

CAROLINAS CAMPAIGN

END OF THE WAR

- Carolinas Campaign Driving Route
- ★ Carolinas Campaign Site
- ★ Confederate Lifeline Site
- ★ Coastal Expeditions Site
- ★ Foster's Raid Site
- ★ Other North Carolina Civil War Trails Site
- ★ National, State or County Park
- Information or Welcome Center

- ★ Wyse Fork** – Here Confederate Gen. Robert F. Hoke attacked Union Gen. John M. Schofield's advance en route to Goldsboro in Mar. 1865.
- ★ Last Mass Union Capture** – The last large surrender of Federal troops occurred here during Hoke's attack.
- ★ Museum of the Cape Fear** – The story of the destruction of the Fayetteville Army is told here.
- ★ Edward Hale House** – Edward Jones Hale, editor and publisher of *The Fayetteville Observer*, built the house about 1847.
- ★ Market House** – Confederates fought a brief rear guard action here during evacuation on March 11, 1865.
- ★ Sanford House** – This Federal-style dwelling housed Union troops in March 1865.
- ★ Old Bluff Church** – Sherman's Left Wing passed here en route to Averasboro.
- ★ Averasboro, Third Confederate Defensive Line** – Gen. William J. Hardee's men stopped Union advance here, then retreated.
- ★ Departing Averasboro** – Sherman's Left Wing passed here after battle, some pursued Hardee's Confederates.
- ★ Union Route to Bentonville** – Sherman's Left Wing marched by this place en route to Bentonville.
- ★ Bentonville Battlefield** – Johnston attacked Sherman's Left Wing here, Mar. 19, 1865.
- ★ Merging of the Armies** – Here the Right Wing arrived on Mar. 20 to assure Union victory.
- ★ Village of Bentonville** – Largest Civil War battle in N.C. raged nearby.

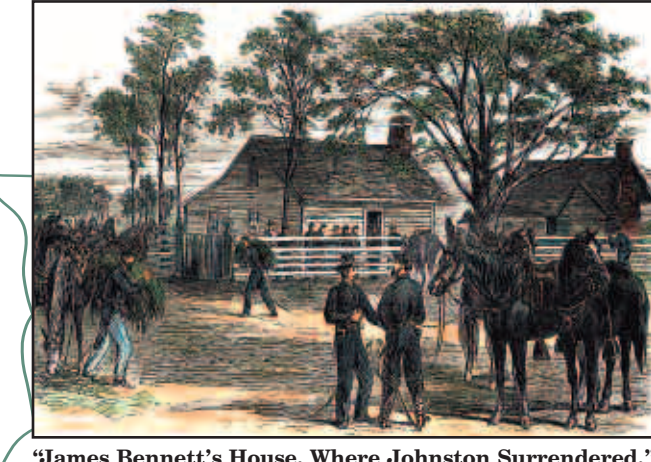
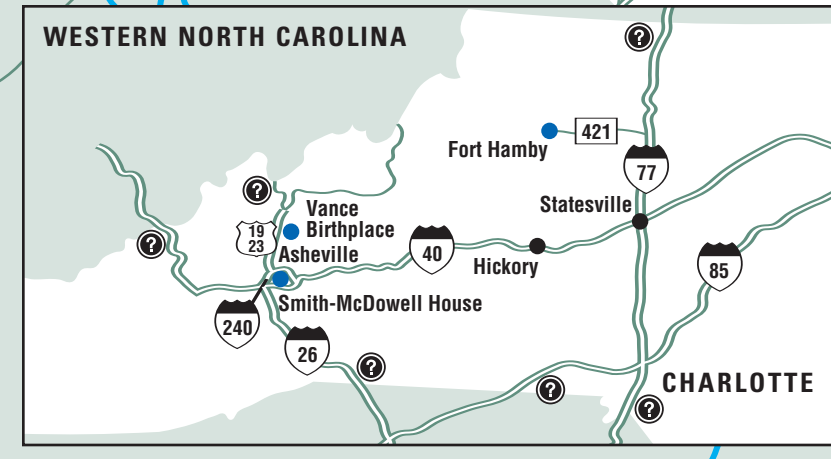
- ★ Skirmish at Hannah's Creek** – Confederate rear guard action sparked heroics by 26th Illinois Infantry.
- ★ Confederate Line of March** – Road used by Confederate Gen. Johnston's army before and after Battle of Bentonville.
- ★ Federal Line of March** – Road from Goldsboro to Smithfield on which part of Union X Corps marched.
- ★ Hastings House/Johnston's Headquarters** – Here Johnston concentrated his army before and after Bentonville.
- ★ Union Occupation of Smithfield** – Sherman announced Lee's surrender from courthouse steps.
- ★ Michener Station** – Last Confederate army review held here on Apr. 4 and 7, 1865.
- ★ Vance's Governor's Mansion** – Site of wartime governors mansion.
- ★ State Capitol** – Built 1833-40 and occupied by Union forces in 1865.
- ★ St. Mary's School** – Founded 1842, site of large federal campground.
- ★ Brassfield Station** – Served as a common passage for Confederates retreating and Federals advancing toward Durham's Station.
- ★ Durham's Station** – Primary stop for Union officers during surrender negotiations at James Bennett's farm, and Union Gen. Judson Kilpatrick established headquarters at the nearby home of Richard Blackwell.
- ★ Leigh Farm** – Union and Confederate forces clashed three separate times throughout this area – the third skirmish being the last combat of the Civil War.

- ★ West Point** – Union cavalrymen camped here during the surrender negotiations at James Bennett's farm.
- ★ Bennett Place** – Here Johnston surrendered 89,000 Confederates in four states.
- ★ The Last Encampment** – Johnston's army camped here while he and Sherman negotiated surrender.
- ★ CONFEDERATE LIFELINE**
- ★ Kenansville** – Confederate States Army here supplied weapons to the army, but Union raiders burned it in 1864.
- ★ Fort Fisher** – "Gibraltar of the South" finally fell to Union forces on Jan. 15, 1865.
- ★ Battery Buchanan** – Fort Fisher's surrender actually took place here.
- ★ Fort Anderson** – Helped protect Wilmington and blockade runners.
- ★ Leakesville Cotton Mill** – Former Gov. John Motley Morehead's mill supplied cloth and tents to Confederacy.
- ★ Piedmont Railroad** – It served as a vital Confederate supply line and as an escape route for Confederate President Jefferson Davis.
- ★ Moratock Iron Furnace** – This small ironworks supplied Confederate until Stoneman's cavalry struck in Apr. 1865.
- ★ Brassfield Station** – Served as a common passage for Confederates retreating and Federals advancing toward Durham's Station.
- ★ Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Trestle** – "Lifeline of the Confederacy" extended to Petersburg, Va., to supply Lee's army.
- ★ Roanoke Canal** – Helped supply Confederate armies in N.C. and Va.

- ★ Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal** – Both Confederates and Federals used the canal to transport essential supplies.
- ★ Goldsboro** – Major Confederate railroad, supply, and hospital center.
- ★ Knotts Island** – Site of an important Confederate salt works.
- ★ Point Harbor** – Vital Confederate supply point for Roanoke Expeditions.
- ★ COASTAL EXPEDITIONS**
- ★ Fort Macon State Park** – Union forces besieged and bombarded the fort into submission in Mar.-Apr. 1862.
- ★ Beaufort** – Important to both the Union and the Confederacy, especially during the siege of Fort Macon in 1862.
- ★ Hammocks Beach State Park** – Pickett had to eliminate Bogue Sound Blockhouse, a Union post, during the New Bern expedition.
- ★ Hoop Pole Creek** – Federal camp and staging area located here during Ft. Macon siege.
- ★ Carolina City** – Union forces occupied this center of Confederate activity in Mar. 1862.
- ★ New Bern Battlefield** – Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's forces broke through Confederate lines here on March 13, 1862.
- ★ Battle of Plymouth** – Last major Confederate victory of war, Apr. 1864.
- ★ Battle of Goldsboro** – Foster's cavalry burned train depot here.
- ★ Burning of Winton** – On Feb. 19, 1862, Winton was destroyed in Civil War.
- ★ Indiantown Creek Bridge** – Remains of CSS *Scuppernon*, burned in June 1862 by Federals, post, during the New Bern expedition.
- ★ Battle of Elizabeth City** – Federal gunboats demolished Confederate Mosquito Fleet here on Feb. 10, 1862.
- ★ Freedmen's Colony** – Slaves escaping the mainland fled to the protection of the Federal army.

- ★ Battle of Albemarle Sound** – CSS *Albemarle* defeated a Federal flotilla here on May 5, 1864.
- ★ Engagement at Whitehall** – Foster fought sharp artillery action here in Dec. 1862.
- ★ Mount Olive** – Foster's cavalry burned train depot here.
- ★ Battle of Goldsboro Bridge** – Foster burned bridge, but Confederates soon rebuilt it.
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- ★ Newport Barracks** – Confederates briefly held this Federal complex during Gen. George E. Pickett's Jan. 1864 attempt to recapture New Bern.
- ★ Cat Hole of the Neuse** – Construction of CSS *Neuse* Historic Site – Saga of this vessel told here.
- ★ Annie Eliza Johns** – Local nurse called "Florence Nightingale of the South."
- ★ Scales Law Office** – Confederate general and future N.C. governor practiced law here.
- ★ Wentworth Cemetery** – Several residents of courthouse village served as Confederate officers.
- ★ Rowan County Courthouse** – Salisbury courthouse survived Stoneman's Raid in 1865.
- ★ C.S. Military Prison** – Huge number of U.S. soldiers held here after Oct. 1864.
- ★ Hall House** – Dr. Josephus W. Hall, surgeon at C.S. Military Prison, lived here.
- ★ Vance Birthplace** – Wartime N.C. governor Zebulon B. Vance born here.
- ★ Smith-McDowell House** – Oldest surviving supplies and warehouses here as they evacuated on Mar. 14, 1862.

- ★ Fort Hamby** – U.S. and C.S. deserters here raided local farms in 1865.
- ★ Cross Creek Cemetery** – Confederate dead buried in mass grave here after U.S. Army left town in March 1865.
- ★ Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Parade Ground** – Infantry organized here in 1793; during Civil War, members served in many other units.
- ★ Aushon House** – A Confederate sniper held out here until killed during a raid on Union forces in Dec. 1862.
- ★ Fort Compher Battlefield** – Confederates broke through Union defenses here to capture Plymouth in Apr. 1864.
- ★ Somerset Place** – Antebellum plantation life and slavery are interpreted here.
- ★ Historic Stagville** – Antebellum plantation life and slavery are interpreted here.
- ★ Duke Homestead** – Brightleaf tobacco, confiscated and distributed by soldiers, led to a manufacturing and marketing revolution that helped rejuvenate the South.
- ★ N.C. Museum of History** – Many aspects of N.C. history, including the Civil War, are presented here.
- ★ Siege of Washington** – Confederate Gen. Daniel H. Hill besieged Federal forces here, Mar.-Apr. 1862.
- ★ USS Pickett** – Federals repulsed Sept. 1862 Confederate attack after gunboat exploded.
- ★ Oakdale Cemetery** – Noted local burial ground for Confederate soldiers.
- ★ Asa Biggs House** – Home of N.C. politician and judge under U.S. and C.S. governments.
- ★ Wingfield** – Fort here was N.C. Unionist headquarters.
- ★ Outfitting Gunboat CSS *Albemarle*** – Construction of ironclad gunboat, which sank 29 Federal vessels, completed here.
- ★ Oakwood Cemetery** – Burial ground for more than 28,000 Confederate soldiers.
- ★ Kittrell Confederate Cemetery** – 52 Confederate soldiers buried here who died at the Kittrell Springs battle.
- ★ Murfreesboro** – Homefront experience during the war.
- ★ Thomasville** – Became a Confederate hospital center in 1865.
- ★ Thomasville City Cemetery** – Perhaps only cemetery in the country where U.S. and C.S. soldiers are buried side by side.
- ★ Col. Henry M. Shaw House** – Physician, then Col. of 8th N.C. Infantry, surrendered Roanoke Island in 1862 and was killed at New Bern in 1864.
- ★ Curruck County Courthouse** – Occupied by Federals to supply blockade, and site of unusual Civil War monument.
- ★ Maple** – Community named for *USS Maple Leaf*, a transport captured by Confederates in 1863.
- ★ Moyock** – A center for civilian trade with Norfolk, Va., under Federal oversight.
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NORTH CAROLINA

A better place to be

