

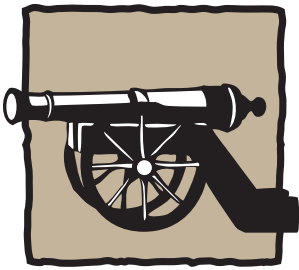


HERITAGE TRAILS

Civil War Trail

Trail Summary

The Fayetteville area answered another call to duty during the Civil War. Nearly one third of all the county's white men served as Confederates. Slaves from the area were drafted by the Confederacy to do support work while their owners were compensated. Union troops pillaged houses of local residents. Women volunteers assisted physicians in caring for the sick and wounded in local hospitals as well as provided support services at the Arsenal.



The Stops

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|--|--|--|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau 2. Market House 3. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Armory 4. Fayetteville Area Transportation and Local History Museum 5. The Fayetteville Observer 6. Hale House | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex [Arsenal Ground] 8. Fair Oaks 9. Monroe's Crossroads Battlefield Site 10. Long Street Presbyterian Church and Cemetery 11. Heritage Square 12. Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Parade Grounds | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Cross Creek Cemetery 14. Old Bluff Church and Cemetery 15. Averasboro Battlefield Complex 16. Historical Markers <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>A) Sherman's Army</td> <td>H) Oak Grove</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) U.S. Arsenal</td> <td>I) Federal Artillery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) C.M. Stedman</td> <td>J) Federal Hospital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) Confederate Women's Home</td> <td>K) Battle of Bentonville</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E) Confederate Breastworks</td> <td>L) Prelude to Averasboro</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F) At Averasboro Rhett's Brigade</td> <td>M) Battle of Averasboro</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G) Confederate First Line</td> <td>N) Rockfish Factory</td> </tr> </table> | A) Sherman's Army | H) Oak Grove | B) U.S. Arsenal | I) Federal Artillery | C) C.M. Stedman | J) Federal Hospital | D) Confederate Women's Home | K) Battle of Bentonville | E) Confederate Breastworks | L) Prelude to Averasboro | F) At Averasboro Rhett's Brigade | M) Battle of Averasboro | G) Confederate First Line | N) Rockfish Factory |
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Civil War Trail

The entire state of North Carolina began to prepare for the Civil War when President Lincoln called on this area to provide troops to suppress the other Southern states. In response to this request, North Carolina formally seceded from the Union on May 20, 1861. Prior to the Civil War, the Fayetteville area already had in place several volunteer militias, including the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. As one of the first Confederate military moves in North Carolina, the Fayetteville Arsenal was taken without a shot fired by North Carolina troops on April 22, 1861. At the time of its takeover, the Arsenal contained a number of munitions used by the Confederacy.

On March 10, 1865, Confederate cavalry attacked a large Union encampment later known as the Battle of Monroe's Crossroads. This was part of the infamous Union General Sherman's Army March to the Sea. At the Battle of Monroe's Crossroads, Confederate cavalry initially claimed victory until the Union Army retaliated and recaptured the camp. Many of the dead from both sides still remain on the battlefield, buried in mass graves, or are buried in Long Street Church Cemetery located on Fort Bragg. Sherman arrived in Fayetteville on March 11, 1865. The same day, a shooting took place around the Market House between Confederate General Wade Hampton, members of his staff, and a Union cavalry patrol. After the brief skirmish, Hampton fled, crossing the Clarendon Bridge over the Cape Fear River, which was later burned. That night, the main body of Sherman's troops marched in to Fayetteville, and the mayor formally surrendered the town. Sherman's troops were everywhere. While in Fayetteville, Union forces burned several important structures, including textile mills and The Fayetteville Observer. Confederate forces had already burned stockpiles of cotton and naval stores to deny the Union enemy the spoils of war. Headquartered in Fayetteville for three days, Sherman gave orders for the Arsenal to be razed when he left on March 14, 1865; he wanted to destroy the last source of military arms for the Confederacy.

The area was physically and economically devastated by these actions. The Battle of Averasboro took place on March 15-16, 1865, between the 30,000 men of General Sherman's Left Wing and Confederate General Hardee's 8,000 men. The outnumbered and outgunned Confederates delayed Sherman's advance from Fayetteville toward Averasboro and Goldsboro, allowing a Confederate consolidation at Bentonville for a major offensive against the Union Army. After holding the Union forces for two days at Averasboro, the Confederates withdrew to Bentonville.

After the war, stones from the ruins of the Fayetteville Arsenal were used in rebuilding a number of new Post-Civil War structures. The foundation of the Arsenal remains and can be seen at the Museum of the Cape Fear.



STOP

15

Averasboro



Fayetteville Area Convention And Visitors Bureau (FACVB)

245 Person Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

01

The Fayetteville Area Convention and Visitors Bureau (FACVB) positions Fayetteville and Cumberland County as a destination for conventions, tournaments, and individual travel. Operating a Visitors Center with a drive-through window. The FACVB is located just minutes from the heart of downtown. Signs from I-95 provide clear directions to the Visitor Center. Call for information and help planning your visit to the area or stop by when you arrive for maps, brochures and more.

• **HOURS :**

Open to the public
Mon.-Fri. 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

• **NEXT STOP**

Exit the FACVB parking lot, making a right onto Person Street. Continue on Person Street to the traffic circle, and the Market House is directly in front of you.



Market House

Intersection of Person and Hay Streets with Green and Gillespie Streets
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

02

Previously known as the State House, it was here that North Carolina ratified the U.S. Constitution in 1789 and chartered the University of North Carolina. In 1831, a fire destroyed downtown Fayetteville, including the State House, and the Market House was rebuilt on its site. As a marketplace, various peddlers sold cotton and other agricultural products here. Although not built as a slave market, slaves were sold here over the years until slavery was abolished in 1865. During the Civil War, a skirmish took place around the Market House involving Confederate General Hampton's and Union General Sherman's troops.

• **HOURS :**

Exterior View Only.
Open to the public, daily
before dusk.

• **NEXT STOP**

Continue around the traffic circle, Person Street becomes Hay Street. Make a right onto Ray Avenue. Make a right onto Maiden Lane. Make right onto Burgess Street.



Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Armory

Burgess Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

910-433-1612

03

On August 23, 1793, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (F.I.L.I.) was organized after President George Washington enacted the Militia Act. During the Civil War, the F.I.L.I. took over the Fayetteville Arsenal for the Confederate forces. The armory contains historical artifacts, weapons, uniforms, and memorabilia, including the carriage rode in by the Marquis de Lafayette during his visit to Fayetteville. The F.I.L.I. is still an active ceremonial unit and is North Carolina's official historic military command.

• **HOURS :**

Exterior view or by
appointment only.

• **NEXT STOP**

Continue on Burgess Street. Cross over Hay Street. Hay Street becomes Maxwell. Museum is on the corner of Maxwell Street and Franklin Street.



Fayetteville Area Transportation & Local History Museum

325 Franklin Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

04

The Fayetteville Area Transportation and Local History Museum provides information to visitors concerning the role of Fayetteville/Cumberland County during the Civil War. Museum staff personnel can arrange group Civil War site tours and provide special programs for civic groups related to the Civil War. The museum maintains archives on National Register and Local Landmark properties related to the Civil War and is repository of local historical information concerning this period of history.

• **HOURS :**

Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Fourth Fridays 10 a.m.-10 p.m.; Closed Sun. & holidays. • Open to the Public

• **NEXT STOP**

Make a left out of the parking lot onto Maxwell Street. Make a left onto Franklin Street. Make a left onto Robeson Street. Make a left onto Whitfield Street.



The Fayetteville Observer

458 Whitfield Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

910-486-2747

05

The Fayetteville Observer, originally launched in 1817, is North Carolina's oldest newspaper that is still currently published. Because of the newspaper's strong pro-Southern tone, the destruction of the newspaper plant was among Union General William T. Sherman's objectives when he occupied Fayetteville in March 1865. Edward J. Hale ran the paper until 1865, when he turned the paper over to his sons, who resumed publishing in 1883.

• **HOURS :**

Exterior view only.
Daily before dusk.

• **NEXT STOP**

Turn around on Whitfield Street. Make a right onto Robeson Street. Make a left onto Hay Street. Make a right onto Hale Street.



Hale House

630 Hay Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

06

The Hale House was constructed in 1847 and first owned by one of the journalistic forefathers of Fayetteville, Edward J. Hale. Hale, who came to Fayetteville as a young man, bought the Carolina Observer in 1825 and changed its name to The Fayetteville Observer. He served as publisher of the Observer until 1865, when the press was destroyed by Union General William T. Sherman. The destruction of the press was one of Sherman's objectives when he came to Fayetteville, citing it as a "rebel newspaper" of great importance.

• **HOURS :**

Exterior view only.

• **NEXT STOP**

Turn around on Hale Street. Make a right onto Hay Street. Make a left onto Bradford Avenue. Make a right onto Arsenal Avenue.



Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex (Arsenal Grounds)

801 Arsenal Avenue
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

910-486-1330

07

The primary mission of the Museum of the Cape Fear is to cover nearly four centuries of southeastern North Carolina history. However, for the Civil War enthusiast, the museum offers a unique look at the war between the States as it unfolded in the Cape Fear region. The Civil War exhibit gallery offers an excellent collection of arms and tools used by craftsman at the Fayetteville Arsenal. In addition to the artifacts on display, the museum text contains compelling first-hand accounts of the experiences of local citizens during this troubled period. The Museum complex lies on the grounds of the arsenal itself, an antebellum military complex built by the U.S. government throughout the 1830s and 1840s. Originally intended to be an "arsenal of construction," used for manufacturing purposes, it was downgraded to an "arsenal of deposit" for the storage of weapons and equipment.

• HOURS :

Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m.; Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. • Closed Mon. • Open to the public

• NEXT STOP

Make a left onto Bradford Avenue. Make a left onto Hay Street. Make a slight right onto Fort Bragg Road. Make a slight left onto East Dobbin Avenue. Make a slight right onto Morganton Road. Fair Oaks will be directly in front of you.



Fair Oaks

1507 Morganton Road
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

08

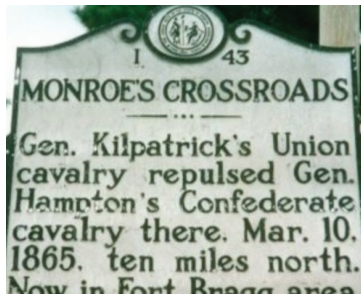
Fair Oaks was built in 1858 and includes an octagonal summerhouse, the old kitchen, servants' quarters, smokehouse, and school house. Surrounding the house is the original cast iron fence with a beautifully designed gate. During General Sherman's occupation of Fayetteville in 1865, some of the Union troops camped on the grounds of Fair Oaks. A silver tray from the home that was used for target practice by Sherman's troops still remains in the original owner's family today.

• HOURS :

Exterior view only.

• NEXT STOP

Monroe's Crossroads Battlefield Site is under the jurisdiction of the Fort Bragg Cultural Management Resources Program (CRMP). It can only be accessed with a CRMP guide present. Please call the CRMP to see if access is available. They will direct you as to how to get to their location once you reach Fort Bragg. ***Only U.S. Citizens may enter the post. All visitors must stop at All-American Welcome Center, on left, show ID and receive Visitors Pass to access Fort Bragg.***



Monroe's Crossroads Battlefield Site

Call for directions to location
FORT BRAGG, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

09

The Battle of Monroe's Crossroads began at dawn on March 10, 1865, as Confederate cavalry stormed a Union encampment. The Union soldiers awoke to attack and scrambled for their weapons. A notable occurrence was when a Confederate Captain asked a Union soldier dressed only in his undergarments, "Where's General Kilpatrick?" The Union soldier, Kilpatrick himself, replied, "There he goes on that horse." This exchange is now known as "Kilpatrick's Skeedaddle." The Confederates promptly raced after the man on the horse. The battle lasted half a day and closed when Confederate forces were unable to continue offensives against the Union troops. Only open to groups of 15 people or more.

• HOURS :

Weekdays, 8 a.m.-4 p.m.
Exterior view only.

• NEXT STOP

Long Street Presbyterian Church & Cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the Fort Bragg Cultural Management Resources Program (CRMP). It can only be accessed with a CRMP guide present. Please call the CRMP to see if access is available. They will direct you as to how to get to their location once you reach Fort Bragg. ***Only U.S. Citizens may enter the post. All visitors must stop at All-American Welcome Center, on left, show ID and receive Visitors Pass to access Fort Bragg.***



Long Street Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Call for directions to location
FORT BRAGG, NC

STOP

910-396-6680

10

The present Long Street Presbyterian Church, built in 1846 on land donated by Duncan McLaughlin in 1850, served as the third church of the Argyle Community, a Scottish hamlet settled in the 1750s. The adjoining cemetery contains over 232 graves (earliest readable marker is 1773, latest is 1932), including Confederate veterans (former congregation members) and memorials honoring military servicemen. During the Civil War, the church served as an enlistment center for a volunteer unit, the "Carolina Boys," comprised of Murdock McRae McLaughlin, the Long Street Academy schoolmaster and selected Captain, along with his pupils and all members of local Presbyterian Church congregations at Long Street, Sandy Grove, and China Grove. In 1866, the remains of some 30 Confederate soldiers killed at Monroe's Crossroads (March 10, 1865) were exhumed from the battlefield and reinterred in the church cemetery, where a marker was installed in 1870 by the women of Argyle.

• HOURS :

Weekdays, 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Exterior view or by appointment only.

• NEXT STOP

From Randolph Street make a left onto Bragg Blvd until it merges with NC 210, Murchison Road. Follow Murchison Road to I-295 South to All-American Freeway. Head towards Fayetteville and take Exit 7, Morganton Road. Turn left onto Morganton Road and follow signs to Downtown Fayetteville. Make a right Robeson Street. Make a left onto Russell Street. Make a right onto Dick Street.



Heritage Square (Sandford House, Oval Ballroom, Baker-Haigh-Nimocks House)

225 Dick Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

11

Duncan McLeran constructed this two-story Federal-style dwelling in 1800. In 1820, the property was sold and remodeled to accommodate the Bank of the United States, the first federal bank in North Carolina. The house is named for John Sandford, a bank cashier who purchased the property as a residence for his family in 1832, after the bank closed. According to local tradition, the residence was used as a barracks for Union troops during Gen. William T. Sherman's occupation of Fayetteville in March 1865.

• **HOURS :**

Open to the public daily, before dusk. Exterior view only.

• **NEXT STOP**

Turn around on Dick Street. Make a right onto Russell Street. Make a left onto South Cool Spring Street. Enter round about and take second right, grounds with be on left.



Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Parade Grounds

Cool Spring and Meeting Streets
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

12

Established in the late 18th century, the parade ground was the site where the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry (F.I.L.I.) company met for drill since their formation in 1793. The F.I.L.I. is still North Carolina's official historic military command, and ceremonies with current members still take place on its grounds. At this site, Isaac Hammond, the company's fifer and a free black man who served in the Revolutionary War, is buried.

• **HOURS :**

Daily before dusk. Exterior view only. Open to the public.

• **NEXT STOP**

Continue on North Cool Spring Street.



Cross Creek Cemetery

North Cool Spring and Grove Street
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

800-255-8217

13

The oldest public cemetery in Fayetteville, containing over 1,100 grave markers, is the burial ground of many of the early settlers and locally significant persons in Fayetteville's history. The first Confederate Monument in North Carolina, which was erected in 1868, stands in the military area within the grounds. The money to build the monument was raised by local women who sold shares to make a quilt. The quilt was sold for \$300, enough to create the monument. The quilt was eventually given to Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

• **HOURS :**

Daily before dusk.
Exterior view only.

• **NEXT STOP**

Continue on North Cool Spring Street toward Grove Street. Make a right onto Grove Street. Make a left onto North Eastern Blvd. Continue on North Eastern Blvd/US-301 North and take the Middle Road exit. Make a left onto Middle Road. Continue on Middle Road until you get to Dunn Road. Make a left onto Dunn Road (301N). Dunn Road will turn into Main Street. Veer straight/left onto Sisk Culbreth Road. Turn left onto Old Bluff Church Road. Turn left into cemetery.



Old Bluff Church and Cemetery

Old Bluff Church Road
FAYETTEVILLE, NC

STOP

910-891-5019

14

As you face north entering the Old Bluff churchyard and cemetery, you are pointed in the direction in which the lead element of Union General William T. Sherman's Left Wing advanced on March 14, 1865. Over two days, the wing's 30,000 officers and men, with their supplies and equipment, passed by in the face of sporadic and increasing Confederate resistance. That resistance culminated in the Battle of Averasboro on March 15-16 and the Battle of Bentonville on March 19-21.

• **HOURS :**

Daily before dusk. Exterior view or by appointment only.

• **NEXT STOP**

Turn around on Old Bluff Church Road. Make a Left onto Sisk Culbreth Road. Make a Left onto Burnett Road. Battlefield markers will appear on your Left. Turn Left into Averasboro Battlefield Museum.



Averasboro Battlefield Complex

Relive the Civil War Battle of Averasboro (March 15-16, 1865) as you visit the Battlefield museum, battle grounds, and Confederate cemetery. Also learn about the Smiths, the family that owned the 8,000-acre plantation where the battle was fought.

3300 Highway 82 South
DUNN, NC

800-255-8217

STOP

15

- **HOURS :**

Tues. - Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. • Open to the public.

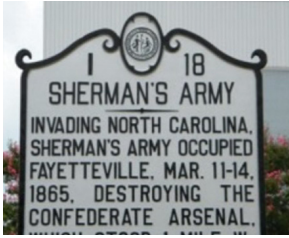
- **NEXT STOP**

Historical Markers

Historical Markers

A) Sherman's Army - Hay Street

Invading North Carolina, Sherman's army occupied Fayetteville, March 11-14, 1865, destroying the Confederate Arsenal, which stood 1 mile W.



B) U.S. Arsenal - Hay Street at Bradford Avenue

Authorized by Congress, 1836. Taken over by Confederacy, 1861. Destroyed March 1865, by Sherman. Ruins stand 2 blocks S.W.



C) C.M. Stedman 1841-1930 - US 401 Business (Ramsey Street)

First African-American to serve in Congress, he represented Mississippi in Senate, 1870-1871. Born in Fayetteville.



D) Confederate Women's Home - Fort Bragg Road at Glenville Ave.

Built in 1915 for the widows and daughters of state's Confederate veterans. Closed, 1981. Cemetery 300 yds. W.



E) Confederate Breastworks - Ramsey Street at Cochran Avenue

Thrown up early in 1865 to defend Fayetteville from Sherman's army. Remains are here.



F) At Averasboro Rhett's Brigade - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averasboro Battlefield)

The brigade of Colonel A. M. Rhett was repulsed 300 yds. W. on March 16, 1865, by Union troops under Col. Henry Case.



Historical Markers

800-255-8217

16



G) Confederate First Line - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averagesboro Battlefield)

Gen. W. B. Taliaferro's division occupied trenches crossing the road at this point, March 15-16, 1865.



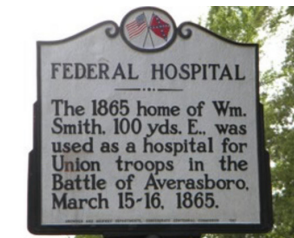
H) Oak Grove - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averagesboro Battlefield)

Plantation home of John Smith, used as a Confederate hospital during the Battle of Averagesboro, March 16, 1865.



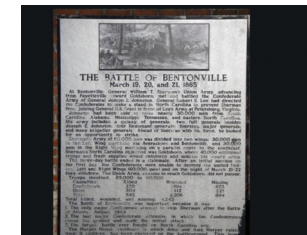
I) Federal Artillery - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averagesboro Battlefield)

From a point 50 yards west three batteries of artillery under Major J. A. Reynolds shelled the Confederate first line of earthworks.



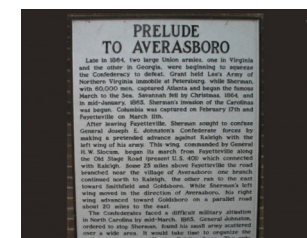
J) Federal Hospital - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averagesboro Battlefield)

The 1865 home of Wm. Smith, 100 yds. E., was used as a hospital for Union troops in the Battle of Averagesboro, March 15-16, 1865.



K) Battle of Bentonville March 19, 20, and 21, 1865 - I-95 (northbound)

At Bentonville, General William T. Sherman's Union army, advancing from Fayetteville toward Goldsboro, met and battled the Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston. General Robert E. Lee had directed the Confederates to make a stand in North Carolina to prevent Sherman from joining General U. S. Grant in front of Lee's army at Petersburg, VA.



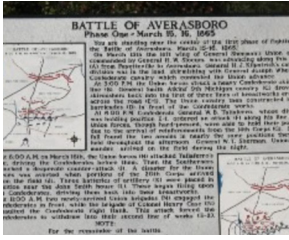
L) Prelude to Averagesboro - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averagesboro Battlefield)

The Confederates faced a difficult military situation in North Carolina by mid-March 1865. General Johnston, ordered to stop Sherman, found his small army scattered over a wide area. It would take time to organize the various units into an effective fighting force. The only corps in position to hinder the Union advance was the 6,500-man force under General W. J. Hardee. This corps was ordered to resist Slocum's advance; thus began the Battle of Averagesboro.

Historical Markers

M) Battle of Averasboro - NC 82 North of Godwin (at Averasboro Battlefield)

On March 15, the left wing of General Sherman's Union army, commanded by General H. W. Slocum, was advancing along this road from Fayetteville to Averasboro. General H. J. Kilpatrick's cavalry division was in the lead, skirmishing with General Joseph Wheeler's Confederate cavalry which contested the Union advance. At 3:00 p.m., the Union forces struck a heavy Confederate skirmish line. General Smith Atkins' 9th Michigan cavalry drove the skirmishers back into the first of three lines of breastworks erected across the road. The Union cavalry then constructed heavy barricades in front of the Confederate works. The Battle continued into the night and through the next day.



N) Rockfish Factory – NC 59, junction of Main, Trade and Lakeview Streets, Hope Mills

Largest Textile mill in antebellum NC. Opened 1839 by Charles Peter Mallett. Destroyed 1865 by Sherman's Army. It stood 120 yards S.E.