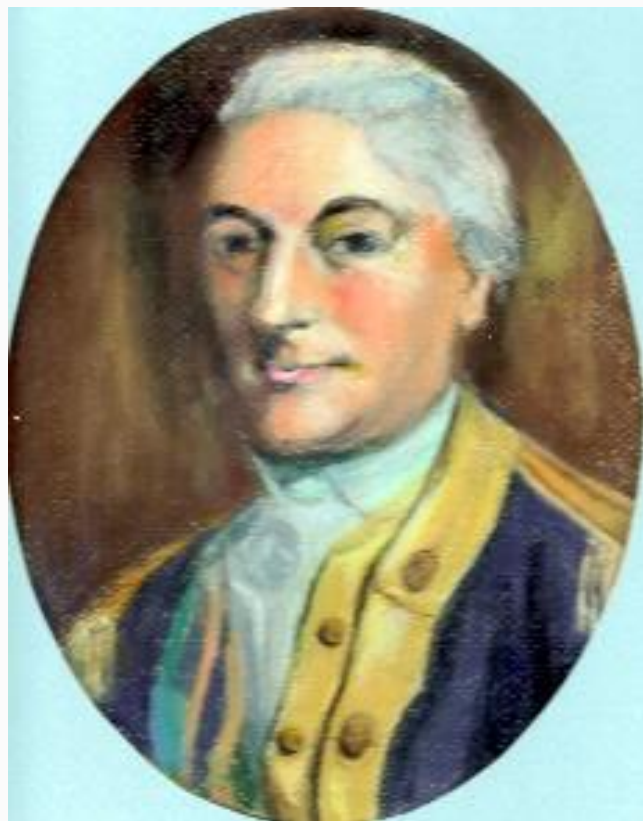


# The Revolutionary War in South Jersey



The documents and stories here were researched and compiled by Rev. Norm Goos and Earl Cain as part of the history of Col. Richard Somers, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, Gloucester County Militia.




*Col. Richard Somers*

Please visit our website: [www.colrichardsomers.com](http://www.colrichardsomers.com)

And Like our Facebook page: **Col. Richard Somers SAR**

*Please enjoy, but don't reproduce without contacting us.*




**Col. Richard Somers Chapter**  
**Sons of the American Revolution**

**Earl Cain**  
Secretary-Historian

[earl.cain1@verizon.net](mailto:earl.cain1@verizon.net)

[www.colrichardsomers.com](http://www.colrichardsomers.com)



*January 2020*

# The men of South Jersey in the Revolutionary War

Virtually ignored by historians some believed the Col. Richard Somers' 3rd Battalion Gloucester County Militia, a group of about 250 men from what is now Atlantic County, did nothing of consequence for the eight years of the Revolutionary War. Such was not the case. From the very beginning of the conflict in early 1775, these men were: 1) busy preventing continual British attempts to feed their troops by stealing from New Jersey farms, 2) "acquiring" British transport ships whenever they happened to venture too close to our beaches, 3) guarding existing American fortifications, 4) repelling Tory/Refugee/Loyalist attacks on Eastern Gloucester County beaches and towns, and 5) acting in important and integral roles in famous New Jersey battles such as Trenton, Princeton and Red Bank in Gloucester County. The purpose of this essay is to explain the 3rd Battalion's influential and even likely tide-turning assistance to Gen. Washington in the famous Christmas 1776 battle at Trenton, and then at the twin battles of Trenton and Princeton a week later. As this story is told, you will be able to examine the actual words the various Atlantic County soldiers wrote or dictated in their Pension Applications in 1832 [hereinafter called *PA*]. In understanding this history, the present Atlantic County resident may feel genuine pride in what his patriot ancestors accomplished in earning the freedoms we enjoy today.

In the famous book *Washington's Crossing* by David Hackett Fischer, the author described specifically what was occurring in southern New Jersey in the month or two before Washington's famous battle on December 26, 1776. Hackett wrote (p. 182): "The story was more tangled with under plot than an old Spanish tragedy. It involved three marching American armies (plus a patchwork 4th Army), two quarreling Hessian colonels, one incompetent British commander, and a beautiful widow in the village of Mount Holly. Ordinary people in New Jersey came together to do something about their lost liberty. They were unable to break the grip of the conqueror in their state, but they created an opportunity for the Continental Army.... Bands of New Jersey Militia were roaming the countryside and the Pennsylvania Navy controlled the river itself below Trenton Falls." These three armies were 1) the British Army under Gen. Howe, 2) and American army under Gen. Washington, and 3) an American army under Gen. Lee. The "fourth army" was the New Jersey Militia.

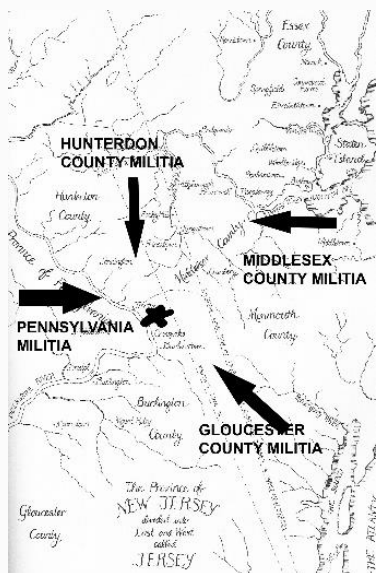
In order to sort this out, we need to start with the fact that the British General Sir William Howe clearly underestimated George Washington, the American troops and the residents of southern New Jersey. In his December 20, 1776 letter from New York to his superior Lord George Germain in London he wrote: "The chain (of substantial British troop encampments), I own, is rather too extensive, but... I conclude the troops will be in perfect security." (Public Records Office, London – Howe-Germain correspondence – 20 Dec. 1776) He was dead wrong. The commanding general of the New Jersey Militia, Maj. Gen. Philemon Dickinson, saw things differently; so did Col. Joseph Reed, a top aide to Washington. To Gen. Washington he wrote: "Many people in New Jersey were growing very angry against the British and German invaders who were attacking their houses and plundering their property." (The Papers of George Washington, Vol. 7, p. 415) This was an understatement. As General Dickinson was writing this, a Virginian, Col. Samuel Griffin, while recovering from wounds, began collecting a few regular troops from Pennsylvania and Virginia along with almost 800 New Jersey militia-men from

Gloucester and Cumberland counties. He was determined to do something against the British and his intentions reached George Washington through Col. Joseph Reed. Col. Griffin was instructed to attempt to find a way to harass the British in a diversionary manner and open an opportunity for Washington to attack them decisively. Griffin immediately went to work to accomplish his goal. Among his 800 troops were at least 200 militiamen from eastern Gloucester County townships of Great Egg Harbour and Galloway, comprising all of what is today Atlantic County. This group was known as Col. Richard Somers' 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the Gloucester County Regiment of the New Jersey Militia. Pvt. Zadock Bowen's *PA* adds: "the company marched from Egg Harbor to Haddonfield where we joined Col. Joseph Ellis Regiment from Haddonfield (normally the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Gloucester Battalions); we marched to Mount Holly..."

The men of Col. Richard Somers' 3<sup>rd</sup> Militia Battalion were excited to be part of the War for Independence. In his 1832 *PA*, Egg Harbor Township resident Pvt. Cornelius McCollum wrote the following: "There was a call for all the militia to go out. The British were overrunning much of the Jerseys. I volunteered for 6 months in a company under the command of Capt. David Weatherby and Lt. Richard Higbee; I was the Sergeant. We were accompanied by Col. Richard Somers. Elijah Clark was Lt. Colonel; Richard Westcott was Major. We went to Mount Holly." Also in his *PA*, Cornelius' brother Patrick McCollum wrote: "I entered the service in the month of November 1776, about the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month, as a Private in the company commanded by Capt. Payne in Col. Somers' Regiment. We paraded at Wrangleboro and marched from there to Blue Anchor and Haddonfield where we remained about a week. From there we marched to Mount Holly." 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Pvt. Simon Lucas wrote in his *PA*: "He (Private Lucas) volunteered in the company of Capt. Joseph Estell, belonging to the Regiment of Col. Elijah Clark. His brother was a Lieutenant in the same company and was wounded in the skirmish with the enemy at Petticoat Bridge." From a survey of the 30 pension applications that have survived from the men who fought in the Somers' Battalion, the testimony is the same (all quoted *PA*'s are from Atlantic County soldiers and are in the NJ State Archives). The time had come to defend their homes and their country against the depredations and inequities of the British government and its forces.

It is at this point that we see the contrast in attitudes between the British and American forces. General Washington and his staff clearly saw Col. Griffin's activities as a grand opportunity provided by brave patriots. The British spy, Barzella Haines, saw it as an exercise in futility (Donop Papers, 21 Dec. 1776). In his report to the Hessian commander at Bordentown, Col. Carl Von Donop, Barzella said: "They (Griffin's men) were not above 800 (at Mount Holly), near one half boys, and all of them Militia, a very few from Pennsylvania excepted... He knew many of them who came from Gloucester, Egg Harbor, Penn's Neck and Cohansey. They were commanded by Col. Griffin." The British spy's confidant December 21, 1776 letter would be rendered complete foolishness in five short days.

During the month of December 1776, three separate but cooperating groups of Americans were harassing the British troops bedded down in the Trenton area for the winter (Fisher, p. 194). In the North, the Hunterdon County Militia under Gen. Philemon Dickinson was continually harassing the British troops posted at Princeton and other places above Trenton. In the West, Gen. James Ewing's Continentals and Pennsylvania Militia were staging cross-river raids to harass the guards and patrols sent out by the 1500 Hessians commanded by Col. Johann Rall stationed at Trenton. Col. Griffin's 800 Gloucester and Cumberland Militiamen in the South moved threateningly toward Mount Holly and drew Col. Von Donop's 2000 Hessian troops out of Bordentown and to the East. Additionally, the Middlesex County Militia was harassing the British supply lines that stretched from Trenton east to New Brunswick. (See Ewald's map for these groups) The British were surrounded by American militia growing angrier by the day. To make matters worse, the most competent British battle commander, Gen. Lord Charles Cornwallis, was in New York packing to leave to go home to London to visit his wife and family until the spring. Maj. Gen. James Grant, who was only a mildly competent leader, to say the least, had taken Cornwallis's place. George Washington's trap for the British was fully baited and ready to be sprung.



Col. Griffin had his troops at Mount Holly on December 17. This made the Hessians in Bordentown nervous and so they began moving part of their troops south toward Mount Holly. The Americans moved north from Mount Holly a few miles to the hills overlooking Petticoat Bridge. As the Hessians continued to move south, Col. Griffin and 600 militiamen attacked them at Assiscunk Creek where it is crossed by Petticoat Bridge on December 21. The place where the skirmish occurred is marked today on Petticoat Bridge Road, about a mile west of where Jacksonville Road crosses Route 206 (GPS 40.05320 -74.74262). The temporarily outgunned Hessian troops withdrew about a mile and awaited reinforcements comprised of the rest of Von Donop's soldiers. The next day, on December 22, the full Hessian troop complement attacked the American militia which wisely withdrew to Mount Holly. As far as can be proven, only two militiamen from what we now call Atlantic County were wounded at Petticoat Bridge, **Private Stephen Ford** and Private Simon Lucas; 2 or 3 others were killed. Lt. Isaac Hickman reported in his *PA*: "While out this time he was engaged in a skirmish with the Hessians in which our forces were beaten with a loss of two or three men killed" (Unfortunately, we do not know the names of these two or three brave men.). The Hessian records record that two Hessians and two British soldiers were wounded as well.



Pvt. Stephen Ford's *PA* records: "Sometime after the Battle of Petticoat Bridge, between the Americans and the Hessians, while stationed at the village of Slabtown (Jacksonville), and at a time when this declarant was standing a sentinel, he was wounded in the knee by a Hessian....Being disabled by his wound from active service." On the 23rd, the American militia withdrew from Mount Holly as the Hessians took over the town. Pvt. David Somers wrote in his *PA*: "We retreated to the bridge in the town (Mount Holly) where we made a stand but were too weak to encounter the army and retreated to Moorestown..." Interestingly enough, these 2000 Hessian troops had now been drawn far enough east that they could not help Col. Rall's troops in Trenton when Washington would attack. Ewald claims that over 100 men were killed or wounded in total, counting both sides (Ewald, p. 39). If the Hessian troops could only be kept in Mount Holly for a few more days!

As the Hessians moved into Mount Holly, most of the town folks moved out. It seems that only one woman stayed behind, a young widow whose deceased husband may have been a relative of a local physician. Col. Von Donop was invited to stay at the house where she was staying and it seems that love (or a reasonable facsimile) kept him there. In the journal of Mount Holly resident Margaret Morris, it was noted: "All the women removed from the town except one widow of our acquaintance." Col. Griffin kept his troops close by to be sure to keep the Hessians' attention. On December 24 Gen. Washington received the good news about Col. Griffin's successful diversion and completed his plans to cross the Delaware River on Christmas night and attack the Hessian troops stationed at Trenton. One of Col. Von Donop's key officers, a Capt. Ewald, recorded his thoughts in his diary regarding these activities. His diary was only found in the 1970's in Germany and was translated into English by United States Army Maj. Joseph Tustin who was a member of the Gloucester County Historical Society. Here is what Capt. Ewald wrote on p. 42: "The Colonel, who was exceedingly devoted to the fair sex, had found in his quarters the exceedingly beautiful young widow of a doctor (he confused the relationship). He wanted to set up his rest quarters in Mount Holly, which to the misfortune of Col. Rall, he was permitted to do..." Page 44 added: "This great misfortune, which surely caused the utter loss of the 13 splendid provinces of the Crown of England, was due partly to the extension of the cord (widely spread troop placements), partly to the fall of Col. Donop, who was led by the nose to Mount Holly by Col. Griffin and detained there by love." Page 45 concluded: "Thus, the fate of entire kingdoms often depend upon a few blockheads and irresolute men." The translator and publisher of Capt. Ewald's diary researched the matter further and found only one widow in the records of the Middle States whose deceased husband was related to a doctor. Her name was Betsy Ross; her husband, John Ross, was from Gloucester County, and the doctor was Alexander Ross; John Ross died early in 1776 (see Joseph Tustin's article "The Mysterious Widow of the Revolution". This is an interesting theory, but it is only a theory, one that can probably neither be definitively proven nor disproven (however, this story is seen as probably true by both respected historians, Fisher and McGuire). Von Donop's embarrassed troops retreated from Mount Holly to Princeton on December 27.

The story of Washington's crossing of the Delaware and the attack on Trenton is famous. 22 Hessians were killed, 83 seriously wounded, and 896 were taken prisoner. The Americans lost none with only four wounded. America had a victory that would renew its confidence and which many have said was the turning point in our War for Independence. Col. Somers' Battalion of the Gloucester County Militia, the men from what we now know as Atlantic County, were obviously instrumental in helping provide the diversion needed to keep the Hessian reinforcements from turning Washington's victorious attack into a war-ending defeat. Although the Battle of Trenton was over, another battle would occur in a week that would send the British and Hessians running back for the security of New Brunswick and New York. The State of New Jersey would essentially be liberated.

Excitement is contagious. Events began to move quickly. One victory gave the American Army courage to seek a second victory. We see this in the words of Philadelphia Col. John Cadwallader to George Washington on December 26, 1776 after receiving the news of Washington's victory. He wrote: "Gen. Putnam was to cross Philadelphia today if the weather permitted, with 1000 men; 300 went over yesterday and 500 Jersey Militia are now there, as Col. Griffin informs me today. These corps compose a formidable force. The plan would be more complete if Gen. Putnam was one day's March advanced. This would cause a diversion that would favor any attempt you may design in the future and would expose their baggage and stores, if they attempt to cross. The Militia will be easier to hold together by being in motion, and we shall have some service from Col. Hitchcock's brigade, whose time of enlistment will be up in a few days. I am, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient very humble servant." (The Papers of George Washington, Vol. 7, pp. 444-45) Washington took this to heart.

On December 29 the American Continentals re-crossed the Delaware and retook Trenton. Col. Griffin and the Gloucester County Militia were ordered to perform a night march and join Gen. Washington there; they reached Trenton after Washington had successfully captured it again. Later that day, the 7000 British and Hessian soldiers from Princeton and beyond, again under the command of Gen. Cornwallis, attacked the fortified American positions at Trenton. The *PA* of 1st Lt. Jeremiah Leeds of Galloway Township (this article's author's 5<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather) recalls: "We retreated back to Haddonfield, staying one night in Moorestown, and remained at Haddonfield but a short time. We then marched to Bordentown, remaining all the morning of the Battle of Trenton; that morning we marched to Trenton and were in the battle there on January 2, 1777." Pvt. John Tilton's *PA* says: "We reached Trenton early in the morning; the engagement began in the afternoon and continued on till dark. I was in it the whole time." Pvt. Patrick McCollum wrote in his *PA*: "During the battle, a man from the neighborhood (Atlantic County) named (Pvt.) Forrest Bellangy had his leg shot off, while he was standing between Richard Steelman and me." Pvt. Zadock Bowen's *PA* adds: "We were in the battle and a man named Forrest Bellangy belonging to our company was mortally wounded and died the night after the battle..." Lt. Robert Leeds' *PA* reported: "At Trenton a scouting party had been out and the British followed them in upon which an engagement between that British and the Americans at Trenton took place. It began pretty soon in the morning just after the group to which deponent belonged had got their breakfast and lasted 'till night". Pvt. Cornelius McCollum's *PA* said: "We marched to Trenton and joined General Washington's army in the morning of the day after, having marched all night from Bordentown and took part in the engagement with the British. The Americans had 14 field pieces on that occasion. 6-pounders and 9-pounders that Gen. Washington had taken from the Hessians. The British tried 3 times to force the bridge at Assunpink Creek that day and also tried to cross the creek below the village. Capt. Weatherby's company was stationed there to cover the artillery staying alongside the creek.

That night, Washington set up a brilliant diversion, marched his troops through the country and swamps around the South end of the British and Hessian troops, and attacked the smaller British troop contingent left at Princeton. The diversion consisted of campfires kept ablaze all night, an occasional canon ball lobbed into the British camp, and typical camp noises – the entire ruse being kept together by a small group of Americans left behind.

At Princeton, Pvt. Cornelius McCollum's *PA* reported: "The Pennsylvania Line was ahead of the Jersey line and the British drove them back. Gen. Washington took command of the New Jersey Line and drove the British. They (the British) retreated to the college (now Princeton University) and they were not able to make their retreat farther and gave up. The action lasted about two hours. New Jersey Gen. Mercer was killed on this occasion..." The march to and the battle at Princeton are described thus in the *PA* of Pvt. Cornelius McCollum also said: "The Americans marched off in the night and went to Princeton and had a battle there that day. The American army under Washington got to Princeton about sunrise. General Washington took command of the New Jersey Line and drove the British. The action lasted about 2 hours. General Mercer was killed on this occasion. The Americans took about 450 prisoners beside the wounded there and sent them and the Hessians to Pennsylvania." Galloway Township resident Lt. Robert Leeds wrote in his *PA*: "At Trenton, after the skirmish was over, the Americans had orders to make themselves up fires and at the same time in the night, they were ordered to Princeton. We had engagement at Princeton. The company to which I belonged was in the rear during the engagement....Fred Bellangy was shot down by his side." Pvt. Enoch Gandy wrote in his *PA*: "A short time after we joined the Army, the British cannonaded Trenton, also in the State of New Jersey. I was not immediately engaged but was one of the reserve units. Immediately after the battle of Trenton, we marched for Princeton, 10 or 12 miles above Trenton." It is clear that the Atlantic County militiamen were intimately involved in a great part of the battles at Trenton and Princeton that essentially turned around the American War for Independence. Atlantic County lost its third or fourth soldier of the campaign, Pvt. Fred Bellangy.

Immediately after Princeton, Washington moved his troops north to Morristown and the Watchung Mountains for the winter. As previously stated, the British had retreated to New Brunswick and New York. The militia men from Eastern Gloucester County went in three directions. First, the soldiers under Capt. George Payne and Capt. David Weatherby spent the winter with Washington and the Continentals in Morristown. Pvt. Enoch Gandy's *PA* reported: "After the Battle of Princeton they went into winter quarters at Morristown. They did not cease Morristown until late in the spring of 1777, being engaged in chastising the Refugees whenever they could have an opportunity." Pvt. Levi Price's *PA* report of these events concurs. Second, the soldiers under Capt. Joseph Estell and Capt. Zephaniah Steelman returned to Egg Harbor to continue guarding the New Jersey coast against British and Tory raids. Third, the soldiers under Capt. Richard Higbee went to Burlington to guard that area against a return of the British and against further Loyalist reprisal activities after the Patriot victories. It is presumed that the rest of Col. Richard Somers' 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion returned with Captains Estell and Steelman to their farmsteads in the future Atlantic County to prepare for planting in the spring. 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Jeremiah Leeds' *PA* reports: "After the battle, we remained a few days at Princeton, and then marched back by Trenton and Burlington to Haddonfield where we were discharged after having served at least one month and a half."



We began by stating: "We have generally been led to believe that this group of about 250 men from what is now Atlantic County did nothing of consequence for eight years, and so were virtually ignored by historians. Such was not the case." In the recorded words of British soldiers, Hessian soldiers, American officers, and the Pension Applications of our patriot ancestors from Eastern Gloucester County (Atlantic County today), we have heard that the men who comprised Col. Richard Somers' 3rd Gloucester Militia Battalion were called to leave their families and farms and to bear arms for their country. We have clearly seen that they responded enthusiastically to the call. Two were wounded and at least three were killed. While there were undoubtedly men from some Quaker families in the county who, for religious reasons, did not respond to the call to serve in the military, history seems to tell us that these were in the minority. Additionally, the only record of Atlantic County containing any Tories, Loyalists or Refugees refers to the English family (John Sr. and John Jr.) whose property was confiscated after a trial. It is possible that other Tory families will come to light in the future. It seems that over half of the 3rd Battalion (as many as were called up for the particular campaign) responded to the call and fought at Petticoat Bridge, Mount Holly, Trenton and Princeton. Possibly the main point of this article for today's readers is that, rather than staying at home and leaving the soldiering to others, our patriot ancestors provided part of the highly successful diversion that opened the door for Washington's Christmas victory in 1776 over the Hessians at Trenton; and then on January 1 and 2, 1777, they assisted in the victory over the combined British and Hessian Armies at Trenton and Princeton. Our Atlantic County ancestors would continue to display this attitude of willing sacrifice and bravery throughout the War for Independence. You and I live in freedom today because they did so! Our proper response should be remembrance and thankfulness.

### **Postscript**

No better compliment can be paid to the men of the Jersey militias than that given in his diary by Captain Johann Ewald, who commanded the detachment of Jaegers in von Donop's force: "What can you not achieve with such small bands who have learned to fight dispersed, who know how to use every molehill for their defense, and who retreat as quickly when attacked as they advance again, and who always find space to hide. Never have I seen these maneuvers performed better than by the American Militia, and especially that of the Province of New Jersey. If you were forced to retreat against these people you could certainly count on constantly having them around you."



## PETTICOAT BRIDGE SKIRMISH DECEMBER 23, 1776

ON ORDERS FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO PULL HESSIAN TROOPS SOUTHWARD FROM POSITIONS OF SUPPORT NEAR TRENTON, 600 AMERICANS, STATIONED AT MOUNT HOLLY UNDER COLONEL SAMUEL GRIFFIN ATTACKED A HESSIAN OUTPOST HERE ON DECEMBER 21. WHEN THE 3,000 HESSIANS QUARTERED IN BURLINGTON COUNTY RETALIATED BY MARCHING AGAINST PETTICOAT BRIDGE ON DECEMBER 23 THEY WERE MET WITH A BARRAGE OF GUNFIRE. FOLLOWING A SHARP SKIRMISH, THE AMERICANS WITHDREW TO MOUNT HOLLY LURING THE HESSIANS STILL FURTHER FROM TRENTON.

BURLINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS  
BURLINGTON COUNTY CULTURAL & HERITAGE COMMISSION

# ***Pension Application of Stephen Ford*** (1756-1837)

***Declaration of Stephen Ford, in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.***

***State of New Jersey***

***County of Burlington***

*On this fifth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, personally appeared in open Court before the Interior Court of Common Pleas in and for the said County of Burlington, now sitting, Stephen Ford, a resident of the Township of Washington, formerly the township of Little Egg Harbour, and State of New Jersey aforesaid, aged seventy seven years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.*

*That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. This declarant was born in the Township of Little Egg Harbour in the said County of Burlington, and resided there until sometime in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy five when he turned out under Captain Joseph Estell of the Militia of New Jersey, and served under him as a militia man, having volunteered to serve under him, for the space of three or four months. This declarant at this distance of time has no distinct recollection of the day or month of the year when he first entered the service, nor hath he any record or memorandum from which he can ascertain it. This declarant during this, his first tour of service was stationed for some time at the village of Slabtown in the Township of Springfield in the said County of Burlington, and was in the battle near that place.*

*Sometime after the battle of Petticoat Bridge, between the Americans and the Hessians, while stationed at the said village of Slabtown, and at a time when this declarant was standing a sentinel, he was wounded in the knee by a Hessian. After the battle at Slabtown, and the wound in the knee, this declarant having been three or four months in service, and being disabled by his wound from active service, returned home with the permission of his said Captain.*



14 May 1968

Mrs. Joseph Ashton  
711 North Delaware Street  
Paulsboro, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Ashton:

As requested in your letter dated 10 May 1968, there is given herein all information available in the archives of this office pertaining to the military record of the Stephen FORD specified by you, who served in the active military forces of New Jersey during period of the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783:

STEPHEN FORD -

Private, Captain Joseph Estell's Company, Third Regiment, Gloucester County Militia; served monthly tours in 1776 and 1777.

Marine on board the armed ship "Mifflin" under Captain John Hamilton; enlisted in Philadelphia, 1776; discharged at Charleston, South Carolina.

Was a resident of Little Egg Harbor; born in 1756; was a resident of Burlington County, New Jersey, November 5, 1833.

Very truly yours

SAMUEL F. SHUCK  
Colonel, NJANG  
Adjutant General

- COX, ABRAHAM. Seaman, sloop "Morning Star;" taken prisoner January, 1778; confined on prison-ship "Judith," New York harbor.
- CRAWFORD, ELEAZER. Seaman.
- EDWARDS, JOHN. Seaman.
- ENGLISH, THOMAS. Seaman, United States frigate "Alliance."
- FINNEMORE, JOHN. Seaman, sloop "Morning Star;" taken prisoner January, 1778; confined on prison-ship "Judith," New York harbor.
- FREELAND, ABRAHAM. Seaman, United States frigate "South Carolina."
- GOLDIN, JOHN. Seaman.
- LACKE, WILLIAM. Seaman, armed boat "Unity."
- LEE, THOMAS. Seaman, "Galley Effingham."
- MARTIN ALEXANDER. Seaman; also private, militia.
- SLOVER, JOHN. Seaman, United States frigate "South Carolina."
- STEELMAN, ———. Seaman; drowned February 7th, 1781, at Egg Harbor inlet.
- STEWART, ROBERT. Seaman, United States frigate "Alliance;" cook, ditto.
- STOUT, JOHN. Seaman; also private, Continental Army.
- TERRY, JOSIAH. Seaman, armed boat "Friendship;" lost leg on Delaware river, December 15th, 1781; died December 15th, 1783.

MARINERS.

- ABELL, JOHN. Mariner.
- ALLEN, SAMUEL. Mariner.
- BIGELOW, SAMUEL. Mariner.
- BROWN, DAVID. Mariner.
- CAIN, JOHN. Mariner.
- CORSON, DARIUS. Mariner.
- DAVIES, EDWARD. Mariner, United States frigate "Boston."
- DYE, WILLIAM. Mariner.
- FORD, STEPHEN. Mariner, armed boat "Mifflin."

Page from Adjutant Gen. William Stryker  
Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War



State of New Jersey

Distinguished Service Medal



AWARDED TO

Private & Mariner Stephen Ford

CITATION

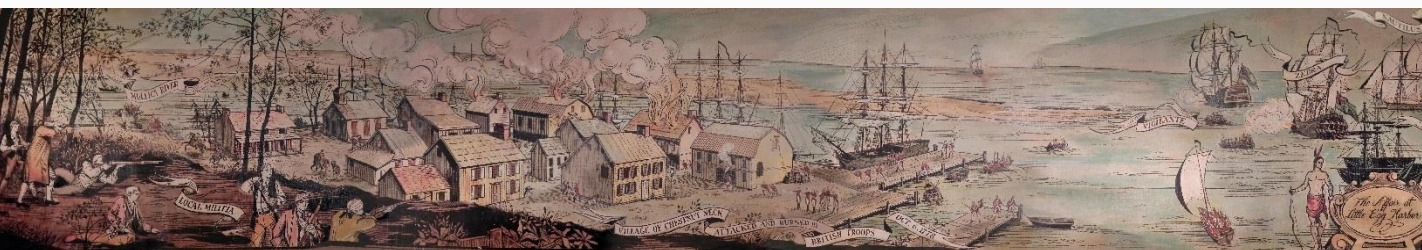
The Governor of the State of New Jersey, Philip D. Murphy, under the authority of 38A:15-2, New Jersey Revised Statutes, posthumously awards the Distinguished Service Medal to Private & Mariner Stephen Ford for distinguished service as a Private in the militia and as a Mariner onboard the Mifflin under the command of Captain John Hamilton during the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783).

Governor Philip D. Murphy





# The Battle of Chestnut Neck



Created at John Wanamaker's Philadelphia c:1965  
Fred & Ethel Noyes  
Once hung in Fred & Ethel's Lantern Light Tavern  
Now hangs in City Hall – Port Republic  
Photographed by David Parkkonen - 2011







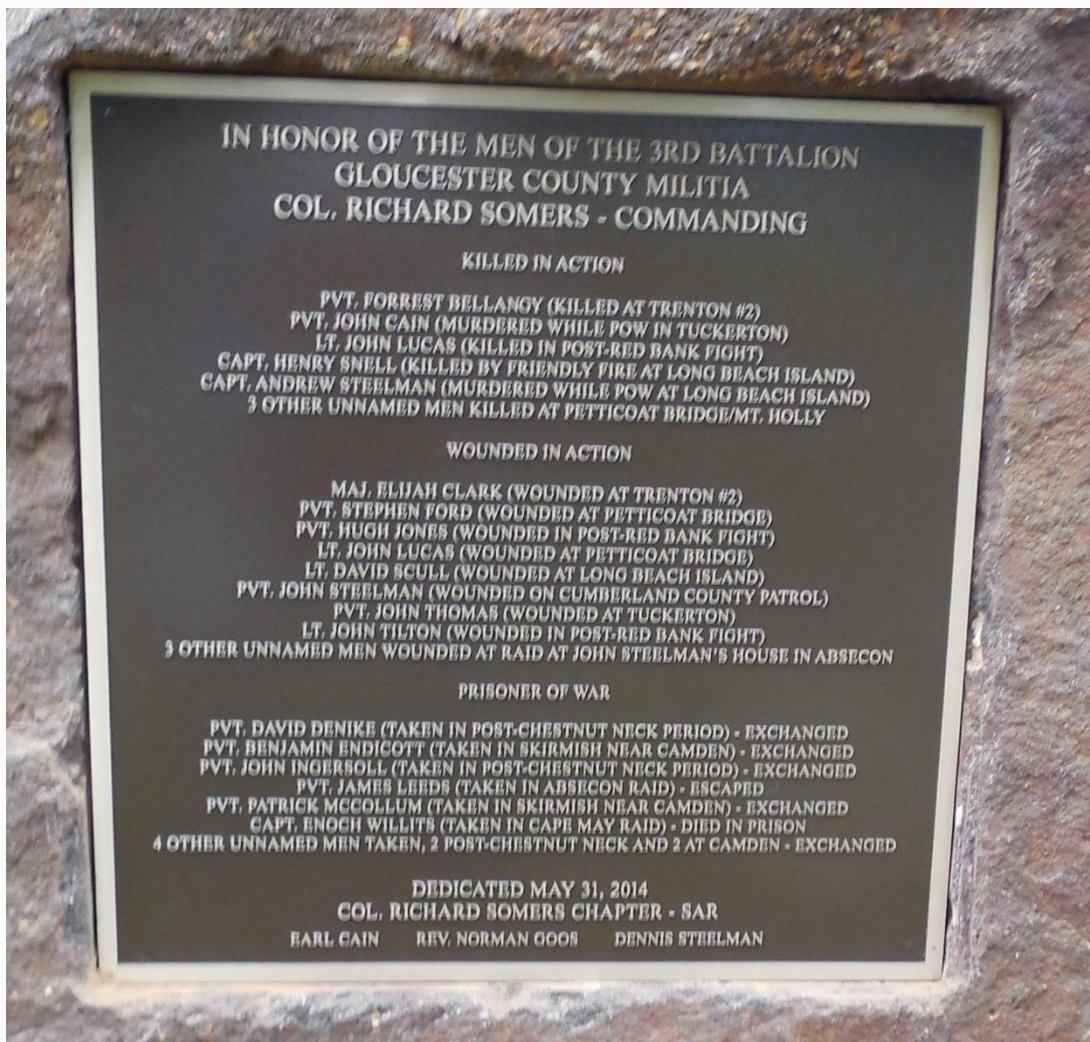


# Chestnut Neck Memorial Park

Rt. 9 – Port Republic NJ – May 2014



Commemoration of the plaque to the men of South Jersey that were Killed in Action, Wounded in Action and POW.



## The Battle of Chestnut Neck

The activities of the privateers had already caused maritime shipping insurance rates to double and almost triple in Great Britain by the summer of that year. These final 18 straws, the 18 captured supply ships, pushed the British into action – maybe even too much action. Finances drove British politics, and politics drove the military decisions.

Lord George Germain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London wrote to General Henry Clinton, the commanding general of the British Army in America and said “Embark the body of troops to attack the ports and destroy all ships and other property alongshore, so as to incapacitate the rebels from continuing their depredations.” General Henry Clinton made his plans and wrote to Lord Germain and said "I propose taking a forward position with the Army in Northern New Jersey in order to favor an expedition to Egg Harbor, at which place the enemy has a number of privateers and prizes and considerable salt works....Accordingly, I requested Lord Cornwallis to take a position in Jersey." As far as we know there were only 11 homes, one tavern and 3 warehouses in Chestnut Neck – a very small village. But this was to be no small military maneuver for the British. The British were at their wits end. Lord Germain’s back was up against the wall in London. General Clinton dared not fail his superiors. Lord Cornwallis took about 4000 troops from New York City into northern New Jersey to provide a distraction to stop George Washington's Continental Army from marching and helping the militia and privateers at Chestnut Neck. Clinton then sent 13 ships filled with 1690 soldiers to attack Chestnut Neck firmly, as he had been ordered. Enough was enough with the American Rebels on the Mullica!

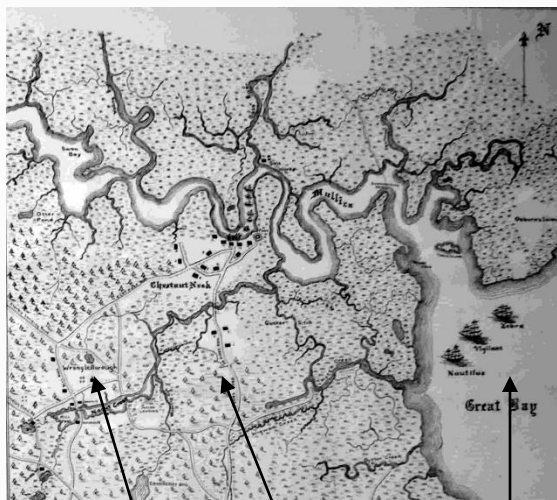
Everything about the coming attack was planned carefully and secretly, but as with almost all things in the British military in America, nothing was truly secret. George Washington’s spies were everywhere. By early October, word of the impending attack had reached Philadelphia and the Continental Congress. The Congress ordered Count Casimir Pulaski's Legion "to proceed immediately to assist in the defense of Egg Harbor against the attack of the enemy on that port".

Maj. Gen. William Alexander, Lord Sterling, wrote to Gen. George Washington and advised him "an expedition has taken place against Egg Harbor." New Jersey Brig. Gen. William Maxwell added "a fleet of warships and 8 brigs and sloops sailed southward, designed for Egg Harbor." Lord Sterling further updated George Washington saying "Pulaski has gone down to Egg Harbor." Still a loyal American general at the time, Maj. Gen. Benedict Arnold wrote to George Washington and said "I was informed that the enemy meditated an attack on Little Egg Harbor....Col. Proctor's regiment (artillery) was ordered to march immediately for the defense of the place and the next day I sent one hundred militiamen (Philadelphia) to reinforce him. Col. Proctor reached the neighborhood of Egg Harbor Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> where he was joined by only 50 militia (from Philadelphia), although they had been ordered out four days before."

Col. Richard Somers called out the 3rd Battalion, and as far as we can tell, at least 7 companies with a total of over 200 men responded. There were only a maximum of about 250 men in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion. Considering that other 3rd Battalion companies were then serving at Red Bank in Gloucester County, Haddonfield, and Perth Amboy, it appears that virtually 100% of the remaining men of Somers' Battalion responded to the call and were present at Chestnut Neck. They left their homes, farms and businesses and marched quickly to Chestnut Neck, from Somers Point, Mays Landing, Weymouth, Absecon, The Forks and Wrangleboro.

Known to be present through the actual soldiers' written Pension Applications were:

Col. Richard Somers	Pvt. Levi Price
Col. Robert Taylor	Pvt. Zadok Bowen
Capt. Joseph Conover	Pvt. Robert Leeds
Capt. George Payne	Pvt. Abraham Albertson
Capt. Richard Higbee	Pvt. John Giberson
Capt. Zephaniah Steelman	Pvt. Jesse Conover
Capt. William Price	Pvt. David Denike
Capt. Joseph Estell	Pvt. John Thomas
Capt. Samuel Snell	Pvt. David Somers
1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Jeremiah Leeds	Pvt. Enoch Gandy
Lt. Simon Lucas	Pvt. Zephaniah Steelman
	Pvt. James Giberson
	Pvt. John Jeffries



Current Village of Port Republic

Approx Rt 9 Today

British Warships - Nautilus Vigilante Zebra

The battle itself proceeded as follows. After a delay of several days up North due to bad weather, the British fleet arrived at Little Egg Harbor Bay on October 5. They entered through the now closed inlet at Holgate. (This inlet was closed by a storm in the late 1800's and a new one was also opened by the same storm at the site of the present Coast Guard station.) British Loyalists living in Ocean County quickly warned the British troops that the 3rd Militia Battalion was already at the Mud Fort at Chestnut Neck. The British could not get their larger ships through the shoals in Little Egg Harbor Bay and Great Bay, so they rowed the troops the 20 mile distance from Little Egg Harbor Bay, up the serpentine Mullica River, and on to Chestnut Neck in their smaller boats that were equipped with cannons. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion was waiting at the forts, but their supply of cannons had not yet been delivered. Col. Proctor with his artillery and reinforcements was still more than one day away. Pulaski had not yet arrived either. The British flotilla arrived at Chestnut Neck in the late afternoon and found two forts, both armed with cannons (the cannons were fake – they were painted logs). The British proceeded to cannonade the village and two forts. The militia companies could do nothing but watch. The Redcoats then sailed up-river past the forts, landed to the West (where the Garden State Parkway bridge is today), and swept through the tiny town easily with sixteen hundred soldiers. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion militia fired at the British from the higher ground behind the village and then, following Gen. George Washington's acclaimed "Fabian Policy", retreated through Wrangleboro to Leeds Point without any injuries or deaths. The British did not follow them. One British soldier was shot in the leg by the militia. The British then burned all the buildings in the village as well as burned and sank the captured British transport ships in the little harbor (small portions of the hulls are still there). Later that same afternoon, some British troops traveled north into what is now New Gretna to destroy three salt works and several patriots' homes.

The next morning, the British received word that Col. Proctor and Count Pulaski were almost upon them with their respective contingents of soldiers and artillery. They wisely re-boarded their ships and returned to the area near Little Egg Harbor Bay. The American militia went back into Chestnut Neck a few days later. The fort was rebuilt and defensive patrols were commenced. (As an aside, during one of these patrols, the *PA* of Private David Denike reports that "the British succeeded in burning the village of Chestnut Neck and the surrounding property, and in about 2 weeks after the battle he (Denike) was taken prisoner by the British and sent to New York and put aboard the British prison ship *Old Jersey*. He remained aboard the prison ship not less than 7 months before he was exchanged. His health was much impaired by having been aboard ship the length of time, and he had scurvy when he was exchanged.").





*Sign at the site of the Massacre*

Getting back to the British, it was at this time, a few days after Chestnut Neck that they attacked Count Pulaski's forces on Osborne Island near Mystic Islands today and brutally killed 30 to 50 American soldiers as they slept.

They also took five prisoners (It is not the purpose of this article to focus on this part of the story).

The British spent the modern equivalent of tens of millions of dollars on their Chestnut Neck attack. They lost several ships (one brand new one), recovered none of the ships or cargoes that the Americans had captured, and had one man wounded. It was an expensive foray and probably increased some officers' bragging rights, but was anything permanent accomplished? The answer is emphatically "No!". Looking at the American side, they lost 30 to 50 men, and the contents and auction value of a few British supply ships anchored at Chestnut Neck. Within a month, however, the warehouses were rebuilt and the privateers had all returned to full action. Chestnut Neck was again filled with captured British ships. The residents built new homes in Wrangleboro (now Port Republic) and Leeds Point. The Chestnut Neck privateers continued to attack and commandeer British transports for the rest of the war (until the peace was signed in

1783) to the great profit of the American cause. The Egg Harbor Guard continued to capture British ships on the beaches. The rest of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Militia continued to capture Loyalists in Atlantic County, as well as serve in the rest of the state to help keep the British northern forces penned up on New York City. Not too shabby for a group of fishermen and farmers and store owners who soldiered every other month.

# The Battle of Red Bank

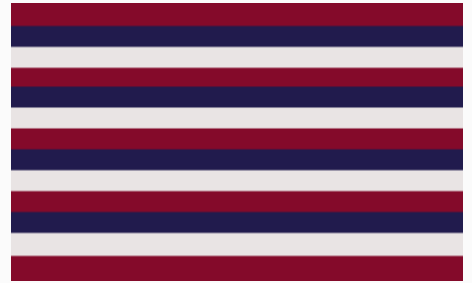
October 1777



Delaware River



# A Story of 3 Skirmishes & 2 Battles



- **Fort Billingsport: Oct. 2, 1777**
- **Fort Mercer & PA Navy – Red Bank battle: Oct. 22, 1777**
- **Fort Mifflin – Mud Island battle: Nov. 15, 1777**
- **Fort Mercer – Red Bank & PA Navy – Nov. 21, 1777**
- **Counter-attacking the final British Withdrawal at Timber Creek under Lafayette – Nov. 25, 1777**

# Our Guys' Service in 1777

(in addition to being the continual (1775-83) "Egg Harbour Guard" on the Beaches of Brigantine and Absecon Island, possibly stationed at "Fort Clark" (source: AC Press Jul. 14, 1963), plus Peck's Beach)

---

- Jan – Trenton follow-up work
  - Feb – guard duty at Raritan River; Morristown fighting; Burlington, Forks & Fox Barrows guard duty
  - Mar – guard duty at Cooper's Ferry & Fox Barrows (prob. Apr too)
  - May – Haddonfield guard duty (prob. June too)
  - Jul – Haddonfield guard duty
  - Aug – Cooper's Ferry & Forks guard duty
  - Sep – at Haddonfield (heard Brandywine); at Brandywine in battle – Enoch Gandy; at Red Bank & Somers Point (skirmish) guard duty.
  - Oct – Battles at Red Bank
  - Nov – Haddonfield guard duty
  - Dec – Cooper's Ferry guard duty – skirmish
- (source: various pension apps)

## *One of Our Guys Was at Brandywine!*

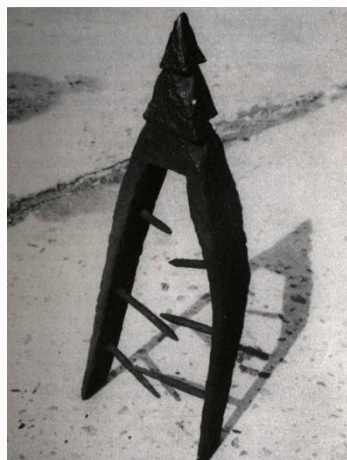
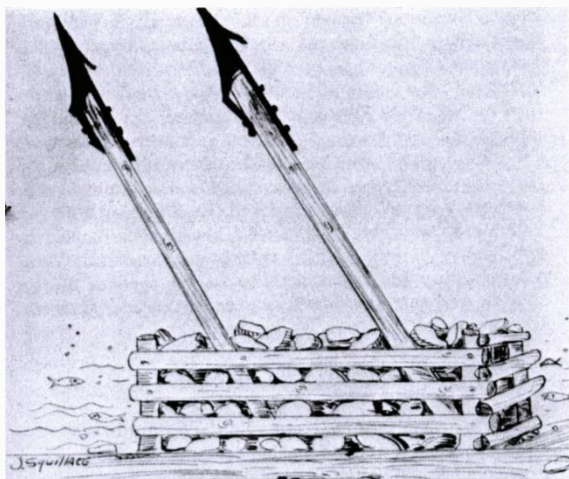
**"When they left their winter quarters (in Sept), he believes they marched to Woodbury again...they were marched from Woodbury down Jersey and crossed the Delaware Bay at a ferry above Wilmington and opposite to Schuylkill in the State of Delaware. And they were marched from there to within a short distance of the ground where the Battle of Brandywine was fought and there encamped. They had not been long there before the British army arrived and attempted to cross the Brandywine, and at which time they had a very warm engagement. The regiment to which he belonged left the area and marched through Westchester to the best of his recollection to a place called Chestnut Hill, in Philadelphia County in the State of Pennsylvania, at which place a large army was encamped. The British army were in Philadelphia and sallied out and were met at Germantown near to the encampment by the American army and had a very warm engagement."**

## *Pvt. Enoch Gandy, in NJ Line, in his pension application*

**"Not long after the Battle of Germantown, he (Enoch Gandy) believes, they were marched to a ferry below Bristol on the Delaware and crossed the river Delaware into the State of New Jersey again, to go into winter quarters. But before they had reached winter quarters, they were ordered to Red Bank at which place they had a warm engagement with the Hessians. After the battle they went into winter quarters to the best of his recollection at Egg Harbor, also in the State of New Jersey."**

# The Fighting!

## 1. A Skirmish at Fort Billingsport

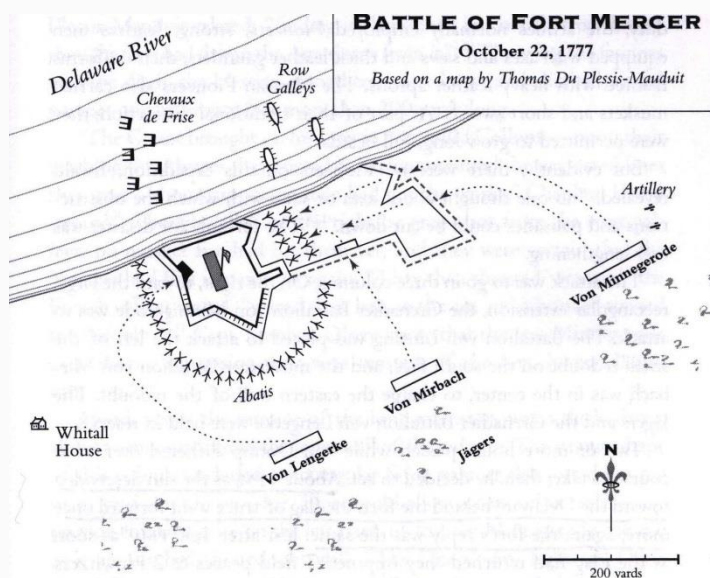
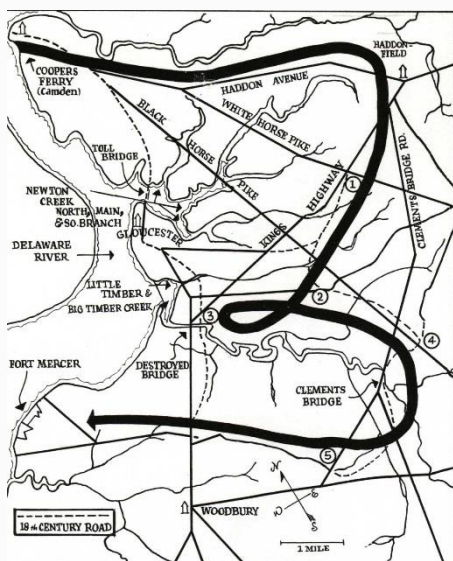


The Chevaux-De-Frise = Iron Horse

“I was out on a reconnoitering party in the neighborhood of Raccoon Creek. The enemy...crossed said creek...and attacked us. We retreated back to Woodbury.”

Source: John Ingersoll pension application, 1832.

## 2. Red Bank - Fort Mercer Victory

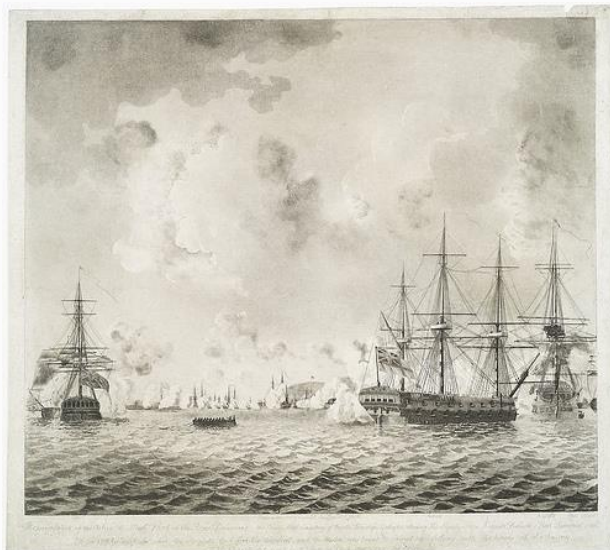


“I heard the firing” –  
John Giberson pension application

“The Battle of Red Bank was fought the afternoon before we arrived.” - Lt. Jeremiah Leeds

### 3. Fort Mifflin Battle

- Oct 10 – British fire on Mifflin
- Oct 15 – British fire increases – Col. Smith wounded
- Oct 21 - Col. Greene & 150 regulars defending
- Oct 22 – Red Bank land battle – American victory
- Oct 23 – Red Bank naval battle – American victory
- Nov 10 – all-out British fire from land and water destroys fort
- Nov 15 – Americans evacuate fort
- Nov 16 – British occupy fort & later return to Philadelphia under militia harassment fire



### Other Somers Guys Had to Continue to Guard the Coast

**“He enlisted as a musket man under Capt. John Hamilton who commanded the Ship Mifflin, belonging to the State of PA. The Mifflin sail to Jamaica...and made many prizes. This declarant remained in the service as a marine on board the said ship...comprising a period of 2 years 6 months.”**

***Stephen Ford pension application***

**“He then volunteered under Capt. James Somers and served under him for 3 months. During this term of service, they took a schooner from the Refugees on its way to New York. It was loaded with flour and had on her 2 negroes which they also took.” (and presumably freed as few held slaves in our area)**

***John Steelman pension application***

# Our Guys Pulled Tough Duty

“He next entered as a fifer in the company of militia commanded by Captain Joseph Conover in Colonel Somers Regiment. The company marched from Egg Harbor to the fort at Red Bank on the Delaware -- he arrived at the fort the day after the battle -- he heard the firing in the battle when it choose landing on their march up. He helped to bury those who were killed in the battle (127 were buried at the Fort). He remained at the fort one month it was discharged.”

*Pension application of Levi Price*

## Field Officers in these battles

Maj. Gen. Philemon Dickinson,  
NJ Militia Com.

Col. Richard Somers, Batt. Com. (later sick  
after RB)

Col. Joseph Ellis (later Brig. Gen.)

Col. Josiah Hillman

Lt. Col. Elijah Clark

1<sup>st</sup> Maj. Richard Westcott (later Lt. Col.)

## Company Officers in these battles

Capt. Joseph Conover

Lt. Jeremiah Leeds

Capt. Richard Higbee

Capt. George Payne (later sick after RB)

Lt. John Lucas (killed)

Lt. John Adams

Ens. John Tilton (wounded)

Capt. Christopher Rape (sick, possibly before  
RB)

Lt. Samuel Springer

Lt. Robert Snell

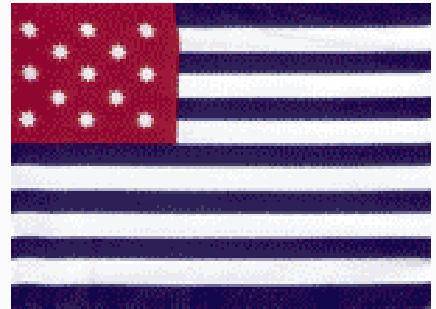
Capt. Zephaniah Steelman

Lt. Peter Cowenhowen

Capt. Samuel Snell

Lt. Isaac Hickman

Capt. Arthur Westcott



## Privates in these battles

Albert Albertson

Jesse Conover

Enoch Gandy (Cont. troops)

John Giberson

Edward Higbee

John Ingersoll

Hugh Jones (wounded)

Robert Leeds

Patrick McCollum

Levi Price

David Somers

+ about 200 others of the  
350

3<sup>rd</sup> Bat. privates

## Hessian Losses:

*151 killed 263 wounded 80 Desertions 20 Prisoners*

## American Losses:

*14 Killed 23 Wounded*



## Roster - 3rd Battalion - Gloucester County Militia

**These are names found to-date. Correct spelling is a challenge...**

Jeptha Abbott	Frederick Baker	George Browne	John Chattan
Daniel Ackley	James Baley	John Bryant	Thomas Cheeseman
Hezekiah Ackley	John Baley	Thomas Bryant	John Chester
James Ackley	Jonathan Baley	Elijah Buck	Robert Chew
John Ackley	Joseph Baley	Josiah Budd	Adrial Clark
Silas Ackley	Benjamin Balken	John Budey	Benjamin Clark
James Adare	Haned Barden	James Bulangey	David Clark
Andrew Adams	Richard Barker	Joshua Bulangey	Jospeh Clark
David Adams	Jonathan Barton	Robin Bunton	Parker Clark
Elijah Adams	William Bates	Joseph Burch	Reuben Clark
Jeremiah Adams	Thomas Beavin	Elijah Burk	Thomas Clark
Jesse Adams	Jonathan Beesley	Moses Burnet	Richard Clemens
Jonas Adams	James Belange	Samuel Burton	David Clement.
Jonathan Adams	Nicholas Belange	William Busbin	George Clifton
Richard Adams	Samuel Belange	John Cain	William Clifton
Thomas Adams	Robert Bell	Samuel Cain	Jacob Clough
Abram Aim	William Bell	Ezekiel Camp, Jr.	John Cobb
Abraham Albertson	Jonathan Benly	James Camp	Thomas Cobb
Albert Albertson	Alexander Bennett	John Camp	William Cobb
Isaac Albertson	John Bennett	Joseph Camp, Sr.	Joseph Conklin
Jacob Albertson, Sr.	Jonathan Bennett	Joseph Camp, Jr.	Bryant Connell
Jacob Albertson, Jr.	John Berry	Archibald Campbell	David Conover
George Allen	Andrew Blackman	David Campbell	Jesse Conover
Joseph Allen	David Blackman	William Campbell	Mecajah Conover
William Allen	John Blackman	John Cann	Peter Conover
Thomas Alleor	Nehemiah Blackman	George Caranna	Peter B. Conover
Jacob Allset	James Bleakman	Jacob Carpenter	John Cook
Isaac Armstrong	James Boggs	George Carter	Patterson Cook
Gibson Ashcroft	William Boice	James Caruthers	Silas Cook
James Ashcroft	Jonathan Borton	John Casey	William Cordry
Jacob Assit	Edward Bowen	Benjamon Casker	Abel Corson
Comiter Atherton	Josiah Bowen	Tomas Casperson	John Coshier
Joel Atherton	Zadok Bowen	William Cattell	Simon Coshier
Arijah Ayers	David Bowyer	George Cavener	Benjamin Cosier
James Ayers	John Bradford	Thomas Chamberlain	James Coultts
Moses Ayers	George Bright	Daniel Champion	Issac Course
Benjamin Bachon	David Brower	John Champion	William Course
Abel Bacon	Mathew Brown	Thomas Champion	Issac Covenhoven
Fred/Forrest Bellangy			



John Covenhoven	John Dolbier	William Fell	Job Giberson
Joseph Covenhoven	Samuel Dollis	Abraham Fenimore	John Giberson
Jacob Cox	John Doram	Daniel Fenimore	Benjamin Gifford
Samuel Crager	Silas Dorcar	Nathan Ferlew	James Gifford
Levi Crandell	Edward Dougherty	James Ferrill	John Gifford
William Cranmore	Abel Doughty	Jacob Fetter	Timothy Gifford
Cornelius Cullom	Abige Doughty	Jacob Fisler	James Gillingham
Cain Dare	Abner Doughty	John Fisler	Reese Given Sr.
Samuel Dallas	Absalom Doughty	George Fithian	Reese Given Jr.
John Danelson	Jonathan Doughty	William Fithian	William Given
Kidd Daniels	Josiah Doughty	Uriah Forbes	John Goff
William Daniels	Thomas Doughty	Stephen Ford	Francis Gonnell
Joel Daven	Edward Dowan	William Ford	James Gormley
Andrew Davis	John Dowar	William Fort	Richard Graham
Cain Davis	Benjamin Drummond	George Fowler	William Graham
Earl Davis	John Drummond	Issac Fowler	Josuha Greaves
Charles Day	Samuel Dulaney	Andrew Frambes	James Gromle
Samuel Day	Thomas Dunaway	Nicholas Frambes	Bejamin Guild
Thomas Day	James Dunlap	John Franklin	William Hackett
Elias Deal	Joseph Eastall	Samuel French	Joseph Haines
George Deal	Joseph Edwards	William Fry	Willaim Hainey
James Deal	Ebenezer Eglenton	Daniel Furman	James Hamilton
John Deal	Willaim Eldbridge	William Furman	Andrew Hancock
Samuel Deal	Jeremiah Elway	Calvin Gamble	Nathaniel Harker
James Deckley	Joseph English	Edward Gandy	Moses Harris
Edward Deifel	Mis. English	Elias Gandy	Reuben Harris
Smauel Denick	Thomas English	Enoch Gandy	William Harris
Smauel Denick, Jr.	Joseph Ervin	John Gandy	George Hawkins
David Dennis	John Evans	James Gant	David Hays
Matthew Dennis	Abner Ewing	Jacob Garratson	Peter Hedd
Gideon Denny	Abraham Ewing	Jeremiah Garratson	David Heind
Jonas Denny	Daniel Falkner	Jospeh Garratson	Leonard Helel
Thomas Denny	John Farrell	Lemuel Garratson	Hance Helmes
Andrew Derrickson	Abraham Farrow	Robert Garret	John Helmes
John Dickinson	John Farro	Cornelius Garrison	Robert Hemphill
William Dickinson	Mark Farrow	Elijah Garrison	Jacob Henns
Samuel Dilkes	George Feathers	William Gentry.	George Henry
Frampton Dill	Peter Fell	James Giberson	Michael Hess

John Hessler	John Ingersoll	James Kendle	Asa Lord
William Hewes	Joseph Ingersoll, Jr.	John Kerrey	John Lord
Benjamin Hewett	Amos Irelan	John Kesler	Jonathan Lord
Caleb Hewett	David Irelan	Daniel Kidd	Richard Lown
Moses Hewett	Edmond Irelan	John Killey	Abram Manary
Samuel Hewett	George Irelan	Joseph Kindle	David Mancy
Thomas Hewett	Japhet Irelan	Andrew King	Benjamin Manley
William Hewett	Jonathan Irelan	Cornelius Lacy	Edmond Mapes
Issac Hickman	Joseph Irelan	John Lafferty	Jospeh Marshall
James Hickman	Reuben Irelan	Andrew lake	William Marshall
Thomas Hickman	Thomas Irelan	Daniel Lake	Andrew Mason
Absolom Higbey	James Ireland	Joseph Lake	David Mason
Edward Higbey	John Ireland	Nathan Lake	Benjamin Massey
Issac Higbey	Thomas Ireland	William Lake	Joseph Masters
Richard Higbey	James Jefferies	Mack Lamor	David Mattacks
Uriah Hill	John Jefferies	James Land	John McCalsner
Daniel Hillman	Jonathan Jerry	Nathan Leah	Michael McCleary
John Hillman	Samuel Jess	Nathaniel Leake	John McCollum
Samuel Hillman	Isaac Johnson	William Leake	Patrick McCollum
Seth Hillman	Joseph Johnson	Godfrey Leaman	Adam McConnell
Michael Hiss	Lawrence Johnson	Daniel Leeds	James McFadden
Benjamin Hoffman	Lewis Johnson	Felix Leeds	John McFadden
Jacob Hoffman	Michael Johnson	James Leeds	Samuel McFarland
Thomas Hollingsworth	Nathanial Johnson	Nehemiah Leeds	Daniel McGee
Andrew Homan	Richard Johnson	Robert Leeds	Charles McHenry
Daniel Homan	Isaac Johnston	Thomas Leeds	William McKay
David Homan	Abraham Jones	William Leeds	William McKimmy
John Hukey	Abram Jones	Azariah Leonard	Hector McNeil
John Hulings	Daniel Jones	Francis Lewis	George Meare
David Hund	Hugh Jones	Irenius Lewis	Benjamin Miller
Lewis Hund	Isaac Jones	Daniel Lippencott	Samuel Miller
John Hurley	Jonas Jones	John Little	Stephen Miller
Abraham Hutchinson	Lawrence Jones	John Lock	Samuel Minteor
Ezekiel Hutchinson	Samuel Jones	Jonathan Lock	George Mires
Peter Hutsinger	Thomas Kehela	John Lodge	Andrew Moore
George Ihnetler	David Keilson	Ansey Long	Daniel Moore
Benjamin Ingersoll	Patrick Kelly	Moses Long	Thomas Morris
Ebenezer Ingersoll	Uriah Kelly Silas long	Jonas Morse	
		Joshua Morse	

Nicholas Morse	Samuel Parker	Morris Risley	John Shuley
George Moses	Samuel Peckin	Nathanial Risley	Henry Sight
Sharon Moslander	David Peirson	Samuel Risley	John Sill
Ezekiel Mulford	Stepehn Peirson	Thomas Risley	John Silvey
Furman Mulford	James Penton	James Roberts	George Simkins
Jonathan Mulford	Joseph Penyard	Joseph Roberts	James Simkins
Samuel Mulford	Samuel Penyard	Samuel Roberts.	Jesse Siner
John Mullaky	Samuel Perkins	George Robertson	William Sinker
Dave Muney/Murrey	Daniel Perry	Caleb Robeson	David Skeoff
John Munnion	John Perry	Jeremiah Robeson	Philp Slide
William Murphy	Joseph Perry	Joseph Robeson	Elijah Smith, Jr.
John Musbrook	Moses Perry	Thomas Robeson	James Smith
Davis Nelson	David Peterson	Willaim Rockhill	Jesse Smith
Gabriel Nelson	Samuel Peterson	John Rossell	John Smith
James Nelson	Thomas Peterson	Enoch Rudnown	Joseph Smith
Joseph Nelson	Joseph Pett	John Salmon	Micajah Smith
Nehemiah Nelson	George Pierce	John Salsbury	Thomas Smith
Richard Newgen	Ward Pierce	David Scull	William Smith
John Newman	Joseph Platt	Joseph Scull	Daniel Snailbaker
Reuben Newman	Samuel Platt	Peter Scull	Philip Snailbaker
Silas Newton	Jacob Plough/Plow	David Sealey	David Snell
Wilson Nickles	Thomas Poarch	Jacob Sedons	Robert Snelly
John Nickleson	John Powell	Benjamin Seeds	Joseph Soey/Sooy
David Nielson	Thompson Price	John Seely	Nicholas Sooy
Davis Nielson	William Pridmore	David Seers	Samuel Soey/Sooy
Gabriel Nielson	William Quicksel	William Seiler	David Sommers
Benjamin Norcross	Josuha Reeves	John Selvey	Enoch Sommers
James Norcross	Thomas Reeves	William Senker	Isaac Sommers
John Norcross	Thomas Rennard	John Shane	John Sommers
Joseph Norcross	Samuel Reynolds	Henry Sharp	Richard Sommers
Jonathan Norton	Joseph Rich	Reubem Shaw	Thomas Sommers
Thomas Nukler	Richard Richerson	Richard Shaw	Joseph Sparks
John Orr/Ord	Richard Richman	David Sheeff	Jeremiah Sprong
Daniel Osborn	Daniel Richmond	Lawrence Shepherd	Samuel Springer
David Padgett	Patrick Riley	Nathanial Sherherd	Richard Stedman
Thomas Padgett	Aun Risley	Owen Shepherd	Zephaniah Steelman
Joseph Parker, Sr.	David Risley	Frederick Shinfelt	Richard Steelman
Joseph Parker, Jr.	Joseph Risley	Edward Shroppear	Ezekial Steward

Joseph Steward  
David Stillwell  
Thomas Stothem  
Gideon Stull  
Judeth Swain  
Abraham Swain  
Jesse Swan  
Valentine Sweeny  
Valentine Swing  
Robert Taylor  
Issac Terrepin  
Uriah Terrepin  
John Terry  
John Thomas  
William Thompson  
Oliver Thorpe  
Peter Till  
Joseph Tilton  
John Tilton  
Elijah Tomlin  
Jacob Tomlin  
Jonathan Tomlin  
William Tomlin  
Lewis Tonson  
Redack Tourain  
Elijah Townsend  
Reddick Townsend  
Daniel Trumey  
John Vanamon  
David Vernon  
George Waggoner  
John Walker  
John Wallace  
John Walles  
David Weatherby  
Benjamin Weatherby  
George Weatherby  
Seth Welden

Uriah West  
Arthur Westcott  
Richard Wescott  
Robert Wheaton  
Seth Whilden  
Jennings White  
John White  
John Whitlock  
John Wild  
Daniel Wiles  
David Williams  
George Williams  
David Williamson  
William Wilson  
Samuel Woodruff  
John Woolson  
Hance Young  
Uriah Young





1752



TO ALL BRAVE, HEALTHY, ABLE BODIED, AND WELL  
 DISPOSED YOUNG MEN,  
 IN THIS NEIGHBOURHOOD, WHO HAVE ANY INCLINATION TO JOIN THE TROOPS,  
 NOW RAISING UNDER  
 GENERAL WASHINGTON,  
 FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE  
 LIBERTIES AND INDEPENDENCE  
 OF THE UNITED STATES,  
 Against the hostile designs of foreign enemies,

# TAKE NOTICE,



THAT *Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday and Saturday at Spotswood in*  
*county attendance will be given by*  
*with his music and recruiting party of* ~~the~~ *company in* ~~the~~ *Wagon*  
 of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Aaron Ogden, for the purpose of receiving the enrollment of  
 such youth of SPIRIT, as may be willing to enter into this HONOURABLE service.  
 The ENCOURAGEMENT at this time, is truly liberal and generous, namely, a bounty of TWELVE dollars, an annual and fully sufficient  
 supply of good and handsome clothing, a daily allowance of a large and ample ration of provisions, together with SIXTY dollars a year in GOLD  
 and SILVER money on account of pay, the whole of which the soldier may lay up for himself and friends, as all articles proper for his subsistence and  
 comfort are provided by law, without any expence to him.  
 Those who may favour this recruiting party with their attendance as above, will have an opportunity of hearing and seeing in a more particular  
 manner, the great advantages which their brave men will have, who shall embrace this opportunity of spending a few happy years in viewing the  
 beauties of this beautiful continent, in the honourable and truly respectable character of a Soldier, after which, he may, if he pleases return  
 with his pockets full of money and his head covered with laurels.  
 GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.