



ARCHES TO GENERALS FRANCIS NASH AND WM. DAVIDSON. ERECTED BY U.S. CONGRESS 1906



MAJOR JOSEPH M. MOREHEAD DOES BATTLEGROUND ASSESSOR

GUILFORD

THE ONLY REVOLUTIONARY BATTLEFIELD NOW A NATIONAL PARK
BY A. RICHMOND PARK HUNST J.D.



TOMB OF COL. JOSEPH WINSTON CAPT. JUDGE FRANKLIN AND EDWELL TALLAFERO



TO THE HEROES OF KING MOUNTAIN

NESTLED in one of the most picturesque spots of Guilford county, North Carolina, is to be found the only battlefield of the Revolutionary war that has been marked and prescribed. This beautiful and historic field is the one on which the battle of Guilford court house was fought, one of the most important in that struggle resulting in the freedom of this nation and the independence of its people.

The preservation of this hallowed field is due to the individual efforts of a little band of patriotic North Carolinians, actuated by a desire to perpetuate the valor of their forebears. As a result, after a tremendous sacrifice of time and purse, the field is dotted here and there with noble arches of granite and heroic monuments erected on the spots where those to whose memories the shafts are dedicated, bled and fell for liberty's glorious cause.

For some unaccountable reason the federal government has always been reluctant in perpetuating the fields on which the great battles were fought which ultimately resulted in the colonies throwing off the English yoke and giving to this nation its station among the great powers of the world. Superb national parks have been established at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Shiloh and Chickamauga in commemoration of the battles of the civil war. The camp ground at Valley Forge, near which is located Senator Philander Chase Knox's beautiful estate, which derives its name from that of General Washington's winter quarters, is preserved and maintained by the state of Pennsylvania. A monument has been erected at Bunker Hill and still another at Yorktown, while shafts and tablets have been scattered around at various places throughout the country, but Guilford's field stands intact as it was on that fateful Thursday, March 15, 1781, when General Greene, after a technical defeat, rallied his forces and put Cornwallis to flight and relentlessly pursued him to Wilmington and then on to Virginia where he gave his sword to Washington.

The history of Guilford field is ever interesting, and a visit thereto

under guidance of Major Morehead is not one whit less inspiring than a trip over Gettysburg's blood soaked sod with one of the many old veterans there stationed to graphically point out and describe the scenes of carnage there enacted. On March 15, 1781, Lord Cornwallis, fresh from the conquests of South Carolina and Georgia, advanced to Guilford courthouse. About ten miles distant he met General Nathaniel Greene, commanding the American forces. Recognizing in the latter's maneuvering a challenge to battle he went forth to meet him and pick up the gauntlet flung down by the doughty American commander.

The American forces at this time consisted of 5,668 men, divided as follows:

North Carolina Militia	1,000
North Carolina Volunteers	700
Virginia Militia and Volunteers	2,265
Regulars of the Continental Army	1,715
Total	5,668

The British forces were not so strong in point of numbers, but each and every man was disciplined and trained for war, seasoned by battles on the continent as well as in America, equipped with the best arms made in that era and led by brave and skillful officers, each a finished tactician and a well trained soldier. The battle raged with varying fortune. No Spartan ever fought with more valor than did this little band of patriots, and whereas Greene temporarily lost the field, yet he gained a signal victory, inasmuch as Cornwallis, after inspecting his forces found ranks so depleted and the survivors so sore distressed that he hastened on to Wil-

lington with Greene hot on his trail. There took ship and with his survivors embarked for Yorktown, where on October 19th he met his Waterloo. With such a victory as Greene's won within a few miles of the growing and prosperous city of Greensboro it is little wonder that the foremost citizens evince such a keen interest in the field. Not only are arches, monuments and shafts there to be found, but the old road across which General Greene deployed his two lines of militia and one of regulars, still remains. Up this road Cornwallis marched at the head of the Queen's Guard, Scotch Fusiliers and the bloodthirsty and mercenary Hessians. A string of granite boulders marks the line of the old rail fence behind which the North Carolina militia awaited the approach of the enemy. Each and every strategic point is marked and preserved and the general topography of the field is as it was on the day of the battle, and thus the progress of the struggle can be easily traced.

The Battleground association was formed and incorporated by the late Judge David Schenk of Greensboro, the donor of the first strip of land which was the nucleus of the present holdings, something more than 100 acres. Two years later, by soliciting contributions from public spirited pri-

ate citizens, sufficient funds were realized with which to purchase additional parcels, until, little by little, the park grew into its present proportions. Congress, meanwhile had been appealed to and finally consented to appropriate a sum sufficient to erect the two handsome granite memorial arches across the road over which the contending armies marched and fought. These arches are memorials to General Francis Nash and General William Davidson, respectively, both of whom gave their lives in the cause of independence. In reality congress was but fulfilling the pledge of the Continental congress which made the original appropriation to this end, but was hindered in its purpose because of a depleted treasury.

Twenty-seven monuments have been erected on this field. Nearly all these are the result of private means and subscriptions. One of these is to the memory of a woman and, strange to say, the only woman of Revolutionary fame thus honored. Another is to perpetuate the memory of a boy and it is the only monumental memorial to a boy hero of the war of independence. Mrs. Korenliappuch Turner, of Maryland, was thus remembered. Her son had been badly wounded in the battle here fought and mounting a horse at her home north of the Potomac she rode steadily southward until she reached his side, finding him in the throes of a fever that almost consumed him. Boring holes in the bottom of a tub, she suspended it above the cot on which he tossed and raved. This she filled with water, carried from a spring far distant and allowed it to drip upon his fever parched body until the internal fires had been quenched and his recovery assured. The Turner Monument is one of the most unique here to be found. A pedestal of granite supports a bronze statue of a woman, represented as wearing an apron over her gown and cap. In one hand she bears a cup and caucor and in the other is carried a spoon.

Beside her monument, and beneath an "A" shaped tent rests the body of Capt. James A. Morehead, her grandson, a North Carolinian who was shot down in battle. Two of Mrs. Turner's grandsons later became governors of two southern states, one of North Carolina and the other of Kentucky. Still another went to the United States senate, while a direct descendant is in charge of the battleground today as president of the association.

Not far away is the monument which covers the body of "Gillies" the boy buelder whose cartion calls transmitted the orders of "Light Horse" Harry Lee to his men. This was erected with the funds donated by the boys and girls of Greenboro's public schools. Here it was that Harry Lee fell, fighting to the last, after having been cut to pieces by the merciless charge of Tarleton's dragoons. Another monument is a pile of rough and unheven granite which bears no mark of chisel. The only inscription to adorn it is a castrion plate which explains: "Nathaniel Macon decreed that his memorial should consist only of crude stones. Here they are."

The battle of Alamance, the first of the Revolution fought in Orange county, N. C., on May 16, 1771, memorialized at Guilford by the Colonial Column, which is surmounted by a bronze figure of a "Regulator," the militant patriot who shed his blood in opposition to the oppression of the British Governor Tryon before the Minute Men had been organized. The plates on this column tell of the colonial history of North Carolina from 1771 to 1776; the careers of the "Regulators," the battle of Alamance, and the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Maryland and her troops are represented on Guilford field by a handsome granite boulder surmounted by bronze tablets, one of which bears the seal of the state, while on the other is an inscription showing that the monument is a tribute to the Maryland heroes, and erected under the auspices of the Maryland Historical society. Maryland's quota of troops was included in the Continental army, and practically saved the day of Guilford for the colonists. Colonel Webster, after defeating the first two lines of militia, marched with confidence against the regulars, but was repulsed with great slaughter by the Second Maryland regiment under command of Colonel Gunby, and after he

was wounded under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John Eager Howard. It will be recalled that the present site of the Washington monument in Baltimore, the first monument to be erected to the memory of the father of our country, was presented to the city of Baltimore by John Eager Howard, whose descendants, in great numbers, live in the Monumental city today.

Another monument erected by subscription of the people of the neighborhood is the marble shaft over the grave of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, of the Second Queen's Guards. This valiant British fell in the skirmish following the turning of the artillery on the Continentals by Lord Cornwallis. He was buried on the field, and his body was found many years later and identified by his uniform, trappings and personal effects buried with him. Major Morehead asserts that he does not think it is generally known in England that a monument has been erected in this country by American people to the memory of a British officer. The monument in New York to Major Andre, so far as Major Morehead knows, is the only other memorial to an Englishman in this country.

Many relics of the battle here fought are to be found in the little museum at the entrance of the battleground proper. Also scores of relics of other Revolutionary fights, and those of the



MONUMENT TO THE HEROES OF KING MOUNTAIN

colonial period are here to be found. In front of the museum is a field piece, which spoke for Liberty in Singleton's Maryland and Virginia artillery on the fateful March 15, 1781.

Monroe doctrine was one of the most beneficent possible regarding international relations, and added: "If any European should seek to violate, Canada ought, if need be, to join the United States and all other American powers in its assertion and maintenance."

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

New York, Feb. 13.—While detectives were searching for the occupants of an automobile that yesterday conveyed Mrs. Edward McCook in a dying condition to the home of General Anson S. McCook, where she died later, a man walked into a police station today and announced that it was his machine that injured Mrs. McCook. He said that his name was Walter Schumann, a chauffeur. He had been driving north on Madison avenue, he said, when at Seventy-fifth street the machine struck Mrs. McCook. He will be further examined.

Many Sleepless Nights, Owing to a Persistent Cough. Relief Found at Last.

"For several winters past my wife has been troubled with a most persistent and disagreeable cough, which invariably extended over a period of several weeks and caused her many sleepless nights," writes Will J. Hayner, editor of the *Burley, Colo., Bulletin*. "Various remedies were tried each year, with no beneficial results. In November last the cough again put in an appearance and my wife, acting on the suggestion of a friend, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The result was, indeed, marvelous. After three doses the cough entirely disappeared and has not manifested itself since." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

UPHOLDS MONROE DOCTRINE.

Peterborough, Ont., Feb. 13.—John S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, speaking to the members of the Canadian club here last night, said he believed the

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