

Lamberton was the name of a port community on the Delaware River in Mercer County, New Jersey, United States. It was annexed by the city of Trenton as part of South Trenton in [2] It is now known simply as Waterfront.

In William Young, in connection with his son, Wm. For four years they made hardware porcelain, some china vases, pitchers of various kinds and a few dishes. The marks used were, in , an eagle; from to , the English Arms. He afterwards went into business for himself and subsequently came to this country. At the Centennial Exposition the firm was awarded a bronze medal for superior goods. In the Willets Mfg. The plant has since been extended from time to time, until it is now one of the largest in this country. The marks used by the Willets Mfg. On stone china, the Arms of Great Britain. These are printed on the glaze in red, brown or black. Other wares manufactured at different times by this company were thin and hotel white granite, majolica, porcelain door knobs and hardware trimmings and electric goods. They began in , on the site of the old Hattersley Pottery, and in received a medal from the New Jersey State Agricultural Society for the best white granite ware. They were succeeded in by Messrs. In the latter year the English mark was used in connection with their initials, Y. In , when the City Pottery Co. In a new mark was introduced, a shield, bearing the same letters. In that year the company exhibited table and toilet wares at the Centennial Exposition. The pottery continued in operation for several years after that date. In they organized the Greenwood Pottery Co. From the latter date until the Arms of the, State of New Jersey were used as a mark for ironstone china or white granite. In the last-named year they added the legend which appears on the subjoined mark. The patent was on a scalloped dish which was produced at that time. The initials of the company were stamped in the body of the first table porcelain made at this factory about the same period. From to the mark used on art wares was suggested by the Royal Worcester mark. The figures in the centre 61 have reference to the date of the establishment of the factory. This mark was printed in purple on the ware, which had an ivory finish and raised gold decorations. In the mark used on porcelain art ware was a modification of the above. It was printed in purple beneath the glaze. This same device was also used on special orders of art goods for Messrs. The upper portion of this mark was also used alone, to some extent, on similar wares, of the Royal Worcester style. In this company was producing china or white granite ware bearing printed portraits of the Presidential candidates. The mark then used consisted of the Arms of the State of New Jersey. On white granite ware the British lion and unicorn mark was also employed. A variation of this device, with the lion and unicorn standing, was also in use. These appeared on toilet and table services printed in black beneath the glaze. A large pitcher, with relief designs, illustrating the shooting of Col. Ellsworth, at Alexandria, Va. This pitcher occurs both in white and in brilliant coloring. It was modeled by Josiah Jones, a noted modeler of the period. A modification of the same mark was sometimes stamped in their white granite ware. The credit of modeling this jug has been claimed for others, but Mr. Thomas Maddock, who afterwards entered the firm, has settled the question by informing the writer that it was unquestionably the work of Mr. About the year , Mr. Coughley took his interest in the concern. Coughley died, and Mr. Thomas Maddock bought up his interest and also that of Mr. Millington, who then started the Eagle Pottery in the same city. At the Centennial they exhibited sanitary earthenware and crockery for general use. Maddock became sole owner of the plant, and took his sons into partnership. A circular ribbon containing the initials of the firm name and the date , surmounted by a crown, which was used on dinner ware, and an anchor for sanitary earthenware. This company dates from the year , operating what is known as the Lambertton Works. May and Thomas P. Donohar are the stockholders. They manufacture fine grades of semi-porcelain in table and toilet wares. The factory mark bears the name of the works. John Maddock is a son of Mr. John Moses founded the Glasgow Pottery in The principal products have been white granite and cream-colored wares, thin hotel and steamboat china. Just previous to the Centennial large quantities of souvenir cups and saucers were made at this factory for the Centennial Tea Parties which were held in various parts of the country. The John Hancock cups and saucers were exceedingly popular, and many of them are preserved in collections today. The Glasgow Pottery Co. One of the earliest marks of the Glasgow Pottery was the name printed in black on white granite ware. Another mark used in was

the American eagle and shield, on white granite. A similar mark was used on semi-porcelain in 1862, a wreath enclosing the date was the mark for the same ware. In the monogram of John Moses, surrounded by the name of the ware, was printed on white granite in black. On the same grade of ware, in 1863, a diamond-shaped mark was printed. An additional mark used by John Moses, on white granite, is here shown. A circular mark was used on opaque porcelain. Mark for vitrified china. The various marks used by this firm on toilet and table services to indicate the patterns are as follows: In the Glasgow Pottery made, by order of the United States Government, crockery for the use of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, on which was required to be printed the seal of the institution. The date on, the seal, March 3, 1862, is the date of the approval of the act of Congress establishing the Home. Special marks were also used for other branches of the Government service, such as the Navy and the Medical Board. Other marks were placed on special orders of dealers in various parts of the country, of which the following are a few: The Etruria Pottery dates back to 1827, in which year it was built by Messrs. The marks for white granite were variations of the British Coat of Arms. Opaque china table wares were marked with a Maltese Cross surrounded by a ribbon, and occasionally with a circular rising sun device containing the firm name. This firm was the first to commence the manufacture of Belleek ware in this country. Several marks were used on Etruria Belleek, among which are two varieties of the crown and sword, and two of the crescent, designs, which were printed over the glaze in red or brown. The initials of the firm were also used on fine Belleek ware about 1860. Among the many different styles attempted were modeled vases in Belleek body with relief cactus decoration; pate-sur-pate work in which the designs were painted in white slip on colored grounds; cameo effects, produced by applying relief ornaments and portrait heads of one color to tinted bodies in different tones. A few years ago this firm was succeeded by the Cook Pottery Co. This company was organized in the early part of 1863, succeeding to the business of Messrs. Charles Howell Cook, President; F. Their mark for C. On Belleek ware the three feather mark was also used to some extent. The Delft ware of the Cook Pottery Co. The mark is an adaptation of an old Holland mark. Only about 100 pieces, mostly small vases, were made, and these were soon absorbed in private collections, and highly valued. They were marked with an arbitrary device, a modification of the sign of the planet Jupiter, similar to the mark on old Plymouth England porcelain. It was scratched in the body below the glaze. Many of his relief tile designs were marked on the face with his monogram, or with his name impressed. Coxon had been a modeler at the pottery of Edwin and William Bennett, Baltimore, for about twelve years. The mark was a badge with the American eagle in the centre and the name of the firm in a ribbon beneath, printed in black under the glaze. Coxon died in 1864, and the pottery was operated for a time by his widow and four sons, John, Charles, Frank and Jonathan, all practical potters. In they made pieces decorated with printed views of some of the Centennial buildings. This company was incorporated in New Jersey in 1865. One of the marks used, on white granite, consisted of the initials of the company printed in black.

Chapter 2 : Lambertton, New Jersey - Wikipedia

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey () â€¢ 4 World Trade Center, Greenwich Street, New York, NY

So drop by and introduce yourself, and let us introduce ourselves. When you come, enter to the left of the ticket windows. Hope to see you there. Posted by Mark Feffer at 5: A river city since its founding, Trenton today needs a direct link back to the Delaware River. Posted by Mark Feffer at With its location across from the recently opened South River Walk Park, the rehabilitation project will serve as a catalyst for the revival of the South Trenton waterfront and surrounding residential community. Built in , the Inn was a large tavern within the burgeoning river front community of Lambertton. Through the nineteenth century, it provided food, drink and lodging to the surrounding neighborhood. As Lambertton became more industrial with manufacturing plants and breweries, the clientele of the Delaware Inn changed from sailors and fishermen to factory workers. In , after years as a tavern, the Inn became the offices of a local brewing company in In , with the decline of industry in Trenton, the brewery and the Delaware Inn were abandoned. However, as it has for over years, the building remains a community landmark. The Port of Trenton Museum has a ten-year lease and undertook a preservation plan and National Register Nomination in Stabilization of the exterior masonry and interior framing is currently being completed to ensure the building will remain standing until funding for the restoration is available. The front entrance porch will be reconstructed, giving the Inn significant presence on the street and allow for construction of an accessible entry ramp. The rear framed tower story will be removed, the original roof line will be reconstructed. Underground utilities will be brought to the curb and inappropriate site features will be removed. The entire building will be painted. During Phase I, interior rehabilitation will be limited to the first and second floors. The existing wood floor will be repaired and replaced. In most areas, the existing plaster will be repaired. Exposed brick walls will remain. Where baseboards, window trim remains and fireplace openings remain, they will be restored. Where gone, new finishes will be installed. New doors will be installed. Essential building systems and lighting will be installed. An addition will house accessible bathrooms. At that time, offices will be moved to the third floor, leaving the second floor for public use. The installation of new building systems begun in Phase I also will be completed. This phased approach allows for the Delaware Inn to begin operation as a public meeting space for the surrounding community and museum and to evolve and develop over time. The Delaware Inn is intended to serve as a focus of local community activity, meetings and programs. Five arches of materials represent various eras of the city- from pre-revolutionary through the Industrial Revolution to the modern era-are complemented with granite markers highlighting important events. The former tavern has become a dusty shell, its clientele replaced by opossums and squatters. Mark Feffer is hoping to change all that. Feffer is the president of The Port of Trenton Museum Foundation, an organization that recently signed a lease with the city to turn the Delaware Inn into a museum and visitors center. Over the next few years, we hope to create our own body of work in cooperation with the numerous organizations that have spent years researching and exhibiting information on the city and its industrial history, its transportation system and the Delaware River ecosystem. Ultimately, we hope to establish a center where historians, social scientists and others can conduct research on subjects related to Trenton, Mercer County, the State of New Jersey, as well as the port itself, the Delaware River, and transportation and urban history. Posted by Mark Feffer at 8:

Chapter 3 : Camp Pike - History - World War I Army Cantonment | GG Archives

Historically, Lambertton was the loose-knit fishing village and port that extended along the left bank of the Delaware River from Ferry Street to Riverview Cemetery.

Service history[edit] After shakedown in the Caribbean Sea , Lambertton joined the Atlantic Fleet for maneuvers off the Azores in early She participated in training maneuvers and performed experiments to develop superior naval tactics. The destroyer decommissioned at San Diego on 30 June Operating along the west coast, she performed training exercises for nearly two years. She was reclassified AG on 16 April and converted to a target-towing ship. From until she operated out of San Diego towing targets for surface ships, submarines , and aircraft, a role which paid dividends during World War II. She also engaged in experimental minesweeping exercises off the west coast and was reclassified DMS-2 on 19 November The actor Ernest Borgnine served aboard Lambertton before the war, being discharged in September He reenlisted in January and served in the U. Navy with the Atlantic Fleet. Following the attack, she returned to port to sweep the harbor. For the next seven months she remained on offshore patrol in the Hawaiian Islands. The high-speed minesweeper performed patrol and escort duty in the frigid North Pacific during the Aleutian campaign. In mid-May , she escorted the task group which brought reinforcements for the second landing at Massacre Bay , Attu. Lambertton continued patrol operations until late June when she sailed for Kuluk Bay. The high-speed minesweeper then steamed to San Diego, arriving there on 23 July. For the rest of the war, she performed target-towing operations off the west coast and out of Pearl Harbor. Lambertton was reclassified AG on 5 June , and, following the Japanese surrender , she operated out of San Diego as an auxiliary. Of these, were run aground , including Lambertton. She was later refloated and returned to duty.

Chapter 4 : USS Lambertton (DD) - Wikipedia

The Lambertton China Company was located near the Port of Lambertton in Trenton, N. J. This plant was purchased in the late 19 th century, by Thomas Haddock. The Lambertton plant was the site of manufacture for semi-porcelain, including a line of china known as Lambertton.

Here an up-to-date military city of 42, capacity had virtually to be built in the midst of a wilderness. Ground was broken for the camp on July 9th. The site was almost entirely covered with second-growth timber, the nearest railroad was five miles away, and supplies had to be brought by truck from Little Rock over hilly highways. A vast deal of rock was encountered in ditching for water and sewer pipes—nearly 75 per cent of the total excavations, in fact. Labor was scarce, as Camp Funston, in Kansas, had an earlier start and had secured most of the available supply. But the contractors ranged far and wide, even into the Mexican States of Chihuahua and San Luis Potosi, with the result that all handicaps were overcome. This camp has little level ground, resembling Camp Ayer and Camp Gordon in that respect, and many heavy grades in the road system result. The 75 hospital buildings cover 47 acres of ground. Little Rock, which plays the role of host to Camp Pike, is the largest city in Arkansas. It was settled in , becoming the seat of the territorial government in , although at that time it had a population of only 20 people. Situated on both banks of the Arkansas River, the city takes its name from the rocky promontory which rises to a height of some 50 feet above the river. It was called Little Rock in contradistinction to the bold precipice, some 3 miles above and about 500 feet high, which was known as Big Rock. To the west of the city and of Camp Pike the foothills of the Ozark Mountains rise, but to the east are fertile cotton fields and corn lands. The Arkansas River is navigable to boats of considerable draft as far as Little Rock, while steamboats of shallow draft go as far as Port Smith, miles to the west. At the outbreak of the Civil War the State was hopelessly divided. The upland people, living west of Little Rock, were Unionists and the cotton-territory folk, living east, were Secessionists. Camp Pike stands near the line of cleavage. Camp Pike is named in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike, an American soldier and geographer. Born in Lambertton, N. J. on an expedition to locate the source of the Mississippi. Later he followed the Missouri and Osage rivers into Kansas, then went southward to the Arkansas, proceeding through Kansas and Colorado to the present site of Pueblo, and viewed Pikes Peak since named in his honor. While searching for the Red River he lost his way and wandered into Mexican territory across the upper Rio Grande. He was arrested, taken to Chihuahua, and, after some delay, escorted back to the border. In the War of 1812 he led American forces into Canada and was killed at York by falling rock when the retreating force blew up a powder magazine. He died while his nomination for brigadier general was pending.

Chapter 5 : New Jersey Transit

Established in , Trenton Marine Center is a full service sales, service, parts, storage and marina facility. Based in Trenton, N.J., it is one of the leading boating centers in the Delaware Valley region.

Chapter 6 : Port of New York and New Jersey - The Port Authority of NY & NJ

PortTruckPass is a service provided by Sustainable Terminal Services, inc. a nonprofit profit corporation created by marine terminal operations to promote secure, environmentally sensitive and efficient marine terminal operations in the Port Of New York and New Jersey.

Chapter 7 : The Maddocks of Trenton: Kings of Industry | Trenton City Museum

The table below contains payroll information for employees (full-time or part-time) who received payment from The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation during the respective calendar year, regardless of their current payroll status.

Chapter 8 : Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

Created early in , the The Port of Trenton Museum Foundation is creating a series of exhibits, outreach efforts and educational programs to tell the story of Trenton, N.J., as a transportation center.

Chapter 9 : Lambertton, New Jersey | Revolv

USS Lambertton (DD)(DMS-2) was a Wickes-class destroyer in the United States www.nxgvision.com was the only ship named for Benjamin P. Lambertton, an admiral who had served with Admiral Dewey in the Battle of Manila Bay.