

FACTS ABOUT GUILFORD BATTLE

Famous Engagement in North Carolina and Those Who Took Part in it.

In view of the fact that a monument to Gen. Nathanael Greene, erected by act of congress, was unveiled at Guilford battle ground on Saturday, July 3, some information about the battle and those who participated may be of interest at this time:

On September 1, 1775, North Carolina furnished two regiments of continental troops, with Col. James Moore and Lieut. Col. Francis Nash in command of the 1st regiment, and Col. Robert Howe and Lieut. Col. Alexander Martin in command of the 2nd regiment. On April 15, 1776, four more regiments were supplied, with the following officers in command: Third regiment, Col. Jethro Sumner, Lieut. Col. William Alston; 4th regiment, Col. Thomas Polk, Lieut. Col. James Thackston, Major William Lee Davidson; 5th regiment, Col. Edward Buncombe, Lieut. Col. Henry Irwin; 6th regiment, Col. Alexander Lillington, Lieut. Col. William Taylor. These regiments were known as regulars. North Carolina also furnished six battalions, known as minute men. On November 15, 1777, these six regiments, of about four thousand men, were ordered to join Gen. Washington in New Jersey. They participated in the battles of Brandywine, September 7, 1777, at Germantown, where Gen. Nash was killed October 4, 1777; at Monmouth, June 20, 1778, and at Stony Point, July 16, 1779; also were with their commander at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777 and 1778. On November 28, 1776, three additional regiments were enlisted, with the following commanding officers: Seventh regiment, Col. James Hogun, Lieut. Col. Robert Mebane; 8th regiment, Col. James Armstrong, Lieut. Col. James Ingram; 9th regiment, Col. John P. Williams, Lieut. Col. John Luttrell. These regiments went forward in 1777 and joined Gen. Washington. These troops were placed under command of Brig. Gen. James Moore previous to going north, and upon his death under Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, and after his death under Brig. Gen. James Hogun. Under his command they were sent to Charleston, S. C., seven hundred arriving there March 13, 1780. Major Gen. Lincoln had succeeded Major Gen. Robert Howe, of North Carolina, in command of the Southern forces in December, 1778. Upon the siege of Charleston by Sir Henry Clinton, commander-in-chief of the British forces, Lincoln surrendered to him in May, 1780. Clinton sailed for New York on June 5, 1780, and left his army of some seven thousand in command of Cornwallis, whose principal assistants were Lord Rowdon, Col. Tarleton and Major Patrick Ferguson. At the end of June, 1780, Cornwallis reported all resistance in South Carolina and Georgia at an end. Gen. Horatio Gates was appointed in command of the Southern army, to succeed Gen. Lincoln, by congress, June 13, 1780. The North Carolina legislature called for 8,000 militia to repel the threatened invasion of Cornwallis, and Gen. Griffith Rutherford in the West and Gen. Richard Caswell in the East were put in the field to raise these troops. On June 20, 1780, the battle of Ramsour's Mill was fought between the Whigs and Tories, who were defeated, with a loss on both sides of 70 killed and 100 wounded. This ended the activities of the Tories in the West. On August 16, 1780, Gen. Gates, aided by Gens. Caswell and Baron De Kalb, fought the forces of Cornwallis and Lord Rowdon at Camden and were severely defeated. Gen. Rutherford was wounded and captured, Baron De Kalb died of his wounds, and Gen. Gregory was also badly injured. Gen. Gates fled to Charlotte, where he was joined by Gen. Caswell and proceeded to Hillsboro. William Lee Davidson was appointed brigadier general to succeed Gen. Rutherford. The forces under Gens. Davie, Davidson and Sumner now assembled at Charlotte and the North Carolina legislature made Gen. Smallwood, of Maryland, a major general and placed him in command of the North Carolina militia. In defence of Charlotte Gen. Graham was badly wounded and prevented from taking part in the battle of King's Mountain, a month later. The British, under Cornwallis, Rowdon and Tarleton, entered Charlotte September 26, 1780. The British were severely defeated at the battle of King's Mountain under command of Col. Ferguson, who was killed October 7, 1780. The Americans were under command of Cpts. Sevier and McDowell and Cols. Shelby, Campbell and Cleveland. North Carolina gloried in this victory, for her sons organized the campaign, furnished more than two-thirds of the soldiers and the funds to equip them. Gen. Nathanael Greene assumed command of the Southern forces December 4, 1780, at Charlotte. He at once began a reorganization and placed Gen. Davie in command of the commissary department. He was joined by Gens. Morgan, of Virginia,

and Huger, of South Carolina, and then Col. Henry Lee, of Virginia. On January 17, 1781, Americans, under Morgan, won a great victory at Cowpens over the British, under Tarleton. At battle of Cowan's Ford Gen. William Lee Davidson was killed February 1, 1780. Gen. Morgan, on account of ill health, returned to Virginia. On the death of Gen. Davidson Gen. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, succeeded him. It was the wish of Gen. Greene and Governor Nash that Gen. Sumner should command the North Carolina militia at Guilford, but Major Gen. Caswell would not appoint him. The general assembly, in February, 1781, created a council extraordinary, consisting of Major Gen. Caswell, Col. Alexander Martin and Mr. Bignal. Cornwallis was at this time at Hillsboro and Greene was across the Dan in Virginia. On February 26 Cornwallis left Hillsboro and marched west to Alamance Creek. Greene was then at his camp at Speedwell Iron Works, on Troublesome Creek.

Organized Volunteers of North Carolina at Guilford Court House.

Table listing military units and their counts: Col. Read's men 200, Major Joseph Winston's men 100, Major Armstrong's men 100, Capt. Forbes' men 100, Sevier's men under Robertson 100, Total 600, Cavalry 40, One thousand North Carolina militia joined Greene in two brigades March 11, under command of Gens. John Butler and Thomas Eaton. The aggregation of Virginia forces under Greene outside of regular army was: Col. William Preston's command 300, Col. William Campbell's command 60, Col. Charles Lynch's command 150, Watkins's dragoons 50, Virginia militia 1,693, Total 2,253. Greene's regular troops were as follows: Virginia brigade, two regiments, under Col. Greene and Lieut. Col. Hawes, commanded by Gen. Huger, of South Carolina 778, Two Maryland regiments of regulars under Lieut. Col. Howard and Col. Ford, forming a brigade under Otho Williams, to which were attached Kirkwood's, Delaware's, the remnant brought off from Gates's defeat, in all 630, The artillery consisting of four six-pounders, under Capt. Anthony Singleton and Lieut. Finley, with 60 Morasses 60, From Virginia and Maryland— Lee's cavalry 75, Washington's cavalry 90, Lee's infantry 82, Total 1,715. To make a summary of Greene's forces: North Carolinians 1,700, Virginians 2,253, Regular army 1,715, 5,668. Cornwallis had about two thousand men engaged in the fight. Among the commanding officers were Major Gen. Leslie, Brig. Gen. O'Hara, Lieut. Col. James Webster, Lieut. Col. Robert Stuart, Lieut. Col. Norton and Col. Tarleton. As a result of the battle 92 British were killed and 413 were wounded. It is probable that Greene lost about 300 besides a number of militia not known. The battle of Guilford Court House was the only pitched battle of any magnitude fought between the American and British forces in North Carolina.

"The fatal wound to royal authority, from which it lingered, and lingering died on the 19th day of October, 1781, was given at Guilford Court House on this 15th day of March, 1781. One of the brigades of North Carolina militia at Guilford was under command of Brig. Gen. John Butler, of Orange county, one of the old Regulators, who had adhered to his ideas of resistance to tyranny from Alamance in May, 1771, to that time. He had been in arms from the beginning of the war, and had recently been at Gates's defeat and escaped capture. He is represented as a man of great courage and much force of character. He was very popular with his neighbors, and retained their respect by his honest and straightforward dealings with them. There was no time during the Revolutionary war when the name of Gen. Butler was not conspicuous in North Carolina as a patriot and soldier. He never laid down his arms until independence was declared and won. The militia who served under him at Guilford Court House were from Orange, Granville and Guilford counties."

William Tyrone in 1777, with the rank of major general, became commander of a corps of Loyalists, and, in 1779, invaded Connecticut and burned Danbury, Fairfield and Norwalk. Brig. Gen. John Butler was an old Regulator, for whose head Tyrone had offered a reward of 1,000 acres of land and 100 pounds sterling in 1771, after the battle of Alamance, N. C.

"The greatest soldier of that day from North Carolina was Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumner, of Warren county. We know that he passed without reproach through the terrible campaigns of Washington in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and survived as one of the seven hundred from a brigade of more than 5,000 men, and was promoted for gallantry and skill displayed amid those bloody scenes. For his constancy, fidelity and great influence in the State he was detached to raise the four regiments of regulars in North Carolina in 1780-81, and his letters during that period evince such a lofty and unselfish patriotism that they challenge the admiration of every reader."

I am indebted to Judge David Schenck's, N. C., 1780-81, for the information contained in this article. It is worthy of note that many of North Carolina's soldiers of great renown did not participate in the battle at Guilford. Major Gen. Robert Howe, who had received the thanks of congress and the legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia and had been in charge of the continental forces in the South, was not present. Major Gen. Moore, who succeeded him in command of continental troops in the South, had died in 1777. Brig. Gen. Francis Nash had been killed at Germantown and Brig. Gen. William Lee Davidson at Cowan's Ford. Cornelius Harnett was a prisoner at Wilmington. Major Gen. Richard Caswell was recruiting in the East. Brig. Gen. Griffith Rutherford was a prisoner. Gen. Joseph Graham had been severely wounded at Charlotte. Major Gen. John Ashe was in feeble health at Wilmington and died some months after the battle. Brig. Gen. Lillington was at Wilmington watching the British.

Nathanael Green (1742-1786) was a son of a Quaker smith and farmer; acquired an education through his own efforts; was elected to Rhode Island legislature; made a special study of art of war and was expelled from the Society of Friends for his zeal in that direction. He was placed in command of the Rhode Island forces and was appointed brigadier general by congress and later was appointed major general in charge of soldiers of Long Island. Subsequently he commanded Forts Lee and Washington; at Trenton he commanded one of the two American columns and at Brandywine the reserve. He was also at Germantown. At Valley Forge he was made quartermaster general. At Monmouth he commanded the right wing. He presided over the court which condemned Major Andre to death. On October 14 he succeeded Gates as commander-in-chief of the Southern army and took command at Charlotte on the 2nd of December, 1780. Under his direction Gen. Daniel Morgan went to South Carolina, where he won the victory at Cowpens. Greene was defeated at Guilford Court House, but at such cost to the victor that Tarleton called it "the pledge of ultimate defeat." He sustained a reverse at Hobkirk's Hill at the hands of Lord Rowdon. The British under Lieut. Col. James Stuart (who had succeeded Lord Rowdon) fought Greene at Eutaw Springs and were so weakened that they withdrew to Charleston and remained till surrender at Yorktown. He was greatly aided in his campaigns by the Polish engineer, Kosciusko, Henry Lee and William Washington and Thomas Sumpter and Francis Marion. He was voted large grants of lands by Georgia and North Carolina and South Carolina. Was second only to Washington as a soldier.

Lord Francis Rowdon Hastings, (1754-1826,) British soldier and governor general of India. He served at battles of Bunker Hill, Brooklyn, White Plains, Monmouth and Camden and at attacks on Forts Washington and Clinton and at the siege of Charleston. He won the victory at Hobkirk's Hill.

Patrick Ferguson, (1744-80,) an English soldier and inventor of first practical breech loading rifle. In command of a corps of volunteers from British regiments at battle of Brandywine, September 1, 1777; the corps distinguished itself. He was in command of the British at King's Mountain, October 8, 1780, where he was severely defeated and killed.

Sir Banastre Tarleton, (1754-1823,) English soldier, was appointed brigade major of cavalry, was present at Brandywine and other engagements in 1777 and 1778, and as the commander of the British Legion, proceeded South where he aided Sir Henry Clinton in the capture of Charleston. He was responsible for the victory at Waxhaw and aided Cornwallis to win the battle at Camden. He was victorious over Sumpter, at Fishing Creek, but not so successful at Blackstock Hill. In January, 1781, he was defeated at Cowpens. After returning to England he was elected to parliament and was thereafter appointed major general. He was appointed major general in the South and defeated Gates, at Camden, and Greene, at Guilford Court

FOURTEEN SUNK IN 48 HOURS.

German Submarines Send to Bottom Total Gross Tonnage of 47,698.

A Saturday dispatch says: Fourteen steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 47,698, have been sunk in the last forty-eight hours by German submarines. This total establishes a record for the period.

Three other vessels reported torpedoed may add another 26,965 tons to the aggregate destroyed in the past two days. So far as known there has been no loss of life, except in the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic.

The recrudescence of submarine activity began August 12 and in the week ending August 18, the British admiralty reports, thirteen vessels of a total tonnage of 22,970 were sunk, eleven of them by underwater craft and two by mines. This makes a total known loss of 70,668 tons of shipping in nine days.

Ten of the vessels sunk in the past two days were British, three were Norwegian and one was Spanish.

The largest vessel whose loss has been confirmed was the Arabic, of 15,801 tons. Reports that the Laland, 17,640 tons, and the Nicosian, 6,369 tons, have been sunk have not been verified. The fate of the Dunsley, 2,956 net tons, reported torpedoed just before the Arabic was sunk, has not been definitely determined. The British Press Association has denied the reported loss of the Bovie, of 6,500 tons.

Underwater craft torpedoed Friday the British steamers Restormel, 2,118 tons; Baron Erskine, 5,585 tons; City of New York, 2,790 tons; Samara, 3,908 tons; Gladiator, 3,359 tons; Bittern, 1,797 tons, and the Ben Brachie, 3,908 tons; the Norwegian steamers Sveresborg, 674 tons, and Bras, 1,351 tons, and the Spanish steamer Perla Castillo, 1,920 tons.

The vessels sunk Thursday were the Arabic, 15,801 tons; Grodno, 1,955 tons; Serbino, 2,205 tons, and Magda, 1,063 tons, a total of 21,024. All these were British except the Magda, which was Norwegian.

A submarine halted the Norwegian mail steamer Irma, within Norwegian territorial waters, but disappeared before torpedoing the vessel when warned by a Norwegian torpedo boat that the attack which apparently was intended would constitute a violation of neutrality.

Loss of a British submarine in the sound with fifteen members of her crew is reported by London and Berlin, but London claims the boat ran aground, while Berlin says it was "destroyed."

Except for another serious reverse for Russian arms there were no striking developments in the day's military operations. Berlin reported the fall of Novogeorgievsk, where the Muscovites made their last stand in Poland, with the loss of 85,000 prisoners and a large bag of artillery.

The hard-pressed forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Germans claim, have been pushed back to Koterkakulva, southwest of Brest-Litovsk, while they are being pursued east of Kovno and have lost ground south of the Bug on the Brest-Litovsk line.

The allies on Gallipoli peninsula are continuing their assaults on Turkish positions and the British left wing has made some progress, an official report asserts.

An open rupture between Italy and Turkey apparently is rapidly approaching, according to dispatches from Rome. Reports from the same source assert that the entente powers have succeeded in inducing Serbia to agree to the immediate cession to Bulgaria of a part of Macedonia in exchange for the Bulgars' participation in the war.


Why He Was Proud.

A teacher in the McKinley school building in Muncie last spring offered a prize to the pupil who would kill the most flies. The little boys and girls who were under this teacher's special charge at once became the envy of all the other pupils whose teachers were not in the prize-giving business. One day Donald, who is eight and under the tutelage of the "prize" teacher, said in a discouraged tone to a playmate, Charlie, who is in another room: "I just know I'll never win that prize. I can't find any flies over at our house."

"Then you'd just better come over t' our house," said Charlie boastfully. "we've got millions of 'em."

House, but was besieged at Yorktown by French and American armies and French fleet and was forced to capitulate on the 19th of October, 1781. With him fell the English cause in America. On returning to England he was made governor general of India and afterwards was master general of ordnance, with a place in the cabinet. He was subsequently appointed to the vice royalty of Ireland, and afterwards plenipotentiary to negotiate the treaty of Amiens, (1802.) His brother, William, was a distinguished British admiral.

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