

D4CMM Catalogue: All known Confederate monuments and other remnants of the Confederacy or the history of enslavement in Durham

Name	Description	Address	Web Address	Additional Citations
Beechwood Cemetery	Cemetery dating back to 1926, owned and operated by the City of Durham. Still in use today. Originally established as a cemetery for black residents of Durham. Many of Durham's most prominent African-Americans are buried here. On its founding, many burials were relocated to Beechwood from older cemeteries, such as Violet Park Cemetery (aka Wolf Den Cemetery), Geer Cemetery, Fitzgerald Cemetery, and Hickstown Cemetery, which may have included the graves of formerly enslaved people.	3300 Fayetteville Street, Durham NC 27707	https://www.discoverdurham.com/listings/Beechwood-Cemetery/1793/	https://cemeterycensus.com/nc/durh/cem251g.htm
Bennett Place State Historic Site	North Carolina State Historic Site that is the site of the largest troop surrender in the Civil War. In 1865, US General William T. Sherman and Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston met at the farmstead of James and Nancy Bennitt and arranged the Civil War's largest troop surrender on April 26, 1865, 17 days after Confederate General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, VA. The surrender ended the War in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida and effected more than 89,000 Union and Confederate soldiers. The site contains reconstructed farmstead buildings and a modern visitor center with museum. North Carolina Civil War Trails marker located on the north-eastern section of the farmstead. NC State Highway Historical Marker located on Duke Homestead Road: "BENNETT PLACE. Farm home of James Bennett, where Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered his army to Union Gen. William T. Sherman, Apr. 26, 1865. Johnston's surrender followed Lee's at Appomattox by 17 days and ended the Civil War in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida."	4409 Bennett Memorial Road, Durham NC 27705	http://www.nchistoricsites.org/bennett/bennett.htm	National Register Nomination: http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH0002.pdf https://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?cp=Markers&MarkerId=G-80
Bennett Place Unity Monument	A stone monument erected in 1923 that commemorates the 1865 troop surrender at this site (see Bennett Place State Historic Site). The monument consists of two stone pillars, one representing the Union and the other representing the Confederacy, which are joined by a frieze that is inscribed UNITY. The Bennett Place farmstead was donated to the State of North Carolina as a historic site in the early 20th century by the Morgan family, which owned the property at the time. The donation included funds for a memorial to be erected. The State convened a Bennett Place Memorial Commission, and the monument was erected in 1923. A bronze plaque at the monument tells the story of the surrender and reads in part, "THIS MONUMENT THUS MARKS THE SPOT WHERE THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FINALLY TRIUMPHED AND ESTABLISHED AS INVIOLEATE THE PRINCIPLE OF AN INDISSOLUBLE UNION. IT MARKS ALSO THE SPOT OF THE LAST STAND OF THE CONFEDERACY IN MAINTAINING ITS IDEAL OF INDESTRUCTIBLE STATES - AN IDEAL WHICH PRESERVED TO THE AMERICAN UNION BY VIRTUE OF THE HEROIC FIGHT GROWS IN STRENGTH FROM YEAR TO YEAR."	4409 Bennett Memorial Road, Durham NC 27705	http://www.nchistoricsites.org/bennett/bennett.htm	https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/44/ http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMC11_Unity_Monument_Bennett_Place_Historic_Site_Durham_North_Car
Brassfield Station Civil War Trails Marker	In April 1865, Union cavalrymen pursued retreating Confederates through this area toward Durham's Station. This was the final skirmish of the war before the surrender and the only fighting to occur in the area that is now Durham County. North Carolina Civil War Trails marker is located on the north side of Durham Fire Station #13.	2901 S. Miami Boulevard, Durham NC 27703	https://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=14710	http://www.civilwartrails.org/docs/NC_PDF-mappguide.pdf
Cameron Grove Cemetery	Burial ground for the enslaved people on the Stagville Plantation. Contains at least 100 marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves. Cemetery is located on private property. Access to the site may be arranged through Historic Stagville.	Old Oxford Highway, Mangum Township, Durham NC 27712	http://www.cemeterycensus.com/nc/durh/cem121.htm	http://www.stagville.org/history/the-family-graveyard/
Durham Confederate Soldiers Monument	Bronze and granite statue erected in 1924 that commemorates Confederate soldiers from Durham. A bronze statue of an unnamed Confederate soldier stands on top of a granite column that has two brass lamps and a stack of three cannonballs at its base. The granite column is inscribed IN MEMORY OF / "THE BOYS WHO / WORE THE GRAY" DEDICATED MAY 10TH, 1924 THIS MEMORIAL / ERECTED BY / THE PEOPLE OF / DURHAM COUNTY. The monument, which was dedicated on May 10, 1924, stands on the grounds of the Old Durham County Courthouse, which currently houses the chambers of the Durham County Board of Commissioners and the Register of Deeds. Funds were raised by the R.F. Webb Camp of the United Confederate Veterans and the Julian S. Carr Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and also by a local tax on the citizens of Durham amounting to \$5,000, authorized by the State Legislature. On August 24, 2017, the bronze statue was pulled down from the column by protesters who had gathered in response to a rumored rally of the Ku Klux Klan and in response to a violent white-supremacist rally in Charlottesville, VA a few days earlier. The badly damaged statue was placed into storage by the City of Durham Police. The granite base continued to be vadalized periodically in the year following the statue's removal. At the publication of this report, the granite base stands on its original site, and the statue remains in storage.	200 E. Main Street, Durham NC 27701	https://docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/118/	http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMATQ https://www.dconc.gov/Home/Components/News/News/4574/31?backlist=%2F

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Duke Homestead State Historic Site and Tobacco Museum	<p>National Historic Landmark and State Historic Site features the Duke family's mid-1800s home, tobacco barns and original factory. Interpretation of the farmstead demonstrates life for a yeoman farmer in the 19th century and the beginnings of the Duke tobacco manufacturing empire. Washington Duke owned one enslaved person and hired the labor of other enslaved people owned by neighbors, which was typical of a farmer of his scale. The operations at the Duke homestead can be contrasted with the massive scale plantation farming at Stagville, elsewhere in Durham County. Washington Duke was a Confederate veteran, having been drafted into the Confederate Navy in 1863.</p> <p>North Carolina Civil War Trails marker is located in the parking area.</p> <p>NC State Highway Historical Marker located on Duke Street at Carver Street: "DUKE HOMESTEAD. Birthplace of J. B. and B. N. Duke, tobacco and hydroelectric magnates, philanthropists (Duke University, the Duke Endowment), is 1 mi. S.W."</p>	2828 Duke Homestead Road, Durham NC 27705	https://dukehomestead.org/	<p>https://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=37834</p> <p>National Register Nomination: http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH0008.pdf</p> <p>https://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?cp=Markers&MarkerId=G-63</p>
Durham's Station	<p>A North Carolina Civil War Trails marker indicates the site of the Durham's Station railroad depot, which was established in 1853 when Dr. Bartlett Durham donated four acres of land for a railroad station and post office. In 1865, approximately 100 people lived in the Durham settlement. The Civil War Trails marker reads in part, "On April 17, 1865, Union Gen. William T. Sherman arrived by train at Durham's Station (two blocks northeast of here) at the culmination of his Carolinas Campaign to discuss terms of peace at the request of Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, headquartered in nearby Hillsborough."</p> <p>North Carolina Civil War Trails marker is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Blackwell and Dillard Streets.</p>	Intersection of Blackwell Street and Dillard Street, Durham NC 27701	https://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=14674	
Geer Street Cemetery	<p>Established in 1877 as a public cemetery for African-American residents of Durham. There are about 100 marked graves and an unknown number of many more unmarked graves. The cemetery was closed by the city in 1939, and many of the more prominent burials were relocated to Beechwood Cemetery. This cemetery would have been the burial location of many people who were formerly enslaved.</p>	800 Colonial Street, Durham NC 27701	http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/durh/cem252.htm	<p>http://www.friendsofgeer.com/</p> <p>http://www.opendurham.org/buildings/geer-cemetery</p>
Harris Hill Cemetery	<p>Historic cemetery used as a burial ground by enslaved people on the Stagville Plantation and their descendents. Also known as the Halliburton-Holloway Family Cemetery. The site has eight marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked burials.</p> <p>Located on the Stagville Plantation land, on a knoll east of Red Mill Road and north of the Little River.</p>	Red Mill Road, Mangum Township, Durham NC 27712	http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/durh/cem132.htm	
Horton Grove	<p>Part of the Stagville State Historic Site, Horton Grove is separately listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in preservation of the history of enslaved people. The site includes a late 18th century house (likely the Horton House, later purchased by Richard Benehan, owner of Stagville), four two-story slave cabins, the Great Barn, and several tobacco barns.</p> <p>The slave cabins are unique in the state of North Carolina. Each is a two-story, four-room wood structure built on a raised stone foundation. Each room had a fireplace and would have been the dwelling place for a family or group of 5-7 enslaved people. The cabins were built by the enslaved craftsmen on the plantation and were of unusually fine construction for slave dwellings.</p> <p>Following the Civil War, many of the people enslaved at Stagville continued to work the land as share cropping farmers and continued to live in the cabins. The buildings were occupied into the mid-20th century. Archaeological exploration of the site has revealed the foundations of another row of four cabins and many artifacts of enslaved life. The state historic site offers tours and interpretation of the history of enslaved life on the plantation.</p>	5925 Jock Road, Durham NC 27712	http://www.stagville.org/history/enslaved-community/	<p>National Register Nomination: http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH0003.pdf</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horton_Grove</p>

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Julian S. Carr Highway Marker	<p>NC State Highway Historical Marker located on West Chapel Hill Street: "JULIAN S. CARR 1845-1924. Industrialist & civic leader. Benefactor of Trinity College. Headed United Confederate Veterans. Grave 1/4 mi. S."</p> <p>This state highway historical marker references the grave of Julian S. Carr in Maplewood Cemetery. Carr was a wealthy tobacco businessman, philanthropist, and Confederate veteran. He served as the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, which awarded him the honorary rank of General, by which Carr was known. Carr was very supportive of the work of the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy (the Durham chapter was named in his honor), the Ku Klux Klan, and their campaigns to memorialize the Confederate cause in the early 20th century.</p> <p>Carr was the chair of committee to erect the Confederate memorial in Durham in the 1920's, but he resigned in protest when the city would not provide the funds that he considered sufficient for a proper memorial. Following his resignation the Julian S. Carr Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy took on the project and were able to raise funds only for a relatively inexpensive monument, which was dedicated on May 10, 1924, 11 days after Carr's death. A tribute to Carr was included in the dedication ceremony for the Durham monument.</p> <p>Carr also spoke at the 1913 dedication of the Confederate Monument at UNC-Chapel Hill, known as Silent Sam. His speech revealed the depth of his feelings of white-supremacy and the motivation of many in erecting such memorials. Excerpts include: "Their [the Confederate soldier] courage and steadfastness saved the very life of the Anglo Saxon race in the South. When 'the bottom rail was on top' all over the Southern states, and to-day, as a consequence, the purest strain of the Anglo Saxon is to be found in the 13 Southern States -- Praise God." and "One hundred yards from where we stand, less than ninety days perhaps after my return from Appomattox, I horse-whipped a negro wench, until her skirts hung in shreds, because upon the streets of this quiet village she had publicly insulted and maligned a Southern lady."</p>	W. Chapel Hill Street, near the intersection with Hope Valley Road, Durham NC 27701	<p>https://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?cp=Markers&MarkerId=G-101</p>	<p>https://docsouth.unc.edu/command/monument/118/</p> <p>https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/carr-julian-shakespeare</p> <p>https://exhibits.lib.unc.edu/items/show/5519</p>
Leigh Farm	<p>A 19th century farmstead owned and operated as a historic site and public park by the City of Durham. The site includes the Leigh family house (c. 1835 with later additions), several outbuildings, and two wood cabins believed to have been slave quarters. The site was the residence of Richard Stanford Leigh and his family, who in 1860 owned approximately 1,000 acres of land and sixteen enslaved people. The City of Durham provides interpretive tours of the historic buildings and offers educational programming at the site.</p> <p>The 82.8 acre site includes the 7-acre historic site, greenway and hiking trails, the Durham Orange Recreational Disk Association's disk golf course, and the Piedmont Wildlife Center.</p>	370 Leigh Farm Road, Durham NC 27707	<p>https://www.dprplaymore.org/facilities/facility/details/leighfarmpark-40</p>	<p>http://www.opendurham.org/buildings/leigh-farm</p> <p>National Register Nomination: http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH0006.pdf</p>
Maplewood Cemetery	<p>Cemetery dating back to 1869, owned and operated by the City of Durham. Still in use today. Many of Durham's most prominent residents from the 19th century and several Civil War veterans are buried here.</p>	1621 Duke University Road, Durham NC 27701	<p>https://www.discoverdurham.com/listings/Maplewood-Cemetery/1797/</p>	<p>http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/durh/cem058.htm</p> <p>http://www.opendurham.org/buildings/maplewood-cemetery</p>
Stagville	<p>NC State Historic Site that includes a portion of what was once one of the largest plantations in the South. The Stagville plantation was owned by the Benehan-Cameron family, which in the mid-19th century owned almost 30,000 acres of land and 900 enslaved people. Today, the historic site includes 71 acres, four original slave quarters (c. 1850) known collectively as Horton Grove, the Great Barn (built in 1860 by enslaved people), the Benehan family house (1787-1799), and other historic structures. The site offers tours of the historic buildings and interpretation of 19th century life for the wealthy plantation owners, yeoman farmers in the area, and the enslaved people who worked the land.</p> <p>NC State Highway Historical Marker located on US 501 (Roxboro Road) in Braggtown. "STAGVILLE. Plantation established by Richard Bennehan in 1776. Later a part of vast holdings of the Cameron family. House is 7 miles northeast."</p>	5828 Old Oxford Highway, Durham NC 27712	<p>http://www.stagville.org/</p> <p>http://www.nchistoricsites.org/stagville/stagville.htm</p>	<p>https://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?MarkerId=G-29</p>
West Point on the Eno	<p>Once a mill village, now one of two City of Durham heritage parks. West Point was marked by Union General Sherman as the northern end of a truce line separating his forces from the Confederates. Union cavalrymen patrolled the surrounding area and camped here during the surrender negotiations at the Bennett farm.</p> <p>North Carolina Civil War Trails marker is located in the parking area.</p>	5101 N. Roxboro Road, Durham NC 27704	<p>http://www.enoriver.org/what-we-protect/parks/west-point-on-the-eno/</p> <p>https://www.discoverdurham.com/listings/West-Point-on-the-Eno/1497/</p>	<p>National Register Nomination: http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH0519.pdf</p>

