1: Bankers Made War

A sequel to John's p4a story "Zombicorns," "The War for Banks Island" takes place thirty years after the zombie apocalypse and is set primarily on a remote Canadian island where Mia has escaped and lives in a large city of surviving humans. But after years of stability, the Zs encroach.

The reason is a memorial service honoring the British seamen buried in a piece of land deeded by the U S government to Britain on the island of Ocracoke in the Outer Banks. It begins in May of , shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. But the shores of the continental United States are far from safe. In fact, from January to May, , German U-boats shadowed our coastlines and sunk our merchant ships. And the proof was in the debris which washed up nightly on the shores of the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Our New Book The German strategy was to batter the British, making it difficult for them to produce manufactured goods, and to destroy our shipping lanes, making it impossible for US manufacturing to supply our allies overseas with oil, iron, lumber, food stuffs and more. The United States was not well-prepared to defend against the German attack, especially given the 2, odd miles of coastline from Maine to New Orleans. As a result, attacking our merchant ships began to look like shooting fish in a barrel. From January to June, , almost ships were lost. So intense was the pounding taken by our merchant fleet that it was not uncommon to find bodies and remains of wrecks washed up on the beaches in the morning. They could actually see the ships on fire out on the water. American military response was slow. So, protection, initially, came not from our own armed forces but from our British allies with the loan of deep-sea trawlers, refitted with minesweeping equipment, a device designed to detect submerged objects, like submarines, and depth-charges to be able to attack the German U-boats. The trawler became the HMS Bedfordshire and joined a convoy of ships that made its way across the Atlantic to patrol the coastline of the mid-Atlantic states. Events, as they often do in wartime, grow murky after that. What is known is that on the morning of May 14, the bodies of two crewmen washed up on the shores of Ocracoke Island. They were identified as being from the Bedfordshire by a local, Aycock Brown, who had actually met one of the sailors by chance weeks earlier. Papers found on the body confirmed the identity as that of a crewman from the Bedfordshire. Shortly thereafter, more bodies were found. Some of the men were identified as being from the Bedfordshire and were ultimately buried in a quiet corner of the cemetery in Ocracoke village. Although no official group had responsibility for the cemetery the cemetery was initially cared for by the local citizens of Ocracoke. Many had loved ones serving in the armed forces and felt kinship and gratitude to the sailors buried there. Eventually, a lease for a tiny plot was given to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission for as long as the land remained a cemetery, and the plot officially became a British cemetery. A British flag flies at all times over the graves of those British sailors. Only one seaman was ever identified. The large plaque gives the story of the San Delfino and her loss. Today a yearly memorial honors the sailors of both cemeteries. The local community turns out to honor the men buried in their village, and the British always send a representative. The land is essentially British territory. It has been given in honor the men buried there so that they can rest in "home" soil. A plaque at the Ocracoke cemetery contains part of the poem by British poet Rupert Brooke: Note A reader comments: There were several Canadian sailors serving on the Bedfordshire and I believe at least two of the bodies interned at Ocracoke remain unidentified. As such, a Canadian officer as well as a British coutnerpart is generally on hand for the ceremony each year Our thanks to JG of Ontario, Canada for this additional information. Have a comment to share? Like us on Facebook - OffbeatTravelCom and post your comment. Neala McCarten Unless otherwise indicated, all photos by the author October 9th,

2: The War for Banks Island by John Green Book Design - Karen Kavett

Best books like The War for Banks Island: #1 What You Wish For: A Book for Darfur #2 Twice Told: Original Stories Inspired by Original Artwork #3

History[edit] Before the arrival of European explorers and settlers, Harkers Island was inhabited by Native Americans of the Coree tribe, who likely spoke a language of the Algonquian family, like most coastal tribes. The Coree left little in the way of evidence of permanent habitation on Harkers Island, except for a large mound of oyster shells at Shell Point on the eastern end of the island. Similar shell mounds were found by Europeans on the Shackleford Banks and other islands of the Outer Banks. The exact purpose of the mounds for the Coree remains unknown, but varying cultures of indigenous peoples in the Southeast had been building major earthwork mounds since BCE, the Middle Archaic period , usually related to religious and ceremonial uses. Two Native Americans, Wanchese and Manteo , accompanied the expedition back to England in the fall of According to local island legend, Wanchese was a Coree from Harkers Island. The island appears on a map of the greater Virginia coastline created by Captain John Smith. On that map, the island is labeled "Davers Ile", probably for Sir John Davers, one of the founders of Jamestown in This patent included Harkers Island, which was then known as Craney Island. Sparrow soon sold the island to Thomas Pollock, who would twice be governor of North Carolina from to and again in Pollock did not take up residence on the island, but had several farm buildings erected and then leased to settlers. Harker had immigrated to Massachusetts from England on a ship that set sail from Wales. Living in Boston , Harker had been involved in the whaling trade, and became familiar with the North Carolina coast during this time. After purchasing the island, Harker took up residence there with his family and began building a small plantation and boat yard. Ebenezer would be the last sole landowner of the island. In , he deeded approximately 10 acres 4. On his death in , his son Zachariah inherited the western third of the island, an adult slave woman named Vilet, and a young female slave named Daisie. Another son, James, inherited the eastern third of the island, an adult slave woman named Hague and a young male slave named Peter. The fate of an elderly female slave named Badge and a young male slave named Ben was left to the heirs to decide. Zachariah Harker developed a salt works on the western third of Harkers Island in In the following years, Zachariah and his brothers became supporters of the American Revolution , and Zachariah was appointed one of five captains in the Carteret Regiment fighting against the British. Revolutionaries used warehouse facilities on Harkers Island to store provisions sought by British troops who had seized the nearby county seat of Beaufort. Thirteen men guarding the stores on Harkers Island, probably led by Zachariah Harker, repulsed British troops in a brief battle on April 6, By , the population had expanded to 26 white residents, 16 slaves, and 7 "others", probably those of mixed race or freed slaves. Nineteenth century[edit] Harkers Island remained sparsely populated until the latter part of the 19th century. The besieged Confederate garrison at Fort Macon surrendered on April 26, Harkers Island and the surrounding area remained under Union control for the duration of the war. The vast majority of the freed slaves in the coastal societies of Carteret and Craven counties either emigrated to other parts of the state, or moved into their own, separate communities, such as Davis Ridge, the North River Community, and Craven Corner. The Hurricane of [edit] Harkers Island saw an influx of new residents after hurricanes in and devastated the communities established on the nearby Core Banks and Shackleford Banks. Mostly fishermen and whalers, the people of the Outer Banks began openly debating the merits of moving after the Hurricane of William Henry Guthrie of Diamond City was one of the first to relocate, buying Diamond City was by far the largest town in that area of the coast, with over inhabitants. Three years later, another hurricane hit the Carolina coast, and this time the disaster for the residents of the Shackleford Banks was total. Diamond City was completely destroyed by the August 17 Hurricane of Orchards and maritime forest on the Banks soon began dying from the salt left behind by the storm surge. Homes were ripped from their foundations, shattered, or submerged. Even graves in the local cemeteries were uprooted and disturbed. A botanist who visited the Banks after the storm described the landscape as completely devastated. Some settled on the Guthrie property, which he began to subdivide. Others purchased or leased land on the island anywhere they could. Some

emigrated to Morehead City , on the mainland, where they built a new neighborhood soon nicknamed "The Promised Land". The last resident had left Diamond City by The island had gone from being one of the smallest communities in Carteret County to one of the largest. Many of the refugees from Diamond City, uprooted physically and emotionally by the devastating hurricanes, converted to the Latter Day Saints, and soon outnumbered the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been founded on the island in A national wave of anti-Mormon sentiment was sparked by the Smoot Hearings in , fueling fears that Mormons secretly continued to practice polygamy. The relationship between the Mormons on Harkers Island and their neighbors deteriorated. Residents threw rocks and oyster shells through the windows of the LDS meetinghouse and fired at least one gunshot into the building. In , arsonists burned the meetinghouse to the ground. Organized Mormon religious services did not resume on Harkers Island until A new LDS meetinghouse was constructed on the island in the s. With the influx of new residents from the Outer Banks, a post office was opened in The first public road to extend the length of the island, Harkers Island Drive, was built in when a footpath was widened and paved with the oyster shells from the Coree mound at Shell Point. The road was hard paved by the county in The road and the post office were connected to the mainland by a ferry service until the Earl C. Davis Memorial Bridge was built in A wooden structure, the bridge connected the northwestern end of Harkers Island to the small town of Straits directly to the north. The location of the bridge was a matter of some local controversy at the time. Most islanders would have preferred a bridge to the west, connecting the island directly to the city of Beaufort with its commercial infrastructure and the county hospital. Local politics and the shorter distance to Straits likely dictated the final location of the bridge. A local political effort to relocate the bridge during its renovation to a steel structure in also failed. The storm surge damaged fisheries and inland waterways, but there was one unexpected beneficial result. Retreating storm surge and heavy rainfall combined to carve out a new channel in the Banks, separating the Core Banks from the Shackleford Banks near the Cape Lookout Lighthouse. This new channel gave Harkers Island fishermen a new, direct access route to offshore fishing grounds. Electrification came to the island in The Harkers Island Rural Electric Authority was the first electrical cooperative in the United States to supply power to members through a submarine cable system. German submarines patrolled the North Carolina coast and sank merchant shipping traffic, especially oil tankers. Island residents could watch the tankers burning offshore at night. Telephone service finally arrived in Islanders continued to use the Banks for livestock grazing, including sheep, goats, cattle, and horses. Harkers Island fishermen first built seasonal camps and later cottages on the Banks. A herd of wild horses on the Shackleford Banks provided new colts every spring to those from Harkers Island who rounded them up. The islanders viewed the improvements of cottages, horse corrals , and campsites as an extension of their economic livelihood on Harkers Island. The state of North Carolina began purchasing land on the Core Banks and Shackleford Banks in with the intention of creating a state park. The federal government became interested a few years later, and envisioned the Outer Banks of North Carolina being included in a string of national seashores stretching the length of the United States Atlantic coast. Many Harkers Island fishermen discovered that cottages and other improvements they had made on the Banks were on land that would be condemned. Many land deeds had recording errors, some had been poorly surveyed, and natural changes to the shorelines affected many claims. Few of the cottages that had been built were on land that the builders owned. Legal eviction and condemnation proceedings lasted into the s. The creation of the park also ended the open grazing of livestock on the Banks by December 31, A herd of wild horses, allegedly descended from Spanish horses that swam to shore from shipwrecks in the 16th century, was allowed to remain on the Banks. In late December of that year, a series of arson fires destroyed most of the major structures on the Shackleford Banks, including a recently constructed park visitor center. An inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation failed to discover the arsonists. Visitors arrive at Harkers Island seeking access to the National Seashore, for sport fishing opportunities, and to experience the local cultural heritage of the islands. Harkers Island is protected from the Atlantic Ocean by the barrier islands of the Shackleford Banks to the south and the Core Banks to the east. The body of water directly south of the island is Back Sound. The Straits are shallow but navigable by those with local experience. There are two small bays on the north side of the island, Westmouth Bay and Eastmouth Bay. North of Eastmouth Bay is Browns

Island, which is accessible only by boat. Davis Memorial Bridge, a steel swing bridge built in to replace a wooden bridge built in Government and services[edit] Harkers Island is unincorporated and receives most public services, including law enforcement and public education, from Carteret County. Law enforcement on the island is provided by the Carteret County Sheriff Department. The only public school on the island, Harkers Island Elementary, educates students from kindergarten through eighth grade , and is operated by Carteret County Public Schools. The school has won the state Battle of the Books competition twice and has been to the competition for four years in a row; both are state records. Electricity service and drinking water are both provided by the Harkers Island Electric Membership Corporation, a cooperative operating as both a Rural Electrical Authority and the manager of the water system for the Harkers Island Sanitary District since The businesses in the latter category are almost entirely associated with boat building, boat repair, and boat storage. Many island residents are self-employed in the fishing trade. Commercial fishing has always been an important component of the island economy. Historically, this trade included whaling and the hunting of dolphins. Until ice became available in the s, the primary commercial catch was mullet, which was caught near the beaches of Shackleford Bank and Core Bank and salted on shore.

THE WAR FOR BANKS ISLAND pdf

3: The Civil War on the Outer Banks - Cape Hatteras National Seashore (U.S. National Park Service)

www.enganchecubano.com (PDF, MB) Recommended Zombies Books. Something Strange and Deadly by Susan Dennard: The Loners by Lex Thomas "As original as The.

Bagwell Knickerbocker Bank Advertisement In October of several banking firms, starting with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, collapsed as depositors withdrew funds for fear of unwise investments and misuse of money. Lines of people waited in front of the Knickerbocker to close their accounts. Days later, the Trust Company of America had droves of depositors removing their money. Then, shortly thereafter, a run took place at the Lincoln Trust Company. Across the country apprehension that the panic would continue to spread occurred. Pierpont Morgan and began examining the assets of the troubled institutions. A decision was made to offer loans to any of the banks that were solvent. The secretary of the treasury George B. Cortelyou was eager to divert the situation and offered the New York bankers use of government funds to help prevent an economic disaster. President Theodore Roosevelt, while the panic of transpired, was on a hunting trip in Louisiana. Pierpont] Morgan decided which firms would fail and which survive. Through a non stop flurry of meetings, he organized rescues of banks and trust companies, averted a shutdown of the New York Stock Exchange, and engineered a financial bailout of New York City. Davison and Benjamin Strong Jr. Pierpont Morgan asked Henry P. Davison to become a partner in his firm J. Soon after the panic, Congress formed the National Monetary Commission to review banking policies in the United States. The committee, chaired by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, toured Europe and collected data on the various banking methods being incorporated. Using this information as a base, in November of Senator Aldrich invited several bankers and economic scholars to attend a conference on Jekyll Island. Vanderlip and Kuhn, Loeb, and Co. From the start the group proceeded covertly. Later [, following the Jekyll conference,] Benjamin Strong, Jr. A Leader in American Politics were published. Forbes learned of the Jekyll conference from an incident taking place at the Brunswick train depot. Stephenson writes, "In the station at Brunswick, Ga. Davison was not flustered. Davison returned he was smiling. The reporters disappeared and the secret of the strange journey was not divulged. No one asked him how he managed it and he did not volunteer the information. The Jekyll Island conference offered a secluded location to discuss banking ideas and enabled the development of a plan that eventually became the Federal Reserve Banking System. Its Origin and Growth explains the reason for secrecy behind the meeting. He states, "It is well to remember that the period during which these discussions took place was the time of the struggle of the financial Titans- the period of big combinations [of businesses], with bitter fights for control. Pierpont Morgan to use the facilities of the Jekyll Island Club, the conference attendees most likely resided in the clubhouse for about ten days. The meeting required long days and late nights of contemplation and reflection. European banking practices were assessed and numerous conversations held regarding the best way to craft a non-partisan banking reform bill. Paul Warburg in the book Henry P. Several ponds on the island attracted numerous game birds and wild ducks. Aldrich and Davison were both so taken with Although Congress did not pass the reform bill submitted by Senator Aldrich, it did approve a similar proposal in called the Federal Reserve Act.

THE WAR FOR BANKS ISLAND pdf

4: Civil War Trail | Manteo, NC

This past week John Green finally finished writing The War for Banks Island, the (not very) terrible zombie novella that was up for purchase during the Project for Awesome last December. It is a sequel to last year's novella Zombicorns, which I had designed as well.

The barrier islands of the North Carolina coast and the adjacent Pamlico and Albemarle sounds were the gateway to the rest of the state. Whoever could control these barrier islands and sounds could control North Carolina. Although not as famous as other great Civil War battles, the actions on the Outer Banks were pivotal for control of North Carolina, and even amid the hardships of the war, one island became a symbol of hope for slaves seeking a new life. After North Carolina joined the Confederacy in , soldiers and slaves constructed Forts Clark and Hatteras, at the southern end of Hatteras Island in an effort to control access into Pamlico Sound. The taking of Hatteras Inlet was an early priority for Union forces. On August 28, , seven Federal ships opened fire on Fort Clark. By midday the poorly equipped Confederate troops at Fort Clark abandoned their stations and fled to Fort Hatteras. A small contingent of Union soldiers landed and took Fort Clark. At dawn Union ships began bombardment of Fort Hatteras. After hours of intense shelling, the Confederate commander surrendered the fort and its men. The taking of Hatteras Inlet was a morale boost for the Union and marked its first victory in the war. This victory was so important that news was dispatched to the White House, where President Abraham Lincoln, roused from bed in the middle of the night to receive the news, danced a jig in his nightshirt. Confederate troops began massing on the island, and if their numbers swelled sufficiently, they could cross the sound to recapture Hatteras Island and regain Pamlico Sound. In October , Union forces established an outpost 40 miles north of Hatteras Inlet at Chicamacomico, today known as Rodanthe. When the Confederates discovered the Union presence in the village, they launched an attack on the troops there. When the Federal commander saw Confederate ships crossing Pamlico Sound, he ordered his men to flee south to Fort Hatteras. It was not easy going for the Union soldiers as they fled from the Confederates. They struggled over the burning sand, shedding their clothes and shoes, running for forty miles in bare feet. Wearied by exhaustion and dehydration, the Union soldiers camped at the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. Confederate troops camped further north near the village of Kinnakeet, now known as Avon. Confederates flee from Union forces during the "Chicamacomico Races. Additional Federal troops traveling north from Fort Hatteras passed the lighthouse and caught up with the Confederates. Both sides exchanged fire on land and sea, but recorded few casualties. It was vital for Confederates to hold the island. If the Confederates lost Roanoke Island, it would only be a matter of time before Albemarle Sound, its port cities, and back-door access to Norfolk would also be lost to the Union. Losing Roanoke Island would mean losing all of eastern North Carolina. The Confederate commander on Roanoke Island had no military training, but he recognized his vulnerable situation, pleading for reinforcements, but never receiving them. Only one road ran north to south along the length of the island. Confederate troops built fortified earthworks on the road at the center of the island to defend against a land-based assault. Confederates also constructed forts on the northwest coast of the island, enabling cover of a water-based assault from the west. Union ships with their longer guns, came from the south, but remained easily out of range of all but the southernmost fort, which they quickly disabled. Union forces charge the Roanoke Island earthworks Late in the afternoon of February 7, , Union troops landed with the aim of assaulting the earthworks and road at the center of the island. The soldiers quickly captured the landing site and spent a wet night before the battle. At dawn the Union troops successfully pushed through thick marshes to fire on the flanks of the earthworks while others attacked from the front. The Confederate troops were overwhelmed, fleeing to the north end of the island, where they ultimately surrendered Roanoke Island to the Union. With the huge success at Roanoke Island, the Union stranglehold on the South was ever tightening. Men rebuilt forts and served as woodcutters, teamsters, longshoremen, carpenters, and blacksmiths. Women were employed to cook and clean for Union officers. Other African Americans were employed as spies, scouts, and guides and completed many invaluable missions for the Union. A sawmill operation, as well as schools and a church were all constructed in the colony. Descendents of the freedmen still live on Roanoke

Island today. Moving On Within two years, although the war was raging in places like Vicksburg and Gettysburg , the Outer Banks became a quiet duty station for the Union troops. The clashes of war had moved elsewhere. Just like the waves of the ocean, the waves of war had washed over the Outer Banks. By even they were gone. Most freedmen left the island, since they had failed to receive rights and privileges to their homesteads. The colony was officially decommissioned in The colony never became the self-sufficient, permanent community that its planners had envisioned. Though the colony is gone, it remains an enduring symbol for descendents of the freedmen, and descendents of all African Americans who sought their freedom during the Civil War. Change is a constant on these shores, just as it is in the annals of history. Natural processes have overcome these features from a short period of history on the Outer Banks. Instead of bullets and bombardment, the only sounds heard today are the blowing wind, the calling of gulls and the pounding of surf, as nature has reclaimed the works of war.

Banks Island the war for 4 T H E WA R F O R B A N K S I S L A N D JOHN GREEN 5 This story is dedicated to the very patient philanthropists who donated to the Project for Awesome in exchange for this belated sequel.

England is experiencing war in all its savagery. The German Air Force has begun nearly daily bombing of London and other major population centers. The German Navy has implemented a blockade of the British Isles. The German Army is occupying Paris as well as most of the Continent and is planning to invade England. American radio broadcasts are originating from London, hosted by war correspondents Edward R. Americans are gathering around the radio set, carefully tuning the dial, searching for the clearest signal possible, to hear the latest news from Europe. Even though it is many months before the United States would formerly enter the conflict, preparations for war were underway, and Bogue Banks would soon be actively involved and on the front line of coastal defense. By , German naval strategy focused on submarine warfare, with U-boats striking American shipping in the Battle of the Atlantic. In January , an expanded assault on U. In the first eight months of , more than 50 merchant ships were lost to U-boats patrolling off the North Carolina coast[ii]. Much of the detailed information concerning the U. During those early months of the war, the U. Civilian owned boats and planes were put in service to support the few military vessels available. The situation was so dire the British Navy sent 24 converted fishing trawlers and crews to augment our forces. Within weeks of the United States formal declaration of war against Germany on December 8, , two Army artillery units were in place and operational on Bogue Banks. The development named Roosevelt Beach now occupies the Battery-A encampment site. The War Department was making preparations for direct U. The German surface ship Navy never approached the Atlantic coast and the sub fleet stayed out of range of shore artillery. It included a practice firing range with four caliber machine-gun turrets. Live firing exercises were conducted there, using moving targets offshore, to prepare recruits from Camp Lejeune for duty onboard ships. This was the cistern used by the Marines to store water at the base. The cistern and the cement gun turrets confirm the Training Base location. The Coast Guard had a base off Fort Macon for many years, but during the war, their duties were expanded. This small base was located at the end of Salter Path Road to the west of the driveway to the beach. In addition to the usual military buildings needed for this contingent, there also were a barn and stable for the horses they used for beach patrol. Businesses of all types prospered. The war effort also resulted in the military widening and strengthening the road from Atlantic Beach to Salter Path and undertaking other transportation projects throughout the county. The Port of Morehead City was critical for military and commercial transportation. The east-side elements of the port facilities were constructed in the mid sâ€"the channel was dredged from 18 feet to a depth of 36 feet, in the process adding land to the port and creating Inlet Island across from the port on what had been marshland. A curious turn of history involved the construction of this port. It was reported in The Beaufort News, January 16, issue, that much of the steel used was German steel shipped from Hamburg. In the paper, it was referred to as Nazi steel. We imported steel from Germany to build a facility that would contribute to defeating Germany, while at the same time the U. For the war effort the Navy constructed a Naval Section Base adjacent to the camp. Over the course of the war, both U. Navy and Coast Guard personnel used the base, whose primary duty was to serve the vessels patrolling the coast looking for German U-boats. They aided in minesweeping and in maintaining a submarine net across the entrance to the ship channel in Beaufort Inlet. The base was also available to supply ammunition, make small-scale repairs and provide refitting. Fifteen miles further west was Bogue Field, which was used almost exclusively by Marine Corps dive-bombing squadrons. To support the training, specialized training facilities were established in the surrounding area. Dive-bombing targets were constructed on nearby islands, and vertical targets were built for low-level bombing practice. A maneuvering target boat was also used to practice attacks on shipping[viii]. In the mid s all of Bogue Sound was surveyed for unexploded ordinance. Those located were removed and safely detonated at Camp Lejeune. Bogue Field [viii] Germans were staging operations on the east coast of the U. For example, on the night of June 12, , eight German infiltrators were landed by submarine on the beach at Amagansett, Long Island, New York, and four

days later, another group were put ashore at Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida. Upon arrival on shore two men deserted, went to U. This set in motion an extensive FBI manhunt, and within three weeks all eight were captured. Air raid sirens were installed from the coast to the mountains to warn of the approach of enemy planes. Air raid drills were held. Citizens learned how to blackout their homes and businesses so at night their lights would not be visible from the air or sea. Residents of Morehead City and Beaufort began to take the blackout regulations seriously when violators were arrested and fined during a one-week campaign to enforce the rules. Before the start of the war, Alice had lost or disposed of all her real estate interests in New York City and Paris. Her legal and financial affairs by this time limited her to living on Bogue Banks. She was still viewed as exotic, reclusive and perhaps aloof by those who knew of her in Carteret County. All this led to rumors circulating concerning Alice and her activities: Army were tracking her activities. All rumors proved to be untrue, baseless and lacking in any link to reality. The truth was just the opposite. Alice had died 20 years earlier in Besides the parties, solders were welcomed as overnight guests and at meal-times. The anti-submarine efforts of the US military began to take effect, and by late , four U-boats had been sunk off the North Carolina coast. Two by Navy ships, one by a U. Army Air Corps bomber and one by a Coast Guard patrol boat. By , these losses convinced the enemy to redeploy its remaining submarine fleet to the North Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. By early , confidence grew that a coastal attack of the U. Some local boys who went to war did not return. However, businesses prospered, employment opportunities grew, jobs were available to all who needed work, roads were widened, housing expanded, electric service extended and buildings constructed. Large numbers of troops, civilians and families from around the nation came to live in Carteret County, bringing new ideas and viewpoints. New blood added to the melting pot. This count was derived by NOAA from post war sonar and undersea research.

6: The War for Banks Island (Zombicorns, #2) by John Green

The War For Banks Island by John Green. Finally! Months after Green originally promised the story to those who donated to the Project For Awesome, The War For Banks Island was emailed on Monday.

Little do they realize that, around Roanoke Island, a battle was fought between 20, soldiers and sailors and over sixty ships. As an action in the Civil War, it was a small engagement but its repercussions far outweighed its immediate results. Map of the Battle of Roanoke Island. He devised an expedition with troops from New England and the Mid-Atlantic states that were trained and experienced with ocean operations. Various ferryboats, as well, were commandeered because of their shallow draft and their ability to maneuver in the tight waterways. On January 8, , the so called Coastal Division, a motley little fleet of sixty-six ships, put out to sea from Annapolis, Maryland. The next day, the fleet began to rendezvous at the inlet only to find that some of the ships could not get over the sand bar and into Pamlico Sound, even by lightening their loads. Meanwhile, because of another storm, the City of New York was a total loss with her cargo of ordnance and supplies, the gunboat Zouave was lost, and the Pocahontas sank with most of the horses she was transporting. After three weeks, the remains of the fleet finally assembled in the sound and steamed for Roanoke Island. Because of the loss of ships, the Union was forced to leave behind three regiments at Hatteras Inlet without transportation and the rest were so crowded that many soldiers complained that it was impossible to sleep. Library of Congress The fleet arrived off Stumpy Point, North Carolina, where they viewed Roanoke Island for the first time, on February 6, with sixty ships and 13, men. From local escaped slaves, Burnside learned the Confederate strength and layout of their defenses. The eastern or Roanoke sound side was too shallow for most ships so Burnside would have to land on the western side of the island. Confederate defenses were arranged with this in mind. At the top third of the island, the Confederates massed their defensive strength. About 3, Confederates from North Carolina and Virginia manned all these installations. Here, on the next morning, Burnside would make the landing. The fleet and fort were punished by the sheer weight of the Union ordinance. The fort, as well as the camp behind it, caught fire and two ships, the Curlew and Forrest, were driven aground near Fort Forrest. In a little under four hours, Confederate resistance was subdued. By nightfall, the Union troops were all ashore and the Confederate hopes were pinned on the small three-gun battery in the center of the island. After suffering through a sleepless rainy night, the Union troops marched out from the landing area at 7: Pushing down the road to the battery, Union soldiers pushed back Confederate skirmishers. This battery, sitting astride the road, was thirty-five yards wide with a water-filled ditch eight feet wide and three feet deep guarding the front. Supporting the three guns were about 1, poorly armed soldiers from various regiments. The field in front of the battery was seven hundred feet long by three hundred feet wide and surrounded by marshy swamps. It was these pools of black, slimy swampy ground that the Confederates put their faith in. They expected the Union force to funnel their attack down the roadway, as the swamps were too treacherous and impassable. They were proven wrong. Struck from the front and both ends, the Confederates abandoned the works and fled back to their camps, strewing the road from the battlefield with the equipment that encumbered their flight. Some of the newly arrived Confederate troops attempted to row to Nags Head and safety but many were forced to return. Confederate reinforcements coming from the northern shore of the island met the victorious Union soldiers and were pushed back into the Confederate camps where they were forced to surrender. Roanoke Island was captured by Burnside at a very modest cost in casualties to his men. Official Union losses were given as thirty-seven killed, wounded, and thirteen missing. Confederate losses were only twenty-two killed and fifty-eight wounded. However, 2, Confederate soldiers surrendered. The Union, which was still reeling from the Bull Run disaster, garnered much more than just war materiel from this victory. Coupled with the February 15, victory at Fort Donelson in Tennessee, the Union war effort got a much needed boost; the Union war spirit was reborn with the reduction of Roanoke Island. On a military front, the capture of Roanoke Island opened up the interior riverline port cities, such as Plymouth and New Bern, to direct invasion as well as to threaten Morehead City, North Carolina and Norfolk, Virginia from their weaker rear areas. By the summer of , all of the above cities had fallen to Union forces and

seriously threatened the vital rail line from the Confederate capital in Richmond, Virginia to its only east coast blockade running port in Wilmington, North Carolina. With the huge success at Roanoke Island, the Union stranglehold on the South was ever tightening. Though the victory of Roanoke Island may seem small with the passage of time and the historical recountings of major battles like Gettysburg and Vicksburg, this short battle on a tiny island on the Outer Banks may have helped change the tide for the Union war effort. Though there are no battlefields or forts left on the Outer Banks, this battle and the subsequent occupation by the Union Army are important to the history of this area and the people who live here.

7: The War for Banks Island (download PDF, MB) | www.enganchecubano.com

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8: The Battle of Roanoke Island - Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (U.S. National Park Service)

The war for Banks Island se desarrolla en la pequeÃ±a isla de Banks Island, Canada; treinta aÃ±os despuÃ©s que Zombicorns y en esta historia tenemos como protagonista y narradora a Caroline, la hija de Mia Featherstone (sÃ-, esta chica sobreviviÃ³) quien fue el personaje principal en Zombicorns.

9: Pine Knoll Shores History: World War II on Bogue Banks

"The War For Banks Island (Zombicorns Series #2)" by John Green A sequel to John's #P4A story "Zombicorns," this book takes place 30 years after the zombie apocalypse and is set primarily on a remote Canadian island where Mia has escaped and lives in a large city of surviving humans.

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