Atlantic City Boardwalk

Private

SITE OF MISS AMERICA PAGEANT

Miss America (1929 -)

Site
74

Site
75

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS
94

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Bordentown City

PATIENCE LOVELL WRIGHT'S HOUSE

100 Farnsworth Avenue

Private

PATIENCE LOVELL WRIGHT (1725-1786)

Sculptor

Patience Lovell Wright was America's first professional sculptor and a self-appointed Revolutionary War spy. Wright lived in this house after her marriage to Joseph Wright in 1748. She learned from her sister, Rachel, how to sculpt wax figurines, and the two women created wax exhibits, which they took on tour, receiving commissions for portraits. Patience Wright was the first artist to focus on creating wax figurines of living figures, traveling to London to seek new subjects for her sculptures. While in London, Wright met



Ben Franklin, who introduced her to many prominent members of London society, and she was commissioned to create sculptures of the king and queen of England. As relations worsened between England and America, Wright took it upon herself to become a spy and sent information home to America hidden in wax heads. The only remaining work of Wright's that exists today is a wax figure displayed in Westminster Abbey in England. Wright remained in England for the rest of her life.



Red Gables was built in 1906, with the design assistance of its first owner, Florence Rand Lang, a prominent Montclair artist and cultural patron. Lang was a professional wood carver who combined late Victorian and Arts and Crafts design elements into this eclectic building, which exhibits some of the few remaining examples of her woodcarvings. Rand came from a wealthy family - her father, Jasper Rand, was a businessman whose Rand Drill Company merged with a competitor to become Ingersoll Rand. He was

also the first president of the Bank of Montclair. Florence Rand Lang moved into the newly constructed Red Gables after her marriage to Henry Lang in 1906. She became a generous contributor to the arts in New Jersey, donating \$50,000 to establish the Montclair Art Museum in 1914. Subsequent donations by Lang allowed the museum to establish an endowment fund and to add two wings. Red Gables is currently home to the Jewish Community Center of the B'nai Keshet congregation.

ESSEX COUNTY
Montclair Township

Red Gables

99 South Fullerton Avenue
Private

FLORENCE RAND LANG (1861-1943)

Artist

Site
76

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

95

Site
77

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

96

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark City

THE NEWARK MUSEUM

49 Washington Street
Open to Public

For more information, visit www.newarkmuseum.org

BEATRICE WINSER (1869-1947)

Museum Director

Beatrice Winser was trained as a librarian at the Columbia University Library School from 1888 to 1889, and began working at the Newark Public Library as assistant to librarian John Cotton Dana. Dana was active in other cultural activities in the city, and founded the Newark Museum in 1909. Beatrice Winser, while continuing her work at the



library, began her long association with the Newark Museum in 1915, when she became the museum's assistant director and secretary, and a member of the board of trustees the following year. Upon Dana's death in 1929, Winser took over his unpaid position of museum director, a position she held until a few months before her death in 1947.



Four Children of Marcus L. Ward, 1858-1860.
Lilly Martin Spencer.

Lilly Martin Spencer, one of the most popular painters of the mid-19th century, spent the most productive years of her career living and painting in Newark. Spencer is best known for her portraits, two of which are displayed at the Newark Museum. Spencer began painting at the age of 19 in Ohio, where her work was noticed by art patron Nicholas Longworth, who played an important role in her life. Several years later, Longworth persuaded Lilly and her

husband, Benjamin Rush, to move their family to Newark, where she would be closer to the New York art market. Longworth introduced Spencer to Marcus Ward, the future governor of New Jersey, who commissioned her to paint portraits of his children. These portraits of Ward's children, painted in 1839 and 1858 are considered to be significant examples of 19th-century art, and are hanging in the Newark Museum.

Site
77

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark City

THE NEWARK MUSEUM

49 Washington Street
Open to Public

For more information, visit www.newarkmuseum.org

Lilly MARTIN SPENCER (1822-1902)

Portrait Artist

Site
78

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

98

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark City

EFFA MANLEY'S HOUSE

17 Crawford Street
Private

EFFA MANLEY (1900-1981)

Team Owner

Effa Manley was a white woman who, along with her African American husband, owned the famous Newark Eagles Negro League baseball team of the 1930s and 1940s. Effa, who grew up in Philadelphia with her white mother and black step-father, met her husband, Abraham Lincoln Manley, in New York in 1933 at a Yankees game. When they married a year later, they both listed “colored” as their race on their marriage certificate. In 1934, Abe Manley started the



Brooklyn Eagles Negro baseball team, which he moved to Newark two years later, merging them with the Newark Dodgers. Effa's official position with the team was business manager, which meant she was responsible for scheduling games, public relations and purchasing uniforms and equipment. The Newark Eagles played baseball until 1948 and produced many well-known African American baseball players, five of whom are in the Baseball Hall of Fame.



The “Children Reading” statue by Enid Bell is located behind a chain link fence on a grassy lot next to the Union City Free Public Library. Bell was born in England and came to New York City at the age of 17 to study art. She spent much of her career living in Englewood, New Jersey, and through her association with the Federal Arts Project of the 1930s, created many sculptures for New Jersey public buildings. Many of Bell’s themes were typical of the Federal Arts

Hudson County
Union City

CHILDREN READING STATUE

4300 New York Avenue
Open to Public

Enid Bell (1904-1994)
WPA Sculptor

Projects, depicting American life through sculptures of children and mothers, children reading and people studying. Bell also worked for the Works Projects Administration (WPA) as the supervisor of the WPA’s Sculpture of the New Jersey Arts and Crafts Project, which ran from 1935 to 1943. Bell received many honors for her work during her lifetime, including the Gold Medal Diploma of the Paris Exposition of 1937.

Site
79

Site
80

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

100

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton Borough

HISTORIC MORVEN

55 Stockton Street
Open to Public

For more information, call (609) 924-8144 or visit
www.historicmorven.org

ANNIS BOUDINOT STOCKTON (1736-1801)

Poet

Morven is well known for its association with several important historical figures and events in New Jersey history. Poet Annis Boudinot Stockton, who lived at Morven from the 1750s through the 1790s, was considered one of the most cultured, literary and patriotic women of the Revolutionary period. She lived at Morven with her husband Richard Stockton, a New Jersey lawyer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Annis



Stockton wrote a large number of poems reflecting themes of life, courtship, marriage, nature, and patriotism. Strongly committed to American freedom, she and her husband became involved in the political struggle. The British occupied Morven during the Battle of Princeton, and many of Stockton's poems and personal belongings were burned. Annis Stockton took over the running of Morven when her husband died in 1781, and she lived there until 1796.



Kearny Cottage, in addition to being the home of United States Navy Commodore Lawrence Kearny, was also the home of his mother, Elizabeth Lawrence, who was a celebrated poet around the time of the Revolutionary War and afterward. She published her work under the pen name “Madame Scribblerus.” She was a frequent contributor to *Time Piece*, Philip Freneau’s tri-weekly literary journal published

in New York. She often imitated the style of others in her writing and wrote about current events and famous people. The house, built around 1784, is a simple two-and-one-half story clapboard frame building with a lean-to addition that gives it its present saltbox appearance. She married Michael Kearny on June 30, 1774 and died in “The Cottage” on July 22, 1802.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Perth Amboy City

KEARNY COTTAGE

63 Catalpa Avenue

Open to Public

For more information on exhibits or hours of operation, call (732) 826-1826

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE (?-1802)

Poet

Site
81

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

101

Site
82

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Metuchen Borough

MARY ELEANOR WILKINS
FREEMAN HOUSE

207 Lake Avenue
Private

MARY WILKINS FREEMAN (1852-1930)
Writer

This is the only home still standing that can be associated with novelist Mary Eleanor Wilkins Freeman, a woman who made Metuchen not only her home but also a thinly disguised setting for many of her novels. After frequent visits to the home of Metuchen resident Henry Mills Alden, the editor of *Harper's*, Freeman decided to settle there. She began writing in 1882 and became a contributor to *Harper's*. She penned her first novel in 1892, the same year in which she met her future husband, Charles Manning



Freeman, at the Alden home. They courted years before marrying in 1902. Freeman was re as a celebrity in Metuchen and quickly enter local social circles. Local feathers were r however, when residents noticed an unfla resemblance between themselves and the charac her novels *The Debtor*, *Doc' Gordon* and *The B. House*. Freeman lived in Metuchen until her d 1930.



Margaret Bourke-White was one of the first women to achieve financial success as a photographer, and one of the best-known photojournalists of the 20th century. She grew up in this stuccoed suburban house, an early and excellent example of American domestic architecture influenced by Gustav Stickley and the American Arts and Crafts movement. The house was built for Margaret Bourke-White's parents, supposedly following her father's design. While growing up in this house, Margaret's interest in both photography and machines was nurtured by her father, himself an avid amateur photographer and professional engineer and inventor. She was invited by Henry Luce to join the staff of his new publication, *Fortune*, in 1929, and was one

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Middlesex Borough

**MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE
HOME**

243 Hazelwood Avenue
Private

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE (1904-1971)
Photo-Journalist

of four photographers chosen as original staff for Luce's new publication, *LIFE*, in 1936. Luce chose her photograph of Montana's giant Fort Peck Dam for the first cover. She collaborated on a book with her future husband, Erskine Caldwell, on rural poverty, recording the faces of the Depression in *You Have Seen Their Faces* (1937). Bourke-White was *LIFE's* star photographer during the Second World War, covering ground and air combat overseas. Her photographs of the Buchenwald concentration camp stunned the world. After the war she traveled extensively, photographing the principal events and people of the time.

Site
83

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

103

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

New Brunswick City

Elk Sculpture, Elk Lodge

40 Livingston Avenue

Private

Laura Gardin Fraser (1889-1966)

Sculptor

This bronze elk, created by Laura Gardin Fraser, was a gift of Arthur Bishop in 1930 to memorialize the former members of New Brunswick Lodge 324 who died in World War I. Artist Laura Gardin Fraser was a prominent early 20th-century sculptor known for both relief and three-dimensional work. Her subjects were often children or animals, but she is most closely associated with the elk. She completed a reclining elk for the Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building in Chicago. She was the first woman to design a coin for any government, having been awarded the commission of the Alabama



Centennial half-dollar in 1921 and the Better Babies medal, made for the Woman's Home Companion in 1914. Her life-size group of a "Nymph and Satyr" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Some of her honors and awards include: The National Arts Club Medal of Honor (1915), the Julia L. Shaw Prize (1919), the Saltus Gold Medal of the National Academy of Design (1924 & 1927), the Ager Prize of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors (1929) and the Watrous Gold Medal of the National Academy of Design (1931).



Eleanor Marie (Egg) Kratiger, known as Eleanor Egg, began her track and field career with the Paterson Girls' Recreation Program in 1923. Her relay team achieved an outdoor world record in 1925. Egg went on to compete in the broad jump, setting a world record in 1927, and in the 100-yard dash and the shot put. She became a Paterson heroine during

difficult economic times for that city and the nation. Sculptor Gaetano Federici created a bronze bas-relief of her for the city's Hinchcliffe Stadium in 1932. After retiring from track and field, Egg went on to teach dance and coach a local track club of teenage girls. Although she soon gave up coaching, her career as a dance teacher lasted nearly 40 years.

PASSAIC COUNTY

Paterson City

HINCHCLIFFE STADIUM

Liberty and Maple Streets

Private

ELEANOR EGG (1909-1999)

Track Athlete

Site
85

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

105

SALEM COUNTY
Salem City

HETTY SAUNDERS'
GRAVESITE, SALEM FRIENDS
BURIAL GROUND

West Broadway
Open to Public

ESTHER "HETTY" SAUNDERS
(c. 1793-1862)

Poet

Esther "Hetty" Saunders was an African American poet who began her life as a slave in Delaware and escaped with her father and brother to Elsinboro, Salem County in 1800 at about the age of seven. She was placed in the care of the Halls, a Quaker family, and grew up with the Halls' young daughters, learning not only housekeeping but reading as well. In spite of growing up with the children, she never was treated like a family member, only as a trusted servant. Later Saunders became a household servant, apparently on the homestead farm of the John Denn family in Mannington Township, north of Claysville. "Rather diffident" as an adult, she never married, preferring to live alone. Having saved enough money from domestic service



to build a house on land provided by the Denn family, she gradually built a local reputation as a poet. Although only 15 of her poems survive, they offer great insight into the pre-Civil War life of a freewoman of color. Her work was published in 2001 by the Salem County Historical Society in a collection entitled *I Love to Live Alone: The Poems of Hetty Saunders*. She died in December 1862, and is buried next to her friend Judy Wrying, about whom she wrote in her poem, "The Hill of Age." Their graves can be found by starting at the large elm tree with the street at your back, walking back toward the fence and turning about 25 yards to your left.



Ruth St. Denis was a central figure in the development of the modern dance movement. She spent many of her early years in and around Somerville. Her mother sent her to Maud Davenport's dancing classes in Somerville, where her talent became apparent. Her attempt at a more traditional education failed when she left a Massachusetts boarding school at Christmas to come home. This timely departure allowed her to make her dance debut in her mother's production of "The Old Homestead" at Somerset Hall, a late-19th, early-20th century community hall and vaudeville stage. Her grace, freer use of the torso and expressive use of her arms

became hallmarks of her technical contributions to modern dance. At the time of her death, Martha Graham remembered St. Denis for her integrity, humor, vanity and "all the mystery, all the magic." At the turn of the century, Somerset Hall occupied the third floor of this brick Italianate commercial building, with a double-fronted furniture store on the first. The small raised stage, with its simple Roman proscenium arch on which Ruth St. Denis performed, still exists on the closed third floor of this building (currently a restaurant).

SOMERSET COUNTY
Somerville Borough

SOMERSET HALL

99-101 Main Street
Private

RUTH ST. DENIS (1877-1968)
Modern Dancer

Site
87

UNION COUNTY
Scotch Plains Township

**SHADY REST GOLF AND
COUNTRY CLUB**

now Scotch Hills Country Club
820 Jerusalem Road
Open to Public

ALTHEA GIBSON (1927-2003)

Tennis and Golf Athlete



Shady Rest was the first African American owned and operated golf and tennis club in the United States. Several pioneering African American sports champions visited the club, among them Althea Gibson, who played tennis there, and John Shippen, who served as the club's golf professional until 1960. Althea Gibson is one of the great African American champions in both tennis and golf, and the first African American to win both the Wimbledon and the U.S. Championships. Many

“old-time” members still remember watching her play tennis at Shady Rest. Scotch Hills is now a municipal golf course. The nine-hole golf course served as a venue for African American golf tournaments and it became a regular stop on the American tennis tournament circuit. From the 1920s through the 1940s, Shady Rest also became a popular entertainment spot for some of the great African American performers, including Count Basie, Duke Ellington and Ella Fitzgerald.



The name Marjorie Cranstoun Jefferson is synonymous in Summit with this community theater. Not only did she help found the Summit Playhouse Association, during a lifetime that lasted more than 90 years, she also directed more than 130 productions there, and her work shaped the playhouse's success. In 1960, the playhouse added a 100-seat Auditorium to the rear of the original library and named it the Marjorie Cranstoun Jefferson Auditorium in her

honor. The Summit Playhouse is a non-profit community theater founded in 1918 in the old Summit Public Library. The library building is a late-19th century Richardson Romanesque building designed in 1891 by architect Arthur Jennings. The theater group began as a local effort to raise funds for war relief and still remains an active group today, making it one of the oldest active community theater companies in the nation.

UNION COUNTY

Summit City

SUMMIT PLAYHOUSE

10 New England Avenue

Open to Public

For more information, call (908) 273-2192 or visit
www.summitplayhouse.org

MARJORIE CRANSTOUN JEFFERSON
(1887-1988)

Community Theater Director

Site
89

WOMEN IN THE ARTS, CULTURE & SPORTS

WOMEN IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS have played a significant role in the development of the American historic preservation movement since the mid-19th century and in some ways parallels the history of the movement itself. The role women's early volunteer efforts played in awakening popular interest in America's architectural heritage was significant. It was the upper and middle class women who, by the late 19th century, had the leisure time to devote to community efforts, generating publicity, raising money, and buying and restoring properties, helping to save many of the nation's most treasured landmarks. Effective managerial



and organizational skills combined with a concern for teaching a certain set of values about home and community provided the impetus needed to save many historic buildings and sites from demolition or benign neglect. Many preservationists attribute the first organized national preservation effort to a group of women led by Ann Pamela Cunningham, who rallied in the 1850s to successfully save Mt. Vernon, George Washington's Virginia farm.



The New Jersey Palisades section of the Hudson River consists of towering sheer rocky cliffs, waterfalls and rock pillars. In the early years of the 19th century, some quarrying began to take place along the Palisades, intensifying after the Civil War when there was a high demand for concrete for construction. By 1890, citizens in both New Jersey and New York began to organize in opposition to the further destruction of the cliffs. In 1894, the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs joined other interested groups to fight for legislation to protect the Palisades.

BERGEN COUNTY
Alpine Borough

**WOMEN'S FEDERATION
MEMORIAL**

Alpine Approach Road
Open to Public

For more information, visit www.njpalisades.org

**NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS**

In 1900, as a result of the Federation's efforts, New Jersey's Governor Foster M. Voorhees and New York's Governor Theodore Roosevelt formed an Interstate Park Commission whose responsibility was to acquire land along the Palisades to preserve the cliffs and shorefront. The Federation assisted the commission in their fundraising, and the destruction of the Palisades was halted. This Women's Federation Memorial, acknowledging the key role of the organization in saving the Palisades, was dedicated in a ceremony on April 30, 1929.

Site
90

WOMEN IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

113

MERCER COUNTY

Trenton City

Old BARRACKS MUSEUM

Barrack Street

Open to Public

For more information, call (609) 396-1776 or visit
www.barracks.org

BEULAH A. OLIPHANT AND THE DAR (1840-1923)

The Old Barracks is recognized as a National Historic Landmark for its significance as the finest example of colonial barracks in the United States and because of its role in the Battle of Trenton during the Revolutionary War. It is also significant as one of the earliest sites in New Jersey that was preserved by women. The woman who organized the effort to preserve the Old Barracks was Beulah A. Oliphant, regent and founder of the Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Patriotic organizations like the DAR were



founded in the late-19th century to educate new immigrants about U.S. history and to preserve American historic sites. When the Old Barracks was put up for sale in 1899, Beulah Oliphant organized the local DAR to begin to raise funds to purchase the building and preserve its important role in American history. Their efforts were successful, and the building opened as a museum in 1903. The Old Barracks is still operated as a museum and has recognized the important role of women in its preservation through its interpretive exhibits.



Marlpit Hall is owned and operated by the Monmouth County Historical Association as a historic house museum. Mary Holmes Taylor, the last of the Taylor family members to own the house, saved it from demolition in the early-20th century. She fought a valiant and successful battle to save the house when the state widened and straightened King's Highway. Its restoration by Margaret Riker Haskell and local antiques dealer Edna Netter in 1935, and its subsequent donation to the Monmouth County Historical

Association, ensured its place as a cultural icon. Marlpit Hall is important as one of only a handful of historic houses opened to the public in New Jersey as early as 1936. Built circa 1756, it is a significant example of the vernacular Georgian style. Marlpit Hall was the home of the Taylor family, prominent Loyalists at the time of the Revolution. The house is currently furnished to interpret two periods of time: the 18th century Taylor's occupation and the 1930s colonial revival installation done by Mrs. Haskell.

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Middletown Township

MARLPIT HALL

137 Kings Highway
Open to Public

For more information, call
(732) 462-1466 or visit www.monmouthhistory.org

MARY HOLMES TAYLOR
MARGARET RIKER HASKELL

Site
92

WOMEN IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

115

Site
93

WOMEN IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

116

MORRIS COUNTY

Morristown Town

ACORN HALL

Morris County Historical Society

68 Morris Avenue

Open to Public

For more information, call (973) 267-3465
or visit www.acornhall.org

WOMEN OF THE CRANE-HONE FAMILY

Acorn Hall's significance reflects the Crane-Hone women's contributions to the survival of the house and interior. Mary Bolles Crane, Julia Crane Corning, Alice Castleman Hone and, finally, Mary Crane Hone, were all committed to preserving the building, the latter demonstrating her commitment to preservation by donating the house to the Morris County Historical Society in 1971. Hone was active in local, state and national politics throughout her life, particularly the World Government Movement after World War II. When work started on the



Morristown portion of Interstate 287, Mary and her friend Elizabeth Cooke went to the construction site and sat on a steamroller to demonstrate their opposition. The house was built in 1853 in the Italianate villa style and has many of its original details and furnishings intact. The museum's collection includes costumes, textiles, decorative arts, historical artifacts and a Victorian research library and archives. The collection of women's costumes is extensive, the majority acquired through donations. The gardens feature flowers and shrubs typical of 19th century landscapes.



In 1783, while the Continental Congress was meeting at Nassau Hall in nearby Princeton, Congress rented Rockingham from Margaret Berrien, the widow of Judge John Berrien for use by General George Washington from August 23 to November 10, 1783. More than 100 years later, in 1896, Mrs. Josephine Swann and Mrs. Kate McFarlane were part of a prestigious group of concerned citizens who came together to save the house from demolition. Long known by area residents as the old Berrien Mansion, the 18th-century farmstead, which had played host to a number of Revolutionary War dignitaries, had fallen into disrepair and was being threatened with

imminent destruction. The mansion and outbuildings had become temporary workers' housing for those employed by Howell Quarries of Rocky Hill. Through a generous gift by Mrs. Swann, who agreed to pay the \$1,200 asking price, the mansion was saved. It became the property of the Washington Headquarters Association and was moved to a new location. Rockingham, is a two-story frame structure with a gable roof and central chimney constructed in 1710 with an addition built in the 1760s. A two-story frame wing was added to the west end in 1897. The house is now administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry.

SOMERSET COUNTY
Kingston, Franklin Township

ROCKINGHAM

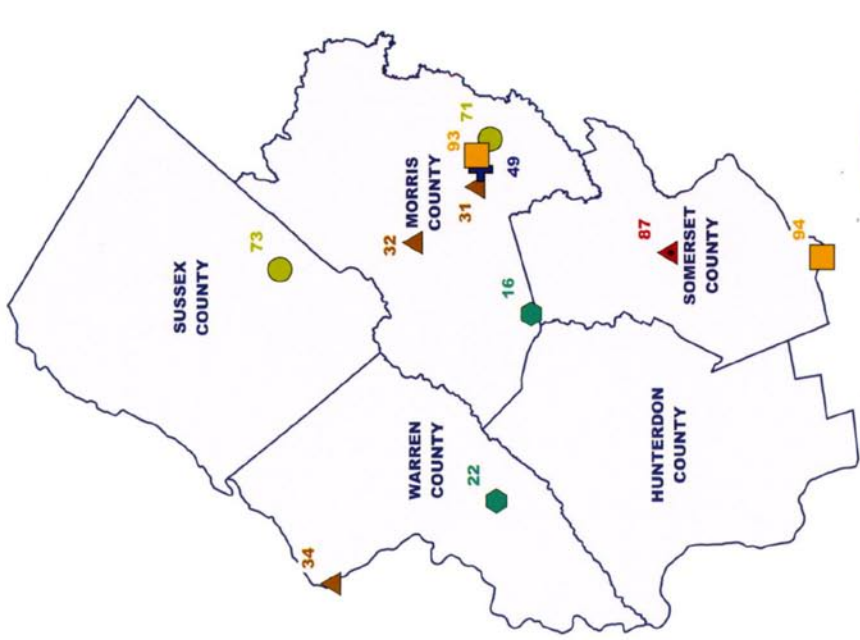
County Road 603
Open to Public

For more information, call (609) 683-7132 or
visit www.rockingham.net

JOSEPHINE SWANN
KATE MCFARLANE

Site
94

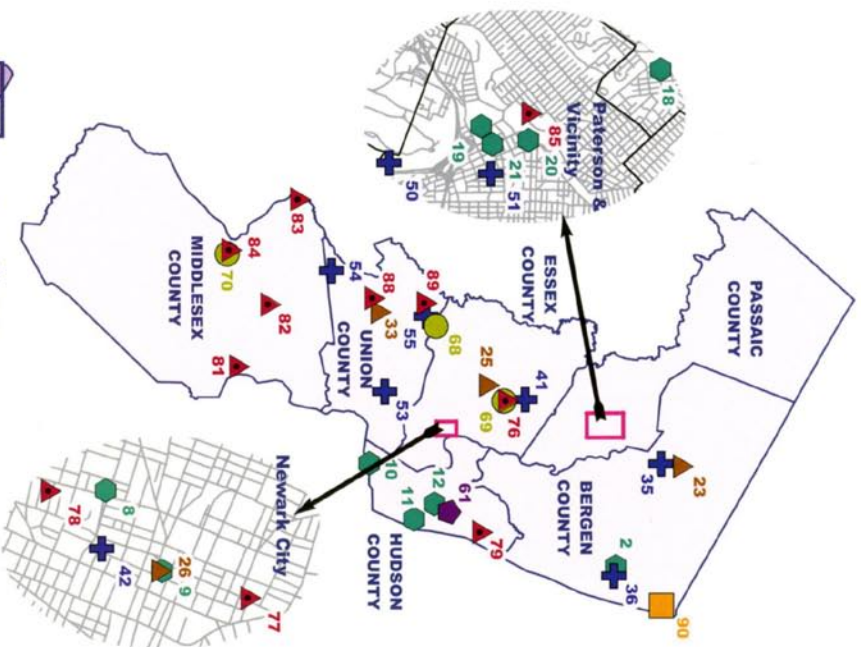
WOMEN IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

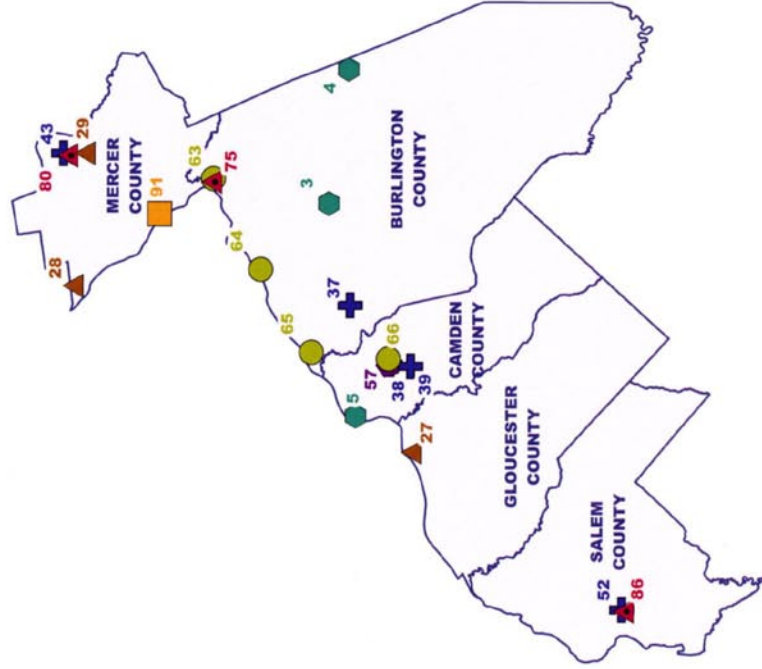


Themes:

- Women's Work in New Jersey
- Women and Domestic Life
- Women's Voluntary Orgs. and Reform Mvmt.
- Women in Political Life and Government
- Women and Education
- Women in the Arts, Culture and Sports
- Women in Historic Preservation

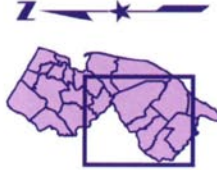


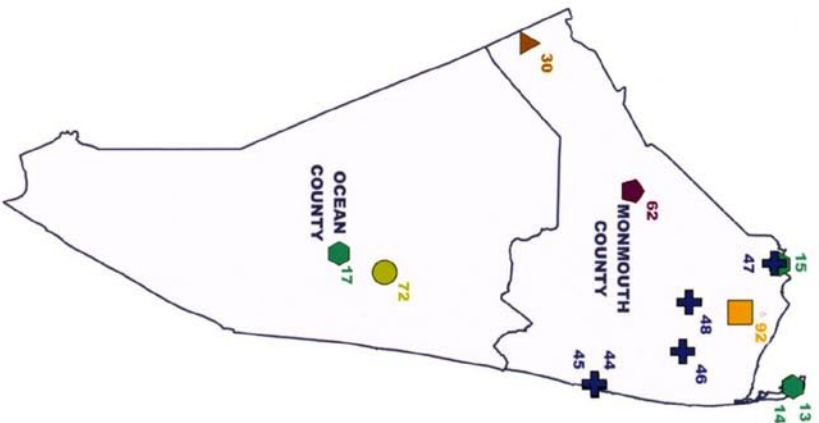











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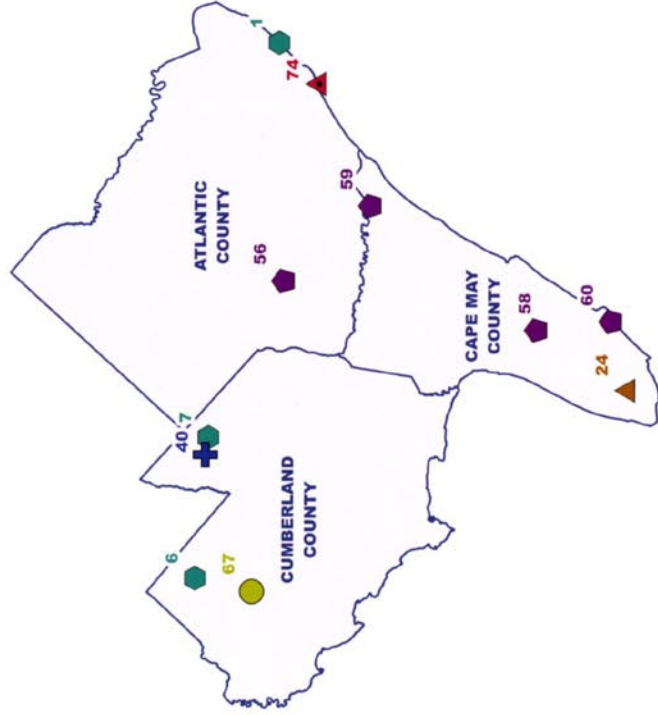




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Municipality	NAME	REGION	Site #
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ATLANTIC COUNTY

Atlantic City	Convention Hall	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic74
Brigantine City	Hotel Brigantine (now Ramada Vacation Suites)	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	.....1
Estell Manor	Estell Manor Mansion	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	.....56

BERGEN COUNTY

Alpine Borough	Women's Federation Memorial	Gateway	.....90
Ho-Ho-Kus Borough	The Hermitage	Gateway	.....23
Ridgewood Village	George L. Pease Memorial Library	Gateway	.....35
Tenafly Borough	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	Gateway	.....36
Tenafly Borough	Roosevelt Common	Gateway	.....2

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Bordentown City	The Clara Barton School	Delaware River	.....63
Bordentown City	Patience Lovell Wright's House	Delaware River	.....75
Browns Mills (<i>Pemberton Twp.</i>)	Historic Whitesbog Village	Delaware River	.....4
Burlington City	St. Mary's Hall	Delaware River	.....64
Easthampton Township	Historic Smithville Park	Delaware River	.....3
Mount Laurel Township	Paulsdale, Birthplace and Home of Alice Paul	Delaware River	.....37
Riverton Borough	Mary Van Meter Grice House	Delaware River	.....65

Municipality	NAME	REGION	SITE #
CAMDEN COUNTY			
Camden City	Victor Talking Machine Company (RCA)	Delaware River	5
Haddonfield Borough	Boxwood Hall	Delaware River	38
Haddonfield Borough	Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh Brew House	Delaware River	57
Haddonfield Borough	Bancroft School (now Bancroft NeuroHealth)	Delaware River	66
Lawnside Borough	Jarena Lee's Gravesite, Mt. Pisgah Church	Delaware River	39
CAPE MAY COUNTY			
Cape May (<i>Lower Twp.</i>)	Cold Spring Village	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	24
Middle Township	Dr. John Wiley House	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	58
Upper Township	Beesley's Point	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	59
Wildwood City	Wildwood Civic Club	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	60
CUMBERLAND COUNTY			
Bridgeton City	Ivy Hall Seminary	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	67
Upper Deerfield Twp.	Seabrook Community Center	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	6
Vineland City	Vineland Developmental Center	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	7
Vineland City	Cosmopolitan Hall/Plum Street Hall (demolished)	Southern Shore / Greater Atlantic	40

Municipality	NAME	REGION	Site #
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Essex County

Montclair Township	Lucy Stone House	Gateway	41
Montclair Township	Red Gables	Gateway	76
Montclair Township	Marion Thompson Wright's House	Gateway	69
Newark City	Newark Female Charitable Society	Gateway	42
Newark City	The Newark Museum	Gateway	77
Newark City	Bamberger's Department Store	Gateway	9, 26
Newark City	Effa Manley's House	Gateway	78
Newark City	Krueger-Scott Mansion	Gateway	8
Short Hills (Millburn Twp.)	Cora Hartshorn Arboretum and Bird Sanctuary	Gateway	68
West Orange Township	Glenmont: Edison National Historic Site	Gateway	25

Gloucester County

National Park Borough	Ann Cooper Whitall House	Delaware River	27
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Hudson County

Bayonne City	Maiden Form Brassiere Company	Gateway	10
Jersey City	Jersey City Medical Center	Gateway	12
Jersey City	Mary Teresa Norton House	Gateway	61
Jersey City	Ellis Island	Gateway	11
Union City	Children Reading Statue	Gateway	79

Municipality	NAME	REGION	Site #
MERCER COUNTY			
Hopewell Township	Howell Living History Farm	Delaware River	28
Princeton Borough	Witherspoon Street Presbyterian Church	Delaware River	43
Princeton Borough	Historic Morven	Delaware River	29, 80
Trenton City	Old Barracks Museum	Delaware River	91
MIDDLESEX COUNTY			
Metuchen Borough	Mary Eleanor Wilkins Freeman House	Gateway	82
Middlesex Borough	Margaret Bourke-White Home	Gateway	83
New Brunswick City	Douglass College, College Hall	Gateway	70
New Brunswick City	Elk Sculpture, Elk Lodge	Gateway	84
Perth Amboy City	Kearny Cottage	Gateway	81
MONMOUTH COUNTY			
Allentown Borough	Historic Walnford and Crosswicks Creek Park	Shore	30
Keyport Borough	Keyport Historical Society	Shore	15, 47
Manalapan Township	Monmouth Battlefield State Park	Shore	62
Middletown Township	Sandy Hook Lighthouse	Shore	13
Middletown Township	Thompson Park, Brookdale Farm	Shore	48
Middletown Township	Fort Hancock Barracks #25	Shore	14
Middletown Township	Marlpit Hall	Shore	92

Municipality	NAME	REGION	SITE #
Ocean Grove <i>(Neptune Township)</i>	Downs Cottage	Shore	45
Ocean Grove <i>(Neptune Township)</i>	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association	Shore	44
Shrewsbury Borough	Shrewsbury Friends Meeting and Cemetery	Shore	46
MORRIS COUNTY			
Chester Township	Merchiston Farm/Bamboo Brook	Skylands	16
Florham Park Borough	The Academy of Saint Elizabeth, Xavier Hall	Skylands	71
Mine Hill Township	The Bridget Smith House	Gateway	32
Morris Township	Fosterfields Living Historical Farm	Skylands	31
Morristown Town	Macculloch Hall Historical Museum	Skylands	49
Morristown Town	Acorn Hall	Skylands	93
OCEAN COUNTY			
Bayville <i>(Lacey and Berkeley Townships)</i>	Double Trouble State Park	Shore	17
Toms River <i>(Dover Township)</i>	Pierson-Sculthorp House	Shore	72

Municipality	NAME	REGION	Site #
PASSAIC COUNTY			
Haledon Borough	The Botto House	Gateway	18
Paterson City	Hinchcliffe Stadium	Gateway	85
Paterson City	The Phoenix Mill	Gateway	20
Paterson City	La Voce Italiana Newspaper Office	Gateway	21
Paterson City	Memorial Day Nursery	Gateway	51
Paterson City	Barbour Mill - Spruce Street	Gateway	19
Paterson City	Lambert Castle Museum	Gateway	50
SALEM COUNTY			
Salem City	Abigail Goodwin House	Delaware River	52
Salem City	Hetty Saunders' Gravesite, Salem Friends Burial Ground	Delaware River	86
SOMERSET COUNTY			
Kingston (<i>Franklin Twp.</i>)	Rockingham	Skylands	94
Somerville Borough	Somerset Hall (now Alfonso's Trattoria)	Skylands	87
SUSSEX COUNTY			
Sparta Township	Sparta Female Seminary (now Remax Realty)	Skylands	73

Municipality	NAME	REGION	Site #
UNION COUNTY			
Elizabeth City	All Souls Unitarian Church (now Alliance International Fellowship Church)	Gateway	53
Plainfield City	The Shakespeare Garden	Gateway	54
Scotch Plains Township	Shady Rest Golf and Country Club (now Scotch Hills Country Club)	Gateway	88
Summit City	Summit Playhouse	Gateway	89
Summit City	Wallace Chapel AME Zion Church	Gateway	55
Westfield Town	The Miller-Cory House Museum	Gateway	33
WARREN COUNTY			
Bowerstown <i>(Washington Township)</i>	Consumers' Research (now Warren Hills Regional HS Special Services Administration Bldgs.)	Skylands	22
Hardwick Township	Pahaquarra Archaeological Site	Skylands	34

SITE #	NAME	CREDIT
Site #6	SEABROOK COMMUNITY CENTER	Photo courtesy of Seabrook Educational and Cultural Center
Site #8	KRUEGER-SCOTT MANSION	Photo courtesy of the New Jersey Historic Trust
Site #11	ELLIS ISLAND	Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division HABS, NY, 31-ELLIS, 10 Main Building, looking north
Site #15	KEYPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Collection of the Keyport Historical Society
Site #16	MERCHISTON FARM/BAMBOO BROOK	Photo courtesy of the Morris County Park Commission, Martha Brookes Hutcheson Archives
Site #34	PAHAQUARRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	Photo by Herbert C. Kraft, courtesy of Lenape Lifeways, Inc.
Site # 36	ELIZABETH CADY STANTON HOUSE	Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division 3a02558v, circa 1880-1902
Site #38	BOXWOOD HALL	<i>Haddonfield Historic Homes: Success Through Historic Preservation</i> , edited by Joan L. Aiken, photographs by Jim Cooper, copyright 1991 by the Society for the Preservation of Residential and Historic Haddonfield

SITE #	NAME	CREDIT
Site #40	COSMOPOLITAN HALL/PLUM STREET HALL	Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division #3c1934v, 1864 (?)
Site #47	KEYPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Historic photos collection of the Keyport Historical Society
Site #57	ELIZABETH HADDON ESTAUGH BREW HOUSE	<i>Haddonfield Historic Homes: Success Through Historic Preservation</i> , edited by Joan L. Aiken, photo- graphs by Jim Cooper, copyright 1991 by the Society for the Preservation of Residential and Historic Haddonfield
Site #77	THE NEWARK MUSEUM	Pg. 96 - Collection of the Newark Museum Pg. 97 - Collection of the Newark Museum, Lilly Martin Spencer, Four Children of Marcus L. Ward, 1858-1860. Oil on canvas. Bequest of Marcus L. Ward, Jr. 1921, 21.1913
Page 111	WOMEN IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION	Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, HABS, NJ,18-ROHI,1-2 Nathaniel R. Ewan, Photographer, July 8, 1936



www.nj.gov/dep/hpo

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