NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 1991

FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR'S DESK

"CROSSROADS OF OUR BEING"

David Brook

Abraham Lincoln

Jefferson Davis

This issue of the Newsletter highlights archaeology and historic preservation as it relates to the Civil War--the greatest of all events in our nation's history. Several months ago when our staff held a meeting to plan for this issue, Ken Burns's penetrating documentary on the Civil War had just aired on public television. All of us felt that the newsletter should followup on the renewed public interest generated by Burns's work by providing information on efforts to preserve the physical traces of North Carolina's Civil War history.

The popular historian Shelby Foote calls the Civil War the "crossroads of our being." Yet today we often forget that only four generations ago in 1865 our country had just seen 4 million Americans freed, the South's dream of independence smashed, and 2 percent of our population killed (630,000 out of 30 million). This figure is comparable to 5 million deaths among the present U.S. population of 250 million. North Carolina's 40,000 Civil War dead represented 4 percent of its 1860 population of 900,000 and is equivalent to 240,000 today.

North Carolina witnessed all the tumult and panoply of the war: land and sea battles, blockade-runners, armies of invasion, refugees, guerrilla warfare, war resistance, and black liberation--all of which led to the final desperate struggles at Fort Fisher in January, 1865, and Bentonville in March, 1865. At Bentonville 90,000 men fought North Carolina's bloodiest battle, sustaining 4,243 casualties amid the pine forests of Johnston County.

For North Carolina as for the rest of the South, and indeed the nation, the war was cataclysmic. Historians have long debated its significance. The great historians of the 1930s, Charles and Mary Beard, termed it "the Second American Revolution," a social war whose "essence was the struggle of classes and economic systems." The Beards saw the war as marking the dividing line between the agricultural and industrial eras in American history. Others such as Charles Ramsdell, a founder of the Southern Historical Association, concluded that the Civil War had created new problems by unleashing unbridled northern industrialism and by removing the "planter counterweight." And of course many historians such as Oscar Handlin emphasized the overriding moral superiority of, in Handlin's words, the "fanatics for freedom" as opposed to "the fanatics for slavery."

Thus, time and perspective change the interpretation of history. Historian Gene Wise in his 1980 American Historical Explanations likens objective facts in history to the lines in a picture of a vase and two faces, such as might be found in a psychology textbook. Although the lines never change, people see different images according to their experiences and perspective. Sometimes people see a vase; other times they see two faces. What we try to do in historic preservation is preserve the factual lines--the physical evidence of the past that, along with documentary evidence, serve as our guideposts to the future. For if we lose those factual boundaries--the archaeological sites, buildings, districts, and landscapes--then our idea of history has no lines of reference, no footing for objectivity, and we are left to drift through time and space bereft of the wisdom borne of the trial and error of past human thought and experience.

Bentonville Battlefield, Fort Fisher, ironclads and blockade-runners at the bottom of our sounds and rivers, and a small but significant fraction of the other buildings, sites, and structures associated with the 900,000 North Carolinians who went through the storm and stress of the Civil War, remain with us still. Many such properties are threatened by nature and man--principally man. It is important that all of us resolve to take the sometimes difficult and inconvenient steps necessary to preserve these precious resources to keep North Carolina's Civil War heritage alive.

More information on North Carolina Civil War military activity and population statistics can be found in North Carolina through Four Centuries, *by William S. Powell, published in 1987 by the University of North Carolina Press. Information on the views of American historians on the Civil War are taken from* That Noble Dream, *by Peter Novick, published in 1988 by the Cambridge University Press.*

THE CIVIL WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA- AN OVERVIEW

Jim Sumner
Historian, Administration Branch

Probably no other event in American history continues to capture the imagination of the public as much as the Civil War. The recently acclaimed PBS series entitled "The Civil War," the popularity of reenactment groups, an increased interest in battlefield preservation, and an unceasing parade of books, magazines, and journals, both scholarly and popular, attest to the continuing interest in this cataclysmic event.

North Carolina played a relatively minor role in the secession crisis of late 1860 and early 1861. Likewise, the state was not the site of great battles like Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh, or Chancellorsville. Yet North Carolina played a crucial role in the war. Historian Paul Escott has referred to North Carolina as the "Unwilling Hercules" of the Confederacy. North Carolina traveled the road to secession with more reluctance than did most of her southern brethren. Yet once committed to the Confederacy, North Carolina bore a heavy share of the burden. North Carolina absorbed more battle deaths than any other Confederate state, suffered through an extensive Union occupation for much of the war, and was a critical factor in supplying the Confederate war effort.

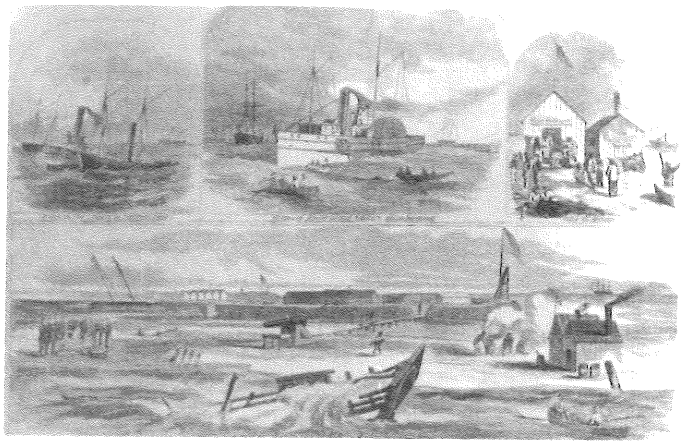
Although many North Carolinians reacted to Abraham Lincoln's election as president with some alarm, the majority of the state's citizens took a wait and see attitude. On February 28, 1861 North Carolina's voters took part in a complicated election, voting not only on whether to hold a secession convention but also electing delegates to that meeting, if it were to be held. The voters narrowly rejected the call for a convention. However, two-thirds of the elected delegates were pro-Union, a clearer indication of the state's reluctance to dissolve the ties that bound it to the Union. Yet pro-secession sympathies and activities were not hard to find. In the most celebrated instance a group of Wilmington area secessionists seized federal forts Caswell and Johnston on January 9. Governor John Ellis ordered the men to return control to the United States government.

John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, 1859-1861. From the Albert Barden Collection, Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

This all changed in mid-April when Fort Sumter was attacked. Union sentiment evaporated overnight as an emotional wave of sectional patriotism spread over the state. A defiant Governor Ellis responded to President Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the rebellion by answering "You can get no troops from North Carolina." Although North Carolina did not formally secede from the Union until May 20, a *de facto* state of war existed from the date of Ellis' refusal to send troops. On April 15, 1861, Ellis ordered the occupation of coastal forts Caswell, Macon, and Johnston, and shortly afterwards began raising troops, gathering supplies, and organizing the state for war. An overworked Ellis died of tuberculosis July 7, 1861 and was replaced by Henry Clark, speaker of the state senate.

North Carolina's new found enthusiasm for the Confederacy was tested early in the war. On August 29, 1861 Fort Hatteras was captured by Federal forces. Other forts in the Outer Banks region fell shortly afterwards. Only a few months into the war northern forces controlled entrances to both the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. Early the next year, the Union army and navy extended their control of eastern North Carolina. On February 7, 1862 Union forces under the command of General Ambrose Burnside captured Roanoke Island. Elizabeth City fell days later. On February 20 the Hertford County river town of Winton was burned by Federal forces. On March 14, 1862 the crucially situated city of New Bern was captured after a fierce fight. It became headquarters for the Union army in the state. Plymouth and Washington were also captured that spring. By the middle of 1862 the coastal sound region of North Carolina was in enemy hands. Although this control would be challenged periodically by Confederate forces, for much of the war this part of the state was the site of pitched battles, raids, and sporadic guerilla war involving a shifting and sometimes overlapping mixture of Union troops, Confederate troops, pro-Union citizens, pro-Confederate citizens, Confederate deserters, runaway slaves, and opportunistic outlaws.

In May of 1862 President Lincoln appointed North Carolina native Edward Stanly as military governor of North Carolina. The experiment failed miserably and the disillusioned Stanly resigned early in 1863. Stanly was particularly critical of the behavior of Union troops, which he felt turned potential Unionists towards the Confederacy. One of Stanly's most pressing concerns was how to treat the countless runaway slaves who flocked to New Bern after 1862. Stories of loyal slaves following their masters to the bitter end notwithstanding, thousands of runaway slaves continued to seek refuge behind Union lines as the war continued, particularly around New Bern. Some enlisted in the Union army and fought with distinction in North Carolina and elsewhere.

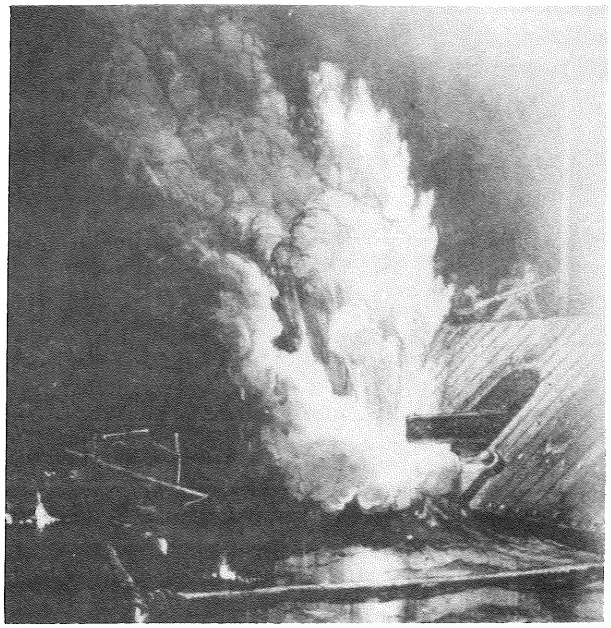


The Burnside expedition at Hatteras Island, Harper's Weekly, February 15, 1862. Archivies and Records Section collection.

North Carolinians were convinced that the dismal Confederate war effort in the eastern part of the state was directly attributable to the lack of interest shown in the state by the Confederate administration of President Jefferson Davis. Governor Clark and his

successor Zebulon Vance, who became governor in September of 1862, constantly entreated Davis to send more troops to North Carolina but with only sporadic success. In fact Vance's ardent defense of North Carolina's rights in the Confederate system was a constant source of irritiation to the Davis administration. Vance and the overwhelming majority of Tar Heels particularly objected to Confederate conscription.

Eventually the continuing military presence of Union forces in the eastern part of the state became sufficiently threatening to Confederate supply lines that serious efforts were made to dislodge them. In the middle of March, 1863 an unsuccessful attempt was made to recapture New Bern. In late January and early February of 1864 a substantial Confederate force under the command of General Pickett again failed to retake the city. The major Confederate success in the east took place in April of 1864, when aided by the formidable ironclad Albemarle, Plymouth was retaken and Washington was abandoned by the Federal troops. This success was short-lived, however. That October the Albemarle was blown up on a daring mission and Plymouth was again abandoned to Federal forces.



The torpedoing of the Albemarle; painting by J. O. Davis. Albert Barden Collection, Archives and Records Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

The majority of the state's Confederate forces were engaged in fighting outside the state, especially in Virginia. Numerous North Carolina troops and soldiers gained a measure of fame in these campaigns. At the pivotal Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863 the 26th North Carolina was one of several Tar Heel regiments to earn a bloody glory. On the first day of battle this regiment suffered what is believed to be the highest one day casualty rate of any regiment in the war, 71 percent killed or wounded. Two days later General James Johnston Pettigrew's North Carolina brigade advanced further than any other Confederate unit during Pickett's Charge, the legendary "high water mark of the Confederacy." North Carolina's "Boy Colonel" Henry K. Burgwyn was killed on the first day at Gettysburg, while Pettigrew was killed two weeks later in the Confederate withdrawal. Lincoln County General Stephen Dodson Ramseur was killed in 1864 in the Battle of Cedar Creek in Virginia. The majority of North Carolina fatalities were more anonymous, of course. Yet, the decimation of much of the state's young manhood during these four years continued to haunt the state for many years after the war.

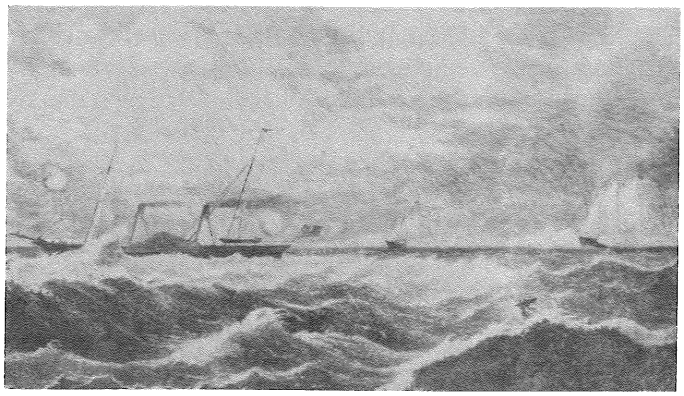
General James Johnson Pettigrew. Archives and Records Section collection.

Colonel Henry King Burgwyn, Jr. Archives and Records Section collection.

While many of North Carolina's troops fought in Virginia in 1863 and 1864, the situation on the home front continued to deteriorate. The capture of east Tennessee by Federal forces in the fall of 1863 made the mountainous western part of North Carolina particularly susceptible to raids from Union forces or pro-Union guerillas. Confederate deserters controlled numerous areas in the mountains and some parts of the piedmont. Atrocities on both sides were common. The most infamous of these was the so-called "Shelton Laurel Massacre," which took place in early 1863

The Home Guard, composed largely of boys and overage men, was rarely able to establish Confederate control in the mountains for very long, and sometimes contributed to the chaotic conditions by committing atrocities of their own. Vicious partisan fighting among the Home Guard, Unionists, and deserters characterized life in much of the mountain region.

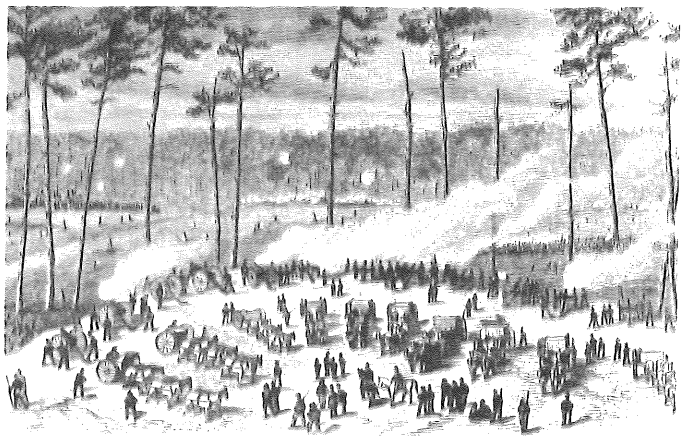
Desertion among North Carolina troops eventually reached epidemic proportions, prompting General Robert E. Lee to write Governor Vance in February of 1865 that North Carolina deserters were destroying his army. Many Confederate officials attributed desertion to a peace campaign led by Raleigh newspaper editor and politician William Woods Holden, who unsuccessfully challenged Governor Vance for office in 1864. Others recognized that letters from starving homefolk induced many to choose loyalty to their families over loyalty to the Confederacy.



Blockade running--gunboat chasing a blockade runner. Archives and Records Section collection.

During the latter half of the war Wilmington became the most important port in the Confederacy. Blockade runners ran the federal blockade of Wilmington under the protection of the powerful guns of Fort Fisher, bringing in badly needed supplies, although never enough to satisfy every necessity. Although citizens improvised with considerable ingenuity, most consumer goods became scarce in North Carolina, inflation was rampant, and food riots broke out in Salisbury and other towns. By 1864, as large parts of the Confederacy fell under Union control, the Wilmington and Weldon railroad became crucial in keeping Lee's battered army in the field.

In 1865 the state was invaded from every direction. The crucial loss for the state and the Confederacy was the fall of Fort Fisher on January 15 after a massive bombardment and fierce fight. This closed Wilmington, the last southern seaport open to the outside world. Wilmington was occupied on February 22. On March 8-9 a Union force commanded by Jacob Cox defeated a Confederate force commanded by Braxton Bragg at the Battle of Wise Forks, near Kinston, and proceeded to penetrate into the North Carolina heartland. In early March the rampaging Union Army of General William Tecumseh Sherman entered the state, spreading a swath of desolation forty miles wide that devastated much of the central portion of the state. The retreating Confederate army of General Joseph Johnston gave fight at Averasboro on March 16 and dug in their heels at Bentonville on March 19-20. The Yankees were slowed down but not stopped. The Battle of Bentonville was the largest and bloodiest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil. In



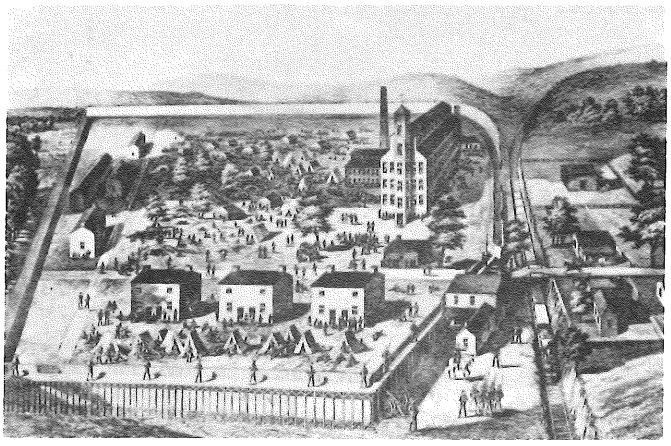
A Rebel assault at the battle of Bentonville. From The Story of the Great March by Nichols. Archives and Records Section collection.

late March and early April Union General George Stoneman's famous raid went through western North Carolina, into Virginia, and then back down into North Carolina, destroying supplies, railroads, and morale. On April 12 Stoneman's men destroyed the abandoned Confederate prison camp at Salisbury. The hapless prisoners had all been removed prior to Stoneman's arrival.

With the surrender of Lee's army at Appomatox, serious fighting in North Carolina came to a halt. On April 17 and 18 Johnston and Sherman agreed to surrender terms at Bennett Place, near Durham. After

Washington rejected Sherman's generous peace terms, the two men met again and agreed to a more standard surrender. On May 6 General James G. Martin surrendered the army of western North Carolina, the last Confederate army in the state.

Negotiations between General Sherman and General Johnson, April 18, 1865, at James Bennett's House. General Kilpatrick, General Hampton, and staff discussing campaign. Archives and Records Section collection.



Confederate prison at Salisbury. Archives and Records Section collection.

North Carolina paid a high price for its dreams of southern independence. An estimated 125,000 North Carolinians served in the Confederate army; some 40,000 of these men died, about half from battle wounds and half from disease. No other southern state had as many deaths. Indeed, Tar Heels comprised about one-fourth of the Confederacy's battle deaths. North Carolina also had in excess of 23,000 deserters. About one-third later returned to duty. One of the war's greatest tragedies was the Salisbury Prison Camp. Of the 15,000 federal prisoners held there, around 4,000 died of disease, malnutrition, neglect, and failed escape attempts, most in the last nine months of the war. This was the highest mortality rate of any Civil War prison, higher even than that of the infamous Andersonville Prison.

The war ravaged the state's finances, destroyed the state's infrastructure, especially railroads, demoralized the population, and ended a period of progress that had engulfed the state in the quarter-century preceding the armed conflict. For years afterward the North Carolina landscape was pocketed with war widows, orphans, and one-armed veterans.

Finally, the Civil War emancipated 300,000 North Carolina slaves and set into motion a series of difficult racial adjustments that continues to this day. Whether this emancipation and subsequent Reconstruction could have been accomplished without armed conflict is probably an unanswerable question.

Time has dimmed much of the war's horror. Seen from the perspective of a century and a quarter, the Civil War has taken on something of a romantic haze. Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, the blockade running into Wilmington, the efforts of the Albemarle, Johnston's last stand at Bentonville, and other acts of individual and collective bravery live on in the memory of the Tar Heel state.

The lessons and memories of the Civil War are threatened by the disapperance of sites and structures associated with that conflict. The recent controversy over the Manassas Battlefield in Virginia has focused national attention on Civil War battlefield preservation. United States Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr. has made this a high priority. Fort Fisher, one of 25 sites designated as priority sites by Lujan, is endangered not by development but by the encroaching Atlantic Ocean. That site is one of five State Historic Sites owned and operated by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History that are directly related to the Civil War. The others are Bentonville Battleground in Johnston County, the Bennett Place in Durham County, the Zebulon Vance birthplace in Buncombe County, and the site of the Neuse, an

ironclad built near Kinston. North Carolina's entries in the National Register of Historic Places contain numerous houses, buildings, and sites associated with the Civil War, some of which are mentioned in other articles in this newsletter.

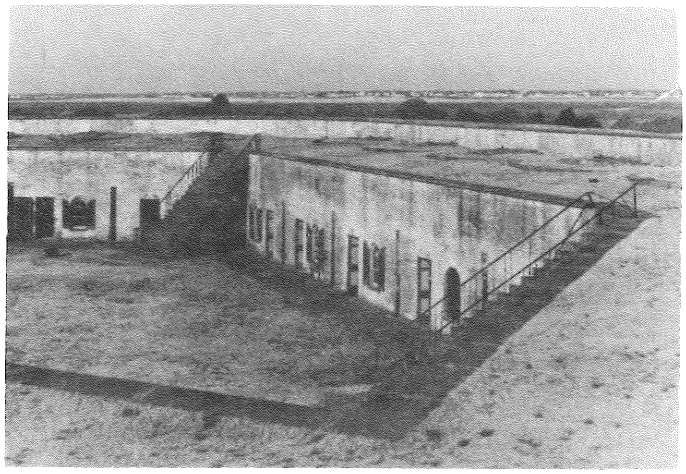
The few state-owned sites hardly constitute the sum total of North Carolina's remaining Civil War legacy. Many battles and skirmishes were fought in or near such urban communities as New Bern, Plymouth, Kinston, Washington, Elizabeth City, Wilmington, Asheville, and Salisbury. Development has buried some of these sites and threatens others. Relic collectors endanger rural sites and make archaeology difficult. The dangers of vandalism were graphically illustrated recently when highway markers commemorating the Battle of Averasboro were destroyed. The preservation of North Carolina's Civil War heritage will be an ongoing task that will require the cooperation of national, state, and local government officials, private preservation and conservation organizations, Civil War interest groups, private foundations, developers and other interested parties.

CIVIL WAR SURVIVALS IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

Michael T. Southern, Supervisor
Survey and Planning Branch

A search for historic places in North Carolina associated with the Civil War immediately requires a definition of what is meant by the term "associated." North Carolina gave enormously to the war effort in human and material resources and suffered the terrible personal, social, and economic effects of war. But while there were a good number of important military engagements along the coast from the early years of the conflict, and one major battle and many smaller fights took place inland, North Carolina was not a battleground to the same degree as Virginia or certain other states of the Confederacy. If we limit our search to places that were directly connected with a battle or other military action, we have a fairly short list of the forts, battlegrounds, earthwork fortifications, skirmishes, and raids throughout the state, including shipwreck sites along the coast, sounds, and rivers. To that list we could add only a few standing buildings that played a direct role in the military aspects of the conflict. But if we consider "associated" in a broader sense to mean places that served as the cultural, historical, and architectural setting in which North Carolinians experienced the war, our list expands exponentially.

North Carolina's National Register program has long recognized the major military sites of the Civil War, some of which are popular public attractions. Bentonville Battleground in Johnston County was the scene of General Joseph E. Johnston's last attempt to halt Sherman's march north and the bloodiest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil. Fort Fisher near Wilmington kept the port city open until near the end of the war, enabling blockade-runners to deliver provisions to be hauled up the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to Lee's army in Virginia. Fort Macon,



Fort Macon, Carteret County. Begun 1826. The fort was seized by Confederates in April, 1861, but it fell to Union forces under General Burnside a year later, and remained in Federal hands for the duration of the war. Survey and Planning Branch files.

which protected Beaufort Inlet, was captured in 1862 after a fierce struggle by Union forces under General Ambrose E. Burnside. Earthworks built by Confederates to protect important railroad connections in the upper Roanoke valley survive at Fort Branch on the Roanoke River near Hamilton. The North Carolina Arsenal site in Fayetteville, destroyed by Union troops in March, 1865, is an important archaeological site and is listed in the National Register. Sites of many other forts, encampments, and earthworks have potential for listing in the National Register as archaeological sites.

One of the most interesting, and most unusual, of North Carolina's National Register listings related to military operations in the Civil War is the Cape Fear

Civil War Shipwreck District, a "discontiguous" district of twenty-one wrecked blockade-runners and Union and Confederate naval vessels lying on the bottom of the Cape Fear River or the Atlantic Ocean near the river's mouth.

Other than the major forts, few standing structures that played a specific military role in the war survive. The Harper House at Bentonville served as a hospital after the battle there. The Bennett Place--a reconstructed state historic site near Durham--was the site of Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to Sherman. A few miles away in the Hillsborough Historic District, the Alexander Dickson House and Office (moved about a mile from their original location to save them from development on the outskirts of Hillsborough) was the site of Johnston's last councils with his officers before his meetings with Sherman at Bennett Place. Other houses, both in historic districts in towns and on rural plantations, have traditions of serving as military quarters and hospitals or as being the site of confrontations between citizens and Union troops or Union sympathizers. A good example is the William Deaver House in the mountains near Brevard, where tradition holds that Deaver was shot dead at his front door by Unionist brigands who were searching for Deaver's son, a Confederate officer.

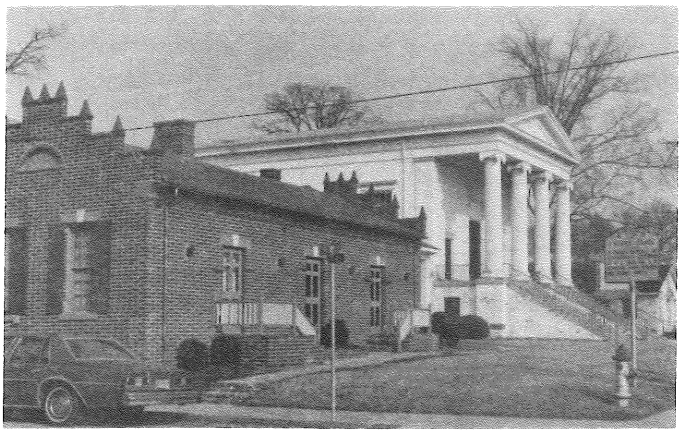
Walnut Grove, Bladen County. The 1855 house was plantation seat of James Roberson, whose two oldest sons, Coy and Cad, enlisted in the Confederate army. Roberson died in early 1864, leaving his widow Eliza Ann to manage the farm and care for four children age sixteen and under. Photo by Randall Page.

If we think of the war in broader terms to include places that represent life on the home front during the war, North Carolina's count of National Register listings numbers in the hundreds. Indeed, nearly half of the state's individual listings in the National Register--more than 700 properties--are places that were built before the war and in use during the conflict. These are the houses of the families who sent fathers and sons to war and whose women often managed the farm alone; the public buildings, hotels, and taverns where people met to debate the political issues and discuss the latest war news; the churches where congregations gathered to pray for the safe return of loved ones; the schools and academies that saw students off to the conflict; and the commercial and industrial sites tied to the logistics of war. In addition, many of the state's earliest historic districts--in the towns of Edenton, New Bern, Beaufort, Wilmington, Washington, Tarboro, and Hillsborough--retain important collections of pre-Civil War buildings that number in the hundreds, and scores of other districts include a few buildings that were standing during the war.

Wilmington Historic District, New Hanover County. The state's largest port enjoyed prosperity in the years leading up to the war and saw a grat deal of building construction in the Italianate idiom. Shown here are the Zebulon Latimer House (left) and the Edward Savage House. Photo by Randall Page.

A broad survey might start with the Capitol of 1840, which was the focus of the state's deliberations over the issue of secession, culminating in the state's decision in May, 1861, to join the rest of the South. Fifteen courthouses built before 1861 survive, most in relatively unaltered condition, with those in Camden (Camden County), Washington (Beaufort County), Jackson (Northampton County), Yanceyville (Caswell County), Salisbury (Rowan County), Lexington

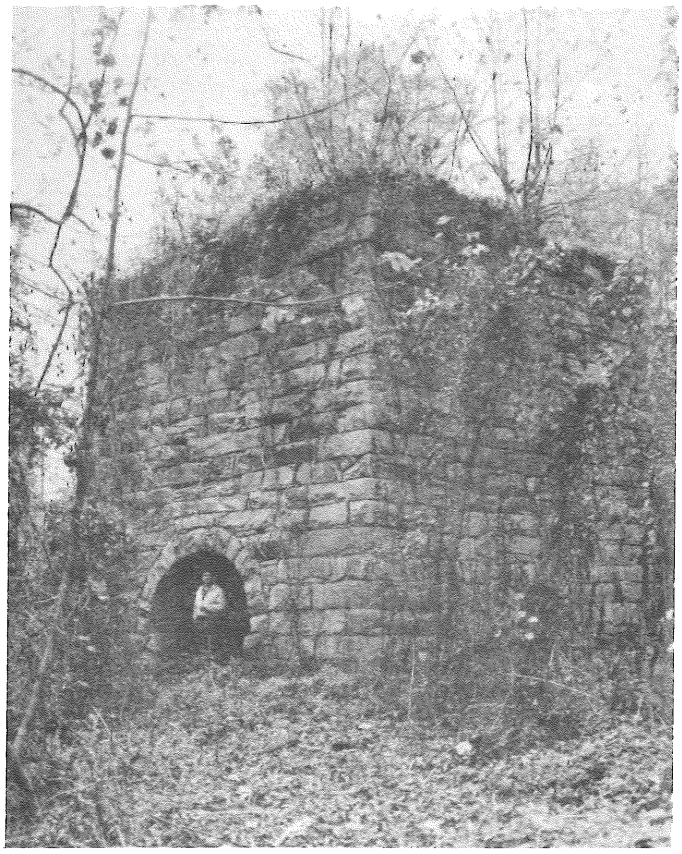
(Davidson County), Hillsborough (Orange County), and Hertford (Perquimans County) serving as good examples of the scenes of local debate and anxious waiting for news of the war. Jails in use in the period survive in Currituck, Chowan, Davie, and Wilkes counties.



Northampton County Courthouse and Clerk's Office, Jackson. The 1858 Greek Revival courthouse and the adjacent 1831 Clerk's Office are two good examples of public buildings in use during the Civil War. Survey and Planning Branch files.

More than fifty churches built before 1861, located in virtually every section of the state, are listed in the National Register,. Masonic and other lodge buildings built before the war are in Pittsboro, New Bern, Camden, Hillsborough, and other towns. Major college buildings in use through the war still stand at Louisburg College, Mitchell College (Statesville), Chowan College (Murfreesboro), the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and Davidson College in Mecklenburg County. The main building at Peace College in Raleigh, almost complete at the beginning of the war, was used as a Confederate hospital and as headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau before the school finally opened in 1872. Antebellum buildings survive at the sites of several other private schools and academies, such as Ravenscroft School in Asheville, Bingham School at Oaks (Orange County), and Burwell School in Hillsborough (a boarding academy for women)--that struggled to remain open through the war.

Registered commercial and industrial sites in use during the war include a dozen hotels and taverns, at least three banks, assorted store buildings, a stone paper mill at Falls Lake in Wake County, and iron furnaces at Danbury (Stokes County) and Egypt (now Cumnock, Lee County) that produced materials for the war. Railroad buildings surviving from the era are extremely rare. The headquarters of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in Raleigh (now called the Seaboard Building) was completed while the war was in progress, and a section of the depot at Burgaw (Pender County) dates from the antebellum period of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.



Moratock Iron Furnace, Danbury, Stokes County. An industrial facility in use during the war. Photo by Randall Page.

The vast majority of National Register properties surviving from the period are the farm, plantation, and town houses of North Carolinians who lived through the Civil War. There are almost 600 individual listings of dwelling houses built before 1861 and occupied by families through the war. The nature of architectural survival weights the list toward the larger and more substantial plantation houses of the state's elite, though there are a few places representing the farming yeomanry and, rarest of all, houses of the slaves central to the conflict. Only two nominations focus on slave housing alone (the Horton Grove complex in Durham County and the Boyette Slave House in Johnston County), though a few other slave houses

survive as part of registered farm and plantation complexes. Black North Carolinians, of course, had a major role as craftsmen and laborers in the construction of virtually every major building surviving from the period.

Boyette Slave House, Johnston County (before restoration). Mid-nineteenth century. The little one-room dovetail plank building is a rare example of slave housing surviving in the state. Log or mud-and-stick chimneys were commonly used by slaves and poor whites alike. Photo by Michael Southern.

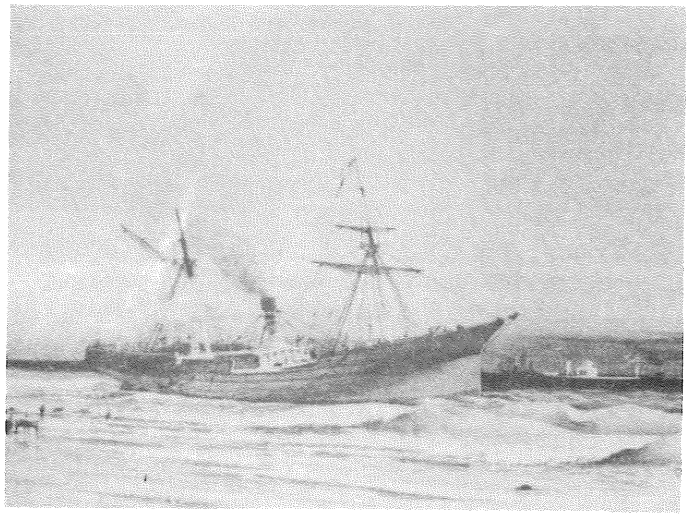
In recent years, North Carolina's (and other states') National Register programs have shifted emphasis to later nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial districts, neighborhoods, mill villages, and agricultural and industrial complexes that reflect the state's recovery and growth after the Civil War. But the fact that even today such a preponderance of National Register properties dates from the antebellum period--relative to the survivals of historic properties from the postwar era--speaks volumes about the early years of the National Register program and about public attitudes concerning historical significance. There has long been a predisposition among the general public and history professionals alike to respond most strongly to those places that stood witness to the Civil War. In this respect, as in many others, the effects of the Civil War remain around and within us.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE CIVIL WAR: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF RESEARCH

Richard W. Lawrence, Supervisor
Underwater Archaeology Unit

Despite the fact that the coastal and offshore waters of North Carolina are known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic," it is the American Civil War, not the state's treacherous coast, that has for the past twenty-five years shaped the Underwater Archaeology Unit's research efforts.

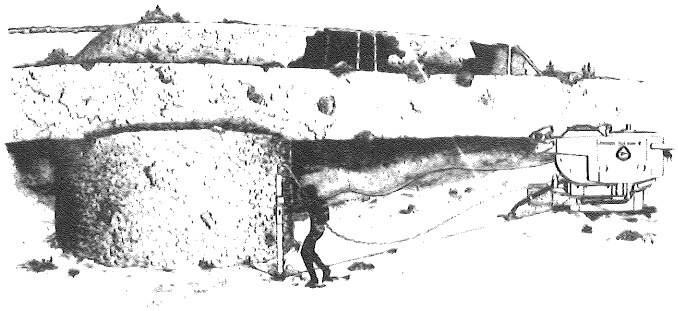
It was the discovery and subsequent salvage of several Civil War blockade-runners in the early 1960s that launched the Division of Archives and History into the underwater archaeology business. The salvage project was a cooperative project between the division and the U.S. Navy, with the Navy supplying boats and divers and the division constructing a preservation laboratory at Fort Fisher to conserve the artifacts from the wrecks. Later, when the shipwrecks were threatened with commercial salvage, the division successfully took the salvors to court, and in 1967 North Carolina became one of the first states in the nation to enact legislation protecting historic shipwrecks. This statute, G.S. 121, Article 3, authorized the Division of Archives and History to establish a professional staff to manage North Carolina's submerged cultural resources.



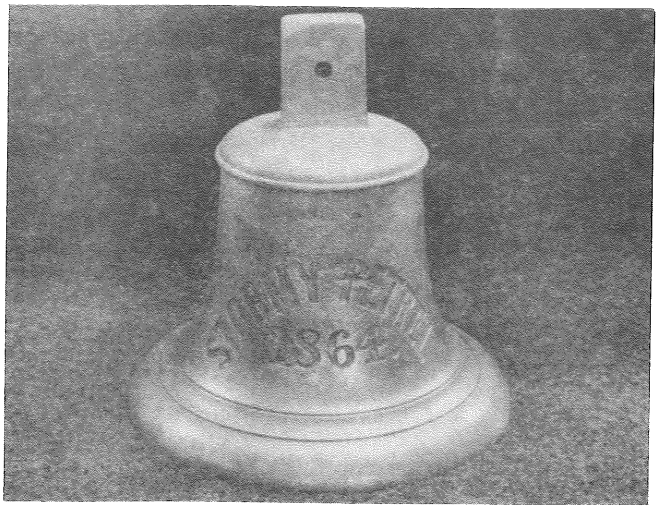
The blockade runner Modern Greece lost near Fort Fisher in 1862. It was work on this wreck by Navy divers in the early 1960s that launched North Carolina's underwater archaeology program.

The 1973 discovery off Cape Hatteras of the Civil War's most famous ship, the USS Monitor, brought

national attention to North Carolina's underwater archaeology program. Over the next ten years the Division of Archives and History assumed the lead role in studying this famous shipwreck and was delegated management responsibilities for the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. These activities led to increased federal and state funding and resulted in the expansion of the Underwater Archaeology Unit.



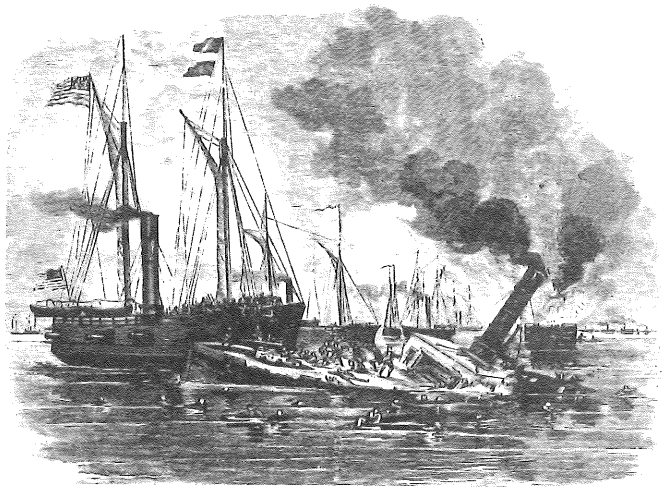
An illustration depicting a diver setting up a baseline near the Monitor's turret during the 1979 expedition to the site.



In 1984 a survey by the Underwater Archaeology Unit located a new shipwreck site off Fort Fisher. The discovery of this bell confirmed the identity of the site as the blockade runner Stormy Petrel.

By the end of the 1970s, the focus of the Underwater Archaeology Unit's field activities had shifted from large-scale excavation and recovery projects to a survey-oriented approach. Emphasis was also placed on long-term planning and management of shipwreck sites. Once again Civil War shipwrecks were at the forefront of this effort when in 1985, after two decades of exploration and on-site research, the Cape Fear Civil War Shipwreck District was added to the National Register of Historic Places. This district included twenty-one Civil War shipwrecks, primarily blockade-runners that were lost while attempting to reach or leave the port of Wilmington.

Over the past five years Civil War shipwreck research has led the Underwater Archaeology Unit in a new direction: from the offshore waters of the Cape Fear region to the sounds and rivers of the central and northern coast. The war came early to this part of the state when Union forces captured Hatteras Inlet in August. 1861. Northern naval planners were quick to augment this victory with a major offensive to control the sounds of North Carolina. In February, 1862, a joint army and navy expedition under the commands of Brigadier General Ambrose E. Burnside and Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough entered Hatteras Inlet and succeeded in defeating the Confederate troops and gunboats holding Roanoke Island. After this, no community on the sounds or adjoining rivers was safe from attack as expeditions were launched against Elizabeth City, Edenton, Winton, Columbia, Plymouth, Washington, Beaufort, and New Bern.



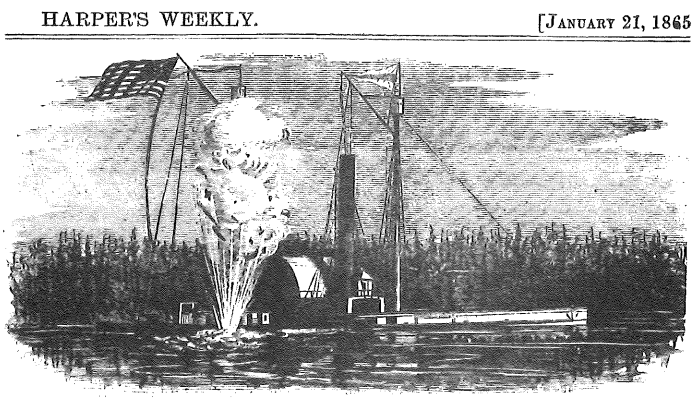
After retreating from Roanoke Island the small collection of converted river steamers that made up the states "Mosquito Fleet" sailed to Elizabeth City.

Confederate military authorities were hampered in their efforts to stem this assault by a shortage of suitable vessels and a lack of shipyards and materials to build an extensive naval fleet. Throughout the war, however, the Confederates attempted to regain control

of the coastal region and launched counterattacks against the Union forces at New Bern, Washington, and Plymouth. In these efforts they relied on unconventional naval operations such as boarding Union gunboats under the cover of darkness, using ironclad "rams" such as the CSS Albemarle to drive off the Union fleet, and placing torpedoes (mines) in front of the advancing Northern navy.

During a 1977 summer field school, the Underwater Archaeology Unit and University of North Carolina at Wilmington students succeeded in raising four cannons from the Roanoke River at Fort Branch. The cannon had been thrown in the river by the retreating Confederate defenders in April, 1865.

The four years of conflict left a legacy of shipwrecks and other archaeological remains in the interior waters of the state. In recent years there has been a concerted effort by the Underwater Archaeology Unit and other interested parties to locate these sites. To date, research endeavors have succeeded in documenting 3 Confederate gunboats, one Confederate ironclad, 6 Union gunboats, 2 Federal troop transports, and a number of vessels (schooners, barges, etc.) that were intentionally sunk to block navigation channels. These shipwrecks have tremendous research value, and the continued investigation and documentation of these sites will probably keep underwater archaeologists busy for the next ten years. In addition, this collection of Civil War shipwrecks serves as an important and tangible reminder of the terrible conflict that so affected this state and the nation. Work is currently under way to place these shipwreck sites on the National Register of Historic Places as a thematic shipwreck district. This action will not only help the Underwater Archaeology Unit to better protect and manage these sites but will also confirm on a national level their historical and archaeological significance.


HARPER'S WEEKLY. [JANUARY 21, 1865

WRECK OF THE "OTSEGO," AND THE EXPLOSION OF THE TUG "BAZLEY" IN THE ROANOKE RIVER, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

The Otsego and Bazeley are two sites under consideration for inclusion in a National Register of Historic Places Civil War shipwreck district for the sounds and rivers of North Carolina.

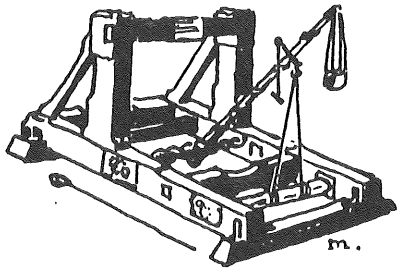
Civil War maritime artifacts are on display at the Fort Fisher State Historic Site Visitor Center and the Underwater Archaeology pavilion on U.S. 421 at Kure Beach.

A CANNONBALL IS STILL A CANNONBALL

Leslie S. Bright, Conservator
Underwater Archaeology Unit

Even though gunpowder was invented nine centuries earlier in China, it was not until the twelfth century that crudely made tubes called cannon were developed. The devices were capable of propelling smooth round stones through the air at an enemy target. These first cannonballs were used to frighten an enemy with the noise they made or in siege situations to knock down walls of enemy strongholds and weaken fortified positions. Accuracy of aim meant simply pointing the gun tube in the general direction of the target and firing until the target was hit. The invention of cannon had little impact on war technology at first, since it

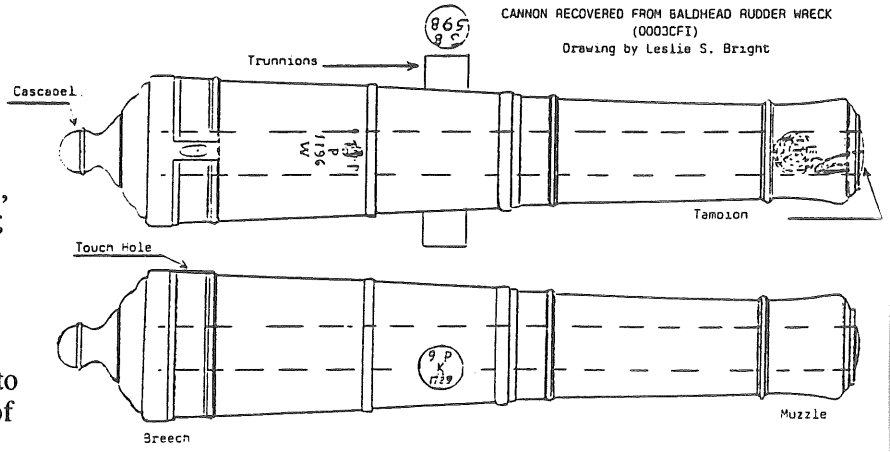
offered few benefits over old war machines such as the catapult and trebuchet.

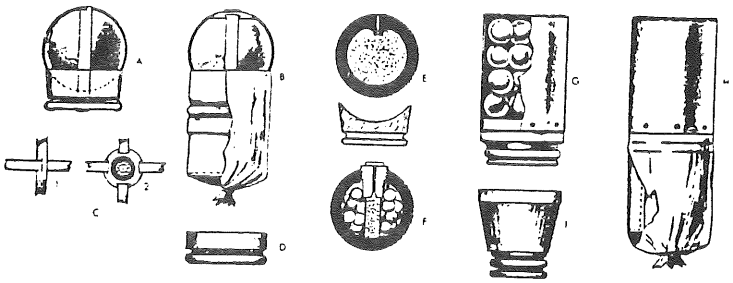


CATAPULT

During the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, technological advances were slow. At first, small one- or two-pound lead and iron shot were cast; later the emphasis turned toward larger and larger cannonballs. Technology in this direction peaked around 1525 when Russia developed a 36-inch cannonball made of stone and weighing more than a ton. By this time, military ordnance was so difficult to move from place to place that the most difficult part of a war was moving the cannon and cannonballs into position.

As the art of casting improved in the late sixteenth century, the emphasis turned toward making lighter, more powerful ordnance for a wider variety of purposes. Trunnions, cascabels, and dolphins were developed to allow easier mobility. Gun caissons or carriages and limbers were designed to move ordnance over great distances with greater efficiency and accuracy than ever before.





A. Solid shot attached to wooden sabot with tin straps.

B. Shell--complete fixed round. Cartridge bag tied to sabot. Paper bag in place.

C. Arrangement of straps for 1. shot, 2. shell (opening allowed for fuse).

D. Cartridge block for separate cartridge. Projectile and powder charge for rounds for guns larger than 12-pdrs. were usually loaded separately.

E. Shell and sabot.

G. Spherical case--12-pdr. contained 4.5-ounce burster and 78 musket balls.

G. Canister--12-pdr. contained 27 cast-iron shot, average weight .43 pounds in tin case, nailed to sabot.

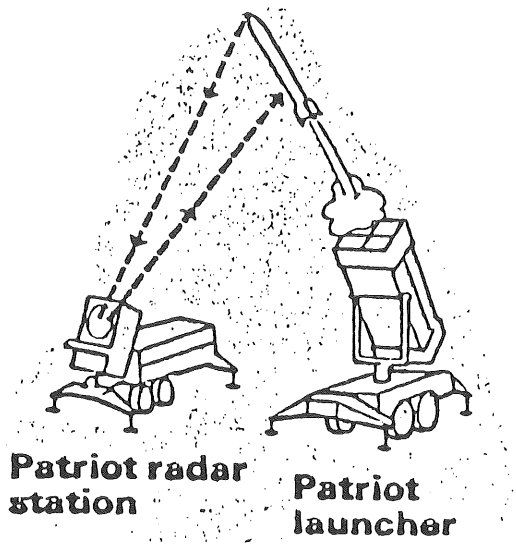
H. Complete fixed round of canister. Paper bag was torn off before loading.

I. Tapered sabot for howitzers (powder chamber in howitzers was smaller than the bore).

With standardization, improvements in gunpowder, and the beginning of the science of ballistics, ordnance technology literally exploded during the ensuing two centuries. With each change in the tactics of waging war came a new ordnance invention to offset or neutralize the opposition's advantage. By the onset of the American Civil War, cannonballs were designed not only to knock holes in ships and land structures over great distances but also to ignite and burn targets or explode and destroy them. Some were designed to fragment upon impact and knock out opposing artillery, while others contained a number of pellets or smaller shot to disable or kill advancing personnel. With the application of various types of fusing devices, cannonballs could explode on impact or at a prearranged time, either overhead or delayed, to offer an element of surprise. At that time, the cannonball appears to have reached the limits of technology. By the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the cannonball was all but obsolete. It was replaced almost immediately with rifled ordnance.

After more than 700 years of development the cannonball can now be seen as a beginning for modern-day ordnance as it continues to evolve. Armor-piercing and antiaircraft artillery, napalm, rockets, SCUDS--and let's not forget Patriots--are a few of the

ordnance systems stemming from cannonball technology: a cannonball is still a cannonball.



And you had better believe a cannonball is still a cannonball if you find yourself in the presence of a freshly unearthed one. By its very nature, black powder, which is present in many cannonballs, is highly unstable and becomes even more volatile with age. All cannonballs are potentially dangerous and should never be tampered with or handled by other than ordnance experts until they are disarmed or certified to be inert. Just because one has reposed next to your fireplace or mantel as a conversation piece for years does not mean it is not potentially dangerous, and it might be capable of adding your name to a growing list of casualties. Incidents of people being killed or injured by cannonballs continue to occur. As recent as 1989, three ordnance demolition experts at the Camp LeJeune Marine Corps base were severely injured while attempting to disarm a Civil War cannonball. For additional information on arms and ordnance, refer to:

Arms and Equipment of the Civil War. Written and illustrated by Jack Coggins. Broadfoot Publishing Company, Civil War Books, Wilmington. 1962.

Artillery through the Ages. By Albert Manucy. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. 1985.

Civil War Explosive Ordnance. John D. Bartleson, Jr. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington. 1972.

Artillery and Ammunition of the Civil War. Warren Ripley. Promontory Press, New York. 1970.

Field Artillery Projectiles of the American Civil War. Thomas S. Dickey and Peter C. George. Arsenal Press, Atlanta. 1980.

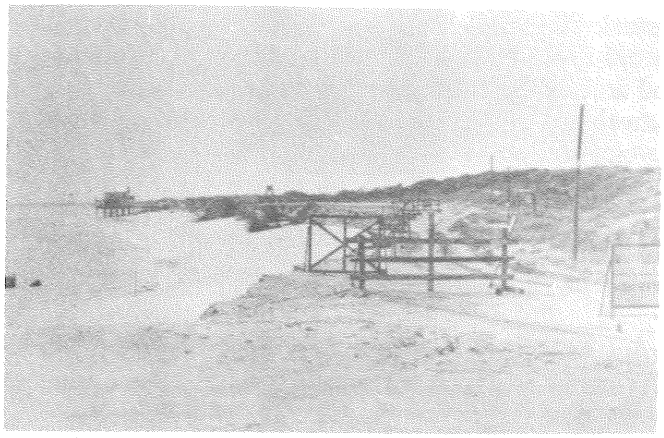
STILL LOSING THE CAUSE. . .

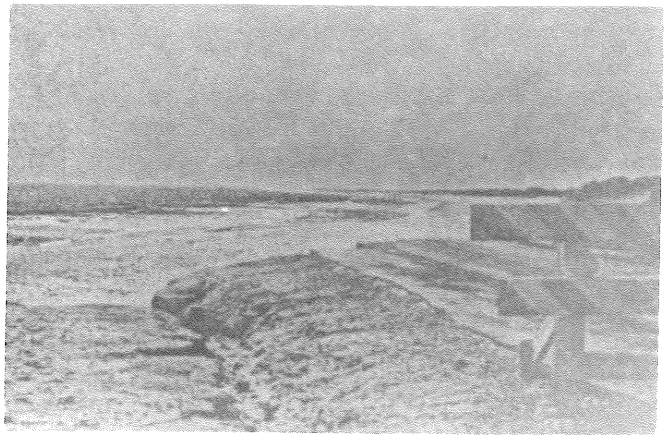
Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
Administration Branch

After 126 years, North Carolina is still losing the Civil War--or rather, what remains of that war. With each passing year time, man, and nature continue destroying many of the physical reminders of that era in spite of laws, plans, and good intentions to protect historic properties. From mighty Fort Fisher, "Gibraltar of America," to the freedman's camps at James City and Roanoke Island, North Carolina's Civil War landmarks give way to erosion and destruction caused by modern development and artifact collectors.

For about seventy years, Fort Fisher, the Confederate fortress that guarded the mouth of the Cape Fear River and protected blockade-runners carrying critical supplies to Wilmington, stood much as it had since it was constructed. But from 1926 to 1931, 150 feet of erosion, caused by the highway department's mining an adjacent coquina outcrop to obtain paving materials for U.S. 421 (old N.C. 40) began to destroy the citadel. Having lost the protection of its natural seawall, Fort Fisher presently retains less than half its original land face, which included six huge earthen mounds with gun emplacements. Designated a National Historic Landmark--the nation's highest level of recognition for a historic property--Fort Fisher is the focus of local, state, and federal preservation efforts. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has developed plans for a $8 million seawall, which it will build if the state shares half the cost. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and the North Carolina Committee to Save Fort Fisher are leading the efforts to save Fort Fisher, and those groups are receiving support from Secretary of the Interior Lujan's Civil War American Battlefield Protection Plan and North Carolina's congressional delegation. But time is running out for the military giant whose fall in January, 1865, sealed the fate of the Confederacy.

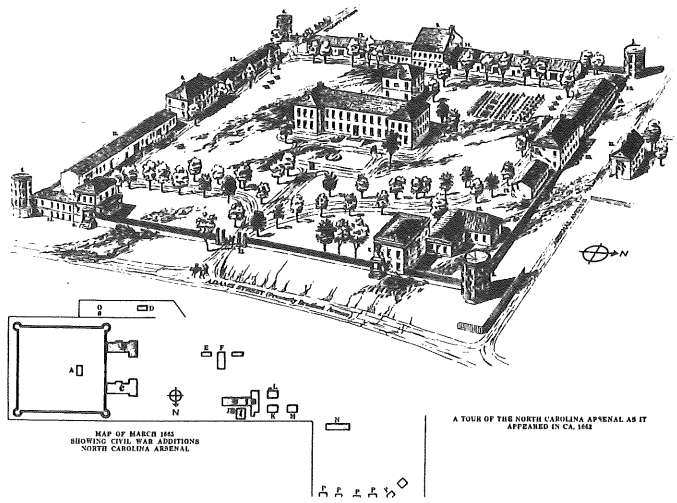
Time has already run out for the Fayetteville Arsenal site. Seized by the Confederacy in 1861, the former federal arsenal supplied guns to Southern forces until





Going . . . Going . . . Gone.
Erosion at Fort Fisher.
Top: Prior to 1946 storm.
Middle: Looking south, 1946.
Bottom: Ca. 1950.
Photographs courtesy the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington.

1865. The early portion of the arsenal, burned by Sherman's troops to prevent its falling back into Confederate control, is presently part of Fayetteville's four-lane Central Business District loop road. Plans are proceeding to connect the division's Museum of the Cape Fear on one side of the highway with a 3.51-acre Arsenal Park on the opposite side via an overhead pedestrian bridge. While the bridge will provide access to the interpretative park, its construction will destroy more of the foundations of the arsenal's original walls. To mitigate this damage, the North Carolina Department of Transportation's archaeologists monitored the grading and excavation of the bridge's support pads.



Artists conception of Fayetteville Arsenal, ca. 1862. Drawing provided by Tom Belton, Museum of History, Division of Archives and History.

Projects undertaken by state and local government agencies have had an adverse effect on other former military sites. The site of the Union encampment on the grounds of Dorothea Dix Hospital is now the new State Farmers' Market. Part of Raleigh's Civil War breastworks were leveled and paved for additional parking at a housing project. In Asheville the university damaged part of the breastworks when putting in new playing fields.

Much like Manassas Battlefield Park which was threatened by private development of a regional shopping mall, North Carolina's state-owned historic sites are also feeling the effects of development in the rapidly growing Triangle. Bennett Place in Durham,

where General Johnston surrendered the Southern armies in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, to General Sherman, has had to cope with the construction of a private warehouse facility near its main entrance. At Bentonville Battleground in Johnston County the nonprofit Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites purchased and donated to the site 7.24 acres of land to act as a buffer and protect the historic setting of the state's largest Civil War battle from encroachments by residential and commercial development.

As more and more traffic moves from railroads to highways, rail companies seek to abandon unprofitable lines and rid themselves of unnecessary property expenses and liabilities. This means that the network of railroads that carried supplies from the port of Wilmington north to Virginia are disappearing. Already gone are most of the antebellum depots associated with the rail lines. North Carolina Rail/Trails, headquartered in Durham, is working to save some of these rail corridors for recreational and future transportation use. Because dealing with the Interstate Commerce Commission's maze of regulations and attempting to make attorneys for railroad companies aware of these considerations is an especially difficult and frustrating task, the Historic Preservation Office and North Carolina Rail/Trails exchange information on all upcoming abandonments.

As Michael Southern explains in his article "Civil War Survivals in the National Register in North Carolina," many of our state's antebellum National Register-listed properties are homes, farms, and plantations that help us understand what life was like for the small and large property owner before, during, and after the Civil War. But what do we know about the lives of the individuals who were regarded as property before the war and became freedmen during the Civil War either by running away or being emancipated? Very little is known about North Carolina's freedmen except for the documentary evidence pulled together by historians such as the division's Joe A. Mobley in his James City: A Black Community in North Carolina 1863-1900 and from the archaeological work on the same site prior to its development into an exclusive residential community and marina. Located on the east bank of the Trent River just south of New Bern, the freedman's town of James City was damaged in the 1970s by construction of a new high-rise bridge. Because a federal permit was necessary before a proposed marina could be built, however, the private developer funded programs of archaeological testing and data recovery which provided new information about the everyday lives of the freed men and women and their descendents who lived on the site until the 1930s.

Are we likely to learn more about freedmen's settlements in North Carolina? Probably not, unless archaeological work being undertaken by a private developer at a site adjacent to the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site turns up information about the freedmen's camp on the north end of Roanoke Island. Thus far, the archaeologists have been able to document only the site of the Union barracks in the midst of an area badly damaged by artifact collectors (see John W. Clauser's article "Mountains, Mole Hills, and Other Places to Hide").

Even though individuals and agencies almost never purposely seek to destroy historic Civil War sites, they are disappearing at a rapidly increasing rate, and historic preservation laws require only "consideration" of these sites. Under both federal and state laws, agencies are directed to consider the value of the historic site and balance it with development. When placed in the balance, the value of historic properties and archaeological sites is more often than not outweighed by the need for "progress" and economic development.

MOUNTAINS, MOLE HILLS AND OTHER PLACES TO HIDE

John W. Clauser, Jr., Archaeologist
Office of State Archaeology

Travel anywhere around North Carolina and sooner or later you will notice mounds of earth indicating the remains of Civil War fortifications. These earthworks may be as dramatic as those at Fort Fisher or small and unnoticed as the rifle pits that overlook the southern approach to Raleigh. Large or small, they have at least one thing in common: they are all in danger of destruction. What, other than a bulldozer, could possibly damage a large pile of dirt? There are three major causes of damage to earthworks: erosion, vandalism, and development.

We tend to think of erosion as a long-term process with only recent visible effects. However, most of the damage to earthworks began almost immediately after they were constructed. The piles and ditches of raw earth had no vegetative covering to retard erosional forces. Every rain contributed to gullying on the slopes and leveling of mounds and ditches. This damage was noted as early as 1866 by Alexander Gardener in his Photographic Sketch Book of the War: "The fortifications are now rapidly being leveled, and

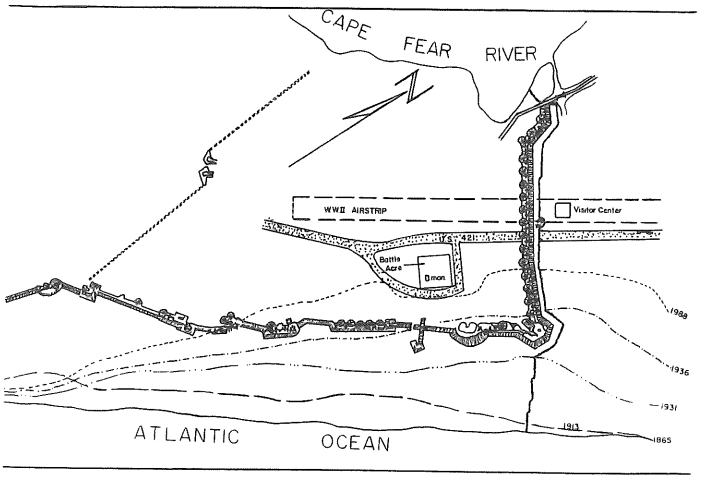
in a few years will have disappeared. The soil composing them is of a light character, and washes away in every rain, filling up the ditches and reducing the sharply defined works to sloping mounds, over which the farmer's plow is already turning the furrow." Erosion is perhaps the greatest danger since it is never ceasing and slowly works to obliterate any evidence that construction ever existed in an area.

An unidentified man stands beside the historical highway marker commemorating the Raleigh breastworks. Photo ca. 1948 by Clarence Griffin. Marker located at Wake Forest Road and Poplar Street, Raleigh. Photo furnished by Research Branch, Division of Archives and History.

The dangers of construction are well known to anyone reading this newsletter. What may be of some interest is the degree to which thoughtless development has destroyed some of the more dramatic Civil War fortifications in North Carolina. All that remains of the breastworks built around Raleigh in 1863 are a few low mounds in the backyards of some houses west of Old Wake Forest Road (a historical highway marker commemorates the breastworks). A portion of the Fort Fisher mounds were leveled during World War II for the construction of an Air Force runway. Whether by sections, as in the former instance, or all at one time, as with the latter, the evidence vanishes beneath the bulldozer's blade.

Perhaps the most difficult damage to understand is that caused by vandals and relic hunters. Such individuals, who profess a love for history in general and the Civil War in particular, burrow deeply into earthworks to recover a single artifact. Guided by metal detectors, they dig a series of small holes over an entire area in search of bullets, buttons, and other small items. As if the initial damage were not enough, these holes are often left open, allowing erosion to increase the damage. Some earthworks have been "loved to death" by the relic collectors and Civil War buffs who should be most interested in their preservation.

Some of the first historic preservation laws were enacted to protect prehistoric earthworks in Denmark. These laws went beyond the prohibition of destruction to requiring preservation by the individual private land owners. While our Civil War earthworks may not be quite as old as those, we might wish to take a page from Danish legislation.



Drawing by Gehrig Spencer, site manager, Fort Fisher State Historic Site, showing airstrip cutting through the Fort Fisher mounds as well as erosion at the fort.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL WAR ERA STRUCTURES

Jeff Adolphsen
Restoration Specialist, Restoration Branch

Even though few battles were fought within its boundaries, North Carolina played a major role in the Civil War. Because of the magnitude of the Civil War and its effects on the lives of all Americans, there is an urgency to retain any reminders of the war. The State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) realizes the need to protect these important resources, and its Restoration

Branch has been instrumental in fostering the preservation, stabilization, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of numerous Civil War-related buildings throughout the state.

When North Carolina seceded from the Union on May 20, 1861, after much internal debate, it made a strong commitment to its defense. Fortifications were constructed and strengthened along the coast to protect the port towns from attack and allow for continued access to foreign markets. The most impressive of these fortifications was Fort Fisher in New Hanover County south of Wilmington (Figure 1). The fort was the primary protector of the port of Wilmington, and its capture on January 15, 1865, halted the flow of badly needed supplies to the last Confederate-controlled port along the east coast. Fort Fisher is an earthen fort and today is a National Historic Landmark operated by the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. By early 1960 much of the site had been eroded by the ocean or overgrown with vegetation. In July, 1960, the state undertook a concentrated effort to preserve the remaining elements of the fort and develop others. The north-facing earthworks were cleared of vegetation and a museum pavilion was constructed to interpret the fort and the battle of Fort Fisher. More recently, archaeology by the Historic Sites Section has provided insight into reconstructed fort elements such as reconfigured earthworks, a section of the 9-foot-tall palisade fence that faced north, a gun chamber, and the entry door to a bombproof shelter.

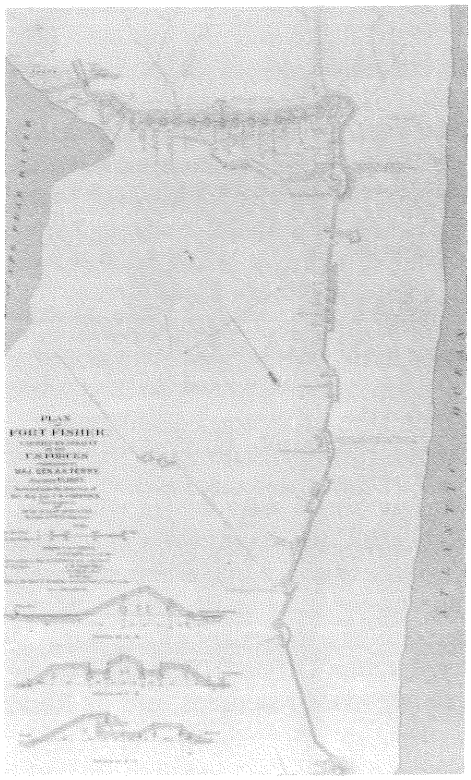


Figure 1. Plan of Fort Fisher as originally constructed. Archives and Records Section collection.

An excellent example of a pre-Civil War fort is Fort Macon in Carteret County near Morehead City (Figure 2). Completed in December, 1834, the fort is of masonry construction. Shortly after it was erected, the U.S. Army decided that masonry forts were obsolete because earthen forts were judged able to sustain more cannon fire with less damage. Fort Macon has a pentagonal shape, with two sides of equal length facing land and three sides of equal length facing the Atlantic Ocean and Beaufort Inlet.

The fort, susceptible to attack by land, was lightly manned by the Confederates. On April 26, 1862, Union forces that had attacked from both land and sea captured Fort Macon . The capture was a severe blow to North Carolina, as Union troops then controlled all of the state's ports from the Virginia border southward to Beaufort.

Fort Macon is part of the North Carolina state parks system. Work in 1976 included the restoration of five casemates for interpretive museum displays and office space. The remainder of the fort (casemates, counterfire rooms, moat, and so on) were preserved as ruins. The primary casemate reconstruction work included waterproofing, installation of a dehumidification and air conditioning system, and restoration of the original Greek Revival woodwork, including the windows and doors.

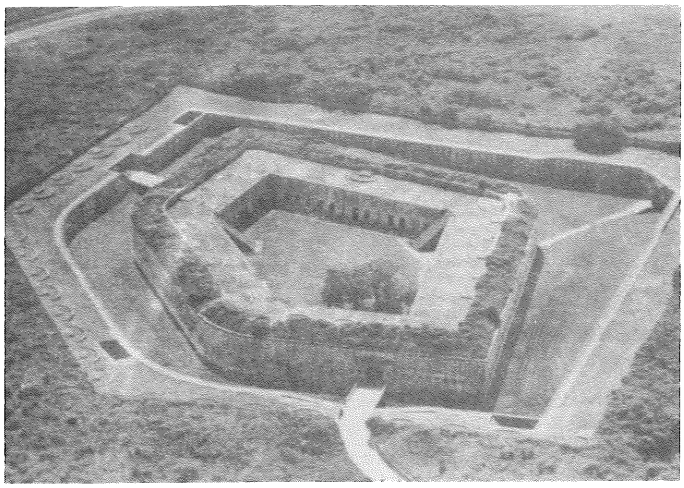


Figure 2. Aerial view of Fort Macon. Archives and Records Section collection.

In January, 1991, an engineering study was initiated to help determine the need for future state appropriations. As in the past, water is the greatest threat to Fort Macon. Recommended corrective measures for all casemates include the partial removal of soil,

installation of a concrete slab covered with a waterproof membrane, and replacement of the earth. The system would be sloped from the outside face of the parapet wall to the top of the scarp wall (where water will drain off into the moat) and from the inside of the parapet wall into the original front drainage system. For the casemates that are to remain ruins, the application of a water repellant/consolidant on the brick is being tested. Assuming satisfactory results, the application is preferred over the replacement of damaged original masonry. Once the water problems are corrected, air circulation must be improved to deter organic growth and masonry decomposition. Other work is to include finish repairs to the existing exhibit areas such as plaster, wood flooring, hardware, windows, and doors. To slow wood deterioration in the wet, salty environment, decay-resistant replacement woods such as cypress or red-heart douglas fir, treated with a water repellant prior to installation, are recommended.

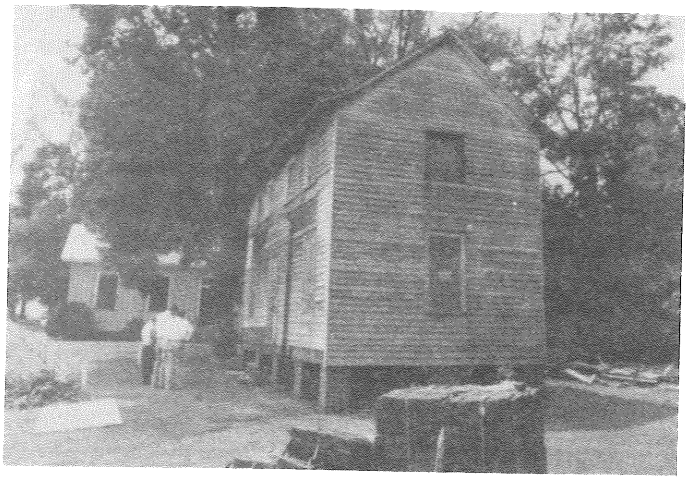


Figure 3. Restoration Branch staff discuss the Officer's Quarters restoration. The Arsenal House is in the background. Photo by Jeff Adolphsen.

The Fayetteville Arsenal site was also an important Confederate complex. Construction was begun on the arsenal in the 1850s. Arms were mass-produced at the arsenal after machinery was captured from the Harper's Ferry Arsenal in the fall of 1861. Sherman's army captured the Fayetteville Arsenal on March 11, 1865. The only buildings known to have survived from this period are the officers' quarters (Davis House) and the Arsenal House (Monoghan-McCall House) (Figure 3).

The Division of Archives and History's Museum of the Cape Fear presently owns these buildings. The museum plans to use both structures for interpretive Civil War displays in a proposed Arsenal Park.

The officers' quarters were recently studied to determine their construction date, original use, and layout. It appears that the building predated the Civil War by as much as ten years and was built as an officers' quarters before its later conversion into a private residence. Before the structure was changed, it was a story and a half tall, four bays wide, contained four rooms (two over two) around a center chimney, and had some Greek Revival detailing. On both floors a center wall divides the building into two two-story officers' quarters. Each side had a front and rear door opposite each other, with a staircase on the end wall. Given the establishment of the original use and construction date, the officers' quarters will be an asset to Arsenal Park. The Restoration Branch of the HPO will work closely with museum officials and contractors during the upcoming restoration.

Although most nonmilitary construction projects came to a virtual standstill during the Civil War, the railroad industry flourished as a shipper of war supplies. During the war, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad rehabilitated or built new depots in Henderson, Franklinton, Wake Forest, Ridgeway, and Warren Plains, as well as at its main office building in Raleigh. This structure, now known as the Seaboard Building, was started in 1860 and completed in 1862. It is one of the oldest commercial structures in the state. A fine example of Italianate architecture, the building was originally two stories tall (a third story was added in 1891), with a two-story cast iron front and rear verandahs.

The Seaboard Building (now located on Salisbury Street) is presently used as office space by the North Carolina Department of Labor. The building was formerly located on Halifax Street one block north of the Legislative Building. When the state government complex was approved in 1971, it was decided the only way to save the building was to move it (Figure 4). Possibly North Carolina's largest structure to be moved, the Seaboard Building was raised from its foundation onto a steel structural frame built beneath it and moved on a series of specially built tracks to its new location.

The state rehabilitated the building in 1988. After the Restoration Branch conducted paint research, the exterior of the building was painted in its historic colors. Painting also helped conceal the portion of the

structure from which a later addition was removed. Other exterior repairs included the replacement of missing sections of the cast iron verandahs (the cast iron was easily replaced since the pattern was still in production), roof repairs, cornice bracket repairs, and handicap access at the rear of the building.

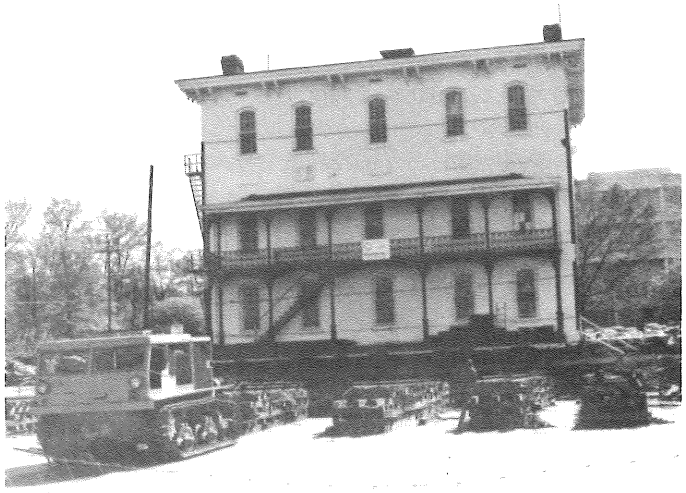


Figure 4. The Seaboard Building during its move to Salisbury Street. Archives and Records Section collection.

Much of the building's interior had been altered in the 1940s. The rehabilitation also included the installation of an elevator; new mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems; window sash repair and reglazing; removal of later partition walls; installation of gypsumboard on walls and ceilings; and painting.

Little domestic building took place during the Civil War. Nevertheless, one of the archetypal antebellum homes in North Carolina, the Bellamy Mansion (Figure 5), was completed only four months prior to North Carolina's secession from the Union. The Wilmington mansion, built for Dr. John Dillard Bellamy, was commandeered as Union headquarters because of its advantageous location and cupola. Dr. Bellamy was looked upon with disdain by the occupying forces because of his outspoken secessionist views, and as a result Mrs. Bellamy was thwarted in her many attempts to reoccupy the residence. Intended as a further indignity to Dr. Bellamy, the Freedmen's Bureau established a local headquarters in the mansion, where newly emancipated slaves received their passes on the front steps.

The mansion is an eclectic mix of high-style Italianate, Greek Revival, and Classic Revival. The floor plan is a center hall, two rooms deep on all four floors. The basement, surrounded on the front and sides with a service gallery, was used for cooking, dining, and service. The first floor contains one of the finest interiors in all of Wilmington. The nearly identical double parlors boast gilded valances, mirror surrounds, and gasoliers; five-part plaster cornices; plaster ceiling medallions; finely cut white marble mantels; and six paneled pocket doors. On the other side of the hall is a sitting room and library. The first-floor area is nearly doubled by the two-story piazza along the front and sides. The piazza is accessible to all first-floor rooms by floor to ceiling windows.

The house is well designed, functional, and futuristic for the period. In the backyard is a cistern that was connected to a pump in the northwest corner of the basement. The pump was primed daily and forced water to a tank on the third floor. The tank was used to supply water to a second-story bathroom and to the basement kitchen, thus comprising some of the earliest plumbing in the state. The house is cooled naturally. When the cupola windows are opened during warmer weather, the warm air travels up through the staircase in the center of the house and out the cupola windows. The kitchen and pantry have original casework, and each of the second-floor bedrooms has a closet with built-in dresser and shelves--unusual features for the period.

Figure 5. Documentary photo of the Bellamy Mansion from a 1907 post card. Archives and Records Section collection.

After the death of Ellen Bellamy, the last Bellamy descendant to live in the mansion, the house had little upkeep and was the victim of arson in 1972, less than a

month after a local nonprofit group was formed to save it. Although the fire damaged much of the interior, no structural or exterior damage resulted. With the founding of Bellamy Mansion, Inc., renovations became an ongoing goal. The exterior was painted in 1976, and legislative appropriations were instrumental in funding exterior repairs in 1987 and 1988. Because the 1976 painting was ineffective, the Restoration Branch in 1988 performed paint research to determine the original colors and monitored the building's cleaning treatment with a mildewcide, carpentry repairs, and painting with mildew-resistant paint.

Additional work performed with legislative funds included roof and fence repairs. After much deliberation, the original metal roof was covered with a flexible roof-coating system that offered a twenty-year warranty at a price that allowed for other needed repairs. The roof system is not supposed to dry out or peel with age, and after 3 1/2 years there are no reported leaks. Repairs to the cast iron fence involved replacing sixty-eight panels along 5th and Market streets that had been damaged by hurricanes and lack of maintenance.

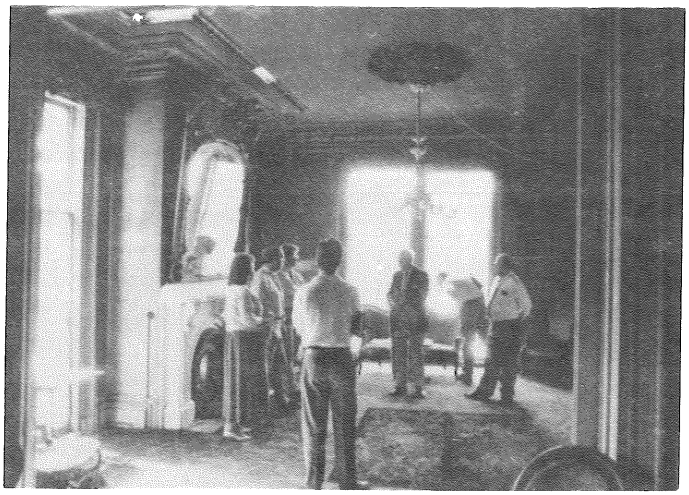


Figure 6. Representatives of the HPO, city of Wilmington, and Bellamy Mansion, Inc., discuss the restoration of the house in the double parlors. Photo by Jeff Adolphsen.

Interior work will undoubtedly be the most challenging and time consuming. Most of the problems are related to the fire damage (Figure 6). To date, the mansion has only been cleaned, the gasoliers regilded, and the sand-etched sidelights surrounding the front door reproduced (based on documentary photographs, existing pieces, and neighboring buildings). The greatest fire damage was to the plaster and wood. Damaged portions of the flat plaster can be removed and replaced, but the damaged decorative plaster has fallen in several areas. Some of the pieces can be repaired and reattached, while others can be used to fabricate a mold to recast the damaged missing pieces. An inventory of individual wood-trim pieces is needed. Some pieces may require only a light sanding to remove their charred surface. Some areas may need to be built up with an epoxy filler to retain their original profile. Still others may need to be documented and replaced. Original carpeting, which was damaged by the fire but still survives in the double parlors as well as in other rooms of the house, will require restoration or replacement. Other elements of the house will require specialized restoration work as well.

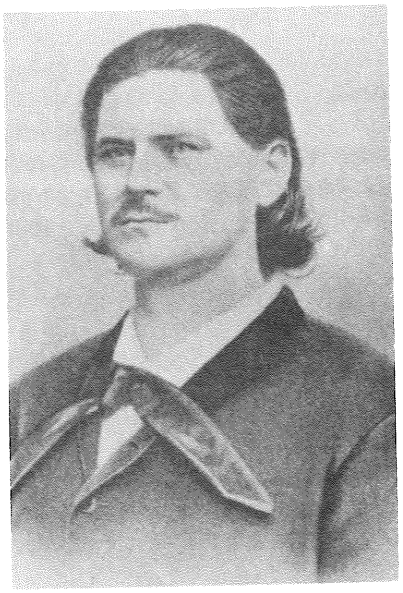
Further investigation is needed before the servants' quarters can be restored and the carriage house reconstructed. The reconstructed carriage house may house a visitors center.

In addition to the HPO's Restoration Branch, many individuals and groups are associated with the restoration of the Bellamy Mansion. Other parties include Preservation/North Carolina, the current owner; Leslie N. Boney, Jr., architect, and Edward F. Turberg, restoration consultant, both of Wilmington; Bellamy Mansion, Inc.; and fund-raising consultant David Winslow & Associates, Inc., of Winston-Salem. Anyone interested in contributing to the $600,000 restoration fund-raising goal should contact the Bellamy Mansion, Inc., P.O. Box 3145, Wilmington, N.C. 28405, or telephone 919/392-3300.

VOICES FROM THE WAR

Quotations Compiled by Jim Sumner, Historian Administration Branch

Zebulon Vance's memory of hearing the news of Fort Sumter has been frequently quoted. Vance, a Unionist Whig, "was pleading for the Union with hand upraised when news came of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call for troops. When my hand came down from that impassioned gesticulation, it fell slowly and sadly by the side of a Secessionist." Vance added: "If war must come I preferred to be with my own people. If we had to shed blood, I preferred to shed Northern rather than Southern blood. If we had to slay, I had rather slay strangers than my own kindred and neighbors."



Zeb B. Vance, age 28 years. Archives and Records Section collection.

Fellow unionist **Bartholomew F. Moore**, a Raleigh lawyer, observed at that time that the coming conflict "can be glorious news to none but demons or thoughtless fools, or maddened men."

When Lincoln wired **Governor John Ellis**, requesting North Carolina troops for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, Ellis answered: "I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina."

In November, 1860, after the election of Abraham Lincoln, North Carolina native **James Johnston Pettigrew**, then living in South Carolina, told secessionists: "Well, the Devil is unchained at last, you have been talking fire a long time, now you must face it."

One of my favorites comes from a letter from **Zeb Vance** to Confederate Secretary of War James Seddon, "If God Almighty had yet in store another plague worse than all others which he intended to have let loose on the Egyptians . . . I am sure it must have been a regiment or so of half-armed, half-disciplined Confederate cavalry." Probably their friends in the infantry found these comments amusing.

The best Dying Last Words quote by a North Carolinian comes from **Colonel Isaac Avery**, who died of wounds suffered at Gettysburg. Before he died, Avery wrote the following lines: "Major tell my father I died with my face to the enemy." Somewhat less dramatic were the last words of **General Pettigrew**: "It is time to be going."

In 1865 seventeen-year-old **Janie Smith** witnessed the Battle of Averasboro and then wrote a bitter account of it to a friend. The most famous part of her letter reads as follows: "When our army invades the North I want them to carry the torch in one hand and the sword in the other. I want desolation carried to the heart of their country, the widows and orphans left naked and starving just as ours were left. I know you will think this is a very unbecoming sentiment, but I believe it is our policy now."

After the war, former governor **Vance** recalled that "a nation in prison we were, in the midst of civilized society, and forced to rely exclusively upon ourselves for everything."

William T. Sherman, shortly before the Battle of Bentonville: "Brush them out of the way. There is nothing there but cavalry."

General William T. Sherman. Archives and Records Section collection.

Sherman again: "War is cruelty. You cannot refine it. The crueler it is, the sooner it will be over."

And finally, Sherman, the complete quote: "I am sick and tired of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have never fired a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell."

FURTHER READING

Jim Sumner, Historian
Administrative Branch

Those readers interested in learning more about the Civil War in North Carolina have a wealth of material from which to chose. An estimated 50,000 books have been written about the conflict. The following suggestions obviously merely scratch the surface.

The best one-volume history of the conflict is probably James M. McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era (1988). Shelby Foote's trilogy is entitled The Civil War: A Narrative. It was published between 1958 and 1974 and is divided chronologically. Among the many useful reference works are Mark M. Boatner III, The Civil War Dictionary (1959), and Patricia Faust (ed.), The Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War (1986).

John G. Barrett, The Civil War in North Carolina (1963) is far and away the best study of the war in the Tar Heel State. Less scholarly is William R. Trotter's 1989 three-volume set: Silk Flags and Cold Steel (piedmont), Bushwackers (mountains), and Ironclads and Columbiads (coastal plain).

Walter Clark (ed.), Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War 1861-'65, 5 vols., 1901, is a classic of its kind. The ongoing project North Carolina Troops: A Roster, edited by Louis A. Manarin and Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., has reached twelve volumes through 1990.

John G. Barrett and W. Buck Yearns collaborated on North Carolina Civil War Documentary (1980), a collection of letters and documents. Other edited collections include Frontis W. Johnston (ed.), The Papers of Zebulon Baird Vance, Volume I, 1843-1862 (1963); Noble J. Tolbert (ed.), The Papers of John Willis Ellis, Volume II, 1860-1861, (1964); and Beth G. Crabtree and James W. Patton (eds.), "Journal of a Secesh Lady": The Diary of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866 (1979).

The beloved Governor Vance is covered in Richard E. Yates, The Confederacy and Zeb Vance (1958) and Glen Tucker, Zeb Vance: Champion of Personal Freedom (1965). An excellent biography of Vance's ally turned rival is William C. Harris, William Woods Holden: Firebrand of North Carolina Politics (1987). The best biography of a North Carolina officer is Gary Gallagher, Stephen Dodson Ramseur (1985). Also recommended are Archie K. Davis, Boy Colonel of the Confederacy: The Life and Times of Henry King Burgwyn (1985), and Clyde N. Wilson, Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew (1990).

A superb new study of North Carolina's most significant battle is Rod Gragg, Confederate Goliath: The Battle of Fort Fisher (1991). A modern study of the blockade-running that made the fort so important is Stephen Wise, Lifeline of the Confederacy: Blockade Running During the Civil War (1988). Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., The Battle of Bentonville (1990) studies that important battle.

Numerous books have been written about Sherman's infamous campaign. The best include John G. Barrett, Sherman's March through the Carolinas (1956); Burke Davis, Sherman's March (1980); and Joseph Glatthaar, The March to the Sea and Beyond: Sherman's Troops in the Savannah and Carolinas Campaign (1985).

Recommended studies of special subjects include Louis A. Brown, The Salisbury Prison: A Case Study of Confederate Military Prisons (1980); D. L. Corbitt and Elizabeth W. Wilborn, Civil War Pictures (1961); Wayne Durrill, War of Another Kind: A Southern Community [Washington County] in the Great Rebellion (1990); and Joe A. Mobley, James City: A Black Community in North Carolina, 1863-1900 (1981). The latter touches on North Carolina blacks in the war, an underresearched topic. Also underresearched is the role of North Carolina's women in the conflict. Mrs. J. H. Anderson, North Carolina Women of the Confederacy (1926), is now badly dated.

Readers interested in the secession controversy in the state should read J. C. Sitterson, The Secession Movement in North Carolina (1939); William C. Harris, North Carolina and the Coming of the Civil War (1988); and John C. Inscoe, Mountain Masters, Slavery, and the Sectional Crisis in Western North Carolina (1989).

Finally, since 1924 the North Carolina Historical Review has published dozens of authoritative articles on the Civil War. The Journal of Southern History, Civil War History, and Civil War Times Illustrated

also contain numerous articles on North Carolina Civil War topics.

"GRANTS TOMB" Epitaph for Special State Appropriations

Lloyd D. Childers
Grants Administrator,
Administration Branch

As reported in earlier issues of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Newsletter, the 1989 and 1990 sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly were bereft of any special bills for individual historic preservation or nonstate-owned museum projects. The demise of this single source of state funding for North Carolina's archaeological and historic resources followed a two-year windfall for historic preservation in 1987-1988, when state lawmakers appropriated more than $5 million dollars to selected projects.

Besides the critical assistance they provided for locally sponsored projects, the 1987 and 1988 legislative sessions brought about a dramatic shift in the administration of state discretionary funds for historic preservation and local museum projects. Previously, most state appropriations were deposited to the Department of Cultural Resources. But in 1987, along with stripping the North Carolina Historical Commission of review authority over special bills, the legislature shifted the payment of grant funds away from the department and mandated that discretionary monies be sent from the State Budget Office directly to local sponsoring organizations. This change sidetracked the usual interchange between the supporting organization and the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, the agency with assigned responsibility for assuring quality control and providing professional-level technical assistance in the administration of state grants for historic resources. Although technical assistance was subsequently offered by the HPO specialists and usually welcomed by the grant recipients, the number of state-funded projects financially administered by the HPO declined.

The following table illustrates the number of state-funded grant projects administered by the HPO during the 1980s. An average of thirty-two grants was administered during the first eight years of the decade, but that number diminished in the last two years because no additional projects were added by the General Assembly. The number of state projects administered during the final two years of the decade declined by nearly 69 percent from the average number administered for the other eight years.

NUMBER OF STATE GRANTS ADMINISTERED
State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Division of Archives and History

Year Beginning July 1	Number Grants Administered
1980	36
1981	42
1982	36
1983	29
1984	29
1985	31
1986	23
1987	29
1988	14
1989	6

In the year beginning July 1, 1990, only four state-funded projects brought forward grant balances. Those included McDowell County Archaeology, the Hamlet Railroad Museum, Latham House, and Richmond Hill Law School, projects representing grants deposited to the Department of Cultural Resources between 1985 and 1988. Technically, several other state projects are still being administered by the HPO because advanced funds have not been totally documented. But those projects should be dropped by the end of the current fiscal period, leaving only two or three "veterans" for burial in the year beginning July 1, 1991. All the other "old soldiers" have been laid to rest.

And who are the friends buried in our "grants tomb"? Shown below is a sampling of a few heroes, listed by random categories. The information given incorporates both the total state benefit administered by the HPO and the sum of payments made directly to the local sponsoring organizations (noted as "direct" in the parentheses).

SELECTED FORMER STATE-FUNDED GRANT PROJECTS

ARCHAEOLOGY

Bethabara Park	$ 6,000
(Forsyth County)	23,000 (direct)
McDowell County	50,000
Pomeiooc Site (Hyde)	55,000

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE
C. S. Brown School 100,000
(Hertford) ..... 126,000 (direct)
J. R. Page Lodge 5,000
(Chowan) ..... 5,000 (direct)
YMI Cultural Center 10,000
(Buncombe) ..... 83,000 (direct)

COURTHOUSES
Cabarrus County $50,000
..... 350,000 (direct)
Caswell County 10,000
..... 16,000 (direct)
Chowan County 62,000
..... 55,000 (direct)
Craven County 155,000
..... 10,000 (direct)
Gates County 15,000
..... 136,210 (direct)
Iredell County 25,000
Martin County 4,100
..... 45,000 (direct)
Union County 118,705
..... 175,752 (direct)

GRAND OLD LADIES
Bellamy Mansion ..... $ 25,000
(New Hanover) ..... 15,000 (direct)
Blandwood (Guilford) 74,000
..... 107,500 (direct)
de Rosset House 95,000
(New Hanover) ..... 12,500 (direct)
Fort Defiance (Caldwell) 161,800
..... 8,000 (direct)
Haywood Hall (Wake) 20,000
..... 8,000
Newbold-White House 142,500
(Perquimans) ..... 55,000 (direct)
The Person Place 40,000
(Franklin) ..... 64,000 (direct)

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING
David Caldwell Log ..... $ 20,000
College (Guilford)
Flora MacDonald College 24,000
(Robeson) ..... 230,000 (direct)
Mt. Pleasant Collegiate 10,000
Institute (Cabarrus) ..... 25,000 (direct)
New Bern Academy 85,000
(Craven)
Richmond Hill Law School 122,500
(Yadkin) ..... 30,000 (direct)

RAILROAD STATIONS
Rowland Depot ..... $ 17,500
(Robeson) ..... 5,000 (direct)
Salisbury Passenger Depot 87,000
(Rowan)
Washington Train Station 15,000
(Beaufort) ..... 47,000 (direct)

SURVEYS (ARCHITECTURAL)
Aberdeen (Moore) $5,000
Burlington (Alamance) 6,243
Edenton (Chowan) 15,000
Halifax County 15,000
..... 35,000 (direct)
Kinston (Lenoir) 15,000
Madison County 30,000
Reidsville (Rockingham) 23,000
Yadkin County ..... 30,000 (direct)

THEATERS
Carolina Theater ..... $ 50,000
(Guilford)
Carolina Theater 50,000
(Robeson) ..... 105,000 (direct)
Temple Theater 15,000
(Lee) ..... 100,000 (direct)
Thalian Hall 75,000
(New Hanover) ..... 1,000,000 (direct)

UNIQUE PROJECTS
Chicamacomico Life- ..... $ 35,000
saving Station (Dare) ..... 11,000 (direct)
Historic Preservation 710,000
Foundation of North
Carolina, Inc. Revolving Fund ..... 300,000 (direct)
Kerr Mill (Rowan) 46,500
Octagon House (Hyde) 50,000
..... 25,000 (direct)
Old Wilkes Jail (Wilkes) 49,500
Roanoke Canal (Halifax) 20,000
..... 53,000 (direct)

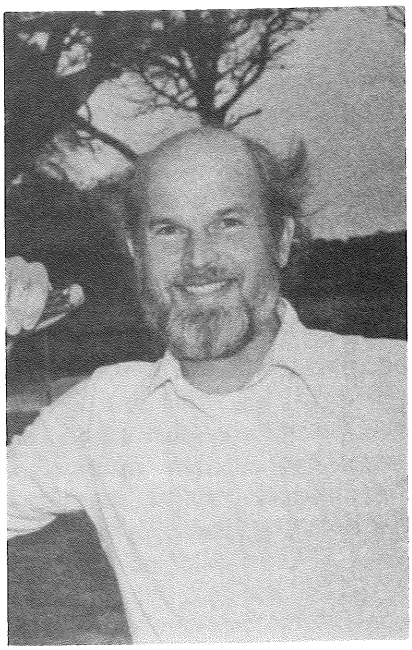
HELP! HELP! HELP!

We are trying to identify communities in North Carolina that have walking tours, bicycle or jogging paths, and/or greenways through their historic areas. If your community or organization has any or all of these facilities, or you know of a North Carolina community with such, we would like to hear from you. If printed brochures or maps of the tour, path, or greenway are available to the general public, we would like to get a copy.

This information will help us develop an inventory of self-directed tours of North Carolina's historic places and properties to share with visitors and other resource-protection and promotion agencies. Please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley at 919/733-4763, or write to her at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2807, with any information or materials you or your group can share. Thank you for your help!

PRESERVATION PROFILE

Richard W. Lawrence, Supervisor, Underwater Archaeology Unit



Richard W. Lawrence began working with the Division of Archives and History in 1975 through the CETA (federal jobs) program in the Underwater Archaeology Unit at Kure Beach. In 1976 he was made a permanent member of the staff as an underwater archaeologist and in 1981 was promoted to archaeological supervisor of the Underwater Archaeology Unit. Richard has a B.A in anthropology from the University of Colorado at Boulder. After graduation, Richard spent seven months traveling through Africa from Morocco in the north to Kenya and Tanzania in east Africa. Upon his return to the United States he settled in Wilmington.

Over the past fifteen years Richard has been involved in a variety of projects throughout the state and has investigated hundreds of underwater archaeological sites. These sites have included prehistoric canoes, colonial sailing vessels, numerous Civil War shipwrecks, and coastal and river steamboats.

Richard was among the first divers to explore the USS Monitor during a study conducted in 1979 in cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Harbor Branch Foundation. The crew of the four-man submersible made thirty-nine lockout dives on the wreck, resulting in the establishment of an on-site baseline, excavation of a 5-foot-by-5-foot test square, photographic documentation, and recovery of archaeological artifacts.

In 1983 Richard directed the Wilmington Waterfront Survey along the Cape Fear River. The survey documented forty-six wrecks, along with the remains of piers, wharves, marine railways, and warehouses. These underwater archaeological resources were added to the Wilmington National Register Historic District nomination in 1985.

Under Richard's direction the Underwater Archaeology Unit has continued to expand its historical and archaeological data base and increase its services to the public, as well as to other governmental agencies. In 1983 more than 3,000 square feet of laboratory and storage space was added to the underwater facilities at Fort Fisher, and in 1989 an underwater archaeology exhibit building was opened; the exhibit building attracts approximately 80,000 visitors a year.

Richard is a member of the North Carolina Maritime History Council, the Cape Fear Community College Marine Advisory Board, and the Zeke's Island National Estuarine Research Reserve Advisory Committee. He has written numerous reports and articles on underwater archaeology in North Carolina.

Richard is currently working with the U.S. Navy and the town of Nags Head to have the USS Huron designated as the state's first shipwreck preserve. The Huron was lost 200 yards offshore of Nags Head in 1877 and provides a site ideally suited for a "living museum" to be interpreted for divers through a combination of shoreside exhibits, marker buoys, and underwater signs. Richard is also working on developing a plan for Civil War shipwrecks lost during naval activities in the sounds and rivers of North Carolina. Part of this planning involves ongoing historical and field research to identify those sites.

Richard and his wife, Jane, live in Wilmington, and have five boys--Randy, Robert, Jeffrey, Joshua, and Ross. Needless to say, most of Richard's and Jane's free time is spent at the soccer field, with the Wilmington Boys' Choir, or involved in school events. When possible, the family likes to get away for camping trips to the mountains.

BUDGET CUTS HIT PRESERVATION

As part of the state's proposed $370 million in budget cuts, the North Carolina General Assembly recommended in early April, 1991, the abolition of a photography/file clerk position in the Survey and Planning Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office. The scheduled purchase of a new truck for the Underwater Archaeology Unit in the 1991-1992 fiscal year was also put on hold.

The file clerk position has been part of the state's preservation program since the mid 1970s. It has been key to organizing, maintaining, and securing the records related to North Carolina's statewide architectural survey and to providing assistance to the public in the use of the branch's site files and photographs.

The photography/file clerk is responsible for 50,000 site files, 65,000 color slides, and handling paperwork for in-house photographic services. In fiscal year 1989-1990, the file clerk accessioned 19,342 negatives into the State Archives.

The new truck for the Underwater Archaeology Unit would have replaced a 1986 GMC Carryall with more than 100,000 miles on the odometer. The unit uses its truck to pull large boats and heavy equipment, as well as for off-road use. The unit surveys and investigates historic shipwrecks and archaeological sites under state-owned waters.

Overall the section operations for fiscal year 1990-1991 have been cut by $29,000, nearly 35 percent of the $83,000 in state funds allocated for nonsalary expenses.

NORTH CAROLINA REHAB LEADER

According to a National Park Service (NPS) report, Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, FY 1990 Analysis, nearly 22,000 rehabilitation projects, representing an investment of almost $15 billion, have been certified since 1976. In federal fiscal year 1990, NPS approved 814 projects representing $750 million, approximately a quarter of the number approved in 1984. Changes to the federal tax code since 1986 have significantly reduced the attractiveness of the 20 percent investment tax credit for preservation projects, and worsening economic conditions, linked with the real estate and banking crises, have further limited its use over the past year.

On the other hand, the Southeast, reflecting a relative economic buoyancy compared to other sections of the nation, was represented by four of the five states ranked highest in terms of new historic rehabilitation projects. North Carolina ranked fourth nationally in FFY 1990 with 37 certifications of significance and 41 certified rehabilitations, for a total of $13.92 million. The federal tax incentive program has generated $245 million of construction in North Carolina since 1976. State-level professional services and reviews required under federal law are performed by the Restoration Branch and the Survey and Planning Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office. Tim Simmons, AIA, and consulting architect in the Restoration Branch, is the tax act program coordinator. He can be contacted at the Restoration Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2807, telephone 919/733-6547.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY RECEIVES GRANT FROM WAL-MART

Henry Jordan, manager of the Wal-Mart on Carolina Beach Road, presents a check to Leslie Bright and Richard Lawrence of the Underwater Archeology Unit at Fort Fisher. Photo courtesy Jon Pargas, Island Gazette (Carolina Beach).

The Underwater Archaeology Unit of the State Historic Preservation Office received a grant of $2,000 from Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. Wal-Mart has a continuing commitment to help improve the environment through projects such as public education. Richard Lawrence,

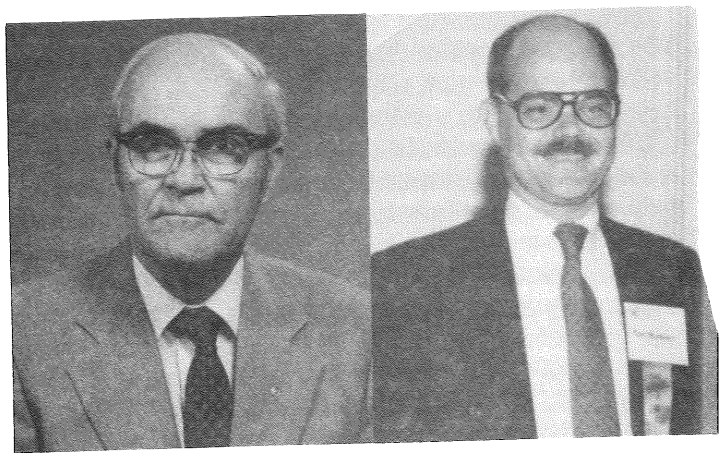
head of the Underwater Archaeology Unit, and Leslie Bright, conservator in the unit, accepted the funds in February, 1991. The grant will be used to complete the underwater archaeology display at Fort Fisher, which will include a life-size diorama of a scuba diver investigating a historic shipwreck and an informational slide show. The exhibit, located at the opposite end of the parking lot from the Fort Fisher State Historic Site visitor center, attracts about 80,000 people annually. Lawrence said the Wal-Mart grant would also enable the unit to purchase an underwater video camera, which will greatly enhance its research and educational abilities.

PRESERVATION AWARDS

Each year at its annual meeting the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. (Preservation/North Carolina), presents Gertrude S. Carraway Awards of Merit to individuals or organizations who have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation in North Carolina. They are named in honor of Dr. Gertrude S. Carraway, charter member of Preservation/North Carolina and noted New Bern historian and preservationist. The awards program is made possible by a generous grant from the Kellenberger Historical Foundation.

Notable among the winners for 1990 was C. Frank Branan, retired consulting architect for the Restoration Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO). An award cited Frank as a preservation professional who was willing to "go the extra mile" to further the cause of historic preservation in North Carolina. Frank was an advisor to and assisted statewide preservation projects for more than a decade and also served as tax act coordinator in the HPO. His quiet manner, good common sense, and strong preservation ethic helped bring to fruition more than seven hundred tax act projects throughout over the state.

The Robert E. Stipe Professional Award, the highest honor presented by Preservation/North Carolina to working professionals who demonstrate an outstanding commitment to promoting preservation, is given in honor of Robert E. Stipe, educator in the field of historic preservation. Thomas R. Butchko of Elizabeth City received the Stipe award for 1990 in recognition of his preservation efforts through research and writing. Tom is a historic preservation consultant and has conducted numerous architectural surveys funded in part by the HPO's subgrant program. He has completed comprehensive inventories of historic resources in Sampson, Scotland, Johnston, Gates, and Pasquotank counties, as well as in Elizabeth City and Edenton. His publications include An Inventory of Historic Architecture, Sampson County, North Carolina (1981), On the Shores of the Pasquotank: The Architectural Heritage of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County, North Carolina (1989), and Forgotten Gates: The Historic Architecture of a Rural North Carolina County (1991).



Left: C. Frank Branan; Right: Thomas R. Butchko. Photos courtesy the Historic Preservation Foundation.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

National Trust for Historic Preservation, Forty-fifth National Preservation Conference San Francisco, October 16-20, 1991

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, in partnership with the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, will sponsor the forty-fifth National Preservation Conference in San Francisco, California, October 16-20, 1991. The conference, which coincides with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, provides the perfect opportunity for the historic preservation movement to review its achievements, explore the challenges facing preservationists, and chart a course for the coming decades. The conference will focus on the future of historic preservation and the goals and strategies needed to meet future conditions. Plenary sessions will address "What do we value and want to preserve?", "How will we live and how will historic preservation be part of our lives?", and "What are our visions, goals and strategies?"

For information, contact Preservation Conferences at the National Trust by calling 1-800-YES-NTHP. The address for the National Trust is 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. (Preservation/North Carolina) Annual Meeting, September 27-29, 1991

The annual meeting of Preservation/North Carolina is scheduled for September 27-29, 1991, in at the Omni Hotel Durham. This year's theme is The Mission and the Message, focusing on the evolution of the preservationists' mission and how it is conveyed to the public. For more information contact P/NC at P.O. Box 27644, Raleigh, N.C. 27611-7644, or telephone 919/832-3652.

IN MEMORIAM

FIRST CITIZENS/(FORMER) COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, RALEIGH, N.C. September 12, 1913-March 24, 1991

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
Administration Branch

At 7:30 A.M. on Palm Sunday, March 24, 1991, a six-year-old girl pushed the button to detonate seventy-five pounds of explosives inside the First Citizens Bank building in downtown Raleigh. In 5.8 seconds, the seventy-eight-year-old building, which took a year to construct, was a pile of rubble that kept clean-up crews busy for almost two months.

Although the building was a pivotal structure in the Moore Square National Register Historic District and a designated Raleigh Historic Property, it appeared doomed in September, 1989, when First Citizens announced plans to relocate temporarily in the former NCNB Building while new corporate headquarters were built on a site that included the historic building and several other older commercial structures. Once the bank completed the Section 106 process, triggered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's approval of the relocation, and the 180-day demolition delay required by the city's historic properties commission had expired, there was nothing to stop the destruction. (Section 106 requires federal agencies to take historic properties into consideration when funding or approving a proposed undertaking. If adversely affecting a historic property cannot be avoided, then mitigation of the damage is required. In North Carolina, compliance with Section 106 has never stopped a project from going forward; it has, however, required changes in projects as well as mitigation measures to soften the loss.)

Historic bank building imploded in downtown Raleigh. Photo courtesy First Citizens Bank.

To mitigate the loss of the architecturally significant structure and the historic fabric of the site, First Citizens undertook a documentation program that included a report on the history of the project area and the individual buildings, donated Philip Thornton Mayres' original drawings to the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and commissioned a complete photographic record of the bank. Several architectural and decorative elements including a set of bas relief plaques and terra cotta details, were removed and stored. Some of these will be available for public education and art projects in Raleigh. Some will be used in a display the bank will mount in the new building and make available to branch offices. The State Historic Preservation Office will review plans for

the new building for compatibility with the remainder of the Moore Square Historic District.

In mid-May, with two new skyscrapers nearing completion in downtown Raleigh, the bank presented plans to the city for a forty-three-space parking lot and landscaped area on the newly cleared site.

BOGUS PORTHOLE

Mark Wilde-Ramsing
Archaeologist,
Underwater Archaeology Unit

On a three-day trip to the northeastern part of the state, Richard Lawrence, Jerry Dunn, and I combined a number of different activities. Since we seldom get up that way, it has been our policy to try to accomplish as much as possible. In this case we first inspected a beach wreck on Ocracoke Island reported by National Park Service rangers, then worked our way up to the Nags Head area to talk with Sandy Sanderson about making the wreck site of the USS Huron an underwater dive park, and completed the trip on the third day with a site inspection in Elizabeth City.

One of our accomplishments on the second day was to pick up a porthole that lifeguards at Nags Head had confiscated from sport divers returning from the wreck of the USS Huron earlier that summer. The confiscation represented the first instance in which state anti-looting laws had been enforced at the wreck site, and it demonstrated the town of Nags Head's desire to sponsor North Carolina's first underwater park and willingness to accept responsibility for it. Unfortunately, the porthole itself was in pitiful shape, having been pried and pulled by countless divers until it was ripped loose in a mangled and distorted condition. The heavy encrustation indicated that it had been exposed to marine elements for a long time.

Later on the same day we had time for a dive on the wreck of the Oriental, situated just outside the breakers along the beach of Pea Island. We had previously inspected the engine, which is huge and sticks up above the water surface a good 10 feet at high tide and is quite an impressive monument.

As Richard made the dive, Jerry and I bounced around above. After a good while, Richard surfaced with the report that there were at least four portholes laying exposed on the bottom next to the wreck. He indicated that one was loose, although wedged in wreckage, and probably should be recovered before sport divers visited the site and removed it for themselves. Richard then took the end of a rope back down, tied it to the porthole, and signaled for us to pull.

As the line became taut, the side of the boat dipped close to the water's edge but the porthole would not break loose. We then slackened the rope, cleated it to the stern, and tried to pull it out with the boat. Still it wouldn't budge. Finally, after Richard came up to instruct us to pull from a different direction, we brought the Oriental's brass porthole gently to the surface. It showed no damage from our eager, misplaced tugging. What a beauty! For many years the porthole had remained buried, thus suppressing barnacles and marine growth. Only recently had it been exposed and polished to a shine by shifting sand. Now we had two portholes to carry back to the preservation lab.

The following day we were in Elizabeth City on the Pasquotank River to ensure that a proposed marina would not affect submerged archaeological remains. We were still excited about portholes after the previous day's recovery. Unfortunately, the diving to be done was not conducive to finding such relics. I was not disappointed that my sinus problems kept me out of the water, for I knew this diving would be nasty--it was dark, murky water with a soft, muddy bottom with all sorts of junk embedded in it. Sure, a wreck might be found, for a large number of them had been discovered recently on the other side of the river. And, yes, a wreck embedded in the soft bottom would be a well-protected and preserved find. But still, the prospects weren't enough to make this underwater exploration fun.

Richard reluctantly suited up again, cussing me under his breath, and disappeared over the side. We could see from his bubbles that the bottom was being thoroughly covered. After a short time he surfaced and said that the bottom was just like we had imagined, but, incredibly, he had found another porthole--one larger than yesterday's and just lying on the bottom as if someone had thrown it overboard, because it was not attached to a wreck.

Jerry and I tended the recovery line with anticipation. It is truly exciting to pull an artifact up from the deep into the first light that has touched it for years, decades, or possibly centuries. After an unreasonably long time just to tie a rope to a detached porthole, Richard came to the surface with a sheepish grin. The porthole had turned out to be a toilet seat and cover.

I guess that's what happens when you get a mind-set, especially in the pitch blackness of the Pasquotank depths. Richard says his only regret was that he didn't tie up the rope, give us the signal, and let us topsiders see the bogus porthole break the surface.

STAFF NOTES

Three positions funded by the North Carolina Department of Transportation through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Cultural Resources have been staffed: **Robin J. Stancil**, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Environmental Design in architecture from North Carolina State University, was named to a survey specialist position in the Survey and Planning Branch; **Juliellen Sarver**, who holds a B.A. in art history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been named to a clerk (V) position, which is shared by the Survey and Planning and Administration branches; and **Joy Shattuck**, clerk (V) in the Survey and Planning Branch, has been promoted to archaeological technician in the Archaeology Branch. These positions were funded through the Highway Trust Fund to expedite the section's handling of transportation projects and to integrate historic property data gathered from highway planning projects into the statewide archaeological and historic structures inventories. (Juliellen resigned the beginning of July and plans to move to Texas.)

Susan Mathis has been hired on a temporary basis in the Survey and Planning Branch clerk position. Susan holds a B.A. in art history from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, and was former National Register registrar for the state of Virginia.

Left to right: Susan Mathis, Juliellen Sarver, Robin Stancil, Joy Shattuck.

Congratulations to **Beth and Paul Thomas** on the birth of their daughter, Elizabeth Grace, on May 14. Beth, preservation planner in the Survey and Planning Branch, is on leave until November. While Beth is absent, **Juli Aulik** is filling in on a temporary basis. Juli holds a master of arts degree in public policy from Duke University.

NEW BOOKS

Three new architectural inventory publications have come out since the last issue of this newsletter. These worthy additions to the highly respected collection of survey publications are:

The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County, North Carolina, by Rachel Osborn and Ruth Selden-Sturgill, published by the Chatham County Historic Architecture Survey Committee. Copies can be obtained from the Town of Pittsboro, P.O. Box 753, Pittsboro, N.C. 27312, for $35.00 plus $3.00 postage and handling.

Forgotten Gates: The Historical Architecture of a Rural North Carolina County, by Thomas R. Butchko, published by the Gates County Historical Society. Copies are available from the Gates County Historical Society, P.O. Box 98, Gates, N.C. 27932, for $35.00 plus $3.00 postage and handling.

Sweet Union, An Architectural and Historical Survey of Union County, North Carolina, by Suzanne S. Pickens, published by the Union County Board of Commissioners, Monroe-Union County Historic Properties Commission, and the Union County Historical Society. Copies can be obtained from Union County, P.O. Box 282, Monroe, N.C. 28111, for $35.00 plus $5.00 postage and handling.

Edenton, An Architectural Portrait, by Thomas R. Butchko, published by the Edenton Woman's Club. Publication date November 1, 1991. Orders can be placed with the Edenton Woman's Club, P.O. Box 12, Edenton, N.C. 27932, at a special prepublication price of $30.00, plus $3.00/copy for postage and handling. After November 1 the price will be $35.00.

BOOK AWARDS

In May, 1991, Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building, received two major national book awards. The book, written by Catherine W. Bishir of the Survey and Planning Branch, and by Charlotte V. Brown, Carl Lounsbury, and Ernest Wood, was published in 1990 by the University of North Carolina Press. It was awarded the Abbott Lowell Cummings Prize of the Vernacular Architecture Forum for the best book in North American vernacular architecture studies. In addition, Architects and Builders in North Carolina also received the Historic Preservation Book Prize from the Mary Washington Center for Historic Preservation, Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the best book for the historic preservation field.

Catherine W. Bishir's North Carolina Architecture, published in 1990 by the University of North Carolina Press for the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, with photography by Tim Buchman, has been awarded an International Award of Merit by the American Institute of Architects, one of twelve books so recognized at the AIA's annual awards program in Washington, D.C.

REGIONAL HISTORY SITES GRANT AWARDS

Lloyd D. Childers,
Grants Administrator
Administration Branch

Overview

The Regional History Sites (RHS) program was begun in 1986 to provide a new source of assistance to private, nonprofit historical attractions in North Carolina. The 1989 General Assembly provided funding for the program. Through RHS, qualifying historic sites and museums are eligible to apply for matching grants through the Division of Archives and History to receive a variety of professional and technical services. (See "Regional History Sites, A Brief Overview," by Larry G. Misenheimer, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Newsletter, Summer 1989.)

The RHS program encourages attractions that preserve important aspects of regional and local history; provide significant cultural, educational, and economic benefits; and operate as cost-effective public service units that are organizationally sound and can become self-supporting. To ensure that both new and established attractions are able to meet these general goals, the RHS program includes three progressive levels of certification for attractions: Community Heritage Site, Regional History Site Candidate, and Regional History Site.

Any historic site or museum wishing to participate in the program may apply for initial certification as a Community Heritage Site. Once certified, units at this level are eligible for competitively awarded, one-year matching grants of up to $3,500, as well as research, planning, training, and other special assistance from the Division of Archives and History. After a year, a Community Heritage Site may request reappraisal for possible certification as a Regional History Site Candidate and later as a Regional History Site. RHS candidates are eligible for matching grants of up to $10,000. If future enabling legislation is approved by the General Assembly, attractions certified as Regional History Sites will be eligible to receive matching grants of up to $25,000 per year for a six-year period.

Program Development

In the first year of grant development, the RHS staff, headed by Assistant Division Director Larry G. Misenheimer, performed initial appraisals of Community Heritage Sites and Regional History Site Candidates from several dozen sites and museums requesting RHS services. A few pilot projects were selected, including Quaker Meadows in Burke County, which became a "learning laboratory" for both the division's RHS program and the local sponsoring organization, the Historic Burke Foundation.

The General Assembly appropriated an initial $100,000 for the RHS program for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, mandating that funds should be used for matching grants of up to $10,000, to be approved and regulated by the North Carolina Historical Commission. In October, 1990, the ad hoc divisional committee involved in the pilot stages of program development was replaced by the RHS Advisory Committee, a group appointed by William S. Price, Jr., director of the Division of Archives and History. The advisory committe was charged with review of the RHS staff's recommendations on RHS certification and grant awards.

1990 Grant Awards

It should be noted that the $100,000 appropriated by the General Assembly for the RHS program was subject to a three percent divisionwide budget reduction, leaving a balance of $97,000 for grant awards. Of this amount, $19,400 was recommended for Community Heritage Site grants, and $77,600 was recommended for RHS Candidate grants. Because the 1989 enabling legislation placed a cap of $10,000 on grants, no Regional History Sites have been designated nor any grant awards made in this category.

1990 Grant Awards of $9,700 each for RHS Candidates included:

Beaufort Historic Site (Carteret County): educational programs, computer equipment and software, capital improvements and landscaping. Total cost: $19,400.

Fort Branch (Martin County): property survey and appraisal. Total cost: $22,000.

Harmony Hall (Lenoir County): exterior painting of Harmony Hall, smokehouse, and schoolhouse; maintenance expenses; programs. Total cost: $19,400.

Historic Hillsborough (Orange County): public rest room facilities for Alexander Dixon House. Total cost: $34,940.

Museum/Visitor Center for Yancey County (McElroy House and 1930s service station): reduction of debt on purchase of service station, plans and specifications for both buildings, burglar and fire alarm for McElroy House. Total cost: $19,400.

Newbold-White House (Perquimans County): site manager's salary, exhibition of artifacts, contract services with David Phelps for research on native Americans in area of site. Total cost: $23,540.

Quaker Meadows (Burke County): first phase of restoration of the house, including repointing; repairs to roof, windows, doors, and trimwork; mechanical systems. Overall restoration is expected to be about $340,000; first phase of work will cost about $100,000.

Tobacco Farm Life Museum (Johnston County): purchase of computer, repairs to Iredell Brown Farmstead buildings relocated to site. The grant will allow basic completion of the Iredell Brown Farmstead, which has a total cost of about $60,000.

1990 grant awards for Community Heritage Sites included:

Chadbourn Atlantic Coastline Passenger Depot (Columbus County): assist stabilization of depot; $3,395.

Chicamacomico (Dare County): continued restoration at site; $3,395.

Country Doctor Museum (Nash County): renovation of buggy house to expand exhibit area; $3,395.

Malcolm Blue Farm (Moore County): interpretive development and repairs to farmhouse; $3,395.

McCray School (Alamance County): complete restoration, furnishings; $1,700.

Southport Committee (Brunswick County): seed money for local planning; $1,000.

Hugh Torance House and Store (Mecklenburg County): additional restoration and interpretation; $1,500.

Battle of New Bern Historical Park (Craven County): general planning and development; $1,620.

Additional information on the RHS program can be obtained from the Regional History Sites Program, Director's Office, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2807, telephone 919/733-7305.

ACTIVITY ON THE GRANT FRONT

Lloyd D. Childers,
Grants Administrator
Administration Branch

FEDERAL GRANTS AWARDS ANNOUNCED MAY 1

Announcement of the 1991 federal grant awards was released May 1 by Patric Dorsey, secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources. Selected from among thirty-three applications, the twenty successful projects will receive $122,500 in federal funding from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), administered by the State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Archives and History. Grants matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis with nonfederal cash and in-kind services represent one quarter of a million dollars worth of historic preservation activity to be completed by September 30, 1992. The following is a list of grant recipients and a brief description of the projects funded:

Certified Local Government Projects

Alamance County: pilot study to establish contexts, types, and standards for evaluating log buildings; $6,000.

Asheville: National Register nomination for Eliada Home Historic District; adaptive reuse studies; $6,500.

Beaufort: archaeological survey and testing of Old Burying Ground to locate boundaries and gravesites; $3,000.

Chapel Hill: identification and evaluation of historic areas and properties in the town of Chapel Hill; $5,000.

Charlotte: roof repair of 1896 Seaboard Station; $5,000.

Elizabeth City: district nominations for four neighborhoods and expansion of existing historic district; $6,000.

Greenville: exterior painting for the Robert Lee Humber House, which is used for community purposes; $1,500.

New Bern: survey of Long Wharf and Duffyfield, two traditionally black neighborhoods in New Bern; $7,500.

Raleigh: completion of three-phase architectural survey of city, adding 250 resources to study; $6,000.

Raleigh: hydrology study of millpond dam and archaeological evaluation of site of mid-eighteenth-century Yates Mill; $1,500.

Wilmington: preparation of National Register nomination for Carolina Place, a working-class neighborhood; $4,000.

Winston-Salem: phase one of multiphase study of historic African-American resources of city; $6,500.

Winston-Salem: archaeological survey and testing of St. Philips Church lot; $7,500.

Non-Certified Local Government Projects

Carthage (Moore County): preparation of National Register nomination for the Carthage Historic District; $3,000.

Hamlet (Richmond County): preparation of National Register nomination for the downtown Hamlet Historic District; $2,000.

Lee County: architectural survey of Lee County, including its small towns and portions of Sanford; $10,000.

Martin County: comprehensive inventory of significant properties, buildings, and districts in county; $17,000.

Orange County: architectural survey of Chapel Hill Township, phase I of countywide survey; $5,000.

Waxhaw (Union County): preparation of National Register nomination for Waxhaw Historic District; $1,500.

Yadkin River Valley: archaeological survey of portions of the Yadkin River floodplain; $7,500.

RECAPTURED LIGHTHOUSE GRANT FUNDS BENEFIT "OLD BALDY"

"Old Baldy," the state's oldest lighthouse, constructed in 1817 on Bald Head Island, Brunswick County, will receive supplemental federal aid from the Lighthouse Grant Fund to begin interior restoration. Lighthouse Fund grants amounting to $30,000, awarded from 1988 to 1990, were utilized by the Old Baldy Foundation for exterior repairs to the structure.

The Lighthouse Grant Fund was established in 1988 to recognize the 200th anniversary of the federal lighthouse program. Congressional appropriations to the fund ended in 1990; however, unused monies were made available to a limited number of nonfederally owned lighthouse properties. The grant to "Old Baldy" was one of only five projects designated nationally for these recaptured funds.

Federal assistance of $28,750, matched with $28,750 of nonfederal money, will allow for reconstruction of portions of the lighthouse's interior stairway and landings. When the project is complete, access to the historic 109-foot tower will once again be available to tourists and island residents.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE RECEIVES AN "A" IN ROUND III REVIEW BY NPS

Sondra Ward
Administrative Assistant
Administration Branch

On April 15-17, 1991, the National Park Service (NPS) conducted the third on-site review of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and as implemented in Chapter 30 of the National Register Programs Guideline--NPS 49. The Round II review took place February 19-21, 1986.

As part of this review, the policies, practices, and administrative controls used by the state are selectively tested to verify that grant funds are expended only for eligible activities and are accomplished according to federal laws, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Historic Preservation Fund grants. The review also ensures use of management practices that prevent fraud, waste, abuse and mismanagement in grant-assisted activities, and verifies that state reporting systems produce accurate information on grant-assisted operations.

NPS's objective in performing the review of state programs is to ensure that states carry out preservation activities in a minimally acceptable manner and are fully approved to participate in the national historic preservation program. If state program deficiencies are identified during the review, NPS's primary effort is directed toward ensuring the effective and timely correction of the deficiency, rather than toward disapproving the state program. Nevertheless, NPS is prepared to disapprove a state program if necessary.

The review team from NPS in Atlanta consisted of Cecil N. McKithan, chief of the National Register Programs Division; Frank J. J. Miele, senior historian and state program review team leader; Mark R. Barnes, senior archaeologist; and Linda Hall, grants manager. For 2 1/2 days the NPS team delved into files, interviewed staff, and thoroughly investigated and examined the operational procedures and processes of the program administration, certified local government, comprehensive planning, administration of HPF subgrants, preservation tax incentives, survey and inventory, review and compliance, and National Register programs.

Seated, left to right: Sondra Ward, Tim Simmons, David Brook, Mark Barnes, Lloyd Childers, Frank Miele, Cecil McKithan, Linda Hall; Standing, left to right: Frank Brown, James Richard Scarboro, William S. Price, Jr., Michael Southern, Catherine Bishir, Steve Claggett, Beth Thomas, Claudia Brown, Renee Gledhill-Earley, A. L. Honeycutt, Jr.

The NPS team presented its draft report at an exit interview on April 17. Of the 60 program requirements, North Carolina met 52, which is high for federal program reviews. The state failed or did not meet 5 requirements, and 3 were determined to be inapplicable. The state has four months after receipt of the final State Program Review Report from NPS to resolve the five "no" findings. David Brook, Historic Preservation Office administrator, says that the "no" findings relate to easily correctable and minor technical and procedural matters and that North Carolina will have no difficulty in meeting full approval.

The review team commented favorably on North Carolina's well-qualified and professional staff and state review board (the State Professional Review Committee). It reported that the administration of subgrants was handled by an experienced staff whose work reflected an effective balance between program needs and fiscal operations. Of particular note to the review team was the state's well-defined and thorough covenant monitoring process and the thoroughness of the subgrant rating system. The team stated that the survey and inventory program demonstrated a strong linkage between survey activities and the state plan for architectural resources. The National Register program, which demonstrated a substantial qualitative improvement since the last NPS program review, received a special-achievement notation because of the quality of the nominations and because North Carolina generated twice the number of nominations of any state office in the NPS Southeast Region.

The draft report noted that North Carolina continues to operate a well-managed and effective review and compliance program and provides a wide variety of technical assistance to federal agencies in this program area. The review of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program indicated that adequate assistance had been rendered to local governments in their endeavor to become certified and that orientation and training had been provided to existing CLGs in a structured and continuing manner. Finally, the review report noted that North Carolina's tax incentive program had made significant progress since the previous program review and that the minimum requirements for completeness of documentation had been met, resulting in a 100 percent concurrence of state and NPS decisions.

Mr. McKithan complimented the staff for its good work and hospitality. He said that North Carolina continues to have one of the best programs in the Southeast Region. He commented that the HPO staff was well prepared for the review and that the advance documentation submission (sixty pounds of material) made the on-site work of the review team go much faster. Mr. McKithan said that if he were a teacher, he would give the North Carolina preservation program an A.

139TH NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY REVIEWS PRESERVATION BILLS

David Brook, Administrator

As of May 15, 1991, the State Historic Preservation Office had received copies of the following

preservation bills introduced in the 1991 session of the North Carolina General Assembly:

House Bills

HB 927, An Act to Strengthen the Protection of Given Archaeological Resources

HB 927 is a blank bill filed to meet bill submission deadlines. As of May 15, 1991, language for HB 927 remained to be drafted for the protection of archaeological sites on private lands and for a state registry of archaeological sites.

HB 1060, An Act to Increase the Length of Time for Which the Effective Date of a Certificate of Appropriateness May be Delayed

HB 1060 would amend North Carolina General Statute Section 160A-400.14(a) by giving local preservation commissions the power to delay the issuance of certificates of appropriateness for the demolition of locally designated historic structures for a period of up to 365 days from the date that certificate applications are approved. Currently a delay of 180 days is authorized by the statute.

Senate Bills

SB 263, An Act to Extend the Property Tax Exclusion for Historic Preservation Property to Include Land Held as a Site to Which an Historic Building Will be Moved.

SB 263 would amend North Carolina General Statute Section 105-275(29) by clarifying that land to be exempted from local property taxes would include "land within an historic district held, by a nonprofit corporation organized for historic preservation purposes, for use as a future site for an historic structure to be moved from another site." As currently written, the law excludes from property tax: "Real property and easements wholly and exclusively held and used for nonprofit historic preservation purposes by a nonprofit historical association or institution, including real property owned by a nonprofit corporation organized for historic preservation purposes and held by its owner exclusively for sale under an historic preservation agreement prepared and recorded under the provisions of the Conservation and Historic Preservation Agreements Act, Article 4, Chapter 121 of the General Statutes of North Carolina." This language would remain.

SB 400, An Act to Provide that the Department of Cultural Resources Shall Issue Archaeological Permits.

SB 400 would amend North Carolina General Statute Section 70-13, which relates to the issuance of permits for archaeological investigations on state lands. The amendment would give permitting authority to the Department of Cultural Resources in consultation with the Department of Administration. Permits are currently issued by the Department of Administration in consultation with the Department of Cultural Resources.

SB 892, An Act to Increase the Stamp Tax on Transfers of Real Property to Generate Funds for the Natural Heritage Trust Fund, to Add three Members to the Trust Fund Board of Trustees and to Make Various Changes Regarding the Expenditure of Funds from the Trust Fund.

SB 892 would amend North Carolina General Statute Section 113-77.9 by authorizing expenditures from the state's Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund "for the preservation of historic, architectural, or archaeological structures and sites" as recommended by the secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. The fund would also continue to be used to preserve natural areas as recommended by state natural resources officials.

900 copies of this public document were printed at a cost of $1,752.09, or $1.95 per copy.

State Historic Preservation Office
Division of Archives and History
N.C. Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2807

This newsletter is published by the State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Archives and History, N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources
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