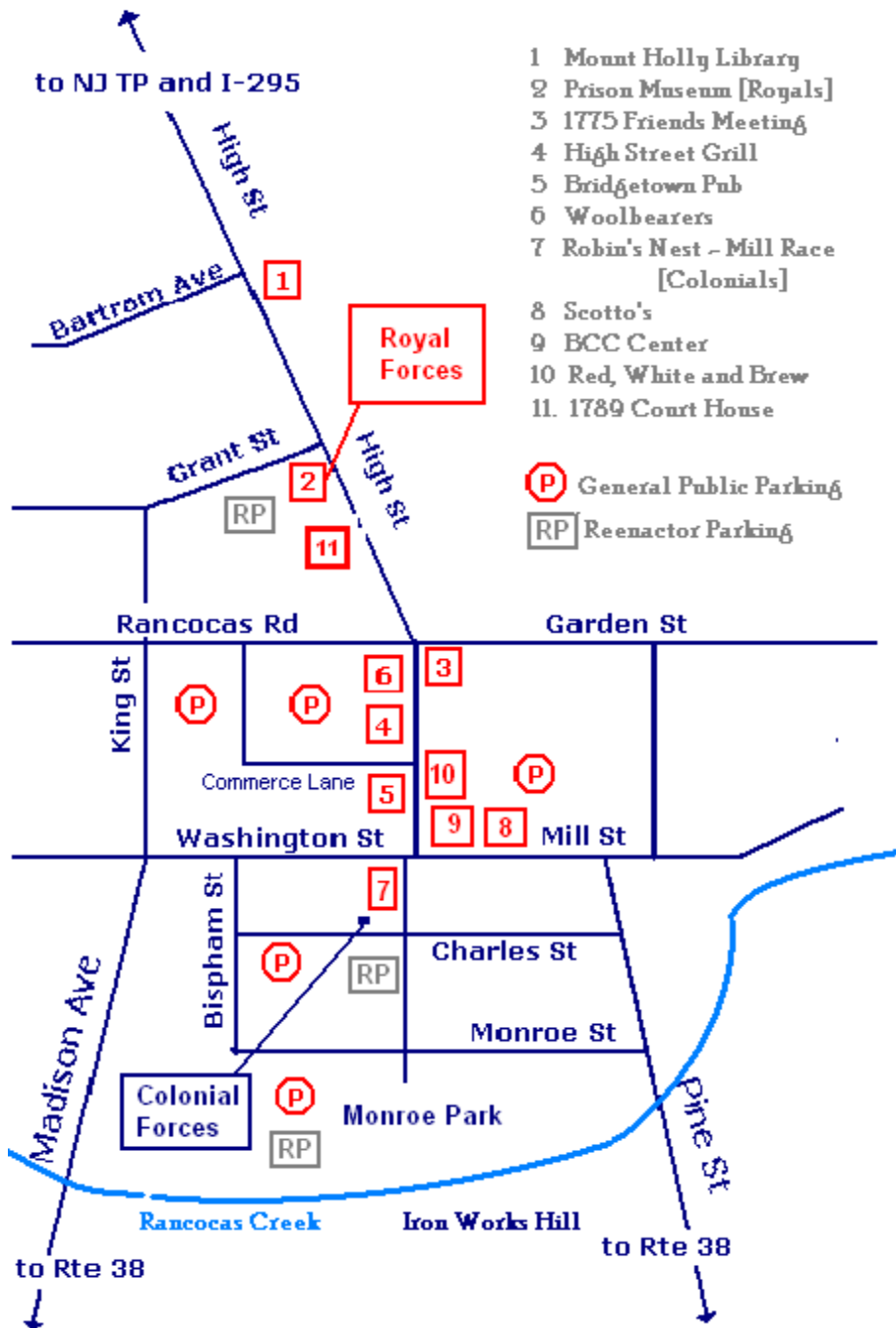


Schedule of the Day ~ inside back cover.



- 1 Mount Holly Library
- 2 Prison Museum [Royals]
- 3 1775 Friends Meeting
- 4 High Street Grill
- 5 Bridgetown Pub
- 6 Woolbearers
- 7 Robin's Nest - Mill Race [Colonials]
- 8 Scotto's
- 9 BCC Center
- 10 Red, White and Brew
11. 1789 Court House

- P General Public Parking
- RP Reenactor Parking

231st ANNIVERSARY BATTLE OF IRON WORKS HILL MOUNT HOLLY, NJ



picture by R.F. D'Entrement

Saturday, December 8, 2007
**18th Century Military
Encampment and Battle**

Township of Mount Holly
Main Street Mount Holly
Mount Holly Historical Society
The Greater Mount Holly Business
and Professional Association
Burlington County Parks and
Recreation

Mt. Holly Urban Enterprise Zone
Mount Holly Lyceum and Library
Mill Race Village Association
EDS
Sam's Club
Re-enactor Units

Schedule of the Day ~ inside back cover.

Volunteer and Community Service Opportunities



Are you interested in building a better, more friendly Mount Holly? Whether you have a little time or a lot, we need your help! Main Street Mount Holly [MSMH] is a volunteer effort - based on the energy and skills of our community. Volunteer projects include: Sprucing up downtown landscaping and weeding, working with downtown mer-

chants about maintaining a positive image for their businesses, creating pedestrian and vehicular signs for folks to find their way around the downtown, creating and writing for newsletters and promotional materials, updating Main Street's information on the web, fundraising and grant writing, design/architectural work for downtown renovations, recruiting and retaining volunteers, and assisting during downtown special events such as the upcoming Fire and Ice. Finally, MSMH volunteers also build their community by promoting Mount Holly as a great place to visit and live in. Call MSMH at 609-914-0811

Find out what's going on by being a part of it.



picture by R.F. D'Entremont

Fred Allen of the Cecil County Militia runs a New Recruit Drill in during IWH-2006. Children of all ages may "enlist" in the Colonial Camp at 11:00 and 1:00.

Schedule – Iron Works Hill 2007

10:00 to 4:00

Period Camps, Living History and Historic Places

Royal Force Encampment – Prison Museum Yard (High Street)

- camp life and cooking
- drilling of troops
- artillery demonstration
- Loyalty Oath (to George III) [Have your papers ready.]
- Period Vendors – *Fine Articles for Sale and Barter.*

Colonial Forces Encampment – Mill Race Village (rear of Christmas shop)

- camp life and cooking
- mustering and drilling of new recruits (11:00 and 1:00)
- musket demonstrations and discussion of period arms
- artillery demonstration

Historic Burlington County Prison Museum - High Street - (Admission: Adults \$4.00; Children, Students, & Seniors \$2.00; Children under 5 are free).

Historic Brainerd Street Schoolhouse – Brainerd Street – (free). Only one-room school in New Jersey on its original site; stop by for a warm by the fire.

1796 County Court House - High Street – (free). Tours by costumed guides of Mount Holly's original courthouse, still in use.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES (*see page 4*)

2:00 to 2:30 Artillery Duel

- Washington and White Streets – Colonial Forces
- Prison Museum to High and Garden Street – Royal Forces
- Civilians are cautioned to remain behind the crowd barriers. [strictly enforced]

2:30 to 3:30 Battle of Mount Holly [Iron Works Hill]

Royal Forces push Colonial Militia through town to Mill Race Village then on to Monroe Park.

Special caution is required of the public to remain behind spectator barriers.

4:00 Camps Close



Brauhaus Memoirs – HIDE THE CIDER !!

The German mercenaries who swaggered into Mount Holly on December 23, 1776 were expecting another opportunity to reap the rewards of their service in America. Most were common folk – farmers, tradesmen, herders, laborers, hunters — from the provinces of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Braunschweig*, and other small principalities within the yet-to-be-consolidated German state. They were usually unpaid and underfed, because their *Landgraff* (or prince) retained all payments — on their behalf, of course. They were expected to follow the traditions established in the many large and small wars fought in Europe over the previous hundred years – live off the land.

They most likely joined the military in one of three ways.

1. no work available and so they were sent to the army by their parents;
2. no work available so they were hanging around a tavern and were “recruited”;
3. they were waylaid either at the tavern, at work, or while passing through town.

One story stands out among many:

Johannes G. Seumes was simply traveling through Cassel on his way to Paris to continue his studies.¹ His diary tells us that he was a student in Leipzig, and was accosted by recruiting sergeants of the landgrave of Cassel. As he says, “*I was brought under arrest to Ziegenhayn...there we waited to be sent to America in the spring. No one was safe from the grip of the sellers of souls. Persuasion, cunning, deception, force – all served. They tore up my academic matriculation papers, as being the only instrument by which I could prove my identity. My comrades were a runaway son of the Muses from Jena, a bankrupt tradesman from Vienna, a fringe maker from Hanover, a discharged secretary of the post office, a monk from Wurzburg, a Prussian sergeant of Hussars, and the like.*”

Once over here, the troops were left to their own devices for sustenance and entertainment. The German system of discipline and command was extremely tough and rough. Thinking about, searching for and collecting food was a daily experience. More importantly, coming from a beer and ale drinking culture, the search for beverage was a daily event as well.

The brewery was not an unusual operation in colonial America. Beer and ale were the staples of proper existence; providing an alternative to the oft-contaminated water, and providing essential vitamins and minerals absent from the bland and repetitive seasonal diets of most folks. And so it was that the occupying Hessian forces – accompanied by their no-less-thirsty Scottish comrades – spent numerous hours collecting and consuming the contents of the brewery adjacent to the current Budd House, the local cellars, and any cider (it was all ‘hard’ in those days’) that could be found.

¹ Woelfel, Margarete, 1948. *Memoir's of a Hessian Conscript: J. G. Seumes Reluctant Voyage to America The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 5, No. 4 (Oct., 1948), pp. 553-570

The Battle of Mount Holly

-or-

Iron Works Hill

In December of 1776 the fledgling American revolution is barely sustained by a ramshackle and run-down army of about five thousand disheveled, unsupported soldiers. Congress declared independence six months earlier. Their army responded to that call to arms by immediately collapsing and losing every battle on its long retreat through Jersey. This sent a panic into the delegates, the patriotic public, and the economy.

The British and Hessian forces assembled in New York drove General Washington's army to New Jersey. On the 1st of December, the British forces moved on New Brunswick; Washington withdraws to Princeton, then falls back to Trenton, leaving Greene and a small force covering Princeton.

General Greene, faced with the advancing British, is forced to retreat. Joining Washington, the combined army numbering about 5,000 now moved back to Trenton, and then across the Delaware River to Pennsylvania. Washington had every boat that could be found moved to the Pennsylvania side.

The British went into winter quarters – mostly in New York, but with some 3,000 men quartered in New Brunswick and Princeton, a holding force of 1,500 Hessians at Trenton, a larger force of 2,000 Hessians and Scotsmen of the Black Watch Regiment at nearby Bordentown, and smaller companies at Black Horse (Columbus) and Mansfield Square.

The scene was set for one of the most significant military events in American history.

For the 231st commemoration, our thanks to:

Carl Cszathmary (3rd Penna. Light Infantry) – Continental commander
Paul Loane (43rd Reg't of Foot) – Crown Forces commander
Mark Crosby (Royal Artillery) – Artillery coordinator

Special Activities

[passes where required are available at Gazebo or BCC Center]

The Old Barracks Fife and Drum Corps -

10:30 at The Old Court House – High Street

Noon at Garden and High Streets

1:30 at Mill Race Village – White Street

around 3:30 at High Street at Washington [after the battle]

Pinelands Folk Music – Mill Race Village

Period folk music at 10:00 and 12:30.

White Street across from Christmas Shop – behind Home Fine Art.

'A Hearty Repast' - Lunch with the Troops

Noon to 1:30. Pick your side and enjoy a typical meal in one of the period camps. – wrist bands available at the Gazebo and BCC Center. \$10 per person – \$5 children under 10.

'Tea with an American Girl' – Join 'Felicity' for Tea and Treats

Two seatings - 11:00 and 1:00. Felicity, the Colonial doll from the *American Girl* collection, will be hosting tea in Mount Holly at All-in-One-Basket, 31 High Street.

The cost is \$15 for tea, treats and a chance to win an *American Girl* doll!

Ned Hector — Hero of the Battle of Brandywine

11:30 (free at the BCC Center) Meet this fascinating “visitor from the past”: Black Colonial Soldier, Wagoneer, Respected Patriot

'Dancing with the Stars (and Stripes) in 1776'

(Noah Lewis, Dancemaster)

Free at the BCC Center 4:00 after the fife and drum concert. Follow the intricacies and just plain fun of 18th century dancing. Join in and see if you might be the next 'Colonial Idol.' Gather for the Pub Crawl.

'Hide the Cider' PUB CRAWL – Refresh Yourself Following the Battle

Two Groups Only – 4:30 and 5:00 (meet at BCC Center)

Remember, almost all cider in 1776 was 'hard'. Visit Robin's Nest, Bridgetown Pub, High Street Grill, Red White and Brew and La Piazza de Scottos for tasting of cider and goodies. \$25 per person, 21 and over.

The Crisis is a collection of articles written by Thomas Paine during the American Revolutionary War. General Washington found the first essay so inspiring, he ordered that it be read to the troops.

The Crisis: December 23, 1776 [excerpt]

THESE are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: it is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated.

Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared that she has a right (not only to TAX) but “to BIND us in ALL CASES WHATSOEVER” and if being bound in that manner, is not slavery, then is there not such a thing as slavery upon earth. Even the expression is impious; for so unlimited a power can belong only to God.

Once more we are again collected and collecting; our new army at both ends of the continent is recruiting fast, and we shall be able to open the next campaign with sixty thousand men, well armed and clothed. This is our situation, and who will may know it. By perseverance and fortitude we have the prospect of a glorious issue; by cowardice and submission, the sad choice of a variety of evils — a ravaged country — a depopulated city — habitations without safety, and slavery without hope — our homes turned into barracks and bawdy-houses for Hessians, and a future race to provide for, whose fathers we shall doubt of. Look on this picture and weep over it! and if there yet remains one thoughtless wretch who believes it not, let him suffer it unlamented.

Tidings of Joy



8 pm on Friday, December 14
2 pm on Saturday, December 15

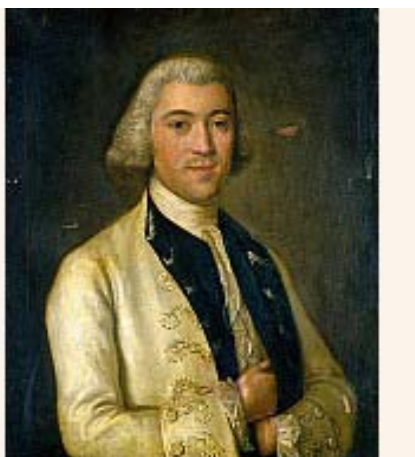
at the Burlington County Institute of Technology
auditorium Woodlane Road, Westampton, NJ

\$2 off admission with this ad

www.GoldenEagleCommunityBand.org

Colonel Samuel Griffin

George Washington appointed Samuel Griffin an aide-de-camp to General Charles Lee in July 1775, and the following year Congress made him adjutant general of the “flying camp,” with the rank of colonel. In command of two companies of Virginia troops and a force of New Jersey militia, Griffin received a commendation from General Joseph Reed for “his Zeal and Service.” But early in 1777 Griffin, who had his heart set on command of a “regiment of horse” and affronted (as Continental army officers were wont to be)



because “among the many Promotions he had been overlook’d,” left the army. He set up a law office in Williamsburg, and on December 11, 1778, married Betsey Braxton, one of the eighteen children of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

When it came time, in November 1788, for Virginia to choose its representatives to the First Federal Congress, Griffin, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates since 1786, announced his candidacy for the congressional district embracing the nine counties lying between the James and York Rivers. A supporter of the Constitution, Griffin prevailed over two Antifederalist opponents.

Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery News - Fall 2000

Historic Burlington County Prison

Burlington City, founded in 1677, was the first settlement in Burlington County, the capital of the Province of West Jersey and the county seat until 1796, when the county seat was moved to Mount Holly. The present, federal-style courthouse was built in the same year. The first jail was located in the basement of the Burlington City courthouse. In 1811 the Burlington County Prison in Mount Holly was completed.

The Burlington County Prison Museum is a national historic landmark. It was designed by Robert Mills, one of America’s first native-born and trained architects, who also designed the Washington Monument. The prison was a fine example of innovative interior planning, fireproofing, heating and ventilation systems and the growing notion of social responsibility to rehabilitate criminals. It was so well constructed that it remained in constant use until 1965.

Guided tours are available. Admission: Adults \$4; Seniors, Students, & Children \$2 - Open: Thursday, Friday, Saturday- 10:00 to 4:00; Sunday- Noon to 4:00 - Contact: Historic Burlington County Prison - c/o Burlington County Parks Department, (609) 265-5858

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American Colonies
Safe from Mob Rule
for more than 229 Years!



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www.loyalamericanregiment.org

Mount Holly Abounds with Historic Locations

Right in the middle of suburban sprawl is a throwback to colonial times: Bridgetown, known as Mount Holly since the 1740s. A self-guided audio walking tour of this early American village is available. Written and narrated by Karen Berkey, a community volunteer, the CD leads listeners to 15 stops. It can take less than an hour.

Interested in shopping? You'll learn that Justus Strawbridge (1838-1911) got his start in dry goods in a High Street shop, and that Isaac H. Clothier (1838-1911) was the grandson of local residents. Both Strawbridge and Clothier are buried on the grounds of the Friends Meeting House, at High and Garden Streets. The meetinghouse is the only remaining building in town directly connected to the Revolutionary War, the tour tells you. The peaceable Quakers' meetinghouse was taken over by the Hessians in 1776, and the British used it as a commissary in 1778.

A block away is the oldest schoolhouse in New Jersey still standing on its original site, the tour says. The National Register of Historic Places says the 1759 building is the oldest schoolhouse in the county and probably the oldest in the state. It's at 35 Brainerd St., next to the Methodist Church.

Relief Fire Company Number 1 (Pine Street) is the oldest continuously active volunteer fire company in the United States. It was organized in 1752 as Britannia Fire Company. The original firehouse sits next to the present firehouse building which dates back to 1892.

If you've driven through town, it's likely you've passed the Courthouse Complex and the old Burlington County Prison on High Street. The Shinn-Curtis Log House, Stop 11, is an early settler's log cabin that had been mysteriously encased in another house. It was uncovered only in 1967 - when the surrounding house was demolished. The log house, built before 1720, is now a museum run by the Mount Holly Historical Society. It's open to the public on the last weekend of the month from April to October.

At the end of the tour, listeners are encouraged to see more of historic Mount Holly by visiting Mill Race Village, home to entrepreneurs, artisans and crafters, who sell wares in restored buildings. The mill race was a channel hand-dug in the early 18th century to divert water from Rancocas Creek to operate Bridgetown's first mills.

For information or to arrange to do the tour, stop in at The Robin's Nest Restaurant, High and Washington Streets, or the Main Street Mount Holly Office at 55 High Street.

Artillery



Artillery of the revolutionary war period was uniformly smoothbore and muzzle loading and relatively inaccurate at long range. Muzzle loading means the guns had to be loaded from the front, which could expose the crew to enemy fire and make the

gun more dangerous to load. After each shot a new round is loaded by first pushing a bag of gunpowder down the barrel followed by a cannon ball. Artillery size is normally given by the weight of the round ball it fired. The guns normally used on the battlefields of the revolution ranged from 8 pounders, the biggest commonly seen, to the more common 3 and 4 pounders. In the Battle of Iron Works Hill, the Hessian/Scots forces had 6 pounders and the American Militia had 3 pounders.

The Public is Cautioned that cannons emit loud noise AND a large cone of wind. NEVER go in front of a cannon - you will be asked to leave the field.

Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Sciences Mount Holly Library

Housed in the Langstaff Mansion c. 1829, the Lyceum collection includes rare 18th and 19th century books and documents, including the original Lyceum charter signed by King George III in 1765. Collection available by appointment.

For information or directions contact: Mount Holly Library, 307 High Street Mount Holly, NJ 08060 (609) 267-7111 - Mike Eck, Dir.

Hours- Monday & Tuesday 10 am - 7 pm [Tuesday is Story Day !!]
Wednesday - Friday 10 am - 6 pm
Saturday 10 am - 2 pm Closed Sunday except for special events.

HIDE THE CIDER ~ Pub Crawl....

In memory of the razing of taverns and public houses by the **Royal Forces** during and after the battle of Mount Holly, the merchants of Mount Holly offer a **Taste of the Cider** and local treats to a **Select Group** of participants. Only 30 passes to cross the lines will be available for the day.

Those selected to participate will visit four taverns or eating houses and one **Spiritus Impresario** for a late afternoon of merriment and plunder.

Imbibers will be chosen based on their alacrity in securing one of the available passes, at the delectably low rate of \$25 per person, by calling MSMH to register at 609-914-0811 or stopping at the **Gazebo** at High and Murrell Streets or BCC Center the morning of the event.

[In other words - First Come-First served.]



High Street Grill
Bridgetown Pub
La Piazza de Scotto
Robin's Nest
Red White and Brew

Pub Crawl Sponsors:



All-in-One-Basket, a new shop at 31 High Street carries a wide variety of jewelry, handbags, artwork, innovative baskets, and great gift ideas.

Beware of the gentleman offering you a pint

He sits, and volunteers to buy a round for everyone, and the tavern begins to take notice. It seems like a dream...or no...the recruitment officer truly works to dazzle poor drunkards like yourself, playing on their poverty, their patriotism, their desire for adventure, and their inebriation to lure to sign up for the army.

Offering generous bounties of up to five guineas to those who join him, the officer easily cajoles you into conversation, and soon has you singing along in a spirited chorus of "Over the Hills and Over the Main," a rousing army song about the fabulous adventures that await the army man. (The officer also lands a tidy sum for each recruit he secures.)

After few hours-or maybe it was minutes-(you were never one for education,) and several gratuitous pints, you embrace the officer's contagious patriotism wholeheartedly, and agree to join up! Without hesitation, the recruiting officer produces the promised five guineas, and drops them into your open hand. As soon as you accept the money, the contract is officially sealed.



Welcome to the British Army!



HUZZAH !! VITTELS!!

The first 50 general citizenry to visit the *Gazebo* or BCC Center and remit the paltry sum of \$10 American will receive a wristband allowing them to be gladly and warmly welcomed in either the Royal or Colonial camps between Noon and 1:30 pm for a meal fit for... ..well, soldiers.

2007 Iron Works Hill Commemoration is dedicated to...

Karl Mehl, ardent supporter of things historic and learned in Mount Holly, co-founder of the Historical Society, an educator and a friend to many who coordinate Iron Works Hill, passed away on November 5, 2007. Stalwart in both his opinions and his fervor for accuracy, Karl served as the prod and conscience of those of us working to bring the history of this town to the fore. Karl was free with his time and service and his valuable contribution to our lives (personal and public) is a guide we can all prosper by. ~ Thanks.



Burlington County's historic Court House in Mount Holly was built in 1796 and considered one of the finest examples of early American architecture in the country, is truly indicative of the historic lore that surrounds it. Although officially incorporated on May 17, 1694, the rudiments of county government were established with Burlington County on March 25, 1681 and were in effect before William Penn laid out the city of Philadelphia. The Lenni-Lenape Indians were the aboriginal owners of the

county. In October, 1677 a group of English debarked from the ship Kent and founded the town of Burlington.

The American Indians sold more and more of their lands to the new settlers until finally, in 1801, there remained less than 100 adult American Indians on the Indian Mills reservation, which was the first American Indian reservation in the United States and the American Indian's last dwelling place in Burlington County.

OPEN FOR TOURS - December 8th. (free to the public)

The Old Barracks Fife and Drum Corps

During the American Revolution, in both the British and Continental Armies, each of the 8 to 10 companies of every regiment supported one fifer and one drummer, who were often young men in their early teens. Chief among their duties were the playing of distinctive beats accompanied by short tunes that comprised a system of signal by which the entire soldier's day was organized, as well as his performance in the drill and on the battlefield. There were "calls" or "duties" for reveille, assembly, going for fatigue details, loading weapons, firing, ceasing fire, marching to the right or left, etc. In addition to their signaling duties, they adapted many popular songs and contemporary dance tunes for marches, and would often play airs by noted composers of the time for the entertainment of their officers and visiting dignitaries.

Playing such a critical role, fifers and drummers traditionally wore uniform coats of the reverse color combination worn by the other soldiers in their regiment. A Continental regiment who wore uniform coats of blue with red facings, for example, would field musicians wearing red coats with blue facings. The Fifes and Drums of the Old Barracks are as authentically uniformed, and present as authentic a repertoire as the most current, exhaustive research can allow. Their uniforms are those that would have been worn by the musicians of the 2nd New Jersey Regiment, four of whose eight companies were raised at this very Barracks in December of 1775.



<http://www.barracks.org/programs/FifesAndDrums.htm>

NJ, VA and PA Militia



Of the New Jersey militia, the Hessian officer Johann Ewald wrote: *“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 will always find space to hide. Never have I seen these maeuvres (sic) 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.”*



Brainerd Street School House

Oldest One-Room School on the original site in NJ. The Colonial Dames of America -NJ Chapter preserve and interpret this site for young and old. Stop in to warm up by the fire during IWH-07 - brush up on your 3 R's.



Brainerd Street one block off High Street.

Bring a pencil.

<http://www.colonialdamesnj.org/>

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Our goal is to is bring our Members the highest possible quality products and services at exceptional values.

In Burlington County, December, 1776

The Hessians in Trenton were in an exposed position. It had been assumed by Howe and von Donop that Washington's forces in Pennsylvania would stay in winter quarters, as was the tradition with European armies. Washington decided on a predawn attack on the 26th to take Trenton. Two other rebel units, one to cross to the south of Trenton at the Trenton Ferry, and one farther south at Bristol [Burlington], were unable to cross, or unable to land on the other side, due to the storm and ice. These southern crossings were planned to prevent the escape of the Hessians and to prevent von Donop, at Bordentown, from supporting Trenton. As it turns out, von Donop had moved south a few days earlier in response to raiding by group of Jersey Militia under Col. Griffin, and was out of position to support Rall in Trenton.

17 December: On orders from General Washington to General Israel Putnam in Philadelphia, Putnam assigns his adjutant, Colonel Samuel Griffin, to cross the river with 600 men and march via Moorestown to Mount Holly.

19 December: Griffin's force, augmented by two companies of Virginia riflemen and artillerymen, encamp at Mount Holly and set up a few "3-pounder" artillery pieces on Iron Works Hill. On the same date, reports reach the Hessian commanders von Block and von Donop, at Black Horse and Bordentown respectively, that the American force numbers 3,000 men.

21 December: Colonel Griffin, following his instructions, detaches 400 of his troops to threaten a Hessian outpost position near Black Horse (Columbus), at Petticoat Bridge over Assiscunk Creek near Slabtown (Jacksonville). The Hessians hurriedly return to Black Horse.

22 December: An alarm gun brings Colonel von Donop from Bordentown to review the situation at Black Horse. He concludes that the Americans might well over-run the Hessian position at Black Horse and pin his own troops against the Delaware at Bordentown. von Donop returns to Bordentown and orders his entire force to make ready to march south the next morning.

23 December: Running and firing, skirmishing and retreating, the rebels retire to Mount Holly. Von Donop decides to follow them to Mount Holly with his entire force.

24 December: With double rope teams, von Donop has his "6-pounders" dragged to the summit of the Mount, and bombards the American positions along Pine Street and the Rancocas creek bed. That fire is answered by the smaller American guns posted on Iron Works Hill. Colonel Griffin is following his instructions — tying the enemy's 2,000 troops down with a day-long cannonade. Hessians in blue coats, yellow breeches and high pointed hats roam the town, discovering that the Americans across the creek number far fewer than had been reported. The American position was in fact untenable, and on this Christmas Eve the rebel forces were preparing to leave Mount Holly.

25 December: The Americans are gone, marching on the road to Moorestown. Von Donop's forces hold the town, making merry over the contents of local breweries and cellars while their commander is entertained by an unnamed, beautiful young widow.

26 December: The first hint to the Hessians that something is amiss comes in the morning, with the dull distant thunder of guns echoing from the north. The Battle of Trenton is making history, bringing an overwhelming victory to the Americans, and 1,000 Hessian prisoners into their custody, leveling the scores with Britain as the year 1776 approached its close — and there is nothing von Donop, many miles from the scene, could do about it.

He had simply been decoyed away.

Woolbearers opened in May 2004. We are a yarn and fiber store specializing in hand painted yarns and rovings. In addition, we carry many of the top brands of yarn, knitting, spinning and weaving equipment. Come see for yourself.



<http://www.woolbearers.com/>

High and Garden Streets - Mount Holly