

DAVIDSON COUNTY



MARKING THE
TRAIL OF OUR
CIVIL WAR
HISTORY

This brochure was jointly produced by



TRIP

<http://www.visitdavidsoncounty.com/>

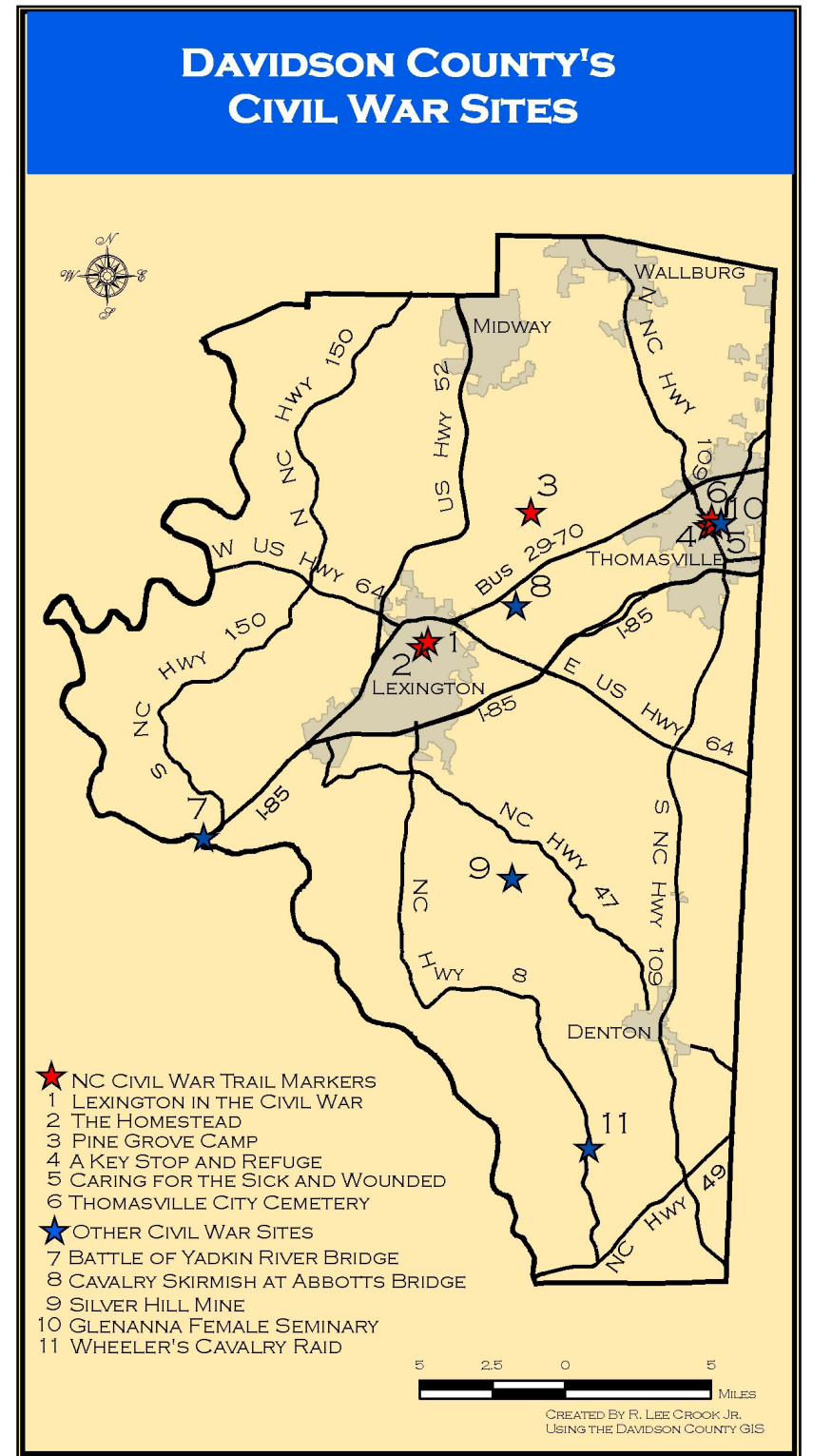


Davidson County Historical Museum
<http://www.co.davidson.nc.us/Museum/>

Lexington Tourism Authority
<http://www.visitlexingtonnc.com/>

For more information call:
336-242-2035

Map Credit: Lee Crook, Davidson County Planning Dept.



Lexington in the Civil War: *Occupation and Fire*

The surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston to Union General William T. Sherman at Bennett Place near Durham on April 26, 1865 effectively ended the Civil War. Federalist troops from the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry were quartered in the Davidson County Courthouse. On November 23, 1865, fire damaged the interior of the courthouse. It was assumed that Union troops in the area set the fire, but according to local resident John W. McCrary many of the troops helped extinguish the fire and saved important county records.



The Homestead: *Unexpected Houseguests*

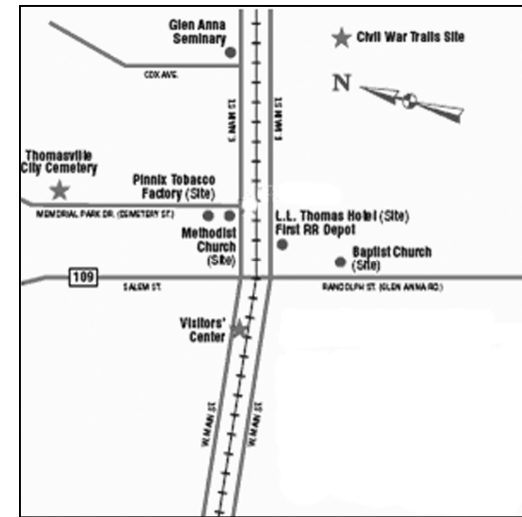
Dr. William R. Holt built the Homestead as a wedding present for his second wife, Louisa Hogan Holt in 1834. When the Holts learned that Union General H. Judson Kilpatrick was on the outskirts of Lexington, Mr. Holt left to safeguard

his plantation, "Linwood." Mrs. Holt sent word to the General, inviting him to "be her houseguest while in town." Kilpatrick accepted Mrs. Holt's offer, possibly saving her home from destruction. When Kilpatrick left he gave Mrs. Holt some gold and sugar and presented her daughter, Amelia, with a black pony she named "Kilpatrick."



Pine Grove Camp: *Confederate Government Seat*

On the evening of April 16, 1865, a pine grove situated along Abbott's Creek outside Lexington effectively became the capital of the Confederate States of America and the State of North Carolina. President Jefferson Davis, Governor Zebulon B. Vance and the members of the Cabinet met to discuss the war and whether to pursue the fight. Davis had hoped to continue, but after the meeting he sent Secretary of War Breckinridge to Durham to supervise the surrender discussions. The next day President Davis left Lexington, crossed over the Yadkin and headed for Charlotte.



Thomasville: *A Key Stop & Refuge*

Thomasville played a vital role during the war years. Local factories produced shoes for the Confederate Army and a hospital for smallpox was established there. The railroad provided a means of escape for refugees fleeing the eastern part of the state. Many soldiers in two local companies left town by rail only to die in some of the war's key battles, such as Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness Campaign.

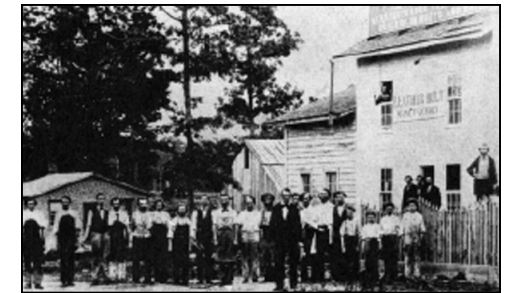
Thomasville: *Caring for the Sick and Wounded*

In March of 1865, Surgeon Simon Baruch arrived in Thomasville with orders to set up a hospital depot to aid Confederate soldiers. A tobacco factory and two churches were prepared as hospitals.

Students from Glen Anna Female Seminary helped fill straw mattresses, women prepared food and served as nurses, and local doctors assisted the Confederate surgeons. The hospital cared for hundreds of Union and Confederate soldiers until the end of the summer of 1865.

Thomasville City Cemetery: *Union of Combatants*

In March 1865, General Joseph E. Johnston was retreating from Union forces and brought many wounded soldiers, casualties of battles in Averasboro and Bentonville, to Thomasville. The dead from both armies were buried together in the city cemetery, a most unusual practice during the Civil War.



The other Civil War sites shown on this map are located on private property. If more information is needed about the activities that occurred at these sites please contact the Davidson County Historical Museum at 336-242-2035.