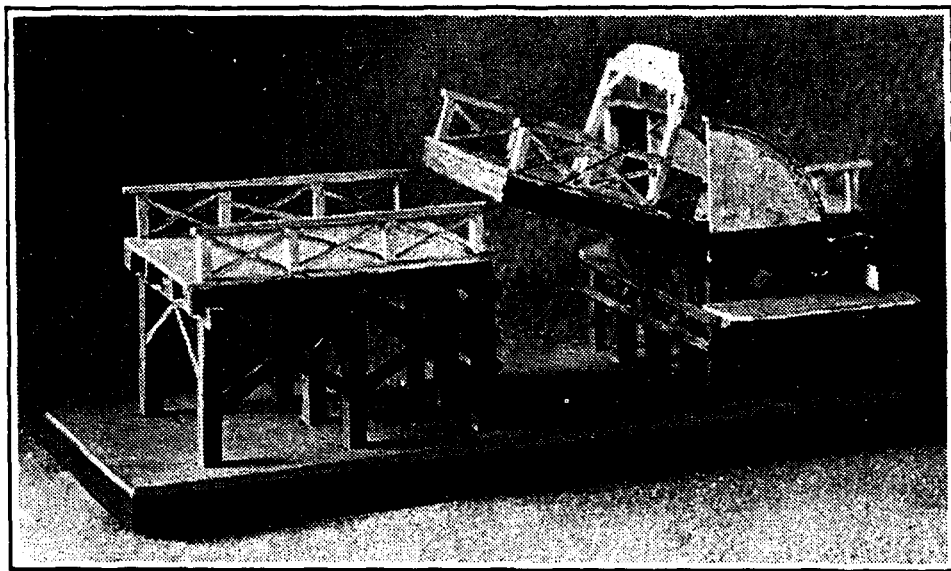


150th  
*Anniversary*  
of the  
*Skirmish at Quinton's Bridge*  
and the  
*Massacre at Hancock's Bridge*



Quinton's Bridge 1778

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OFFICIAL PROGRAM

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Saturday, May 19th, 1928  
Quinton, New Jersey



# General Committee and Organizations Participating

HON. JOHN M. GAYNER,  
*Honorary Chairman.*

HON. LINWOOD W. ERICKSON,  
*Honorary Chairman.*

WALTER HALL, *General Chairman*

## HONORARY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Jonathan W. Acton  
Miss Carrie Appelgate  
Edward P. Bacon  
Walter P. Ballinger  
Alpheus Bilderback  
J. Gilbert Borton  
Dr. William H. Carpenter  
C. Preston Casper  
William H. Chew  
Mrs. K. Bacon Cooke  
Mrs. Thomas J. Craven  
J. Dale Dilworth  
John W. Dunham  
H. H. Hankins  
Dr. William T. Hilliard

Abner S. Hires  
Mrs. George Hires  
Lucius E. Hires  
Miss Margaret M. Holme  
Hon. D. G. Humphreys  
Edward W. Humphreys  
Howard B. Keasbey  
Leroy W. Loder  
William A. Logue  
Charles Mecum  
Mrs. Rebecca Finley Patrick  
William Plummer  
Joseph H. Powell  
Hugh L. Reeves

J. Ward Richardson  
Charles E. Sheppard  
Warren W. Sheppard  
Dr. C. M. Sherron  
J. Forman Sinnickson  
Isaac S. Smick  
Charles C. Smith  
D. Harris Smith  
A. D. Snelbaker  
Andrew Thompson  
James W. Trenchard  
Edward C. Waddington  
Frank F. Wallace  
Hon. Henry B. Ware  
R. Wyatt Wistar

*Board of Chosen Freeholders of Salem County*—Andrew S. Harris, Joseph Pancoast, Parvin Lloyd.

*Board of Chosen Freeholders of Cumberland County*—Henry Maier, Joshua Cossaboon, Samuel M. Watson.

*Historical Society of Salem County*—Mrs. Jonathan W. Acton, Mrs. Trueman H. Clayton, Dr. R. M. A. Davis, Miss B. K. Hires, Miss Margaret M. Holme, Howard B. Keasbey, George B. Macaltioner, Mrs. James H. Mecum, Mrs. Gerald Montaigne, Mrs. Clarkson Pettit, J. Forman Sinnickson, Arthur B. Smith, R. Wyatt Wistar, Col. D. Stewart Craven.

*Harry P. Morrison Post, No. 75, American Legion*—George Hires, Jr., Edwin R. Powell, John M. Pancoast.

*Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society*—Dr. Edwin H. Van Deusen, Dr. Joseph A. Conwell, Frank D. Andrews, Miss Elena J. Darling, Judge Herbert C. Bartlett, Capt Inman Sealby.

*Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*—Mrs. Albert T. Beckett, Mrs. Wilbur C. Springer.

*Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*—Mrs. William C. Mulford, Mrs. I. H. Simpson, Miss Carrie Appelgate.

*Cobanzick Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution*—Mrs. David M. Bowen, Mrs. Walter Shute, Mrs. E. M. Towle.

*Millville Historical Society*—Mrs. George S. Bacon, Mrs. A. Roland Slade.

*Cumberland County Historical Society*—Wm. C. Mulford, J. S. Ware, Walter H. Bacon.

*Womans' Club of Salem*—Mrs. I. Oakford Acton, Mrs. Charles Mecum, Mrs. William H. Chew, Mrs. Loren P. Plummer, Miss Elizabeth Holme.

*Millville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution*—Mrs. John T. Horton, Mrs. Alonza G. Moore, Mrs. Clarence H. Reeves.

*Shoemaker Post, American Legion*—Anthony DeLuca, G. Milton Loper, Russell S. Henderson, Jonathan Kirchhoff, Jr.

## SUB-COMMITTEES

*Markers*—George Hires, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. A. T. Beckett, Edwin R. Powell, H. B. Keasbey, Parvin Lloyd, Mrs. Gerald Montaigne.

*Program*—Andrew Harris, Chairman; Hon. William S. Stiles, Henry Maier, George B. Macaltioner, Joshua Cossaboon, Col. D. Stewart Craven, Samuel M. Watson.

*Finance*—Walter Hall, Chairman; Dr. R. M. A. Davis, Joseph Pancoast, Mrs. Trueman H. Clayton, Mrs. Wilbur C. Springer, William H. Hazelton, Arthur B. Smith, Mrs. William Morris.

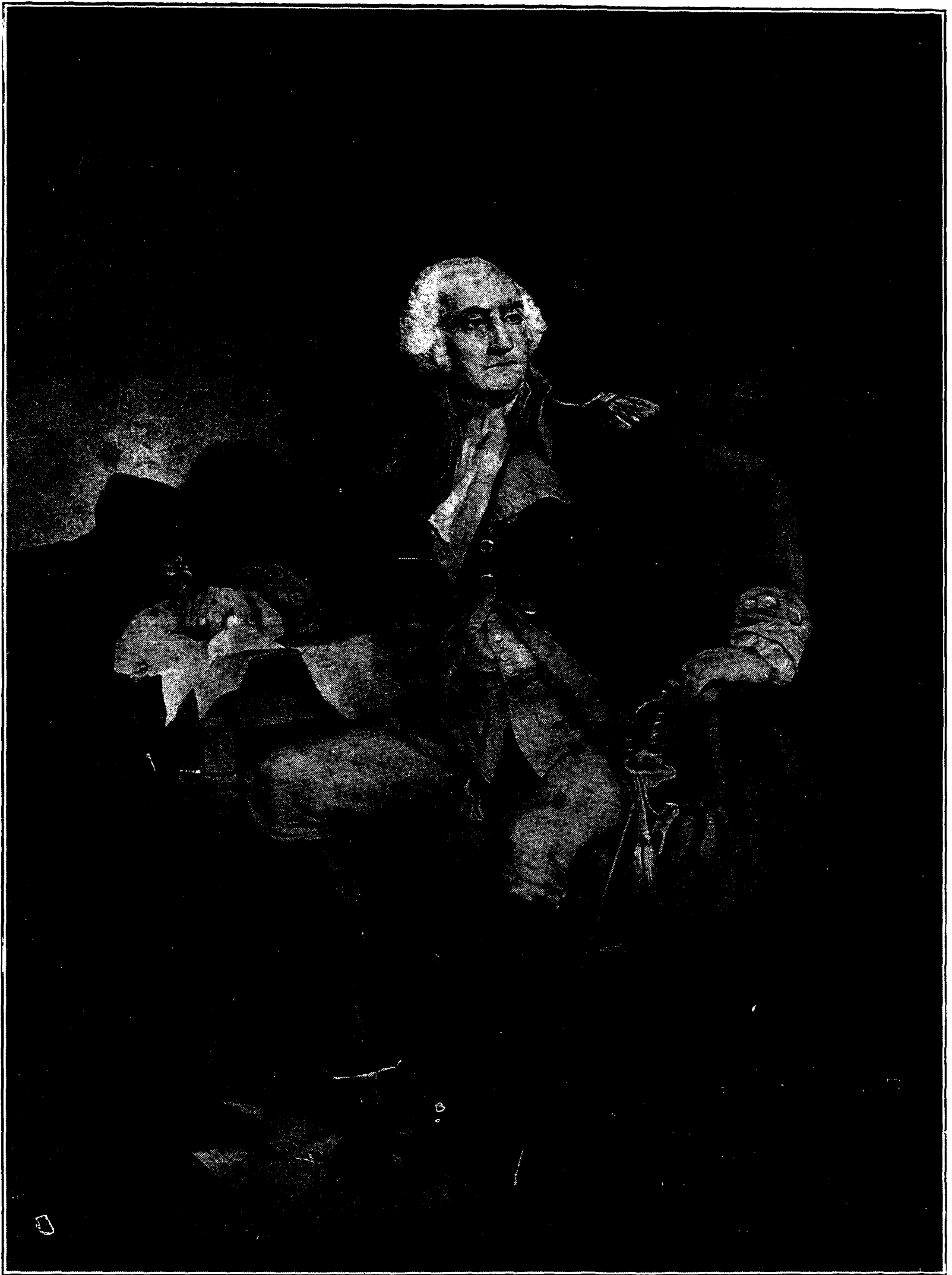
*Open Houses—Colonial Furniture*—Mrs. Clarkson Pettit, Chairman; Mrs. Jonathan W. Acton, Miss Annie S. Casper, Miss Cornelia Prior, Mrs. James H. Mecum, Miss J. A. Carpenter, Mrs. O. W. Acton.

*Luncheon*—Mrs. Elmer Griscom, Chairman; Mrs. Charles R. Hires, Mrs. Andrew Harris, Mrs. William C. Hancock.

*Publicity*—J. L. Rosenberg, William A. Summerill, William B. Dunn, J. Preston Foster, Francis A. Stanger, Jr., J. L. Stoutenburgh.

*Parking*—Oscar O. Smith.





**Commander-in-Chief George Washington**

# City National Bank & Trust Co.

OF SALEM

---

ON STAR CORNER

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## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

*C. M. SHERRON, President*

*B. A. HILLIARD, Cashier*

*L. P. PLUMMER, Vice-President and Trust Officer*

*C. W. LOUNSBURY, Asst. Cashier*

*J. F. AYRES*

*B. E. HARRIS*

*C. P. CASPER*

*J. M. SUMMERILL*

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Resources \$3,440,000

# Anniversary Program

QUINTON, NEW JERSEY

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1928

2 P. M.

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## HONORARY GUESTS

Hon. A. Harry Moore, Governor of New Jersey  
Hon. Charles A. Wolverton, Representative to Congress.  
Hon. Charles H. Grantland, Secretary of State, Delaware  
Hon. Firman M. Reeves, State Highway Commission.  
Hon. Edward C. Stokes  
Hon. William S. Stiles, State Senator, Salem County  
Hon. Albert R. McAllister, State Senator, Cumberland County  
Hon. S. Rusling Leap, State Representative  
Members of Boards of Freeholders of Salem and Cumberland Counties

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## PROGRAM

HON. ALBERT R. McALLISTER, *Presiding Officer*  
*State Senator from Cumberland County*

Music by Tall Cedars Band—1.30 to 2.00 P. M.

The Arrival of the Cumberland Militia—Members of the Pole Tavern  
Fife and Drum Corps

National Anthem—“*America*”

Invocation—Rev. Nathaniel J. Sproul

Address—“*Events of the Revolution in New Jersey*”  
HON. A. HARRY MOORE, *Governor*

Address—“*Patriotic Spirit of Our Forefathers*”  
HON. CHAS. A. WOLVERTON, *Representative to Congress*

Selection—Band

Address—

Address—Greetings from Cumberland County  
HON. SAMUEL IREDELL

“*The Star Spangled Banner*”

## *The Officers and Directors*

*of the Salem National Bank and  
Trust Company invite you to in-  
spect our new and modern build-  
ing, to meet our staff of courteous  
employees, and investigate our  
service departments.*



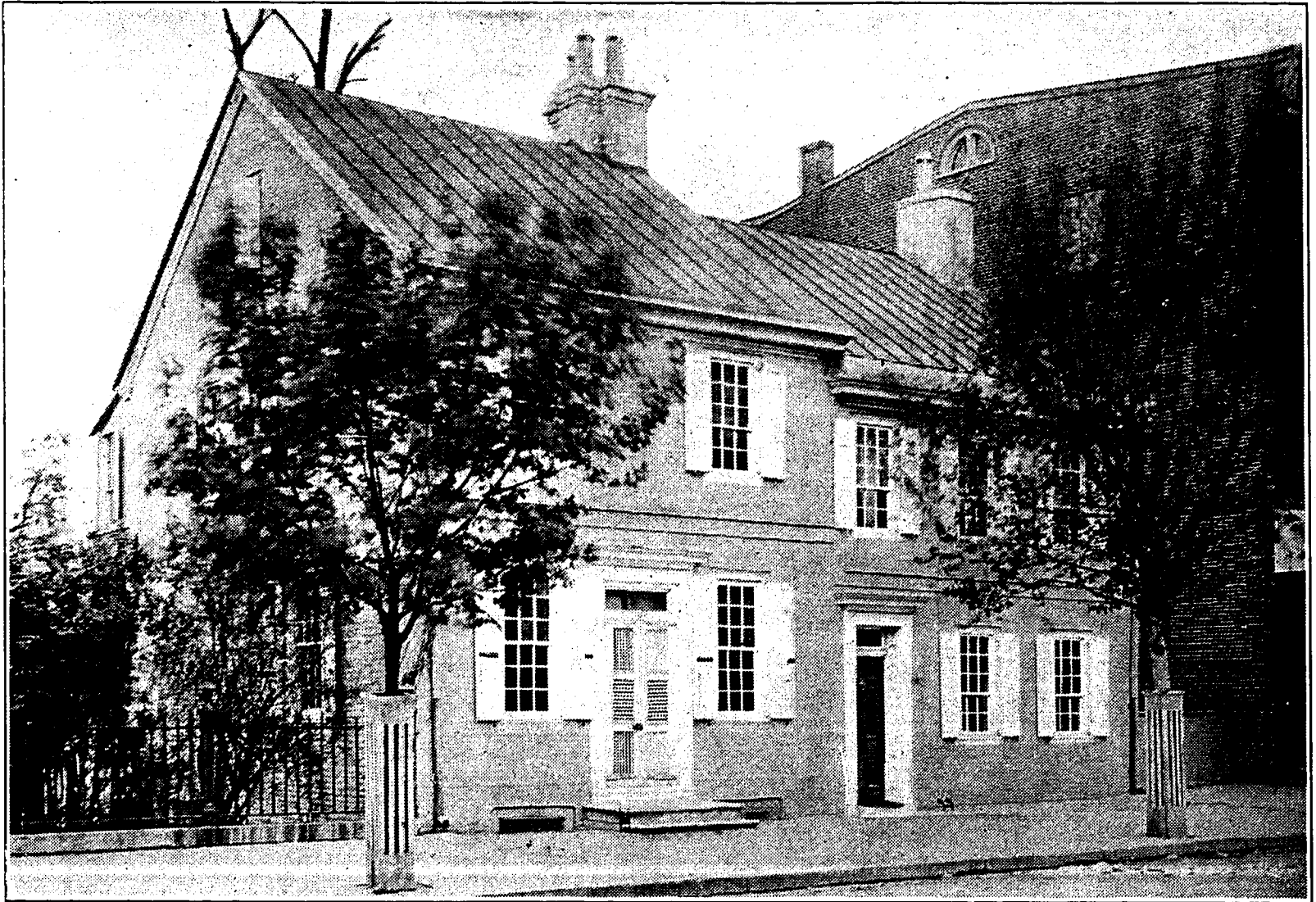
Resources, \$3,275,000

Established 1823

WM. L. FREELAND  
CASHIER

WM. H. HAZELTON  
PRESIDENT





## Edward Test—Dr. Samuel Dick House

In 1773, after passing through several hands, it was possessed by Edward Test and by his son deeded to Dr. Samuel Dick in 1771, at which time our interest in it begins. The main part of the house was one story and a half hipped roof. Dr. Dick built quite a large extension, remodeled it, and fitting it up brought there his bride, Miss Sarah Sinnickson. Just about this time the war cloud, that was soon to break over the land, was beginning to gather.

Dr. Dick, who had served as a surgeon in the Colonial army, (having been present at the taking of Quebec and Fort Ticonderoga) ranged himself on the side of the patriots, and we can easily picture the anxious times through which these young people passed while the hearts of both were stirred by the thought of possible freedom from tyranny and the determination to give all, if necessary, to the cause of Liberty. Later they parted, and the young mother was left with her babes, to mind the home and the loved garden, while the father was called to the service of his Country; refusing as he did to consider for one moment the offers made to him by the British of an exalted position, if only he would remain true to the Mother Country (and they retaliated by putting a price of fifty pounds on his head.)

Before leaving, realizing that they were only separated by the river from the invading army, he one night took the table silver, and with the help of his negro man, buried it beneath the old apple tree that stood for over a hundred years at the foot of the garden (and by the way, when he returned, the silver and negro had both disappeared never to be recovered.)

Soon Dr. Dick was called from the army to serve his Country in its council chambers; and now dark days came upon the little household. A detachment of British soldiers was sent over by Lord Howe, to destroy the source of the supplies which had so loyally been sent across the river to the patriots starving at Valley Forge. Col. Mawhood the commander of the troops, with his officers took possession of the Dick homestead, and banished Mrs. Dick to the upper floor, and short were the rations allowed her. It is told that on one occasion, she was reduced to a quart of Indian flour. The Mecum Building occupies the site where this old house stood.

The title to the land is as follows: William Penn to Jonathan Beere 16 acres in 1690; Jonathan Beere by will to Mary Beere 1700; Mary Beere to James Ridley 1702; James Ridley to William Griffin 1703; William Griffin  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre to Sarah Smith 1733; Sarah Smith to Edward Test 1733; Edward Test by will (in which this house is mentioned) to his son Edward Test 1759; Edward Test to Dr. Samuel Dick 1770.

# History

## The Coming of the British Army into Salem County During the American Revolution

By GEORGE B. MACALTIONER

**I**N this era of our greatest national prosperity and supreme commercial achievements, it is almost impossible for any one of us to imagine that there ever was a time, when we too like the people of Russia, were wading through the deep waters of a revolution; a revolution that lasted for a full quarter of a century; for the American Revolution may be said to have begun with the passage of the Stamp Act by Great Britain in the year of 1765.

The relationship between the parent country and her colonial children was never more strongly sealed than it was at the close of the French and Indian war in the year of 1763 which ended with the conquest of Canada. In this conflict we get our first glimpse of the young Major from Virginia, serving as aide-de-campe under General Braddock, who distinguished himself by successful encounters, and mature judgment, and was destined to become the father of the greatest republic the world has ever known.

It seemed to all of the colonists as though the peace just declared was to be of long duration, but the brightness of the fancy was soon to grow dim, for the sun of hope had hardly risen when there appeared on the horizon dark clouds of dissension; clouds that soon were to rain terror and destruction heretofore unknown to these Britons so far from home. Every Colonist considered that he stood on the same footing and possessed of the same rights and privileges as his brother in the home-land, and indeed when the real action had begun these men could not yet believe that the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George were no longer their cherished symbol of security. There prevailed in the minds of the members of Parliament the doctrine that they had the right to levy taxes just as they wished, but the Colonists repeatedly denied this right and had so expressed themselves on many occasions.

The recent war had brought on added expenses and additional revenue must be raised.

Fearing public opinion would denounce such action at home, the ministry thought that they would levy this additional burden on the American Colonists alone. A resolution was passed in 1764 to levy this special tax on the Colonists and appoint the naval officers on the American Station as special revenue officers. This act of taking away from the people their right of filling these offices, along with this unjust taxation met with great indignation. The government persisted however in purpose and in the spring of 1765 the infamous stamp act was passed though not without opposition on the part of the minority in Parliament. This may be said to be the beginning of the revolution for immediately measures were taken to prevent its being carried into effect. The Sons of Liberty, a league composed of popular leaders and others all over the country with the avowed object of resisting oppression to the utmost came into existence at this time effectually preparing the way to the war of the revolution. The Assembly in Virginia passed a resolution on motion of Patrick Henry declaring their exclusive right to impose taxes on the inhabitants of their colony. Massachusetts recommended a congress of deputies from all the Colonial Assemblies to meet in New York City October 1st, 1773. The first Continental Congress met at the time appointed with representatives from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on the Delaware and South Carolina. This move stimulated the Colonists to decide action, some to lawful re-



SCENE FROM TEA BURNING AT GREENWICH, N. J., NOVEMBER 22, 1774

sistance, while others broke out in riot and destruction of property. During this period a change had taken place in the British Cabinet. William Pitt, a professed champion of the rights of the Colonists along with a ministry composed of different parties came into power. In two of our townships of Salem county along with other settlements we still revere the name of this great leader. This ministry soon recalled the stamp act but in its stead in 1767 a new revenue tax was placed on glass, paper, paste-board, white and red lead, painters colors and tea imported into the Colonies. The reception of these new laws along with the additional troops which the government had sent over, and which the Colonists were forced to sustain served only to keep alive the ever increasing animosity of the people. A riot broke out in Boston between the troops and the citizens in which several of the latter were killed. After many protests in 1770 the tax on all the other articles were removed but the tax on tea was allowed to remain. The people then took a decided stand against the shipping in of tea and for three years more a war of words ensued. In 1773 several large ships heavily laden with tea were sent across the Atlantic, but the people in the seaport towns determined that they should not even land their cargoes. At Annapolis it was destroyed. At Charleston it was landed but was not allowed to be sold, in Boston large quantities were destroyed and on December 16, 1773, at the close of a spirited meeting in Faneuil Hall a party of 60 persons, disguised as Indians rushed on board two vessels lying in the harbor and in two hours time 342 chests of tea were broken open and cast into the water. In the following summer of 1774 a certain tea ship called the Greyhound bound for Philadelphia entered the capes of the Delaware, but fearing public opinion in Philadelphia the captain of the Greyhound tied his vessel to the pier at Greenwich on the Cohansey and stored the tea in a nearby building, which I believe is still standing.

On October 3, 1774, a meeting was held in Salem county in which those in attendance unanimously extended their sympathy to the citizens of Boston suffering under the oppression of Genl. Gage the British Commander. The meeting proposed to raise a sum of money to alleviate the suffering in New England and Grant Gibbon, a man in whom the public had the utmost confidence was chosen to raise the fund. He



raised nearly \$700.00 which was immediately forwarded. This noble patriot did not live to see the results even of his noble effort for his death occurred June 27, 1776, seven days before the Declaration of Independence was passed. This act of Salem county found its counterpart over in Cumberland county where on the night of November 22, 1774, in emulation of the Bostonians, a party of men disguised as Indians entered the building in Greenwich where the tea from the Greyhound had been stored and carrying the same to a nearby lot fed it to the flames of a consuming fire. Among this patriotic band were Dr. Ebenezer Elmer, Richards Howell a young law student, afterwards a Major in the Army and Governor of New Jersey; David Pierson, Stephen Pierson, Silas Whitacar, Timothy Elmer, Rev. Andrew Hunter, Rev. Philip Fithian, Alexander Moore, Jr., Clarence Parvin, John Hunt, James Hunt, Lewis Howell, Henry Stacks, James Ewing, Dr. Thomas Ewing, Josiah Seeley and Joel Fithian.

A declaration of rights was passed by the Continental Congress and it was received with universal sympathy which produced intense unrest. Preparations were soon in force everywhere. Companies of volunteers were organized in every city and

village. These proceedings were soon made known to the Parliament of Great Britain who caused some conciliatory measures to be passed but these only inflamed the people all the more and the sudden calm that settled upon the Colonists was ominous, as all hope of reconciliation was fast fading away. The crisis was at hand. April 19, 1775, found the British troops at Lexington, Mass., at 5 o'clock in the morning opposed by a small body of militia. The militia was ordered to disperse, whereupon the troops began to fire and eight men were killed and a considerable number wounded. So began the conflict that was to continue for seven long years. The Continental Congress finding that letters and appeals to their agents in England had failed to change the course of events immediately passed a resolution to raise an army of 30,000 men to operate in New England. This action seriously affected the safety of Genl. Gage and his English Army, so Parliament sent over additional troops under Generals Howe and Burgoyne to reinforce him. On May 10, 1775, the Congress met in Philadelphia and voted that 20,000 men should be equipped and proceed to organize a regular army.

Washington took command of the army at Cambridge on the 3rd of July and with the aid of Genl. Gates soon placed the men under him in order and command and proceeded to drive the enemy out of Boston which feat he accomplished in the following spring. On January 1st, 1776, Washington unfurled the Union Flag for the first time over the camp at Cambridge. This flag was composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, symbolizing the thirteen revolted colonies. In one corner was the device of the British Union Flag—the cross of St. George composed of horizontal and perpendicular bar, and the cross of St. Andrew—representing Scotland, which is in the form of an X. On the 14 June 1777 Congress ordered thirteen stars, white, in a blue field to be put in the place of the British Union device.

The British left Boston March 17, 1776, exactly two years before the engagement at Quinton's Bridge. Washington was ignorant of Howe's destination but supposing he would proceed to New York immediately started his army to protect that city. Great Britain had determined to crush the rebels and in addition to her own troops voted for American service, she hired from the Landgrane of Hesse Cassell and other German rulers 17,000 troops to come hither and butcher loyal subjects who were even then begging for reconciliation. These troops formed the larger part of the British Army in the Revolutionary War. Howe however sailed north into Canadian waters where he remained until the 11th of June 1776, when he left for Sandy Hook. On the 2nd of July he took possession of Staten Island where he was joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, the former bringing over a fleet loaded with additional troops. Soon the Hessian troops began to arrive and by July 12th almost 30,000 soldiers, many tried veterans were ready to fall upon the 17,000 Militia which comprised Washington's army, laying along the Hudson. The Colonial army was soon driven from their position with great loss and Washington was forced to cross the Hudson into New Jersey. More than 2000 Americans were taken prisoners (some of them from our own county) and crowded into prisons and prison-ships. Now came the testing time for our noble commander. Washington for the next three weeks was flying before an overwhelming force of Britons across the state of New Jersey so close at times that each could hear the music of the other, and when on the 7th of December, Washington reached the frozen banks of the Delaware at Trenton he had less than 3000 men most of them wretchedly clad, half famished and without tents to shelter them from the cold. On December 8th that remnant of an army crossed the Delaware in boats and sat down, almost in despair upon the Pennsylvania shore near Newtown, Pa. But George Washington was a man with a soul, a soul that had felt the Divine impress—and had received a deep conviction of what was right. To him the darkness and gloom of this sad hour was depressing but not overwhelming "he knew in whom he believed" and was sure of the final triumph.

The Christmas holiday was near at hand, a day when Germans especially indulge in carnival pleasure and Washington knowing this planned to fall upon them when they had well drained their cups. The enemy had now reached Trenton capturing and conquering everything in their way—and were highly elated over their success so much so that Lord Cornwallis had decided to return to New York and sail



for England leaving the troops after their Bacchanalian feast to proceed and capture Philadelphia. On Christmas night 1776—Washington gathered together 2400 men and some heavy artillery re-crossed the Delaware back into New Jersey at McCoakeys Ferry eight or nine miles above Trenton and by sunrise of the next day fell upon the enemy and between 40 and 50 of the Hessians were killed and more than 1000 were taken prisoners, along with the spoils of victory, 500 of the British Cavalry barely escaping capture fled to Bordentown. In the evening of the same day Washington with his prisoners and booty re-crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This victory turned the whole tide of warfare and the remainder of the enemy hastily retreated across the whole state of New Jersey and the contempt of the British for the rebels was now changed to respect and fear and Lord Cornwallis was ordered to return to his command and try to regain the lost vantage. On the evening of 2nd of January Cornwallis with a strong force was approaching Princeton where Washington again surprised the enemy and brought order out of confusion leading on his troops, waving his sword with cheering voice, turned the tide of battle and achieved a victory. Washington then established his winter quarters at Moorestown where he remained till the last of May. On June 12, 1777, Howe passed over from New York and made his headquarters at New Brunswick, but on June 30—the whole British army crossed over to Staten Island leaving New Jersey in the possession of the patriots. Finally Howe left Genl. Clinton in command at New York and embarked on board the fleet with 18,000 troops and on July 23 sailed for the Delaware. Howe did not go up the Delaware but ascended the Chesapeake bay instead and on Aug. 25 landed his troops at the head of Elk River and began his triumphal march to Philadelphia. Then began a season so vitally interesting to all who lived in this vicinity. The enemy so large, was so very near that they trembled with fear lest by their own door they passed with a blighting vengeance of robbery and destruction. Washington passed through the crowded streets of Philadelphia on Aug. 24th towards the Brandywine. The next day he arrived at Wilmington just as the British were landing in the Elk, Howe moved up to Iron Hill and Washington was near Newport, Del., about 8 or 10 miles apart. Then followed the defeat at the Brandywine and Chadds Ford and soon the red coats were nearing the city of brotherly love, it being indeed such a city to the British army—haunted as it was with so many tories and non-combating citizens. Washington was forced to retreat over the Schuylkill and back to the hill country at Valley Forge, there to spend the awful winter season with so little support and supplies, while the enemy revelled in luxury and wantonness in the great city of Philadelphia.

While at Brandywine the commander's heart was cheered with the presence of the young nobleman from France, Marquis de Lafayette, who came to help him fight his battles. This wonderful example of sacrifice for the cause of right will always be remembered by a grateful people.

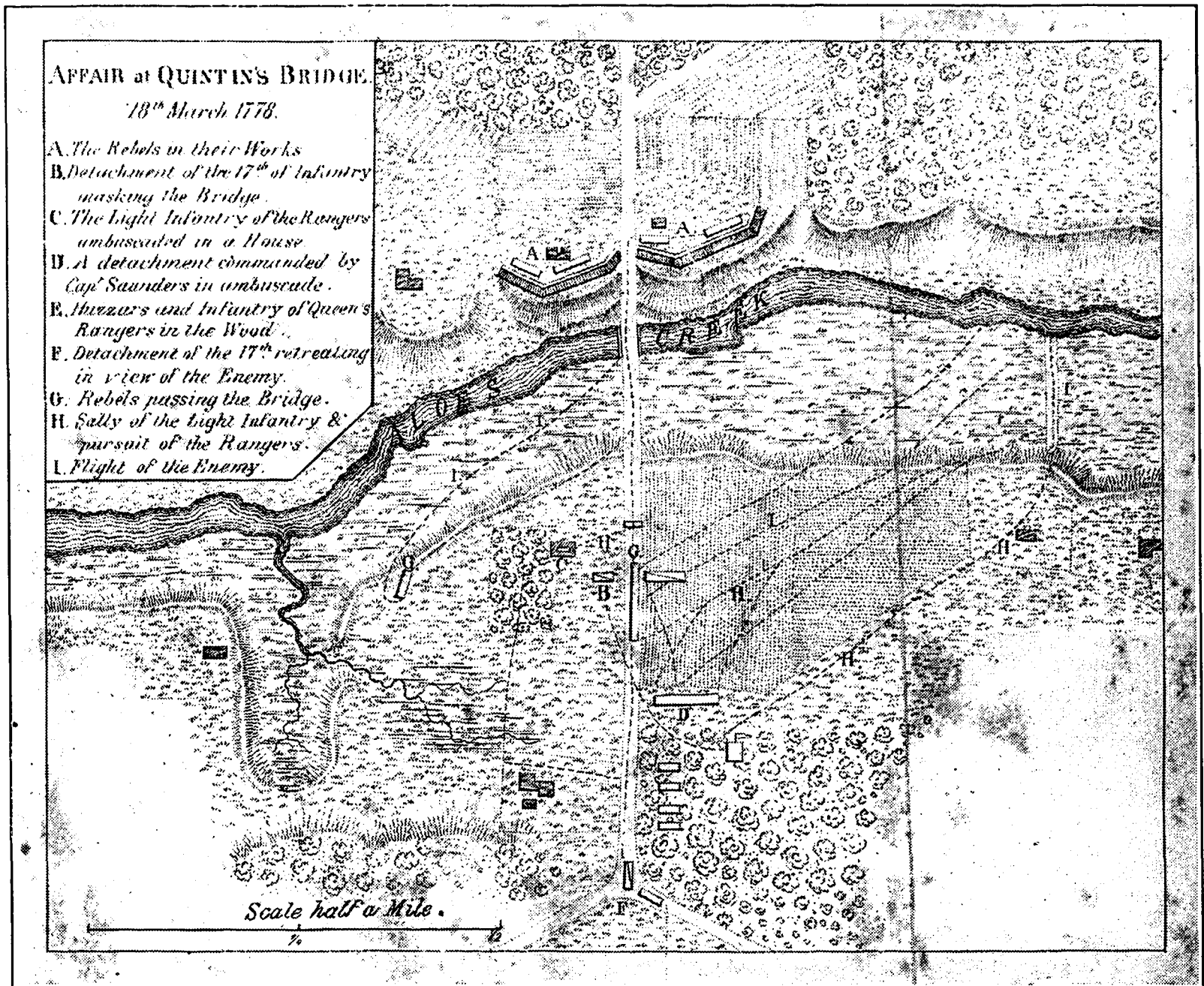
After the landing of the British troops, Lord Howe brought round the ships of war and transports from the Chesapeake and they were stretched along the Delaware shore from Reedy Island to New Castle, and the soldiers made frequent incursions up Morris River and the Cohansey.

While the army of the enemy remained in Philadelphia frequent sallies were made over into New Jersey in search of food and provisions as well as mounts for the officers of the army. It is in commemoration of one of the most serious rebuffs that the flower of the English army met with in all of their stay on American shores that we gather here today to do honor and pay homage to the noble bands of county militiamen from Salem and Cumberland counties who, fired with a spirit of patriotism unsurpassed by any other exhibition throughout the Revolution, said "They shall not pass over this water."

Three bridges had been erected over the Alloways Creek—one at Quinton, one a little farther south erected by John Hancock in 1709 and called Hancock's Bridge and the third at Alloways called Thompson's Bridge. The roads over these bridges led down into the most fertile fields of lower Salem and upper Cumberland Counties, where were to be found abundance of grain and horses suited to the needs of the enemy.

Col. Johnson tells us that on the 20th of February, 1778, a detachment of British troops were sent from Philadelphia by water to Salem. They numbered 500 men and were under the command of Col. Abercrombie of the 52nd Regiment. They gathered up what they wanted and retired soon.

On Sunday, March 15, 1778, Colonel Mawhood put his picked regiments on



board transports at Philadelphia, dropped down the river near Billingsport, N. J., and there landed his men while the transports went on to Salem and by them the regiments returned to Philadelphia.

The troops then marched down the Salem road, crossing Mantua Creek on Monday, March 16th, where they were opposed by Capt. Samuel Hugg with his artillery and other of our militia. In that skirmish two or three of the enemy were killed. The enemy marched on to the home of Doctor Otto who was a Colonel in our army. The British burnt all of the doctor's property.

From here the enemy proceeded to the old Seven Stars Tavern which stands near the banks of Oldmans Creek and now owned and occupied by J. H. Bourne. Here the British troops were divided into two divisions—one under the command of Major Simcoe and the other under Major Sims. One of the regiments marched down through Woodstown where tradition says they stacked their guns while resting near the Friends Meeting House. One purpose of this detour may have been to find the home of Lieu. Bateman Lloyd, an officer in the army of the Americans, in order that they might reduce it to flames as they had done to Doctor Otto and also did to the home of Col. Anthony Sharp near Sharptown.

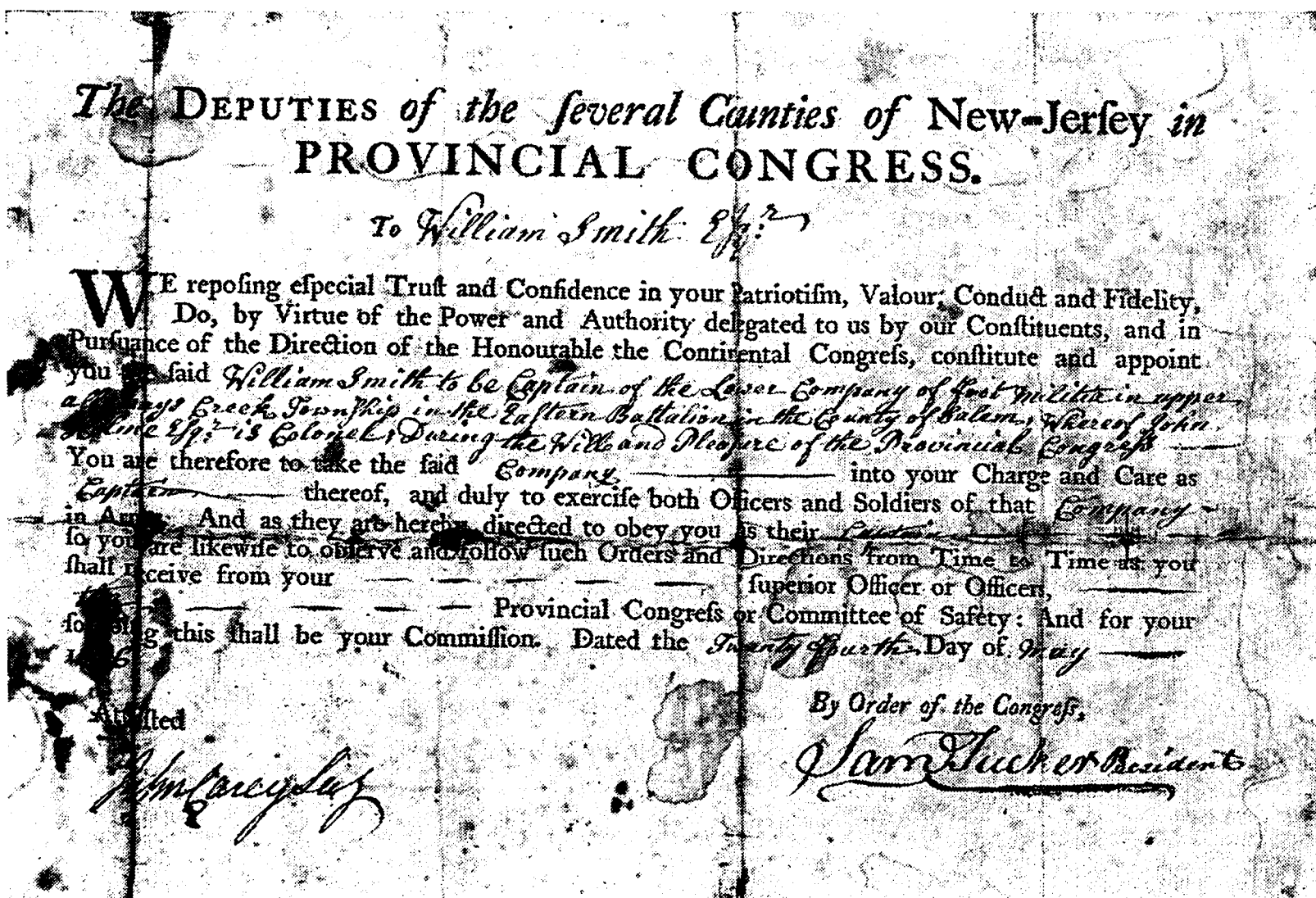
These two divisions met again at the junction of the two old roads in front of our County Home and re-camped for the night. The next day, March 17th, they marched into Salem.

Upon his entrance into Salem Col. Mawhood learned that our Militia under

Col. Benjamin Holmes numbering about 300 were posted on the south side of Alloways Creek. He decided to beat up their quarters and as he publicly declared—“Chastise the insolent rebels” as he called our people. He sent out into the country and took from the farmers as many horses as to complete a troop.

On March 18 Col. Mawhood sent out Major Simcoe from Salem before daylight with his battalion who came undiscovered within half mile of the bridge and then placed his men in ambush which proved so fatal to a portion of our militia.

On the left of the road was a two story brick house, barn and other outbuildings then occupied by Benjamin Weatherby, formerly owned by the Smith family, and in these and the swamp nearby the British troops were secreted while the family were down to the cellar. As the enemy lay there in seclusion our noble and heroic



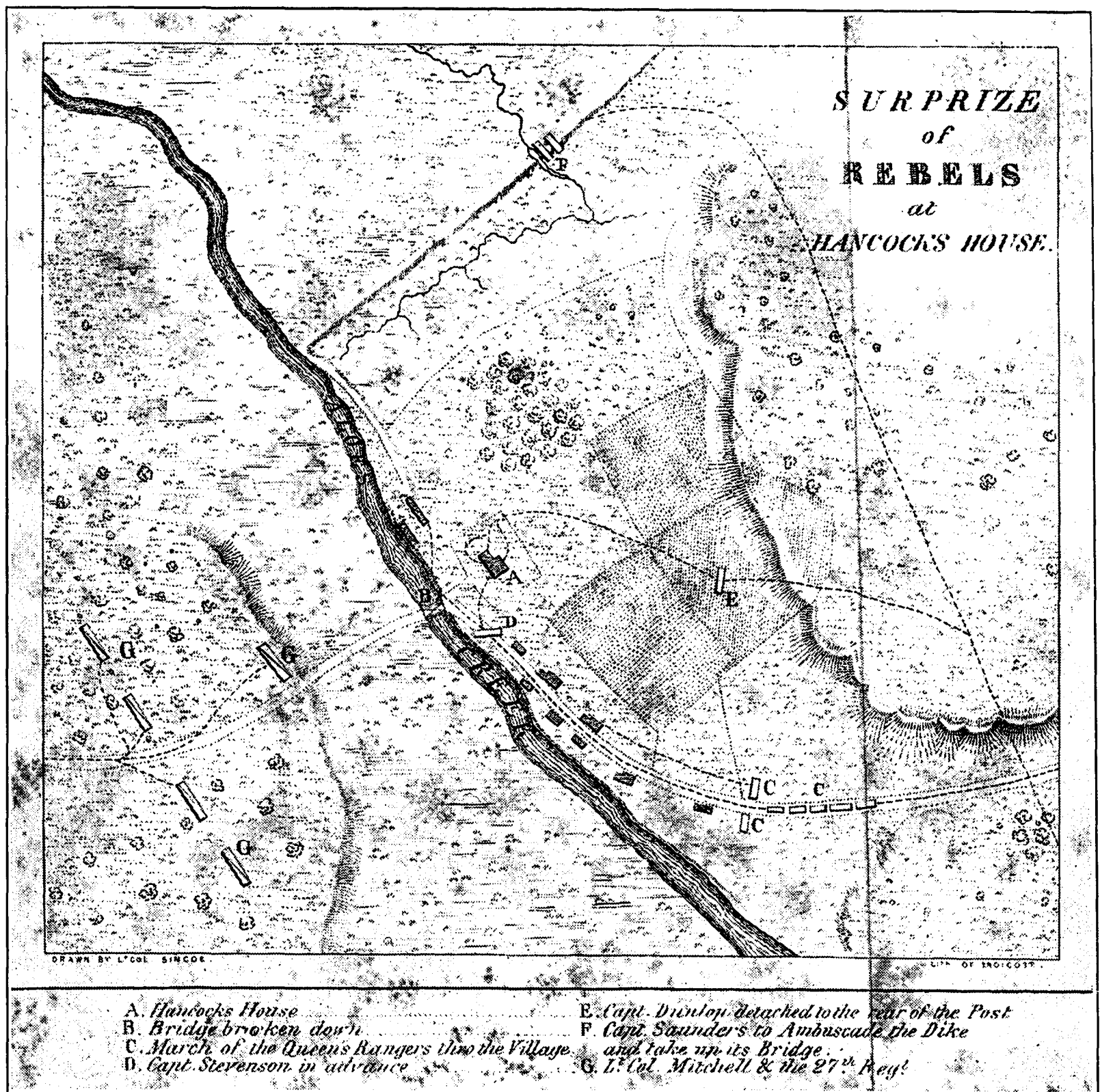
Captain William Smith, the senior officer present determined to attack and drive the insolent rascals out. Mounting his horse he called his men to follow him. They obeyed and marched on towards Mill Hollow. When the militia had advanced beyond the Smith House the enemy arose and poured forth upon our people a most destructive fire. Though surprised, Captain Smith displayed great bravery and presence of mind in rallying his men and retreating back across the bridge but with the loss of between thirty and forty of his men.

When Col. Hand of the Cumberland militia heard that the enemy was in Salem he immediately put his regiment in motion and hastened to join Col. Holmes at Tobias Quinton's Bridge. He arrived just at the time the enemy was dealing out death and destruction among our people. Immediately on his arrival he placed his men in the trenches which our soldiers had but a little while before left and opened upon the pursuing enemy such a continued and well directed fire, as soon put a stop to their advance and saved our people from being cut to pieces.

Col. Hand had with him two pieces of artillery which soon put the enemy to flight. Captain Smith had some of his hair shot away from the back of his head, a bullet grazed his loins and his horse was shot as he was crossing the bridge and fell dead under him when he had arrived safe over the bridge.

After our militia had effected their retreat across the bridge Andrew Bacon seized an ax and set to work with all his might to cut down the draw of the bridge.





He succeeded in dropping the draw into the creek, but while doing so was wounded and rendered a cripple for life.

Col. Mawhood exceedingly chagrined that Major Simcoe with his fine battalion could not drive our militia from their entrenchments, was determined not to permit them to bid defiance to his Majesty's arms any longer and resolved on the morrow to make one desperate effort with all his disposable force to dislodge the militia and crush them for their insolence. Our troops in the meantime were strengthening their defences and caring for the wounded and burying the dead. On that night this noble band of militia entered into a most solemn agreement that no "British soldier should eat bread or set his foot on that side of the Alloways Creek" as long as there was a man left to defend it.

In the meantime the enemy had added to their numbers a lot of refugees and on the morrow, March 19, they all appeared in battle array before the bridge, again determined to take the same, but the fire of the militiamen was well aimed and the artillery ripped open great gaps in the enemy's ranks and they were obliged to retreat back to Salem and leave the village of Quinton's Bridge in the possession of our gallant militia.

Col. Mawhood then set about accomplishing the purpose for which he had been sent, which was to plunder the farmers of all the hay, grain, cattle, horses, etc., which was carried back to Philadelphia where the main army was quartered. The foragers

were directed to explore Elsinboro, Lower Mannington and Salem where he was sure no resistance could be offered to them.

After the defeat at Quinton's Bridge Col. Mawhood wrote a letter to Col. Elijah Hand inducing them to lay down their arms and depart each man to his own home and he would promise to re-embark his troops and do no further damage to the country, and guaranteed to pay for the cattle, hay and corn that had been taken. On the contrary if the militia will not agree to this, he will arm the inhabitants, called tories, and destroy their homes and reduce their wives and children to beggary and distress. He also added a list of names of such as will be the first objects to feed the vengeance of the British nation.

Given under my hand, at headquarters, at Salem, 21st March 1778.

C. MAWHOOD, Colonel.

The list of names was as follows: Edmund Keasbey, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick, Whitten Cripps, Ebenezer Howell, Edward Hall, John Rowan, Thomas Thompson, George Trenchard, Elisha Cattell, Andrew Sinnickson, Nicholas Keen, Jacob Hufty, Benjamin Holmes, William Shute, Anthony Sharp and Abner Penton.

#### COL. HAND'S REPLY

"Sir—I have been favored with what you say humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much pleasure to have found that humanity had been the line of conduct to your troops since you came to Salem, not denying quarters but butchering our men who surrendered themselves prisoners, in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge last Thursday, and bayonetting yesterday morning at Hancock's Bridge in the most cruel manner in cold blood, men who were taken by surprise, in a situation in which they could not nor did they attempt to make any resistance, and some of them were not fighting men, are instances too cruel for me to relate and I hope for you to hear. The brave are ever generous and humane. After expressing your sentiments of humanity, you proceed to make a request which I think you would despise us if complied with. Your proposal that we should lay down our arms, we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain rights which are dearer to us than our lives; and will not lay them down till either success has crowned our arms with victory or like many ancient worthies contending for liberty we meet an honorable death. You mention that if we reject your proposal you will put arms in the hands of the tories against us. We have no objection to the measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our arsenals with arms. Your threats to wantonly burn and destroy our houses and other property, and reduce our wives and children to beggary and distress, is a sentiment which my humanity almost forbids me only to recite; and induces me to imagine that I am reading the cruel order of a barbarous Attila, and not of a gentleman, brave, generous, and polished with a genteel European education. To wantonly destroy will injure your cause more than ours: it will increase your enemies and our army. To destine to destruction the property of our most distinguished men as you have done in your proposals is in my opinion unworthy a generous foe; and more like a rancorous feud between two contending barons, than a war carried on, by one of the greatest powers on earth, against a people nobly struggling for liberty.

"A line of honor would mark out that these men should share the fate of their country. If your arms should be crowned with victory (which God forbid) they and their property will be entirely at the disposal of your sovereign. The loss of their property, while their persons are out of your power will only render them desperate; and as I said before increase your foes and our army. And, retaliation upon tories and their property is not entirely out of our power.

"Be assured that these are the sentiments, and determined resolution, not of myself only, but of all the officers and privates under me. My prayer is, Sir, that this answer may reach you in health and great happiness.

Given at headquarters, at Quinton's Bridge, the 22nd of March, 1778.

ELIJAH HAND, Colonel."

On the night of March 20, a murdering party had been selected to go down Salem Creek to the river, thence to Alloways Creek and up the same to a suitable distance from Hancock's Bridge where they were to land. They were given orders to put

Continued on Page 33

# Items of Note—Anniversary Celebration

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## LOS ANGELES FLIGHT PART OF ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

Extract from letter of Secretary of Navy to Hon. Chas. A. Wolverton:

"I am pleased to inform you that the Commanding Officer of the Los Angeles has been authorized to comply with your request, provided it is practicable and does not interfere with scheduled training operations.

In honor of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the Lone Eagle, who one year ago, May 20, 21, 1927, in the "Spirit of St. Louis" flew from New York to Paris. "Never was America prouder of a son."

Stone markers in honor of brave unknown Americans killed in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge and the massacre at Hancock's Bridge will be unveiled at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Smith family burying ground, near Quinton, and in the historical (Log-town), near Canton.

Transfer of Smith family burying ground by deed from George Wainwright, an Englishman, to the County of Salem.

The State Highway Commission co-operating with the General Committee have planted 150 American Elm Trees along State Highway, Route 6, between Salem and Quinton, as a Sesquicentennial memorial to the Revolutionary heroes who took part in these events.

Houses open to Visitors: A day in History, Colonial furniture: Salem, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Under direction of Mrs. Clarkson Pettit.

Historical Society, 81 Market street

Residence of Mrs. Charles Mecum, 33 Market street

Residence of Mrs. O. W. Acton, 47 Market street

Residence of Mrs. William H. Chew, 97 West Broadway

Residence of Miss Catharine S. Harris, 69 West Broadway

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, used as Barracks by British

Graves of Col. Benj. Holme and Andrew Bacon, Baptist Cemetery, Yorke street

Friends Graveyard: Old Oak Tree

Friends Meeting House, built 1772

Hancock House, Hancock's Bridge, place of massacre. Photographs on sale. Price 15 cents.

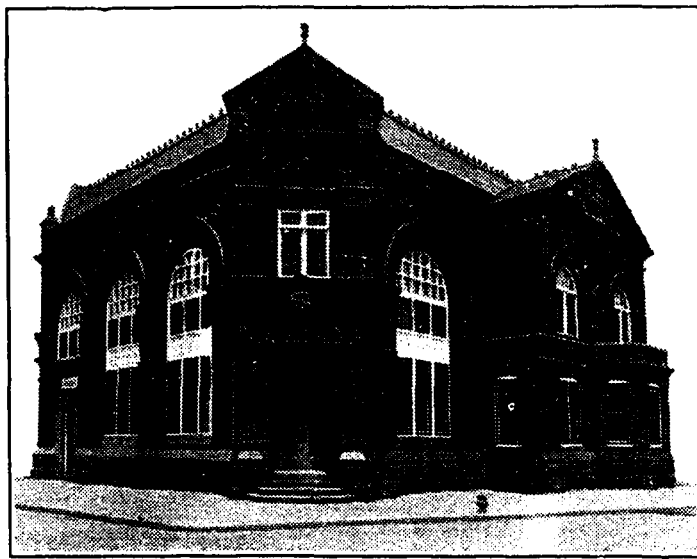
Official Invitations printed on paper 125 years old which was folded to make the envelope as was the custom in Revolutionary times and later.

Visiting organizations will include the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution, Delaware Valley Naturalists Union, composed of all the Naturalists Clubs from Beverly to Wilmington, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Descendants of Col. Benj. Holme, Col. Elijah Hand, Captain William Smith, Andrew Bacon, Judge William Hancock, Charles Fogg, Joseph Thompson, the Sayres, Powell Carpenter, Thomas Noble, Walker Beesley, Edward Hall, John Coutch and other Colonial patriots are present. The oldest being, Mrs. Rebecca Findley Patrick, descendant of Captain William Smith.

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*Bridgeton, New Jersey*



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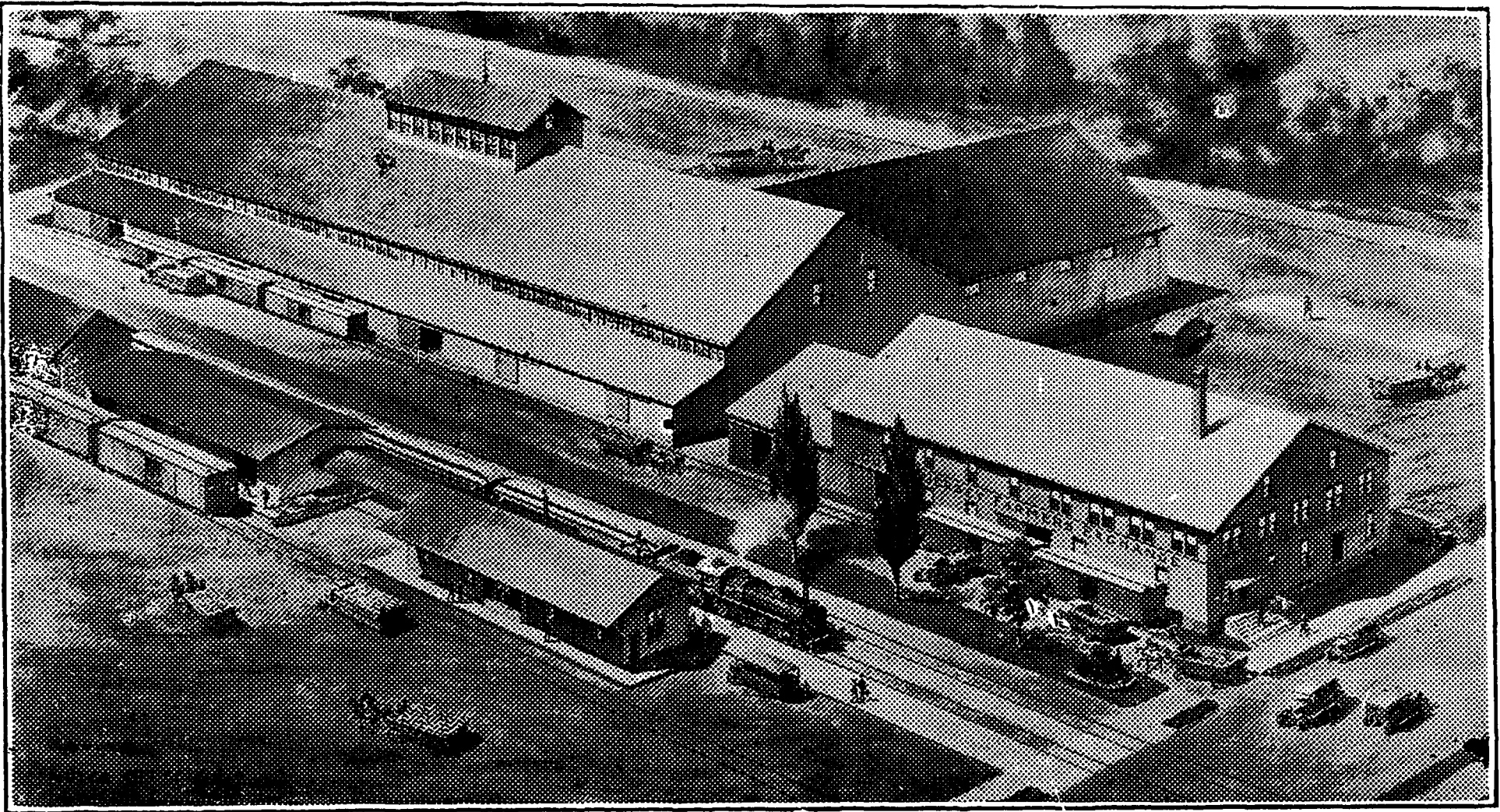
## Hancock House, Side View

The initials are those of William and Sarah (Chambless) Hancock. Built in 1734. The unique zig zag ornamentation is made with blue glazed brick. The front is of alternate blue and red brick and shows the place from where the old fashioned "pent roof", above the lower windows, has been removed.

On the night of the 21st of March, 1778, a brutal and cowardly massacre of civilians and militia was perpetrated in this house, by Col. Mawhood's British regulars and local refugees, under the immediate command of Capt. Dunlop. The inmates were surprised in their sleep, and no quarter was given. Judge William Hancock, the owner of the property at the time, and three aged Friends named Charles Fogg, Joseph Thompson and ——— Bacon were killed. Two thirds of the Company of Militia, Commanded by Captain Carleton Sheppard, Lieutenants Benjamin Curlis and Andrew Lowder and Ensign William Breslin were put to death.



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MAIN OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND FERTILIZER  
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Capital .....	\$250,000.00
Surplus .....	100,000.00
Assets .....	400,000.00

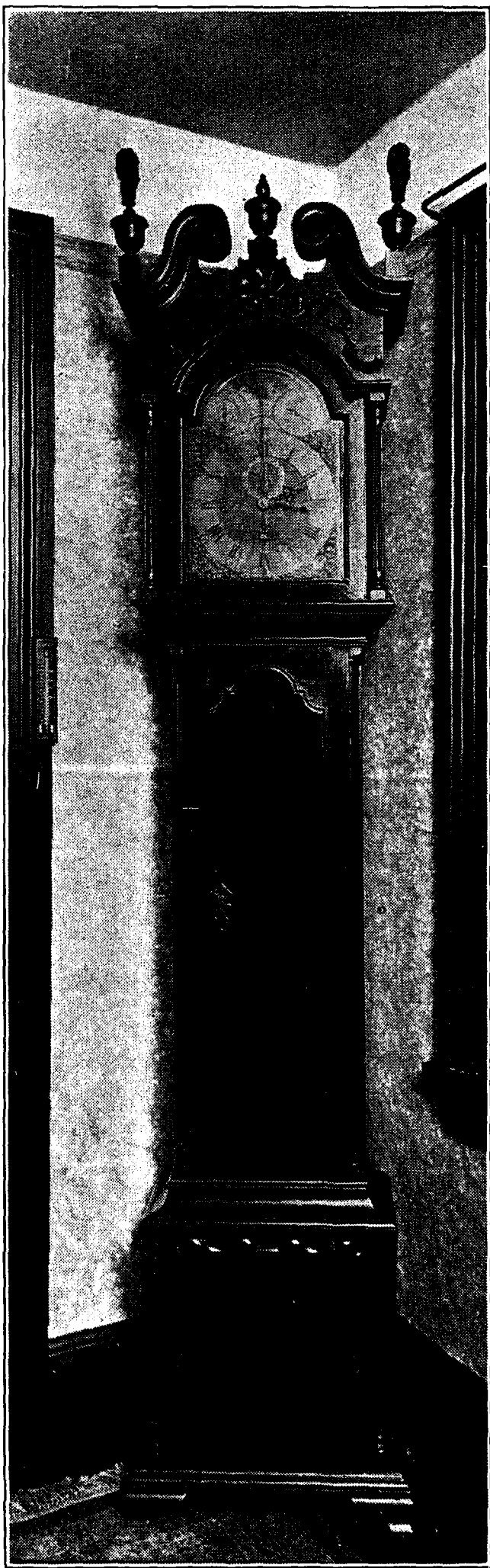
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EXCHANGE - EXCHANGE - EXCHANGE - EXCHANGE - EXCHANGE - EXCHANGE



THIS old clock which has been handed down to the seventh generation of the Holme family is still an excellent time-keeper and a most valued heirloom at the home of the Misses Holme, on Seventh street, Salem, N. J.

It is a fine example of the "grandfather type" clock and was brought by the early settlers of the family in America from England.

John Holme came from Somerset in the west of England and landed in Philadelphia about the year 1685-1686, and from there the family came to Salem county in 1698.

His grandson, Col. Benjamin Holme, became the owner of the clock that his grandfather brought with him from England.

The clock, which was made by Thomas Wagstaff, of London, is enclosed in a handsome walnut case. The face is brass with hour, minute and second hands. There is a music box that plays a tune before it strikes the hour. It also tells the date of the month.

On March 24, 1778, the English troops took the clock from Col. Holme's residence, loaded it on one of their ships at Elsinboro Point, and carried it to Philadelphia, thence to New York. They also burnt his Mansion House the same day giving as their reason that he was a rebel officer.

During the war John Gibbon was taken prisoner by the British and died in a prison-ship in New York. Esther Seeley Gibbon, his wife, made a trip to New York to learn the fate of her husband. While in the British Headquarters at New York she recognized the clock that was stolen from Col. Holme. On her return to Salem she told the Colonel about the clock. After peace was declared in 1783 Col. Benjamin Holme went to New York, got possession of the clock again, and tradition says, brought it home in an ox-cart.

Esther Gibbon became the second wife of Col. Benjamin Holme.

In a paper left by Col. Holme and still in the possession of the Holme family, is found an itemized account of all the property stolen from his home before the British burned it. One item reads:—"Carried off one clock—80£". (pounds).

# What About Prohibition?

## HERBERT HOOVER SAYS:

There can be no doubt but prohibition is putting money into the American family pocket book. The dry law has proved its worth in dollars and cents.

## HENRY FORD SAYS:

Any thing that interferes with our ability to think clearly, lead healthy, normal lives, and do our work well, will ultimately be discarded either as an economic handicap or from a desire for better personal health. \*\*\* I am in a position to know that prohibition has been of untold benefit to the working man. Surveys in my plant show this.

## MORE AND BETTER HOMES:

The sale of small houses has tripled since 1919. Building and Loan Associations assets increased 2 billion dollars. Wives and families, not the saloon, get the income. From Report of Com. on Alcoholic Traffic, 68th Congress.

## DR. BIRD T. BALDWIN OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SAYS:

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is the greatest achievement for child welfare and child betterment that has been accomplished in the last 1900 years.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID:

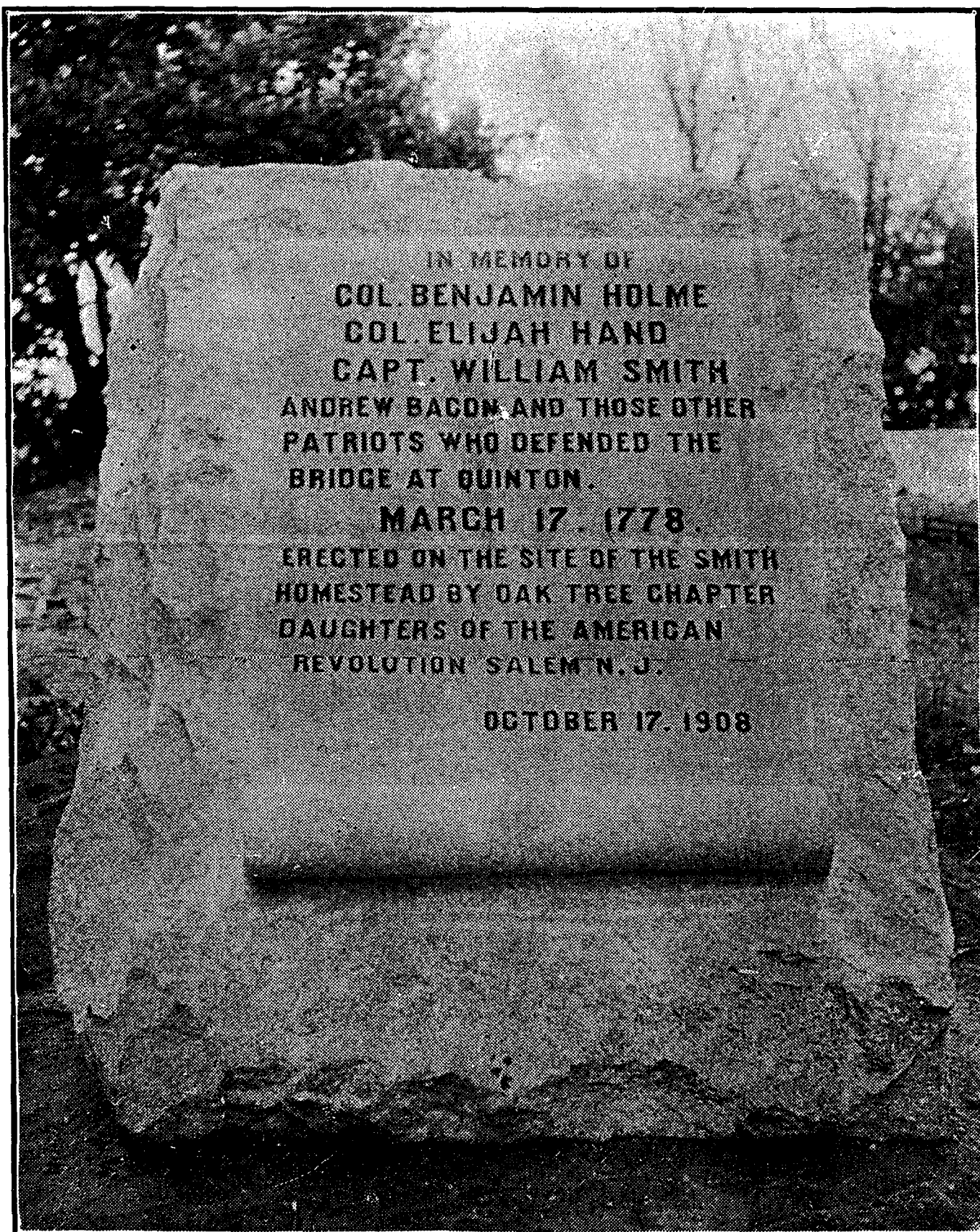
As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and the laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor.


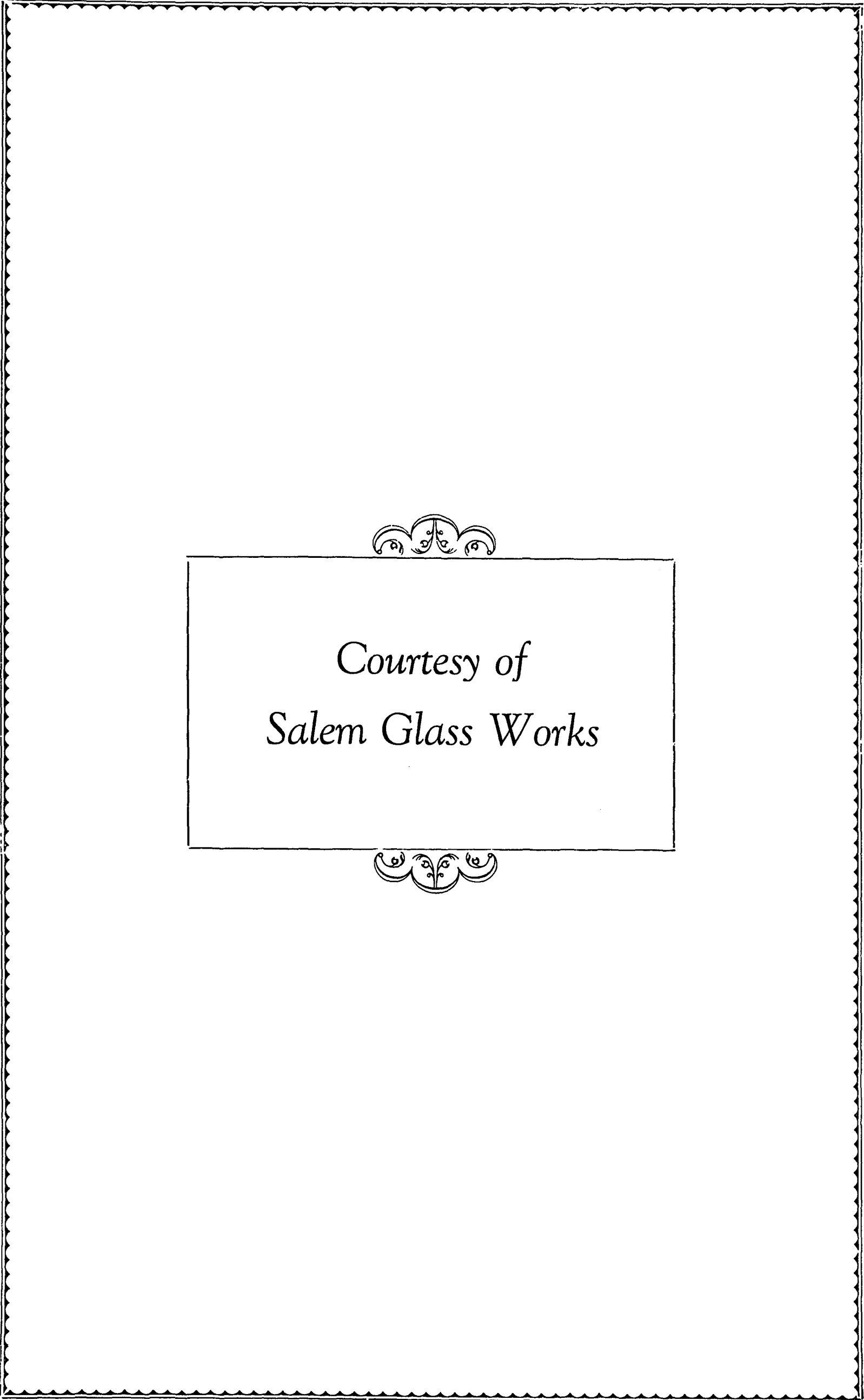
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Demarest Woman's Christian Temperance  
Union of Salem, N. J.


Organized October, 1914







*Courtesy of  
Salem Glass Works*





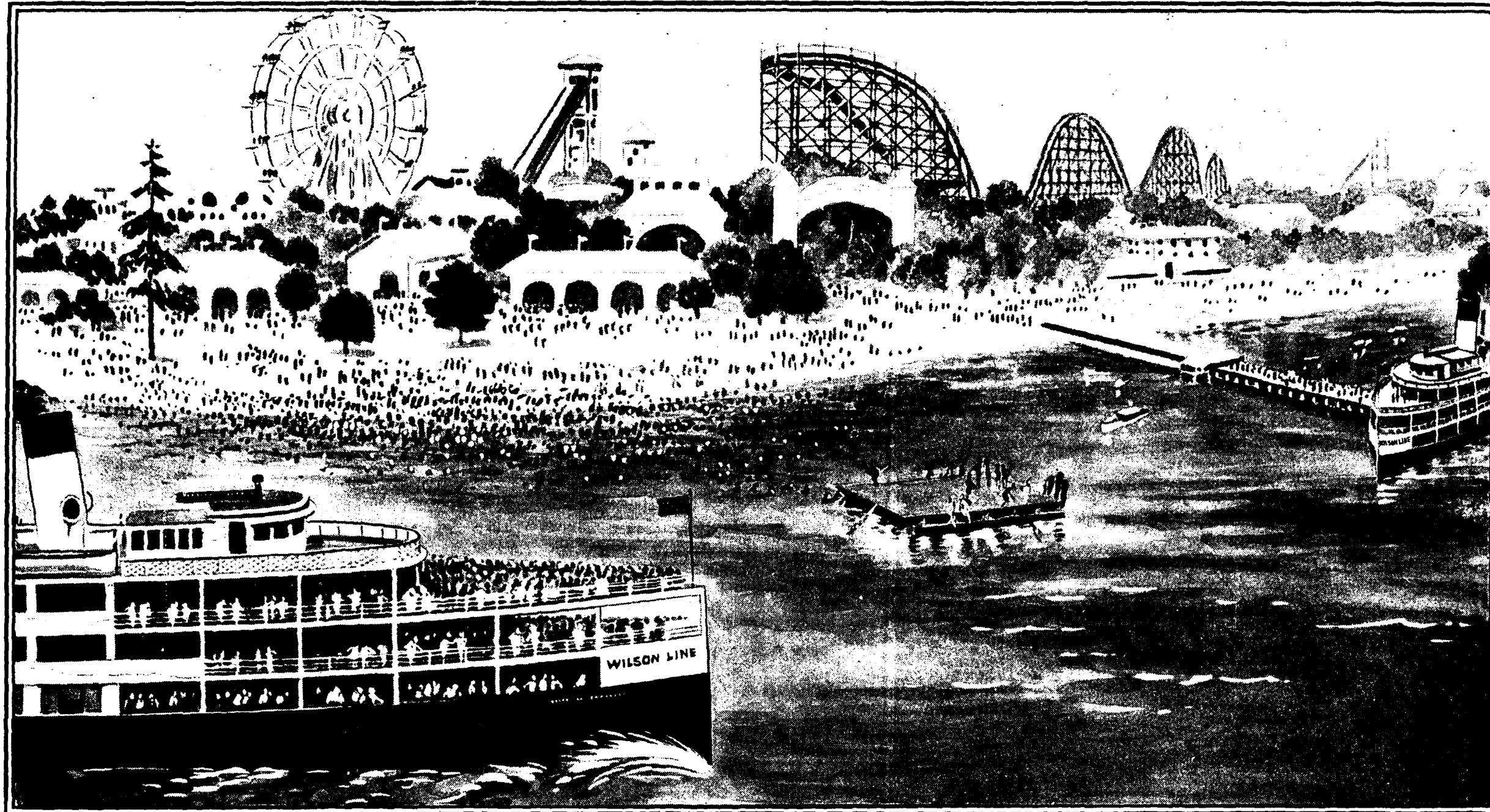
## Daniel Smith House

Situated about one-quarter mile from the bridge at Quinton, on the north side of the road leading from Salem. It was built in 1762 by Daniel Smith, a descendant of John Smith of Amblebury. The northern gable and lower story are all that are left of the original, which was a two-storied hip-roofed house. Now owned by Lucius E. Hires.

Before daylight on the morning of the 18th of March, 1778, Major Simcoe with a battalion of British troops took possession of this house, then occupied by Benjamin Wetherby. The family was confined in the cellar, and the troops were concealed in the dwelling, barn and an adjoining swamp.

The Americans were entrenched on the south side of Alloways Creek, but were enticed into the ambush by the exposure of a small part of the British force. They were surprised and routed and would have been destroyed and captured but for the timely arrival of Col. Hand with the Cumberland Militia and two pieces of artillery.

Capt. Smith was under positive orders to defend his position to the utmost, but not to leave his works, nor expose his men. An excited Frenchman, named Devou, (who was afterward thought to have been a traitor, whom no one knew, nor what became of him after the fight) persuaded Capt. Smith to lay the planks on the bridge, and cross over, with the intention of capturing the red coats.



Pennsville,

*Riverview Beach Invites You*

New Jersey





## The Old Oak Tree—Friends Burying Ground

Although a definite age limit for this noble tree cannot be fixed, it is thought by some people to be over 600 years. This beautiful shade tree has been growing under conditions most favorable to its development but has shown signs of age for several years and now requires constant care.

When Col. Mawhood reached Salem in the forenoon of the seventeenth of March, 1778, it is related that a funeral was passing to the Friends' burying ground in which stands this pioneer white oak of the State of New Jersey. He did not hesitate to appropriate all the horses in the funeral procession—excepting only the one of the widow of the deceased—Friend Fogg.

The following organization of Militia officers were chosen, as follows: Whitten Cripps, Colonel, Edward Hall, Major, the venerable Thomas Thompson, Quarter Master, and John Smith, Adjutant. They were all Friends, but devoted themselves faithfully to the interest of their Country.

Whitten Cripps inherited a share of the same spirit, that induced his early ancestor, John Cripps, to endure suffering and imprisonment, rather than comply with demands that would fetter his conscience, though manifested differently, the one for Religious liberty, the other for civil. With such views, he united with those, who favored liberty in its fullest extent, and entered in the affairs of the Colony.

Col. Cripps drilled the militia in front of his house in Mannington. At that time the only bridge connecting Salem and Lower Mannington with Penns Neck, where some of the British troops landed, was on Col. Cripps' property and the home was easily visited by the enemy. The owner being an officer, was a marked man, but word was sent to him of the intended invasion; and he made arrangements before leaving home which was left in charge of Mrs. Cripps. Most of the children were sent away for safety. The Colonel directed that his livestock should be driven to "Wyncoop's Woods" (what is now called Quaker Neck), at that time a dense woods, where they would be as he thought safe. For some cause, or from fright, the colored man, Pompey, drove all to Salem into the Quaker Grave Yard, where they were ready for and easily taken by the British.

Valuables such as silver and jewelry were put in bags and deposited in the well, and other articles buried. The house was searched and pillaged and many demands made of Mrs. Cripps.



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Illinois Central	Stand. Oil of Ind.	West. Union	Amer. Radiator
Union Pacific	Stand. Oil of Cal.	U. S. Steel	United Shoe
Southern Pacific	Vacuum Oil Co.	Amer. Tobacco	Woolworth
Southern Railway	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	Ingersoll-Rand	American Can
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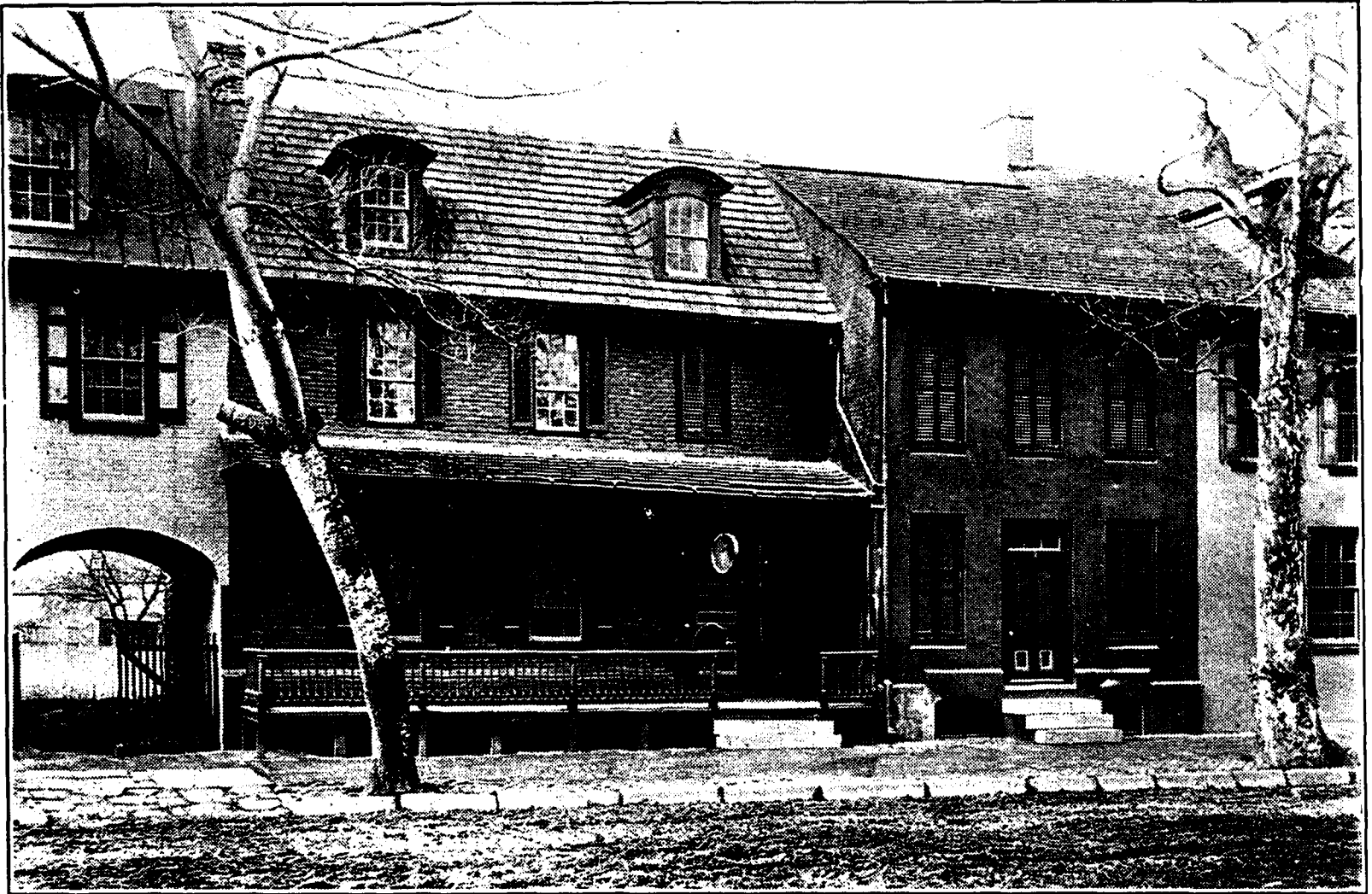
Reference: Penns Grove National Bank



## Col. Benjamin Holme House

Benjamin Holme the youngest son of John Hólme, 2nd., was born in 1730; his first wife was Jane, the daughter of Daniel Smith, Jr., who resided near the village of Quinton's Bridge; about the year 1762 he purchased what was known as the David Morris estate, it being large and valuable in the Township of Elsinborough, of John Hart, he being a half brother of David Morris.

Col. Holme was a historical man and a staunch Whig in the American Revolution, and was appointed a Colonel of the American Militia of the lower counties, operating with Col. Elijah Hand; by so doing his buildings in Elsinborough were burned by order of Col. Mawhood. The low wing was built in 1750; the other in 1784.



## Alexander Grant Homestead

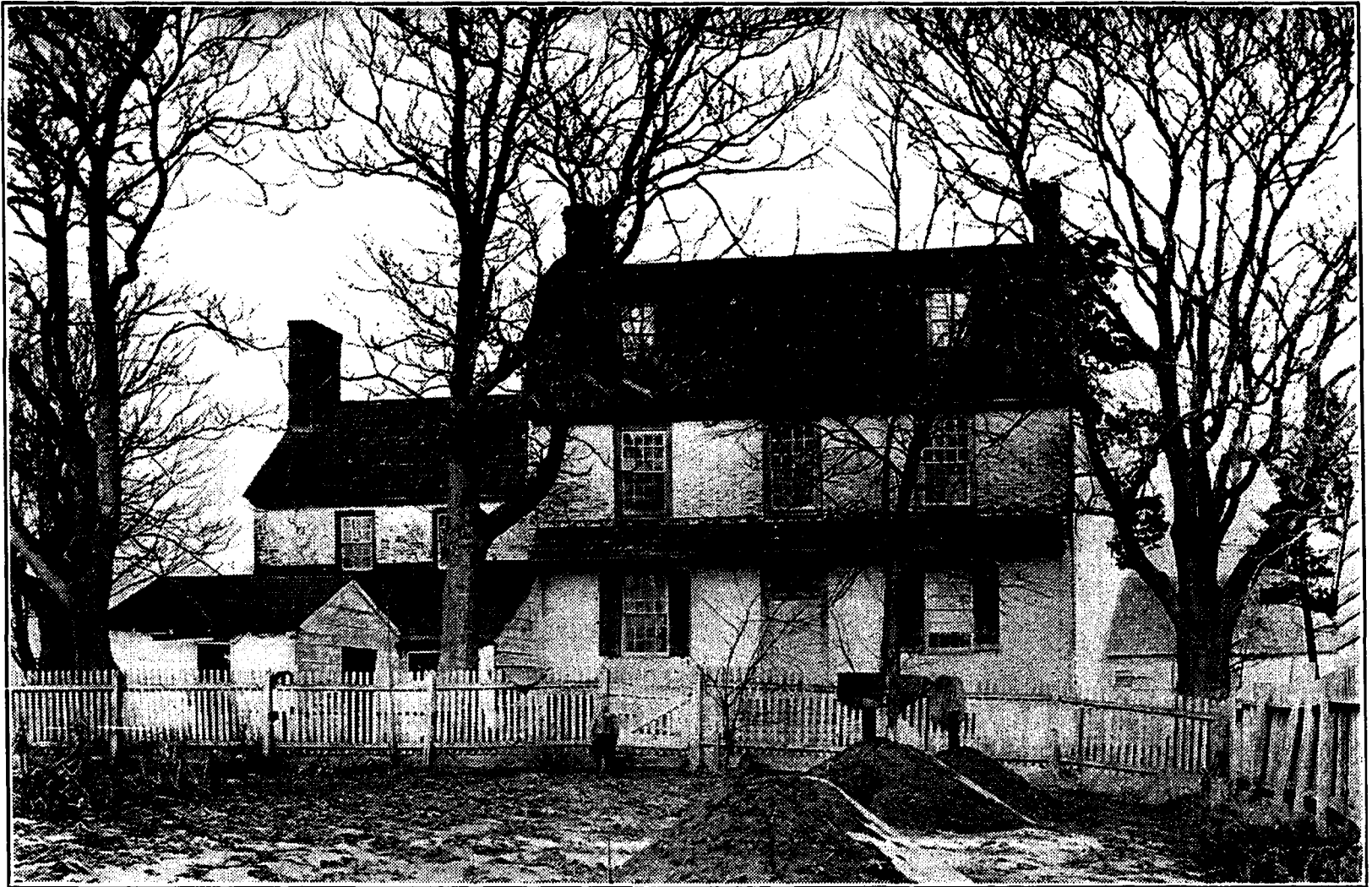
The old house now known as Nos. 81 and 83 Market street, Salem, was built about the year 1721, having completed more than two centuries of years. As was the fashion in the times of our forefathers, it had a higher and lower part or wings, number 81 being the main house, and 83 the wing. Alexander Grant came to Salem about the year 1700, and is supposed to have emigrated thither from Somersetshire, England. He was a prominent man in Fenwick's Colony, being a Justice of the Courts in 1716 and 17, and was also a partner in mercantile business with William Hall, and they traded to New York, as well as to the island of Barbadoes. He was also instrumental in planting the Episcopal Church in Salem.

Alexander Grant died in 1730, and his daughter Anna the wife of Samuel Fenwick Hedge became possessed in fee of all the real and personal estate of her father. Samuel F. Hedge died in the year 1731, and his widow married Nicholas Gibbon, her husband's partner in business.

In 1776, Jane Gibbon, the wife of Robert Johnson, inherited the ancestral home. Mr. Johnson died in 1796, and a few years later, Mrs. Jane Johnson with her only son, Robert Gibbon Johnson, moved into Salem and took up their abode in the old house, where they resided until 1807, when Col. Johnson moved into his handsome new house, on the opposite side of the street, now owned by the County of Salem.

Col. Johnson died in the year 1850 and bequeathed the old house to his daughter, Mrs. Anna G. Hubbell. It still belongs to her daughter, Miss Helena Hubbell, now the home of the Historical Society of Salem County.





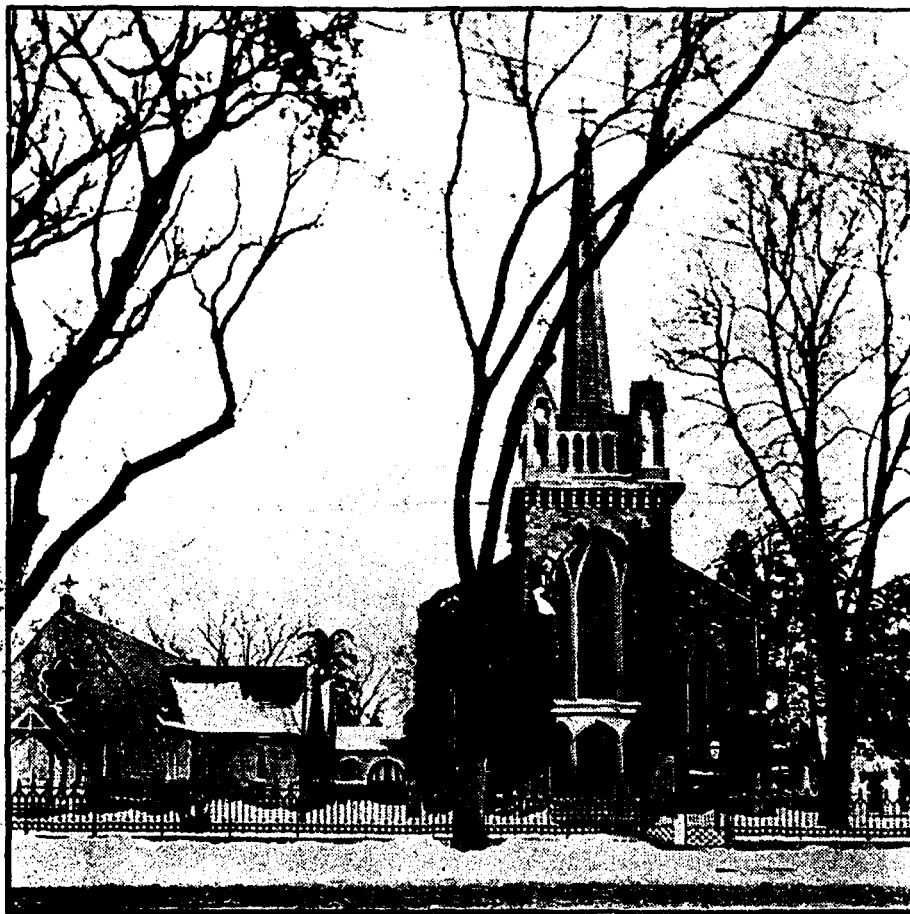
## John Pledger, Jr., House

The "Pledger Homestead" was erected in the year 1727. It is a large brick dwelling and originally had a double roof. It is situated about one mile distant from the city of Salem, in the Township of Mannington, on the "Netherland Farm", which was a portion of the 3000 acres purchased by John Pledger, I, from the proprietor Fenwick.

During the year 1778, whilst Salem was in the occupancy of the Queen's rangers, commanded by Col. Mawhood, he sent out parties of soldiers to forage for food, which was to be forwarded to the British headquarters in Philadelphia. On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1778, twenty-five of the enemy visited the "Pledger Homestead". They came so stealthily and unexpectedly that the family had no chance of escape. Mr. Robert Johnson was taken prisoner, and although he manfully resisted, was deprived of his watch, and his domain pillaged of everything that was valuable. They then decamped, taking the master of the house with them. Shortly after, ninety other armed men made their appearance, who took forcible possession of the old Homestead and drove Mrs. Johnson and the children into the cellar.

In the evening the officers were employed in erecting signal poles, which, when lighted, were to act as tokens that assistance was needed from the town, in case they were attacked by the home militia. These impromptu beacons were composed of straw and tar barrels.

The family, taking advantage of the pre-occupancy of their detainers, the dusk, and a drizzling rain, escaped and concealed themselves in the marshes, and finally wended their way to the home of a kind neighbor, Benjamin Smith who, being a Quaker, and consequently a neutral acted the part of a good Samaritan until the British departed from Salem, and the family were re-united in their peaceful home. Now owned by John B. Campbell.

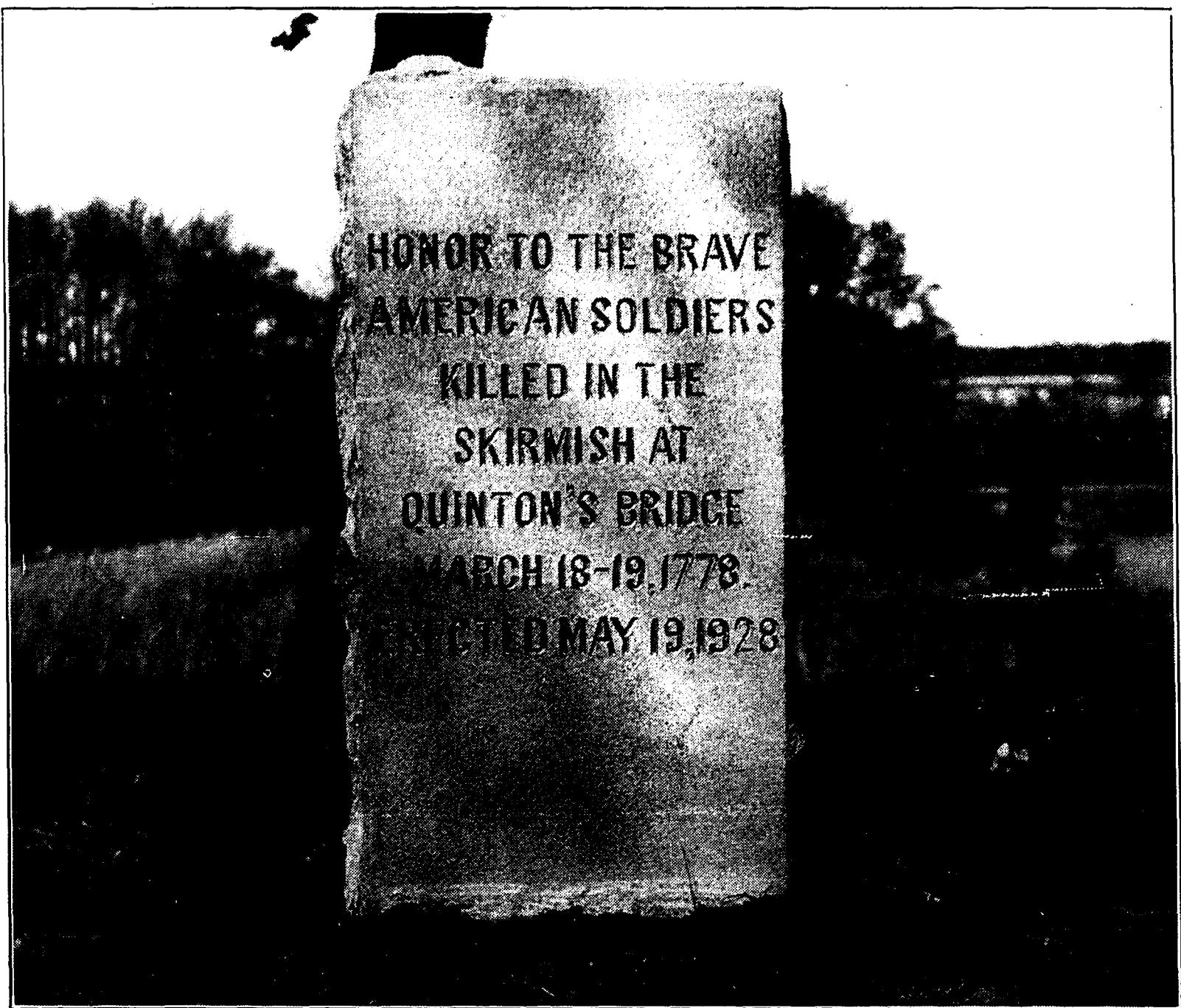


## St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church

It was the second religious society in the town of New Salem, having been organized in the year 1722. The first church was completed in 1728, and it was so seriously damaged during the Revolutionary war, by the British troops, as to unfit it for public worship. The Episcopal Church and a house on Yorke Street seem to have been the two principal places where the British troops were quartered during their stay in the town of Salem in 1778. Some time after the Revolution the Legislature was petitioned to allow the members of St. John's Church, in connection with the Salem Academy, to raise by lottery the sum of \$300, for its repair, giving as a reason for the request, the injury which had been done to the building by the enemy in 1778. The petition was signed by Thomas Sinnickson, William Parrot, Samuel Dick, Jacob Hufty, Richard Burchan, Edmund Weatherby and Robert Johnson, but what was its fate was not recorded.

The present church building was finished and dedicated in 1838.

In approaching from the street St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, planted firmly against the stone front, on either side of the vestibule, may be seen two plain marble slabs, without decorations, mildewed by time, partially concealed by the vines that involve but adorn the beautiful old church. On the one on the left side is inscribed in old fashioned lettering—"In memory of Benjamin Vining, Esq., late collector of Salem and Marble Head. New England, son of William and Mary Vining, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who died the first day of September 1735, aged 52 years, 7 mo. 22 ds." On the other on the right hand is written in more modern style—"In memory of the Hon. John Vining, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly and Chief Justice of the government of the three lower counties on Delaware, who departed this life Novr. 13, 1770, aged 46 years,"—designating the father and the son. In tearing down the original structure in 1836, of brick material erected on the site of the existing building, the above described tomb stones were discovered in the original paved aisle. Their remains having been entombed inside of the church, which were discovered in the excavation for the cellar, evincing the honor paid them as distinguished and prominent citizens, more especially to Benjamin Vining who in connection with Joseph Coleman were the original wardens.



## Smith Family Burying Ground

On the road leading from the old toll gate to Jericho, below what was then called Tattletown, in a cemetery on the farm owned by Captain William Smith the bodies of those who were killed in the skirmish at Quinton's Bridge on the 18th and 19th of March, 1778, were interred, where they were taken in farm wagons. Job Simpkins, then a boy in his teens, with others, traced the wagons by the blood that dripped from the bodies of the dead patriots, through the bottoms of the wagons. Also the marks made in the dusty roads by the British musket balls as far as where the toll-gate stood. The number of those killed or their names are unknown excepting those of John Couch and Thomas Noble. Captain William Smith was buried here in 1820 and a stone marker erected for him by the D. A. R.

The above memorial erected in memory of the American Soldiers who died for their Country in the Revolutionary struggle at Quinton's Bridge.

## History

Continued from Page 16

every man to death they found there.

In the house of Judge Hancock were he, Charles Fogg, Joseph Thompson and a man by the name of Bacon and a number of others—all wrapt in sleep. The orders were given to spare no one, put all to death. They killed and desperately mangled more than two thirds of all who were within that house.

The names of the officers of that unfortunate company of militia so dreadfully cut to pieces that night were Carleton Sheppard, Capt.; Benjamin Curlis, 1st Lieut.; Andrew Louder, 2nd Lieut.; William Bresbey, Ensign.

When the murdering party returned to Salem there was great rejoicing at the extraordinary victory obtained over the rebel forces at Hancock's Bridge and Col. Mawhood condescended to permit the wretched and heartbroken females to go out and pay their last offices of duty and affection to their dead and wounded husbands and friends.

Continued on Page 35

# HIRES-TURNER GLASS CO.

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GEORGE HIRES

DAVID P. SMITH

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All of whom, with two exceptions, are from Salem County, New Jersey.

The Company now has warehouses in the following cities:

<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	
<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>	<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>
<i>Washington, D. C.</i>	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>

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## Canton Baptist Cemetery

(Logtown Cemetery)

Presbyterian ministers were fearless in urging patriotic action. None more so than the Rev. Samuel Eakin who was stationed at the Penns Neck Church in 1773. He purchased a house and some land in what is now the village of Pennsville. He gave a portion of his time to the Logtown Church (Harmersville) which had existed from 1750. The congregation there paid one-fifth of his salary of one hundred and twenty-five pounds. Alas Mr. Eakin displeased the Tories and he was obliged to retire in 1777.

The Logtown Church building was a wooden structure, built after the style of the times with high pulpit, sounding boards and lower desks for the precentors who led the singing. This church was abandoned.

The cemetery that once belonged to this church is now enclosed with the Baptist cemetery, near the village of Canton, where the descendants of the former members of Logtown Church still bury their deceased relations, and a number have become members of the Baptist Church. The brave Americans killed at Hancock's Bridge were buried here and whose graves cannot be identified.

## History

Continued from Page 33

But Col. Mawhood, still smarting under the failure to conquer these noble patriots, decided on one more dastardly deed before leaving the city of Salem, where he was assured he would meet with no resistance. He sent a company of his men to the farm of Col. Benjamin Holmes in Elsinboro and drove his wife and family out of doors, pillaged his property, stealing his family clock, and then set his house on fire—as he had done to Colonels Anthony Sharp and Otto.

The visit of these acknowledged leaders of the British army to Salem proved a sad disappointment. To be baffled with what they termed a lot of scoundrels was indeed humiliating to the flower of an acknowledged army and they had to leave Salem defeated and chagrined.

Time and space both forbid my adding more to these noble patriots who so bravely defended our homes from further invasion of the enemy. So much can be said in honor of their deeds that we leave them most regretfully, trusting that some other writer may have the desire to work out in detail their interesting history.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the great help received from the account given by the honored historian of Salem, county Col. Robert G. Johnson, state Historians and also—Lossing's History of the United States, which he has closely followed

# OUR ANNIVERSARY ALSO

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Insurance effected anywhere on all classes of property in the best companies, with a before and after loss service that cannot be excelled.

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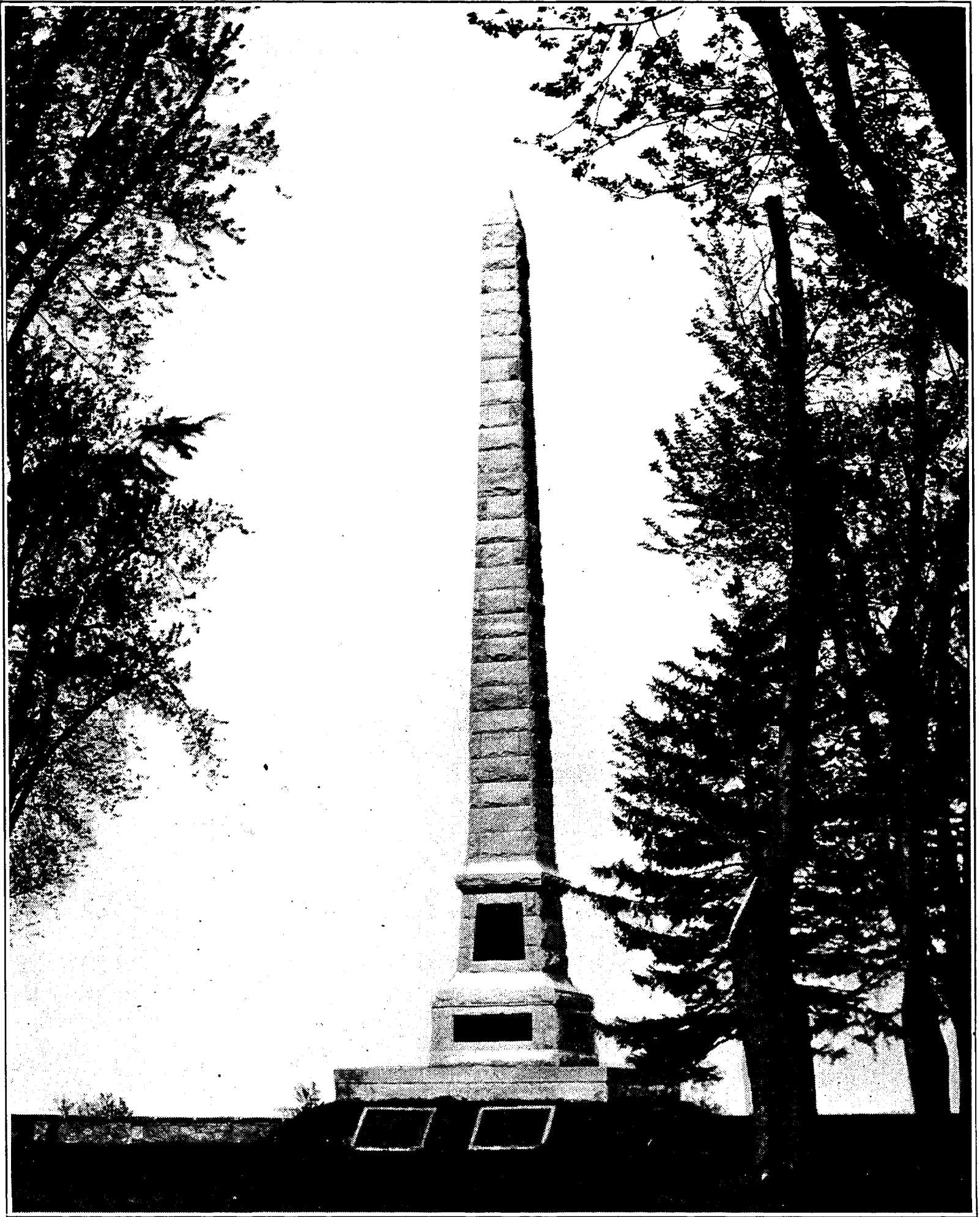
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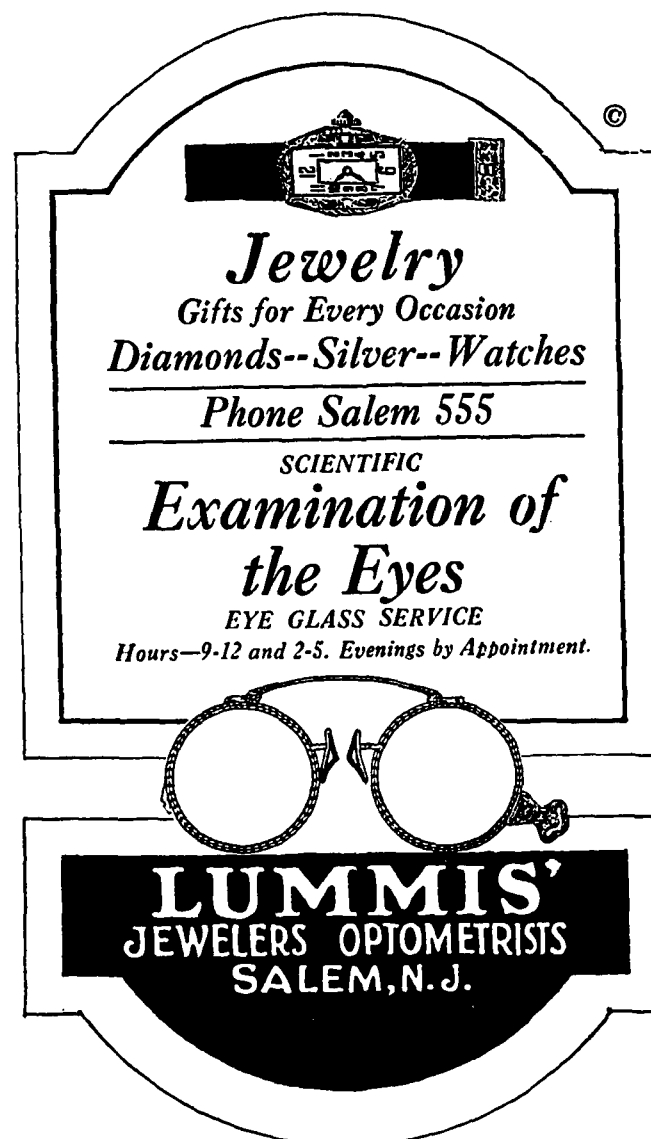
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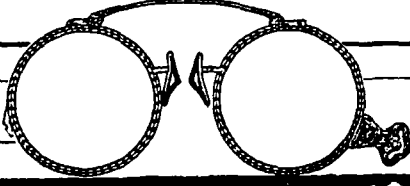
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