

AN INVENTORY OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
OF THE NEW JERSEY PINELANDS

Prepared for the
NEW JERSEY PINELANDS COMMISSION

By
JOHN WALTER SINTON

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report focuses on the following aspects of the Pinelands:

- . The relationship of historical land-use patterns to contemporary patterns
- . The relationship of land-use patterns to contemporary cultural and ethnic groups
- . An inventory of cultural resources of importance to local and regional residents
- . A description of historic and cultural study units in the Pinelands to clarify the relationships among historic elements and to provide a framework for future study and efforts to create a list of priorities for preservation

Historic land-use patterns, in conjunction with historic settlement patterns, explain present landscapes and uses in the Pinelands. All the sub-regions described in the Berger-Sinton map and in Jon Berger's report originated in nineteenth-century patterns. The Pinelands is neither culturally nor historically homogenous, and this study suggests that planning must follow historic and cultural patterns. Particular attention must be paid to indigenous land uses such as forestry, agriculture, fishing and gathering because these uses support the cultural stability of Baymen, Pineys and other long time rural residents. The northern, western and eastern edges of the Pinelands are most susceptible to development pressure, and these areas need careful attention.

It is important to preserve areas of local historic and cultural interest because these form the most direct link with the past and give cultural identity and stability to local residents. This study suggests the immediate need to follow up the descriptions of the study units with further research and a list of priorities for preservation.

This report also suggests that relationships between land uses and cultures are so close that a development or change in one will directly affect the other. Wherever possible, therefore, land-use decisions should be made on the local level by local people using planning guidelines developed by both themselves and state and federal agencies, chiefly the Pinelands Commission. Land-use conflicts already abound throughout the Pinelands region. Resolution of these conflicts is the responsibility of both planners and residents.

Following is a list of major land-use conflicts:

- . Public Ownership vs. Lost Municipal Tax Revenues
- . Land-Use Restrictions (zoning, etc.) vs. Private Property Rights
- . State and Federal Regulatory Power vs. Home Rule
- . Extensive vs. Intensive Land Uses
- . Preservation of Lifestyles Indigenous to the Pines vs. Wish for Technological Improvement
- . Preservation of Traditional Lifestyles vs. Suburbanization
- . Preservation of Open Space vs. Need for Housing of Long Time Residents
- . Preservation of Open Space for Residents vs. Preservation of Open Space for Non-Residents
- . Intensive Recreational Use vs. Light Recreational Use
- . Development of Recreational Fisheries vs. Development of Commercial Fisheries
- . Free and Unlimited Public Access vs. Access for Wilderness Needs and Research
- . Preservation of Historic Sites vs. Development for Recreation
- . Preservation of Present Landscapes vs. Needs for Resource Use and Habitat Restoration

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n.b. While some of the public consultants are indeed public figures and willing to do further work for the Commission, others of them lead private lives and would not appreciate being put in the limelight. We urge the staff and interested citizens not to contact the public consultants without checking with the author or research associates.

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2. Cultural and Ethnic Groups of the Pinelands, 1980
3. Cultural Resources of the Pinelands, 1980

n.b. All maps are at a scale of 1:125,000 and are in the possession of the Pinelands Commission

METHODS

Historic Land-Use Patterns

The author has been researching historic land-use patterns in the Pinelands for the past five years. The results of some of this research will be found in Sinton 1979 and Sinton 1980. There is a significant body of literature on the iron and glass industries in the Pinelands and a smaller amount of information on the cranberry and blueberry industries. In addition the author has done some work in oral history with older residents of the Pines; this information is contained on tapes in the author's possession.

The material for the 1900 historic land-use map came from several sources. The most important source was a series of 1:12,500 U.S.G.S. maps of the region which were done between 1880 and 1910. Other maps of mid to late 19th-century vintage for Burlington, Ocean and Atlantic counties were used and are in the possession of Mr. Budd Wilson. Works by Pierce and Boyer were also useful. For the southern third of the Pinelands the richest data has been compiled by Mr. Charles Hartman of Millville. His composite maps and general information allowed us to fill in several gaps. Last, we made extensive use of the data collected by Mr. Budd Wilson for the Pinelands Commission in his Historical Resources Inventory.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups

While the author made use of the limited bibliographic resources available (Brandes 1971; Cunningham 1977; Kipel 1978; Marsh 1978), most of the material used in this section was gathered in the field. The author, with the help of Dr. Elizabeth Marsh, has spent considerable field time with students over the past five years studying the cultural and ethnic life of people in the southern Pines. To complete this study for the Pinelands Commission, the author, his research associates and his research assistant went into the field to contact people knowledgeable about their areas and the residents. Many of the people we contacted were paid honoraria for their help and knowledge, and it is

chiefly through their help that we were able to obtain the breadth and depth of the material we collected. In addition the author and his field workers contacted informally more than 100 residents in all areas of the Pine Barrens and thus gathered more details about the cultural and ethnic composition of the region. The cultural and ethnic map is based primarily on field investigations; published sources were used to check some field data.

Cultural Resources

Information on cultural resources came predominantly from fieldwork. We asked residents about the most important resources in their region or subregion and derived the list from their responses. Information on voluntary organizations was derived from fieldwork by Jon Berger and his staff. Data on historic sites of cultural value was obtained from fieldwork and Budd Wilson's research. Information on areas of aesthetic interest was derived from a study the author completed in 1979.

HISTORIC LAND-USE MAP

Introduction

The historic land-use map describes land-use activities in the Pinelands during the last 20 years of the nineteenth century. The map, taken from the literature, contemporary USGS and county maps delineates areas where agricultural and forest-related activities took place as well as the location of commercial and community centers.

The historic land-use map is important for four reasons:

1. It shows where people lived and what they did four generations ago.
2. When used with the soils and vegetation maps, it suggests human interactions with natural processes.
3. When used with the cultural and ethnic map it explains where certain groups settled.
4. When used with the subregion map it describes the strong relationships among past and present land-use patterns -- why Lacey is where it is, why scattered settlements in general continue to exist where they do, and why agricultural or suburbanizing regions are where they are.

The map legend describes the following land-use patterns:

Green: Forest-related activities including sawmilling, charcoaling, hunting and gathering.

Purple: Agricultural activities including truck farming, cranberries and blueberries.

Red: Mixed economy, generally a mix of forest and farming activities rather than a mix of commercial and some other activity.

Blue (solid): Commercial centers which included stores and a post office.

Blue (white center): Community centers in which several houses existed but no post office and probably no stores.

Historic Regions and Subregions in the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century

Barrier Islands

Within the designated Pinelands region only Brigantine was settled at the turn of the century.

Bays and Salt Marshes

These areas were heavily used for their abundant fish, game and cordgrass meadows. Market gunning for waterfowl was coming to an end in the late nineteenth century, but birds and muskrat were abundant and heron were taken for their feathers. Fishing and shellfishing along with salt haying were mainstay economic activities. The link between mainland communities adjacent to marshes and bays was strong.

Mainland Communities

Coastal settlements adjacent to marshes and bays were heavily dependent on agriculture, salt hay and fishing. Areas of open bay without salt marshes, such as the Barnegat to Manahawkin coast, had a mix of farming, forestry and fishing activities. There are a long series of eighteenth-century centers along the mainland from Toms River to Cape May and along Delaware Bay south of Delsea Drive; all were supported by local agriculture. These settlements are also famous for producing garveys and sneak boxes.

River Communities

A series of mixed forest-related/agricultural and pure agricultural settlements existed along the Mullica, Great Egg Harbor and Maurice Rivers. These settlements originated in the eighteenth century and continue to the present day as follows:

Mullica: New Gretna-Lower Bank-Green Bank-Batsto-Pleasant Mills-Sweetwater-Weekstown-Port Republic

Great Egg Harbor: Beesleys Point-Scullville-Gravelly Run-Mays Landing-Belcoville-Estellville-Oakville

Maurice: Port Norris-Bivalve-Maurice River-Leesburg-Dorchester-Mauricetown-Port Elizabeth

Mays Landing and Batsto/Pleasant Mills produced sloops and schooners in the mid-nineteenth century, and several river towns to this day produce fine boats.

Forest Settlements

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century the major forest-related industries of iron and glass were dead, and populations in the iron and glass communities and their satellites had declined to half their 1850 populations or, in the northern sections, less than thirty percent. Most of the northern forest was uninhabited, and in the southern section settlements were shrinking to twentieth-century levels. The few settlements left in the north, such as Chatsworth, Lacey, Whiting and Cassville existed because of the railroad. Major forest activities at the turn of the century included: small game hunting (deer had been extirpated), trapping, cedar and pine logging, coaling, berrying and gathering moss, cones and other decorative vegetation. Local people generally had work on construction, road-building and the railroad as well as seasonal work on cranberry bogs.

Agricultural and Mixed Forest/Agricultural Settlements

The bulk of late-nineteenth century settlement patterns in the south and along the western sections of the Pinelands were dominated by agricultural activities, often mixed with forest-related work. These areas were used chiefly for row and truck crops and orchards and were generally, but not always, attached to commercial centers close to railroads. The following subregions are characterized as agricultural or mixed:

Woodbine-Belleplain
Tuckahoe-Corbin City-Estell Manor
Buena
Franklin-Monroe-Williamstown
Egg Harbor-Galloway
Hammonton
Winslow-Berlin-Atco
Tabernacle-Indian Mills
Medford-Evesham
Vincentown-Pemberton-Wrightstown-Browns Mills
Colliers Mills

In addition there were cranberry communities scattered throughout the Pinelands from Whitesville in the extreme north to the Tuckhoe River in Cape May. All the agricultural settlements in the northern forest region were related to cranberries, and many settlements in the west had cranberry as well as row crop agriculture.

Commercial and Community Centers

Nineteenth-century commercial centers in the Pine Barrens were invariably attached to agricultural settlements whether these were old

Quaker towns like Marlton or Medford or towns which grew up on the railroad like Hammonton and Egg Harbor, or centers like Woodbine which were founded to settle immigrants. Large centers with fifty houses or more were major gathering places for commercial, social and religious activities. The major commercial centers in the Pinelands near the turn of the century were as follows:

West Creek
Forked River
Waretown
Barnegat
Manahawkin
Tuckerton
Woodbine
Port Elizabeth
Buena
Egg Harbor City
Hammonton
Williamstown
Atco
Berlin
Marlton
Medford
Vincentown
Wrightstown
Pemberton
Cassville

There were, in addition, a large number of small commercial centers with a store and post office and many small community centers which consisted of groups of houses. These last two types of settlements were scattered throughout the Pinelands region.

STUDY UNITS:
HISTORIC LAND-USE PATTERNS
AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES*
IN THE PINELANDS

Introduction

The concept of study units was developed by the Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service to help plan for, manage and preserve sites and areas of historic importance. As defined by HCRS "study units are a set of historical resources related to a conceptual framework referenced in time and space." The conceptual framework includes all the natural and social circumstances which created the historic resource; an example for the iron industry would be the bog ore, charcoal, technology, labor force, capital, buildings, social structure and transportation network which made the iron industry possible. The time refers to the beginning and end of the historic pattern, and space refers to the geographical location of the historic resource.

This report outlines proposed study units of the Pinelands. In order to do full justice to the study unit concept and use it most effectively, we will need more information and field work than we have presently been able to collect and accomplish.

n.b. Some economic activities such as trapping, gravel mining, research and the professions are not relevant to the study unit concept since these activities do not leave behind them historic resources; that is, they do not donate physical artifacts to future generations. These historic activities will be discussed at the end of this section of the report.

Discussion of the sites contained in each of the study units is necessarily limited due to time constraints. In order to provide complete information on sites which constitute study units, data from the historical archeology study needs to be reordered as to type of site, number of similar sites, condition of sites and historic or architectural value of the site. Such an evaluation must also be developed from field checks of all known site locations.

The study units presented in this report were developed by John Sinton, Budd Wilson and Richard Regensburg.

Study Units

1. Forest Activities and Industries

Sawmills

Time Frame: 1700 - present.

Number and Locations: More than 50 sites exist throughout the region. No known mills prior to 1900 are extant. Batsto has a restored 19th-century sawmill in operation.

Importance of Subunit: Sawmills are often the sites of earliest settlement in the Pinelands. Timber was both an important source of cash and necessary for shelter. All major Pinelands industries -- shipbuilding, iron, glass cotton and paper -- required wood. Because early sawmills could not be moved, permanent pioneering communities grew up around them. With the advent of steam-powered mills in the 1870's, mills could be moved; mobile gasoline-powered mills still exist.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Long-time rural residents generally ran and still do run sawmills throughout the region.

Present Status of the Subunit: The number of small mills has declined drastically since the 1930's because it has become more economically feasible to cut the timber and truck the logs outside the Pinelands to large sawmills. A small number of mills, however, will continue to exist in the region to supply local needs for housing and boat construction.

Charcoal

Time Frame: 1740 - 1960

Number and Locations: A large but uncounted number of coaling sites remain throughout the Pinelands; these sites can be discerned by the almost total absence of vegetation and the presence of scattered charcoal. No known coaling cabins exist.

Importance of Subunit: Charcoal was vital to the iron furnaces, and after 1850, was used primarily for fuel and cooking. Forests were stripped of young growth and burned over to provide pine for coal, thus helping create the forest landscapes which are presently on the land.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Rural residents, mostly Pineys both black and white, are associated with coaling. In the 19th century newly arrived immigrants, often Irish or German, became colliers; at that time master colliers could make considerable amounts of money from their work.

Present Status of the Subunit: Defunct. The last colliers from Whiting quit work in the early 1960's. The charcoal industry had been declining for one hundred years prior to that time.

Tar Kilns and Turpentine Stills

Time Frame: 1700 - 1890

Number and Locations: The number and locations of tar kilns and turpentine stills in the Pinelands region is not well known, although some sites can be estimated, such as Batsto. Sites would be found in association with shipbuilding along the major rivers and the coastal strip. Little is known about the sites of turpentine stills.

Importance of Subunit: Tar kilns and turpentine stills are of minor importance. Tar was necessary for shipbuilding, but not in large quantities, and turpentine was often imported from the Carolinas; it was distilled in large quantities in the Pinelands only during the Civil War.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved in Subunit: Again, long-time rural residents are generally associated with this subunit.

Present Status of Subunit: Defunct since the turn of the century.

n.b. Recent research by Richard Regensburg suggests this subunit may be more important than originally thought. Further work is needed on this subject.

Cordwood

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Number and Locations: Throughout the region.

Importance of Subunit: The cutting of cordwood is an important long-term economic activity for long time resident of the Pinelands, but the activity leaves no physical evidence except in an ecological framework. Evidence of material culture is important, but no sites exist as historic resources.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Rural residents involved in seasonal activities are associated with cordwood cutting. In more recent years outsiders from the Delaware Valley have become progressively more involved.

Present Status of Subunit: On the decline for two generations, cordwood cutting has increased in proportion to the price of alternative fuels.

2. Shipbuilding and Seafaring

Sneakboxes, Garveys and Oreboats

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Number and Locations: All along the coast and up the major rivers, especially the Mullica, Great Egg Harbor and Maurice. A cottage industry and, therefore specific sites are found in all commercial and community centers. The most publicized site at present is Sam Hunt's house in Waretown.

Importance of Subunit: Garveys and sneakboxes are indigeneous to the Jersey coast and were the basic means of short-distance travel until the automobile became common. Small boat builders and their places of business have historically held important roles in all coastal communities.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Baymen and, on the rivers, Pineys are closely associated with this subunit.

Present Status of Subunit: Sneakboxes and garveys will continue to be in demand so long as waterfowl hunting and shellfishing continue as viable activities.

Schooners and Sloops

Time Frame: 1700 - 1900

Number and Locations: Several sites of large boatworks are known at the forks of the Mullica, in Mays Landing and in Dorchester and Leesburg. No buildings are extant. Boats built at these boatworks may still exist in the Chesapeake region, but only sunken hulls are left in the Jersey coastal areas.

Importance of Subunit: Until 1850 sloops and schooners were the major transport carriers for goods from the eastern sections of the Pinelands. No rural industrial center such as Batsto or Mays Landing could have existed without its concomitant boatbuilding industry. Railroads made sloops and schooners obsolete in the last half of the nineteenth century.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: As with small boat building, baymen and Pineys were associated with this subunit.

Present Status of Subunit: Defunct.

Power Boats

Time Frame: 1930 - present

Number and Locations: Working sites exist on Bass River, the Mullica, Egg Harbor City and Mays Landing.

Importance of Subunit: The construction of rum runners, PT boats and recreation power boats has been a source of intense local pride since the 1930's. The boats are internationally known, older boats from local boatworks are collector's items, and boatwork sites are of potential historic value.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: A diverse group of people work and are associated with this subunit. Most are local long time residents, but their backgrounds vary from town residents to rural people and even commuters from the Delaware Valley or Atlantic County mainland communities.

Present Status of Subunit: Stable for the foreseeable future.

3. Hunting, Gathering, Trapping and Fishing

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Numbers and Locations: Throughout the region and in all extensive open space areas. Only hunting should be considered part of the study unit because it alone leaves

historic evidence behind in the form of hunting or gunning clubs. More than 200 club houses are scattered throughout the northern and southern forest regions. The most famous hunting site is the Albert Brothers' Cabin in Waretown -- a potential historic site. It is one of the earliest hunting-related structures dating to the 1920's, and it is considered the birthplace of the Pinelands Cultural Society.

Importance of Unit: Hunting, gathering, trapping and fishing are, along with forest-related activities the oldest continuing study unit in the forest sections of the Pinelands. These activities are basic to the lifestyle of both new and old residents in much of the Pines and are followed both for recreation and business purposes. Gunning clubs are important social centers for residents and non-residents.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: People, mostly men, of all ages and backgrounds take part in one or more of these activities in the unit. Baymen and long time rural residents, however, form the core of professionals who fish, hunt, trap and gather for a living.

Present Status of Unit: All activities except gathering have been stable since the 1940's and are expected to remain so. Gathering has been declining throughout the twentieth century, but there are a few full-time gatherers who will continue to work for the next generation.

4. Agriculture

Grist Mills

Time Frame: 1700 - 1920

Numbers and Locations: The precise number of grist mills in the region is unknown, but probably no more than 50 existed over the course of time. Their locations are scattered throughout the region. The Batsto mill is the best example extant.

Importance of Subunit: Grist mills were important sites in all commercial centers. Their presence indicates a significant number of people in the area, since it was uneconomical to run a gristmill for only a handful of families. Often grist mills were located on "little" dams upstream from sawmills. Little dams were those which needed several days to retain sufficient head to allow the mill to work, and, therefore, such mills could work only intermittently. Grist mills were usually powered by water,

although a few windmills existed in the Pinelands and, perhaps, a tidal driven mill might be found on the coast of the region.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: A diverse group of old-time rural and town residents are associated with this subunit.

Present Status of Subunit: Defunct.

Row-Crop and Truck Farming

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Numbers and Locations: Physical evidence of the barns, farmhouses and market places for row-crop and truck farming are found in all areas of the Pinelands except in most of the forest sections. There are numerous but uncounted sites. Areas in the northwest section of the Pinelands contain the richest and most beautiful farmhouses, but many fine sites of vernacular architectural value exist in all other areas. The Berlin auction site is the most famous market place in the Pinelands region.

Importance of Subunit: This is the single most important subunit in terms of economic activities and historic sites for much of the western sections of the Pinelands from Gloucester county north to Wrightstown. In other sections of the Pines, this type of agriculture was mixed with other agricultural subunits and forest-related activities or was modified to include salt haying as was common along the coast. Even river communities along the eastern fringe produced sufficient crops for market as well as local use.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: All groups who settled in the region are involved in this subunit, to a greater extent on the edges than in the middle of the Pine Barrens. This subunit is cross-cultural.

Present Status of Subunit: Uncertain. Farm operators wish to continue working and are capable of sustaining viable farms, but the economic feasibility of farming may be in jeopardy depending on market conditions and government support.

Cranberries

Time Frame: 1835 - present

Numbers and Locations: Cranberry bogs were formerly scattered throughout the region, but now occupy significant acreage only in the northern and northwestern forest sections.

Their numbers are moderate but as yet uncounted. The bogs themselves, as well as cranberry structures, are historic resources. The site of the first commercial bog is Burr's Mill Pond near Vincentown. The only early cranberry house still standing is at the Birches near Tabernacle.

Importance of Subunit: Cranberries are the most important agricultural subunit in the northern and southern forest sections of the Pine Barrens in terms of economic activities and historic resources. The bogs are important in determining the present landscapes of many wetland sites to this day, and large numbers of bogs have been made into recreation sites for boating, fishing and camping. The cranberry industry is a source of local pride. Cranberry work was an integral part of the seasonal activities of local residents.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Old-time rural residents and Pineys are most often associated with this subunit and formed the labor force which worked the bogs. More recently some Puerto Ricans have become permanent workers. Bog owners are of various backgrounds from old Quaker families in the northwest to Philadelphians like Joseph Wharton and Italian families who emigrated in the mid-nineteenth century.

Present Status of Subunit: After a sharp decline between 1920-1960, this subunit is now stable.

Blueberries

Time Frame: 1915 - present

Numbers and Locations: Throughout the forest regions of the Pine Barrens. The number of blueberry fields and structures is large but has never been determined. The most famous fields and buildings are at Whites Bogs.

Importance of Subunit: Wild blueberrying or huckleberrying had long been a seasonal activity before the advent of domestic blueberry hybridization in the early twentieth century. Blueberry fields since that time have become an indigenous aspect of the forest landscape. Many residents own a small field or seasonally pick blueberries.

Present Status of Subunit: Stable.

5. Iron

Time Frame: 1765 - 1865

Numbers and Locations: Iron forges and furnaces were found along rivers from the northern fringes of the region to the

Great Egg Harbor river. About thirty furnaces and forges existed in the 100-year history of this unit. Almost all sites are known, and remains exist at these sites, but none of the buildings stand. The furnace at Allaire State Park is typical only of the cupola furnaces in the region, not of the original eighteenth-century structures. The most famous of the ruins, Martha, was investigated by Mr. Budd Wilson, but was covered up again shortly because of vandalism.

Importance of Unit: This unit accounted for the century-long population boom in the forest areas of the Pine Barrens. Iron required enormous amounts of pine wood and, thus helped create the forest landscape we presently have. This study unit is the single most important historic resource for non-residents because, perhaps, of its romantic appeal. To Pinelands residents, however, other units, especially agricultural ones, are more important.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This unit is closely associated with Pineys as the labor force and wealthy Delaware Valley residents, such as the Richards, as plantation owners. The labor force was originally composed of European immigrants, especially English and Irish, whose families later became known as Pineys.

Present Status of Unit: Defunct.

6. Glass

Time Frame: 1800-1875. A few glass houses worked until 1920.

Numbers and Locations: 28 glass houses were located in the region from Cumberland county north to the north central region on a line from Medford to Lebanon to Barnegat. All but one site is known and most have remains. Estelleville is the best preserved and is unique for its stone construction.

Importance of Unit: Next to iron, glass was the most important rural industry in the Pines. It supported the large nineteenth-century forest population for a generation after the death of the furnaces and forges in the 1840s.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Long time rural residents worked the glass houses with the help of immigrant Germans who came to the region in the 1830s and 1840s.

Present Status: Defunct. Glass, however, is produced in areas adjacent to the Pinelands, especially in Millville.

7. Minor Rural Industries -- Paper, Cotton and Terra Cotta

Time Frame: 1830 - 1930

Numbers and Locations: Cotton and paper mills, which sometimes used the same structures at different time periods, were found in Harrisville, Atsion, Pleasant Mills, Weymouth and one short-lived paper mill in Cape May county. One terra cotta factory was founded in Pasadena (Wheatland), Manchester township. Good remains exist at Harrisville, Pleasant Mills, Weymouth and Pasadena.

Importance of Unit: This unit is of minor importance as an economic activity, but, because of the good condition of some of the remains, it constitutes an important historic resource. The village and factory at Harrisville, for example, has provided excellent data for research and publications.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Again, long time rural residents are associated with this study unit.

Present Status of Unit: Defunct.

8. Land Transportation

Time Frame: Roads 1700 - present; Railroads 1850 - present.

Numbers and Locations: The roads and rail lines which comprise this unit are found throughout the region. Many "sand roads" from the eighteenth century still exist in the forest region, the most famous being the Tuckerton stage route. Three famous tavern sites are on this road -- Quaker Bridge, Mount and Washington. Route 9 or Shore Road is the historic coast road. Railroad routes and rights of way still exist throughout the region, and several historic railway stations, such as the one at Chatsworth, still stand.

Importance of Unit: The transportation net and its tavern and station sites constitute an important historic resource which is well known to residents and non-residents. Not only were the roads a commercial asset, but each tavern site was a social nexus. The railroads created new towns and enlarged and enriched others.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This unit is cross-cultural and is not associated with a particular group.

Present Status of Unit: Stable

9. Commerce

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Numbers and Locations: In the Pinelands only Medford can be considered a commercial with a life apart from agriculture. There are, however, many old taverns, residences and country stores of historical and architectural interest throughout the region.

Importance of Unit: Almost all commercial sites, whether taverns, stores or residences, were related to agricultural or rural industrial communities; in other words, commerce itself was the economic base in only one town -- Medford -- and other study units were the primary activities of all other commercial and community centers. Nevertheless, commercial sites are important historical resources in all areas because they were and are centers of social activity.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This unit is cross-cultural.

Present Status of Unit: Stable.

10. Ethnic Settlements

Time Frame: 1700 - 1960

Numbers and Locations: About a dozen settlements were founded throughout the southern half of the region; of these Hammonton, Egg Harbor City and Woodbine are the most important. A few scattered settlements existed in the north of which Rova Farm is the largest and most successful.

Importance of the Unit: Since the eighteenth century the Pine Barrens have been a cultural refuge for many immigrants from Europe and from urban areas. The English, Irish, Germans, Italians and Jews all had their own settlements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; in the twentieth century Russians and urban groups, such as the black jews in Mullica, joined earlier people. The ethnic settlements have given the Pinelands an added cultural dimension as an "ethnic archipelago." These settlement patterns can still be seen on the landscape at Rova, Hammonton, Egg Harbor and Woodbine. Because of development pressures and rapidly rising land prices and property taxes, new settlements or similar character have not been built since about 1960.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: Germans, Italians, Jews, Blacks and Puerto Ricans.

Present Status of Unit: Some settlements persist; no new ones are being founded.

11. Government Institutions -- Federal, State, County, Municipal

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Numbers and Locations: State, county and municipal sites are common throughout the region; these include schools, municipal buildings, libraries and buildings in the state forests and parks. Federal sites are limited to the forest regions north of the Mullica including Lakehurst, Fort Dix and the Civil Conservation Corps buildings in the state forests. However, the sites of World War I armament factories in Estell Manor might also be considered in this unit.

Importance of Unit: Civil service has played an important role in the economic life of Pinelands communities, and schoolhouses in particular are important sites to residents. Compared to other study units above, this unit is of a lesser importance.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This unit is cross-cultural.

Present Status of Unit: Increasing development and increased service demands have recently increased the importance of this unit.

12. Religion

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Numbers and Locations: Churches are many throughout the region, and one community, Medford Lakes, was founded as a religious community. An important synagogue is in Woodbine.

Importance of the Unit: Churches and graveyards throughout the region, and one community, Medford Lakes, was founded as a religious community. An important synagogue is in Woodbine.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: All groups.

Present Status of Unit: Stable.

13. Tourism, Recreation and Vacation Houses

Time Frame: 1850 - present

Numbers and Locations: Throughout the region one finds evidence of sites which were originally used for recreation and vacations. Some small land scam developments in the

forest regions were sold to unsuspecting outsiders in tiny parcels as second homes. Other sites, such as Sunshine Park, one of the first nudist camps in the country, were founded for rest and recreation, and many childrens camps are found in the forest regions. Other important sites include the Italian Count's mansion at Chatsworth and the Reynolds mansion at Tabernacle.

Importance of Unit: This is a minor study unit in the Pine-lands, but one of some curiosity and interest.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This unit, unlike the others, is dominated by non-residents of the Pine Barrens.

Present Status of Unit: Campgrounds are the only major vacation developments at present.

Economic Activities Unrelated
to Study Units

1. Extraction Industries --Sand and Gravel Mining

Time Frame: 1760 - present

Numbers and Locations: Throughout the forest sections of the Pinelands. The major sites at present are in Ocean and Burlington counties, but numerous small operations exist in all counties.

Importance of Activity: People have extracted minerals from the Pine Barrens since the eighteenth century. Limonite was mined from marshes for iron and sand for glass. In the twentieth century sand and gravel have been extensively mined for construction and ilmenite. These industries are more important economically to non-residents than to residents, and most of the material is used outside the region.

Present Status: Stable. There is pressure for growth in this industry.

2. Land Speculation

Time Frame: 1750 - present

Numbers and Locations: Thousands of land speculators and land scam schemes are scattered throughout all areas of the Pinelands.

Importance of Activity: Since the eighteenth century, when speculators bought forest land, through the nineteenth century, when speculation was centered along rail lines (viz. Wheatland, Fruitland and Vineland), to the twentieth century, when speculators bought wherever land was cheap (Gigantic City and New Italy) and sold it to whomever would buy -- throughout this period, land speculation has been a major activity in the Pinelands. Such speculation with its accompanying tax arrears, tax liens and tax sales, accounts for many of the survey and title problems one encounters in most of the region. This activity has generally been more economically important to non-resident than to residents.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This activity is associated chiefly with non-resident, mixed urbanizing groups and with absentee landowners.

Present Status: This activity increased during the 1970's, but, with the advent of the "moratorium" it has decreased.

3. Education and Research

Time Frame: 1870 - present

Numbers and Locations: The forest regions, both north and south, have been the subject of research and educational field trips.

Importance of Activity: A large number of eminent researchers and scientists have carefully studied the forest areas of the Pinelands; these researchers include Gifford Pinchot, Stone, Harshberger, Buell, Little, Fairbrothers, Conant and McCormack. A primary reason for present studies of the Pinelands has been long time scientific interest in the region. The Plains in particular have attracted worldwide interest. The Pine Barrens are also used extensively by schools and colleges, both in- and outside the region, for educational field trips in the earth and life sciences.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: This activity is cross-cultural.

Present Status: This activity has been increasing throughout the past decade.

4. The Professions -- Medicine, Law, Engineering and Teaching

Time Frame: 1700 - present

Numbers and Locations: Throughout the region. These activities, however, are centered in commercial towns, especially on the eastern and western edges of the region.

Importance of Activity: The professions have been a small but integral part of the Pinelands since the eighteenth century. A few professionals, such as Dr. James Still and the surveyor, Elias Wright, attained prominence in the nineteenth century.

Present Status: These activities are growing due to increased demands from an urbanizing and suburbanizing society.

5. Building Trades and Construction

Time Frame: 1950 - present

Numbers and Locations: Throughout the region but concentrated on the developing eastern and western fringes.

Importance of Activity: The building trades were, at one time prior to the Second World War, part and parcel of seasonal

activities in the Pinelands; at that time building was a generally known skill and, for the most part, not the province of specialists. Since 1960 with the population and housing boom in Ocean County and parts of Burlington and in Atlantic City, construction has been an increasingly lucrative activity.

Cultural and Ethnic Groups Involved: While this activity is cross-cultural, it is most closely associated with mixed urbanizing groups. Many of the economic interests in this industry are centered outside the region.

Present Status: Increasing due to growing demand from mixed urbanizing areas.

CULTURAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

IN THE PINELANDS

Cultural and ethnic groups have been defined in this study as groups of people who share a lifestyle and set of common values which make them identifiable as a group.* The characteristics we have used in this study to define cultural or ethnic groups are one or more of the following:

- . a common heritage and/or ethnic background
- . a history of living in the area for 2 generations or more
- . a common life style or pattern of daily or seasonal activities

We used 3 methods to determine cultural groups in the Pinelands. First, we used the literature, especially local histories of the townships. Second, we interviewed key people in the region. Some of these people we already knew from past experience while others were suggested by people knowledgeable of the region. Third, we made field checks of the areas, stopping at stores, bars, libraries, restaurants and other business establishments.

We have identified the following cultural and ethnic groups in the Pines (in alphabetical order):

- . Baymen
- . Black
- . German
- . Italian
- . Jewish
- . Polish
- . Puerto Rican

* Definitions of culture and cultural groups vary widely. Books have been written solely on definitions of culture. See especially Kroeber and Kluckhohn 1952.

- . Quaker
- . Russian
- . Rural residents involved in seasonal activities including Pineys
- . Ukrainian
- . Mixed Urbanizing -- no distinct cultural identity

Brief Descriptions of Cultural and Ethnic Groups

Baymen

Baymen were the first European settlers along the South Jersey coast. They were primarily New England Presbyterians from eastern Long Island and formed small communities of fishermen on the coast. They run their lives seasonally, making most of their income from shellfisheries in spring, summer and fall; they usually trap in winter. They do not constitute the majority of residents of any Pinelands community, but have a powerful voice in running local affairs in the Barnegat Bay region. So long as there is a fishery to exploit the baymen will maintain their stability. Unfortunately, the economic viability of small-time fishing is in doubt; unless the state and federal government help insure the economic feasibility of small fishermen, the younger baymen will search out other means of livelihood and the culture will vanish.

Blacks

Small communities of rural blacks exist in various parts of the Pinelands. These self-sustaining communities have their roots in the South and are composed of people who came after World War I. (Blacks who came to the Pines in the nineteenth century tend to live in scattered dwellings or small family groups and should be considered as Pineys. However, the Gunning River Road community in Barnegat Township is an exception. This is a black piney community with concentrated rather than scattered dwellings.) Their political voice is powerful only in such places as the South Egg Harbor City area where their numbers constitute a sufficient proportion of the population to be heard. They tend to be Baptist or Methodist, family-oriented and stable communities which live off farming, hunting and local work with such institutions as the state schools or building trades. Their character and social structure is stable and is expected to remain so.

Germans

Of several German colonies which settled in South Jersey in the mid-nineteenth century only Egg Harbor City remains as a German center. The shock of two world wars against Germany accounts for the loss of identity of most communities. Even now the German elements of Egg Harbor are being assimilated: Few young people speak any German whatever, and key elements of the landscape -- houses, gardens and

cemeteries -- often look more Italian than German. The last remaining German cultural group is expected to continue to become assimilated into the larger mixed urbanizing groups of Atlantic county.

Italians

The first Italian families arrived in the Pinelands with the railroads and soon after turned to agriculture. They remain the predominant cultural group in the truck and row crop agriculture areas of the Pines. They form stable and large elements of the population in such areas as Hammonton, Williamstown and sections of the western fringe. The vast majority of Italians are Catholic with strong family ties and cultural identities. Italians in the Pinelands also have close family ties to people in Philadelphia. They are expected to remain a stable cultural group.

Jews

Jewish settlements in the southern third and the northeast sections of the Pinelands were founded from the 1880's to 1950. Many lasted no longer than a generation, although Woodbine in the south and a few chicken farming communities survived until the 1950's. There are few Jews left in any of those settlements at present, and only in Woodbine do Jews represent a cultural group. They are expected to continue to be assimilated over the next decade.

Rural Residents Involved in Seasonal Activities

Rural residents, including Pineys, are a group with a disparate background both in time and place. The majority are of English, Irish and Scottish extraction whose ancestors came to the Pines in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Their ranks were joined during this time by Dutch and Germans and a smattering of Blacks and other ethnic groups. More recently some long-time hunters and vacationers from the Delaware Valley and Central and North Jersey have been assimilated into this life style. While rural residents are not an ethnic group, they have distinct cultural traits which include scattered or loosely grouped settlement patterns which are oriented toward family and church, seasonal activities of hunting, fishing, berrying, etc. and semi-permanent or permanent employment in local industries or government. Their continued stability depends on the extent of open space and the freedom with which they will be allowed to pursue their activities.

Poles

There are a few small Polish groups on the western fringes of the Pines in Camden and Burlington counties. These families arrived from the Delaware Valley after 1960 and are chiefly in the building trades. Their numbers and impact are nowhere large in the region and they, also, are expected to become assimilated into the mixed urbanizing culture over the next decade.

Puerto Ricans

Puerto Rican communities are found principally in Atlantic and Camden counties although some Puerto Rican families are also scattered throughout agricultural areas of the Pines, especially near cranberry operations. While Puerto Rican migrant workers have worked in South Jersey since the Second World War, they only settled in the Pinelands permanently over the past 15 years. Their lives revolve around the Catholic church, their families and seasonal agricultural work. Most families rent rather than own their land. Their numbers and political influence are not large or loud, but their communities are stable and predicted to remain so.

n.b. There is a strong Puerto Rican community in the northern part of Jackson Township and Lakewood, but the center of their activities is north of the Pinelands boundaries.

Quakers

The old Quaker towns of Medford and Marlton in the Pinelands region form part of the original extensive Quaker settlements throughout the Rancocas basin. In these areas Quaker influence remains strong despite large influxes of suburbanites and exurbanites in the past decade. Quaker cultural elements are expected to remain stable.

Russians

Three Russian communities exist in the Pinelands, the first settled in the 1930's at Rova Farm in Jackson Township and the other two in southwestern Atlantic County in the 1950's. Of the three, Rova Farm is the largest and most stable. Unfortunately the present Pinelands boundary cuts the community in half and needs be redrawn. Rova Farm is expected to remain an important Russian cultural center. The fate of New Kuban in Buena Vista and the small settlement near Mays Landing will depend on the willingness of their younger residents to remain bound to their land and culture.

Ukrainians

A small group of Ukrainians settled in Woodbine in the 1920's. They have, for the most part, left or been assimilated into the larger community.

Mixed Urbanizing

Much of the Pinelands map is covered with Mu symbols denoting areas which no longer have a distinctive culture but whose residents fall into the following categories:

- . Suburbanites and exurbanites chiefly from the Philadelphia and New York City metropolitan areas
- . People attached to military installations, especially Fort Dix
- . Coastal areas dominated by second homes, many of them vacant more than half the year.

It is anticipated that mixed urbanizing communities will continue to expand as continued demand for such land-use activities as residential communities and shopping malls grows in the region.

Status of Cultural and Ethnic Groups

It is apparent from the preceding descriptions that the stability of any cultural or ethnic group is dependent on elements intrinsic or inside the group and those extrinsic or outside the group. Some groups, such as Jews, Quakers and Russians are more dependent on intrinsic elements, like religion, than other groups for survival; other groups, such as Pineys and Baymen are more dependent on extrinsic elements, like land-use activities, for their continuance. By analyzing these elements and the history of the cultural and ethnic groups in the Pinelands, we have hypothesized their future should no action or planning occur in the region.

The following cultural groups will continue to die out or become assimilated into the general urbanizing and suburbanizing culture of South Jersey:

- . Germans
- . Jews
- . Poles
- . Russians (with the exception of Rova Farm)
- . Ukrainians

The following groups will continue to exist regardless of changes in land-use patterns; that is, should land-use patterns change and rapid urbanization continue, these groups would continue to maintain their identity:

- . Blacks
- . Italians
- . Puerto Ricans
- . Quakers
- . Mixed urbanizing communities

The following cultures are so dependent on a set group of land-use activities that they will die out unless that pattern is protected:

- . Baymen
- . Pineys

The Pinelands as a Cultural Refuge

Since its settlement by the first Europeans in the early eighteenth century, the Pinelands has been a refuge for many cultural groups, families and even individuals who wanted to be left alone to make a living and lead a life as free of constraints from the greater American culture as possible. The Pinelands has a long history of settlement by groups fleeing Europe or the South or even Philadelphia and New York. Because of the sparseness of population and the Piney dictum of "leave your neighbor be until he asks for help," the Pinelands has been indulgent of groups who sought a refuge to lead lives in which few people or institutions meddled.

The refuge is now gone, and this is, perhaps, the most important single conclusion on cultural matters that we have reached in this study. No new groups have moved into the Pinelands for refuge during the last two decades, only individuals who have sought refuge from urban or suburban lives or developers whose job is to recreate suburban landscapes. Between 1860 and 1960 the Pinelands have been a haven to many refugees -- Jews, Germans, Russians, Ukrainians, Irish and Italians. Not, however, since 1960. No cheap land is left, tax rates have risen and planning and zoning restrictions have curtailed land-use activities. The Pinelands is now a haven for tax shelters and land speculation, a pattern which 100 years ago was evident but is now dominant in many areas. Older groups are becoming assimilated or are driven out as suburbanization spreads. Now we talk of preserving what is left rather than making room for more refugees. It is easier and cheaper to find places for Vietnamese in Iowa than the Pine Barrens.

The loss of the Pinelands as a refuge is a sad fact of life, but until its value is recognized by planners and its passing by the residents, we will not come to terms with reality. Planners must realize that old land use practices must continue in as large an area as possible in order to keep the indigenous cultures and landscapes vital. Residents, on the other hand, must understand that to keep their way of life, they must allow themselves less freedom than they have been used to. And what of the refugees? They, sadly, are the ultimate losers, for they must search elsewhere.

Explanation of Cultural and Ethnic Map

The data for this map was obtained by interviews and field checks. It describes the approximate area in which the following cultural and ethnic groups reside.

| | |
|----|--|
| By | Baymen |
| B1 | Black |
| G | German |
| I | Italian |
| J | Jewish |
| Po | Polish |
| Pr | Puerto Rican |
| Q | Quaker |
| R | Russian |
| Rr | Rural residents involved in seasonal activities including Pineys |
| U | Ukrainian |
| Mu | Mixed Urbanizing |

In areas where one group is dominant in numbers and influence while another is subdominant, the dominant group is in capital letters and the subdominant in lower case. Where two or more groups have approximately equal numbers or influence, both groups appear in capital letters.

RELATIONSHIPS OF CULTURAL AND ETHNIC

GROUPS TO LAND-USE PATTERNS

Introduction

Every cultural group lives in a landscape of its own design. These landscapes indicate land-use patterns with which the particular group interacts and upon which it depends. Thus, we find that long time rural residents live in scattered communities amidst extensive open space. This pattern allows the group to pursue seasonal activities such as forestry, agriculture and hunting while, at the same time, they can live closeby family and friends. Suburban groups, on the other hand, tend to live in large dense (less than half-acre lots) communities with parks as the major open space and within commuting distance to year round jobs, usually in urban centers. This pattern allows them to separate work, home and leisure and to lead the kind of lives they consider most accommodating to them.

In the Pinelands, as in all other regions in transition, there is a clash between indigenous and urbanizing cultural groups (MacKay 1928). The clash centers on values and lifestyles, on seasonal activities versus permanent industrial employment. In physical terms one can see this as a series of clashes in land-use patterns -- forest management versus preservation, hunting territories versus residential development, agriculture versus nuisance ordinances.

The cultural clash in the Pinelands between the indigenous and the urbanizing can, therefore, be translated into a clash between extensive and intensive land-use patterns. The indigenous groups subsist on extensive use and the urbanizing on intensive use.

Extensive Land-Use Patterns

Extensive land-use patterns, as the phrase implies, means large contiguous tracts of land which are left free of development. The activities which take place in these areas are forestry, agriculture, hunting, trapping, fishing and outdoor recreation.

All cultural and ethnic groups in the Pinelands use extensive open space to a greater or lesser degree. The Baymen and long time rural residents, however, are dependent on these patterns for their cultural survival. While it is true that many long time rural residents participate in a wide variety of activities from teaching to trapping, their cultural identity is defined by their seasonal activities which, in turn, depend on extensive open space. The link between culture and land-use pattern is clear in this case -- support for these indigenous cultures relies on support for continued extensive land-use activities.

One must also note that 12 of the 18 study units rely chiefly on the existence of large tracts of open space. Therefore, diminution of extensive land-use patterns also diminishes cultural links with the past, and historic links are vital aspects of cultural stability.

Intensive Land-Use Patterns

In the Pinelands intensive land-use patterns denote two types of development: older commercial and commercial/agricultural centers and densely settled suburban communities which date from the mid 1950's. The dominant trend in the past 25 years in land-use has been suburbanization, and this is particularly true of subregions on the northern, eastern and western fringes.

Cultural groups most closely associated with intensive land use are the mixed urbanizing groups and the Italians who, in many cases, form a principal part of such groups because they already form a large section of Delaware Valley populations in general.

Conclusions

All historic land-use patterns, save rural industries, still exist and only two economic activities originate in the twentieth century.

There is a strong continuity in land use patterns and economic activities in the Pinelands based primarily on forest and agricultural products. Although rural industries died, the forests and fields continued to provide sustenance, and other economic activities provided cash. It is important to note that such activities as commerce, research and land speculation, while not generally considered part of Pinelands history, were very much a part of nineteenth-century life. In the twentieth century federal and state installations appeared with the growth of government agencies, and the building trades separated themselves from other economic activities during twentieth-century industrialization.

Agriculture, commerce and the building trades are the economic activities which cut across cultural groups.

There are several reasons why these activities are cross cultural. Agriculture was, until recently, the most important economic activity, along with forestry, and a number of groups who came from rural backgrounds settled in the Pinelands including the slavs, Blacks and Italians. Commercial and construction activities in the Pines have traditionally been small and localized, so that these enterprises are part of the local community's activities. In addition the building trades are seasonal or part-time which fits well into the Piney and Bayman life style.

The indigenous economic activities of rural industry, ship building, gathering, hunting and forestry tend to be culture specific.

These old industries and activities, rather than cutting across cultures, are identified chiefly with the older groups -- Pineys, Baymen, Germans and Quakers. The Pineys and Baymen are dependent on these activities for cultural survival. The Germans, on the other hand, are becoming assimilated, and the Quakers, while they participate in these historic activities, are more dependent on commerce and their own internal cultural dynamics for stability.

The Italians and mixed urbanizing groups are most closely identified with late twentieth-century economic activities.

The strong affinity of the Italians and mixed urbanizing groups to contemporary economic activities accounts for their present growth, especially the rapid growth of mixed urbanizing areas and groups.

Conflicts in land-use activities translate into cultural conflicts.

The more rapidly activities such as residential and industrial development replace indigenous land-use patterns, the more critical will become the conflict between indigenous Piney culture and that of the mixed urbanizing groups. Proper planning can reduce conflicts not only on the landscape but within peoples' hearts and minds.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND
AREAS OF CULTURAL INTEREST

Cultural groups manifest themselves physically on the landscape. Because of their shared values and activities, they tend to produce distinctive structures and landscape types. These physical manifestations are what we have defined as cultural resources. From another angle cultural resources are those physical things which help define and unify a cultural group, things which that group values and uses such as:

- . The landscape itself; that is, the look and lay of the land, its vegetation and human structures
- . Historic Sites
- . Physiographic areas or recreation sites with no human structures.
- . Sites of voluntary organizations including churches, volunteer fire companies, Grange and VFW halls, etc.

We should note two more items. First, shopping malls and other suburban support facilities are important social centers, but we have not included them because such resources cut across cultures and, in many instances even help disunify existing cultural groups through the suburbanization process.

Second, a historic site may well be important to a local culture, but to constitute a cultural resource, local people must define it as such. Many historic, archeological and architectural sites are important from the viewpoint of a professional. A cultural resource, however, is defined internally by the local culture, while an historic site (although it may be a cultural resource) is defined by external professional standards.

Historic Sites of Cultural Interest

This list of sites not only has historic interest but is also of cultural value to residents as well. These sites are all well known to local residents who use them for recreational and other activities such as relic hunting or value them simply as part of their heritage.

The sites in this list are keyed to the maps developed by Budd Wilson and Barbara Liggett. They are listed according to the name of the U.S.G.S. quad maps. Site descriptions will be found in the Wilson/Liggett report.

New Egypt

- 2.3 Cookstown
- 2.5 Brindletown

Cassville

- 3.1 Lakehurst Naval Air Station
- 3.4 Colliers Mills
- 3.5 Rova Farm

Pemberton

- 7.2 Red Lion
- 7.3 New Lisbon
- 7.6 Buddtown
- 7.7 Vincentown
- 7.8 Pemberton (New Mills)
- 7.9 Retreat (present location)
- Burr's Mill Pond

Mt. Holly

- 6.2 Medford

Browns Mills

- 8.4 Ong's Hat
- 8.8 Mt. Misery
- 8.9 Whites Bogs
- 8.12 Browns Mills

Whiting

- 9.4 Wheatland (Pasadena)

Moorestown

- 5.2 Marlton
- Savich Farm

Toms River

- 11.1 Double Trouble

Clementon

- 13.1 Long A Coming (Berlin)
- 13.5 Atco

Medford Lakes

- All the lakes
- 14.2 Aetna Furnace
- 14.6 Taunton Furnace
- 14.12 Delette
- 14.14 Leander Fox Homestead

Indian Mills

- 15.1 Indian Mills
- 15.3 Carranza Memorial
- 15.8 Tabernacle
- The Birches
- Moore's Meadow

Chatsworth

- 16.3 Hedger House
- 16.4 Paisley (White Horse)
- 16.7 Chatsworth
- 16.9 Friendship Bogs

Forked River

- 19.1 Lanoka Harbor
- 19.2 Forked River
- 19.4 Waretown
- 19.6 Barnegat
- The Alberts' Cabin

Barnegat Light

- 20.2 Barnegat Lighthouse

Williamstown

- 22.2 Chesilhurst

Hammonton

- 23.10 Winslow
- 23.15 Hammonton (Old City)

Atsion

- 24.17 Batsto
- 24.18 Pleasant Mills
- 24.19 Quaker Bridge
- 24.27 Atsion

Jenkins

- 25.5 Crowleytown
- 25.7 Jenkins Neck
- 25.10 Harrisville
- 25.11 Martha
- 25.18 Hog Wallow (Fellowship)

Oswego Lake

- 26.2 Sims Place

Buena

- 30.6 Friendship Church

Newtonville

- 31.5 Weymouth

Egg Harbor City

- 32.1 Sweetwater

Green Bank

33.5 Renault Winery
33.8 Gloucester Furnace
33.9 Gloucester Landing
33.19 Clarks Landing
33.16 Lower Bank
33.17 Green Bank

New Gretna

34.1 New Gretna
34.2 Oyster Creek
34.4 Port Republic

Tuckerton

35.5 Tuckerton

Mays Landing

38.3 Mays Landing
38.6 Estellville

Oceanville

40.1 Smithville

Port Elizabeth

42.5 Port Elizabeth
42.11 Mauricetown

Marmora

44.10 Petersburg

Ocean City

45.2 Bargaintown

Woodbine

48.1 Woodbine
48.5 Dennisville

Contemporary Cultural Resources

Explanation of Contemporary Cultural Resources

Contemporary cultural resources are those physical aspects of a society which help unify and give self identity to a group of people. These are **sites** which would be missed by a group of people because the sites have symbolic value, and they serve as gathering centers for groups of people. Such sites are well known to everyone in the group and will often serve as part of the area's description or in the directions which a person gives such as "turn left at the school," or "go straight past the church."

Contemporary cultural resources are places where people share common experiences. For no more reason than this, such resources are valuable physical aspects of a culture. Some sites, such as churches have long histories; others, such as schools may have been recently constructed but social and political gatherings are so often conducted at schools that schools serve as a social nexus. Likewise, volunteer fire companies are important physical aspects of the Pinelands as are cemeteries.

At some future date, when a researcher wishes to describe a contemporary society in detail, it will be useful to gather accurate data on the precise locations and types of schools churches and cemeteries in the Pinelands. For present planning purposes, however, a generic map of contemporary cultural resources was considered sufficient.

Cultural Resources Map

This report includes a map of contemporary cultural resources. Besides historic sites of cultural interest, these resources include schools, churches, cemeteries and volunteer fire companies. The latter four were considered important social gathering places, and their patterns clearly indicate regional and subregional cultural centers of prime importance to residents.

Two categories of cultural resources -- voluntary organizations and hunting clubs -- were not included on the map because their addition would have made the map illegible. Voluntary organizations, when mapped, will follow patterns already established on the cultural resources map. Hunting clubs should be included on a map of extensive land use which would portray recreation areas. A list of voluntary organizations will be found in Jonathan Berger's report.

Physiographic Areas

Introduction

There are many areas of cultural interest in the Pinelands where natural rather than human processes predominate, yet these areas are considered culturally valuable because they form part of a common social experience and are frequented by residents. Most such areas provide activities for people, the most important of which are hunting and agricultural pursuits. Other areas, while they may provide activities, are valued for aesthetic reasons. Planners must remember that the landscape itself forms part of people's shared experience. The destruction of a commonly valued landscape -- a cedar forest or lakeside edge -- is just as detrimental to a society as the destruction of hunting territories.

Hunting Areas and Gun Clubs

In appendix A will be found a report on the importance of hunting areas and gun clubs to residents and non-residents. For purposes of this report it is important to note the following conclusions:

1. Hunting in general and deer week in particular is the single most important annual social event for men in the Pinelands. The vast majority of men hunt game at one or another time in their lives.
2. The more than 200 gun clubs in the Pines are important social gathering places, some of which have been used since the 1920s. Membership in many clubs is closely associated with membership in volunteer fire companies and voluntary associations. Gun club members have a stake in preserving hunting territories and, therefore, open space in general.
3. Hunting and trapping occur on all sites throughout the Pinelands region. Except for the densest and most inaccessible swamplands, all forest and mixed forest/agricultural areas are hunted or trapped.
4. Hunting is the single most important common link between residents and non-residents of the Pines. There is a long history of people moving into the Pines and adopting rural lifestyles as a result of their hunting experiences in the region.

Agricultural Areas

Like hunting, agriculture is an old and culturally important activity in the Pines, and, like hunting, agriculture provides physiographic areas which

are part of the residents' shared experiences and activities. Oddly enough, however, it is not generally understood how important agriculture's place has been in the region's history.

A considerable amount of research and writing has been done on agriculture in New Jersey, but little on the Pinelands area (see especially Schmidt 1973; Woodward 1927). More recent research, however, has suggested that agriculture was the handmaiden to forestry as the basic economic support for Pinelands populations since the early eighteenth century (Sinton 1976; 1979; Wacker 1979).

There are two types of newly researched data which support the importance of agriculture in the Pinelands especially in the nineteenth century. The first will be found in the historic sites survey and map which Budd Wilson has done for the Pinelands Commission. Mr. Wilson has mapped all known historic cranberry bogs, and a glance at these maps will suggest that the number and extent of bogs, was much greater in the nineteenth century than one might imagine judging from today's landscapes. Most of the nineteenth-century bogs were owned and worked by small-time operators, all of whom helped New Jersey reach production figures which led the nation during the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Applegate et al. 1979).

In the early twentieth century the acreage devoted to cranberries in the Pines was almost 12,000 acres or four times that of present day operations. Disease and economics, however, have reduced this acreage since 1925 to about 3,000 acres. In addition, of course, blueberries have become an important agricultural product in the Pines since the First World War as has truck farming and orchards in the western and southern portions (Applegate et al. 1979).

The second data source which has recently been explored comes from the nineteenth-century census schedules. A recent article by John Sinton on society and economic activities in nineteenth-century Washington Township indicates the importance of market farming in a Pinelands community. Census data revealed that Pinelands residents, even in their darkest economic times during the last third of the nineteenth century, continued to produce marketable quantities of agricultural items.

Reviewing the tables on professions and the agricultural indicators one notes that the number of farmers and amount of tilled land declined sharply between 1850 and 1870 as one might expect from the general decline in economic conditions, although local farms even in 1870 continued to produce at least enough for the needs of a much reduced population locally. But note what happened in 1880! The census shows that fully 22% of those employed were farmers, and these few people were working 80% more land than was worked in 1850. This adjustment was an obvious response to increased coastal markets, particularly Atlantic City. Farmers' yields, however, were smaller in 1880 than 1850 because they lacked the intensive labor needed to produce high yields on Pinelands soils.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES OVER 15

| | <u>1850</u> | <u>1860</u> | <u>1870</u> | <u>1880</u> | <u>1900</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| # males over 15 | 614 | 553 | 318 | 267 | 213 |
| # males employed | 536 | 411 | 313 | 260 | 202 |
| % males employed | 87.3% | 74.3% | 98.4% | 97.0% | 94.8% |
| % laborer | 55.4 | 31.6 | 52.8 | 43.5 | 33.8 |
| % farmer | 12.9 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 21.4 | 26.8 |
| % glass workers | 8.0 | 14.6 | 5.3 | 0.5 | - |
| % carpenter or ship carpenter | 4.9 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| % collier | 3.9 | 6.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % waterman or boatman | 3.4 | 6.8 | 15.1 | 17.2 | 1.4 |
| % woodchopper | 0 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0 |
| % team driver | 0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| % fisherman | - | - | - | - | 4.7 |
| % other | 11.5 | 22.0 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 20.2 |

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

KEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS, 1850-1870

| | <u>1850</u> | <u>1860</u> | <u>1870</u> | <u>1880</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Improved Acreage | 2,389 | 1,248 (-48%) | 544 (-77%) | 4,313 (+81%) |
| Unimproved Acreage | 3,998 | 34,790 (+769%) | 1,720 (-57%) | 10,343 (+159%) |
| Cash Value of Farm | \$128,900 | \$180,700 (+14%) | \$27,200 (-79%) | \$172,100 (34%) |
| No. Horses | 121 | 41 (-66%) | 19 (-84%) | 68 (-44%) |
| No. Milk Cows | 224 | 127 (-43%) | 48 (-79%) | 138 (-39%) |
| No. Swine | 575 | 312 (-46%) | 62 (-89%) | 193 (-66%) |
| Bushels Rye | 2,655 | 1,418 (-47%) | 85 (-97%) | 869 (-67%) |
| Bushels Indian Corn | 11,645 | 6,115 (-47%) | 2,600 (-78%) | 6,555 (-44%) |
| Bushels Irish Potatoes | 4,626 | 2,350 (-49%) | 1,090 (-76%) | 1,876 (-60%) |
| Lbs. Butter | 6,405 | 4,310 (-33%) | 1,478 (-77%) | 7,355 (+15%) |
| Value Slaughtered Animals | 4,375 | 4,415 (+1%) | 1,632 (-63%) | NA |

* Percentage Difference Refers to 1850 Data Base.

** Data from U. S. Census Schedule 4.

This analysis of census data was done, remember, on Washington Township, an area in the central core of the Pines where one might expect gardening, but not intensive agriculture. Historic data makes clear the importance of agriculture to the Pinelands economy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Just as the Pinelands plan must recognize forestry and recreation as important land uses, so it must also recognize the many facets of Pinelands agriculture.

Areas of Aesthetic Interest

While many people consider aesthetics as "subjective" and useless as a measure of value in planning, recent work suggests strongly that people in a given group or culture do share common aesthetic values and that visual landscapes are major factors in determining what people like or dislike (Meining 1979; Tuan 1975; 1977). The only literature presently available on aesthetic areas in the Pinelands is a recent article by John Sinton on Pineys' views of their landscapes (1980). Results of this study are summarized below.

1. Pinelands Residents Enjoy a Diversity of Landscapes.

The most important aesthetic factor for Pinelands residents in general is diversity of forest types. Part of this is simply the result of the human eye and brain searching for diversity even in what appears to be a uniform landscape. Another part results from Pineys' varied activities in different types of landscapes. Clearly people like to see different vegetation patterns, colors and textures.

2. Streams, Lakes and Bogs Are The Single Most Important Visual Element In Pine Barrens Landscapes.

Pinelands residents are more partial to water and edges by water than any other single landscape. All the rivers, lakes and bogs in the Pinelands should be considered to have the highest aesthetic quality.

3. Cedar Forests Are The Most Preferred Forest Landscapes With White Pine Stands A Close Second

If residents were forced to choose one forest type of all those in the Pines, they would choose cedar forests. All cedar forests or sites for cedar reforestation are of the highest aesthetic quality. Many residents in Washington Township also found a white pine stand, planted in the 1930s, a beautiful place, but this is an exotic landscape and impractical on most sites. Dr. Silas Little, however, is developing a pitch X loblolly hybrid pine which, if successfully planted in the Pinelands, would appear somewhat similar to white pine forests.

4. Wildflowers Are An Important Aesthetic Component

Pinelands residents ranked sites with wildflowers high in quality. Most often mentioned were roadside areas, although many residents found barren upland areas with pixie moss or turkey beard very beautiful. Bog flowers are also greatly appreciated.

5. Long-Time Residents Dislike the Aesthetics of Suburban Developments

There is an aesthetic dispute between long-time residents and new arrivals who enjoy quarter acre lots and lawns. Long-time residents prefer scattered mobile homes and gardens to contemporary developments. They consider such developments to violate the indigenous landscape.

Locating Areas of Aesthetic Interest

The following types of areas are considered of highest aesthetic quality and should be so designated:

- . All lakes and streams
- . All swamps and cranberry bogs
- . All cedar stands

DATA GAPS AND PRIORITIES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The most important priority is to describe the study units as fully as possible in order to evaluate needs for historic and cultural preservation. This work will require approximately one month of research and writing time plus two months of field research to determine the status of sites.

Second priority is the rectification of boundaries and sites on the sub-region, cultural and ethnic groups, historic land use and cultural resources maps. While the patterns on the 1:125,000 maps will hold true, some details regarding precise boundaries may be slightly off true setting, and these should be corrected for planning purposes, especially on the subregion and cultural resources maps. Many corrections can be done through the public review process and the rest through continuing research efforts.

Third priority is a research effort to describe more accurately and precisely the relationships between people and their resource base. The research should concentrate on the annual activities of men and women, which areas they use and how often they use them -- that is, how far they range. This research is best done over the course of an annual cycle.

Last, historical research is needed to understand cultural, social, economic and family relationships in the Pine Barrens. Historic sources need be located -- diaries, letters, newspapers, etc. -- and analyzed. The history of the Pine Barrens is not only intrinsically important, but may well give us clues to the histories of other rural industrial areas in America.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To secure and enhance the stability of indigenous rural and coastal cultures the indigenous land-use patterns of forestry, agriculture, hunting, fishing and gathering should be encouraged. This will require creative use of public and private ownership and tax incentives to conserve extensive open space.
2. One key to effective open space conservation is forest management. It is recommended that local timber cooperatives be established in conjunction with management guidance from the office of Forest Management. Such action will support and enhance the lifestyles and economic viability of long time rural residents as well as preserve open space, enhance wildlife habitat and encourage sites for rare and endangered species.
3. It is important to encourage agricultural growth in appropriate areas of the Pinelands in order to create ecological diversity and support social and economic stability.
4. Since regions and subregions in the Pinelands are diverse historically, culturally and economically, it is necessary to create a plan which fits regional and subregional patterns.
5. Since all subregions in the Pinelands have deep historical roots, it is necessary to establish a program of historic preservation. Historic sites are a great source of local pride, and a program is advisable which stresses local identification and administration rather than one based on regional or state directive.
6. Implementation of the Pinelands plan will ultimately depend on local willingness to adhere to planning guidelines. It will, therefore, be necessary to continue to work within the framework of an organized public involvement program long after the plan is finished. The heart of the program will reside in the relationship between the Commission and local government and voluntary associations.

7. It is strongly recommended that a series of school programs be established on the model of one which Ms. Mary Hufford runs at Central Regional High School. This program brings local craftspeople and artisans into the school to work with students. A foxfire-type program should also be established whereby students interview older people in their neighborhoods about life and work two generations ago.
8. A monitoring system must be established, preferably by means of feedback from local communities, to assess Pinelands' policies on the historic resources and cultural life of residents.
9. A series of penetrating research studies needs to begin as soon as possible to better understand the historic and cultural resources of the Pinelands and the impact of policies on residents. Such projects need to focus on a full investigation of the HCRS study areas; those cultural phenomena such as work habits, family structure and music which hold cultures together; and a field study of the activities and amount and type of land which long time rural residents and baymen actually use from one year to another.

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MAPS

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APPENDIX A

Hunting Areas and Gun Clubs

A. Description of Gunning Clubs

It is estimated that there are, perhaps, 200 gun clubs within the Pinelands state and federal boundaries. The large township of Woodland has 30 clubs and in the small Woodbine/Belleplain area there are 7. Continuing work with local tax assessors will reveal the exact number and location of clubs.

During deer week John Sinton and Richard Regensburg talked with members of more than 25 gunning clubs in Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Gloucester and Ocean counties; in addition we talked with several hunters who were not affiliated with clubs. We talked to hunters in the field, in clubhouses and bars and at deer checking stations.

There are several different kinds of clubs:

- . They range in size from 20 to 125. Most have 40-50 members.
- . The oldest club (Atlantic County Game Preserve) was founded in 1905 and the newest ones began 2 to 3 years ago. Most clubs were founded in the 1930's. There is a slow process of attrition and birth as some clubs die from lack of or the old age of members, while others are begun by younger men or those dissatisfied with other clubs.
- . Membership in clubs is passed from father to son. Some new members are admitted on recommendation of old members, but in general membership is remarkably stable.
- . A minority of clubs, probably no more than 20%, derive their membership from local people. Examples are Unalachtigo in Woodbine and Cologne in Atlantic County.

These clubs are long-lasting and stable, and their members began as hunting partners when they were teenagers. Members of these clubs are likely to be active in their communities as volunteer firemen, grange members or members of township boards.

- . Most clubs were founded by people living outside the Pine Barrens. Such clubs are also enduring and stable, and most members are farmers or blue collar workers, although a significant number are in the professions. Geographical affinities of the clubs will be detailed in the final report. In general, however, members of clubs in Cape May and Cumberland counties come from Cumberland and Salem; those in Atlantic county tend to be local (often from Mainland or offshore communities) or from Camden and Gloucester counties; those in Burlington county clubs are from Salem, Gloucester, Camden and western Burlington counties; and those in Ocean county clubs are from western Burlington, Monmouth and Middlesex counties.

B. Hunting Territories and Techniques

Hunting techniques have been described in an article by J. W. Sinton and W. Wills in New Jersey Folklore. Field work during deer week has further confirmed details in this article .

The majority of hunting territories consist of state lands and private lands not owned by gun clubs. A few clubs, however, own as much as 3,000 acres which they hunt not only for deer, but upland game and waterfowl.

The size of territories which gun clubs use varies widely depending on weather and game conditions, the amount of cover and number of hunters in a drive and the care which hunters beat the bush. The customary number for a drive is between 20 and 30.

There are no recorded conflicts among gun clubs over hunting territories. If one club is working an area, another club will go to a different place. It is incumbent on the gun captains (leaders of the hunt) to scout areas beforehand and have their members in the field early if they expect to get good results. Conflicts do, however, occur between gun club members and single hunters, usually "sitters" who wait in tree stands for deer to pass under them. Working alone, a hunter may jump into the middle of a drive to shoot a deer which might rightly belong to the club driving the deer. These tactics are unforgiveable, and if the loner gets a deer, either the deer is taken from him or revenge is taken on him. Such incidents are rare.

A number of clubs in Ocean and Burlington counties are experiencing increasing trouble with suborganization in their traditional hunting territories. Houses spring up in hitherto backwoods areas, thus cutting out chunks of territory at least one-half acre in size (law forbids hunting within 450 feet of a dwelling). "Philadelphia Pineys," new residents from the Delaware Valley, often move in and post all their land against hunters, thus taking even more land out of hunting use. One club in Jackson Township has Great Adventure as a neighbor, and a club member felt uncomfortable hunting deer with giraffes staring at him over a fence.

C. Hunting by People Who Do Not Belong to Gun Clubs

Most hunting is done by people who do not belong to gunning clubs, although we do not have studies of the exact number of hunters in the field at any one time nor of illegally taken game. Our information comes from field work, discussions and hunting the authors have done over the past decade in the Pinelands. For further details, the reader is again referred to the article by Sinton and Wills appended to this report.

Most men who grew up in the Pinelands have hunted game or still do. Some make a living at it in fall and winter. A few sell illegally killed deer to markets. The vast majority hunt for sport and pleasure. Because residents of the area live in the Pines, they know the area and its game on a more regular basis than outsiders and have more opportunity to hunt. Clearly they kill more small game than outsiders and probably more deer as well. Hunting techniques do not differ among non-club residents and non-residents, although residents are more apt to hunt from tree stands than by driving the brush.

D. Land-Use Patterns

In the final report we will be able to estimate the number of hunters and amount of ground they cover annually. At present it is clear that hunters use a vast amount of forest and agricultural land in the Pinelands. The clubs whose members use the area only during deer week obviously make less intense use of the Pinelands than those whose members use clubhouses year round. To all gun club members, however, the Pinelands are an integral part of their lives. To all members, maintenance of open space and habitat management are top priorities.

Members of year round clubs not only use the Pinelands for deer hunting, but upland game, canoening, fishing and socializing with their families. They and their families take part in all forms of recreation, and some of them decide to reside in the Pinelands because of their love for the area, its residents and the activities they can pursue.

Members of gun clubs hunt a large amount of territory. During deer week alone, each gun club will cover about 2,000 acres or more. Some clubs, of course, cover the same areas as other clubs. During upland game and waterfowl seasons, they hunt a good deal more territory.

In addition local residents cover a lot of ground, such as cedar swamps, which club members often avoid. Local residents also hunt foxes with hounds and trap fur-bearing mammals.

Clearly hunters, trappers and fishermen take every opportunity to cover every available hunting or trapping territory. Maintaining and managing habitat is important to them, and every development in the Pinelands takes away such habitat. Many local hunters and trappers are caught in a bind: They need to keep the forests and fields open, yet they need to provide housing and building sites for their children.

Hunters and trappers have suggestions on habitat management and might be an important and willing source of labor and expertise in implementing management schemes. A full report on game management problems and possible solutions from the local viewpoint will be included in the final report.

E. Relationship of Hunters to Authorities

The attitudes of all hunters and trappers toward the state, especially agencies of the Department of Environmental Protection, is ambivalent. On the one hand they appreciate the state's concern for and work in managing areas for wildlife; on the other, they are annoyed that these efforts are often tentative for lack of staff, and they have an ingrained distrust of the state's power to purchase land or restrict its use.

Many hunters are sophisticated about techniques for wildlife management, the health of the deer herd and management problems. They applauded state efforts to plant rye strips to improve deer feed, but are angry these strips are not managed and have reverted to Indian grass. As one gun club member stated, "It would have been better if the state never planted the rye strips than to plant them and then not manage them. The strips were an artificial food source which caused a boom and bust in the animal population. Deer need a permanent food source, not a quick fix."

Most hunters strongly supported the Green Acres program because it compensated owners for their land and preserved open space. However, they have recently seen that a lot of Green Acres funds have gone for parks and recreation, and many areas which the state bought are unsuitable or off limits for hunting.

It is essential that state agencies, including the Pinelands Commission, gain the support of hunters for management programs. In the first place, there are a large number of hunters and trappers, and some gun clubs own several thousand acres of land. In the second place, hunters come from all parts of South Jersey and have a broad-based constituency. Thirdly, gunning club members are often politically and socially important elements in their communities; many are professional people and politicians, and many others are active in local voluntary organizations such as volunteer fire or ambulance companies, the Kiwanis, Grange and Rotary.

Hunters, especially gun club members, are often integral parts of their local communities and, therefore, have voices which may be more powerful than their numbers alone might indicate. They believe in home rule and private property and, while they strongly support conservation efforts, they just as strongly resist state efforts to abrogate what they view as local property rights.

Last, it must be noted that a number of hunters and their families from the Delaware Valley and North Jersey decide to reside in the Pinelands and become "Pinier than thous." The classic example has been described by Tom Ayres in his article on the Pinelands Cultural Society in Natural and Cultural Resources of the New Jersey Pine Barrens. In this case Joe and George Albert from Sayreville, Middlesex County, built a hunting cabin near Waretown, then moved into it permanently, and the cabin became the first home of the fledgling Pinelands Cultural Society which now has its headquarters at Temporary Albert Hall in Waretown. A significant number of other examples are scattered throughout the Pinelands.

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