Reasons to Celebrate

The initial reason for this celebration and souvenir booklet is to celebrate the founding of Port Republic in 1637. That means that 385 years ago someone came across this land that made them feel that it would be a perfect place to call home. With the abundance of fish and other delicious sea creatures, wildlife, and the prolific cedar swamps it was a place where survival would be possible. Cedar could be used to build boats and the landscape, only touched by the native "Americans", would be great for settlement.

The past 2 years have been hard for civilization in general. With the onset of COVID 19, our world as we knew it came to a screeching halt. March 17, 2019 almost all of the schools in the nation were closed. Students, teachers, and parents had to learn to meet on ZOOM. It was a huge learning curve for all involved as well as being very isolating. In public, everyone wore masks. Entrances of many stores were "guarded" by an employee with a hand held counter, only letting a few people in the stores at a time for social distancing purposes. The public was asked to quarantine if they had come into contact with anyone with COVID for up to two weeks. Families did not gather for holidays with the fear of infecting especially older family members. Grocery shopping was a new adventure where you could only walk down an aisle in one direction. It was difficult to get paper towels, toilet paper, napkins and so many other random items. Many weeks there would be no chicken on the shelves as some of the processing plants were closed.

So now it is time to celebrate all that we do have. We have most of our freedoms back now that COVID is coming to an end.

There are so many people to thank for putting all of the things in order for this celebration. First we would like to thank the law firms of Cooper, Levinson and Nehmad, Davis and Goldstein PC for their generous donation so the kids of Port Republic could have free pony rides at Port Day, Stockton University professors, Tom Kinsella and Michael McGarvey (a Port Resident) and their students for their help with this souvenir booklet. The Port Republic Volunteer Fire Company put together all that was needed for food trucks and participated in the parade. The PTS organized events and games for the day. City Clerk Kim Campellone and Deputy City Clerk Brandy Blevin who are the backbone of City Hall wrote and rewrote applications, handled much paperwork and so much more.

Enjoy the Day of Celebration!!

City	Council
------	---------

Mayor Niki Giberson Steven Allegeyer Stanley Kozlowski Donna Riegel Thomas Kurtz Roger Giberson Jacob Nass Doris Bugdon

Events of the Day June 18, 2022

2:00 PM	. Parade line up
3:00 PM	Parade begins and ends at City Hall
4:00 PM	Food Trucks ready to serve Vendors and Organizations of interest set up at Pavillion Kick ball game at ball field (PTS)
	Antique Cars on Display
4:30 PM	Motts Creek Pickers
5:00 PM	. Carnival Games near ball field (PTS)
	Face Painting
6:00 PM	Pie Eating Contest
0.00 DM	Eirovorlo

The Story of the Building of Port Republic City Hall

This Story begins on August 23,1997 two days after a freak storm that dropped 13 inches of rain in Port Republic in just a few hours. Mill Road had been washed away and my husband, Gary Giberson who was mayor and then Councilman Clarence Hanselman went out to assess the damages. Gary and Clarence had never seen eye to eye on anything. They argued about anything and everything, but something very special happened on that day that can not be explained but it changed the history of Port Republic.

About two hours after Gary left to check out the storm damages, I got a phone call. It was Gary who said, "Hey Niki, could you bring me and my buddy Clarence an Egg McNiki? One of Gary's favorite things to eat for breakfast was an "Egg McNiki" (my version of a breakfast sandwich). I was not so surprised to be asked to deliver a sandwich to Gary, but one for his "buddy" Clarence caused me to drop the phone and regroup my thoughts. "Your "buddy" Clarence." I said in shock. He repeated his request. I shrugged my shoulders and proceeded to put together and deliver the best "Egg McNiki's" I had ever assembled. Through the process of working to get Port Republic back together, Clarence and Gary had formed a united front to fix one of the few entrances into Port Republic. The work began before anyone else could come to the rescue.

Clarence who was a heavy machinery operator told Gary of an area on Pomona Ave, owned by the city, that was used by the county for a gravel pit or "borrow pit" to repair the roads.

Clarence believed it would have enough gravel for the needed repair to Mill Road. The two along with help from others eventually got Mill Road fixed, but the information about the gravel pit ended up being invaluable.



The Old Port Republic City Hall



The New Port Republic City Hall

Fast forward to November 2009. Kim Campellone, the Deputy City Clerk at the time, arrived to start work at the old city hall that had previously been part of a CCC camp during WWII. There was no heat in the building, so Kim made a phone call to get some oil delivered and get the heat turned back on. Everything thing went fine that day, but when Kim arrived to work the next day, there was no heat again. She called the oil company who arrived quickly and said that the tank was empty. It seemed that there was a pin hole in the oil tank and oil had penetrated into the ground. The old city hall building could not be lifted up because of its poor construction so it had to be demolished. For the next 4 long years, City Hall was moved to a trailer while a new building could be constructed.

Gary had always been enamored with the buildings at Colonial Williamsburg. An architect was hired with the task of designing a building similar to the Court House in Colonial Williamsburg with a cupola and a weathervane.

Gary would go to city hall everyday overseeing the construction, mindful of every detail from light fixtures, to creating a substation for the state police. Now the last detail was to determine how to pay for this building when Gary was reminded of the gravel that Clarence had informed him about during the Mill Road storm damage repair. Gary remembered Clarence squeezing a handful of gravel saying "Gary, this is gold". The city ended up selling enough gravel to pay for the entire building of a new City Hall at the price of 1.2 million dollars. The ribbon cutting ceremony was on September 23, 2014. Gary always says that God loves Port Republic and I think he is right.

The Port Bridge



Painting of The Old Port Bridge by Megan Benson from a 1905 Postcard

The New Jersey Bridge Company of Manasquan, NJ originally constructed this manually operable swing span bridge in 1904. The bridge was the only known surviving swing span highway bridge in Atlantic County, and one of less than six documented bridges fabricated by the New Jersey Bridge Company. In 1989 Atlantic County dedicated the bridge to Alton M. Bowen, a locally prominent citizen of Port Republic who served as Mayor and City Council President for over 60 years. The two 88 foot log steel trusses have not significantly been altered over the years until now. Atlantic County is now in the process of rebuilding the Old Port Bridge. There have been some delays waiting for fish to spawn and birds to breed but completion is scheduled in the spring of 2023.





The New Port Republic Bridge waiting for better days

TO COME

TO COME - 8th grade pic

Mayors List

Mayors History

Joseph C. Brown May 15, 1905 – December, 31, 1907

Ralph Ashley January 1, 1908 – December 31, 1921

Alton M. Bowen January 1, 1922 – December 31, 1927

David Bourne January 1, 1928 – December 31, 1929

Ashley Garrison January 1, 1930 – December 31, 1933

Thomas Hickman January 1, 1934 – December 31, 1937

Edgar B. Loveland January 1, 1938 – December 31, 1964

Joseph C. Rummler Acting 1965

Frank P. Brown 1966 -

Minutes Missing

Joseph F. Engleke, Jr. January 1, 1973 – Resigns September 12, 1975

Alton M. Bowen Acting September, 1975 - December 31, 1975

Joseph Courter January 1, 1976 – December 31, 1985

Gary B. Giberson January 1, 1986 – Resigns May, 2021

Stanley Kozlowski Acting May, 2021 - December 31, 2021

Monica (Niki) Giberson January 1, 2022 - Present

TO COME- City Clerk History

TO COME- Fred Ethel

Discovery of Colonization of Port Republic

Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, sailing for the Dutch, explored the Jersey coast in 1614. He explored and named the "Eyren Haven" or Harbor of Eggs, noting the Little and Great "Eyren Haven" Rivers.

John Hall's History of Atlantic County credits Erikka Mullikka (Eric Mullica - a Finn sailing for Sweden) with transporting the first settlers to Chestnut Neck in 1637. He founded Mullica Hill near Swedesboro, and returned to this area before his death in 1704. Captain Mullica and his sons owned many acres of land along the Little Egg Harbor River, which became known as the Mullica River in 1880.

The early Swedish, English and Irish settlers were greeted by friendly native Americans. The Nacote tribe of the Leni-Lenape nation taught the white settlers how to properly hunt and fish the marsh land and which healthful herbs to gather from the forest

By 1676 William Penn was chartered the land west of the Little Egg Harbor River by the King of England He attracted 400 Quaker families to this area. Within ten years the Leni-Lenape Indians were anxious to move west in search of larger hunting grounds and fewer white settlers. The Native Americans moved on peacefully, after signing their lands away in a treaty with William Penn in 1682.

The growing settlement of Chestnut Neck welcomed a neighbor in 1690. Thomas Clark, an Englishman, brought his family to settle a few miles inland up the Mullica River, at Clark's Landing. In only 30 years the settlement grew into a bustling community of approximately 40 log homes, a log church and general store. Approximately 275 people were reported to have lived there.

Descendants of the Clark family built Clark's Mill located off present day Pomona A venue and Indian Cabin Road This area is presently marked by a historic cemetery. Clark's Mill thrived from 1762 to 1820 until people moved down the Creek to present-day Main Street and out into Wrangleboro on the south side of the Nacote Creek.

Located near present-day City Hall on Main Street is the SmithBlackman Cemetery. Buried there are four Revolutionary War heroes and important founding fathers of our town: Micajah Smith (17 42-1807), owner of the Wrangleboro Mills and general store, who donated that ground for the first Methodist meeting house in town; John Van Sant, ship builder; James Bell of Chestnut Neck; and Jonas Morss, for whom Moss Mill Road is named

Two streams, Morss Mill stream and Clark's Mill stream, meet at the present-day Mill Pond On March 11, 1774 three local citizens (Evi Smith, Hugh Mac-Collum and Richard Wescot) teamed their resources and petitioned the Governor, Council and General Assembly to erect a dam and thus build Mill Pond The dam flooded the "Indian Trail" used by the N acote and Algonquin Indians in their annual trek to the seashore, now Atlantic City.

The Seal of the City of Port Republic

Presented to the City Saturday, May 16, 1987

My idea for the City Seal was very simple. I tried to incorporate what I felt the City stood for into it.

A ship's wheel was the start because Port Republic's history is deeply rooted in maritime activities. The town itself was named for a ship.

This ship's wheel was divided in the center to form four sections. In the first section, I placed the Minutemen Monument at Chestnut Neck, a symbol of the patriotism in Port Republic. A deer, duck and fish form the second space because there are many hunters and fisher



space because there are many hunters and fishermen in town.

Various tools from the 1600's, many of them still in use today, were placed in the third section. The final block has a house by the water. I also used a returning channel marker. It is a reminder to me that if I ever do leave Port Republic, I will return.

In the center of the ship's wheel center beam, I placed "City of Port Republic" and the year of its founding. It makes it plain to see that we are one of the most historic towns in the state.

James Schroeder, Jr.

Note: Three years ago the City of Port Republic did not have a City Seal; it never had developed one As a result, the then public relations councilman, Gary Giberson, initiated a contest among the students of the Port Republic School to create a City Seal.

Jim Schroeder, then an eighth grade student, and many students researched the City's history for design clues. It was then that the origins of Port Republic were uncovered and its founding date of 1637 established.

While Jim's design was a winner, the City of Port Republic and its citizens also won . 350 years of heritage It is those beginnings that we commemorate throughout 1987.

The Seal of the City of Port Republic was graphically depicted by Richard Berkeimer of Brigantine. Mr. Berkheimer is a graduate of the Art Institute of Pittsburgh and Indiana University of Pennsylvania Gary Giberson, a renowned wood carver and the descendant of early settlers to Port Republic, carved the finished product now displayed in City Hall.

Atlantic County A Little Bit of History

In 1785 and 1786, a number of petitions were made to the N.J. State Legislature requesting the division of Old Gloucester County, which at that time stretched from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean The first petition, dated April 3, 1785, was sent in reaction to a petition by residents of Old Burlington County, who were requesting that a new County be set off from the Eastern portions of Monmouth, Burlington and Gloucester Counties, and its Court House should stand at Clam Town (Tuckerton).

The inhabitants of Eastern Gloucester begged that this would be just as great a distance for them to travel to Court as it was presently to go to Gloucester City. "Your petitioners beg leave to inform you that it will be very injurious, and great disadvantage for them to attend courts at that place, the distance very short of attending at Gloucester; besides the great trouble, and the expense of crossing Little Egg Harbor River, and between two and three miles of salt marsh, and often overflowed with the tide, therefore pray that the honorable assembly, will reject and disallow the prayer of said petition, so far as relates the County of Gloucester."

They went on to say that, while on the subject, it was a great disadvantage to go all the way to Gloucester City, and that they would like to have a division of Gloucester County, creating a new County from the Eastern portion This petition was dismissed on March 11, 1786.

However, a fire destroyed the Court House and jail at Gloucester that same March; this spurred another petition signed by nearly every voter in what is now Atlantic County. In May of 1786, another petition was sent to the Legislature, again citing the burden of travel to Gloucester. "... your petitioners for numbers of years past, have been very much agrieved from the great distance they have had to attend Courts and other public business of the county - the expense and other inconveniences are heavy burden upon us -offenders very often escape unpunished for want of a proper place of security within a reasonable distance."

They also went on to say that they would appreciate that this new County be struck off so that they might be exempted from any part of the expense in rebuilding the new Court House and jail in Gloucester. The petitioners failed to obtain a new County but the removal of the County buildings from the town of Gloucester to Woodbury was probably due to their efforts.

It will not be until 51 years later that this division was finally accomplished and Atlantic County was formed Application was made to the Legislature in January of 1837 and was passed in February, creating the new County of Atlantic. The first Freeholder meeting took place in Mays Landing on May 10, 1837, thereby establishing the new County's government.

A grist mill was built on the dam and came to be known as the Wrangleboro Mills.- Farmers brought grain and com from all over the surrounding farm lands. Jersey became known as "Washington's Bread Basket" Many wagons, drawn by oxen carrying barrels of com and flour, were transported up the Moss Mill Road to Cooper's Ferry in Camden, and then across the Delaware to General Washington's forces at Valley Forge.

The importance of Chestnut Neck and the Wrangleboro Mills was recognized by the British. The "privateers" of the area were very skilled at capturing English ships. At one point, 30 captured vessels lined the banks of the Mullica River. A Court of Admiralty was established to properly dispose of the booty. Chestnut Neck also protected Batsto Iron Works.

On October 6, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the British forces, with approximately 12 ships and over 1500 men, attacked Chestnut Neck under the cover of a drifting fog. Commander Clinton was successful in his desire to" SEIZE, PILLAGE, BURN AND DESTROY - . that NEST OF REBEL PIRATES!" Only three families chose to rebuild and remain at Chestnut Neck after the battle.

Seeking protection, the remaining residents crossed the N acote Creek and wintered on Brimstone Hill This did not prove to be a pleasant environment, and the people moved further inland on Moss Mill Road and closer to the Wrangleboro Mills. Peace and prosperity followed The stage coach traveled weekly up Shore Road to Moss Mill Road and the Franklin Inn, winding along Mill Road, Tub Street, Clark's Mili Indian Cabin Road, on to "Long a Coming," present-day Berlin, and then on to Cooper's Ferry in Camden.

The National Postal Service ordered each town to register for mail service the same year Atlantic County came into being, 1837. The residents wanted to be called Unionville since they had all united to build the brick Methodist-Episcopal Church. The request was rejected because three Unionvilles and a Union County had already registered The town fathers, at a meeting in the brick church, decided to remember their grandfathers' patriotic sacrifices during the Battle of Chestnut Neck. Legend dictates that a ship called the" Republic" burned in the Great Bay. Its ruins were used as a marker for the safe water of Chestnut N eek and the N acote Creek. In memory of that ship and those brave patriots who risked their lives so that we could be independent from England, the name "Port of the Republic" was agreed upon by ali registered and accepted.

Carmela Pogranicy

The Monument at Chestnut Neck

A statue of a militiaman, atop a shaft of white Vermont marble, stands guard at the site of the colonial village of Chestnut Neck. Erected on October 6, 1911 by the State of New Jersey, through the efforts of General Lafayette Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the monument commemorates the British attack on the village during the Revolutionary War. This skirmish was our only encounter with the British in what is now Atlantic County.

In 1906, Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey appointed the chapter's regent, Miss Sarah D. Doughty, and two of her officers, Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mrs. John J. Gardner, commissioners to select the monument's design and contract for its erection. When dedication day arrived, on the 13 3rd anniversary date of the village's destruction, people gathered from all over the state.

In colonial times, Chestnut Neck's twelve homes, two taverns, a storehouse and wharf lay on the south side of the Mullica River, about ten miles north of Absecon, just east of the present Route 9. The village was completely destroyed by the British on October 6, 1778.

From the British viewpoint, there was good reason for the attack. Chestnut Neck was a center for privateers, those seafaring Jersey men who, armed with a letter of marque from the fledgling United States republic, practiced piracy on the high seas. In fact, the entire Little Egg Harbor River, or Mullica River, as it is known today, was a hotbed of activity and its length belied its importance. Tidal for only about twenty-five miles upstream, it was navigable by most sailing vessels and had easy access to the ocean. Chestnut Neck lay near its mouth, a short distance from open sea

At the head of tidal water, Batsto Iron Works, its output of cannon, ball and" shott" geared for Washington's army, was considered so important to the United States that its workmen were exempt from military duty. A scant mile downstream and deep in the Pine Barrens lay the Forks of Little Egg Harbor, headquarters for privateering. This settlement, equidistant from the coast and Washington's army in the valley of the Delaware River, was ideal for the final disposition of prize cargo. But it lay a full day's journey upstream, and many privateers, eager to be at sea again, brought captured vessels only as far as Chestnut Neck. There, cargo could be unloaded and later sold, while the ship, readied for sea again, was off for another prize.

During the summer of 1778, at least twenty vessels were brought here, and the biggest prize, the Venus, out of London, was so filled with goods that its sale, held at both Chestnut Neck and the Forks, took two days. The ship itself sold for more than seventeen thousand pounds. No wonder the British fleet was ordered to "seize, pillage, burn, and destroy this nest of Pirates!"

Sometime before this, Major Richard Westcott (Wescoat) and Lieutenant Colonel Elijah Clark of the Forks, officers in the Gloucester.



Commemorates Chestnut Neck Battle

This picture by artist James Fox appeared in the Atlantic City Press on October 2, 1932. Courtesy of Mary Jane Camivale, whose great-grandfather donated the land to build the monument.

TO COME- Mayor Gary Day

TO COME- Heritage Society

Clam Chowder Recipe

Ingredients

1/4 lb. bacon or salt pork, chopped 2 1/2 cups diced potatoes

1 cup diced carrots

3/4 cup diced onion

1/2 cup diced celery

1 clove garlic

1 small bay leaf

1 1/2 tsp. thyme

4 peppercorns

1 tsp. salt

1 quart shelled clams

2 1/2 cups stewed tomatoes

1 tbsp. Worcestershire

Method

- 1. Brown bacon in kettle until almost crisp, add vegetables, then cover and simmer for 10 minutes. Add seasonings.
- 2. Drain clams, reserve liquid. To the clam liquid add water to measure 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.
- 3. Add clams, liquid/water and tomatoes to the vegetables. Cook gently about 10 to 15 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Add Worcestershire.
- 4. If thicker chowder is desired, peel one large potato, boil until soft and press through sieve. Stir into chowder.
- -Alleged to be the Port Republic Firehouse Chowder

Genevieve Fench Bennet (1889-1900)

Historian Extraordinaire

This article is dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Genevieve French Bennet for the preservation of historical records pertaining to the settlement and growth of the City of Port Republic. It is because of her meticulous record keeping that we are able to document this history.

Daughter of Judge William C. French of Camden and Port Republic, a descendent of the Clark Family of the original settlement of Clarks Landing (1637), and Micajah Smith a Privateer of Chestnut Neck (1778), she was a well-documented DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



Her relations who fought in our Revolutionary War are as follows: Thomas Clark,

Dr. Richard Collins, Daniel Lake, Micajah Smith, John Mathis, James Giberson and John Leek.

In her own right, Genevieve (which is how she preferred to be called) was the founder of the Republican Headquarters in Port and very active in the Atlantic County Republican Party and was married to a Freeholder for Atlantic County. This kept her involved in the growth of Atlantic County.

She and Ms. Huntley were weekly columnists for the Pleasantville Journal {1950's}, hence the vast information she has left our city.

Some of the events of interest she has compiled are as follows:

Naming of Port Republic ... many sailors along the coast would say, "Let's put in at the Port where the Republic sank", hence our official name, Port Republic {1831} for the United States Post office.

Although the French family traveled back and forth to Camden, spending summers in Port. Genevieve felt she grew here. She was sent to school in Philadelphia and travelled daily from their Camden home. She reported a very strict upbringing. A photo shows her appearance in 1917. The other photo shows the French Estate on the Mullica River, the home where Genevieve grew up. Parts of that estate are the present-day wildlife preserve.

Erikka Mullikka (Eric Mullica) sailed the river that bears his name (1637) leaving Swedes at Chestnut Neck, Clarks Landing and proceeding overland to Mullica Hill where he died. These settlers eventually decided to relocate at Clarks Mills, on Indian Cabin Road, and the south side of the Nacote Creek, (Wrangelboro). They were joined with families from Long Island, NY and William Penn

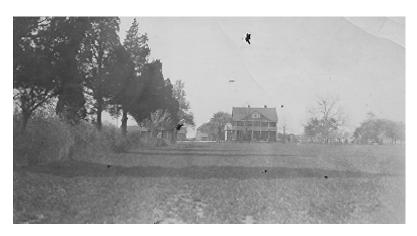
(circa 1700) who brought 400 Quaker families here and to Philadelphia. In 1767 the Mullica River became the boundary that separated East from West Jersey. William Penn controlled East Jersey. There is a home on Mill Street that has a deed from him. Many of our first settlers were Quakers including the Leeds Family.

These first settlers were greeted by the Manahawkin, Shamong and Nacut Tribes of the Delaware Nation the Leni Lenape. They were peaceful Native Americans who moved west after 100 comfortable years with the settlers. It is recorded that they chose to do this so that they would continue to preserve their culture.

At the time of the American Revolution Chestnut Neck was the largest village along the South (West) Jersey Coast. After being destroyed by fire during the Revolutionary War Battle of Chestnut Neck (1777) families moved to present day Port Republic. Only three families remained to rebuild Chestnut Neck.

Patrick Mc Collum and Micajah Smith obtained a charter from the area legislators and the King of England to build a dam across the Nacote Creek, where they erected mills. After the death of Micajah Smith, the Mathis family purchased his home and turned it into the inn. (The Smith and the Mathis families became related by marriage.)

The Inn became a stagecoach stop from Leeds Point to Philadelphia. It is recorded that Ben Franklin stayed there on his way to visit his friends at Leeds Point. Hence the historic marker "THE FRANKLIN INN".



Reportedly the families that settled in Port Republic were: Smith, Mc Cullum Mathis, Johnson, Bell, Collins, Sooy, Giberson, Turner, Brower, Smallwood, Miller, Bowen, Adams, Leech (Leek?), French, Higbee, Smith, and Burnett. (Can you add more names?)

The present City of Port Republic was established in 1905 with a mayor and city council government. Legend says that we succeeded from Galloway Township over the issue of planning a city sewer system.

This information was gathered from the History of Atlantic County by John F. Hall. Preserved by Genevieve French Bennet.

Brief Port Church Building History

Not many towns the size of ours can lay claim to a structure like the one that is now known as Port Community Church. Situated as it is on one of the highest points of land within the boundaries of Port Republic, it is not the first building to serve as a church for the congregation.

The first two buildings that served the people of "downtown" Port Republic were a simple wood frame structure located on the hill above Port Beach, used from about 1800 until 1838, and a two-story brick structure at the western end of the church cemetery on Main Street, used from 1838 until 1872. The cornerstone for this second building can be viewed in the downstairs vestibule of the current church.

The current building was constructed by the VanSant family of shipbuilders who had a shipyard just across Main Street from where Port Church now stands.

The whole community was deeply interested, and contributed liberally. It is a handsome two-story frame building, eighty-two feet long by forty feet broad, with spire and bell [rising to about 110 feet]. It cost about \$15,000. The upper room is beautifully frescoed....It is yet a wonder how so handsome an edifice could have been built by a church having so few wealthy members, but the poorest gave what they could, and all were blest in their giving....Mr. [Mark] Johnson gave the name of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church to the building....The cornerstone of the new church was laid July 4th, 1871, and the basement was formally dedicated July 11th, 1872....The audience-room [upper sanctuary] was dedicated...in May, 1873.

When the current congregation decided in April, 2019, to leave the denomination that by default held title to the building, it became necessary for the newly-incorporated Port Community Church to purchase the building back from its de facto owners. That was accomplished on April 23, 2021, after sacrificial and generous giving from members of the congregation and the community, near and far, supplied the \$265,000 purchase price.

All praise to God who has made it possible for this historic structure to remain in the hands and under the control of the local congregation!

**The italicized paragraph above was taken directly from *History of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Port Republic and Smithville Charge*... [Prepared by Anna C. Collins, and printed in 1892 at the Gazette Printing House, Camden, N.J.]

PORT COMMUNITY CHURCH

of Port Republic, NJ ~ Established 2019



In a world that seems upside down and out of control, we want you to have a safe place where you can lean into God and grow in your faith. We often say, "It's okay to be 'not okay' at Port Community Church; however, God loves us too much to let us stay in that place."

THERE IS HOPE over fear, depression, anxiety, and an uncertain future.

If you ever just want to talk,

feel free to touch base, our door is open.

A text or call is all you need to start the conversation.

-Pastor Frank

SUNDAY WORSHIP SERVICE- 10AM JR CHURCH for the Kiddos

JOIN US FOR THESE SPECIAL UPCOMING COMMUNITY EVENTS



"Look at the birds! God takes care of them, and He will take care of you." Matthew 6:26

Port Community Church Vacation Bible School

July 25-28 (PREK-Grade 3) @ 6:00PM July 29 (Grades 4-6) @ 10AM-3:00PM July 29 - Family Night - 6:30PM

Registration begins May 1 www.portcommunitychurch.com



PORT COMMUNITY CHURCH

118 Main Street (Church) 66 Pomona Avenue (Homebase) Port Republic, NJ 08241 PHONE: 609-412-7352

EMAIL: office@portcommunitychurch.com WEBSITE: www.portcommunitychurch.com

PASTOR: Frank Brown



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Rbeebe@beebelawnj.com



Where Tradition Lives

Happy Birthday Port Republic

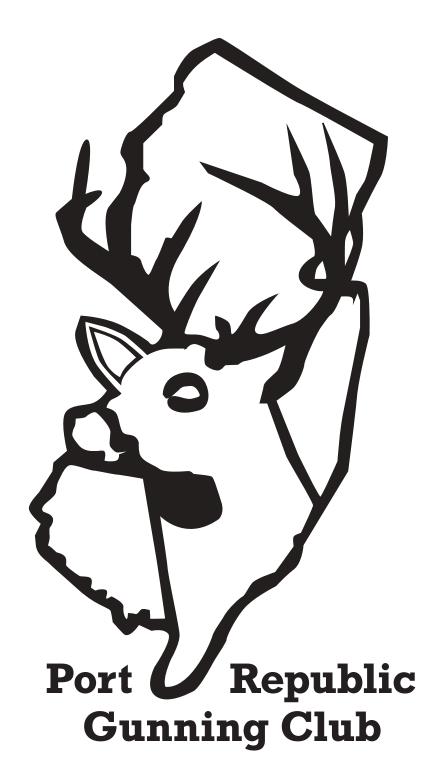
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GOD Loves Port Republic

Lets All Thank Him For it

Your "Mayor" Gary

The

Galloway Township Historical Society

Extends its best wishes and

Congratulations

to the

Re-establishment of the

Historical Society of the City of Port Republic

(Part of Galloway Township from April 4, 1774 to March 1, 1905- 131 Years)



We acknowledge that we have a long-shared history and will continue to support each other's rich heritage.



The Galloway Township Historical Society Museum at 300 E. Jim Leeds Road is open every Saturday 11 am - 2 pm

The

Absecon Historical Society

(Absecon part of Galloway Township from April 4, 1774 to Feb. 29, 1872)

Extends its best wishes and

Congratulations

to the

Re-establishment of the

Historical Society of the City of Port Republic

(Part of Galloway Township from April 4, 1774 to March 1, 1905)



We acknowledge that we have a long-shared history and will continue to support each other's rich heritage.



The Absecon Historical Society Museum at 100 New Jersey Avenue is open most Saturdays 11 am - 2 pm

Congratulations to the City of Port Republic On its 385th Birthday!





609.927.1177 | www.ndglegal.com

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR BEAUTIFUL CITY ON ITS 385TH YEAR!!

My family has lived in Port for "only" 64 years, starting in 1958 when my parents, Eleanor & Joseph Engleke (former Mayor) bought the above property known as the "Bartlett" house. We are now in our 4th generation living in the house- which I am proud to say is listed as an "Historic Site" by the New Jersey National Registry of Historic Places. We love Port and are proud of our beautiful gem of a City!

The Mangolds: Karma, Jeremy, Jakob, Hanna and me, Joelle Nielson



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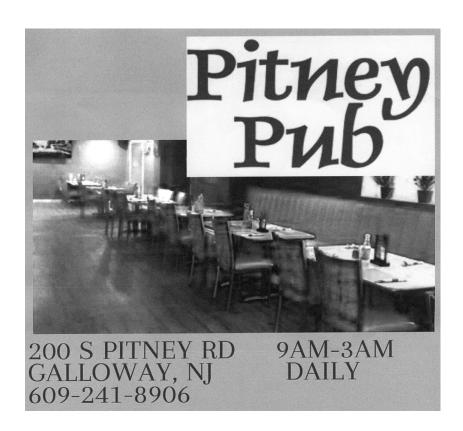
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Atlantic County Clerk's Office

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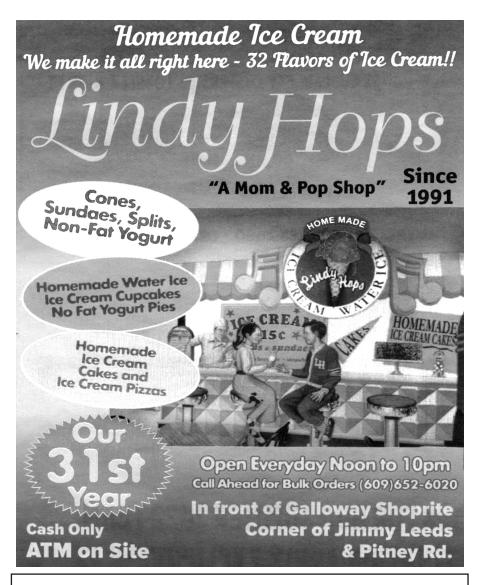
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