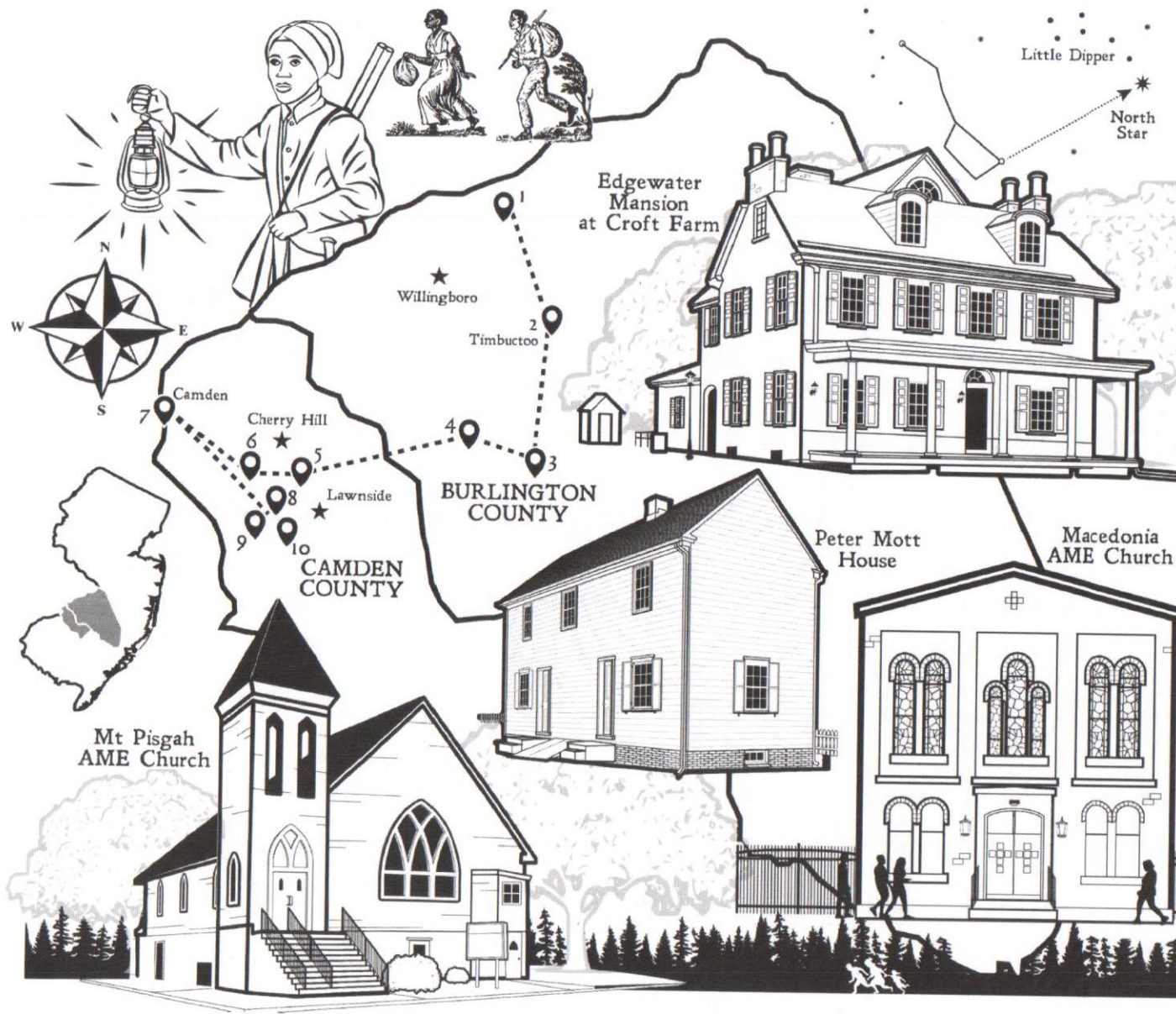


CAMDEN & BURLINGTON COUNTY AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SITES MAP

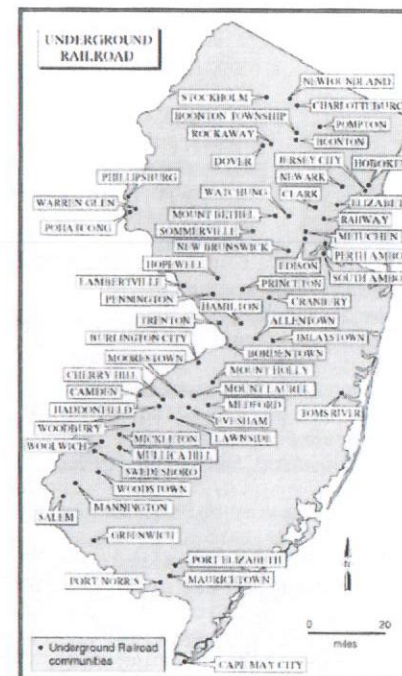


- 1. The Burlington Pharmacy:** New Jersey's oldest pharmacy in continuous operation, was a well-known gathering spot for South Jersey's mid-19th-century abolitionists.
- 2. Timbuctoo, NJ:** One of several Antebellum free Black settlements in New Jersey
- 3. Dr. James Still Site:** 211 Church Rd, Medford was the home of James Still, "The Black Doctor of the Pines" and brother of William Still, noted historian and Underground Railroad operative.
- 4. Jacobs Chapel A.M.E. Church:** 318 Elbo Ln, Mount Laurel Township, NJ: a complex containing one of the oldest African American church buildings in the nation.
- 5. Edgewater Mansion at Croft Farm, Cherry Hill:** Another important stop for African Americans escaping slavery.
- 6. Saddler's Woods:** Saddler's Woods in Westmont, NJ was named after Joshua Saddler, a formerly enslaved man and founder of Saddlertown who gave protection to his wooded property in his will.
- 7. Camden's Macedonia AME Church:** 261 Spruce St, Camden, NJ, the city's first African-American house of worship.
- 8. Mt. Pisgah AME Church:** "Down through the years, Mt. Pisgah has always played a leading role in both the spiritual and civic life of the Borough of Lawnside (Free Haven/Snow Hill)."
- 9. Peter Mott House/ Lawnside Historical Society:** The oldest known house in Lawnside and a stop on the Underground Railroad.
- 10. Mount Peace Cemetery:** The final resting place of many notable African Americans, including Civil War Veteran and Medal of Honor winner John Lawson.

Use the QR Code to visit the [digital version](#) of this map to find more information about these important landmarks!

TRUE OR FALSE?

- _____ 1. New Jersey has the most underground railroad sites out of all the states in the U.S.
- _____ 2. New Jersey was the first of the Northern states to outlaw slavery.
- _____ 3. By 1790, Burlington county had the largest free black population of any county in N.J.
- _____ 4. Quakers were America's first organized group to speak out against the evils of bondage.
- _____ 5. The Delaware Valley is known as the "cradle of emancipation," where enslaved African Americans were freed on a large scale.
- _____ 6. The Battle of Pine Swamp occurred in the town of Timbuctoo, NJ in 1760 where George Alberti and his posse of several others were run out of town by an uprising of the residents determined to protect Perry Simmons and the freedom for all blacks that their town represented.
- _____ 7. Born into poverty and mostly self-educated, Dr. James Still became one of the wealthiest men in Burlington County of his time.
- _____ 8. Jacobs Chapel A.M.E. Church in Mount Laurel, NJ is a complex containing one of the oldest African American church buildings in the nation.
- _____ 9. Edgewater Mansion at Croft Farm in Cherry Hill was an important stop for African Americans escaping slavery.
- _____ 10. Sadder's Woods in Westmont, NJ was named after "Saddlertown" in honor of Joshua Saddler, a formerly enslaved man who gave protection to his wooded property in his will, stating that none of his heirs could cut the timber down.
- _____ 11. Juneteenth is celebrated on the anniversary of the June 19, 1865 announcement of General Order No. 3 proclaiming freedom from slavery in Texas. President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation had officially outlawed slavery in Texas and the other states in rebellion against the Union almost two and a half years earlier!
- _____ 12. Although Juneteenth generally celebrates the end of slavery in the United States, it was still legal and practiced in two Union border states (Delaware and Kentucky) until later that year when ratification of the 13th Amendment abolished chattel slavery nationwide.



Answers: All are true other than #2 (NJ was sadly the last state to outlaw slavery) and #6 (The Battle of Pine Swamp was fought in 1860, not 1760)

This map and trivia page were created with love and solidarity in commemoration of Juneteenth 2021 by the Haddonfield Education Association, in collaboration with the Cherry Hill African American Civic Association, The HMHS Black Student Union, the Lawnside and Camden County Historical Societies, and the New Jersey Education Association.