

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SCENIC BYWAYS FIFTH EDITION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation Scenic Byways Program identifies and highlights scenic roads with unusual, exceptional, or unique intrinsic qualities for public viewing and enjoyment.

Education Tourism Preservation Sustainability

This book has been designed to be used in conjunction with the N.C. State Transportation Map. Copies are free of charge and may be requested by calling 800-VISITNC or by visiting www.VisitNC.com. Copies are also available at welcome centers and rest areas across the state.

This booklet was prepared by the NC Department of Transportation's Roadside Environmental Unit and Design Workshop. Photos provided by NCDOT and Design Workshop unless otherwise credited. Printing and development of this booklet was made possible by a Scenic Byways Grant from the Federal Highway Administration. North Carolina Byways is furnished free of charge and is not to be sold or used for promotional, commercial, or political purposes.

2021



Introduction

The N.C. Department of Transportation has designated 62 scenic byways to give visitors and residents a chance to experience North Carolina's history, geography, and culture, while also raising awareness for the protection and preservation of these treasures. Byways are carefully selected to portray the diverse beauty and culture of the Tar Heel State and provide travelers with safe and interesting alternate travel routes. These byways are intended as an alternative to the faster-paced traffic and commercial areas found along our state's major highways and interstates. Following the byways, motorists will see some of North Carolina's most breathtaking scenery, from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the fertile plains of the Piedmont to the crystal blue shores of the coast.

The routes are clearly marked with N.C. Scenic Byways signs (shown below). Please follow the maps and route descriptions carefully and understand that *the maps on each byway page are not to scale and are given as a general guide only.* For this reason, an N.C. State Transportation Map is recommended for use in conjunction with the maps and directions in this book. Portions of some routes are not suitable for various types of vehicles. Notes have been created in the text to draw attention to these restrictions. Alternate routes are noted when available. A few routes may be briefly interrupted by commercial or municipal areas. In such cases, the scenic byway may temporarily end, but directions are given to help drivers resume the route. Please allow extra time to visit some of the specific sites referenced in the byway descriptions. N.C. Scenic Byways vary in length from 1.5 to 170 miles and in character from curvy mountain roads to ferry rides across coastal sounds. If following the byways in reverse order from the descriptions given, please keep in mind that the directions will be used in reverse order as well.

ENJOY EXPLORING NORTH CAROLINA'S LESS TRAVELED ROADS.

NCDOT - Scenic Byways Program 1557 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1577

Visit our Web site at www.ncdot.gov/scenic

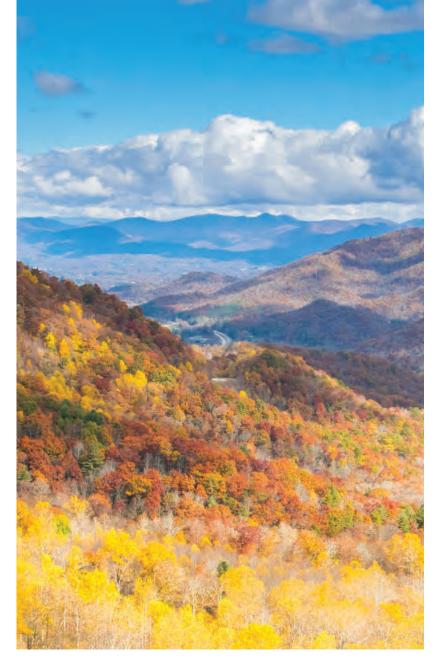


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NCDOT PROGRAMS

Highway Beautification

The NCDOT Wildflower Program creates colorful landscapes along the state's roadsides with flower plantings. The department's 14 highway divisions maintain 1,500 acres of wildflower seedbeds. The program is supported through citizen donations and proceeds from personalized license plates. Visit: www.ncdot.gov/dmv/title-registration/license-plates/Pages/personalized-plates.aspx

Motorists will also travel along thousands of miles of litter-free highways maintained by some 5,000 groups in North Carolina's Adopt-A-Highway Program. The groups pick up about 2 million pounds of litter from 10,000 adopted roadside miles, saving taxpayers nearly \$5 million annually in roadside cleanup costs. Show support for the state's anti-litter efforts by purchasing a "No Litter" license plate through NCDOT's Division of Motor Vehicles. For more information about our highway Litter Management Program, call 1-800-331-5864. Or visit: Apps.ncdot.gov/LM

Aviation

With more than 300 privately owned and 72 publicly owned airports, heliports, and other landing areas, aviation is a vital part of the state's economy. More than 50 million passengers fly to and from North Carolina each year. North Carolina's public airports annually contribute about \$52 billion to the state's economy, supporting 307,000 jobs that generate \$12.6 billion in personal income and \$2.2 billion in state and local tax revenues. For more information on aviation in North Carolina, visit: www.ncdot.gov/aviation/

Ferry

The ferry system includes more than 20 ferries that operate 365 days a year on seven routes along the coast. Ferries provide a vital link to many coastal residents and take

visitors to unforgettable attractions such as lighthouses, pristine beaches, world-class fishing, romantic getaways, historic sites, kayaking, windsurfing, and more. Reservations are available on several routes. For more information, call 1-800-BY-FERRY (293-3779). Or visit: www.ncferry.org

Public Transportation

Getting North Carolinians where they want to go is the mission of the state's public transportation systems. Urban, rural, and regional public transit systems provide mobility for citizens without a vehicle and for those who prefer to let someone else do the driving. At work in all 100 counties, public transportation provides access to employment, education, medical services, shopping, and recreational activities. Safe and efficient public transportation means better mobility, continued economic growth, a cleaner environment, and improved quality of life. For more information, visit: www.ncdot.gov/divisions/public-transit/

North Carolina's Amtrak Service

With six passenger trains providing daily service to 16 stations, North Carolina's Amtrak is your connection to Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, and many towns in between. Local transit is available in most cities along the route. For the best fares, be sure to book early. For train schedules, fares, and ticket information, call 1-800 BY TRAIN (1-800-298-7246). Or visit: www.ncbytrain.org

Bicycle and Pedestrian

North Carolina has an extensive system of more than 3,000 miles of state and regional bicycle routes. These routes connect the state's towns and cities, as well as other points of interest. Call (919) 807-0777 or check the list of available maps at: www.ncdot.gov/divisions/bike-ped/

Governor's Highway Safety Program

NCDOT's Governor's Highway Safety Program oversees initiatives related to highway safety, such as seat belt use, driving while impaired, speeding, and work-zone safety. The office works closely with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, N.C. State Highway Patrol, and numerous other state and local agencies. GHSP is best known for its public awareness campaigns, including "Click It or Ticket" and "Booze It & Lose It." For more information about GHSP and North Carolina's highway safety initiatives, visit: ghsp. nc.gov

Rest Areas

Open 24 hours a day, every day, North Carolina's highway rest areas offer opportunities for convenient, brief stops and provide easy roadside access to public restrooms and drinking water. Most also have vending machines. Visitor centers and welcome centers are open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and offer travel information about that specific interstate corridor. For information about North Carolina's rest areas, including photos, directions, and amenities, visit: www.ncdot.gov/travel/restareas/







RULES OF THE ROAD

Move Over/ Fender Bender Laws

Under the "Move Over" law, motorists are required to move over one lane, if possible, or reduce speed for stopped emergency vehicles with flashing lights on the shoulder of the highway, including public service vehicles with amber lights. The "Fender-Bender" law requires motorists to move their vehicles to the shoulder of the road following minor, non-injury crashes. Failure to abide by the "Move Over" law could result in a fine of \$500. Violation of the "Fender-Bender" law could result in \$110 in fines and court costs.

Cell Phone Use

Drivers under 18 are prohibited from using a mobile phone or technology associated with a mobile phone while driving except in emergencies or when talking to a parent or spouse. Violators pay a \$25 fine but receive no driver license points, insurance surcharge or court costs.

Texting

All drivers are prohibited from reading or writing text messages or emails while the vehicle is moving.

Headlights

Motorists must use headlights from sunset to sunrise when light conditions restrict visibility to 400 feet or less; or when using windshield wipers during inclement weather.

Helmets

Helmets are required by law when riding on a motorcycle or moped. Children up to age 16 are required to wear a helmet while riding a bicycle.

Safety Belts and Child Passenger Restraints

All vehicle occupants including those in the back seat are required to wear seat belts. Front seat passengers who violate the law will receive a \$25 fine and back seat passengers will receive a \$10 fine. Children under the age 8 and weighing less than 80 pounds must be secured in a safety seat while riding in a vehicle. Older children must transition to booster seats before graduating to an adult safety belt. Drivers who fail to properly secure their children face \$125 in fines and court costs, as well as a two-point penalty on their driving record. For more information about seat belts and child restraints, visit: www.buckleUpNC.org

Traffic Crashes

Traffic crashes involving death, personal injury, or property damage of \$1,000 or more must be reported to the nearest law enforcement officer or agency. Failure to make this report may result in prosecution or driver license suspension.

Driving While Impaired

Motorists with a blood alcohol concentration at or greater than 0.08 percent are charged with driving while impaired. Minimum punishment is a possible fine of up to \$200 and a possible term of imprisonment ranging from 24 hours to 30 days. Maximum punishment is a possible fine of up to \$4,000 and a possible term of imprisonment ranging from 30 days to two years. A person convicted of DWI will also have his or her license suspended by NCDOT's Division of Motor Vehicles for at least one year.

Work Zone Safety

Everyone plays a role in work zone safety, from professional truck drivers, officers enforcing traffic laws, and everyday motorists to the workers on the roadway. As partners on the highway, NCDOT reminds motorists to drive smart when traveling through the state's work zones. It is important to remember that driving hazards may be present in work zones even if workers are not. As conditions in a work zone can change quickly, it is especially important for motorists to pay attention and reduce speed through these areas. In North Carolina, the penalty for speeding in a work zone is \$250.

Following these work zone safety driving tips can help save lives, including your own:

- Stay alert
- Pay close attention
- Don't tailgate
- Don't speed
- Minimize distractions
- Expect the unexpected
- Don't drink and drive

Travel Information

Motorists can dial "511" for travel information 24 hours a day, seven days a week for an easy-to-use, voice-activated system. The toll-free service is available from landline and cellular phones anywhere in North Carolina. The system may also be accessed by dialing 1-877-511-4662. The 511 service provides information on road construction, major traffic accidents, and weather-related travel. Travel information including road conditions, NCDOT traffic cameras, rail, transit and aviation links, and weather updates are also available online at: www.ncdot.gov/travel-maps/traffic-travel/

Mile Markers

Mile markers are a valuable tool when referencing specific locations on North Carolina's highways. The small green signs with white numbers are located on highway shoulders. Most often, they are located at each mile along the highway, though in some urban areas they are posted every tenth of a mile.

On north-south routes, mile markers begin at 0 at the furthest point south and increase heading north. On east-west routes, mile markers begin at 0 at the farthest point west and increase heading east. Exit numbers also correspond to the nearest mile marker to help motorists judge distance.

NC State Highway Patrol

To contact the N.C. State Highway Patrol while on the road, dial *HP (*47) from any cell phone. For more information, visit: www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/law-enforcement/ state-highway-patrol/

Incident Management Assistance Patrol (IMAP)

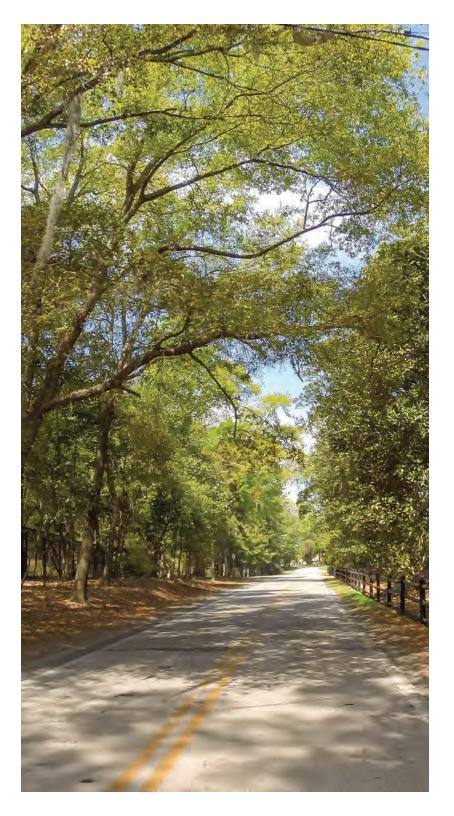
NCDOT sponsors the Incident Management Assistance Patrol, a statewide fleet of 70 trucks that monitor North Carolina's most heavily traveled corridors, assisting stranded motorists and helping clear incidents on the highway. IMAP drivers are trained to respond to a variety of needs such as changing flat tires, providing gasoline, and moving stalled vehicles out of travel lanes. IMAP assists disabled motorists but also provides a greater service to the traveling public by preventing minor incidents from causing major congestion and delays, reducing the chance of secondary crashes.

NC Amber Alert System

The N.C. Amber Alert System is a cooperative effort between law enforcement, criminal justice, transportation, and broadcast agencies. The system enlists the aid of the public to provide information to law enforcement officials that may result in the safe recovery of an abducted or endangered child. When the Amber Alert System is activated, information about the child, abductor and/or the abductor's vehicle can be distributed via radio, television, and electronic highway signs as well as through 511, North Carolina's travel information line. People with information that might help with the recovery of the child are instructed to dial *HP (*47) to reach the State Highway Patrol.

NC Silver Alert System

To help protect an increasing population of individuals that suffer from dementia or other cognitive impairment, North Carolina developed the Silver Alert program to quickly locate missing persons who may be endangered. The Silver Alert program was designed to quickly disseminate descriptive information about the missing adult, so that citizens in the affected area can be on the lookout for the endangered person and notify local law enforcement with any relevant information. The program is a cooperative effort among local and state law enforcement and the NC Center for Missing Persons with voluntary participation by radio and television broadcasters and NCDOT.



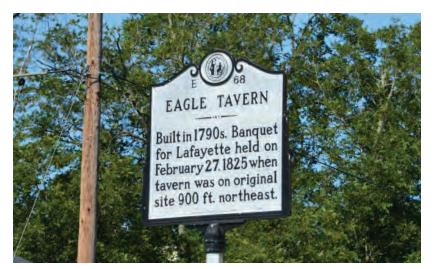
CULTURAL RESOURCES

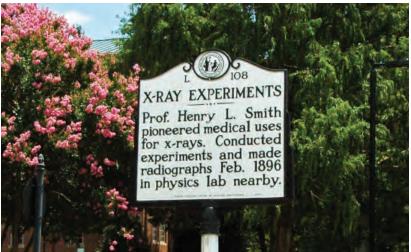
Historical Markers

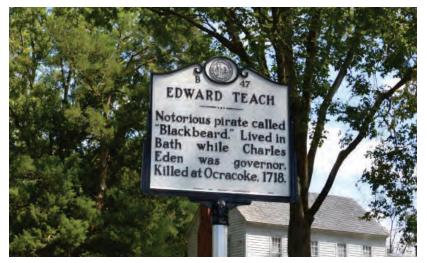
Throughout the state, more than 1,500 silver and black state highway historical markers describe important stories about North Carolina including the history behind duels, libraries, churches, railroads, Native American tribes, Civil War battles, the civil rights movement, and more. The first marker was erected in 1936 in Granville County, and there is at least one marker located in every county.

NC Arts and Culture

It is easy to combine arts and culture while traveling. A great place to start is "Exploring Cultural Heritage Online," at www.nclive.org . The Web site is managed by the State Library of North Carolina. While traveling through North Carolina, look for brown highway signs that lead to 27 state historic sites and eight history museums. For more information on history, the arts and cultural travel, visit the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources Web site at www. ncdcr.gov . For interesting side trips off of the NC Byways, consider visiting the cultural trails listed on the Culrtural Resources website at: https://www.ncdcr.gov/things-to-do/cultural-trails/







NORTH CAROLINA BYWAYS

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDEBOOK

This book follows the three distinct regions in North Carolina, from the mountains to the coast, to aid you in planning your exploration of the byways. Whether it is a day trip to a certain region, a pass through on the way elsewhere, or an extended stay, you can plan the perfect byways journey.

Getting There

Each byway section includes step-by-step instructions for accessing and traveling the route.

Points of Interest

Each section also includes a summary of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational destinations along the route.

At the end of the book, the State Parks and Recreational Areas, Historic Sites, and Byway Index offer additional resources for planning your trip, helping you to quickly locate the types of features that most interest you.





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BLUE RIDGE - Parkway



The Blue Ridge Parkway is often referred to as the original "scenic byway." The parkway's 252 miles in North Carolina are recognized as an "All American Road" by the Federal Highway Administration. The route provides spectacular mountain and valley vistas, quiet pastoral scenes, sparkling waterfalls, and colorful flower and foliage displays. Construction began in 1935 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program. During President Ronald Reagan's administration, the last mile was completed around Grandfather Mountain. An effort of 52 years, nine presidents, and \$130 million resulted in the 469 miles that connect the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina.





Visitors from around the world enjoy the parkway's leisurely drive and scenic views that provide a temporary escape from the hustle and bustle of everyday life. The parkway offers various cultural, natural, historic, and recreational opportunities. The internationally recognized drive blends landscape architecture and engineering, while protecting and proclaiming mountain culture. Activities such as camping, picnicking, hiking, boating, fishing, and sightseeing are available along the route. Along the way are five campgrounds for overnight visitors, as well as 72 trails and 26 tunnels for exploring. The parkway's highest elevation is at Richland-Balsam Gap, more than 6.000 feet above sea level.

For more information on the Blue Ridge Parkway, contact the National Park Service's Blue Ridge Parkway Office at (828) 298-0398. Or visit: www.nps.gov/blri/

To find out more about the nation's other All-American Roads and National Scenic Byways, visit: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/byways/



Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Mitchell, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

Total NC Parkway Distance: 252 miles

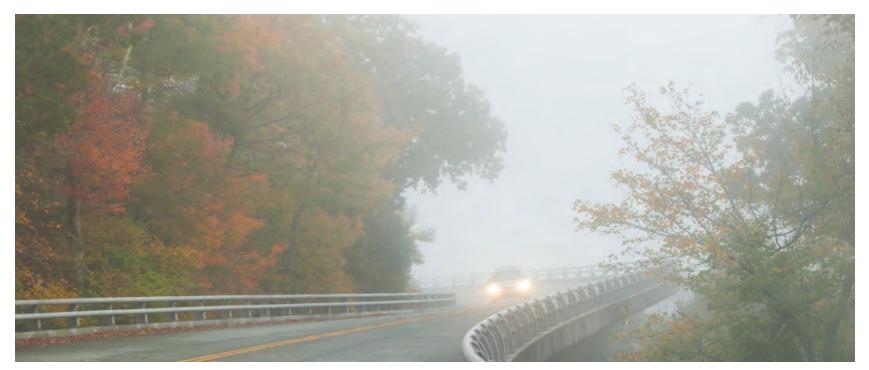
Drive Time: 6 hrs 55 min

* This is the North Carolina portion of the Parkway. It continues into Virginia for another 217 miles.

BELOW: Sweeping panoramic views are a signature of the Parkway











LEFT: Looking Glass Rock

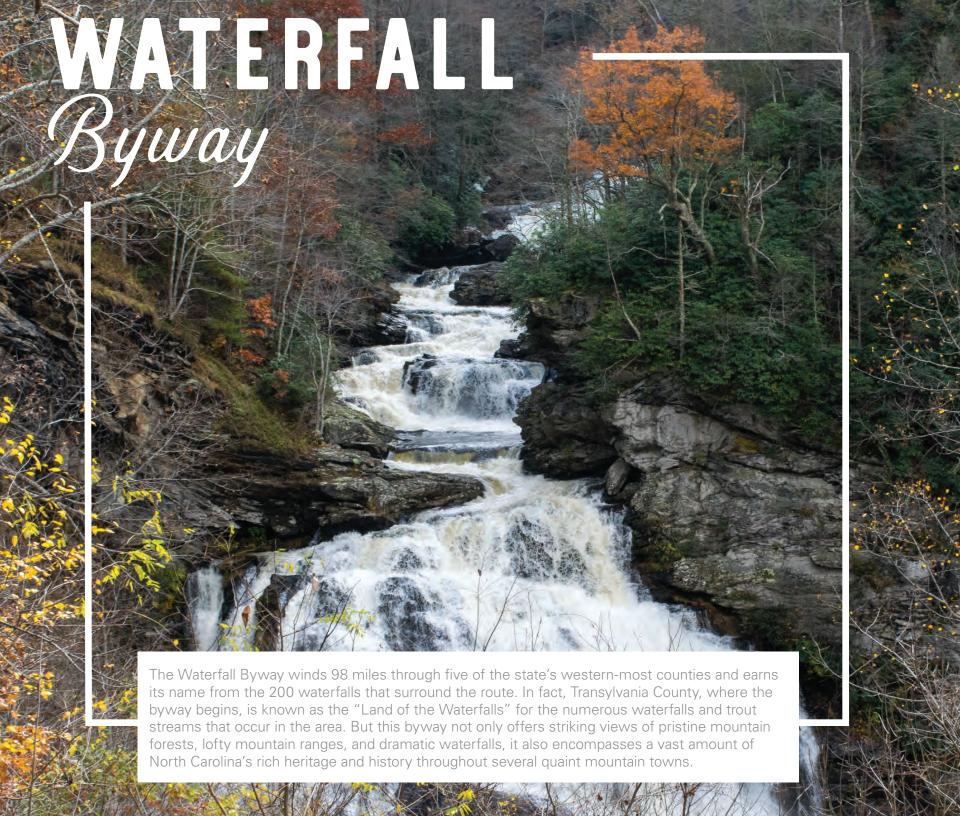
RIGHT: One of the 26 tunnels along the way



"The mountains are calling and I must go."

John Muir











Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Jackson, Macon, and Transylvania

98 Miles

Drive Time: 2 hrs 30 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

OPPOSITE: Cullasaja Falls

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 64 and NC 215 (Parkway Rd) just west of Rosman.

- Follow US 64 W for 19.3 miles over Toxaway Falls and through the Sapphire Valley community to Cashiers.
- Continue straight across at the traffic signal in Cashiers and follow US 64 W for 10.2 miles to the intersection with Main St. in Highlands.
- Turn right at the traffic signal onto US 64 (Main St) and travel west for 17.2 miles where you will pass Lake Sequoyah, Bridal Veil Falls, and Dry Falls. You will travel through the Cullasaja Gorge and through the Gneiss and Cullasaja communities and into Franklin. At the US 64/NC 28 and US 23/US



441 Bypass interchange in Franklin, turn left onto the ramp to continue on US 64 W.

- Continue on US 64 West for 41.9 miles past Chatuge Lake to the intersection of Settawig Rd (SR 1135) and turn left.
- Travel 2.4 miles to the community of Brasstown where Settawig Rd ends.
- Turn right onto Old Hwy 64.
- From here, you can continue on the main byway route by making an immediate left onto Brasstown Rd or you can take an extension route by continuing straight on Old Hwy 64 W.

Extension Route:

- If you choose to take the extension route, continue on Old Hwy 64 for 1.8 miles to US 64. Turn left onto US 64 and follow it for 4.1 miles to US 74. Turn left and travel 0.4 miles to Hiwassee St where the byway ends.
- If you choose to continue on the main byway route, make an immediate left onto Brasstown Rd (SR 1564).
- Follow Brasstown Rd for 0.3 miles.
- Turn right onto Harshaw Rd (Hampton Church Rd) (SR 1558) and follow it for 6.4 miles to the intersection with US 74/19/129

ABOVE: Dry Falls

in Murphy where the byway ends. (Harshaw Rd becomes Hiwassee St in Murphy.)

Points of Interest

Pronounced cash-ers by locals, the town of Cashiers is one of the oldest resort communities settled by Low Country South Carolinians who wanted to get away from the coastal summer heat and humidity. (Elevation 3,484 feet)

Start









Founded in 1875, Highlands is located within the winding roads of the Blue Ridge mountains where the average temperatures in the summer only reach 76 degrees.

Popular for its restaurants and boutiques, it has become a center for arts and culture.

(Elevation 4,118 feet)(27)

Bridal Veil Falls, which can be found right outside of Highlands, is a 45 foot tall waterfall that sits a mere 20 feet from US-64.

The nearby Dry Falls, so named because visitors can walk underneath the roaring water without getting wet, provides visitors with the opportunity of experiencing a waterfall from underneath with its unique overhanging rock formation.

The Cullasaja River formed the Cullasaja Gorge as it flowed west into the Little Tennessee River and has an impressive cascade that drops 310 feet over a half mile. The drop may be difficult to see, so look carefully behind the trees toward the lower part of the gorge. While in the gorge, catch a glimpse of the Cullasaja River below as well as views of the Nantahala national forest. Observant visitors may even be able to spot falcons, which are known to inhabit the trees along the gorge.

Franklin, a town nestled in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains and enriched with Scottish history, is best known for the treaty council held here between Sir Alexander Cuming and the Cherokee in 1730

at Nikwasi Mound, which still stands along Main St. today.

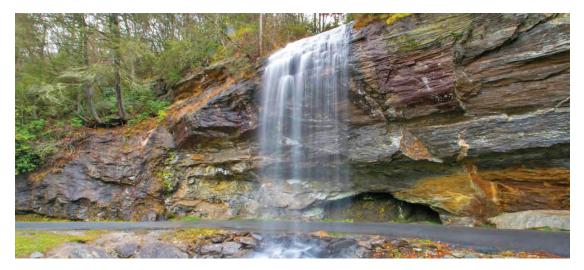
Brasstown offers a unique opportunity for visitors at the John C. Campbell Folk School, where visitors have the opportunity to learn trades such as pottery, weaving, and blacksmithing.

Murphy is the site of Fort Butler, a frontier fort in the early 1800s and a temporary stockade for Cherokee along the "Trail of Tears." Located at the junction of the Hiawasee and Valley rivers, the town was also an early trading post. Additionally, it serves as the southern terminus of the Great Smoky Mountain Railway. Don't miss Murphy's marble courthouse, one of the area's best-known landmarks made entirely out of marble from a local quarry. The bridge that spans the second river crossing east of Murphy is the largest single steel span bridge ever built in North Carolina, measuring 331 feet across.



ABOVE: Cherokee County Courthouse

BELOW: Bridal Veil Falls











Eno

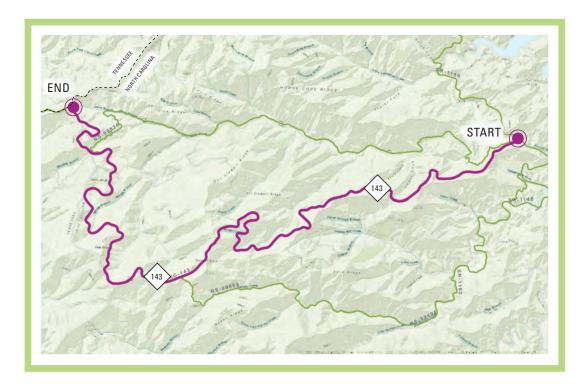
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Franklin Brasstown Murphy

CHEROHALA Skyway



Designated as a National Scenic Byway shortly after it opened in 1996, the Cherohala Skyway is often compared to the Blue Ridge Parkway because of its scenic attractions and natural topography. Taking more than three decades and \$100 million dollars to complete, the skyway serves as a connector between the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and the Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina, thus the name Cherohala. The byway ranges in elevation from 900 feet at the lowest point in Tellico Plains, Tennessee to 5,400 feet at its highest point at the Tennessee/ North Carolina State Line. (5) The byway is probably best known by avid motorcycle riders for its stimulating curves and sweeping mountain views. But excitement along the byway isn't merely limited to a vehicle, as it provides world class hiking, unobstructed scenic views, and exhilarating waterfalls for visitors on foot.





Counties: Graham

Total NC Byway Distance: 17.8 miles

Drive Time: 30 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses. Motorists should be alert for both pedestrians and bicyclists along the route.

Getting There

To access the byway take NC 143 at the intersection with US 129 in Robbinsville. Follow NC 143 (Cherohala Skyway) for 10.3 miles to the beginning of the byway at Santeetlah Gap (Santeetlah Rd).

• Follow NC 143 (Cherohala Skyway) west for 17.8 miles to the NC/TN state line where the North Carolina portion of the byway ends.

*The Skyway continues into Tennessee for another 23 miles to TN 68 in Tellico Plains, Tennessee where the byway ends.

OPPOSITE: View of the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee

RIGHT: Joyce Kilmer Slickrock Wilderness Sign





Points of Interest

Native Americans first occupied Graham County, where the byway is located, before the progression of settlers reached the territory in the early 1830s. Early homesteaders followed game trails and Native Americans' paths into this land.

At the Santeetlah Gap overlook, where the byway begins, motorists can find an informational kiosk that offers an opportunity to enjoy a tranquil vista while learning about the development of the skyway and its recreational opportunities.

The next overlook provides visitors with a view of the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, which was dedicated on July 30, 1936, to the late author of the poem "Trees." This pristine forest, one of the finest stands of its type in the United States, includes poplar, hemlock, and oak trees. Some of these tulip-poplars have grown in excess of 100 feet high and 20 feet in circumference. More than 100 species of trees can be seen here while hiking on more than 60 miles of trails. Contact the US Forest Service or the Cheoah Ranger Station for further information on the forest, the adjoining Slickrock Wilderness Area, and nearby Lake Santeetlah.

Hardwood and coniferous trees abound throughout these mountains thanks to the US Forest Service. Following the Civil War, large lumber companies moved in and systematically cleared large swaths of forest. In 1911, the federal government began to





Native American Heritage



Santeetlah Gap



View to Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest



US Forest Service Land



Hooper's Bald



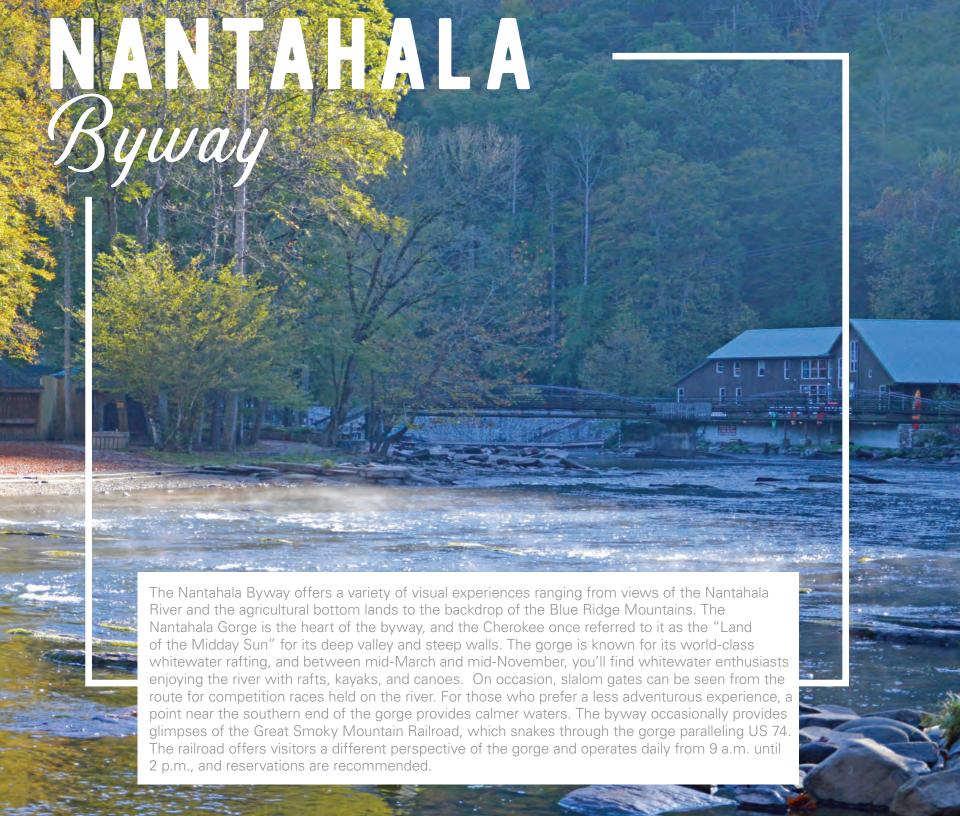
acquire and protect these lands. The forests' destruction is evidenced by the number of balds along the route. These bare, grassy, rocky and partially barren knobs mark some of the highest points along the byway.

Hooper's Bald, the highest point along the skyway at 5,429 feet, was once the location of a private hunting preserve stocked with buffalo, wild boar, elk, mule-deer, bear, wild turkeys, and pheasants. The game land preserve failed, but the wild boars still in the area attest to its presence.

OPPOSITE: Long range mountain views are signatures of the Cherohala Skyway

ABOVE + RIGHT: Sweeping panoramic views of the pristine hardwood forests provide motorists with a beautiful drive







Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 74/US 19/US 129 and NC 141 at Marble.

- Follow US 74 E/US 19/US 129 N for 5.3 miles.
- Turn right onto US 19 Bus (Main St) and follow for 2.8 miles through Andrews.
- Turn right to get back onto US 74 E/
 US 19/US 129 N. After traveling 6.9 miles in Topton, continue following US 74 E/US
 19 N for another 22.6 miles to take Exit 67 to Spring St in Bryson City.
- From the exit ramp, turn left and follow Spring St (SR 1159), which becomes Veterans Boulevard, for 0.7 miles to the traffic signal at Main St and School Dr.

- Continue 1 block straight through the intersection to follow US 19 Bus S to the next traffic signal and continue straight onto Slope St (SR 1323).
- Stay on Slope St for 0.2 miles. After crossing the Tuckasegee River and the railroad tracks, turn right onto Bryson Walk (SR 1321).
- Follow Bryson Walk for 0.2 miles (1 block) and turn right onto Everett St (SR 1364).
- Follow Everett St for 0.3 miles (You will cross the Great Smoky Mountain Railway tracks and the Tuckasegee River again).
- Turn left at the traffic signal back onto US
 19 North (Main Street).
- Follow US 19 N (Governor's Island Rd) for 2.0 miles and veer right onto Walker Woody Rd (SR 1168).



Counties: Cherokee, Jackson, Macon,

and Swain

Total Distance: 47.2 Miles

Drive Time: 1hr 10 min

OPPOSITE: Nantahala Outdoor Center is a popular spot for water sports

BELOW: Downtown Andrews, NC



- Follow Walker Woody Rd for 1.3 miles and turn left onto Hyatt Creek Rd (SR 1190).
- Follow Hyatt Creek Rd for 1.6 miles.
- After crossing the Tuckasegee River turn right at the intersection onto US 19 N (Ela Rd) and travel 0.7 miles.
- Turn right onto Highway 19A. Travel 2.1 miles to the intersection with US 74 (Great Smoky Mountains Expressway) where the byway ends.



Points of Interest

The town of Marble, founded in 1911, is so named because of its location near the state's largest marble deposit. This marble, in addition to other mineral resources found in this area, is of such high quality that it's used extensively throughout Arlington National Cemetery.

Andrews, an early 20th-century mountain town named for Alexander Boyd Andrews, played a critical role in the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad in the 1880s, finally connecting the

western portion of the State to eastern ports. (42)

Bryson City, founded in 1887, sits in a bowl formed by the Tuckasegee River and the Cowee Mountain Range. In Bryson City, notice the monuments for Tsali, a Cherokee warrior who was executed in 1838 for resisting the removal of his Cherokee people from the Southern Appalachian Region, and Yonaguska, the chief of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee who lived here in 1839.

On the northern end of the route, the byway passes through portions of the tribal lands of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, also called the Qualla Boundary.

Established in 1838, it is the largest reservation east of the Mississippi River with more than 63,000 acres.

ABOVE: Mountain farms dot the landscape along the byway

OPPOSITE: Nantahala River

Start









End



FONTANA Byway

Fontana Byway weaves in and out around the base of the Great Smoky Mountains along Cheoah Lake which is part of the Little Tennessee River. Used for centuries by the Cherokee and their predecessors, in 1540, the Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto was the first European to see the river, the first tributary of the Mississippi River. Although the byway is in a remote part of the state, there are many elements to discover along the route from the grand views of Fontana Lake and the engineering prowess of Fontana Dam to the pastoral rolling hills and farmland of the lower valleys. As you travel along the byway, watch for large pipes shooting up the sides of mountains around the Stecoah community. These surge pipes take water overflow up the mountain for storage when overflow gates are closed at the hydroelectric dams seen along the route. When water levels are low, water in the surge pipes is released and flows down the mountains to turn turbines in the dams' generator houses. Along the 23-mile stretch, take advantage of the many overlooks with views of rural western North Carolina and the abundance of parking for roadside picnics.





Counties: Swain, Graham, and Macon

Total Distance: 54.2 Miles

Drive Time: 1hr 20 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

Getting There

The Fontana Byway begins at the intersection of US 129 and NC 28 at Deals Gap near the Tennessee and North Carolina State Line.

- Follow NC 28 South for 10.6 miles.
- Veer right to continue following NC 28 (Fontana Road) for another 21.3 miles to the intersection of NC 28 and US 19/US 74.
- Turn left and continue on NC 28 South/ US 19 N/US 74 E for 3.1 miles.
- Turn right onto NC 28 and travel south for another 19.2 miles to the intersection of NC 28, Bryson City Road, Baldwin Lane, and Riverview Street (SR 1323) near the Franklin city limits where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

"Tail of the Dragon," as it's known locally, is a famously curvy stretch of road that is a favorite destination for motorcycle enthusiasts because of its serpentine shape. Use caution as you navigate the sharp,

OPPOSITE: Late afternoon at Cheoah Lake

BELOW: Fontana Lake





hairpin turns found along the first part of the byway.

Fontana Dam, completed in 1945, was the fourth highest hydroelectric dam in the world and the highest in the eastern United States at the time. The dam was built by the Tennessee Valley Authority in response to the federal government's need "for aid in the development of atomic power." Fontana Lake is the largest of the TVA lakes, covering 10,530 acres. This remote body of water is a popular spot for fly fishing, swimming, and boating.

Fontana Village, a present-day resort community, was originally built for the 6,000 workers who constructed the Fontana Dam in the early 1940s. There have been two other Fontana villages near the existing site. The first was built as a logging camp in the 1800s and is now buried by Fontana Lake and the second was built for copper miners at the turn of the 20th century.

Needmore Tract is a 4,500-acre stateowned property that houses the southern Blue Ridge Mountains' most intact ecosystem and features a series of stunning vistas.

The town of Cowee was the principal commercial and diplomatic center of the Middle Cherokee in the 18th century.

ABOVE: Construction on Fontana Dam was complete in 1945

OPPOSITE RIGHT: Chehoa Lake

Start

32





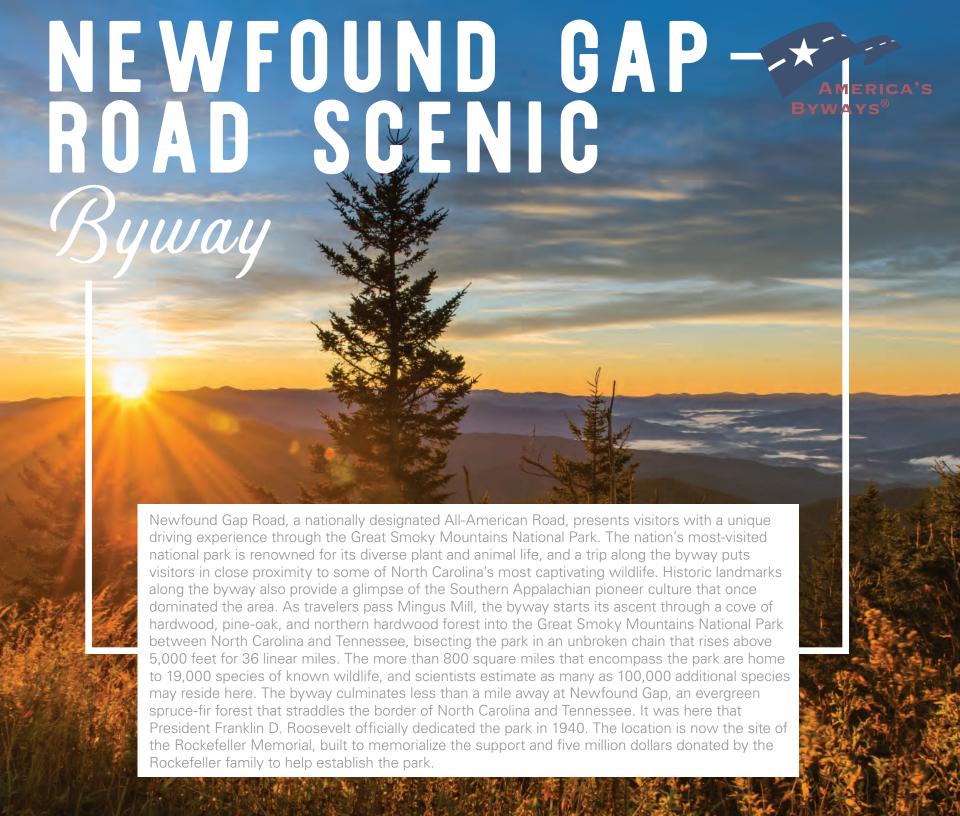






End









Counties: Swain

Total NC Byway Distance: 16.5 Miles

Drive Time: 30 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

OPPOSITE: Clingmans Dome at sunset



Micaville

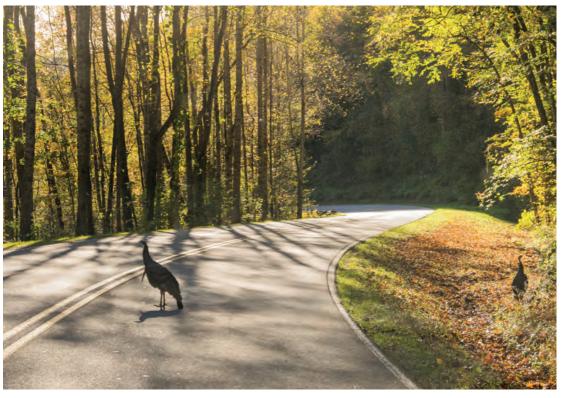
Getting There

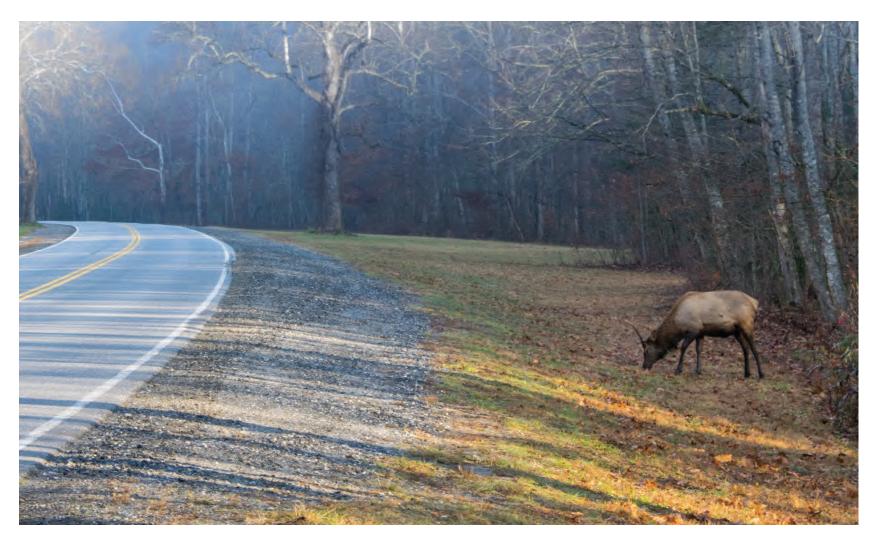
Museum

The byway begins at the intersection of US 441 (Newfound Gap Road) and the Blue Ridge Pkwy 2.6 miles north of Cherokee near the Qualla Boundary of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Reservation.

• Follow US 441 (Newfound Gap Rd) for 16.5 miles to the North Carolina and Tennessee state line at Newfound Gap where the North Carolina portion of the byway ends.

*The byway continues into TN for another 14.5 miles where it ends in Galintburg, TN.





Points of Interest

The Oconaluftee Visitor Center, located a half-mile from the intersection with the Blue Ridge Parkway, features a bookstore and exhibits dedicated to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The center gets its name from the scenic Oconaluftee River that parallels part of the byway. The river is a popular spot for fishing with brown and rainbow trout in abundance. Next door to the visitor center is the Mountain Farm Museum. 36 comprised of pioneer buildings moved

from throughout the park and permanently preserved at this location.

Mingus Mill, about a half mile from the visitor center, is an 1886 turbine mill that ground corn and wheat for the Mingus community for more than 50 years. The National Park Service rehabilitated the mill in 1968, and it is operated during the summer months as a historical exhibit.

ABOVE: Native elk along the byway

RIGHT: The Oconaluftee River





Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 64 and NC 281 at Sapphire.

• Follow NC 281 south for 8.7 miles to the North Carolina/South Carolina state line where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Sapphire is a quaint mountain town named for the intense blue sky and water observed here, as well as for the gems found in this area. Known for its recreational activities on and around its many lakes, Sapphire also offers some of the most unique golf courses in the state.

Located in the Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, Horse Pasture River on the eastern section of the byway contains many of the waterfalls that call this byway home. At the access area, trails lead visitors along the river to a series of falls including Turtleback Falls, Rainbow Falls, Stairway Falls, and Mist Falls. Turtleback Falls is a popular local sliding rock and swimming hole to take a plunge on a hot summer day. It is not recommended for younger children because of the strong currents and rope access to the top.(46) Parents with younger children should opt for Sliding Rock on the Forest Heritage Byway. Rainbow Falls, a 150 feet tall waterfall, has a back spray of mist that shows a rainbow when illuminated by the sun. Stairway Falls has seven steps averaging 10 feet each, while Windy Falls is known as an ominous place of swirling spray. Footings can become treacherous near these falls and along the trails, so visitors are urged to pay close attention and be careful.



The Nantahala National Forest, first established by Congress in 1911, contains nearly 1.4 million acres of western North Carolina. Large stands of hemlock and spruce are found along this portion of byway, and during the spring, native azaleas, rhododendrons, and mountain laurels light up the understories of these trees. Some privately owned land lies along the route where a mix of homes, farms, and craft shops can be seen.





Counties: Jackson and Transylvania

Total Distance: 8.7 Miles

Drive Time: 15 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

LEFT: One of the many waterfalls seen along the Whitewater Byway

RIGHT: Access to a waterfall viewing area









Sapphire

Horse Pasture River

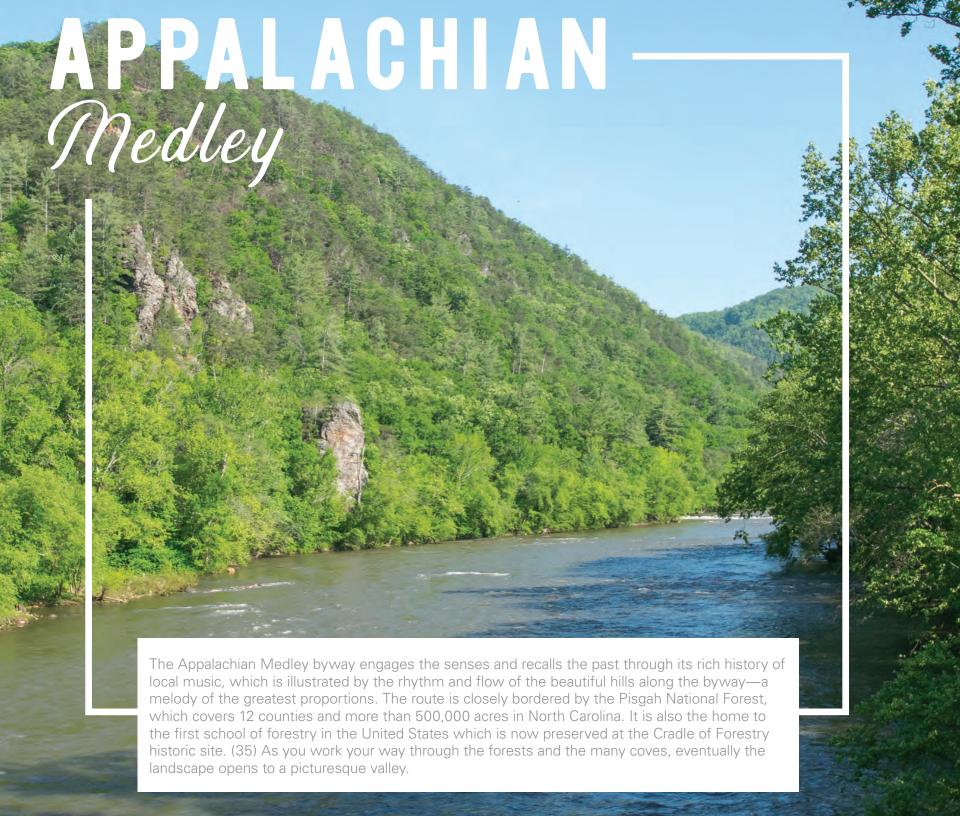






Nantahala National Forest









The byway begins at the intersection of NC 209 and I-40 at Exit 24 near Waynesville and Lake Junaluska.

- Follow NC 209 (Crabtree Rd/Rush Fork Rd) north for 8.1 miles.
- Turn right to follow NC 209 (Betsy's Gap Rd) for another 24.7 miles into Hot Springs.
- Continue straight onto US 70 East/US 25 South and travel 5.1 miles.
- Turn right to continue following US 70 East/US 25 South for 5.1 miles.
- The byway ends at Walnut Dr in the community of Walnut.

Points of Interest

Pigeon River, which derives its name from the large flocks of pigeons that once lived along its banks, is now a whitewater rafter's paradise.

Local folklore says that Fines Creek's name derived from an incident in the late 1700s, when a man named Vinette Fine was killed in a skirmish with some locals. Since there was no time to dig a grave in the snowy conditions, his brother placed his body in the nearby river through a hole in the ice, intending to retrieve it later. When the brother returned, the body had been washed away by the currents, never to be seen again. (21)



Counties: Haywood and Madison

Total Distance: 43 Miles

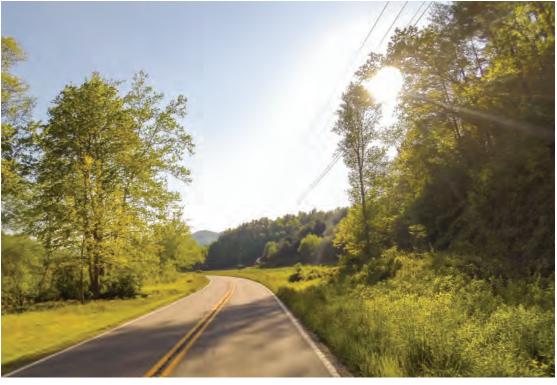
Drive Time: 1hr 15 min

OPPOSITE: French Broad River in Hot Springs

BELOW: Elements constructed by the Youth Conservation Corps can be found along the byway







At Betsy's Gap, Hebo Mountain can be seen to the south and Pug Knob to the north. From this point north, the byway is steered by Spring Creek.

The community of Luck is a few miles up the road from Betsy's Gap, and as the locals say, "with Luck comes Trust." Trust, a small community with a general store and cafe, is just a mile or so past Luck. Stop by the charming St. Jude's Chapel of Hope in Trust that was built by a local woman after miraculously beating a terminal illness. (44)

Hot Springs was first discovered by Native Americans. Then, in 1778 two advance scouts for American settlers, Henry Reynolds and Thomas Morgan, were the first European-Americans to discover the springs. Hot Springs then became a main stop for drovers who led cattle, hogs, and horses to markets in South Carolina and Georgia. In those days, the area had a rough reputation and was known for lawlessness. Toll roads with regular stagecoach traffic and private carriages slowly changed the character of towns such as Hot Springs, and the drovers' stands were converted to accommodate a higher clientele seeking the healing waters

of the springs. This area was the site of the first golf course in the Southeast, as well as an internment camp built to hold German merchant sailors during World War I. It also was a key site in the development of the Appalachian Trail, which now runs through the town. While in Hot Springs, take a side trip to see the area's best-known landmark: a sheer rock face on which early settlers found early painted images of humans and wild animals. Look for the Paint Rock historical marker.

ABOVE AND OPPOSITE: Barns and views along the byway









Luck



End





Getting There

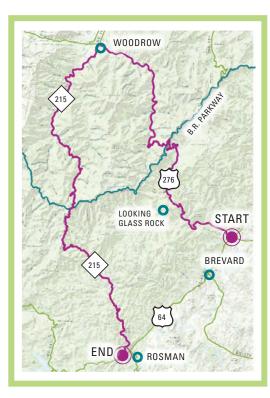
The byway begins at the US 64, NC 280, and US 276 intersection about 3.4 miles east of downtown Brevard.

- Follow US 276 (Pisgah Hwy) north for 29.4 miles to the community of Woodrow. (US 276 becomes Cruso Rd after passing beneath the Blue Ridge Parkway.)
- Turn left onto NC 215 S (Love Joy Rd) and travel 2.9 miles.
- Turn left to continue following NC 215 S (Lake Logan Rd) eventually becoming Parkway Road. Follow for 32.1 miles to the intersection with US 64 (Roseman Hwy) just west of Rosman where the byway ends. (This is about 12 miles west of the byway's beginning.)

Points of Interest

Brevard, established in 1861 and named for Ephraim Brevard who drafted the Mecklenburg Resolves of 1775, has become a haven for fans of the outdoors, the arts, and bluegrass music. As a side trip, venture over to the local Brevard College and try to sneak a glimpse of the famous white squirrels that live there.

At the beginning of the byway visitors will see a pair of stone pillars built to honor Transylvania County residents who served in World War I. They also mark the entrance to the Pisgah National Forest, which was established in 1916 and encompasses more than 500,000 acres. (35) A US Forest Service information center with information on the historical and recreational activities that the forest provides is located about two miles from the pillars.



The Pisgah Forest National Fish Hatchery, just west of the information center, raises thousands of trout to be released into and replenish local mountain streams. The hatchery also offers educational opportunities for all ages as well as an interpretive walking trail that helps to explain the processes of the program.

Looking Glass Falls is a powerful 60 foot waterfall that sits right off the byway route. It is named after Looking Glass Rock, a monolithic granite face that gleams like a mirror from the water seeping out of the mountain across the stone. A pull-off is provided for visitors to safely enjoy the view of the falls.

Sliding Rock Falls provides the opportunity for visitors to enjoy a cool slide down a gradually sloping rock face into a deep pool. During the summer months, hundreds of locals and tourists flock to the



Counties: Haywood, Jackson, and

Transylvania

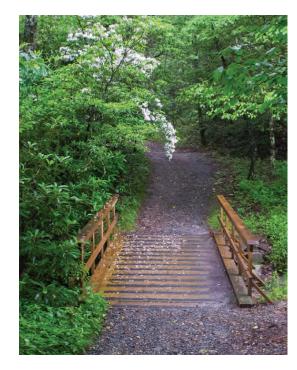
Byway Distance: 64.4 Miles

Drive Time: 1hr 50 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

OPPOSITE: Cabin at the Cradle of Forestry

BELOW: Blooming native shrubs and trees at Pink Beds.







falls to enjoy the water. A bathhouse is provided for a place to change clothes.

The Cradle of Forestry, just up the road from Sliding Rock, is the birthplace of scientific forestry and forestry education through the work of Dr. Carl A. Schenck in 1898. Dr. Schenck was the forest supervisor for George Vanderbilt's 100,000-acre Biltmore Forest and founded the first forestry school in the United States at the Biltmore Estate near Asheville.

Another gem of the byway is the Pink Beds, an upland bog with a dense growth of pink blooming rhododendrons and laurels that is a stunning display to see during the early summer.

Lake Logan, an 80-acre reservoir, is a mountain treasure with its shimmering waters spreading around the sweeping Pisgah Forest. The community of Sunburst, located along its shores, gets its name from the swiftness of the sun as it rises over Cold

Mountain to announce the morning. This is the fictional setting of the book and movie Cold Mountain.

The French Broad River (North Fork section), named for the 18th-century French inhabitants of the territory west of the Blue Ridge where the river drained, can be found today with its banks filled with fly fishermen trying to angle the next trout or locals looking to take a refreshing dip in the cold waters. (23)

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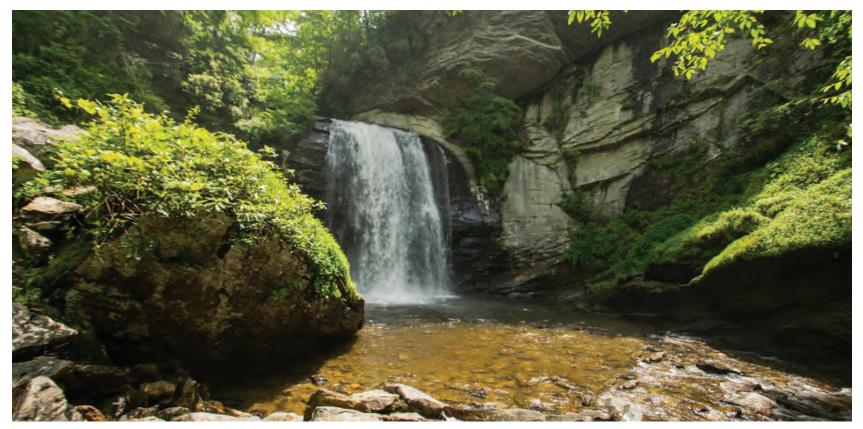


WWI Memorial

Pisgah National Fish Hatchery







OPPOSITE LEFT:

Bethel

OPPOSITE RIGHT:

Sunburst Falls & Cascades off of NC 215

ABOVE: Looking Glass Falls off of US-276

RIGHT: Lake Logan along NC 215







Pink Beds

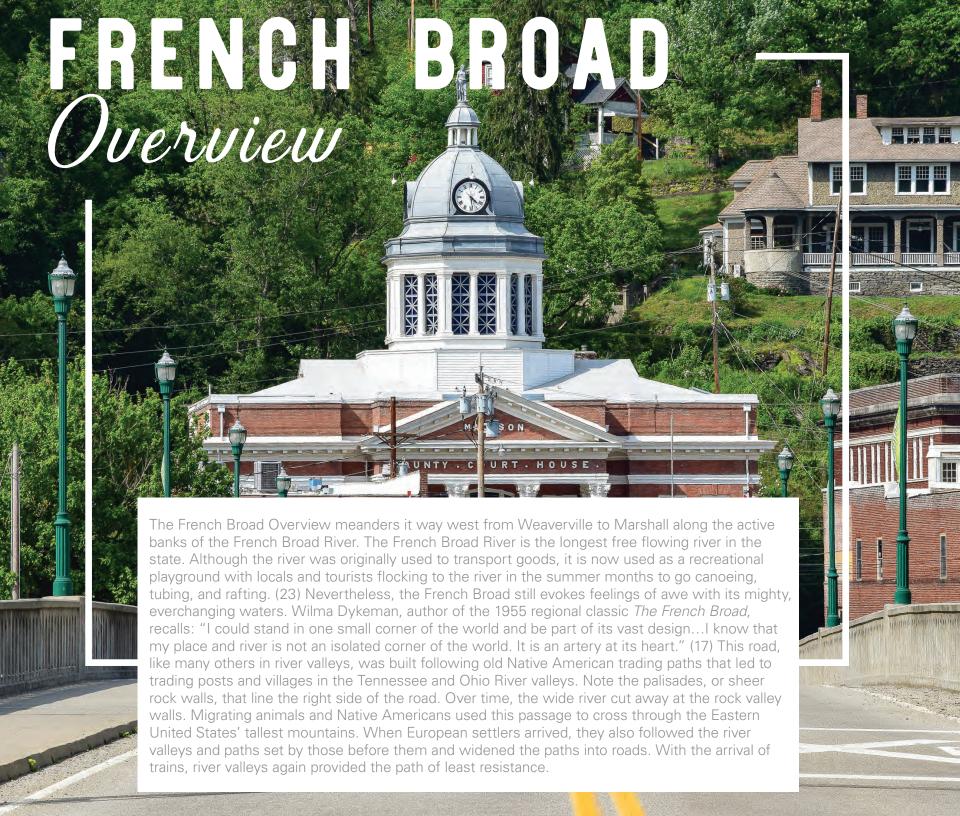






End

Lake Logan French Broad River



Getting There

The byway begins at the intersections of US 25/US 70 and Monticello Rd in Weaverville 0.4 miles west of I-26, Exit 19 interchange.

- Turn left onto Monticello Rd (SR 1727) and travel 2.7 miles.
- Turn right onto NC 251 (Old Marshall Hwy) and travel 9.2 miles.
- After crossing the Ivey River Bridge, veer left to travel the next 2.4 miles on US 25/US 70 Bus which becomes Main St in Marshall. This will bring you to the main intersection in Marshall and the only bridge in town crossing the French Broad River.
- Continue straight on Main St for the next
 1.6 miles to the intersection with US 25/US
 70 Bypass where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Weaverville, a small town first settled in the 1700s, is the home to the Vance Birthplace State Historic Site. Zebulon B. Vance was North Carolina's Civil War governor from 1862–1865. He also served in the US Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. The Vance historic site offers presentations on early mountain settler life.

The Town of Marshall, established in 1852, is named after the former US Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall—the longest-serving chief justice in Supreme Court history. As a small town perched on the upon the banks of French Broad in the western Carolina mountains, it is the quintessential mountain community that's full of culture, history, and amazing scenery.







Counties: Buncombe and Madison

Total Distance: 16.3 Miles

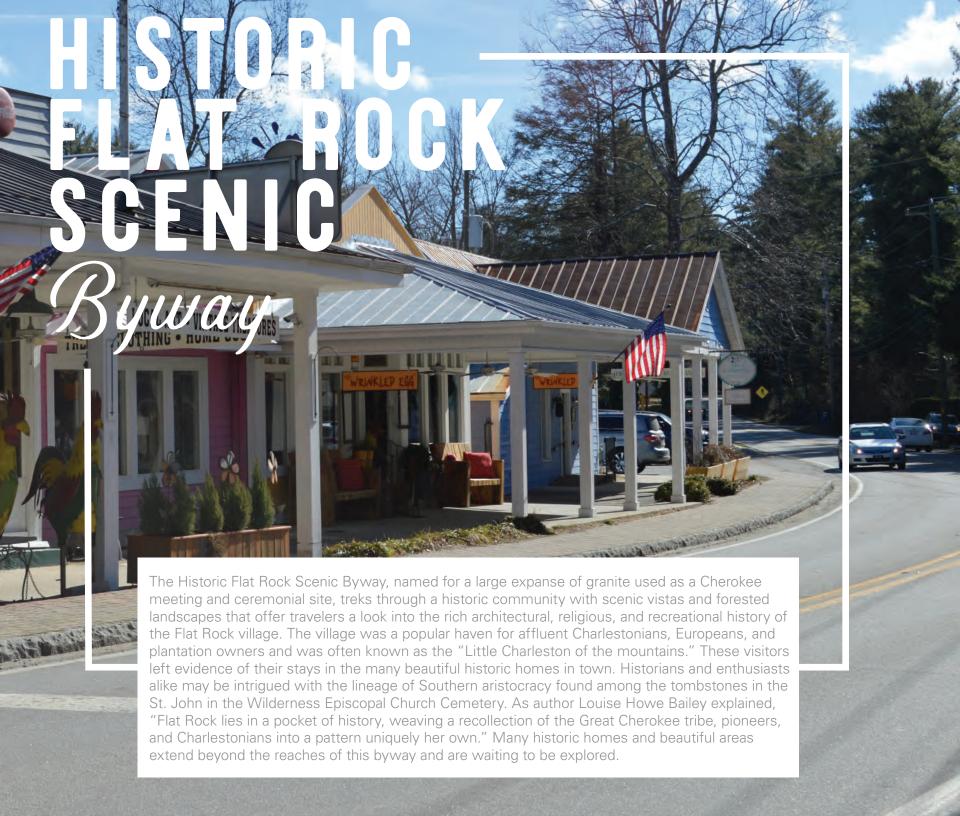
Drive Time: 30 min

OPPOSITE: Madison County Courthouse in Marshall

BELOW: Old church building in Marshall and the French Broad River











Counties: Henderson

Byway Route: 8.5 miles

Non-Byway Route: 2.9 miles

Total Distance: 11.4 miles

Drive Time: 20 min



Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 225 (Greenville Hwy) and Pinnacle Mountain Rd (SR 1114), 1 mile north of US-25.

- Travel North 2.7 miles to Rutledge Drive (SR 1166)
- Turn left and travel 0.9 miles to Erkwood Dr (SR 1164)
- Turn Left and travel 0.9 miles to Kanuga Road (SR 1127)

OPPOSITE: Flat Rock Village

LEFT: The Flat Rock Playhouse



- Turn left onto Kanuga Rd (SR 1127) and travel 2.9 miles (This section is not part of the designated byway)
- Turn left onto Little River Road (SR 1123)
- Travel 4 miles back to NC 225 (Greenville Road) where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

St. John in the Wilderness, a Gothic revival church built in 1836, is considered the oldest Episcopal church in Western North Carolina.

"The great flat rock," once frequently used as a meeting place for pioneers and merchants, is now a meeting place for the Flat Rock Playhouse. Called the "State Theater of North Carolina," the playhouse is considered to have one of the best "summer series" productions in the country and offers year-round classes for aspiring actors, young and old. The theater operates from April through December. (11)

The Woodfield Inn (formerly known as the Farmer Hotel) was built in 1852. The hotel has been a popular retreat for coastal South Carolinians for more than 100 years.

Although fairly short in length, the hike up to the top of Glassy Mountain on the Glassy trail can be a bit challenging but is worth the expansive view from the 2,783 foot tall summit.

Connemara, the Carl Sandburg National Memorial Site and home to the Pulitzer Prize winning author for 22 years, was built in 1839 by Christopher G. Memminger, the first secretary of the Confederate Treasury. Sandburg, known for his 20th-century activism for the American people, published more than one third of his works while living at Connemara. Today, the historic antebellum house and the dairy goat barn (1900s) still

tart



St. John in the Wilderness



Flat Rock Playhouse







End









LEFT: Fall color along the byway

ABOVE LEFT: Flat Rock Village

ABOVE RIGHT: Connemara

RIGHT: St. John in the Wilderness



Getting There

The byway begins at Exit 9 at the interchange of I-26 and US 19/US 23A.

• Follow I-26 West to the NC/TN State Line where the byway ends near the Appalachian Trail.

Points of Interest

Just west of Exit 9 on I-26 is the first of two scenic overlooks along the highway. In addition to sweeping views of the Madison County landscape, careful observers will spot the Blue Ridge Parkway across the valley and the tiny California Creek Church below the highway.

Near the overlook, but not visible from the interstate, is one of two wildlife passages constructed underneath the highway. These eight-foot by eight-foot concrete culverts allow bears, deer, and other wildlife to safely cross the highway corridor without entering the roadway. The second scenic overlook is located at the welcome center. From the observation point, visitors can view Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi River, as well as Black Mountain, Grandfather Mountain, and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Below the observation area, visitors will find an educational display on a native chestnut tree. Passing the welcome center, the highway climbs until it reaches its highest point, Buckner Gap. At nearly

ABOVE AND RIGHT: Panoramic mountain views from the scenic observation area





Counties: Madison

Total Distance: 9 Miles

Drive Time: 10 min







5,000 feet above sea level, this point is the highest elevation on any interstate in North Carolina. Near the top of Buckner Gap is one of NCDOT's first monarch butterfly sanctuaries, which is not easily visible from the highway. The unique wildlife habitat was created to enhance the environment along the highway's roadsides. A few miles from the state line, the highway crosses the Laurel River near the Wolf Laurel community. At 235 feet, the Laurel River bridge is the tallest in North Carolina. Because of its height and the severity of winter weather in North Carolina's higher elevations, the bridge was designed with an automatic de-icing system. Careful observers will notice several

nozzles on the bridge's sides that are part of this system. The highway's second animal crossing is located 1.5 miles past the bridge. At this point, I-26 approaches Sam's Gap and the Tennessee state line. The Appalachian Trail runs under the highway through an underpass at the state line. A small parking lot was constructed here for trail hikers.

The North Carolina Welcome Center, located alongside the eastbound lanes, was constructed to resemble a typical mountain farmstead. In addition to restroom facilities, travel information and vending machines, the center offers exhibits related to mountain life and culture. Inside the welcome center,

travelers will find displays of local arts and crafts as well as an exhibit outlining the construction of this segment of I-26.

ABOVE: Wildflowers from the NCDOT Wildflower Program along the byway

OPPOSITE: Fall color and mountain views from the observation area











Counties: Buncombe and Henderson

Total Distance: 16.9 Miles

Drive Time: 30 min



Getting There

The byway begins at U.S. 74 Alt at the Blue Ridge Parkway just east of I-40 and north of Fairview.

• Head East on U.S.-74 Alt for 16.9 miles to the intersection of U.S. 74 Alt/US 64 and NC 9 in Bat Cave where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

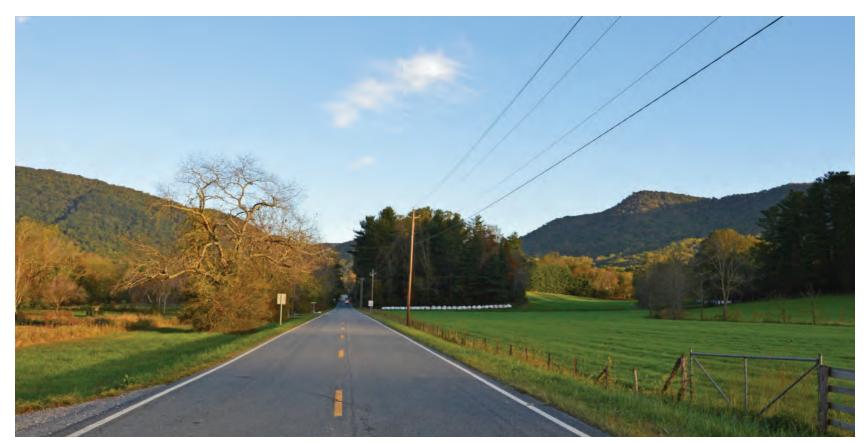
The Hickory Nut Gap, one of two gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains, was used by early eastern settlers to reach the beautiful Asheville plateaus. Many farmers drove

flocks of market-bound livestock through this gap, giving the byway its name. This gap was once known as Sherrill's Gap after a historic inn and tavern located nearby and owned by Bedford Sherrill. The inn, open between 1834 and 1909, was a well-known comfort stop for weary travelers, settlers, drovers, and Civil War soldiers. Listed as a National Register Historic Site, the inn is now maintained as a private residence and is visible from the wide curves between Ferguson Mountain and Tater Knob.

OPPOSITE: Bear Wallow Baptist Church

RIGHT: Colorful sunset on Drover's Road





The community of Gerton, formerly known as Pump, is as unique as the name itself. As the story goes, the town's original name came from the frequent practice of thirsty patrons leaving money by a local water pump, and upon their return, they would find a jar of a clear potent liquid unique to these hills. The drive through this area offers several craft shops, stores, campgrounds, and roadside stands. However, the infamous pump is gone.

ABOVE and OPPOSITE: Pastures and farm land along Drover's Road

RIGHT: Sherrill's Inn





MOUNT MITCHELL SCENIC Orive

Every mile of the Mount Mitchell Scenic Drive is packed with exceptional vistas of natural and geological sights, boundless recreation opportunities, and rare glimpses into Appalachian mountain culture and history. The route is a natural outdoor classroom, encompassing everything from the East's highest peaks to the historical Nu-Wray Inn, which was built in 1833 and still exemplifies mountain hospitality. As the byway winds nearly five miles through Mount Mitchell State Park, it provides a glimpse at the recreational opportunities offered by the park and the educational insights of this high mountain environment. As travelers descend the mountain and continue their trek along the Blue Ridge Parkway, they are presented with expanding vistas of the Black Mountains. Bear, deer, raccoon, turkey, fox, coyote, and many other animals may be seen by sharp-eyed observers. As a bird watcher's paradise, the ecosystems found at these elevations provide opportunities to see birds of prey only found in more northern climates, such as the Peregrine Falcon and the Northern Saw-whet Owl. Eventually, the route will leave the Parkway and descend several thousand feet into the South Toe River Valley. The South Toe River drains the eastern slopes of the Black Mountains, which can be viewed by looking up and to the left from the valley floor. Near the end of the byway, visitors can explore the quaint mountain town of Burnsville. On the west end of town, colorful squares hanging on the sides of barns and businesses are part of the Quilt Trails of Western North Carolina. Each block represents a different guilting pattern reflecting the heritage of the place in which it is located. Homesteads, farms, pastures, churches, and small communities dot the landscape in these rural areas of Yancey and Madison Counties.





Counties: Madison and Yancey

Total Distance: 52.5 Miles

Drive Time: 1 hr 20 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

BELOW: Approaching Mount Mitchell

Getting There

The byway begins at the summit parking lot of Mount Mitchell State Park and the beginning of NC 128.

- Follow NC 128 south for 4.5 miles.
- Turn left onto the Blue Ridge Pkwy and travel 11.2 miles to the Exit just past mile marker 345 and the twin tunnels. Exit to the right off of the parkway and follow the ramp to NC 80.
- Turn left and follow NC 80 N for 13.9 miles.
- Turn left onto Micaville Loop and travel 0.5 mile.
- Turn left onto US 19 W and travel 4.9 miles.





- In Burnsville, veer right onto E Main St. and follow E Main St around the town square and onto W Main St. for 2.1 miles.
- Turn right onto US 19 W and travel 15.3 miles to the I-26 interchange at Exit 9 where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Mount Mitchell is the highest peak in both North Carolina and the eastern United States at an altitude of 6.684 feet. It is one of 16 peaks over 6,000-feet tall making up the Black Mountain Range, which accounts for more than one-quarter of the 6,000-footers east of the Mississippi River. The Black Mountains themselves, with peaks such as Mitchell, Big Tom, and Craig, reflect the history of the exploration and ultimate preservation of these lofty mountains. In 1844, Elisha Mitchell, a professor from the University of North Carolina, documented the peak which now bears his name as the highest in the United States. He was led to this peak by local guide and bear hunter Big Tom Wilson. These peaks were protected through the efforts of North Carolina Governor Locke Craig, who in 1915 secured legislation to create the first state park. Mount Mitchell State Park was established to return the mountain to its natural state and intercede in the exploitation of the industrial scale lumbering that was destroying the Fast's tall summits.

The Black Mountain Campground possesses the trailhead for the Mount Mitchell Trail and allows hikers to climb from the valley floor and ascend nearly 4,000 feet



Mount Mitchell





to the summit of Mount Mitchell. More than 70 miles of hiking trails are within 15 minutes of the Mount Mitchell Scenic Drive, including some that lead to spectacular waterfalls such as Roaring Fork Waterfall and Setrock Creek Waterfall. Fishing opportunities are numerous with trout predominant in the cool mountain streams and small-mouth bass further down in the rivers.

Look for signs of old mining operations in the small unincorporated town of Micaville, which is appropriately named, as the area is known for the huge 'sheets' of mica mined there.

The town square of Burnsville is a true mountain treasure replete with a statue of Captain Otway Burns, naval hero of the War of 1812, standing guard over the mountains. Also found here is the 1833 Nu-Wray Inn, the historic McElroy House, which served as the Western Headquarters of the Home Guard during the Civil War, and the Burnsville Sundial, the largest vertical sundial in North Carolina and the only quilt-block sundial in the world.

OPPOSITE: Motorcycle enthusiasts enjoy the drive along the Blue Ridge Parkway to Mount Mitchell

ABOVE RIGHT: Mount Mitchell before a storm

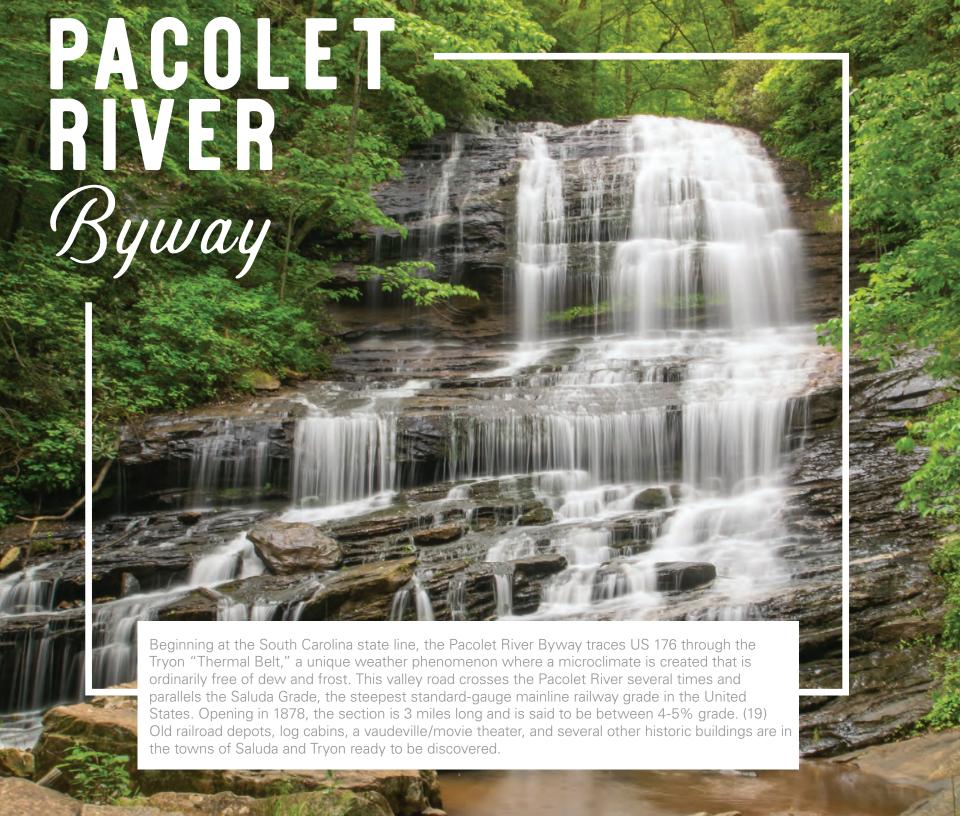
CENTER RIGHT: Late afternoon on the Blue Ridge Parkway

BELOW RIGHT: Barn quilts seen in Downtown Burnsville













Counties: Polk

Total Distance: 11 Miles

Drive Time: 20 min

OPPOSITE: Pearson's Falls & Glen in Saluda

BELOW: Nina Simone Plaza in downtown Tryon (Photo Credit: Meg Rogers)

Getting There

The byway begins on US 176 (Trade St) at the North Carolina/South Carolina state line in Tryon.

- Follow US 176 (Trade St) for 1.6 miles and turn left at the traffic signal to continue following US 176 W.
- Continue for 0.9 miles to Harmon Field Rd. From here, you can take a byway extension by turning right onto Harmon Field Rd which will add 1.2 miles one way, or you can remain on the main route by continuing straight on US 176.

Extension Route:

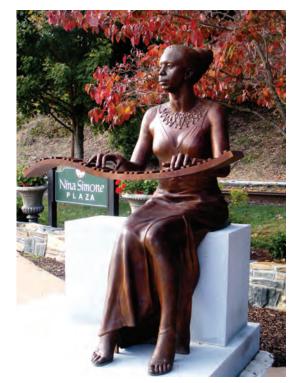
• If you choose to ride the byway extension, turn right onto Harmon Field Rd and continue 0.7 miles to NC 108 (Lynn Rd)

and turn left. Travel 0.5 miles to where the extension ends at the Pacolet River.

- To return to the main byway backtrack on NC 108 and Harmon Field Rd to US 176 and turn right.
- Continue on US 176 for the next 7.5 miles through Saluda to the Henderson County line where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The Nina Simone Plaza, in the heart of Historic Downtown Tryon, features Zenos Frudakis's 2010 monumental bronze sculpture recognizing the remarkable life of Tryon native Eunice Waymon, better known as Nina Simone, who was recognized internationally for her prodigious talent and contribution to the musical arts. While continuing to pursue her dreams, she attended the Juilliard School of Music in New



York City and took private piano lessons from Vladimir Sokoloff, a professor at the Curtis institute of Music in Philadelphia, which had denied her application. With her unique style and powerful compositions, she became known as the "High Priestess of Soul" and affirmed herself as a pop-culture musical gem in the late 20th-century, becoming a "powerful musical force in a global theatre." (30) The site is also designated as a Blue Ridge National Heritage Area and Blue Ridge Music Trail site.

At the intersection of Harmon Field Road and US 176, motorists should note the Cherokee Boundary Treaty Marker. The unadorned bronze plaque is attached to a large flat-faced boulder standing approximately five-feet tall that roughly forms the shape of a blunt arrowhead. The marker commemorates the short-lived 1767 boundary treaty between then Royal Governor of North Carolina William Tryon and the Cherokee nation. (6) This treaty, the Western Boundary Agreement of 1767, was one of a number of attempts to reestablish peace between the Cherokee and the colonists by establishing a definitive line between white settlers and the Cherokee after white settlers continually encroached on Cherokee land. (3)

RIGHT: Pearson's Falls

OPPOSITE: (Above) Downtown Tryon (**Right**) Harmon Field (**Left**) The Saluda Depot

Along the Pacolet River, travelers can visit Harmon Field, a 47-acre community recreational area with a log cabin, covered picnic area, fishing deck, playground, horseshoe pits, track, tennis courts, baseball fields, and horse show arenas. The field is open to the public, but the log cabin and covered picnic area are available by reservation only, with a small fee for the log cabin rental. (16)

Pearson's Falls Natural Heritage Site, near Saluda, is a 268-acre botanical wonderland where visitors may hike, bird watch, or picnic. There is said to be as many as 200 species of rare wildflowers, ferns, and algae within its lush forest. (34)







Nina Simone Plaza



1767 Cherokee Treaty



Harmon Field



Pearson's Falls Natural Heritage Area









Getting There

The byway begins in Black Mountain at the intersection of NC 9 (Broadway Ave) and US 70 (State St).

- Follow NC 9 south for 0.6 miles to the I-40 interchange.
- Continue on NC 9 south for the next 16.6 miles to the intersection with US 64/US 74 Alt.
- Turn left to continue following NC 9 S/ US 74 Alt. E (Gerton Highway) for 0.2 miles where US 64 joins.
- From here, you can choose to continue on the main byway route by continuing straight on NC 9/US 64/US 74 Alt or you can ride a byway extension by turning right onto US 64 W (Chimney Rock Rd) that will add 6.3 miles one way.

Extension Route:

- If you choose to ride the byway extension, turn right at the intersection of NC 9/US 74 Alt. and US 64 and follow US 64 (Chimney Rock Rd) west 6.3 miles to Edneyville.
- To return to the main byway route, backtrack 6.3 miles on US 64 (Chimney Rock Rd) and turn right onto NC 9/US 64/ US 74 Alt.
- Continue on NC 9 South/US 64 East/US 74 Alt. E for another 4.7 miles through the town of Lake Lure to the split of NC 9 and US 64/US74 Alt. where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Be sure to keep an eye out for the historic Chimney Rock between the



communities of Bat Cave and Chimney Rock. Chimney Rock is a weathered granite monolith that rises from Chimney Rock Mountain. Motorists may want to take a side trip to Chimney Rock State Park to visit this unique rock formation, which overlooks Hickory Nut Gorge and Lake Lure.

Hickory Nut Falls, cascading more than 400 feet into the Broad River, adds to the beautiful mountain scenery and has been featured in a number of movies including Fire Starter, Last of the Mohicans, and A Breed Apart. Just past the falls, settlers once crossed the tall mountains of Hickory Nut Gap to reach the Asheville plateau. In fact, historians believe that Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto passed through here around the year of 1540.

The resort community of Lake Lure was established in 1927 and provided the scenery for the movie Dirty Dancing.



Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, and

Rutherford

Main Byway Route: 24.6 miles

Extension Route: 6.3 miles

Total Byway Distance: 30.9 miles

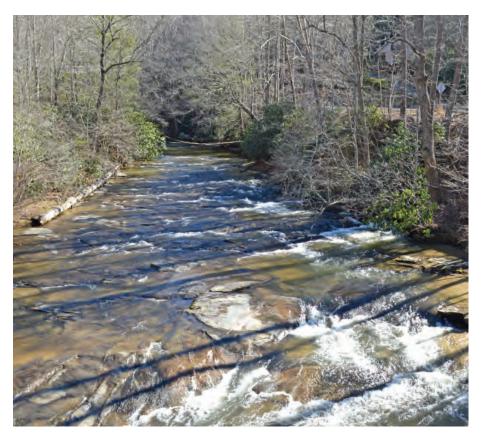
Drive Time: 55 min

OPPOSITE: Lake Lure from Morse Park

BELOW: Public art on Lake Lure Flowering

Bridge







Pool Creek is home to North Carolina's famous bottomless pools—unique water features formed by the erosion of ancient rock. (This site is privately operated and charges an admission fee.)

ABOVE LEFT: Broad River

ABOVE RIGHT: Chimney Gift Shop

OPPOSITE: Chimney Rock Park Entrance

















Highlands of the Roan byway is more than just a scenic route that transports travelers across the majestic Appalachian Mountains. It is a route that explores the deep roots of Appalachian heritage and offers opportunities to be immersed in the local culture. As visitors meander through the quite valleys of the mighty mountains in search of the Roan highlands, they will discover small farms, churches, and towns that offer opportunities to learn the art of local crafts such as pottery, weaving, and glass blowing. Along the way, keep an eye out for the many Christmas tree farms scattered throughout the hills. The byway ends at the Roan Mountain Rhododendron Gardens near Carvers Gap in the Pisgah National Forest with distinct views of the Black Mountain range to the east and the Roan Highlands to the north and west.

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 19 E and NC 80 in the Micaville community in Yancey County.

- Follow US 19 E/NC 80 north for 1.25 miles and then make a left to keep following NC 80 north.
- Follow NC 80 north for the next 10.4 miles to the intersection with NC 226A.
- Turn left and follow NC 226A north for 2.1 miles.
- Turn right to follow NC 226 South for 2.5 miles.
- Turn left in the town of Bakersville to follow NC 261 for 12.7 miles to Carver's Gap in Pisgah National Forest near the North Carolina and Tennessee state.
- Turn left onto SR 1348 and follow for 1.9 miles to the Roan Mt. Rhododendron Gardens where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The Mayland Earth to Sky Park, once a landfill, is the home to Bare Dark Sky Observatory, which allows visitors to explore the wonders of the stars.

Founded in 1929, the nationally renowned Penland School of Craft in Bakersville is an international center for craft education to "support individual and artistic growth through creative practice and discovery." The 420-acre campus includes teaching studios, lodging, eateries, galleries, and a research library. They offer workshops on anything from wood working, printmaking,

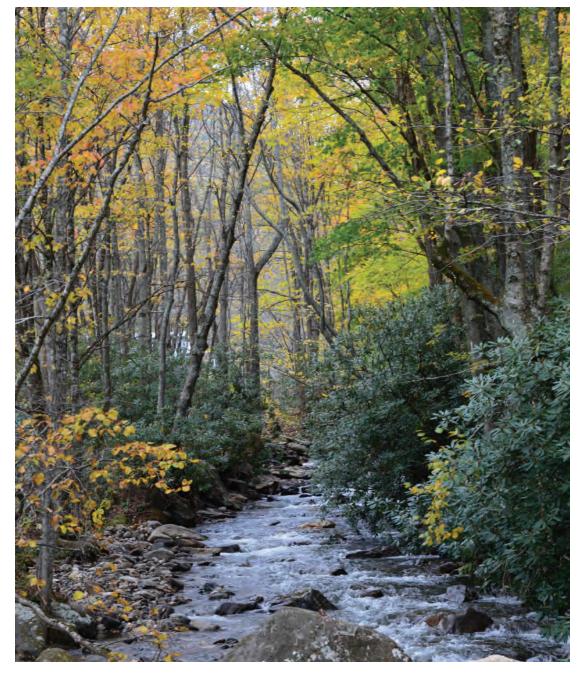




Counties: Mitchell and Yancey
Byway Distance: 30.8 miles
Drive Time: 60 min

BELOW: Steeple of a church along the byway





and photography to iron/metal works, glass blowing, and textiles. (1)

Kona Baptist Church, the Kona community's historic legacy, is symbolic of the common architectural forms that are found with rural mountain churches of Appalachia. The adjacent cemetery contains grave sites of Mitchell County's first settlers and tombstones that reflect households that split during the Civil War.

Nona is also the home to the mysterious Frankie and Charlie Silvers saga. Frankie Silvers, a young bride of about 19, was convicted and hanged for the murder of her husband, Charlie. In December 1831, while in her home with her year-old daughter, she killed her husband with an ax and burned what she could of his remains in the fireplace of their home. She attempted to cover up her deed by reporting that Charlie had gotten lost on a hunting trip, but when searches failed to find any trace of him, they investigated closer to the Silvers' home and found the evidence of his death. Frankie never confessed publicly to the crime, and the reason for this tragedy is still unknown; however, many theories and legends surround the story today. (41)

The Toe River, which runs parallel to much of the byway, offers exciting recreational opportunities to visitors of Loafers Glory, such as rafting, tubing, and fishing.

In Bakersville, the Historic Mitchell County Courthouse, built around 1908 in the Classical Revival style, offers historic





Mayland Earth to Sky Park



Penland School of Craft



Kona Baptist Church



Local Mystery

lectures, musical events, and educational training throughout the year.

At Carvers Gap (Elevation around 5,500 feet), travelers can stretch their legs and hike 1.7 miles to Grassy Ridge Bald (Elevation 6,189 feet), the highest point of the Appalachian Trail that has an unobstructed 360° view. The Grassy Ridge Bald, covered in a one-foot deep grass carpet, is one of three bald peaks along this trail that makes up the area known as Grassy Ridge, which spans roughly 7 miles. There are only nine such balds known in the world.

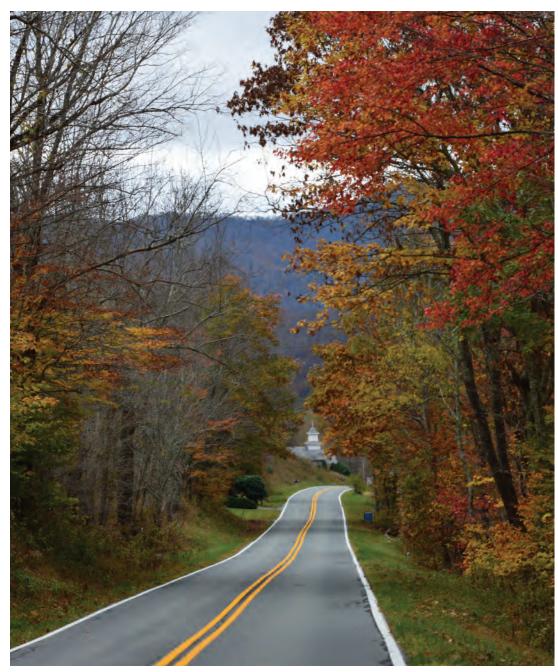
Standing 6,285 feet tall, the Roan Mountain has the largest naturally grown gardens of Catawba Rhododendrons in the world. Be sure to visit the 600-acre Rhododendron Gardens from mid to late June to witness the magnificent display of magenta Rhododendron flowers that drape the landscape. (38) (A small parking fee is required for this area.)

OPPOSITE: The Toe River

BELOW: Pastoral views along the byway

RIGHT: Fall color along NC 261











Historic Mitchell County Courthouse



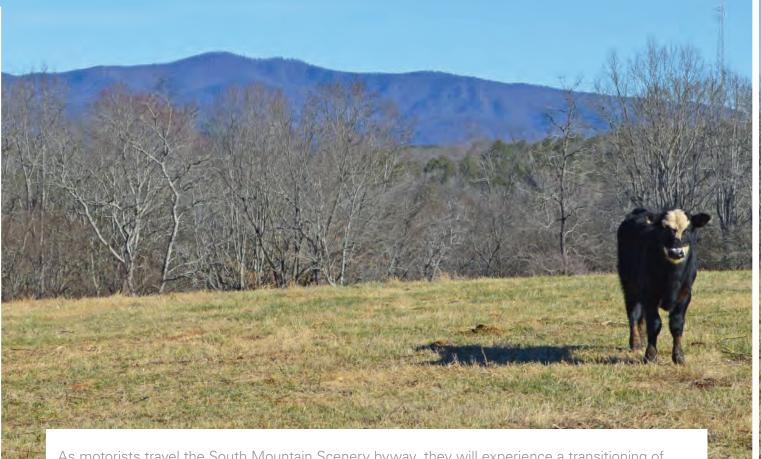
Carver's Gap and Appalachian Trail



Roan Mountain



SOUTH MOUNTAIN -Scenery



As motorists travel the South Mountain Scenery byway, they will experience a transitioning of landscapes between the rolling hills of Piedmont and the surging terrain of the mountains. When arriving in the town of Polkville in the First Broad River Valley, travelers will begin to catch glimpses of the South Mountains ahead. Along the way, look for upper Piedmont farms and spectacular views of mountains. Throughout these areas, travelers will notice corn fields and apple orchards gracing the landscapes.





 $\textbf{Counties:} \ \mathsf{Cleveland}, \ \mathsf{McDowell}, \ \mathsf{and}$

Rutherford

Total Distance: 34 Miles

Drive Time: 40 min

BELOW LEFT: Scenery along the byway

BELOW RIGHT: The Metcalf Museum



Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 226 (Polkville Rd) and Ramseur Church Rd (SR 1811) at the Metcalf community, 4.3 miles north of US 74 in Shelby.

• Follow NC 226 north for the next 34 miles to the intersection with College Dr (SR 1819) just south of I-40, Exit 86 in Marion where the byway ends.





Points of Interest

Shelby, the Cleveland County seat, was named for Isaac Shelby, a Revolutionary War commander. Cleveland County was formed in 1841 and named for Col. Benjamin Cleveland, a hero of the Battle at Kings Mountain.

Formed in 1779, Rutherford County was named for Griffith Rutherford, a member of the Provincial Congress and a Revolutionary War general.

Cherry Mountain lies to the southwest and earned its name from the production of liquor and "cherry bounce"—produced from

Shelby

local cherry trees—brewed here after the Civil War.

The South Mountains are a rugged isolated range located in Burke, Rutherford, and Cleveland Counties and were once referred to as the Oakanoahs by the Cherokee. South Mountains State Park and the South Mountains Wildlife Management Area offer interesting side trips for visitors on this byway.

Marion, the McDowell County seat, was named for South Carolina's Francis Marion, a farmer and Revolutionary War general. McDowell County, formed in 1842, was named for Joseph McDowell who fought at Kings Mountain and was a member of Congress.

ABOVE and OPPOSITE: Rolling hills and mountain views are found along this byway











End

Rutherford Cherry Mountain County

South Mountains

Marion



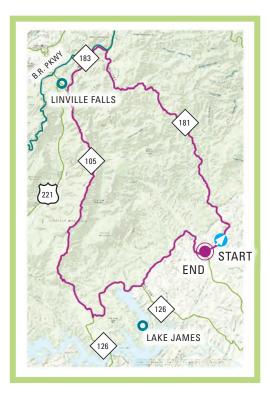


Getting There

To access the byway from I-40 east bound, take Exit 100 (Jamestown Rd) (SR 1142), which becomes Independence Blvd (NC 126), and travel northeast 3.4 miles to reach NC 181 (North Green St). To access the byway from I-40 west bound, take Exit 105 onto NC 18 west, South Sterling Street which becomes South Green Street through downtown Morganton. South Green Street becomes NC 181. Travel north along NC 181 from Morganton.

The byway begins at NC 181 and Fish Hatchery Rd (SR 1240), nine miles northwest of downtown Morganton.

- Travel north on NC 181 for 17.5 miles.
- Turn left on NC 183 in Jonas Ridge and travel 3.8 miles.
- * Four wheel-drive vehicles are recommended and sometimes necessary for travel along this next section of the byway.
- Turn left onto Old NC 105 (SR 1238) (Pisgah National Forest) and travel 15.6 miles. *This road is mostly unpaved through the Linville Gorge National Wilderness Area.*
- Make a sharp left turn onto NC 126 and travel 5.0 miles.
- Turn left onto Fish Hatchery Rd (SR 1240) and travel 6.5 miles to the intersection with NC 181 where the byway ends. (This was also the starting point of the byway.)
- * An alternative route for non-four wheel drive vehicles (Non-byway route): Instead of turning left onto Old NC 105, continue along NC 183 for an additional 0.7 miles. Turn left onto US 221 S and follow for 20.4 miles. Turn left onto US 221 Bus S and take an



immediate left onto Hankins Rd (SR 1501). Travel northeast on Hankins Rd for 3.4 miles. Turn left onto Lake James Rd (SR 1552), which becomes South Mountain Institute Rd (SR1236), and travel northeast for 8.4 miles to the intersection with NC 126. Turn left onto NC 126 and travel 0.8 miles to rejoin the byway at the intersection with Old NC 105.

Points of Interest

Overmountain Victory Trail was used by patriots in the American Revolution en route to a crucial victory over forces loyal to the English at Kings Mountain. (24) This portion of the byway is part of the Overmountain Victory Trail Commemorative Motor Route and is used by reenactors wearing period costumes each year to commemorate the crossing of the mountains to reach the Battle of Kings Mountain.



Counties: Burke

Total Distance: 48.4 Miles

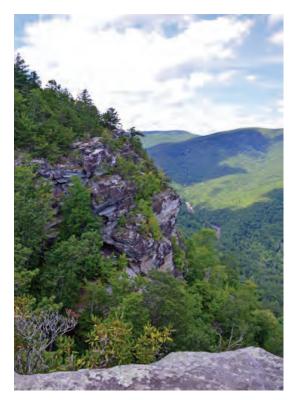
Drive Time: 1 hr 50 min

Note: Tractor-trailer trucks are prohibited on this road and the route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses. Four-wheel drive vehicles are required for unpaved portions.



ABOVE: View of Pisgah Loop from Table Rock

OPPOSITE: View of Linville Gorge Wilderness from Table Rock



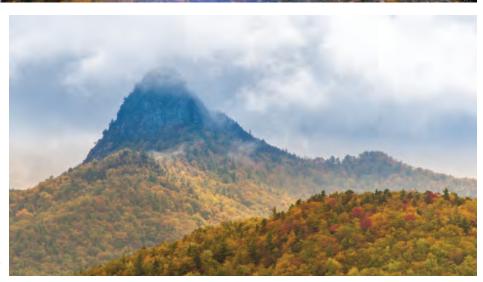


Lake James State Park includes the largest waterfront acreage in a state park in Western North Carolina and was the first state park to be created with the appropriation of state funds for land acquisition and park development and not just as a park established in land only. The byway crosses the Linville River as it exits Linville Gorge and enters Lake James, the uppermost lake in the Catawba River system.

Linville Public Access Area at Lake James is the site of the fort battle and canoe scenes from the movie, "Last of the Mohicans." ABOVE: (Left) View of Linville Gorge from Wisemen Overlook (Right)Linville River

RIGHT:Table Rock
Mountain

OPPOSITE: Linville Gorge Information Cabin (US FS)



Start



Overmountain Victory Trail



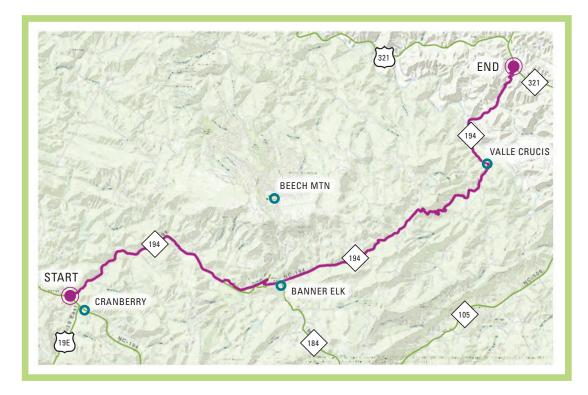
Lake James State Park



Filming Site for "Last of the Mohicans"









The byway begins at the intersection of NC 194 and US 19E between Elk Park and the community of Cranberry.

- Follow NC 194 north for 5.2 miles.
- Turn left onto Edgar Tufts Rd (SR 1328) (this section is not a designated Scenic Byway) and take an immediate right onto Old Turnpike Road (SR 1329) and travel 1.3 miles.
- Take a sharp right onto NC 184 (Beech Mountain Pkwy) and travel 0.3 mile (this section is not a designated Scenic Byway).
- Turn left onto NC 194 (Main St).
- Follow NC 194 for 7.8 miles through Banner Elk to Valle Crucis.

• Turn left to continue on NC 194 north for another 3.7 miles to the intersection with US 321 at Vilas where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Cranberry was founded in 1850 and named for the abundance of local cranberries, but it was first called Cranberry Forge for the iron mines that were believed to have been used by Native Americans before contact with settlers. The mines once supplied iron to the Confederacy, and it was the only active iron mine remaining in North Carolina by 1974.

Elk Park, founded in 1885, is named for the elk that formerly roamed the region. It is located on the Elk River, which begins in Banner Elk. Banner Elk, also known as Shawneehaw, is the home of Lees-McRae



Counties: Avery and Watauga

Byway Route: 18.3 Miles

Non-Byway Route: 1.6 Miles

Total Distance: 19.6 Miles

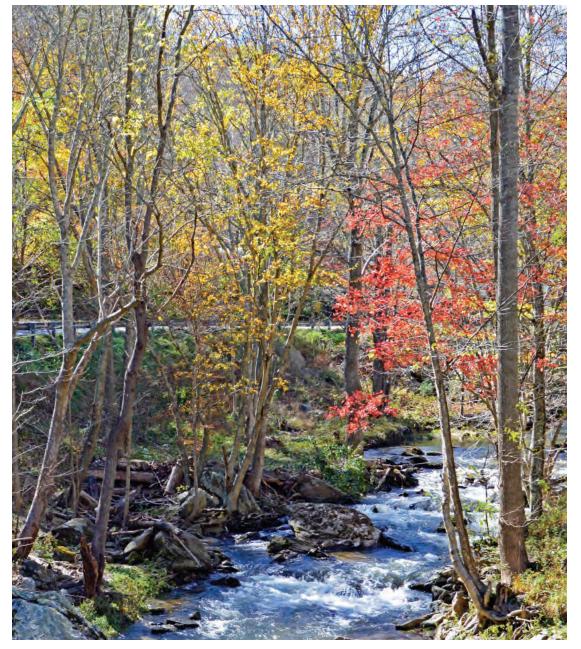
Drive Time: 35 min

BELOW: The Apple Barn in Mission Valley



College. The town was named for the Banner family, early settlers on the Elk River. Above Banner Elk is Beech Mountain, which at 5,506 feet, is one of the region's betterknown ski resorts.

Old Turnpike Road, one of the last remaining original highways of the 19th century, was originally a game trail and foot path that connected the settlers of Valle Crucis and Banner Elk with Tennessee. The turnpike was a toll road, and ablebodied men who lived on or near the road volunteered their labor for six days out of the



year in return for free access. Old Turnpike Road also played an important part in North Carolina history. During the Civil War, the road was a link in the Underground Railroad and served as a route for smuggling escaped Union prisoners and Confederate draft dodgers to Tennessee.

Near the end of the route after passing through Matney, travelers will encounter the Valle Crucis Episcopal Mission for which the byway is named. This mission played an important part in the history of Valle Crucis, which is Latin for "Vale of the Cross." In 1842, Bishop Stillman Ives purchased 2,000 acres of land and founded a divinity school that became the first Anglican monastic order since the Reformation. In 1852, Ives was ordered to disband the church. By 1895, Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire had revived and reorganized the Episcopal church's work by opening a mission school that remained in operation until World War II. The mission is now operated by the Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina as a camp and conference center. (48)

LEFT: The Elk River

OPPOSITE: (Above Left) Barn in Banner Elk (Above Right) Church of the Holy Cross in Banner Elk (Below Left) The Corn Maze (Below Right) Pastoral Views along NC 194



Cranberry

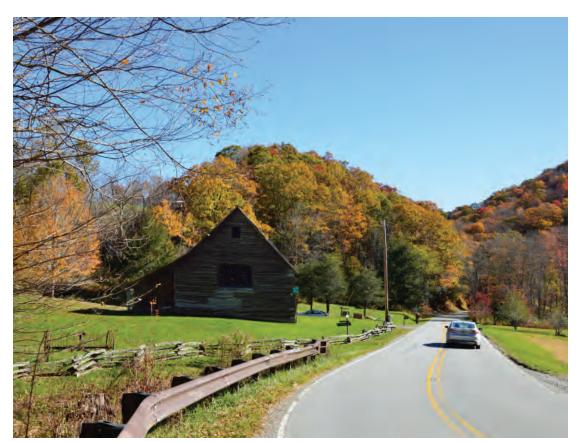


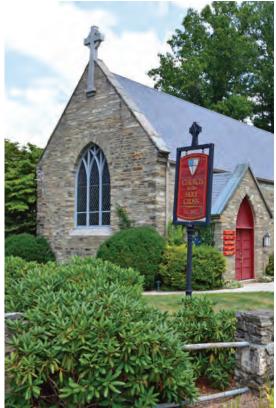




Episcopal Mission

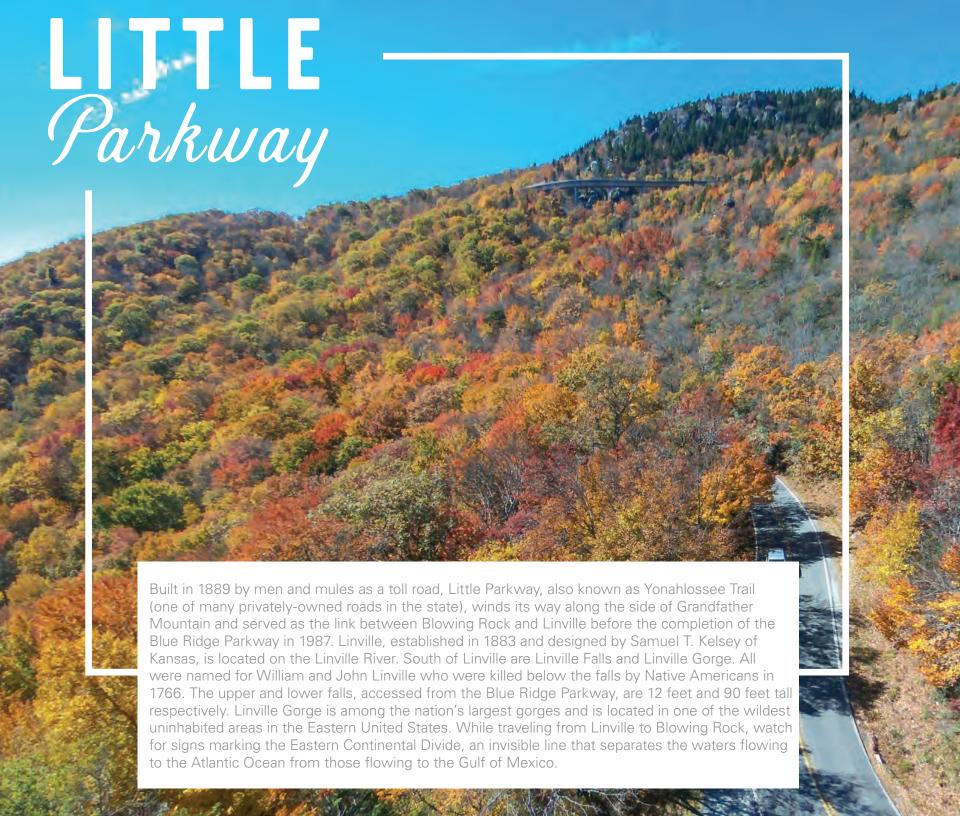
Valle Crucis

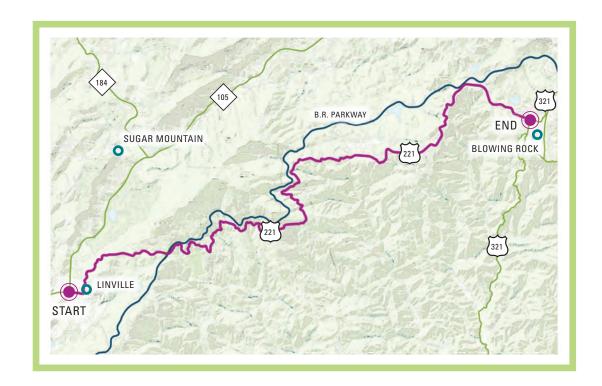














Counties: Avery, Caldwell, and

Watauga

Total Distance: 18.5 Miles

Drive Time: 35 min

Note: This route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 221 and NC 105 in Linville.

• Follow US 221 (Blowing Rock Hwy) for 18.5 miles to the intersection with US 321 Bus (Main Street) in Blowing Rock where the byway ends.

*Side trip: Backtrack 1.6 miles on the byway from Blowing Rock to an access point for the Blue Ridge Parkway. If you take a right and traveling north on the parkway for 0.5 mile, you will find The Cone Manor. If you take a left and travel south on the parkway for 11.4 miles you will discover Price Lake, Linn Cove Viaduct, and numerous overlooks with fantastic sunset views. Exit off the parkway at Milepost 305 to return to US 221 and Little Parkway, just 3.2 miles from Linville.

Points of Interest

The majestic Grandfather Mountain is located along the byway between Linville and Blowing Rock. It was named because the mountain, when viewed at a distance, resembles an old man's profile against the sky. Grandfather Mountain, or Tanawha, as Native Americans called it, is one of the highest points in the Blue Ridge Mountains and is most famous for its "Mile High Swing Bridge" that has provided panoramic vistas since 1952. (13)

The Linn Cove Viaduct, the final link in the Blue Ridge Parkway, is visible from the face of Grandfather Mountain. The viaduct is five miles north of Linville and at the time of its construction was the world's only bridge built from the top down. This innovative construction method assured that no heavy equipment was placed on the face of the



OPPOSITE: Fall color surrounds the Linn Cove Viaduct

ABOVE: The entrance to Pembroke Cottage celebrates the artistic heritage of Blowing Rock



mountain in order to protect the mountain's ecology. For more detailed information about the construction process, visit the National Park Service's information center just off the viaduct on the Blue Ridge Parkway.

When near Blowing Rock, look for a large colonial revival house with huge columns on the front. Called Westglow, the house was built by Elliott Daingerfield and used as his summer residence. One of North Carolina's

most renowned artists, Daingerfield has work displayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. To see one of his best pieces, however, continue into Blowing Rock to view the "Madonna of the Hills" hanging in St. Mary's-of-the-Hills Episcopal Church.

Moses H. Cone Memorial Park, a 3,516-acre park, is named for the textile

OPPOSITE: (Left) Fall color along the byway (Right) View of Linn Cove Viaduct from US-221



Mile High **Swinging Bridge**



Linn Cove Viaduct



Elliott Daingerfield



Moses H. Cone **Memorial Park**

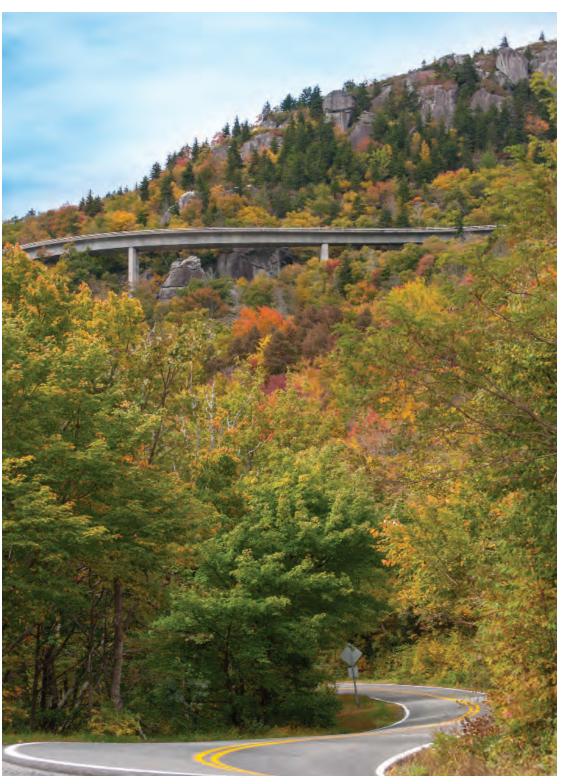


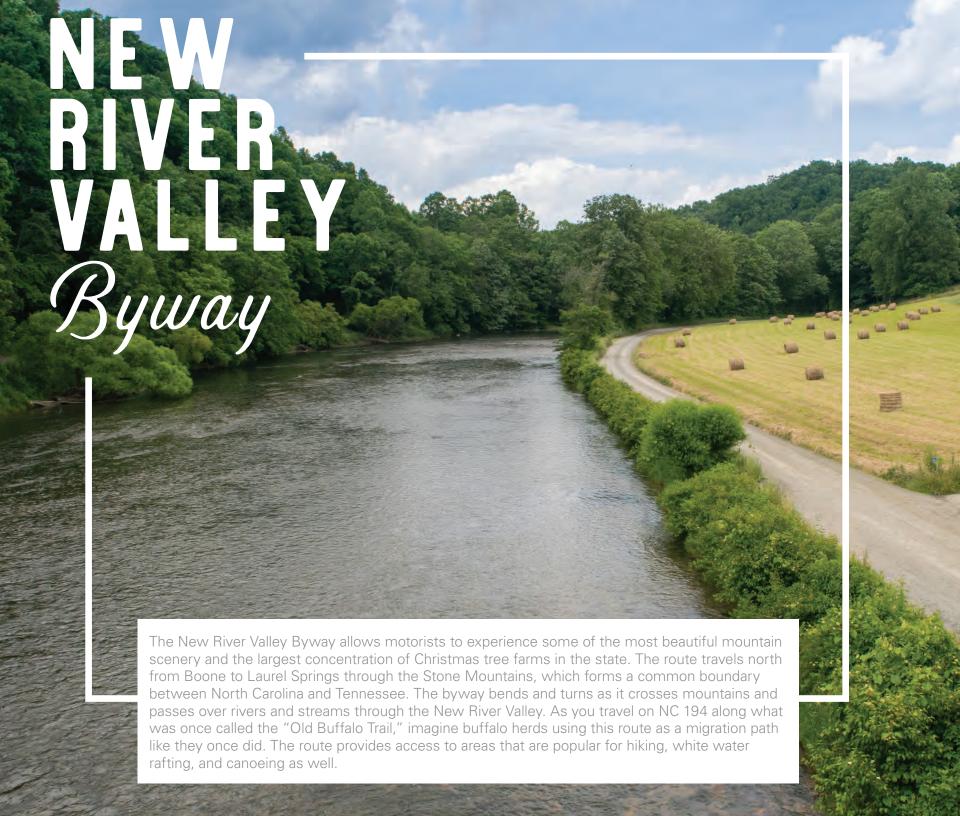
Blowing Rock

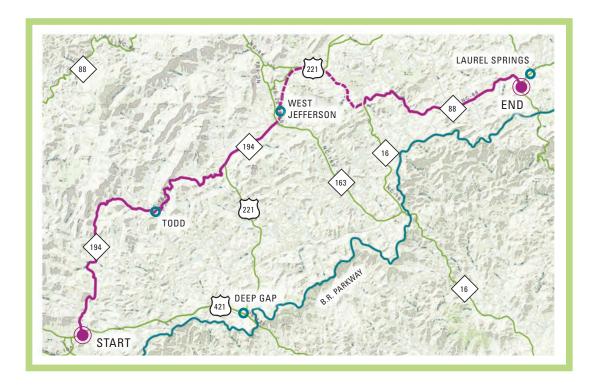
manufacturer whose estate comprises the park (visitors must enter the park through the main gate on the Blue Ridge Parkway). Cone Manor, known by locals as Flat Top Manor, is now a museum and craft center. Visitors should note the Tiffany windows, one of many unusual aspects of this house. While visiting the historic home, take advantage of the great picnic and hiking areas, as well as breathtaking views of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Blowing Rock, settled in 1870, was named for the nearby cliff rising above the Johns River Valley from which air currents rise and allow light objects to be blown back to the sender. This resort community, the only incorporated town on the Blue Ridge Parkway, has seasonal festivals in its local park.











Counties: Watauga and Ashe

Byway Route: 31.4 Miles

Non-Byway Route: 7.6 Miles

Total Distance: 39 Miles

Drive Time: 1 hr

Note: This route is not recommended for recreational vehicles or buses.

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 421/US 221 and NC 194 in Boone.

- Follow NC 194 north for 17.8 miles to the intersection of NC 194 and US 221 in the Baldwin community where the byway temporarily ends.
- Turn left onto US 221 and follow for 3.5 miles to the West Jefferson town limits.
- Continue on US 221 for another 4.5 miles through West Jefferson and Jefferson to the intersection of US 221 and NC 16/NC 88. Follow NC 16/NC 88 straight for another 3.1 miles to the intersection of NC 16 and NC 88. (This section is not part of the designated scenic byway.)

• Continue straight on NC 88 for 10.1 miles to continue the designated byway to the intersection of NC 88 and NC 18 in Laurel Springs where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The New River is believed to be North America's oldest river and the only major river in the US to flow north. Some geologists even believe that the river could be the second oldest river in the world. The North Fork, which rises in northern Watauga County, and the South Fork, which rises near Boone, flow to Ashe County where they join to form the New River. (28)

OPPOSITE: The New River in Orion

BELOW: Barn quilts seen along byway











Todd





Boone

West Jefferson **Cheese Factory**

Laurel Springs

Boone is named for Daniel Boone, who was known to have camped in this area, and is the home to Appalachian State University.

The community of Todd was the site of a Revolutionary War engagement and was a bustling logging community until the 1930s.

Settled in 1803, Jefferson was named for then-president Thomas Jefferson. Cheese lovers will want to visit the cheese factory in downtown West Jefferson. It is the only cheese factory in the state and is located on Main St. between 3rd St. and 6th St.

Laurel Springs, settled in 1859, was named for the nearby spring flowing from laurel-covered rocks. Nearby attractions include the Blue Ridge Parkway, Mount Jefferson State Park, New River State Park, and Doughton Park. Doughton Park, the largest recreational area along the Blue Ridge Parkway, was named in honor of North Carolina Congressman Robert L. Doughton who worked to establish the Blue Ridge Parkway. Brinegar Cabin, built in 1880, is located within the park and is accessible from the Blue Ridge Parkway.











As the US 421 Scenic Byway travels through the Blue Ridge Mountains, it offers sweeping views of the valleys, woodlands, and mountains between the towns of Deep Gap and Boone. It also runs near the home of multiple Grammy Award winner and cultural icon Doc Watson. Near the beginning of the route, you will see where the Blue Ridge Parkway crosses US 421 on a bridge covered with native stones to reflect the beauty of the area. As the byway ascends the ridge towards Boone, the home of Appalachian State University, motorists are provided with panoramic views of Snake Mountain and Elk Knob, which are a part of the Amphibolite Range. Along the way, motorists can take in views of the area's hardwood and mixed forests, as well as horse and cattle farms. Also visible are a number of Fraser Fir Christmas tree farms. Watauga County is a leading national producer of these firs.





Counties: Watauga
Total Distance: 8.5 Miles
Drive Time: 10 min

Music Heritage American Heritage River

Getting There

The byway begins on US 421 at the Blue Ridge Pkwy overpass in Deep Gap.

• Follow US 421 north 8.5 miles to the intersection of Brookshire Rd and New River Hills near the South Fork New River bridge where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The town of Deep Gap is the home of Arthel "Doc" and Merle Watson. Doc Watson, who was born blind, was a recording artist known for his unique music that blended traditional Appalachian styles of gospel, bluegrass, and country. His son Merle joined him in his music career during

the late 1960s and together they spread the Appalachian sound throughout the world.

In 1999, the federal government named the New River Watershed as one of the first American Heritage rivers. American Heritage rivers are designated by the US Environmental Protection Agency to receive special attention for natural resource and environmental protection, economic revitalization, and historic and cultural preservation. The northward-flowing New River is believed to be one of the world's first rivers. In fact, some scientists believe that only the Nile River is older. (28)

OPPOSITE: Fraser Fir Christmas tree farm





a snap shot of culture through the renowned songwriting and performances of former folk music artist Ola Belle Reed, a National Heritage Fellowship award winner, who was originally from the

New River Valley in the Blue Ridge Mountains. (47)

Getting There

Begin the byway on NC 194 at the intersection with NC 88 in Warrensville.

- Travel north on NC 194 for 3.6 miles to Lansing.
- In Lansing continue straight heading north on South Big Horse Creek Rd (SR 1353) for 2.6 miles.
- Bear right at the intersection with Big Windfall Rd and continue for 6.4 miles on Big Horse Creek Rd, (SR 1362).
- Big Horse Creek Rd becomes Rip Shin Rd (SR 1361).
- Follow Rip Shin Rd for 3.5 miles where it switches from pavement to gravel and becomes Whenlin Ridge Rd (SR 1359).
- Travel 0.5 mile on Whenlin Ridge Road and then make a right turn back onto a paved Farmers Store Rd (SR 1360).
- Follow Farmers Store Rd for 1.3 miles to the North Carolina and Virginia state line where the byway ends.

*Side Trip: Continue straight onto Virginia Route 753 (Dolinger Rd/ White Top Gap Rd) for less than a mile to the parking lot for Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area to turn around and head back south on the byway or continue north to Whitetop Station Depot on the Virginia Creeper Trail, a rails-to-trails recreational facility.

Points of Interest

Lansing's motto 'Echoes of the Past, Whispers of Tomorrow' well defines this mountain town. The most prosperous years





BELOW and RIGHT: Farms and livestock are abundant in the area



Counties: Ashe

Total Distance: 17.9 Miles

Drive Time: 35 min







for Lansing began with the construction of the Virginia-Carolina Railroad from 1914 to 1916. The railroad, which ran adjacent to the byway, had a great impact on the prosperity of the town, enabling the mining and timber industries to flourish. The passenger and freight railroad was known as the "Creeper Railroad" due to its slow ascent from its southern terminus in Elkland, North Carolina to its northern terminus in Abingdon,

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Virginia. Lansing grew and prospered until
the economic crash of the Great Depression
in 1929, after which recovery was slow.
Road improvements gradually brought easier
access to goods and services in nearby larger
towns and led to the close of the railroad in
1977, resulting in significant changes to the
town. Currently this rustic small town is a
designated 'Mountain Heritage Trout Water
City' with the creek side Creeper Trail Park.

Lansing also has two locations on the Blue Ridge Music Trail: the Old Helton School Hog Stomp and the Phipps General Store Jam.

Sitting just west of the byway at an elevation of 5,000 feet is Pond Mountain, which overlooks three majestic mountain ranges: the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east, the Cherokee National Forest to the west, and Jefferson National Forest to





the north. Originally named by Thomas Jefferson's father, Peter Jefferson, for the many natural ponds that were scattered throughout the landscape, the mountain is now part of Pond Mountain Games Lands which help preserve the area's wildlife habitat, water resources, and natural beauty.

Wilburn Waters, a notable hunter and trapper who once lived near the Tuckerdale Community, is memorialized with an

extravagant gravestone that has a bear atop it and a marker in a creek bed below that states "WILBURN WATERS 1812-1879
PREACHER BEAR HUNTING PIONEER
KILLED 120 BEARS BURIED ON THIS HILL."
At one point, he was hired to eradicate the wolf population from the Virginia state line to Bald Mountain in North Carolina; to do so, he howled to attract nearby wolves. (45)

ABOVE: Big Horse Creek

OPPOSITE: "Echos of the Past, Whispers of Tomorrow" is the motto of Lansing and embodies the feel of the area







Counties: Wilkes and Caldwell

Total Distance: 26.3 Miles

Drive Time: 35 min

OPPOSITE: View of W Kerr Scott Reservoir from Mountain View Overlook

BELOW: W. Kerr Scott Reservoir

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 268 and US 321, 3.6 miles north of Main St NW in Lenoir.

- Follow US 268 E for 1 mile and turn right to continue following NC 268.
- Travel another 3.5 miles and NC 268 curves sharply to the right.
- Continue following NC 268 for 21.8 miles to the Wilkesboro city limits (0.4 miles east of Old NC 268) where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

W. Kerr Scott Reservoir in Goshen was formed in 1962 for flood control and recreation and was named for North Carolina





Governor W. Kerr Scott, who served from 1949 to 1952.

Wilkesboro and Wilkes County were named for John Wilkes, an English political leader who supported American rights in the Revolutionary War era. The county was formed in 1778 and nearby Wilkesboro, the county seat, was planned out in 1801.

Patterson, founded in 1851 with a textilebased economy, was named for Samuel F. Patterson, a prominent state official. The Morgan School at Patterson Reserve is named in honor of Samuel Legerwood Patterson and is located on the plantation lands he gave to the school.

South of Patterson is Fort Defiance, the restored 1790 house of General William Lenoir, a Revolutionary leader and hero at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The house stands on the site of a frontier fort of the same name. While open to the public for tours, visitors should contact Fort Defiance directly for current hours of operations and admission fees.

ABOVE: Upper Yadkin farm

OPPOSITE: Fort Defiance











End

W. Kerr Scott Reservoir Wilkesboro + Wilkes County

Patterson

Fort Defiance



"I have at last `struck it rich' here in North Carolina, and am in the most peculiar, and one of the most poetic places I have ever been in"

William James
The Letters of William James





The byway begins at the intersection of US 74/US 29 (Kings Mountain Hwy) and Sparrow Springs Rd (SR 1125) 0.5 miles east of I-85.

- Follow Sparrow Springs Rd (SR 1125) 2.5 miles and turn right to continue on Sparrow Springs Rd for another 1.9 miles.
- Turn right onto Pinnacle Rd and travel 3.4 miles to the intersection with NC 161. (Pinnacle Rd becomes Lake Montonia Rd at the Cleveland County and Gaston County line.)
- Turn right and head north on NC 161 (York Rd) for 0.3 mile to return to I-85 where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Crowders Mountain, named for a local settler, is one of the peaks in the Kings Mountain Range. The mountain range is about three miles long, extending from the southern end of Gaston and Cleveland Counties in North Carolina into York County, S.C. The highest peak, called the Pinnacle, marks the northern end of the range. Its weathered granite cap, called a monadnock, stands above the other peaks as a king stands above his people.



Crowders Mountain State Park showcases the local mountains, which are remnants of the ancient Appalachians. Outdoor enthusiasts can enjoy many opportunities to hike or rock climb in the park.



Counties: Gaston and Cleveland

Total Distance: 8.1 Miles

Drive Time: 15 min

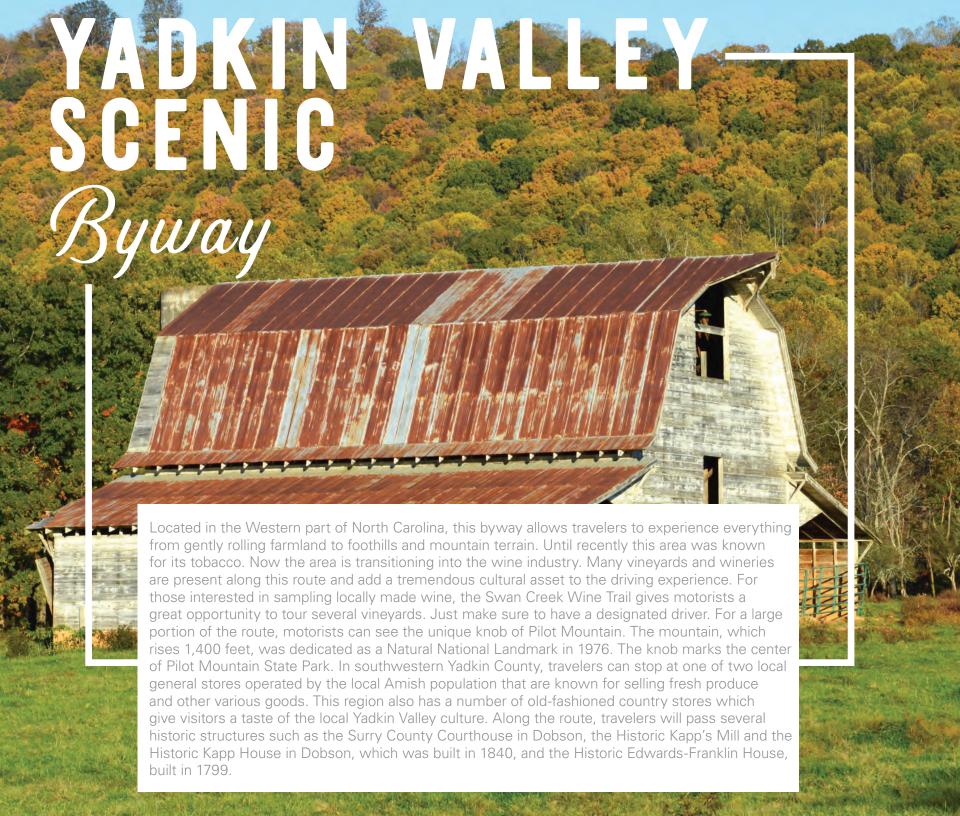
OPPOSITE: View from the Pinnacle at

Crowders Mountain

BELOW: Crowders Mountain







The byway begins at the intersection of NC 89 and Round Peak Church Rd (SR 1397) about 0.3 miles from the I-77 overpass at Exit 100.

- Follow Round Peak Church Rd (SR 1397) north for 1.3 miles to a local vineyard.
- Backtrack on Round Peak Church Rd and take a right onto NC 89.
- Travel 1.2 miles on NC 89 and turn left onto Beulah Rd.
- Follow Beulah Rd for 1 mile and turn right onto Haystack Rd.
- Travel 8.2 miles and turn left onto River Rd (SR 1330) and travel 3.5 miles.
- Turn left onto Kapps Mill Rd (SR 1330) and travel 1.8 miles.
- Turn left onto Zephyr Rd (SR 1001) and travel 5.4 miles and cross over I-77 and into Dobson where the route changes to W Kapp St.
- Turn right onto US 601 Bus (N Main St) and travel south for 1.3 miles.
- Turn left onto Rockford Rd (SR 2221) and travel 4.4 miles and make a right turn to continue following Rockford Rd.
- Proceed 6.8 miles and turn right to continue on Rockford Rd.
- Continue 5.6 miles on Rockford Rd to Country Club Rd (SR 1503).
- Turn left onto Country Club Road (SR 1503) and travel 3.2 miles to the US 601 (N State St) in Yadkinville.





Counties: Surry and Yadkin
Total Distance: 76.5 Miles
Drive Time: 2 hr 5 min

OPPOSITE: Barn along the route

BELOW: Fishing in the Yadkin River





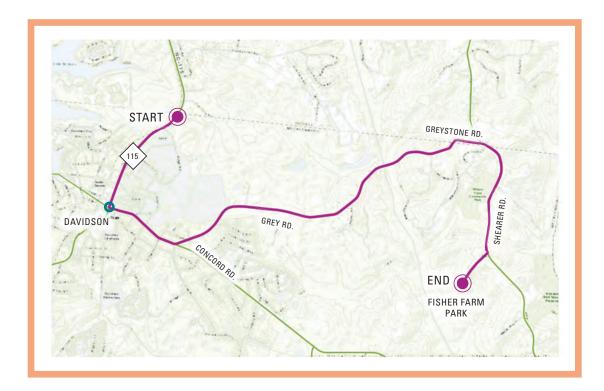
- Continue straight across US 601 onto N Lee Ave (SR 1134) for the next 0.8 miles.
- Turn right onto Old US 421 (W Main St) and travel 11.3 miles (you will cross over US 21 and over I-77).
- Turn right onto Swan Creek Rd (SR 1300) and travel 6.0 miles.
- Turn right onto Swan Creek Bypass (SR 1386) and travel 1.5 miles.
- Turn left onto US 21 Bus (Bridge St) and follow it for 0.7 miles and turn left in 0.1 116 miles to stay on US 21 Bus (Bridge St).

- Travel 0.2 Miles on US 21 Bus (Elm St) and turn right onto US 21 Bus (Bridge St/ Main St).
- Continue for 4 miles and turn right onto Poplar Springs Rd (you will cross the US 21 Bypass).
- Continue on Poplar Springs Rd for 9.9 miles to the intersection with Kapps Mill Rd where the byway ends. (Poplar Springs Rd will change to Zephyr Rd in the community of Zephyr.)

ABOVE: Once a thriving tobacco producer, the Yadkin Valley region is now known for its wineries. Many vineyards and wineries are located along the route.









Counties: Iredell and Mecklenburg

Total Distance: 5.5 Miles

Drive Time: 15 min

OPPOSITE: Downtown Davidson

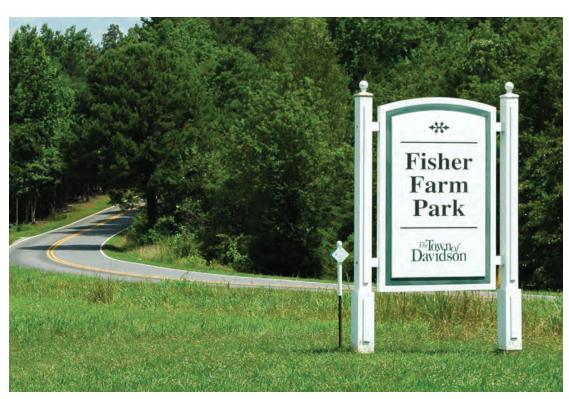
BELOW: Fisher Farm Park in the Town of

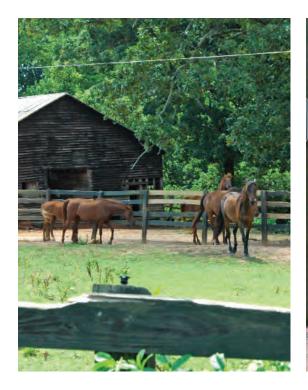
Davidson

Getting There

The byway begins on NC 115 (Main St) near Ridge Rd at the Iredell/Mecklenburg County Line in Davidson.

- Travel 0.9 miles south on NC 115 and turn left onto Concord Rd (SR 2693).
- Travel 0.6 miles and turn left onto Grey Rd (SR 2417). At the Iredell County Line Grey Rd becomes Greystone Rd (SR 1141) and then becomes Shearer Rd (SR 2418) in Mecklenburg County.
- Travel 3.7 miles and turn right onto Fisher Farm Rd (SR 2419) and travel 0.3 miles to the byway end at Fisher Park.







Points of Interest

The NC Highway Historical Marker M-21 near the Iredell/Mecklenburg County line highlights the land grant system used by King Charles II to charter a tract called Carolina in the American colonies. According to the marker, by 1746 this Granville Grant had evolved to form the northern half of the colony of North Carolina. (14)

Davidson College, named for Revolutionary War hero General William Lee Davidson, was founded by Presbyterian farmers in 1837. This section of the route holds many early residences linked to the college, including the first college president's house, built in 1837 for Robert Morrison and the Isaac Johnston House (1850s), which was later used as a boarding house for students. (7)

The Davidson College arboretum, a collection begun in 1869, occupies the entire campus. A variety of mature tree specimens and buildings such as the Eumenean Literary Society Hall (1849) and the Philanthropic Hall (1850) are visible from the route. Other historic, campus-related buildings visible from this section of Main Street are the Oak and Elm Rows (1836). Originally dormitories,

these buildings later gave overnight shelter to Confederate soldiers returning home after the Civil War. (7)

Along Main Street opposite the campus is the Helper Hotel (1848), one of Davidson's oldest, most distinctive buildings. Initially built as a store, it soon became a hotel for college visitors. Nearby, the Copeland House and the Grey House date back to the 1860s.

Village Green, a much-loved community gathering spot, was historically used as a shady place for college visitors to park their wagons and buggies. (7)





Davidson College





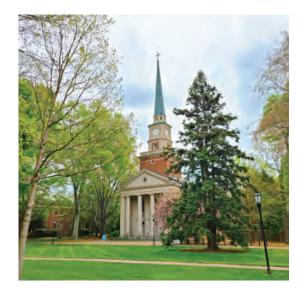


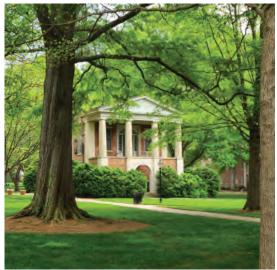
Helper Hotel

Along Concord Road, a campus marker commemorates the achievement of physics professor Henry Louis Smith, who in 1896 developed the first x-ray machine in the US. (7)

Abersham, a 243-acre Mecklenburg County park, and Fisher Farm Park, a 200acre protected natural area, are favorite destinations for the locals for educational programs as well as recreational activities, such as hiking, running, picnics, and bird watching.











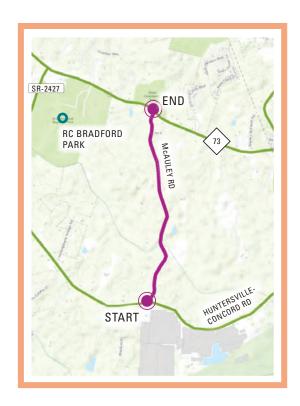


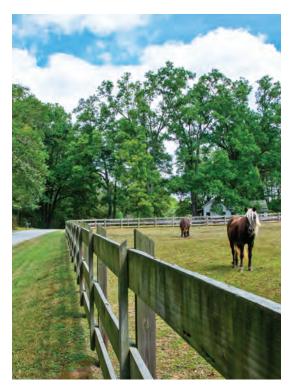


End

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Counties: Mecklenburg

Total Distance: 1.6 Miles

Drive Time: 5 min

OPPOSITE & BELOW: Pastoral views along

the byway

LEFT: Livestock near the route

BOTTOM LEFT: Historic Barn

Getting There

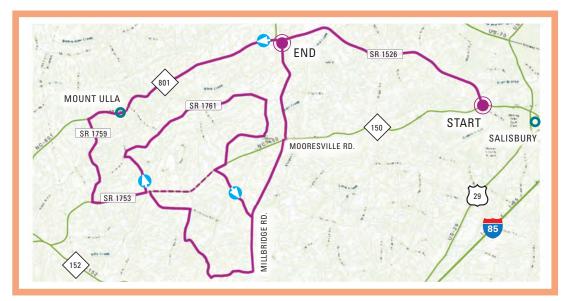
The byway begins at the intersection of McAuley Rd (SR 2425) and Huntersville-Concord Rd (SR 2426).

• Follow McAuley Rd (SR 2425) for 1.6 miles to NC-73 (Davidson-Concord Rd) where the byway ends. *This road is a completely unpaved gravel road.*











The byway begins at the intersection of NC 150 and Sherrills Ford Rd (SR 1526) west of Salisbury.

- Travel 14.1 miles west on Sherrills Ford Rd (SR1526) which becomes NC 801.
- Turn left onto Belk Road (SR 1759) and travel 2.1 miles.
- Turn right onto Centenary Church Rd (SR 1753) and travel 0.7 miles.
- Turn left onto Mooresville Rd (NC 150) and travel 1.7 miles.
- Turn left onto Jones Road (SR 1760) and travel 1.4 miles.
- Turn right onto Centenary Church Rd (SR 1753) and travel 0.2 miles.

- Turn right onto Brown Rd (SR 1761) and travel 5 miles. (At Graham Rd (SR1547) Brown Rd becomes Lyerly Rd.)
- Turn right onto Kerr Mill Rd (SR 1770) and travel 1.2 miles.
- Turn right onto Sloan Rd and travel 1.9 mi.

Side Trip: Turn left onto Sloan Rd (SR 1768) to visit Sloan Park and the Mill. The entrance is 0.1 miles. Facilities, picnicking, and hiking trails are available in the park.

- Turn right onto Mooresville Rd (NC 150) and travel 0.4 miles.
- Turn left onto Caldwell Rd (SR 1547) and travel 1.9 miles to Millbridge Rd (SR 1350).
- Turn right onto Millbridge Rd, travel 1.7 miles to Corriher Springs Rd and turn right.



Counties: Rowan

Byway Route: 43.7 Miles

Non-Byway Route: 2.3 Miles

Total Distance: 46 Miles

Drive Time: 1 hr 5 min

OPPOSITE: Kerr Mill

BELOW: Historic Thyatira Presbyterian

Church









ABOVE: Largest community barn quilt in

the U.S. located in Mount Ulla

CENTER: Quilt block on a barn

LEFT: Back Creek Historic Presbyterian Church

OPPOSITE: The bridge to Kerr Mill

- Follow Corriber Springs Rd for 1.4 miles, turn right to continue on Corriber Springs Rd.
- Continue for 2.6 miles and then turn left onto Bradshaw Rd.
- Follow Bradshaw Rd. for 1.5 miles to where the road ends at Mooresville Rd.
- Turn right onto Mooresville Rd, follow for 2.3 miles until you get to intersection of Mooresville, Graham, and Caldwell Rd (this section is not a designated Scenic Byway).
- To continue on the designated byway, turn right onto Caldwell Rd and continue for 1.9 miles until you reach Millbridge Rd (requires you to retrace a small section of the byway).
- Turn left and follow Millbridge Rd 2.6 miles to Mooresville Rd and turn right.
- Travel 0.1 miles to White Rd and turn left.
- Follow White Rd 3.2 miles until you reach Sherrills Ford Rd where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

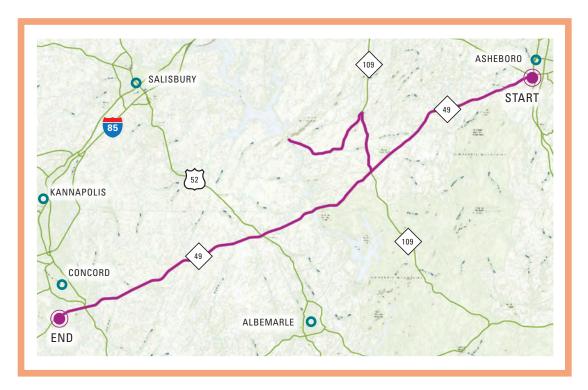
Kerr Mill, a grist mill built in 1823 and renovated in the 1970s, now serves as a museum featuring pieces of early Americana. (NC 150)

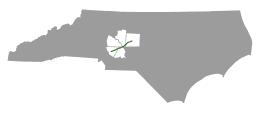
Rankin-Sherrill House is a complex of silos and buildings that includes a smokehouse constructed in 1853. (Centenary Church Rd)

Patterson Farm, which cultivates hundreds of acres of tomatoes, strawberries, pumpkins, and poinsettias, offers tours and "pick-your-own" fruits and vegetables. (Mill Bridge Rd)









Counties: Cabarrus, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, and Stanly

Byway Route: 50.7 miles

Extension Route: 22.4 miles

Total Distance: 73.1 miles

Drive Time: 1 hr 20 min

OPPOSITE: Barn along the byway

BELOW: Badin Lake Scenic Overlook

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 49 and US 64 in Asheboro.

- Travel south on NC 49 for 0.7 miles to Old NC Hwy 49 (SR 1193).
- Follow Old NC Hwy 49 for 10 miles.
- Merge onto NC 49 and travel 7.3 miles to the interchange of NC 49 and NC 109.
- From here, you can continue the main byway route by proceeding straight on NC 49 or you can ride a byway extension by turning right onto NC 109 which will add 22.4 miles.
- If you choose to stay on the main byway route, proceed straight on NC 49 for 7.5 miles to Stokes Ferry Rd (SR 1004) where the byway extension route will rejoin the main byway.





Extension Route:

- If you choose to ride the byway extension, exit NC 49 to NC 109 N.
- Turn right onto NC 109 N, which becomes Glenn St in Denton, and travel 5.4 miles.
- Turn left onto NC 47 E (E Salisbury St) in Denton and travel 0.3 miles.
- Take the 2nd left onto S Main St (SR 2501), which becomes S Main St Extension and travel 4.5 miles to NC 8.
- Cross NC 8 onto Lick Creek Church Rd and follow it for 3.1 miles to Bringle Ferry Rd (SR 1002) where the designated byway route ends.
- To return to the designated route, turn left onto Bringle Ferry Rd and travel 0.6 miles.
- Turn left onto River Rd (SR 2152) and travel 6.7 miles.
- Turn left onto Stokes Ferry Rd (SR 1004) and travel 1.7 miles to NC 49 and turn right to rejoin the main byway.
- Travel 25.2 miles on NC 49 to the intersection of Old Charlotte Rd (SR 1157) just south of Concord where the byway ends.









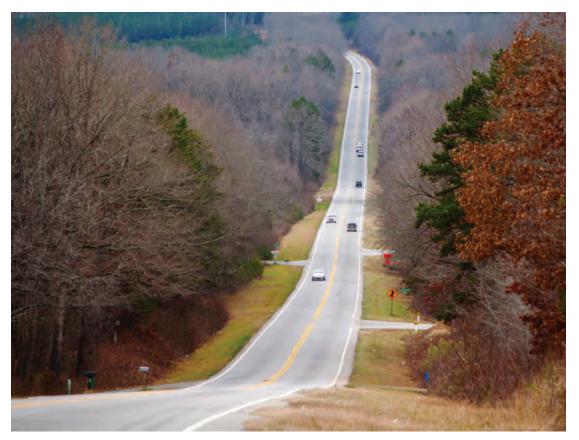




State Historic Site

Reed Gold Mine

Denton





Points of Interest

History buffs may enjoy a side trip to the Denton Farmpark in Davidson County. The park features an impressive collection of restored buildings, including country stores, a church, post office, and gristmill, and is also home to the annual Threshers' Convention, a large steam, gas, and electric farm machinery show.

Denton, the first town built around the intersection of NC 109 and NC 47, was once known as Finch's Crossing because of the seasonal throng of migrating birds that converged on a grove of sycamore trees at the intersection. Denton's central business district boasts a well-preserved collection

of historic buildings, including many good examples of early 20th-century architecture.

The Lick Creek Baptist Church, one of Davidson County's oldest landmarks, is located near Bringle Ferry Rd. Records indicate meetings were held at the church as early as 1787.

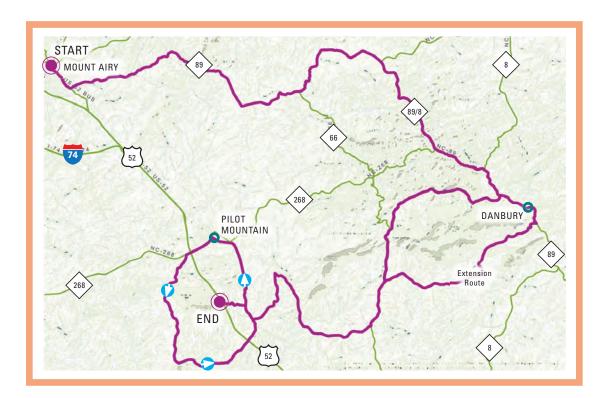
Located near the community of High Rock, Tuckertown Reservoir (also known as Tuckertown Lake) was built by the Carolina Aluminum Co. for hydroelectricity and recreation in 1917 and occupies the small valley within the Uwharrie Mountain range.

OPPOSITE: Quilt barn along the byway

For another interesting side trip, visit the Reed Gold Mine State Historic Site, the site of the first authenticated discovery of gold in the United States. Gold was found on the Reed family farm in 1799 and the discovery helped North Carolina lead the country in gold production until the California gold rush in 1848. Reed Gold Mine is located about eight miles south of Mount Pleasant.



The motorist's adventure begins in the quintessential mountain town of Mt. Airy, often referred to as Mayberry, where visitors can experience some hometown food, shopping, and cultural revival. The byway then winds its way around the ancient "Middle Mountains" region in North Carolina's rolling northern Piedmont. At the beginning of the byway, look for excellent views of Hanging Rock in the distance. As travelers work their way down the route, they'll pass one of the most well-preserved structures from the antebellum period in North Carolina, the Moratock Iron Furnace in the small town of Danbury, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Along the way, travelers will have the opportunity to explore Hanging Rock State Park and enjoy some of the many recreational opportunities that it provides, such as hiking, canoeing, and fishing. Later on, visitors will be exposed to long range views of Sauratown Mountain before making a 360° loop around the base of Pilot Mountain. The grand finale presents an extraordinary view of Pilot Mountain's Big Pinnacle.



The byway begins at the intersection of Independence Blvd and N Main St in downtown Mt. Airy, NC.

- Follow Main St south for 0.9 miles and turn right to continue on Main St.
- Travel 0.8 miles to NC 89 (Westfield Rd) and turn left.
- Continue on NC 89 (Westfield Rd) for 28.2 miles to Hanging Rock Park Rd.
- From here, you can choose to stay on the main byway route by turning right onto Hanging Rock Park Rd (SR 1001) or ride a byway extension.

Extension Route:

- If you choose to ride the byway extension, continue straight on NC 89/NC 8 and follow for 2.6 miles.
- Turn right onto Mountain Rd (SR 2018) and follow for 4.1 miles to Flat Shoals Rd (SR 2019).
- Turn right and travel 5.2 miles to NC 66 and turn left to return to the main byway.
- If you choose to stay on the main route, follow Hanging Rock Park Rd (SR 2015) for 1.5 miles to Moores Spring Rd (SR 1001).
- Turn right and travel 5.4 miles to NC 66 and turn left.
- Follow NC 66 for 2.7 miles to the intersection with Flat Shoals Rd where the byway extension rejoins. Continue on NC 66



Counties: Stokes and Surry
Main Byway Route: 70.7 Miles
Extension Route: 11.9 Miles
Total Distance: 82.6 Miles
Drive Time: 2 hr 10 min

OPPOSITE: View of Hanging Rock from byway

for 2.2 miles to Chestnut Grove Rd/Volunteer Rd (SR 1136) and turn right.

- Travel 6.6 miles to High Bridge Rd and turn left.
- Follow for 2.9 miles to Old 52 Rd (SR 1236) and turn right. Travel 0.4 miles and veer left onto Old Winston Rd (SR 1152).
- Travel 1.3 miles to Coon Rd and turn right.
- Travel 0.1 miles and turn left onto Old 52 Rd (SR 1236) and continue for 2.2 miles to E Main St (SR 1857) and turn left.
- Continue 1 mile and turn left onto Key St. Follow for 1.5 miles and turn left onto Shoals Rd (SR 2048) shortly after going through two roundabouts.
- Follow Shoals Rd for 5.7 miles to Stony Ridge Rd (SR 2048) and turn left.



- Continue for 2.7 miles to Perch Rd (SR 1147) and turn left. Travel 2.4 miles to Old 52 Rd and turn left. (This will require you to travel a section of the byway that you have already ridden.)
- Travel 0.5 miles to Old Winston Rd (SR 1152) and turn left. Continue for 0.4 miles to Pilot Knob Park Rd (SR 1151) and turn left.
- Continue for 1.3 miles to the Entrance to Pilot Mountain State Park where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Mount Airy, the hometown of the late actor Andy Griffith, was the inspiration for The Andy Griffith Show's fictional Mayberry. Its small-town character is showcased and celebrated at festivals, such as the weeklong Mayberry Days event and the Blue Grass & Old-Time Fiddler's Convention, which attract thousands each year. Historic homes and buildings highlight this picturesque town and reflect the region's history and rural heritage.

ABOVE: Pilot Mountain's Big Pinnacle

Founded in 1849, Danbury is located on the Dan River at the foot of the Sauratown Mountains. The community was originally a Native American village that became a trading post called Crawford. The town has several restaurants and many historic points of interest, including: the former Stokes County jail; the Wilson-Fulton House, a.k.a. the Brick House, which was built in the 1850s; and the Moody Tavern, a two-story frame house built around 1860, which was





Mount Airy





Furnace

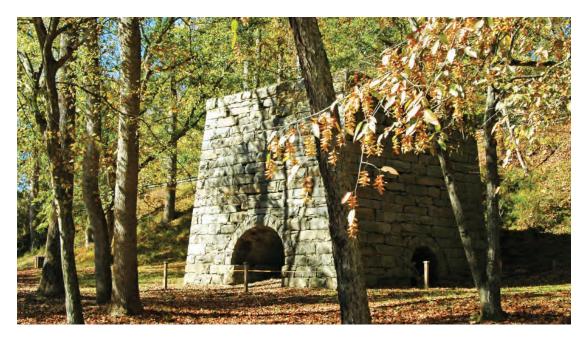
the headquarters for Union General George Stoneman's troops during the last days of the Civil War.

Moratock Iron Furnace, built by Nathaniel Moody in 1843, is made of large granite blocks and was used by the Confederacy to manufacture swords and munitions during the Civil War.(29)

Hanging Rock State Park is a beautiful 6,000-acre preserve named for an unusual natural quartzite outcrop, which is a part of the ancient Sauratown Mountains. Also in the park are the Cascade Falls, which have a double drop of 200 feet in the upper cascade and 60 feet in the lower cascade. Look for Tory's Den, a cave below the Moores Knob bank, said to have been occupied by Tories (colonists loyal to the king) during the Revolutionary War.

The Town of Pilot Mountain, which shares its name with a nearby peak, was orignally settled by the Saura, a Native American group from western NC. The eventual settlement of Scots-Irish and English Qaukers in the area and the completion of the local railroad in 1888 led to a social and economic boost for the region. (53)

Pilot Mountain State Park boasts one of the most recognizable natural formations in the state. The isolated peak of Pilot Mountain's Big Pinnacle is actually a quartzite monadnock remnant from the erosion of the Sauratown Mountains, and was once used as a navigational tool for the Saura people. (53)





ABOVE: (TOP) Moratock Iron Furnace (**BOTTOM**) Squad car in Mt. Airy (Photo Credit: Sam Dean & Tourism Partnership of Surry County)





Pilot Mountain



End







Counties: Stanly
Total Distance: 9.2 Miles

Drive Time: 15 min

BELOW MIDDLE: Bethel Bear Creek Church

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 52 (Church St) and Main Street in Richfield.

- Travel 5.8 miles on S Main St (SR 1134), which becomes Millingport Rd.
- Turn right onto Bear Creek Church Rd (SR 1428) and travel 3.4 miles to the Cabarrus County Line where the byway ends near Bethel Church.









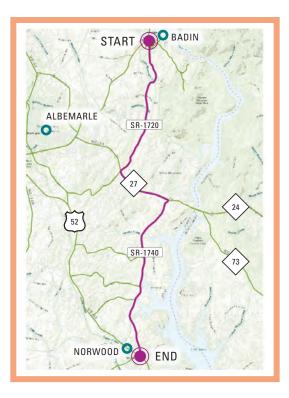
The byway begins near the intersection of Nantahala St and Henderson St at Badin Elementary School just off NC 740 in Badin.

- Follow Henderson St (SR 1720), which becomes Valley Dr, for 5.5 miles.
- Turn left onto NC 24/NC 27/NC 73 and travel 2.3 miles.
- Turn right onto Indian Mound Rd (SR 1740) and travel 6.8 miles to the intersection with US 52 (Main St) in Norwood, where the byway ends. (Indian Mound Rd becomes Pee Dee Ave in Norwood.)

Points of Interest

The town of Badin, which was established in 1913, is named after French industrialist Adrian Badin because of an aluminum reduction plant that he created and operated near the Yadkin River. In order for the plant to maintain the necessary power for production, the construction of a dam began. When WWI broke out in Europe, construction was unbale to continue, so the French sold the partially built dam and powerhouse to ALCOA (Aluminum Company of America). ALCOA finished the construction of the dam, and it has been operated by them since 1917. Badin is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is noted for its unique French colonialinspired townhouses, which are among the earliest examples of townhouse architecture in North Carolina. (2)

A quick side trip on Morrow Mountain Road takes motorists into Morrow Mountain State Park. From the upper parking lot, visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of



Badin Lake to the north and Lake Tillery to the south. Morrow Mountain State Park was established in 1935 on land given to the state by James McKnight Morrow. The park has more than 30 miles of hiking and equestrian trails open to the public and the restored residence of Dr. Francis Joseph Kron who had a medical practice here in the early 1800s. There are three peaks: Sugarloaf Mountain, Mill Mountain, and Tater Top Mountain. Each peak is less than 1,050 feet high and all of them are a part of the Uwharrie Mountain Range.

Norwood, founded in 1826, was named for William Norwood, its first postmaster. The town is located near Lake Tillery, which has sometimes been called Lake Norwood.



Counties: Stanly

Total Distance: 14.6 Miles

Drive Time: 20 min

OPPOSITE: Historic Badin Museum Quadraplex

BELOW: Badin Firehouse Museum







ABOVE: View from Morrow Mountain trail

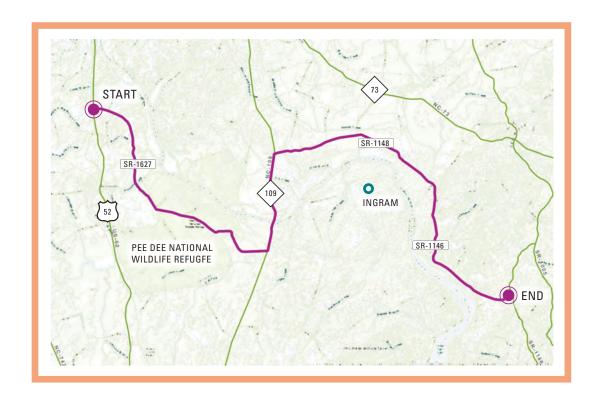
LEFT: Yadkin's Narrows Dam Turbine Runner

OPPOSITE: Badin Baptist Church











Counties: Anson and Richmond

Total Distance: 25.4 Miles

Drive Time: 35 min

BELOW: Artful Carolina Thread Trail wayfinding sign

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 52 and Pinkston River Rd (SR 1627) in the Cedar Hill area a couple of miles north of Ansonville.

- Travel south on Pinkston River Rd (SR 1627) for 4.8 miles and turn left onto Grassy Island Rd (SR 1634).
- Travel 4.6 miles and turn left onto NC 109 to head north.
- Travel 3.5 miles and turn right onto another Grassy Island Rd (SR 1148) in Richmond County.
- Travel 12.5 miles to the intersection with Holly Grove Church Rd (SR 1146) where the byway ends about 5.5 miles west of downtown Ellerbe.

Points of Interest

For an interesting side trip, visit the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge. As North Carolina's only inland wildlife refuge, it features a self-guided auto tour and hiking trail through a migratory bird habitat. A waterfowl observation blind allows for upclose viewing of bird species native to or passing through the region. The refuge's office and visitor center are located on US 52, three miles south of Ansonville.





SANDHILLS-SCENIC

Drive

The Sandhills Scenic Drive journeys through North Carolina's Sandhills, a series of low rolling hills located between the Cape Fear and Pee Dee rivers. Settled by Scottish highlanders about 1740, the area was named for the coarse, sandy soil prevalent in the region. The Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve in the Moore County town of Southern Pines houses the last remaining cluster of ancient long-leaf pines in this area. (31) These pine trees covered the Sandhills until they were nearly destroyed by logging in 1895. The pines are a showcase for the preserve's hardwood swamp forest, which also contains rare plant and animal species. The former long-leaf pine forests have regenerated with the faster growing short-leaf pine. Along the way, enjoy views of fertile farmlands and rolling hills while passing the state's pottery center to the north and golf resort communities to the south. When approaching the Pee Dee River, both Horse Trough and Shelter Mountain of the Uwharrie Mountain range are visible on either side of the route. These isolated peaks have withstood erosion and weathering over thousands of years. While crossing the river near Lake Tillery, notice how Stony Mountain frames the path of the Pee Dee River's western shore.





Counties: Montgomery, Moore, and

Stanly

Total Distance: 46.2 Miles

Drive Time: 55 min

Getting There

The byway begins in Carthage on NC 24/NC 27 (Courthouse Square/McReynolds St).

• Travel west on NC 24/NC 27 for 46.2 miles to Sweet Home Church Rd (SR 1731) in Albemarle where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Founded in 1796, Carthage is located in an area settled by Scots from the Cape Fear region in the mid-18th century.

Incorporated in 1901, Biscoe was first known as Filo. The name was changed in 1895 to honor one of the major customers of the town's lumberyard.

Troy, incorporated in 1843, is believed to be named for either Robert Troy, a member of the House of Commons, or John B.

Troy, an educator and member of the North Carolina General Assembly. Troy is located on the eastern border of the Uwharrie National Forest, which was purchased by the federal government in 1934 and established as a national forest in 1961. (33) The forest covers approximately 51,000 acres in Randolph and Montgomery Counties and a small portion of Davidson County.

The 20-mile Uwharrie Trail, a national recreational trail west of Troy, follows a north-south route and passes over the Uwharrie Mountains. It is the longest hiking trail located between North Carolina's mountains and coast.

Albemarle was named for George Monck, Duke of Albemarle and one of the eight original lords proprietors of the Carolina Colony in 1663.



ABOVE: Uwharrie Trail sign **OPPOSITE:** Lake Tillery

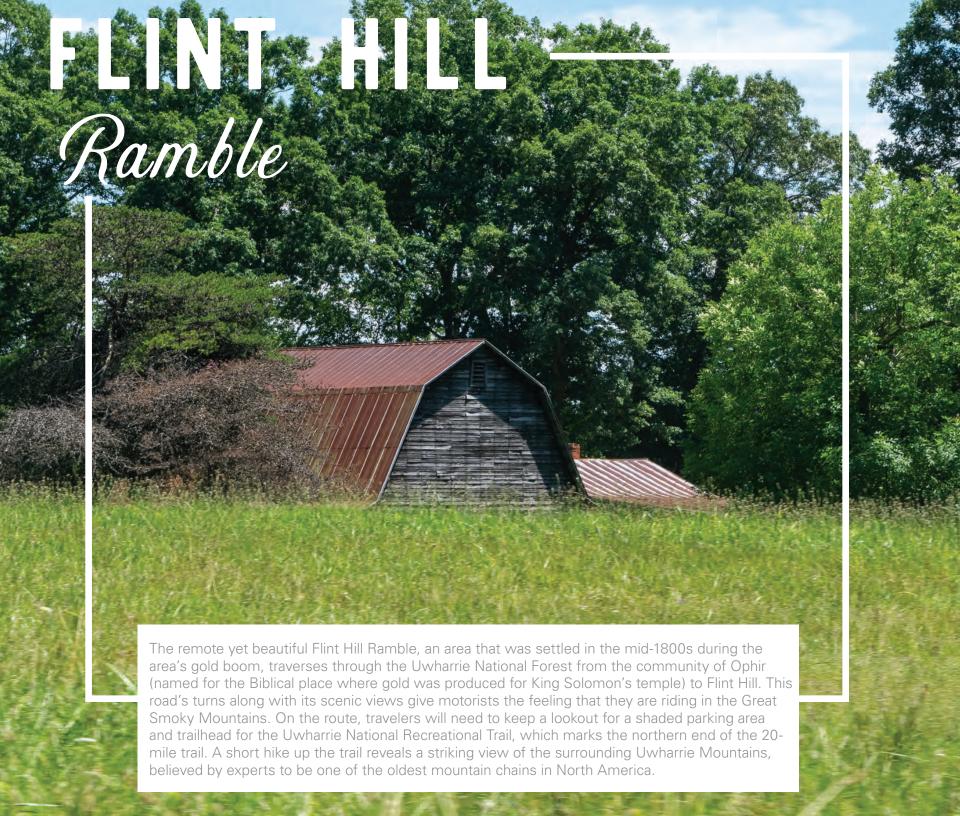


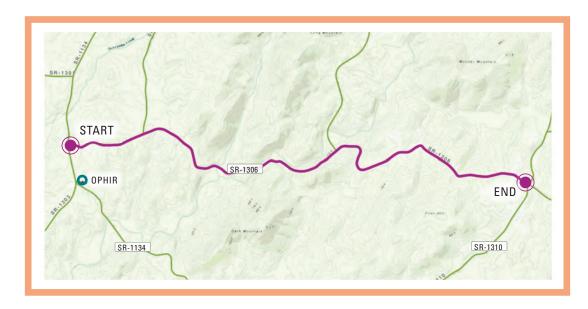




End

Carthage Troy Uwharrie Trail Ablemarle 145







Counties: Montgomery
Total Distance: 4.4 Miles
Drive Time: 10 min

Getting There

To access the byway, travel to the intersection of Ophir Rd and NC 109 in the community of Uwharrie about 8 miles northwest of downtown Troy on NC 109. Turn onto Ophir Rd (SR 1303) and travel north for 5.2 miles to the intersection with Flint Hill Rd (SR 1306) where the byway begins.

• Travel east on Flint Hill Rd (SR 1306) for 4.4 miles to the end of the byway at the intersection with Love Joy Rd (SR 1310).



Points of Interest

About a quarter of a mile east of the Uwharrie trailhead is what is locally known as "Jumping Off Rock." This rocky bluff overlooks a cascading stream and the surrounding Uwharrie National Forest. For safety reasons, jumping off "Jumping Off Rock" is strongly discouraged.

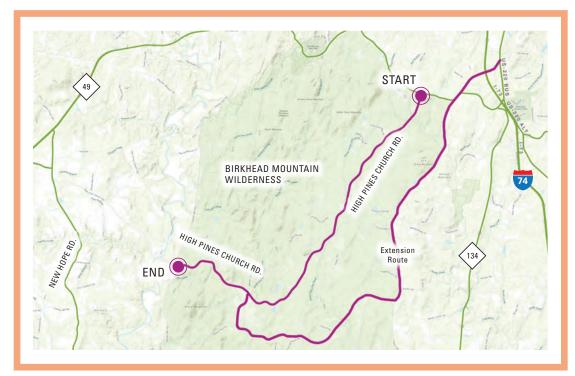
BELOW: Jumping Off Rock Trailhead



BELOW: Flint Hill Road









Trailhead

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of High Pines Church Rd (SR 1143) and Hopewell Friends Rd (SR 1142).

• Follow High Pines Church Rd for 9.3 miles to Lassiter Mill Rd where the byway ends.

Extension Route:

• The byway extension begins in the community of Ulah at the intersection of US 220 Bus. and Pisgah Covered Bridge Rd (SR 1114).

- Covered Bridge
- Proceed southwest along Pisgah
 Covered Bridge Rd for 7 miles and veer right to stay on Pisgah Covered Bridge Rd.
- Continue for another 1.6 miles to Pisgah Covered Bridge on the left. From there travel 3.9 miles to High Pine Church Rd and turn left to return to the main byway route.

Points of Interest

The trailhead of Robbins Branch Trail within the Birkhead Mountain Wilderness is two miles north of the High Pine Church Rd. on Lassiter Mill Rd.



Counties: Randolph

Main Byway Route: 9.3 Miles

Extension Route: 12.5 Miles

Total Distance: 21.8 Miles

Drive Time: 35 min

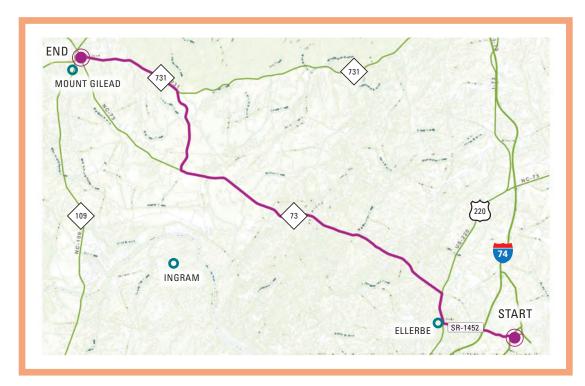
OPPOSITE: Pisgah Covered Bridge

BELOW: Old barn along the byway



Constructed in 1911 at a cost of \$40, the Pisgah Covered Bridge is one of two public covered bridges remaining in the state. The bridge spans 51 feet across the west fork of the Little River. Although the bridge was decommissioned in the 1960s, the structure remains and is ready to be explored by the traveling public.





Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of Milestone Rd/Church St (SR 1452) and Haywood Parker Rd (SR 1441), 2.7 miles east of downtown Ellerbe.

- Head west onto Millstone Rd/Church St (SR 1452) and travel 0.3 miles.
- Take second left to continue following Millstone Rd/Church St (SR 1452) and travel 1.2 miles into Ellerbe.
- Turn right onto US 220 (Main St) and travel 1.2 miles.
- Turn left onto NC 73 and travel 11.2 miles.
- Turn right onto Indian Mound Rd which becomes Town Creek Mound Rd in Montgomery County and travel 2.2 miles to the Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic

Site. Continue on Town Creek Mound Rd for 1.1 mile.

• Turn left onto NC 731 and travel 4 miles to the intersection with Main St in Mount Gilead where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The Historic Ellerbe Springs Inn and Restaurant, home of a once-famous mineral spring resort and spa, is located just north on US 220.

Town Creek Indian Mound, just east of Mount Gilead, is the oldest North Carolina State Historic Site. This archeological site was an important ceremonial center for the Pee Dee culture some 300 to 400 years ago. Visitors can tour the reconstructed temples and see various exhibits that explain the lives of the indigenous people. (25)



Counties: Montgomery and Richmond

Total Distance: 22.4 Miles

Drive Time: 30 min

OPPOSITE: Town Creek Indian Mound

BELOW: Mural celebrating Native American heritage in downtown Mount Gilead





Included on the National Register of Historic Places, Mount Gilead's historic downtown features good examples of turn-of-the-century commercial buildings and historic homes. Other attractions include the Mount Gilead Museum and the Piedmont Center of the Arts as well as a large outdoor wall mural celebrating the culture and traditions of the Pee Dee.

LEFT: Ellerbe Springs Inn

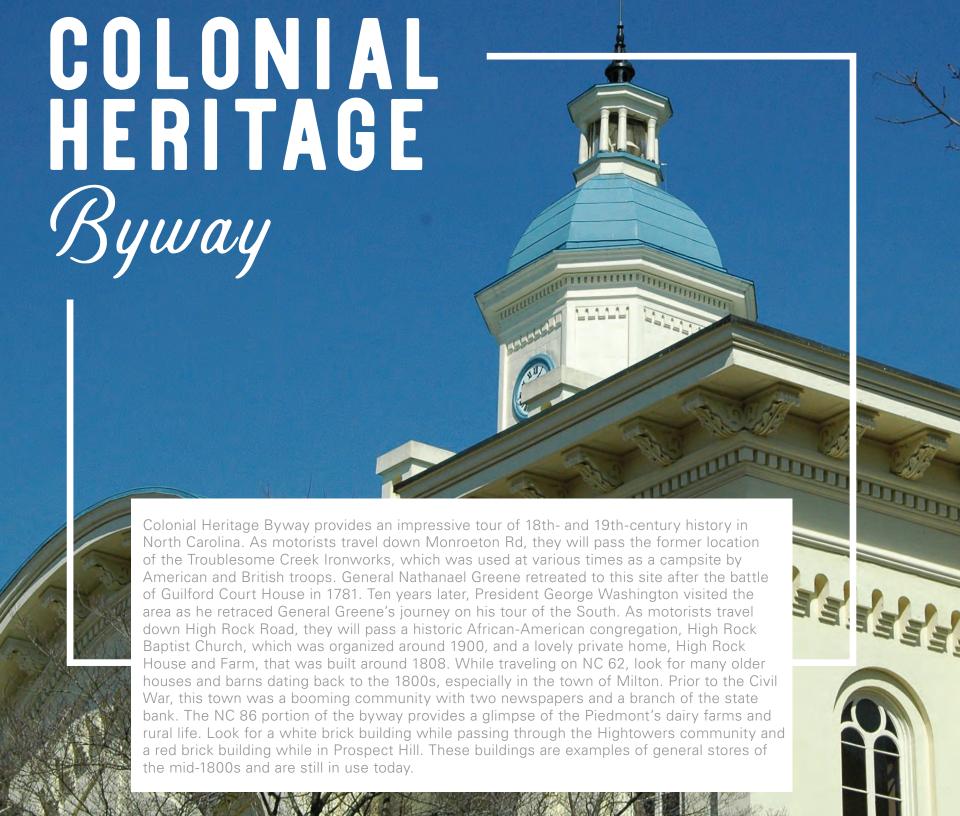
BELOW: Rankin canoe at the Mount Gilead Museum

OPPOSITE: Vineyards, pastures and farms dot the landscape along the byway

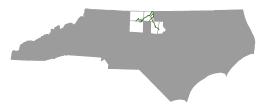












Counties: Caswell, Durham, Guilford, Orange, and Rockingham

Main Byway Route: 110.3 miles

Extension Route 1: 7.5 miles

Extension Route 2: 8.6 miles

Extension Route 3: 28.1 miles

Total Distance: 154.5 miles

Drive Time: 2 hrs 50 min

Getting There

The byway begins on Scalesville Rd at the Guilford/Rockingham County line between Nutt Rd and the Haw River near the town of Summerfield.

- Follow Scalesville Rd (SR 1002) NE for 1.4 miles to Church St Extension and turn left. Continue for 0.3 miles to US 158.
- Turn right onto US 158 for 2.4 miles to Meadow Branch Rd.
- From here, you can continue the main byway route by proceeding straight on US 158 or ride a byway extension by turning left onto Meadow Branch Rd, which will add 4.4 miles of designated byway and 3.1 miles of a non-byway road.

• If you choose to proceed on US 158, continue for 1.1 miles and turn right onto Flat Rock Rd (SR 2432).

Extension Route 1:

- If you choose to turn left onto Meadow Branch Rd, follow it for 1.5 miles to Monroeton Rd.
- Turn left onto Monroeton Rd (SR 2422) and continue for 0.6 miles to Iron Works Rd.
- Take a right onto Iron Works Rd (SR 2406) and follow for 2.3 miles to US 158 where this extension of designated byway ends.

OPPOSITE: Old Caswell County Courthouse

RIGHT: Downtown Yanceyville







- Turn left onto Flat Rock Rd (SR 2432) to rejoin the byway.
- Follow Flat Rock Rd for 4.8 miles to US-29 Bus.
- Turn left onto US 29 Bus and follow for 0.7 miles to Elm Grove Church Rd.
- Turn right onto Elm Grove Church Rd (SR 2660) and continue for 0.8 miles and turn right onto Mizpah Church Rd and travel 2.4 miles to NC 87.
- Turn right onto NC 87 and continue 0.4 miles to the intersection of NC 87 and NC 150.

- Turn right onto NC 150 and travel 4.2 miles to the intersection of NC 150 and Osceola Ossipee Rd.
- From here, you can choose to continue the main byway route by turning left onto Osceola Ossipee Rd. or ride a byway extension by turning right to continue on NC 150 to the town of Monticello, which will add 4.3 miles one-way.
- If you choose to stay on the main byway route, turn left onto Osceola Ossipee Rd.

Extension Route 2:

• If you choose to turn right and head down the extension to Monticello, travel 4.3 miles to US 29 where this extension of the byway ends.



LEFT: Downtown Milton

RIGHT: Historic Union Tayern in Milton

- To return to the main byway route, backtrack 4.3 miles to the intersection of NC 150 and Osceola Ossipee Rd.
- Continue straight across onto Osceola Ossipee Rd to rejoin the main byway route.
- Follow Osceola Ossipee Rd for 1 mile to Brann Rd.
- Turn left onto Brann Rd and continue for 2.4 miles to High Rock Rd.
- Turn left onto High Rock Rd (SR 2614) and follow for 2.9 miles to the intersection with NC 87. Continue straight across onto





Mill Creek



Battle of Bentonville



Cliffs of the Neuse State Park



Seven Springs



LEFT: Old Caswell Jail

City Store Rd (SR 2613) and follow for 1.2 miles to Somers Loop.

- Turn right onto Somers Loop (SR 2631) and continue for 0.2 miles to NC 150.
- Turn right onto NC 150 and travel 8.9 miles through the community of Locust Hill to US 158.
- Turn right onto US 158 and follow it for 5.9 miles to Yanceyville.
- Veer right onto Main St (SR 1163) and follow for 2.6 miles to NC 62.
- Turn left onto NC 62 and travel 11.8 miles to NC 57 in Milton.
- Turn right onto NC 57 and travel 4.9 miles to Semora and take a right onto NC 119.

- Follow NC 119 for 3 miles until you get to the intersection of NC 119 and Osmond Rd.
- From here, you can choose to continue the main byway route by turning left onto Osmond Rd or ride a byway extension by continuing straight on NC 119 (see extension directions below).
- If you choose to stay on the main byway route, turn left onto Osmond Rd (SR 1562) and proceed on Osmond Rd for 2 miles to Solomon Lea Rd. (You will cross over Hyco Lake.)
- Turn right onto Solomon Lea Rd (SR 1561) and travel 3.8 miles to US 158.

- Turn right onto US 158 in Leasburg and follow for 0.3 miles and turn left onto Ridgeville Rd and follow for 3.6 miles.
- Make a sharp right turn onto Griers
 Church Rd (SR 1710) and follow for 2.5 miles
 to NC 119 and turn left.
- Follow NC 119 for 1.5 miles to the intersection of NC 86 and NC 119.
- Turn left onto NC-86.

Extension Route 3:

- If you choose to continue straight and ride the byway extension, continue on NC 119 for 0.8 miles to Stephentown Rd and turn right.
- Follow Stephentown Rd (SR 1564) for 5.9 miles to US 158.
- Turn right onto US 158 and continue for 1.7 miles to NC 86.
- Turn left and travel 4.9 miles to the intersection of NC 86 and NC 119.
- Turn right onto NC 119 and travel 7.4 miles where the byway extension ends at the Alamance/ Caswell County line.







End



- To return to the main byway, backtrack
 7.4 miles to the intersection of NC 86 and NC
 119 and turn right onto NC 86.
- Proceed on NC 86 for 18.6 miles to Governor Burke Rd in northern Hillsborough.
- Turn left onto Governor Burke Dr (SR 1619) and travel 0.3 miles to NC 57. Cross over NC 57 to stay on Governor Burke Dr and continue 1.4 miles to Miller Rd.
- Turn right onto Miller Rd (SR 1555) and follow for 1.5 miles to St. Marys Rd. (You will cross US 70 to get to St. Marys Rd.)
- Turn right onto St. Mary's Rd (SR 1002) for 0.9 miles. Cross over Cameron St to proceed on King St and follow King St for 0.2 miles (2 blocks).

- Turn left onto Churton St (NC 86/US 70 Bus.) at the traffic signal and travel 0.4 miles and turn left onto US 70 Bus. E/NC 86 S.
- Travel 3.1 miles on US 70 Bus. until it ioins US 70 E and continue for 2.4 miles.
- The byway temporarily ends at the I-85 overpass.
- Travel 1.4 miles down US 70 E to NC 751.
- Turn right onto NC 751 and continue on the byway for 3.1 miles to the NC 751 / US 15-501 interchange in Durham where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

With a history dating back to the 1750s, Speedwell Church in Reidsville has a cemetery with many old graves near the sanctuary, which was constructed in 1844.

Mizpah Church Road loosely follows the alignment of the colonial road known at the time as Dick's Ferry Road, which connected to the Great Wagon Road. It was along this route that British General Cornwallis conducted part of his futile hunt for the main American forces under the command of General Nathanael Greene as they raced north toward the Dan River in early 1781. Today, the area is marked by rolling farmland intermixed with hardwood forests and open pasture land.



High Rock Ford near the Haw River Bridge on High Rock Road was an easy crossing point on the Haw River and has long figured into the commercial and military history of the area. Colonial Governor William Tryon, who built a lavish palace in New Bern, camped his forces there on June 12, 1771, after having put down a rebellion over taxation and local control by a group known as the Regulators at the Battle of Alamance. Known as the War of Regulation, it is considered an opening salvo in the fight for independence. Ten years later, American General Nathanael Greene established headquarters here in the late winter of 1781 before the Battle of Guilford Court House. (18)

Caswell Court House in Yanceyville is a monumental Victorian structure that combines the Italian Romanesque style

with Classical features and is unlike any other courthouse that can be found in North Carolina. (4)

Leasburg is a quaint village with an unexpected collection of colonial era institutions and homes, including the James Malone House.

Hillsborough, settled in 1754, was once North Carolina's summer capital. Public tours of the historic district begin at the visitor's center located on the corner of King and Cameron Streets.

Durham was first established as a railroad stop on land donated by Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham. Nearby attractions include Duke University, Eno River State Park, the historic American Tobacco Campus, and Bennett Place State Historic Site where Confederate General Joseph F. Johnston

ABOVE: Old Town Cemetery in Hillsborough

surrendered to General William T. Sherman, ending the Civil War in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida.



Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 211 and NC 705 in Eagle Springs (5.5 miles east of US 220/I-73/I-74 Exit 44 in Candor).

- Follow NC 705 north for 11.4 miles.
- Continue on NC 705 north by turning right onto N Middleton St in Robbins and continue for 0.3 miles.
- Turn left to continue on NC 705 for another 13.6 miles to the intersection with US 220 Alt (Broad St) in Seagrove where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Pinehurst, located about 12 miles southeast of Eagle Springs, is a golf resort community established in 1895 and was the host of the 1999, 2005, and 2014 US Open golf tournaments.

Established in 1890, Eagle Springs was named for a mineral spring owned by the Eagle family. At this part of the route on NC 705, note the old cedar trees lining the first part of this route where the byway begins. This portion of the road is known locally as "Cedar Lane."

Formerly called by a variety of names including Mechanicks Hill, Mechanicsville, Elise, and Hemp, Robbins was settled sometime prior to 1828. The earlier names came from a mechanic and gunsmith who lived here. Located on the old plank road (built between 1849 and 1854) from Fayetteville to Salem, Robbins was given its current name in 1943 for the owner of a local textile mill. The town is also near the site of what was once one of the world's largest talc mines.





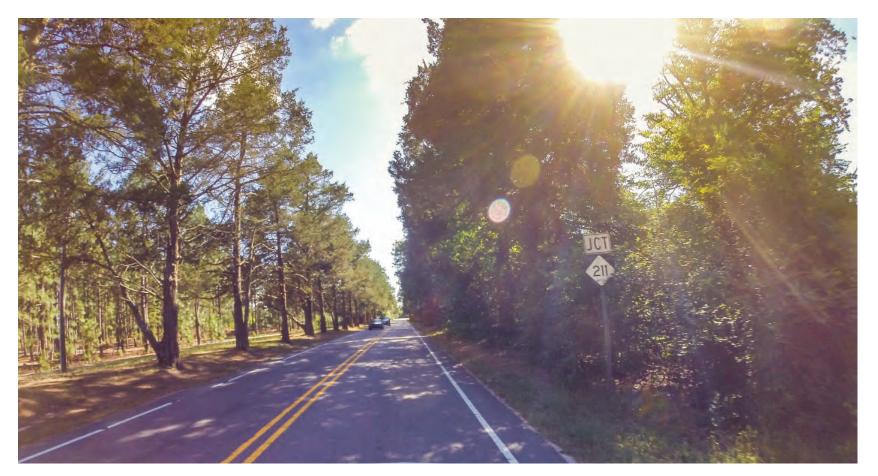
Counties: Moore and Randolph

Total Distance: 25.3 Miles

Drive Time: 35 min

BELOW: Hay harvest





Jugtown was established in 1920 by Raleigh artist Jacques Busbee, who made and distributed his pottery nationally from here.

The community of Whynot received its name because residents could not decide on a name for the post office —"Why not this?... Why not that?... Whynot!"

Seagrove was incorporated in 1913 and named for a local railroad official. The North Carolina Pottery Center can provide detailed information on the numerous local potters in Seagrove. Seagrove is about nine miles south of the North Carolina Zoological Park in Asheboro and is accessible by taking US 220 North to NC 159. Other attractions near the route include Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve in Southern Pines. The

preserve houses the last remaining stand of ancient long-leaf pines, which covered the Sandhills until they were wiped out by logging in 1895. The preserve showcases the hardwood swamp forests and includes unique plants and animals, some of which are endangered species. (31)

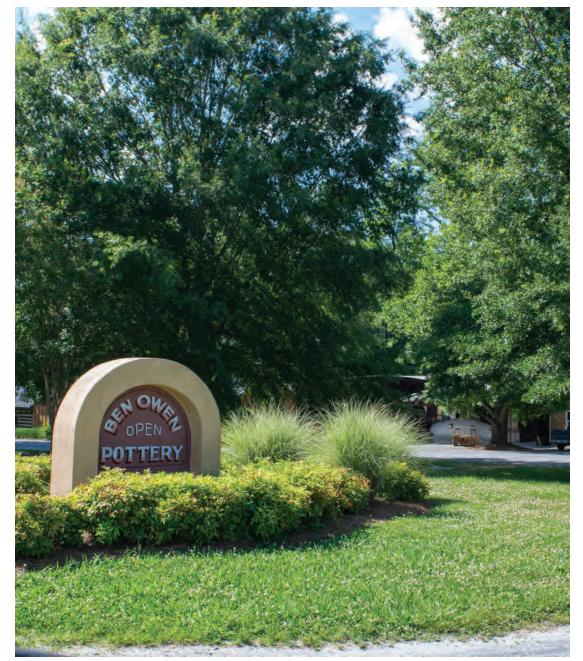
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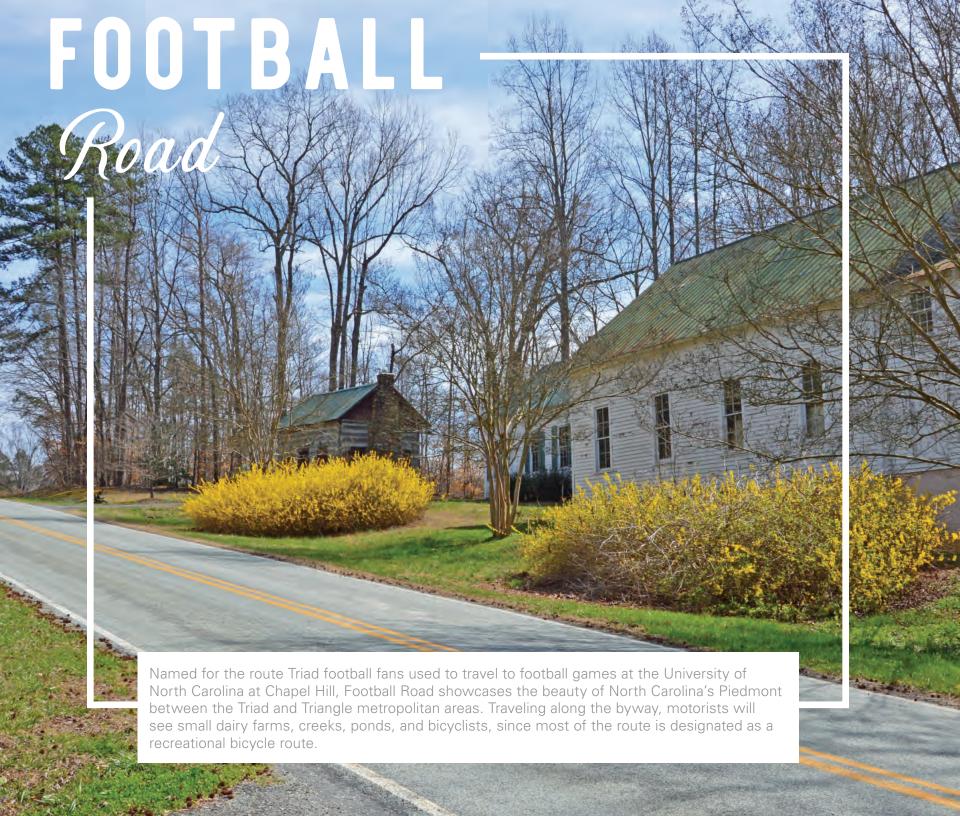
ABOVE LEFT: One of many pottery shops along the way

ABOVE RIGHT: A good old mule

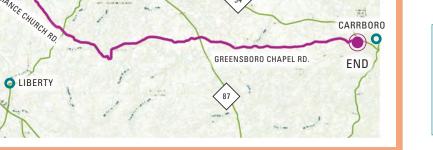














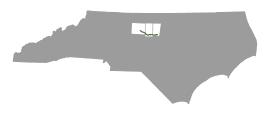


To access the byway, take Exit 128 off of I-85 in Greensboro and travel south along Alamance Church Rd.

- Turn left and follow Alamance Church Rd for 12.6 miles and turn right onto Greensboro Chapel Hill Rd and follow for 7.3 miles where the road will change to Sylvan School Rd.
- Follow Sylvan School Rd for another 0.4 miles before turning left onto Drama Rd.
- Travel down Drama Rd for 0.5 miles and turn left back onto Sylvan School Rd.
- Follow Sylvan School Rd for 0.3 miles and turn left onto Snow Camp Rd.

RIGHT: Rustic cabins and dairy barn along route

- Travel Snow Camp Rd for 0.8 miles before turning right to get back on Greensboro Chapel Hill Rd.
- Follow Greensboro Chapel Hill Rd for 19.3 miles. The road name will change to Old Greensboro Rd about halfway down this section of road.
- When the road ends, turn left onto Jones Ferry Rd and travel 0.8 miles to NC 54 where the byway ends.



Counties: Alamance, Guilford, and

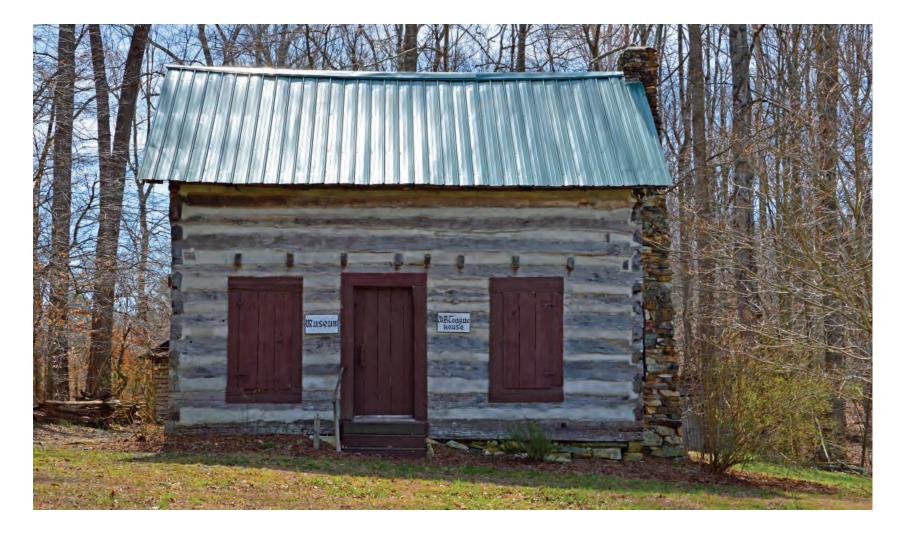
Orange

Total Distance: 42 Miles

Drive Time: 1 hr 5 min







Points of Interest

At the NC 62 intersection, history enthusiasts may want to take a quick side trip to the Alamance Battleground State Historic Site located about 4.5 miles east along NC 62. The Alamance Battleground is the 1771 site where the North Carolina militia, led by Governor William Tryon, defeated the Regulators. Regulators were North Carolinians from several western counties who wanted to see the government regulated to prevent what they viewed as 166 further extortion and corruption on the part

of the colonial government, rooted in eastern North Carolina.

Originally a Quaker community, Snow Camp was settled in 1749. The local outdoor drama, "The Sword of Peace," portrays the plight of the Quakers in this area during the Revolutionary War.

ABOVE: Rustic cabin

RIGHT: Cows along the byway







Getting There

The byway begins on US 64 Bus/West St at the Chatham County Courthouse.

- Follow West St/US 64 Bus west for 0.5 miles.
- Turn left onto NC 902/NC 87 and travel 0.8 mile.
- Turn right to follow NC 902 and travel 2.7 miles.
- Turn right to continue following NC 902. Travel 16.8 miles to Harper's Crossroads where the site of the Devil's Tramping Ground can be accessed.
- From Harper's Crossroads travel another 4.6 miles on NC 902 to the intersection with NC 42 where NC 902 ends.
- Continue across NC 42 onto Jerry Frye Rd (SR 1164)/ Short Cut Rd (SR 2880) and travel 1.5 miles to Howard Mill Rd.

• Turn left onto Howard Mill Rd (SR 2877) and follow for 6.6 miles to the intersection with NC 705 where the byway ends.

Side Trip:

To see the Devil's Tramping Ground, take a right at the intersection onto Siler City Glendon Rd (SR 1006) in Harpers Crossroads, and then an immediate left onto Devils Tramping Ground Rd (SR 1100). Travel 1.7 miles and look for a gravel pull off to the left. The actual site is a few hundred feet in the woods along a path. Be aware this is private property.





Counties: Moore and Randolph

Total Distance: 33.4 miles

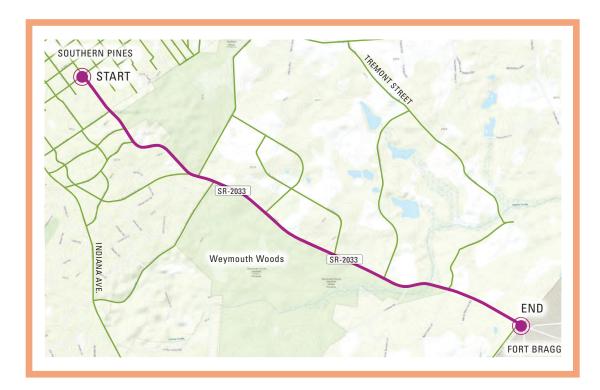
Drive Time: 45 min

BOTTOM: Downtown Pittsboro











Counties: Moore
Total Distance: 2.8 Miles
Drive Time: 5 min

BELOW: East Connecticut Avenue in Southern Pines

Getting There

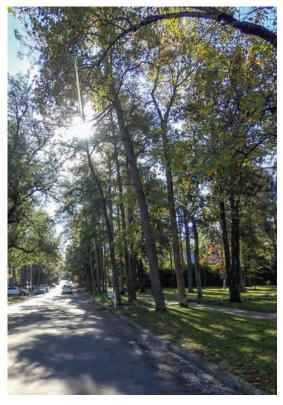
The byway begins at the intersection of East Connecticut Ave and North Ridge St in Southern Pines (3 blocks east of Broad Street).

• Travel southeast on East Connecticut Ave (SR 2033) for 2.8 miles to the intersection with N Fort Bragg Road (SR 2074) where the byway ends just before entering the military base.

Points of Interest

The town of Southern Pines was initially formed around 1884 by John T. Patrick, who intended for it to be a health retreat. While his dream may have not come to full fruition, it grew to become a very prosperous and active community.

The 900-acre Weymouth Woods Nature Preserve was established in 1963 as the first natural area in the state park system. The first plot of 400 acres was originally purchased and owned by the grandfather of the well-known novelist James Boyd to protect the land from logging and lumbering. After James Boyd's death, his wife Katherine donated the land to the state to be designated as a preserve. The park is made up of sandy ridges of long leaf pine and hardwood bottomlands, which is why early settlers referred to this area as the "pine barrens." The preserve is home to more than 500 species of plant and animal life and several are listed as rare or endangered species, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker, the pine-barren tree frog, and the bog spicebush. This tract of land contains a considerable amount of old growth timber ranging anywhere from 250 to 450 years







old with the oldest known living pine (dating from 1548) residing there. (31)

The Historic Campbell House, which now houses the Arts Council of Moore County, was once partially located across the street from where the Weymouth Center currently sits. In the 1920s it was moved from that location to where it sits now to become one of the Boyd's son's homes. In 1946, it was bought by Major Campbell who renovated it and lived there for 20 years before gifting it to the Southern Pines for the "cultural and social enrichment of the community."

The Weymouth Center for Arts and Humanities, located in the Boyd house, is a cultural center dedicated to music, literature, and conservation. The 9,000 square-foot Georgian Mansion continues to hold lecture series, recitals, concerts, and plays, and it often serves as a refuge for ambitious writers. (50)

Fort Bragg, headquarters to the US Army Special Operations Command and the home to the 82nd Airborne Division, is the world's largest airborne facility with more than 56,000 active duty personnel. (12)

Note: The byway ends at the entrance to Fort Bragg on Connecticut Avenue, but travelers may proceed through the base to the city of Fayetteville if the signage at the Fort Bragg gate permits.

ABOVE AND RIGHT: Images of Southern Pines

Start



Wevmouth Woods

Nature Preserve



Arts Council of Moore County



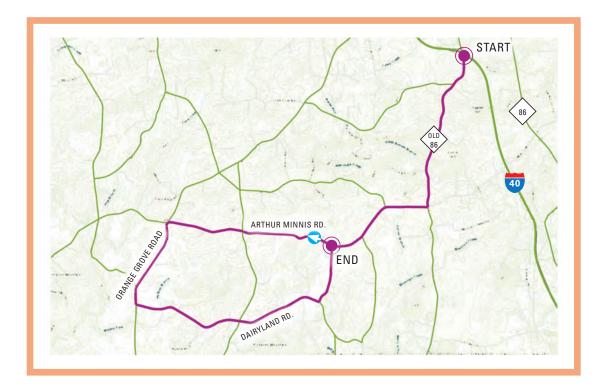
Weymouth Center for Arts and Humanities



Fort Bragg









Counties: Orange

Total Distance: 13.2 Miles

Drive Time: 20 min

Getting There

The byway begins at Old NC 86 at the I-40 overpass, Exit 261 in Hillsborough.

- Head south on Old NC 86 for 2.7 miles until you reach Arthur Minnis Rd and turn right.
- Travel down Arthur Minnis Rd for 4.7 miles and turn left onto Orange Grove Rd.
- Follow Orange Grove Rd for 1.5 miles until you reach Dairyland Rd and turn left.

- Follow Dairyland Rd. for 3.3 miles and turn left onto Rocky Ridge Rd.
- Travel down Rocky Ridge Rd for 1 mile until you reach Arthur Minnis Rd where the byway ends. From here you can turn right and backtrack to the beginning of the byway or turn left and ride the byway again.

Points of Interest

Originally a part of a Native American trading path, Dairyland Road has remained an important route through the years. The road

passes many weathered farmhouses like the one nicknamed "Old Stagecoach."

Maple View Country Store, at the crossroads of Dairyland Road and Rocky Ridge Road, is a local favorite known for its homemade ice cream. Views of the historic Nutter Farm can be enjoyed from the store's front porch.

Founded in 1754, Hillsborough is a small town with charming brick buildings and a clock that the king of England gave to the town in the 1760s. (Hillsborough is located three miles past I-40 on Old NC 86).

Start

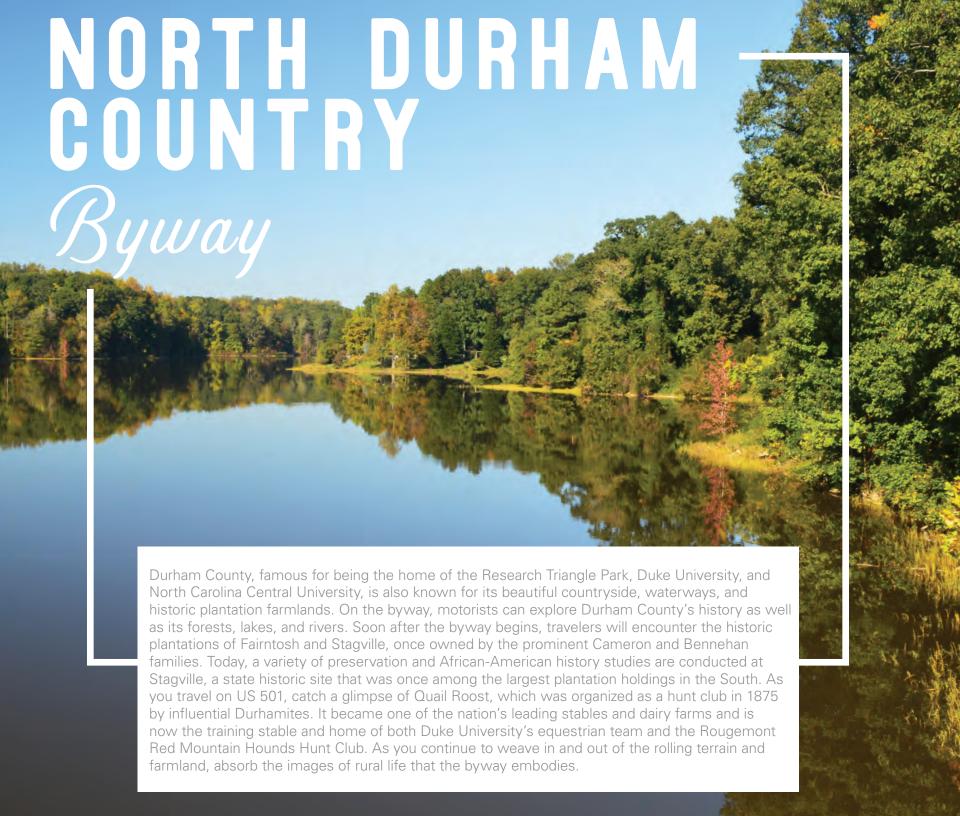


Dairyland Road -Trading Path



Maple View Country Store









To access the byway: take Exit 182 off of I-85 in Durham and travel north on Red Mill Rd (SR 1632) for 3.6 miles. Turn right onto Teknika Pkwy and travel 0.2 miles. Turn left and return to Red Mill Rd and travel 0.5 mile to the intersection of Old Oxford Rd (SR 1004) where the byway begins.

• Turn right onto Old Oxford Rd (SR 1004) and travel 1.5 miles.

- Turn left onto Stagville Rd (SR 1615) and travel 3.8 miles.
- Turn right onto Bahama Rd (SR 1616/SR 1607) and travel 3.6 miles
- From here, you can choose to continue on the main byway route by continuing straight on Bahama Rd or you can choose to ride a byway extension.

Extension Option:

• If you choose to ride the byway extension, turn left onto Hampton Rd (SR



Counties: Durham

Main Byway Route: 31.1 Miles

Extension Route: 3.9 Miles

Total Distance: 35 Miles

Drive Time: 55 min



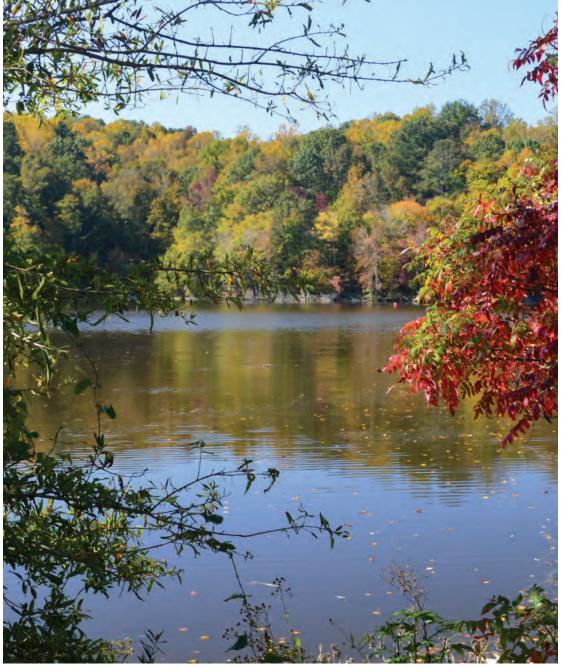
ABOVE: Horses in pasture along route

OPPOSITE: Lake Michie near Bahama

1603). Travel down Hampton Rd for 1.6 miles and turn left onto Wilkins Rd and follow for 0.1 miles (SR 1613) (this will be the second Wilkins Rd).

- Veer right onto State Forest Rd (SR 1614) and follow for 2.2 miles.
- Turn left onto Moores Mill Rd to return to the main byway route.

*State Forest Rd is a gravel road and has a bridge crossing at the Eno River that can be rather rough.



- If you choose to stay on the main byway route, travel another 2.2 miles on Bahama Rd (SR 1616/SR 1607)
- Turn left on Red Mountain Rd (SR 1471) and travel 4.5 miles
- Turn left onto Moores Mill Rd (SR 1601) and travel 2.1 miles
- Turn left at traffic signal onto US 501 and travel 1.4 miles
- Turn right onto S Lowell Rd (SR 1464/SR 1461) and travel 4.9 miles
- The byway temporarily ends at the intersection of S Lowell Rd and Guess Rd (NC 157). Turn left onto Guess Road (NC 157) and travel 1.3 miles. Turn left onto Mason Rd (SR 1002) and travel 2.5 miles. Turn left onto US 501 (N Roxboro Rd) and travel 0.3 miles.
- The byway resumes by turning right onto Orange Factory Rd (SR 1628) and travel 3 miles to the intersection with Stagville Rd where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Bahama's name (pronounced bah-hay-ma) originates from the first two letters of the three prominent family names in the area—Ball, Harris, and Mangum. Bahama Road travels by the tranquil waters of Lake Michie (pronounced mik-ee), which offers recreational opportunities including boating, hiking, and picnicking.

itart









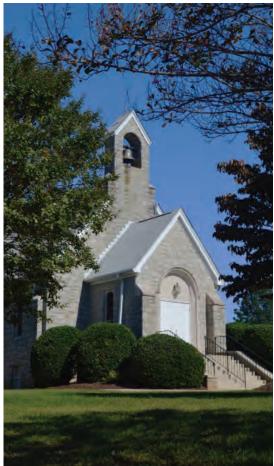
Occaneechi

Trading Path

End

Hill Demonstration





The final resting place of Governor William B. Umstead, who served from 1953 until his death in 1954, can be found at Mt Tabor Church a few miles east of Bahama on Bahama Rd.

Hill Demonstration Forest was developed from lands donated to North Carolina State University by George Watts Hill. Established in 1929, the 2,400-acre forest straddles the Flat River and includes a one-lane bridge with views of the river. Motorists may see a wide range of birds and rare plant species, since more than 200 species of birds live here, including egrets, herons, ibis, and osprey.

The Great Indian Trading Path, the Occaneechi Path, ran through this area along present-day Snow Hill Rd, St. Mary's St, and Mason Dr. The path was a famous Piedmont fur and deerskin trading route that began in 1670 and was used by European explorers, hunters, and settlers.

ABOVE LEFT: Stagville garden

ABOVE RIGHT: Tabor Church

RIGHT: Horses at play





Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 82 (Burnett St) and Royal St (1802) in the community of Godwin.

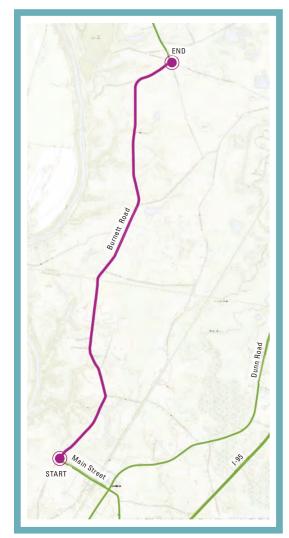
• Follow NC 82 (Burnett St) for 5.5 miles to the intersection of NC 82, Middle Rd, and Dorman Rd where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

As the byway begins, motorists will notice the small farms and patches of woodland that dot the route. This area forms a small plateau between the floodplains of the Cape Fear and Black Rivers. This geographic feature is the reason Sherman marched his troops through the area after leaving Savannah en route to a Confederate munitions depot in Goldsboro.

Along the byway, motorists will notice a number of historical markers. These markers tell the story of how Southern troops tried in vain to stop the advance of Sherman in the Averasboro community. Three plantation homes in the area were used as hospitals (two for Union forces and one for Confederates), all of which are privately owned land and are not open to the public.

While this area today is expansive farmland, during the Battle of Averasboro this region was primarily woodland. Just before the Cumberland/Harnett County line, a re-creation of the original trench lines is visible. Further along the byway is the Chicora Civil War Cemetery, featuring a restored enslaved person's cabin from





the Smith Plantation, to which the land along the byway once belonged.

The Averasboro Battlefield Museum, just past the Chicora Cemetery, houses exhibits on the Battle of Averasboro, and each year a reenactment of the battle is held on the



Counties: Cumberland and Harnett

Total Distance: 5.5 Miles

Drive Time: 10 min



ABOVE: Battle of Averasboro Battlefield

museum grounds. About a mile past the museum on the right in a grove of trees, motorists can see the red roof of the Lebanon Plantation house, the now private residence that was used as a hospital for Confederate forces.







Counties: Johnston

Total Distance: 9.3 Miles

Drive Time: 10 min



Getting There

The byway begins at the I-40 and US 70 (Clayton Bypass) Interchange.

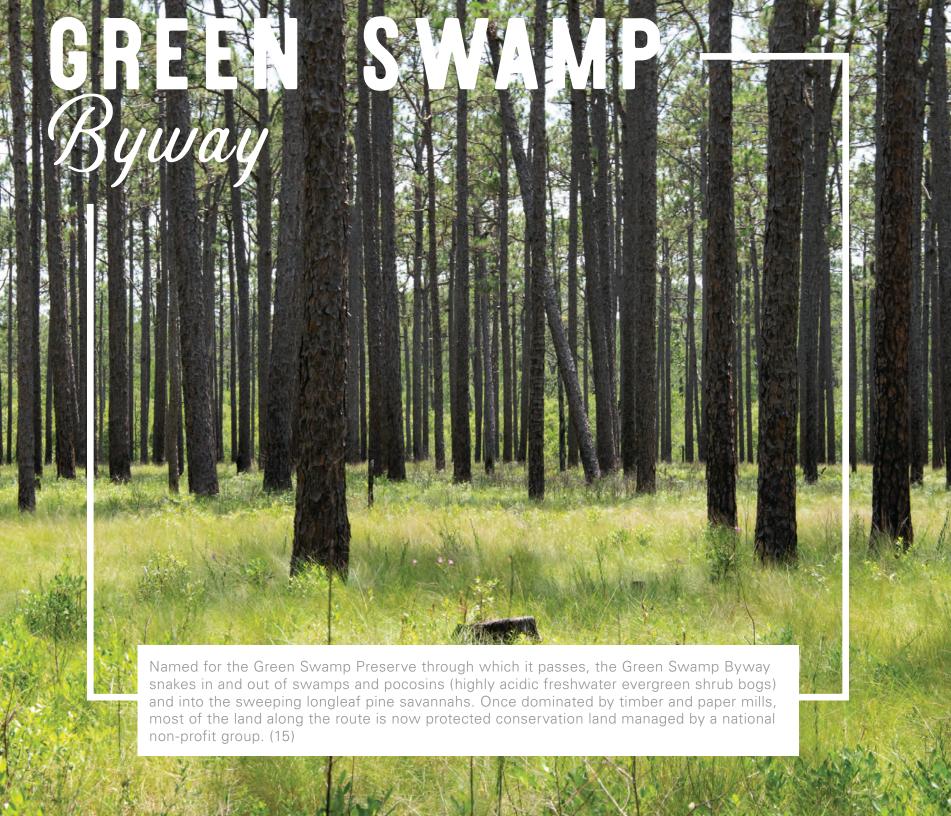
• Follow US 70 (Clayton Bypass) for 9.3 miles to US 70 Business where the byway ends.

LEFT: Open country along the Scenic Highway

"I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way."

Carl Sandburg









Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, and

Columbus

Total Distance: 51.2 Miles

Drive Time: 40 min

BELOW: Pitcher plants and dragonfly in Green Swamp



Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 211 (Green Swamp Rd) and Little Macedonia Rd NW 2 miles north of US 17 in Supply.

• Follow NC 211 north for 52.1 miles to the intersection of NC 211 and NC 242 northeast of Bladenboro where the byway ends.





Points of Interest

At almost 17,000 acres, the Green Swamp Preserve is composed of peat and muck timberland because it has little surface water and extensive stands of trees. The Green Swamp Preserve is home to many rare and diverse plant and animal species, which includes the Venus Flytrap, orchids, and pitcher plants as well as the red-cockaded woodpecker, fox squirrels, the American alligator, and Hessel's hairstreak butterfly. For the pine savannahs to remain healthy, the NC Forest Service must conduct prescribed burns to aid in seed dispersal and invasive plant removal. (9)

An isolated community named Crusoe Island is located on the edge of the vast swamp. Political refugees from French Haiti founded Crusoe Island in 1806. Today, the swamplands are owned by several large pulp and paper companies. Crusoe Island lies 15 miles southwest of the Brunswick/Columbus County line.

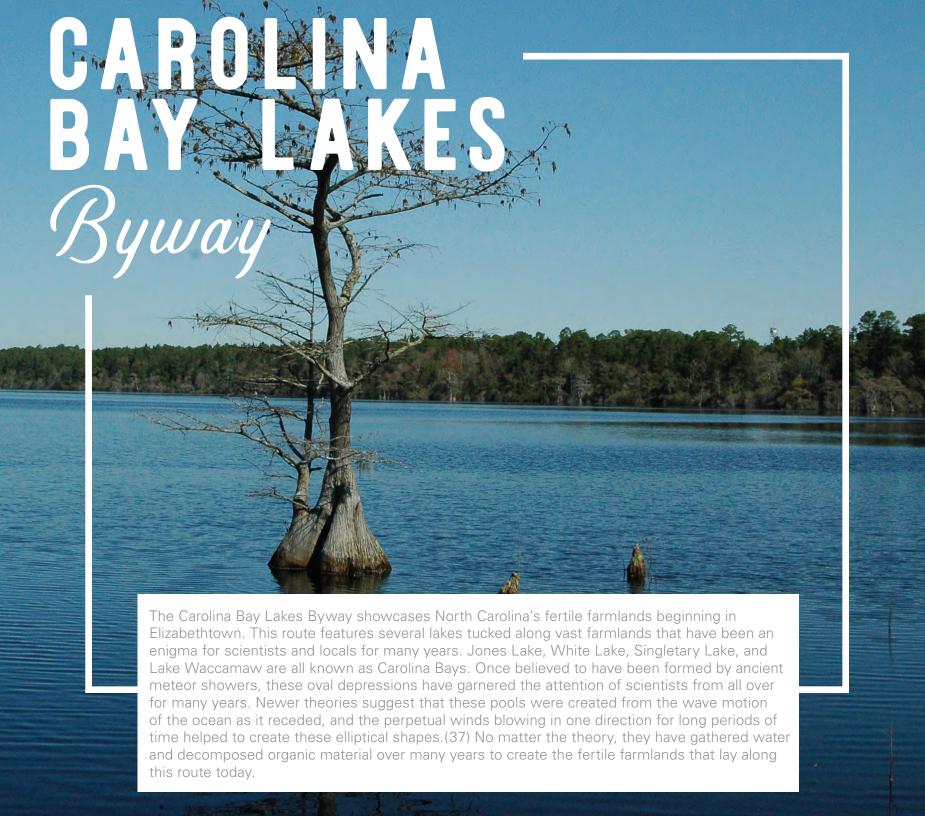
The byway passes near Lake Waccamaw State Park near Bolton. Lake Waccamaw, the largest of the mysterious Carolina Bays, was originally thought to have been formed by meteors, but new theories suggest it was formed by the ocean's waves and its prevailing winds. (37) The park offers an

abundance of recreational opportunities and is an easy side trip. (See the Carolina Bay Lakes Byway for more information.) The Green Swamp drains into Lake Waccamaw, which was named around 1733 for the Waccamaw Tribe, a Siouan-speaking tribe who lived in the region. Members of the Waccamaw Siouan tribe still live in the area, concentrating near Lake Waccamaw, and are one of eight state-recognized Native American tribes in North Carolina. (49)

OPPOSITE: Pitcher plants and Venus Flytraps







Getting There

To access the byway from Spiveys Corner, travel south 4 miles from US 13 to the beginning of the byway at the intersection of US 421 and NC 242.

- Follow NC 242 (Salemburg Hwy) south for 14 miles through Salemburg on Main St. In Roseboro, NC 242 is N East St. (Do not follow NC 242 truck route.)
- Turn right onto Roseboro St and travel 1.5 miles.
- Turn right to continue on NC 242 (Elizabethtown Highway) and follow it for 22.7 miles to the end of the byway at the intersection with NC 53.

Points of Interest

Located at the headwaters of Little Coharie Creek just south of the byway's terminus, Spivey's Corner is well known as the home of the annual Hollerin' Contest, which was first held in 1969 to celebrate the art of hollering. For people who lived in more rural areas of North Carolina, hollering was an essential means of communication across long distances before the establishment of the telephone.

The town of Salemburg, founded in 1874, was named for Salem Academy, located in the town. The school was the forerunner of the North Carolina Justice Academy where state law enforcement officers obtained advanced education.

Sampson County was named for John Sampson, a member of the House of Commons under North Carolina's royal governors who remained a loyalist for the





Counties: Bladen, Cumberland, and

Sampson

Total Distance: 38.2 Miles

Drive Time: 44 min

OPPOSITE: Jones Lake near Elizabethtown

BELOW: Barn along the byway







first few years of the American Revolution before then being elected to the North Carolina Council of State, an honor he was forced to decline due to declining health.

Cumberland County, founded in 1754, was named for the Duke of Cumberland, a son of British King George II who was successful at the Battle of Culloden in Scotland. Ironically, the area was settled by Scottish Highlanders, the very people defeated by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden.

Elizabethtown, settled in 1773 and possibly named for Queen Elizabeth I, was

the site of the 1781 Revolutionary War Battle of Elizabethtown, where Whigs broke the Tories' ("loyalists," or colonials who remained devoted to England) power by driving them into a ravine, now known as Tory Hole, near the Cape Fear River.

ABOVE: Wildlife thrives among the lakes along the byway

RIGHT: Downtown Elizabethtown

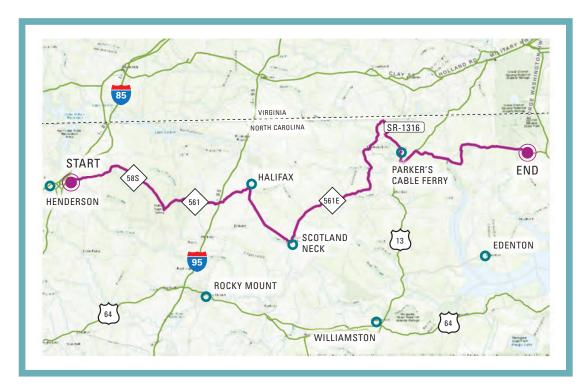
OPPOSITE: NC Forest Service County Headquarters











Getting There

The byway begins at the US 1 and Warrenton Rd interchange in northeast Henderson.

- Take Warrenton Rd east for 0.8 miles and veer right to stay on Warrenton Rd for 12.1 miles.
- Turn left onto US 401 N (Main Street) and travel 2 blocks (0.1 miles) and turn right onto US 158 E/NC 58 S (Macon St) and travel 0.5 miles.
- Veer right onto NC 58 S and travel 5.8 miles.
- Continue straight onto NC 43 for 11.6 miles.
- Turn left onto Evans Road and then make an immediate sharp left onto NC 561. Travel 3.7 miles and veer right to continue on NC 561 E.

- Travel 11.9 miles and then make a left to continue on NC 561 E.
- Continue 7.5 miles to US 301 Bus.
- Turn right onto US 301 Bus S in Halifax and travel 2.6 miles.
- Turn left onto NC 903/NC 125 and travel south for 14.6 miles to Scotland Neck. (NC 903/125 is W 12th Street in Scotland Neck.)
- Turn left onto US 258 N (Main St) and travel 13.3 miles crossing the Roanoke River and entering Rich Square.
- Veer right in 0.1 miles onto Short St and turn right again onto E Jackson St to follow NC 561 east for 11.7 miles.
- Turn left onto Menola St Johns Rd (SR 1141) and travel 1.5 miles.
- Veer right onto Flea Hill Rd (SR 1142) and travel 2.8 miles.



Counties: Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Pasquotank, Vance, and Warren

Total Distance: 170.4 miles

Drive Time: 3 hrs 40 min

Note: Recreational and larger vehicles are not permitted on the cable ferry and will need to follow an alternate route.



OPPOSITE: Historic church in Halifax

ABOVE: Merchants Millpond State Park

- Turn right onto Benthall Bridge Rd (SR 1160) and follow it for 6.4 miles to Main St in Murfreesboro. (Benthall Bridge Rd becomes Spring Ave in Murfreesboro.)
- Turn right onto Main St and travel 1.1 miles.
- Turn left onto US 258 at the traffic signal and head north for 2.8 miles.

BELOW and RIGHT: Historic buildings along the byway





- Turn left onto Statesville Rd (SR 1310) and travel 3.9 miles.
- Turn right onto New Hope Rd (SR 1315) and travel 2.2 miles.
- Turn right onto Buckhorn Church Rd (SR 1316) and travel 3.0 miles.
- Turn right onto US 258 S and travel 1.3 miles.
- Turn left onto Parkers Ferry Road (SR 1306) and travel 5.4 miles to the Parker's Cable Ferry.
- Cross the Meherrin River by ferry. (If the ferry is not operational, see alternative route.)
- *Alternative Route: If ferry is not operating or if traveling in an RV, take US 258 S to US 158 E and follow to Winton.
- Travel south on Parkers Fishery Rd (SR 1175) for 2.7 miles to reach US 158.
- Turn right onto US 158 and move immediately into the left lane to make a u-turn to follow US 158 E for 1.5 miles.
- At the interchange, turn right onto the US 13 N/US 158 E ramp to continue on US 158 E for 4.3 miles.
- Turn right onto NC 137 E (SR 1343) and travel 8.6 miles to Gatesville.
- Turn right onto NC 37 S and travel 3.4 miles.
- Turn left onto Mill Pond Road (SR 1400/1403) and continue 4.6 miles.
- Turn right onto US 158 E and travel 16.0 miles to the intersection with Lynch's Corner Rd and Newland Rd where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

When in Warrenton, named for Joseph Warren (a Revolutionary War soldier killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill), enjoy views of historic antebellum houses while driving through the town or take a pleasant stroll on the courthouse grounds. It's stated that General Lafayette stayed at a plantation south of town between the time that he gave his speeches in Halifax and Raleigh. Warrenton has been home to many famous people, including journalist Horace Greeley, North Carolina's first African American congressman John A. Hyman, and the Bragg brothers, who were both politicians and soldiers.

Incorporated in 1891, Essex was the center of a free African-American settlement prior to the Civil War. Descendants of some of the original families still live here today.

Outdoor enthusiasts may want to visit nearby Medoc Mountain State Park by turning right onto NC 4/NC 48 and following the signs. Sidney Weller named Medoc Mountain for the vineyard he established there in the late 1800s. He introduced America to a system of grape culture and named his vineyard after the wine-producing area of Medoc, France. Medoc Mountain is an elongated ridge, the remnant of an ancient granite core of a mountain range formed in the Paleozoic Fra.

Halifax, now a state historic site, was once the colonial seat of the State Assembly. In 1757, Halifax was named for the Second Earl of Halifax George Montague, who helped expand colonial commerce while serving as the president of the Board of Trade and Plantations. The Halifax Resolves, one of the first actions taken by a colony for

independence, were signed here in 1776, and Lafayette spoke in the town on February 27, 1825. Several historic and replica buildings are part of the tour in Halifax.

The community of Crowells Crossroads was settled by Edward and Joseph Crowell in 1730. Stories say these men, relatives of Oliver Cromwell, escaped during the English Reformation by dropping the letter m from their names.

As a side trip, check out the beautiful array of birds at Sylvan Heights Bird Park in Scotland Neck, which offers education on the conservation of waterfowls and wetlands and acts as a local resource for avian biology and wetland ecology. (Entry fee required.)

Settled in the early 1700s, Murfreesboro was first known as Murfrees after the family that owned the land upon which the town was built. The nearby landing on the Meherrin River was known as Murfrees Ferry in 1770 and by 1787 the town received its current name. Famous former citizens include Dr. Walter Reed, former head of the US Yellow Fever Commission in Cuba and the doctor who discovered a cure for the disease; Richard J. Gatling, who invented the Gatling gun and several agricultural tools; and John W. Wheeler, minister to Nicaragua and state treasurer during the mid-1800s. It is also the home to Chowan University, established in 1848.

Parker's Cable Ferry, one of the last two-car ferries operating in the state, has operated across the Meherrin River near its junction with the Chowan River since the early 1900s.

Built on the land of Benjamin Wynns in 1766, Winton was burned to the ground in 1862 by Union forces. C.S. Brown founded

Chowan Academy here in 1886, one of the earliest schools for African-Americans.

The Chowan River was named for the Chowanoac, an Algonquian-language tribe whose tribal lands encompassed much of modern Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Chowan Counties. The river was explored around 1585 by Ralph Lane, Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition leader, and again in 1622 by explorers from Jamestown. It was a major trade access route for residents of the northeastern corner of the state.

Thought to be more than 10,000 years old, the Great Dismal Swamp has decreased in size since the arrival of Europeans because of drainage and logging. This forested wetland was shown on maps as early as 1647 and is a 111,000-acre area of marsh, lake, and cypress swamp. In 1728, Colonel William Byrd II was one of the first people to survey the North Carolina/Virginia state line through the swamp and provide an extensive description of the area. He is rumored to have given the swamp its name. George Washington surveyed this area in 1763 in order to build a canal to drain part of the swamp for lumbering. A Civil War battle was held at the Great Dismal Swamp Canal locks at nearby South Mills when Confederate forces were prevented from blowing up the locks to keep Union supplies from coming down the canal. (40)

RIGHT: Historic Courthouse in downtown Halifax

OPPOSITE: The byway winds through farm country









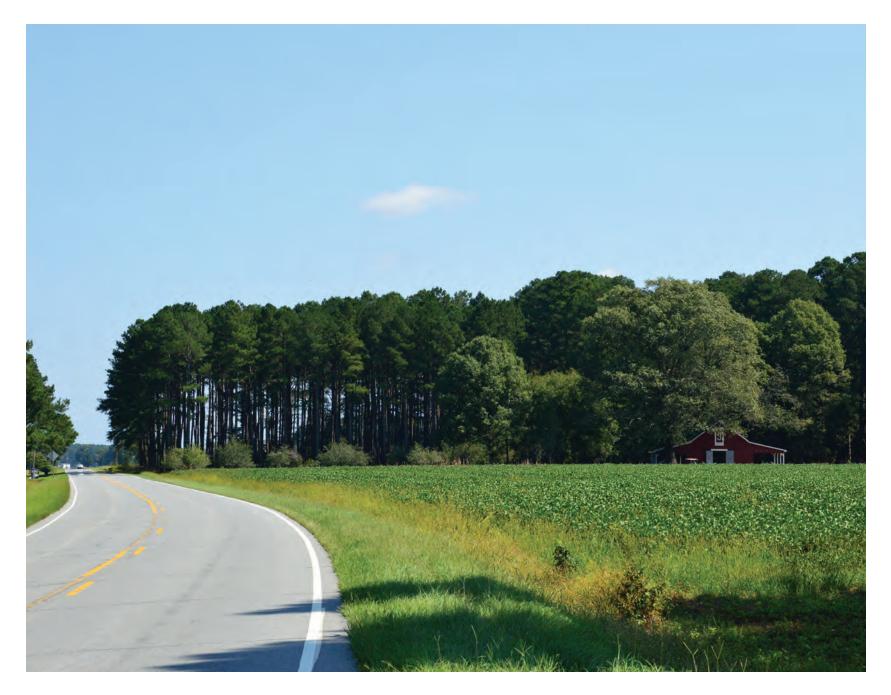
Halifax



Crowells Crossroads



Sylvan Heights **Bird Park**









Chowan Academy

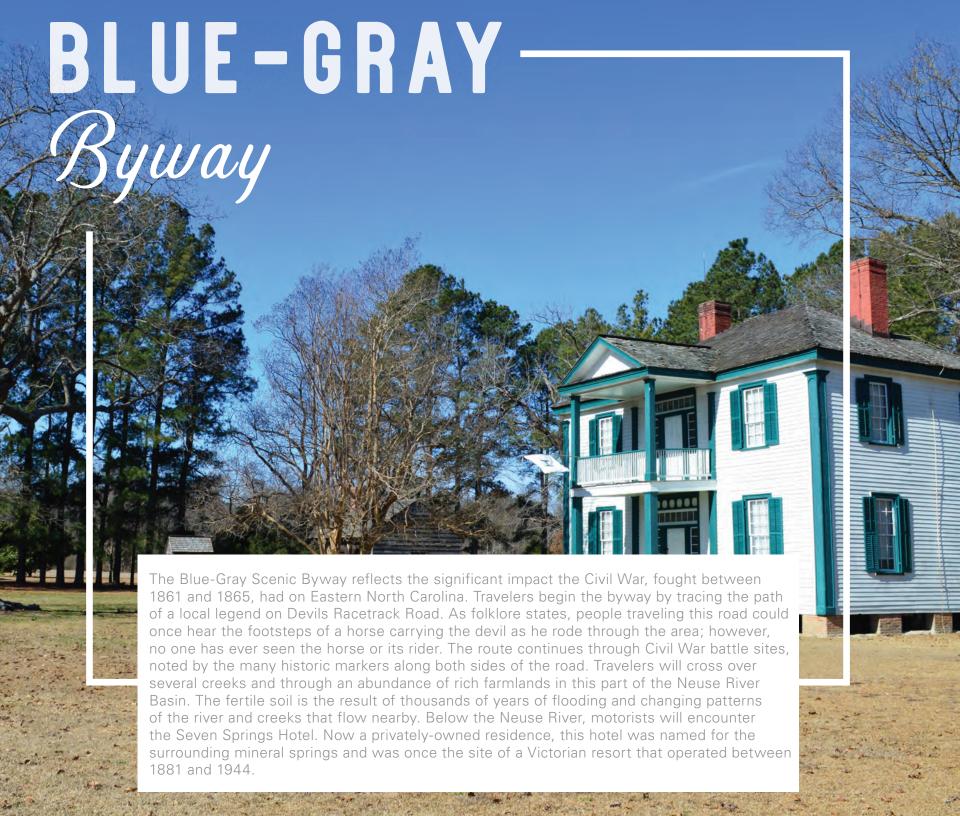




Great Dismal Swamp

Chowan River

End







Counties: Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, and

Wayne

Total Distance: 84.4 Miles

Drive Time: 1 hr 55 min

Getting There

The byway begins at US-701 and Devil's Racetrack Rd near I-95, Exit 90 in Four Oaks.

- Head east 12.5 mi. on Devils Racetrack Rd toward Hillsboro Rd.
- Turn right onto Harper House Rd and continue until you reach Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site on the right in 1.9 miles.
- Backtrack on Harper House Rd to Devils Racetrack Rd. Continue on Harper House Rd. across Devils Racetrack Rd. for 0.1 miles and turn right onto St. Johns Church Rd.
- Follow St. Johns Church Rd for 0.4 miles until it turns into Bentonville Rd and continue on Bentonville Rd. for 3 miles.
- Turn left onto US Hwy13 and travel 4.1 miles to the crossroads in Grantham.
- Turn right onto Grantham School Rd and follow for 3.2 miles to Dudley Rd/Oberry Rd.

- Turn Left onto Dudley Rd/Oberry Rd and follow for 7.5 miles until you reach US-117. Cross US-117 and continue on Oberry Rd./ Sleepy Creek Rd through the town of Dudley for 3.1 miles.
- Turn Right onto Eagle Nest Rd and continue for 3.11 miles until it dead ends into Indian Springs Rd.
- Turn left onto Indian Springs Rd. (SR-1744) and follow until you reach NC-55 in 6.6 miles Turn left onto NC-55 and then turn left onto W Spring St in 0.4 miles.
- Follow W Spring St. 1 mile into the Town of Seven Springs and turn right onto Main St to return to NC-55 in 0.1 miles.
- Turn left onto NC-55 and follow for 4.8 miles to Smith Grady Rd. Follow Smith Grady Rd for 3.6 miles and veer right to travel on Old Pink Hill Rd. Follow Old Pink Hill Rd for 1.8 miles to Liddell Rd.
- Turn left onto Liddell Rd. and follow it for
 1.8 miles through the town of Deep Run to



ABOVE: Civil War Trail Marker at Howell Woods **OPPOSITE:** Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site

John Green Smith Rd. Turn right and follow John Green Smith Rd for 2.1 miles and turn right onto Big Oak Rd.

- Follow Big Oak Rd for 0.6 miles and take a slight left onto Sandy Foundation Rd and follow for 1.1 miles.
- Turn left onto US-258 and almost immediately take the first right onto



Lightwood Knot Rd. Follow Lightwood Knot Rd for 4.8 miles to Vine Swamp Rd.

• Turn left onto Vine Swamp Rd and follow 58 and follow for 13.6 miles into the Town of Trenton.

In the Town of Trenton, take a right onto Market St and follow for 0.5 miles near Mayfield Rd where the byway ends.

ABOVE: Bentonville Battle State Historic Site **OPPOSITE:** Cliffs of the Neuse State Park

for .3 miles and take a sharp right onto NC-



Battle of **Bentonville**





Points of Interest

After crossing Hannah's Creek, the byway crosses Mill Creek where Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's troops were prevented from attacking Union troops under the command of General William T. Sherman from the rear because of a flood. The Confederates were able to escape after their defeat. In the community of Bentonville, one-half mile further along the byway, Confederate forces kept naval stores of tar, pitch, and turpentine, which they burned after their retreat from Bentonville.

The Civil War Battle of Bentonville took place on March 19-21, 1865, at what is now the Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site, approximately four miles southwest of Bentonville. This 1865 battle slowed Sherman's march through the state and was the bloodiest and largest land battle ever fought on North Carolina soil with nearly 5,000 total casualties. The battle, the only significant attempt to defeat Sherman's army during its march through the Carolinas, was the last full-scale action in which a Confederate army was able to mount a tactical offensive during the Civil War. Reenactments of this historic battle are held each March in remembrance of those few days. The nearby Harper House was used as a Union field hospital and is included in the site's tour. (36)

Just off the byway after the Indian Springs community is the Cliffs of the Neuse



State Park. The park features cliffs that rise 90 feet from the Neuse River and were formed from a fault shift thousands of years ago. Over time, erosion exposed the multicolored sedimentary layers in a formation that enables laurel and other mountain plants to grow here. Nature trails and a museum are available to park visitors.

Seven Springs was originally named Whitehall after the plantation of William Whitefield, a prominent pre-Revolutionary War settler, in 1741. A state Civil War marker near the Neuse River Bridge denotes the site where the Confederate ironclad, C.S.S. Neuse, was built. This was also the site of an early Civil War skirmish, the Battle of Whitehall, where Union troops damaged the ship, which is now housed in Kinston. The battle occurred as the Union troops were marching north in an attempt to capture a railroad trestle near Goldsboro. (52)

The farming community of Deep Run, located along the byway, was established in the 1880s with the opening of a turpentine distillery. It was originally called Red Town because the community's houses were painted red.

The town of Trenton was established as Trent Courthouse in 1779 and named for the river, which was named for the Trent River in England. By 1784, the name Trenton was adopted.

Nearby places of interest include New Bern and the beaches of the Crystal Coast. New Bern, the colonial and state capital from 1746 to 1792, is 25 miles northeast of Trenton. About 35 miles southwest of Trenton are the Bogue Sound and beach recreation areas.















Counties: Nash

Total Distance: 11 Miles

Drive Time: 10 min

Getting There

The byway begins on US-264 at the Nash County line just east of Zebulon.

• Follow US-264 East for 11 miles to the Wilson County Line where the byway ends.



OPPOSITE: Bird's-eye view of the byway

BELOW: Daylilies along the route







Counties: Edgecombe, Martin, and Wilson

Total Distance: 51.7 Miles

Drive Time: 1 hr 5 min

OPPOSITE: Tar River near Tarboro

BELOW: Williamston in the fall

Getting There

The byway begins on NC 42 at the US 301 interchange east of Wilson.

- Travel 9 miles east on NC 42.
- Veer right onto NC 124 follow for 6.1 miles to the intersection with US 258.
- Proceed straight across over US 258 to continue on NC 124 for 3.1 miles.
- Turn right onto NC 42 E and follow for 18.7 miles.
- At the intersection of NC 42/NC 142 and NC 11, go straight across to follow NC 142 E for 5.8 miles.
- Turn right onto NC 125 S and follow for 8.9 miles to the Williamston city limits near Oak St where the byway ends.





Points of Interest

"Tar Heel" is the nickname given to the state's residents by British Lieutenant General Lord William Cornwallis' troops after they emerged from the nearby Tar River with tar stuck to their boots. Another story says the ground alongside many of the state's river fronts was covered with tar that spilled from rafts bringing the product to market. Early residents found that it was simple to cut these trees and pile the light, or fat wood, into piles and cover them with soil after setting them on fire. The piles, called tar kilns, were then left to smolder causing the pine resin to run out as a dark

tar. Tar was used extensively in the shipping industry. The tar was distilled into turpentine and was used to waterproof rope and wood in the form of either pitch or tar.

Wilson was formed in 1849 when the towns of Hickory Grove and Toisnot Depot merged in 1849 as a result of the construction of a new rail line. The new town was named for Louis D. Wilson, a state senator and early advocate of the public-school movement, who was killed during the Mexican War of 1846–1848.

Legend has it that the Tar River was named for the tar produced in the counties

through which it flowed, while others suggest that the river's name is derived from a Native American word.

Williamston, named in honor of Colonel Williams Williams who fought in the Revolutionary War, is located on the Roanoke River. Settled in 1779, the town originally was called Skewarky for the plantation on which it was built.

Start

208





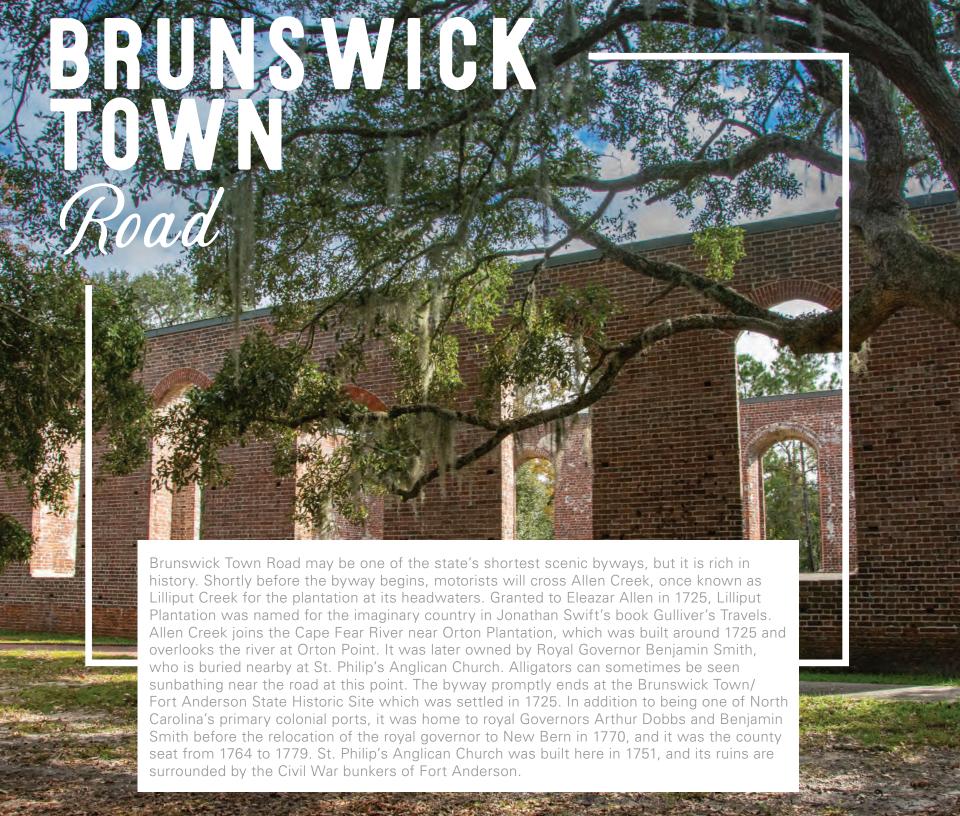




End

Tar Heel Origins Wilson Tar River Williamston





Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 133 and Orton Rd SE (SR 1530) just south of Wilmington.

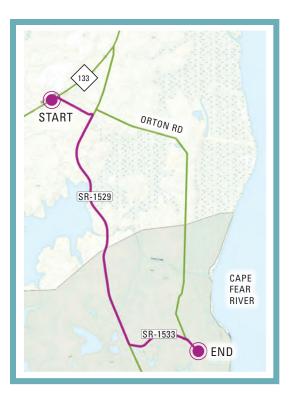
- Travel east on Orton Rd (SR 1530) for 0.3 miles.
- Turn right onto Plantation Rd (SR 1529) and travel south for 1.6 miles.
- Turn left onto St. Phillips Rd (SR 1533) and travel 0.4 miles to the entrance to Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson Historic Site where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Brunswick Town, named for King George I, the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg and in ruins since 1830, has a long history—from attacks by the Spanish in 1748 to Revolutionary and Civil War battles. Resistance to the Stamp Act occurred in 1765 at the Russelborough House, the ruins of which are located north of the Brunswick Town Site.

Fort Anderson was built here during the Civil War to help protect the port of Wilmington but was evacuated in 1865 after a devastating Union attack that led to the fall of Wilmington. Another battery, Fort Lamb, was located just south on Price's Creek.

For additional travels, continue to the town of Southport, named for its location as the state's southernmost port at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Southport was built in 1748 as part of Fort Johnston, named for Colonial Governor Gabriel Johnston. The fort, which burned in 1775, was rebuilt around 1800 and later used by





Counties: Brunswick
Total Distance: 2.3 Miles
Drive Time: 10 min

OPPOSITE: Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson **BELOW:** Reenactment at Fort Anderson





the Confederate Army, though only the officers' quarters remain today. A state ferry runs from Southport across the river to Fort Fisher. Now a state historic site, Fort Fisher protected the river during the Civil War and was the site of the largest land and sea assault by US forces prior to D-Day in World War II. A museum, as well as one of North Carolina's three aquariums, is located at the Fort Fisher State Recreation Area.

The first European to discover the Cape Fear River was Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1524. An Italian navigator working for the king of Fance, Verrazzano was looking for a



direct sea route to the Pacific Ocean. The Cape Fear River has had several names, but "Cape Fear" became the final designation because the southern tip of Smith Island (now Bald Head Island) at the river's mouth was the site of many narrow escapes from navigational mishaps.

ABOVE & OPPOSITE: Scenes from Fort Anderson



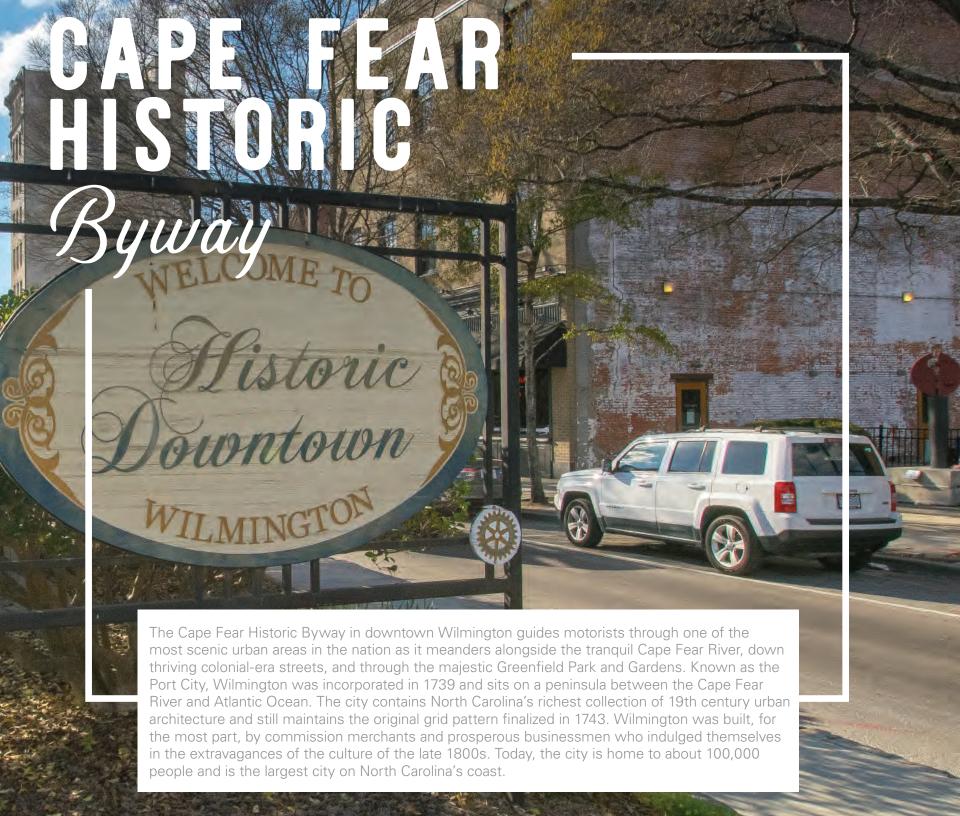






End





Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 74/NC 133 (Martin Luther King Jr. Pkwy) and N 3rd St at the Isabel Holmes Bridge over the Cape Fear River in Wilmington.

- Travel south on N 3rd St for 0.2 miles.
- Turn right onto N Front Street and follow for 0.6 mile.
- Turn right onto Red Cross St and follow for 1 block.
- Turn left onto Water St and travel 0.7 miles.
- Turn left onto Ann St and follow for one block.
- Turn right onto S Front St and go 3 blocks (0.3 miles).
- Turn left onto Castle St and go 4 blocks (0.3 miles).
- Turn right onto S 5th St and go 10 blocks (0.9 miles).
- Continue straight on Lake Shore Dr into Greenfield Park and travel 1.5 miles before turning right to continue on Lake Shore Dr.
- Travel another 1.8 miles and veer right to continue on Lake Shore Dr. Follow for another 0.8 miles.
- Turn right onto US 421 (Carolina Beach Rd) and follow for 0.1 miles and veer right onto US 421 S (Burnett Blvd) and follow for 0.4 mile.
- Turn right onto Willard Stand go 0.2 miles.
- Turn left onto South 5th St and travel 10 blocks (0.9 miles).



- Turn left onto Castle St and travel 2 blocks (0.2 mile).
- Turn right onto 3rd St and travel 1.6 miles to complete the byway loop.

Points of Interest

The byway first passes the site of 1898 Memorial Park, which commemorates the racial violence that occurred near this location on November 10, 1898 - the Wilmington Race Riot, an important event



Counties: New Hanover
Total Distance: 10.5 Miles
Drive Time: 40 min

OPPOSITE: Downtown Wilmington **BELOW:** Greenfield Park & Garden







Above: 1898 Memorial Park

Above: New Hanover County Courthouse

in both Wilmington's and North Carolina's history. During the Wilmington Race Riot, prominent white citizens of Wilmington violently overthrew the legally-elected biracial city government. This riot marked the onset of Jim Crow era segregation in North Carolina and the end of increased black participation in North Carolina politics during Reconstruction. (10)

The waterfront area features the federal courthouse, Wilmington's Riverwalk (a well-maintained pedestrian promenade that extends the length of Water Street), and many unique shops and restaurants. The

U.S.S. North Carolina, which played a major role in several Pacific Ocean battles during World War II, rests just across the river. The ship is now a state historic site that offers tours. (Fee required for entry.)

South Front Street features some of the city's most exclusive homes, while Castle Street and South Fifth Street comprise the heart of the Wilmington National Register Historic District, an antique district that was once the home of workers at the city seaport.

Greenfield Park and Gardens, a scenic park surrounding Lake Greenfield, is home to a wide variety of trees and plant life. While in the park, the byway passes the world's largest Rotary Club International sign and the Greenfield Lake Park Amphitheatre, which hosts summertime Shakespeare performances.

South Third Street is home to the city's government buildings as well as many historic churches and the Thalian Hall Performing Arts Center. Nearby on Market Street, motorists can visit Bellamy Mansion, First Baptist Church, the Kenan Memorial





1898 Memorial Park



U.S.S. North Carolina



South Front Street



Greenfield Park and Gardens



South Third Street



Fountain, and monuments for Senator George Davis and revolutionary leader and delegate to the Continental Congress Cornelius Harnett. (Bellamy Mansion is a privately owned residence that requires an entry fee.)

ABOVE Wilmington Riverwalk

RIGHT: Bellamy Mansion









Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of US 76, Military Cutoff Rd and Airlie Rd in Wilmington.

Travel east on Airlie Rd for 1.5 miles to the intersection of Airlie Rd and US 74 at the Wrightsville Beach drawbridge where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Airlie Gardens, once a private estate and gardens dating back to the 1800s, is a public garden made up of 67 acres that includes everything from magnolia forests, open fields, and salty marshes to formal gardens, as well as intriguing wildlife, thousands of azaleas, and a seasonal butterfly house. The gardens also offer many educational

opportunities that use experiential and hands-on learning techniques to teach the concepts of wildlife, soil management, water quality, and environmental stewardship. Other educational programs, such as bird hikes and butterfly releases, are also offered. The gardens continue to host an annual oyster roast on the banks of the Bradley Creek to celebrate the local delicacy, a tradition that began in 1905. (An entry fee is required.) (20)

Minnie Evans, the gate keeper of the Airlie estate from 1948 to 1974, was a popular local artist known for her folk-art paintings influenced by the local Airlie landscapes. Her artwork depicted the lushness of the gardens that she worked in every day. She often sold the art at the gates of the gardens and actually had her first exhibit there. After her death in 1987. local artists created the Minnie Evans Bottle



Counties: New Hanover Total Distance: 1.5 Miles Drive Time: 5 min

BELOW: Boat docks on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway



Chapel, a colorful mosaic structure built from reused glass bottles in her memory, and it has become a focal point and central part of the gardens today. (20)

As a side trip, visit nearby Wrightsville Beach to check out the local shops, hunt for sea shells on the beautiful beaches, or just enjoy the breeze as you explore the local community via bicycle. Wrightsville is known as one of the premier surfing locations in the US, and on any given day, visitors can find beginners and professionals alike enjoying the crystal blue waters by way of a surfboard 219 or paddleboard.







The byway begins at the intersection of US 17 Bus (Bridge St.) and Main St in the town of Washington.

- Follow Main St east along the waterfront for 0.2 miles and turn right onto Stewart Pkwy/Water St and continue for 0.5 miles.
- Turn left onto Harvey St go one block, and then turn right to get back onto Main St.
- Follow Main St for 0.6 miles and turn right onto NC 32 (Park Dr).
- Follow NC 32 (Park Dr/River Rd) for 4.1 miles and then turn left to continue on NC 32 (Broad Creek Rd).

- Travel down NC 32 (Broad Creek Rd) for 3 miles until you reach US 264.
- Turn right on US 264 and follow it for 2.8 miles and then veer right to get on NC 92.
- Stay on NC-92/NC 99 for 15.1 miles and then turn left to stay on NC 99. Continue on NC 99 for 7.8 miles until you reach US 264 (Main St) in Belhaven.
- Turn right onto US 264 Bus (Main St) and continue for 0.9 miles and then turn left onto US 264 Bus (Pamlico St).
- Travel 2 miles until you get to the intersection of US 264 Bus. and US 264.
- Turn right and follow US 264/NC 45 for 22 miles.
- Veer right onto NC 45 and continue 2.2 miles to Main St in Swan Quarter. Turn left



Counties: Beaufort, Dare, and Hyde

Total Distance: 122.1 Miles

Drive Time: 2 hrs 25 min

BELOW: Washington waterfront

OPPOSITE: Fishing boats in Swanquarter

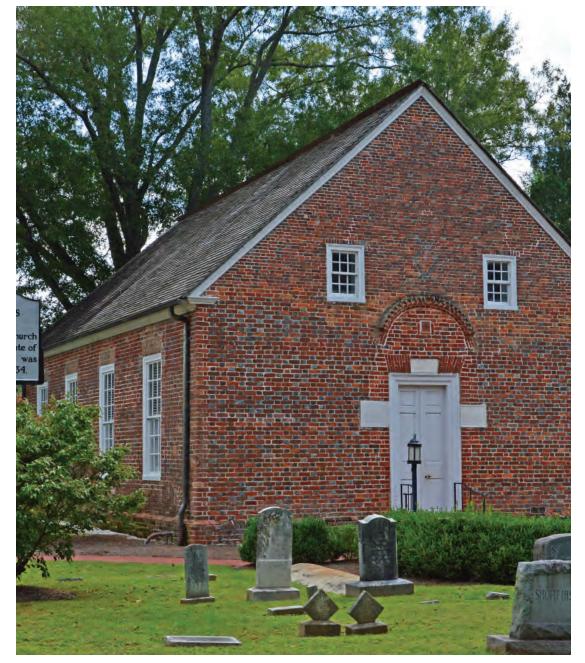


onto Main St and travel 1.5 miles back to US 264.

• Stay on US 264 for 59.3 miles to US 64 near Manns Harbor where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The town of Washington, located at the head of the Pamlico River, was originally called Forks of the Tar River. In 1776, the town founder changed the name to honor his friend George Washington. Therefore,



Washington, NC, has the distinction of being the first town in the United States named after the legendary George Washington. Washington has a unique 18th-century layout, though few of the original buildings remain due to fires that occurred during the Civil War.

Settled in 1690 and incorporated in 1705, Bath is the oldest incorporated town in North Carolina. Virginians and French Huguenots (persecuted French Protestants) settled the area around Bath when it was called the town of Pamticoe (an early version of Pamlico). Located on what was then called Town Creek and is now known as Bath Creek, Bath is home to the oldest church in North Carolina, St. Thomas Church, built in 1734. 18th-century Bath had its share of famous—or infamous—residents. Royal Governor Charles Eden had a provincial capital at Bath while Edward Teach, better known as the pirate Blackbeard, is said to have made his home on nearby Plum Point. Bath is now a state historic site with several restored buildings open to the public, so take a walking tour of the town to appreciate its 18th-century flavor.

Located on the site of a Native American village called Aquascogoc, Belhaven was settled in 1890 and incorporated in 1899. The town derives its name from the French words belle and haven, meaning "beautiful harbor". It is a major stopping point for boats traveling the Intracoastal Waterway.

Start

222









Lake Mattamuskeet, a natural freshwater lake of about 50,000 acres first seen by Europeans in 1585, is derived from a Native American word that means "moving swamp" or "shallow lake." The name is appropriate, since the deepest point in the lake measures only five feet.

Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge alone is home to a vast amount of wildlife, including thousands of Canadian Geese, Snow geese, tundra swan, and 22 species of duck, as well as deer, bobcats, otters, black bear, and 240 species of birds and other wildlife. The Swan Quarter and Alligator National Wildlife Refuges provide wildlife habitats to hundreds of other species of animal life as well. (See the US Fish & Wildlife Service for more details).

Located on Far Creek between Lake Mattamuskeet and the Pamlico Sound. Engelhard was first named Far Creek Landing. In 1874, Engelhard was given its current name in honor of the editor of the influential Wilmington newspaper, the Wilmington Journal, who protested the acts of Reconstruction. NOTE: Engelhard is the last stop for restrooms or fuel until Manns Harbor about 40 miles away.

Stumpy Point, founded in 1733, sits along the edge of Stumpy Point Bay. Once a lake, the bay now opens into the Pamlico Sound. A major portion of the commercial fishing fleet that comes through Oregon Inlet is based here. (The rest are based in Wanchese on Roanoke Island.)

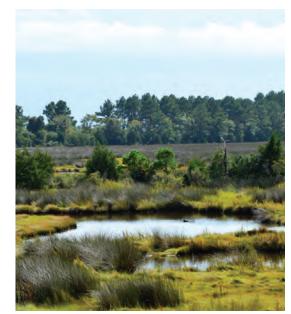


Note the old US Army and Navy bombing ranges nearby along US 264. Also, be sure to watch for red wolves (an endangered species) along the last portion of the route while traveling through the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. For more historical and recreational attractions, visit Roanoke Island and the Outer Banks.



ABOVE: Bath waterfront

RIGHT: Swan Quarter Marsh





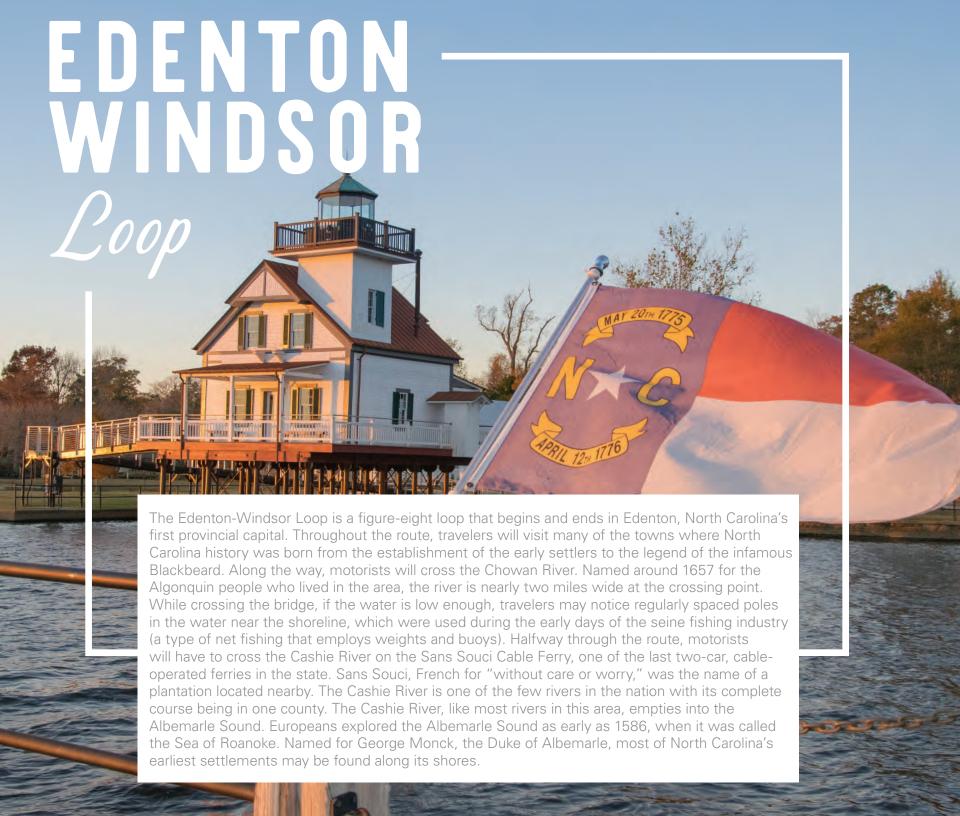
Wildlife Refuge







Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge







Counties: Bertie, Chowan, and Washington

Total Distance: 78.4 Miles

Drive Time: 2 hrs 10 min

Note: Recreational and larger vehicles are not permitted on the cable ferry and will need to follow an alternate route.

OPPOSITE: 1886 Roanoke River Lighthouse

BELOW: The Sans Souci Ferry

Getting There

The byway begins at the intersection of NC 32 (Broad St) and US 17 Business (Queen St) in Edenton.

- Travel south on US 17 Bus. for 1.7 miles until you get to the US 17/US 17 Bus. interchange. Turn left to get on the US 17 S on-ramp.
- Follow US 17 South (Ocean Hwy) for 9.2 miles and turn left onto NC 45.
- Follow NC 45 for 3.6 miles and turn right onto Sans Souci Rd. In 6.2 miles, take the Sans Souci Ferry to cross the Cashie River. Once you cross the river, the road name changes to Woodward Rd.

Alternative Route: If ferry is not operating or if traveling in an RV or larger vehicle,





backtrack to NC 308, turn left, and travel to Windsor.

- Continue down Woodward Rd for 10.5 miles until you reach US 13/US 17. Turn right and travel north on US 13/US 17 for 1.9 miles.
- Turn right onto US 13 Bus/US 17 and almost immediately turn left onto US 13 Bus. (Granville St).
- Travel down Granville St for 1.1 miles and then turn right onto US 17/NC-308 (King St).

- Follow US 17/NC 308 for 1.5 miles and turn right to stay on NC 308 (Cooper Hill Rd) and continue for 11.8 miles until the road ends at NC 45/NC 308.
- Turn right onto NC 45/NC 308 and follow for 3.9 miles and then turn left to stay on NC 308. Continue for 7.2 miles and turn left onto NC 32.
- In 5.1 miles, turn left onto NC 32/NC 37/ NC 94. Continue for 6.9 miles and make a sharp turn to the left onto NC 94 (Soundside Rd) after crossing the Albemarle Sound.

- Follow NC 94 (Soundside Rd) for 6.1 miles to NC-2.
- Turn left onto NC 32 (Yeopim Rd/Church St) and continue 1.9 miles to NC 32 (Broad St) where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

Settled around 1685, Edenton was planned out in 1712 and incorporated in 1722. It was named for provincial Governor

Start









Three Rivers Bridge

Charles Eden. Visitors will notice numerous historical markers identifying the town's Revolutionary War leaders, as well as signers of the Declaration of Independence. Edenton was one of the most prosperous ports on the trade route in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the pirate Blackbeard made numerous stops here. Some of North Carolina's best public and private architecture also may be seen in town including the Cupola House, built in 1757 and considered the south's finest example of Jacobean architecture. Boston was not the only Revolutionary War city to host a "tea party." Penelope Barker and 51 other women in town held their own such "party" on October 25, 1774. Barker and the other women wrote down a resolve that was published in numerous newspapers and promised to do everything in their power to support the boycotts. In it, the women resolved not to drink tea or wear any manufacture from England until the acts and especially the Tea Act of 1773—were repealed. The event gained infamy when it was satirized in a cartoon in a London newspaper a few months later. To learn more about the history of the area, visit the Historic Edenton State Historic Site. Tours begin at the Barker House on the waterfront in Historic Edenton.

Edenhouse, a community that was the home of royal governors Charles Eden and Gabriel Johnston, was founded around 1671.

Settled in 1722 and named for Windsor Castle in England, Windsor was the site of Gray's Landing, a colonial trading point. Prior to the Civil War, Windsor was a major US port of entry and business center on the road to Halifax. The main streets in town are King, York, and Queen, with the cross streets named for the Lords Proprietors. Northwest of town is Hope Plantation, the home of early 19th-century Governor David Stone. Built

circa 1800, it is an impressive example of federal architecture. Admission is charged to this privately-owned home in the National Register of Historic Places. While in town, enjoy views of some of North Carolina's finest 19th and early 20th-century residential architecture.

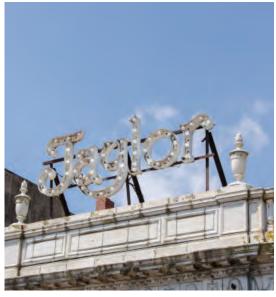
Three Rivers Bridge, located at the mouth of Bachelor Bay at the confluence of the Cashie, Middle, and Roanoke rivers was the site of a Civil War battle won by Confederate forces in 1864.

Mackey's Ferry was originally the southern terminal of the Albemarle Sound ferry, which once operated where the railroad now crosses the sound. The earliest recorded ferry at this location was known as T. Bell's Ferry in 1733. Settled in 1765, Mackey's was named for Colonel William Mackey, a local landowner who bought the ferry from Bell in 1735.

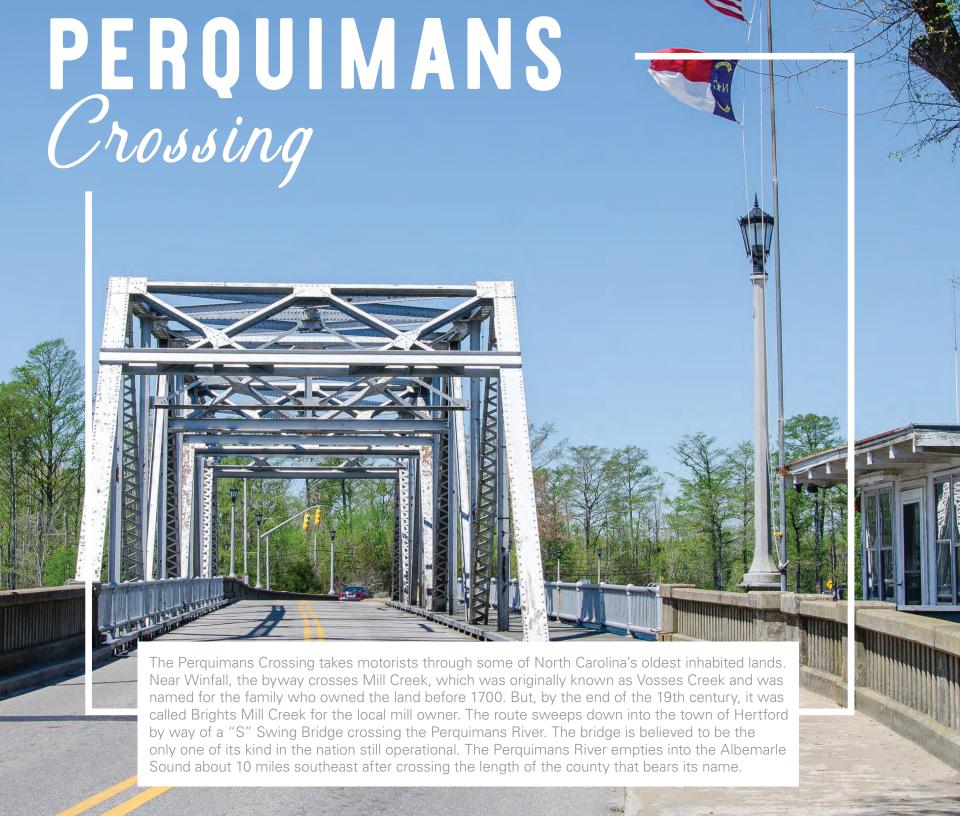
OPPOSITE: Downtown Edenton

BELOW: Colonial Waterfront Park in Edenton









Getting There

The byway begins 14 miles south of Elizabeth City at US 17 (Ocean Hwy) and US 17 Bus (Creek Dr).

 Follow US 17 Bus. south for 2 miles to US 17 (Ocean Hwy) where the byway ends. (US 17 Bus will change to US 17 Bus /NC 37 (Church St) before reaching the town of Hertford.)

Side Trip: To see one of the oldest houses in North Carolina, continue straight across on Church St at the intersection of Church St and US-17 for 1.5 miles and the house is on the left.

Points of Interest

Settled in the early 1700s, Hertford was named for the Marquis of Hertford when it was incorporated in 1758. First called Phelps Point for the owner of the town's site, it was an early colonial port of entry around 1701. The county courthouse holds records from the late 1600s and includes the Durant Deed, the oldest deed on record in North Carolina, dated March 1, 1661.

To see one of the oldest houses in North Carolina, continue along Church Street to the Newbold-White House, which was built about 1730. Located on land granted to Joseph Scott in 1684, at one time the house was used for Quaker congregations, court sessions, and government assemblies. It is now a local historic site with tours available.



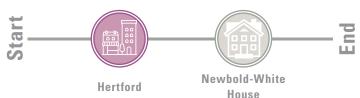


Counties: Perquimans
Total Distance: 2 Miles
Drive Time: 5 min

OPPOSITE: "S" Swing Bridge in Hertford
BELOW LEFT: Newbold-White House
BELOW RIGHT: Downtown Hertford







ALLIGATOR RIVER-

Route



The Alligator River Route allows motorists to explore some of coastal North Carolina's most rural areas as it travels through expansive wetlands and open farmlands. Motorists begin their excursion by crossing North Carolina's largest natural lake, Lake Mattamuskeet, a 50,000-acre natural freshwater lake first visited by English explorers in 1585 during one of Sir Walter Raleigh's expeditions. As travelers venture north from the lake, they will dive in and out of swamps and low farmlands from Fairfield to Columbia. An area of straight marsh or slough named the Big Savannah covers the area from Columbia to Alligator. When traveling through Alligator, keep an eye out for wildlife in or near the drainage canals bordering the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. The refuge was established to protect a unique pocosin habitat and restore wetlands for native and endangered species. Not only do travelers get to admire the abundant wildlife that inhabits the area, but they also get to visit and explore small towns and communities that are the embodiment of North Carolina's rich history, such as Columbia, Mann's Harbor, or Roanoke Island.





Counties: Dare, Hyde, and Tyrrell
Total Distance: 70.7 Miles
Drive Time: 1 hr 15 min



Getting There

The Byway begins in at the intersection of US 264 and NC 94 in the community of New Holland.

- Follow NC 94 north for 35 miles until you reach US 64 in Columbia. NC-94 will change into Broad St. Proceed straight through the traffic signal to continue on Broad St.
- At the next block, turn right onto Main St., and continue through downtown to US 64, and turn left.
- Continue on US 64 for 29.3 miles where you will take a left to stay on US 64 (Old Hwy 64).
- Continue on US 64 for 5.9 miles where the byway will end at Fort Raleigh Rd on the left.

OPPOSITE: Alligator River intracoastal waterway

RIGHT: An otter on Lake Mattamuskeet

BELOW: Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge



Points of Interest

Mattamuskeet Lake's name is derived from the Algonquian word for "moving swamp" or "shallow lake," which is appropriate given its maximum depth of only five feet. Attempts have been made over the years to drain the lake to create farmlands, but these attempts failed because the lake sits just three feet below sea level. Mattamuskeet's old pumping plant is now used as an observation tower to view wildlife. The NC 94 causeway spans nearly six miles across the lake and offers an opportunity to view migratory birds throughout the year. Located along the Atlantic Flyway, a bird migration route that encompasses the entire US Eastern Seaboard, the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge borders the lake's shores and provides a safe haven for waterfowl.

Fairfield, a community located on the north shore of Lake Mattamuskeet, was incorporated in 1885. It was named for the "fair fields" of reclaimed swampland located nearby.

Alligator Lake, known locally as New Lake, was named around 1624 and covers 3.5 square miles and drains the surrounding swamplands. The flat lands around this area comprise part of the Hollow Ground Swamp. Some of these lands were claimed through a former process called "swamp busting" to create farmlands. Now prohibited, the process once had allowed landowners to drain swamps by constructing canals and

drainage ways to direct the water away from the fertile soil.

The town of Columbia was founded in the early 1700s as a trading post on the Scuppernong River.

The fishing village of Mann's Harbor was settled in the 19th-century and named for a German fishing captain who sheltered there during a storm.

Roanoke Island was the site of the first English settlement in the United States. Visitors can view the site at the Fort Raleigh National Monument and Elizabethan Gardens, one mile after the bridge. This English settlement, sponsored in part by Sir Walter Raleigh for Queen Elizabeth I, was established in 1587. By 1590, it had vanished, leaving modern-day historians and archeologists with many theories on what happened to the settlers from "The Lost Colony." Visit the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site for more information.

Visitors may also want to visit the Elizabeth II at Roanoke Island Festival Park in Manteo, just down the road. Representative of the type of ship used during the 1585 voyage to Roanoke, the Elizabeth II is a living museum of the 16th century and is located on Shallowbag Bay. For those interested in marine life, visit the North Carolina Aquarium on Roanoke Island, also in Manteo.

Other points of interest may be found elsewhere along the Outer Banks, including the Wright Brothers National Memorial and

Jockey's Ridge State Park, the largest active sand dune on the East Coast.





ABOVE and RIGHT: Black bears, tundra swans and herons are a few of the species thriving in the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge





Lake







Alligator Lake {aka New Lake}



Columbia



















Counties: Dare

Total Distance: 6.8 Miles

Drive Time: 15 min





Manteo



Roanoke Island Festival Park



North Carolina Aquarium

Getting There

The byway begins at the eastern most point of Mann's Harbor Bridge in Manteo.

- Follow US 64 (Old Hwy 64) for 5.4 miles through Manteo to US 64/US 64 Bypass.
- Turn left onto US 64 and continue 1.4 miles until you reach the Washington Baum Bridge where the byway ends.

Points of Interest

The Waterside Theater is located within the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site along with the enchanting Elizabethan Gardens.

The quaint villages of Manteo and Wanchese, named for two Roanoke people enlisted by Sir Walter Raleigh to gain support

for further travel to the new world, can also be found on Roanoke Island. Manteo has a beautiful waterfront with many shops and restaurants.

Cross over the bridge at the waterfront and visit the Roanoke Island Festival Park, home of the Elizabeth II, a restored 16th-century transatlantic vessel, or travel to Wanchese, a quaint fishing village located south of Manteo along NC 345 on the mainland.

Other attractions on the island include a greenway trail, the North Carolina Aquarium on Roanoke Island, wildlife viewing, boating, and fishing.

OPPOSITE: Elizabeth II at Roanoke Island Festival Park

RIGHT: William B. Umstead Bridge at the Croatan Sound





OUTER BANKS NATIONAL SCENIC Byway

From Whalebone Junction in Dare County to Beaufort (pronounced BOH-fert) in Carteret County, the Outer Banks Scenic Byway traces the easternmost parts of North Carolina along the state's barrier islands. The unique maritime culture shared by the 21 coastal villages along this route led to its designation as a national scenic byway. North Carolina's barrier islands extend from the Virginia border south to Cape Lookout. They are separated from the mainland by six broad yet shallow sounds, which include from north to south: Currituck, Albemarle, Roanoke, Pamlico, Core, and Boque. These sounds range from 3 to 40 miles wide. Pamlico Sound is the largest sound along the US East Coast, covering more than 1,800 square miles. It is visible to the west along many portions of the byway. The byway crosses its waters when taking the ferry from Ocracoke Island to both Hatteras and Cedar Island. Currently, nine major islands, or banks, protect the mainland coast from the Atlantic Ocean's onslaught of winds and water. From north to south, these barrier islands are: Currituck Banks, Bodie (pronounced "body") Island, Pea Island, Hatteras Island, Ocracoke Island, Portsmouth Island, Core Banks, Shackleford Banks, and Bogue Banks. Wind and water shift the sands of these islands, which makes them transient not only in location but also in name. Weather rules life here, and the families that have lived along the byway for generations have many great stories to tell.

AMERICA'S

BYWAYS[®]

Getting There

The byway begins at Whalebone Junction at the intersection of US 64/US 158 and NC 12 (Cape Hatteras National Park Rd).

- At the US 64/US 158 and NC 12 intersection traffic signal, follow NC 12 south to Bodie Island and the Cape Hatteras National Seashore.
- Follow NC 12 for 11 miles and cross over the Oregon Inlet onto Pea Island.
- Continue on NC 12 for 47.6 miles until you reach the Hatteras Inlet Ferry.
- Take the Hatteras Inlet Ferry to Ocracoke Island by crossing the Hatteras Inlet (approximately 40 minute free ferry ride).
- Follow NC 12 on Ocracoke Island for 13.7 miles from the Hatteras Ferry terminal to Cedar Island Ferry terminal.
- Take the Cedar Island Ferry from Ocracoke Island to Cedar Island (approximately 2.25 hour ferry ride-toll required).
- On Cedar Island continue on NC 12 south for 9.9 miles to the intersection with Old Cedar Island Rd.
- From here, you can continue the main byway route by proceeding straight on NC 12 or ride a byway extension (the Atlantic and Sea Level Loop) by turning left onto Old Cedar Island Rd which adds 8.5 miles.
- If you choose to stay on the main byway route and continue for 2.1 miles to the junction of NC 12 and US 70 W. (NC 12 ends here.) (The Atlantic and Sea Level Loop extension returns to the main byway route at this intersection.)



Extension Route 1 - Atlantic and Sea Level Loop:

- If you choose to ride the byway extension, Turn left onto Old Cedar Island Rd (SR 1387) and travel for 3.2 miles.
- Turn right onto Shell Rd (SR 1378) and follow for 0.6 miles.
- Turn left onto School Dr (SR 1380) and follow for 0.2 miles.



Counties: Dare, Hyde, and Carteret
Main Byway Route: 109.6 Miles
Extension Route 1: 8.5 Miles
Extension Route 2: 21.5 Miles
Total Distance: 139.6 Miles
Drive Time: 6 hrs 45 min

BELOW: Cape Hatteras Lighthouse







ABOVE: Bodie Island Lighthouse

- Turn right onto Seashore Dr (SR 1417) and follow for 4.5 miles to the intersection of NC 12 and US 70 W.
- Turn left onto US 70 W to return to the main byway route.
- From the junction of NC 12 and US 70 W, travel on US 70 W for 8.2 miles to the community of Davis and take a right to continue following US 70 W.
- Continue west on US 70 for 6.2 miles to Smyrna.
- From here, you can choose to stay on the main byway route by turning right onto US 70 W or you can ride a byway extension by continuing straight on Marshallberg Rd. (Harkers Island, Straits, and Gloucester Loop) which adds 21.5 miles. See below for extension directions.
- If you choose to stay on the main byway route, turn right onto US 70 W and continue for 1.5 miles to the intersection with Harkers Island Rd. (The Harkers Island, Straits, and Gloucester Loop extension returns to the main byway route at this intersection.)

Extension Route 2 - Harkers Island, Straits, and Gloucester Loop:

- To ride the byway extension, continue straight at the US 70 intersection onto Marshallberg Rd (SR 1347) and travel 2.4 miles.
- Make a sharp right turn onto Star Church Rd (SR 1346) and follow it for 1.1 miles.
- Turn left onto Pigott Rd (SR 1343) and travel 2.1 miles.
- Turn left onto Straits Rd for 0.7 miles.

Start



New Inlet



Junction



Bodie Island Lighthouse

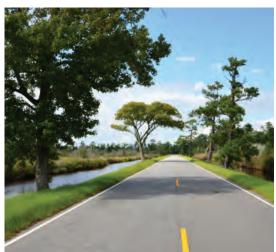


Oregon Inlet

- Turn left to follow Straits Rd. for another 0.3 miles.
- Turn left onto Harkers Island Rd (SR 1332)/Island Rd (SR 1335) and travel 6.1 miles to the Harkers Island Visitor Center/Ferry where the road ends.
- Turn around and follow Island Rd/Harkers Island Rd for 8.8 miles back to US 70 W
- Turn left onto US 70 W and rejoin the main byway route.
- Follow US 70 west for 4.9 miles to cross the North River and arrive at the intersection with Merrimon Rd (SR 1300). (The National Scenic Byway ends at this intersection.)
- To continue on the state byway route, turn left at the traffic signal and continue on US 70 W for 4.5 miles to the intersection of NC 101 (Beaufort City Limits) where the state byway ends.







Points of Interest

New Inlet, near Whalebone Junction, opened in the 1720s and closed periodically until its last closing in the 1930s.

In the early 1930s, after finding a dead whale on a nearby beach, Alexander Midgett hauled the 72-foot whale skeleton in the back



Pea Island National Wildlife and Migratory Bird Refuge



Chicamacomico
Coast Guard Station



Cape Hatteras Lighthouse



Historic Communities



of his Model-T truck from nearby Pea Island and placed the skeleton at the junction near his filling station in order drum up business. Surprisingly, the whale bones attracted many tourists to the junction, giving the place its name, Whalebone. (51) The junction is at the end of Currituck Banks, the northernmost barrier island in North Carolina.

Bodie Island Lighthouse was built in 1872 to replace the original lighthouse destroyed in the Civil War. Its 150-foot black and white banded stripe can be seen for several miles. A swimming beach and recreation center is located nearby at Coquina Beach.

Oregon Inlet opened in 1846 during a hurricane and was crossed mainly by ferry until 1963 when the Herbert C. Bonner Bridge was opened.

Pea Island is entirely a National Wildlife and Migratory Waterfowl Refuge and is sometimes called Chicamacomico Banks, which comes from the Algonquian word for "sinking down sand." The small wooden structures with stairs facing the natural freshwater ponds are wildlife observation stands.

The historic Chicamacomico Coast Guard Station in Rodanthe on Hatteras Island operated from 1874 to 1954. It is the most complete site of the remaining life-saving stations in North Carolina and one of the most complete ones in the country. The Station is now a museum that is open to the public from mid-April through November.







ABOVE: Cape Lookout Lighthouse **OPPOSITE:** Ocracoke Island Lighthouse





Ocracoke Village Bankers Ponies



Ocracoke Island Lighthouse



Cape Lookout National Seashore



Atlantic Harbor



Buxton, known as "The Cape" until it was incorporated in 1882 as Buxton, is home of the famous Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and is the easternmost point in North Carolina. At 208 feet, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is the tallest masonry lighthouse in the United States and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Built in 1870, its iconic black and white candy-striped tower is visible for several miles. The original lighthouse was decommissioned in 1936 and was replaced with a more powerful beam to warn ships away from nearby Diamond Shoals. The shoals' turbulent waters caused ships to wreck, giving the area the infamous

nickname "the Graveyard of the Atlantic."
The lighthouse is operated by the National
Park Service and is open seasonally for tours.

Throughout these small villages, such as Hatteras and Frisco, reside "hoi toiders" (high tiders), people who have retained a unique dialect due to their relatively isolated residence on these islands, as well as their fiercely independent seafaring culture. Linguists label the Hoi Toiders' unique speech as an Ocracoke brogue; it is a combination of a variety of early influences, but particularly 17th-century English regional dialects. The residents' name derives

from the most characteristic feature of the Ocracoke brogue which can be found in the pronunciation of the phrase "high tide" as "hoi tide," a pronunciation that can still be found in parts of southwestern England. (8)

In the village of Ocracoke, travelers will notice a pony pasture. The horses that live here are called Bankers Ponies. They are the descendants of horses brought by early European explorers whose ships wrecked in the Atlantic. A herd is also maintained on the islands south of Beaufort.

One of the oldest operating lighthouses on the Atlantic coast is located on Silver



Waterfowl Museum + Heritage Center



Cape Lookout Lighthouse



Shackleford Banks Bankers Ponies



ı



Lake, a tidal basin and harbor in the village of Ocracoke. The 75-foot-tall Ocracoke Island Lighthouse was built in 1823 and is North Carolina's only operational lighthouse within a town. Ocracoke Inlet, once the state's primary trade inlet, was the site of the death of the notorious pirate Blackbeard, who was killed on November 22, 1718.

Portsmouth Island, which may be visible to the east from the Cedar Island Ferry, was settled in the 1700s and incorporated in 1753. Before the Civil War, Portsmouth was one of North Carolina's busiest ports of entry and a resort. It was known at one time as the "shipping capital of the Outer Banks" and was named for Portsmouth, England. The few remaining buildings on the island are the houses, church, post office, and school of the townspeople, the last of whom left in 1971. The Cape Lookout National Seashore

manages the island and allows a limited number of day visitors (accommodated by private ferry) to explore the island. Portsmouth Island is a National Register Historic District.

Near the community of Atlantic, the byway meanders past old workboats that fill Atlantic Harbor, a community draped in windblown oaks with beautiful homes and a rich commercial fishing heritage. Sea Level is another maritime village found along this stretch.

The community of Stacy was once home to many of the area's best-known waterfowl carvers. This tradition is celebrated today with annual events and a museum.

The community of Harkers Island is home to a trail of island homes and small businesses dedicated to local decoy carving, model boats, fresh seafood, and the island's

famed boat building tradition. At the end of Island Road, the Core Sound Waterfowl Museum & Heritage Center celebrates North Carolina's waterfowling, boatbuilding, commercial fishing, and community traditions. The museum and heritage center are located on the left when entering Cape Lookout National Seashore.

Built in 1859, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse is distinct with its black and white diamond pattern covering the 160-foot tower and is accessible by private ferry from Harkers Island. At the Cape Lookout National Seashore, hiking trails connect the museum with the Harkers Island Visitors Center, which features exhibits as well as picnic areas and excellent sites for windsurfing and kayaking.

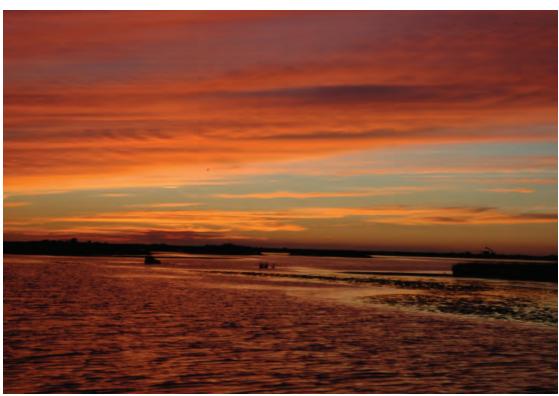
Shackleford Banks, the southern-most barrier island in the Cape Lookout National Seashore, is home to more than 100 feral



horses, also known as "Banker Ponies," that freely roam the nearby beaches and maritime forests. The legend is that the horses are descendants of Spanish Mustangs that were stranded there after a shipwreck. The island can be accessed from the Harkers Island Ferry or by private vessel.

Beaufort, planned in 1715, was incorporated in 1723 and named for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, one of the eight lords proprietors of the colony of Carolina, and palatine of Carolina. A walk through historic Beaufort along the waterfront provides a great place to stretch your legs and enjoy a historic coastal community. From whaling to salt works, with military battles in between, Beaufort is rich in history.

RIGHT: A sunset over the ocean at Ocracoke



STATE PARKS & RECREATION AREAS

Carolina Beach State Park (coast)

1010 State Park Road PO Box 475 Carolina Beach, NC 28428

Phone: 910-458-8206

Marina Phone: 910-458-7770 carolina.beach@ncparks.gov

Carvers Creek State Park (piedmont)

2505 Long Valley Road Spring Lake, NC 28390 Office: 910-436-4681 carvers.creek@ncparks.gov

Chimney Rock State Park (mountains)

743 Chimney Rock Park Rd Chimney Rock, NC 28720 Office Phone: 828-625-1823 chimney.rock@ncparks.gov Chimney Rock: 800-277-9611 visit@chimneyrockpark.com

Cliffs of the Neuse State Park (coast)

240 Park Entrance Road Seven Springs, NC 28578 Phone: 919-778-6234 cliffs.neuse@ncparks.gov

Crowders Mountain State Park (piedmont)

522 Park Office Lane Kings Mountain, NC 28086 Phone: 704-853-5375

crowders.mountain@ncparks.gov

Dismal Swamp State Park (coast)

2294 US 17 North South Mills, NC 27976 Phone: 252-771-6593 dismal.swamp@ncparks.gov

Elk Knob State Park (mountains)

5564 Meat Camp Road Todd, NC 28684 Phone: 828-297-7261 elk.knob@ncparks.gov

Eno River State Park (piedmont)

6101 Cole Mill Road Durham, NC 27705 Phone: 919-383-1686 eno.river@ncparks.gov

Falls Lake State Recreation Area (piedmont)

13304 Creedmoor Rd Wake Forest, NC 27587 Phone: 919-676-1027 falls.lake@ncparks.gov

Fort Fisher State Recreation Area (coast)

1000 Loggerhead Road Kure Beach, NC 28449 Phone: 910-458-5798 fort.fisher@ncparks.gov

Fort Macon State Park (coast)

2303 East Fort Macon Road Atlantic Beach, NC 28512 Phone: 252-726-3775 fort.macon@ncparks.gov

Goose Creek State Park (coast)

2190 Camp Leach Road Washington, NC 27889 Phone: 252-923-2191 goose.creek@ncparks.gov

Gorges State Park (mountains)

976 Grassy Ridge Road Sapphire, NC 28774 Phone: 828-966-9099 gorges@ncparks.gov

Grandfather Mountain State Park (mountains)

9872 Hwy 105 S (Suite #6) Banner Elk, NC 28604 Phone: 828-963-9522

grandfather.mountain@ncparks.gov

Hammocks Beach State Park (coast)

1573 Hammocks Beach Road Swansboro, NC 28584 Phone: 910-326-4881 hammocks.beach@ncparks.gov

Hanging Rock State Park (piedmont)

1790 Hanging Rock Park Road Danbury, NC 27016 Phone: 336-593-8480 hanging.rock@ncparks.gov

Haw River State Park (piedmont)

339 Conference Center Dr Browns Summit, NC 27214 Phone: 336-342-6163 haw.river@ncparks.gov

Jockey's Ridge State Park (coast)

300 W. Carolista Drive Nags Head, NC 27959 Phone: 252-441-7132 jockeys.ridge@ncparks.gov

Jones Lake State Park (coast)

117 Hwy 242 N Elizabethtown, NC 28337 Phone: 910-588-4550 jones.lake@ncparks.gov

Jordan Lake State Recreation Area (piedmont)

280 State Park Road Apex, NC 27523

Phone: 919-362-0586 jordan.lake@ncparks.gov

Kerr Lake State Recreation Area (piedmont)

6254 Satterwhite Point Road Henderson, NC 27537

Phone: 252-438-7791 kerr.lake@ncparks.gov

Lake James State Park (mountains)

7321 NC Hwy 126 Nebo, NC 28761 Phone: 828-584-7728 lake.james@ncparks.gov

Lake Norman State Park (piedmont)

759 State Park Road Troutman, NC 28166 Phone: 704-528-6350 lake.norman@ncparks.gov

Lake Waccamaw State Park (coast)

1866 State Park Drive Lake Waccamaw, NC 28450 Phone: 910-646-4748

After hours: 910-640-0140 lake.waccamaw@ncparks.gov

Lumber River State Park (coast)

2819 Princess Ann Road Orrum, NC 28369 Phone: 910-628-4564 lumber.river@ncparks.gov

Mayo River State Park (piedmont)

Mayodan, NC 27027 Phone: 336-427-2530 mayo.river@ncparks.gov

Medoc Mountain State Park (coast)

1541 Medoc State Park Road Hollister, NC 27844 Phone: 252-586-6588

medoc.mountain@ncparks.gov

Merchants Millpond State Park (coast)

176 Millpond Road Gatesville, NC 27938 Phone: 252-357-1191

merchants.millpond@ncparks.gov

Morrow Mountain State Park (coast)

49104 Morrow Mountain Road

Albemarle, NC 28001 Phone: 704-982-4402

morrow.mountain@ncparks.gov

Mount Jefferson State Natural Area (piedmont)

1481 Mt Jefferson State Park Rd West Jefferson, NC 28694 Phone: 336-246-9653 mount.jefferson@ncparks.gov

Mount Mitchell State Park (mountains)

2388 State Highway 128 Burnsville, NC 28714 Phone: 828-675-4611 mount.mitchell@ncparks.gov

New River State Park (piedmont)

358 New River State Park Road Laurel Springs, NC 28644 Phone: 336-982-2587 new.river@ncparks.gov

Occoneechee Mountain State Natural Area (piedmont)

625 Virginia Cates Road Hillsborough, NC 27278 Phone: 919-383-1686 eno.river@ncparks.gov

Pettigrew State Park (coast)

2252 Lake Shore Road Creswell, NC 27928 Phone: 252-797-4475 pettigrew@ncparks.gov

Pilot Mountain State Park (piedmont)

1792 Pilot Knob Park Road Pinnacle, NC 27043 Phone: 336-325-2355 pilot.mountain@ncparks.gov

Raven Rock State Park (coast)

3009 Raven Rock Road Lillington, NC 27546 Phone: 910-893-4888 raven.rock@ncparks.gov

Singletary Lake State Park (coast)

6707 NC 53 Hwy. East Kelly, NC 28448 Phone: 910-669-2928 singletary.lake@ncparks.gov

South Mountains State Park (mountains)

3001 South Mountain Park Avenue Connelly Springs, NC 28612 Phone: 828-433-4772 south.mountains@ncparks.gov

Stone Mountain State Park (mountains)

3042 Frank Parkway Roaring Gap, NC 28668 Phone: 336-957-8185

Reservations: 1-877-722-6762 stone.mountain@ncparks.gov

Weymouth Woods-Sandhills Nature Preserve (coast)

1024 Ft. Bragg Road Southern Pines, NC 28387 Phone: 910-692-2167

weymouth.woods@ncparks.gov

William B. Umstead State Park (piedmont)

8801 Glenwood Avenue Raleigh, NC 27617 Phone: 919-571-4170

william.umstead@ncparks.gov

HISTORIC SITES

1898 Memorial Park

1702 Burnett Boulevard Wilmington, NC 28401 (910) 341-7852

Alamance Battleground*(NR)

5803 South NC 62 Burlington, NC 27215 (336) 227-4785 https://alamancebattleground.org/contact-us/

Allison-Deaver House *(NR)

2753 Asheville Hwy Pisgah Forest, NC 28768 (828) 884-5137

Andy Griffith Playhouse *

218 Rockford St. Mount Airy, NC 27030 (336) 786-7998 http://www.surryarts.org/

Archibald Henderson Law Office (NR)

201 W. Fisher St. Salisbury, NC 28144 (704) 216-8228 http://salisburync.gov/Visitors

Asa Biggs House (NR)

100 E. Church St. Williamston, NC 27892 (800) 776-8566 https://visitmartincounty.com/asa-biggs-house/

Atlantic Coastline Railroad Station & 246 Warehouse *(NR)

108 Gladden St. Washington, NC 27889

Averasboro Battlefield Museum

3300 NC 82 Dunn. NC 28334 (910) 891-5019 www.averasboro.com

Ayr Mount (NR)

376 St. Mary's Rd. Hillsborough, NC 27278 (919) 732-6886 www.historichillsborough.com

BB&T (Arts Council of Wilson) *(NR)

124 E. Nash St. Wilson, NC 27893 (252) 291-4329 www.wilsonarts.com

Beaufort Historic Site (NR)

130 Turner St. Beaufort, NC 28516 (252) 728-5225 www.beauforthistoricsite.org

Bellamy Mansion

503 Market St. Wilmington, NC (910) 251-3700 www.bellamymansion.org

Belhaven Memorial Museum*

210 E. Main St.

Belhaven, NC 27810 (252) 943-6817

https://co.beaufort.nc.us/tourism/museums/belhaven-memorial-museum

Bennett Place State Historic Site *(NR)

4409 Bennett Memorial Rd. Durham, NC 27705 (919) 383-4345

http://www.bennettplacehistoricsite.com/

Bentonville Battleground (NR)

5466 Harper House Rd. Four Oaks, NC 27524 (910) 594-0789

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/bentonville-battlefield

Biltmore Estate *(NR)

1 Lodge St. Asheville, NC 28803 (800) 411-3812 www.biltmore.com

Blandwood Mansion (NR)

447 W. Washington St., Greensboro, NC 27401 (336) 272-5003

https://preservationgreensboro.org/blandwoodmansion/

Blount-Bridgers House/ Hobson Pittman Memorial Gallery *(NR)

130 Bridgers St. Tarboro, NC 27886 (252) 823-4159

Brevard Chamber of Commerce Building

175 E. Main St. Brevard, NC 28712 (800) 884-8900

www.brevardncchamber.org

Brunswick Town (NR)

8884 Saint Phillip's Road SE Winnabow, NC 28479 (910) 371-6613

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/brunswick-town-fort-anderson

Burgwin-Wright House

224 Market St.
Wilmington, NC 28401
(910) 762-0570
www.burgwinwrighthouse.com

Cape Fear Museum of History and Science

814 Market St. Wilmington, NC 28401 (910) 798-4370 www.capefearmuseum.com

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

81 Carl Sandburg Ln. Flat Rock, NC 28731 (828) 693-4178 www.nps.gov/carl

Carson House (NR)

1805 Highway 70 West Marion, NC 28752 (828) 724-4948 www.historiccarsonhouse.com

Chapel of Rest

1964 NC 268 Lenoir, NC 28645 (828) 758-0906 http://www.chapelofrest.org/

Chatham County Historical Museum *(NR)

9 Hillsborough St.
Pittsboro, NC 27312
(919) 542-6222
https://chathamhistory.org/museum.shtml

Cherry Hill (NR)

NC 58 Warrenton, NC 27589 (252) 257-4432 www.cherryhillconcerts.com

Cherokee County Historical Museum (NR)

87 Peachtree St. Murphy, NC 28906 (828) 837-6792

www.cherokeecounty-nc.gov/183/Historical-Museum

Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station (NR)

23645 NC 12 Rodanthe, NC 27968 (252) 987-2401 https://chicamacomico.org/

Chinqua-Penn Plantation (NR)

2138 Wentworth St. Reidsville, NC 27320

Churches of the Frescoes-St. Mary's

400 Beaver Creek School Rd.
West Jefferson, NC 28694
(336) 982-3076
https://www.ashefrescoes.org/index.php

Churches of the Frescoes- Holy Trinity Church

195 J.W. Luke Rd. Glendale Springs, NC 28629 (336) 982-307

https://www.ashefrescoes.org/index.php

City of Morganton Municipal Auditorium

401 S. College St. Morganton, NC 28655 (828) 433-SHOW (7469) www.commaonline.org

Cleveland County Historical Museum *(NR)

Shelby, NC 28150 (704) 484-4900

Community Council for the Arts *(NR)

400 N. Queen St. Kinston, NC 28501 (252) 527-2517 www.kinstoncca.com

Core Sound Waterfowl Museum & Heritage Center

1785 Island Rd. Harkers Island, NC 28531 (252) 728-1500 www.coresound.com

CSS Neuse and Gov. Caswell Memorial

2612 W. Vernon Ave. Kinston, NC 28504 (252) 522-2091

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/css-neuse-and-governor-caswell-memorial

Duke Homestead State Historic Site and Tobacco Museum *(NR)

2828 Duke Homestead Rd. Durham, NC 27705 (919) 627-6990

https://dukehomestead.org/

Duke University Chapel*

401 Chapel Dr. Durham, NC 27708 (919) 681-9488

www.chapel.duke.edu

Eastern Cabarrus Historical Society Museum *(NR)

1100 N. Main St. Mount Pleasant, NC 28124 (704) 436-6612

https://www.echsmuseum.org/

Edna Boykin Cultural Center

124. Nash St. Wilson, NC 27893 (252) 291-4329

www.wilsonarts.com

Ellerbe Springs Inn *(NR)

2537 North US 220 Ellerbe, NC 28338 (910) 652-5600 http://www.ellerbe-springs.com/

Estes-Winn Memorial Automobile Museum and N.C. Homespun Museum *(NR)

111 Grovewood Rd. Asheville, NC 28804 (828) 253-7651

www.grovewood.com

Former Post Office of Shelby *(NR)

111 S. Washington St. Shelby, NC 28150 (704) 484-2787

Fort Branch — Confederate Earthen Fort *(NR)

2883 Fort Branch Rd.

248 Hamilton, NC 27840

(800) 776-8566

www.fortbranchcivilwarsite.com

Fort Defiance (NR)

1792 Fort Defiance Drive Lenior, NC 28645 (828) 758-1671

www.fortdefiancenc.org

Frisco American Indian Museum and Natural History Center (NR)

53536 N.C. 12 Frisco, NC 27936 (252) 995-4440

www.nativeamericanmuseum.org/

Gen. William C. Lee Airborne Museum

209 W. Divine St. Dunn, NC 28334 (910) 892-1947

www.generalleeairbornemuseum.org

Gertrude Smith House

708 N. Main St. Mount Airy, NC 27030 (336) 786-6856 www.visitmountairy.com

Gravevard of the Atlantic Museum

59200 Museum Dr. Hatteras, NC 27943 (252) 986-0720

https://graveyardoftheatlantic.com/

Greensboro History Museum *(NR)

130 Summit Ave. Greensboro, NC 27401 (336) 373-2043

www.greensborohistory.org

Gov. Charles B. Aycock Birthplace (NR)

264 Governor Aycock Rd. Fremont, NC 27830 (919) 242-5581

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/governor-charles-b-aycock-birthplace

Gov. Zebulon Vance Birthplace

911 Reems Creek Rd. Weaverville, NC 28787 (828) 645-6706

www.nchistoricsites.org

Harmony Hall *(NR)

100 E. King St. Kinston, NC 28501 (252) 522-0421 http://harmonyhallkinston.com/

Harshaw Chapel (Old Methodist Church) *(NR)

150 Church St. Murphy, NC 28906 (828) 837-2718

http://murphyfirstumc.org/about-us/harshaw-chapel/

Hayti Heritage Center *(NR)

804 Old Fayetteville St. Durham, NC 27701 (919) 683-1709 www.hayti.org

Hickory Ridge Homestead *

591 Horn in the West Drive Boone, NC 28607 (828) 264-2120 https://www.horninthewest.com/

Historic Bath State Historic Site *(NR)

207 Carteret Street Bath, NC 27808 (252) 923-3971 https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/historic-bath

Historic Cabarrus County Courthouse *(NR)

65 Union St. Concord, NC 28025 (704) 920-2787

Historic Edenton Tour (NR)

116 E. King St. Edenton, NC 27932 (252) 482-0300 www.visitedenton.com

Historic Robert Cleveland Log House

203 N. Bridge St. Wilkesboro, NC 28697 (336) 667-3171 http://wilkesheritagemuseum.com/

Historic Stagville *(NR)

5825 Old Oxford Highway Durham, NC 27712 (919) 620-0120 www.stagville.org

Historic Webbley *(NR)

403 S. Washington St.
Shelby, NC 28150
(704) 487-0616
http://governoromaxgardner.com/historic-webbley/

Hope Plantation (NR)

132 Hope House Rd. Windsor, NC 27983 (252) 794-3140

www.hopeplantation.org

Horne Creek Living Historical Farm

308 Horne Creek Farm Rd. Pinnacle, NC 27043 (336) 325-2298

www.nchistoricsites.org/

House in the Horseshoe (NR)

288 Alston House Rd. Sanford, NC 27330 (910) 947-2051

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/house-horseshoe

Hugh Mangum Museum of Photography/ McCown- Mangum House (NR)

5101 N. Roxboro Rd. Durham, NC 27704 (919) 471-1623 www.Enoriver.org

Jacob Holt House *(NR)

122 S. Bragg St. Warrenton, NC 27589 (252) 257-0337

Joel McLendon Cabin/James Bryant House (NR)

3361 Mt. Carmel Rd. Carthage, NC 28388 (910) 692-2051

https://www.moorehistory.com/house_museums/mclendon_cabin.htm

John C. Campbell Folk School (NR)

1 Folk School Road Brasstown, NC 28902 (800) 356-5724, (828) 837-2775 www.folkschool.org

Josephus W. Hall House (NR)

226 S. Jackson St. Salisbury, NC 28144 (704) 636-0103

https://www.historicsalisbury.org/about-hsf/hsf-landmarks/hall-house

Kinston Lenoir County Visitors and Information Center

101 E. New Bern Rd. Kinston, NC 28504 (252) 522-0004

Kouris Warehouse *

200 W. Warren St. Shelby, NC 28150

Lake Waccamaw Depot Museum *(NR)

201 Flemington Ave.
Lake Waccamaw, NC 28450
(910) 646-1992
http://lakewaccamawdepotmuseum.com/

Malcolm Blue Farmstead and Museum *(NR)

1177 Bethesda Rd. Aberdeen, NC 28315 (910) 944-7275 https://www.townofaberdeen.net/

Mast General Store *(NR)

3565 NC 194 Sugar Grove, NC 28679 (828) 963-6511 www.mastgeneralstore.com

Memorial Garden

36 Spring St.
Concord, NC 28025
(704) 786-8009
https://firstpresconcord.org/about/memorial-garden/

Mountain Gateway Museum and Heritage Center *

24 Water St.
Old Fort, NC 28762
(828) 668-9259
https://www.mgmnc.org/

Museum of the Albemarle *

501 S. Water St. Elizabeth City, NC 27909 (252) 335-1453

www.museumofthealbemarle.com

NC Transportation Museum at Historic Spencer Shops *(NR)

411 S. Salisbury Ave. Spencer, NC 28159 (704) 636-2889 http://www.nctrans.org

Newbold-White House *(NR)

151 Newbold Rd. Hertford, NC 27944 (252) 426-7567

http://perquimansrestoration.org/Newbold-White House.html

Ocracoke Preservation Society Museum

49 Water Plant Rd.
Ocracoke, NC 27960
(252) 928-7375
www.ocracokepreservation.org

Octagon House Restoration (NR)

30868 US 264 Engelhard, NC 27824

Old Gates County Courthouse *(NR)

202 Court St. Gatesville, NC 27938

Old Martin County Courthouse (NR)

215 E. Main St. Williamston, NC 27892 (252) 792-6605

https://visitmartincounty.com/old-martin-county-courthouse/

Old Stone House (NR) or Michael Braun House

770 Stone House Rd.
Salisbury, NC 28146
(704) 633-5946
https://www.rowanmuseum.org/

Old Waynesborough Park *

801 US 117 Bypass South Goldsboro, NC 27530 (919) 731-1653 https://oldwaynesborough.org/

Old Wilkes Jail Museum (NR)

203 N. Bridge St.
Wilkesboro, NC 28697
(336) 667-3712
http://wilkesheritagemuseum.com/

Orange County Historical Museum (NR)

201 N. Churton St. Hillsborough, NC 27278 (919) 732-2201 https://orangenchistory.org

Outer Banks History Center

1 Festival Park Blvd. Manteo, NC 27954 (252) 473-2655

https://archives.ncdcr.gov/researchers/outer-banks-history-center

Port O'Plymouth Roanoke Museum *(NR)

302 E. Water St. Plymouth, NC 27962 (252) 793-1377

http://portoplymouthmuseum.org/about-port-o-plymouth-museum/

Rankin Museum of American Heritage *

131 W. Church St. Ellerbe, NC 28338

(910) 652-6378

https://rankinmuseum.org/

Reed Gold Mine *(NR)

9621 Reed Mine Rd. Midland, NC 28107 (704) 721-4653

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/reed-gold-mine

Roanoke Island Festival Park — Home of the Elizabeth II *

1 Festival Park Manteo, NC 27954 (252) 475-1500 www.roanokeisland.com

Rowan Museum/Utzman- Chambers House (NR)

116 S. Jackson St. Salisbury, NC 28144 (704) 633-5946 https://www.rowanmuseum.org/

Shaw House Properties (NR)

100 S.W. Broad St. Southern Pines, NC 28387 (910) 692-2051

https://www.moorehistory.com/house_museums/shaw_house.htm

Shelby City Hall *(NR)

300 S. Washington St. Shelby, NC 28150 (704) 484-6800

Smith-McDowell House Museum *(NR)

283 Victoria Rd. Asheville, NC 28801 (828) 253-9231

https://www.wnchistory.org/smith-mcdowell-nouse/

Snow Camp Historic Site *

126 Sylvan School Rd. Snow Camp, NC 27349 (336) 376-9433 www.snowcamp.org

Snuggs House and Marks House *(NR)

112 N. 3rd St. Albemarle, NC 28001 (704) 986-3777

http://stanlycountymuseum.com/snuggs-house/

Somerset Place (NR)

2527 Lake Shore Rd.
Creswell, NC 27928
(252) 797-4560
https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/somerset-place

St. John in the Wilderness Church (NR)

1895 Greenville Hwy. Flat Rock, NC 28731 (828) 693-9783

www.stjohnflatrock.org/

St. Martin's Church *(NR)

290 S. 1st St. Hamilton, NC 27840 (252) 798-5561

https://visitmartincounty.com/st-martins-episcopal-church/

Thalian Hall

310 Chestnut St. Wilmington, NC 28401 (800) 523-2820 www.thalianhall.org

The Alexander Dickson House *(NR)

150 E. King St.

Hillsborough, NC 27278 (919) 732-7741 www.historichillsborough.com

The Cone Manor, Moses H. Cone Memorial Park

Blue Ridge Parkway, Milepost 294 Blowing Rock, NC 28605 (828) 295-3782

https://www.blueridgeheritage.com/destinations/moses-cone-manor/

The Gertrude Smith House *(NR)

708 N. Main St. Mount Airy, NC 27030 (336) 786-6856 www.visitmayberry.com

The Lost Colony Outdoor Drama *

1409 National Park Dr. Manteo, NC 27954 (252) 473-6000 www.thelostcolony.org

The Old Depot *(NR)

207 Sutton Ave. Black Mountain, NC 28711 (828) 669-6583 www.olddepot.org

The Pendergrass Building *(NR)

36 W. Main St. Franklin, NC 28734 (828) 524-9758 www.maconnchistorical.org

The Stecoah Valley Cultural Arts Center

121 Schoolhouse Rd. Robbinsville, NC 28771 (828) 479-3364 www.stecoahvalleycenter.com

The Thomas Wolfe Memorial (NR)

52 N. Market St. Asheville, NC 28801 (828) 253-8304 http://wolfememorial.com/

Town Creek Indian Mound *(NR)

509 Town Creek Mound Rd. Mount Gilead, NC 27306 (910) 439-6802

https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/town-creek-indian-mound

U.S.S. North Carolina

1 Battleship Rd. Wilmington, NC 28401 (910) 399-9100 www.battleshipnc.com

Wayne County Museum *

116 N. William St. Goldsboro, NC 27530 (919) 734-5023 http://www.waynemuseum.org/

Well House *(NR)

Court Square, Shelby, NC 28151 (704) 481-1842

William Fields House *(NR)

447 Arlington St. Greensboro, NC 27406

Williamston Historic Commercial District (NR)

P.O. Box 506
Williamston, NC 27892
http://www.townofwilliamston.com/

Wilmington and Beaches Convention & Visitors Bureau

505 Nutt St., Unit A

Wilmington, NC 28401 (877) 406-2356 www.wilmingtonandbeaches.com

* Handicap Accessible
(NR) National Register of Historic Places
State Historic Site

For More Information

NCDOT Scenic Byways Program

Roadside Environmental Unit: Scenic Byways 1557 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1557 (919) 733-2920 www.ncdot.gov/scenic

Travel Information (Attractions, Special Events Calendar, Welcome Centers, etc.)

N.C. Department of Commerce: NC Travel and Tourism Division 4324 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-4324 1-800-VISITNC www.visitnc.com

N.C. Ferry System (Rates and Schedules)

NCDOT Ferry Division 8550 Shipyard Rd. Manns Harbor, NC 27953 (800) BY-FERRY www.ncferry.org

NC State Parks

N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Division of Parks and Recreation 1615 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1615 (919) 707-9300 www.ncparks.gov

US Forest Service

160 Zillicoa St. Asheville, NC 28801 (828) 257-4297 https://www.fs.fed.us/

NC Historic Sites

NC Department of Cultural Resources: Division of Archives and History
4620 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4620
(919) 733-7862
https://historicsites.nc.gov/

Blue Ridge Parkway

199 Hemphill Knob Rd. Asheville, NC 28803 (828) 348-3400 www.nps.gov/blri

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North Carolina Byways

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