

PRISON MUSEUM POST

*The Official Newsletter of the Historic Burlington County Prison Museum Association
Incorporated in 1966*

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT PLANS FOR THE COMING YEAR

We want to thank everyone who joined or renewed their membership with the PMA. Many thanks also to those who sent additional donations to aid us in preserving the history of the Historic Burlington County Prison and promoting the site for tourism. Please contact us if you made a donation and did not receive a letter of thanks, or if you joined or renewed and are not on our membership list.

Last year we produced an escape game and created a new, easy-to-use, mobile-friendly website. Over the next year, we plan to promote the escape game, produce a short film about the graffiti, spruce up our gift shop with new items and continue to develop our website into a great resource for those interested in history, architecture, sociology, paranormal and many other subjects apropos to the Jail. Of course, we will also continue to produce the *Prison Museum Post*. The increasing number of museum visitors each year shows that our efforts are paying off.

NEW JERSEY PARANORMAL GIVES OUR JAIL A NEW BOOST



The best part of being involved in the Prison Museum is that you get to meet so many interesting and nice people. Sometimes these people lead us to new information and/or help us to promote the museum in new ways. Some even become great friends. One of those people is John Ruggiero of New Jersey Paranormal. We want

to take this opportunity to thank him for all he has done for the PMA since we had the good fortune of meeting him in 2018. There's John on the far left with his partner Chris and his other team members.

Born in Newark and raised in West Orange, John became interested in paranormal when he was a very young man. Like so many others, the death of someone with whom he was close led him to the subject.



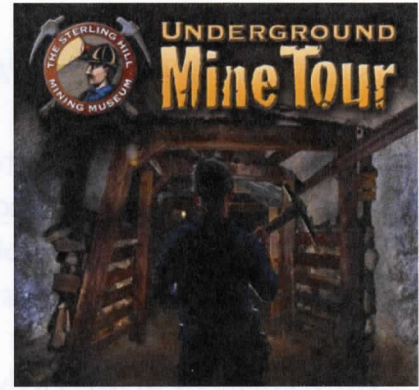
Paranormal enthusiasts believe that when people die in unusual circumstances (e.g., murder, execution or in battle), the electromagnetic fields in their bodies are left behind. They attempt to detect these fields with electromagnetic field (EMF) and other devices. John formed a paranormal investigation team and in 2004 founded New Jersey Paranormal. A friendly and engaging person, John soon received many invitations to do investigations and speak on the subject. Today, NJP is one of the best-known and respected paranormal groups in New Jersey and beyond, with 110,000 Facebook and 46,000 Instagram followers. He developed this highly successful organization while holding down a job in a pharmaceutical company and raising two children, the younger of which is now a college student.

Many of those who requested John's services were historic organizations like ours. Before he knew it, John became something of a history buff-- and also a philanthropist. Over the years, he has raised quite a bit of money for various historic organizations by conducting investigations at their sites. Ours is one of them.

John and NJP raise not only money, but also awareness. We estimate that at least half, and probably closer to 75%, of our visitors come to the museum because they are curious about paranormal activity in the Jail, especially related to the murder of Warden King in the basement in 1920 and the execution of Joel Clough in 1833 for the murder of a woman who had spurned his advances. But once these visitors tour our site, they, like John, come to find the history of the place as interesting as the paranormal aspect.

We thought our readers might be interested in some of the other historic sites that benefit from NJP investigations. One is the **Sterling Hill Mine Tour and Museum of Fluorescence** in Sussex County. The site was mined from the 1630s until 1989. It was the last underground working mine in New Jersey. Thirty-five of the 357 different types of minerals which occur there have not been found anywhere else. Visitors can walk through the mine and learn about mining and the

minerals there, many of which glow with fluorescence. Paranormal investigations of the miners who died there have raised awareness of this interesting tourist site. See www.sterlinghillminingmuseum.org for more information.



NJP has also investigated the 1893 **Strauss Mansion Museum**, which is the headquarters of the Atlantic Highlands Historical Society. Atlantic Highlands is a quaint Victorian town overlooking New York Bay with views of Manhattan. In the 1800s it was a resort area for wealthy New Yorkers. The 21-room Queen Anne style mansion belonged to one of them. See www.ahhhistory.org for more information.

NJP has also conducted paranormal investigations at several sites in Woodbridge, whose mayor, John McCormac, is a paranormal enthusiast himself. Proceeds from these investigations are donated to the town's charitable trust.



A town of 100,000 people in Middlesex County, Woodbridge is the oldest original township in New Jersey, having received a royal charter in 1669 by King Charles II. One of the places NJP has investigated in Woodbridge is the 1877 Richardsonian revival style Barron Library Building, which

houses the **Barron Arts Center**, a forum for a variety of musical performances, art exhibits and other arts activities which are offered to the public free of charge.

NJP also produces the annual **New Jersey ParaUnity Expo**, the biggest paranormal event in the state, featuring paranormal television celebrities and unique vendors. This year's expo attracted 2000 visitors in one day. The expo is held in Woodbridge and proceeds benefit the town's charitable trust. For further information, visit www.newjerseyparaunityexpo.com.

Be sure to check out NJP's website, www.newjerseyparanormal.com, where you can see a film of one of NJP's investigations of our Jail.

PMA MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Congratulations to Burlington County's new Freeholders-Elect, **Dan O'Connell** and **Linda Hynes**. Both are long-time PMA members. Congratulations also to another long-time PMA member, **Bob Silcox**, who has been selected to receive the prestigious 2019 Distinguished Citizen Award by the Garden State Council, Boy Scouts of America. Bob is the president and owner of Terra Associates, a real estate company in Mt. Holly. He served on the Mt. Holly Board of Education for 24 years, 20 as president. He has also served (often as president) on the boards of the Children's Home in Mt. Holly, the Burlington County Special Services School, the Burlington County Institute of Technology and the Mt. Holly Municipal Utilities Authority Board. He was recently appointed to serve on the Virtua Board of Trustees.

THANKS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS

We want to take this opportunity to thank PMA members **Carl Taraschi**, **David Shebsis** and **David Kimball**, who donate their time to give guided tours of the museum on Thursday, Friday and Saturday respectively. Carl, a Delran resident, is a retired attorney. PMA Vice President and Willingboro resident Dave Kimball is a retired National Park historian. Our newest docent, David Shebsis, is a retired state corrections officer who was the supervisor of education at Rahway State Prison. We were thrilled to welcome him aboard. Anyone who is interested in joining our panel of docents is urged to contact us at pma1811@verizon.net.

ESCAPE GAME CHAMPIONS

These fine fellows from Cherry Hill and New York City now hold the Escape Game record. Here they are on the front steps after they broke out. Fun was had by all. Come try it out yourself!



HAVE A HAPPY HOLIDAY!
STOP BY OUR GIFT SHOP FOR UNIQUE GIFTS



One of the most effective ways we promote the Jail is through our gift shop items. They make very unique gifts. Here are two of our newest items. The badge pin is about 2 inches long and sells for \$7. The hoodies are available in grey and khaki in sizes S-3XL for \$35.



1888 BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT

We continue to find new information about the Jail. In this issue we offer you an excerpt from the 1888 State Board of Health Report, a section of which describes conditions at the county jails.

The section on the jails was written by Dr. Ezra Hunt. Born in 1830 in Metuchen, Dr. Hunt graduated from medical school in New York City in 1852 and practiced in Metuchen until 1862, when he joined the Northern Army as a medical officer in the Civil War. During his time in the service, he became interested in sanitary science and spent the rest of his life educating the public about the importance of sanitation, especially as it related to clean water supplies and sewerage systems.

Through his lobbying, the State Sanitation Commission was established, with him as its first president. The State Board of Health was established shortly thereafter, in 1877. He served for years as secretary to the Board, and wrote many of the annual reports.

These reports, which include vital statistics, are a treasure trove of information. The 1888 report is 513 pages long, and includes everything from Dr. Hunt's advice

on how to embalm a body in the most sanitary way to how many divorces occurred in a 5-year period in New Jersey (788 -- 287 for adultery, 461 for desertion, 23 for extreme cruelty, 11 for bigamy, 5 for impotence and one for "near relation" - he married his mother-in-law). It shows that one-fourth of the 1021 people who died in Burlington County in 1888 succumbed to diseases that most people (thankfully) have little familiarity with today - typhoid fever (43), smallpox (1), whooping cough (9), croup and diphtheria (52), scarlet fever (22) and tuberculosis (120). Nine women died of infections related to childbirth.

Of course, what interested us most was what the report had to say about our Jail. You might remember a previous issue of the *Post* which described how the great social reformer, Dorothea Dix, visited jails all over the country to make sure they were clean and provided a humane environment for inmates. She gave our Jail a glowing report in 1845, when it was 34 years old and housed a handful of inmates. Thirty-three years later, Dr. Hunt was far less impressed.

Two years earlier, in 1886, the State Board of Health had recommended that the County build a separate residence for the Warden and his family, who up until that time had been living in the Jail itself. That's when the Warden's House was built. It also recommended that iron beds be provided to the prisoners, who for years had been sleeping on mats on the cold stone floors. You will see from the 1888 report that these recommendations had been followed for the most part. But conditions were horrendous nevertheless because of overcrowding due to "justices" (municipal court judges) committing large numbers of vagrants during the winter months. Dr. Hunt's report notes that in the winter, there would be as many as 150 people in our Jail built for only 24 inmates. He reported that on the day he visited, 43 men were being kept in one room in the basement. For those of us who know the building, the idea of this is pretty stupefying.

The incarceration of vagrants in the 19th century is currently something of a hot button issue. As with so many other issues today, people's views are largely a factor of their political persuasion. Progressives view the vagrants as victims of unfair and discriminatory vagrancy laws, being hauled off to jail against their will simply for being poor and homeless. The eyewitness account of Dr. Hunt, however, is that they were happy to be there, out of the cold, getting two hots (three if they worked) and a cot. Dr. Hunt implies that vagrants should not be jailed at all, but should instead be sent to the poorhouse. Conditions there would not have been much better - you will notice in the report that the Camden County poor house was

closed because they couldn't control the spread of disease - but at least the vagrants would not be exposed to the influence of hardened criminals. In fairness to the authorities, however, Dr. Hunt's recommendations were much easier said than done.

Museum Association ("PMA")
P.O. Box 483, Mt. Holly, NJ 08060
PMA Office Fax: 609-261-5252
Museum/Gift Shop Phone: 609-265-5476
Email: pma1811@verizon.net
Website: www.prisonmuseum.net

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**Prison Museum Post Editor, Writer,
Typesetter and Distributor:**
Janet L. Sozio, Esq.

Please help us preserve and promote the Prison Museum by joining the PMA. Annual dues are \$15(individual)/\$25 (family). Membership benefits include a quarterly newsletter, event updates, 10% off gift shop purchases, and free admission to the museum.

Go on the website for an application.

Dr. Hunt noted that while there were bathtubs for the occasional bath, there were no towels, leaving one to wonder how they dried off. The imagination reels at the thought of bath-time at the Burlington County Jail in 1888.

The description of water closets (toilets) that flushed "only by turning a faucet" is pretty gross, but not as disgusting as the revelation that all the inside sewer pipes connected with a drain sewer that ran directly into the Rancocas Creek.

At least it wasn't as bad as the Camden County Jail.

Next month's issue - our efforts to preserve the prisoner art (graffiti) in the Jail.

Excerpts from the
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
BOARD OF HEALTH
of the
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
and the Report of the
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
1888.

OUR CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

By Ezra M. Hunt, M.D.

(starts at Page 67 of the report)

II. OUR PRISONS AND JAILS

(Dr. Hunt discusses at length the problem of overcrowded and unsanitary conditions in many of New Jersey's county jails. He notes that the average age of inmates is 26 years, that most of these young inmates are incarcerated for minor offenses, such as vagrancy. He goes on to state his observation that many of the vagrants "go to jail to avail themselves of congenial society, and housing and food without any expense to themselves". Because of overcrowding, in many jails vagrants and petty offenders are kept with hardened criminals, under whose influence they often become hardened criminals themselves.)

The first step toward (remedying) this must be made by relieving the jails of commitments for vagrancy, drunkenness and such other offenses as are naturally classed as minor. We have over and over again seen the effect of this demoralization which the Sheriff, Warden or assistants are powerless to prevent. Here is a jail with sixty cells and corridors to correspond. The corridors were not provided originally for congregation, but for light and ventilation to the cells and for such silent and orderly exercise as may be deemed necessary, by marching and countermarching in the presence and under the direction of the keeper. These sixty cells are in fair proportion to the average needs of the county for all the more serious offenses. But fall and winter come. Three or four or ten tramps are arriving in the villages or in the county town each day. They are vagrants. Some of them get drunk and are disorderly. In addition, some well-known drinkers indulge too much and may get into a brawl in which no one is seriously hurt. There is pecuniary motive on the part of the constable, the justice and even others to

have them arrested. One officer gets twenty-five cents and another fifty, and the keeper of the jail is allowed from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a day for keeping him. These are the kind of commitments that pay. A vagrant brought in at ten o'clock at night on Monday and discharged at ten o'clock in the morning on Wednesday counts three days. Often he has eaten nothing. In one county an incensed Freeholder offered \$3,500 for the privilege of being Warden—at least, such is the newspaper statement. Vagrants, and all these minor offenders, need attention, and often need arrest, but they do not need the bars of a jail, or such jails as they are sent to. They belong in the stationhouse or in a work-house, or, if sent to jail, it should not be for companionship, but for punishment.

This past year, in the spring, when the farmers had begun work, I visited the jail of Burlington county. Besides others in other parts of the jail, I found in one large room in the basement forty-three committed persons. I asked all of those who had been born in New Jersey to raise their hands. Two white men and one colored man claimed birth in New Jersey. Others hailed from various States or foreign countries. It was evident that most of them had not resided long in New Jersey outside of jails.

The customs of our counties differ. On my first visit to the Camden alms-house it was keeping for the winter over 100 tramps. Typhus fever broke out, and the Freeholders broke up permanently the plan of housing tramps in the alms-house. The next-best shift was to get drunk, to be disorderly, or to commit some small theft and get committed to a county jail. Tramps often adopt this as a settled plan. Tramps that have not been in jail are scarce. As to all of our jails, there should be some uniformity of inquiry and method. A vigorous system, a refusal to receive to overcrowding, separate confinement and a plan of work, would lead the majority to seek quarters outside of the State, and so largely reduce county expenses. We see no possibility of building jails large enough for proper keeping so long as they are liable to the unnatural overflow of vagrancy and minor disorderly conduct. By the present system there is every inducement in many of our counties to arrest and detain for very minor offenses, since this increases the incomes of various officers. On the other hand, those arrested gladly aid in the arrest, and if the commitment is not long enough, repeat the occasion consecutively, so as not to lose their housing and food and congenial society.

But alter the jail into a place of separate confinement and much of this would soon cease. We know of one Sheriff who voluntarily made the separation, putting tramps and those charged with very light offenses in a separate building. He had to allow these to be together, but by this means preserved the discipline—improved the care of those sentenced or of those awaiting trial in the higher courts. Counties should not have to bear that portion of the expense for city vagrancy and disorder which belongs to the municipality. As it is now, the station-house keeps them but for a night, and the jail or the alms-house is made the more permanent resort. We speak after careful observation when we say that there are at least five counties in the State in which the expenses of keeping jails and of the trial of offenses would be lessened one-half if the assembly system of keeping prisoners was broken up.

BURLINGTON COUNTY JAIL

April 10th, visited Burlington county jail. Sheriff, Geo. F. Harbert. Assistant, Thomas Taylor. Turnkey, Thomas Harbert. Location, Mount Holly; well located on high ground and dry soil. The buildings are of stone and were built about A.D. 1800. The walls are plastered against the stone, and the floor is brick and often damp. Formerly the jail had no beds, but now iron bedsteads are in most of the cells. There is a bath-tub in each ward or corridor. The laundry work is done by each prisoner for himself. In the basement, where there are no bath-tubs, the prisoners have large pots in which they heat water for washing clothes. Inmates march out to get their food twice per day, and then eat in their cells. There are three stories of cells, as follows: Basement has only four cells, and then a large room with fire-place and fire. The basement is kept for non-court prisoners put there on justices' commitments, such as tramps, vagrants, drunkards, &c.

The first floor has eight cells and the second floor eight cells. The other wing has also cells, and now the jailor has vacated his apartments, and there will be a fitting up of these, so that about ten more cells will be added. Another visit was made August 27th, and improvements were nearly completed. The general size of cells is eight by eight feet, ceiling being seven feet and then semi-circular. The number put in them depends on number in jail. The average number in the jail is about fifty-five, and for the three months of winter from 125 to 150. They have two meals, and the expense of maintenance allowed Sheriff is twenty cents per day. The

average of court prisoners is about twenty. At least two-thirds are small-crime or vagrant prisoners. All tramps come here. If a vagrant or drunken man is found on the streets he is taken to a justice and committed to jail for from five to ninety days. They are never sent to the Overseer of the Poor. Court prisoners can be kept here six months after sentence. The water-supply is sufficient, being from the public water-supply, except that in the upper part of building there is often deficient head of water.

The water-closets are of two kinds—one that flush themselves in the use and are in the cells; others that flush only by turning of a faucet. The latter are to be condemned. There are three water closets on each floor. All the inside sewer-pipes connect with a drain sewer that runs direct to Rancocas Creek. There are two outside closets in yard that are emptied as occasion requires. The building has no fire-escapes. The dietary is sufficiently good—bread, coffee and syrup in morning, and various forms of soup and meat and vegetables for second meal. Where work is done a third meal is allowed. Once carried on stone-breaking, but at much loss. Male and female jails are entirely separate. Average of females not over ten—one was detained as a witness. There were no children in the jail. Tobacco is not furnished. Lighting is by gas in part. No lights are allowed in the jail. Clothing is issued as required—as it seems to us, properly and with good judgment. It is inexpensive and promotes cleanliness. Towels are not furnished as they should be. They can be of coarse muslin and cost little. The heating is by furnaces, and in the basement by a large fire-place and fire, which aid much in ventilating the basement. Depend on window ventilation. The disinfectant used is chiefly carbolate of lime. This is a manufactured article and could wisely be replaced by well-known simple disinfectants. There is preaching each Sabbath and visitation by women with books, tracts and papers.

Remarks. This jail has been improved much in its management, but still needs some changes in its structure which would not be expensive. There should be iron bedsteads throughout. All the faucet-closets should be replaced by a few self-acting. The bathrooms should be made better, so as to secure greater cleanliness. The Sheriff and his assistants seem to us to have reasonable views as to what is needed and within the bounds of a proper economy. In the addition made of new cells, there should be skilled oversight of the alterations. The ventilation of the jail is much better than that of most of the older jails. The value of the large fire-place in the basement is great in this respect. There should be some new stalls or cells,

made small enough to secure separate confinement for all short-term prisoners. The Sheriff now separates between court prisoners and others, and does wisely in this. But the others, which make up the bulk of the jail population, have too much of a social gathering every day. If all these could be separated it would diminish attendance more than any other plan, and the profit would more than pay for the cost of fitting up. A man could safely offer to pay for all the expense of alterations for separate confinement for justices' commitments if he could be allowed for five years the expense that would be saved to the county.

CAMDEN JAIL

(Earlier in the report Dr. Hunts states: "The worst jail in the state, and probably in the United States, is that of Camden County...there are 92 prisoners in the Camden County jail, with 12 cells, seven by nine feet each, to accommodate 85 male prisoners. A narrow space between the north and south tiers of cells is full of tramps committed under the Vagrancy Act. There are 19 women, black and white, of all ages and nationalities, in one room, about 20 by 30 feet.")

This institution was visited March 10th, 1888, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any improvement had taken place. All the unsanitary conditions which had prevailed were still existing, i. e. overcrowding; lack of sunlight; lack of ventilation; lack of proper bathing facilities; no towels provided for the prisoners, &c. In fact, the location, construction and management of this institution can only be totally condemned. The Secretary again visited the jail April 25th, and found no improvement in its condition. The most vigorous effort has been made the past year to secure action on the part of the Freeholders, since the jail was not only a disgrace to our common civilization, but a menace to the health of the people. Its dark cells; its crowded corridors; its imperfect closets; its laundry work in the corridors; its defective light and air; the accumulation of decaying garbage; the filthy beds, and the dirty crowd of the most pitiable mass of humanity that can be imagined, all combined to present a picture over which the citizen might almost be led to despair. But it is joyful to be able to say that \$10,000 has been voted for the reconstruction or enlargement of the jail. While we think the building should have been abandoned, great improvements in its structure and condition can be made.

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609-351-3144
michaelhogan.jsc.ret@gmail.com

Peter Genzano
Genzano Contractor
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Additions, Alterations, Siding,
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Bankruptcy matters
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Weishoff and Richards
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