

Battle of Guilford Courthouse ^[1]

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See Also: [Guilford Courthouse](#), [Battle of](#) ^[2] (from the Encyclopedia of North Carolina)

American Revolution

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<https://www.dncr.nc.gov/about-us/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program> ^[3]



Photograph of an engraving of General Nathaniel Greene, made circa 1910-1930. Item H.19XX.331.94 from the collections of the North Carolina Museum of History. Used courtesy of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

On March 15, 1781, American and British forces clashed for several hours near [Guilford Courthouse](#) ^[4]. The battle was the culmination of several months of hard campaigning by the armies of [Nathanael Greene](#) ^[5] and [Lord Charles Cornwallis](#) ^[6]. British strategy centered on conquering the South by destroying Greene's army. Aware of this plan, Greene and other American leaders refused to give Cornwallis a traditional fight, and instead engaged the British in several skirmishes and strategic retreats. Prior to Guilford Courthouse, the American strategy had resulted in the defeat of two detachments of Cornwallis's main army: one led by Patrick Ferguson at [King's Mountain](#) ^[7] in October 1780 and the other led by [Banastre Tarleton](#) ^[8] at [Cowpens](#) ^[9] in January 1781.

After Cowpens, Greene withdrew to Virginia in what became known as the [Race to the Dan](#) ^[10]. Cornwallis burned his baggage at [Ramseur's Mill](#) ^[11] in the interest of speed but unsuccessfully pursued Greene to the Dan. His men fought several skirmishes with Greene's men at [Torrence's Tavern](#) ^[12] and [Cowan's Ford](#) ^[13], where Patriot leader [William Lee Davidson](#) ^[14] was killed. The British crossed the Catawba at Beattie's and Cowan's Fords, and the [Yadkin River](#) ^[15] at Shallow Ford. Greene's forces crossed the [Dan River](#) ^[16] shortly before Cornwallis's men arrived, taking with them all of the boats along the south bank. Recent rains had flooded the river making the local fords unusable, saving Greene's army from destruction. The "race" cost Cornwallis irreplaceable numbers of men to desertion and small skirmishes, and left his 2,000-man army completely destitute of supplies. One British officer late described his men, many of whom were barefoot, as living off of "green corn and carrion."

Unable to wait for the rivers to recede without supplies Cornwallis fell back from the Virginia border while Greene's army replenished itself with food and ammunition, and received reinforcements. On February 22, Greene's 4,400 men recrossed the Dan River and began pursuing the British southward. The two armies fought several skirmishes within the area including engagements at [Weitzell's Mill](#) ^[17] and [Clapp's Mill](#) ^[18]. Headquartered at [High Rock Ford](#) ^[19] Greene, with replenished supplies and holding a two-to-one advantage in men, decided to offer the open battle that Cornwallis had pursued for nearly three months. By March 14, the armies were within ten miles of each other near [Guilford Courthouse](#) ^[4], a heavily wooded area consisting of a few small houses, the county courthouse, and several small plowed fields.

On the morning of March 15, Greene deployed his army in three lines, each spaced approximately 400 yards apart. The first consisted of nearly 800 North Carolina militia arranged on the edge of a field with "their arms resting on a rail fence." The North Carolina militiamen included William R. Davie, Benjamin Williams, [Nathaniel Macon](#) ^[20], [James Turner](#) ^[21], and David Caldwell. Nearly 850 Virginia militiamen stood as a second line within dense woods to the rear of the North Carolinians. The third line consisted of Greene's regulars, the Continental soldiers from Maryland and Virginia. In addition, on the right and left flanks of the first line, Greene posted veteran Virginia and North Carolina riflemen, as well as Continental [dragoons](#) ^[22] and infantry led by [William Washington](#) ^[23] and [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee](#) ^[24]. Among the riflemen stood Joseph Winston, [Jesse Franklin](#) ^[25], and Richard Allen. [Marquis De Bregigny](#) ^[26] lead a small detachment of North Carolina militia dragoons attached to Washington's force. Greene posted artillery at both the first and third lines, with those along the first having orders to fall back after the fighting began. Greene, following the example of Daniel Morgan at Cowpens earlier that year, ordered the North Carolina militia to fire two volleys and then fall back behind the Virginians.



Illustration by Don Troiani, National Park Service, 1976 of American militia firing at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse ^[27] Taking Greene's bait, Cornwallis's army marched out from its camp at Deep River Meeting House in the early morning hours. Several clashes erupted between British and American advance parties led by Banastre Tarleton and Light Horse Harry Lee at the [New Garden Meeting House](#) ^[26] several miles south of Greene's main army. At one point, Tarleton's dragoons withdrew across the grounds of present-day [Guilford College](#) ^[28]. British forces drove back the Americans, and by noon, Cornwallis was in striking distance of Greene's army.

Cornwallis's men advanced on Greene's first line after a thirty-minute artillery barrage by both sides. The British broke through the first and second lines relatively quickly, but suffered severe casualties in the advance, particularly along the Virginia militia line. One American noted that, after his regiment fired a volley, the British "appeared like the stalks of wheat after the harvest man passed over them with his cradle." Despite their losses, Cornwallis's army pushed on to the American third line, where they engaged the Continental regulars in both small arms fire and hand-to-hand combat. After the war, a story developed which had it that Cornwallis ordered his own artillery to fire into the melee, despite being warned he would kill some of his own men. Recent research has proven this story completely apocryphal. The artillery did fire into the group, but only after American cavalry had entered the fray and threatened the British guns.

Unwilling to risk the destruction of his army, and realizing that he had inflicted massive casualties on the British, Greene withdrew his army to [Troublesome Ironworks](#) ^[29] nearly fifteen miles away. The battered British army did not pursue. Although Cornwallis's army held the field, the Americans had punished them severely. Twenty-seven percent of Cornwallis's army lay dead or wounded on the field. The Foot Guards battalions, considered the finest troops in the entire British army, suffered fifty-six percent casualties, including nearly all of their officers. By comparison, Greene lost only six percent of his force, the majority of whom were North Carolina and Virginia militiamen who had fled shortly after the battle began and been counted as missing in action. In a letter to [Samuel Huntington](#) ^[30], the president of Congress, Greene described the engagement as "long, obstinate and bloody."

After the battle, Cornwallis withdrew his army first to [Ramsey's Mill](#) ^[31] and then through southeastern North Carolina to the British base at [Wilmington](#) ^[32], where he resupplied his army. British Parliamentarian Charles James Fox told the House of Commons, "Another such victory would ruin the British army." Fox's assertion would be borne out in the following months. In late April 1781, Cornwallis marched north from Wilmington, focusing his strategy on Virginia instead of the entire South. Despite skirmishes at [Swift Creek](#) ^[33], [Peacock Bridge](#) ^[34], and [Halifax](#) ^[26], he and his men crossed into Virginia in mid-May. Five months later, Cornwallis surrendered his army to George Washington at the little seaside village of Yorktown, effectively ending major fighting in the southern colonies, and speeding along American victory in the war.

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