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Historic Sites Commemorate 140th Anniversary of End of Civil War

Many of the state historic sites in the southern Coastal Plains and the Piedmont hosted special programs, including battle reenactments, during January, February, and March to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. In fact, it is possible to trace the course of the waning days of the war by the sequence of commemorative events at the various sites. Logically, the initial program was held at Fort Fisher, the surrender of which on January 15, 1865, signaled the beginning of the end of the war and the Confederacy.

Undeterred by miserably cold weather and attracted by an exciting itinerary that included infantry and artillery drills, candlelight tours, scholarly presentations, and a



The February 1865 assault on Fort Anderson was re-created for the first time this winter in commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. All images by the Office of Archives and History unless otherwise indicated.

A Message from the Deputy Secretary

This spring marks the 140th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. Many events, programs, and reenactments have taken place at state historic sites and museums. The Office of Archives and History has a long tradition of promoting and preserving North Carolina's Civil War heritage in many guises. For example, *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster*, the best and most comprehensive such publication in the nation, began during the centennial of the Civil War in the 1960s. The sixteenth volume in the series is in preparation, and earlier volumes have been reprinted several times.



Recent developments promise to expand public engagement further. In partnership with the City of Goldsboro, two Civil War heritage tourism specialists will be stationed at Old Waynesborough from whence they will coordinate Civil War programming throughout eastern North Carolina. At the same time, the Departments of Commerce, Transportation, and Cultural Resources have collaborated with Civil War Trails, Inc., of Richmond, Virginia, to extend its program from Maryland and Virginia into North Carolina. The first distinctive interpretive signs in that program went up recently.

Meanwhile, through a curious chain of events a couple of pieces of the State Capitol's history will be returned home. Descendants of a Union soldier from Wisconsin made available for auction on eBay two fragments of the Confederate flag that was flying over the Capitol when Federal forces occupied it in April 1865. A public-spirited citizen from Clayton bought the fragments to donate to the State Capitol Foundation.

Ironically, at about the same time those flag fragments appeared on eBay, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond rendered a decision in the case involving North Carolina's copy of the Bill of Rights. A Union soldier from Ohio purloined the document from the State Capitol in April 1865. The federal Circuit Court of Appeals remanded the case back to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Largely on procedural issues, the three-judge panel ordered the federal district court to provide due process in determining the ownership of the document. At this writing no hearing or trial on the case has been scheduled.

During Black History Month, UNC-TV interviewed a number of historians to interpret further the four-part documentary, "Slavery and the Making of America," that PBS aired nationally on February 9 and 16. Dorothy S. Redford, historic site manager at Somerset Place, talked about the unique history preserved there. Patricia Marshall of the North Carolina Museum of History discussed Thomas Day, the free black furniture maker, and the extensive holdings of his work in the museum. Dr. Freddie Parker, professor of history at North Carolina Central University, a specialist on runaway slaves, and a member of the North Carolina Historical Commission, was interviewed at the Stagville Plantation State Historic Site. At the North Carolina Museum of History, I was interviewed about slavery and its lasting effects in North Carolina. I also participated in a televised High School Assembly at which students questioned panelists about the Holocaust and slavery.

With all the attention on the Civil War and its legacy, one can't help but recall William Faulkner's famous dictum from *Intruder in the Dust*, "The Past is never dead. It's not even past."

Jeffrey J. Crow

reenactment of the final assault on the fort, a crowd estimated at 7,500 turned out for the two-day commemoration at Fort Fisher on January 15-16. The artillery program demonstrated the use of siege guns, heavy batteries, and field artillery, and included night firing of the cannons. Among the thirteen artillery pieces on the grounds were three that are original to the fort and returned on loan for the ceremonies. A massive Armstrong rifle was borrowed from West Point (see *Carolina Comments*, October 2004), while the U.S. Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., loaned the site a twelve-pound Whitworth and a very rare eighteen-pound Blakely Rifle. The three guns were seized by Federal troops after the surrender of the fort and have returned to battery for the first time.

The reenactment of the assault on the western bastion of Fort Fisher was presented on Saturday afternoon. Two hundred reenactors re-created in real time the breakthrough by Brig. Gen. Galusha Pennypacker's brigade at the fourth gun pit. The soldiers represented a number of different reenactment groups, including the Carolina Legion, the Eighteenth North Carolina, the Fifty-first North Carolina, and the Third South Carolina Battalion. There were nearly as many Yankees present, from as far away as Vermont and New Hampshire, as there were Confederates, a rare occurrence in Civil War reenactments.

Lectures on such diverse topics as the role of women and slaves in the war, mine warfare, Napoleonic tactics, and the Confederate navy were offered throughout the weekend. The program concluded with a special ceremony on Sunday



Some of the thirteen cannons utilized in the reenactment of the final assault on Fort Fisher.

afternoon that featured a reading of the order of battle, an artillery salute, and the lowering of the colors. Major funding for the program was provided by the Fort Fisher Restoration Committee, Inc., a nonprofit support group to the site.

Fort Anderson's 140th anniversary event on February 19-20 was the first battle reenactment the site has ever hosted. Constructed on the west bank of the Cape Fear River, over the remains of the abandoned colonial town of Brunswick, Fort Anderson protected Wilmington and its port, upon which the Confederacy was so dependent for supplies. Originally named Fort St. Philip after the local St. Philips Anglican Church, even then in ruins, it was renamed to honor Gen. George Burgwyn Anderson of Orange County, who died in October 1862 from wounds suffered at Antietam.

The completed fort had two large five-gun batteries as well as a smaller line of emplacements that employed the natural topography of the area. The two batteries were perpendicular to the Cape Fear River, protected by earthworks approximately twenty to twenty-five feet high. These batteries were armed with one Whitworth, three rifled 32-pounders, and six smoothbore 32-pounders.

For most of the war the garrison saw no action and the duty was routine and boring. However, after the fall of Fort Fisher a few miles downstream and on the opposite bank, Fort Anderson provided a few interesting footnotes to the history of the Civil War.

Prior to the land assault on Fort Anderson on February 18, Union navy lieutenant William B. Cushing, who had gained instant notoriety by sinking the CSS *Albemarle* at Plymouth the previous October, had an idea. The Union monitor *Montauk* had been shelling Fort Anderson for days without sustaining damage from return fire. Believing that the sight of another monitor might cause the Confederates to panic and detonate their torpedoes in the river, Cushing sent a fake monitor drifting toward the fort. A few shots were fired, but otherwise there was little response; the defenders were not deceived by

the scheme. Cushing, who always thought highly of his own actions, later boasted that the ruse scared the Confederates into abandoning the fort.

The real cause of Fort Anderson's evacuation was the approaching Union army. As the navy shelled Fort Anderson, infantry advanced to just outside the fort at Orton Pond. Realizing the danger from the south and west, Gen. Johnson Hagood, commander of the fort, ordered artillery to fire into the Federals huddled beneath the fort, and with great precision killed and wounded many Union soldiers. Attempting to inspire their comrades, the 140th Ohio Infantry regimental band started playing patriotic tunes. Confederates within the fort could also hear the music. Desiring not to be outdone and to encourage their own troops, the Eutaw Band of the 25th South Carolina commenced to play Southern patriotic songs, joining in what would later be called the "Battle of the Bands."

But even with the best their band could play, the Confederates knew they could not long endure. In the early morning hours of February 19, they quietly evacuated the fort. Union troops attacking at first light were not overly surprised to find the fort abandoned—they had heard suggestive noises throughout the night. Inside the fort, they were forced to take cover from "friendly" fire. Quickly Union soldiers dashed to the river and began blowing bugles and waving white cloth to attract the attention of the fleet. And so, in one of the last battles of the Civil War, the Union army surrendered to the Union navy.

March 12 marked the 140th anniversary of the scuttling of the Confederate ironclad ram, CSS *Neuse*. The crew of the ship was forced to sink the vessel to avoid its capture by Union forces following the conclusion on March 10, 1865, of the Battle of Wyse Fork, just outside of Kinston. The engagement was the second largest land battle fought in North Carolina during the war. Parts of the vessel, including the cannons, iron plating, and engines, were salvaged following the scuttling. The remainder of the sunken ship lay on the river bottom for almost a century before being recovered and put on display in the 1960s.

The service of the ram and her crew was remembered during a daylong living history program at the CSS *Neuse* State Historic Site. Approximately thirty-five Confederate navy reenactors from the Ship's Company of the Roanoke, North Carolina Naval Squadron, Submarine Battery Service, and Ship's Company, CSS *Virginia* greeted an estimated four hundred visitors and discussed naval life of the 1860s. Displays focused on navigation, weaponry, and shipboard medicine. Cannon firing demonstrations were conducted throughout the balmy day. The Carteret Grays played music from the period. The site orientation film and tours of the gunboat's remains were also available. At the conclusion of the program, a ceremony was held to commemorate the scuttling of the CSS *Neuse*. The ship's crew roster was read aloud, and an artillery salute fired. The program was sponsored by the Division of State Historic Sites and the CSS *Neuse* Gunboat Association, Inc.

On March 19-20, Bentonville Battlefield commemorated the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Bentonville (March 19-21, 1865) by hosting a major battle reenactment. An estimated three thousand reenactors from all across the United States participated, and approximately fifteen thousand spectators visited the site during the two-day event. Bentonville is the largest battle reenactment held in North Carolina, and is offered every five years.

"The Last Grand Charge of the Army of Tennessee and Morgan's Stand" battle scenario re-created the scene of the final attack of the Army of



"The Last Grand Charge of the Army of Tennessee and Morgan's Stand" was reenacted at Bentonville on March 19.

Federal troops dress their line in anticipation of a Confederate attack. An estimated three thousand reenactors participated in the 140th anniversary commemoration at Bentonville, March 19-20.



Tennessee and the fighting south of the Goldsboro Road. The battle reenactment took place on Saturday afternoon, March 19. “The Fight for the Morris Farm,” which was originally fought on March 19, 1865, was held

this year on the afternoon of March 20. The combat at the Morris farm witnessed the most intensive artillery barrage of the entire battle, with the concentrated fire of twenty-one cannons virtually destroying the remnants of the Confederate Army of Tennessee.

In addition to the two separate battle scenarios, interpretive displays, military and educational lectures, tours of the Harper House and the military camps, and replicas for sale by sutlers were available to the public. Volunteers from various sections of the Department of Cultural Resources assisted the staff at Bentonville Battlefield with the event. The reenactment was also sponsored by the Bentonville Battlefield Historical Association and the Johnston County Visitors Bureau.

During the weekend, lectures were presented by historians Mark Bradley, who discussed the last charge of the Army of Tennessee; Dr. Alan Lamm of Mount Olive College, who spoke on religion during the Civil War; and Ansley Herring Wegner of the Research Branch of the Office of Archives and History, who examined the state’s postwar artificial-limbs program for Confederate veterans, the subject of her recently published book. Nineteenth-century interpreters Mike and Virginia Mescher, Brenda McKean, and the ladies of the Soldiers Benevolent Society also gave presentations. A period Sunday church service was offered during the event.

Other commemorative programs are scheduled at historic sites throughout the spring. The State Capitol will host a living history program on April 16-17 to mark the 140th anniversary of the surrender and occupation of the capital city. The following weekend, the staff of the Bennett Place State Historic Site will remember the anniversary of the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston’s army at the farmhouse near Durham. On May 14-15, Aycock Birthplace near Fremont will examine the postwar occupation of Goldsboro by African American troops (see the “New Leaves” article in this issue by John Joyner of Aycock Birthplace).

Historic Bath Celebrates Tercentenary

Bath, North Carolina’s oldest town, kicked off a year-long birthday celebration on March 8 with festivities mixing history, government, culture, and barbecue. Highlights of the day included a rare meeting of the General Assembly outside Raleigh, an exhibit of the original Carolina Charter, the document that established the Carolina colony in 1663, the unveiling of a new historical marker, and the release of a new history of Bath. A scheduled appearance by Governor Michael F. Easley was preempted by inclement weather.

The celebration began with the unveiling of the charter in the Palmer-Marsh House. Just minutes before legislators and guests sat down to a barbecue lunch, strong winds toppled the enormous tent where the meal was to be served. The luncheon was then moved to the gymnasium of Bath Elementary School. In the afternoon, the Cypress Landing Jazz Band, the Ad Hoc players, and costumed Bath schoolchildren provided music from colonial days and the famed musical *Show Boat*, which was inspired by a visit to Bath by Edna Ferber in 1925. A special cancellation for outgoing mail, created for the tercentenary, was available at the local post office.

Opening ceremonies featured speeches by local and state dignitaries, including Lisbeth Evans, secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, Josephine Hookway of the

Historic Bath Commission, and Barbara Modlin, mayor of Bath. Special programs included an exhibit on colonial explorer and author John Lawson, a weaving demonstration, and a book signing by Dr. Alan Watson, author of *Bath: The First Town in North Carolina*, recently published by the Historical Publications Section. A historical marker honoring Lawson was also unveiled.

Among the early residents of Bath were Lawson and Christopher Gale, first chief justice of the colony. Legend says the pirate Blackbeard also lived nearby. By 1708 the town had twelve houses and approximately fifty people. Bath in the mid-1700s became an occasional seat of the peripatetic colonial government. One of five official ports of entry in the colony, most of the town's trade was in naval stores, deerskins, and tobacco. The colony's first library and shipyard were established there, along with St. Thomas Episcopal Church. However, political rivalries, epidemics, Indian wars, and piracy disturbed Bath's early years. After the Beaufort County government and the seat of the customs district moved to Washington in the late 1700s, Bath lost most of its importance and trade.

Today the original town limits encompass a historic district. Tours begin at the visitor center of Historic Bath State Historic Site and include the 1751 Palmer-Marsh House, a National Historic Landmark, the Van Der Veer House, and the 1830 Bonner House.

North Carolina Civil War Trails Program Unveiled

The North Carolina Civil War Trails Program and its distinctive signage were officially unveiled in a ceremony at the visitor center at the Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site on March 14. The program is funded in part by a \$1.1 million federal Transportation Enhancements grant, and is being jointly implemented by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and the Division of Tourism, Film, and Sports Development of the Department of Commerce. Mike Hill and Mark Moore of the Research Branch of the Office of Archives and History have provided historical and technical advice to the project. North Carolina joins Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia in the trails program, which has been a boon to heritage tourism in those states. Markers have been designed for 90 historic sites in the state, some newly interpreted; by year's end, 105 signs will be in place.

At the unveiling ceremony, Lisbeth Evans, secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, spoke about the partnership among the Departments of Transportation, Commerce, and Cultural Resources to coordinate the trails program, and the program's impact on heritage tourism. Dr. Jeffrey J. Crow, deputy secretary of the Office of Archives and History, presented the keynote address in which he placed the Battle of Bentonville in historical context. Other speakers included Lynn Minges, executive director of the Division of Tourism, Film, and Sports Development; Mitch Bowden, director of the Virginia Civil War Trails program; and Donny Taylor, site manager at Bentonville Battlefield. Approximately 150 guests were present for the occasion, which coincided with the dedication of a series of new way-side exhibits at the battlefield.

Donny Taylor (*left*), site manager at Bentonville Battlefield, Jeff Crow (*center*), deputy secretary of the Office of Archives and History, and Lisbeth Evans (*right*), secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, unveil the distinctive logo of the North Carolina Civil War Trails program.



Plans for North Carolina Civil War Atlas Announced

Concurrent with programs and special events to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the close of the Civil War, the Office of Archives and History and the University of North Carolina Press announced plans to develop and publish a volume tentatively titled *A North Carolina Civil War Atlas*. Mark Moore, research historian and webmaster in the office's Research Branch, conceived the idea. Moore has published detailed works about the Battle of Bentonville and the Fort Fisher campaign. The objective of the new project is to create a major reference work, featuring as many as two hundred newly created, full-color maps using the latest GIS technology and mapping software. Beyond the military story, an effort will be made to interpret the full scope of the war graphically, from mobilization to finance to dissent. The ambitious undertaking will likely be as long as four years in development.

Several prominent North Carolina Civil War historians are advising on the project, including Paul Escott of Wake Forest University; Mark Bradley, doctoral candidate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Chris Fonveille of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Richard Starnes of Western Carolina University; and Chris Meekins, correspondence archivist at the North Carolina State Archives and a graduate student at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The advisers were selected to be complementary, with wide-ranging areas of expertise to assist the effort. The other staff members of the Research Branch—Michael Hill, Ansley Wegner, and LeRae Umfleet—will also take part in development of the atlas.

Rosenwald Schools Project Receives Award from Educators

On January 14, the North Carolina Association of Educators (NCAE) recognized the efforts of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the North Carolina Rosenwald Schools Community Project (RSCP) to preserve the heritage of North Carolina's Rosenwald schools. The association presented its Excellence in Equity Award to Claudia



Eddie Davis (*center*), president of the North Carolina Association of Educators, presents the association's 2005 Excellence in Equity Award to Nyoni Collins (*left*), head of the North Carolina Rosenwald Schools Community Project, and Claudia Brown (*right*), architectural survey coordinator with the State Historic Preservation Office. Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Association of Educators.

Brown, architectural survey coordinator with the HPO, and Nyoni Collins, head of the RSCP, at the annual Martin Luther King Jr. banquet. In making the presentation, NCAE president Eddie Davis praised the collaboration that has united historic building survey and restoration with the gathering of oral histories to preserve and celebrate the African American past.

Since the summer of 2002, the HPO, in collaboration with the RSCP, an undertaking of the private non-profit Sankofa Center in Wake Forest, has overseen a project to identify, evaluate, and record the state's Rosenwald schools. These public schools for African Americans were funded through matching grants provided by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, who helped build more than 5,300 schools throughout

the South between the late 1910s and 1932. With 813 building projects, North Carolina had more Rosenwald schools than any other state. Most of these were of frame construction and many have been lost to disuse and demolition, but a surprising number still stand,

some well preserved, others as viable candidates for restoration and reuse. As a result of promotion of the survey by the RSCP and a number of articles about the project in regional and national publications, more than sixty interested citizens have volunteered to research and record the Rosenwald schools in fifty-eight of the state's one hundred counties. Even before the project began, the HPO had gathered information on several dozen Rosenwald schools through county and municipal architectural surveys conducted over the years. As a result of the ongoing volunteer survey, the HPO now knows of more than 120 schools that remain standing, as well as the sites of 90 others that are no longer extant.

North Carolina's survey has paralleled the efforts of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which established the Rosenwald Initiative Task Force in 2002. That same year, the trust placed the nation's Rosenwald schools on its list of Eleven Most Endangered Properties. The task force comprises delegates from most of the southern states, including North Carolina, represented by Claudia Brown and Nyoni Collins. In May 2004, Brown and Collins attended the conference, "Reclaiming Rosenwald Schools: Preserving a Legacy," sponsored by the National Trust at Fisk University in Nashville. Brown delivered a presentation on the survey of North Carolina's Rosenwald schools and Collins led a workshop on gathering oral history. They also attended a task force retreat led by National Trust staff in Charleston on February 3-4, 2005, where they learned that North Carolina's volunteer survey and the RSCP's oral history projects are being used as models for other states that are just beginning efforts to preserve their Rosenwald schools.

The volunteer survey of North Carolina's Rosenwald schools has gone beyond simply identifying and recording the buildings or their sites in order to raise awareness of the schools and their importance in the state's history of education, and as social centers vital to the development of African American communities. By identifying and nominating schools for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (seventeen have been nominated for the register thus far and twenty-three others have been identified as potentially eligible for listing), heightened local interest in preserving these buildings has led to several successful projects, such as a property owner's efforts to restore a one-teacher frame school in Liberia, Warren County, and the formation of the non-profit Rosenwald Center for Cultural Enrichment in Greene County to develop a business plan and raise funds to rehabilitate the former Snow Hill Colored High School for a variety of community uses. Volunteers have been eager to share the knowledge they've gained through participation in the survey and to encourage others to follow their example. In November 2003, the HPO and RSCP coordinated a gathering of approximately forty survey volunteers for a day-long meeting in Raleigh that included a program of formal presentations by five citizen volunteers, a luncheon and keynote address by Dr. Dudley E. Flood, retired associate state superintendent of public schools, and an awards ceremony that recognized the volunteers who have completed survey work in their respective counties.

The gathering of data on all of the Rosenwald schools in twenty-nine North Carolina counties represents considerable progress in the statewide survey, but much remains to be done. For more information on the ongoing architectural survey project and how to participate, see the Rosenwald schools page on the HPO website, www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us, or contact Claudia Brown at claudia.brown@ncmail.net.

Information on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Rosenwald Initiative Task Force may be found at www.rosenwaldschools.com.



The former Walnut Cove Colored School in Stokes County is one of more than 120 Rosenwald schools still standing in North Carolina. Photo courtesy of Jennifer Martin of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Museum of History Selected for Teacher Workshop

On January 26, Bruce Cole, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), announced the fifteen “Landmarks of American History” workshops for 2005 in a press conference at the North Carolina Museum of History. The museum is the sponsor and a host site for one of the workshops, “Crafting Freedom: Thomas Day and Elizabeth Keckly, Black Artisans and Entrepreneurs in the Making of America.” The Thomas Day Education Project, in conjunction with the museum, is conducting the workshop. Stagville Plantation in Durham, the Union Tavern in Milton, and the Burwell School in Hillsborough will also host sessions of the workshop during June and July.

Now beginning its second year, the “Landmarks of American History” workshops were conceived as part of the NEH initiative, *We the People*, designed to encourage and strengthen the teaching of American history and culture nationwide. As many as seventeen hundred teachers can benefit each year from the weeklong intensive study and training. Each educator will receive a \$500 stipend to help defray living expenses, transportation, and books. The Day-Keckly workshop was also selected by the NEH in 2004.

Archives and History Receives Grants from Honorary Society

Two Archives and History agencies are beneficiaries of grant money from the North Carolina Society of Children of the American Revolution. At the annual convention of the society in Charlotte on February 19, state president Emma

Hodson presented checks to Leigh Strickland of Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site and Jo Ann Williford, representing the National History Day program. Each year, the president of the organization chooses a project for which individual chapters will raise money. Ms. Hodson, a sophomore at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, selected Aycock Birthplace as her project. A check for \$950 was presented to Strickland to be used to help update the exhibit at the visitor center. During her tenure as president, Ms. Hodson also sought a grant from the Society of the Cincinnati to sponsor special awards at the state contest of National History Day in North Carolina. For the next five years, the Children of the American Revolution will sponsor two \$50 awards for outstanding projects on the American Revolution or patriotism. Ms. Hodson participated in History Day as a junior high and high school student.



Emma Hodson (*center*), state president of the North Carolina Society of Children of the American Revolution, presented checks to Leigh Strickland (*left*), site manager at Aycock Birthplace, and Jo Ann Williford (*right*), coordinator of National History Day in North Carolina, at the annual convention of the society on February 19.

Black History Month Celebrated at Sites and Museum of History

Since 1976, February has been recognized throughout the nation as Black History Month. Two state historic sites and the North Carolina Museum of History commemorated the occasion this year with programs and events that focused upon African American history and culture. The Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum celebrated the month with a number of special programs, the highlight of which was a workshop on Civil Rights in North Carolina by Dr. Freddie Parker of North Carolina Central University, a popular

lecturer at the museum. The program facilitated an in-depth discussion by attendees, mainly high school and college students, adults, and African American and American history teachers. To close out Black History Month activities and to honor Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the Brown Memorial Singers presented a concert of traditional spirituals and gospel music.

The North Carolina Transportation Museum marked Black History Month with tours, storytelling, and a special presentation, all designed to interpret minority contributions to transportation. Capt. Bill Wilkerson (*right*), longtime aviator with Piedmont Airlines and U.S. Airways, joined museum historian Walter Turner in the Julian Roundhouse on February 19 for a special presentation on the history of Piedmont Airlines. Wilkerson also related his experiences as a minority aviator. Now an international pilot with U.S. Airways, he has logged more than 14,200 hours since he began flying at the age of sixteen. A native of Knoxville, Wilkerson spent six years in the U.S. Air Force and Air National Guard before joining Piedmont (now U.S. Airways) in 1974. He currently pilots an Airbus A330-200 out of Charlotte on flights to Europe.



Special tours of the museum focused on minority inventors' contributions to transportation progress. A storyteller shared the tale of John Henry, a legend based on the life of a former slave who worked for a railroad. Additional black history tours were offered for schools and other groups.

The North Carolina Museum of History acknowledged Black History Month with special tours, lectures, a musical performance, and a play. Each Saturday during February, the museum offered an African American History Tour, which highlighted significant black individuals and relevant artifacts in several exhibit areas, including the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame, Pioneers of Aviation, and North Carolina in the Civil War. On February 5, Kenneth R. Wormack delivered a selection of readings and a dramatic interpretation of speeches by notable civil rights leaders in a presentation titled "Passing on the Legacy." Hillsborough novelist Zelda Lockhart, author of *Fifth Born*, was at the museum the following day to discuss the inspirations for her writing. Singer Sandra Porter Thomas demonstrated the full range of her repertoire, from spirituals and ballads to rhythm and blues and jazz, in a segment of the Music of the Carolinas series held February 13. PineCone cosponsored the program.

For four years, staff members of the Richard B. Harrison Public Library in Raleigh have helped area youth stage a play during Black History Month. This year's performance at the Museum of History on February 26 was titled *Brah Baby Brah: A Tribute to Virginia Hamilton* and honored the award-winning author of *M. C. Higgins, The Great* and *The People Could Fly: American Black Folk Tales*. Commemorative programming concluded on February 27 with a presentation by Clarence E. "Big House" Gaines, basketball coach at Winston-Salem State University for forty-seven years, who reflected on his long career and signed copies of his recent autobiography, *They Call Me Big House*.

Archives and History Staff Help Move Exhibit to Permanent Home

The peripatetic USS Asheville exhibit recently moved for the fourth, and hopefully last, time in its sixteen-year existence, with the assistance of staff members from the Western Office and the Mountain Gateway Museum who have been closely involved with the display since its creation. The exhibit was conceived in 1986 by Lt. Walter Ashe, USN (Ret.), who wanted to pay tribute to the four U.S. Navy vessels that had been christened in honor of the city. Lieutenant Ashe had served aboard the first of them, a patrol



(From left) Terrell Finley of the Mountain Gateway Museum, the Honorable Charles Worley, mayor of Asheville, Lt. Walter Ashe, USN (Ret.), and Nick Lanier of the Western Office of Archives and History, with the *USS Asheville* exhibit.

recommended that Lieutenant Ashe contact the local representatives of the Division of Archives and History for expert advice on preparing the display. Ron Holland and Nick Lanier of the Western Office and Terrell Finley and Sam Gray of the Mountain Gateway Museum not only agreed to support the project, but also offered to build the display cases and panels. The exhibit debuted in the Pack Library in Asheville in October 1989, but the following March had to be removed. The Asheville Naval Reserve Center agreed to display it, but there the exhibit received limited public exposure. In 1994, the *USS Asheville* was again relocated, to the lobby of the Asheville Regional Airport. With every change of venue, the exhibit benefited from upkeep and refurbishment from Holland, Lanier, Finley, and Gray. So when the display moved again in February 2005, to a permanent home in the lobby of City Hall in Asheville, Finley and Lanier were on hand to reinstall and restore the exhibit. (Ron Holland retired in 2001 and Sam Gray is out on extended medical leave.) Lieutenant Ashe remains the caretaker of the *USS Asheville*.

gunboat, from 1936 to 1939. Douglas Perry, director of Asheville/Buncombe Libraries, offered to house the exhibit temporarily when built, and recom-

Roanoke Island Hosts Civil War Weekend and New Exhibit

The 143rd anniversary of the Battle of Roanoke Island was the occasion for a variety of activities that focused upon the Civil War in the northeastern section of the state. The commemorative events commenced on Friday evening, February 18, with the opening reception for a new exhibit, *Turmoil in the Tar Heel State: The Civil War in Northeastern North Carolina*, at the Outer Banks History Center (OBHC). Designed and produced by Kelly Grimm, the exhibit features resources from the OBHC collection that highlight wartime events on Hatteras and Roanoke Islands, and includes a section devoted to camp life and human-interest stories. The exhibit will be on display through August 28.

Prior to the reception for the exhibit in the film theater of Roanoke Island Festival Park (RIFP), historian Lindley S. Butler presented a slide lecture on "Civil War Ghost Ships of the



Encampment on Roanoke Island during the fifth annual Civil War Living History Weekend in February.

Carolina Sound Country.” Dr. Butler has compiled an inventory of fifteen wartime shipwrecks in the sounds and rivers of the northeast to support a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination by the Underwater Archaeology Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office. The nomination seeks to establish an Eastern North Carolina Civil War Shipwreck District, the first of its kind in the nation.

On February 19 and 20, RIFP hosted its fifth annual Civil War Living History Weekend that featured reenactors, period drills and demonstrations, and a number of lectures and musical performances. The activities began with a parade through downtown Manteo, leading guests to the opening ceremonies at the park. Artillery and small arms drills, and demonstrations of camp life, blacksmithing, woodworking, rope making, and leatherwork were offered throughout the weekend. Reenactors from Reilly’s Battery, the Edenton Bell Battery, the 6th Virginia Infantry, the Ships Company, CSS *Virginia*, the North Carolina Naval Squadron, the 1st North Carolina U.S. Wingfield Raiders, and the Museum of the Albemarle participated in the drills and demonstrations, and filled the ranks of the opposing armies in a skirmish on Sunday afternoon that closed the festival.

An impressive slate of local historians, authors, and musicians provided informative lectures and musical entertainment during the weekend. Speakers included Drew Pullen, author of *The Battle of Hatteras Island*; Mike Tames, who discussed the Battle of Roanoke Island; Danny Couch, who spoke on civilian life on the Outer Banks during the war; Patricia Click, whose topic was the freedmen’s colony on Roanoke Island; Barbara Smith, author of *Burning Rails As We Pleased*, a compilation of wartime letters from her great-grandfather; and Kevin Duffus, who presented a lecture on the wayward Fresnel lens of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. A musical program on Saturday afternoon honored the African American heritage of Dare County, focusing on the history of the Roanoke Island freedmen’s colony. A blues concert featuring Bev “Guitar” Watkins and Cootie Stark concluded the activities of the first day.



News from Historical Resources

Archives and Records Section

During the early hours of January 6, one of the HVAC air handlers in the State Records Center malfunctioned and disgorged a considerable amount of water into the building’s stacks. Most of the second, third, and fourth floors were flooded with several inches of water. Staff members of the Government Records Branch noticed the water upon their arrival and began mop-up and clean-up efforts. The recovery operation was augmented by the help of the staffs of the Collections Management and Public Services Branches, as well as that of State Archivist Dick Lankford. Sarah Koonts, section preservation officer and head of the Collections Management Branch, Mary Barnes, supervisor of the State Agency Services Unit in the Government Records Branch, and Becky McGee-Lankford, head of the Local Government Records Unit in the Government Records Branch, directed clean-up and remedial activities, including the interleaving of blotting

paper among wet records. In the end, fewer than fifteen damaged boxes needed to be re-housed, and no loss of records resulted.

Ed Southern, assistant state records administrator and head of the Government Records Branch, electronic records archivist Kelly Eubank, and Becky McGee-Lankford participated in a series of meetings between August 2004 and February 2005 of the Secretary of State's North Carolina Advisory Committee on the Uniform Real Property Electronic Transactions Act. Secretary of State Elaine Marshall formed the committee to prepare legislation for statutory changes that will permit electronic recordation of land transactions by registers of deeds and electronic notarization of documents by notaries public in North Carolina. Draft legislation was presented to the General Statutes Commission in January and February. Several meetings were also attended by Staci Meyer, chief deputy secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources; Dr. Jeffrey Crow, deputy secretary of the Office of Archives and History; David Brook, director of the Division of Historical Resources; and Dick Lankford, state archivist and records administrator. The agency voiced its concerns over several archival issues surrounding electronic records, notably technological obsolescence and preservation. The department was therefore included as a member of the proposed Electronic Recording Council in the draft legislation.

The Image Permanence Institute in Rochester, N.Y., has selected the Archives as a participant in a new grant to further test Preservation Environment Monitor (PEM) data loggers and Climate Notebook software. The Archives was involved in the original grant to test the capability of the data loggers and software. This new grant further refines the ways software and data loggers can be used to achieve optimum climate control with existing heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems in cultural institutions throughout the country. As part of the new grant, preservation officer Sarah Koonts received additional training at Rochester on the use of the software, another free PEM data logger was given to the Archives, and additional free upgrades to the software were provided. Climate Notebook software represents the best environmental monitoring software on the market, and has been the cornerstone of the Archives' environmental monitoring program since 2000.

Dr. Thornton W. Mitchell's published, two-volume will index, titled *North Carolina Wills: A Testator Index, 1665-1900*, has been loaded into the State Archives' MARS online finding aid system. This adds more than 47,222 record descriptions for 67 counties, including references to wills at both the State Archives and county courthouses. Researchers can search for any name in the index and get a hit, either through county will lists or through a separate "collection" identified as Dr. Mitchell's will index. The index provides the will book and page reference or an archival call number.

Scanned images of and indices to the Edenton District Superior Court Estates Papers, 1756-1806, are also now available through the MARS online finding aid. This collection consists of writs, transcripts, narratives, inventories of estates, notes, bonds, appeals, and subpoenas relating to the settlement of estates in the counties under the jurisdiction of the Edenton District Superior Court. It also includes a small sub series of guardians' records (1760-1805), arranged by the name of the ward. With this addition, there are now 1,379 folders of documents and 15,879 images online. Because of the fragile nature of the original documents, they have been withdrawn from public access.

On March 3, Druscie Simpson, head of the Information Management Branch, spoke on "Total Collaboration" at the North Carolina Museums Council's annual meeting at Salisbury. Mrs. Simpson, Cheryl McLean of the North Carolina State Library, and John Campbell of the North Carolina Museum of History discussed the NC ECHO digitization grant they received; the problems and successes of the project to digitize artifacts, original manuscripts, and published books concerning World War I; and the anticipated results of a virtual-exhibit website.

The North Carolina State Historical Records Advisory Board held another "archival boot camp" workshop at Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum on February 3-4. Overall, the workshops have satisfied expectations of the participants, with 93 percent indicating that they learned as much or more than they had anticipated. The total of participants is

expected to exceed projections upon completion of the last workshop, scheduled for the Outer Banks History Center in Manteo, April 21-22.

The section is most appreciative of the continuing support of Lois and Marcus Yandle of Charlotte for their generous support of the Friends of the Archives' preservation fund. Their donations over many years have enabled the State Archives to preserve numerous volumes, documents, and maps of great historical significance.

Recent Accessions by the North Carolina State Archives

During the months of December 2004, and January and February 2005, the Archives and Records Section made 94 accession entries. The Archives accessioned original records (C.R.X.) from Halifax County. The Archives received security microfilm of records for Alexander, Cherokee, Craven, Forsyth, Guilford, Henderson, Madison, Martin, Moore, Pitt, Sampson, Transylvania, Wake, and Yadkin Counties; and for the municipalities of Blowing Rock, Hendersonville, Longview, Monroe, Pine Knoll Shores, Roanoke Rapids, Rocky Mount, and Sunset Beach.

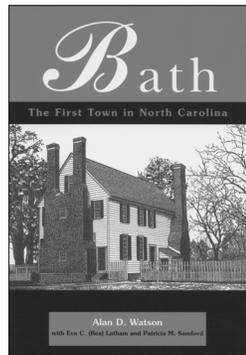
The section accessioned records from the following state agencies: Department of Administration, 12 reels; Department of Commerce, 1 reel; Department of Community Colleges, 37 reels; Department of Health and Human Services, 6 reels; General Assembly, 17 reels; Governor's Office, 32.1 cubic feet; N.C. Board of Landscape Architects, 1 reel; N.C. Board for Licensing of Geologists, 1 reel; State Board of Elections, 4 reels; State Treasurer, 51 reels; and Supreme Court, 40 reels (security and search room copies).

An addition of 122 items was made to the William S. Price Jr. Papers in the private collections. Other records accessioned included Bible records of William McCullers and William I. Williams added to the Bible Records; an 1826 map of a portion of Craven County added to the Map Collection; 17 audiocassettes, 2 videocassettes, and 7 compact discs of veterans' interviews, and 562 other items added to the Military Collection; 3 digital audio discs, 8 long playing records, 1 compact disc, 3 VHS videocassette tapes, 2 motion picture films (copies), and 48 photographs added to the Non-textual Materials Collection; and records of the North Carolina League of Women Voters (1.5 cubic feet) added to the Organization Records.

Historical Publications Section

During 2005 Bath, the first town to be incorporated in North Carolina (1705-6), is celebrating its three hundredth anniversary. A new book, published by the Historical Publications Section to observe the tercentenary of Bath, opens a historic window onto both the town and the state's distant colonial past.

Written by Alan D. Watson, *Bath: The First Town in North Carolina* (below) focuses on the many ways in which Bath played a significant role during North Carolina's formative years. From piracy and conflicts with Native Americans to political and regional factionalism, Bath was at the center of the colony's economic and political life. The oldest surviving church in North Carolina (1734), St. Thomas Episcopal Church, still stands there. Above all, the Pamlico River and surrounding waterways defined the town's place in colonial North Carolina. As one of five ports of entry for the colony, Bath traded raw materials such as naval stores, tobacco, and deerskins for finished products from distant shores.



The striking cover of this new Bath history features a pen and ink sketch of the Palmer-Marsh House, which was built in 1751 and is still standing. The 153-page paperback contains endnotes and a list of sources for further reading about Bath and colonial North Carolina. Thirty-seven black-and-white illustrations enhance the text.

Alan D. Watson, who earned his Ph.D. in history at the University of South Carolina, is a professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. He has published a number of titles with the Office of Archives and History, including *Society in Colonial North Carolina* and short histories of Bertie, Edgecombe, Onslow, and Perquimans Counties.

Bath: The First Town in North Carolina (153 pages, paperbound, illustrated, index) costs \$24.26, including tax and shipping. Order from: Historical Publications Section (C), Office of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622. For credit-card orders, call (919) 733-7442, or use the section's secure online shop at <http://store.yahoo.com/nc-historical-publications/>.

For anyone interested in exploring North Carolina's colorful past, the Historical Publications Section offers a wide variety of affordable Tar Heel books. The section's 2005 catalog, which describes more than 160 titles, is now available. New titles in the catalog include *Photographers in North Carolina, 1842-1941*, which records the names of more than two thousand image-makers who have captured the state's living history. A sampling of their striking pictures provides a visual record of these photographers' remarkable accomplishments.

Another new book, *Phantom Pain: North Carolina's Artificial-Limbs Program for Confederate Veterans*, examines the state's extensive program to supply and fit its Confederate amputees with artificial arms and legs. The volume includes an index to records in the North Carolina State Archives related to Civil War amputees and artificial-limb recipients.

The 2005 catalog (*below*) features reprinted volumes in the section's acclaimed Civil War series, *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster*. Because of the great popularity of this series, Volumes I through XIII had been out of print for a number of years; however, a limited number of these have been reprinted through an agreement with Tom Broadfoot. All fifteen volumes are now available from the section.



Among the section's most popular titles are paperbacks about North Carolina legends, the "Tar Heels" nickname, highway historical markers, lighthouses, pirates, Native Americans, the Lost Colonists, and African Americans. Separate sections of the catalog describe short histories of thirteen North Carolina counties, eleven Civil War titles, and eleven books about the state's participation in other wars.

To receive a free catalog with descriptions and details about how to order these and other titles, use the contact information above or e-mail trudy.rayfield@ncmail.net. Books can also be ordered from the section's secure online shop.

On March 1, Frances Kunstling, marketing specialist for the section, and Donna Kelly, section administrator, spoke to the monthly meeting of the section chiefs of the Division of State Historic Sites. Mrs. Kunstling explained the section's sales policies and distributed catalogs and bookmarks to encourage more sites to carry Archives and History publications, especially since they receive a 50 percent discount on the already reasonably priced inventory.

The section took advantage of several outreach opportunities during February and March. On February 23-25, Mrs. Kunstling exhibited and sold books at the North Carolina Social Studies Conference in Greensboro. Sales totaled nearly \$475. On March 5 Ms. Kelly spoke to fifteen members of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of North Carolina in Raleigh. She presented a brief history of the publications program, an overview of what types of material are published, and sold \$163 worth of books. On March 7-8, Mrs. Kunstling attended the Middle School Conference in Greensboro where she exhibited and sold \$107 worth of books.

State Historic Preservation Office

Section administrator Peter Sandbeck joined Jeff Crow, deputy secretary of the Office of Archives and History, and David Brook, director of the Division of Historical Resources, to participate in the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, held February 27-March 2 in Washington, D.C. The North Carolina contingent joined forces with state historic preservation officers from around the country, as well as representatives from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Preservation Action, in a carefully orchestrated mission to lobby members of Congress about the importance of continued federal support for historic preservation programs through the National Park Service.

In a full day of meetings with North Carolina's congressional delegation staffers, Brook, Crow, and Sandbeck were joined by Dan Becker, executive director of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission. Together, the North Carolina preservation advocates provided

in-depth background and handouts to demonstrate the great benefits of maintaining and increasing federal funding and support for preservation activities across the state, including architectural survey and National Register programs, federal tax credits, transportation enhancement projects, and Save America's Treasures grants for major restoration projects. The congressional offices were generally receptive to the preservation message. President George W. Bush's proposed budget for fiscal year 2006 does not reduce appropriations to the states from the Historic Preservation Fund.



(From left) Peter Sandbeck, administrator of the State Historic Preservation Office, Fran P. Mainella, director of the National Park Service, and Jeff Crow, deputy secretary of the Office of Archives and History, at the 2005 National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers in Washington, D.C.



News from State Historic Sites

North Carolina Transportation Museum

If people can't go to the art, bring the art to them. That's the philosophy of Artrain USA, a nonprofit educational organization that visits communities across the nation with a trainload of art. An art museum that travels in vintage rail cars, Artrain USA pulled into the North Carolina Transportation Museum (NCTM) on March 5-6 with its current exhibition, *Native Views: Influences of Modern Culture*. The exhibit explores the ways Native American artists are influenced by popular culture, and offers an opportunity to consider different insights into contemporary society.

The exhibit was supplemented with programming on a Native American theme, including demonstrating artists, storytelling by Freeman Owle of the Cherokee Nation, a take-home art project for children, and an arts and craft fair. Visitors could learn by watching a dugout canoe demonstration how some Native Americans traveled. Without iron tools, Native Americans living near waterways developed other methods to build boats; dugout canoes were created using small, controlled fires to hollow out long, thick logs.

Since 1971, Artrain USA has presented exhibits and art education programs to more than 2.7 million visitors during 730 stops in 44 states. Artrain USA last visited the NCTM in 1996 for the centennial of historic Spencer Shops. For more on Artrain USA, visit www.ArtrainUSA.org.

Artrain USA's visit coincided with the seasonal return of the museum's on-site train rides during the first weekend of March. Train rides are suspended in January and February so that volunteers can perform maintenance to tracks and equipment. The train rides were available on weekends only during March, but starting in April, rides are offered daily. Tickets are \$5.00 for adults and \$4.00 for children ages three to twelve and seniors ages sixty and older. Group rates are available: groups of fifteen or more may schedule rides in advance for Thursdays and Fridays.



Artrain USA returned to the North Carolina Transportation Museum in March after a nine-year absence.

Spring train rides are pulled by one of four operating diesel locomotives. The 1925 Shay steam locomotive is expected to return for weekend trips this summer, after an extensive annual maintenance. The twenty-five-minute rides feature a narration on the buildings and history of the museum's fifty-seven-acre site, once a main repair facility for Southern Railway's steam locomotives. Train rides have been a tradition at the museum since 1986.

Also returning on March 1 were rides on the roundhouse turntable, which had been suspended for more than two years because one of the two motors that operate the turntable needed repair. The \$45,000 project was funded through grants from the Hillsdale Fund, Central Carolina Bank, and Rowan County. Turntable rides will be offered daily at regular intervals for \$1.00 per person or \$0.50 per person in scheduled groups.

Norfolk-Southern has contributed \$100,000 and the Cannon Foundation \$50,000 towards repairs to 2-8-0 steam locomotive No. 604. A total of \$350,000 is needed to complete the repairs, and a foundation committee is leading the campaign to raise the balance. Bids for the work have been received and are being reviewed.

No. 604 was built in 1926 by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, premier builder of steam engines. Originally intended for Mexico's railways, the locomotive spent most of its career hauling coal on West Virginia's Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad. After brief ownership by several tourist railroads, the engine was purchased by the NCTM Foundation in 1978. In the mid-1980s, retired Southern Railway craftsmen restored No. 604 at the museum. Since then the locomotive has been a familiar sight pulling the museum's passenger train.

A \$25,000 allocation from the General Assembly will likely go toward repairs to coach railcar windows and the track. State representative Lorene Coates presented the grant to NCTM Foundation president Sturges Bryan at the foundation's December meeting. Coates is herself a member of the foundation board. State lawmakers haven't done enough

for the museum, which contributes a great deal to the economy of Rowan County, Coates told the *Salisbury Post*. “It was time we stood up to the plate,” she said. The only stipulation for the funds was that they be used for cultural resources.

For Women’s History Month in March, NCTM welcomed two women who are featured in the museum’s newest exhibit, *Untying the Apron Strings: North Carolina Women in Transportation*. Former North Carolina Highway Patrol officer Dee Parton and trucking entrepreneur Pat Long were at the museum on March 5 for an informal talk about their experiences breaking gender barriers in transportation. Women’s History Month tours were available throughout March for schools and other scheduled groups.

Northeastern Historic Sites Section

Historic Edenton State Historic Site opened a new exhibit on February 10 featuring James Iredell and his family. Items on display for the first time at the visitor center include Iredell’s walnut traveling medicine chest and an eight-volume set of David Hume’s *History of England* (1782), each book signed by Iredell.

The exhibit also includes a collection of six miniature portraits on loan from Iredell



This new exhibit of James Iredell materials at the Historic Edenton visitor center features a collection of portrait miniatures of Iredell and his family.

walnut dresser that belonged to James Iredell. The majority of the collection is on loan to the site for two years.

Two Edenton groups have joined forces to preserve the historic smokehouse from Bandon Plantation. The 1827 structure is being restored and relocated by the James Iredell Association and the Edenton Historical Commission. Bandon Plantation, ca. 1828, was located a few miles north of Edenton on the Chowan River, and at one time was the home of Inglis Fletcher, author of a series of twelve historical novels about the Albemarle region. Mrs. Fletcher purchased the Bandon property in 1944 and was living there when the plantation house burned in 1963. Mrs. Fletcher was involved in the preservation of the James Iredell House and donated two Bandon dependencies, a schoolhouse/office and a dairy, which are now located on the grounds of the Iredell property as part of Historic Edenton State Historic Site.

During the summer of 2004 the donated smokehouse was transported to a temporary site where local craftsmen began to meticulously restore it. When renovation of the 14.5-by-16.5-foot smokehouse is complete, the structure will be moved to the James Iredell House site. Ownership of the restored building will then be transferred from the James Iredell Association and the Edenton Historical Commission to the State of North Carolina.

A new four-part documentary, “Slavery and the Making of America,” produced by New York’s WNET Channel 13 and filmed partially in Edenton, debuted on PBS in

descendants. The miniatures are painted on ivory and are in their original frames. Large oval miniatures of James Iredell and his brother-in-law, Samuel Johnston, are displayed in their original silk-lined traveling cases. Johnston’s portrait is signed “JP 1795” and is attributed to James Peale. The other miniatures feature the Reverend Arthur Iredell, brother of James, and their mother, Margaret McCulloh Iredell. Another depicts James Iredell Jr. and his sisters, Annie and Helen, as children. Finally, the display includes a portrait of two Iredell cousins, thought to be Jean and Penelope Johnston. Visitors to the James Iredell House can also see a three-drawer

February. The series visualizes the experience of slavery from the perspective of the enslaved population based on recent research and slave narratives. During the summer of 2002, WNET filmed several segments in Edenton, and a number of local residents volunteered to participate. The ca. 1825 Old Chowan County Jail, where slaves were imprisoned in 1831 following the Nat Turner Rebellion, was one of the town's historic buildings included in the film. Students from the College of the Albemarle acted as slaves or jailers.

Harriet Jacobs's struggle for freedom is featured in the series. Born into slavery in 1813, she escaped at the age of twenty-nine and later published her autobiography, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*. A middle-school student was chosen to portray Jacobs during her early years in Edenton. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where free blacks and slaves, including Jacobs's family, attended services, is also pictured in the documentary.

Judy Chilcoat, operations manager of Historic Edenton, worked with Laurens Grant, WNET producer, to coordinate filming dates, historic locations, actors, and appropriate costumes.

Piedmont Historic Sites Section

The North Carolina Civil War Trails program was launched in March and includes five sites in the Durham vicinity. The sites are part of a driving tour, The Carolinas Campaign, which traces Gen. William T. Sherman's march through the Carolinas. After arriving in Raleigh on April 13, 1865, Sherman's army traveled west and spent time at Bennett Place, Brassfield Station, Durham Station, Leigh Farm, and West Point on the Eno River. Each stop on the trail is interpreted with distinctive displays of text, graphics, and photographs. An additional sign may be placed at Duke Homestead to mark the Federal soldiers' discovery of bright leaf tobacco.

From March 13 to April 30, the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum presents *Palmer Memorial Institute 1947*, a traveling exhibition of photographs by Griffith Davis from the Center for Documentary Studies at Duke University. Davis, then a young roving reporter, photographed Dr. Brown and Palmer students for the October 1947 issue of *Ebony* magazine. He went on to successful careers as a free-lance photojournalist and an American diplomat in Africa. Davis donated a collection of his work, including the Palmer photos, to the center.

On March 19, the museum sponsored a two-hour workshop on collecting oral histories conducted by Michelle Segbefia. The exhibit and workshop were supported by grants from the North Carolina Arts Council and the North Carolina Humanities Council. St. Joseph's Historic Foundation and the Hayti Heritage Center in Durham also provided support for the exhibit.

Palmer alumni, in New Orleans for their 2004 national reunion in December, donated and pledged over \$50,000 toward restoration of Charles W. Eliot Hall. The building opened in 1934 as the boys' dormitory. In recent years, Eliot Hall has deteriorated significantly. More than sixty alumni donated or pledged at the reunion; others have given directly to the museum.

Roanoke Island Festival Park

Robbie Putnam, a native of Dare County, has taken the helm of the representative sixteenth-century sailing vessel, the *Elizabeth II*, whose homeport is Roanoke Island Festival Park (RIFP). The ship is the main attraction at the park and also sails twice yearly to other North Carolina ports, bringing period maritime history alive.

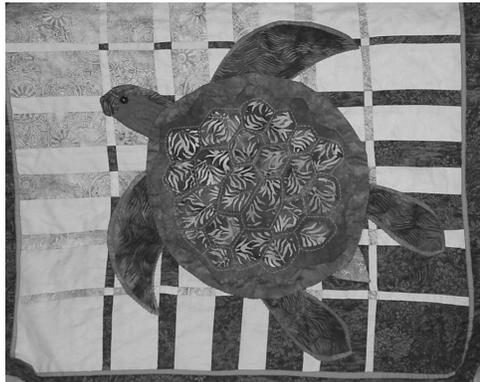
Putnam has been employed at RIFP for twelve years. His first assignment was with park maintenance but he soon found himself working on the ship. He trained for the position under its former captain, Horace Whitfield, who left the park in July 2003. Captain Putnam will be in charge of a large volunteer crew and six RIFP staff members.

“It’s a real challenge. The boat itself is heavy and does not react quickly to changes in steering or direction. You have to look ahead a couple of minutes because it takes so long to react to commands,” Putnam said.

The *Elizabeth II* recently returned to RIFP after extensive repairs, including replacing the ship’s sternpost, stern planking, and gun ports. Other off-season maintenance entailed sanding and varnishing all masts, spars, and rigging blocks, replacing fuel lines, re-installing the ship’s generator, painting the exterior and bottom, and replacing the worm shoe.

Now back in Manteo, the *Elizabeth II* will host thousands of schoolchildren and visitors to the park this year. In addition, an exciting slate of voyages is scheduled for 2005–2006, including participation in the Town of Bath’s tercentenary celebration in September that will offer residents and guests the experience of three hundred years of maritime history.

The eighth annual Priceless Pieces Past and Present Quilt Extravaganza returned to the park’s art gallery in March. Organized by the local Teacup Quilters, the popular show features old and new quilts made by or belonging to area residents. An opening reception for the exhibit on March 6 featured Echoes of Heritage, a local gospel group. The Teacup Quilters demonstrated their craft throughout the show, working at an antique quilt frame.



This “Convergence” quilt by Carolyn Black of the Teacup Quilters was one of several featured in the Priceless Pieces Past & Present Quilt Extravaganza at Roanoke Island Festival Park.



Capt. Robbie Putnam assumes command of the *Elizabeth II*.

For each annual show, the group creates a quilt to be raffled off for the benefit of area charities. This year’s team effort, titled “Dashing for Tulips,” was a range of blues and yellows displaying a traditional churn dash pattern with naturalistic tulips appliquéd across the design. The quilt measured 92-by-92 inches and took more than four hundred hours to create.

The film theater at the park hosted a free concert on February 6 featuring the trio, Heart Strings and Ivory. Sue Dean, Sallie Sheplee, and Stacy Walters, all classically trained musicians who now live and perform on the Outer Banks, offered selections from Handel, Vivaldi, and Corelli. The Eastern Carolina Concert Society sponsored the event.

Southeastern Historic Sites Section

On November 20 and 21, 2004, the CSS *Neuse* hosted its most successful living history program in recent years. The annual Civil War naval living history event attracted approximately seven hundred visitors. Sixty-seven reenactors participated in the two-day program, which featured displays on navigation, rope making, naval life in the mid-nineteenth century, and blacksmithing. Artillery demonstrations with six pieces were conducted throughout the weekend by reenactors from the Ship’s Company of the Roanoke; the North Carolina Naval Squadron; Confederate States Marines, Wilmington detachment; Reilly’s Battery; Latham’s Battery; the Edenton Bell Battery; 1st Virginia Provost; and the Old South Blacksmiths.

These reenactors from the North Carolina Naval Squadron, (*left to right*) J. C. Braxton of Kinston, Worth Mason of Beaufort, Jordan Houston of LaGrange, Creston Simmons of Columbia, Roger Williams of Beaufort (*seated*), and Nevis Leary of Roper, participated in the annual Civil War naval living history program at the CSS *Neuse* State Historic Site.



Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens

The 37th Annual Tryon Palace Decorative Arts Symposium, adopting the theme, “Making the Nation through the Decorative Arts, 1776–1876,” explored the reciprocal relationship between the decorative arts and the social, political, and cultural climate of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from the American Revolution to the Industrial Revolution. The symposium examined the concept of revolutions as occasions for major design shifts. In this instance, people struggled to form a nation and to cope with tremendous changes wrought upon the landscape as the Industrial Revolution unfolded.

The symposium, sponsored by the Tryon Palace Commission and the Department of Interior Architecture, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, featured several prominent guest speakers. The opening presenter, Richard Lyman Bushman, Gouverneur Morris Professor Emeritus in the Department of History, Columbia University, discussed “Politics, Commerce, and Culture Between the Revolutions.” Bushman noted that before the American Revolution, refined manners, clothing, houses, and gardens had become the vocabulary of dignity and authority. Instead of obliterating refinement, as the revolution seemed to dictate, American culture adapted it by making simpler forms of genteel merchandise accessible to a broader range of people. This adaptation was facilitated by the more efficient production of carpets, furniture, and clothing for a mass market. Industrialization democratized refinement for the broad American middle class. At the same time, industry and commerce were themselves spurred by the heightened demand for genteel furnishings and clothing. Democratization and industrialization went hand in hand.

Other speakers included Ann Smart Martin, Chipstone assistant professor of American Decorative Arts at the University of Wisconsin, who discussed “Eagles, Urns, and Fylfots: Fashion and Tradition in a New Nation.” Katherine C. Grier, associate professor in the History Department of the University of South Carolina, presented “Domestic Intelligence: How Consumers Found Out What Was New in Household Furnishings.” Martin and Grier addressed changing patterns of “domestic intelligence” from the point of view of late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century consumers. Citing such evidence as tiny engravings in newspaper ads, descriptions of rooms in fiction, articles in women’s magazines, information gleaned from advice offered by store clerks, and careful observation during social visits to the houses of local community leaders, Martin and Grier identified the sources that contributed to the creation of consumer demand between the revolutions.

Anne Verplanck, curator of prints and paintings at the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, presented “New Demand for an Old Form: Portrait Miniatures in Nineteenth-Century America.” Verplanck provided a case study of one specific consumer item—the portrait miniature—that enjoyed a revival of interest in the nineteenth century.

In “American Fancy: Exuberance in the Arts, 1790–1840,” Sumpter T. Priddy III introduced what he termed “America’s first popular style.” In the years following the Revolutionary War, many Americans began to view themselves in significantly different



These two pieces illustrate the dramatic shifts in American tastes in the decorative arts during the century following the American Revolution. The chair exemplifies the “fancy” style of painted furniture that enjoyed an immense popularity from the 1790s to about 1840. The straight-sided silver milk pitcher is representative of the clean classical lines that supplanted the robustly decorated tablewares favored during the colonial era.



terms than they did their European contemporaries. Their search for a new style led them to an unrestrained sense of decoration that infused vivid colors and boldly ornamented patterns into their household furnishings. They identified this new style with the progressive term “fancy.” Priddy linked the introduction of “fancy,” with its stimulation of light and color, to the development of the kaleidoscope, which became a source of design and inspiration for a wide variety of ornamental goods—stained glass, ornamental painting, and carpets. The Fancy style enjoyed a fifty-year span of popularity, but by the mid-nineteenth century fell prey to changing sensibilities.

In his concluding discussion of “Recurrences and Occurrences in the Decorative Arts,” Patrick Lee Lucas, assistant professor in the Department of Interior Architecture at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, wove together the various threads of the earlier presentations. In the important one-hundred-year period between the American Revolution and the Industrial Revolution (as exemplified by the centennial), America experienced substantive changes in socio-political structures, new technologies and fabrication methods, and improved transportation and communication systems that shaped new design theories.

Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens recently received several grants to be used to fund preparation of the site for the complex’s North Carolina History Education Center. The 48,000-square-foot center will be built on the six-acre waterfront tract of the former Barbour Boat Works adjacent to the palace lawn. The overall cost of the project is estimated at \$40 million, part of a capital campaign for \$50 million, of which \$11 million has already been committed. Palace officials estimate that visitation to the complex will greatly increase after the opening, scheduled for 2009.

The History Education Center will employ the latest technology to make visitors virtual time travelers. The building will include an interactive facility for families to explore history, programming and classroom space, and other service and support areas. An orientation area will prepare visitors for tours of the historic complex; there they will be equipped with hand-held computers that will serve as personal tour guides. Part of the land along the river is being managed as a wetlands restoration project.

The venture recently received more than \$1 million, including \$700,000 in state repair and renovation funds. In December the Cannon Foundation awarded the project \$250,000 with which to begin site preparations. Felix Harvey of Kinston, a leader in the Global Transpark, has donated \$100,000. Finally, the Save America’s Treasures program announced through Sen. Elizabeth Dole’s office a matching gift of \$150,000, also to be

used for site preparation. Save America's Treasures is a public-private partnership (www.saveamericastreasures.org) established in 1998 that has certified more than one thousand eligible projects nationally. Only a few projects actually receive funding; the palace is the sixth North Carolina historical resource to accept a monetary gift from the partnership.

On March 1, Tryon Palace started the American Association of Museums re-accreditation process that begins with a one-year self-study period. The self-appraisal involves a challenging internal examination consisting of a lengthy questionnaire, supported by extensive documentation. Self-study is used both as a tool for accreditation purposes and as a stimulus for ongoing growth and development.

Western Historic Sites Section

The Fort Dobbs Alliance in Statesville has received a \$25,000 special appropriation from the General Assembly for improvements, programming, and an archaeological study at Fort Dobbs. The alliance is a nonprofit organization created in 1998 to support and develop Fort Dobbs, the only North Carolina state historic site associated with the French and Indian War. The fort tells the story of the Carolina frontier and its settlers through the collision of French, English, Scotch-Irish, Native American, and African American cultures. It also interprets the frontier's military history during the mid-1700s.

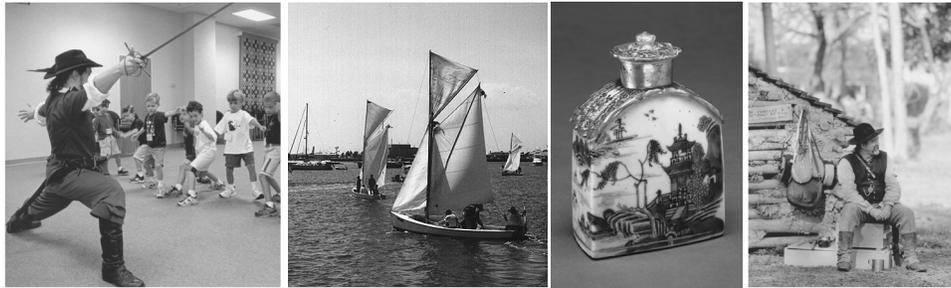
The special appropriation came out of a grants reserve established within the Department of Cultural Resources by the General Assembly in 2004. The funds in the reserve were designated for nonprofit organizations and local governments to be used for cultural, artistic, or historic projects.

The Fort Dobbs Alliance assists site staff with archaeological digs, research, interpretive programming, special events, interactive activities, educational programming, and recreational facilities. The group's goal is to educate schoolchildren, families, and visitors about the important role the fort played in North Carolina's frontier history.

When fifth graders at Scotts Elementary School in Statesville heard a Veterans' Day presentation about Fort Dobbs, the students decided to raise funds to help save the historic site. They built a miniature replica of the fort and placed it in their school library as the collection point for donations. In December the students presented \$49.61 to Fort Dobbs site manager Beth Carter. The money will be used to start a special fund for reconstruction of the fort.

Now the students are asking all schools in the Iredell County-Statesville school system to raise money for the fort. "We felt it was important to do this so that others in our community can learn about our history," said Mary Wooten, one of the fifth graders who spearheaded the fundraiser. Statesville Mayor John Marshall praised the students' involvement, saying he hoped the school-wide initiative would become a statewide effort.

Meanwhile Fort Dobbs has launched an attractive new website, www.fortdobbs.org. The site and fort have adopted the theme, "Fort Dobbs: North Carolina's Frontier is Here."



News from State History Museums

Museum of the Albemarle

The focus of the third annual Civil War Naval Living History program on February 12, which commemorates the 1862 Battle of Elizabeth City, was to celebrate the 196th birthday of Abraham Lincoln. While visitors enjoyed birthday cake, reenactors from the North Carolina Naval Squadron, the Tidewater Maritime Living History Association, and the Ships Company, CSS *Virginia* demonstrated naval artillery, small-arms drills, and life aboard a mid-nineteenth-century ship. Two local historians presented lectures during the afternoon program. Tom Harrison of Plymouth discussed the career of Lt. William B. Cushing, who sank the CSS *Albemarle* in one of the most daring exploits of the war. Camden County historian Alex Leary spoke on the December 1863 raid into the Albemarle region by two thousand African American soldiers under the command of Gen. Edward A. Wild.

The remarkable story of Lieutenant Cushing will be presented in a new documentary that will debut on The History Channel on May 22. The ninety-minute program, “The Most Daring Mission of the Civil War,” was produced by Emmy Award winner Carl Kriegeskotte. Portions of the documentary were filmed in Plymouth and Kinston, and it features reenactors from eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, as well as staff members from the Museum of the Albemarle, the North Carolina Museum of History, and the CSS *Neuse* State Historic Site.

Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex

The 1897 Poe House has been decorated as a living history display that evokes the charm and simplicity of an early-twentieth-century wedding. *Promises in the Parlor* highlights the fashion and customs of weddings and the etiquette of courtship in the early 1900s. The parlor of the Poe House is arranged for the wedding and the dining room for the reception, as was customary during the period. Free tours of the house are offered Tuesday through Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., and on Sunday afternoons from 1:00 to 5:00. *Promises in the Parlor* opened on March 29 and will be on display through May 8.

North Carolina Maritime Museum, Beaufort

This year’s thirty-first annual Wooden Boat Show will feature special guest Roy Underhill, host, writer, and co-producer of “The Woodwright’s Shop” on PBS. Underhill will be the featured speaker at the boat show dinner on May 7, and serve on the panel of judges that selects the winners of Best-of-Show and the Row/Paddle, Sail, and Power categories.

Roy Underhill worked at Colonial Williamsburg for seventeen years, first as master housewright and then as director of interpretive development, earning a reputation as a leading authority on traditional woodworking techniques. Since he created “The Woodwright’s Shop” for PBS in 1979, the series has produced nearly three hundred episodes, making it one of the longest running “how-to” programs on television. With his

Roy Underhill will take time out from “The Woodwright’s Shop” to be a judge and the featured speaker at the thirty-first annual Wooden Boat Show at the North Carolina Maritime Museum at Beaufort.

woodworking expertise and a wry sense of humor, Underhill has carved out a unique niche, presenting a show somewhere between the usual “how-to” instructional, historical documentary, and stand-up comedy.

Saturday, May 7 is exhibition day, when all types of small wooden boats will be on display at the museum and the Watercraft Center. The show brings together boat owners and builders, amateur and professional, providing them a format for discussion and exchange of ideas.

Throughout the day, there will be maritime skills demonstrations, a ship model exhibition, children’s model building classes, radio-controlled model boat demonstrations, and opportunities to go sailing. The museum is also offering the “Build a Boat in a Day” class for families. Visitors can watch parents and children working together to build a small rowing skiff. Registration is required for the class.



A shad boat and spritsail skiffs sail on Taylors Creek near Beaufort during a recent Wooden Boat Show at the North Carolina Maritime Museum.

Activities are scheduled throughout the week leading up to show day. Beginning on May 1, visitors can sail on Taylors Creek in some of the museum’s traditional watercraft. Demonstrations of decoy carving, woodturning, smithing/forging, marlinspike seamanship, and the building of half models will be conducted at various times during the week.

On Friday evening, May 6, there will be a pizza party in the Watercraft Center. The following evening, a reception in the Watercraft Center will precede the boat show dinner. The meal includes Underhill’s program and an awards ceremony in the museum auditorium for exhibitors, competitors, sponsors, and guests. There are only one hundred seats available for the dinner so early registration is recommended. To receive an application to exhibit a boat, or further information about the boat show, contact the museum office weekdays at (252) 728-7317.

North Carolina Maritime Museum, Southport

The museum has received on loan a magnificent collection of letters and documents written by a succession of post commanders at Fort Johnston from 1801 to 1811. The letters relate the hardships of daily life in the exposed fortification. An October 1811 letter from Maj. Joseph Gardner Swift contained a pen-and-ink sketch of Cape Fear Harbor and a sketch of a new tapia battery. The letter also referred to the “new barracks,” today interpreted as the Garrison House. The collection was loaned to the museum by Rudy Spurlin of Pinebluff.

North Carolina Museum of History

The museum hosted its fourth annual African American Cultural Celebration on January 22, and despite wintry weather, an estimated twelve hundred visitors attended the popular event. Adverse travel conditions west of Raleigh prevented the appearance of several scheduled performers, yet the outstanding lineup of presenters—musicians, dancers, artists, craftsmen, storytellers, authors, and chefs—who were able to attend offered a wide array of entertainments and activities in the museum and under heated tents on Bicentennial Plaza.

The rich diversity of African American culture and history was expressed in a variety of media. Dancers demonstrated an impressive range of steps and moves, from the traditional dance of Ghana (the Elikem African Dance Company) to hip-hop and other contemporary steps (the OPEYO! Modern Dance Company) to break dancing (Nasty Fruit). The lineup of musical entertainers included singer-songwriter Kimbuté of Tanzania, blues singer Luther Mayer, rap singer Showdown, and the St. Augustine’s College choirs and dancers. The ongoing statewide celebration of North Carolina craft during 2004 and 2005 was showcased by the African American Quilting Circle, artist and sculptor Andre Leon Gray, wire artist Jonathan Daniel of Zimbabwe, and George SerVance Jr., acclaimed creator of dancing dolls.

Inside the museum, visitors were treated to the premiere showing of the documentary, “Slavery and the Making of America,” nearly three weeks before its debut on PBS. Dante James, who produced a segment of the film, discussed the groundbreaking series, which presents the institution of American slavery from the perspective of the enslaved. Reporter and filmmaker Steve Crump of Charlotte presented his documentary, “Lessons From the Lunch Counter,” about the 1960 sit-in at Woolworth’s in Greensboro. Trudier Harris, professor of English at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, shared insights about African American literature and folklore. T. Dianne Bellamy-Small, author of *But I Will Teach You*, and Carl Kenney, whose book, *Preacha’ Man*, was set in Durham, discussed their writings. Storyteller Thomasi McDonald captivated his audience with African



A member of the African American Quilting Circle helps a young visitor to the Museum of History add a stitch to a quilt in one of many hands-on activities offered during the African American Cultural Celebration.

folktales. Representatives from a number of historic sites and museums, including the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum, the African American Cultural Complex, and the Ujima Group, were on hand to field questions about their organizations. The 2005 African American Cultural Celebration benefited from the support of Wal-Mart, the Junior League of Raleigh, the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, Speaker of the House James B. Black, the Legislative Black Caucus, and the North Carolina House of Representatives.

The museum's most recent addition to its series of virtual field trips is the first designed for high school and community college students. The two-way videoconferencing class, titled "Don't You Know There's a War On? Focus on World War II", features firsthand accounts by eleven North Carolinians of their wartime experiences, in the service or at home. The fifty-minute course is divided into four topical sections and allows time for class discussion. Topics include military bases in the state; military service, including combat experiences; rationing of sugar, fabrics, and gasoline; and homefront activities, such as planting Victory gardens and drives to collect scrap metal, rubber, and paper. The classes are conducted by museum educator Claudia Noble and are offered on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday mornings, beginning March 1. The North Carolina Information Highway provides access to the program in most counties. For further information on the series of virtual field trips or to schedule a class, contact Michael Daul at (919) 807-7972, or by e-mail at michael.daul@ncmail.net. The museum's website, ncmuseumofhistory.org, contains detailed information concerning all of its educational programs.

The next installment in the series of online courses for teachers was also introduced on March 1. "Women in North Carolina History" explores women's roles in the home, in politics, at war, and in social reform. Educators can earn up to forty contact hours of continuing education credit by completing the six-week self-paced course. Other topics scheduled in 2005 for online courses for teachers include stories from the Civil War, North Carolina legends, the geography of the state, civil rights, and American Indians, past and present.

Staff Notes

In the Division of State Historic Sites, Marie Sharpe, special projects curator in the division home office, retired from state service. Clare Bass resigned from her position as historic sites specialist III in the home office to pursue a career in library science. She has been with Historic Sites since 1984. Nancy Mansfield retired from Tryon Palace, where she had served as a development associate. Chris Bunting resigned as grounds keeper at Town Creek Indian Mound to accept a position as high school teacher and coach. Rebecca Lewis was promoted to site manager I at Reed Gold Mine. Jane Ray joined the staff of Duke Homestead as a historic interpreter I, and Kristina Trivette was hired as an office assistant III at Wolfe Memorial.

At the North Carolina Museum of History, Martha Tracy retired from her position as chief of the Education Section after twenty years of state service. Rachel Perkinson resigned her position as an interpreter I at Duke Homestead in the Division of State Historic Sites to join the museum staff as an associate museum curator.

Upcoming Events

- April 8-10 Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens: **Home and Gardens Weekend.** Free admission to the gardens and a heritage plant sale highlight this annual event. Author Bobby Ward will discuss and sign copies of his book, *The Plant Hunter's Garden: The New Explorers and Their Discoveries*, on April 9 at 10:00 A.M.
- April 10 North Carolina Museum of History: **Marvin Gaster.** A winner of the North Carolina Folk Heritage Award in 2000, banjoist Marvin Gaster and several friends will perform a selection of Lee County favorites. Cosponsored by PineCone. 3:00 P.M.
- April 11-15 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **Watercolor Workshop.** Tom Francesconi, president emeritus of the Transparent Watercolor Society of America and nationally acclaimed artist, directs this workshop in the park's art gallery. Cosponsored by the Dare County Arts Council. For further information, contact Peggy Saporito at (252) 449-8389 or by e-mail at peggysaporito@earthlink.net.
- April 12 Historic Halifax State Historic Site: **Halifax Day.** The 229th anniversary of the adoption of the Halifax Resolves is commemorated with living history activities, tours, and a patriotic observance. Sponsored by the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- April 13 Museum of the Albemarle: **A Student's Day on the River.** Annual program designed specifically for local schoolchildren, particularly fourth graders, helps students learn about the maritime history of the Albemarle region. Appearances by Blackbeard and a Civil War sailor, and presentations about sea turtles and waterfowl highlight the program. 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Call (252) 335-1453 for reservations.
- North Carolina Museum of History: **History à la Carte: Bumper to Bumper: Automobiles in North Carolina.** Robert Hopkins, exhibit technician at the North Carolina Transportation Museum, tracks the evolution of automobiles, from early buggies to modern high-performance cars. 12:10 P.M.
- April 16-17 State Capitol: **Occupied Raleigh: 1865.** The commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the surrender of the capital city features living history programming based on eyewitness accounts of the Union occupation. Saturday, 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Sunday, 12:00 to 4:00 P.M.
- Town Creek Indian Mound: **Eastern Woodlands Weekend.** Demonstrations of skills utilized by Native Americans centuries ago include flint knapping, archery, open-hearth cooking, and storytelling. Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Sunday, 1:00 to 4:00 P.M.
- April 17 Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex: **LIVE! At the Arsenal.** Docents in period clothing lead tours of the arsenal grounds and present living history demonstrations. 1:15, 2:00, 3:00, and 4:00 P.M.
- North Carolina Museum of History: **Curator's Tour: North Carolina and the Civil War.** Tom Belton, curator of military history, and historian Jackson Marshall discuss the wartime experiences of several North Carolinians. 1:30 P.M.
- Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens: **African American Historic Downtown Walking Tour.** Aspects of three hundred years of African American history are the focus of this ninety-minute tour of a sixteen-block area of historic New Bern. Tours begin at the visitor center. \$4.00 for adults, \$2.00 for students. 2:00 P.M. Reprised on May 15 and June 19.

Upcoming Events

- April 19 North Carolina Museum of History: **New Leadership in North Carolina Politics.** A panel of political strategists will discuss the ways changing demographics are reshaping the leadership of political parties in the state. A reception will follow the program. 7:00 to 9:00 P.M. Call (919) 807-7968 for reservations.
- April 22-24 North Carolina Museum of History: **Artist at Work: Leniavell Trivett.** An honorary member of the Southern Highland Craft Guild, Trivett will discuss her craft while she braids a rug or stitches a quilt. 1:00 to 3:00 P.M.
- April 23 North Carolina Museum of History: **Family Day: Mountains of North Carolina.** Celebrate the life and culture of western North Carolina with an afternoon of crafts, music, dance, and hands-on activities. 12:00 to 4:00 P.M.
- April 23-24 Bennett Place: **Surrender Reenactment and 140th Anniversary Commemoration.** Living history reenactors demonstrate camp life and home front activities, while costumed interpreters portray the Bennett family. A vignette of the negotiations between Joseph E. Johnston and William T. Sherman is performed throughout the day. 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- April 26-27 Reed Gold Mine: **Heritage Days.** Annual living history event designed specifically for area fourth graders and their teachers. 9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. Fee for panning. Group reservations for panning and underground mine tours are required. Call (704) 721-4653 for reservations.
- April 28 Museum of the Albemarle: **Civil War Shipwrecks.** Lindley S. Butler, professor emeritus of history at Rockingham Community College, will present a slide lecture at Pasquotank-Camden Public Library in Elizabeth City about Civil War shipwrecks in the Albemarle region. Dr. Butler worked closely with the Underwater Archaeology Unit of the Office of State Archaeology to develop an inventory of fifteen shipwrecks to support a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination. 7:00 P.M. The program is free but reservations are recommended. Call (252) 335-1453.
- April 30 House in the Horseshoe: **Spring Militia Muster.** Encampment of Revolutionary War soldiers and camp followers features demonstrations of small-arms and artillery drills, and various crafts. 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
- April 30-May 1 North Carolina Transportation Museum: **Rail Days.** Special demonstrations and displays of railroad equipment illustrate the bygone days of railroading. 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
- May 1 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **Eighth Annual Mollie Fearing Memorial Art Show.** Opening reception for popular annual showing of area works of art in a variety of media. Sponsored by the Dare County Arts Council. 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. The show will run through May 27.
- May 6-8 North Carolina Museum of History: **Artist at Work: Pam Daniels.** Daniels hand braids colonial-era straw hats and discusses fashions of times past. 1:00 to 3:00 P.M.
- May 7 Bentonville Battlefield: **Confederate Memorial Day.** Memorial service near the Confederate mass grave is cosponsored by the Harper House-Bentonville Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. 11:00 A.M.
- May 8 North Carolina Museum of History: **The Wells Family.** Debi and Gary Wells and their daughters Sara, Jade, and Eden celebrate Mothers' Day with family-style bluegrass, blending powerful harmonies with driving instrumentation in traditional and original compositions. Cosponsored by PineCone. 3:00 P.M.
- May 10 Fort Fisher: **Confederate Memorial Day.** Service honors the soldiers who built and defended Fort Fisher. 7:00 P.M.

Upcoming Events

- May 11 North Carolina Museum of History: **History à la Carte: World War II Remembered.** Veterans Levin Beasley, George Hood, and Clay Wilson reflect upon their experiences as members of the Eighth Air Force, flying missions out of American bases in East Anglia. 12:10 P.M.
- May 14 North Carolina Museum of History: **All That Makes a Man: Love and Ambition in the Civil War South.** Author Stephen W. Berry II, assistant professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, discusses his recent book, which drew upon diaries and letters to develop the role that love and ambition played in the lives of six Southerners during the war. A book signing follows the program. 3:00 P.M.
- May 14-15 Alamance Battleground: **Eighteenth-Century Live-in and Militia Muster.** Annual event features demonstrations of colonial military and domestic activities, and commemoration of Patriots' Day (May 14). Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.
- Aycock Birthplace: **From Soldier to Peacekeeper: The Occupation of Goldsboro, May 1865.** Reenactors portray U.S. Colored Troops, Federal cavalry, and the Aycock family, illustrating the adjustments of blacks and whites as they adapted to a new way of life after the Civil War. Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Sunday, 11:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
- Wolfe Memorial: **A Day in May 1916.** Living history demonstration of life in the restored early-twentieth-century boardinghouse. \$6.00 admission. Saturday, 11:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Sunday, 1:00 to 4:00 P.M.
- May 15 Historic Bath State Historic Site: **Open House.** In conjunction with National Tourism Day, the Palmer-Marsh and Bonner Houses will be open for free tours, with open-hearth cooking demonstrations and hands-on craft activities for children. 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.
- May 16 Alamance Battleground: **234th Anniversary of the Battle of Alamance.** A wreath-laying ceremony and covered-dish picnic are the traditional highlights of this annual event. 6:00 P.M.
- May 18 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **Bloody Mary & The Virgin Queen.** Opening performance of the popular musical farce that examines the relationship between Queen Elizabeth I and her half-sister, Mary Tudor. Acclaimed Shakespearean actress Barbara Hird portrays Elizabeth and Marcia Warren plays Mary. The production, in its ninth season at the park, will be presented each Wednesday through June 15. 3:00 P.M. Free.
- May 23 Historic Bath State Historic Site: **"Edna Ferber and Showboat."** Site manager Patricia Samford discusses Edna Ferber's visit to Bath in 1925, where the *James Adams Floating Theatre* served as the inspiration for her novel, *Showboat*. Cosponsored by the Historic Bath Book Club. 10:00 A.M.
- May 26 Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex: **Arsenal Roundtable.** Discussion centers on the effects of state and national events between 1800 and 1865 upon Fayetteville and the arsenal. 7:00 P.M.
- May 30 State Capitol: **Memorial Day Observance.** Military encampment represents three centuries of the American military tradition and includes a wreath-laying ceremony at the Vietnam Veterans Monument. 11:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
- USS *North Carolina* Battleship Memorial: **Memorial Day Observance.** Traditional ceremony on the fantail of the battleship includes a guest speaker from the military, an all-service color guard, a gun salute by a Marine Corps honor guard, the laying of a memorial wreath in the Cape Fear River, and the playing of "Taps." 5:45 P.M.

Upcoming Events

- June 2 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **North Carolina Symphony.** For the fourth consecutive year, the Outer Banks Visitors Bureau sponsors this free concert by the North Carolina Symphony. Guests are encouraged to bring picnics, blankets, and folding chairs for seating on the open lawn. Shuttle service will be available from Manteo Middle School. 8:00 P.M.
- June 4 Duke Homestead: **Herb and Garden Festival.** Annual outdoor festival includes displays of traditional uses of herbs, craft demonstrations, refreshments, musical entertainment, games for children, and vendors of herbs, pottery, and baskets. 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- June 5 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **Form and Fire—Artists Celebrate Clay.** Opening reception for showing of clay works ranging from traditional to contemporary, many of which will be available for purchase. 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. The show will run June 3-23.
- June 8 North Carolina Museum of History: **History à la Carte: A Soldier's Collection.** Tom Belton, curator of military history, shares the story of Alfred May, a soldier in Company F, 61st North Carolina, whose long-forgotten trunk filled with Civil War-era belongings he discovered. 12:10 P.M.
- June 11 Bentonville Battlefield: **Summer Seasonal Living History Program and Artillery Demonstrations.** Costumed interpreters demonstrate the firing of a three-inch cannon, a small-arms drill, and a close-order drill, and discuss Civil War soldiers' uniforms and equipment. 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- June 11-12 Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum: **African American Heritage Festival.** Annual event celebrates African American music, dance, crafts, and other contributions to the national culture. Live musical performances and a baseball tournament highlight the festival, which also commemorates the birthday of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown. 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- June 25 North Carolina Museum of History: **A Closer Look: Carolina Culture.** Visitors have the opportunity to handle as well as to see handcrafted objects, such as a crab pot, a swan decoy, and a limberjack, from all across the state. 1:00 P.M.
- June 26-27 Town Creek Indian Mound: **Native American Heritage Festival.** Weekend festival features dancers, musicians, and vendors. Saturday, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.
- July 3 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **Oil Painting by Faye F. Vander Veer.** Opening reception for showing of landscapes and other paintings done in a warm, poetic style. Many of the works will be available for purchase. 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. The show will run July 1-29.
- July 4 Roanoke Island Festival Park: **Fourth of July Celebration.** The North Carolina School of the Arts unites with the Town of Manteo to host the annual celebration, which features a free concert on the park lawn. 8:00 P.M.
- State Capitol: **Independence Day Celebration.** The traditional, family oriented celebration features a patriotic concert and a picnic on the Capitol grounds. 11:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Colleges and Universities

Duke University

Laura F. Edwards and Margaret Humphreys have been named professors in the History Department. Anna Krylova and Dirk Bonker joined the faculty in July 2004 as assistant professors.

North Carolina Wesleyan College

Jonathan D. Sarris joined the faculty of the History Department in August 2004 as an assistant professor.

St. Andrews Presbyterian College

The college sponsored the annual Charles Bascombe Shaw Memorial Scottish Heritage Symposium on March 11-13, featuring awards presentations, opportunities for networking, and an international panel of speakers, expert in various aspects of Scottish history and culture. Dr. G. Ross Roy, acclaimed scholar of Scottish literature, received the Scottish Heritage Center Service Award for outstanding contributions to the perpetuation of the history, culture, and traditions of the Scots. The Flora MacDonald Award, given annually to a woman of Scottish descent, was presented to Marjorie Warren, renowned weaver and designer of tartans. Lecturers included Dr. Donald William Stewart of the University of Edinburgh; Dr. Margaret Stewart, University of Glasgow; Dr. Suzanne Cameron Linder Hurley, University of South Carolina; Dr. Patrick Scott, director of Rare Books and Special Collections at the Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina; Donald F. McDonald, cofounder of the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games; and Dr. Roy. The symposium, founded in 1989 to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the arrival of the first wave of Highland Scots in North Carolina, is coordinated by Bill Caudill, director of the Scottish Heritage Center at St. Andrews.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The Division of Continual Learning, in cooperation with Old Salem, is again offering four courses this spring and summer in the fields of historic preservation, archaeology, and museum studies. The first course, "Field Methods in Preservation Technology," is cosponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office and Preservation North Carolina. It offers lectures by craftsmen and preservation specialists, and hands-on fieldwork in Old Salem using such techniques as masonry restoration, wood and stone conservation, wood shingle and slate roofing, re-glazing and repairing old windows, and paint analysis. The class runs from May 16 to June 3. A second course, "Research Methods in Historical Archaeology," also provides participants with field experience. Students will be shown the basics of excavation, mapping, artifact analysis, photography, measurement, and record keeping, as they participate in the exploration of the site of the 1766 "Builders House," the first building constructed at Old Salem. The class begins on May 23 and concludes on June 17. The university campus will be the site of the third course, "Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment." The two basic methods of documentation and analysis of historic buildings—field surveys and National Register of Historic Places nominations—will be introduced. Students will learn to conduct field documentation, archival research, and oral interviews as they prepare an actual register nomination for a building in Greensboro. The dates for the course are June 7 to July 1. The final offering, "Southern History and Material Culture," will focus on the collection of Old Salem's Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) within its historical setting. This year's course will emphasize the history and material culture of the Carolina Low Country, particularly Charleston and coastal South Carolina and Georgia, before 1820.

Instructors will examine current methods of research, interpretation, preservation, and analysis of decorative arts and architecture from the period. The class will run from June 26 to July 22. The application deadline for these courses, each of which carries three credits, is April 20. To register or to obtain further information, call the Division of Continual Learning at (336) 256-2255, or visit their website, www.uncc.edu/hpms.

State, County, and Local Groups

Alliance for Historic Hillsborough

Dr. Freddie Parker, professor of history at North Carolina Central University and a former resident of Hillsborough, addressed the Hillsborough Historical Society on February 17. His reminiscence was titled "Struggling and Straining: My Civil Rights Days in Hillsborough, 1968-1972." The lecture, delivered in conjunction with Black History Month, was cosponsored by the Orange County Historical Museum.

On February 19, the member organizations of the Alliance for Historic Hillsborough presented the fifth annual "Cornwallis' Occupation of Hillsborough: A Living History Program of the Revolutionary War." Reenactors from The King's Own Patriots and the 33rd and 64th Regiments of Foot demonstrated period military tactics, camp life, and food ways. The alliance consists of the Hillsborough/Orange Chamber of Commerce, the Hillsborough Historical Society, the Hillsborough Arts Council, the Orange County Historical Museum, Burwell School, and the Historic District Commission of Hillsborough.

Cape Fear Museum of History and Science

An interactive traveling exhibit that explores the surprising similarities between the ways children play and the creative processes utilized by innovators in science and technology opened at the museum on January 21. Developed by the Lemelson Center at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, in partnership with the Science Museum of Minnesota, *Invention at Play* examines distinctive types of recreation that foster inventive thinking. Photographs, artifacts, and stories illustrate how creators as diverse as Alexander Graham Bell, James McLurkin (inventor of robotic ants), and Stephanie Kwolek (developer of Kevlar), adapted playful techniques to stimulate creative genius. Experimental playthings and futuristic toys allow visitors to envision how generations of children yet unborn will satisfy their untapped inventiveness. A series of educational programs for children and adults complements the exhibit, which will be on display through May 22.

Greensboro Historical Museum

On February 27, as the exhibit, *Golf the Greatest Game*, concluded its five-month run, the museum recognized the accomplishments of the "Greensboro Six," the group of African American golfers who peaceably integrated the city's Gillespie Park golf course in December 1955. Descendants of Dr. George C. Simkins, Leon Wolfe, Joseph Sturdivant, Samuel Murray, Elijah Herring, and Phillip Cooke shared stories about their courageous ancestors. The Honorable Henry Frye, former chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, discussed the criminal and civil suits that followed their stand for equality. The "Greensboro Six" were prominently featured in the exhibit.

High Point Museum

The museum unveiled a new exhibit on February 15 that explores six individual High Point neighborhoods and how together they make up a southern city. The self-guided tour examines daily life in each of the neighborhoods through artifacts, photographs, and historical documents. The exhibit, *Building Blocks of History: Six High Point Neighborhoods*, will be on display through August 21.

Historic Preservation Society of Durham

The Endangered Properties Program in Durham has grown so rapidly in recent years that the society has had to create an additional staff position to coordinate the program. Durham native Billie Boyd, who recently retired as program manager at Roanoke Island Festival Park, returned home to accept the job. A graduate of East Carolina University, Boyd has also taught high school and worked for many years with IBM in the Research Triangle Park.

Phoenix Society for African American Research, Inc.

George Henry White Day was celebrated on January 29 at the Edgecombe County courthouse with the unveiling of a portrait of White, a Reconstruction-era congressman who served the “Black Second District” from 1897 to 1901. Dr. Don Michael Armstrong, a native of Tarboro and the great-great nephew of Bryant Thorpe, a member of the General Assembly during the 1880s and a contemporary of White, presented welcoming remarks from the people of Edgecombe County. Judge Milton F. Fitch Jr. represented the judicial systems of Edgecombe and Wilson Counties and the local Masonic lodge in his remarks. Artist Richard D. Wilson Jr. then unveiled the portrait. A number of African American governmental officials participated in the program, including Carol A. White, clerk of Edgecombe County Superior Court; James Knight, sheriff of Edgecombe County; Lorenzo Carmon, county manager; Evelyn Wilson, chairwoman of the Edgecombe County Public School System; county commissioners Viola Harris, Leonard Wiggins, and the Reverend Wayne Hines; and Tarboro City Council members Roland Clark and David Smoot. Approximately 180 citizens attended the morning session.

In the afternoon, a panel discussion of “The Life and Times of George H. White” was held at historic St. Stephen Missionary Baptist Church. David Cecelski facilitated the panel, which included Laura Edwards of Duke University; Benjamin R. Justesen, biographer of White; Dorothy S. Redford, author and site manager at Somerset Place; and John Haley, retired professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. After the panel discussion, the Phoenix Society for African American Research, sponsor of the event, presented members of the St. Stephen Missionary Baptist Church with a framed copy of a newspaper article that chronicled a meeting of the Knights of Labor in the church’s sanctuary in 1889. Approximately forty people attended the afternoon program.

Southern Textile Heritage Initiative (Cooleemee)

The Southern Textile Heritage Initiative was formed in July 2004 by a coalition of labor historians, museum administrators, and municipal officials to collect and preserve the vanishing traditions and oral histories of Southern mill towns. The first fruits of the initiative were realized in January with the publication of *Bobbin & Shuttle*, a sixty-four-page magazine-style compilation of stories, articles, and photographs about mill life. The issue contains stories about mill town Christmas parades, “outlaw” baseball leagues, and the myriad uses for a Karo bucket, and an original reminiscence, titled “The Promise,” by Charles Terrell Freeman, who began work as an eight-year-old spinner in 1898. *Bobbin & Shuttle* also updates ongoing efforts, such as documentary film making, photograph digitization projects, and the restoration of historic buildings, to preserve the Southern cotton mill heritage. Lynn Rumley, coordinator of the initiative and director of the Textile Heritage Center at Cooleemee, edited the publication and has hopes for additional issues. Cone Mill of Greensboro (part of the International Textile Group), Jewell Industries of Winston-Salem, Early Bird Hosiery Mills of Hickory, Knit-Wear Fabrics of Burlington, and the Cone American Legion Post provided funding.

The Southern Textile Heritage Initiative is also organizing a regional Cotton Mill Reunion and Convention at Kannapolis on April 22–23. For more information about this event, or to order a copy of *Bobbin & Shuttle* (with a \$3.00 donation and \$2.00 for shipping and handling), write to Textile Heritage, P.O. Box 667, Cooleemee, N.C., 27014, call (336) 284-6040, or visit the website, www.textileheritage.org.

New Leaves

“Late War and Early Reconstruction in Wayne County”

By John Joyner

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace, in conjunction with Fort Fisher, Bentonville Battlefield, Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson and CSS Neuse/Caswell Memorial State Historic Sites, are hosting several special events to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. Site manager Leigh Strickland and historic interpreter John Joyner worked with Southeastern Historic Sites Section chief Rob Boyette and education specialist Jann Brown to design the program at Aycock Birthplace. They decided to focus on the late spring of 1865 and how the events of that time shaped the lives of five-year-old Charles Aycock and his family. The program, “From Soldier to Peacekeeper: The Occupation of Goldsboro, May 1865,” will be presented at Aycock Birthplace near Fremont, May 14-15.*

More than two thousand people from Wayne County fought in the Civil War, including three sons of Benjamin Aycock (elder brothers of Charles B. Aycock). Francis (Frank) Marion Aycock, the oldest son, and his brother James Robert enlisted in Company I, 62nd Georgia Cavalry, which later became Company I of the 16th Battalion N.C. Cavalry (there were three companies from North Carolina in the 62nd Georgia, two from Wayne County and one from Forsyth). Frank enlisted on May 15, 1862, rose to the rank of corporal, and was paroled at Goldsboro in 1865. James enlisted as a private on June 10, 1863, and was paroled on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse. The third brother, Jesse Thomas Aycock, enlisted in Company D, 3rd Regiment N.C. Artillery on October 11, 1864. He fought at Fort Fisher in January 1865, where he was captured and sent to a prisoner of war camp. He was paroled in June 1865.

Three major convergent rail lines—the Wilmington and Weldon, the Atlantic and North Carolina, and the North Carolina Railroad—made Goldsboro one of the most important strategic targets in the Confederacy. This rail junction took on ever-greater importance as the war progressed. Because the main line that supplied the Army of Northern Virginia ran through the town, Goldsboro was in constant danger from Union attack after the occupation of New Bern in the spring of 1862.

On January 15, 1865, after the largest naval bombardment in history up to that time, Fort Fisher, the main fort defending Wilmington, fell to a combined army and naval assault. Wilmington surrendered on February 22. Union forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry then followed the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to Goldsboro. At the same time, the Twenty-third Corps under Maj. Gen. John Schofield left New Bern to march towards Goldsboro. In early March, Gen. William T. Sherman entered North Carolina from the south and headed for Goldsboro by way of Fayetteville. After the battles at Averasboro and Bentonville, the three Union columns converged on the rail junction. By March 22, there were approximately 110,000 Federal troops stationed in and around the town. There they were reorganized into three armies under the overall command of General Sherman. Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard commanded the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum the Army of Georgia, and Major General Schofield the Army of the Ohio, which consisted of the Tenth and Twenty-third Corps. After a few days to rest and re-supply, the three armies moved out of Goldsboro towards Raleigh, leaving behind a small garrison from the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Tenth Corps.¹ A portion of General Slocum's army moved through Nahunta (present-day Fremont, locale of the Aycock farm) where they skirmished with a small group of rebels, among whom were part of the crew of the CSS *Neuse*.

With the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces at the Bennett farm near Durham on April 26, the long and complicated task of occupying and restoring North Carolina to the Union began in earnest. At this time, the Federal government was debating how to proceed with the restoration of the former Confederate states. Many in the government thought that the seceded states had forfeited their rights under the law and

no longer existed as legal entities, while others believed that the Southern states had never really left the Union but that the state governments had rebelled against the United States. With no clear orders from Washington, many of the military commanders had to rely upon their own judgment as to how to proceed with the reestablishment of home rule in the former states. Because there was no civil government in North Carolina, the state was placed under martial law.

The Military Department of North Carolina was put under the command of Major General Schofield, who believed that the state government should be restored as soon as possible to the conditions of the pre-1861 constitution, provided that the document be amended to abolish slavery. Then North Carolina could be allowed back into the Union. Schofield issued several public announcements to help clarify the situation. On April 27, the day after the surrender of Johnston, Schofield proclaimed in General Orders No. 31 that hostilities had ceased between the United States and North Carolina. He announced that Union troops would disperse to various areas of the state to secure the interests of the Federal government and to protect the people until a civil government could be re-established. The order stipulated that citizens would be allowed to borrow wagons and animals from the quartermaster department supply of captured property to enable them to work their farms. The order further stated that needy individuals could receive subsistence stores from the commissary department. Many citizens took advantage of this provision.² According to one report, between May 2 and May 21, the post in Goldsboro fed three to four thousand people, seven hundred coming in down one road in a single day.³

A second order, General Orders No. 32, explained the status of the former slaves. It noted that all slaves were freed by virtue of presidential proclamations and that it was the duty of the army to maintain that freedom. The order suggested that the freedmen could be gainfully employed by returning to their former masters and negotiating a reasonable wage. The order also contained a warning to the freed persons, who were forbidden to congregate in the towns or military camps and were advised that the army would not tolerate idleness.

Schofield divided the Army of the Ohio to police the state. The Twenty-third Corps was spread out west of Raleigh and the Tenth Corps east of the capital city. Because of the importance of Goldsboro, the Third Division of the Tenth Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. Charles J. Paine, was stationed in the town. Not only was Goldsboro the nexus of most of the railroads used by the army for supplies and mail, but also its recent history suggested that it might be an area of trouble. In March 1861, Goldsboro, a town of approximately 1,200 people, had hosted the States Rights Party convention that advocated the immediate secession of North Carolina. It was also the home of William T. Dortch, one of the two Confederate senators from North Carolina. Nearby Nahunta was home to one of the leaders of the pro-Confederate faction in the General Assembly, Senator Benjamin Aycock.

General Paine expressed concern about the attitudes of both the civilian and the military populations when he issued his marching orders. He directed each brigade to post a guard at every house along the division's route, who was to remain until relieved.⁴

Paine's division, composed of three brigades of three regiments each, was comprised almost exclusively of African Americans. The First Brigade consisted of the 1st, 30th, and 107th Regiments United States Colored Troops (USCT), the Second Brigade the 4th, 5th, and 39th Regiments USCT, and the Third Brigade the 6th, 27th, and 37th Regiments USCT. With the exception of the 37th, all the units were from either the North or the border states. The 37th had originally been the 3rd North Carolina Colored Infantry, organized in the northeastern section of the state. The division had fought in the Petersburg Campaign, most notably at the Battle of Chaffin's Farm and the Battle of the Crater. Most of the regiments had also participated in stopping Gen. Braxton Bragg's relief of the besieged garrison of Fort Fisher and had been involved in the occupation of Wilmington.

This division contained about 8,000 of the more than 200,000 African Americans who fought in the United States Army (approximately 10 percent of Federal troops were African American). The officers were white, but they couldn't be appointed simply on the basis of political connections. They had to pass a rigorous examination in order to obtain a

commission in one of the USCT regiments. Of the sixteen African American Medal of Honor winners in the Civil War, ten served in this division, four in the 5th Regiment USCT. In addition, four officers in the division received the Medal of Honor.

The Third Division, along with elements of the 12th New York Cavalry, set up camp on the outskirts of Goldsboro near Little River. Because they did not know how long they might remain at this post, the soldiers established more permanent accommodations than the customary simple tents. They erected wooden houses measuring ten-by-seven-feet, eight-feet high with six-feet arbors on the front. Each company designed its own street so that it was wide enough to muster the entire unit. Each street had an arch with the company's letter at its crest. The 5th USCT even had an arch at the entrance to the regimental camp with the number "5" at the peak.⁵ The entire camp encompassed approximately twenty acres. Officers requisitioned local housing where available and began to send for their wives.

For the most part, Federal officers gave a good account of Goldsboro, pointing out that it had wide streets and plenty of shade trees. Capt. Elliot Grabill noted that some of the locals called the African American soldiers "Smoked Yankees," a term he found highly offensive.⁶ The colonel of the 5th USCT, Giles Shurtleff, commented to his wife that the town was ideally located. It was far enough from the coast and with few swamps and streams so as not to be afflicted with yellow fever. Colonel Shurtleff even suggested that they consider moving to Goldsboro, especially since land there was less expensive than in Ohio.⁷ Brig. Gen. Delavan Bates, First Brigade commander, wrote to his parents about the churches still operating in Goldsboro in 1865. There were only three—Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist Episcopal. The Episcopal Church had a very small attendance because the preacher had suggested that President Andrew Johnson was worthy of the Almighty's special favor. The Methodist Episcopal was particularly active, partly because of the efforts of the army chaplains. General Bates noted that the chaplains preached every night and thrice on Sunday.⁸

The division settled into Goldsboro and began the task of administering the area. Foremost among its duties were keeping the peace and passing out rations. General Bates related a story about a neighbor who came home drunk and "began to breaking down doors, smashing things, beating his wife, and raising the devil in general." Soldiers arrested the man and administered a unique but effective punishment. They tied him to a tree with his hands above his head and his toes resting on the ground. It rained quite hard during the night. In the morning, the man confessed to the enormity of his crime and promised to sin no more. General Bates believed the man had learned his lesson.⁹

The soldiers spent most of their time drilling and training. In their spare time, many of the men helped establish local schools for both the newly freed African Americans and some of the soldiers. Colonel Shurtleff set up a literacy program for his men because he wanted to ensure that by the end of the summer all of them could write their name and read the New Testament.¹⁰

Three days after it arrived in Goldsboro, the division received more explicit orders concerning the establishment of law and order in the area. Commanders sent troops out to disperse or capture any band of insurgents that might be found and to collect all military weapons except the side arms of paroled Confederate officers. They were also dispatched to each county seat to organize a company of loyal Union men to serve as local police. The soldiers were to arm these men with confiscated weapons but the policemen would receive no pay. Military commissions at the nearest post would try insurgents or criminals arrested by these loyal Union men.

On May 10, Capt. Eugene F. Bates, assistant aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Samuel Duncan, went with one hundred men and four officers from the 5th USCT to Wilson County. Acting under Special Order No. 21, they were directed to collect military arms and establish a police force of loyal Union men, if "enough such [men] of responsibility and property could be found."¹¹ While it was possible for the company to march in a single day the approximately twenty-five miles from Goldsboro to Wilson, there is also a

good chance they stopped over for the night. Therefore it is possible that the company from the 5th USCT stayed somewhere near the boyhood home of Charles B. Aycock, considering that his birthplace lies almost halfway between Goldsboro and Wilson.

In late May, General Paine ordered a census to be taken of all justices of the peace in the area. Under the old state constitution, justices of the peace performed many of the duties of present-day county commissioners but with more judicial and appointive powers. One company of men, along with two officers, a supply wagon, and an ambulance wagon, visited nearby counties. Their orders were to “ascertain the names of the justices of the peace and their political character.” According to Special Order No. 29, dated May 19, 1865, another company of the 5th USCT under the command of Maj. William Brazie was sent to Wilson County.¹² This company might also have marched through the Aycock farm.

The officers in charge of these companies probably used methods similar to those utilized by Col. Elias Wright of the 10th USCT. Colonel Wright took a company of African American soldiers to interview justices of the peace in Sampson and Duplin Counties. After identifying good Union men who could testify as to the loyalty of the justices of the peace, a chart was devised by which to rate the justices. The table included many fields one might expect to find in any census—name, address, occupation, and length of service as a justice of the peace. Other information recorded about each magistrate included the size of his farm, the number of enslaved people he owned before the war, his political affiliation, and an assessment of his intelligence. The justices were also asked whether they had supported secession or the Union, and what type of military service they had performed during the war.

The officers were also interested in whether the justices were paroled prisoners and willing to take the oath of allegiance. If those in Sampson and Duplin Counties were representative of the area, then many magistrates were willing to take the oath and return societal conditions to the *status quo antebellum*. Colonel Wright believed that the local population still felt that their first loyalty was to the state of North Carolina. They deplored the presence of free Negroes, and especially the colored soldiers. Some even expressed the hope that slavery would be reestablished and the Confederacy would be independent. Colonel Wright mentioned that this “lingering hope” was expressed more by the general population than by the magistrates.¹³

The Third Division did not stay long in Goldsboro. On June 1, 1865, President Johnson appointed Williams Woods Holden provisional governor of North Carolina. This marked the beginning of the return of civil government to the state, and signaled a lesser role for the army of occupation. That same day, the division received orders to move to Wilmington, New Bern, and other coastal towns. General Paine ordered his Third Brigade to Wilmington on June 2. The Second Brigade was to occupy New Bern, with one regiment (the 39th USCT)

going to Kinston to guard the bridges over the Neuse River. The First Brigade was dispatched to Morehead City, Plymouth, and Roanoke Island. During this period, many

A page from the register of magistrates for Piney Grove District, Sampson County, compiled by occupation forces in 1865. From the William W. Holden Provisional Governor’s Papers, North Carolina State Archives.

Name	Address	Occupation	Length of Service	Political Character	Intelligence	Paroled Prisoner	Willing to Take Oath	Remarks
Wm. W. Holden	Wilmington	Provisional Governor		Union	Very Good	Yes	Yes	One of the best magistrates in the District
John C. Calhoun	Wilmington	Senator		Secessionist	Very Good	Yes	Yes	One of the best magistrates in the District
...

officers' resignations were accepted and many in the enlisted ranks began to look forward to a return to civilian life. By the beginning of 1866, seven of the nine regiments had returned to their home states and been mustered out of the army. The 4th USCT did not muster out until May 1866, while the 37th USCT had to wait until February 1867. After the Third Division departed, a military presence remained in Goldsboro until the end of Reconstruction. It was during this time that Charles Aycock's older brother Frank may have become involved in a vigilante group.¹⁴

While the era of Federal occupation was brief and relatively peaceful, it had a long-standing influence on the life of Charles B. Aycock. His youth and lack of understanding tainted his subsequent remembrance of the period. Aycock frequently cited the hardships of the post-war years in his speeches; he vividly recalled fighting with Ike, one of the former Aycock slaves, over the last pea at dinner.¹⁵ The influence of his father and older brothers upon his young mind remained with him. His speeches constantly referred to the former Confederate soldiers. Later in life, while practicing as a lawyer, Aycock convinced a jury to find his client not guilty by taking advantage of the prosecutor having used the word "confederate" (in this instance, meaning the man's partner in crime) in his summation. Aycock's closing argument ignored the question of guilt or innocence of the defendant but rather focused on the term "confederate," which, he argued, should only be used in reference to the brave and heroic Southern forces of 1861-1865.¹⁶ He also continued to have a romanticized view of the South and the Confederacy, remembering the soldiers coming home broken and destitute. Sadly, his view of race relations was tainted by the excesses or perceived affronts of African Americans and Union troops during and immediately after the war. The period of relative calm and the effective use of an African American division as an occupation force were largely forgotten by the future governor.

Notes

1. The Third Brigade consisted of the 38th Massachusetts, the 24th Iowa, and the 156th, 175th, and 176th New York Infantry Regiments.
2. Headquarters Department of North Carolina, General Orders No. 31, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), ser. 1, 47, pt. 3:330.
3. Delevan Bates to Alpheus and Hannah Bates, May 21, 1865, Library, Plainsmen Museum, Aurora, Nebraska.
4. Headquarters 3rd Division, 10th Army Corps. Marching Orders, *Official Records*, ser. 1, 47, pt. 3:342.
5. Giles Shurtleff to Mary Shurtleff, May 19, 1865, Giles W. Shurtleff Papers, Oberlin College Archives, Oberlin, Ohio.
6. Elliot Grabill to Anna Grabill, May 2, 1865, Elliot F. Grabill Papers, Oberlin College Archives.
7. Giles Shurtleff to Mary Shurtleff, May 2, 1865, Giles W. Shurtleff Papers.
8. Delevan Bates to Alpheus and Hannah Bates, May 14, 1865, Plainsmen Museum.
9. Delevan Bates to Alpheus and Hannah Bates, May 28, 1865, Plainsmen Museum.
10. Washington, Versalle F. *Eagles on Their Buttons: A Black Infantry Regiment in the Civil War* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1999).
11. Headquarters 3rd Division, 10th Army Corps. Special Order No. 29. Record Group 393 (Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands) Part II, Entry 1669 (10th Army Corps, 3rd Division, Special Orders), Volume 160, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
12. Headquarters 3rd Division, 10th Army Corps. Special Order No. 29. Record Group 393 (Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands) Part II, Entry 1669, (10th Army Corps, 3rd Division, Special Orders), Volume 160.
13. List of Justices of the Peace in and for the Counties of Sampson and Duplin, June 13, 1865, Correspondence, April-July 1865, and Report of Col. E. Wright, William W. Holden, Governors (Provisional) Papers, State Archives, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh.
14. Frank's involvement in the Blue Season Rangers is questionable. He was mentioned as a member in a speech by Frank Daniels at the opening of the Wayne County courthouse in 1914.
15. Oliver H. Orr Jr., *Charles Brantley Aycock* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961), 7.
16. Robert S. Boyette Jr., "People, Education, and Politics, The Story of Charles Brantley Aycock," 51, copy on file at Governor Charles B. Aycock Birthplace State Historic Site.

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