

## **Great Wagon Road** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **Great Wagon Road**

by R. Jackson Marshall III, 2006

The Great Wagon Road was the most important frontier road in the state's western Piedmont during the eighteenth century. Sometimes called the "Great Philadelphia Wagon Road," it began in Philadelphia, crossed westward to Gettysburg, turned south to Hagerstown, Md., continued south to Winchester, Va., through the Shenandoah Valley to Roanoke, and on to the North Carolina border. There it entered present-day northeastern Stokes County <sup>[2]</sup> and passed through Walnut Cove, Germanton, Winston-Salem <sup>[3]</sup>, Salisbury, and Charlotte <sup>[4]</sup> before continuing into South Carolina and



Map of The Great Wagon Road and its offshoots in North Carolina, 1750-1780.

By Mark Anderson  
Moore, courtesy  
North Carolina Office  
of Archives and  
History, Raleigh.

Georgia.(Click to view map.) <sup>[5]</sup>

The route that became the Great Wagon Road was originally a Native American <sup>[6]</sup> hunting, trade, and war trail called the "Warrior's Path <sup>[7]</sup>." In the mid-1700s European colonists, many arriving from ships in or near Philadelphia, began traveling south along the trail in search of land for new homes. At first the road was so narrow and rough that only travelers on horseback could use it; the farther south it went (from Pennsylvania into the wilderness), the more impassable it became. But as the settlers made their way along the trail, they cut trees, found suitable fords across rivers, and worked around obstacles until wagons <sup>[8]</sup> could pass. In time the Great Wagon Road improved, by colonial <sup>[9]</sup> standards.

From the 1750s the Great Wagon Road was critical to the development of North Carolina. Tens of thousands of German <sup>[10]</sup> and Scotch-Irish <sup>[11]</sup> immigrants entered the colony from the north along the road and settled in the western Piedmont. The Moravian <sup>[12]</sup> settlements of Bethabara <sup>[13]</sup>, Bethania, and Salem <sup>[14]</sup>, as well as the cities of Salisbury and Charlotte, owe their creation and expansion to the Great Wagon Road. Important as a trade route, it provided a means for transporting frontier goods like deerskins <sup>[15]</sup> to trade for salt, firearms, iron, and other items. Livestock such as hogs <sup>[16]</sup> were herded down the road to markets in Virginia or South Carolina. In fact, the road was crucial to the survival of the western fringe of colonial settlement.

During the Revolutionary War <sup>[17]</sup>, the Great Wagon Road was the key supply line to the American resistance in the western areas of the colonies, especially in the South. For this reason Lord Charles Cornwallis <sup>[18]</sup> led his English army from Charleston to the Great Wagon Road at Camden, S.C. His troops marched north along the road through Charlotte, and later through Salisbury and Salem, in an attempt to destroy Gen. Nathanael Greene's Continental Army and civilian support in North Carolina. Although unsuccessful in all these efforts, Cornwallis fully understood the importance of the Great Wagon Road during the Revolution.

The road continued to play a significant economic role in North Carolina into the nineteenth century. With the expansion of railroads <sup>[19]</sup> and the development of new roads <sup>[20]</sup> in each community, however, it fell into disuse and in many areas disappeared. Much of the original route can still be found in Maryland and Virginia as State Highway 11, but there is no state or federal road that follows it in North Carolina. Parts of the old road can be found in heavily wooded tracts, and often local roads follow a brief stretch of the old route, but the cities that owe their existence to the Great Wagon Road have largely buried it through urban development.

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