
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998



Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is located in the city of Greensboro, North Carolina. The site is subdivided into three contiguous areas by two heavily traveled roads, U.S.220 and New Garden Road. The land is gently rolling, wooded and crossed by two creeks. This once agrarian setting has essentially been absorbed into the expanding suburban development of the city of Greensboro. According to the National Register nomination the park's period of significance is 1781 (Revolutionary War battle) with a later amendment to the nomination adding 1933-1942 (NPS Park Development era). A significant period of landscape development from 1887-1917, during the tenure of Guilford Battle Ground Company, has not been added to the National Register nomination as little remains from the period of development.

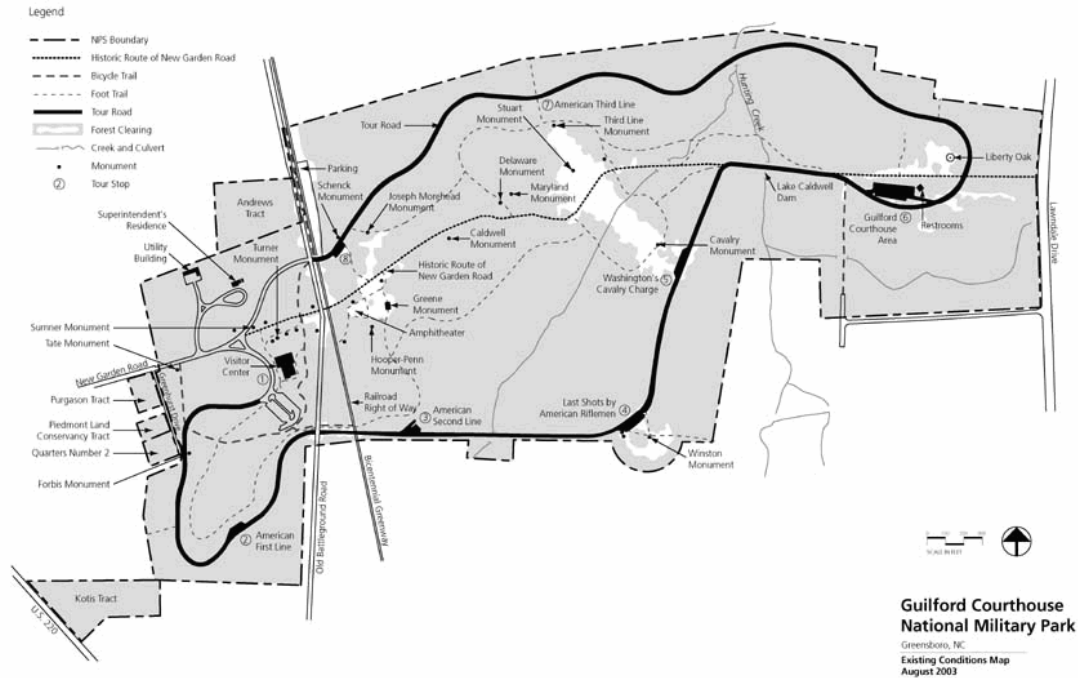
This former agricultural landscape has designed landscapes superimposed on it, primarily related to the Guilford Battle Ground Company and Park Development eras. The extant significant features include the woodland setting, New Garden Road (central to the Revolutionary War battle), early commemorative monumentation (Guilford Battle Ground Company) and Park Development structures and infrastructure.

The historic condition of the site prior to the battle was a rural farming community consisting of a county courthouse, approximately four residential structures with associated outbuildings and fields carved out of the woodland. At the core of the site, the current condition offers a woodland setting with scattered monumentation. As one moves toward the periphery of the site, the encroaching development and modern uses of adjacent properties become increasingly apparent. The landscape retains integrity of its topography and water courses, alignment of the New Garden Road, commemoration period monumentation and the Park Development Era designed landscape.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

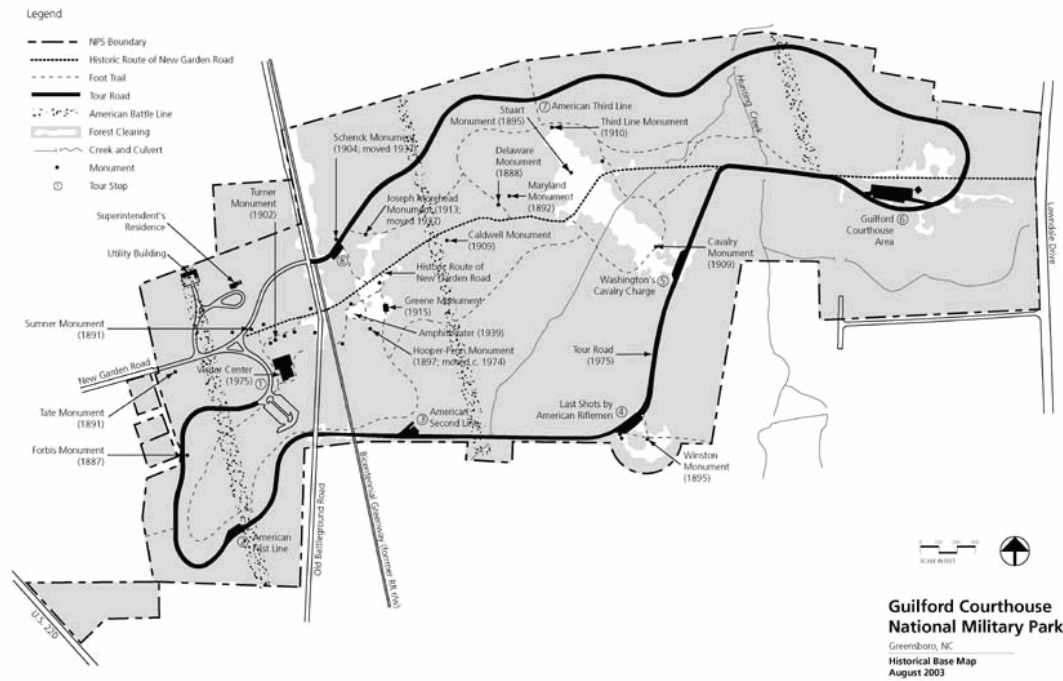
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Site Plan



Existing Conditions Site Plan

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park



Historical Base Map

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Property Level: Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 550002

Parent Landscape: 550002

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park -GUCO

Park Organization Code: 5170

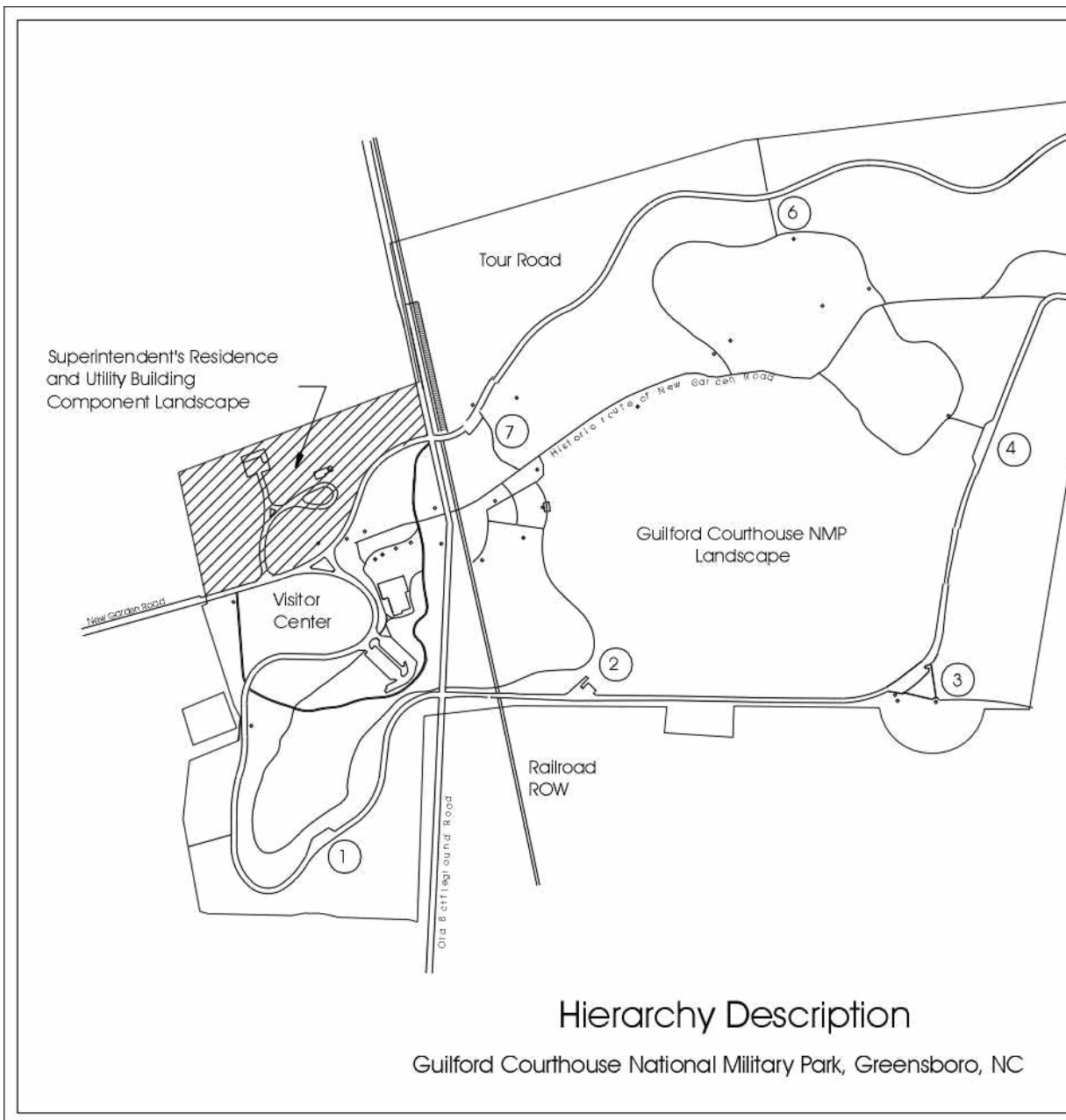
Park Administrative Unit: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

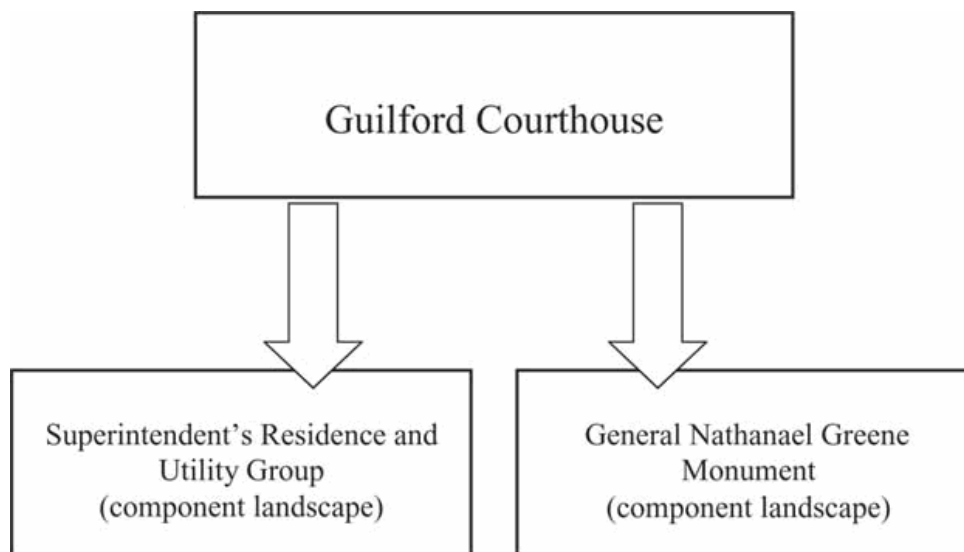
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is the 220 acre centerpiece of a much larger landscape (approximately 1,000 acres) that encompassed the Revolutionary War battlefield. For the purpose of CLI-Level I, the entire park is considered the landscape. The landscape retains the integrity of key features of the battle and its commemoration including topography, road alignment and vegetation. Two component landscapes are identified: the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group and the General Nathanael Greene Monument. The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group component landscape was developed as a single unit during the Park Development Era (1930s) on the northern edge of the park and is well-defined. The General Nathanael Greene Monument was erected by the Guilford Battle Ground Company to commemorate the American General at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The Greene Monument does not retain enough integrity within the commemorative context to warrant separate documentation.



Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Landscape and Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group Component Landscape.



GUCO CLI Hierarchy

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The site was visited in January 1998 by Lucy Lawliss, Cari Goetcheus and David Hasty. A review of all park maps and photographs was undertaken. Additionally, the team photographed the key features of the site. The group met with Professor Peter Callahan of North Carolina A&T University concerning completion of a CLR for the site. The Level I recorder, Cari Goetcheus, was responsible for synthesizing the field work material, resources at SERO and entering the park into CLAIMS. Further information for Level II was added to the inventory from the published CLR. The park contact is John Durham.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	06/21/2005
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	01/09/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Renee Gledhill-Earley of NC-SHPO reviewed the CLI in August 2005 and concurs with the findings of the document.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 31 August 2011

Park Information

Park: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
State: North Carolina
Counties: Guilford

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition	Previous Condition
Guilford Courthouse NMP	550002	Fair	Fair – 6/22/2005
Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group	550003	Good	Good – 6/22/2005

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒

Do Not Concur ☐


Superintendent

9/12/2011
Date

Recertification September 2011

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Ref #: ER 03-2282

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

23 June 2005

Dr. Jeffery Crow
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

RECEIVED
JUL 1 2005

S JH 8/31/05

Duc 7/25/05

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Dear Dr. Crow:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park (NMP) in Greensboro, North Carolina. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the potential eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Guilford Courthouse NMP and Superintendent's Residence CLIs and ask that you return the signed concurrence form.

Guilford Courthouse NMP was administratively listed on the National Register in 1966, with additional documentation accepted in 1978 and 1996. The significance and integrity of the battle-era features are sufficiently addressed in the 1978 document. The 1996 document sufficiently addresses the significance and integrity of the NPS Park Development Era structures, including roads and associated culverts and drainage ditches, but does not address the significance of vegetation patterns, natural systems and features, and topography to the property. The CLI, and the Cultural Landscape Report (2003), propose that these features contribute to the integrity of the site in terms of feeling, setting, and association.

If you have any questions about this document, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 562-3117 extension 630 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above. We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

Dan Scheidt

Dan Scheidt
Chief, **RECEIVED** Resource Division
Southeast Region

JUL 05 2005

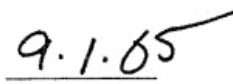
Enclosures

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA

Letter to the SHPO

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory and understand that these features contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property.


North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
Historic Preservation Division Representative
Environmental Review Coordinator


Date

SHPO Signature of Concurrence

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

00/21/2000 10:12:14 TRA 000 404 2200 GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NMI

000/000

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET - 6 June 2005

Park Information

Park: Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Name: Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
State: North Carolina
County: Guilford
CLI#: 550003

Cultural Landscape Condition Information

Landscape Condition:

Good ☒

Fair ☐

Poor ☐

Management Category:

Must be preserved ☒

Should be preserved ☐

May be preserved ☐

May be released, altered or destroyed ☐

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒

Do Not Concur ☐

Charles E. Lufkin 6/22/05
Superintendent Date

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The landscape boundary is based on current NPS legal boundaries. See tract numbers.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

State and County:

State: NC

County: Guilford County

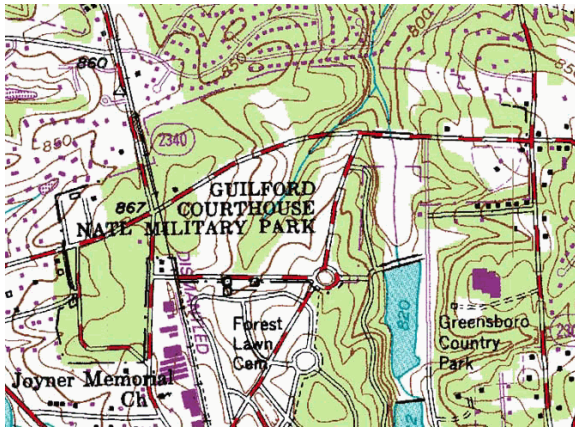
Size (Acres): 206.00

Boundary UTMS:

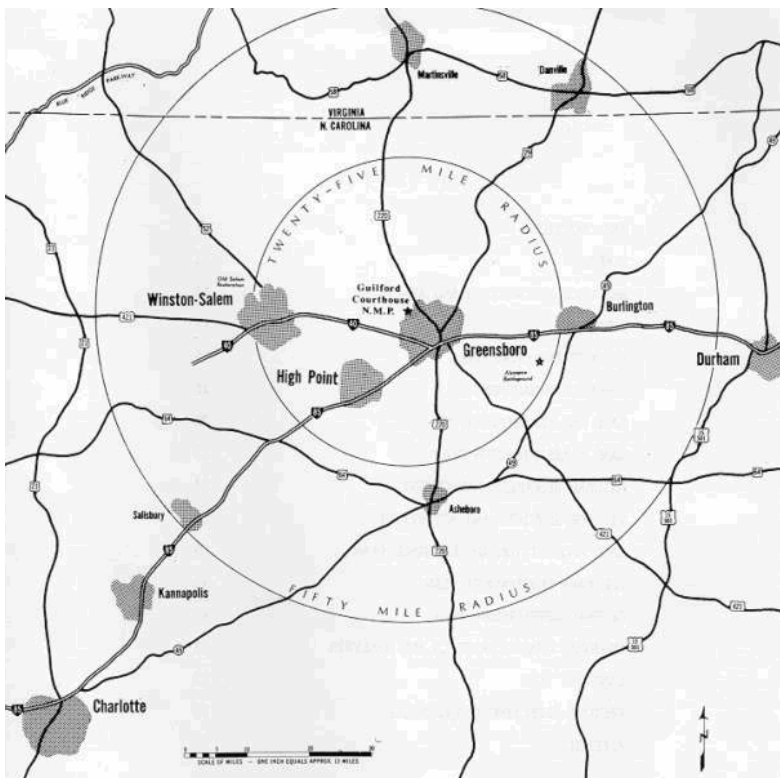
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	603,540
UTM Northing:	3,998,530
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	603,520
UTM Northing:	3,999,490
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	605,085
UTM Northing:	3,998,540
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 27
UTM Zone:	17
UTM Easting:	605,090
UTM Northing:	3,999,505

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Location Map:



Guilford Courthouse NMP (cropped image of Lake Brandt, NC USGS quadrangle)



Regional location of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Numerous agriculturally based hamlets were scattered across Piedmont North Carolina in the late 1700s and 1800s. Most often they were located along major thoroughfares and confluences of water sources. Development of numerous railroad lines leading into Greensboro as early as the 1860s, caused a major commercial center to emerge by 1900. The population increased steadily over the century with dramatic increases since the 1970s. This recent growth has spurred associated residential and commercial development booms.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The park lies in the North Carolina Piedmont physiographic province. Characteristic landscape features of the province include rolling hills, dendritic hydrologic patterns and upland vegetation.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is located in the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina. The park and adjacent development are incorporated in the city of Greensboro.

Management Unit: N/A

Tract Numbers: 01-102 to 01-123 inclusive

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/14/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As a National Historic Landmark, the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park must be preserved and maintained. The battlefield is an exceptional historic site interpreting the fight for Independence. Guilford Courthouse was a battle site defended by American soldiers under the command of General Nathanael Greene on March 15, 1781.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Expiration Date: 12/31/1999

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

City of Greensboro Police assistance

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 05/01/1998

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

City of Greensboro sewer line. This is currently being reauthorized and upgraded to a MOU.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 12/30/1998

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

City of Greensboro water line. This will be upgraded to a MOU.

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 12/30/2000

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

City of Greensboro water line. This will be upgraded to a MOU.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Guilford Courthouse NMP constitutes the core, approximately one-fourth of the battlefield area contested in March 1781. The battlefield extending outside of park boundaries is historically significant but lacks integrity. The land around GUCO, once part of the battlefield, is currently used for recreation (Country Park) and has residential and commercial development. Forest Lawn cemetery is also adjacent to park land.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The original (1966) and revised nominations (1978, 1996) adequately cover the Revolutionary War period extant features. Although the 1996 nomination does an excellent job documenting the NPS Park Development Era structures including culverts and drainage ditches, additional landscape information should be added, specifically vegetation patterns. Neither nomination adequately determines the significance of the Guilford Battle Ground Company's influence on the improvement of the grounds through construction of roads, planting of vegetation and their role in the monumentation effort. The existing boundaries of the National Register district encompass the entire park (current federally owned property).

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
NRIS Number:	66000069
Other Names:	Guilford Battlefield
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	Additional Documentation - 5/22/1978

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1781
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The American Revolution
Facet:	War in the South
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1887 - 1917
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	American Scenic And Historic Preservation Society-A Pattern For Private Action
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1887 - 1917
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900; Memorials To The Revolution;
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The park landscape is nationally significant as the site of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse (Criterion A), one of the major Southern Campaign battles during the Revolutionary War. The Guilford Courthouse landscape encompasses the core of the battlefield used by the armies of General Charles, Earl Cornwallis and General Nathanael Greene on March 15, 1781. The historic battleground retains several landscape features that contribute to the understanding of the conflict and maintain good integrity.

Guilford County was established in 1771 and the courthouse constructed sometime after 1774. Merchants located businesses near the courthouse in anticipation of a growing community but by 1781 the population was largely agriculture based and numbered less than fifty. The rural landscape, a patchwork of woodlands and cleared farmland, allowed Greene to position his army on the defensive in March 1781 as the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War came through North Carolina. Guilford Courthouse was attacked by British troops from the west, crossing open fields and thick underbrush forests. Outnumbering Cornwallis' army, Greene positioned two militia lines at the rear of a clearing to the west of the courthouse, using the forest and fences as a screen and taking advantage of the elevated geography. He reserved his regulars, the Continental army to defend the wooded land to the east. As the 1,900 Redcoats advanced, the defensive lines were pushed back across the farms and forests along New Garden Road toward the Guilford Courthouse. 4,400 American troops reformed battle lines, eventually retreating east beyond the courthouse. The Continental army was defeated on March 15, 1781 but the campaign continued on into Virginia. Though Cornwallis claimed victory at Guilford, the devastating casualties of the battle weakened his army; resulting in eventual defeat at Yorktown, Virginia in October 1781. The Guilford Courthouse landscape is a Revolutionary battlefield that illustrates the American fight for Independence; a reminder that losing the battle, may mean winning the war.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Within the park boundaries one-fourth of the overall area where action took place in 1781 is preserved. The most notable landscape feature contributing to the significance of the battlefield is New Garden Road (formerly Salisbury Road) while topography, water courses and battle lines are also extant. New Garden Road was the primary transportation route between Salisbury and Hillsborough (Hillsboro) when Guilford Courthouse was established. The road alignment survives from the battle and has excellent integrity. The road was used by the Guilford Battle Ground Company (1887-1917) to view monuments and today is preserved as the main entrance to the park with the remaining length used as an interpretive trail. The topography of the property has integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The Guilford Courthouse National Military Park retains the battlefield terrain of characteristic undulating Piedmont geography as encountered in March 1781. The creeks that traverse the park, Hunting and Little Horse Pen, follow the original courses. The current vegetation patterns reflect the setting and association of the battle conditions experienced by soldiers at Guilford though do not replicate the vistas or exact boundaries. The location of the first and third American battle lines (presently forested) were originally cleared fields, while the area between the first and second lines (currently cleared by the park for visitor services) were wooded at the time of the battle. The vegetation is the same oak-hickory-pine found in 1781, but some invasive non-native plants now grow in the park.

The Guilford Courthouse is also nationally significant under Criterion D. With substantial documentation locating key battle positions and a continued landscape history of preservation, the potential for archaeological sites within the park is highly probable. Archaeology has not located the exact site of the Guilford Courthouse but park boundaries encompass a substantial area around the probable location. The original courthouse construction was authorized in 1774 and was existing and noted during the battle. Potential excavations may yield historic information beyond the courthouse or 1781 battle. Once located near the courthouse, the settlement of Martinville may have surviving archaeological remains with valuable information on the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century community. The establishment of Guilford Courthouse as a commemorative battlefield and subsequent National Park has protected underground features and artifacts while preserving the integrity of archaeological remains.

The site is also significant as the location of preservation and commemoration efforts by the Guilford Battle Ground Company, an organization that substantially influenced the acquisition, layout and design of the parcel (1887-1917). This period of significance and the associated landscape features contribute to the trend of historic preservation in the late nineteenth-century, but remain undocumented on National Register nomination forms. The integrity of this period has been substantially compromised by the National Park Service in an effort to restore the battlefield to its 1781 appearance. Much of the designed landscape, including many monuments and recreational features, were removed. The Gen. Nathanael Greene Monument remains as the isolated feature from this significant period of commemoration.

Finally, the site retains distinctive characteristics of a 1934-1935 Public Works Administration (PWA) program to improve National Park facilities (1933-1942). The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group reflects the NPS design approach that was adapted for new parks established in the Eastern United States during the 1930s. The Park Development era utilized compatible regional architecture,

drawing inspiration at Guilford Courthouse from Moravian and Colonial styles. Additional information was added to the National Register in 1996 to reflect the significance of this later Park Development era. Further documentation on vegetation and plantings of this era is recommended for inclusion in future nominations.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: FC5

Other Use/Function

Interpretive Landscape

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Guil(d)ford Court House

Historic

Guilford Battle Ground

Historic

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: Siouan

Type of Association: Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1750 - 1771	Settled	Early Settlement of Piedmont North Carolina
AD 1774 - 1781	Built	Guilford Courthouse
AD 1781	Military Operation	Battle of Guilford Courthouse

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

AD 1779 - 1849	Established	Martinville
		Guilford Battle Ground Company
AD 1809	Abandoned	Guilford Courthouse - Court adjourned from Martinville and reconvened in Greensboro, named for General Nathanael Greene
AD 1887 - 1917	Memorialized	Guilford Battle Ground Company - early commemorative efforts
AD 1917	Preserved	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park - land donated to Federal Government
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Franklin D. Roosevelt transfers military parks from War Department to National Park Service.
AD 1934	Built	Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group
AD 1950 - 2004	Urbanized	Residential and Commercial Development surrounding Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Physical History:

Pre-1775 Keyauwee Territory and Early Settlement

Little is known of the Native Americans that inhabited the area of Guilford Courthouse. Evidence identifies two Siouan cultural groups that occupied Piedmont North Carolina within a forty-mile radius of Guilford; the Keyauwee and Saura (Cheraw). The Keyauwee were influenced by northern cultural traditions and combined farming with hunting and gathering. As late as the 1700s the Occaneechi Path, a major trail from Richmond to South Carolina, was in use and appears to have passed through the Guilford Courthouse region. No archaeological evidence has been found to suggest Native American occupation of the site. Quakers settling in the area in the mid-eighteenth century noted tracts of cleared land created by fire, possibly from abandoned Native American hunting or agricultural fields.

The “Great Wagon Road” served as a highway for settlers traveling from Philadelphia, passing through the Shenandoah Valley to Augusta, Georgia. Religious groups using the Great Wagon Road, such as Quakers and Moravians, stayed in the Granville District (Greensboro today) to establish farms and small towns. Quakers settling in the area were joined by Scots-Irish and German descendents migrating south from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The population of “backcountry” North Carolina doubled to 70,000 between 1730 and 1750. The Piedmont region provided rolling topography for subsistence farming but poor soils caused settlers to disperse widely. Modest land prices allowed farmers to obtain grants of 300 to 400 acres. Hardwood forests were cleared and crops such as corn, wheat, barley, rye and others were grown.

The State Records of North Carolina indicate an act was passed in 1774 that appointed commissioners to erect a courthouse, prison and stocks in the county of Guilford. The courthouse was built on the main route from Hillsborough (Hillsboro), the colonial capitol, to Salisbury, the seat of Rowan county. From the time of its completion, Guilford Courthouse served as the seat of government for Guilford County, NC. The term Guilford Courthouse was used interchangeably for the building itself and the surrounding community. By the time of the Revolution, the Quaker settlement of New Garden was located four miles west with a few farmsteads adjacent to the courthouse along the main thoroughfare known as the Old Salisbury or New Garden Road.

1775-1781 Revolutionary War and the Battle of Guilford Courthouse

The Revolutionary War began in 1775 with shots in Lexington, Massachusetts. A generally inconclusive struggle continued in the north until 1778. The British army then chose to move the war further south, in hopes of attracting wider Loyalist support. By mid-1780 the British dominated Georgia and most of South Carolina, including the key cities of Savannah and Charleston. Battles in the south produced varying results: a British victory at Camden, South Carolina with American wins at Kings Mountain in October 1780 and again at Cowpens in January 1781. Following the success at Cowpens by a wing of General Nathanael Greene’s army, the soldiers reconvened with their commander and other wing to move into the backcountry of North Carolina. Small bodies of American troops camped at the Guilford

Courthouse occasionally during the campaign, while arms and supplies were stored there before and after the battle.

One soldier recalls in March 1781, “the whitewashed courthouse stood on a gentle slope at the skirt of an irregular clearing [of farm-land] of about one hundred and twenty acres. The only other buildings in this clearing were two small farmhouses and three barns. The courthouse had been, I suppose, sited here as lying at a road junction and at a point nearly equidistant from several scattered plantations which formed the township of Guilford. Our approach to it from the south was by a narrow defile with thick woods on either hand” (Hatch referencing a soldier letter, 17).

The primary roads through the site were Old Salisbury/New Garden Road leading east-west and Reedy Fork Road from the courthouse juncture heading north. The countryside was sparsely inhabited with subsistence farmers growing corn and various grains. The area not farmed was heavily wooded with a thick understory. Fields were bounded by standing rail fences with copses amongst them. West of the courthouse and large open space was a smaller clearing along Old Salisbury Road. This farmstead was established by Joseph Hoskins in 1778 and included a dwelling and outbuilding in addition to agricultural fields. A grist mill, which belonged to John Hamilton, was located along the west bank of Hunting Creek north of the Old Salisbury/New Garden Road.

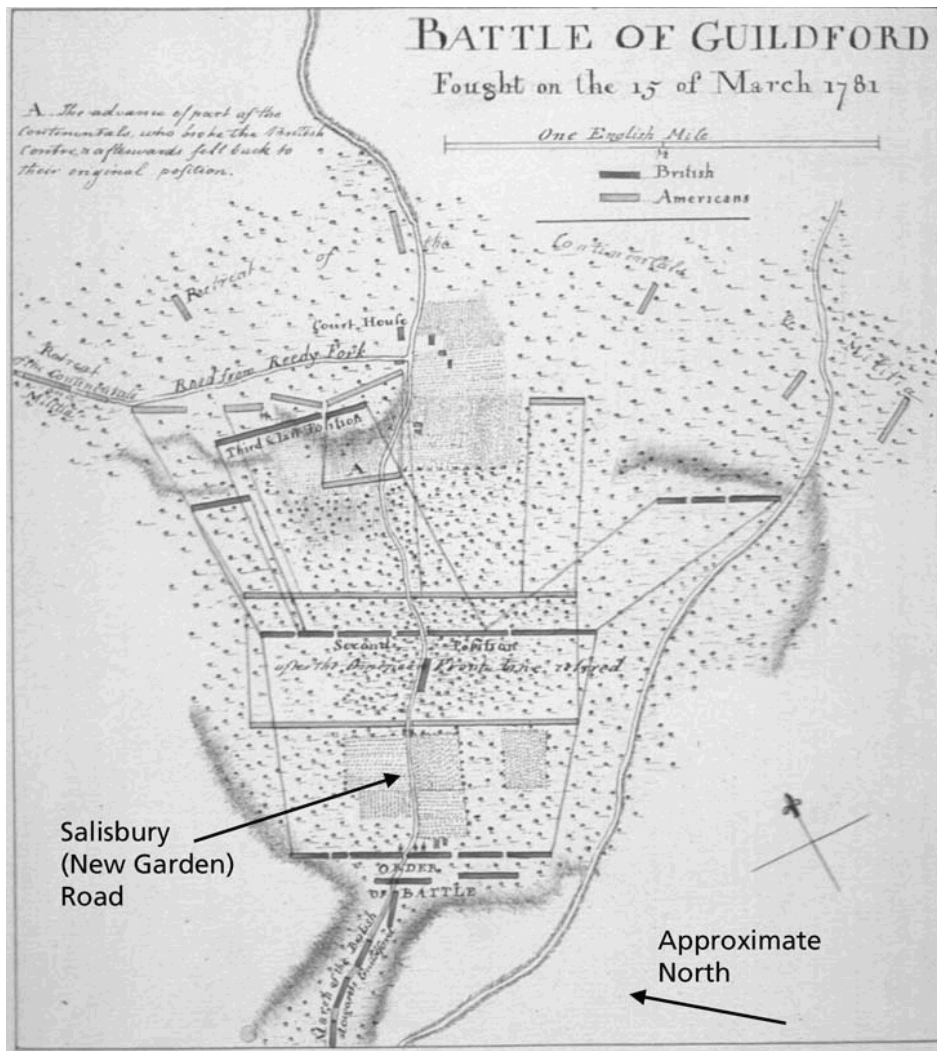
The Battle of Guilford Courthouse took place on March 15, 1781. American General Nathanael Greene posted his men in three west-facing lines along the New Garden Road between an opening in the woods and the brow of the hill on which the courthouse stood. The first line was composed of mostly inexperienced North Carolina militia, who straddled the road behind a rail fence, looking across several open fields. The first line flanks were anchored by cavalry and regulars. Four hundred yards back and lying in the dense forest, was the second line. The men were Virginia militia, who like the North Carolinians were untrained, but whose officers had served in the war. The third line lay entirely north of the road along an elevated ridge, immediately west of the courthouse looking across the open field. The courthouse field was mentioned as “old” (possibly fallow) and comprised the most extensive open space on the battlefield. Greene concentrated the weight of his army, two brigades of experienced and well-led Continentals, in the final, or third line. Totaling about 4,400 men, less than one-fourth of Greene’s army were experienced regulars. Lord Cornwallis, leader of the attacking British troops, brought a smaller but far more qualified army of infantry, grenadiers, riflemen, cavalry and artillery; approximately 1,900 of the best British troops.

Lord Cornwallis recorded the landscape in his official report just after the battle, explaining: “Immediately between the head of the [British] column and the enemy’s line was a considerable plantation, one large field of which was on our left of the road [Salisbury Road], and two others, with a wood of about two hundred yards broad, between them, on our right of it; beyond these fields the wood continued for several miles to our right. The wood beyond the plantation in our front, in the skirt of which the enemy’s first line was formed[,] was about a [half-]mile in depth, the road then leading into an extensive space of cleared ground about Guilford court house.”

Approaching from the west, the British arrived at Hoskins' farmstead, crossed his fields and engaged the American line. After a short skirmish, the inexperienced soldiers weakened in the center and retreated to the second line while their flanks fought on. The dense forest and wet conditions, due to recent flooding of nearby creeks, only slowed British troops who pushed back the second American line. The British continued on, then engaging the third line. As ground was lost, Greene ordered a retreat north to Virginia along Reedy Fork Road.

The battle was a victory for Cornwallis but both sides sustained heavy losses. For days after the battle each side collected their casualties, with local homes and the courthouse acting as impromptu hospitals. Mass graves were dug, one located adjacent to Hoskins farm. "As the British left on March 18th, they left Guilford without doing any injury in the village, except the burning of the house of Mr. Campbell, who lived at the northwest corner of the court-house" (Hatch, 102). Cornwallis' army headed to Virginia to raise loyalist support while Greene came back to the Carolinas and forced out remaining Loyalists to create a patriot stronghold in the region. Greene was successful throughout the south, excepting Charleston and a few localities with British sympathies. The Battle of Guilford Courthouse is considered one of the most decisive engagements of the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War and was the only face off between Greene and Cornwallis.

In reviewing the only known period map (see figure), the approximately 1,000 acre battlefield was three-fourths covered in forest. The remaining quarter represented a few farmsteads and fields organized along New Garden Road. The 1781 map attributed to Henry Haldane of the British army, indicates scattered buildings, field openings and sizes, directions crops were planted and hedgerow divisions. Colonel Banastre Tarleton polished up and reprinted the map in 1787, confirming the descriptions of the landscape during the battle. Unfortunately the map gives no indication of water courses near the courthouse (Little Horse Pen and Hunting Creeks) that impeded the advancing British army. After much study by the 1938 Acting Superintendent William Brandon, the north arrow was also found to be misaligned. Comparing the map landscape features with twentieth-century topography, a difference of 45-50 degrees was found.



The 1781 British plan of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse

1781-1857 Martinville

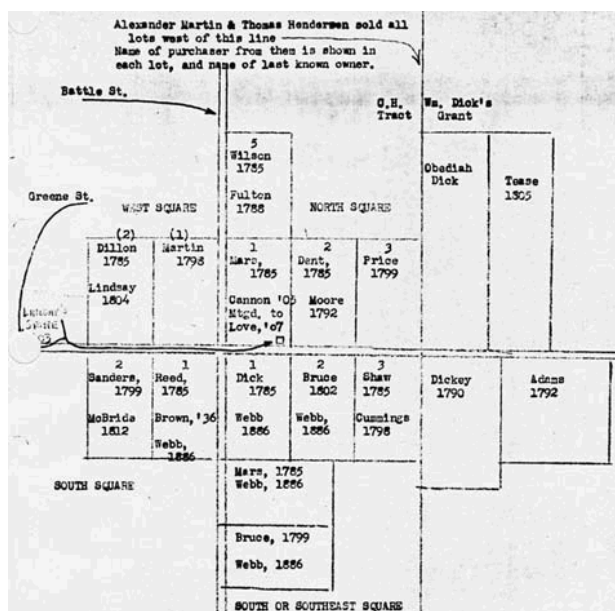
At the conclusion of the battle local land owners stayed away temporarily due to the foul odor and "presence of spirits," but eventually returned to subsistence farming and clearing forests to expand fields. After the battle, residents felt an official act establishing and renaming the town was needed to give legitimacy and authorization to the growing village. The North Carolina General Assembly passed an act in 1785 to establish a town at Guilford Courthouse named Martinville, on honor of Alexander Martin. The Act stated, "(T)hat 160 acres of land adjacent to, and whereon Guilford court house now stands belonging to Alexander Martin and Thomas Henderson [was to] be established [as] a town and town common agreeable to the plan laid off by William Dent, Esq." (Taylor, 2). Four years earlier, Martin and Henderson purchased a tract of 350 acres that included the Guilford Courthouse area (Guilford County Deeds, Book 2, Page 131). In accordance with the Act, Martin and Henderson sold 13 town lots (100 acres within

the limits of Martinville). The Dent map showing the layout of the town does not survive.

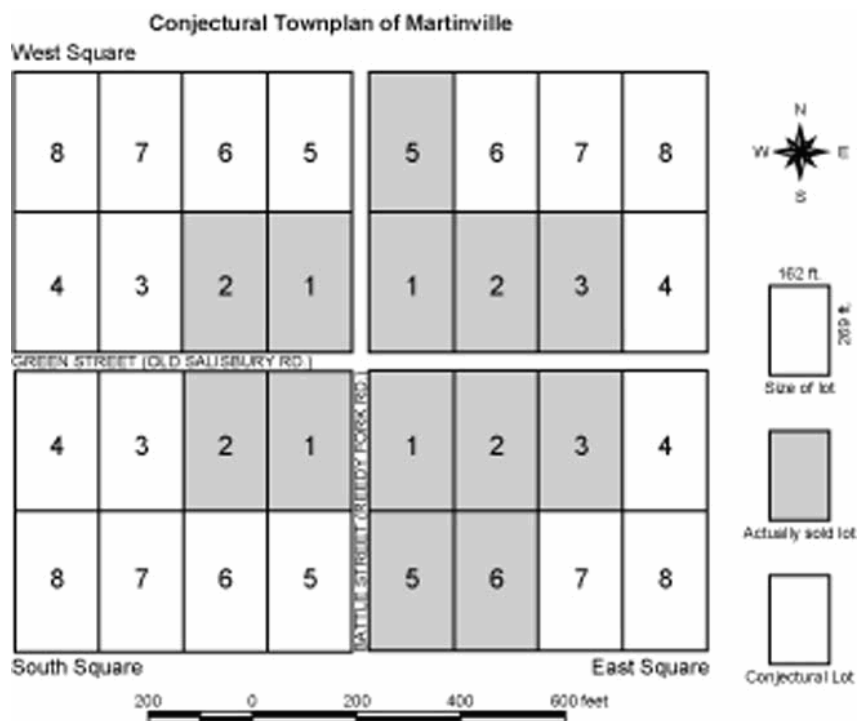
Through extensive research Former Park Superintendent Raleigh Taylor produced several conjectural maps of Martinville based on boundary descriptions in deed references. (see figure) The town plan was centered at a right angle intersection with four town squares (North, East, South and West) on two principal streets: Greene and Battle, running east-west and north-south respectively. Taylor found that the street alignment was slightly off axial compass direction but the two roads did match other maps of the Old Salisbury and Reedy Fork Roads. An 1808 map by Jonathon Price and John Strother depicted the two main thoroughfares as similar to the Martinville boundary descriptions and battlefield descriptions. The town lots measured 162 by 269 feet, and were organized in a grid form. Some records show that taverns and markets existed in the village, while at least one permanent store, Henderson and Searcy operated near the courthouse until at least 1787. (see figure)

Despite the establishment of Martinville and sale of lots, the town was not a successful venture. In 1809 the court adjourned to the newly chartered town of Greensboro. With official court duties removed, Martinville began a fifty year decline. A natural succession took over abandoned agricultural fields and by the Civil War little remained to indicate a former settlement. The Guilford Courthouse was sold to Robert Donnell and disassembled, leaving only a standing chimney at the site (Hatch, Reference to Benson J. Lossing journal entries 1846-1849).

Martinville was quiet and deserted when Benson J. Lossing passed through the area in 1849. Lossing created a sketch looking towards Martinville and observed a few dilapidated and deserted buildings, with only one house inhabited by a farmer who worked adjacent lands. (see figure) The accompanying text to the sketch noted “The log-house, partially clap-boarded seen on the right was uninhabited. It stands near the woods which intervene between Martinsville (sic.) and the plantation of Mr. Hotchkiss. In the distance, near the center, is seen Martinsville (sic.) and between it and the foreground is the rolling vale, its undulating formed by many gulleys...Our point of view, at the old log-house, is the extreme western boundary of the field of controversy...Upon the ridge extending to the right, though the center of the picture, the second line (Virginians) was posted. The fence running to the right from Martinsville (sic.) down into the valley on the right, denotes the [old] Salisbury Road” (Hatch, 52). It is clear from Lossing’s description that little remained of Martinville by 1850.



Conjectural plan of Martinville by Raleigh Taylor



Revised conjectural plan of Martinville by John Hiatt for CLR, 2003



View of eastern battlefield and abandoned Martinville by Benson J. Lossing, 1860

1857-1917 Early Commemoration and the Guilford Battle Ground Company

Though Martinville was abandoned, the memory of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse still drew visitors. In 1856 Reverend E.W. Caurthers prepared a plan of the battlefield based on a field survey he did when taking over the local parish in 1821. (see 1856 Caurthers plan) He spoke at length with his predecessor Reverend Caldwell who was a field doctor during the war as well as volunteers who participated in the battle. Caurthers' map illustrated the local creeks, a component missing from the Tarleton map, as well as a four way intersection at the courthouse and additional houses and roads. These features likely date to the Martinville settlement but offer an important view of the landscape in 1857. Descendents of the Hoskins family still inhabited the farmstead on the battlefield but a declining population during this period, revealed the disuse of Old Salisbury/New Garden Road as a major road.

In 1857, David Hunter Strother (using the pseudonym Porte Crayon) published an article in Harper's New Monthly Magazine documenting the conditions of the battlefield during his visit. "I reined up my horse in the midst of a group of ruined chimneys and decayed houses, all, save one, silent and deserted. There was no human in sight of whom to make in inquiry, but I knew instinctively that I was upon the field of Guilford. The face of the country answered so well to the descriptions which I had read, and there has been apparently so little change since the day of the battle, that there was no difficulty in recognizing the localities" (Strother, 163). (see Strother illustration)

Although informal visits and formal celebrations were held at the battlefield over the years, it was in 1857 that the first local effort to commemorate the battle was initiated. The Greene Monument Association organized by Greensboro locals undertook fundraising to erect a monument to the American General Nathanael Greene to commemorate the glories of the Revolutionary War. The Civil War interrupted the Association fundraising which was deferred until after Reconstruction. The complete withdraw of Federal occupation troops from the South coincided with a national resurgence in patriotism for the centennial of the Declaration of Independence (1876). Interest in recalling the qualities common to both the North and South after the Civil War, such as the ideals of the American Revolution, prompted support to develop

a memorial to Gen. George Washington. Appropriations were made by Congress for monuments at Revolutionary War sites and though a bill was submitted to commemorate Guilford Courthouse in 1878, it was not enacted. In 1880 a similar Congressional attempt was undertaken for a monument to Gen. Nathanael Greene, but also failed.

In 1881 Superior Court Judge David Schenck retired and moved to Greensboro to accept the position of general counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Schenck became interested in the Guilford Courthouse battlefield, but found few who could direct him to the site. "He persevered, however, and located the battlefield six miles north of Greensboro, on the road to Madison. At that time it consisted of a few wooded areas surrounded by abandoned and eroded fields with broom sedge and field pines" (Baker, 4). The battle-era roadways "had been abandoned for half a century" (Schenck, 9). Though the rural landscape was relatively unaltered, in 1886 the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad completed a section of rail line between the first and second American battle lines connecting Greensboro to Madison.

With an interest in protecting the battle site, Schenck bought thirty acres from Emsley Sikes in October 1886. In Schenck's own words, Sikes "owned all that part of the battlefield south of Salisbury or New Garden Road." Shortly thereafter he obtained an additional twenty acres north of the road from the 'Dennis Heirs'" (Baker, 5). With these purchases, Schenck felt he controlled the third line position occupied by the American troops, though later theories disproved the location. In 1888 Schenck published a map similar to Caurthers, noting Reedy Fork Road extended south of the courthouse. (see Schenck map) Schenck's purchases and interest in the battlefield would continue to preserve Guilford Courthouse until the Federal government became involved in 1917.

David Schenck acquired his new land and realized that preserving the battlefield in perpetuity would be costly. He formed a non-profit stock corporation, the Guilford Battle Ground Company (GBGC), with the support of J.W. Scott, Julius A. Gray, Dr. D.W.C. Benbow and Thomas B. Keogh, all of Greensboro. Due to the strong political ties of each member, the company was chartered by the state legislature in March 1887. The charter authorized the issuance of stock to help funds for the purchase of 200 acres of battlefield property. When stocks failed to bring in the needed income, the legislature appropriated \$200 annually to the new company, later raising the subsidy to \$500 in 1893 and \$700 in 1913 (Schenck, 17-18, 21).

The organization's mission to "preserve and adorn the grounds on and over which the battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought" (Baker, 6) guided the development of the battlefield for the next thirty years. Schenck was elected president (a post he would hold until his death in 1902) and influenced the preservation of the battlefield as a pleasure ground and park. The "restoration" honoring the sacrifices of the Revolutionary War was translated into a beautification project.

Early land clearing and grounds work was undertaken the first year and a "keeper's lodge" with outbuildings was built along Old Salisbury Road to house a caretaker. Cooperation with the adjacent rail line (no doubt through Schenck's railroad affiliations) brought monuments to the park as well as throngs of visitors for annual Fourth of July celebrations. (see 1893

photograph) The second year of operation the Guilford Battle Ground Company added a speaker stand for the annual festivities and a private cottage for Schenck. During the last decades of the nineteenth century monuments were added at an increasing rate, numbering over twenty by the end of the GBGC tenure. These markers honored not only the soldiers of Guilford but financial donors and benefactors. A restaurant, observation tower and large pavilion were also added to accommodate the battlefield as a popular destination. (see 1892 site plan)

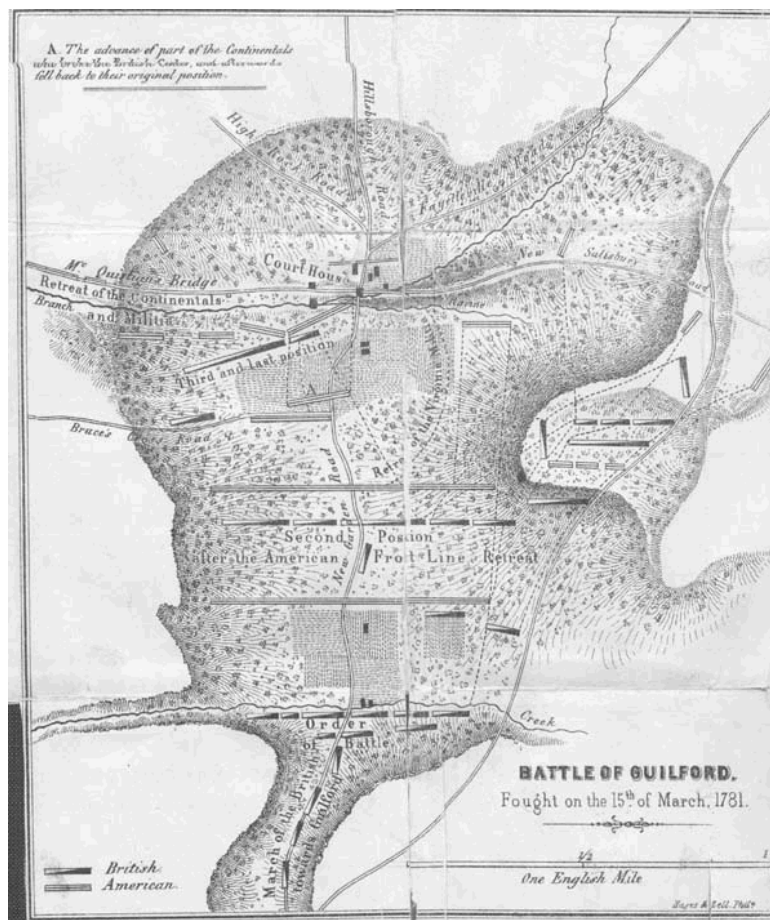
In 1892 the Hunting Creek was dammed to create Lake Wilfong “between the American second and third lines to improve the attractiveness of the grounds” (Baker, 7). The lake was used recreationally for boating, fishing and ice skating. (see 1893 Lake Wilong photograph) In ten years the Guilford Battle Ground Company had acquired 75 acres, constructed walks and drives and covered the springs on the battlefield with small pavilions. (see ca. 1893 springhouse photograph) A new road near the springs, lined with sugar maples, was also opened. (see ca. 1938 allee photograph)

Besides the park setting, Schenck pursued the commemorative element of the battlefield by proposing a State Revolutionary Cemetery. Without state support, the measure failed. He did succeed in reinterring ten veterans and statesmen including Continental Brigadier General Jethro Sumner and North Carolina’s Declaration of Independence signers William Hooper and John Penn. Unfortunately, the precedent set by interring Hooper and Penn made Guilford Courthouse a venue for memorial regardless of association with the battle.

After Schenck’s death in 1902, Major Morehead headed GBGC and continued the company mission of beautifying and adorning the battlefield. Monuments were added including tributes to Clio, the muse of history and North Carolinians who fought at King’s Mountain. In 1903 Guilford battlefield won a statewide competition to place two 30 foot Romanesque arches (honoring Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson) in the park (spanning New Garden Road). (see Nash and Davidson arches photograph) Morehead also unsuccessfully attempted to make Guilford Battle Ground Park a national military park. The park bill was defeated at a time when 23 national park proposals were before Congress.

Schenck’s son, Paul, took over for Morehead in 1911 and oversaw the eventual transfer of the battlefield to the Federal government. Also in 1911 the government passed a bill to erect a monument to Gen. Nathanael Greene and acquire ownership of the monument site (1/3 acre). (see 1924 monument photograph) The impact of the GBGC commemoration era on Guilford Courthouse left a lasting effect on the landscape, but the era ended with a small government foothold on the battlefield property.

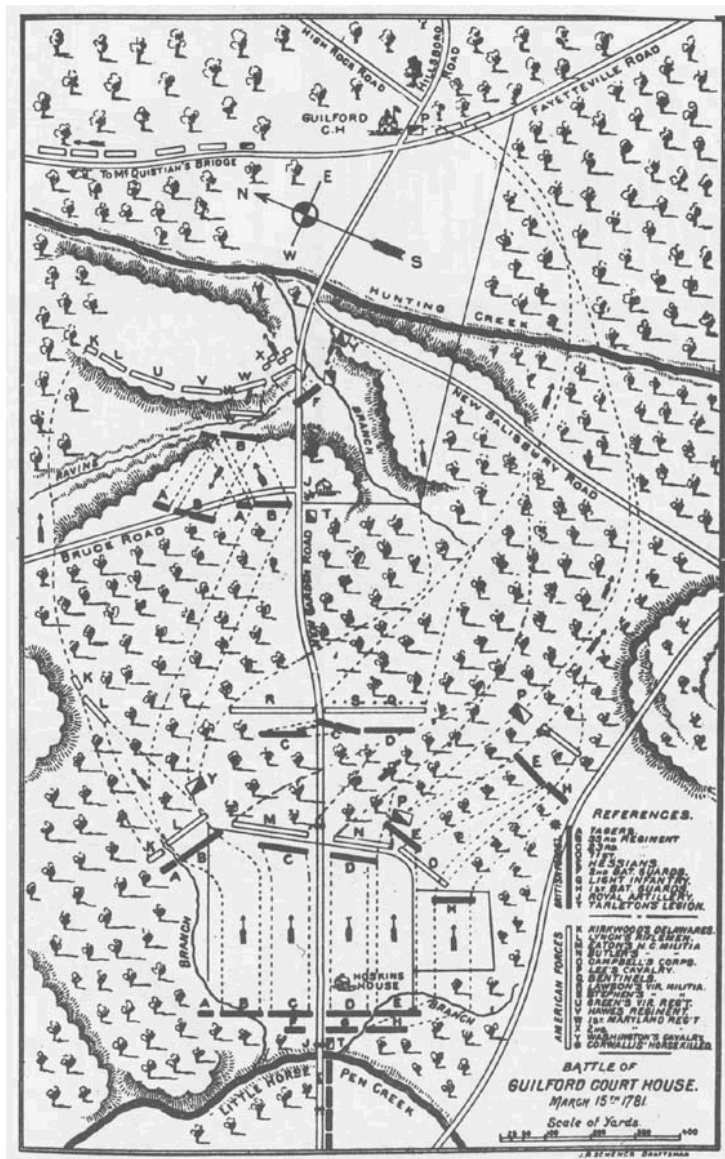
1917 marked the passage of a bill establishing Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The entire Guilford Battle Ground Park land was transferred to the War Department containing 125 acres and 28 monuments and graves. The park was the first Revolutionary War National Military Park in the United States and the only military park created between 1900-1925. The GBGC continued to meet as a historical association until 1927.



1856 plan of the battle by E. W. Caurthers



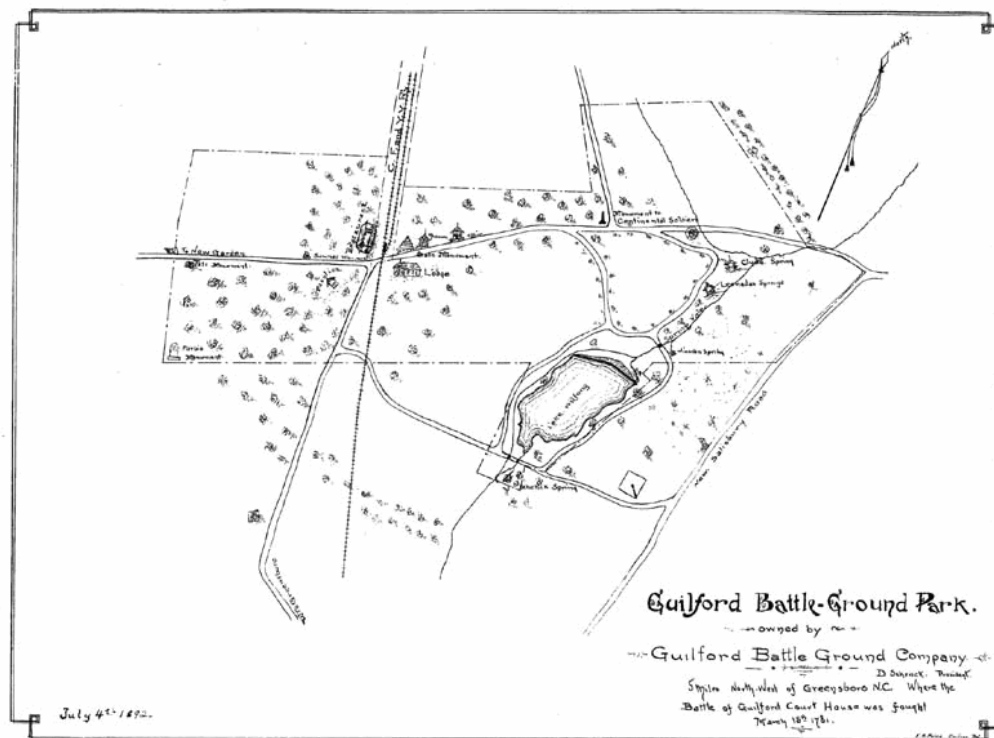
Illustration of Martinville in Harper's by David Strother



1889 battle map by Judge David Schenck



Guilford Battle Ground Park circa 1893



Site plan of Guilford Battle Ground Park, 1892



Lake Wilong, circa 1893



The Clyde and Leonidas springhouses, circa 1893



Holt Avenue allee, 1938



Nash and Davidson arches erected in park in 1905



General Nathanael Greene Monument, 1924

1917-1933 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park - War Department Administration

Under the direction of the War Department, the park was established for “historical and professional military study” (Baker, 14). The Guilford Courthouse battlefield had a landscape focused on commemoration and adornment, not the restorative battlefield scene the new military park required. The most obvious reminder of the GBGC era inherited by the park was the Gen. Nathanael Greene Monument. The statue had landscaping that included trellises, formal concrete walks, sheared arborvitae and arranged patterns of roses and bulbs. (see figure) A three person commission was created to oversee the military park, with priorities to locate all historical references on the battlefield, permit troops that fought at Guilford Courthouse to mark their positions and provide accessible roads.

The commission was composed of a resident, Paul Schenck (formerly of GBGC) and representatives from the state of Maryland and Delaware whose regiments played key roles in the battle. It was five years before the Maryland representative was appointed and the Delaware post was never filled. With no direction from the War Department, Paul Schneck continued to manage the battlefield like the former GBGC park and proposed a new road system and additional landscaping. Four new monuments were constructed during this period but the remainder of Schenck’s designs were never executed. A request to repair the surviving spring houses was also denied, as it was not considered in the main interest of the battlefield.

Changing politics replaced Democrats with Republicans and Edward E. Mendenhall replaced Paul Schenck as the resident commissioner. The new appointee had no interest in military history and continued the beautifying emphasis of the GBGC. During his tenure the Daughters of the American Revolution planted a pin oak at the site of the courthouse. Mendenhall was responsible for clearing forest undergrowth and shrubs throughout the park and also oversaw the transfer of the park from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1932. He was replaced by Commission James H. Roane, a Greensboro stockbroker.

The era of the War Department coincided with the development of the surrounding landscape and City of Greensboro. The battlefield that extended outside of the park boundaries was

rapidly compromised. In 1920 the city was five miles from the park and no access road existed linking the courthouse site to the city. By the late 1920s and early 1930s several developments south of the park were constructed. Forest Lawn Cemetery, owned by the city, was developed adjacent to U.S.220 and south of Holt Avenue. City workers found teeth and human bone remains while digging graves but did not halt interment or allow archaeologists to mitigate. To the east of the park along New Salisbury Road, the city developed a 120 acre Greensboro Country Park which included paved drives, a small zoo, boat and swimming houses, a keeper's residence, numerous picnic sheds, rustic seats and three lakes for swimming, boating and fishing (Baker, 26). The country park filled in historic ravines that played a role in the difficult advance by the British during the battle. In addition the zoo was located on the highly visible hill where American troops in the third line were attacked. Both the cemetery and country park did however, protect Guilford Courthouse National Military Park from other incompatible growth along park boundaries. Emphasizing recreation in the country park alleviated the battlefield from similar uses, but lacking a fence between the country park and military park blurred the distinction between the two.



Greene Monument circa 1936 with formal landscape treatment

1933-1942 NPS Park Development Era

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933 and underwent many lasting changes to the landscape. As a

result of Roosevelt's Public Works Administration program, in October 1933, the park received \$97,000 to institute a comprehensive development program (Hanson, National Register nomination). The program focused on improving roads and trails as well as constructing a new fire-proof Museum, Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group (Baker, 19). Under the auspices of the newly established Eastern Division of the Branch of Plans and Designs, led by landscape architect Charles E. Peterson, the Administrative Building, Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group and related culverts and drainage ditches were designed in a Colonial Revival style. The buildings and accompanying sewer system were completed by November 1935 (Baker, 20). (see photographs) During the same period, the NPS accepted an 8.5 acre land donation from the Guilford County Board of Commissioners. Although not contiguous with the main park, the donation was considered an important acquisition because it contained the likely location and remnants of the original courthouse.

In 1936 the park formed a master plan. The stated intent was "to remedy conditions and to restore the area as much to its original condition at the time of the battle as possible" (Baker, 21). A definitive break from the 'adorned landscape' mentality of the past was established. The primary focus of the new master plan aimed to erase the remnants of Lake Wilfong and restore the historic battle scene. The cleared ground surrounding the two-acre lake bed was reforested with 22,000 hardwood trees of five indigenous species in an effort to produce an open woodland, more authentic to the period. An understory layer of tulip poplar, blueberry, redbud, shadblow and others were planted in the remaining wooded areas to bolster the forest floor that had been reduced to bare red clay by years of raking. Exotic trees and shrubs and formal garden elements, principally in the area of the Nathanael Greene Monument, were removed. Screen plantings followed the removal of exotics adjacent to the new Museum/Administration Building and the Superintendent's Residence. Open fields were maintained during this time, while interpretive markers were improved. The 1936 plan asked the State of North Carolina to cooperate in donating portions of New Garden Road and U.S. 220 to the Federal government. North Carolina readily donated New Garden Road but refused the requested section of U.S.220 because of its importance as a major thoroughfare in the area.

As per a 1926 agreement, between 1937-1938 the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads assisted the NPS with regrading, realigning and paving U.S.220, New Garden Road, Holt Avenue and First Line Road (Baker, 21). Approximately eight cut granite culverts and drainage ditches were also constructed along the tour road, New Garden Road and Old Battlefield Road. A half-mile park road that looped around Lake Wilfong was obliterated. The realignment of the roadways caused numerous monuments to be removed, stockpiled and relocated, including the Romanesque arches honoring Nash and Davidson. The roadwork was completed in 1938 and remained virtually unchanged until the 1969 master plan.

In December 1936, landscape architect Fredric A. Fay arrived at the park to oversee the implementation of the master plan landscape improvements. His impressions of the existing conditions were dismal, "The Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group areas need help badly to tie them in to their sites. Further, the Administration Building and Superintendent's Residence need substantial grading and planting" (Fay, 2). (see 1936 planting plan) With direction from Fay, the park substantially reforested and moved a number

of monuments not directly related to the battle. These improvements went beyond the capabilities of the part-time resident commissioner, so the park was put under the supervision of the Revolutionary Areas Group, headed by Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia and contractors were hired. Locals were employed for labor and maintenance. During this period the first employee at Guilford, William P. Brandon, was hired as a junior historian. Brandon literally functioned as the acting superintendent and strongly influenced the development of the park.

A Region One landscape architect visited the park in 1938 and developed plans for an amphitheater west of the Greene Monument. With no precedent in the master plan and great objection by Brandon, the amphitheater was built in 1939, despite protest. (see general development plan, and amphitheater photograph) By the end of 1939, all major elements of the master plan and Fay's 1937 landscape plan were implemented. The park consisted of two land parcels totaling 149 acres. The larger parcel lay adjacent to U.S.220 and New Garden Road with the smaller courthouse site 3/8 of a mile to the east. Aside from Country park and Forest Lawn cemetery, the area surrounding the park was mostly rural with farmland abutting the park boundaries. The only retail establishment was a country store on the corner of U.S.220 and Holt Avenue, one of the two primary entrances to the park. The surrounding countryside, while not open woodland, was suggestive of the historical use and appearance.

Both the city and county were rapidly growing around Guilford Courthouse National Military Park however. In the spring of 1941 a local realty company proposed to develop a subdivision adjacent to the northern boundary of the park. Understanding that this was the first of many threats to the park, Acting Superintendent Brandon proposed a comprehensive land acquisition plan of five tracts (40 acres) to expand the northern edge of the park and extend the boundaries to connect the courthouse site parcel (Baker, 29). Although it took twenty years, all of Brandon's proposed parcels, as well as additional land, were acquired.

In 1941, U.S.220 was relocated a half-mile west of its existing alignment, which alleviated through traffic in the park. The old road was renamed Old Battleground Road and remained a lightly traveled rural byway (Baker, 24). During World War II, park staff was left with a skeleton crew as employees helped in the war effort. By 1945, annexation of residential areas north of Greensboro brought the city limit within 2.5 miles of the park. Two years later a historical marker was placed on New Garden Road near the courthouse. The changes in the park in the 1940s foreshadowed the continuing development of Greensboro.



Administration Building, 1935



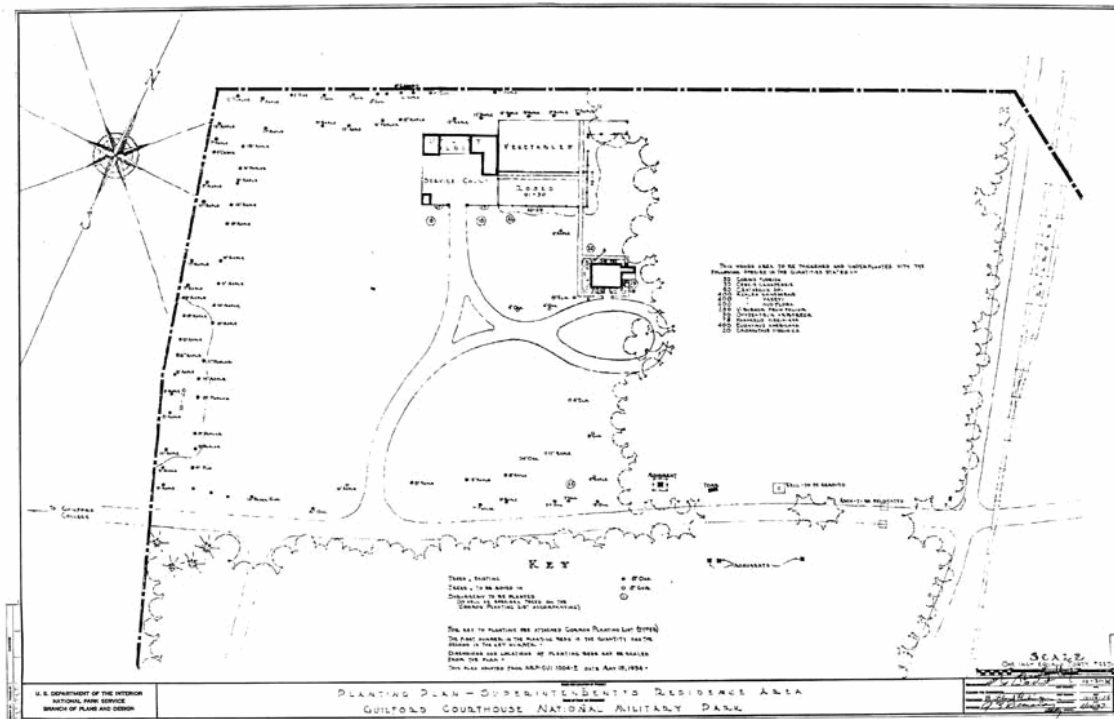
Superintendent's Residence, 1935



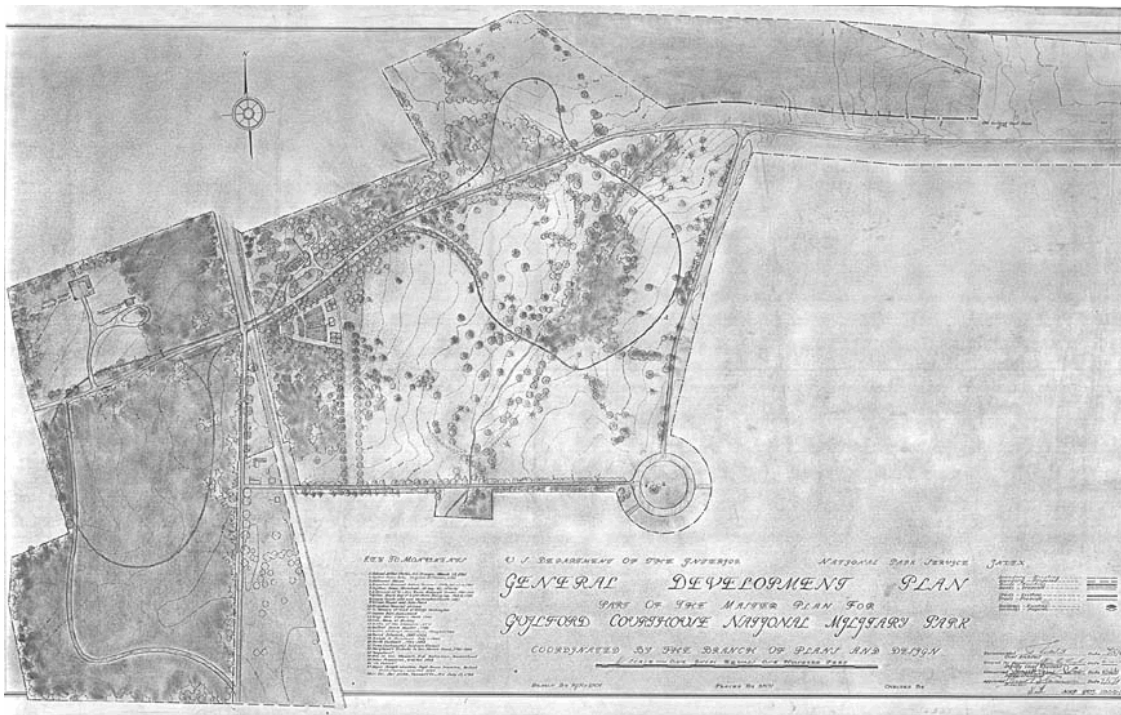
Utility Building and Inflammable Storage Unit, 1935



Superintendent's Residence and Maintenance Complex, 1935



Superintendent's Residence Area Planting Plan, 1936



General Development Plan, 1938



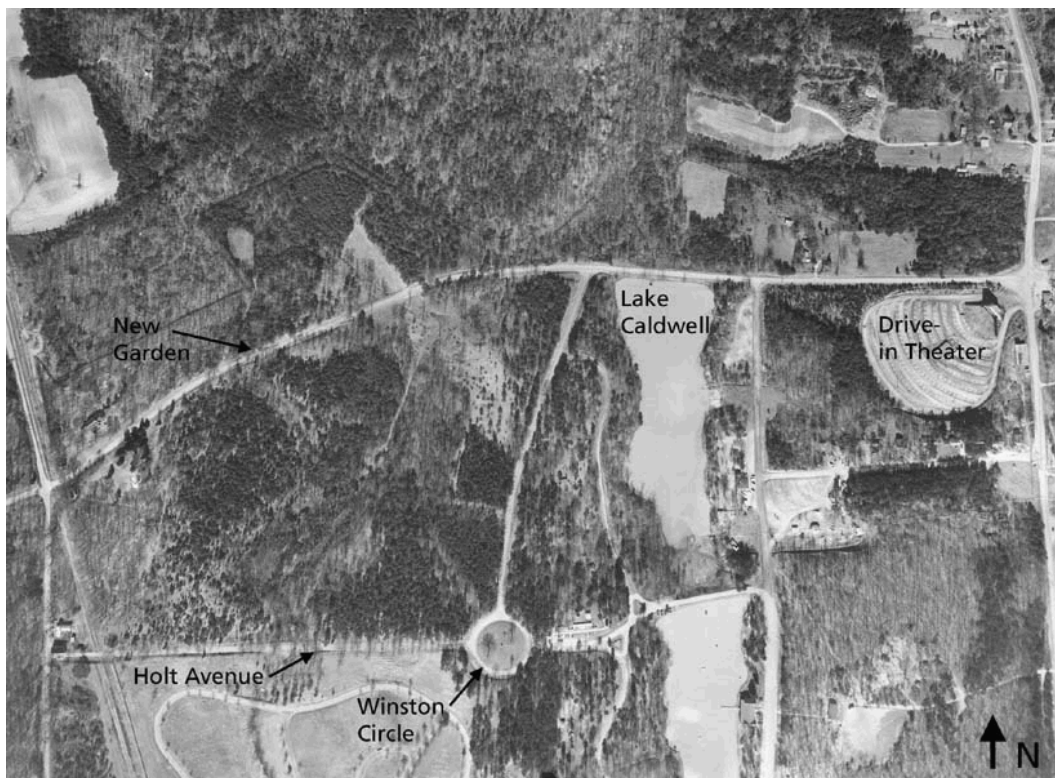
Amphitheater stage and portico, 1939

1950-1966 Post-War Developments and Mission 66

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s the acquisition of land adjacent to the park was the definitive landscape emphasis. As development encroached, incompatible uses threatened the existing preserved battlefield. By the early 1950s, a property owner to the south of the park was the largest concern of Superintendent Brandon (and later Superintendent Taylor). The intent of

Charles Martin to install a commercial venture using New Garden Road as the primary access wreaked havoc on the park for ten years. Martin constructed the Park Drive-In, Park Recreation area (with go-cart track) and Park Barbeque restaurant directly across from the courthouse in 1951 (Baker, 43-47). (Figure 28) It wasn't until 1967 that the park was able to purchase Martin's land in entirety. The National Park Service negotiated a land swap with Country Park and then demolished the Martin buildings and left the land to succession. This completed Brandon's proposed land acquisitions and connected the courthouse parcel to the main park parcel while removing modern intrusions.

Between 1952-1954, NPS Chief Curator Harold L. Peterson visited the park noting that the former open fields were growing up in scrub pine seedlings which needed to be cleared to retain the opening. To his distinct displeasure, Peterson found in 1955 that the field had not yet been cleared and the seedlings in question were four year old trees (Baker, 42). Despite maintenance issues and threats of development, the Guilford Courthouse focused on interpreting the battlefield as a historic landscape. The Mission 66 initiative of the NPS did not impact Guilford Courthouse to the extent of other National Parks. Instead a new master plan was developed in anticipation of the Bicentennial.



Detail of a 1957 aerial photograph. Annotations added by John Hiatt

1968-1976 Bicentennial Celebration

The Revolutionary War National Parks were preparing for the 1976 Bicentennial celebration by

1968. The Guilford Courthouse National Military Park developed a master plan and later revised it in 1969. The key priority remained closing New Garden Road and installing a one-way vehicular tour route. The road was restored and six tour stops designated (two other stops have since been added). The park also called for a new visitor center for expanding services. A new facility was completed in October 1975 and the next day the 1934 Administration Building was demolished. Another project accomplished before the Bicentennial was the relocation of the graves and the associated monument of William Hooper and John Penn. Archaeological testing was done prior to the reinterment. Interpretive signs and walking trails were also completed to facilitate circulation. The land acquired from Martin (the city zoo and drive-in) continued to be restored but as late as 1983 the park was still removing debris and vegetation.

1976-Present Continuing Efforts

Since 1976 development has continued in Greensboro with new housing complexes and shopping centers. The city annexed the part of the county that contained the park in 1984. Adjacent lands have fallen prey to commercial and residential development, seriously altering the historic setting and causing continued traffic safety problems. Surrounding land uses include a city cemetery, multi-family and single family housing and commercial buildings. The city has renewed interest in constructing a bypass for the northern section of the city, which will impact the park.

The contemporary landscape has been enhanced by the removal of the abandoned Cape Fear-Yadkin rail line (1982) and the controlled access of the current road system through the park. The railroad trace was converted to a recreational greenway corridor c.1990 and the parking lot northeast of New Garden Road was paved in 1993. Though traffic is still a major issue, installation of gates now prevents vehicles from entering the park after hours. With numerous neighborhoods in the vicinity of the park, unauthorized footpaths and increased vandalism have compromised the park. Currently chain link fences further restrict access and perimeter plantings attempt to screen incompatible development. A trailer pad and utilities were added west of the Utility building in 1993 for Volunteers in Parks (VIPs).

The Hoskins house and fields dating to the battle, never part of the GBGC park or National Military Park, continued to be inhabited and worked by descendants of the original family in the nineteenth century. No documentation of the farm exists from 1930-1970 however by the 1970s the Hoskins house was a rental property. A newly formed Guilford Battle Ground Company was established and from 1984-1988 worked with city, county and local organizations to buy and restore the 1857 house and farm as a local historical park. Today, Tannebaum Historic Park is a recreated historic site. With the help of the National Park Service, the privately-owned site is on the National Register. The Guilford National Historic District encompasses the national park boundaries as well as Tannebaum Historic Park and portions of Greensboro Country Park. In 2000, Guilford Courthouse NMP was recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Location

Constituting the central core of the Guilford Court House Battlefield, the park embraces roughly one-fourth of the total estimated area over which the opposing armies clashed on March 15, 1781. The corroborative findings of historical research, comparative terrain study, and archeological surveys have conclusively demonstrated that the park contains the center positions of the first two American lines and a portion of the ground defended by the left flank of the third line, though the exact location of the latter remains somewhat debatable. Since the American troops did not fortify their lines with fieldworks or trenches, they left no enduring evidence of their transitory presence above ground other than the military artifacts that gradually decayed or left the field in the hands of relic hunters. The historic Salisbury (New Garden) Road, however, left a more lasting impression in the landscape and its restored trace is the most readily identifiable, battle-era feature surviving in the contemporary landscape. Although archeology has thus far proven inconclusive in pinpointing the site of the courthouse that lent its name to the battle, evidence suggests that the remains of the first Guilford Court House lie in the eastern extremity of the park. It logically follows then that the origin of the Reedy Fork Retreat Road, which ran north from its perpendicular junction with the Salisbury Road, is located in the same general area by virtue of its historical proximity to the courthouse.

Significant portions of the battlefield, on the other hand, remain outside the park's boundaries. For instance, the battle's staging area, which centered on the 150-acre farmstead of Joseph Hoskins, lies to the immediate west of GUCO. It was across Hoskins cornfields that the center of the British line advanced to attack the North Carolina militia positioned behind the split-rail fence that bordered the eastern edge of the clearing. Located at the corner of New Garden Road and U.S. 220, Tannenbaum Historic Park (administered by Greensboro's Parks and Recreation Department) currently preserves seven acres of the original Hoskins' farmstead, though the majority of the historic property has fallen victim to residential development. Greensboro County Park, a city-operated recreational area located south of the park, indirectly protects (but does not interpret) the site of the intense fighting that took place between the American left and the British right. Also to the south, residential and commercial development, along with Forest Lawn cemetery, has bitten off the ends of the first and second lines' left wings as well as most of the land embracing their positions. Finally, above the park's northern perimeter, apartment complexes and subdivisions have claimed the extensive swath of ground over which the British left engaged the right flanks of the three successive American lines. Despite the loss of these significant tracts, integrity of location remains high because the park incorporates the core and best-preserved remnant of the Guilford Court House Battlefield.

Setting

Synthesizing various eyewitness accounts of the battle, a contributor to the British Annual Register of 1781 produced a succinct description of the contested landscape's rural, agricultural character. "The country in general," he wrote, "presented a wilderness, covered with a tall woods, which were

rendered intricate by shrubs and thick underbrush; but which was interspersed here and there, by a few scattered plantations.” At the time of the battle in 1781, probably no more than a dozen families lived in the immediate environs of the first Guilford Courthouse. The 220-acre nucleus of greenspace that currently constitutes the park, however, is now virtually surrounded by some form of residential or commercial development. This suburban encroachment has consumed key, unprotected portions of the battlefield, while grading for foundations and parking lots has irreparably altered the landscape’s natural contours. The one major exception to this rule is Greensboro Country Park, which adjoins GUCO’s southeastern boundary and preserves a semblance of the battlefield’s sylvan and ruggedly hilly character in that area.

Within the park itself, the most subversive manifestation of northwestern Greensboro’s rapid growth is the traffic that often chokes Old Battleground Road and the New Garden bypass. The multitudes of commuting motorists passing through the battlefield not only disturb the site’s solemnity by emitting noise and air pollution, but they also frequently interrupt the visitor’s movement through the park, even imperiling the safety of pedestrians attempting to cross Old Battleground Road. Some NPS development also compromises the 1781 scene, though to a lesser extent than the public roads. This is most obvious at Tour Stop 6, where the comfort station and the 20-car parking unnecessarily intrude upon the Martinville townsite. Although the park’s infrastructure lies in the battlefield’s central core, it does not severely detract from the overall integrity of setting because its presence is a fundamentally reversible condition. The size of the park and the dispersed nature of the non-contributing structures within it minimizes their impact in the overall landscape, especially since the buildings themselves are all at least partially surrounded by woods. The same forest cover that internally buffers most of GUCO’s infrastructure likewise helps to insulate the park from the visual imposition of incompatible neighboring development. The vegetative screen, however, breaks down at certain points along the park’s perimeter, most notably so between the tour road and the Forest Lawn Cemetery and along the northern boundary line.

Over the course of the park’s evolution, certain internal improvements have necessitated an appreciable amount of grading as well as excavation and mounding (for dams) in the case of Lakes Wilfong and Caldwell. Furthermore, many of the tracts (such as the former drive-in theater and zoo parcels) that the park acquired in the mid- to late-twentieth century had later land uses—histories in which bulldozers and other earth-moving machines played a significant role. Another agent of surface alteration in the park has been erosion, which has occurred along the creek beds and hillsides. But on the face of the park’s greater landscape, these localized changes appear only as occasional, and often barely discernible, scars, while the geological lay of the land remains largely intact, a condition that bolsters its integrity of setting.

Perhaps the greatest single change to the character of the battle-era landscape occurred during the nineteenth century and resulted from the clearing of expansive tracts of the first-growth, oak-hickory-pine forest. Thanks to the reforestation efforts of the National Park Service, this generally denuded condition has been ameliorated and the prevailing woodland setting largely “restored.” It should be noted, nonetheless, that the present patchwork of clearings punctuating the park’s forest resources does not directly or even loosely correspond to 1781 patterns. The majority of

the clearings associated with the park's commemorative and visitor service areas (e.g., the Greene Monument area, the former third line field, and the immediate vicinity of the visitor center), for instance, would have been vegetated at the time of the battle. The reverse holds true for a few other areas, such as the one just west of the newly interpreted site of the third line, where thick second and third growth forest now covers ground that would have been open in 1781.

The historic New Garden (Salisbury) roadbed is the strongest tangible link to the battle-era layers of the landscape. This historic highway served as the battlefield's axis, astride which the first two American lines deployed and up which the British army marched to reach the battlefield. Therefore, it is arguably the most notable cultural feature associated with the Revolutionary setting, without which orientation, scale, and a palpable connection to the past would be lost. As the major artery of the area's eighteenth-century road network, New Garden also influenced settlement and field patterns, and certainly figured prominently into the decision of where to erect the first Guilford Court House.

A backcountry landmark both during and subsequent to the Revolutionary War, the courthouse was torn down sometime in the mid-nineteenth century. Its absence from the contemporary landscape does not negatively affect the integrity of the park's setting, but the fact that archeology has yet to definitively identify its exact site has proven problematic. In addition to posing an interpretive challenge, the elusiveness of the courthouse's site also confuses the setting by adding an element of ambiguity. One has to have knowledge of a landscape's historic composition and the spatial relationships between its defining features to truly appreciate the significance of its setting. While the general vicinity in which the structure stood is known, the enigma of its exact location complicates efforts to rehabilitate the historic scene in the vicinity of the third line because the courthouse served as the battlefield's easternmost structural anchor, around which the tactically important and expansive, boot-shaped clearing was centered.

Feeling

A property that possesses integrity of feeling conveys a sense of the aesthetic or historic character that typified its landscape during the selected period of significance. At Guilford, the park's landscape generally evokes the essence of the heavily forested, battle-era setting. This sense of feeling is palpably the strongest in the woodlands encompassing the second American line's position. In this area, one can easily appreciate the tactical advantages that the broken, thickly vegetated terrain conferred upon the American defenders as well as the difficulties that the British soldiers faced as they executed their attack through an environment decidedly ill-suited for formal linear tactics. Walking along the second-line trails, amidst the dense labyrinth of trees and undergrowth, the visitor can also gain an understanding of how obscured lines of sight promoted confusion during the fighting, causing many soldiers (including the British commander himself, General Cornwallis) to lose their orientation.

Integrity of feeling, however, breaks down in the areas embracing the first and third American lines. In the first line's vicinity, integrity of feeling is compromised by the visible intrusion of single-family homes and townhouse communities, which have cropped up along the park's western periphery on

land that supported cornfields at the time of the battle. Within the park itself, the extent of the vegetation in the first-line area further detracts from integrity of feeling. Currently, forest cover completely engulfs the first line's position, reaching all the way to the park's western perimeter. But in 1781, cornfields overlapped what is now the park's western boundary and the militiamen, who composed the first line's center, overlooked them while ensconced behind a split-rail fence. This condition is lost in the present landscape, impeding the visitor's ability to mentally visualize the scene in which the battle's opening action took place.

The issues surrounding the third line are even more complex. For several years, the park has been in the process of instituting a major revision in the interpreted location of the last battle line. The revised site lies immediately east of Hunting Creek, or roughly 350 yards east of the previously interpreted location at Tour Stop 7 (i.e., "Schenck's" field). As with the first line's position, the third's is also currently situated in woods, the wide distribution of which conflicts with battle-era patterns. In fact, the third line, which occupied the western face of an elevation located just west of the courthouse, dominated the larger of the battlefield's two areas of open ground. Yet this clearing—the site of the battle's culminating melee—has given way to succession and is now covered in second and third growth oak-hickory-pine forest. Here, the dense stand of trees reduces visibility, obscuring the contours of the area's dissected topography—topography which played a critical role in dictating the location of troop deployments and the drama of the ensuing action at the third line. To further exacerbate the confusion in the third line's vicinity, the paved tour route temporarily incorporates the restored course of New Garden Road as it passes over the spine of the defunct Lake Caldwell dam. The juxtaposition of modern and historic elements here clearly undermines the historic scene, while the dam, which spans Hunting Creek's floodplain, greatly detracts from the visual impact of the ravine. When combined, all of the above factors diminish integrity of feeling.

Association

Since the park contains the central core of the Guilford Court House Battlefield, it obviously boasts a specific and inextricable connection to the engagement fought there on March 15, 1781, as well as a broader association with the United States' struggle for independence from Great Britain. As one of the most hotly contested battles of the Revolutionary War, the clash at Guilford Court House represented the high-water mark of British success in the southern campaigns of 1780-81. The British army's narrow tactical triumph over the Americans at Guilford, however, was tantamount to a strategic defeat—a defeat that tipped the scales of victory back in favor of the rebellious colonists and their French allies. Although General Charles, Earl Cornwallis' 1900 redcoats outfought and forced the retreat of Major General Nathanael Greene's 4400 troops, the British general not only failed in his objective to destroy (or even materially degrade) his opponent's army, but he also sustained such prohibitive losses to his own force that he had no alternative but to momentarily withdrawal to the safety of the North Carolina coast. In doing so, Cornwallis conceded both the interior and the initiative to the defeated Greene. Since the outcome of the Battle of Guilford Court House influenced Cornwallis' fateful decision to later invade Virginia (where a combined Franco-American army compelled him to surrender his reinforced army at Yorktown in October 1781), the engagement fought in the North Carolina backcountry on March 15, 1781 may be viewed as one of the final links in a

chain of events that led to American victory in the Revolutionary War. The battle also resonates with broader instructional significance in the annals of military history because it serves as a textbook example of how a costly success on the battlefield can result in a strategic reversal for the victor. On the other hand, it also demonstrates, in the case of General Greene, that a commander may still win the campaign in spite of losing a battle.

Such was the hallmark of Greene's career as an independent army commander in the South. An adroit, innovative, and daring strategist, Greene nonetheless never achieved brilliance as a battlefield tactician; in fact, he technically lost every pitched battle in which he served as field commander. Turning tactical defeats to his strategic advantage, he managed to redeem a disastrous situation in the South and thereby greatly contributed the ultimate outcome of the war. Thus, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park also stands as an enduring testament to the Revolutionary service and vision of Major General Nathanael Greene. In November 2000, the park was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Conclusion

The analysis of Guilford's landscape demonstrates that the park retains a significant portion of the features that contributed to its historic identity at the time of the battle in March 1781. Be they natural landforms, such as tactically important elevations, or cultural resources, such as the Salisbury (New Garden) Road trace, the extant historic features serve as tangible reminders of America's struggle for independence.

While continuity has been a notable theme of Guilford's evolutionary development, so too has change, and certain alterations have had a decidedly unfavorable impact on the battlefield resource. In addition to the presence of several disruptive intrusions within the park's boundaries, among which Old Battleground Road is the most visible, the recognizable lack of congruence between contemporary and historic vegetation and field patterns also compromises the historic scene. Such deviations from the historic lineaments of the landscape not only restrict the visitor's ability to fully comprehend the tactical significance of certain topographical features, but they also affect the degree to which one can connect with the resource. Rehabilitation and partial scene restoration will help to mitigate these problems by eliminating unnecessary intrusions and by clarifying historic land-use patterns. These improvements, in turn, will augment the effectiveness of interpretation and thereby enhance the visitor's experience.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

The potential for archaeological information is preserved in Guilford Courthouse NMP. The probable site of the courthouse and likely remains of the Martinville settlement are within park boundaries and protected by Federal legislation. The battlefield itself is restored with significant areas for future archaeology preserved.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 101895

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Circulation

Old Battleground Road is a thoroughfare that bisects the park in a north-south direction often bringing local traffic and frequently interrupting the visitor's interpretive flow. The historic New Garden Road, running east-west, originally provided the axis for troop movements in 1781 but is now a park entrance. The restored road funnels vehicular traffic to the Visitor Center, where the tour loop begins. The remainder of the park and the New Garden roadbed support foot traffic on marked trails. The circular loop allows cars restricted access the battlefield with specific interpretation at designated stops. The Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group in the northwest section of the park, is isolated by a private driveway. The Hunting and Little Pen Creeks run through the park along watercourses used in 1781. With the construction of permanent buildings and asphalted roads, storm water empties through stone drains and culverts built in 1937. These extant features are part of the Park Development era, a significant period in the history of the park.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: New Garden Road

Feature Identification Number: 101900

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012210

LCS Structure Name: New Garden Road

LCS Structure Number: HS-30

Feature: Guilford Courthouse Tour Road

Feature Identification Number: 101899

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Cluster Arrangement

A Superintendent's Residence and Utility Building were built on the northwestern edge of the park, during the NPS Park Development era. This clustered arrangement is found in the 1938 Master Plan and considered a significant component landscape and is documented on its own form.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 101901

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Natural Systems And Features

Hunting Creek, located near the eastern edge of the park and the courthouse site, had a direct

impact on the movement of the battle; hence it is considered a contributing feature to the historic landscape.

Small Scale Features

The small scale features in the park are objects from the commemorative period of Guilford Battle Ground Company and later Federal government restoration. The features are monuments and headstones representing the history of the site and related events. Also included are stone drainage ditches and culverts constructed during the Park Development Era.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Stone Drains and Culverts

Feature Identification Number: 94634

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091447

LCS Structure Name: Stone Drains and Culverts

LCS Structure Number: HS-34

Feature: Martha McFarland McGee Bell Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94630

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012182

LCS Structure Name: Martha McFarland McGee Bell Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-02

Feature: Dr. David Caldwell Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94618

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012183

LCS Structure Name: Dr. David Caldwell Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-03

Feature: Continental Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94616

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012184

LCS Structure Name: Continental Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-04

Feature: Maj. John Daves Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94627

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012185

LCS Structure Name: Maj. John Daves Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-05

Feature: Lt. Col. "Hal" Dixon Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94624

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012186

LCS Structure Name: Lt. Col. "Hal" Dixon Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-06

Feature: Capt. Griffin Fauntleroy Monument

Feature Identification Number: 91858

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012187

LCS Structure Name: Capt. Griffin Fauntleroy Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-07

Feature: Col. Arthur Forbis Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94615

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012188

LCS Structure Name: Col. Arthur Forbis Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-08

Feature: James Gillies Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94621

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012189

LCS Structure Name: James Gillies Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-09

Feature: Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94626

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012190

LCS Structure Name: Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-10

Feature: Hooper-Penn-Hewes Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94620

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012191

LCS Structure Name: Hooper-Penn-Hewes Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-11

Feature: Nathaniel Macon Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94632

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012192

LCS Structure Name: Nathaniel Macon Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-12

Feature: Maryland Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94631

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012193

LCS Structure Name: Maryland Monument

LCS Structure Number: HS-13

Feature: Capt. James Morehead Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94612

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 012194
LCS Structure Name: Capt. James Morehead Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-14

Feature: Joseph Morehead Monument
Feature Identification Number: 94622
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012195
LCS Structure Name: Joseph Morehead Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-15

Feature: No North-No South Monument
Feature Identification Number: 94633
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012196
LCS Structure Name: No North-No South Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-16

Feature: Capt. George Reynolds Monument
Feature Identification Number: 99802
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012197
LCS Structure Name: Capt. George Reynolds Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-17

Feature: David Schenck Monument
Feature Identification Number: 94617
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012198
LCS Structure Name: David Schenck Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-18

Feature: Brig. Gen. Edward Stevens Monument
Feature Identification Number: 101903

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012199
LCS Structure Name: Brig. Gen. Edward Stevens Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-19

Feature: Lt. Col. James Stuart Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94625

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012200
LCS Structure Name: Lt. Col. James Stuart Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-20

Feature: Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumner Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101904

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012201
LCS Structure Name: Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumner Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-21

Feature: Capt. James Tate Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94613

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012202
LCS Structure Name: Capt. James Tate Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-22

Feature: American Third Line Monument

Feature Identification Number: 101902

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012203
LCS Structure Name: American Third Line Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-23

Feature: Kerenhappuch Turner Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94623
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012204
LCS Structure Name: Kerenhappuch Turner Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-24

Feature: Cavalry Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94614
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012205
LCS Structure Name: Cavalry Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-25

Feature: George Washington's Visit Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94619
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012206
LCS Structure Name: George Washington's Visit Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-26

Feature: Maj. Joseph Winston Monument

Feature Identification Number: 94629
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012207
LCS Structure Name: Maj. Joseph Winston Monument
LCS Structure Number: HS-27

Feature: Maj. Joseph Winston and Jesse Franklin Headstones

Feature Identification Number: 94628
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 012208
LCS Structure Name: Maj. Joseph Winston and Jesse Franklin Headstones
LCS Structure Number: HS-28

Topography

The rolling topography of the site, specifically along the third line and courthouse has not changed since the time of the battle, and is considered a contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number:	94635
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Vegetation

The current vegetation patterns reflect the setting and association of the battle conditions experienced by soldiers at Guilford though do not replicate the vistas or exact boundaries. The location of the first and third American battle lines (presently forested) were originally cleared fields, while the area between the first and second lines (currently cleared by the park for visitor services) were wooded at the time of the battle. The vegetation is the same oak-hickory-pine found in 1781, but some invasive non-native plants now grow in the park. The perimeter of the park has a vegetative buffer providing a visual screen. Gaps between hardwood trees and footpaths created by neighboring developments have compromised this natural boundary in places. The open areas in the park have routine bush-hogging and mowing maintenance schedules.

Several remnant allees of trees, notably along Holt Avenue, can be dated to the 1938 Masterplan and possibly to the Guilford Battle Ground Company era.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number:	94636
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Buildings And Structures

The LCS buildings in the park contribute to the significant period of NPS Park Development. The buildings in the Superintendent's Residence and Utility Group are extant examples of National Park Service Colonial Revival architecture.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Residence #1
Feature Identification Number:	101897
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	091444
LCS Structure Name:	Residence #1

LCS Structure Number: HS-31

Feature: Utility Building

Feature Identification Number: 101898

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091445

LCS Structure Name: Utility Building

LCS Structure Number: HS-32

Feature: Inflammable Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 101896

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 091446

LCS Structure Name: Inflammable Storage Building

LCS Structure Number: HS-33

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	09/30/1998
Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	06/21/2005
Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	09/12/2011

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	External
Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
External or Internal:	Internal
Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 288,000.00

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Interim treatment costs exist for 4 of the 32 LCS entries:

012185 Major John Davies Monument \$24360

012207 Major Joseph Winston Monument \$25000

012210 New Garden Road \$26000

091445 Utility Building \$59440

(No Level of estimate was given; the dates range from 1998 to 2002)

Landscape stabilization costs include those developed for these PMIS projects:

Preserve Historic Grave Markers 70991 \$6k

Develop GIS for the park 38497 \$14K

Cultural landscape restoration (preliminary work) 78573 \$20k

Cultural Landscape Restoration 81208 \$22k

Rehab historic trace 21486 \$26k

Rehab and restore cultural landscape 39767 \$200k

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 10/02/2003

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Cost Date: 10/02/2003

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved LCS treatment costs exist for the park, and no landscape approved treatment costs were provided with the CLR.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	First Guilford Courthouse and Adjacent Land
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002253
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	Guilford Courthouse and Its Environs
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002251
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	Master Plan, Guilford Courthouse
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	010889
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	Resources Management Plan, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	015385
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	The Axis of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002248
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO

Citation Title:	The Battle of Guilford Courthouse
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002250
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	The Direction of New Garden Road in 1781
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002249
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	The Tarleton Map of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, A Critical Study
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002252
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	Another Such Victory
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	The Southeastern Indians
Source Name:	Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	The Monuments at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, unpublished report
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	GUCO

Citation Title:	A Memorial Volume of the Guilford Battle Ground Company
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	GUCO
Citation Title:	Final Report to Chief Architect, Project FP-441, Improvement of Grounds and Forests, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, North Carolina
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Title:	Redeemed from Oblivion: An Administrative History of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO
Citation Author:	John Hiatt
Citation Title:	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park - Cultural Landscape Report
Year of Publication:	2003
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	SERO, GUCO

Supplemental Information

- Title:** A Compleat Map of North Carolina from an actual survey.
- Description:** Dated 1770, this map shows the regional location of New Garden Road and the New Garden Meeting house
- Title:** A new and correct map of the Province of North Carolina by Edward Moseley, late Surveyor general of the said province.
- Description:** This map shows the general layout of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia in 1733.
- Title:** Battle of Guilford, Fought on the 15th of March 1781.
- Description:** The first published graphic representation of the battle of Guilford Courthouse appeared in Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton's A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781, In the Southern Provinces of North America, London, 187. It was based on a map drawn shortly after the battle by a British engineer officer and submitted with Cornwallis's reports to his commander, Sir Henry Clinton.
- Title:** General Development Plan, part of the Master Plan for Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Description:** Dated, July 5, 1938. TIC Map No. NMP-1009-1
- Title:** General Planting Plan and Tree Moving Scheme, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Description:** Dated January 1937, this 3 sheet set shows the planting plans for the Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence, Maintenance Buildings and trail layout.
- Title:** Greensboro Country Park
- Description:** Dated January 1933, shows the relationship of the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro Country Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery. Interconnecting roadways and three artificial lakes within the country park are shown adjacent to the NMP.
- Title:** Guilford Battle Ground Park, 5 miles northwest of Greensboro, N.C.
- Description:** Dated January 1889, this map indicates ownership of 70 and 1/10 acres. The map shows New Garden Road, Bruces Cross Road, New Salisbury Road and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway line. Two creeks are depicted as are Winston, Leonidas and Clyde springs. Forests are indicted on the west of the rail line as well as north of new Garden Road wet of Bruces Cross Road. Graphic images indicate a lodge, Forbis monument, State monument, and the Continental soldiers monument. The mapmaker is noted as H.L.F.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

- Title:** Guilford Battle-Ground Park owned by Guilford Battle Ground Company
- Description:** Dated 1892, this map shows similar features as the 1889 map with the addition of Old Battle ground road adjacent to the rail line, Lake Wilfong and its surrounding roads, and a square box near the juncture of the roads near the current Winston Monument location. Civil Engineer F.A. Peirce.
- Title:** Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Description:** Dated July 16, 1928, this map indicates ownership of 110.45 acres. This map shows virtually the same layout as the 1903 map with several additions. These additions include a pavilion, several drives and a depiction of the Green Acres subdivision west of Old Battle Ground Road which has been realigned. East of Old Battle Ground Road are the caretaker's complex, Greene Monument, visitor center and lake Wilfong. There is scattered housing along Old Battle Ground Road and at the intersection of Old Battle Ground and New Garden Road.
- Title:** Outdoor Theatre, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Description:** Drawing No. NP-GUI-1020 dated 3/11/1938
- Title:** Roads, Trails and Miscellaneous Construction, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Description:** Dated April 29, 1974, this set of drawings details the improvements to the park in preparation for the Bicentennial celebration. The set includes information concerning the trails, parking, new visitor center, etc.
- Title:** Sketch of Guilford Battle Ground Park
- Description:** Dated 1903, this map shows the same features as the 1892 map.
- Title:** Topographic Map of Guilford Courthouse
- Description:** Dated 1933/1934, TIC Map No. 316/41005. Shows virtually same layout as 1928 map with the addition of topography.