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Liberty and Prosperity

TEACHING CALENDAR 2024

IMPORTANT LESSONS FOR EVERY MONTH



CONGRESS. JULY 4, 1776. States of America. Declaration of the thirteen united

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do hereby adopt this Constitution for the United States of America.



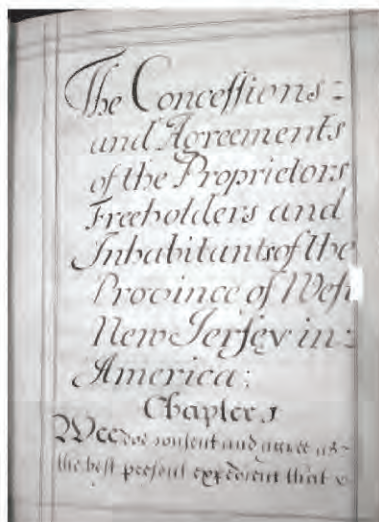
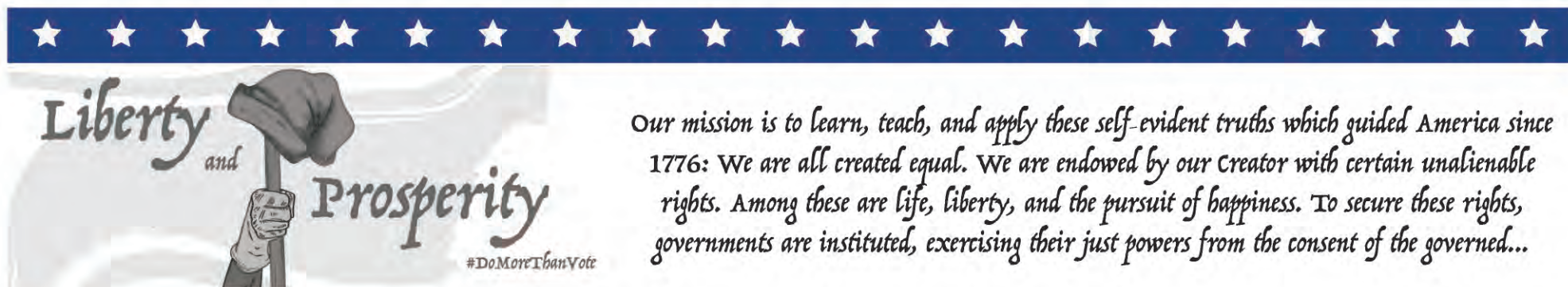
Liberty and Prosperity 1776, Inc.

453 Shore Road
Somers Point, NJ 08244

LibertyAndProsperity.com | (609) 927-7333 | info@libertyandprosperity.com



Funding has been made possible in part by the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of Cultural Affairs within the Department of State, through funds administered by the Atlantic County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs.



Above: A copy of one of several charters issued by the British government between 1664 and 1676. Each of them limited the powers of government and guaranteed certain specific rights to each individual "planted" in its new colonies of East and West New Jersey.

The 13 British colonies that became the United States did not have gold, silver, or trade routes to Asia like the Spanish colonies in Mexico and Central and South America. Nevertheless, England offered something far more valuable to those who settled in its

North American colonies: **Liberty!**

Our mission is to learn, teach, and apply these self-evident truths which guided America since 1776: We are all created equal. We are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted, exercising their just powers from the consent of the governed...

About the Calendar

Our organization takes its name, Liberty and Prosperity, from New Jersey's motto since 1776. The content for this calendar was derived from conversations with our members, most of whom live in and around Atlantic County, New Jersey, and recall hearing about these historical figures and events in stories shared since childhood.

We selected some of the most inspiring to help explain why Liberty and Prosperity is an appropriate motto for this part of New Jersey.

The content was corroborated and supplemented with the sources listed below. We invite readers to explore and enjoy.

Seth Grossman and David Mineo, Editors.

Rosemarie Martelli, Project Originator and Assistant Editor

Seth Grossman is the President and Executive Director of Liberty and Prosperity 1776 Inc. He is a retired lawyer and former adjunct professor of history at Atlantic Cape Community College in Atlantic County. He was born in Atlantic City in 1949. He took an interest in local history when at age 11, he was instructed to pay “ice money” to a local political organization for permission to sell newspapers on the Atlantic City beach and boardwalk.

David Mineo is a research consultant from Somers Point, New Jersey. He has a bachelor's in English literature from St. John's University in Queens, New York, and a master's in foreign affairs from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.



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noon-2pm



Dan Klein
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2-4pm



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4-6pm

Live & Local Weekends Too!

Fishing - Mike Shepherd, Sat. - 7am-8am
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Entertainment - Jim Craine - Sat. - 8pm-10pm


PLUS

PLUS
Jerry Blavat - Sun. - 9am-11am
John Catsimatidis - Sun. - 11am-noon
Frank Morano - Sun. - 2pm-3pm



Lorry Young
Mon.-Fri.
6-7pm

wondradio.com



In 1664, the British government issued written “Concessions and Agreements” to protect the rights of every person living in its colonies of East and West New Jersey. Those rights included specific “freedoms and immunities” consistent with “the laws and customs of England” and a new freedom of religion.

Britain also recognized their right to create and run their own governments and make their own laws. It required only that those laws be “consonant with reason” and that all taxes be “assessed equally.”

The first governments in New Jersey were small and very inexpensive. Most counties had only four paid officials: a clerk, judge, sheriff, and surrogate. The clerk kept a public record of every deed so everyone would know the rightful owners of all land in the county. The judge decided disputes. The sheriff enforced laws and judgments with the help of citizens he could summon as his “posse comitatus” (power of the community). The surrogate protected the rights of widows, orphans, and those entitled to the property of the deceased. These original county officials, now known as constitutional officers, were elected but not paid with taxes. Instead, they collected fees from those who used their services.

Taxes were very low. They were used mostly to pay for roads, bridges, and public buildings. There was only one tax: a tax on real estate. It was paid by freeholders, people who owned real estate. Only freeholders could vote or hold public office, so only those who paid taxes decided how much to collect and spend. The freeholders of each county elected representatives to the General Assembly for the whole colony. The governor was appointed by the king, but he could not impose any taxes or spend any money without the General Assembly’s approval.

Americans who lived in the colony of New Jersey, like those in the other 12 British colonies, had less government, lower taxes, and more freedom than almost any other people in history. Most Americans lived in better homes and were better fed, healthier, and taller than their European counterparts. America became known in much of Europe as “Das Land Der Unbegrenzten Moeglichkeiten” (the Land of Boundless Opportunities).

The separate colonies of East and West New Jersey merged into one colony of New Jersey in 1702.

“Early List of Books from the New Jersey State Library.” *New Jersey State Library: Seminal Collections*,
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The Religious Society of Friends was a popular Christian movement in England that began in the 1650s. Its members were called “Quakers” by detractors who mocked them for often being emotional and animated at prayer meetings. Although they were Protestants, Quakers rejected the leadership and certain practices of other Protestant denominations, including the Church of England. Quakers opposed war and slavery. They supported nontraditional leadership roles for women. Because of their beliefs, they were often persecuted, barred from public office, and even arrested and imprisoned.

In 1681, the British government gave ownership of Pennsylvania to Quaker leader William Penn. Penn founded the city of Philadelphia and a new colony that guaranteed religious freedom. At that time, many Quakers from Pennsylvania and New York were already buying land and moving to New Jersey.

One of them was John Townsend. He moved from Long Island, New York, to settle in what is now Cape May during the 1690s. Townsend hunted whales, which were then plentiful in Delaware Bay. He made large profits processing whale products and shipping them throughout the world.

Another was John Somers. Somers bought and cleared land for a farm in what is now Somers Point. He also ran a ferry across the Egg Harbor River. It connected the stagecoach road to Cape May with the stagecoach road to New York. His son Richard built the brick house on the hill that now overlooks the bridge between Somers Point and Ocean City. This home, Somers Mansion, was built in 1725 and is the oldest house still standing in Atlantic County. It has been placed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places.

James Somers, a nephew, built a farm in what is now Linwood. He also built a dam across Patcong Creek, where the new dam beneath Central Avenue stands today. That dam created Bargaintown Pond, also known as Bargaintown Lake. Water running over the dam turned the wheels of two mills: a grist mill to grind corn and wheat into flour and a sawmill to cut logs into lumber. Part of the today’s suburban town of Northfield was the north field of the James Somers farm.

In the early 1700s, local blacksmiths found clay and bog iron in nearby swamps. They built furnaces and forges of clay to extract the iron and make horseshoes, nails, tools, and other iron products. In 1766, they built a large iron furnace in Batsto.

By the late 1700s, skilled carpenters were designing ships and using local resources to build them. George May and Christopher Rape began building ships along the Egg Harbor River in and around Mays Landing during the 1780s. At that time, the Van Sant family built ships along the Mullica River in what is now Galloway Township.



Above: Somers Mansion still stands on the hill near the bridge to Ocean City in Somers Point, New Jersey. It was built by Richard Somers around 1725. He was the son of John Somers, who first settled the area around 1693.



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Stevens, Lewis Townsend. *The History of Cape May County, New Jersey: From the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day*. Star of the Cape Publishing Co, 1897.

“History.” *Batsto Village*, batstovillage.org/history/.
Fertsch, Cindy. “A Retrospective on South Jersey History: George May and the Story of Mays Landing.” *Shore Local Newsmagazine* -. Shore Local Newsmagazine, 6 Mar. 2020, <https://shorelocalnews.com/a-retrospective-on-south-jersey-history-george-may-and-the-story-of-mays-landing/>.
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JANUARY

We the People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	<div><div>NEWS TALK 1400 AND 92.3 WOND SOUTH JERSEY'S NEWS/TALK LEADER</div><div>South Jersey's News Talk Leader! Live & Local • wondradio.com</div></div>		

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Employees of "Depression-proof" Apex News and Hair Company, created and owned by Sara Spencer Washington, in front of a shop on Arctic Avenue in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the 1930s.

The last Confederate armies surrendered in April 1865. That year through 1870, Republican majorities in Congress and the state legislatures introduced three amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments were adopted to end slavery, guarantee citizenship and equal rights, and enfranchise all former slaves. However, Southern Democrats continued a deadly fight against black Americans who tried to exercise their new legal rights and against any white Americans who came to their defense. They also used dishonest means to win sympathy and political support in the North. In 1877, they won enough votes in Congress to remove Union troops who were protecting blacks in the South, causing millions of black Americans to flee the South during the "Great Migration."

Col. John McKee, a free black man from Virginia, moved to Philadelphia before the Civil War. He fought in the Union army and later became a colonel in the Pennsylvania National Guard. He became wealthy by investing in real estate. In 1884, he built a new town in Egg Harbor Township for black Americans fleeing persecution in the South. That area is still known as McKee City.

George Henry White, a former slave from North Carolina, was a successful lawyer and Republican leader who was twice elected to Congress. Even he had to move north to enjoy a normal life in 1901. White founded a bank to help empower blacks economically. He also bought land in Middle Township in Cape May County, where he built the town of Whitesboro for blacks leaving the South.

Alma and Clifton Washington came to Atlantic City in the 1920s. They built and operated a successful bar and restaurant there called Wash's Inn. They called Atlantic City the "New Promised Land." Their story is told by their granddaughter, Turiya S.A. Raheem, in her book, "Growing Up in the Other Atlantic City: Wash's and the Northside."

Sara Spencer Washington opened a beauty parlor on Baltic Avenue in Atlantic City in 1913. Over the next 20 years, she grew her business into the Apex News and Hair Company – a multimillion-dollar enterprise that manufactured and sold cosmetics throughout the United States and Canada. The company also ran beauty schools and hair salons and published a popular magazine. It even built and operated what is now known as the Pomona Golf & Country Club in Galloway Township. It was open to players of all races when all other country clubs near Atlantic City refused to admit black Americans. Sara Washington and the Hotel Brigantine (currently Legacy Vacation Resorts), which Washington owned in the 1940s, are included in the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail.

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FEBRUARY

We Be People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		<div>MyTake.Live</div> <div>Take Control of the Narrative</div> <div>See Beyond the Matrix</div> <div>https://MyTake.Live</div>		1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Ronald Reagan's Birthday			Groundhog Day	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Abraham Lincoln's Birthday		Valentine's Day Ash Wednesday Frederick Douglass' Observed Birthday			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	George Washington's Birthday Presidents' Day (Observed Federal Holiday)			George Washington's Birthday (Actual Date)		
25	26	27	28	29		

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1915: "Commodore" Louis Kuehne

helped make Atlantic City the

The "Commodore" and "Nucky" are fictional characters in the HBO TV series "Boardwalk Empire." However, there was a real "Commodore" in Atlantic City named Louis Kuehnle. Kuehnle launched his political career in 1878, when at the age of 18 he began running his father's hotel and saloon. He soon became a corrupt but popular Republican leader. He was called the Commodore because he ran the Atlantic City Yacht Club. He collected "ice money" from those who got government jobs, contracts, and other favors through politics. He then used some of that money to help those in need. Kuehnle won the friendship and votes of those he helped, including blacks in Atlantic City's Northside. Until 1936, blacks in America voted overwhelmingly for Republicans. Most blacks in Atlantic City continued to vote for Republicans until the 1950s.

Kuehnle used his political power to allow competition among the electric and telephone companies, which provided lower rates and dependable service. Officials backed by the Commodore paved Atlantic City's streets. They also bought a lake near Pleasantville and built a pipeline to provide Atlantic City with abundant fresh water. Kuehnle hired the best engineers and companies in America to give Atlantic City a modern electric streetcar line and an efficient sewerage system. He also used his political power to stop factions within the state government from banning liquor sales. All this



This iconic 1929 photo shows Nucky on the boardwalk with Chicago gangster Al Capone. When published by the New York Journal, a Hearst newspaper, Nucky called it a fake composite. Nucky said he was never with Capone and never wore a summer suit in the winter

There was also a real "Nucky." Kuehnle was a close friend and political ally of Smith Johnson, Atlantic County's Republican sheriff. Kuehnle brought Johnson's son, Enoch "Nucky" Johnson, into politics and became his mentor. For years, New Jersey Democratic Governor Woodrow Wilson and some "reform" Republicans like Atlantic City Press editor Walter Edge opposed Kuehnle. In 1913, soon after Woodrow Wilson was elected President, New Jersey state attorneys indicted, convicted, and jailed Kuehnle for violating various election and corruption laws. Nucky then took over Kuehnle's organization. Nucky made the Commodore's organization even stronger by working with reform Republicans and Democrats throughout New Jersey. With Nucky's support, Walter Edge was elected governor of New Jersey in 1917 and a U.S. senator in 1919. In 1933, Democrat Franklin Roosevelt became president during the Great Depression. His FBI spent years investigating Nucky. In 1941, Nucky was indicted and convicted for not paying income tax on his share of profits from illegal gambling in Atlantic City. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison but was paroled after four years.

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Funnell, Charles E. *By the Beautiful Sea: The Rise and High Times of That Great American Resort, Atlantic City*. Rutgers University Press, 1975.
Johnson, Nelson. *Boardwalk Empire*. Fall River Press, 2002.
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MARCH

We the People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			MyTake.Live Take Control of the Narrative See Beyond the Matrix https://MyTake.Live		1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Daylight Saving Time Starts	11	12	13	14	15	16
17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19 First Day of Spring	20	21	22	23 Jewish Festival of Purim
24 Palm Sunday	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 Easter					Good Friday Vietnam War Veterans Day	

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DR. JONATHAN PITNEY.

Before Atlantic City was founded, very few Americans enjoyed cool breezes by the beach or sea bathing in the ocean on hot summer days. There were only a handful of small, expensive, and remote seashore resorts like Cape May.

Jonathan Pitney, a medical doctor, moved to Absecon in 1820 at age 23. He enjoyed swimming in the ocean and walking on the empty beaches of nearby Absecon Island every summer. The name “Absecon” is believed to come from “Absegami,” the Algonquian word for the area. It means “little water” and described the saltwater back bay between the mainland and the barrier islands.

For 30 years, Pitney dreamed of building a health resort there. Then he met Samuel Richards, a wealthy Hammonton businessman. Pitney persuaded Richards to help make that dream a reality.

In 1853, the two formed a corporation that sold stock to investors. They recruited other participants and raised enough money to buy all of Absecon Island and 54 miles of right-of-way through farms and pine forests that stretched west to Camden. They easily obtained state permits for their “railroad to nowhere.” No competitors took their project seriously.

Pitney and Richards built the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and a 600-room luxury hotel on Absecon Island in less than a year. They also persuaded the state to establish Atlantic City as a new and separate town. All this was done just before the first tourists arrived in July 1854.

In 1877, Richards built a second high-speed railroad from Camden to Atlantic City in less than 90 days. By 1900, Atlantic City was a world-famous resort with 27,000 residents. In 1904, the fastest trains in the world ran between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, with speeds reaching up to 115 miles per hour.

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Johnson, Nelson. *Boardwalk Empire*. Fall River Press, 2002.

Heston, Alfred Miller. *Absegami: Annals of Eyren Haven and Atlantic City, 1609 to 1904*. Forgotten Books, 2018.

Levi, Vicki Gold, and Lee Eisenberg. *Atlantic City: 125 Years of Ocean Madness*. Clarkson N. Potter, 1979.



APRIL

We the People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 April Fools' Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Jewish Passover (Pesach)	23	24	25	26 Arbor Day	27
28	29 Passover Ends	30	<div><div></div><div><div>CENTURY 21</div><div>Action Plus Realty</div><div>LAURA COHEN</div><div>REALTOR®</div><div>Office: 800.299.2129</div><div>Cell: 609.892.4579</div><div>realtorlauracohen@gmail.com</div><div>www.actionplusrealty.com</div><div>641 Mill Creek Road, Suite 5</div><div>Manahawkin, NJ 08050</div></div></div>			



Between 1880 and 1920, more than 20 million immigrants came to America from Europe. They included 4 million Italians, 2 million Jews, and 1.6 million Irish. Thousands of them came to Atlantic City.



From left to right: Jerry Lewis, Paula Jane, Paul "Skinny" D'Amato, and Dean Martin in 1954.

Emilio D'Amato came to Atlantic City from Italy in the 1890s. He opened a small bar and restaurant in the Italian-American "Ducktown" neighborhood. He and his wife had six children including Paul, who was known as "Skinny." Skinny was 14 when his father died in 1922. He and his brother borrowed \$45 to rent a pool hall and start a business to support their mother and four sisters. They sold cigars and cigarettes in the front; in the back, they took

bets for horse races and ran pool, card, and dice games for gamblers. Within five years, Skinny and his brother were running 15 of these “horse joints.” Both were masters at shuffling and dealing cards. Skinny was handsome, well dressed, and charming. He was polite and fair with customers, performers, employees, and everyone with whom he did business. These qualities gave him the money and support he needed to buy and open the world-famous 500 Club on Missouri Avenue. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, America’s top entertainers, including Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, and Jerry Lewis, performed there on a regular basis.

Harry Schultz left Russia when he was 14 and came to live with his brother in Philadelphia. He worked at a candy factory there for \$3 per week. Later, he earned more money working as a stock boy and then as a salesman at several Philadelphia clothing stores. After learning the business, he moved to Atlantic City and opened Schultz Men's Clothing on Atlantic Avenue. From the 1920s to the 1960s, it was one of the best-known and most successful high-end men's clothing stores in the area. In 2009, Margate attorney and builder Leo Schoffer published a book telling similar stories about dozens of other successful businesses built by Jewish immigrants during that time. Every ethnic group that came to Atlantic City during those years told similar success stories.



Above: Schultz Upscale Men's Clothing Shop on Illinois and Atlantic avenues in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the 1920s.

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Schoffer, Leo B. *A Dream, A Journey, A Community: A Nostalgic Look at Jewish Businesses in and Around Atlantic City*. ComteQ Publishing, 2009.



<div> <div>MAY</div> <div> <div>We the People</div> <div> insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. </div> </div> </div> <div>2024</div>						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	MyTake.Live Take Control of the Narrative See Beyond the Matrix https://MyTake.Live		1	2	3	4
				Victory in Europe Day (1945)		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mother's Day						Armed Forces Day
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Pentecost						
26	27	28	29	30	31	
	Memorial Day					

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John L. Young

John Lake Young was born in Absecon, New Jersey, in 1853. As a teenager, Young worked as an Atlantic City lifeguard in the summer and a skilled carpenter during the off-season. One of his first jobs was erecting the large wooden building shaped like an elephant – Lucy – that still stands in Margate. It was built by a real estate developer to attract curious tourists from Atlantic City to vacant lots he was selling nearby. Lucy has been placed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places and is a designated National Historical Landmark. At age 30, Young was doing patch and repair work on the boardwalk when he met a successful Philadelphia baker named Steward McShea. The two became friends and business partners. For the next 10 years, they built and operated very profitable amusements, rides, activities, and carnival games on the Atlantic City Boardwalk. These included a spectacular carousel and a roller-skating rink. In 1891, the two bought and expanded the Applegate Pier by Tennessee Avenue, one of only a few piers permitted over the beach and ocean. To attract bigger crowds, they added an aquarium, a theater, and ballrooms for dancing and concerts. One of their most popular new attractions was a giant fishing net. It was used to haul in all sorts of fish and other marine life every day. In 1907, Young built an even bigger pier near Arkansas Avenue that he called the “Million Dollar Pier.” Young later built a luxury mansion at the end of the pier and gave it the address “Number One Atlantic Ocean.”



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JUNE

We the People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
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2	3	4 New Jersey Primary Election Day	5	6 D-Day Allied Invasion of Normandy in 1944	7	8
9	10	11	12 Shavuot (Jewish Pentecost)	13	14 Flag Day U.S. Army Formed in 1775	15
16 Father's Day	17	18	19 Juneteenth (Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation Enforced in Galveston, Texas)	20 First Day of Summer	21 Constitution Ratified in 1788	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						



Above: This bust of Richard Stockton was presented to Stockton College by Margate sculptor Joanna Kendal in 1978. In August 2017, it was moved from the main entrance of the library to its present location in the library's Special Collections Reading Room.

Stockton University is a state college whose main campus is in Galloway Township. It has other facilities in Atlantic City, Hammonton, Manahawkin, and Woodbine. It is named after Richard Stockton, one of the 56 signers of our Declaration of Independence.

Stockton was born in 1730. His parents were wealthy Quakers who had developed and expanded large and productive farms in and around Princeton, New Jersey. Stockton increased his family's wealth by efficiently managing his family's estates. He took a special interest in breeding choice cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. At age 24, he became a lawyer and an active trustee of what is now Princeton University. Stockton also collected art and literature.

Between 1754 and 1763, the British Empire fought against France and its allies in a global conflict known as the Seven Years' War. In America, it was called the French and Indian War. It brought high-ranking British government officials and thousands of soldiers to Britain's North American colonies for the first time. When they reported how wealthy Americans had become, Britain imposed new taxes and restrictions on the colonists and the economy.

Many Americans at the time, including Stockton, could easily afford to pay taxes; however, they believed imposed taxes violated the written charters that established New Jersey and the other colonies. They worried that Britain's future taxes and restrictions would destroy the liberty and low taxes that had given Americans a century of prosperity.

In 1766, at age 36, Stockton traveled to England, Scotland, and Ireland. While there, he explained America's point of view to King George III and Britain's top leaders. In 1768, at age 38, Stockton returned home and became active in politics. He accepted an appointment to the Council, the predecessor of the New Jersey State Senate. In 1774, after the Boston Tea Party, Stockton tried to negotiate a settlement with Britain but failed. In 1776, he was elected to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He voted for American independence that July 4 and was one of the 56 men who later signed the written Declaration of Independence.

In September 1776, the Continental Congress sent Stockton to upstate New York to help prepare for an expected British invasion from Canada. On his way home on November 30, Stockton was dragged from his bed by local Tories (Americans who opposed independence), turned over to the British, and marched to the notorious Provost Prison in New York City. He was kept in a cold, crowded, and unsanitary prison cell and given meager rations. After receiving orders from Congress, General George Washington protested "the shocking and

inhuman treatment" of Stockton to the British. Two weeks later, Stockton was released from prison after he signed a document prepared by the British. Stockton's critics quickly claimed that Stockton had renounced American independence and pledged loyalty to the king. Friends and supporters said Stockton had merely signed a standard parole agreement, in which he had only agreed to no longer take part in the war against the British. When he returned home, Stockton was in very poor physical and mental health.

While he was away, the British had ransacked and plundered Stockton's home and farms. Furniture, clothing, books, personal papers, and pictures were destroyed. His prized horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were killed or driven off. Over the next two years, Stockton struggled to regain his health and rebuild his life. In 1778, he developed cancer, which spread despite extensive surgery. Stockton suffered continuous pain until his death in 1781 at age 50.

In Stockton's day, the ownership of blacks as slaves and various forms of indentured servitude and apprenticeships for blacks and whites were legal and common. Indentured servants and apprentices, like slaves, worked for only food, clothing, and shelter. This kind of servitude lasted for a fixed number of years as punishment for a crime, to repay debts, or to learn a useful trade. Black slaves and their children, on the other hand, were never free unless released by their masters.

There are no surviving documents indicating how many slaves Stockton owned or how long he held them. We only know of one of them: Marcus Marsh. He was born on Stockton's farm in 1765, and his mother died when he was an infant. Marsh was raised and educated with Stockton's children. He was set free at age 16 by Annis, Stockton's wife, shortly after her husband's death. Marsh then worked and studied with Dr. Benjamin Rush, the husband of Stockton's daughter Julia. Dr. Rush was also George Washington's personal physician and another signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Rush was one of the most respected physicians in America. After completing his studies, Marsh is believed to have become a respected apothecary, a pharmacist who also saw patients and administered medicine.

Dr. Rush was for years a forceful advocate for the end of slavery in America. In 1821, Stockton's grandson Robert Stockton was the first U.S. Navy commander to seize slave ships from Africa and free their slaves after the United States banned the overseas slave trade. During the Mexican-American War, Robert Stockton sent naval forces inland to occupy California and keep slavery out of the territory. Stockton, California, is named after him.

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Yost, Russell. "Richard Stockton." *The History Junkie*, 8 Aug. 2019, thehistoryjunkie.com/richard-stockton/.



JULY

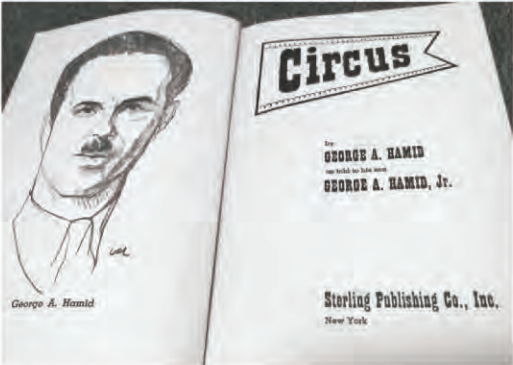
We the People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1	2	3	4 Independence Day (Declaration of Independence Published in 1776)	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	<div><div>NEWS TALK 1400 AND 92.3 WOND SOUTH JERSEY'S NEWS/TALK LEADER</div><div>South Jersey's News Talk Leader! Live & Local • wondradio.com</div></div>		

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Above: Biography of George A. Hamid, written and published by his son in 1950.

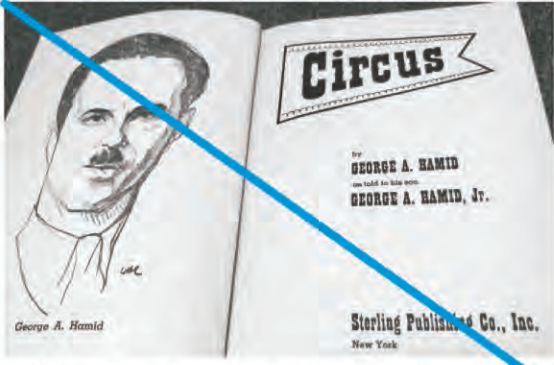
George Hamid came to New York in 1906 when he was 10. His parents sent him to America to escape the persecution of Christians in their native Lebanon, then part of the Ottoman Empire – also known as the Turkish Empire.

Hamid was trained to be an acrobat and performed with his uncle’s troupe. For several years, they toured the world with Buffalo Bill’s Wild West show

at the height of its popularity. Young Hamid was taught and mentored by Annie Oakley, the show’s famous sharpshooter.

In 1913 at age 17, Hamid left his uncle and formed his own troupe. It joined a traveling vaudeville company featuring the provocative “hot momma” singing sensation Eva Tanguay. They performed in burlesque shows throughout America. That company fell apart after a performance at the Globe Theater in Atlantic City and left George Hamid stranded here.

Hamid and his brothers survived by doing acrobatic tricks for tips on the beach by the boardwalk. After a few weeks, they were hired by the nearby Steel Pier. They became an instant success. Hamid soon earned enough to form his own complete traveling show and later his own circus. Hamid bought the Steel Pier in 1945, which featured the world-famous high-diving horse. For the next 30 years, Hamid and his son George Jr. successfully ran the pier and other entertainment venues throughout the country.



Above: Photo of Rebecca Estell Bourgeois Winston, courtesy of the Atlantic County Historical Society photo collection.

In July 1776, New Jersey’s first Constitution as an independent state allowed men and women of every race to vote and hold public office; however, they were required to be freeholders who owned a certain amount of money or real estate.

During the 1790s, Thomas Jefferson and other supporters of France and the ideas of its revolution organized political parties and campaigns to win elections in America. Jefferson’s opponents, including John Adams, did the same. Each side tried to change the qualifications to vote and hold office to gain an advantage over the other.

In response, New Jersey in 1807 removed property ownership as a requirement to vote and hold public office. That same year, New Jersey also barred black Americans, women, and noncitizens from voting and holding public office.

Black Americans could not vote or hold public office again in New Jersey until the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution were adopted in 1868 and 1870 after the Civil War. Women regained the right to vote and hold public office in New Jersey after the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was adopted in 1920. Five years later, Democrat Rebecca Estell Bourgeois Winston of Estell Manor in Atlantic County became the first female mayor in New Jersey. Winston and the Estell Manor Mansion (currently the Atlantic County Veterans Museum) are included in the New Jersey Women’s Heritage Trail.

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“The Petticoat Politicians of 1776: New Jersey’s First Female Voters.” *New Jersey Historical Commission*, nj.gov/state/historical/assets/pdf/it-happened-here/ihhnj-er-petticoat-politicians.pdf.



AUGUST

We the People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<div>NEWS TALK 1400 AND 92.3</div> <div>WOND</div> <div>SOUTH JERSEY'S NEWS/TALK LEADER</div>	South Jersey's News Talk Leader! Live & Local • wondradio.com			1 U.S. Coast Guard Founded in 1790	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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Above: This statue of Richard Somers was placed in a park dedicated to his memory in Somers Point, New Jersey, in 2013. An identical statue stands in Somers, New York, a town named for him shortly after his death in Tripoli in 1804. Both monuments were created by sculptor Luigi Badia.

Richard Somers was born in Somers Point in 1778. After elementary school, Somers attended Abercrombie’s Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. He completed school by age 15. By age 17, Somers was a master of merchant ships sailing between New York and Philadelphia.

At that time, America had no navy. Most Americans thought they were at peace with the world and did not need one after the War for Independence ended in 1783. They were wrong.

For more than a thousand years, small kingdoms on the Barbary Coast of North Africa sent sea-fighters to attack and rob ships and coastal towns of non-Muslim European nations as far north as Iceland. They then sold the people they captured as slaves or held them for ransom. Although these sea-fighters are commonly called the “Barbary pirates,” they were not pirates or criminals as defined by international law. Rather, they were corsairs: privateers fighting under the banner of nations legally at war with the people they attacked.

At first, Britain, Spain, and other European nations with navies fought them. They later bought protection for their people by making treaties and paying tribute.

When America became independent from Britain in 1783, the Barbary corsairs attacked American ships, which were no longer protected by the treaties or navy of Britain.

Over the next 15 years, the United States reluctantly signed treaties and paid tribute because it did not have a navy to protect its merchant ships. The more America paid, the more the Barbary corsairs demanded. Meanwhile, the British and French navies and pirates in the Caribbean stopped, seized, and attacked America’s defenseless ships.

By 1798, many Americans supported the slogan, “Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute!” America built a new navy, and 20-year-old Richard Somers was one of the first to join.

In 1801, President Thomas Jefferson refused to pay tribute to the Barbary corsairs. He instead sent the new navy to fight them. In 1803, Somers was given command of the warship Nautilus and 103 men.

Somers and the new American Navy fought with skill and courage. By August 1804, three of the four Barbary kingdoms had made peace. Only Tripoli remained at war with America.

On September 4, Somers and 12 others made a daring attack to quickly win the war against Tripoli. They packed a small ship, Intrepid, with explosives and planned to sail it into Tripoli harbor, light the fuse, and escape just before it exploded near the enemy fleet. However, it detonated before the crew could escape and before it was close enough to accomplish its mission. Somers and all aboard were killed. Nevertheless, their courage and ingenuity inspired the Americans to keep fighting, which persuaded Tripoli to soon make peace.

“The Life and Times of Master Commandant Richard Somers.” Somers Point Historical Society, www.richardsomers.org/.

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“Somers I (Sch).” Naval History and Heritage Command, www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/s/somers-i.html.



SEPTEMBER

The People

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 Labor Day Victory Over Japan Day (1945)	3	4 Richard Somers Dies In Tripoli 1804	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 Patriot Day (September 11 Attacks in 2001)	12	13	14
15 Richard Somers Born in Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in 1778	16	17 Constitution Day (Constitution Signed in 1787)	18 U.S. Air Force Founded in 1947	19	20 POW/MIA Recognition Day	21
22 First Day of Fall	23	24	25	26	27	28
29 Gold Star Mother’s Day	30	<div>NEWS TALK 1400 AND 92.3</div> <div>WOND</div> <div>SOUTH JERSEY’S NEWS/TALK LEADER</div> <div>South Jersey’s News Talk Leader!</div> <div>Live & Local • wondradio.com</div>				

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Easter Sunday, 1910, on Ocean City,
New Jersey, boardwalk.

Ezra Lake and his brothers S. Wesley and James were all Methodist ministers from Atlantic County. In 1879, they joined with reverends Henry Burrell and William Wood from Philadelphia to create a year-round Christian beach resort in South Jersey. On the advice of their cousin William Lake, a surveyor in Pleasantville, they chose Peck's Beach. It was an almost empty island of beaches and sand dunes just south of Absecon Island, where Atlantic City had been built. With the help of their father, Simon Lake, a prosperous farmer, they secured a loan of \$10,000 and formed a development association. They also obtained a state charter to separate the island from Upper Township in Cape May County to create a new city: Ocean City.

They did much of what Jonathan Pitney, Samuel Richards, and others did with Atlantic City 25 years earlier. In 1880, they bought the entire island. They then laid out streets, divided the island into building lots, and sold them to the public. They also established a new railroad company to bring visitors to and from the Camden and Atlantic Railroad line in Pleasantville to Somers Point across the bay. A steam ferry brought visitors from there to the island. The first bridge to Ocean City was built in 1883. In 1884, the state allowed Peck's Beach to withdraw from Upper

Township and have its own local government with the new name of Ocean City.

The founders of Ocean City made their new beach resort far different from Atlantic City. Liquor sales, gambling, and prostitution were all banned from the island. The main attraction was a tabernacle located between 5th and 6th streets. It housed revival meetings, worship services, lectures, and social events to promote Methodist Christian values.

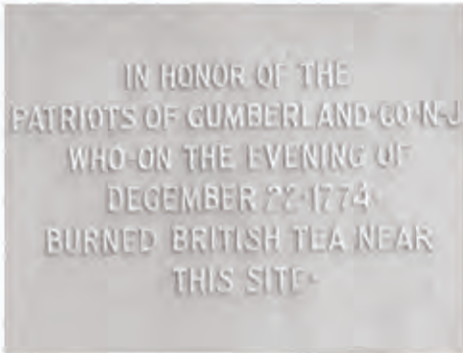
Ocean City's main streets were named after John Wesley and Francis Asbury. Wesley was a preacher and scholar who led a revival movement within the Church of England between 1730 and 1791. He preached to large outdoor gatherings. He was also a fierce opponent of slavery. Wesley later founded the Methodist Church in England and America. Asbury began preaching for the Methodist Church throughout America in 1771. In 1784, he became the leader of the Methodist Church in America. Asbury inspired and helped Richard Allen, who later founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church for black Americans in 1816.

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OCTOBER 2024						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2 Rosh Hashanah Begins at Sundown	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 Yom Kippur Begins at Sundown	12 Yom Kippur Columbus Lands in America in 1492
13 U.S. Navy Founded in 1775	14 Columbus Day	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31 Halloween		

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Above: Monument to tea burning in Greenwich, Cumberland County, on December 22, 1774.

By 1773, most people in New Jersey, like most Americans, believed they enjoyed more freedom, wealth, and opportunity than any other people in the world, according to “A History of the American People” by Paul Johnson. Most also agreed that the limited and inexpensive self-government created by their colonial charters had made that possible.

This explains why so many Americans were angry and concerned when the British Parliament adopted the Tea Act of 1773. This legislation did more than just impose a tax on Americans without their consent; it also bailed out the failed British East India Company by exempting it from taxes and regulations imposed on everybody else. Most Americans were worried that if this became normal, future taxes and restrictions would make government in America as complicated, expensive, and corrupt as it was in Europe.

On December 16, 1773, citizens in Boston protested the new British tax and corporate bailout. They boarded three British East India Company ships in Boston Harbor and dumped their cargoes of tea into the water. That tea was worth roughly \$1.7 million in today’s dollars. During the next six months, similar protests took place in Philadelphia, Annapolis, and other major American port cities. In the fall of 1774, the captain of a ship carrying British East India tea tried to avoid these problems by quietly delivering it to the small New Jersey village of Greenwich in Cumberland County. To his surprise, local farmers discovered, removed, and burned the tea on December 22. Residents in Greenwich today pronounce the name of their town as “Green Witch” rather than “Grennitch,” as the towns of Greenwich, New York, Connecticut, and England are pronounced. It is widely believed that this began during the American Revolution when locals wanted nothing more to do with England or the English town their town was named after.

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NOVEMBER

The People of the United States

2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<div><div>NEWS TALK 1400 AND 92.3</div><div>WOND</div><div>SOUTH JERSEY'S NEWS/TALK LEADER</div></div> <div>South Jersey's News Talk Leader! Live & Local • wondradio.com</div>					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daylight Saving Time Ends		Election Day				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
U.S. Marine Corps Founded in 1775	Veterans Day					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
				Thanksgiving		

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Above: Emanuel Leutze painted the iconic “Washington Crossing the Delaware” in Germany in 1850. The painting has some inaccurate historical details; however, it faithfully portrays how Americans winning and keeping their freedom inspired Europeans living under kings and dictators.

American independence seemed like a lost cause in December 1776. Shortly after the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on July 4, a massive British fleet of 300 ships, 10,000 sailors, and 30,000 soldiers arrived in New York Harbor. Some 18,000 of those soldiers were Hessians. They were professional soldiers hired by the British government from Hesse and other states in Germany. That August and September, the British and Hessian soldiers destroyed about 90 percent of George Washington’s army in battles at Brooklyn, Manhattan, and White Plains, New York. They chased Washington and his remaining 5,000 men out of New Jersey and into Pennsylvania.

Quakers settled much of New Jersey. Most came to America as determined pacifists who opposed all wars; however, many of them later recognized the need to fight to defend themselves and their families. Richard Somers, the father of the Navy hero with the same name, was one of them. He became the commander of the militia for Gloucester County. At that time Atlantic and Camden counties were part of Gloucester County.

As they occupied much of New Jersey, many British and Hessian soldiers began to steal property and abuse local women. The militias of New Jersey fought back. Members who were Quakers became known as “fighting Quakers.”

When Washington heard of this resistance, he made plans to attack the 1,500 Hessian soldiers under British command in Trenton. That Christmas night, Washington with 2,500 of his soldiers crossed the Delaware River. They won an overwhelming victory the following day. They killed or captured roughly 1,000 Hessian soldiers and suffered only two dead from the cold. One week later, the Americans won a second decisive victory against the main body of British troops at Trenton and a third at Princeton. News of these three American victories in New Jersey instantly revived support for the American cause. It also contributed to America’s victory in 1783, which would enshrine liberty and prosperity for all citizens of the young republic.

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Fischer, David Hackett. *Washington’s Crossing*. Oxford University Press, 2006.



DECEMBER2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Pearl Harbor Day (Japan Attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 Bill of Rights Day (Bill of Rights Ratified in 1791)	16	17	18 New Jersey in 1787 Becomes Third State to Ratify U.S. Constitution	19	20 U.S. Space Force is Founded in 2019	21 First Day of Winter
22	23	24	25 Christmas Hanukkah Begins at Sunset	26	27	28
29	30	31 New Year’s Eve	<div>NEWS TALK 1400 AND 92.3</div> <div>WOND</div> <div>SOUTH JERSEY’S NEWS/TALK LEADER</div> <div>South Jersey’s News Talk Leader!</div> <div>Live & Local • wondradio.com</div>			

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