

Flower Of British Regulars Put To Rout By Untrained Militiamen

(Continued from page 1)

the battle fought here March 15, 1781. This custom was established by Judge Schenk and kept up by Major Morehead, and I am advised is the rule to the present.

There were five leading local characters in the early days of the Regulators and the Revolution: Harmon Husbands, James Hunter, Rednap Howell, William Butler and Martha Bell.

Major Morehead prepared and here has delivered an exhaustive and instructive address on James Hunter.

I found that I could not, in the limited time allotted, gather from the great repositories of historical papers and correspondence, some of which have not been published, the information necessary to prepare such a historical essay as would be of any great value as a historical document, remembering my experience in preparation of the brief showing conclusively that Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina, that it took much work, occupying several months and covering a period of more than two years. I found then the greater part of the proof I was looking for in the files of the state historical commission among the papers and letters and documents of Governor Swain, assembled by Judge Clark, now published and indexed by D. L. Corbett, and of great historical value.

Caruthers has gathered much information about these five Revolutionary characters in the three volumes he has written. These volumes leave to posterity much valuable historical data relating to the Revolution and its heroes and heroines.

The next subject I thought of taking was the importance of preserving North Carolina history. I gathered some information as to the services rendered the state by Col. W. L. Saunders, Major Englehard and Judge Walter Clark, who rendered such valuable aid in compiling the colonial and state records.

S. A. Ashe, Dr. S. B. Weeks, W. T. Whitsett, Hunter Caruthers and others have served their state well.

Mrs. Martha Bell was a most remarkable woman of the Revolution. She lived on Deep River, in what is now Randolph county, and was the mother (by her first husband, Col. John McGhee, who lived on Sandy Creek) of two of the most influential pioneer preachers, one a Methodist, the other a Presbyterian. The one who was a Methodist preacher established the first camp meetings in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was one of the organizers of the first camp meeting in this state. He was at Old Union camp meeting, near his mother's home, at the first or second camp meeting at that place. Mrs. Bell died September 9, 1820, and was buried beside her second husband in the Bell cemetery, near Old Union. In this graveyard repose the remains of Col. Thomas Dougan and I have always heard that three or four of the five Clark brothers, all five of whom were Revolutionary soldiers, were buried in this cemetery. William, John and Joe Clark were captains in the American army. William, it is claimed, was at the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

Permit me again to say I prize highly the honor of being with you today in the celebration of the anniversary of American independence.

The American Revolution began with the agitation of the Regulators. The first battle was at Alamance and on this battlefield the Revolution virtually ended. Here was the last of it, although Cornwallis did not lay down his arms until some six months afterwards, yet his fatal blow on this consecrated spot so crippled him that the red-coat commander went limping to his final surrender at Yorktown.

Here the proud British soldiers as victors under their great British chieftain, nevertheless, marched to the dance of death. "One more such victory will ruin the British army," declared the Earl of Chatham.

Cornwallis himself told Mrs. Bell, while encamped at her house some three days after this battle, according to Carruthers (page 319, Second Series): "Well, madame, to tell you the truth, I never saw such fighting since God made me, and another such victory would annihilate me."

Thomas H. Benton, in his "Thirty Years in the Senate of the United States," says that this battle justly ranks among decisive battles of the Revolution, and has been so considered by historians of that war.

Our soldiers on this battlefield knew the fame and reputation of the troops under the greatest British commander who ever fought on American soil as with determination they approached our lines.

The flower of the English army here under Cornwallis was the famous Seventy-first, or Fraser's, Highlanders, a regiment that had distinguished itself at Louisburg, in the French war, a regiment of which General Wolfe had said: "Amhurst's and the Highlanders alone, by their soldier-like and cool manner, would have beaten back the whole Canadian army if they had ventured to attack them, and who, with the Welsh Fusiliers, were the first to scale the heights of Abraham, under the eye of the intrepid Wolfe, made a charge that defeated Montcalm and gained for the regiment a world-wide fame.

At the Battle of Camden the Seventy-first and Welsh Fusiliers made the charge which broke the center of General Gates' army, resulting in Gates' defeat. They signalled themselves in the vicinity of Savannah and had pursued Greene from the west side of the Catawba and across the Yadkin and Dan rivers, determined to engage Greene in a pitched battle.

In this one regiment five who were officers at the time of this battle lived long enough to become lieutenant-generals in the British army; one, a general; two, colonels; three, lieutenant-colonels, and some majors. This is a remarkable record, yet this regiment

under the command of Tarleton at Cowpens, after having broken through the center, left unsupported and pressed on all sides, did what Captain Dugald Stewart, of the Seventy-first regiment, said no other Highland regiment ever did—"ran from an enemy." Ramsey cast the blame on Tarleton, says James Banks, who aided Caruthers in his history, "The Old North State in 1776" (Second Series). Stewart also states the officers and men petitioned Cornwallis never to suffer Tarleton to command them again. In this battle General Leslie was in command of the Seventy-first.

Captain Dugald Stewart, in a letter dated October 25, 1825, from his home in Scotland, said one-half of the Seventy-first regiment dropped on the spot when fired upon by the raw militia lying on the ground behind the rail fence at this battle. Brown, in his "History of the Highland Clan," said nearly one-third of Colonel Webster's brigade were annihilated, yet Lossing, in his "Field Book," and Johnson, in his "Life of Greene," held up the North Carolina militia as distinguished cowards, chiefly because they followed the orders of General Greene in falling back after firing two rounds, at which time the enemy would have reached them with bayonets on their rifles; our militia having no bayonets on their rifles, could only fall back behind the second line. These raw recruits had been in service only a week or two at the longest, and obeyed instructions implicitly by waiting until the enemy got within thirty or forty paces before firing, and the havoc they played with the finest soldiers in the British army was most remarkable, indeed.

General Davidson was dead and neither Graham nor Davis nor any other North Carolinian was there in whom the militia had confidence and Ramsey says this front line gave way—not that it ran away. A colonel called out that he would be surrounded; if there was a runaway by some or many of these raw recruits, under these conditions, is it surprising?

The British loss in this battle was 600, while the American loss was 372.

The rising spirit of the British was checked by this battle. Cornwallis had his first decisive reversal here since taking command in the South. Charleston and Savannah were in the hands of the British. Wilmington was also subjugated and garrisoned. Lord Rawdon had South Carolina and Georgia under his thumb, while Arnold, with Phillips' aid, was in the saddle in Virginia.

After this battle a reaction set in. Sir Henry Clinton met defeat in the North and Rawdon's authority in the South was reversed. Then in six months came the end.

American valor displayed on this battlefield Thursday, March 15, 1781, will not suffer in comparison with that of any period, ancient or modern. Here the first decisive reversal was made to the encroachment of power of the British in the victorious campaign conducted by Lord Cornwallis. Government, which had become a machine of oppression in different parts of the earth, was met here, as well as in other parts of America, by a daring spirit of intense opposition. This was in the period of the world's history when in many lands and dependencies the dignity of human nature was sunk in servile submission to the rule of the few who, by rights of inheritance, exercised dominion and power over their subjects.

In America the hour had come, the clock had struck. Those who had fled from opposition in many instances to seek the freedom from religious persecution in order that they could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, declared themselves free and independent, and in one supreme effort made a desperate attempt to throw off the yoke of bondage. Hardships were endured, dangers were encountered and every consideration was sacrificed. The end attained was freedom, independence and the peace which in so large a measure we now enjoy—secured to us by our forefathers, who fought with such valor on this and other battlefields.

Immortal fame has been won by military achievements, and the fame thus achieved has not always served patriotic purposes. Many great military chieftains have waded through the carnage of war to the gratification of inordinant lawless ambitions and elevated themselves to the pedestals of power over the ruins of their country laid waste with blood and strife, as did Napoleon, Tammerlane, Caesar and Alexander and others of less renown.

Quite another kind of hero is the subject of our discourse today. It was at the call of his country that Nathaniel Greene took up arms in defense of right. His was a brilliant career of brave and disinterested conduct. In his long service throughout the Revolution, exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons, the hard ground often being his bed, the sky his curtain, the drenching storm his bath, the bleak wind his stove and the groans of the wounded filled his nights with waking hours. Thus it was that officers and soldiers of the American army endured hardships unparalleled in the annals of war. A determined purpose of perseverance characterized his every act, notwithstanding the half-clad condition of his soldiers, often without sufficient food and paid a meager stipend, earned by a severe and faithful service and what was before the end a currency much depreciated in value, and in the cheerless hard days of marching in the last years of the war often only one blanket to three men, and often with bare feet with blood-stained tracks on the frozen ground.

We have abundant evidence of the pain and anguish brought to General Greene by the hard life of his soldiers. Indeed, we can take great pride today in speaking of the great, good and illustrious General Greene.

He was born on his father's farm on Narragansett Bay, May 27, 1742. His father being a Quaker preacher, who, like George Fox, did not look with favor on a literary education. General Greene died June 19, 1786.

Young Greene was born to the plow and anvil and was fairly well satis-

fied with his lot in life. He managed to get some schooling and considered his knowledge of geometry. One of his early manhood friends was Lindley Murray, afterwards the author of a well-known English grammar. Murray was also a Quaker by training and inheritance. The well-trained mind of General Greene was due no doubt to his interest in and study of Euclid. He was first called to duty to command the troops raised by what was then the colony of Rhode Island. His first military duty was to co-operate with the troops of other colonies in the siege of Boston, then garrisoned by the British.

This man, self-trained in the art of war, was an apt student of military affairs. His is an example that military attainments are not confined to those who make a trade of war, and play for years in training with the iron dice of war.

We read of an outstanding genius in Grecian history—Triptolemus—and another in Rome—Cincinnatus—who were called from the plow to the throne and who, when peace was restored, returned to their humble places of abode. Our whole history of national defense demonstrates and justifies the effectiveness of our policy of relying upon our citizens in time of stress rather than maintaining a huge standing army.

Exact military discipline on the part of Greene first attracted the attention of Washington. The regiments under his command were considered the best disciplined in the American army. His great ability soon attracted widespread attention, and General Washington reposed much confidence in his superior judgment. He early rose to the highest rank in command of the American military service at that time—lieutenant-general.

In 1776 he commanded a large detachment on the Hudson river, near what is now New York City. At both Trenton and Princeton he sustained his growing reputation as a consummate master of military maneuvering, as was evidenced in one instance by his celebrated exploit in passing the rear of the British army by a night march.

His was wonderful skill in saving the American army when it gave way when routed and retreating in confusion at the Battle of Brandywine. His great service rendered on this occasion was in supporting the right wing of the American army. The troops under his command showed the superior training and discipline for which he was noted.

His command of the left wing of the American army at Germantown received much criticism, and the fail-

(Please turn to page 6)

Report of the Condition of THE BANK OF SEAGROVE At Seagrove, North Carolina, to the Corporation Commission at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1930.

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Loans and Discounts (\$52,068.44), Banking House (3,500.00), Furniture and fixtures (3,390.00), Cash in vault and amounts due from approved depository banks (7,770.13), Checks for clearing and Transit Items (265.91). Total Resources: \$66,998.14. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (10,000.00), Surplus fund (1,750.00), Undivided profits (net amount) (321.26), Other deposits subject to check (20,546.39), Cashiers checks outstanding (753.19), Time certificates of deposit (due on or after 30 days) (10,389.43), Savings deposits (due on or after 30 days) (23,237.87). Total Liabilities: \$66,998.14.

Report of the Condition of THE ASHEBORO BANK AND TRUST COMPANY At Asheboro, North Carolina, to the Corporation Commission at the close of business, June 30, 1930.

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Loans and discounts (\$212,022.12), Overdrafts (54.10), United States bonds (10,900.00), North Carolina bonds (3,500.00), Banking house (19,884.21), Furniture and fixtures (7,617.28), Cash in vault and amounts due from approved depository banks (24,606.69), Checks for clearing and transit items (210.05). Total Resources: \$282,639.52. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (\$50,000.00), Surplus fund (5,200.00), Undivided profits (net amount) (2,086.56), Other deposits subject to check (84,280.71), Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets or depository bond (5,535.17). Total Liabilities: \$282,639.52.

Report of the Condition of THE BANK OF COLERIDGE At Coleridge, North Carolina to The Corporation Commission at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1930.

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Loans and Discounts (\$65,176.59), Banking House (2,155.00), Furniture and Fixtures (2,025.35), Cash in vault and amounts due from approved depository banks (15,212.91), Checks for clearing and transit items (5.50). Total Resources: \$84,575.35. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (\$10,000.00), Surplus fund (5,000.00).

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Undivided profits (Net amount) (963.41), Other deposits subject to check (15,879.72), Demand certificates of deposit (Due in less than 30 days) (127.00), Cashiers checks outstanding (236.00), Time certificates of deposit (due on or after 30 days) (1,697.93), Savings deposits (Due on or after 30 days) (50,671.29). Total Resources: \$84,575.35. Liabilities include State of North Carolina, County of Randolph: Garland Allen, Cashier, and F. C. Caveness, Director, and J. A. Brower, Director, of the Bank of Coleridge, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Report of the Condition of THE BANK OF LIBERTY At Liberty, North Carolina, to the Corporation Commission at the close of business June 30, 1930.

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Loans and discounts (\$359,764.54), United States bonds (13,100.00), North Carolina bonds (3,000.00), All other stocks and bonds (4,000.00), Banking house (13,300.00), Furniture and fixtures (2,600.00), Cash in vault and amounts due from approved depository banks (97,940.11), Checks for clearing and transit items (241.59). Total Resources: \$493,928.24. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (\$37,500.00), Surplus fund (18,800.00), Undivided profits (net amount) (4,907.54), Reserved for interest (3,000.00), Reserved for depreciation (2,067.28), Other deposits subject to check (123,248.99), Cashier's checks outstanding (2,319.68), Savings deposits (due on or after 30 days) (302,084.75). Total Liabilities: \$493,928.24.

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Cashier's checks outstanding (787.26), Certified checks outstanding (381.60), Dividend checks outstanding (46.00), Time certificates of deposit (due on or after 30 days) (6,630.40), Savings deposits (due on or after 30 days) (124,023.45), Uninvested trust deposits (3,668.37). Total Resources: \$282,639.52. Liabilities include State of North Carolina, County of Randolph, ss: E. H. Morris, cashier; George T. Murdock, director, and J. M. Caveness, director, of the Asheboro Bank and Trust Company, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Report of the Condition of THE PEOPLE'S BANK At Randleman, North Carolina, to the Corporation Commission at the close of business June 30, 1930.

Table with Resources and Liabilities sections. Resources include Loans and discounts (\$199,238.42), Overdrafts (.03), United States bonds (5,000.00), North Carolina bonds (6,000.00), All other stocks and bonds (1,000.00), Banking house (1,150.00), Furniture and fixtures (350.00), Cash in vault and due from approved depository banks (37,114.88), Due from banks (not approved depositories) (63.52), Other real estate (1,390.00), Insurance business (300.00). Total Resources: \$251,606.85. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (\$15,000.00), Surplus fund (13,000.00), Undivided profits (net amount) (2,426.74), Other deposits subject to check (67,202.33), Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets or depository bond (9,982.74), Demand certificates of deposit (due in less than 30 days) (12,749.59), Savings deposits (due on or after 30 days) (128,337.32). Total Liabilities: \$251,606.85.

Advertisement for Chesterfield cigarettes. Features a portrait of a woman, the text 'If you want a cigarette that is milder and of better taste..', and the brand name 'Chesterfield' in large letters. Includes the slogan 'Milder, yes—but something more. Chesterfield offers richness, aroma, satisfying flavor.' and 'Better taste—that's the answer; and that's what smokers get in Chesterfield in full-est measure—the flavor and aroma of mellow tobaccos, exactly blended and cross-blended. Better taste, and milder too!'.