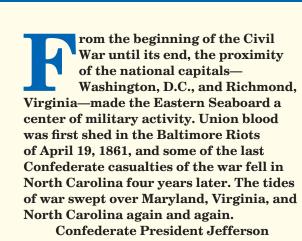


NORTH CAROLINA



Davis directed a defensive war at first. When U.S. forces marched into northern Virginia in July 1861, the result was a stunning Confederate victory at Manassas Junction. The Federals fared better along the northeastern coast of North Carolina. where Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside defeated Confederate gunboats and land forces.

Gen. George B. McClellan led a massive U.S. army up the Peninsula against Richmond in the spring of 1862, but Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee repulsed it near the city limits in the Seven Days' Battles in June. In the Shenandoah Valley, meanwhile, Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson defeated several Union armies before joining Lee at Richmond. Together, the generals



U.S. rifled cannon battery firing on Fort Macon on April 2 1862, Union batteries and gunboats bombarded Fort Maco for eleven hours. The Confederates ran up the white flag at 4:30 p.m., and formally surrendered the following morning.

marched north and bested Gen. John Pope's force at the Second Battle of Manassas in August. Lee then invaded western Maryland to rally support, supply his army, and gain foreign recognition for the Confederacy. His hopes were dashed at Antietam Creek on September 17, 1862, the bloodiest day in American history, and he retreated to Virginia.

President Abraham Lincoln soon issued the Emancipation Proclamation, making the conflict a war for freedom as well as for the preservation of the Union. Freedmen and selfemancipated enslaved men throughout the East flocked to the Union colors and joined regiments of United States Colored Troops (USCTs).

In 1863, after Lee's victory at Chancel lorsville in May and the death of Jackson, Lee marched north again through Maryland and into Pennsylvania. When he confronted Union Gen. George G. Meade's army at Gettysburg, the Confederate tide was turned back again. North Carolinians, meanwhile, experienced both conventional and unconventional warfare. Near the coast. Federal expeditions disrupted Confederate supply lines, temporarily disabled railroads, and destroyed manufacturing centers. In the western mountains, neighbor fought neighbor as Unionists and Confederates conducted a bloody "war within a war."

Union commander-in-chief Gen. Ulvsses S. Grant launched simultaneous attacks in the spring of 1864 against the Confederates throughout the South. He accompanied Meade's army in Virginia during the Overland Campaign, maneuvered Lee ever closer to Richmond, and finally besieged him there and at Petersburg. A succession of Federal commanders pressed Confederate forces in he Shenandoah Valley and laid waste to the "Breadbasket of the Confederacy." Gen. Philip H. Sheridan eventually swept the Shenandoah clear of Confederates under Gen. Jubal A. Early, n southwestern Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina, Union cavalry raided salt works and railroads. Gen. William T.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGNS \star \star \star \star

'James Bennett's House, Where Johnston Surrendered,' Harper's Weekly

Sherman, in the Deep South, first captured Atlanta and then marched to the sea, occupying Savannah.

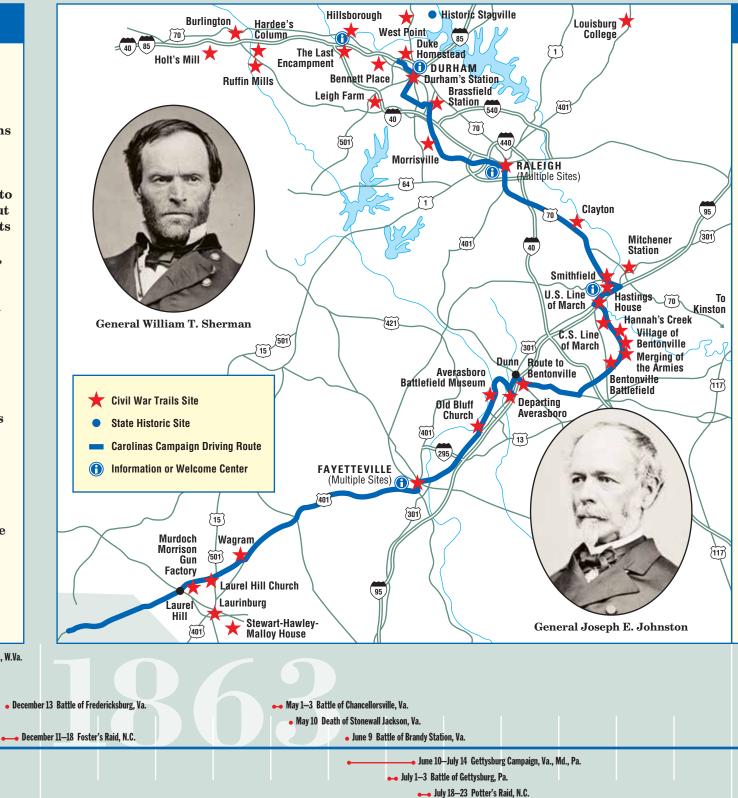
The Carolinas, South and North, felt the weight of Sherman's boot early in 1865. Fort Fisher, the "Gibraltar of the South" that protected the blockaderunning capital of Wilmington, N.C., fell in mid-January, cutting the supply lifeline to Lee in Virginia. Grant, meanwhile, forced Lee's lines westward around Petersburg until they finally broke at Five Forks on April 1, a week and a half after Sherman almost crushed Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army at Bentonville, North Carolina. Lee evacuated Petersburg and **Richmond and marched his dwindling** army west, hoping to turn south and join Johnston. Grant blocked his way, however, and cornered him at Appomattox Court House, where Lee surrendered on April 9. The Confederate government fled south through North Carolina. In Washington, John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln on April 14 at Ford's Theater, then fled through southeastern Maryland to Virginia, where he was shot and killed on April 26. On that same day, at Bennett Place near Raleigh, North Carolina, Johnston surrendered to Sherman, essentially ending the Civil War.

STONEMAN'S RAID

🔨 n March 24, 1865, Union Gen. George Stoneman led 6,000 cavalrymen from Tennessee into western North Carolina and southwestern Virginia to disrupt the Confederate supply line by destroying sections of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the North Carolina Railroad, and the Piedmont Railroad. He also sought to liberate Union prisoners-of-war held in Salisbury and hoped to deprive the Confederate armies of supplies, cut off avenues of retreat, and encourage Unionists Stoneman struck at Boone on March 28.

and raided Virginia, April 2-10. On April 12, the Federals occupied Salisbury and burned the already abandoned prison, as well as public buildings, industrial structures, and supply depots. Stoneman moved west the next day, dividing his command again in the face of limited resistance. Other than a fight at Swannanoa Gap, Stoneman and his cavalrymen encountered only bushwhackers and isolated groups of Confederate soldiers Part of Stoneman's force approached Asheville on April 23, negotiated a truce, and rode through the streets on April 26, while Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Sherman near Durham. Two days later, some of Stoneman's men returned to Asheville to loot. Other elements either continued **Confederate President Jefferson Davis into**

> • September 4–19 Antietam Campaign, Va., Md., W.Va • September 14 Battle of South Mountain, Md. September 17 Battle of Antietam, Md.



• October 14 Battle of Bristoe Station, Va.

WAR WITHIN THE WAR

ecession and war divided western North Carolinians, and neighbors and families quickly came to blows as angry words gave way to fists and guns. Confederate conscription acts fostered resistance, the mountains sheltered deserters from both sides, and armed bands brutally settled scores. Western North Carolina and East Tennessee also produced two notable leaders, one Confederate and one Unionist.

Confederate Col. William H. Thomas of North Carolina, the only white man to serve as a Cherokee chief, had helped establish the Qualla **Boundary (Eastern Band of Cherokee** reservation) north of Franklin. He organized Thomas's Legion of Cherokee Indians and Mountaineers in Knoxville. Tennessee, in 1862, with 400 Cherokee in two of his companies. It fought in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia and largely prevented the Federal occupation of western North Carolina.

In 1864. Mai. George W. Kirk. a Unionist native of Greeneville in East Tennessee, organized the 3rd North Carolina Mounted Infantry (U.S.). He recruited men and boys from western North Carolina, especially in nearby Madison County, as well as in East Tennessee. Kirk and his men became famous, or infamous, for their raids on Confederate sympathizers and training camps in western North Carolina.

Cherokee veterans of Thomas's Legion at the



The following further explore and expand upon the story of the Civil War:

COASTAL REGION North Carolina's Brunswick Island 800-795-7263 ncbrunswick.com Town of Burgaw

910-259-2151 burgawnc.gov The Crystal Coast

252-726-8148 crystalcoastnc.org Visit Currituck

visitcurrituck.com Dismal Swamp Cana Welcome Center 252-771-8333 dismalswampwelcome

Visit Duplin County 910-296-2181 uncorkduplin.com Visit Edenton

800-775-0222 visitedenton.com Visit Elizabeth City

855-842-9559 visitelizabethcitv.com **Greene County Chamber** 252-747-8090

greenecountychamber.org Visit Greenville 800-537-5564 visitgreenvillenc.com

Visit Kinston 252-523-2500 visitkinston.com **Visit Martin County** 800-776-8566

visitmartincounty.com Murfreesboro Historical

Association 252-398-5922 murfreesboronc.org

Visit New Bern 800-437-5767 visitnewbern.com **Onslow County Tourism** 910-347-3141

Discover Durha

919-687-0288

252-823-7241

910-483-5311

Visit Goldsboro

919-734-7922

Visit Halifax

252-535-1687

visithalifax.com

Hillsborough V

919-732-7741

Johnston County

lisitors Bureau

800-441-7829

of Commerce

910-276-7420

Visit Lexington

866-604-2398

336-753-6700

mocksvillenc.org

visitlexingtonnc.com

Town of Mocksville

visithillsboroughnc.com

johnstoncountync.org

aurinburg Chamber.

laurinburgchamber.com

discoverdurham.com

Discover Edgecombe

discoveredgecombe.com

Favetteville Area CVB

visitfavettevillenc.com

visitgoldsboronc.com

onlyinonslow.com Perquimans County 252-426-8484

visitperguimans.com **City of Washington TDA** 525-946-9168 visitwashingtonnc.com

hington County TD 252-793-1377

portoplymouthmuseum.org **Visit Wilmington** 877-406-2356

wilmingtonandbeaches.com Windsor/Bertie Co. C. of C. 252-794-4277 windsorbertiechamber.com

PIEDMONT REGION

Visit Alamance 800-637-3804 visitalamance.com

Averasboro Battlefield & Museum 910-891-5019 averasboro.com



Fort Macon, in Carteret Co., surrendered to Union forces on April 26, 1862.

CAROLINAS CAMPAIGN

🕥 n December 21, 1864, Union Gen. William **U**T. Sherman completed his "March to the Sea" and captured Savannah, Georgia. He soon headed north through the Carolinas, planning ultimately to link his army with those that Union general-in-chief Ulysses S. Grant accompanied in Virginia.

Sherman marched into South Carolina on February 1, 1865. Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston concentrated his forces in central North Carolina. Sherman divided his army into left and right wings and entered the Tar Heel State early in March. Union Gen. John M. Schofield's troops, en route to Goldsboro from Wilmington, repulsed Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg's forces at Wyse Fork near Kinston on March 8-10.

Sherman occupied Fayetteville the next day. then marched north. On March 16, Confederate Gen. William J. Hardee delayed Sherman's left wing near Averasboro. Johnston attacked Sherman three days later at Bentonville, where the Confederates at first routed the lead Federal division. The two Union wings then merged and almost severed Johnston's line of retreat on March 21. He withdrew toward Smithfield that night, and Sherman reached Goldsboro and Schofield on March 23

Sherman advanced toward Raleigh on April 10, while Johnston retreated to Greensboro. Learning of Gen. Robert E. Lee's April 9 surrender at Appomattox Court House, they came to terms on April 26 at Bennett Place near Durham after much negotiation. Johnston surrendered almost 90.000 Confederate troops in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida.

PLAN YOUR TRIP

Northampton County TD/ 252-534-0331 visitnorthamptonnc.com Rockingham County TDA 800-316-ROCK

→ April 17–20 Battle of Plymouth, N.C.

• May 15 Battle of New Market, Va.

May 26—June 21 Hunter's Raid, Va.

visitrockinghamcountync.co Visit Salisbury 800-332-2343

visitsalisburync.cor Visit Statesville 704-878-3480

visitstatesville.org Stokes County Tourism 336-593-2496 hangingrock.com

[homasville Tourism 336-472-4422 visitthomasvillenc.com

Vance County Tourism 866-438-4565 kerrlake-nc.com Yadkin County Chamber of Commerce

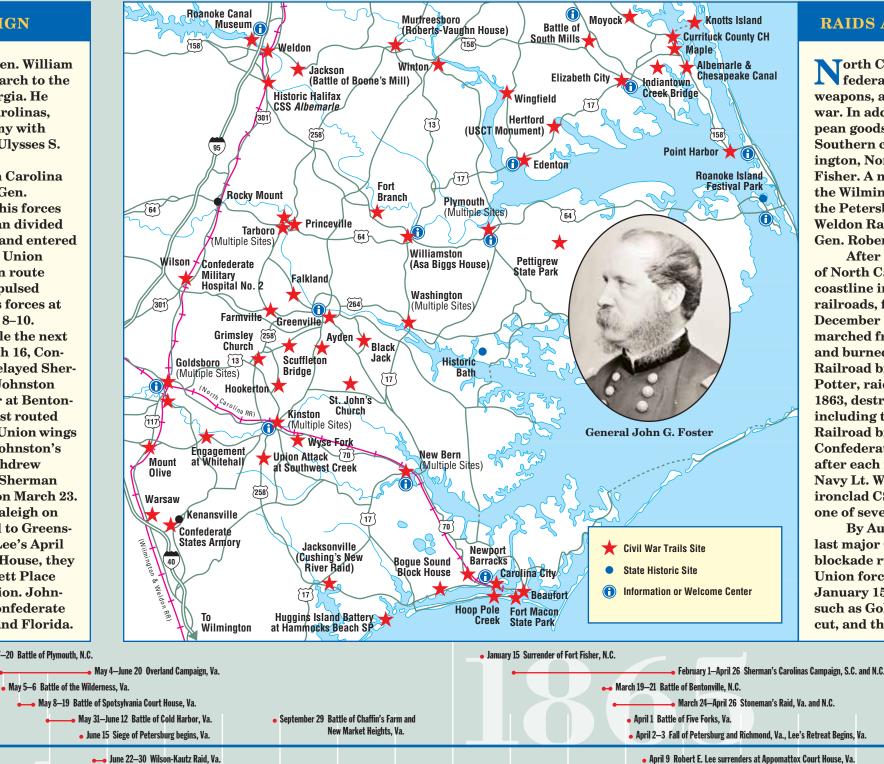
336-679-2200 yadkinchamber.org

MOUNTAIN REGION

Blue Ridge Traveler 888-233-6111 blueridgetravelers.com Burke County Visitor's Center 828-433-6793 discoverburkecounty.com Explore Asheville

828-258-6129 exploreasheville.com





RAIDS AGAINST THE LIFELINE

orth Carolina's factories supplied Confederate armies with shoes, clothing, weapons, and other necessities during the war. In addition, ships loaded with European goods ran the Union blockade of the Southern coastline to such ports as Wilmington, North Carolina, guarded by Fort Fisher. A network of rail lines, especially the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the Petersburg Railroad (also called the Weldon Railroad), transported supplies to Gen. Robert E. Lee's army in Virginia.

After Federal forces occupied most of North Carolina's barrier islands and coastline in 1862, they attacked the state's railroads, factories, and naval facilities. In December 1862, Union Gen. John G. Foster marched from New Bern to Goldsboro and burned the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bridge. Union Gen. Edward E. Potter, raiding from New Bern in July 1863, destroyed mills, trains, and bridges, including the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bridge at Rocky Mount. The Confederates quickly restored rail service after each raid. In October 1864, U.S. Navy Lt. William B. Cushing destroyed the ironclad CSS Albemarle at Plymouth, in one of several attacks on river defenses.

By August 1864, Wilmington was the last major Confederate seaport open to blockade runners. After two attempts, Union forces captured Fort Fisher on January 15, 1865, then secured rail centers such as Goldsboro. Lee's supply line was cut, and the war ended three months later.

 \star \star \star \star \star

Harper House, at Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site in Johnston Co., was a field hospital,

Explore Caldwell 828-726-0616 explorecaldwell.com

Franklin TDC 828-524-3161 franklin-chamber.com Graham County Trave

800-470-3790 grahamcountytravel.com

800-334-9036 visitncsmokies.com Jackson County TDA

discoverjacksonnc.com Madison County TDA

visitmadisoncounty.com



mind than on your phone's camera. You'll find places to hike, bike, and launch your kayak.

May 2-October 19 Shenandoah Valley Campaigns, Va.

• October 27 Cushing Torpedoes CSS Albermarle, N.C

October 19 Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

September 19 Third Battle of Winchester, Va.

First Peak Visitor Center

Rutherford County TDA

visitncsmalltowns.com

Transylvania County Tourism

800-440-7848

firstpeaknc.com

828-287-6013

828-884-8900

Planning your own campaign? For additional information check out the "Plan Your Trip" section of this map-guide. Stop by any North Carolina Welcome Center or local visitor center for additional information on where to stop, shop, and stay. Follow Civil War Trails to more than 1,200 sites across five states.

For more information visit us at **civilwartrails.org**.



Enjoy the scenic and historic countryside throughout North Carolina.



CivilWarTrails.org



VIRGINIA TRAILS INFORMATION 1-800-VisitVA virginia.org *** MARYLAND TRAILS INFORMATION 1-877-209-5883 visitmaryland.org *** TENNESSEE TRAILS INFORMATION 1-615-741-2159 tnvacation.com *** WEST VIRGINIA TRAILS INFORMATION **1-800-CALL WVA**

wvtourism.com



battlefields.org



te some History of Your Owi Armed with this map, you'll find our nation's

story unfolding before you, around every turn. As you travel rural byways through fields where thundering cavalry charges took place or downtowns where the enslaved became freedom seekers, the places and signs will fuel your imagination.

April 10 Last Confederate Cabinet Meeting, Danville, Va.

• April 14 John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Abraham Lincoln, flees through Southern Maryland

• April 26 Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrenders near Durham, N.C.

• April 26 John Wilkes Booth killed near Port Royal, Va.

While you're "on the Trail" off the interstate you'll find more than historic sites. You will experience the real North Carolina, Passing by local wineries and breweries, you'll stumble across the state's best BBQ, live music, antiques, and vistas, and they will stay sharper in your