

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



"Battle of Bentonville," Harper's Weekly

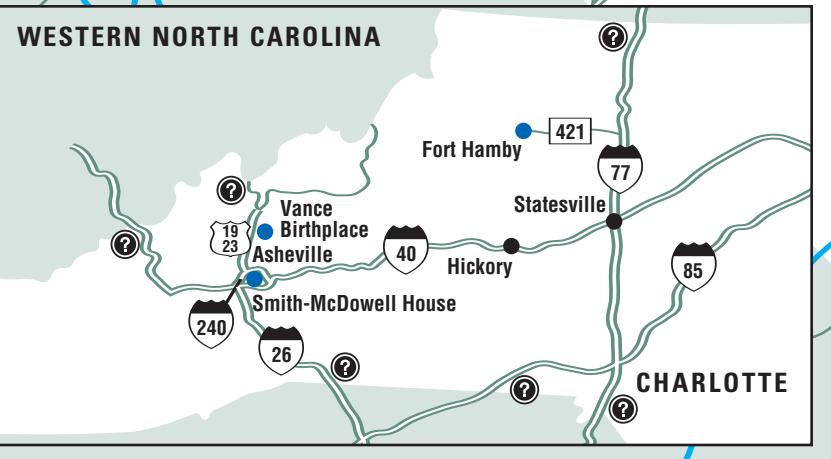


CSS Albemarle

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 Aversboro.
- ★ AVERSBORO, THIRD CONFEDERATE DEFENSIVE LINE** – Gen. William J. Hardee's men stopped Union advance here, then retreated.
- ★ DEPARTING AVERSBORO** – 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.
- ★ MITCHENER 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.
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- ★ MORATOK IRON FURNACE** – This small ironworks supplied Confederate until Stoneman's cavalry struck in Apr. 1865.
- ★ VANCE'S GOVERNOR'S MANSION** – U.S. 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** – 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 MAON 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.
- ★ CUSHING'S TORPEDO** – U.S. Navy here sank *Albemarle* here, Oct. 1864.
- ★ BATTLE OF SOUTH MILLS** – In Apr. 1862, Confederates defended the Dismal Swamp Canal here.
- ★ BATTLE OF ALBEMARLE SOUND** – *CSS Albemarle* defeated a Federal fleet here on May 5, 1864.
- ★ BURNING OF WINTON** – On Feb. 19, 1862, Weldon – Foster's cavalry burned train depot here.
- ★ BATTLE OF GOLDSBORO BRIDGE** – Foster burned bridge, but Confederates soon rebuilt it.
- ★ BATTLE OF ELIZABETH CITY** – Federal gunboats demolished Confederate Mosquito Fleet here on Feb. 10, 1862.
- ★ FREEDMAN'S COLONY** – Slaves escaping the mainland fled to the protection of the Federal Army.
- ★ 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 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 LAKE 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 rowan county 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.
- ★ NEW BERN ACADEMY HOSPITAL** – This school became a major U.S. military hospital.
- ★ UNION POINT PARK** – Confederates burned 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.
- ★ AUNSON HOUSE** – A Confederate sniper held out here until killed during a raid on Union forces in Dec. 1862.
- ★ FORT COMPTON 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 PICKET** – 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 Kirtrell Springs Lighthouse.
- ★ 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.
- ★ CURRITUCK 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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