



- \* CAROLINAS CAMPAIGN \***
- \* 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.
  - \* 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.
  - \* Fort Branch** - Guarded railroad supply route to Va.; Confederates evacuated Apr. 10, 1865.
  - \* Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Trestle** - "Lifeline of the Confederacy" extended to Petersburg, Va., to supply Lee's army.
  - \* Roanoke Canal** - In Apr. 1862, Confederates defended the Dismal Swamp Canal here.
  - \* Battle of Albemarle Sound** - CSS *Albemarle* defeated a Federal flotilla here on May 5, 1864.
  - \* Burning of Winton** - On Feb. 19, 1862, Confederate forces destroyed Winton.
  - \* Battle of Goldsboro Bridge** - Remains of CSS *Scuppernon*, burned in June 1862 by Federals, rest in creek nearby.
  - \* Battle of Elizabeth City** - Federal gunboats demolished Confederate Mosquito Fleet here on Feb. 10, 1862.
  - \* Freedmen's Colony** - Slaves escaping the mainland flocked to the protection of the Federal army.
  - \* CONFEDERATE RETREAT \***
  - \* Union Attack at Southwest Creek** - Here Union Gen. G. Foster, en route to burn Goldsboro bridge in Dec. 1862, encountered Confederates near Kinston.
  - \* Confederate Line of Defense** - Confederate Gen. Nathan G. Evans saw his left flank crumble here.
  - \* CONFEDERATE RETREAT \***
  - \* Evans' troops** - Evans' troops retreated across a burning bridge, and Federals occupied Kinston.
  - \* 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** - Locally prominent Confederate veterans buried here.
  - \* Wentworth** - 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.
  - \* Cat Hole of the Neuse** - Construction of CSS *Neuse* Historic Site - Saga of this vessel told here.
  - \* 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 Pickens** - 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.
  - \* Battle of Boone's Mill (Jackson)** - Confederate Gen. Matt W. Ransom's men held off Union Col. Samuel P. Spear's cavalrymen on a railroad raid on July 28, 1863.
  - \* Monument to Union Colored Soldiers** - A rare monument to South to U.S. Colored Troops stands in Hertford.
  - \* 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.
  - \* 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.