

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Salem County Historical Society

Founded July 31, 1884

Volume 62, Issue No. 3

Fall 2017

(ISSN 1525-0983)

DAVID W. GREEN: A SALEM PHYSICIAN IN WORLD WAR I

Bruce Bendler

“Do you know anybody who wants to buy a tin hat, gas mask, and boot shoes?” David W. Green exultingly but facetiously asked his mother on November 11, 1918. A catastrophic war had just ended, one in which Green, a physician, shared his medical skills with the 57th Division of the British Expeditionary Force. Although generally spared the dangers of life in the trenches, David W. Green no doubt saw the impact of the war on the thousands of soldiers he treated. The 57th saw action in some of the war’s most horrible battles: Ypres, Passchendaele, Lys, Arras, and Cambrai.

The United States had remained officially neutral from the outbreak of the war in 1914 until 1917. On April 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson asked the Congress of the United States to declare war on the German Empire. The next day Congress did so by an overwhelming, but far from unanimous, vote. Wilson had responded to Berlin’s decision in January 1917 to resume unrestricted submarine warfare. American vessels crossing the Atlantic, including passenger liners and vessels carrying non-strategic products, faced grave risks. The United States government denounced Germany’s decision as a violation of the rights of a neutral power.

Within a month, Congress also approved the establishment of the Selective Service System, military conscription. On June 5, 1917, David W. Green went before the local registrar in Salem, Richard M. Acton. Green stated his date of birth, August 31, 1891, and noted his occupation, physician, as well as his single marital status. But Green’s registration card also noted that he had already enlisted in the Army’s Medical Officers Reserve Corps, which he had done in January 1917, thus exempting him from conscription. Upon enlistment, he was commissioned a first lieutenant.

David W. Green was the son of A. Mason and Emma Dunn Green, the parents of four other children: Helene, Albert, Henry, and Marion. A. Mason Green was a well to do wholesale grocer. He was sufficiently wealthy to keep a servant, an African American woman named Patsy Brooks. The family lived at 69 Market Street in Salem. David Green graduated from the Salem High School in 1909 and from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1915.

By August 1917, David Green was on his way to France. By the 19th of that month, he was on board the *Aurora* on the way to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where that vessel joined fifteen to twenty-five other ships in a convoy across the submarine-infested North Atlantic. The *Aurora* arrived in England, at a port that Green, for security reasons, could not identify. He reported a safe crossing of the ocean, except in weather

“where the boat rolled around like a shell.” He also noted rumors that observers had sighted three submarines, and that he had participated in submarine and lifeboat drills. Green wondered about matters at home, especially “how the draft came out in Salem and who was selected.”

After a brief sojourn in Boulogne sur Mer, France, after crossing the English Channel, as “smooth as the Delaware River,” Green was assigned to the 5th Field Ambulance and attached to the 57th Division of the British Expeditionary Force. As an officer attached to the Royal Army, David Green had a servant to attend to his personal needs and, unless in the field, a private room. Initially, Green faced little adversity, cooking that “could not be better,” and at first, “not much fighting.”

Even though David Green saw little action at first, he would in time see the horrors of the Western Front. By September of 1917, the war on that front had dragged on for over three years. Efforts by both sides to break through trench lines extending from the English Channel to the Swiss border continually proved futile and tragically wasteful of human life. British and French commanders hoped that American intervention would provide badly needed manpower and tip the scales in their favor. The Germans hoped for a decisive breakout before American forces could make such a difference.

By September 30, Green worked at a “casualty clearing station,” where “I first came when I was sent to France.” He had gained “quite a little experience” in an area where he heard airplanes “singing overhead.” He then sought to reassure his mother that there was little “likelihood of the Germans wasting bombs here.” Like everyone else, he had no idea how long hostilities would continue, jestingly noting that “Kaiser Bill has not notified me to go back.” Green’s comments reflected the false optimism of communiques from the top commanders; he noted that all “seemed to be going favorably at Ypres,” part of yet another effort to break through the German lines.

In truth, British forces were advancing at the time, but at a slow pace and a frightful cost in soldiers’ lives. In an attack initiated on July 31 and not formally called off until November 20, the British measured their gains in yards rather than miles. Fighting centered near the small Belgian village of Passchendaele, near Ypres. The boggy terrain and rainy weather nearly submerged both men and equipment in mud. In the end, the British sacrificed nearly a quarter million men for “not one thing of importance.”

Nevertheless, Green continued to believe the reports of British success on the battlefields near Ypres. On October 4, he remained optimistic, commenting on the “English pushing them back to Ypres which is quite a strategic point.” Three days later, on a “dismal” rainy day, Green noted that the news from Ypres was the one “cheery” thing. Green further hoped that after the English “success” at Ypres the Americans “can have a show and see what they are made of.”

On October 11, he persisted in the

(Continued on page 33)

¹David W. Green to his mother Emma Green, November 11, 1918, David W. Green papers, Salem County Historical Society, Salem, New Jersey (hereafter: DWGP)..

²Draft Registration Records, World War I, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D. C.

³1900 census of Salem County, New Jersey, United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

⁴David W. Green to Emma Green, August 19, 1917,, DWGP.

⁵David W. Green to Emma Green, September 7 and 9, 1917, DWGP.

⁶David W. Green to Emma Green, September 30, 1917, DWGP.

Inside this issue:

Alexander's Annals 30
 Become a Member 38
 Board of Trustees and Staff 38
 Calendar of Events 28
 Corporate Sponsors 38
 Membership Report 38
 Message from the Administrator 27
 Photograph Spotlight 39
 David Green Article, Cover, 33
 Society News 28
 Volunteers 38

The *Quarterly Newsletter* is published by the Salem County Historical Society Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

Mission Statement: The mission of the Salem County Historical Society is to seek, document, preserve, interpret and perpetuate Salem County's heritage, and to enhance the awareness and appreciation of that heritage, through its research, collections, functions, exhibits, educational programs and publications, for the benefit of future generations and for the betterment of the community.

Research Library & Museum Hours

Tuesday through Saturday
 Noon - 4PM
 Admission Fee \$5.00
 Free for Members

www.salemcountymuseum.org

Address Correspondence to:
 Salem County Historical Society
 83 Market Street
 Salem, New Jersey 08079
 Tel. (856) 935-5004

This publication may include historical materials that contain language or stereotypes reflecting the culture or language of a particular period or place. These items are presented as part of the historical record.

Please Recycle your Newsletter



Message From the Administrator

It has been a hot and rainy summer here in the county, but it has been a very busy and active time here at the Salem County Historical Society. Our summer season can sometimes be a slow one, as everyone packs up and goes to the shore, but this summer we have kept busy with programs and projects. The projects have largely been focused on continuing to improve our facilities at the Society.

For those who have not visited recently, we have completed a remodeling of our research library that has to be seen to be appreciated. We have new carpet, fresh paint, new computers and new desks. We also rearranged the whole room, so it is brighter, roomier, and all around better for our researchers. We have also made great progress in repairing damaged plaster and painting rooms, installing new wiring and light fixtures, as well as creating new exhibit spaces that will open soon.

Outside the building, the Society was pleased to present two Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored Salem County in the Revolution programs to local kids. The first was held at the historic Hancock House and the second was presented at Fort Mott State Park. We were able to present these programs to about thirty kids aged eight to twelve. These programs were a great success and we look forward to doing more in the future. We want to extend a special thanks to the staff and volunteers who got dressed up in colonial period costumes and made this program come to life.

As we move into fall, we look forward to the return of some of our annual events. On September 17th we will be holding our Annual Luncheon fundraiser in support of Society operations. The luncheon will be held this year at the Inn at the Salem Country Club in Elsinboro. We are especially happy to be holding the event at this location as it was the regular home of the Society's Annual Dinner for many, many years. You will find more information on the luncheon in this newsletter. Please join us in supporting the Society, and we look forward to seeing you there.

October brings the return of the John S. Rock Memorial Lecture and Scholarship. Held at the historic Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church in Salem on Sunday October 15th at 3:00P.M., the Rock Lecture celebrates the life of one of Salem County's most accomplished natives and a true pioneer. In addition to the lecture, a deserving student at Salem Community College is awarded the John S. Rock Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is a truly appropriate way to honor the legacy of John Rock. October is also the time for the Walking Ghost Tour in Salem on Friday, October 27th at 7:00P.M. This fun stroll around downtown Salem features fascinating sights and haunting stories from Salem's misty past. All proceeds from the Walking Ghost Tour benefit the John S. Rock Memorial Scholarship. It's a fun night out and supports a wonderful cause.

So the Historical Society has much to look forward to this fall. We hope to see you at these upcoming events and at our library and museum in the coming months. Our new exhibit "Salem County in the First Modern Decade: 1910-1919," is open and we hope you will stop by and see it. As always, none of these projects and programs would be possible without the support and hard work of our volunteers, Trustees, staff and members such as yourself. We thank you.

Sincerely,

Andrew R. Coldren,
 Administrator and Curator

Calendar of Events

- ◆ **Sunday, September 10, 2017**
Open House at the Historical Society of Penns Grove, Carneys Point and Oldmans (Penns Grove, NJ) featuring two new exhibits entitled, "Rest in Peace" and "Music in Our Schools." Time: 1:00PM– 3:00PM
- ◆ **Sunday, September 17, 2017**
Annual Luncheon 1:00PM at the Inn at the Salem Country Club, Salem, NJ
- ◆ **Sunday, October 15, 2017**
14th John Stewart Rock Memorial Lecture at Mt. Pisgah AME Church, 15 Yorke Street, Salem, NJ Time: 3:00PM
- ◆ **Friday, October 27, 2017**
Walking Ghost Tour in Salem Time: 7:00PM Preceded by Tunes from the Crypt at St. John's Episcopal Church Time: 6:00PM
- ◆ **Friday, November 3, 2017** Musical sponsored by the Historical Society of Penns Grove, Carneys Point and Oldmans entitled, "Love and Marriage." Location: Salem Community College Time: 7:00PM For tickets please call (856) 299-1556
- ◆ **Saturday, November 11, 2017**
History Matters Presentation held at the Society Time: 10:00AM Speaker: Andrew Coldren Topic: To be announced.
- ◆ **Saturday, December 2, 2017**
Yuletide Tour in Salem City Time: 1:00PM-6:00PM

What's News at Your Society

On July 12th and July 26th, the Society Education Committee presented our Salem County and the Revolution children's program. The program on the 12th was held at Hancock House and the program on the 26th was held at Fort Mott State Park. The program featured costumed presentations and fun activities such as making paper tri-corner hats, writing with quill pens and learning Continental Army drill.

The Historical Society is pleased to announce that John Bubeck has been named the 2017 recipient of the John S. Rock Memorial Scholarship. John is pursuing an Associates Degree in Nuclear Energy Technology and resides in Pennsville.

The Society will hold its Annual Luncheon on Sunday, September 17th at the Inn at the Salem Country Club. The festivities begin at 1:00PM with hors d'oeuvre and wine. Our program this year is Dorothy Stanaitis presenting "Told Along the Turnpike: New Jersey Stories from High Point to Cape May".

The Society will be sponsoring the 14th John Stewart Rock Memorial Lecture on Sunday, October 15th at 3:00PM. The event will be held at the historic Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church in Salem and will be presented by John Zen Jackson. See the notice in this newsletters for all the details.

The Society will present the 2017 Walking Ghost Tour in Salem on October 27th at 7:00PM. All proceeds from the sale of the Ghost Tour tickets go to the John S. Rock Memorial Scholarship.

In Memoriam:

It is with regret that the Society received news of the passing of A. Torrey Reade in July. Torrey was a valuable volunteer and board member with the Society. She sat on the Board as Treasurer for many years and served on our Finance Committee for many more. Torrey applied her brilliant skills in the financial world to the Society's finances and was the basis of the success we enjoy today. She will be missed.



MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

14TH JOHN STEWART ROCK MEMORIAL LECTURE

**"Slave-catchers,
the Fugitive Slave Laws, and
New Jersey's
Chief Justice Hornblower"**

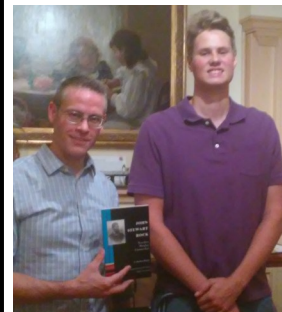


JOHN ZEN JACKSON, ESQ.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2017
3:00 P.M.

Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church
15 Yorke Street
Salem, New Jersey

John S. Rock Scholarship

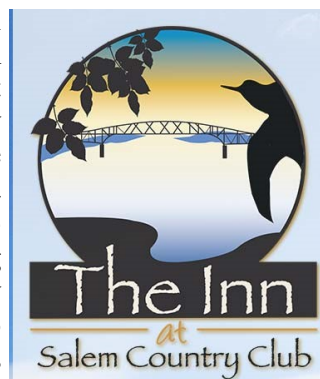


John Bubeck, recipient of the Society's \$500 scholarship for the current academic year at the Salem Community College, is presented with the society's award winning book, *John Stewart Rock: Teacher, Healer, Counselor*.

Bubeck is a graduate of Pennsville Memorial High School and will be studying Nuclear Energy Technology at the college.

Annual Luncheon

This year's Annual Luncheon will be held at 1:15PM on Sunday, September 17th at the Inn at the Salem Country Club in Salem, NJ. The Luncheon will feature a presentation by Dorothy Stanaitis entitled, "Told Along the Turnpike: New Jersey Stories from High Point to Cape May." Join us for this informative presentation, drinks, lunch, conversation, raffle and auction prizes. Our raffle item this year is a two night stay for two at the Robert Morris Inn, in Oxford, Maryland. This package includes one dinner at the Inn, one dinner at the Lighthouse Oyster Bar and Grill and a gift basket.



2017 Society Volunteer of the Year: David A. Culver

As the Salem County Historical Society moves forward with a new collections storage facility and begins to open up new exhibit spaces, we would like to take a moment to honor the contributions of Dave Culver, the longtime Trustee and Vice President of the Museum who did so much to bring these changes about. As the Vice President of the Museum, Dave was instrumental in the effort to find a solution to the Historical Society's long standing collections storage problem. He led the effort to select the Annex Building location as well as the initial planning of the movement and disposition of the objects once the building was acquired. For this reason, and for his longstanding service to the Society and the Salem County community, the Salem County Historical Society would like to express our deepest gratitude to Dave.

For those who don't know, Dave is a long time Salem County resident who worked for thirty-nine years as a chemical engineer with DuPont. During those years he acquired a deep knowledge of mid-Atlantic antiques and architecture. He owned and operated Mannington Meadows Antiques from 1976 to 1980, and restored two historic homes in the county, the 1836 Josiah M. Reeve House in Alloway and the 1825 Caspar Wistar House in Mannington. Dave brought this extensive knowledge to the Historical Society as President of the Society from 1981 to 1983 and as a trustee and Vice President of the Museum since 2007. Dave has been a member of the Salem County Historical Society for forty one years.



In addition to his service to the Historical Society, Dave has been active with a number of other historical and preservation organizations throughout the area. From 1968 to 1972, he served on the Committee for the "Day in Old New Castle", and until recently served as the Town Cryer for the event. Since 1976, he has been a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He has been a member of Preservation Salem since 2000. Over the years, Dave has shared his expertise with our community through a number of talks and presentations. The subjects he has covered include: Quaker Architecture in Southern New Jersey, patterned-end buildings of Salem County, and Salem County furniture and accessories.

Library Acquisitions:

Davis, Clyde P., Pound Ridge, NY. Two books entitled, "Finding Fathers: Lost. Found. Remembered," by Clyde P. Davis and an accompanying addendum to the publication. (2017.033)

French, Janet., Bridgeton, NJ. Postcards and newspapers relating to scenes in Salem County. (2017.032)

Gotwals, Wayne (in memory of Jacquelyn and Irving Wood), Salem, NJ. Salem county photographs, and related mortgages and deeds ranging from 1893-1967. (2017.042 and 2017.045)

Historical Society of Penns Grove, Carneys Point and Oldmans, Penns Grove, NJ. Photograph of Samuel Webber outside of Haines Neck Methodist Church circa 1888 and pamphlet for Richman's Ice Cream. Also publications entitled, "Follies of 1959-1961." (2017.035)

Historical Society of Penns Grove, Carneys Point and Oldmans, Penns Grove, NJ. One patch labeled, "Salem City, 1675" and a book entitled, "Historical Discourse. A historical discourse delivered in compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly in the First Presbyterian Church, Salem, New Jersey, July 16, 1876 by the Pastor, Rev. William Bannard." (2017.030)

Russell, John W., Fairway, KS. Catalog No. 16 Canning Machinery manufactured by Ayars Machine Company, Salem, NJ and design drawings of parts designed for the company by Richard Russell dated May 3, 1938. (2017.039)

Salem High School Alumni Association, Hancock's Bridge, NJ. Salem High School commencement program and reunion program for the class of 1938 and photographs. (2017.048)

Saunderlin, Bill, Alloway, NJ. Document showing the appropriation of funds to elect Anthony Nelson to the position of constable dated March 15, 1798. (2017.022)

Sheridan, Janet, Salem, NJ. Salem County Farms Recording Project Volume 2 and full size drawings that accompany the project. (2017.031)

Stevenson, Bobbie Simpkins, Blain, PA. Photographs of Simpkins and Fithian family members. (2017.037)

(to be continued)

New Photograph Gallery

Mr. E. F. Lummis, of Watkins Glen, N. Y., has opened a photograph gallery in the old Mansion House building, on East Broadway. Mr. Lummis is a former resident, and was one of the builders of the Presbyterian Church, of this city.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, July 2, 1879

New Milk Wagon—T. R. Vining now serves his customers with milk from a handsome new wagon built for him by Lewis B. Wright, of Woodstown. We are pleased to notice this evidence of prosperity in the business of one of our most deserving citizens. He procures his milk from the dairy of Joseph Waddington, in Mannington.

Salem Sunbeam, Salem, NJ, August 8, 1884

ALEXANDER'S ANNALS

50 YEARS AGO

Pennsville Progress, Pennsville, NJ
September 1967

- Governor signs bill to eliminate the "horse and buggy" coroner system.
- Teenage coffeehouse club the "Valiants" founded on New Market Street—Ernest Sye, President.
- The fifteen year old Morning Star male chorus, Woodstown, records their first record.
- Cinder blocks—21¢—Smick Lumber—Quinton.
- Salem Board approves new high school plans.
- Morris Matthews of Mount Zion Baptist Church honored at a testimonial dinner.
- Strict migrant housing bill okayed in the New Jersey Assembly. [This bill resulted from the death of five children lost in a migrant camp fire in Pilesgrove Township.]
- Tri-County Cable Television Company unveils a 24-channel system.
- Potato Chips—Jane Parker—1 pound bag—49¢—A&P.

75 YEARS AGO

The Monitor-Register, Woodstown, NJ
September 1942

- Get your fuel oil rationing coupons at the Woodstown Borough Hall.
- Nick Muth, Yorktown, has converted a bicycle into a motor-bike.
- Woodstown fails twenty-five minute state surprise blackout test due to four lights.
- New state law requires autos to stop for school buses.
- Seabrook Farms experiments with women timekeepers in checking shifts in and out of the defense plant.
- Experienced, honorably discharged men under fifty wanted in the United States Navy.
- St. John's Episcopal dedicates Service Flag to honor thirty-six men from the parish serving in the armed forces.
- Complimentary issues of *The Monthly News*, William Ford, Editor, of the South Woodstown School will be sent to the alumni in the armed forces.
- Grand Theatre, Woodstown—Joan Blondell and John Wayne in *Lady for a Night*.

100 YEARS AGO

Penns Grove Record, Penns Grove, NJ
September 1917

- A thousand men called in Salem County for the Great War Draft.
- DuPont Club House Opening on the river bank below the Cove—Greatest social event ever in this section—A. E. Crook, Manager.
- The neat little chapel "Guardian Angel" of Carney Point, adjoining the Post Office, was dedicated September 16, 1917.
- A movement has been started to organize a Y. W. C. A. in Carney Point.
- The lower canal bridge now has an electric motor to raise and lower the draw and will be wired for electric lights.
- The new Catholic Chapel, opened for worship recently, has a large attendance at worship.
- More barracks are being erected opposite Plant #2. The new quarters will be occupied by the foreigners whose former quarters are taken by the colored men from the South.
- Prizes awarded to DuPont Villagers with the prettiest lawn and flower beds. Grand prize to Charles Fleming, Rubberoid Village.
- 211 drafted men have left Salem County on the train from Salem for Fort Dix.

**Opening Of "The Palace."
To-Morrow Night the New Amusement
Hall Will Open Its Doors.**

"All roads will lead to Salem to-morrow night, the attraction being the opening of "The Palace," the new vaudeville hall on West Broadway, where Albert Steiner formerly conducted a grocery. The first floor of the building has been entirely changed and enlarged, making it an ideal place for vaudeville and motion pictures.

**"THE PALACE"
OPENS THURSDAY EVE., SEPT. 29**

**High.-Class Vaudeville
Newest Motion Pictures**

Monday, Tues., Wed., Motion Pictures, 5¢
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Vaudeville & Pictures, 10¢

**BIG SEATING CAPACITY. SPECIAL MUSIC FEATURES
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES EVERY NIGHT**

Re-Modelled Steiner Building **Broadway** Very Convenient.

Starting Evenings at 7 O'clock.

"At the opening to-morrow night an excellent program is offered, one that you cannot afford to miss. There is ample seating capacity, but it will be well to be on hand early so that no part of the show will be missed.

"There will be motion pictures Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and vaudeville and pictures Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights."

Salem Standard and Jerseyman, Salem, NJ,
September 28, 1910

Woodstownian Is Out

"The first issue of the school paper, the *Woodstownian*, bound in orange cover, made its appearance this week. The staff worked hard and prepared a creditable issue under the direction of Miss Gladys Rode and Mrs. Vera B. O'Neill. Approximately 90 yearly subscriptions have been sold at 40 cents each and about 100 extra copies were sold at five cents each. So, you see, students, it is cheaper to buy a yearly subscription! The staff is exchanging the *Woodstownian* with several schools and copies and letters have been sent to Salem, Penns Grove, Swedesboro, Pitman, Glassboro, Clayton, Bridgeton, Millville and Woodbury High Schools. Any alumni interested in securing a copy, contact Marjorie Robbins or Miss Rode.

"The acting staff is as follows; Editor-in-chief, Gladys Atkinson; business manager, Gordon Joyce; assistant business manager, Marjorie Robbins; sports editor, Clark Hasbrouck; art editors, Elva Johnson, Doris Johnson, Madelyn DuBois; chief headliner, Marian Guest; chief typist, Eleanor Smith; reporters, Doris Craver, Mary Pettit, Bettie Anne Ware, Mary Ann Schboredt, Nancy Darling, Awilda Shearer, Ella Hackett, Marion Pettit; typists, Jeanne Clark, Anna Osterle, Erma Powers, Jeannette Lafferty."

The Monitor-Register, Woodstown, NJ, October 9, 1941

SALEM'S NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE

Salem Standard and Jerseyman, Salem, New Jersey, June 14, 21, 1911

Salem Sunbeam, Salem, New Jersey, June 16, 1911



Steam Fire Engine in front of the Court House and Union Fire Company, Photo by C. H. Ayars, Salem (From the Collection, 000.1350.003)

"The new fire steamer recently purchased by the Common Council of the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, New York, was unloaded from the cars last week and placed in the house of the Union Fire Company.

"The public demonstration of the new steam fire engine was given on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large number of our citizens and visitors from neighboring towns. The steamer worked very satisfactory and did all and more than was expected of it. Fire Chief Smith and the members of Council and the Fire Department were greatly pleased with it and there is no question about its acceptance.

"The test was in charge of Charles Wessel, of Seneca Falls, New York, and he was assisted by Engineer John S. Bacon, who will hereafter run the steamer.

"The first test was made with the steamer at the wharf along Salem River, near the Grain House of Joseph K. Waddington with hose stretched from there to the Star Hall Corner, a distance of about 2,300 feet. After building the fire in the engine 5 pounds of steam was registered in 3 minutes and 60 pounds in seven minutes. When the water was turned on, a stream was thrown through the 2,300 feet of hose to Star Corner where a stream was thrown a distance of 192 feet.

"With 140 pound of steam pressure, 290 pounds of water pressure and 3 pound pressure at the plug, the engine threw a stream through a 1 inch nozzle to the top of the Presbyterian Church steeple.

"Fire plugs were tested at Johnson Street and Broadway, Market Street and Broadway, Front Street and Broadway, and at the foot of Walnut Street.

"While two streams were being played up Broadway one of the nozzles was wrenched from the hands of the pipe men and several of the spectators were drenched including His Honor, Mayor Smashey. Several sections of hose were burst during the demonstration so strong was the pressure.

"It seemed to prove that the engine would throw the water all right, the main thing necessary being for the water department to supply enough water.

"The engine is a second size Metropolitan engine and the demonstration seemed perfectly satisfactory to the firemen, officials and Council and Fire Chief Smith, who, with the committee had charge of the test, and they will recommend the acceptance of the steamer.

"Among the visitors present were Fire Chief Cattell, Rodney Twella, John Jessup, and Charles Schrenck, of Woodbury; Fire Chief Kinkle, Commissioner of Public Safety Hughes, Councilman Ogden and Tax Collector McGear, of Bridgeton."

[The handsome new fire steamer was officially housed on Friday evening, July 28, 1911, in the quarters of the Union Fire Engine Company No. 1, following a most successful parade and reception.]

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—

“Mr. Bailey, Jr. has just added to his valuable collection of curiosities another interesting relic of the Revolutionary War. It is a portion of the cable or rigging of *H. B. M. Frigate Augusta*.”

“On the 23d of October, a part of the British fleet, the *Augusta*, 64 guns, the *Merlin*, 18 guns and a galley, attacked Fort Mifflin. The attack was meant to be simultaneous with an attack by 1,800 Hessians on Fort Mercer at Red Bank. Both attacks were repulsed. The Hessians’ Commander, Count Denop, was mortally wounded, and 800 of his men killed or taken prisoners. The *Augusta*, and *Merlin*, were set on fire by hot shot from Fort Mifflin, and entirely destroyed.



“Sinking of the *H. M. S. Augusta*” (<http://pbpfinc.org/fort-mifflin/>)

“The cable is composed, apparently, of whalebone or some similar material, and after a lapse of nearly 87 years, was brought up last week by some boatmen who were dragging for an anchor.

“To the antiquarian, or the lover of rare curiosities, or of a good shave, Mr. Bailey’s Saloon is the most attractive place in Salem.”

National Standard, Salem, NJ, August 24, 1864

[“On the evening of October 22, 1777, the *Augusta* and several other warships had sailed up the Delaware River to a point a short distance below some man-made obstructions in order to fire at Fort Mercer the following day. As the tide fell, both the *Augusta* and *HMS Merlin* went aground. Despite attempts during the night by *HMS Roebuck* to free *Augusta* from its predicament, the warship remained hard aground. About 9:00 AM on 23 October, a general action started with *HMS Pearl* and *HMS Liverpool* joining other vessels in the bombardment. The British ships were engaged by Fort Mifflin and the Pennsylvania Navy, which launched four fire ships. At about 2:00 PM, the *Augusta* caught fire near its stern, according to an American eyewitness. The fire spread rapidly and soon the entire vessel was wrapped in flames. After about an hour the fire reached the magazine and the ship exploded. The blast smashed windows in Philadelphia and was heard 30 miles away in Trappe, Pennsylvania. The loss of the *Augusta* was attributed to various causes. The British claimed that the blaze was started when wadding from the guns set the rigging on fire or that the crew intentionally set the blaze. Some Americans asserted that *Augusta* was ignited by a fire ship while others stated that its loss was caused by red-hot shot from Fort Mifflin. John Montresor, the British officer in charge of the Siege of Fort Mifflin, wrote that one lieutenant, the ship’s chaplain and 60 of *Augusta*’s ratings were killed while struggling in the water. Soon after, the crew of *Merlin* abandoned ship and set their ship on fire. It blew up later in the day.”

www.wikipedia.org]

“The explosion of the 64-gun *HMS Augusta* in the Delaware River in October 1777 after running aground and being fired on by Americans at Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer:

“Author Tom Paine, of “Common Sense” fame, who was on the road between Germantown and Whitemarsh, wrote to Ben Franklin that the sound was “like the peal of a hundred cannon at once.” The *Augusta* was the largest ship ever lost by the British to the Americans in two wars.

“The troops at Fort Mifflin bottled up 250 British ships in the Delaware River for about six weeks, destroying several — and preventing food, clothing, gunpowder and munitions from reaching the British army in Philadelphia.

“By holding “to the last extremity,” as General George Washington had ordered, the men at Fort Mifflin gave Washington time to move his exhausted troops to Valley Forge for the winter — and very possibly saved the country.

“After the war, Fort Mifflin was rebuilt. It served as a prison during the Civil War and a naval munitions depot during World War I and II.”

[<http://pbpfinc.org/fort-mifflin/>]

JOHN BAILEY

FASHIONABLE Barber and Hair Dresser second story of the Washington Hall, (over Belden’s) at the head of Market Street, Call and see him.

When you may want a pleasant shave,

As good as ever barber gave,
Just call on me at my Saloon,

At morn or eve or busy noon,
Or any time when you can stay,
Save on the holy Sabbath day.

My rooms are neat and towels clean,
And scissors sharp and razors keen,
And everything I think you’ll find
To suit the taste and please the mind;
And then we move as true a hand
As any barber in the land;

With rapid touch we smooth the face,
And dress the hair with equal grace,
And all our skill or art can do,
If you just call, we’ll do for you.

National Standard, Salem, NJ,
September 8, 1852

The Sunday Law

—Under a recent decision of Judge Vansyckle, barbers are subject to a fine of five dollars for each person shaved on Sunday. Dealers generally are subject to the same penalty for every article sold on that day.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, November 27, 1878

(Continued from Cover) hopes that “brilliant news” from Ypres brought “the end a little nearer.” By October 14, he conceded that, in spite of good news, the Germans were not “licked.”⁸

The 57th Division itself was thrown into the fight around Passchendaele on October 26. On that very date, Green wrote of plans to “go up and see the fighting;” he was anxious to “see how it is done.” There was evidently a lull in fighting on that day. News from the field was “scarce.” If he had a desire to see how the fighting was done, he had opportunity to do just that in a matter of days. On November 2, he reported being “very busy for the past week,” describing that week as “quite an experience.” Indeed, he had seen “some of the heaviest fighting in the war.” Green could not tell his mother “where I was or what I saw, but I have a firsthand opinion of how terrible this war is.” He reassured Emma Green that he was unhurt, but he gave her an idea of the intensity of the battle. He described noise “from night to night” and then “all night.”

The ground was “all cut up by shell holes,” and deep mud made walking difficult. To navigate the muddy terrain, “duck boards” up to the front lines were put in place. Those “duck boards” became targets for German artillery, continually shelled by “the Huns.” Green could only state to his mother, “You would not be able to realize how things are up around the front lines.” He then assured her that he was “safely out of it;” there was no need to worry. David Green had only one hour of sleep in the previous twenty-four, and he had witnessed “something utterly different from anything we have seen or heard before.”⁹

On November 4, Green found himself “billeted in a hut fifteen by thirty foot hut,” “setting around a fire” with his fellow officers. He complained that Belgian civilians were “not as cordial to the soldiers as the French.” Perhaps the lack of cordiality in this small corner of Belgium unoccupied by the Germans was a consequence of the devastation wrought by a battle still in progress. Green had also witnessed an air fight between “Bosch” and Allied airmen “that turned out disadvantageously for us.” But treating cases of trench foot consumed most of the young doctor’s time. He had just completed examining 1,000 feet. “If Aunt Effie has any foot complaint, tell her to come to me and I’ll treat her as an expert (also charge expert fees).”¹⁰

The 57th Division was withdrawn from the front lines on November 7. By November 10, Green found himself in much more comfortable surroundings, “back in bed again and sleeping between sheets.” “You cannot imagine what a room looks like after sleeping in German pillboxes, huts, and tents.” Green jokingly expressed fear of soiling the bed, but he felt “like a prince.” He described his venue as “quite a nice little town,” half the size of Salem.¹¹

David Green then enjoyed a respite from the horrors of the front lines. Although he complained of “dismal” weather, he attended a lecture on medical matters, went horseback riding, and enjoyed time in a “pretty little town” undamaged by the war. He

attended an Anglican worship service, and he expressed hope of celebrating Christmas with “someone” since the British did not observe the American Thanksgiving Day. Green’s respite continued into the new year of 1918, when he found himself “comfortably situated behind a quiet part of the line.” He noted “some exciting experiences,” talking with British soldiers about the early days of the war.¹²

The respite continued, and, on January 9, 1918, Green described more, relatively speaking, pleasant circumstances to his mother. By this time he was the medical officer for the 2/7 King’s Liverpool Regiment. He had about 1,000 men under his care and his “office” was a cellar “comfortably fitted up as a regimental aid post.” The structure had three concrete floors reinforced with steel rails. Green reassured his mother that he was in a safe location in spite of her worries that “we are in the midst of things.” The 57th Division, of which the 2/7 King’s Liverpool Regiment was a part, was “not in the midst of battle all the time,” and was suffering no casualties at that time, certainly “quite a change from the places in Belgium which we left.”¹³

This ongoing lull made it possible for Green to obtain leave, during which he visited Paris. In spite of wartime conditions, he enjoyed his stay there, having “quite a good time.” He travelled there by horseback to Calais, where he caught a military train to the French capital. Duty still called; before beginning his leave, he had to examine 650 feet. In spite of the damp, muddy trenches in which soldiers lived, he found “little trouble.” As for Paris, “any place would be nice after being in a wilderness for 4 months.”¹⁴

Green was “back at home” near the front lines by January 28. His only encounter with danger was a bombing raid on Calais. He was evidently perilously close to “one that dropped.” But a few days later, he was in the “large reception room of a big mansion,” listening to a gramophone. Buying records was the only way he had to spend his money. He lived in a thirty room chateau commandeered by the army for officers’ quarters. With their colonel on leave, Green and his colleagues enjoyed “quite a celebration.”¹⁵

Things remained quiet for some time. Green had opportunity to observe “aeroplane and tank demonstrations.” He marveled at “what can be accomplished with machines as they pass over places which seem impossible for anything to get through.” He no doubt hoped that the recently-developed tank would prove useful in breaking a military stalemate well into its fourth year. He also mentioned commodity shortages. Candy became scarce because of the shortage of sugar in England. Closer to the front, a scarcity of coal made keeping warm difficult. Thus, Green and his colleagues, as well as hard-pressed civilians, took wood from the ruins of demolished buildings. No one stopped them so long as nothing of value was taken from those ruined properties.¹⁶

¹² David W. Green to Emma Green, November 21, 1917, and January 5, 1918, DWGP.

¹³ David W. Green to Emma Green, January 9, 1918, DWGP.

¹⁴ David W. Green to Emma Green, January 16 and 28, 1918, DWGP.

¹⁵ David W. Green to Emma Green, February 1, 1918, DWGP.

¹⁶ David W. Green to Emma Green, March 10 and 12, 1918, DWGP.

⁸ David W. Green to Emma Green, October 4, 7, 11, and 14, 1917, DWGP.

⁹ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 2, 1917, DWGP.

¹⁰ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 4, 1917, DWGP.

¹¹ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 19, 1917, DWGP.

On March 21, 1918, the Germans commenced another effort to break the stalemate on the Western Front. On February 26, the new Bolshevik regime in Russia had accepted the humiliating peace terms offered them by the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. Formal signing of the treaty took place on March 3. The end of hostilities on the Eastern Front enabled the German High Command to transfer hundreds of thousands of troops to the west. Additionally, the Germans knew that the arrival of American troops on that front would soon dissipate any advantage the Germans might gain. Berlin knew that it had to force a decision quickly.

By March 22, Green knew of the German attack. He saw "by the papers that Germans have attacked but that is all I know of it." Three days later, he reiterated that the "Bosch" "have started his push," but it was "quite a way off" from the 57th. And on March 31, he reported that he had seen "none of the big war that is raging at present." Green discounted German prospects, believing it "most impossible to run a show on that scale for a very long time."¹⁷

Indeed, this was the first of three German offensives that formed part of the German effort to end the war on the Western Front. This attack took place along the Somme, starting on March 21 and grinding to a halt on April 5. The second, along the Lys, began on April 9 and ended by April 29. The third offensive, along the Aisne, began on May 27 and wound down by June 4. Even though the Germans threatened Paris, as they had in 1914, the offensives failed to achieve the "knockout" blow the Germans sought. With Americans crossing the Atlantic in ever-growing numbers, Germany's window of opportunity had closed.

David Green and the 57th Division felt the impact of the attack on the Lys sector. On April 10, Green told his mother that "after a few days' marching," he had a chance to rest. But the 57th had been "marching, entraining, detraining" for a week. After all of that effort, the 57th found itself back to "almost where we started," having "gone around in a circle."¹⁸

Green maintained a cautious optimism throughout the German "push." On April 10, the day after the attack on the Lys, Green set forth his assessment that "everyone" "expects it to end up OK." Five days later, he noted that "news is not particularly good but it cannot be long." He noted that more and more Americans were on the front lines; they "were doing good work and it is greatly appreciated by all the English I meet." Furthermore, Green did not expect the "Bosch" to "get very far and will pay a very good price for what he does get." One immediate impact on many soldiers was the cancellation of leave.¹⁹

Green felt the impact of the German offensive in a rather personal way. The "Germans have captured the town [where he had been] and all my stuff is gone including a new uniform." Green was nonchalant about the matter. "This is war and such things are to be expected." Besides, the war would be over some

day and "I can get a whole new stock." And in spite of ongoing German attacks along much of the Western Front, he noted that "everyone thinks we are still winning."²⁰

The Lys offensive ended on April 29. The day before, Green predicted that "the Germans will not get much further although we are expecting them to try again." They did not get much further, and they did not try again, at least in that sector of the Western Front. Conditions for the troops, with two feet of water in some trenches, was one cause of "considerable," but not "excessive," sickness. But Green kept some of the worst news from his mother, stating pointedly that he "had not written of our experiences, as I thought you would be more worried."²¹ Green's confidence increased with the German offensive stalling and with more Americans arriving in France. He now took his meals in the wine cellar of a chateau. He slept about twenty feet beneath a barn yard, but he found his subterranean billet "quite comfortable." American troops arriving in France proved inquisitive; Green remarked that the "number of questions they could ask" proved "quite amusing." As for the "Bosch," he was "still sitting quietly on his side of no man's land" and "won't get anything but a good licking." And indeed the German "push" along the Aisne that started on May 27 stalled after some initial success.²²

On June 5, Green decided to correct some of his mother's misimpressions of the war. In response to Emma Green's apparent belief that "everybody is fighting all the time," her son was "glad to say it is wrong." Almost four million French and British troops, in addition to Italians and Americans, kept "the Bosch busy." "So it really will be a war if everybody fought at the same time." Along a front of one hundred miles, a "push" along twenty miles of it required "a considerable part where troops have to be left" in defensive positions.²³

The next day, June 6, Green noted that he had been "in this part of the world" for nine months. He had been on the Flanders front, "down as far as the push is now." His stay in France and Belgium led him to fear that he had forgotten "the amenities of civilian life." For David Green, "it would be strange to walk down the street with a lady now;" indeed, he "forgot the proper duties." He reinforced an assertion in his previous letter that continuous fighting all along the front was not the norm. "If you could be here at mess you would not think there was a war going on." Even while still bunking twenty feet underground, life was not entirely devoid of pleasure.²⁴

Indeed, on the sector where the 57th Division operated, fighting at that time was rather sporadic, limited to occasional rounds of artillery fire, or patrols across or into "no man's land." The front was "really quiet," except "when something excites the old Bosch." Even then, "he slings his lead around" with

²⁰ David W. Green to Emma Green, April 21, 1918, DWGP.

²¹ David W. Green to Emma Green, May 6, 1918, DWGP.

²² David W. Green to Emma Green, May 19, 1918, DWGP.

²³ David W. Green to Emma Green, June 5, 1918, DWGP. Green here evidently referred to only a portion of the Western Front, much longer than one hundred miles.

²⁴ David W. Green to Emma Green, June 23, 1918, DWGP.

¹⁷ David W. Green to Emma Green, March 22, 25, and 31, 1918, DWGP.

¹⁸ David W. Green to Emma Green, April 10, 1918, DWGP.

¹⁹ David W. Green to Emma Green, April 10, 15, and 18, 1918, DWGP.

“comparatively little harm.” The British would then respond with an “occasional raid” that “breaks up the monotony.”²⁵ Green enjoyed two weeks’ leave in July. He spent some time in London, rooming with a Canadian officer. After three or four days in London, he spent the remainder of his leave time in the tranquil English countryside. A dinner with an American lady convinced him that he had “forgotten how to act in society.”

This time off proved to be the calm before the final storm.²⁶ On August 8, 1918, the Allies commenced the “100 Days Offensive” that ended with the armistice of November 11, 1918. Three days after the initial attacks, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg met with Kaiser Wilhelm II to inform him that the German army was no longer capable of forcing a military victory. “We have nearly reached the limit of our power to resist. The war must be ended,” the field marshal advised his sovereign.²⁷ Germany itself faced not only the degradation of its military capabilities; outright revolutionary sentiment and activity increased on the home front and even in the ranks of the military. German authorities feared a revolution similar to what had occurred in Russia the previous year.

The 57th Division, now part of the British Third Army, attacked along the Scarpe River from August 26 to August 30, and along the Drocourt-Queant line on September 2 and 3. On September 4, Green reported that his division had done “quite a job and all say done well.” He noted the actions of the previous ten days were “not the big push but a preparation for it,” very often the “harder end.” His own battalion had captured 700 prisoners in two days. On one morning, “tanks, cavalry, and all sorts of things going over the ridge” had awakened him. By eight o’clock that day, “everything was peace and quiet except for heavy rumbles” in the distance. Many Germans “didn’t have a chance to fight” and surrendered immediately. Even so, Green expected “the Hun” to “pull himself together soon and show more fight.”²⁸

Two weeks later, on September 18, Green evinced even greater optimism and discussed the bigger picture of events. He cited “very encouraging” reports of over 100,000 prisoners captured. With an estimated four to six million Germans on the front, even that haul of prisoners “won’t make such a big hole in it.” But he noted that German morale was low “and all the prisoners were glad to get out of it.” He mentioned reports of German peace offers that “didn’t make much difference to us as no one pays much attention to them, but we keep plugging away.” He noted his return to Arras, mention of which evidently escaped the eyes of the censors. That town was “certainly broken up by lots of rubbish and loose bricks” but now out of the range of shell fire.²⁹

Perhaps these successes led David Green to think of home. On September 22, he thanked his mother for sending a book but asked her “to find me a girl to write to.” When home, he wanted to “start again calling the young ladies.” But this note of optimism and hope was matched by a note of sorrow. Green

found time to visit the Canadian airman with whom he had roomed in London. But upon arrival at the Canadian base, he “learned that he had been brought down in flames behind the German lines about a month previous.” Green bemoaned the “rotten luck” that befell a “pretty decent chap.”³⁰

The 57th continued its participation in the offensive, attacking along the Canal du Nord on the outskirts of Cambrai. In two letters, dated September 27 and October 1, he discussed both general and local events. He saw the Allied forces “moving in the right direction, i. e. toward Berlin,” but “quite a distance off yet.” Even so, they were “further along than the British have ever been before.” The Allies further benefitted from developments in Salonika, Palestine, and Bulgaria, places to him only “somewhere on the map.” Back along the Western Front, the Americans had “started again,” and Green hoped they “will make a decent show of it.” At the local level, Green noted that his regiment had captured one location and assisted Canadian forces in the capture of another. Censors removed the names of both locations from Green’s letter.³¹

Indeed, German military and civilian authorities had to cope with increasingly dire circumstances. On October 2, 1918, Erich von Ludendorff, a virtual military dictator, warned leaders of the Reichstag of Germany’s increasingly desperate situation. On October 4, a new chancellor, Prince Max von Baden, asked President Woodrow Wilson for an armistice. Without consulting other allied leaders, Wilson asked the Chancellor if his government would subscribe to the Fourteen Points. Other Allied leaders, such as Georges Clemenceau of France and Lloyd George of Great Britain, sought to circumvent Wilson’s offer. Even though Germany accepted a proposed armistice based on the Fourteen Points, Wilson then had to advise the Chancellor that Allied military commanders would set the terms.

Even as these communications continued, the relentless Allied assault on the Western Front gained momentum. The 57th Division participated in the capture of Cambrai on October 8 and 9. Green’s letter of October 9 alluded to that attack, even though the censors again did their job, excising specific locations. Even so, Green gave a vivid description of the battle. He had looked toward the town, saw a red glow in the sky with steeples and towers standing out against “rolls and rolls of smoke.” Although not badly shelled, the town was afire, and the flames were impossible to extinguish. “Considerable peace talk” would do no good at all in the context of such destruction.³²

Green and his battalion were relieved from front line duty, receiving a respite from action by October 15. After the “most miserable train journey I have ever had,” Green found himself in a “pretty little mining village with a bed with clean white sheets and a decent mattress.” A complete breakdown and other mechanical problems had delayed their train’s arrival in that “pretty little village,” but Green saw “some recompense” for the delays in “a decent bed.”

Green took a somewhat cynical view of the peace rumors then in circulation. They would not “stop the war yet.” Indeed,

²⁵ David W. Green to Emma Green, June 27, 1918, DWGP.

²⁶ David W. Green to Emma Green, July 14 and 25, 1918, DWGP.

²⁷ Marshall, 418.

²⁸ David W. Green to Emma Green, September 4, 1918, DWGP.

²⁹ David W. Green to Emma Green, September 18, 1918, DWGP.

³⁰ David W. Green to Emma Green, September 22, 1918, DWGP.

³¹ David W. Green to Emma Green, September 29 and October 1, 1918, DWGP.

³² David W. Green to Emma Green, October 9, 1918, DWGP.

he believed notes being “passed back and forth are more or less to kill time” and allow winter to set in before a final decision on the battlefields. In the meantime, the 57th was on its way to another sector of the front. Green himself preferred to stay put, but “Mr. Foch says otherwise. I must do what he bids.” With the job at Cambrai finished, the 57th was “no longer wanted there.”³³

The 57th Division saw no more combat on the front line before the armistice. It pursued the retreating Germans for a time. Green recollected that the division marched north from Cambrai, walking twenty miles in two days but could not keep up with the retreating enemy. As they advanced, joyous French civilians greeted them with flowers strewn on the ground and kisses. People had suffered a “dog’s life” under the occupation. Even in retreat, the “Hun” destroyed much property, motivating Green to wish to advance into Germany and give that “Hun” a “dose of his own medicine,” an appropriate analogy for a physician.³⁴

On November 2, Green and the 57th remained in the rear, “comfortably situated” in the suburbs of a large French town after “being on the move” for several months. He had seen official reports that Turkey and Austria-Hungary “have kicked the bucket” and “that leaves the Bosch alone.” Green did not expect the Germans to give up, even though they “can’t possibly win.” Rather, he expected them to retire further, requiring Allied armies to “keep in touch.” Green’s conclusion was that it “takes a long time for anything to soak into his head, so I suppose we will be kept here longer.”³⁵

The Germans would shorten their lines, thus having quicker access to their reserves, Green predicted. He saw Germany’s main liability as a lack of fresh divisions. Even so, they “will probably put up more fights yet.” Green heard even more reports of Germany’s harsh treatment of Belgian and French civilians. In addition to “treating them pretty badly,” the Germans destroyed or damaged infrastructure such as railroads, bridges, and highways. Meanwhile, Green decried the tendency of French civilians to take time to celebrate special days, such as All Saints Day, with so much cleanup and repair work confronting them.³⁶

Green commented on the terms of the armistice in a letter written on the day of its signing. He expected that the terms would “make it impossible to start the war again,” as Germany was required to demilitarize and withdraw its forces to the east of the Rhine. For himself and the 57th, he foresaw occupation duty in “a part of Germany.” By this time, Green had become aware of conditions in Germany itself, where the Kaiser had abdicated, and Social Democrat Philipp Scheidemann had proclaimed a German republic. More extreme political factions on the left sought to foment a Bolshevik-style revolution.³⁷

The 57th did not end up on occupation duty, as Green had predicted. By this time, with the end of hostilities, Green, as most soldiers did, only wanted to go home, not wanting to “stay around in France doing almost nothing.” He had made plans in hopes of avoiding occupation duty but realizing that going home would be delayed. He considered a trip to the resort of Biarritz for the Christmas holiday, but such plans were contingent on the need for doctors to process returning prisoners of war. Green’s most optimistic assessment was that he might return to Salem by Memorial Day, 1919.³⁸

Green’s remaining letters from France mixed a desire for amenities usually not available in wartime with his desire to return home. More than once, he wished to see a “moving picture.” But he did not find such an amenity in Arras, where the 57th was moved by December 4. There, “all the houses are smashed but we expect to live in them” nonetheless. But the damage proved too great to quickly repair, and the 57th moved instead to the small village of Wanquetin on December 9.³⁹

With the war over, David Green had time to reflect on the enormous loss of life through its course. He had learned of the death of Salem native Henry Morrison. But he noted the casualties of the American Expeditionary Force were “small in comparison with other nations.” But Green added that they were “smaller than I expected when I heard what they had been doing.” Salem itself was “pretty lucky” if Morrison was the only one of its sons to be killed in action. As a point of comparison, Green noted that his own battalion had lost ten officers and 300 enlisted men in one day alone, and “it was only one of many battalions attacking.”⁴⁰

Green did obtain leave at Christmas time, but rather than Biarritz, he spent the holiday in Nice, enjoying the sunshine and warm weather along the Mediterranean coast. He noted the weather was likely “quite different” from that of Salem. In addition, he met a “young Buzby of Swedesboro,” who served with a hospital unit in France. On his return to Wanquetin, he spent a night in Paris. Even while enjoying such a pleasure trip, Green remained “quite ready” to return home.⁴¹

One of the last noteworthy events of Green’s time in France was the visit of his brother Harry in early February 1919. Harry was “fatter than ever but still looks quite prosperous.” David wanted to show his brother the front lines, but “snow had covered up the scenes of war.” And a car the two brothers had hired broke down, preventing much sightseeing. Cold weather rendered it uncomfortable for Harry, especially when shaving and dressing in the morning. David concluded that it was a “good thing he joined the Navy, for I don’t suppose he would be able to stand all the stresses and hardships of the infantry.”⁴²

On March 25, 1919, David Green received his orders to return home after his discharge from active duty, with the rank of captain, the previous month. The 2/7 Battalion of the King’s Liverpool Regiment had already demobilized, and its members

³³ David W. Green to Emma Green, October 15, 1918, DWGP. “Mr. Foch” refers to French Marshal Ferdinand Foch, the Supreme Commander.

³⁴ David W. Green to Emma Green, October 18, 1918, DWGP.

³⁵ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 2, 1918, DWGP.

³⁶ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 2, 1918, DWGP.

³⁷ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 11, 1918, DWGP.

³⁸ David W. Green to Emma Green, November 14, 1918, DWGP.

³⁹ David W. Green to Emma Green, December 9, 1918, DWGP.

⁴⁰ David W. Green to Emma Green, December 6, 1918, DWGP.

⁴¹ David W. Green to Emma Green, December 16, 1918, and January 2, 1919, DWGP.

⁴² David W. Green to Emma Green, February 8, 1919, DWGP.

returned to England. Looking back over one and a half years of service with the British Expeditionary Force, Green no doubt thought of the death and destruction he had witnessed and the dangers he had confronted. "But now that it is over I would not have missed it," he concluded.⁴³ Green's service won recognition from both the United States and Great Britain. On February 25, 1919, Lt. Col. C. S. Baines of the United States Army had recognized Green's "conscientious care," "conspicuous success," and "great gallantry." On August 8, 1919, King George V awarded Green the British Military Cross for valor displayed on September 18, 1918, when the 57th Infantry Division was engaged in operations near Cambrai.⁴⁴ Green returned to Salem, where he established a medical practice that continued for decades to come. He evidently remembered some of the social graces he had feared losing while in the military, for he married Doris Sneden of Red Bank, New Jersey, in 1920, with whom he had two daughters. Green continued to practice medicine in Salem until February 1954; he also became a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a trustee of the New Jersey Medical Society. During World War II, when many younger physicians left home to serve in the military, Green served as a surgeon at the Salem County Memorial Hospital. From 1945 to 1951, he served as the hospital's chief of staff. He died on July 3, 1955, at his home on 69 Market Street.⁴⁵ He had attained many honors, and his professional expertise and devotion to duty no doubt saved or prolonged the lives of many British service personnel as well as many of his patients in Salem County.

⁴³ David W. Green to Emma Green, January 9, 1919, DWGP.

⁴⁴ Mentioned in the obituary of David W. Green in the *Salem Standard and Jerseyman*, Salem, New Jersey, July 7, 1955.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*



BRUCE BENDLER earned his Ph.D. at the University of Delaware in 2000. His dissertation was entitled *The Emergence of Rural Federalism: Political Culture in Delaware 1760-1812*.

Bandler teaches history at the University of Delaware. He contributed two articles to a history of Newark, Delaware, published on the occasion of the city's 250th anniversary in 2008. He has also published articles in *Delaware History* and *New Jersey History* and the *Quarterly Newsletter* of the Salem County (NJ) Historical Society. He is a contributing author to *New Jersey in the Revolution: Where the Battlefield Meets the Home Front*, published by Rutgers University Press (April 28, 2015). His current research interests focus on political history in Revolutionary and early Federal Delaware and New Jersey.

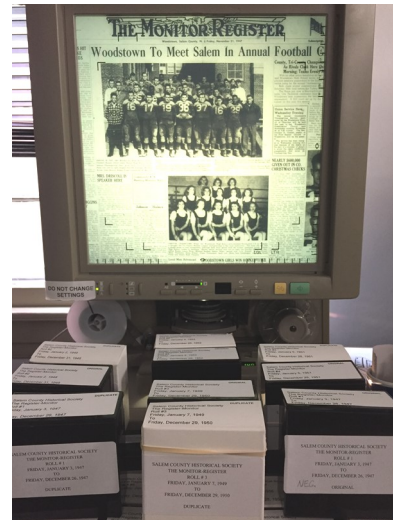
PRESERVATION SUCCESS!

The Monitor-Register

Newspaper Microfilming Project has been Completed through Contributions from Society Members and Friends!

The Salem County Historical Society gratefully acknowledges the following individuals who funded this \$5,000+ project.

**Harlan & Gretchen Buzby
Jonathan & Patricia Buzby
Timothy & Moira Buzby
Christopher & Martha Champigny
Gill & Sylvia Lippincott
Elizabeth Myers
Lawrence & Joanne Owen**



Reels of microfilm and a microfilm reader displaying the front page of *The Monitor-Register* of November 21, 1947. This issue includes photographs and names of Woodstown's Tri-County Hockey League champions and the Woodstown High School football team before its Thanksgiving game.

Researchers will be pleased to know that this historical Woodstown, New Jersey week-to-week chronicle of over 8,000 newspaper pages spanning the years 1947 to 1972 has been preserved for generations to come.

THANK YOU!

NEW SCHOONER

—The *Sunbeam* says the first cargo shipped by the new schooner *Minnie Eakin*, was composed of canned tomatoes from the Fenwick Canning Works of Starr & Mecum, in Salem. The cargo was immediately transferred at Philadelphia to steamer *Indiana* for Europe, this being the second consignment Starr & Mecum has sent there.

Woodstown Register, Woodstown, NJ, September 28, 1875

Board of Trustees

| | |
|--|------|
| Barbara Smith Duffy, <i>President</i> | 2018 |
| Armando Martinez, <i>Executive Vice President</i> | 2018 |
| Diane Wohlrab, <i>VP Museum</i> | 2019 |
| Ellen Morrissey, <i>VP Library</i> | 2017 |
| Craig Schneeman, <i>VP Buildings & Grounds</i> | 2017 |
| Bonny Beth Elwell, <i>VP Membership</i> | 2017 |
| Gaynel Schneeman, <i>Treasurer</i> | 2019 |
| Margaret Danner, <i>Recording Secretary</i> | 2019 |
| William J. Gallo, Jr., <i>Trustee</i> | 2017 |
| Susan Harker, <i>Trustee</i> | 2018 |
| Barbara Dawson, <i>Trustee</i> | 2019 |
| Ervin S. Parker, Jr., <i>Trustee</i> | 2019 |
| Trudy K. O'Hare, <i>Trustee</i> | 2018 |
| Sheldon Strober, Ed. D., <i>Trustee</i> | 2017 |
| Robert A. Brooks, Ph. D., <i>Trustee Emeritus</i> | |
| Donald L. Pierce, <i>Trustee Emeritus</i> | |

Staff

Administrator and Curator: *Andrew R. Coldren*
Administrative Librarian: *Richard Guido*
Bookkeeper: *Wanda Hofbauer*
Groundskeeper: *William Jackson*
Housekeeper: *Mary Cardinal*

Newsletter: *J. Harlan Buzby, Andrew R. Coldren, Richard J. Guido, Jr.*

Volunteers

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bruce Bendler, Ph. D. | Peggy Kavanaugh |
| Robert A. Brooks, Ph. D. | Noel Kemm |
| J. Harlan Buzby | Ronald E. Magill |
| Gretchen Buzby | Armando Martinez |
| Michael J. Cooke | Craig Maue |
| Suzanne Cooke | Ellen Morrissey |
| Cynthia Costa | Dale Murschell |
| Robert Costa | Barbara Nathan |
| Dave Culver | Christie Nelson |
| Peg Danner | Trudy K. O'Hare |
| Barbara Dawson | Lawrence B. Owen |
| Michael Dixon | Erv Parker |
| Barbara Smith Duffy | Amanda Pierce |
| Brian M. Duffy | Donald Pierce |
| Bonny Beth Elwell | Bill Saunderlin |
| Dottie Fisher | Craig Schneeman |
| William J. Gallo, Jr. | Gay Schneeman |
| Wayne Gotwals | Sheldon Strober, Ed. D. |
| Curt Harker | Walt Valentine |
| Sue Harker | Maggie Vaughan |
| Charles Harrison | Courtney Warren |
| Charlotte Harrison | Ruthanne Wright |
| Katherine Heverin | Diane Wohlrab |
| Eppie Jones | Ron Wohlrab |

Bridge Tender

The offer of Charles Counsellor to act as tender for the Penn's Neck Bridge having been accepted, he will enter upon his duties on the 25th inst. He is having a small house constructed for his residence near the draw.
Salem Sunbeam, Salem, NJ, August 18, 1882

**Corporate and Business Members
 "Partnerships with History"**

FENWICK BENEFACTORS

The Denn House at Hancocks Bridge

GOODWIN PROVIDERS

Mannington Mills, Inc.

PEDERSEN PROVIDERS

Chemours Chambers Works

Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Salem County

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Schaeffer

Henry D. Young, Inc.

Kates Realty, LLC

OAK TREE ASSOCIATES

Bob Brooks Auction Sales

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Davis

Mr. Robert L. Davis

Frank Leonards & Frank, LLC

Friends of the Hancock House

J.F. Elk Painting

John D. Jordan, Esq.

Morgan's Electrical Services

Nancy Casey Team, Berkshire Hathaway

Home Services - Fox & Roach Realtors

Oak Tree Chapter-NSDAR

Pine Tavern Distillery

Warner & Company, CPAs

Walter Nicholson Century 21

The Society is grateful for the support of our corporate and business members.

For more information about our "Partnership with History" program

Call (856) 935-5004 or visit

www.salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com

Membership Report:

Individual

Alvin Corbett,
Eastampton, NJ

Jacqueline Denn-Doyle,
Milford, CT

Heather Hasted,
St. Petersburg, FL

Joanne Havlicek,
Sharptown, NJ

Betty Joyce Hiles,
Salem, NJ

Sally Loper,
Millville, NJ

Bruce Mitchell,
Salem, NJ

Family

Phillip Nelson,
Woodstown, NJ

Partner

Francis P. Tighe,
Chicago, IL

In Memoriam

Howard Maue,
Naples, FL

Harry S. Mayhew,
Millersburg, PA

A. Torrey Reade,
Elsinboro, NJ

Jonathan E. Wood, Jr.,
Millville, NJ

Yes, I would like to become a member of the

Salem County Historical Society!



Name _____ New Member Renewal or Gift

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone _____ Email _____

Please circle your desired category

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| Student | \$10 | We also have Business & Corporate Membership Opportunities! |
| Individual | \$25 | Oak Tree Associate \$100-\$249 |
| Family/Household | \$40 | Pedersen Providers \$250-\$499 |
| Partner | \$100 | Goodwin Providers \$500-\$999 |
| Sustaining | \$150 | Fenwick Benefactors \$1000+ |
| Contributing | \$250 | For more information on how your business can become members of the Society, please call 856-935-5004 |
| Lifetime | \$500 | |

Please make checks payable to the Salem County Historical Society.
 The Society now accepts credit card payments for new memberships, renewals, and upgrades through our secure website:
www.salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com

RETURN TO: SCHS, 83 Market Street, Salem, NJ 08079

PHOTO ID PLEASE!



—The old academy building is being raised to the height of three stories, and scholars of a high grade are to be admitted from all parts of the county. Miss Pauline Waddington has been engaged to take entire charge of the school, and we prophesy that under her excellent tutorship this high school will be a success and the pride of our county.

National Standard,
Salem, NJ,
August 8, 1873

Sam Wing, a Chinaman from Wilmington, will open a laundry sometime this week, in the building adjoining J. M. Carpenter's store, on East Broadway, formerly occupied as a butcher shop.

National Standard,
Salem, NJ,
August 6, 1884

Unidentified photographs in the collection remain a perennial perplexity!

Assistance is needed in identifying the year and participants of this Salem Academy photograph.

000.711.0527

The Salem County Historical Society receives general operating support grants and project grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of the Department of the State. Additional funding has been made possible in part by funds from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of the State, through the Salem County Board of Chosen Freeholders and the Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission.



Salem County Historical Society
83 Market Street
Salem, NJ 08079



Nonprofit
Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Pennsville, NJ
Permit No. 118