

ATLANTIC HERITAGE

Newsletter of the Atlantic County Historical Society

SUMMER 2020

FROM PRESIDENTIAL STAGE TO BURLESQUE HOUSE THE STORY OF ATLANTIC CITY'S GLOBE THEATER

By Mike Connor

On the evening of September 9th, 1916, at 801 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, President Woodrow Wilson took the stage of what was then known as "The New Nixon Theater." He made a historic address to the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Some fifty years later the lights went out at the Globe Burlesque Theater. What happened at 801 Boardwalk in many ways mirrors what happened elsewhere in Atlantic City prior to the advent of casino gaming. Here is some of the story.

Samuel F. Nirdlinger who used Samuel F. Nixon as his business name was a theatrical entrepreneur. He was known as one of the organizers of the Theatrical Syndicate, which monopolized theatrical bookings in the United States for several years. His first Atlantic City venture was Nixon's Apollo Theater at New York Ave. and the Boardwalk. His planned opening of the New Nixon Theater warranted coverage in the Washington Times of April 6, 1913.



The venue was initially used for so-called legitimate theater and vaudeville. The National American Woman Suffrage Association chose Atlantic City for its convention from September 6th to 10th, 1916. Convention headquarters were at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel and the New Nixon Theater was used for plenary sessions. The awkwardly named theater soon had its name changed to the Globe Theater and became a fixture on the Atlantic City Boardwalk.

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The Atlantic County Historical Society will be closed until further notice. Please visit our website for updated information on an opening date and program cancellations/postponements.
www.AtlanticCountyHistoricalSocietynj.org

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The Path to the 19th Amendment Travelled Through Atlantic City

By Mike Connor

Just like 2020, 1916 was a presidential election year. In June of 1916 the Republicans convened in Chicago and the Democrats in St. Louis. While both platforms supported in general the concept of woman suffrage as decided by state action, neither platform supported an amendment to the US Constitution establishing universal suffrage. Republican candidate Charles Evans Hughes personally supported a constitutional amendment although his party did not. President Woodrow Wilson the Democrat candidate for re-election had in the past been an opponent of woman suffrage and at best could be considered a supporter of the party position that determination of suffrage was an issue for the states.

In 1916 the leading woman suffrage organization was the National American Woman Suffrage Association led by Carrie Chapman Catt. The suffrage movement was never free from political division and that organization resulted from the merger of the American Woman Suffrage Association (which supported primary focus on state enfranchisement) with the National Woman Suffrage Association which supported amendment of the US Constitution. Although the NAWSA supported enfranchisement on both the state and national level, Catt was of the firm belief that true universal suffrage would not be achieved until that right was established in and protected by our federal constitution.

Catt viewed the respective political party platforms with great disappointment. With the support of her organization it was determined to convene in Atlantic City for an emergency session. Catt referred to the existing state of affairs as “The Crisis” and sought at the convention to implement her “Winning Plan.” Central to this winning plan was effective state organization and action together with strict adherence to a nonpartisan approach.

Notwithstanding New Jersey’s 1915 defeat of a suffrage referendum, Atlantic City was chosen as the 1916 NAWSA convention site. Atlantic City’s hotel keepers have always been glad to fill hotel rooms in September and through the Atlantic City Publicity Bureau pledged certain financial assistance to the convention.

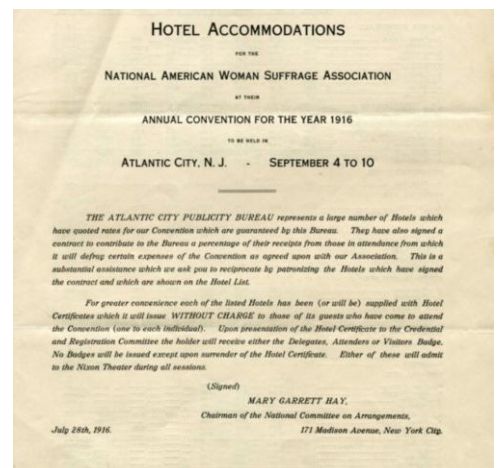
The Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel was selected as the convention headquarters and the New Nixon Theater 801 Boardwalk was the venue for most plenary sessions. Because of the nonpartisan stance of the NAWSA, President Wilson agreed to meet with Catt in July 1916 and received an invitation to address the convention. The best that Catt could procure was a tentative acceptance by Wilson. The printed convention program available in the Library of Congress does not list Wilson as a speaker.

At the September convention an attempt was made by motion to have the NAWSA follow the path of the Congressional Union/ National Woman’s Party to engage in a vigorous partisan program of political support. The motion was defeated at the strong urging of Catt. Probably as no coincidence President Wilson appeared to address the convention on its closing night. In his address Wilson did not to commit to the support of a constitutional amendment. Significantly, however, he did not limit his support of woman suffrage to a state process as he previously had done. Rather, he spoke of the justice of and need for universal suffrage. Catt was of the firm belief that Wilson’s observation of an orderly and committed group of suffragists who cheered him before and after his speech led him to ultimately support the national constitutional amendment.

The House of Representatives having previously agreed to submit what became the 19th amendment to the states for ratification, President Wilson addressed the Senate on September 30, 1918. He threw his support behind the amendment and said “We have made partners of the women in this war . . . Shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not a partnership of privilege?”

Despite Wilson’s vigorous support the Senate vote on October 1st was two votes short of the necessary $\frac{2}{3}$ majority required to submit the suffrage question to the states for ratification. Also in October a very disappointed Carrie Chapman Catt found herself confined to bed suffering from the second wave of the 1918 flu pandemic.

Catt recovered and Wilson persevered. Despite another lost Senate vote in February, 1919, Wilson’s efforts procured passage of the necessary enabling legislation by a then Republican congress in June of 1919. The 19th Amendment was submitted to the states for ratification and on August 18th, 1920 became the law of the land.





A HELPING HAND

An envelope for our annual appeal is enclosed. We'd appreciate your using it to help us with a couple of

major projects. ***BUT***.....look around you. Anyone out of work, in the hospital, recovering from COVID-19, deceased? These are desperate times for many people. Hopefully, none of our members is in that category.

If you can help those in need, do so. If you can support our appeal also, great. If you can only help them or us.....we'll wait, we'll survive, we'll weather the storm. Save the envelope and maybe remember us at a later date. Lend a helping hand to those in greater need... now.

Welcome

**The Atlantic County Historical Society
is pleased to welcome our new members:**

Tom Born, *Little Egg Harbor, NJ*
Mary Jane McAllister, *Linwood, NJ*
Linda Baker & Stanley Baker, Jr., *Egg Harbor Twp., NJ*
Robert Liquori, *Somers Point, NJ*
William Banks, *Northfield, NJ*
William Martin, *Egg Harbor Twp., NJ*
Catherine Bruce, *Port Republic, NJ*



AS ALWAYS, THANK YOU!

Donations In Memory of MaryBeth Ortzman

Friends \$1 - \$49

Kathy Fritz, Ruth Taylor, Ellen Hyatt
Egg Harbor Township,
Retired Educators Lunch Group

Patrons \$50 - \$249

Sid & Pat Parker, Joan Frankel,
Dale Lonkart, Diane Miller, Judy Newton
General Lafayette Chapter of the
Daughters of the American Revolution

R. I. P. MaryBeth Ortzman

On February 13, 2020 the Society lost a very special person. MaryBeth had been a long-time member, duty volunteer, board member and genealogy researcher *par excellence*. She always went way overboard on research queries, frequently working from home, sometimes months later. Every "customer" got full service with a smile. MaryBeth was also extremely proud of her Maine ancestors and her membership in the D.A.R.

IN MEMORIAM

Ken Smith, *Egg Harbor Township*

Need to Contact Us?

Phone: (609) 927-5218 ~ Email: ACHSinfo@comcast.net

Visit our Facebook page - Newsletter available online

@www.AtlanticCountyHistoricalSocietynj.org

ACHS Hours: Wed - Sat: 10:00am to 3:30pm

Parking & entrance in the rear of the building

Newsletter Editor :Ellen Hyatt

Contributors to this Issue:

Sid & Pat Parker, Norman Goos, Mike Connor & Diane Miller

The Atlantic County Historical Society received an operating grant from the Atlantic County Office of Cultural & Heritage Affairs.

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Historian

TWO ORGANIZATIONS INTERTWINED

Atlantic County Historical Society and General Lafayette Chapter, NSDAR

By Diane I. Miller

From its beginning, the path of the Atlantic County Historical Society (ACHS) has been intertwined with that of the General Lafayette Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It was in the Pleasantville home of DAR member Mary Rebecca Mulhaddon Fish (Mrs. Hiram B. Fish) that the founding meeting of ACHS was held on July 23, 1913. Mrs. Fish became the first 1st vice president of ACHS. Today, the ACHS library houses Mrs. Fish's DAR application which was approved Dec. 12, 1906.ⁱ Organized on June 6, 1895 in Atlantic City, the General Lafayette Chapter DAR preceded ACHS by 18 years. This year (2020), the chapter will be 125 years old.

ACHS records show that six of the eight women who attended its founding meeting were DAR members. In addition to Mrs. Fish, they included: Emma Cordery Johnson (Mrs. Samuel Johnson) of Absecon who became ACHS' first 2nd vice president; Florence Townsend Somers Scull (Mrs. Martin Van Buren Scull) of Somers Point, an ACHS vice president; Miss Sarah Anna Risley of Pleasantville who was an ACHS treasurer; Martilla Foster Price Ketchum (Mrs. Reuben Steelman Ketchum) of Bakersville (Northfield) who was ACHS' first secretary, and Melvetta Risley Rogers (Mrs. J. Byron Rogers) of Pleasantville.

According to Suzanne Smith, DAR chapter historian, former DAR chapter regent and ACHS member, the General Lafayette Chapter was incorporated in Atlantic City because it was "the hub for businessmen, their wives and families. Membership was based on social status at that time; these were ladies of means, and Atlantic City was the center. "Today, with the internet, an Atlantic City address is no longer appropriate," she added. "We have become primarily Atlantic County." Therefore, on June 5, 2018, the official location of the General Lafayette Chapter was changed to Somers Point, and its meeting place became the Atlantic County Historical Society, Somers Point.

The remainder of this article will give some examples of how the two organizations have been interconnected through the years, and how women who are a member of one group are often a member of the other.

Scrapbook clippings show us that early DAR and ACHS meetings were often held in private homes, and these meetings were covered in the newspapers. The following newspaper article also illustrates the privileged setting of the meeting. Appearing on the front page of the *Pleasantville Press* on October 19, 1926, almost three columns were devoted to a DAR meeting held in the Absecon home of Mrs. John D. McMullin. Subtitled a "Most Interesting Setting for Splendid Meeting of Lafayette Chapter," the article says of the home, "It was old enough to be remodeled in 1831 and contains wonderful ancestral mahogany furniture as fine as any on display in High street at the Sesqui-Centennial. There are four poster beds, which are beautifully carved, high boys, desks, clocks, tables and chairs that would fill any collector's heart with envy." Among the 65 ladies in attendance, were ACHS founders Mrs. M.V.B. Scull, Mrs. Martilla Ketchum and Mrs. Samuel Johnson.

On June 26, 1936, the General Lafayette Chapter dedicated a marker to its organizing regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, in the Presbyterian Church Yard in Absecon. The program for this event is found in a DAR reference book entitled the *Biographies and Family Records of 19 Revolutionary Soldiers of Atlantic County* which was compiled by the chapter in 1941. This is one of many DAR books which appear on a dedicated shelf in the ACHS library. The event's program informs us that Mrs. M.V.B. Scull, chapter historian and an ACHS founder, spoke at this dedication about the "Early Chapter History under Miss Doughty." A photo of this dedication is found in the above-mentioned book and ACHS Scrapbook #128.

The May 12, 1954 edition of the *Atlantic City Press* contained a photo in its Social News section titled "Planning Historical Exhibit." Its caption reads: "REPRESENTATIVES of three prominent organizations, the Gen. Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Antique Collectors Club and the Atlantic County Historical Society, are initiating plans for an elaborate historical exhibition to be held on the Garden Pier in connection with the Centennial celebration.ⁱⁱ Admiring a genuine antique article are Mrs. Harold Appleyard, chairman of the Searcher's committee; Mrs. Leonard Rundstrom and Mrs. Aaron L. Beckert." Though copyright restrictions prevent us from including this photo here, it can be found at ACHS in the Olive C. Rundstrom Collection, Collection Box 22, folder 9. Mrs. Rundstrom was a writer and historian who was active with ACHS, and Mrs. Beckert was chapter regent from 1950-1953.

The crowning achievement of Sarah Doughty's tenure as regent of the local DAR chapter was the erection of the beautiful monument commemorating the Revolutionary War skirmish at Chestnut Neck which took place Oct. 6, 1778. It was dedicated Oct. 6, 1911ⁱⁱⁱ on the 133rd anniversary of the village's destruction.

Over the years, many memorial ceremonies have been hosted at this site by the General Lafayette Chapter in conjunction with other organizations. On Memorial Day 1994, the welcome and closing remarks were made by Edythe Aldridge, DAR chapter regent and ACHS life member; a guest speaker was Jo Kapus, past president of ACHS, and a few words were said by the Rev. Norman H. Thomas, president of the Col. Richard Somers Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution and ACHS trustee. On Memorial Day 1995, the 100th birthday of the General Lafayette Chapter, in addition to the above-named individuals, the honor of placing the memorial wreath went to Mrs. Fred Ehrhardt, an ACHS librarian.^{iv}

The 2016 annual report for the General Lafayette Chapter recorded, "In early April [2nd] the chapter joined with the Colonel Richard Somers Chapter NSSAR and the Atlantic County Historical Society to present a genealogy workshop which was well attended and received." This event was held at the Galloway branch of the Atlantic County Library.

Up to this point, the focus has been on the connection between the ACHS library and the DAR, but the ACHS museum has benefited from the relationship as well. Upon the death of joint member Florence Somers Scull in 1944, many family heirlooms were willed to ACHS.^v On display in the lower level of the Society's museum is a punch bowl set which was painted by

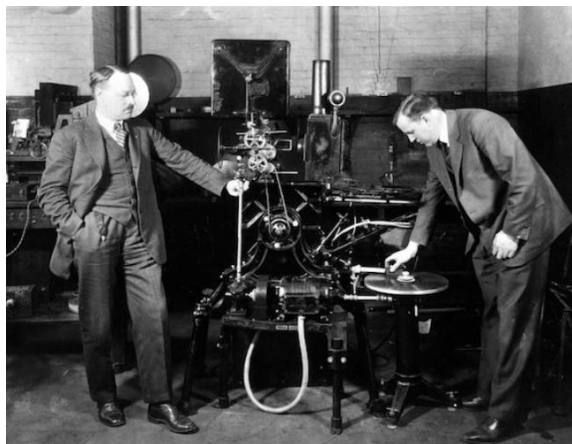
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Globe Theater, continued...

While continuing to host live theatrical performances it was also equipped as a cinema. As movie technology evolved, so did the Globe. It was the first Atlantic City theater to install the Vitaphone sound system and premiered Warner Brothers Don Juan in 1926.

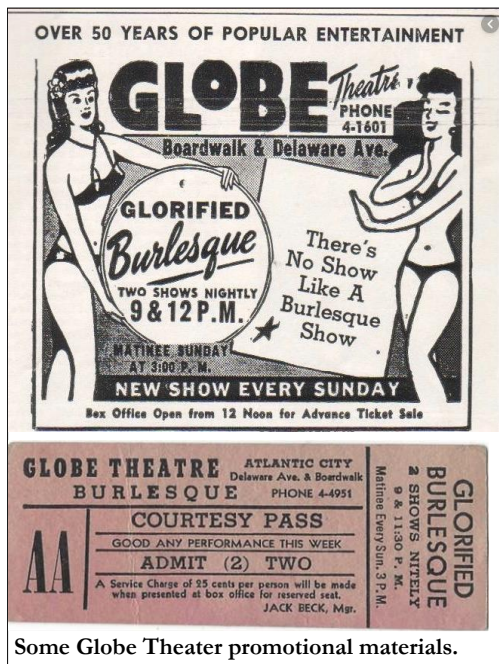


Above: Vitaphone billboard used in New York City.
Right: Vitaphone system



Vitaphone was a joint effort by AT&T's Western Electric and Warner Brothers. Viable talking movies were made possible upon the invention by Lee DeForest of the Audion tube for electronic amplification. Reminiscent of the battle between Betamax and VHS, DeForest championed a movie sound system with the sound track on the film while Vitaphone championed a record turntable that had to be synchronized to the projector. DeForest's vision ultimately prevailed, but Warner Brothers put their money behind Vitaphone. While Harry Warner famously said "Who the hell wants to hear actors talk?" he certainly understood the economics of using a music turntable to eliminate the payroll for musicians who then performed at motion picture theaters. The turntable could play music even when the movie wasn't being projected.

Warner Brothers were the initial leaders in talking films. In 1928 they opened the Warner Theater on the boardwalk. Anti trust enforcement ultimately compelled Hollywood to divest itself of all of the studio owned theaters. In the meantime, abuse of independent theaters and favoritism for the studio owned theaters was rampant. The independent Globe theater chose a transition to burlesque. Movies had already impacted the economic viability of vaudeville. Entertainment was being automated but bumps and grinds weren't.



Some Globe Theater promotional materials.

While Atlantic City thrived as an "anything goes" resort and convention destination, burlesque at the Globe contributed as an attraction. As Atlantic City declined and times changed, the stage lights at the Globe went out for the last time. The Showboat Hotel now sits where the Globe used to stand and has undergone its own transitions.

A few personal observations follow. In the late 1950's with a group of underage high school buddies, an expedition was mounted to the Globe. We did not get in for free but did grace some available box seats. To broaden our cultural horizons, apt attention was paid to the artists dancing on stage. Less (although still considerable) attention was paid to the off-color comedian.

Sometime in the late 1960's a lawsuit was filed against the Globe by a performer. She alleged that as a result of a defective condition on the stage she was caused to fall and sustain "grievous personal injuries" with the resulting pain and suffering precluding continued pursuit of her art. As a litigator I was assigned the defense of the Globe by its liability insurance carrier. That carrier was notorious for slipshod and cursory investigation. Somehow, the investigation file I was provided had documentation of multiple trips to the Globe and interviews of all the performers. The application of what is known in the profession as a "green poultice" - settlement money - resolved the grievous personal injuries and the case.

The Globe Theater is gone, but some of its history remains.

Looking Back through the Files.....

Transcribed by Diane J. Miller

Editor's Note: The following is a biography of Sarah Nathalie Doughty who was an organizing regent of the local General Lafayette Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The article was transcribed from page 14 of the "Remembrance Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution" which was printed in July 1919. It is found in ACHS History File M-3.2. Written shortly after Sarah's death on May 4, 1919, it gives many personal insights into her life.

NEW JERSEY.



Framed portrait of Sarah Doughty on display in the ACHS auditorium.

General Lafayette Chapter was, on May 4, 1919, called to mourn the death of its Regent and organizer, *Miss Sarah Nathalie Doughty*.ⁱ Miss Doughty was the daughter of General Enoch Doughty, a member of General Lafayette's escort when he visited this country as the honored guest of the nation.ⁱⁱ She was born 84 years ago at beautiful "Locust Grove," part of an estate which originally contained 8,000 acres, including the famous fresh water pond known as Doughty's Pond, now a part of Atlantic City's water supply. While at Flushing, Long Island, where she was sent for better educational opportunities, Miss Doughty had the romance and suffered the great tragedy of her life. She became engaged to the brother of one of her best loved school friends and on the eve of their marriage he was killed by the very train which should have carried him to his fiancée's home. Miss Doughty was a member also of the U. S. D. of 1812, Colonial Dames, Holland Dames, George Washington Memorial Association, National Mary Washington Monument Association, Pocahontas Memorial Association, and New Jersey State Historical Association. She held her office in high appreciation, attending regularly State meetings, and the Congresses held in Memorial Continental Hall, in order to keep in touch with the work of the National Society. The erection of the beautiful monument commemorating the skirmish at Chestnut Neck was the greatest event of her Regency, as it was through the long-sustained efforts of the chapter and its friends that a State appropriation of \$5,000 was obtained for the erection of the monument which is now in the care of the chapter.ⁱⁱⁱ Miss Doughty was the Organizing Regent of Century Chapter U. S. D. of 1812, and she herself selected the appropriate name. As a mark of her interest in the newly formed chapter, she added a codicil to her will, leaving the sum of \$500 to Century Chapter. To General Lafayette Chapter D.A.R. she left \$1,000 in trust, the interest of which is to be known as the Sarah N. Doughty Fund and is to be used for worthy purposes in loving memory of her. As her brothers and sisters passed away and she, the last of her generation, was lonely in the house near Absecon, with its memories of a vanished family circle, she sold the estate and established herself in a new home in Atlantic City,^{iv} where she gathered about her a circle of congenial friends. Miss Doughty was fond of social intercourse, of personal adornment and pretty clothes, of entertaining and being entertained by her friends. She enjoyed her lovely well appointed home and efficient service rendered her. She was a woman of very positive character, strong in her likes and dislikes, not changing readily a once-formed opinion. In politics she was a Democrat, in religious belief a Presbyterian.^v When she was in a reminiscent mood it was very interesting to hear the comments she would make upon the changes in customs, habits of living, etc., which had occurred in her lifetime. She who in early life had journeyed by stage-coach greatly enjoyed the luxurious present-day motoring. She was a patriotic woman and felt the storm and stress of the wars in which her country had been involved. She grieved over the terrible world war and lamented the necessity of her young countrymen's going abroad for service, but was intensely proud of their heroic achievements. Though her sight was impaired, her nimble fingers had not lost the skill acquired in the days of her youth and she took much pride and pleasure in the beautifully knitted articles she made for soldiers and sailors of the U. S. A. Life, to her, was a great adventure of which she never wearied, until the suffering of her last illness caused her to long for a release from pain and for a re-union with those whom she had "loved and lost awhile."^{vi}

ⁱ Mc Mullin, Robert; *Atlantic County Historical Society Yearbook*, Vol. 11, No. 3, p. 109, "She was named for her aunt and uncle, Sarah and Nathaniel Doughty. She modified her middle name of Nathaniel to Natalie and kept that form throughout her life."

ⁱⁱ Ibid, p. 110, "Knowing her father's association with Lafayette, Sarah Doughty chose the name *General Lafayette* for the chapter's name."

ⁱⁱⁱ Sarah A. Risley Collection, folder 65, p. 13, contains the certificate issued by John Franklin Fort, Governor of the State of New Jersey, appointing Miss Sarah Doughty to be a member of the Commission for the erection of a monument at Chestnut Neck, dated 17 May 1910.

^{iv} ACHS Obituary Collection, transcription of Sarah Doughty's obituary which appeared in the *Atlantic City Gazette Review* on 6 May 1919, states that she died 4 May, 1 South Stenton Place [Atlantic City].

^v Pamphlet, *Dedication of Markers placed by General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*, 26 June 1936, ACHS Scrapbook #128; Sarah N. Doughty is buried in the Presbyterian Church Yard, Absecon, NJ

^{vi} McMullin, Robert; *ACHS Yearbook*, Vol. 11, No. 3, p. 111, "Early in 1919, Sarah Doughty had a stroke.....if this stroke was going to affect her way of walking so straight and erect, she did not want to get well. She passed away May 4, 1919."

Library Corner

Norman Goos, Librarian ~ Asst. Librarian, Kathleen Fritz

The World Has Certainly Changed in the Last Two Months' And Some of the Things May Stay Changed, Like It or Not!

What's happening at ACHS? We have now completed about 10 weeks of "Shelter in Place." Many of us are bored but we're still alive if we're reading this newsletter. For those of us who are older, like Marilyn and I, we may feel a bit more vulnerable and we're certainly being a lot more cautious. All meetings, including doctor appointments are on Zoom. A friend in Mt. Laurel is holding a 3-person neighborhood sticky bun baking class, complete with face masks and 6-foot interpersonal distances enforced. And, ACHS has been closed to the public for quite a while.

What have we been doing? Some of us have been going in to check on the building. Thank you, Sid et al. Others have gone in alone to do private work. Thank you, Cindy, etc. We also have tried to keep our name in the public sector by using our Face Book page to attract attention. In practice for a major article for Stockton's Sojourn in the future, I wrote and posted a 4-part article on the extinct Brigantine Beach Railroad and Brigantine Transit Company (trolley system). These articles each reached an average of over 10,000 Face Book accounts with over 5,000 people either reading, liking or commenting on the pieces. I then followed up (still in process) with a series called "100 YEARS AGO IN ATLANTIC COUNTY." This is the posting of a chosen article for each day from the 1920 Atlantic City Gazette Review. Interest started slowly but is now averaging about 1,000 people reading the articles per day. Sid and I never expected those high numbers, but we're happy to see them.

What will the future look like? As I talk to other non-profits around the country, all are convinced that social distancing is here to stay for a while. This will affect our seating at our library work tables when we reopen and will most certainly affect the number of people wanting to come to our programs. The days of getting 80 people in the auditorium may be over. Many are naturally starting to experiment with "virtual meetings" using the Zoom, You Tube and other platforms. This is not all bad and may turn out to be very good. For example, my Tuesday evening Bible studies at Beacon Church normally attract about 25-30 people. We now do them on video and post them on YouTube with a link on the church web site and Face Book page. We are now attracting over 100 per week and the folks get to watch when they choose. When we reopen the church, we are thinking of doing both an in-person class plus have a pre-recorded class available as well. We are also using the interactive Zoom program with discussion groups, such as divorce recovery and grief sharing. We may have to go from two filled services to three or four more spread out services on Sunday.

Here's my point. Many non-profits are now experiencing growing success in this brave, new world with these Zoom and You Tube type presentations because it's easy, requires no additional equipment and it's inexpensive. It may be that we at ACHS should look at these new opportunities as good potential changes rather than see them as bad changes. It has often been said that "our attitude determines our altitude." Corny? Yes! True? Ask any successful business person and they will answer yes as well.

Stay safe and enjoy your time until we meet again.

Norm Goos, Librarian

ACHS and DAR continued...

Florence when she was about 29 years old. She was considered a skilled amateur when she created its beautiful design of purple grape and vine on white Limoges porcelain.

Today, the pattern continues. Many volunteers at ACHS are also members of the General Lafayette Chapter. The words written at the beginning of the 2018 chapter report – "General Lafayette Chapter worked hard in 2018 to fulfill its mission of promoting historic preservation, education and patriotism" – could just as easily apply to the mission of the Atlantic County Historical Society. An attempt to name all who currently have dual membership in both organizations will not be made here for fear that some might be omitted. But trust us; there are many.



Dedication of marker placed on the grave of Sarah N. Doughty by General Lafayette Chapter DAR, June 26, 1936.

ⁱ Mrs. Fish's application is located in ACHS Family Records, K Miscellaneous.

ⁱⁱ Atlantic City was founded in 1854

ⁱⁱⁱ Newspaper clipping – ACHS Vertical File – Chestnut Neck

^{iv} Programs from ACHS Vertical File – Chestnut Neck

^v ACHS Scrapbook #29, Florence S. Scull Memoriam

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SOCIETY

Where Atlantic County History Comes to Life



Our Mission:

- To collect and preserve historical materials exemplifying the events, places, and lifestyles of the people of Atlantic County and southern New Jersey.
- To encourage the study of history and genealogy.
- To provide historical and genealogical information to our membership and the general public.