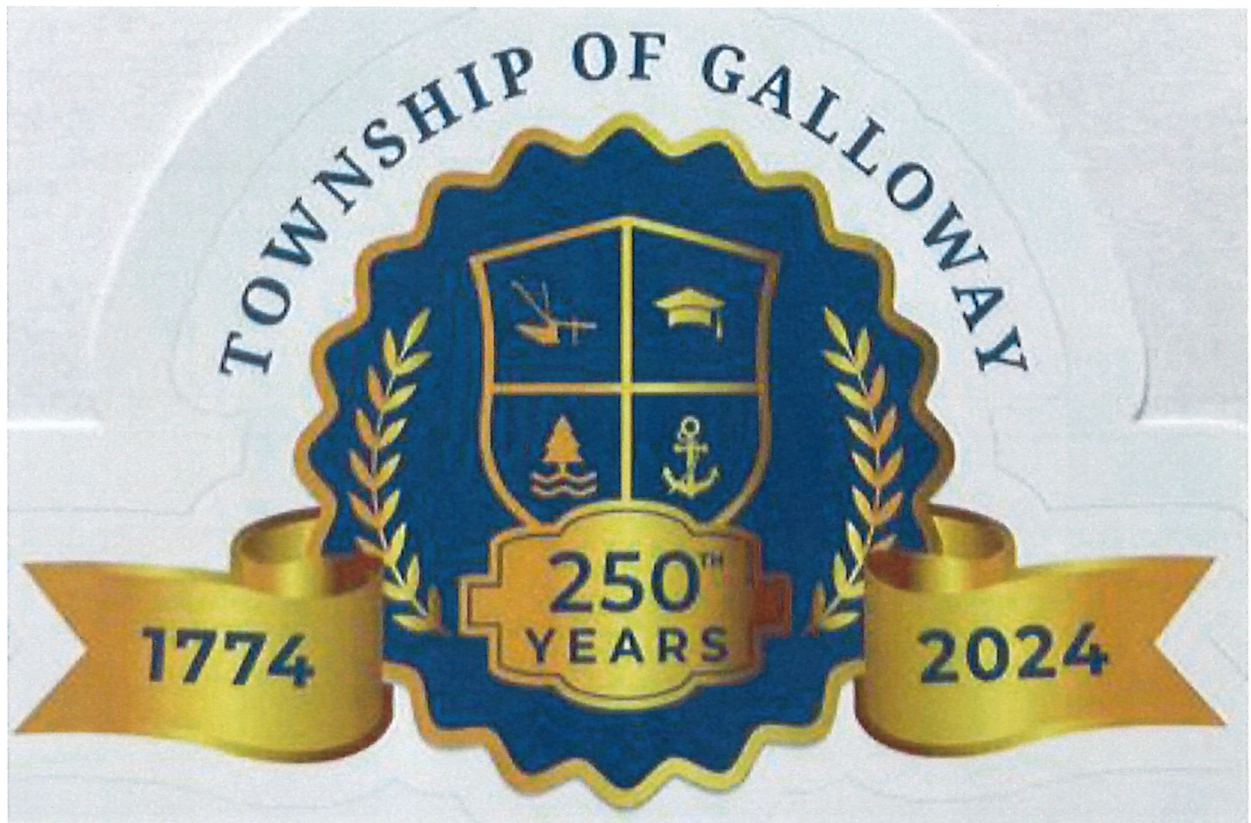


Brief History of

Historic Galloway Township



Presentation by

Galloway Township Historical Society

Robert L. Reid, President

Mark Ferguson, Vice President

Steve Fiedler, Secretary

James R. Leopardi, Treasurer

Kenneth G. Sooy Sr., Historian

Richard Mathews, Curator

John Seyler, Assistant Curator

Sarah Snow, Librarian

Tony Coppola Jr., Council Representative

Bob King, Official Photographer

Andy Massler, Archaeological Advisor

Galloway Township Historical Society Museum

300 East Jim Leeds Road

Galloway Township NJ.

Appendix A – Patent For Galloway Township - 1774

The follow is the transcript of the Patent from the State of New Jersey Archives with misspellings and no punctuation as written in 1774:

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye That We of our especial Grace, certain knowledge and their motion have given & granted and by these presents do give and grant for us and our Successors to the inhabitants of the North East part of the Township of Great Egg Harbour, in the County of Gloucester, in our Privence of New Jersey, wherein the following boundaries to wit:

Begining at a Pine Tree standing on the head of the North Branch of Absequan Creek, marked on four sides; on the South West side lettered E.G. and on the North East side N.W. and from thence running North forty-five degrees west eighty minutes sixteen miles a quarter and a half quarter to a pine tree standing South West sixty chains from the new road and near a small branch of Penny Pot and in the line of the former Township marked as afs and thence running by the afs line North forty five Degrees East nine Miles to Atsion Branch then down the same to the Main River of Little Egg Harbour then down the afs River by the several courses thereof to the Mouth then South thirty five Degrees East, six miles and a quarter through the Great Bay of Little Egg Harbour, to the South West End of the flatt beach at Brigantine Inlett; then South Westerly, crossing the said Brigantine Inlett then crossing same Brigantine Beach and the sea to Absequan Inlett then North Sixty Degrees West, five Miles crossing the sound and Absequan Bay to Amos Ireland's Point near the Mouth of Absequan Creek then bounding by the several courses thereof up said Creek and North Branch of Absequan to the Pine first named and place of begining

to be and remain a perpetual Township and Community in word and in Deed to be called and known by the name of the Township of Galloway And We further grant to the said inhabitants of the Township afs and their successors to choose annually a Constable and Overseer of the Poor and Overseer of the Highways of the Township afs and to enjoy all the Rights Liberties and Immunities that any other township in our said Provence do or may of Right enjoy And the said inhabitants are hereby constituted and appointed a Township by the name afs to have hold and enjoy the privileges afs to them and their successors forever In testimony whereof We have caused these letters to be made patent & the Great Seal of our said Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed Witness our trusty and well beloved William Franklin Esq, Captain General etc of New Jersey at the City of Burlington on the fourth day of April, in the fourteenth year of our reign Anno Domini 1774.

Chapter Three – Galloway during the Revolution

Joseph Galloway – Galloway Township's name sake?

Before and during the War for Independence many of the Colonists did not support the Revolution. In New Jersey approximately a third of the population supported the Revolution, another third were loyalists and the remaining third felt it didn't matter because they thought there would be no real difference. One prominent and highly respected American who remained loyal to the British was Joseph Galloway, born in Maryland in 1731. Before the war for Independence, Galloway was the first delegate to the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania. He had a distinguished career as a lawyer and was a member of the prestigious Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly, where he was Speaker of the House.

As it got closer to war for independence, Galloway understood the desire of his fellow Americans to rid themselves of the harsh, dictatorial, exploitive, and tax-heavy rules of the British, but he did not feel that a full-blown revolution was the best course. Instead, he favored a compromise plan in which the Crown would adopt a more hands-off policy toward its American colonial holdings, to allow local citizens greater independence and control of their own taxation structure – yet still remain loyal to the Crown.

Joseph Galloway was ideological and a strict constitutionalist. For many years Galloway was Benjamin Franklin's chief ally. They grew farther and farther apart as Franklin was pushed by events into a more radical stance.

Both Galloway and Franklin labored mightily for a generation to reconcile the colonies with the mother country. Since Franklin worked mostly in London, Galloway's forum was in America, principally the Pennsylvania Assembly.

The following are notable events that lead to Joseph Galloway debating with the delegates on the committee of Congress through the summer of 1774 and proposing his Plan for Union in September of 1774:

French & Indian War (Period: April 4, 1754 to February 10, 1763)

What started as a land dispute between the colonists and Indians over the land west of the Appalachian Mountains escalated to a full war between the French and the Indians and the colonists and British. The colonists and British eventually won the war, signified by the signing of the Treaty of Paris.

Albany Plan of Union

Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union to form a permanent federation of the colonies as a means to reform colonial-imperial relations and more effectively address shared colonial interests. (June 19, 1754)

Proclamation of 1763 (October 7, 1763)

Proclamation from King George III that told the colonists they could NOT settle in any land west of the Appalachian Mountains, and any settlers already there needed to return home. This was done to avoid further conflict between the Indians and colonists.

The Stamp Act (February 2, 1765)

An act that said the colonists had to buy a stamp for every paper good they bought. This was Britain's way of trying to pay for the war debt they incurred from helping the colonists win the French and Indian War.

The Quartering Act (March 24, 1765)

An act that forced colonists to provide housing, food and clothing for British troops.

The Townshend Act (June 26, 1767)

An act created by Charles Townshend that placed a tax on tea, glass, paper, paint and lead.

The Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)

A fight between colonists and British troops that resulted in British troops opening fire and killing 5 colonists in Boston.

The Tea Act (May 10, 1773)

After the Boston Massacre, Britain repealed the Townshend Act, but kept the tax on tea, calling the new act the Tea Act. It also created a monopoly for the British East India Company, since they were the only company allowed to distribute and sell tea to the colonies.

Boston Tea Party (Dec 16, 1773)

In protest to the Tea Act, 50 colonists dressed up as Mohawk Indians, boarded British tea ships and threw 90,000 pounds of tea overboard and into the Boston Harbor.

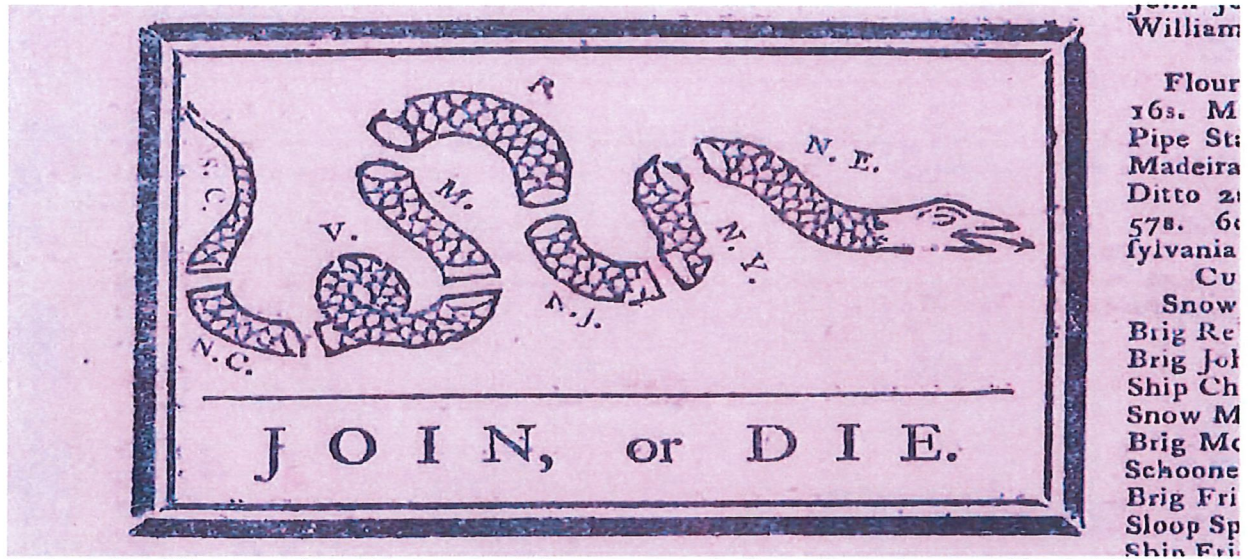
Intolerable Acts (March 18, 1774)

Britain's response to the Boston Tea Party. It shut down Boston Harbor until the colonists paid for the dumped tea, cancelled Massachusetts charter, sent the British troops tried for the Boston Massacre back to Britain for a new trial, forced colonists to quarter British troops and named General Thomas Gage the governor of Massachusetts.

On April 4, 1774 King George III of England granted a Royal Patent for the creation of the Township of Galloway. The Royal Patent gave permission for Galloway Township to be and remain a perpetual township and community. The metes and bounds description included what is now Brigantine, part of Atlantic City, Port Republic, Mullica Township, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City and what is now Absecon City north of Absecon Creek. Absecon Inlet, Absecon Bay and Creek was then called "Absecon". **The State of New Jersey Public Record Office in 1929 stated that they could not tell positively for whom the Township of Galloway was named but suspect it was named after Joseph Galloway.** It is believed that the King took note of Galloway's continued loyalty to the Crown over the years by naming the Township for him.

On September 28, 1774, Joseph Galloway proposed to the First Continental Congress his solution to the imperial crisis. His famous Plan of Union envisioned the creation of an American branch of the British Parliament possessing concurrent jurisdiction over all colonial legislation.

Joseph Galloway's Plan of Union was very similar to Benjamin Franklin's proposed the Albany Plan of Union that rejected 20 years before in 1754.



Benjamin Franklin printed this political cartoon in his newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette on May 9, 1754. It called for the colonies to unite together in defense after French forces pushed Virginia militia out of the Ohio Country. Image Source: Library of Congress.

The Albany Congress was a conference called by British officials for the purpose of improving relations between the American colonies and the Iroquois Confederation. The Albany Congress met from June 19, 1754, through July 11, in Albany, New York. Representatives of seven colonies attended the Congress — Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. On June 19, 1754 Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union to form a permanent federation of the colonies as a means to reform colonial-imperial relations and more effectively address shared colonial interests. Commissioners to the Albany Congress approved the Albany Plan of Union on July 10, 1754. The Albany Plan of Union was rejected by King George II and by all of the individual colonial governments that considered its adoption. The Albany Plan of Union was considered a significant milestone in American history, as it marked the first official attempt to develop inter-colonial cooperation among the American colonies.

Galloway's Plan of Union was narrowly defeated by a vote of six to five on October 22, 1774, a loss that changed the course of history, since Galloway tried to avoid revolution by anticipating the British commonwealth system.

Joseph Galloway was forced to make what must have been an agonizing decision. He had to choose loyalty to the Crown or side with those who wanted to break away, even if it meant a war.

Galloway remained steadfast in his belief that “the most proper Plan for cementing the two countries together” would have been constitutional, granting “America the same Rights and Privileges as are enjoyed by the Subjects in Britain”.

History may view Joseph Galloway, and men like him, as traitors, but one should remember that not everything seemed as clear-cut as they do today with the benefit of hindsight. Galloway certainly loved his native America – it was just that he favored a compromise approach over violent revolution. In the end, he was forced to throw in with one side or the other. From an American standpoint, he chose the wrong side. Choosing the wrong side resulting in this brave man while remaining loyal to The Crown cost him everything he owned, his reputation, his land holdings, and his accomplishments as an American colonist of prestigious standing.

He was forced to abandon all of his land holding and wealth, and flee to England, where he was welcomed as a loyal subject. He lived out the rest of his day in exile, and died in Watford, England, in 1803 at age 72.

For Transcript of the Royal Patent of 1774 see Appendix A.

For copy of letter from the State of New Jersey see Appendix B.

For the Plan Offered by Joseph Galloway see Appendix C.

Galloway Township History Timeline

1524 - The first European contact began with the exploration of the Jersey Shore by Giovanni da Verrazzano. At the time of European contact, many tribes of the Lenape lived in the area. The Eastern Allgonquian Confederacy who called themselves "Lenni Lenape" inhabited what is now known as New Jersey.

1614 - Cornelius Jacobson Mey of Holland explores the Jersey Coast. He called the region Eyren Haven (Harbor of Eggs) because of all the small wild fowl eggs found there.

1616 - Region called "Eyren Haven" or "Harbour of Eggs" On a map prepared by Capt. Cornelius Hendericks the area now known as Atlantic County was called "Eyerhaven" or "Harbour of Eggs".

Cira 1625 - Wolfert Gerretson Van Kowenhoven arrives in New Amsterdam. He was the ancestor of the Conovers of Conovertown.

1637 - Captain Erik Mullica from Sweden transported the first settlers to Chestnut Neck. He settled at what is now Lower Bank in 1645, and later founded Mullica Hill Nears Swedesboro. He returned to the area before his death in 1704.

1664 - New Jersey becomes an English Province

1670 - Region called "Little Egg Harbor - On a map entitled "Virginia and Maryland, as it is Planted and Inhabited this Present Year 1670, Surveyed and exactly Drawne by the only labour & endeavour of Augustine Herrman" todays Southern New Jersey is called "New Jarsy Pars". A note on the map states that the area is "Inhabited only or most by Indians". Indian long houses are shown along the rivers. The Great Egg Harbor and Little Egg Harbor Inlets are both labeled. The island that will become known as "Absecon Island" or "Absecon Beach" is labeled "Some wood land & some sandy hills". Todays Absecon Inlet is labeled "Little Egg Harbor".

1676 - New Jersey was divided into the East and West Jersey. William Penn chartered the land west of the Little Egg Harbor River. He attracted 400 Quaker families to this area.

1678 - Daniel Leeds arrived from England and settled in Jackson, near Burlington. Assemblyman in 1682.

1678 - Village of Leeds Point first settled - 1679 - Captain James Clark made regular trips up the Mullica. A wharf was built about 7 miles inland on the south side bank. Smithville was settled.

1681 - Burlington County established without well defined boundaries.

1682 - The Lenni Lenape Indians, anxious to move west in search of better hunting grounds, signed over their lands to William Penn.

1686 Gloucester County Established - Gloucester County established without well defined boundaries. Included portion of what is now Atlantic County. Gloucester County courts established separate from Burlington County courts May 26

1687 - Daniel Leeds published one of the first almanacs written in this country.

1692 - Cape May County established. Gloucester County boundary set with Burlington County, November 12.

1693 - Region called "Egg Harbour" - Area now known as Atlantic County was called Egg Harbour. On March 20th it was mentioned in Gloucester County in Court records. Also called New Waymouth at times.

1694 - Gloucester County boundaries partially defined May 17. Inhabitants of Egg Harbor taken to Cape May County and placed under Gloucester County jurisdiction.

1695 - By 1695 Gloucester County consisted of Deptford, Greenwich, Gloucester, Gloucester Town, Newton, Waterford and Egg Harbor Township.

1698 - Thomas and Hanna Clark migrated from Saybrook Connecticut and settled on the Mullica River at Clark's Landing. By 1720, Approx. 275 people lived there. Daniels Leeds was awarded a land grant from the Crown. He surveyed his grant and named it Leeds Point in honor of his son Japhet. It included all of the present Leeds Point, and Smithville. While residing here he became first Surveyor General of West Jersey.

1702 - The proprietors of New Jersey surrender their rights to Queen Anne. New Jersey becomes a Royal Province.

1710 - Gloucester County boundaries redefined January 21.

1716 - King's Highway Built - "King's Highway" as called by the English colonialists was built over the Indian trail that existed for many years before. This road is now known as New York Road and Shore Road.

1731 - Joseph Galloway was born in 1731 to a family of prominent merchants. He studied law in Philadelphia and became one of the city's most popular advocates. In addition to his legal practice, he took an interest in land speculation and politics. He was elected an assemblyman in 1756. In 1764 he lost his seat along with Ben Franklin, for their joint petition for royal instead of proprietary governorship. He returned in 1765 and from 1766 to 1775 was speaker of the assembly. At the same time he served as vice president of Franklin's American Philosophical Society. Galloway was a delegate to the First Continental Congress which convened on Sept. 5, 1774. His major contribution was the "Plan of Union" which was a plan for an imperial legislature and written constitution. Galloway called for a federation of colonies under a president-general appointed by the king. The idea was rejected, and Galloway did not return to the Congress. The plan was defeated by the vote of one colony. He adamantly opposed independence from England. In 1778, Galloway fled to England, becoming a spokesman for the Loyalists. His estates in America were seized, and he was forbidden to return. He died in England in 1803.

1750 Map - Brigantine Beach, Absecon Beach labeled on map on file at the Library of Congress.

1750 - Franklin Inn - Franklin Inn was built in the village of Port Republic.

1753 - Benjamin Franklin appointed Postmaster General of the Colonies.

1758 - An Indian Reservation (near Indian Mills) of 3,044 acres known as Brotherton was created by act of the New Jersey Legislature.

1762 - Clark's Mills Meeting House built. Kate Aylesford Mansion built.

1769 - Absecum Beach in Gloucester County - On a map Entitled "The Province of New Jersey Divided Into East and West, commonly called The Jerseys" (Published Dec. 1, 1778, Drawn from the survey made in 1769 and subsequent military surveys made by British troops). Gloucester County is depicted extending from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean. Absecum Beach is shown between Brigantine Beach to the north and the Great Egg Harbour River to the south. The only roadway shown in an area now called Atlantic County is a roadway now called Shore Road (aka Kings Highway). The road runs from the Great Egg Harbour River to the Mullicus River through the village of "Leeds".

1773 - The James Holmes Tavern was built at the northeast corner of Shore Road and Church Street.

1774 - Absequan in Galloway Township - King George III of England gave permission for the Township of Galloway to be and remain a perpetual township and community. Galloway Township formed by royal charter in Gloucester County from Egg Harbor Township April 4. Galloway Township was approved by the Colonial Legislature. The metes and bounds description included what is now Brigantine, part of Atlantic City, Port Republic, Mullica Township, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City and what is now Absecon City north of Absecon Creek. Absecon Inlet, Absecon Bay and Creek was then called "Absequan".

1775 - A Provincial Congress formed

1776 - New Constitution drafted for New Jersey. The following delegates were elected to the Constitutional Congress: Richard Stockton, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, Abraham Clark, and Dr. John Witherspoon. All voted for independence.

1776 - Bustling Seaport at the Village of Absecom in Galloway - Wharves lined the creek, boats both large and small were built along the banks of Absecom Creek.

1778 - The Battle of Chestnut Neck, October 6. British commander Henry Clinton attacked and destroyed the settlement of Chestnut Neck.

1779 - Indian Cabin Inn built.

1780 - First Dam Erected - By an act of State Legislature owners of the tide marsh and meadow lying on Absecom Creek was permitted to erect and maintain a bank, dam and other waterworks across the creek.

1783 - Final Peace Treaty signed on September 3 declaring the United States of America an independent nation.

1785 - Gloucester Furnace activated.

1787 - James Baremore builds Smithville Inn. Purchased by Isaac Smith.

1790 - John Conover bought what is now Conovertown. Emmaus, United Methodist Church was organized in the 1790's. It is the oldest congregation in Galloway Township.

1795 Mount Eagle - The first recorded transfer of land in what is now Absecon was when John Reading sold 200 acres to Thomas Budd in "Mount Eagle".

1796 United Methodist Church in the Village of Absecon Established

1799 Pitney House in the Village of Absecon Built - The original portion of what was to become the "Dr. Jonathan Pitney House was constructed by Samuel Reed.

1800 Road to Robert Doughty's Mill Built - This road was built from Shore Road to Robert Doughty's Mill at Mill Road on property presently owned by the Blee family. This road is now know as New Jersey Avenue.

1807 Absecombe, Absequam and Abeskum - The first Post Office was established with the name designated as "Absecombe". It's spelling soon fell victim to it's pronunciation. Variations such as "Absequam" or "Abeskum" are found.

1810 - John Conover sold 250 acres of Absecon Beach to James Leeds for \$250.00. John and Isiah Conover sold 100 acres of Absecon Beach to Jeremiah Leeds, a great grandson of Daniel born in 1754, who was first permanent settler on Absecon Beach.

1812 Absecon Beach - On a map entitled "New Jersey 1812" plotted from Capt. Wm. Giberson's Chart Book the nearest town shown from what is now know as Absecon is "Tucker T." (Actual it is incorrectly shown in an area now known as "Leeds Point") Gloucester County is depicted extending from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic City area is shown as "Absecon Beach".

1820 Dr. Pitney Arrives - In May Dr. Jonathan Pitney arrived on horseback in the small village of Absecon in Galloway Township, Gloucester County.

1821 Road to Cooper's Ferry Built - The road now known as West Church Street was known as the road to Samaul Cooper's Ferry in Camden. This road continued west through lands now occupied by McGinnis Well Drillers and the American Legion to connect to what is now known as New Jersey Avenue and continued west to what is now US Route 30.

1827 Leeds Point Post Office Founded - The first Post Master was Japheth Leeds December 18, 1827. He served until May 5, 1855.

1829 - The first Galloway School Committee was elected March 25. Members were Nehemiah, Blackman, Joseph Endicott, Parker Cordery, David Reemer, and James Weeks. At that time \$100.00 was raised for school purposes.

1832 - Lenni Lenape Cedes All Lands - The Lenni Lenape (forty in number) ceded all lands for the payment of \$2000.00 from the New Jersey Legislature. A spokesman of a Lenni Lenape by the name of Wilted Grass addressed a letter to the Legislature, in which said: "Not a drop of blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. Nothing but benisons can fall upon New Jersey from the lips of a Lenni Lenape.

1833 - Pitney Road Built - Before the coming of the Camden-Atlantic Railroad through the village of Absecon, the population of the village of Port Republic was greater than Absecon. Dr. Pitney had to travel Wrangleboro Road to Port Republic to treat patients. This route was today's Highland Blvd. which traversed through Absecon Highlands to Port Republic. Pitney Road was built to Port Republic bridge to provide Dr. Pitney a direct route to his patients.

1834 Village known as Absecum in Galloway Township - Thomas Gordon's "Gazeteer of the State of New Jersey" refers to "Absecum" as the post town of Galloway Township consisted of a tavern, store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

1835 Dr. Pitney Advocate for Lighthouse at Absecon Inlet - This year Dr. Pitney being acutely aware of the dangers to seafarers at "Graveyard Inlet", started his letters and pleas to Congress to build a lighthouse on Absecon Island.

1836 - John Richards, owner of Gloucester Furnace was elected to the State Assembly as a Whig.

1837 - Atlantic County Created - With the active participation of Dr. Jonathan Pitney, Atlantic County is created out of Gloucester County.

1837 - Absecom or Absecon - By this time the spelling was narrowed down to Absecom or Absecon. There was a friendly rivalry among the citizens of the community over just how it should be spelled. Enoch Doughty insisted Absecom was correct and used that form all his life. Dr. Pitney favored Absecon, and in his various passions in the community he would assert his preference.

1838 - Mullica Township formed from part of Galloway Township.

1841 - Eastern Galloway Mapped - A US Coast Survey of part of the Atlantic coast of New Jersey from Little Egg Harbour to Brakersville shows Absecon Inlet, Abescon Bay and Absecon. The only roads shown are now called Shore Road, Church Street, and Pitney Road. A notation with an arrow states "To Port Republic" at Pitney Road and "To Philadelphia" at Church Street. (At that time Church Street continued northwest through to what is now New Jersey Avenue northwest of Mill Road)

1842 - Germans from Europe and Philadelphia begin settling Germania section of the Township.

1844 - Delegate Dr. Jonathan Pitney - Dr. Pitney served as Delegate of Atlantic County in Trenton at the Constitutional Convention.

1848 - Dr. Pitney enlarges Pitney House - Dr. Pitney built the Italiante style addition to enlarge the original home he purchased in 1833.

1850 - Odd Fellows Hall built - Auora Lodge (I.O.O.F No. 78) on Church Street facing Pitney Road was shared with other village groups. The Absecon Methodist Church held services while their church was being enlarged. The Absecon Presbyterian Church was organized within the walls of the Lodge. It was used as a private school at the time of the Civil War.

1852 - Camden-Atlantic Railroad Co. formed - The first officers of the company included Dr. Jonathan Pitney as a Director.

1854 - City of Atlantic City created - The City of Atlantic City is created from portion of Egg Harbor Township and Galloway Township.

1854 - Camden-Atlantic Railroad Built - First train of the Camden-Atlantic Railroad. Initial run was July 1. July 4th the railroad was opened to the public and first paying passengers passed through Galloway Township to the new city of Atlantic City on Absecon Island.

1856 - Congress Appropriation for Lighthouse - Finally after 20 years of Dr. Pitney reports of shipping losses, Congress gave in and appropriated \$35,000.00 for the construction of the "Absecon Lighthouse".

1857 - Plan of the lands of the Gloucester Farm & Town Associates was created for the distribution of lands to its members. Area included present day Egg Harbor City, a portion of Mullica Township and the western portion of Galloway Township.

1857 - Egg Harbor City was created from Galloway Township

1864 - Renault Winery Established - Louis Nicholas Renault was a vintner for the Duke of Montebello at Rheims, France, who was left stranded in America at the end of the Franco-Prussian War.

1865 - Presbyterian Church was built in the village of Absecon in Galloway -

The cornerstone of the church was laid on November 16 and construction was underway. Three months later the Reverend Charles T. McMullin became the first installed pastor. Members of the church included many familiar names including Dr. Pitney, Jimmy Leeds, Hannah Doughty.

1869 - Dr. Pitney dies at home in the village of Absecon in Galloway.

1872 - Town of Absecom / Town of Absecon - The Village of Absecon in Galloway Township and Egg Harbor Township becomes a municipality. An Act to Incorporate the Town of Absecom, out of parts of Galloway Township and Egg Harbor Township, in the County of Atlantic was approved by the Assembly, No. 104, State of New Jersey. A supplement to above Act was approved February 29th. It contained minor changes to the description of the town's boundary and a change in the spelling of "Town of Absecom" to "Town of Absecon".

1875 -Town of Absecon / Town of Absecom - A second supplement to above Act to Incorporate the "Town of Absecon" was approved. It appeared that the spelling of Absecon with an "n" was now officially established. However, a booklet published by the municipality only added confusion. Its cover announced the "Charter of the Town of Absecom, New Jersey" in bold type. Inside the booklet listed the "Present Town Council of Absecom, N.J."

1877 - Narrow Gauge railroad was built to Atlantic City. It has a track 3 1/2 feet wide. Later when bought out by Reading Railroad, the track was made the standard 4 feet 8 1/2 inches.

1880 - West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad formed. Little Egg Harbor River name changed to Mullica River.

1889 - Railroad spur from Pomona built (Brigantine Junction, to Brigantine). This line ran through Oceanville on what is known as Buchanan Avenue and Great Creek Road. The stop at Pitney Road crossing was the Port Republic stop.

1890 - Brigantine Beach Borough formed from a portion of Galloway Township by referendum, June 3.

1901 - The Congregation of the Union Protestant Church of Pomona voted to hold services, in a hall at White Horse Pike and Genoa Avenue, Destroyed by a fire in 1912, it was replaced by the present church.

1902 - First Electric Powered Train - September 1, The Atlantic City and Suburban Traction Company petitioned Town Council to construct lines of

railway for an electric powered train including rails, tracks, poles, conduits along Shore Road, Station Avenue and Charlotte Street. (Now known as Ohio Avenue)

1904 - Plan of Absecon Highlands created - Subdivision Plan filed creating "Absecon Highlands". Including lands northwest of Elm Avenue in Absecon. Farms and villa sites at Absecon Highlands, Galloway Township, Atlantic County created by Riligoff Engineer for the owners, Gilbert & O'Callahan Land Developers.

1905 - Port Republic Formed - Port Republic formed from a portion of Galloway Township and incorporated on March 1.

1906 - Atlantic City Estates Advertised - Atlantic City Estates Company of Philadelphia advertised lots for sale in Pinehurst. It had a branch office in the Bartlett building, 1125 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City.

1909 - Cologne Grange #191 was organized on September 4 with John Huenke, Sr. as first Master. Township schools were numbered as follows: Smithville #1, Leeds Point #2, Centerville #3, Oceanville #4, Absecon #5, Pomona #6, Cologne #7 and Germania #8.

1915 - Seaview Country Club built which included the 9 hole Pines Course.

1917 - A portion of Galloway Township added to Atlantic City.

1924 - Oceanville Fire Company organized.

1925 - Church of Assumption in Pomona dedicated by the Bishop of the Trenton Diocese.

1926 - Germania and Pomona Fire Companies organized.

1929 - Bayview Fire Company Organized.

1948 - Galloway Township Kiwanis Club was chartered on August 12 (100th one in NJ)

1952 - May 16 Bishop B. Eustace established Assumption Parish, and appointed Fr. G. Keis as first pastor.

1953 - Galloway Township American Legion post 430 organized the Galloway Township Volunteer Ambulance Squad.

1953 - Lenox China opened the plant to produce ceramics and its renowned china. The factory was closed in 2006, shortly after Department 56, a Minnesota-based ceramics and collectibles company, bought Lenox.

1957 - Assumption School began operating on September 4 with an enrollment of 15 pupils.

1957 - Roland Rogers became the first Superintendent of Galloway Township Schools.

1958 - Galloway Township Chamber of Commerce was established on May 12 with Bernard Hoffman as President.

1966 - Bethel Christian School was incorporated by the State of New Jersey and located on Genoa Avenue near the Cologne-Port Republic Road.

1969 - Stockton State College was established and had its first graduate in 1973. It was named for Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

1970 - Galloway Township Library formed with Virginia Gideonase as President.

1971 - The Pilgrim Academy started for all grades K to 12. Founded by Emanuel Congregational Church of Egg Harbor City where classes were first held. Moved to its present building on Moss Mill Road in 1975. Dr. Warren Allen was Headmaster.

1971 Stockton College occupied the first phase of the new campus. The transfer of classes and offices to Galloway Township during the winter holiday period.

1972 - September 1972 marked the first full academic year at the new campus, as well as the initial occupancy of A-Court in the campus student housing apartments by 128 students. By February 1973, the opening of the Phase II of the campus buildings (F-H Wings) took place.

1972 - Absegami High School Established

1973 - On June 3, 1973, Stockton's first graduating class took part in ceremonies as 290 students received their diplomas. The first four-year class followed on June 8, 1975, with 475 receiving their degrees. Stockton alumni now totaled 1,106. The following month, completion of Phase III (through L Wing) took place.

1975 - Atlantic City Medical Center - Mainland Division, located on Jim Leeds Road adjacent to Stockton State College opened. In the same year Betty Bacharach Rehabilitation Center moved from Longport.

1976 - Galloway Township participates in the United States bicentennial celebration with appropriate activities, and the publishing of a book, entitled, "The Story of Galloway Township". The form of government was changed from the five-person Township Committee to Council-Manager Plan E. Form of Government. Joseph Picardi was appointed first Manager; January 1.

1976 - The Story of Galloway Township was published - This book, was compiled by the Galloway Township Book Committee, sponsored by the Galloway Township Bicentennial Committee. Its members were Eugene V. Young, Chairperson, Elaine Conover Abrahamson, Evelyn Turner Ashworth, Carol de Ruyter and Ronald Kurtz, Illustrator. It was dedicated to the people of Galloway Township, Past and Present. All the names on the Bicentennial Committee are listed as well as the many Patrons who made the book happen. The book provides an excellent starting point or map to understand the evolution of our Township up to 1976. It also serves as a blueprint we can build upon. Almost 48 years have passed since then, and much has changed in Galloway. In the months and years ahead, the Galloway Historical Society will work to continue this legacy by collecting and recording any materials and artifacts that help capture the history and traditions of Galloway, past and present. We seek new members and active support in this endeavor. Copies of "The Story of Galloway Township" can be viewed at the Galloway Township Historical Society Museum or checked out at the Atlantic County Library, Galloway Branch

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State of New Jersey
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey
Director

June 22, 1929

Mrs. Charles W. Blake,
Atlantic County Historical Society
Pleasantville, New Jersey.

My dear Mrs. Blake:

In response to your letter of the 20th instant, received this morning, I regret to say that I cannot tell you positively for whom GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP was named, but I rather suspect it was named after Joseph Galloway, who was a leading lawyer in Philadelphia for many years before the Revolution, and who also became a prominent Loyalist in Philadelphia while that city was occupied by the British in 1777-1778.

In examining the Royal Patent given for the creation of Galloway Township on April 4, 1774, of record in the Office of the Secretary of State, in Volume A-B of Commissions at page 153, I find that part of it to which you make reference, is in the following script:

****"to be and to remain a perpetual Township and Community in word and in Deed to be called and known by the name of the Township of Galloway." ****

It will be seen from this that Hall in his History of Atlantic County is mistaken with regard to the letter "O" preceding the name Galloway.

I am always glad to furnish you with any advice that it is possible to do.

Very truly yours,

(signed) C. E. Godfrey.
Director.