Battle of Guilford Court House

The Battle of Guilford Court House was fought on 15 March 1781 during the American Revolutionary War, near Greensboro, North Carolina. A 2,100-man British force under the command of Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis defeated Major General Nathanael Greene's 4,500 Americans, but in doing so, took so many casualties that he withdrew from North Carolina to Yorktown, Virginia. Of the battle he said, "***Another such victory would ruin the British army***".



Navy and Privateer Engagements

North Carolina's naval war was defined by smuggling, strategic blockades, and coastal raids. Because of treacherous inlets and shallow coastal sounds, the state became a vital maritime lifeline for the Continental Army rather than a primary combat zone. More than a hundred naval engagements, privateer actions, and amphibious raids were fought in or off North Carolina during the war.



East Carolina Council

2026 Jamboree Patch Set



250th Anniversary of the American Revolution

The East Carolina Council 2026 Jamboree patch set honors the military contribution North Carolina made to the Revolutionary War. The main patch identifies the forces raised and provided to the Continental Army, known as "The North Carolina Line". Ten regiments of foot, an artillery battery, and a light dragoon company (cavalry) from North Carolina fought in both the Northern and Southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War. North Carolina also formed militia units and a navy.

Two iconic flags from North Carolina fly in the wind. To the right is the "Hornet's Nest Flag" which features a white field with a depiction of a hornet's nest and the date "May 20, 1775". This date commemorates the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, a legendary, early claim of autonomy from Great Britain more than a year prior to the actual Declaration of Independence. To the left is the Guilford Courthouse Flag which is associated with the North Carolina militia during the American Revolution. It has a reversed color scheme—featuring red and blue horizontal stripes and an elongated white canton displaying 13 blue, eight-pointed stars.

There are nods to the 2026 Jamboree theme of "Elevate" to include the hexagonal shape, the inclusion of elevation contour lines, and the stylings of the Revolution and the compass gnome. The Scouting, Venturing, and Sea Scout emblems are displayed prominently representing the councils' mixed contingents to Jamboree. The council's six shoulder patches represent significant battles or actions occurring in North Carolina during the war.

Patch theme and design is by Kian Blanchard, a life scout with Troop 937 in Sneads Ferry, NC.

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Battle of Moores Creek Bridge

Fought on 27 February 1776, the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge in Pender County, North Carolina was one of the first victories for the Patriots. It is important for two reasons: The battle was between Loyalists—primarily North Carolina Highland Scots—and Patriot rebels. The Patriots' win permanently discouraged Highland Scots from supporting the British in the future. The Patriot victory also ended the rule of the British governor, Josiah Martin.



Battle of Charlotte

The Battle of Charlotte was fought on September 26, 1780. It took place at what was then the Mecklenburg County courthouse. An advance guard of General Charles Cornwallis' army rode into town and encountered a well-prepared American militia under the command of William R. Davie. A skirmish ensued. Upon the arrival of Cornwallis' main army, the small American force withdrew north toward Salisbury. According to tradition, Cornwallis referred to **Charlotte as a "hornet's nest of rebellion." This is why the Charlotte NBA team are the Hornets.**



Battle of Kings Mountain

The Battle of Kings Mountain (October 7, 1780) was a decisive Patriot victory in the American Revolutionary War. Fought in the Carolina backcountry near the present-day border of North and South Carolina, it effectively decimated British Loyalist forces and forced General Lord Cornwallis to retreat, marking a crucial turning point in the Southern campaign. The Patriots forces included militia formed from men on the west side of the Appalachians, thus, they were known as the Overmountain Men.



"Race to the Dan"

The "Race to the Dan" was a pivotal early 1781 tactical retreat for the Southern Continental Army. After the victorious Battle of Cowpens in January 1781, American General Nathanael Greene led his Southern Continental Army on a grueling 200+ mile march across the Carolinas to the Dan River in Virginia to escape British General Lord Cornwallis. Greene's forces successfully crossed the Dan in February of 1781, conserving the force for later battles.



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