

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

July 1, 2000-June 30, 2002

Jeffrey J. Crow, *Deputy Secretary*

During the 2000-2002 biennium, the venerable Division of Archives and History underwent more thoroughgoing and fundamental change than at any time since the reorganization of state government in 1971. At that time the independent Department of Archives and History became a division within the Department of Art, Culture, and History (subsequently Cultural Resources). In 2001 an internal reorganization of Archives and History realigned programs along more functional chains of command. That internal change occurred under the lengthening shadow of a budget crisis in state government that threatened to approach the depths of the Great Depression.

Shortly after being appointed secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources by newly elected governor Michael F. Easley in 2001, Lisbeth C. Evans asked the director of Archives and History to chart the reorganization of all historical resources within the department. She had headed the transition team that studied the Department of Cultural Resources. Secretary Evans envisioned an organization that reflected the three chief missions of the department: history, arts, and libraries. Moreover, the secretary wanted the head of the historical programs to be a deputy secretary. In truth, reorganization was long overdue. During three decades of existence within the Department of Cultural Resources, the Division of Archives and History had developed a number of awkward reporting relationships. A fresh look was needed.

With the approval of the secretary, the director designed three new divisions. The Division of Historical Resources retained the following sections: Archives and Records; Historical Publications; Historic Preservation Office; and the Office of State Archaeology. In addition, the Research Branch and Western Office continued to report to David J. Olson, formerly deputy director of Archives and History, and now director of the new Division of Historical Resources. The Division of State Historic Sites included the old Historic Sites Section, plus Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens; the USS *North Carolina* Battleship Memorial; and Roanoke Island Festival Park. The State Capitol and Historic Stagville also were added to this division. Kay P. Williams, administrator of Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens, assumed additional responsibilities as division director. The Division of State History Museums remained the same except to absorb the North Carolina Maritime Museum and its branch museums. Elizabeth F. Buford, director of the North Carolina Museum of History and former deputy secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, became the director of the new Division of State History Museums.

Two other changes grew out of the reorganization. The Division of Archives and History received a new title as the Office of Archives and History. Similarly, the director of Archives and History became the deputy secretary of Archives and History. All of the changes were approved by the Governor's Office, the Joint Committee on Governmental Operations in the General Assembly, and the North Carolina Historical Commission. Working with the Attorney General's Office, the new deputy secretary prepared technical corrections to the statutes governing the re-titled Office of Archives

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and History, principally G.S. 121, G.S. 143B-62, and G. S. 160A. At the end of the reporting period, those changes awaited approval by the General Assembly.

Early in 2001 it became clear that the revenues in state government were not keeping pace with expenditures. An economic slowdown nationally as well as the loss of thousands of manufacturing jobs within North Carolina created a budget crisis unprecedented since the Great Depression. The governor imposed Draconian spending restrictions. Essentially, state agencies were told not to travel, not to hire, and not to purchase except in the most critical instances. In both years of the biennium, the effects were dramatic. Scores of temporary employees who helped keep historic sites, museums, and the State Archives open on weekends were laid off. Hours were reduced. Vacant positions went unfilled. Funds for repairs and renovations were reverted. Maintenance contracts were not renewed. Even before the General Assembly met in the spring of 2002, state agencies were asked to identify budget cuts of between 7 and 11 percent. At the end of the reporting period, the final figure appeared to be 8 percent. That necessitated the elimination of twenty-three vacant positions and a reduction in force of four other employees.

Since 1991, Archives and History had reduced its operating budget every fiscal year. When compounded with an 8 percent cut in a single year, the overall effect was devastating. Particularly hard hit was the Historic Preservation Office. At a time of increasing demands for mandated services such as environmental review, National Register nominations, and rehabilitation tax credits, the Historic Preservation Office lost the services of a historic preservationist in the Western Office in Asheville, environmental review specialists, and the National Register survey coordinator. A four-to-six-month backlog of National Register nominations accumulated. But the Archives and Records Section, historic sites, and museums also suffered from the loss of positions and operating expenses. Each program had to determine what core missions and services it could continue to provide.

Despite such budgetary problems and obstacles, the staff of Archives and History persevered. The reports that follow from the three new divisions provide ample evidence of the commitment and dedication of the staff. Some of the highlights of the biennium included the following.

In the area of commemorations with national implications, the Office of Archives and History helped manage the selection of the design for the North Carolina quarter. Under the auspices of the United States Mint, each state was asked to select a design that best represents its history and culture. The coins are released in the order in which the states joined the Union. In early 2001, Governor Easley and Secretary Evans presided over the release of the North Carolina quarter, featuring a depiction of the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk in 1903. On October 3, 2000, the Thomas Wolfe Memorial hosted ceremonies commemorating the centennial of the Asheville author's birth. That same day the United States Postal Service released a new stamp with Thomas Wolfe's image.

Late in 2000 the Department of Public Instruction announced its intention to drop the teaching of North Carolina history from the eighth-grade curriculum and substitute a global studies approach. In response to the threat to ongoing programs of the Division of Archives and History, and for the preservation of state history generally, the director organized a "Committee to Save North Carolina History in the Public Schools."

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Dr. W. Keats Sparrow, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at East Carolina University, agreed to chair the committee. The committee met with administrators in the Department of Public Instruction, mounted a letter-writing campaign, and published op-ed pieces in newspapers statewide. The campaign worked. In April 2001 the State Board of Education voted to retain North Carolina history as a discrete subject in the eighth-grade social studies curriculum, as it had been since the early 1940s.

Progress continued on the shipwreck of what is believed to be *Queen Anne's Revenge*, Blackbeard's flagship. A \$350,000 matching federal grant from the Save America's Treasures program helped conserve more than ten thousand artifacts brought up from the underwater site in Beaufort Inlet. The Office of Archives and History also reached an agreement with East Carolina University to move the laboratory for the *Queen Anne's Revenge* project to Greenville because of limited space and resources in Beaufort and Morehead City.

Various parts of the program expanded the emphasis on African American history. The Historical Publications Section published the second, revised edition of *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*. Somerset Place State Historic Site held another homecoming for the descendants of white and black residents of the antebellum plantation. In addition, it began reconstruction of various parts of the slave quarters. The Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum observed the centennial of the founding of Palmer Memorial Institute. With grant money, Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens was able to hire an African American history coordinator for two years.

Important strides at other historic sites and museums included a new exhibit at Fort Fisher State Historic Site and the *Portraits of the Presidents from the National Portrait Gallery* exhibit at the North Carolina Museum of History. The new exhibit at Fort Fisher replaced the one first installed during the 1960s. The Smithsonian's traveling exhibition of presidential portraits toured the nation for the first time, visiting several presidential libraries and museums. Neither exhibit would have been possible without private fund-raising from support groups such as the Fort Fisher Restoration Committee and the North Carolina Museum of History Associates.

In the area of technology, the Office of Archives and History made impressive gains in developing the depth and utility of its website on the Internet. Parts of the website are available in Spanish. The State Archives also partnered with the State Library to digitize important records series and to participate in the NC ECHO (North Carolina Exploring Cultural Heritage Online) project.

In many respects North Carolina remains a leader in the field of public history. Programs in other states are suffering even worse reductions in this season of budgetary crisis. North Carolinians are proud of their heritage. Heritage tourism has become a shibboleth for finding a clean industry to replace lost jobs in manufacturing and agriculture. North Carolinians are pleased to share their history with each other and with travelers from other states and nations. Yet heritage tourism is not the driving force that impels the staff of Archives and History to work hard and to toil conscientiously. They believe profoundly in the mission of the agency. The people of North Carolina are fortunate to have such dedicated public servants.



TOP: On September 28, 2001, the State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology hosted the annual meeting of the Southeastern State Historic Preservation Officers (SESHPO) and their staffs in Statesville. Attendees pose in front of the historic city hall. BOTTOM LEFT: Officers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of North Carolina unveil a new state highway historical marker in conjunction with the organization's centennial observance at Winston-Salem, April 25, 2002. Pictured (*left to right*) are Juanita Bryant, Teresa Lee, Betty Tobert, and Michael Hill, supervisor of the Research Branch, which administers the marker program. BOTTOM RIGHT: The Outer Banks History Center opened its new gallery on September 25, 2001. The first exhibit chronicled the "Pirates Jamboree," held during the late fifties and early sixties to boost tourism on the coast during the off season. Pictured are "pirate shenanigans" at the Nags Head Casino, ca. 1958.

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

David J. Olson, *Director*

ADMINISTRATION

The previous two years have seen some of the most major changes in the history of the agency. Reorganization along with continuing budgetary difficulty have had significant effects. However, through all of these changes our mission remains largely unchanged, but the way we accomplish that mission is changing with the times.

The new division was formed in the fall of 2001 and consists of the Archives and Records Section, the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies and the Research Branch (under Administration), the Historical Publications Section, the Office of State Archaeology, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the Western Office.

We will work very closely with our sister agencies (Division of State History Museums and Division of State Historic Sites) to continue the proud record of service of the Office of Archives and History in North Carolina.

The agency has been working very hard, in spite of trying budgetary times, to improve the way it delivers its services to its many patrons using the latest and best of new technologies. Major initiatives are under way in Archives and Records to utilize advanced tools and digitization technology to provide enhanced access to our collections. These efforts follow up on a legislative study commission that examined these matters early in the biennium and are proceeding well, based on a successful partnership with the State Library of North Carolina.

Much work continues in our Office of State Archaeology on the presumed *Queen Anne's Revenge*. The good news is that largely through the efforts of Secretary Libba Evans, the project is the recipient of a Save America's Treasures grant. However, at the same time state resources for the project have gone into hiatus. In order to deal with such changing circumstances, strategic partnerships have been sought, such as that with East Carolina University for the location of our conservation laboratory. Successful Web-based programs have been conducted as well. Many universities and volunteer efforts continue to assist this project. As we look to the future, it will be necessary to find enduring funding streams if this internationally recognized effort is to continue.

Time and effort have been expended throughout this biennium in planning for an event in the next one: the centennial of archives and history in 2003. A very active planning committee has been assembled and has been working very hard in putting together a program of significance for this signal event. By the end of the biennium the planning was done, and we were beginning to focus on bringing off our plans early in 2003.

Budgetary difficulty has gone from bad to worse throughout the biennium. All parts of the agency have been affected. Vacant positions have been lost, operating budgets slashed, and the results have become apparent to our stakeholders. For example, there are now significant delays in dealing with either National Register or environmental review matters in the Historic Preservation Office. The ability to work collections in the Archives and Records Section has been adversely affected. After September 11, 2001, the receipts of the agency suffered a severe setback, particularly in Historical Publications. However, through it all, our dedicated staff has endured, and we are still working as hard as we can to accomplish our mission despite the current challenges.

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FEDERATION OF NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Annual meetings of the Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies and the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association were held in Raleigh in November of both years of the biennium. The Newsome Award for outstanding contributions to local history was presented to the Duplin County Historical Society in 2000 and to the Jackson County Historical Association and the Beaufort County Historical Association in 2001.

A survey of member organizations was conducted to determine how the Federation can better serve its constituents, particularly regarding electronic communication. One result is that the *Bulletin* is now available both in printed form and on the Archives and History web page.

During the biennium the Federation, in conjunction with NC ECHO, conducted five workshops in Raleigh, Salisbury, Asheville, Williamston, and Wilmington. Speakers at the "Hometown History" workshops presented sessions on what local history materials to collect, how to preserve these materials, and how to make them accessible to the public.

National History Day in North Carolina continued to grow during the reporting period, though slowly. By the end of the biennium there were coordinators appointed for five of the six recognized districts. The sponsoring organizations are East Carolina University, UNC-Charlotte, Elon University, the North Carolina Transportation Museum, and the Western Office of Archives and History. Each year the number of participants in the state contest was around 230. A highlight of the May 5, 2001, contest was an address by U.S. representative Bobby Etheridge. North Carolina continued to send the maximum number of projects allowed (28) to the national contest. In both years, several North Carolina students received recognition for their work.

In an effort to improve history education and to recruit teachers to become involved in the program, North Carolina History Day participated as an exhibitor at the Social Studies and Middle School conferences in Greensboro in 2001 and 2002. Sessions on using primary sources in the classroom and how the program addresses the curriculum standards were presented there. Other presentations about History Day were made at the NAGARA conference in Columbia, S.C., and at the national meeting of the Oral History Association in Durham. The state coordinator served as a reviewer of grants for the federal Department of Education's Teaching American History grants and was appointed to the Executive Board of State Coordinators for National History Day.

Nominations for the American Association for State and Local History awards were coordinated by the office. Several organizations and individuals received this national recognition during the biennium.

Historic Stagville, which began the biennium being administered in this office, was moved to the Division of Historic Sites during the reorganization.

RESEARCH BRANCH

The five-member Research Branch underwent generational change at the outset of the biennium with the retirement of supervisor Jerry C. Cashion and research historian Jerry L. Cross in the fall of 2000. The branch supported the Department of Cultural Resources (DCR), the Office of Archives and History and its various sections, other state government agencies, and the public with the preparation of in-depth documentary reports, brief historical sketches, memoranda, and manuscript reviews.

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For the DCR Secretary's Office and Public Affairs Office, staff members drafted speeches, assisted with Power Point presentations, consulted on appointments to boards and commissions, edited biographical sketches, contributed state history details for publications, and regularly advised news media outlets. At the request of the Secretary's Office, the branch supervisor served on a committee charged with producing a map and guide to the state's cultural attractions (*North Carolina Bound*), engaged in the Collaborative Culture intra-agency initiative, and met quarterly with the Agricultural Advancement Consortium.

For the Director's Office, staff members gathered information related to the agency centennial, assisted in the successful effort to oppose exclusion of state history from the public school curriculum, acted as advisers for the Wilmington Race Riot Commission, represented the agency at "Freedom Monument" meetings, drafted a speech on African Americans in the Civil War, revised the *North Carolina Manual* entry, and reviewed monument and memorial proposals. For the State Historic Preservation Office, work included review of the Piedmont architecture guidebook text, Cleveland County inventory, and Trail of Tears history, as well as responses to inquiries concerning World War II, *Bayard v. Singleton*, and St. John's Lutheran Church, Catawba County. For the Division of State Historic Sites, staff members contributed sketches for the N.C. Transportation Museum, advised on the proposed creation of a Civil War Trails program, and reviewed the draft of a history of the Department of Transportation. For the Office of State Archaeology, research was completed on embalming practices. Specific research tasks were undertaken for the Museum of History, the Museum of the Albemarle, Tryon Palace, the State Capitol, the Underwater Archaeology Unit, and the Western Office. Staff also responded to requests from the Governor's Office, the George W. Bush presidential campaign, U.S. Senate Historical Office, General Assembly, Attorney General's Office, Division of State Parks, Department of Administration, Commission of Indian Affairs, and Board of Elections.

Research historian Ansley Herring Wegner completed the manuscript for *History for All the People*, the agency's centennial history, with contributions by other branch staff members of accompanying sidebar features. Near the close of the biennium intern Tom Vincent, a graduate student at North Carolina State University, assisted in photo research for the book. Research historian Dennis F. Daniels completed in-depth reports on the Polk Youth Center property for the North Carolina Museum of Art, and the town of Haywood (Chatham County) for the Office of State Archaeology, and made substantial progress on a history of Bird Island (Brunswick County) for the Division of Coastal Management. Research historian Mark Anderson Moore engaged with the University of North Carolina Press to create thirty maps for the revised edition of *The Way We Lived in North Carolina* and completed other maps for the Historical Publications Section. He designed storyboards for a fiber-optic map display and created a tour map for visitors at Fort Fisher.

All staff members contributed articles for the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of North Carolina*. Progress was made on a volume of biographical sketches of North Carolina governors, and final editing was completed on a monograph on artificial limbs. Staff members conducted the annual awards competitions for the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, mailing announcements each year to fifteen hundred schools and two hundred publishers. In the spring of 2002, seventy-four books and twenty-seven literary magazines were submitted, the same numbers as the previous

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year. The display featuring the association's awards was renovated. Staff members also assisted with National History Day and History Bowl.

North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program

The highlight for the biennium was the publication in November 2001 of the ninth edition of the *Guide to North Carolina Highway Historical Markers* (the first edition appeared in 1939). The latest volume incorporated 136 new markers put in place since publication of the eighth edition in 1990. The new edition listed the signs by county rather than by district, included the year each was approved, and featured improved county maps. The print run for the edition was increased to 7,500 copies, because of the offer of the State Employees' Credit Union to purchase half the stock and sell those to members at a discount. The book and program were subjects of front-page stories in Raleigh and Charlotte newspapers on January 1, 2002, as well as segments on television and radio.

The North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee has oversight responsibility for the program, its charge being to weigh the authenticity, comparative merit, and appropriateness of each proposed sign, and to compose the inscriptions. Dr. Freddie Parker of North Carolina Central University, Dr. Lu Ann Jones of East Carolina University, Dr. Alexander R. Stoesen (retired) of Guilford College, and Dr. Karl E. Campbell of Appalachian State University accepted appointments to five-year terms on the committee. Over the biennium the group held three semiannual meetings; the fourth was cancelled because of budgetary constraints. At those meetings members approved twenty-two new markers (see Appendix 9), bringing the total authorized since 1935 to 1,441. In addition, eighteen older markers were replaced, sixteen signs were returned to the foundry for repairs, and forty-one extra posts were ordered. Sixty-four maintenance requests were forwarded to the Department of Transportation, the program cosponsor.

During the reporting period, dedication and unveiling programs were held in Canton, Carthage, Durham, Hamlet, Hendersonville, Hickory, Hobgood, Jacksonville, Lincolnton, Monroe, New Bern, Windsor, Winston-Salem, and Wilson. Staff continued to advise local organizations and individuals on the purchase and placement of locally funded markers and plaques. As the biennium concluded, work progressed on preliminary steps to upgrade the marker program website by posting background research on marker topics.

Web Development

Mark Anderson Moore, a temporary employee of the agency since 1992, became a full-time permanent employee as webmaster and research historian in March 2001. Over the course of the biennium he significantly upgraded the Historic Bath, Somerset Place, and Fort Fisher websites. His work on the Bentonville and CSS *Neuse* sites received national recognition in *The Civil War on the Web: A Guide to the Very Best Sites* (2001). Moore assumed responsibility for development and maintenance of the main DCR website in addition to that of the Office of Archives and History. DCR Web initiatives included a new site design and a map interface highlighting cultural resources in all one hundred counties. The branch coordinated the work of volunteer (and later part-time employee) Marina Pereiro and others to create Spanish translations of DCR websites.

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ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SECTION

Catherine J. Morris, *State Archivist and Records Administrator*

The reorganization on October 1, 2000, of the Archives and Records Section into five branches and an administrative component enhanced the management of services in the areas of arrangement, description, and access to collections, as well as in providing records management services to public agencies across the state. Positions reallocated as the section's information technology manager and a preservation officer placed increased emphasis on these important functions. In addition, the new structure served to foster cross-branch communication and cooperation within the section.

The use of new technologies to improve efficiency and delivery of services continued during this biennium. Increased electronic communications, enhancement of the section's Web presence, the beginning of a document digitization program, and emphasis on addressing the management of electronic records created in public agencies are only some of the ways in which technology is changing the work of the section and the services it provides.

The Archives and Records Section, like other government entities, provided services while dealing with extraordinary financial obstacles in terms of loss of staff, continued erosion of appropriated operating funds, and annual required budget reversions. To cope with difficult budget realities, the section has been forced to reduce or eliminate services and to charge additional fees. The reversion of temporary salary funds and resultant loss of all temporary staff in early 2002 forced changes to Saturday Search Room operations. With legislative approval, the State Archives increased its out-of-state search fee to twenty dollars; despite this change, search fee revenues did not increase significantly. Field-microfilming services, perennially hampered by insufficient travel funds, ceased as additional travel restrictions were imposed. Lack of funding for needed supplies forced the section to seek changes to its administrative rules; such changes impose charges to client agencies for cartons used for records storage. At the end of the biennium, plans were under way to implement fees to agencies for the disposal of records held by this section but scheduled for destruction in accordance with approved retention schedules. Travel fund loss and travel prohibitions reduced staff ability to consult with public officials, provide training workshops, or speak to local groups regarding agency resources and services. Of most concern is the continuing loss of staff positions with the resultant reassignment of staff and often the reduction or cessation of certain functions and services. As the biennium ended, budget prospects for the next fiscal year and beyond were even bleaker.

Good news in the midst of the gloomy budget picture was the spring 2002 joint agreement of the State Library of North Carolina and the Division of Historical Resources with Endeavor Systems, Inc., to purchase Voyager and ENCompass software to replace the library's Dynix system and the section's Manuscript and Archives Reference System (MARS). This collaborative effort resulted from more than a year of research, needs analysis, demonstrations, and contract negotiations. The ENCompass software will enable researchers to search the database through a Web browser-type interface and then link to digital images pertaining to the record description selected. Data migration from MARS to the new system and implementation programming were under way by the end of the biennium with Web-based access to records descriptions and selected digitized images anticipated in the fall.

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The completion of shelving and other work at the leased Blount Street Annex (BSA) in December 2000 finally gave the section much-needed space for the storage of records. The facility did not, however, alleviate the critical need for the construction of a centrally located, large-capacity records center with adequate environmentally appropriate space for housing records in paper, micrographic, and electronic formats, and for providing other records services to public officials statewide. For many years stopgap measures have been implemented to lessen the agency's critical need for records storage. Typically those measures resolve problems associated with transfer backlogs, but they also create new challenges related to accessing and monitoring remote facilities.

Work of the State Historical Records Advisory Board (SHRAB) continued with strong financial support from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). Several of the popular cable call-in programs were produced with NHPRC funding; among topics explored were archaeological activities and the *Queen Anne's Revenge*, genealogical research, African American history resources, statewide digitization initiatives, electronic records management, and fund-raising strategies for archival programs. On November 2, 2001, the SHRAB hosted the statewide conference "Charting Our Future," bringing together archivists, librarians, registers of deeds, and others interested in records issues to discuss concerns and to develop recommendations for addressing statewide records needs. Keynote speaker John Carlin, Archivist of the United States, challenged attendees to focus on the diverse records challenges confronting them in the twenty-first century.

Support of the section's programs by the Friends of the Archives, Inc. (FOA), proved invaluable during this period. When purchasing and travel spending were curtailed by shortfalls in the state budget, the Friends supplied critically needed funds for emergency purchases and essential travel. In addition, financial support for an intern provided important manpower to the digitization program when other resources were unavailable. Late in the biennium the FOA took actions to raise additional revenue to assist with the section's most immediate, but unfunded, needs.

The loss of funds and staff did not deter the section from providing preservation of and access to the records in its custody, and offering guidance and consultation services to public officials and citizens of the state on a wide array of records topics. Reports of the branches provide evidence of the important work by staff in helping to preserve and make available the state's important documentary heritage.

COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Within this branch the major preservation initiatives of the section, including all micrographics operations, document conservation activities, photo lab activities, and preservation programming, are coordinated and managed by the section's preservation officer. A renewed focus on preservation issues resulted in several important initiatives. In December 2000 the section agreed to take part in the field trial of new environmental monitoring equipment, as well as software produced by the Image Permanence Institute (IPI) of Rochester, New York. To complement the equipment and software received as part of this national trial, the section purchased twenty-six additional dataloggers for enhanced environmental monitoring. Data from all units is downloaded monthly, and that information along with feedback on the software's functionality is provided to IPI.

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This system provides a dynamic way to monitor conditions in storage areas in the section's five Raleigh facilities.

A second important preservation activity begun during the biennium was planning for a major shift of records within the Raleigh facilities. A sectionwide committee analyzed records holdings to determine which collections could be moved to other locations to maximize the availability to researchers of more frequently referenced county and processed state agency records, while ensuring protection for other archival records in auxiliary storage areas.

Branch staff used technology to improve productivity and to cope with loss of staff resulting from budget cuts and reassignments. Imaging Unit staff used e-mail and fax to communicate with registers of deeds and to provide timely feedback on the quality of security film shipments. Photography lab staff designed electronic order forms for photography and digital orders, enabling agency staff to complete the forms online and submit them electronically. This reduced paper consumption and allowed automated production of negative sleeve labels using information taken directly from the electronic order form.

An intern from North Carolina State University and a staff member reassigned part-time to the photography lab increased preservation copying work. Negatives from several endangered collections, including the Albert Barden Collection and the *News and Observer* collection, were reformatted. Staff duplicated 4,354 slides from the Black Mountain College (BMC) collections as part of the section's cost-sharing work on a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant. Staff also took digital pictures of some of the most valuable items in the vault collection and many of the original World War I posters. Overall the photography lab produced 26,622 black-and-white prints; processed 1,859 rolls and 5,675 sheets of black-and-white film; produced 1,149 graphics camera prints; duplicated 5,859 slides; and added 2,719 negatives to section files. There were 2,693 orders for traditional photographic services, 183 orders for digital services, and 80 location assignments.

Section reorganization left only one conservation assistant to perform most of the in-house conservation treatments. The major project of note was conservation of BMC papers for the NEH grant. A total of 42,326 documents were treated, including repairs to 5,941 items, deacidification of 33,595 items, encapsulation of 2,013 items, and cleaning of 777 items.

The Imaging Unit saw a gradual, but major shift in focus during this biennium. Budget constraints meant restricted travel, essentially ending field-microfilming services; by the end of the biennium, all field-microfilming positions had been eliminated or reassigned. As the unit faced a new fiscal year, additional position losses were imminent. To cope with these changes, the unit refocused attention on the backlog of filming projects that in many cases had been pending for years. Among these were a large group of Department of Transportation right-of-way encroachment agreement files and records of the Secretary of State Corporations Division (1903-1986). Many local government entities continued to have their official minutes duplicated, but the records or duplicate files had to be sent to Raleigh for filming. Increased preservation emphasis and digitization initiatives resulted in increased preservation filming. Among these projects were North Carolina Supreme Court case files dating to 1940; letter books of Governors Vance, Holden, and Worth; Secretary of State wills; District

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Superior Court estates files; and Colonial Court estates records. Other filming efforts included the Children of the American Revolution scrapbooks, Department of Conservation and Development scrapbooks, the Lovit-Hines Collection, the John Brown Diary, and the William Primrose McPherson Collection. Among newspapers filmed were the *Technician*, *Tryon Daily Bulletin*, *Charlotte Jewish News*, *Church Intelligencer*, *Franklin Press*, and the *New River Camp Lejeune Globe*.

The Imaging Unit produced 1,537 16-millimeter reels (3,575,024 images) of state agency records and 1,001 16-millimeter reels (1,275,084 images) of local government records. There were 127 35-millimeter reels (71,871 images) of state agency records produced and 15,206 aperture cards created. Total microfilm processed included 3,494 16-millimeter reels and 2,418 35-millimeter reels of silver film; 60 16-millimeter and 1,687 35-millimeter silver duplicates; and 14,459 16-millimeter and 9,509 35-millimeter diazo duplicates. A total of 4,923 quality control tests were performed, and 7,710 reels of vault film were inspected, while 450 reels (300,078 images) of 35-millimeter film were filmed for preservation projects. Finally, 9,251 reels were received from registers of deeds for security storage, along with 1,533 reels from the Administrative Office of the Courts, and 1,693 reels from other sources.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS BRANCH

The Government Records Branch made progress in several areas during the biennium. Major programmatic areas receiving attention included electronic records, standard retention schedules, records storage, and the comprehensive life-cycle management of public records. The branch assumed responsibility for the arrangement and description of archival records in October 2000. A team of archivists comprising the branch's new Records Description Unit process collections from state agencies, including the Governor's Office, and county offices. Those activities provide an excellent complement to traditional records analysis duties and storage programs. An electronic records archivist joined the branch in early 2002 to oversee the many complex issues attending born-digital records.

Of great importance was the opening of the BSA; once the problems associated with shelving layout and security were addressed, a transfer backlog of approximately thirteen thousand cubic feet was reduced in just a few months. The BSA afforded the agency a generous amount of space—approximately sixty-six thousand cubic feet—in which to store semi-active and inactive public records for state government agencies. Its heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system also allowed for the storage of archival records.

The branch broke new ground regarding the supplies and services it traditionally has provided to state agencies at no cost. Effective July 1, 2001, state agencies were required to purchase from the branch the cartons, labels, and box tape used to transfer public records to the State Records Center. Proceeds from the sale of those supplies go into a dedicated fund that enables the branch to buy cartons and associated materials despite budget-related purchasing restrictions.

Because of a decision by State Surplus Property to discontinue receipt of records for recycling, at the end of 2001 the branch was burdened with over nine thousand cubic feet of records whose destruction had been authorized by custodial agencies. A temporary agreement was reached with a recycling contractor from Greensboro who removed the materials at no charge. The state's regular recycling contract did not include

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provisions for large quantities of unsorted or confidential records. Therefore, the branch issued its own request for proposals for bids to handle records that must be destroyed. Custodial agencies will be invoiced directly for this service by the selected vendor.

As a result of an assessment of the agency's electronic records management program, the Archives and Records Section joined the Delaware Public Archives and the Wyoming State Archives in the Three States Electronic Records Project. Envisioned as a multi-phased effort, the first two projects—the capture of Web-based records, and electronic mail management and preservation—were completed during the latter half of the biennium.

The State Agency and University Records Unit accomplished several major projects during the biennium. Most important, perhaps, was the General Schedule for State Agency Records that addresses 167 common records series in state agencies. Its implementation frees analysts to focus on electronic records, paper records unique to governmental programs, and records of permanent value. Staff oversaw the update or amendment of 6,328 records series for state agencies (2,726) and universities (3,602). Staff conducted 67 training workshops, attended by 1,024 state agency and university employees, and conducted 1,020 records management consultations.

Local records analysts completed the Public Hospitals and County Management records retention schedules. With those updates and numerous schedule amendments, staff updated or amended 2,232 records series. Staff conducted 1,566 records management, micrographics, and imaging-related consultations and held 38 training sessions for 1,281 local government employees.

Archivists in the Records Description Unit processed over 621 cubic feet of county, state agency, and Governor's Office records. During the biennium 1,619 cubic feet of permanently valuable records were received from the counties. More than 230 cubic feet of county records were transferred to the Archives. Staff also oversaw the transfer of roughly 40 cubic feet of unprocessed state agency records and over 403 cubic feet of unprocessed governor's records. Staff worked closely with the Office of the Governor to ensure the proper transfer of public records at the end of Gov. James B. Hunt Jr.'s administration in late 2000.

In July 2001 staff of the Department of Revenue assumed responsibility for servicing corporate income tax returns stored in the State Records Center. As a result, requests for records dropped from 21,140 in fiscal year 2000-2001 to 14,485 the next year. A total of 39,306 cubic feet of state agency records were received for storage by the State Records Center, while 30,596 cubic feet were removed. The branch began the biennium storing 146,805 cubic feet of records for agencies; holdings totaled 158,171 cubic feet at the end, thanks largely to space provided by the BSA.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

The Information Technology Branch is responsible for the management of electronic records, online access through a graphical interface to MARS, digitization, network administration, and computer technical support for the section and other parts of the Division of Historical Resources.

Staff worked closely with division personnel on a variety of electronic records issues, including development of an electronic records inventory form. The MARS

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database increased from 359,603 to 389,381 records during this reporting period. Some of the collections described include Department of Administration property construction contracts, county court records, North Carolina Supreme Court case files, Colonial Governors' Papers, and Secretary of State Land Grants for Mecklenburg and Montgomery Counties.

The State Archives began work in earnest on a digitization program. Through a Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) grant provided through NC ECHO, the Archives purchased a microfilm scanner, and staff scanned thousands of microfilmed images. Staff analyzed potential microfilm reels for scanning, prepared original documents for conservation work and microfilming, indexed individual documents, performed batch scans of the microfilm, and conducted quality assurance on the completed scanned and indexed images. As a result of a study by the Legislative Research Commission's Digitization of Public Records by State Archives Committee, the General Assembly appropriated \$50,000 to fund the certification process for the section's digitization proposal. Certification gives the section clearance to pursue its digitization program goals as funding allows. As of June 30, 2002, with the assistance of grant funds and internships, more than 46,162 documents had been scanned. Among these were the Secretary of State original wills, Colonial Governors' Papers, Colonial Court estates papers, selected posters, selections from the Archives' "treasures," and estates papers from Edenton, Hillsborough, Morgan, and New Bern Districts.

Branch staff assumed management of the section's Web pages and worked to bring enhancements across the website. The result is increased information of interest to researchers and client agencies. The hiring of a computer technician also helped the section by providing staff support in such areas as trouble-shooting, compliance with state requirements related to desktop and e-mail management, computer virus protection, and hardware and software inventory control. The applications programmer worked closely with the department's computer manager to install a firewall for the protection of departmental computers, helped other sections with complex technological problems, oversaw the migration of the MARS system and other databases into the new ENCompass system, assisted with digitization efforts, and developed a database to manage the microfilming of minutes for county agencies.

The branch is indebted to its volunteers and interns. One volunteer assisted in proofreading the lengthy index to the Confederate Pension applications; and four interns from the Goodwill Industries Training Program have helped with data entry, scanning, and proofreading. Two interns funded by the FOA and one paid through the generosity of the Society of the Cincinnati assisted in the digitization project.

PUBLIC SERVICES BRANCH

The State Archives continued the recent trend of fewer researchers visiting the Search Room. With 24,060 researchers, visitation this biennium was down nearly 2,500 from the previous period. After the terrorist attacks in September 2001, visitation sharply decreased and has been slow to recover. Researchers in the Search Room used 60,340 Fibredex boxes and volumes of original records, and 66,340 reels of microfilm. Branch staff members made 545,491 xerographic copies and handled 5,793 phone calls. While visitation decreased, requests for information by mail increased dramatically, with the major increase in e-mail. Traditional mail requests numbered 24,692 and e-mail requests 12,422 for a total of 37,114, an increase from the 26,855 of the previous

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biennium; this rise necessitated staff reassignment to respond to requests. Additionally, 3,815 academic transcripts inquiries were handled, as well as 505 veterans' requests and 224 requests for unprocessed county records.

Branch staff continued their support of various agency programs including Historic Sites' History Bowl, the Museum of History's Tar Heel Junior Historian Awards Day, and History Day by judging student works and providing other services. In addition, staff members revised the existing series of Archives Information Circulars, updating information and preparing them for Web publication.

In March 2002, the Public Services Branch lost its temporary staff as a result of the state budget crisis. Since these employees worked primarily on Saturdays, this loss necessitated a revision to the staff rotation schedule. Furthermore, the reduction of staff and the responsibility for providing relief for the building security officer forced the closing of the Search Room for an hour beginning at noon. Despite the overall decrease in researchers, Saturday continues to be the heaviest day of researcher visitation.

Outreach activities included presentations to groups across the state, although this service was severely curtailed because of the budget crisis. In cooperation with the State Library, the branch presented a genealogical workshop for Cultural Resources employees. Staff also participated in the planning and presentation of an FOA-sponsored workshop, "Genealogy in the Electronic Age."

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS BRANCH

The Special Collections Branch is responsible for appraising, accessioning, arranging, describing, preserving, and servicing private papers, photographs, audio-visual materials, maps, and military collections for the State Archives. It also oversees the Outer Banks History Center (OBHC) in Manteo.

Accession entries for the State Archives numbered 1,833: 18,978 microfilm reels; 7,520 microfiche sheets; 1,896 photographs; 972.25 cubic feet of unbound records; 782 photograph negatives; 463 volumes; 255 maps; 85 slides; 45 original prints, engravings, and architectural drawings; 28 audiocassettes; 26 videotapes; 12 negative photostats; 6 surveyor plats; 4 tintypes; 3 postcards; 2 calendars; 2 scrapbooks; and 1 stereo view.

The Non-Textual Records Unit received 7,439 requests, described 2,776 negatives in MARS, added 2,126 negatives to the files, and rehoused 200 sound recording discs as well as photographs in the H. H. Brimley Photograph Collection. An index to the Raleigh *News and Observer* undated photographs was prepared, and North Carolina State University (NCSU) practicum students prepared finding aids to the Appalachian National Park Association and FCX photographs. A \$5,100 National Film Preservation Foundation grant helped preserve and duplicate two H. Lee Waters films depicting Kannapolis and Concord in the 1940s. Expansion of the roster of North Carolina photographers (1842-1941) continued, and assistance was provided in locating illustrations for a revised publication of *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*.

The Black Mountain College Project, through a \$98,245 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, funded an archivist and part-time clerical staff; they, along with interns and consultant Mary Emma Harris, identified and processed items in the collection. Selected college records (25.2 cubic feet) were conserved, descriptions were entered into MARS, 101 audiotapes and 4,126 slides were copied for preservation,

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releases for interviews were secured, MARC records and Encoded Archival Description (EAD) documents were prepared, and finding aids were finalized. Effective April 30, 2002, Barbara Cain retired from the section after twenty-six years. She was an archivist supervisor within the branch and the BMC project manager.

In the Military Collection Project, there were 2,048 items acquired, 914 calls and/or visitors received, 1,068 pieces of correspondence handled, 710 photographs copied from 491 lenders and/or donors, 98 interviews conducted, and 27 presentations made. The Civil War section of the Military Collection finding aid was revised, and materials were identified for potential use on the section's Web page.

Arrangement and description work included completion of finding aids and worksheets for 33 private collections and account books (42 cubic feet). Proofreading and standardizing of index terms and scope notes in MARS were completed for 123 private collections (154.6 cubic feet). A major rearrangement of the Secretary of State records and the production of a new finding aid were finished in the spring of 2002.

In the Secretary of State Land Grant Project, 2,691 entries were made into MARS. An intern from NCSU arranged and described the first seven series of World War I posters. There were 23,000 index entries made into MARS describing various private collections. Manuscript collection finding aids not already in electronic format and not listed in the guide were digitized; and five private collections finding aids were converted to EAD. Additionally 90 cubic feet of organization records were re-housed; the Wake County League of Women Voters' records were arranged and described; and 210 maps were reclassified, indexed, and described in MARS.

At the OBHC the long awaited construction of a new gallery and renovations to the Reading Room were completed in September 2001; the gallery opened with the exhibit, *Pirates Jamboree Revisited*. Other exhibits prepared by the staff included *The Outer Banks, 1900: The Wrights Arrive* (at the Wright Brothers National Memorial and Jockey's Ridge State Park); *A Man's Home is Where He Prospers* (at the Dare County Public Library); *Coastal Carolina Civil War Sketches: Drawings by Edwin Graves Champney and Selected Civil War Documents from the OBHC Collections*; *Captain Warren O'Neal, Carolina Boat-builder and Fisherman: Legacy and Works*; and *To Preserve, Protect, and Maintain: Seventy-Five Years of the First Flight Society*. Staff interviewed 39 individuals for the waterman documentation project. From January 2001 through June 2002, center personnel handled 8,440 requests (including 3,215 by phone; 1,938 onsite visitors; 2,071 researchers in the Reading Room; 483 by fax and e-mail; 299 letters; and 434 photographs replicated). Among significant acquisitions were the files of the Wright Memorial Bridge Company, 1930-1935; papers of Francis and Gertrude Rogallo; historic photographs of Buffalo City timbering operations; 1,013 slides taken by Mike Booher depicting the 1999 relocation of Cape Hatteras Lighthouse; and research materials about Hatteras Island families and local history compiled by Beatrice B. McArthur. Progress was made in processing the Rogallo Papers, the Manteo Rotary Club records, Dare County Tourist Bureau and Chamber of Commerce materials, and items relating to the Lost Colony received from Aycock Brown. Staff participated in a television special on moving historic structures for Discovery Canada and provided support for the OBHC Associates' membership drive and fund-raising activities that enlisted the aid of Andy Griffith and Sen. Marc Basnight.

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HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS SECTION

Donna E. Kelly, *Administrator*

The Historical Publications Section (HPS) witnessed a fairly consistent level of sales during the 2000-2002 biennium. Receipts totaled \$347,239.89. In the first fiscal year they totaled \$177,036.96, and in the second \$170,202.93. Sales of publications were affected in the second reporting period by the events of September 11, 2001. Credit card sales totaled \$13,647.93 in the first year (8 percent of the total) and \$15,522.59 in the second (9 percent of the total). A list of publications for the period is found in Appendix 6.

The section distributed 87,431 publications as follows:

Documentary volumes	1,332
Governors' documentaries	1,317
Fifty-year <i>Review</i> index	31
Ten-year <i>Review</i> index	27
<i>Carolina Comments</i> index	55
Books, pamphlets, and Roster addenda	43,246
Maps, charts, and documents	4,766
Publications catalog	34,600
Biennial reports	15
Back issues of the <i>Review</i>	622
Back issues of <i>Carolina Comments</i>	657
Blackbeard T-shirts	66
Posters	697

Significant modifications occurred within the HPS over the course of this biennium, particularly with staff changes. An accounting clerk III was hired in July 2000; she resigned in September 2001, and her position was eliminated because of budget cuts at the close of the reporting period. On March 31, 2001, Joe Mobley, section administrator for nearly six years, retired. Donna Kelly, editor II with the Iredell Papers project, was appointed acting administrator and then assumed the position permanently on June 1, 2001. An editor I within the Colonial Records Branch was promoted into that vacant editor II position as the section's digital editor. Her vacated editor I position was transferred to the General Publications Branch when an editor II was shifted under the direct supervision of the section administrator. The editor I position within the General Publications Branch was filled in December 2001. In September 2001, Robert Cain (editor III), supervisor of the Colonial Records Branch, retired after thirty-two years with the project. Jan-Michael Poff succeeded him, having previously served as an editor II responsible for editing the governors' papers. William Brown, formerly with the Archives and Records Section, was promoted into that position in November 2001.

In addition to many personnel changes, other section-wide activities occurred. In October 2001 the entire staff assisted with local arrangements for the Association for Documentary Editing (ADE) annual meeting in Raleigh. The loss of the accounting clerk position in the second year resulted in a shift of duties for several positions, which

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was written into new work plans for the coming year. Moreover, the whole staff assisted with two annual inventories conducted each July.

Beginning in 2001 nearly all new titles were typeset in-house, making use of new technology and saving money. In early 2002, new marketing strategies were implemented within the section and will be expanded into the next biennium. They represent a concerted effort to save money by using e-mail for more efficient distribution of information about new titles, special discounts, and sales. A major shift of the inventory occurred at the close of the biennium, as more shelving was installed to make better use of vertical space in the stock room. In a further effort to create more shelf space and to increase revenue, shelf-worn or older editions of titles were made available at drastically reduced prices. Moreover, the section is continuing to take advantage of opportunities for exposure through book exhibits at local workshops and meetings within the state, given that travel restrictions will more than likely continue into the next biennium.

ADMINISTRATION

The two administrators attended two annual meetings of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association and co-chaired the Local Arrangements Committee for the 2001 ADE meeting. The former administrator presented papers at meetings of the U.S. Lifesaving Service Heritage Association and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The current administrator presented a paper entitled, "The Pinnacles and Pitfalls of State Support: The North Carolina Historical Publications Program" at the ADE meeting. She also served on the DCR Project Green Task Force, on an intradepartmental advisory team assisting with the "NC Green 2001 Expo" held in October, on the Archives and History (A&H) Centennial Committee, and on the department's Collaborative Culture Committee. As administrator she proofread the last six months' report, the previous biennial report, four issues of the *North Carolina Historical Review* (the *Review*), four new titles, and seven issues of *Carolina Comments*.

In the front office the administrative secretary II, the processing assistant III, and the accounting clerk III maintained daily section operations. They accounted for the inventory and prepared numerous financial reports, while also handling phone, fax, e-mail, and in-person requests from the general public, booksellers, authors, and members of the Advisory Editorial Committee. They processed the *Review* articles and book reviews, mailed notices, ordered supplies, supervised bulk mailings, handled surplus property disposal, printed ads and flyers, updated subscription lists and leave reports, submitted the annual records survey, operated the credit card system, prepared 385 purchase requests, processed 4,467 orders, and handled 10,249 pieces of mail. The administrative secretary maintained all e-mail operations, updated anti-virus software, ordered computer equipment, implemented the section's e-procurement purchasing system, handled the 2001 State Employees' Combined Campaign, and assisted the administrator in preparing all required reports during the biennium. The processing assistant continued to serve on the department's Equal Employment Opportunity and Air Quality Control committees, and the accounting clerk handled the State Employees' Combined Campaign in 2000. The front office staff attended training sessions in e-commerce, Windows NT, electronic public records, debt collection, and e-procurement.

In the area of marketing, the part-time information and communications specialist I publicized twelve of the section's new publications through press releases,

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advertisements, review copies, book displays, and flyers to magazines, newspapers, newsletters, journals, booksellers, and libraries. She updated the section's listings in various publication directories and promoted selected titles through special offers. She planned, mounted, and staffed exhibits at two Southern Historical Association (SHA) meetings, two Social Studies conferences, and two Middle School Association conferences. She saw through press both the 2001 and 2002 publication catalogs by editing entries, adding new material, selecting graphic art, designing the layout and covers, and overseeing their distribution. She co-chaired the Local Arrangements Committee for the 2001 ADE meeting in Raleigh upon the former administrator's retirement; provided catalogs and display copies of selected titles for the departmental booth at two state fairs and other displays or meetings arranged by A&H staff; promoted the *Review* through three press releases; and, along with the current administrator, attended the Publishers Association of the South Winter Conclave and the Appalachian Consortium meeting in Asheville in January 2001. She also checked monthly invoices and orders, updated computerized mailing lists, catalogued book reviews, handled HPS free listings, prepared copy for the A&H Kid's Page for the Web, and advised the administrator on which titles to reprint.

During the last biennium, the digital editor began typesetting many publications in-house. The process began with the November 2001 *Carolina Comments* and continued for four issues of that publication, the January and April 2002 *Review*, and updates to reprints of *The Black Experience in Revolutionary North Carolina* and *Society in Colonial North Carolina*. She attended an HTML class and spent considerable time updating and adding new material to the website. Among the new material added were the 2001 and 2002 catalogs, selected data from eight issues of the *Review*, full text for three issues of *Carolina Comments* (beginning with January 2002), press releases for titles published this biennium, sales information, 145 colonial newspaper extracts, and six out-of-print titles that appear on the Colonial Records Project page. By the end of the biennium, the website had received 44,185 hits since its inception. In addition to typesetting and online duties, the digital editor began compiling the indexes to the *Review* for eventual Web publication, and at the conclusion of the biennium, the entire index had been put in electronic form with some formatting and consolidating remaining to be done. Other duties of the digital editor included compiling a master list of all the section's publications since 1903, highlighting the section's activities for inclusion in the forthcoming centennial history, and assisting other staff members with computer problems and maintenance.

Several documentary projects moved forward during the biennium. The section proofreader co-edited *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volume XII, 1856-1866*, and she was progressing, as time permitted, with editing for the next volume at the end of the reporting period. In addition she read copy for nearly every publication produced and completed proofreading for the next volume of *The Papers of William Woods Holden*, to be published in the next fiscal year. Volume 3 of *The Papers of James Iredell* saw limited progress during the reporting period. The editor II conducted research and prepared annotation with the aid of three interns and two temporary employees during the first year. The new editor, who assumed responsibility for this project during the second year, worked with three interns who assisted with research for volumes 3 and 4. Before retiring the former administrator neared completion on annotation and transcription for volume 3 of *The Papers of Zebulon Baird Vance* and

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saw through press *The Papers of William Woods Holden, Volume 1, 1841-1868*, as well as the *Moravian Records* cited above. Because of budgetary constraints and copyright concerns, the planned documentary on twentieth-century wars has been postponed indefinitely.

Eight issues of the *Review* (July and October 2000; January, April, July, October 2001; and January and April 2002) were published. [The subscriptions decreased slightly from the previous biennium to an average of 1,216.] These issues consisted of 288 book reviews, 23 articles, four bibliographies (two for N.C.-related books and two for N.C.-related theses and dissertations), two indexes, and one review essay. The editor II assigned book reviews, wrote cutlines, edited articles and book reviews, designed covers, chose illustrations, ordered review copies, handled correspondence, and saw all eight issues through press. She also served on the SHA membership committee. During the biennium 52 manuscripts were received for consideration. Of those 24 were accepted, and 26 were rejected. Members of the Advisory Editorial Committee and other readers evaluated 32 articles submitted to the *Review*. Dr. Russell Snapp of Davidson College resigned from the committee in 2001 and was replaced by Dr. Holly Brewer of North Carolina State University to fill the term through 2003. Dr. William Link of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro completed his term June 30, 2001, and was replaced by Dr. Laura Edwards of Duke University. Dr. David Goldfield of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte completed his term on the committee and was succeeded by Dr. William Barney of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The governors' papers editor completed the editing, annotation, proofreading, indexing, and illustration research for volume 3 of the *Addresses and Public Papers of James Baxter Hunt Jr.*, which was delivered in March 2001. The section paid for the printing because of the budget shortfall but was reimbursed by the department during the next fiscal year. Work proceeded on volume 4 through annotation of speeches; compilation of executive orders, appointments, and press releases; and final document selection. Compilation, arrangement, and selection of documents commenced for the first volume of Governor Easley papers. A workshop for Governors' Office staff was held April 20, 2001, in cooperation with staff from the Archives and Records Section. Arrangements were made to receive copies of official documents for inclusion in the published volumes. On March 19, 2001, Gov. Michael F. Easley, in a ceremony held in the State Capitol, officially presented Governor Hunt with volume 3.

CIVIL WAR ROSTER BRANCH

The research, writing, compiling, and editing of Volume 15 of *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster* was completed. The volume will contain rosters and histories of the Sixty-second, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth Regiments and is scheduled for publication in 2003. The editor III wrote histories of all five regiments. He also incorporated into company rosters voluminous service records information abstracted by the editor I from the 1860 and 1870 North Carolina federal censuses, the *County Heritage Book* series, and bounty payrolls, receipt rolls, and other records in the State Archives' Civil War Collection. Branch staff also proofread, indexed, and typeset two of the five regimental histories and rosters. Maps drawn by a professional cartographer and illustrations of soldiers who served in the five regiments were being acquired at the end of this biennium.

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COLONIAL RECORDS BRANCH

In the Colonial Records Branch, the editor III continued research for the introduction to Volume 11, *The Church of England in North Carolina, 1742-1763*; supervised the expansion of the project's website; and supervised the preparation of *North Carolina Headrights: A List of Names, 1663-1744* and *Society in Early North Carolina: A Documentary History*, the first two books in the new paperbound documentary series. He also completed six weeks of research in London, through the generous support of the Carolina Charter Corporation; conducted the 2000 annual meeting of the corporation; and began modifications of the introductions to previous Colonial Records volumes for publication as a new history of colonial North Carolina. He gave a talk at St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Southport to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the parish (May 6, 2001) and presented a paper to a conference of church historians in Toronto, Canada (June 27, 2001). The editor I placed a number of items on the branch's website; transcribed papers of Arthur Dobbs; proofread and indexed British records in MARS; and made corrections, prepared illustrations, and completed typesetting for the two soft-cover titles listed above. The word processor IV, promoted to an editor I, entered, proofread, and indexed British Records in MARS; proofread extracts from American and Scottish newspapers; and proofed and indexed the two soft-cover titles. The new editor III coordinated the 2001 annual meeting of the Charter Corporation. Branch staff continued compiling references to North Carolina in early newspapers, thanks to a grant from the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, whereby four microfilmed newspapers were purchased. The Society also donated forty reels relating to the Revolutionary War to the Colonial Records Project.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

In the General Publications Branch, the editor III compiled and edited the *Forty-eighth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, July 1, 1998, through June 30, 2000*, edited and saw through press twelve issues of *Carolina Comments*, and compiled its annual index. [The subscription list has averaged 1,223.] He co-edited *Gold in History, Geology, and Culture: Collected Essays* and assisted the current administrator in seeing through press *Sketches in North Carolina USA, 1872 to 1878: Vineyard Scenes by Mortimer O. Heath*. He also saw through press eleven reprints, one map, and one poster; indexed three reprints; and proofread and edited various brochures, calendars, and schedules for other sections within A&H. Both this editor III and an editor II, whose position was in this branch during the first year of the biennium, completed editing of *North Carolina's First Ladies, 1891-2001*, which was published by the Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee. The editor II also edited and indexed *Letters from a North Carolina Unionist: John A. Hedrick to Benjamin S. Hedrick, 1862-1865*, as well as the ninth edition of the *Guide to North Carolina Highway Historical Markers*. He continued work on *Phantom Pain: Civil War Amputation and North Carolina's Maimed Veterans* to be published in the next biennium. In addition he attended the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents in June 2002. An editor I within the branch edited *Randolph County: A Brief History*, three titles to be reprinted, and miscellaneous A&H documents. He also edited and wrote book reviews for, as well as indexed, the January and April issues of the *Review*.

OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Stephen R. Claggett, *State Archaeologist*

The Office of State Archaeology (OSA) was redefined as a section within Archives and History on January 1, 2001, after twenty-three years as a combined program with the Historic Preservation Office (HPO). This move, accepted "with favor" by the Historical Commission, is intended to provide increased visibility and recognition for the department's archaeology programs, and to emphasize OSA's central coordinating functions within the division and generally within state government. It was the result of an advisory Archaeology Task Force report to the director in 2000. An agreement document prepared by the state archaeologist and the HPO administrator defined OSA's continued cooperation with the HPO on environmental review, National Register, and preservation planning activities. The *Queen Anne's Revenge (QAR)* project and the developing Archaeological Research Center were also cited as prime factors for reinstating OSA's section status. Nevertheless, for reasons directly tied to the growing state budget crisis, major initiatives connected with that recognition were put on indefinite hold. These include personnel classification upgrades to reflect new administrative and supervisory responsibilities, equal organizational status with other sections, and structural reorganization of OSA into branches and units. OSA budget changeover also lagged past the recommended June 1, 2000, implementation date and likely will not occur until the beginning of the 2003-2004 fiscal year.

OSA successfully negotiated terms with the N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT) for creation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) to enhance review capabilities and integrate other OSA databases (reports, collections, maps, images) into a system beneficial for improved access to, and use of, OSA data by other agencies and the public. A pilot GIS study for six counties will begin the process, with discussions for incorporating data from the remaining ninety-four counties already taking place.

Personnel actions included replacement of the OSA environmental review technician position funded by NCDOT, and creation and hiring of a new archaeologist I/curator for the *QAR* project. Despite inaction on the position reclassification front, OSA staff drafted position descriptions for eventual submission to the Human Resources Division. One unanticipated outcome from the Archaeology Task Force report was the reassignment of the staff archaeologist from the Historic Sites Section to OSA in October 2001. Integration of the Historic Sites archaeology collections, reports, and files into the existing OSA structure, and assumption of responsibility for Sites archaeology projects, are ongoing. The Raleigh OSA office enjoyed the assistance of several interns, including students from UNC-Charlotte, North Carolina State University (NCSU), Meredith and Peace Colleges, and UNC-Greensboro. Each student earned college credits while assisting OSA staff with records- and collections-management tasks. Their assistance was especially helpful during times of short budgets and burgeoning work loads. Adult and student volunteers likewise helped with vital tasks; their contributions totaled over 3,500 hours of donated time.

The state archaeologist successfully petitioned the N.C. Natural Heritage Trust Board in May 2000 for the purchase of the Hunting Creek Site in Davie County. That action, like many others, was delayed by state budget woes, but on second application, was successful the following spring. The state advisory committee approved the *Queen*

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Anne's Revenge shipwreck site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in June, based on a nomination prepared by the *QAR* project team. Other NRHP listings for archaeology included the CSS *Neuse* and the Adam Spach Rock House in Davidson County. The committee added several other archaeological properties to the NRHP study list as well.

OSA continued to improve its technology applications, with Web pages (N.C. Archaeology and *QAR* project) and systems for managing archaeology collections at the Research Center and the UAB, plus a major upgrade of OSA's environmental review project tracking system. The latter has been extended to the entire HPO, to promote an integrated approach to environmental project review and response, and as part of the OSA/HPO agreement noted above. Full implementation, including online exchange of data between our several offices, is anticipated within the next year. Grant projects for archaeology included support for the work of East Carolina University (ECU) at the 10,000-year-old Barber Creek Site (Pitt County); a survey of sites along the Lower Cape Fear River (Cumberland County); data collection for the Forsyth County portion of the GIS system through Wake Forest University; and an archaeological survey of outlying Moravian communities in the original Wachovia Tract.

Despite restricted travel budgets, OSA continued its tradition of technical assistance to communities, universities, museums, educators, and the public. Over 878 site inspections, reports, consultations, and meetings resulted. Some of the recipients of OSA assistance included: N.C. Maritime Museum; Trading Path Preservation Association; ECU; Raleigh Housing Authority; NCSU; N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences; Museum of History; Division of State Parks; U.S. Forest Service; Alcoa/APGI, Inc.; National Park Service; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; and Natural Resource Conservation Service. Many of the on-site consultations and site inspections performed by OSA staff members were directly connected to environmental review, state permitting, or burial and cemetery cases. Projects included the Raleigh area Triangle Transit Authority light rail system; Macon County Airport expansion; Ravensford/Great Smoky Mountains National Park land exchange; N.C. National Guard facilities study; part of the Great Wagon Road in Winston-Salem; and the U.S. Marine Corps Camp Lejeune site mapping project. Many environmental review projects involved NCDOT-sponsored work on bridge replacements or new highway construction, like the Western Wake Expressway, Wilmington Bypass, and Wilson Bypass projects. Other archaeology assistance has been extended to the Division of State Historic Sites, at locations including the Chowan County Courthouse restoration, Town Creek Indian Mound, Bentonville Battleground, Historic Stagville, and Historic Halifax.

A dramatic increase in permitting activity under the state Archaeological Resources Protection Act marked the period. Twelve new permits were issued for projects on state lands at UNC-Charlotte, UNC-Asheville, Western Carolina University, Tri-County Community College, Tryon Palace, Fort Bragg; and the Doerschuk Site, licensed to the department by Alcoa, Inc. State parks permits were most common, with surveys and field school projects requiring permits at Fort Macon, New River, Gorges, Jones Lake, and Morrow Mountain Parks.

Other statistics (including UAB) for the period include 112 field inspections of prehistoric sites, shipwrecks, cemeteries, and other locations; 53 lectures, demonstrations, and presentations to school groups; and 878 technical assistance cases. Environmental

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review cases for OSA included 5,298 non-NCDOT and 2,405 NCDOT projects (total 7,703), a 79 percent increase over the last biennium that underscores the trend of ever-increasing work loads, with stagnant staffing levels, and seriously declining budgets. The (revised) total number of archaeological sites in the OSA statewide inventory is 36,163, of which 23,209 (64 percent) are fully processed, mapped, and recorded. Inventory numbers were assigned to 1,799 newly discovered archaeological sites, of which 1,452 were recorded through compliance-related surveys across the state; 3,043 detailed site inventory forms were entered into the OSA's inventory. Over 53,000 acres (83 square miles) were intensively examined for archaeological remains during these projects, and 1,799 accession numbers were assigned to the artifact collections recovered from state, federal, and locally sponsored undertakings. These figures mark substantial increases in both volume and processing efficiency over the last biennium, attributable to the great efforts put forth by OSA's site registration and records management staff.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH
and *QUEEN ANNE'S REVENGE* SHIPWRECK PROJECT

Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) staff, assisted by a host of other research institutions, continued investigation of the shipwreck site at Beaufort Inlet thought to be the remains of Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge* (*QAR*). In the fall of 2000, the UAB led a three-week expedition to the site that resulted in the complete excavation of the area where a wooden hull structure had been recovered the previous spring. The UAB returned to the site in May 2001 to recover a cannon concretion (C-22) and to install a permanent reference datum. During the fall of 2000 and again in October 2001, project participants presented *QAR Dive Live*, an interactive Internet broadcast that brought live video and audio of divers on the bottom to classrooms and individuals throughout the state, nation, and world. Over eight thousand individuals, half of them students, participated in the events.

Conservation of *QAR* artifacts continued at two facilities in Morehead City—the Institute of Marine Science and Carteret Community College. In order to develop a more permanent *QAR* laboratory, the Department of Cultural Resources entered into a memorandum of agreement with ECU in May 2002 to establish a laboratory in the former Voice of America complex near Greenville. In the fall of 2001, the department received a \$350,000 grant from the Save America's Treasures program. The two-year grant will be used for the treatment of artifacts already recovered from the *QAR* site.

During the reporting period, UAB staff participated in fifty-eight field projects and sites inspections. Those projects included a search for the steamboat *Mountain Lily* in the French Broad River near Brevard; a week-long investigation of the Confederate armed schooner *Black Warrior*, and the recovery of a wooden gun carriage from that site; a five-day survey of Civil War sites in the Roanoke River near Plymouth; the recovery of a historic-period dugout canoe from the Tar River near Louisburg; the investigation of a shipwreck thought to be the Civil War schooner *Star* in the Pungo River; and assisting the research company Intersal, Inc., with the recovery of seven eighteenth-century cannon from a site in Beaufort Inlet.

In June 2001, the UAB received an \$8,000 grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service. Those funds have been used to contract

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with historian Lindley Butler to prepare a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination for fifteen Civil War shipwrecks in the sounds and rivers of eastern North Carolina. The UAB joined the American Academy of Underwater Scientists (AAUS) in March 2002. Membership required a major revision and update of the UAB's dive safety program and will give UAB divers reciprocity when diving with other AAUS member institutions such as UNC-Wilmington, UNC-Chapel Hill, and ECU.

UAB staff presented papers at the 2000 meeting of the North Carolina Maritime History Council, the 2001 Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) meeting in Long Beach, California, the Sixth Maritime Heritage Conference (October 2001), and the 2002 SHA meeting in Mobile, Alabama. In addition, branch staff participated in over 40 media interviews and gave 140 presentations and tours, attended by 4,286 individuals, to various school, civic, and professional groups. During the biennium, 66,368 visitors toured the underwater archaeology exhibit building at Fort Fisher, and over 1,200 New Hanover and Pender County middle school students participated in the UAB's educational outreach program, "Hidden Beneath the Waves." In conjunction with the town of Carolina Beach and the Federal Point Historic Preservation Society, the UAB in December 2001 dedicated a shoreside gazebo and interpretive exhibit on the blockade-runner *Beauregard*.

UAB staff completed the renovation of the large-artifact shelter, where seven cannon from site 0007BUI are currently undergoing conservation treatment. Conservation lab staff also treated artifacts from other sites in Beaufort Inlet and prepared artifacts for the new Fort Fisher Museum exhibit and other museums throughout the state. During the biennium conservation lab staff, working with the OSA laboratory manager, developed and implemented the UAB/OSA artifact database.

UAB staff responded to 229 requests for technical assistance and information. Volunteers contributed 2,469 hours of their time assisting in all aspects of the UAB program, especially the *QAR* shipwreck project. A total of 1,547 historic shipwrecks were entered into the PRIME database system.

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STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

David Brook, *Administrator*

State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) staff successfully maintained services while responding to a wide range of program challenges, including budget cuts, burgeoning work loads, and adaptation to a major reorganization of archaeological services within the Office of Archives and History. The state's budget crisis and the strong public demand for services most affected HPO operations. In the first part of the biennium a nearly \$200,000 increase in our annual federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) allocation greatly expanded staff capacity to assist local preservation projects, especially the initiation of long needed architectural surveys and the elimination of delays in our review of historic tax credit applications. Yet, a swiftly deteriorating economy in the past year on both the state and national level brought equally rapid reductions in operational funding and about an 18 percent reduction in HPO staff by the end of the period. Key positions frozen or lost included the Restoration Branch head, architectural survey coordinator, and environmental review specialist for non-Department of Transportation (NCDOT) projects. In addition, the survey specialist position for the twenty-five western counties was eliminated. To make matters worse in terms of operational efficiency and consistency, all the remaining environmental review positions except one were vacated and refilled.

At the same time the section's case load increased as follows: National Register, 30 percent; environmental review, 30 percent; and tax credit reviews, 10 percent. Much of the upsurge was fueled by the extremely popular income tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic structures that, beginning in 1998, led to a rush for National Register designation. To keep vital core programs and services available to the public, staff members have willingly taken on increased duties and new assignments. HPO staff has also instituted efficiencies such as placing limits on the length of National Register nominations, installing more program information and forms on the Web, developing more efficient software and computerized tracking systems for environmental review, and increasing the use of e-mail. Nonessential tasks such as public speaking engagements were curtailed. In addition, at the suggestion of staff, the National Register Advisory Committee reduced its number of meetings from four to three annually in an effort to lessen staff administrative duties and to cut costs.

In the first year of the period and after much planning, the status of the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) as a branch of the HPO came to an end after twenty-three years of unified service. With the acceleration of programmatic demands by the *Queen Anne's Revenge* project and the institution of the Archaeological Research Center, the OSA needed separate section status in order to expand to its new level of operation and responsibilities. Through a memorandum of agreement between the two sections, OSA continued to provide vital archaeological services in the program areas of National Register and environmental review. Moreover, staffs of both sections cooperated in a lengthy study leading to a plan to upgrade environmental tracking systems.

Even with program cutbacks and restructuring, the HPO made significant strides in service. For instance, although the number of new tax credit projects increased just over 10 percent from the prior biennium, the total estimated rehabilitation expenditures jumped 74 percent, from \$155.3 million to \$270.9 million. That increase is a tremendous economic boost to Tar Heel historic neighborhoods and business districts. We continued

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to expand our minority outreach by supporting the programs of the North Carolina Rosenwald Schools Community Project, an organization devoted to preserving the heritage of the state's public schools built for African American students in the early twentieth century by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. In addition, through 814 consultations the HPO continued to build the planning and preservation capacity of local governments by training and advising members and staffs of the state's more than eighty local historic preservation commissions.

Finally, significant milestones occurred in the retirements of two key staff members who helped build the HPO through the years. Catherine Ward Bishir retired in January 2002 after thirty-one years of service. Ms. Bishir served in important administrative capacities including head of the Survey and Planning Branch and architectural survey coordinator. She also authored a number of distinguished works on North Carolina architectural history. In July 2002, A. L. Honeycutt Jr. retired after forty-four years of service. Mr. Honeycutt was head of the Restoration Branch and had served in that capacity since its organization in 1975. He was instrumental in developing North Carolina's leading restoration services program and in implementing the state's tax-credit program for the rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

ADMINISTRATION

Environmental Review

The environmental review coordinator and staff processed approximately 4,875 projects for review and comment pursuant to state and federal laws in the first year of the biennium and 4,255 in the second, for a total of 9,130. The modest decrease in projects in the second year reflected the downturn in the state's economy, consolidation within the cellular communications industry, and the winding down of recovery efforts following Hurricanes Fran and Floyd. Even so, the case load was 30 percent greater than that of the prior biennium. Because of tremendous turnover in the environmental review staff, vacancies, and sustained high work load, staff developed forms for several types of reviews and posted them on the HPO's website. To further streamline the review process and to incorporate changes in the Section 106 regulations, the HPO revised its standardized response paragraphs.

Although no National Register-listed schools were abandoned during the reporting period, the number of schools fifty years old and older, slated either for abandonment or demolition, increased significantly. This trend is likely to continue as school districts respond to the increase in student population with local bond issues to build new schools. In Wake County the board of education organized a task force of local historical societies, Capital Area Preservation, the city and county preservation commissions, and the HPO to identify ways to reduce controversy over changes to historic neighborhood schools and the siting of new suburban schools.

Federal and state-funded projects by the NCDOT continued to affect historic resources and require extensive consultation. These included seven bridge replacements and projects impacting archaeological sites that required memorandums of agreement, plus technical assistance for several transportation enhancement grants to rehabilitate historic train stations for continued use or conversion to visitor centers, museums, and community centers. A memorandum of agreement was also entered into for the FEDEX hub at the Piedmont Triad Airport.

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The U.S. Army at Fort Bragg and U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune demolished historic buildings as part of their space reduction programs or to construct new facilities. Both bases are working to develop programmatic agreements to address their many historic buildings and sites. Rather than demolish its historic buildings, Pope Air Force Base undertook the rehabilitation of its large World War II double hanger and senior officer housing. Preservation issues were also prominent along the Outer Banks with the state taking ownership of the historic Ocracoke and Oregon Inlet Coast Guard Stations, the Wildlife Resources Commission proposing a major educational center on the grounds of the National Register-listed Whalehead Club, and the National Park Service planning to transfer the Corolla Beach Lighthouse under the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act.

Historic Preservation Fund Grants

The \$898,680 federal FY 2001 Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) allocation to North Carolina supported a total of \$132,980 in Certified and non-Certified Local Government grants. Sixteen Certified Local Governments (CLGs) were granted a total of \$94,580, and \$38,400 was distributed among eight non-CLG projects. In contrast, the FY 2002 HPF allocation to the state was \$746,638, or 17 percent less than the previous year. The HPO awarded a total of \$75,000 to nine CLG projects and did not fund any non-CLG requests. The FY 2002 \$75,000 grant award to local governments is a 44 percent drop from the previous year's total. The HPO received no state legislative appropriations for local grants during the biennium. For a list of the FY 2001 and FY 2002 grant-funded local projects, please refer to Appendix 10.

Publications

During the biennium, senior architectural historian Catherine Bishir and senior historian Michael Southern completed the manuscript of *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, to be published by the University of North Carolina Press in the spring of 2003. The book is the third and final volume in a series of field guides to the state's historic architecture that includes previously published books on eastern North Carolina (1996) and western North Carolina (1999).

SURVEY AND PLANNING BRANCH

Despite sharp budget cut-backs and resultant staff reductions during the biennium, the Survey and Planning Branch met a steadily rising demand for services as it administered an unusually large number of architectural survey projects, reviewed and processed 30 percent more National Register nominations than in the previous biennium, and assisted a growing number of local preservation commissions. Improved efficiency resulting from ongoing efforts to streamline operations was an important factor in the branch's ability to meet these daunting challenges.

In 2000, an unexpected increase in federal historic preservation grants to the HPO boosted efforts to complete the first sweep of the statewide architectural survey and to update surveys initially conducted in the 1970s and early 1980s. The Richmond County survey was completed, bringing the number of the state's comprehensively surveyed counties to sixty-four, and comprehensive surveys were begun in Harnett, Rockingham, and Watauga Counties. A survey of Roanoke Island and the Outer Banks of Currituck and Dare Counties, and an update of the Alamance County survey also got under way.

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A number of cities and towns had major survey update projects, including Fayetteville and High Point, begun in the previous biennium and completed in 2001; Morehead City and Swansboro, undertaken in 2000-2001 with local funding; and Chapel Hill and Concord, begun in 2001 and nearing completion. In Wilmington, a series of three survey update projects (two of which began in the previous biennium and were completed in 2000 and 2001) will result early in the next biennium in a National Register nomination for an expansion of the Wilmington Historic District, making it by far the state's largest National Register district, with more than four thousand properties. Thematic surveys begun earlier and completed during this reporting period include a study of Mecklenburg County's industrial and educational properties, post-World War II construction in Charlotte, and African American resources in Gaston County.

Two architectural survey publications were released during the biennium: *The Architecture of Warren County, North Carolina, 1770s to 1860s*, by Kenneth McFarland; and a second, revised edition of *The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving 18th, 19th, and Early 20th Century Structures*, written by Davyd Foard Hood and first published in 1983. Those books are based on surveys supported by the HPO. Staff also oversaw manuscript preparation for the forthcoming publication of the survey of Cleveland County.

The ongoing project to facilitate use of survey data by creating computerized county indexes of the more than 80,000 survey files maintained by the branch continued with production of indexes for five counties (Cumberland, Franklin, Granville, Greene, and Rockingham) and updating of existing indexes, necessitated by the completion of recent survey projects, in Beaufort, Carteret, Cleveland, Gaston, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, and Richmond Counties. The large number of survey and National Register historic district nomination projects conducted in 2000-2002 was responsible for the marked increase in the output of the staff photographer and the photography clerk and interns: 1,778 rolls of photographic film processed (an increase of almost 34 percent over the previous biennium); 6,418 photographic prints made for National Register nominations and publications; and 34,923 negatives prepared for accessioning by the State Archives (an increase of almost 59 percent).

National Register of Historic Places program activity continued to grow with the listing of 148 properties in 61 counties, as compared to 114 listings in 53 counties during the previous period. This 30 percent increase in listings follows the 48 percent increase of the 1998-2000 biennium and is attributable in large part to the continuing popularity of the state's historic preservation tax credit program. Major nomination projects of key districts and properties were completed for the municipalities of Albemarle, Blowing Rock, Charlotte, Clinton, Durham, Elkin, Forest City, Gastonia, Greensboro, Hendersonville, Highlands, Hillsborough, Kings Mountain, Liberty, Princeville, Raleigh, Sanford, Siler City, Snow Hill, and Winston-Salem. The period also saw several significant nominations for rural areas, including the Cowee-West's Mill Historic District in Macon County; the Green Level, New Hill, and Walnut Hill historic districts in Wake County; and the Avera'sboro Battlefield Historic District in Cumberland and Harnett Counties. The number of properties and districts submitted for placement on the National Register Study List remained high at 322, with 135 submitted by the public and 187 by consultants at the conclusion of architectural surveys. Finally, in regard to registration activity, the National Park Service gave particular honor to state historic resources by designating as National Historic Landmarks the Bethania Historic District in Forsyth County and the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center in Dare County.

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The local preservation commission coordinator's 814 consultations with the state's local historic preservation commissions, an 8 percent rise over the previous reporting period, testify to the state's strong grass-roots interest in preserving the special character of historic landmarks and districts. The establishment of new commissions in Black Mountain, Cornelius, Louisburg, and Mooresville, coupled with a dramatic rise in the number of local designation reports reviewed by staff—110 reports, or 80 percent more than in 1998-2000—also attests to this interest. The governments of Eden, Edenton, Thomasville, and Waynesville were certified as meeting the criteria for local preservation commissions set forth by the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980, bringing to 56 the total number of active Certified Local Governments (CLGs). (A map and list of CLGs can be found in Appendix 11.)

The 12 percent reduction in staff consultations, from 10,253 in 1998-2000 to 9,058 in the current biennium, largely reflects position vacancies. Severe budget constraints that restricted travel led to sharp declines in field visits to historic properties by staff, from 467 to 290, a drop of 38 percent, and in lectures and public meetings on the state's preservation programs and aspects of North Carolina architecture, which decreased 27 percent, from 119 to 87. In contrast, staff review of Part 1 applications for certifications of buildings as historic properties under the federal historic preservation investment tax credit program rose 16 percent, to 131.

Statewide events conducted by staff included a training session for the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee in February 2002. Melinda Coleman coordinated the 2001 statewide conference for local historic preservation commissions, which was co-sponsored by the city of Asheville. Ms. Coleman also coordinated a training conference for local preservation commission staff, held in Raleigh in December 2001. Several members of the staff continued the branch's traditional role of helping to coordinate tracks and deliver presentations at Preservation North Carolina's annual meetings, held in New Bern in 2000 and in Statesville in 2001.

Also during the biennium, branch staff worked closely with the N.C. Rosenwald Schools Community Project (RSCP), an organization devoted to preserving the heritage of the state's public schools built for African American students between the late 1910s and early 1930s with financial assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Ann Swallow conducted an informal roundtable on the National Register program at the regional conference sponsored by the RSCP in Charlotte in April 2001. In April 2002, Claudia Brown assisted the RSCP in coordinating a two-day event in Raleigh recognizing Wake County's Rosenwald schools, at which Ms. Brown and Nancy Van Dolsen made presentations. Also with the RSCP, the branch began coordinating a statewide survey of Rosenwald schools conducted by volunteers.

RESTORATION BRANCH

Only one project, the Hoyle House in Gaston County, received a federal Certified Local Government (CLG) grant for developmental restoration work during the biennium (FY 2001). Grant recipients requested and received technical services offered by restoration specialists and preservation architects. Ongoing state grant-in-aid projects, CLG, and non-CLG grant projects were monitored a total of 707 times. Technical information was given 654 times to project architects, contractors, and local preservation groups. See Appendix 12 for more detailed information on these and other projects.

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Branch staff reviewed plans and specifications 94 times for 50 state-owned properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places under G.S. 121-12(a), and provided technical services 446 times for 101 state-owned properties. Many of the state-owned building projects required a considerable amount of staff time, including the State Capitol and the Leonidas Polk House in Raleigh; the Chowan County Courthouse in Edenton; Fort Macon at Atlantic Beach; the Somerset Place plantation complex in Washington County; the Tryon Palace complex in New Bern; the North Carolina School for Science and Math campus and McLean Hall at North Carolina Central University, both in Durham; and the Thomas Wolfe House in Asheville.

Staff reviewed plans and specifications 235 times for 152 environmental review projects, and technical information was provided a total of 643 times for 184 projects. The review and advising of projects at Pope Air Force Base and Fort Bragg in Cumberland County, and Camp Lejeune in Onslow County involved much staff time. Staff also reviewed and offered advice on several projects involving historic train depots, including those in Greensboro, High Point, Hamlet, Rockingham, Rowland, Selma, and Wilson. Other environmental review projects included the Imperial Tobacco Center in Rocky Mount, the Glencoe Mill Village in Alamance County, and the Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station in Dare County.

The branch reviewed 133 proposed income-producing historic rehabilitation projects with a total estimated rehabilitation cost of \$205,611,312, and 82 completed projects with a total estimated cost of \$101,024,482. In comparison, the restoration branch reviewed 152 proposed projects with an estimated expenditure of \$130,388,068, and 82 completed projects with a total estimated cost of \$62,472,129 during the last biennium. Information and application packets on the federal and state income-producing tax credits were sent to 720 historic property owners and developers in 84 counties.

In addition, the branch reviewed 294 proposed non-income-producing historic rehabilitation tax credit projects with a total estimated rehabilitation cost of \$65,255,428, and 152 completed projects with a total cost of \$17,118,902. This was an increase from 236 proposed projects, with an estimated expenditure of \$24,950,116, reviewed during the last period. Information and application packets on the state non-income-producing tax credit were sent to 966 historic property owners in 80 counties. For a complete listing of historic preservation tax credit projects, see Appendix 13.

The Restoration Branch employed two intern architects, Anne Raines and Eric Leland, from May to December 2001, to assist the tax credit coordinators with the backlog of application reviews. Local consultation services for municipal and county government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private individuals continued to be an important work item for restoration specialists, preservation architects, and the branch head, despite increased work loads in other areas. Technical advice was provided a total of 16,092 times on state and federal grant projects, state-owned and environmental review projects, preservation tax credit projects, and local consultation projects in 97 counties. This represented an increase of 15 percent in consultations from 14,007 times in all 100 counties reported during the last biennium. The senior preservation architect reviewed six historic properties subject to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility guidelines, and advised ADA-related projects twenty-four times.

During the biennium, branch staff gave fifty-eight workshops, talks, and slide lectures to local preservation organizations, historic district commissions, downtown

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revitalization organizations, and other interested groups. Twenty-three tax credit workshops were also conducted, including those held in Ahoskie, Creswell, Durham, Farmville, Greensboro, Greenville, Halifax County, Hickory, New Bern, Raleigh, Reidsville, Research Triangle Park, Robersonville, Williamston, and Winston-Salem, as well as a presentation on tax credits at the Historic Preservation Commission workshop in Sanford.

EASTERN OFFICE

In October 2000, longtime employee Stan Little was transferred to the N.C. Transportation Museum in Spencer. His vacated position, office assistant III, one of the original positions assigned to the Eastern Office in 1983, was lost to budgetary cuts. In addition, the office lost three staff members stationed in the Eastern Office from sister agencies when David Minor (computer technology, Office of the Secretary), KaeLi Spiers (records manager, Archives and Records Section), and Billy Allen (microfilmer, Archives and Records Section) were recalled to Raleigh. This left the Eastern Office with only four full-time positions. Temporary employee Raymetta Stancil filled in as the office assistant until the fall of 2001 when all departmental temporary staff members were let go. This biennium has been a time of reduced staff, mounting work loads, and rearrangement of priorities.

As budgetary concerns dominated the period, adjustments were made to complete routine and special projects. Public requests were again received from all twenty-three counties in the eastern territory with a steady increase in National Register inquiries and restoration consultations. Several National Register historic district projects and expansions have encouraged new tax act projects.

The lack of grant funding because of the budgetary crisis has prevented any county survey projects from being initiated in the region. Several architectural survey publication projects were begun, however, with private funds. Those publication projects include the Greene County survey and the Hyde County survey. Jones County has yet to begin its survey publication, but the local historical society has started discussions with a consultant.

Restoration projects continued to demand much staff time in the Eastern Office. The Old Beaufort Courthouse in Carteret County—a project begun in 1999—was completed and dedicated with much fanfare in 2001. The project was supervised by John Wood and won an American Association of State and Local History Preservation Award. Wood also assisted with the restoration of the former Grainger High School in Kinston, Lenoir County, that combined money from both HUD and Community Development block grants, as well as restoration tax credits, to produce a showcase for low-income housing for the elderly. Reid Thomas oversaw the reconstruction of the kitchen building at Gov. David Stone's home, Hope Plantation in Bertie County. Another award-winning project, the kitchen building, was dedicated in the fall of 2001 with the state's First Lady Mary Easley as the featured speaker.

The biennium ended on a positive note with Reid Thomas being awarded a Quinque Fellowship to study building conservation in Scotland from May through July 2002. Mr. Thomas traveled throughout Scotland studying building technology under extraordinary organizations such as Historic Scotland and the National Trust for Scotland. The trip included a week at West Dean College in southern England for a restoration course on timber framing.

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WESTERN OFFICE

John L. Beaver, *Regional Supervisor*

The Western Office assisted with planning and implementing the annual meeting of the North Caroliniana Society, held at the North Carolina Arboretum near Asheville on June 16, 2001. This was the first time the meeting had been held outside Chapel Hill. The Society honored Wilma Dykeman for her contributions to North Carolina's historical and cultural heritage. The office also provided assistance to Friends of Mountain History, and the regional supervisor served on its board of directors. Friends of Mountain History awards seed grants to historical and cultural groups in western North Carolina. As of July 2002, a total of thirteen matching grants had been completed or were ongoing. Harrah's in Cherokee awarded the Friends a \$25,000 challenge grant; another grant in the same amount was received from AdvantageWest.

The Western Office continued to coordinate National History Day regional competitions, held at A. C. Reynolds High School in Asheville in 2001 and at Cherokee Middle School in Cherokee in 2002. Office staff assisted with recruitment, registration, awards, judging, and logistics. The program is designed to promote interest in history among students and to encourage them to develop skills in historical research and presentation.

Assistance was provided to the Carl Sandburg National Historic Site in Flat Rock concerning development of a comprehensive management plan. Staff members from the Western Office were recognized by the Historic Burke Foundation at the dedication of Quaker Meadows in Morganton for their ongoing help with the restoration project.

Plans for the Oteen Center project are being reviewed as new sources of funding are investigated. Originally the project was to be funded from Repair and Renovation funds allocated during the 1999 General Assembly session. These funds were cut to aid flood victims in eastern North Carolina, and no additional money was provided for the project during later sessions.

Office staff was saddened by the retirement of J. Ronald Holland in June 2001. He had served as director of the Western Office since its formation in 1978. John Beaver was promoted to regional supervisor in October 2001.

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

The analyst conducted 374 records management and micrographic consultations including 171 site visits. He provided assistance with the maintenance of micrographic systems and the security microfilming of records to over thirty county and municipal agencies. Before being transferred back to Raleigh in mid-2001, the field-microfilmer position assigned to the Western Office filmed approximately 291,000 pages of county and municipal records scheduled for permanent preservation. This included records from the City of Asheville (Buncombe County), the towns of Biltmore Forest (Buncombe County), Dallas (Gaston County), West Jefferson (Ashe County), and High Shoals (Gaston County), and the registers of deeds offices of Alleghany, Cherokee, Mitchell, and Transylvania Counties. The analyst provided records retention and disposition assistance to various county and municipal agencies, including Buncombe County Sheriff's Department, Gaston County Police Department, Shelby City Schools (Cleveland County), Henderson County Health Department, Swain County Department of Social

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Services, the Town of Maiden (Catawba County), and the Land of Sky Regional Council of Government (Buncombe County). He presented four records management workshops attended by approximately ninety county and municipal employees. He also assisted with projects to update records retention schedules for local boards of elections, county departments of social services, and veterans' affairs agencies.

In the area of archival services, the analyst provided assistance regarding the arrangement, description, and/or preservation of collections under the care of the Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina (Buncombe County), the First Baptist Church of Forest City (Rutherford County), the Transylvania County Historic Properties Commission, the Cherokee County Historical Museum, the Southern Highlands Craft Guild (Buncombe County), the Swannanoa Valley Museum (Buncombe County), Six Associates Architectural Firm (Buncombe County), the Lincoln County Historical Museum, Mars Hill College (Madison County), the Jackson County Genealogical Society, Historic Johnson Farm (Henderson County), the University of North Carolina at Asheville (UNC-A), and the Black Mountain College Museum and Arts Center (Buncombe County). He assisted the Interlibrary Cooperation Committee of the State Library Commission with a statewide project to increase access to unique local collections of archival materials, and he continued to serve as chairman of the Appalachian Consortium's Regional Collections Committee. He also agreed to serve a one-year term as president of the Mountain Area Cultural Resources Emergency Network and to participate as a judge in regional History Day competitions. He spoke to classes at UNC-A on using local history resources, assisted with a workshop on disaster response and recovery held in Asheville, and spoke at a genealogy conference in Macon County on preserving historical family records. He also assisted with the transfer of approximately eighty-five cubic feet of court records from Burke, Mitchell, and Transylvania Counties to the State Archives.

HISTORIC SITES

A major project for the historic sites specialist during the biennium involved oversight and assistance to the Thomas Wolfe Memorial staff in preparations for the Thomas Wolfe Centennial Program. During the program the specialist participated in walking tours of Riverside Cemetery, the Wolfe birthday celebration, the postal stamp dedication, and the play *Look Homeward, Angel*. The specialist attended Visitor Studies Association (VSA) conferences in Boston and Orlando during the period and served on the VSA Board of Directors and venue committee.

The education specialist and curator of education presented a workshop, "Crafting the Guided Tour," for the Atlanta History Center and for The Hermitage. Forty-nine docents and staff members attended the training sessions. Based on the Standard for Historic Sites, participants learned about different tour techniques and developed a mini-tour during the two-and-one-half-day sessions.

The workshop, "Interpreter Training," was presented five times during the period—three times at James K. Polk Memorial, once at the North Carolina Transportation Museum, and once at Reed Gold Mine. Participants learned basic principles of interpretation, including questioning strategies, transitions, and style.

The History Bowl Study Guide was reworked twice with additional information provided by the curator of education and camera-ready copies prepared for the printer.

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History Bowl training workshops for staff members were conducted at Fort Dobbs. The historic sites specialist participated in regional History Bowls at Fort Dobbs, Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial (now Museum), Reed Gold Mine/James K. Polk, Vance Birthplace, and at the state championships in Raleigh. He also participated in the 2001 and 2002 North Carolina Social Studies Conferences in Greensboro, at which costumed interpreters were available to discuss activities at state historic sites.

OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

The staff archaeologist provided technical assistance to contractors, managers, project applicants, and planners dealing with projects in 25 counties on 562 occasions, and responded to 144 requests for information. Environmental review of 1,279 documents relating to projects in western North Carolina was completed. Forty-seven archaeological site inspections were conducted in thirteen counties.

Cooperation by the archaeologist with the North Carolina Chapter of the Trail of Tears Association, the South Asheville Colored Cemetery restoration project, and the Cherokee Tribal Preservation Office continued. She provided planning assistance for museum exhibits in four counties, and worked closely with the National Park Service and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians in connection with the proposed Ravensford Land Exchange. Technical analysis of material from the Fox Site in Macon County continued with the aid of a volunteer laboratory assistant. The archaeologist also served as a board member of both the North Carolina Archaeological Society and the North Carolina Archaeological Council.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The preservation specialist responded to over a thousand requests for information from the public and conducted forty-three site visits. He administered projects for Cleveland, Henderson, and Watauga Counties and presented fourteen National Register and forty-two Study List properties at National Register Advisory Committee meetings. The specialist conducted environmental review of 1,135 projects that included attending thirty-five balloon tests and the review of nineteen survey reports. Thirty-two Part I reviews for rehabilitation tax credits and seventeen local designation reports were reviewed for comment. He also spoke at a meeting of the Ashe County Historical Society concerning historic property surveys, reviewed a draft of the Cleveland County survey publication, attended public meetings in Henderson and Rutherford Counties, and spoke at a Preservation North Carolina Conference on "The Architecture of Summer Camps in Western North Carolina."

The restoration specialist gave more than 942 consultations on preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation projects throughout the region. Ongoing state and federal grant projects were monitored 36 times and received technical assistance 32 times. State-owned properties were reviewed and received technical assistance three times. Section 106 environmental review projects were reviewed 32 times with technical assistance given 70 times. Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit projects for income-producing properties were reviewed 48 times and received technical assistance 353 times. Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects for non-income properties received review 40 times and technical assistance 65 times. Local technical consultations were given 299 times.

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The restoration specialist gave several presentations to local groups, including the Columbus Revitalization Committee and Columbus Town Council on March 28, 2001; the Heritage Partners Community Forum in Murphy on April 10, 2001; a lecture on Restoration Principles and Practices to the Waynesville Historical Society on April 5, 2002; a lecture on historic vernacular architecture at the Western North Carolina Heritage Center at Western Carolina University on April 15, 2002; and a lecture on the historic architecture of Highlands to the Highlands Historical Society on April 23, 2002. The specialist also gave a presentation at the "Disaster 101 Workshop" in Asheville, sponsored by the Mountain Area Cultural Resources Emergency Network on January 29, 2001. In addition, he spoke at the dedication ceremony for the Hooper House restoration in Sylva on June 26, 2002, and presented the National Register plaque. He participated in workshops and conferences, including the Historic Preservation Commission Workshop sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office in Asheville on June 16, 2001, and the Preservation North Carolina annual meeting in Statesville in September 2001. As part of continuing education requirements, the specialist attended a seminar on Environmental Architecture in Charlotte on April 9, 2002.

MUSEUMS

The regional supervisor consulted and/or provided technical assistance to the Ashe County Historical Society, the Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society, the Swain County Museum Committee, Old Wilkes, Inc., the Cherokee County Historical Association, the Mountain Farm and Home Museum (Henderson County), Mountain Gateway Museum (McDowell County), Museum of North Carolina Handicrafts (Haywood County), Scottish Tartans Museum (Macon County), and the USS *Asheville* Exhibit (Buncombe County). He assisted the Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation with a planning grant and represented DCR at three 21st Century Public Communities Meetings held in Cullowhee, Asheville, and Charlotte. He continued to be involved in efforts to save the Biltmore School in Asheville for use as a regional history museum, and assisted a Revolutionary War Site Inventory Steering Committee sponsored by the Carolina Backcountry Alliance. He also helped plan and organize regional History Day competitions in Asheville and Cherokee. He conducted the workshop "Interpreter Training" for the Swannanoa Valley Museum docents and served on the committee to hire a curator for the museum. The program, "Keeping the Story Alive," was presented to the Rutherford County Historical Society.

Exhibit and/or photographic assistance was given to the Cherryville Museum, Cherryville; Pack Place, Asheville; Swannanoa Valley Museum, Black Mountain; Smith-McDowell House, Asheville; the Rural Life Museum, Mars Hill; the Mountain Dance and Folk Festival, Asheville; Mountain Heritage Center, Cullowhee; and the YMI Cultural Center, Asheville.

DIVISION OF STATE HISTORIC SITES

Kay P. Williams, *Director*

In the latter half of the biennium, the new administration began to study and implement significant changes to the organization of state historic sites—the first major reorganization of the sites in more than a quarter century—within the Department of Cultural Resources. The Historic Sites Section, consisting of twenty-two historic sites, was given division status. State-run historic sites formerly administered apart from the section but within the department were brought into the new division. These included Historic Stagville, previously in the office of the director of Archives and History; Roanoke Island Festival Park and the battleship USS *North Carolina*, independent sites within the department; and the State Capitol/Visitor Center and Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens, formerly sections of Archives and History.

The purpose of the reorganization was to bring sites together to more efficiently and imaginatively share resources and best administrative practices, and to build a more cohesive program to preserve, promote, and interpret North Carolina history. Other anticipated benefits included the opportunity for larger sites to mentor smaller, less developed sites, and to use sites as vehicles for community and regional cultural development. Bringing the sites together also enhanced support group development across the state and encouraged more participation from community leaders.

Within the new division, the smaller historic sites were combined into regional sections, each with a new section chief. John L. Beaver, head of the Western Office of Archives and History, agreed to also assume the duties of section chief of the Western Section, which includes Fort Dobbs, Home Creek Living Historical Farm, James K. Polk Memorial, Reed Gold Mine, Thomas Wolfe Memorial, and Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace. A. Dale Coats, site manager of Duke Homestead, was promoted to the additional responsibility of section chief for the Piedmont Section, which includes (in addition to Duke Homestead) Alamance Battleground, Bennett Place, the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum at Historic Palmer Institute, Historic Stagville, House in the Horseshoe, and Town Creek Indian Mound. Robert S. Boyette Jr. was promoted to section chief of the Southeastern Section, which includes Bentonville Battleground, Brunswick Town, Charles B. Aycock Birthplace, CSS *Neuse* and Governor Richard Caswell Memorial, and Fort Fisher. In addition to his duties as deputy director of the division, James R. McPherson assumed the position of section chief of the Northeastern Section until a section chief could be identified. The section encompasses Historic Bath, Historic Edenton, Historic Halifax, and Somerset Place. The North Carolina Transportation Museum became an independent section within the division, and Elizabeth Smith was promoted from site manager to section chief. The State Capitol united with Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens to form the Capitol Section under division director Kay P. Williams. Roanoke Island Festival Park, led by Deloris Harrell, and the USS *North Carolina*, directed by Capt. David R. Scheu Sr., USN (Ret), became separate sections.

Representatives of the department, staff of the former sections, support groups for sites across the state, and former employees of state historic sites deliberated on the organizational design for the new division, and a representative group from the large initial planning team made final decisions upon the team's recommendations. The



TOP LEFT: The Ragman is a popular character in the Jonkonnu street performances at Somerset Place and other state historic sites. TOP RIGHT: The USS *North Carolina* Battleship Memorial became a section of the Division of State Historic Sites in the reorganization of the Office of Archives and History during the biennium. BOTTOM LEFT: The 2002 reenactment of the 1781 skirmish at the House in the Horseshoe took place on the first weekend in August. That year's reenactment involved several hundred participants portraying camp followers, fighters, and various craftspeople. CENTER RIGHT: Young visitors to Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens are taught the eighteenth-century game of Bowls. BOTTOM RIGHT: Living history re-creators at Roanoke Island Festival Park pose at the settlement site.

Division of State Historic Sites

process continued at the end of the biennium, with the division budget being reallocated to the new sections, and with the development of division policies to accommodate a larger number of sites.

Shared professional interests have made the reorganization move quickly. Sites are sharing ideas about educational programs, promotion of tourism, and special events on a regular basis. Larger sites are sharing staff with special expertise in living history programs, gardening, and other matters, as well as ideas for fundraising and grant seeking. Support groups are gaining new ideas through exposure to the work of other support organizations.

The Division of State Historic Sites now includes twenty-seven living history attractions. Four have large public programs, multiple facilities, and a variety of programming. Others are very small, some with only two staff members. Together, in the last year of the biennium, they served nearly two million visitors from all one hundred counties in North Carolina, all fifty states, and many foreign countries. In addition, the sites provided 425 customized off-site programs to 141,000 people, and 968,000 more citizens enjoyed historical experiences offered by the division at conventions, fairs, and other off-site events. More than 3,300 volunteers were assisting historic sites across the state at the end of the biennium. The total public impact of the division during the last year of the biennium was 2,980,945 people, including visitors and attendees at off-site programs, events, and other group settings.

At the end of the biennium, the new Division of Historic Sites was energized to solve problems resulting from severe budget cuts and to develop more participation by the private sector. Priorities included developing stronger ties with communities and regions surrounding each site; improving public programs and outreach to North Carolina schoolchildren; and placing renewed focus on preserving the historic buildings, landscapes, and objects entrusted to the division's care.

Division of State Historic Sites

CAPITOL SECTION

Kay P. Williams, *Administrator*

Late in the biennium Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens and the State Capitol were combined to create the division's new Capitol Section. Although severe state budget cutbacks challenged both capitols, they not only upheld their missions to preserve North Carolina's heritage and educate the public, but expanded services by introducing new programs, completing renovations, and establishing new partnerships. As the State Capitol's restoration to its 1840s appearance neared completion, a national team of designers began designing Tryon Palace's History Education Center.

Both capitols worked to reach established and new audiences using hands-on and technological means. In April 2002 the first junior chapter of the State Capitol Society was formed at Gates County High School. New programs and exhibitions, including Tryon Palace's Family Fun Weekend, a Civil War-themed dinner theater in the State Capitol, and *Rites of Passage: From African to African American*, provided visitors with fun and thought-provoking adventures. A new website, www.ncstatecapitol.com, brought capitol history and legend to a worldwide audience. Tryon Palace created two new sections for its existing website, which make its collection of maps and currency available for examination and study.

STATE CAPITOL

Interpretation

As the ten-year restoration of the Capitol concluded, efforts shifted toward new programs and partnerships to bring the history of government and the Capitol to wider audiences. To that end, the State Capitol Foundation sponsored a new website, www.ncstatecapitol.com. The Capitol was the site of historic ceremonies and occasions, such as executive-level swearing-in ceremonies in January 2001. After the tragedy of September 11, 2001, citizens grieved at a memorial service on Capitol Square.

Capitol staff produced celebrations and learning opportunities, including a monthly lecture series on the Capitol's history, celebration of the Capitol's birthday, a Black History Month lecture, and a program for the 130th anniversary of the impeachment of Gov. William Woods Holden. Memorial Day brought a living-history program, "Three Centuries of the American Military." Independence Day celebrations attracted record crowds for performances, reenactments, and history and craft displays. A symposium for the fifteenth anniversary of the N.C. Vietnam Veterans Memorial took place in May 2002. Flag Day events included a concert by a legislative chorus and historical flags.

The Capitol hosted a Civil War Heritage Festival with a Confederate encampment, a tour of the Confederate section of Oakwood Cemetery, a Confederate Christmas program, and "1865: Raleigh Occupied," a living-history program about civilian life during the Union occupation. Christmas tree-lighting ceremonies and special activities drew large crowds and were aided by the Junior Woman's Club and nearby museums. Each year the Twelve Days of Christmas musical program included thirty or more performances.

Staff worked with various groups to coordinate 296 special events, including Your Voice, Your Vote; a gubernatorial debate; a meeting of the electoral college; a student

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legislature; the Naval Academy Glee Club; meetings for veterans organizations; and tours for professional groups.

Partnerships with external organizations led to several publications. The State Capitol Foundation and Preservation North Carolina co-sponsored *A Romantic Architect in Antebellum North Carolina: The Works of Alexander Jackson Davis*, by Edward Davis and John Sanders. The N.C. Society of the Children of the American Revolution sponsored *The Rotunda of the North Carolina State Capitol: A Guide to Its Plaques and Statuary*. The Museum of History produced donor books for legislative chambers with information about the furnishings and functions of the rooms, and a list of donors of reproduction chairs and sponsors of restoration of original desks. The N.C. College Foundation assisted in printing promotional tour brochures, bookmarks, and portfolios.

The collaborative Raleigh Heritage Trail allowed the staff to share resources and marketing with local museums at hands-on history festivals. Docent and junior docent programs grew, with staff training docents for new Civil War focus tours.

Research and Collections

Through the years, various Capitol furnishings have been sent to state surplus. Some of those castoffs have taken on new dignity. An 1823 senate chair and an 1850s office desk, obtained by Christ Episcopal Church of Raleigh in the 1920s, were returned by the church for conservation and display. The only surviving part of the original desk is the upper cabinet. Staff continued to collect interviews of former legislators and others who served in the State Capitol.

Reproduction carpeting was installed in the governor's suite. The carpet, made in Pennsylvania, is nearly identical to carpeting installed in 1983. Both installations were donated by Richard Jenrette of New York. In April 2001 vandals damaged all but three monuments on Capitol Square by dousing them with cooking oil. The Sons of Confederate Veterans and others contributed more than \$11,000 for repairs.

Efforts continued to improve the Capitol and its interior restoration projects. Heating and air conditioning systems were upgraded and asbestos was removed from various locations. Ultraviolet window filters were installed to protect furnishings.

State Capitol Foundation

The State Capitol Foundation added the Secretary of Cultural Resources as an ex-officio director, made the marketing committee a standing committee, and established an endowment committee. Members sought sponsors for legislative desks from 1840; two senate desks and thirteen house desk spaces were sponsored. The group mailed membership certificates, pins, notices, and newsletters to 196 State Capitol Society members.

TRYON PALACE HISTORIC SITES & GARDENS

Administrative Services Branch

Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens made some changes to its organizational structure. The Technical Services Branch ceased to exist, and the Trades and Conservation Units now report to the deputy director. A Garden Services Branch, responsible for interpretation, preservation, and development of the gardens, was created. All branch

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heads now report to the deputy director, who continues to lead the Administrative Services Branch and report to the director.

The future site of the History Education Center is the focus of a voluntary environmental remediation program with the N.C. Superfund, Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch, overseeing soil treatment. S&ME, Inc., environmental consultants, completed a remedial investigation report, which was endorsed by the Department of Cultural Resources and the N.C. Superfund, the initial step toward site remediation and wetlands installation. At the site, we have removed all materials containing asbestos, PCB transformers, all aboveground structures, and all marine structures and debris. The design team has completed conceptual and schematic design phases of the History Education Center.

Technical Services Branch

The Disosway House renovation was completed. However, budget constraints left many areas unfinished, and an occupancy permit cannot yet be issued. Tryon Palace has improved and replaced many mechanisms that maintain a safe environment in collections areas. Several heating and air conditioning systems were replaced or updated. Dehumidification systems and a fire suppression system were installed. To improve illumination in poorly lit rooms of the Palace, a new lighting system with lights that wash the ceiling and provide a gentle glow was installed.

Garden Services Branch

Tryon Palace hosted the Southern Garden History Society's annual meeting in May 2001. More than 120 members of the society from across the Southeast, from Texas to Maryland, attended the conference.

Tryon Palace received a grant of \$406,946 from the N.C. Department of Transportation for improvements to the George Street corridor. The project will involve replacement of twenty-one oaks in the Palace Allée that are near the end of their life-span and in rapid decline. Archaeological excavations revealed that trees in the area of the original allée included horse chestnut, cedar, and maple.

An entire allée of dying hollies was replanted with Greenleaf hollies, which is more in keeping with the original design of Morley Williams. The Stanly House garden received two red maples from the Garden Club of North Carolina. Many areas of the Palace lawns have become bare or infested with weeds because of heavy wear and tear over the years. Goudeau and Associates, Inc., a lawn-management company, donated their services for an eighteen-month program of renovation.

Museum Services Branch

The living-history Robert Hay House came alive during the biennium. Mrs. Hay, family members, apprentices, and neighbors—all carefully dressed in the fashions of 1835—now greet visitors. The house is furnished entirely in reproduction period furniture and accessories, including a completely furnished high-post bedstead, two low-post beds (made by Palace carpenters), a mahogany dining table and sideboard, a horsehair-upholstered sofa, and three handsome chests of drawers.

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The African American research project also blossomed, with a two-year grant for a research coordinator. Through collaboration with local organizations such as the James City Historical Society, City of New Bern, and New Bern High School, we instituted a lecture series, began a monthly African American Historic Downtown Walking Tour, and hosted a Colored Troops Civil War Reenactment. Primary research into local African American history continues, including research on the Amelia Green family, who purchased their freedom and became property owners.

Collaborating with the Craven County Arts Council, Tryon Palace sponsored two exhibitions at the Bank of the Arts—*African American Architects and Builders in North Carolina*, a traveling exhibit; and *Rites of Passage: From African to African American*, with African objects paired with corresponding African American objects.

Crowning three years of research, Tryon Palace incorporated Jonkonnu street performances into its Holiday Candlelight Tours. Enslaved African Americans performed this celebration, a blend of West African and English traditions, during the nineteenth century. The troupe is comprised of an elaborately masked and costumed dancer, a singer in “Sunday-go-to-meeting” clothes, drummers, and supporting dancers. The performers participated in the governor’s inaugural parade.

The first major reinterpretation of the Palace since its opening in 1959 was also begun. Refurnishing and reinterpretation of the basement, with butler’s and housekeeper’s cages and their chambers, were completed, based on a description in a recently found eighteenth-century letter.

State budget cutbacks forced the branch to operate with considerably fewer resources. Experimentation with self-guided tours in the Dixon and Stanly Houses was discontinued when funds for guide salaries were reduced. Tryon Palace closed to the public on Mondays, and the New Bern Academy and the newly opened Hollister House closed entirely. Several interpreters were laid off and guide hours were reduced.

Nonetheless, Museum Services produced a host of new, regularly scheduled programs, including the popular Home School Days, Camp Yesterday, and Holiday Camp with Craven County Recreation and Parks; the hands-on, adult crafts program Winter Wednesdays; and Hands Across Time, a summertime hands-on crafts program.

The thirty-third annual decorative arts symposium, “Dinner is Served: The Dining Room in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,” attracted the largest paid registration in a decade. Tryon Palace hosted the Association for Living History, Farm, and Agricultural Museums southeast regional conference, the North Carolina Museums Council Conference, and the North Carolina Docent Symposium during the biennium.

Conversion of the Carraway Library to the Library of Congress cataloging system is complete. A program making digital photographs of collection objects available to the public via the Palace website has begun.

Public Services Branch

After major restructuring of marketing, communications, public relations, and fundraising operations in 2000, the branch set about designing and implementing new and expanded marketing strategies, redirecting limited advertising dollars from national print publications to our primary market area in eastern North Carolina, and

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inexpensive and productive media such as billboards and radio. We refined our message as well, emphasizing Tryon Palace's status as North Carolina's first capitol.

The Palace, the well-received and successful new quarterly magazine of the Tryon Palace Council of Friends, began publication. A monthly electronic newsletter sent to more than seven hundred subscribers supplements *The Palace*.

Encouraging attendance for the biennium—up 3.8 percent, reversing a trend that stretched across the two previous periods—seems to indicate the revised marketing strategy is paying off. Children again represented about one-quarter of total attendance.

Reassignment of responsibilities in marketing meant that a staff position could be shifted to grants-writing. Significant increases in securing grants followed.

Tryon Palace Council of Friends' first fund drive, begun in 2000, exceeded \$40,000 in both 2000 and 2001. With the solicitation of the commission and Friends directors, we began the early, private phase of a capital campaign, securing 100 percent participation and more than \$2.6 million in pledges. Membership in the Council of Friends has grown by about one-third, to just over eight hundred active members. The organization implemented a structured, site-wide volunteer program that has raised volunteer involvement three-fold. The role of volunteers has taken on new meaning as state budget cuts reduce paid personnel.

NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM

Elizabeth Smith, *Director*

One of the biggest changes at the North Carolina Transportation Museum during the biennium was the continual turnover of staff, especially in the Visitor Services Section. Starting in July 2000, a historic interpreter III position, both historic interpreter II positions, the historic interpreter I position, and the public information officer each became vacant and the positions refilled. The manager II position (in charge of administrative services) also had a person to depart, and in June 2002 Don Wooten retired from the site after thirty years of service. Additional management time in recruiting and training was required to successfully deal with this personnel turbulence.

There seemed to be a building or exhibit project scheduled every month at the museum. The main building project was ongoing work on the Back Shop, at which removal of hazardous materials was completed in October 2001. Planning was finished for the next phase of rehabilitation—enclosing the huge building by replacing the roof and windows as well as restoration of brickwork—scheduled to begin in September 2002. The Flue Shop received a new concrete floor in 2001, while Barber Junction Visitor Center received new eyebrow dormers and a shingle roof during the same year. Other upcoming building improvements, for which planning was in progress late in the period, included a new roof for Warehouse No. 3 and replacement windows and roof work at the Paint Shop. All projects were to begin by December 2002.

As for exhibits, *Bumper to Bumper* (housed in the Flue Shop) had two new cars added to the collection—a 1931 Ford Fordor sedan and a 1961 Corvair side-door pickup truck. A local Corvair club agreed to begin restoration of the truck in 2003. The Rural Free Delivery mail buggy in the *Wagons, Wheels, and Wings* exhibit in the Master Mechanic's Office received wooden jacks to keep it from rolling and damaging the wheels. General programming activities included a visit by the Celebrate the Century Express in 2000 (a special U.S. Postal Service train for the twentieth-century stamp series); creation and upgrading of weekend events for Boy, Girl, and Cub Scouts; and continuation of the immensely popular and profitable Thomas the Tank Engine weekend event in early October. Temporary exhibits included a photographic exhibit on the one-hundredth anniversary of the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railroads in 2000; *Produce For Victory*, a Smithsonian traveling exhibit on World War II home front posters in 2001; a companion exhibit on domestic wartime advertising emphasizing transportation; a Piedmont Airlines exhibit for 2001-2002 featuring the collection of the Tom Davis Foundation; and small model car and truck displays in the Flue Shop and Master Mechanic's Office.

As the biennium ended, museum staff, leaders of the museum's supporting foundation, and management consultants of the support group were discussing and implementing reorganization of the foundation as it prepared to intensify fund-raising activities. The process included creation of planning committees with equal representation of state and foundation staff, and production of a memorandum of agreement between the two parties. The North Carolina Department of Transportation was also considering formally assisting the museum with long-term projects and capital improvements.

NORTHEASTERN HISTORIC SITES SECTION

James R. McPherson, *Acting Chief*

The four sites in the Northeast experienced the same challenges faced by all state historic sites during the biennium. Besides having to adjust to a new organizational structure, sites were confronted with a severe state budget crisis that led to reduced operating hours and layoffs of valuable temporary employees. Yet the sites made significant strides in both facilities and programs during the period. Their deeds speak volumes about the dedication and professionalism of the staffs at these sites.

Notable physical improvements at northeastern sites include reconstruction of a large slave quarter and hospital at Somerset Place to better interpret the former plantation slave community; opening of major exhibits on colonial taverns in the Tap Room and Eagle Tavern at Historic Halifax; continued restoration of the 1767 Chowan County Courthouse at Historic Edenton; and important repairs to the Bonner and Palmer-Marsh Houses at Historic Bath. At the same time, special commemorative activities were offered. Historic Bath celebrated the 250th anniversary of the Palmer-Marsh House and began serious efforts to plan the town's 300th anniversary, while Historic Halifax continued its annual April 12th program commemorating the signing of the Halifax Resolves. In the fall of 2001, descendants of slaves and owners, and a considerable number of other friends, gathered at Somerset Place for the fifth and final Somerset Homecoming. This event culminated a remarkable series of programs begun in 1986. Historic Edenton celebrated James Iredell's 250th birthday and offered a symposium on the restoration of the Chowan County Courthouse, considered one of the finest Georgian colonial public buildings in America.

The biennium also brought appropriate and long overdue recognition for one of the state's most important historical events. On July 4, 2000, a bronze plaque recognizing the Halifax Resolves was dedicated near the rotunda in the State Capitol.

HISTORIC BATH

During the biennium the staff of Historic Bath began to truly comprehend the importance of a public/private partnership. Recent challenges created by the state's budget crisis have led to a more unified and creative approach to funding necessary repairs and projects. The site experienced significant personnel changes during the biennium, as three permanent employees left and two new ones were hired.

A partnership of the state, the Historic Bath Commission, and the Hyde Correctional Institution enabled several projects. One of note was the re-roofing of the Bonner House, accomplished with labor from Historic Sites Craft Services, site staff, employees from other sites, and Hyde County inmates. The Bath Commission covered all expenses except shingles, which the state purchased before the budget crunch.

Other significant projects completed at Historic Bath were installation of shutters on the Palmer-Marsh House, removal of a scout hut from the grounds, repainting of site billboards, new fire alarm systems in three buildings, and new locks at the Bonner House. The commission paid to have eighteenth-century costumes made for all employees and contributed much-needed temporary salaries.

Division of State Historic Sites

Historic Bath celebrated a significant milestone with the 250th anniversary of the Palmer-Marsh House. The site produced an excellent symposium focusing on various aspects of the home and its families. Dr. Jerry Cross, Dr. Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, and William J. McCrea were guest speakers.

HISTORIC EDENTON

Historic Edenton received \$650,000 in state funds for interior restoration of the Chowan County Courthouse in 2000. Contractors began work in September of the following year. The Office of State Archaeology, assisted by twenty-seven local volunteers, conducted extensive clearance in October and November 2001. The Elizabeth Vann Moore Biennial Preservation Series, "Getting Acquainted with the Past: The 1767 Chowan County Courthouse," was presented in June 2002, with 173 attendees hearing Dr. Carl Lounsbury of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Dr. Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, Office of State Archaeology, speak about research findings at the courthouse. Tours of the building followed the presentations.

Dr. Willis Whichard, dean of Campbell University Law School and a former state supreme court justice, introduced his biography, *Justice James Iredell*, in December 2000 with a book signing. The site also sponsored an event, Happy 250th Birthday, James Iredell, for 681 students in 27 classes, at which fourth graders signed a giant birthday card. The James Iredell Historical Association received \$108,415.90 from the estate of Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Hart of Southern Pines for "acquisition of period furniture and furnishings." Mrs. Hart was the last survivor of thirteen Daughters of the American Revolution who had signed a bank note to purchase the Iredell House in 1948. The association also received \$10,500 from the Edenton Woman's Club for installation of ultraviolet filters on the windows of the house.

The site received an Excellence in Tourism Award from the Chowan County Tourism Development Authority in 2001. The site manager serves on the Chowan County Heritage Development Council, which developed an African American guide map to Edenton and introduced it at a program in February. The map is distributed at the historic site.

HISTORIC HALIFAX

Historic Halifax made significant progress during the biennium despite the severe challenges of a state budget shortfall, reorganization in the Historic Sites program, termination of temporary staff, and major changes in permanent personnel and operating schedule.

Accomplishments at Historic Halifax included the grand openings and dedications of the Tap Room and Eagle Tavern, as well as dedication of a monument on the site of St. Luke's African Methodist Episcopal Church in Halifax. Research and design for reconstruction of a ca. 1838 jail cell was completed, but the project proved too expensive. Two new buildings were opened to visitors, and schedules were created and printed as site tours were revamped.

Halifax Day 2001 was celebrated with Secretary of Cultural Resources Libba Evans as guest speaker and numerous fourth graders in attendance. The July 4th fireworks were well attended each year. Visitation to Christmas in Halifax dropped, while First for Freedom completed its 25th and 26th seasons.

Division of State Historic Sites

Staff members attended training in areas such as leadership, e-procurement, equal employment opportunity, and performance management, and also assisted other agencies with events and special presentations. Staff increased the efficiency of community service work and inmate services.

Site improvements during the period consisted of a new roof and repairs to the air-handling system; replanting of English boxwoods; the addition of a wayside brochure box at the visitor center; expansion of the visitor parking lot; exterior painting and interior paint research and roof repair at the Davie House; and exterior painting and repairs to heating and air-conditioning units at the Owens House and Eagle Tavern.

SOMERSET PLACE

Renovation, restoration, and reconstruction projects dominated activities during the biennium, including stabilizing and restoring the Kitchen/Laundry and Dairy to approximate their ca. 1843 appearance; upgrading bathrooms to comply with accessibility requirements; and replacing a leaking porch roof on the Collins House. Re-roofing and constructing a chimney on the furnace building; furnishing and interpreting the Kitchen Rations building, with two “horseshoe hearths” (replicating the original Smokehouse hearths); adding ornamental pieces, flowering plants, and herbs in the restored formal garden; and installing fire alarms in dependencies to extend protection already in the main house, visitor center, and overseer’s house all added to a substantial list of completed projects. Design for a fire suppression well to accompany the alarm system was approved; however, construction remains contingent upon identifying adequate funding.

The most far-reaching project was the reconstruction of two two-story, four-room buildings—the only known plantation hospital in the country and Old Suckey’s Home—in the former slave community. Prior to reconstruction, a deconstruction archaeological dig removed the remains of the original buildings. Dr. Debra Laefer, assistant professor of engineering at North Carolina State University, began a study to determine the cause of the rapid settling of Somerset’s buildings. Completion of that work is contingent upon funding.

As Long As You Call My Name, I Live: Somerset Place Slave Burial Register, 1785-1865, compiled by site manager Dorothy Spruill Redford, has been published with the names of more than four hundred enslaved people who died at Somerset Place.

Annual Christmas Open House programs were held on the first Sundays in December with decorations provided by local churches. The 2001 Somerset Homecoming: A Festival of Families and Friends was held on August 31 and September 1 with approximately two thousand in attendance. A special tribute was given to the Africans, Indians, and African Americans who lived and died on the land surrounding Lake Phelps. Somerset Place and manager Redford were featured prominently on the national television special, *Roots—Celebrating 25 Years: The Saga of an American Classic*.

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PIEDMONT HISTORIC SITES SECTION

A. Dale Coats, *Chief*

ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND

Alamance Battleground marked the 230th and 231st anniversaries of the Battle of Alamance during the reporting period with its popular eighteenth-century Live-In and Militia Muster. The site also served as a backdrop for the filming of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park's new orientation film, *Another Such Victory: The Battle of Guilford Courthouse*. Film footage was shot at the Allen House in December 2000, and the movie debuted at Guilford Courthouse on July 4, 2001. The site manager also continued his close involvement with the Burlington/Alamance County Convention and Visitors Bureau and the Carolinas' Backcountry Corridor Alliance.

BENNETT PLACE

Bennett Place continued its strong interpretive program during the biennium while also accomplishing four significant projects. The site received a Museum Assessment Program (MAP I) grant in March 2001 and was evaluated by Ross Weeks of Crab Orchard Museum, Fazewell, Virginia. During November of that same year, the former site residence was converted into an artifacts storage facility. In March 2002 the installation of the fire alarm system was completed, with heat detectors placed in all site buildings. The other major project involved a survey with ground-penetrating radar on the site grounds to identify archaeological features. Dr. Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton and Wake Forest University conducted this study, which was funded by the Bennett Place Support Fund, Inc.

CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN MUSEUM

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum adopted its new name in January 2002, and the staff celebrated the centennial of the 1902 founding of Palmer Memorial Institute. Numerous physical improvements were made to the site structures during the biennium, with the Canary Cottage receiving the most extensive renovations. The site also received an Access NC grant during the reporting period, which provided 98 percent accessibility to the entire campus. A tragic incident occurred in June 2001, when Gary Gage, facilities maintenance coordinator II, was shot and killed at the site residence.

DUKE HOMESTEAD

Duke Homestead accomplished two major site improvement projects during the biennium. Thanks to another Access NC grant, accessibility improvements were completed in both the visitor center and historic area during spring 2001. The installation of a smoke and fire alarm system was begun in February 2002 and was near completion at the end of the period. Another focal point of the biennium was the staff's coordination of four different temporary exhibitions in the Tobacco Museum. The Duke Homestead Education and History Corporation also increased its site support by furnishing the tobacco history library and contracting with the Freeman Group to produce a new site orientation video.

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HISTORIC STAGVILLE

Historic Stagville, as a new addition to (but an erstwhile component of) the former Historic Sites Section, continued its tradition of hosting numerous general meetings and educational programs for the public. Restoration work began at Horton Grove in January 2001, and major repairs were conducted on the slave cabins. During the spring of 2002, the installation of smoke and fire alarms was completed at Horton Grove, and an alarm was replaced at the Great Barn. Historic Stagville Foundation intensified its financial support of the site by funding the salaries of two temporary employees, and by sponsoring exterior paint analysis of the Bennehan House, in conjunction with the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation.

HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE

House in the Horseshoe held its August 2001 reenactment with a 360-degree battle, in which the house was attacked from all sides. This reenactment gave the event a more authentic feel and attracted a larger audience. Several site improvements were completed during the biennium, including installation of a covered wayside exhibit and a new entrance sign in July 2000, repairs to the staff office in October 2001, and installation of a new fire detection system. The site staff was also involved with the fabrication of teaching items and reproduction textiles for the Alston House.

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND

Town Creek Indian Mound completed three significant projects during the reporting period. The site secured a \$10,000 federal grant to restore the Little River bank and reduce site erosion. The site's support group, the Friends of Town Creek, Inc., purchased state-of-the-art equipment to project the site's new audiovisual program. Finally, improvements were made to the Learning Center, which hosted the return of the Eastern Woodland Skills Weekend in spring 2001.

ROANOKE ISLAND FESTIVAL PARK

Deloris Harrell, *Executive Director*

The Roanoke Island Commission, an independent commission situated within the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources for historic resource management, organizational, and budgetary purposes, was established by legislation in 1994. The twenty-four member commission was created to protect, preserve, develop, and interpret the historical and cultural assets of Roanoke Island, the birthplace of English-speaking America. The commission is also legislatively associated with the N.C. Department of Transportation for the Roanoke Voyages Corridor, established by legislation in 1982. In 1984 North Carolina led the nation's 400th anniversary celebration of the Roanoke Voyages and the first English colony of the New World by opening the 27-acre *Elizabeth II* State Historic Site, including the 69-foot, sixteenth-century representative sailing vessel, the *Elizabeth II*.

In 1998, after fourteen years of operation of the site and a major capital improvement project, Roanoke Island Festival Park opened additional facilities that included an 8,500-square-foot adventure museum, a 238-seat theatre, an art gallery/meeting space, an outdoor performance pavilion with lawn seating for 3,000, a maintenance facility, a museum store, and boardwalks along the marsh. That same year the park formed a partnership with the N.C. School of the Arts for a summer performance series of music, dance, drama, and film.

Visitation advanced by 3.2 percent during 2001-2002 to 120,901 people, aided by various history programs at the park and elsewhere. The outreach voyage of the *Elizabeth II* to Beaufort and Columbia served seven thousand people. Financial support from the two towns made the voyages possible. An annual Civil War Weekend in February on the anniversary of the Battle of Roanoke Island was established with re-enactors, artisans, lectures, encampments, and activities for all ages; participants numbered more than twelve hundred each year. An annual Elizabethan Tymes weekend was introduced in November. A History Garden was created to provide specialty programs on popular topics by staff and guest speakers. A community initiative, the annual Freedman's Colony Celebration, was relocated to the park in 2001. A shipwreck exhibit was added in The Adventure Museum, and enhancements were made at the Elizabethan, pirate, and general store exhibits.

In cultural arts programming, the North Carolina Symphony (in its first visit in five years) performed for some three thousand people at the park pavilion, underwritten by a grant from the Outer Banks Visitors Bureau. Festival Park provided space for Manteo High School to reintroduce drama classes in its curriculum and offered a separate children's drama series each summer. Arts activities also fostered rising attendance at the park. The N.C. School of the Arts produced more than sixty music, dance, drama, and film performances each summer. Gallery exhibitions increased, with visual arts from the Museum of Art in Raleigh, noteworthy artists, and local high school art classes. Over three thousand visitors viewed annual March quilt shows displaying a hundred quilts.

The park provided space to state, regional, and local groups for more than seventy-five functions each year, with private organizations paying usage fees, providing additional revenue for the site.

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Park facilities, the ship, and grounds received various improvements. Annual haul-outs of the *Elizabeth II* in January allowed for maintenance and replacement of worn parts. With State Construction engineers, staff addressed a critical safety issue by enhancing site lighting. Grants awarded to the Roanoke Voyages Corridor Committee provided funds for additional boardwalks. A partnership with the Garden Clubs of North Carolina and the Elizabethan Gardens improved landscaping. Additional sidewalks provided safer conditions for school groups. Repairs were completed at the *Elizabeth II* dock and an interpretive garb facility. Seasonal staff enhanced the park's website. All accounting systems and ticket sales were automated. Using a unique model for shoreline erosion protection, the Army Corps of Engineers, N.C. Division of Water Resources, and the park enlisted partnerships from other governmental entities for reforestation and shoreline stabilization. The work encompassed removal of 275 dead pine trees on 27 acres, utilizing in-house resources and donations from the Town of Manteo, planting of 500 new seedlings and 1,000 marsh grass seedlings, and installation of a rock sill and oyster reef. Festival Park acquired an additional 130 acres, predominantly wetlands contiguous to the site, for preservation.

The N.C. Maritime Museum on Roanoke Island, assisted by the commission, raised \$8,000 for construction of Optimist sailing boats for the Junior Sailing Program. With one staff member and numerous volunteers, the program was very successful. A grant of \$25,000 facilitated construction of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century shad-boat, the official State Boat, whose design originated on Roanoke Island. The shad-boat will become the keystone of the museum's collection of in-water vessels and an educational outreach tool.

The park staff served in a leading role in creating marketing collaboration and joint ticket sales with other Roanoke attractions that generated over \$100,000. Local grants funded print materials and advertising for the new ticket system. In partnership with WUNC Public Radio, Festival Park provided minimal equipment space in exchange for free advertising. The non-profit Friends of *Elizabeth II*, Inc., formed in 1983, provided necessary financial support for programming and projects each year through the operation of a museum store.

SOUTHEASTERN HISTORIC SITES SECTION

Robert S. Boyette, *Chief*

On June 1, 2002, the five sites in the region began operating as a new section. To aid the chief, an administrative officer transferred from the former Historic Sites Section home office, and field personnel began helping the section with administration and collections matters.

BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND

During the period, two construction and renovation projects were completed. East Coast Roofing Company installed a new visitor center roof in late 2000. A fire detection system was completed in the kitchen and slave cabin in the spring of 2002.

The site hosted 14 special events and 9,142 visitors. The most significant program was the 137th-anniversary War So Terrible program held on March 16-17, 2002. The site presented a quality program assisted by the 2nd Medical Battalion, U.S. Marine Corps, of Camp Lejeune, and numerous volunteers. About 463 visitors toured the nighttime re-creation of the Civil War 14th Army Corps hospital within the Harper House.

In October 2000 author Mark Bradley donated research materials from his books, *Last Stand in the Carolinas: The Battle of Bentonville* and *This Astounding Close: The Road to the Bennett Place*. In March 2001 a new audio-visual program was dedicated to the memory of former colleague Rick Jackson. In early 2002 the staff implemented a new furnishings plan for the Harper House.

The site acquired additional battlefield acreage in the winter of 2001, two parcels containing sixty-one acres (Earl Johnson property) and sixteen acres (Drummed property). In May 2002 the global positioning (GPS) mapping project of surviving trenches on the battlefield was completed, with the preparation of a final report, both as CD-ROM and bound copies. The unspent \$16,283 of the American Battlefield Protection Program grant was returned to the National Park Service.

BRUNSWICK TOWN / FORT ANDERSON

The design of exhibits for the visitor center is currently under way. Joe Sonderman and Clark Hipp are the designer and architect, respectively. The N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT) announced plans to replace bridges along N.C. 133 during the 2002-2003 fiscal year. Detours will be required. The manager asked NCDOT for better signage showing drivers the distance to the site.

Filming for two motion pictures and a video cable production occurred at the site. Filming also took place during the site's first eighteenth-century encampment. A local educator designed a wonderful site web page, www.carolinarosedesigns.com/brunweb/index.htm. Public programs—Heritage Days for area fourth graders, Civil War encampments, the ferry tour guide program, and the summer heritage offerings—provided extra attractions for visitors. Topics of programs included eighteenth-century maritime navigation, nineteenth-century artillery, children's toys and games, life as a sailor, basketry, and candle-making.

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Budget cuts forced the site to modify hours of operation and levels of staffing. The site now operates on a Tuesday through Saturday schedule. Support group funds offset the loss of temporary state salaries, paying for one temporary employee each weekend. Site staff assisted with the opening of exhibits at Fort Fisher in June.

CSS *NEUSE* AND GOVERNOR RICHARD CASWELL MEMORIAL

This biennium has been challenging for the staff at the CSS *Neuse*. In 2001 vacancies in the manager and assistant manager positions were filled. Budgetary problems froze planning for the new CSS *Neuse* Civil War Museum, but local fund-raising efforts continue. Jim Godfrey, president of the Kinston Chamber of Commerce, withdrew \$40,000 already paid on a \$100,000 pledge to use toward finishing a performing arts center in Kinston. The \$100,000 pledge to the museum still stands; the chamber will resume payments in the future. Re-roofing the old boat shelter was also put on hold for budgetary reasons. Staff conducted four living history programs and two History Bowl competitions.

A renovated maintenance shop opened in May 2001. Staff and community service workers completed the gutting of the interior of the old *Neuse* visitor center to prepare it for renovation, in consequence of delays in funding for the proposed new museum. Clearscapes Design completed construction documents for an addition (offices, more gift shop space, and accessible rest rooms) to the Caswell Building.

Conservators met in November 2001 and in April 2002 to discuss ways in which the site can better care for the gunboat. All agreed that the vessel should be in a climate-controlled environment. While continuing to treat the gunboat with Timbor®, a NCDOT enhancement grant was sought to fund boat shelter improvements, including a concrete floor, supports underneath the gunboat, and gable vents in the shelter. The amount requested is \$30,388, with a local match of \$7,596.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE

On August 3, 2000, Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. issued a proclamation commemorating the centennial of Aycock's election as governor. To celebrate Aycock's inauguration, the site and Wayne Community College held a symposium in January 2001, titled "Charles B. Aycock's North Carolina: Politics, Education, and Race Relations." Ray Brannon delivered a reenactment of Governor Aycock's final speech; Dr. William Link, Dr. Jeffrey Crow, Dr. James Leloudis, and Dr. John Haley presented lectures; and Claire Pittman and Dr. Gary Freeze gave workshops.

During the biennium, the birthplace partnered with the CSS *Neuse* to hold a regional History Bowl contest. Other special events included candlelight tours, a valentine program in 2002, a fall festival in 2001, Girl Scout Saturdays in the spring and fall of each year, and a series of successful genealogy workshops.

The exterior and interior of the schoolhouse were repainted to the 1893 color scheme. The mule barn and corncrib were re-sided and stained. A new exhibit opened with the help of East Carolina University graduate students interpreting North Carolina schools from 1865 to the present. Fire alarm systems were installed in all historic buildings.

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FORT FISHER

Fort Fisher at last has state-of-the-art exhibits. Timely completion of the project was made possible by additional funds from the Fort Fisher Restoration Committee, Inc. The new gallery, dedicated on June 1, 2002, features a sixteen-foot fiber-optic relief map that tracks the Union assault on Fort Fisher. A nine-minute narrative combined with five thousand fiber-optic lights is an exciting display. A rotating exhibit case initially featured a display on Union general Newton M. Curtis and Confederate colonel William Lamb, including Curtis's bejeweled presentation sword, crafted by Tiffany. Among other new site improvements were accessibility modifications to the visitor center parking lot, landscaping, new wayside exhibits, and a renovated audio-visual room. The site's new website is www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/hs/fisher/fisher.htm.

A reproduction rifled and banded 32-pounder seacoast cannon, purchased by the Fort Fisher Restoration Committee, was mounted at Shepherd's Battery in 2001. The site demonstrates three types of historic artillery: a 12-pounder Napoleon, a 24-pounder Coehorn mortar, and the 32-pounder.

Living history events included the Mary Holloway Seasonal Interpreter program of costumed guided tours. Fort Fisher and the Civil War Preservation Trust hosted Park Day in April 2002; 106 volunteers picked up trash, replaced sandbags, did landscaping, and painted cannon carriages. Traffic counters were installed in 2001. Fort Fisher is still the most visited state historic site, with an annual visitation of more than 600,000.

USS *NORTH CAROLINA* BATTLESHIP MEMORIAL

Capt. David R. Scheu Sr., USN (Ret), *Director*

During the biennium the USS *North Carolina* Battleship Commission continued to exercise its statutory responsibility to maintain the battleship *North Carolina* as a self-sufficient enterprise activity. Gov. Michael Easley selected a new commission in April 2001 and named Kenneth K. Dews Sr. of Winterville, a Pearl Harbor survivor and World War II veteran, as chair. Sadly, on November 3, 2001, Chairman Dews succumbed to cancer. The governor elevated vice chairman Norwood E. Bryan Sr. to the chairmanship.

With only 206,933 visitors for the battleship's fiscal year ending September 30, 2000 (the lowest visitation since the hurricane cycle began in 1996), rebuilding tourism after three hurricanes in late 1999 became a priority for the battleship and the region. Enhancing visibility for the battleship within that context was a major objective. Core responsibilities to visitors—maintenance and preservation of the ship, provision of digital information primarily through the Internet, programs for a local audience and for broader exposure, marketing and museum services to a wider audience, gift shop operations, and administrative support to achieve those goals—remained.

Maintenance and preservation of the battleship was critical. Staff continued repair and maintenance projects over the biennium. Included were replacement of more than four hundred square feet of steel decking, and removal of dehumidification plates on both stacks and the air supply uptakes to the main engineering spaces. The staff restored the ship's service area on the third deck, including the print shop, dark room, laundry, cobbler shop, and tailor shop to support reinterpretation of those spaces. Volunteers of the Azalea Coast Amateur Radio Club reactivated parts of the ship's radio equipment so that worldwide communications can be conducted with other amateur groups. The U.S. Navy maintains proprietary interest and inspects the ship each year for proper maintenance and visitor safety. The ship passed both inspections during the biennium.

A major restoration project, replacement of teak decking by an outside contractor, continued. Removal of 45,000 square feet of original decking and lead abatement took more than a year before labor-intensive installation of 115,000 board feet of new teak commenced. Consulting engineers began designing the next major projects: restoration of officers' berthing in the forward part of the ship, return of the officers' wardroom to its original use, and a new central HVAC system.

Rapid advances in digital technology, both in the Internet and in imaging, have created significant challenges and opportunities. When the second version of the ship's website, www.battleshipnc.com, grew to over seven hundred pages, a major restructuring began. The webmaster, supported by volunteers and senior battleship staff, led a major effort to make the website dynamic and user-friendly for tourists, schoolchildren, teachers, and researchers. The site became database-driven with a customized search engine, simpler navigation, standardized visual elements, and new content. Three trips to the National Archives for photographs, posters, plans, and other documents enhanced various sections. Now searchable are the crew list of more than seven thousand officers and men who served on the vessel; the full War Diary, the operating log of the ship; many photographs; the Roll of Honor of North Carolinians who died in World War II; and a list of honorary admirals in the North Carolina Navy.

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The ship's programs director led workshops to define potential teaching aids and hired a team of teachers to assist in developing lesson guides and activities for grades K through 12 in history, mathematics, science, and social studies, meeting state curriculum goals. These, too, are on the website.

Multi-faceted programs provide services to the military and visitors, and visibility for the ship. The vessel offers significant support to the military and veterans' organizations, mostly without cost. Ceremonies for enlistments, commissionings, promotions, reenlistments, retirements, and changes of command are common. During the biennium thirty-six ceremonies were held with up to 350 guests. The ship also permitted World War II reunion groups to hold eleven memorial services with up to two hundred guests. We hosted six formal dinners for Marine Corps units, including a dinner for North Atlantic Treaty Organization personnel. We also fly national ensigns to honor those retiring from active service or for other special events.

For thirty-seven years, the ship has conducted Memorial Day observances, led by an active duty flag or general officer, and large Fourth of July fireworks shows. New film festivals, sponsored by Time Warner Cable and the *Wilmington Star-News*, are weekly four-movie series introduced by a professor from UNC-Wilmington. A half-marathon is held in November and in 2001 drew more than 450 runners and raised over \$5,000 for the ship. A Love Your Country—Honor Veterans contest was begun in 2000 as a program for schoolchildren to interview veterans and describe their efforts in words, art, or videos, which are recognized with awards and a display of winning entries. A living history crew of more than sixty individuals from eight states portrayed the World War II crew twice a year, helping in maintenance, preservation, and interpretation. The ship received regional and/or national attention for hosting the Harley-Davidson Dealers' Battle Ride for Muscular Dystrophy, the Cape Fear Blues Festival, and the Greater Wilmington King Mackerel Tournament. The ship also gained visibility through events such as Cycle N.C., a bike ride from Boone to the battleship, and the 2002 Azalea Festival, for which the ship hosted "A Salute to America's Heroes," honoring responders to September 11, 2001.

Marketing efforts continued with billboard, print, television, and Internet advertising. To enhance visitor experiences, a new introduction video narrated by actor Pat Hingle, a World War II navy veteran, began showing in April 2001.

Museum Services goals were reinterpretation of the ship for a generation more distanced from World War II, and expanding the collection, emphasizing recording of video histories of the crew. New signage was installed. The number of artifacts grew, thanks to contributors and increased availability of artifacts on eBay. A significant portion of the ship's presentation silver service was loaned to the Museum of History in 2001. Two major pieces from the World War I-era armored cruiser *North Carolina* were acquired by donation. The staff continued to support museum studies at UNC-Wilmington and N.C. State University.

In December 2000, in the State Capitol, the Secretary of the Navy announced that the fourth *Virginia*-class nuclear attack submarine would be named *North Carolina*, to be commissioned in 2007. In August 2001, Jeff Vince became the ten millionth visitor to the battleship since her arrival in Wilmington in 1961. The Vince family stopped by after seeing the new film, *Pearl Harbor*.

WESTERN HISTORIC SITES SECTION

John L. Beaver, *Chief*

The western sites have seen interesting and exciting changes in their mode of operations since the beginning of the biennium. In early 2002, perhaps the largest change occurred with the formation of regional sections within the new Division of State Historic Sites. The Western Historic Sites Section includes Fort Dobbs, Horne Creek Living Historical Farm, James K. Polk Memorial, Reed Gold Mine, Thomas Wolfe Memorial, and Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace.

The staff of these sites have dealt with dramatic budget cuts, loss of personnel, maintenance of special events with a smaller budget, and curtailed hours of operation, which became necessary after a budget shortfall that affected all aspects of state government. As a result of these decreases in budget and salaries, the sites began to rely more and more on volunteers, court-ordered community service, and inmates for labor.

Despite these challenges, the section made progress in new and continuing ventures. Perhaps the largest scale of site improvements has been at the Thomas Wolfe Memorial, severely damaged by arsonists in 1998. After bids were received in late November 2001, contractors began restoration of the house. At Reed Gold Mine, staff members organized new exhibits to fill empty cases after the Harvard Gold Collection moved to a new museum. The new displays feature gold, historic mining gear, and blacksmithing equipment. Other improvements at Reed include re-configuring the gift shop, upgrading the waste-water plant, and rewiring lights in the mine. Emergency escape ladders in Linker and Morgan Shafts were replaced with galvanized metal ladders during the summer of 2001, trail and property lines were cleared of brush and debris, and beautiful flower beds were added to enhance the visitor center.

At Horne Creek Farm, the site's 1900-era tobacco barn was restored. Plans for addition of sheds to the double-crib barn, repair of the smokehouse, renovation of two tobacco barns, and installation of hard-surface, handicapped parking spaces were finalized. Workers planted more than four hundred apple trees at the Southern Heritage Apple Orchard. Matting, crushed stone, and drip irrigation lines were put around the new trees. Additional work at the orchard included building a well house to house the well, irrigation machinery, and tools. Improvements at Fort Dobbs include a new entrance sign and chain-link fence to enclose the playground.

Many projects were completed during the biennium at Polk Memorial. Staff installed accessible picnic tables, completed restoration of the kitchen garden and fencing, wrote and implemented new school group tour scripts and general visitor information guides, and added flower beds and other landscaping around the visitor center. A work yard with cedar fencing was installed behind the historic kitchen that will enable the staff to increase interpretation there. The new interpretation will include outdoor ovens, fire pits for cooking demonstrations, laundry displays, and other aspects of daily life that would have occurred on the Polk farm in the early nineteenth century. In October 2001 the site opened its renovated nature trail to Little Sugar Creek; an Eagle Scout and site staff completed the project.

Special events and advertising continue to be integral to interpretation at sites, although the number of special events has declined with budget cuts and loss of funds for temporary salaries. Reed Gold Mine hosted several special events, including the

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annual Minerals Education Conference, which drew fifty mining professionals, science teachers, and geologists from across the nation. Reed also participated in the Paramount Carowinds coupon book, which proved very successful in attracting visitors. The mine continues to offer its popular panning programs and other special events. Fort Dobbs hosted a variety of special events, including annual militia encampments, Colonial Living Days, Heritage Days, and Cub Scout Day Camps. Polk Memorial sponsored more interpretive programs highlighting important aspects of James K. Polk's administration, including an annual program on President's Day. These events are in addition to continuing programs dealing with life on the Polk farm.

FORT DOBBS

With the loss of a grounds worker to temporary disability, the staff of Fort Dobbs has been reduced to one. This situation has led to many challenges for the remaining staff member in keeping up site tours, greeting visitors, and hosting special events. Late in 2001 the site received a grant from the Foundations of the Carolinas to fund a thermal imaging project to search for underground features. The site received \$4,000 from the foundation, \$1,800 from the Iredell Properties Commission, and additional monies from the Fort Dobbs Alliance for the project. The imaging was performed in January 2002.

HORNE CREEK LIVING HISTORICAL FARM

With the employment of a maintenance mechanic and interpreter, the staff of Horne Creek returned to a full complement of four people. Before the loss of temporary staff members, the staff was able to complete an extensive research project on the Shoals community, establish a children's apprenticeship program, prepare a proposal for historic clothing, begin publication of a site newsletter, and expand educational programs and special events. The supporting Farm Committee sponsored nineteen special events, and the Cornshucking Frolic drew between eight and ten thousand people. Other events included ice cream socials, Christmas by Lamplight, Sweethearts, German Heritage Day, and From Peel to Pie. The support group funded the refurbishing of the temporary visitor center, including new windows, doors, exterior painting, flooring, and countertops.

JAMES K. POLK MEMORIAL

The staff of Polk Memorial worked with the Mecklenburg Historical Association, the Charlotte Regional History Consortium, and the Cooking Guild of the Catawba Valley to promote the site and expand cooperation among all sites and museums in the Charlotte area. Staff also have been busy with renovation and re-interpretation projects, and attended Polk family reunions, museum conferences, and workshops on cemetery preservation, interpretation, and training skills. The site's support group, Polk Memorial Support Fund, Inc., funded several interpretive programs and summer day camps, and purchased much-needed items for the education collection used by school groups and children. The support group also has been busy raising money for a new audio-visual program and projector equipment.

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REED GOLD MINE

The staff at Reed Gold Mine participated in a drug-free workplace workshop and historic weapons courses, and attended waste-water treatment classes to meet state qualifications as spray irrigation operators. Staff also participated in a seminar on cemetery preservation and a workshop to aid in planning special events. The staff continued the tradition of community involvement by attending meetings of local civic organizations, organizing off-site panning demonstrations, and enhancing good relationships with local media. Reed staff also put tremendous effort into the site's new orientation film, *Looking for Gold*, completed in 2001. With the help of the Gold History Corporation, Reed hopes to purchase new video equipment with which to show the film.

THOMAS WOLFE MEMORIAL

The Thomas Wolfe Memorial staff was busy with plans for restoring the house at the memorial. After many attempts, an acceptable bid for restoration was received in November 2001, totaling \$1,864,990. The staff also worked to rejuvenate visitation that has declined since 1998 as a result of the fire. One innovative technique was guided walking tours of the grounds around the house. In addition the staff continued to perform special events and off-site programs to augment interpretation of the site.

ZEBULON B. VANCE BIRTHPLACE

At Vance Birthplace, a group of site supporters formed the Vance Birthplace Support Associates in 2000 to assist educational and interpretive programs at the site. The group initially consisted of a five-member board of directors and received donations from site visitors. In May 2002 longtime staff veteran Carolyn Justice retired; combined with loss of temporary salaries, her departure affected the site in many adverse ways. In April 2002 an annual special event, Spring Pioneer Living Day, was canceled for the first time. Off-site programs by staff were likewise reduced in the latter part of the biennium.

DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY MUSEUMS

Elizabeth F. Buford, *Director*

External and internal changes—historical events that shaped our state and country between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2002—impacted the institutions in the newly formed Division of State History Museums: the North Carolina Museum of History; the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort, with branches at Manteo and Southport; the Mountain Gateway Museum in Old Fort; the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City; and the Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex in Fayetteville.

Dwindling public resources realized through budget freezes, mandated reversions, and horrific cuts impacted daily decisions as well as long-range planning. Staff implemented the core mission and continued not to extend internal resources, all while simultaneously envisioning an expanded future. Commitment to this balancing act of doing more with significantly less while laying the groundwork for increased private funding, expanded facilities, new exhibits, and engaging educational programs left its imprint upon patrons, staff, and all divisional institutions. Noteworthy milestones include:

- North Carolina Museum of History associate director Janice C. Williams provided outstanding leadership during periods of transition for the entire division.
- Construction work continued on the new Museum of the Albemarle facility.
- The division's biennial visitation totaled 999,398 citizens.
- More than 30 family events, 1,700 on-site public programs, and 4,000 guided tours were planned and presented.
- An additional 1,917,340 people benefited from outreach programs and services.
- Division museums mounted or maintained fifty-one long-term and temporary exhibits. Another ten outreach exhibits traveled to entities around the state.
- Commitment to public involvement and a broadened constituency took place, with 268 citizens serving on 16 museum boards and community advisory groups.
- In the biennium's second year, the museums received support from the 16,583 adults and children who joined museum-sponsored membership organizations. In addition, 406 volunteers donated more than 30,000 hours of work to our seven institutions.
- Through public generosity, the museums' support groups, and state funds, 3,212 artifacts became part of our collections. Ninety-nine percent of these items were gifts.
- In September 2001, I had the honor of becoming division director for this remarkable agency.

The economic slowdown and events associated with September 11, 2001, continue to change how the division's mission is implemented by its seven museums. These changes in methods and means have dampened but not extinguished the vision, creativity, dedication, and determination of our museums' communities. Through collections, exhibits, and programs, these museums teach the state's history to today's generation and preserve it for future generations.



TOP LEFT: Senora Lynch demonstrates beadwork at the annual American Indian Heritage Celebration at the North Carolina Museum of History. BOTTOM LEFT: The Holiday Jubilee at the Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex interprets life in camp and on the home front during the Civil War. A soldier of the 51st North Carolina Regiment rests before his hut. TOP RIGHT: The Mountain Gateway Museum's annual Pioneer Day Festival features craft demonstrations, mountain music and food, and a variety of hands-on activities. A costumed interpreter demonstrates wool spinning. CENTER RIGHT: The North Carolina Maritime Museum at Roanoke Island is located in the former George Washington Creef Boathouse in Manteo, where the *Elizabeth II* was constructed. BOTTOM RIGHT: A pirate re-enactor thrills youngsters with a swordplay demonstration during a summer camp program at the North Carolina Museum of History.

Division of State History Museums

NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Elizabeth F. Buford, *Director*

PRESENTING THE STORIES OF NORTH CAROLINIANS

The North Carolina Museum of History presents an exciting exhibit calendar that underscores the wide-ranging diversity of the museum collection and portrays the human scope and drama of North Carolina's past. A dynamic exhibit schedule allows the museum to better preserve its collections, while simultaneously permitting increased coordination with regional museums to bring the history of North Carolina to the entire state.

Compelling exhibits embracing the vast spectrum of North Carolina's past were highlights of the biennium. The museum offered eighteen exhibits that invited visitors to contemplate their own place in the North Carolina historical experience and the place of North Carolina in American history. Visitors saw exhibits ranging from the state's legendary figures to textile art created by women from Southern Appalachia.

Short-term exhibits:

North Carolina Legends brought to life the stories of colorful figures such as Virginia Dare, Blackbeard, Henry Berry Lowry, and Charlotte Hawkins Brown. The exhibit also examined the roles that legends play in the political, economic, and social life of communities.

Recent Acquisitions: Partners in Preservation showcased pottery, furniture, and other artifacts purchased with funds from the Museum of History Associates, the museum's statewide membership organization. The exhibit's handcrafted items highlighted the work of talented and creative Tar Heel artisans from the late 1700s to the late 1900s.

Remember Me When I Am Gone featured clothing, jewelry, funeral invitations, and other artifacts that illustrated mourning practices from the late 1700s to the present.

America's Secret Warriors: The OSS and the George Watts Hill Collection featured ingenious objects used by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), America's ultrasecret intelligence organization, to carry out its clandestine operations during World War II. George Watts Hill served as an officer in the Research and Development Branch of the OSS from 1943 to 1945. Members of the Hill family generously funded the purchase of case materials for the exhibit.

Greensboro artist William Mangum captured sixty Tar Heel scenes in *Carolina Preserves*. Mangum's watercolor paintings were accompanied by stories from North Carolinians such as Michael Jordan, Kay Yow, and Ruth and Billy Graham. The exhibit was underwritten by a \$100,000 gift from Bank of America.

The lobby exhibit *New Year's Eats* featured a kitchen scene from 1929. The exhibit served up a sampling of New Year's food traditions, such as eating black-eyed peas and collards for good luck.

First Families of North Carolina explored the public and private roles of our state's governors and first ladies. Artifacts included personal and political memorabilia, household furnishings, documents, and photographs. The exhibit culminated in an inaugural ballroom featuring first ladies' evening dresses.

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Snapshots of a Family: The Delanys provided glimpses into the lives of Sadie and Bessie Delany (*Having Our Say: The Delany Sisters' First One Hundred Years*) and their remarkable family. The sisters were two of ten Delany children who grew up on the campus of Raleigh's Saint Augustine's College.

It's All about Attitude featured medals, images, mementos, and promotional items from the 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games, held in North Carolina. The Museum of History joined with the 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games Organizing Committee and Special Olympics North Carolina to create the exhibit, which was funded by a \$25,000 grant from the 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games.

A soot-grimed whiskey still served as the centerpiece of *Tending the Still*. This small exhibit included other artifacts associated with moonshine making in the Tar Heel State.

Man-Made Marvels opened as part of a nationwide celebration commemorating the 150th anniversary of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). The exhibit explores the role of civil engineers and tells the stories of four outstanding Tar Heel landmarks. The exhibit is cosponsored by the museum and the North Carolina Section of the ASCE, which contributed \$46,000 in funding. Carolina Power and Light, a Progress Energy company, provided another \$5,000.

Collections on Exhibit continued to feature selected items from the museum collection.

Long-term exhibits:

Long-term exhibits highlighting the stories of North Carolinians continued to attract visitors. In 2001 the museum reinstalled the original workshop of David Marshall "Carbine" Williams. This self-taught gunsmith helped design the U.S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1, which became a favorite weapon of American forces in World War II, the Korean War, and the early years of the war in Vietnam.

Other long-term exhibits include the award-winning *Health and Healing Experiences in North Carolina*, which captures the rich diversity of North Carolina's medicinal systems past and present. The exhibit features re-created settings of places where North Carolinians have sought healing.

North Carolina and the Civil War tells the stories of North Carolinians who lived, served, and sacrificed during the nation's bloodiest conflict. These stories are brought to life by showcasing personal belongings, photographs, military items, and close-up accounts of those who endured the war.

North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame recognizes Tar Heel sports heroes and the impact sports have had on our state. The exhibit includes artifacts, audio, video, and interactive biographies. During the biennium the exhibit received a face-lift, courtesy of a \$50,000 gift from the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

Tar Heel Junior Historian Association showcases the award-winning projects of young historians from across the state. The exhibit relocated to the museum lobby during the biennium.

The Spirit of the Community: North Carolina Folklife closed in 2002. The exhibit celebrated the crafts, music, and experiences that make our state unique.

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Traveling Exhibits:

A Brush with History: Paintings from the National Portrait Gallery included seventy-five portraits of notable Americans who have shaped our nation's history and culture. The traveling exhibition was organized by the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

Picturing the Century: One Hundred Years of Photography from the National Archives offered a remarkable selection of images chronicling twentieth-century American life and many of its defining moments. The exhibit was created by the National Archives and Records Administration and organized for travel by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES).

On Miniature Wings: Model Aircraft from the National Air and Space Museum celebrated the incredible advances in aviation during the twentieth century. The exhibit showcased twenty-five miniature craft from the collection of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum. The exhibition came to the Museum of History through SITES.

Textile Art from Southern Appalachia: The Quiet Work of Women highlighted the importance of handweaving in the cultural traditions of the Mountain region of North Carolina and the rest of Southern Appalachia. This exhibit from the American Textile History Museum in Lowell, Massachusetts, featured beautiful textile art and stories of weavers from 1830 to 1930.

Portraits of the Presidents from the National Portrait Gallery showcased sixty-one paintings, sculptures, photographs, and other likenesses of American presidents. The exhibit was organized by the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

The Museum of History continued its exhibit outreach program during the biennium. After initial runs in Raleigh, the exhibits *It's All about Attitude; North Carolina Postal History; The Press in North Carolina History; and Seeking Liberty and Justice: The Legal Profession in North Carolina* traveled to venues throughout the state.

ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING OUR STATE'S ARTIFACTS

The generosity of many individuals contributed to the museum collection. The staff actively acquires and preserves artifacts that represent North Carolina history. Items are obtained by donation, bequest, and purchase, using funds provided by the state and by the North Carolina Museum of History Associates. The museum is fortunate to have this support as it works to achieve its mission to preserve the history and material culture of the state. The following items represent the wealth of artifact acquisitions during the biennium (a complete list appears in Appendix 26):

Donations

Wooden chest with padlock owned by William Dorsey Pender. The Edgecombe County native used the chest while serving as an officer in the United States and Confederate armies. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Pender resigned his commission in the U.S. Army before the Civil War began. He became a major general in the Confederate army but was mortally wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg. *Donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Pender.*

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United States Army uniforms owned by General Hugh Shelton. Shelton became the first North Carolinian to serve as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the armed forces' highest position. The Edgecombe County native graduated from North Carolina State University, where he began his military career as a cadet in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He advanced through the ranks to become the nation's top officer from October 1, 1997, to October 1, 2001. *Donated by General Henry Hugh Shelton.*

Carved walking stick owned by Governor Elias Carr. One of Carr's employees gave him the walking stick as a gift. Tradition says it was made by prison inmates. The walking stick is an important addition to two museum collections: personal possessions of North Carolina governors and carved walking sticks. *Donated by Mr. Richard Coleman.*

Museum of History Purchases

Slipware dish, ca. 1775-1820. The pottery dish is thought to have been made by Rudolf Christ, who apprenticed to Gottfried Aust, the first potter to work in the Moravian settlement of Salem (present-day Winston-Salem). Pottery was one of the first industries established in Salem in 1755.

Museum of History Associates Purchases

Portrait miniature, oil on ivory, in original silk-lined case, ca. 1814. The portrait of Joseph Blount Gregoire Roulhac is enclosed in a gold case with incised decoration, a cipher "JR," and a lock of hair on the reverse. The gold case may have been made by Edenton silversmith Martin Noxon. Roulhac was born in Martin County and lived in Bertie and Wake Counties. An 1811 graduate of the University of North Carolina, he represented Bertie County at the Constitutional Convention of 1835.

Cat figurines, Jugtown literature, 1934. The figurines were commissioned by Julia H. Post and made by Alice Hussey at Jugtown Pottery in Seagrove. The cats are of classic orange Jugtown clay and have a clear glaze. Jugtown typically produced chicken and duck figurines; these cats are the only known felines created at the pottery. Jugtown advertising and an exhibit booklet accompany the figurines.

The museum offers access to the artifact collection via its website. By June 30, 2002, the Re:discovery artifact management system contained 111,875 artifact records and 8,376 images.

The Collections Management staff moved or re-housed 54,433 objects at the Raleigh museum. Registrars accessioned 284 collections (gifts, purchases, and transfers) with a total of 3,213 artifacts for the entire division. The staff numbered 6,098 artifacts and conservators treated 495 artifacts.

The museum loaned artifacts to institutions, sites, and other museums. This included the loan of a Thomas Day candlestand for the exhibit *Captive Passage: Transatlantic Slavery and the Making of the Americas* at the Mariners' Museum in Newport News, Virginia.

PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Education Section staff continued its commitment to making the Museum an institution of lifelong learning for audiences in North Carolina and beyond. The staff

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recognized the importance of broadening the museum's constituency by providing programs for the visually impaired, Latino audiences, and preschoolers. The staff also expanded outreach services through distance-learning classes, online workshops, and the History-in-a-Box program. During the biennium the Education Section served ninety-five counties.

Using technology-based programs for outreach services has increased the programs the museum can offer. The North Carolina Information Highway programs reached 4,751 students across the state. During the reporting period, the staff developed the third distance-learning class about American Indians in North Carolina. To meet an increasing demand for the two-way conferencing programs, the staff offered them twice a week. The state budget shortages have delayed filling the position responsible for running the program, so its future is uncertain.

Web courses for teachers brought a new level of outreach to 161 teachers in 20 North Carolina counties. The courses are convenient for educators and encourage them to keep learning about state history. During the biennium, section staff developed Web courses titled North Carolina Women's History, Stories from the Civil War, American Indians in North Carolina, and North Carolina Legends.

While technology-based programs have increased in popularity, the museum's Educational Media Services have witnessed a dramatic decrease in usage. Teachers continue to prefer historical documentaries; however, funding to produce them is limited. Circulation of History-in-a-Box kits has increased steadily. During the biennium the North Carolina Society of Daughters of the American Revolution provided \$4,568 for a third series of kits about colonial North Carolina. These multidisciplinary resource kits include lesson plans, touch items, and videos. During the reporting period, the three series of kits reached 11,484 students.

Tar Heel Junior Historian Association (THJHA) membership held relatively steady with an average of 7,340 members. The annual convention remains popular, as indicated by a slight increase in attendance each year. Holding the convention at various venues has proven successful, and the THJHA coordinator has collaborated with multiple community partners to secure locations that enhance each year's theme and provide a child-friendly, safe, and fun environment.

The Internal Branch planned and implemented 882 public programs serving 83,863 people. Group visitation totaled 127,642. The staff collaborated with the North Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to develop two programs for visually impaired audiences. Recognizing a renewed interest in programs for preschoolers, the staff developed a Time for Tots series. Originally planned as a quarterly program, Time for Tots was held bimonthly to meet demand. The staff also introduced a backpack about folklife for preschoolers. The backpack is available in Spanish and English versions.

The museum collaborated with the Consortium in Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University to produce a Day of the Dead celebration. This event, offered in English and Spanish, welcomed more than 180 people, who learned about the Mexican holiday through stories, food, and crafts.

Recognizing the importance of interpreting the state's diverse history, the staff worked with community advisory groups to develop programs about the contributions of American Indians and African Americans. In 2001 the annual American Indian

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Heritage Celebration attracted more than four thousand visitors. The museum received funding from Target Corporation and the United Arts Council for a Youth Writers Project, which was included as part of the annual event. The staff also developed an African American history tour with hands-on components and held the first African American Cultural Celebration. The event, which attracted more than eleven hundred visitors, featured activities, crafts, storytelling, and foods.

Programming to accompany the exhibit *Textile Art from Southern Appalachia* included weaving demonstrations in the lobby. The staff joined weavers from Pullen Park Arts Center and North Carolina State University School of Design to provide 34 demonstrations for 2,021 visitors.

Lectures, symposia, and panel discussions attracted adult audiences during the reporting period. A \$4,988 grant from the North Carolina Humanities Council funded the daylong symposium “Spirituality and Healing.” The panel program “Politics and the Press” featured journalists and political strategists who discussed the press’s role in gubernatorial campaigns. During another panel discussion, veterans shared their memories of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The museum collaborated with the North Carolina Section, American Society of Civil Engineers to present a lecture by Dr. Henry Petroski, noted engineer and author. Monthly Writer’s Block and History à la Carte programs featured authors and historians from across the state.

The History Players performed on weekends and began presenting live performances to school groups two days a week. Two new characters—Gracie Sears, a slave woman, and Isaac Lefevers, a Civil War soldier—came to life in the exhibit *Health and Healing Experiences in North Carolina* during the biennium.

As the state budgetary crisis impacted the museum, volunteers and interns continued to be major contributors to daily operations. During the biennium 112 dedicated volunteers contributed 21,717 hours to the museum. Fifteen interns from one high school and seven colleges and universities provided interpretation, conservation, design, and research support.

Two Gallery Carts debuted during the reporting period to provide a hands-on opportunity for visitors to learn more about topics such as toys and games and North Carolina’s first families. In 2000 docent Jerry McClain received the Individual Volunteer Award from the North Carolina Museums Council. The annual award is presented to a volunteer who has provided outstanding service.

PROMOTING MEMBERSHIP AND FUND-RAISING

The North Carolina Museum of History Associates, the statewide support group for the Museum of History, continued to purchase artifacts, fund advertising, support educational programs and exhibits, and organize special events. Museum and Associates staff worked to secure funds via grants, from corporations, and through the generosity of individual museum supporters.

Associates membership for fiscal year 2000-2001 was 12,660, and rose to 12,748 in fiscal year 2001-2002. By June 2002 membership stood at 12,649, a 7.74 percent increase from June 2000. The Benefactors Circle membership campaign continued to attract new members. The Gold Quill Society, designed to recognize supporters who contribute \$1,000 or more annually, also attracted new members. Associates’ member

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benefits included Museum Days, special tours and trips, exhibit preview events, and Museum Shop and program discounts.

The 2001 Spring Frolic took place in Pinehurst and yielded a net profit of \$115,000. Other significant fund-raisers included galas for the traveling exhibitions *A Brush with History: Paintings from the National Portrait Gallery* and *Portraits of the Presidents from the National Portrait Gallery*. The Associates netted more than \$60,000 from these events. The group also underwrote promotional materials such as fliers, table tent cards, and citywide banners for exhibits.

Merchandise in the Museum Shop continued to change constantly to reflect the museum's exhibits. For example, the shop focused on presidential and patriotic themes in 2001 and 2002. From holiday ornaments and presidential china to books, jewelry, and toys, almost every area of the shop sported a red-white-and-blue color scheme. Sales from the Museum Shop continued to benefit the division. The shop went "high-tech" in 2000 when it became part of the *ncgov.com* website. The site, which enables the Museum Shop to reach a wider audience, has helped increase monthly sales. The shop offers new items on the website each month.

During the 2000-2001 fiscal year, the Museum of History Associates contributed \$156,000 to the division's museums to underwrite programs and exhibitions and to purchase artifacts. In the 2001-2002 fiscal year, that amount increased to \$162,000. Grants from the North Carolina Humanities Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, Target Corporation, the United Arts Council of Raleigh and Wake County, the North Carolina Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation, the A. J. Fletcher Foundation, and GlaxoSmithKline Foundation supported a variety of exhibitions and programs, and helped the museum carry out long-planned projects during a difficult economic period.

REACHING THE PUBLIC

During this biennium the museum's newsletter, *Cornerstone*, moved to a quarterly publication schedule (it had previously appeared three times per year). To facilitate production, distribution, and usability, the quarterly *Program Calendar* became a pull-out section in *Cornerstone*, and the combined publication incorporated the North Carolina Museum of History Associates newsletter, beginning with the October-December 2001 issue. The graphic designers gave *Cornerstone and Program Calendar* a new look to unite the publications and make them more user-friendly. The museum produced eight issues during the reporting period.

Four issues of *Tar Heel Junior Historian* magazine and two of *Crossroads* newsletter were distributed to students and advisers in Tar Heel Junior Historian Association chapters statewide. In addition, the staff produced six issues of a newspaper supplement to the *Durham Herald-Sun*. The editors worked on eighteen issues of the docent newsletter and on periodic newsletters from the regional museums. They provided editorial services for a wide variety of other projects, including labels and supplemental materials for new, existing, and future exhibits; programming; publicity; annual teacher resource catalogs; the museum's website; and an updated North Carolina facts brochure. Special publications included a booklet to accompany the exhibit *North Carolina and the Civil War*, and a *Man-Made Marvels* activity

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booklet, both printed with private funds. Editorial work began on the manuscript for an upcoming book about the museum's extensive collection of Civil War flags.

The Southeastern Museums Conference recognized the creative work of staff members in its 2001 Publication Design Competition. *Cornerstone and Program Calendar* garnered a Silver Award, as did the museum's biennial report for 1998-2000. *Tar Heel Junior Historian* and the 2001 *Teacher Resource Guide* each received an Honorable Mention.

The staff prepared news releases, held media conferences, placed advertisements, and distributed information to promote exhibits and programs. Events received coverage on television and radio stations, on websites, and in newspapers throughout the state. Coverage reached beyond North Carolina with two programs on Time Warner Cable's History Channel, articles in *Our State* magazine, a review in the *Journal of American History*, and information in other publications.

The staff worked closely with the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, and Clifford Public Relations of New York City to promote the traveling portrait exhibitions. The exhibits enjoyed widespread publicity, which ranged from an article in the *New York Times* to a feature in *Kidsville News* magazine.

Staff responded to 408 requests from a variety of media outlets such as UNC-TV, National Public Radio, *American Craft* magazine, and the National Portrait Gallery's newsletter *Profile*. In addition to featuring the museum in several early-morning newscasts, WRAL-TV taped a thirty-minute special about Dale Earnhardt in the gallery *North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame*. Exhibits and special events appeared as television news stories seventy-one times. Of special note, the cast and crew of the television show *Dawson's Creek* twice visited the museum to tape the weekly series.

The website team updated museum information, which was incorporated into a new design format approved in 2002. Two monthly online series, Monthly Celebrations and Careers for Historians, were added to the site. The museum also offered six online teacher workshops, with topics ranging from American Indians to the Civil War. The website team compiled and reviewed results of surveys from staff throughout the division. A team subcommittee helped plan a children's page for the website (ncmuseumofhistory.org). The subcommittee produced a document detailing educational objectives for the proposed page and the cost of implementation.

MANAGING THE FACILITY

The Museum of History collaborated with other agencies and organizations to provide a suitable venue for a variety of events. These activities ranged from National History Day state competitions to the first African American Cultural Celebration. Staff from the museum and the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame held two media conferences in the museum building to introduce the 2001 and 2002 inductees. These inductees' stories were added to the museum's exhibition, *North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame*.

The staff oversaw building improvements during the biennium. Sprinkler heads and motion detectors were installed in the exhibit *David Marshall "Carbine" Williams*. Flowers were planted in Fletcher Garden and in front of the museum. Repairs were made to the loading dock column, the gallery *North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame*, and Gallery C. The voice-mail system was replaced, and radios were purchased for the

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security team. The museum was accepted into the North Carolina Department of Justice Company Police Program, and the first police chief was hired.

The special events coordinator organized the museum's calendar of events and oversaw the use of the Raleigh facility by outside groups. Outside events that took place at the museum during the reporting period included the Triangle Music International Concert, the Governor's Institute on Community Forum, and the First Flight Centennial Film Festival and Reception. The museum raised \$62,690 from these and other events.

SHARING AND ASSISTING THE PROFESSION

The museum continued its commitment to the historical community by contributing the expertise of its staff to numerous professional organizations. Tom Belton, Louise Benner, Dr. Vicki Berger, John Campbell, Deanna Kerrigan, RaeLana Poteat, Shirl Spicer, Martha Tracy, and Kathleen Wyche each served on boards or committees of the following professional organizations: North Carolina Civil War Tourism Council; Costume Society of America, Region VI; Historic Oak View County Park; North Carolina Museums Council; American Association of Museums; American Association for State and Local History; Association for Living History, Farm, and Agricultural Museums; Folklife Grants Panel of the North Carolina Arts Council; Somerset Place Foundation, Inc.; River City Community Development Corporation; North Carolina Society of Certified Public Managers; and Historical Society of North Carolina. Dr. Berger also continued as an adjunct associate professor of history at North Carolina State University.

Dr. Vicki Berger, John Campbell, Debra Nichols, Louise Benner, Rebecca Lewis, Charlotte Sullivan, Emily Grant, Doris Bates, Martha Tracy, and Deanna Kerrigan shared their knowledge through presentations at professional conferences and workshops. The International Conference on Museums, Collections Management and Practices Workshop of the American Association for State and Local History, North Carolina Museums Council, North Carolina Social Studies Conference, Costume Society of America, Region VI, Wake County Public Schools Career Day, Southeastern Museums Conference, the twenty-seventh annual North Carolina Indian Unity Conference, and the North Carolina Docent Symposium served as sites for presentation of these papers. A list of outside agencies assisted appears in Appendix 26.

Associate director Janice Williams, who has dedicated twenty-seven years of service to the museum, received the 2000 Governor's Award for Excellence for Outstanding State Service. During the biennium she fulfilled the duties of interim director until a director was appointed.

MOUNTAIN GATEWAY MUSEUM

Sam Gray, *Administrator*

The museum featured a variety of exhibits that captured the spirit of Mountain communities in western North Carolina. These included the popular exhibit *Western North Carolina Gold: Mining for Gold in the Upper Catawba Region, 1830-1930*, featuring artifacts from Reed Gold Mine State Historic Site. The artifacts, supplemented with photographs and maps, depict the history and social implications of gold mining in the region. After *Western North Carolina Gold* closed in 2000, the exhibit's collection of oral histories about early gold operations in McDowell County remained in the museum's archives. The oral histories have been a significant contribution to local historical research.

The exhibit, *Marvels and Automatoys: Whimsical Genius of a Mountain Craftsman*, opened in 2000. Local craftsman Clyde Hollifield constructed the varied collection of objects, constructions, and paintings, all of which held to a traditional Appalachian folk idiom but were at the same time artistically unique. Among the fun items were a Chicken Fortune-Telling Machine, an eight-inch unicyclist suspended on a wire above the museum lobby, and a Backpack Brandy Still. The centerpiece of *Marvels and Automatoys* was a model of a late eighteenth-century Mountain village centered around a fully operational gristmill. The village included a blacksmith pumping a bellows, a potter working at a kick wheel, and a variety of other hand-carved villagers whose movements were controlled by an intricate system of wooden gears, levers, and weights similar to those in an eighteenth-century clock.

The exhibit, *Mountain Strings*, which opened in 2001, highlighted local musicians and regional music, and featured a collection of handmade instruments from western North Carolina, including guitars, dulcimers, banjos, and mandolins.

The traveling exhibit, *Working the Land: Farm Life in Western North Carolina*, Parts I and II, completed the exhibit roster for the biennium. *Working the Land I*, produced in cooperation with Western Carolina University and the North Carolina Farm Bureau, examined Mountain farming practices and featured photographs and artifacts from the past two hundred years. *Working the Land II*, comprising objects from the Howard Hendricks farm in eastern McDowell County, looked at diversified farming in the Mountain region from 1900 to the present.

The museum hosted its annual Pioneer Day Festival. The popular event attracted crowds with its Mountain music, craft demonstrations, food, and other activities. The museum also presented its Sunday Afternoon Muse programs, held the last Sunday of each month from May to October. These free programs explore the culture and heritage of the Mountain region. Programs of special interest in 2000 included the slide presentation "Off the Edge," with breathtaking images of the Blue Ridge Parkway by photographer Nick Lanier. Other programs featured folk musicians Suzanne and Jim Hale, the Dowden Sisters, and noted writer and pomologist Lee Calhoun. The 2002 programs included a forum held in conjunction with the exhibit *Working the Land*. The North Carolina Farm Bureau cohosted the forum and a reception afterward. Another program featured guest speaker Dr. Garrett Smothers, who discussed the Griffith Rutherford expedition.

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The Mountain Gateway Museum Service Center continued its record of service to regional museums and historic houses. The museum's traveling exhibits appeared at sites such as the Smith-McDowell House Museum, Mount Mitchell State Park, Yancey County Museum, Historic Burke Foundation, and Tusculum College in Tusculum, Tennessee. The center also provided technical assistance to the Historic Carson House, the Historic Burke Foundation, and other regional organizations.

Mountain Gateway Museum continued its well-received, community-based project "Walking through an Old Fort Century." The project's three components include an exhibition of historical photographs at the museum and three Old Fort locations; a cooperative education project with Old Fort Elementary School; and a documentary initiative in which residents are encouraged to contribute photographs, artifacts, and oral history tapes about the community to be added to the museum collection.

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MUSEUM OF THE ALBEMARLE

Ed Merrell, *Administrator*

As the Museum of the Albemarle's new building moved closer to reality, the staff began to plan, develop, organize, and document the collection for the move to the new facility. No major exhibitions were installed at the museum's present location because of statewide budget cuts.

The museum circulated the following outreach exhibits during the biennium: *Albemarle Potato Festival Memorabilia*; *Wright Brothers Fly-In*; *The Lost Colony Drama: Applauding Sixty Years*; *North Carolina Women Making History*; and *Museum of the Albemarle*. The staff also planned, developed, installed, or otherwise provided technical assistance for several small exhibits with outside agencies. These included *Saving the Lowry-Chesson Building: Reinforcing and Defining the Past*; *Edenhouse Compound Archaeological Exhibit*; and the *Thad Eure Memorial*.

A variety of educational programs complemented the exhibit *African American Builders and Architects in North Carolina, 1730-1865*. These included gallery backpacks for children, lectures by authors David Cecelski and Dorothy Redford, and the Museum of the Albemarle Holiday Extravaganza. Additional museum programs included Girl Scout Days; family days called "Biscuits, Tractors, and Chickens!: Family Fun on the Farm"; and an object identification day titled "Whatchamacallits and Thingamajigs."

The Museum of the Albemarle held numerous outreach programs in the community, including two lectures and book signings at Elizabeth City State University. The lectures concerned *Runaway Slaves: Rebels on the Plantation* by John Hope Franklin and Loren Schweningen; and *The Waterman's Song: Slavery and Freedom in Maritime North Carolina* by David Cecelski. Cecelski also presented a program about *Adventures into the Tidewater Past* at a local bookstore. In addition, Lindley S. Butler discussed his book *Pirates, Privateers, and Rebel Raiders of the Carolina Coast* at the College of the Albemarle.

The museum held two daylong programs filled with children's activities during "A Day on the River: Featuring the Classic Moth Boat," an annual event of the Museum of the Albemarle, Inc. The staff joined the Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce to cosponsor a family program for the annual Peach Festival on Knotts Island. Staff members also participated in two business expositions sponsored by the chamber of commerce.

The staff assisted the Museum of the Albemarle, Inc., with successful fund-raising events. These included the Albemarle Potato Festival Street Dance, held in conjunction with the Albemarle Potato Festival in Elizabeth City, and "A Day on the River: Featuring the Classic Moth Boat."

The Museum of the Albemarle received a \$10,000 grant from the North Carolina Arts Council, with matching funds from North Carolina's Northeast Partnership, to conduct a folklife study of the Albemarle region. Another grant of \$3,500 was awarded to the museum by the North Carolina Arts Council, with North Carolina's Northeast Partnership again providing the matching funds. The American Association of Museums awarded the museum \$1,775 to conduct a MAP II Collections Conservation Assessment. The museum also received \$800 from the Elizabeth City-Pasquotank

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County Tourism Board for the program “Biscuits, Tractors, and Chickens!,” and the Pasquotank Arts Council awarded \$400 for educational programs for “A Day on the River: Featuring the Classic Moth Boat.”

The museum administrator and the exhibit designer made presentations to numerous civic and nonprofit organizations about the progress of the new museum and its exhibits. These groups included the Kiwanis Club of Elizabeth City; the Albemarle Plantation’s Women’s Club; the Albemarle Board of Realtors; the Marcie Albertson Community Club; the Colonial Dames; the Museum of the Albemarle Guild of Museum Friends; and Rotary Clubs in Edenton, Elizabeth City, Gatesville, Hertford, Kill Devil Hills, and North Banks.

The curator and registrar presented programs about caring for collections to Gates County High School students and the Museum of the Albemarle Guild of Museum Friends. The educator highlighted museum programs during a presentation to the South Mills Church of Christ Women’s Group.

Staff members continued to serve the community in various capacities. The administrator served as chair of the Civil War Tourism Council, and as a board member of the Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, the Elizabeth City-Pasquotank County Tourism Board, the Albemarle Regional Hospitality Association, the Albemarle Potato Festival Committee, and the First Leg of Flight Committee. The exhibit designer served as president of Historic Albemarle Tour, Inc., and as a member of the First Leg of Flight Committee, the Elizabeth City Downtown, Inc., Streetscape Phase II Committee, and the Albemarle Potato Festival. The administrative services assistant served as vice president and then president of the Elizabeth City Downtown Business and Professional Association. She also served on the boards of Elizabeth City Downtown, Inc., and the Albemarle Potato Festival Committee. The administrator, exhibit designer, curator, registrar, and educator participated in planning and executing educational programs related to the event, Wright Brothers in Elizabeth City–2001. The activities commemorated the arrival of the Wright brothers in Elizabeth City before their historic flight at Kitty Hawk in 1903.

The exhibit designer and educator provided consultation services for regional groups and agencies, including the Albemarle Learning Center, Historic Hope Plantation, Historic Halifax, Bennett Place, Northeast Heritage Tourism, North Carolina’s Northeast Partnership, the Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, Partnership for the Sounds, the Albemarle Potato Festival, and Northeastern High School.

MUSEUM OF THE CAPE FEAR HISTORICAL COMPLEX

David Reid, *Administrator*

The historical complex produced exhibits, hosted traveling exhibits, developed innovative educational programs, and participated in fund-raising events during the biennium. The staff also supervised landscaping, repair, and improvement projects for the museum and the 1897 Poe House.

The staff developed two exhibitions during the biennium. *Detecting Our Past* explored various kinds of evidence historians use to solve mysteries and the techniques they use to reconstruct stories. *Rough Roads to Reunion: Reconstruction in Southeastern North Carolina* chronicled North Carolinians' political, social, and economic struggles during the Reconstruction era. In addition the museum hosted the traveling exhibitions *Yard of the Month: Origins of Home Landscaping in North Carolina*, and *Migrations: Jewish Settlers of Eastern North Carolina*. In 2002, as part of a partnership with Averagesboro Battlefield Commission and Bentonville Battleground, the staff developed a traveling display about Sherman's Carolinas Campaign.

The staff developed temporary exhibits for the museum and the Poe House. Each year during the Christmas holidays, the staff decorated the Poe House based on historical research about the period. The decorations centered on a child's Christmas in 2000 and a "white" Christmas in 2001. One temporary display was made possible through a loan from the Averagesboro Battlefield Museum. The museum loaned a Confederate uniform that belonged to Col. Thomas J. Purdie. Another exhibit paid tribute to the Museum of the Cape Fear's original occupants, students from Highsmith Hospital School of Nursing. The exhibit chronicled the building's history from its construction as a dormitory until the school closed in 1970.

The historical complex received an important acquisition during the biennium: a tool collection owned by William Proudfoot Wemyss, a Scottish immigrant who worked at the Fayetteville Arsenal during the Civil War. The Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex Foundation, Inc., purchased the collection, which will help the staff interpret the work force employed at the arsenal.

The staff offered a wide variety of educational programs for all ages. A selection of lectures, guided tours, living history demonstrations, roundtable discussions, concerts, summer camps, storytelling, scavenger hunts, and special events filled the calendar. The museum continued Sunday Summer Socials, an annual lecture series highlighting aspects of North Carolina history or culture. Topics for these informative lectures ranged from Tar Heel place names and folklife to stock car racing. The North Carolina Humanities Council and the Fayetteville Arts Council provided funding for the series.

The historical complex sponsored its annual five-day camp, "Summer Kids Excellent Adventure." The 2001 camp centered on the theme "1860—A Week in a Soldier's Life." Participants traveled through time during the 2002 camp, "A History Sampler." The camps were made possible with funding from the Cumberland Community Foundation.

The Poe House brought the Victorian era to life with programs that included storytelling, seasonal tours about decorative arts and social life, Thanksgiving cooking demonstrations, and harp and handbell concerts. A Halloween program featured nighttime tours in which actors portrayed the Poe family preparing for a Halloween party.

Two educational programs proved so popular that they had to be moved to larger facilities. The second Civil War Fashion Show and a program about African Americans

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in the Civil War were held at the Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center because of large attendance at previous presentations.

Events taking place throughout the historical complex included the Cape Fear Folk Festival, the Festival of Yesteryear, and the Holiday Jubilee. The folk festival highlighted crafts, customs, and skills used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in North Carolina. The Festival of Yesteryear re-created the atmosphere of an early-twentieth-century county fair. The Holiday Jubilee featured a toy workshop, guided tours of Arsenal Park and the Poe House, Christmas carolers, and a concert by the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment Band. The Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex Foundation, Inc., and the Museum of History Associates provided funding for these events.

Arsenal Park continued its tours with living history demonstrations. LIVE! At the Arsenal programs focused on textile dyeing and spinning, foodways, the human cost of war, camp life, and the Confederate Signal Corps. The 2001 Arsenal Park Anniversary Revelry featured a concert by the Eleventh North Carolina Regiment Band and a lecture about the arsenal's history. The 2002 anniversary program focused on Sherman's Carolinas Campaign, and included participation from staff at Averasboro Battlefield and Bentonville Battleground. Other programs included the Arsenal Roundtable, a bimonthly series created in 2001 to foster a greater understanding of the arsenal, Fayetteville, and the surrounding area from 1800 to 1865. The July 2001 event, A Fayetteville Fourth, featured a re-creation of antebellum Fourth of July traditions at the arsenal.

The 2001 Quarterly History Series centered on major wars during the twentieth century. The series raised awareness of the wars in which the United States has fought and the contributions of North Carolina servicemen in those conflicts.

Development of the historical complex continued with several repair and improvement projects. The Poe House began to undergo changes, based on historical photographs, to appear as it did in the early twentieth century. Shrubs and rose beds were planted, and the girls' playhouse was renovated. The playhouse will house reproduction toys and games appropriate to the time period. The Poe House received a new coat of paint, and cabinets were installed in the butler's pantry. Decorative screens and fasciae were repaired and replaced in the museum building.

Museum staff coordinated the American Girls Pastimes Party, a fund-raising event for children's educational programming at the complex. The event featured the dolls and stories of the American Girls Collection from the Pleasant Company. Nearly four hundred people attended the party, which raised \$4,000.

The Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex Foundation, Inc., raised funds and acquired property for future expansion and development. The group sponsored the Poe House Halloween Revelry in 2000 and Moonlight and Magnolias in 2001. The foundation acquired three properties at the northern edge of Arsenal Park during the biennium. These properties connect Arsenal Park to Hay Street, allowing for future expansion to increase the complex's visibility and services. The foundation also became a membership organization in 2001, giving supporters the opportunity to become more directly involved in the development of the historical complex.

Museum staff served the community in various capacities. The administrator currently serves as president of the Cultural Arts Network of Cumberland County; the Arsenal Park education coordinator is secretary of the North Carolina Civil War Tourism Council; and the historian is fulfilling her second year as vice president of the history section of the North Carolina Museums Council.

NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM

JoAnne R. Powell, *Acting Director*

The North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 2000. The museum recognized past accomplishments and the many people who have helped to carry out the museum's mission. The staff looked back on the rented space used as a museum facility in the 1970s; a new building and American Association of Museums (AAM) accreditation in the 1980s; the expansion of facilities, staff, and programming in the 1990s; and re-accreditation and further expansion in the new millennium.

The erstwhile privately funded North Carolina Maritime Museum branch in Southport was granted an annual appropriation budget of \$200,000 by the General Assembly in July 2000. In 2001 the North Carolina Maritime Museum and its branch museums in Southport and Roanoke Island were officially transferred from the Division of Archives and History to the Division of State History Museums, Office of Archives and History. The curator of education was appointed acting director in the same year.

Another highlight of the biennium was the museum's AAM re-accreditation in 2001. The AAM review team cited the museum's collection policy as a model for other museums.

INTERPRETING COASTAL NATURAL HISTORY AND OUR MARITIME HERITAGE THROUGH EXHIBITS

A variety of exhibits reflects the museum's mission to present the state's cultural and natural maritime history. Exhibit themes emphasize the interrelationship between people and the maritime environment, as well as contemporary environmental issues such as pollution, over-fishing, and industrial runoff. Maritime artifacts are interwoven with natural history specimens or mounts to interpret the history of coastal North Carolina. This is evident in the permanent exhibits *Commercial Fishing: America's First Industry*, and the award-winning *North Carolina's Working Watercraft*.

The museum completed the permanent exhibit *Blackbeard and the Search for Queen Anne's Revenge*, *Blackbeard's Flagship*, and continued work on upcoming exhibits *The Venomous Snakes of North Carolina*, *Down to the Depths*, and *Duck Hunting and Decoys*. Twelve temporary exhibits were mounted and featured during the biennium, five of which were designed and produced by the museum staff. In addition, the museum's traveling exhibit, *The Search for Queen Anne's Revenge*, traveled to eleven venues across the state and was viewed by 175,000 visitors.

Changing exhibits:

Remembering . . . the First Twenty-five Years highlighted the museum's twenty-fifth anniversary. The exhibit featured a time line and panels about education, exhibits, volunteers, and other topics.

Twelve Artists: Twenty-five Years: Invitational Art Exhibit featured the work of prominent North Carolina artists. The artists donated 30 percent of sales to the Friends of the Museum, the museum's support group.

Wooden One-Half Models featured finely crafted half models by museum volunteer John Vang.

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Antique Decoys of the Southern Outer Banks showcased the Jack Dudley decoy collection and included examples from Ocracoke, Portsmouth, and Core Sound.

From Beaufort, North Carolina, to Douarnenez, France included memorabilia and photographs from the museum's trip to International Boat Shows in Brest and Douarnenez.

Art from the Heart 2001 featured the winning artwork of volunteers and staff from *Art from the Heart*, an annual art exhibit hosted by the Arts Council of Carteret County.

Reginald Lewis's Down East highlighted a collection of photographs capturing the Morehead City sportfishing fleet, mullet fishing, and fishing boats and fish houses of Carteret County in the 1950s and 1960s.

Horses of Shackleford showcased acrylic paintings by Morehead City artist Alexander Kaszas.

Volunteers, Staff, and Other Half included arts and crafts created among the ranks of the North Carolina Maritime Museum.

Pages of the Book featured photographs by Rosemary Kramer that captured life in Beaufort's African American coastal communities.

The Image of Blackbeard featured various artistic renditions of the famous pirate. The exhibit included paintings, posters, books, and objects that use the pirate's notoriety to promote products and places.

During the biennium the exhibit branch also compiled an extensive photograph album of the museum's facilities and exhibits.

MARITIME RESEARCH AND COLLECTIONS

The registrar and collections manager implemented a major transition of the museum's collections records from the Snap! program to Re:discovery artifact management system. Notable accessions during the biennium included 1920s materials from the Meadows Shipyard in New Bern, several navigation instruments, and a model of the Diamond Head light vessel.

During the biennium the museum loaned artifacts to the Musée National de la Marine in Paris, France; Exploris; Roanoke Island Festival Park; Port o' Plymouth Roanoke River Museum; Ocracoke Preservation Society Museum; USS *Missouri* Memorial Association; National Park Service; Beaufort Historical Society; Carolina Beach Museum; and North Carolina Aquariums.

The Harvey W. Smith Watercraft Center manager supervised volunteers who moved the watercraft collection to a new storage facility funded by the Friends of the Museum. The Watercraft Center provided boat maintenance for water-based educational courses, the Junior Sailing Program, and programs of the North Carolina chapter of the Traditional Small Craft Association.

The Small Craft Research Project and North Carolina Boat Manufacturers databases, and the North Carolina Register of Historic Vessels, all of which are managed by the staff, grew substantially during the two years. Staff and volunteers made significant progress documenting vernacular watercraft in the museum collection and for other institutions and individuals.

The museum chapter of the Traditional Small Craft Association remained active organizing races, conducting in-the-water meets at North Carolina venues, and

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encouraging the restoration and use of vernacular types for recreation. The Carolina Maritime Model Society mounted annual ship model exhibits, conducted model-making classes for young people, and provided demonstrations of the craft. The Beaufort Oars, builders and rowers of traditional gigs, conducted rowing demonstrations and participated in the annual North Carolina Blackbeard Fest in Morehead City.

PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Programs reflecting the museum's mission to interpret the natural and maritime history of coastal North Carolina were described in the *North Carolina Maritime Museum Calendar*, *Waterline*, an educational services guide, brochures, and on the websites.

The education staff supervised and developed public and school programs, oversaw the volunteer corps, assisted with publications and exhibit materials, promoted the museum and its programs, and maintained exhibit aquariums. In the spring and summer of 2002, some classes and services had to be eliminated.

The museum offered an average of six hundred programs, attended by more than eighteen thousand participants each year. Formal programming included lectures by guest speakers and staff members, and field trips to local, state, and international natural and historic sites. Informal programming included introductory talks, videos, the Discovery Cart, and tours to the observation deck. Workshops featured the Cape Lookout Studies Program, waterfowl watching, and kayaking. Classes included Watercraft Center Boatbuilding Skills, Adult Sailing, Summer Science School, and Junior Sailing. Staff curators presented two symposia about underwater archaeology. International travel destinations included Costa Rica and the Panama Canal, Belize and Tikal, and Australia and New Zealand.

School-group offerings featured tours, videos and worksheets, a variety of lectures, and environmental-education field trips. A series of programs were coordinated with Beaufort Historic Site's Harvest Time event and the county's eighth-grade curriculum. The museum hosted twelve daylong Elderhostel events in which the staff presented programs about North Carolina's maritime heritage.

Special events included Family Day, Collectors Day, Beachcombers Day, and Discovery Times, all with displays and activities for families. The 2001 Family Day featured a program about the African American lifesavers of Pea Island. The program was funded in part by a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Council. The museum hosted the North Carolina Fossil Club's 2001 Fossil Fair. Wooden Boat Show activities included model making for children and boat displays for adults.

Educational programs and materials related to Blackbeard and the discovery of *Queen Anne's Revenge (QAR)* continued to be developed and offered during the biennium. Lesson plans for teachers and activities for students were designed and entered on the educational website at East Carolina University. The museum hosted *QAR Dive Live*, an interactive live-streaming video for the public. In 2001 the museum collaborated with Mystery Tours to offer Blackbeard lectures and staff-narrated boat cruises. Public tours of the *QAR* artifact repository began in the spring of 2002. Visitors saw a model of the *QAR* created by Frank Gaskill, a kiosk with a DVD touch screen program about Blackbeard and the discovery of the *QAR*, and a miniature diorama of the shipwreck site. The ship model and kiosk are portable and can be used for outreach.

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Education staff added special touches to the temporary exhibit *The Image of Blackbeard*, which included a speaking, life-size pirate animatronic, and pirate programs for children throughout the summer.

More than two hundred volunteers contributed more than sixteen thousand hours each year. They assisted with educational programs, special events, classes, and overall operations. Student interns from state and community colleges provided educational programs for the public each summer.

Until September 11, 2001, museum visitation remained steady at about 190,000 per year. Visitation dropped 5 percent in the July-December 2001 reporting period, but appeared to be building to previous levels during the first half of 2002.

Programming continued to evolve at the Harvey W. Smith Watercraft Center. New courses in 2002 included Build a Boat in a Day (for family teams) and Twelve-Volt Electrical System Troubleshooting. Volunteer model makers demonstrated their skills in the John S. MacCormack Model Shop throughout the year.

Watercraft Center staff and volunteers undertook a variety of construction and restoration projects that visitors could watch from the gallery. The construction of Atlantic skiffs formed a permanent living exhibit of traditional boatbuilding skills. The museum's in-the-water fleet of nine traditional boats was used to demonstrate and teach traditional sailing skills during the summer. More than 1,200 people participated in Watercraft Center programs during the biennium, representing more than 300,000 contact hours.

More than three thousand visitors attended the museum's annual Wooden Boat Shows. Watercraft Center staff organized the shipping of four boats, including a Core Sound spritsail skiff, from East Coast maritime museums to France for wooden boat festivals in Brest and Douarnenez. Staff and volunteers who attended these events distributed information about the museum and the watercraft. A four-day visit of the replica sixteenth-century ship *Elizabeth II* to Beaufort in 2001 attracted more than twenty-six hundred people.

PROMOTING MEMBERSHIP AND FUND-RAISING

The Friends of the Museum, the support group and membership organization for the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort and its branch museums, has more than nine hundred members. Two member events, the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Gala in 2000 and the Watercraft Center Party in 2001, raised \$5,000. In 2001 a member of the Friends started a fund-raiser that brought in \$25,000 in six months to help meet the Cape Lookout Studies Program dolphin research goal.

The Friends raised more than \$40,000 from Carteret County commissioners, private donors, and the North Carolina Blackbeard Fest to help convert the former *QAR* conservation lab to the museum's *QAR* repository. The Revelry! Patrons, Pirates, and Press preview party and public reception, sponsored by the Friends, celebrated the opening of the repository in 2002.

The Friends of the Museum began using a special North Carolina license plate as a fund-raiser in 2001. This is the first perpetual, statewide fund-raising initiative by the Friends organization. Revenue for the Friends, a \$20 dividend from each plate sold, will provide financial support to the Cape Lookout Studies Program. Revenues over

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\$50,000 will be equally divided among the museum's education, exhibit, and maritime functions.

The Friends sponsored Watercraft Center classes, Adult Sailing, Traditional Boat Handling, the Junior Sailing Program, and the Cape Lookout Studies Program. The organization also sponsored groups such as the Traditional Small Craft Association, the Carolina Maritime Model Society, the Sea Scouts, the Beaufort Oars, and the Junior Sailing Club.

REACHING THE PUBLIC

The substance and scope of the museum's programs and exhibits continued to interest the media. In addition to wide-ranging newspaper coverage, the museum was featured in publications such as *Southern Living*, *Coastwatch*, and *Wildlife in North Carolina*. The staff assisted with the cover of the 2002 *North Carolina Travel Guide*. Local television and radio stations frequently interviewed staff and featured museum programs and events.

The museum staff coordinated responses to media requests for information, photos, and coverage of the *QAR* shipwreck project, artifacts, and related activities. A company from Spain showed museum exhibits and interviewed staff in a documentary about navigation and pirates.

Visitors learned more about the museum through the updated *Guide to Museum Exhibits*. The booklet was translated into braille and is being translated into Spanish. The museum's pictorial guide, question-and-answer guide, and educational services guide were added to its website (www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/sections/maritime), which was redesigned and enhanced during the biennium. The museum doubled the number of web pages to include the museum calendar and information about programs, international travel, and exhibits. The site had more than fifty thousand hits in 2001.

The Friends of the Museum website (www.ncmm-friends.org) includes membership information, interactive pages for students, and details about Friends-sponsored programs. In 2001 a volunteer set up and funded a website for the Cape Lookout Studies Program (<http://capelookoutstudies.org>).

The public information officer began collaborations with the photography department staff of Carteret Community College to produce a promotional video about the museum.

In 2002 the Southeastern Museums Conference presented a Silver Award to the museum for its twenty-fifth anniversary cachet envelope series and postal cancellation stamp. *Waterline*, the museum's newsletter, received a Certificate of Excellence in 2001 from the same organization. The exhibit branch designed and produced banners, temporary exhibits, and brochures to help publicize the Silver Anniversary Gala and Auction in 2000.

MANAGING THE FACILITY

Budget cuts required by the department in 2002 included funding for two vacant staff positions: the curator of boatbuilding technology and the curator of natural science. In the absence of a Watercraft Center curator, the boat shop assistant managed daily

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operations, volunteer programs, and contractors who conducted classes. As a result of the lack of a natural science curator to maintain the aquariums, they were closed in 2002.

Supplemental air-conditioning units were added to areas originally intended for storage. The Watercraft Center doors and the roof and problematic water-source heat pump units in the main building were replaced. The Friends of the Museum provided funding for supplemental lighting in the auditorium.

The museum barely stayed ahead of increasing maintenance and repair needs. Additional insurance coverage was required to qualify for FEMA funds to repair the buildings. Additional windstorm coverage carried an annual premium of \$12,000, which had to be absorbed in the existing budget. Budget cuts nearly eliminated leases on off-site office space, forcing many offices to be fitted into areas once used for storage and collections.

Investments in technology allowed a smaller museum staff to function more efficiently. The Friends of the Museum procured a digital camera, an LCD projector, DVD-based exhibit capabilities, and almost all of the museum's computers. The museum purchased graphic design computer equipment to make graphics projects more efficient and compatible with current standards. To increase profits, the store manager began a shift to higher-margin gift items that eventually exceeded the sales of navigation charts, the traditional best sellers. The museum is currently implementing an e-commerce program in hopes that it will boost sales.

PROVIDING STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Museum staff contributed articles, presented conference papers, wrote book reviews for academic journals, provided consultations for documentaries, and peer-reviewed scholarly monographs and articles. The staff also served on professional committees and provided editorial services for scholarly journals. During the biennium the museum staff responded to more than two thousand public inquiries and requests for research assistance.

JoAnne Powell presented a paper at the 2000 Mid-Atlantic Marine Education Association. David Moore presented papers at the 2000 Southeastern Archaeological Society Expo Dive Symposium and the 2000 Pirate Research Seminar at Texas A&M University. Paul Fontenoy presented papers at the Sixth Maritime Heritage Conference and the 2001 Nautical Research Guild Fifty-third Annual Conference. Moore and Fontenoy made presentations at the Fifteenth Annual Underwater Archaeology Symposium held at the North Carolina Maritime Museum in 2002. Scott Kucera gave a presentation at the North Carolina Coastal Waters Symposium, and Keith A. Rittmaster presented papers at the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic Marine Mammal Symposium, and the Fourteenth Biennial Conference on the Biology of Marine Mammals.

The staff produced a display for the North Carolina Science Teachers Association Annual Conference in 2000. Staff members led field trips for the North Carolina Wildflower Preservation Society and the North Carolina Land Trust. The staff served on North Carolina Project Green and created a traveling exhibit for the governor's environmental sustainability exhibitions. Curators provided professional training and presentations to local agencies such as Trinity Center and the North Carolina Cooperative Extension. The staff rendered advisory services for the Rachel Carson Reserve, the Core Sound Waterfowl Museum, and the Maritime Heritage Trail.

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The education staff served on planning committees and staged exhibits and activities for the Core Sound Waterfowl Weekend and the Blackbeard Fest. Staff members organized Fishermen's Memorials in Beaufort and Southport and manned exhibits at two conferences. Museum personnel assisted Exploris with staff training and loaned hands-on items for the exhibit *Shackleton's Antarctic Adventure*.

GALLANTS CHANNEL ANNEX

In 2000 the Department of Cultural Resources's *QAR* committee decided to move the conservation lab to Morehead City and to redesign the former lab at Gallants Channel for a *QAR* artifact facility, known as the North Carolina Maritime Museum Repository. The Friends of the Museum raised funds and, as part of the renovation, the staff designed and constructed permanent exhibits about the shipwreck artifacts and dive site, as well as artifact storage cabinetry and a research office. The museum opened the repository to the public in 2002.

The Department of Transportation selected a portion of the Gallants Channel property as a possible site for the new high-rise bridge over the channel. This decision stopped all site planning, invalidating more than \$100,000 spent for architectural design.

However, programs continued at the site, field trips were staged from the shoreline, and curators developed a nature trail. Staff assisted with a shoreline stabilization and wetland restoration project, coordinated by the North Carolina Coastal Federation, with volunteers from Carteret Community College and other student groups. The Junior Sailing Program continued, and the Friends hired a boating program coordinator to start Adult Sailing programs on site. The Cape Lookout Studies Program continued to operate its offices at Gallants Channel. In 2002 the Friends of the Museum completed a twenty-bay boat storage facility at the Gallants Channel property, and volunteers and staff moved the museum's small-craft collection to the bays for future exhibition.

CAPE LOOKOUT FIELD STATION

Participants in the Cape Lookout Studies Program stay at the museum field station, a former U.S. Coast Guard station at Cape Lookout National Seashore. The station is part of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Collaboration between the museum and the National Park Service continued as the Park Service repaired and maintained the facility.

Staff and volunteers from the North Carolina Solar Center in Raleigh helped staff and museum volunteers install a new solar water-heating system at the station. This complemented the photovoltaic panels and wind generator to provide renewable energy at the site.

During the biennium the staff led thirty-one overnight public programs that involved 406 participants. Program participants assisted with sea turtle research and conservation activities. In 2001 a middle-school student camp helped rescue a loggerhead sea turtle, which was rehabilitated and released. In 2002 Cape Lookout Photographic Expedition participants freed an endangered leatherback sea turtle from a commercial fishing gill net.

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NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM ON ROANOKE ISLAND

A major project at the Roanoke Island museum revolved around construction of a replica twenty-four-foot shad boat. The project is funded by a grant from the Percy and Elizabeth Meekins Charitable Trust. The maritime curator and volunteers also constructed a fleet of eight Optimist prams for the Junior Sailing Program, restored the well-known local sailing skiff *Sea Chest*, and maintained an in-the-water fleet of three vessels.

The museum used the new Optimist prams to conduct Junior Sailing programs to teach basic sailing skills to thirty-two young people. The prams were used throughout the summer and for after-school and evening sailing sessions during the fall, and the young sailors traveled with them to regattas in Edenton and Elizabeth City. The in-the-water fleet of traditional watercraft was active at waterfront festivals at Beaufort, Columbia, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Plymouth, and Saint Michaels, Maryland.

Considerable progress was made with the museum's exhibits. An exhibit about shad boats, centered on the George Washington Creef vessel *Ella View*, complements the construction of the replica. The story of hydroplane racing in the region is highlighted with a selection of photographs and two examples of the boats. Photographs and a video tell the story of the construction of the replica sixteenth-century ship *Elizabeth II*, which was built at the museum site. Another exhibit illustrates the early years of the Davis Boat Works runabout. There have also been demonstrations of nautical skills, such as mast making and caulking; children's model-making programs; and a series of classes in maritime crafts.

The maritime curator worked closely with regional institutions and organizations to promote and assist the preservation and interpretation of maritime heritage. The curator also maintained an active schedule of presentations to local historical organizations and civic groups.

NORTH CAROLINA MARITIME MUSEUM AT SOUTHPORT

The North Carolina Maritime Museum at Southport held a celebratory event to dedicate the new museum in November 2000. The museum's mission is to preserve for public education and enjoyment collections pertinent to the maritime heritage of Southport, Brunswick County, and the Lower Cape Fear region, through interpretive exhibits and educational programs that utilize tangible materials collected, preserved, and researched by the museum. The museum also features traveling exhibits and artifacts provided on loan. Visitors can follow a self-guided tour throughout twelve designated stations on the main floor. They can also enjoy an exhibit about shipbuilding on the Cape Fear, the research library, and the classroom/traveling exhibit room. Videos about local history are available for on-site viewing.

Visitation for the fiscal years 2000-2002 was nearly eighteen thousand. Forty-nine volunteers, who assumed multiple tasks, served 1,040 hours. Summer class attendance reached 480, and 1,314 visitors viewed the museum's sixteen traveling exhibits. The museum offered 108 on-site and outreach programs during the biennium. The summer classroom series for children remained popular. However, an increase in year-round school sessions in the area has shortened the time for summer classroom activities.

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In June 2001 there was exceptional public and media interest in the museum's efforts to honor a sailor from Glasgow, Scotland, by laying a floral tribute at sea in the presence of his family. He died at sea in 1942 while serving aboard a Royal Navy ship that was escorting a Dutch freighter to protect it from German U-boats in local waters. In 2002 the museum hosted the Lost Commercial Fishermen's Memorial Service honoring the known and unknown lost fishermen of the Lower Cape Fear region.

The First Annual Southport Heritage Day was held in 2002. Three hundred visitors attended the noncommercial event organized by the North Carolina Maritime Museum at Southport; the City of Southport Department of Tourism; the Division of Tourism, Film, and Sports Development of the Department of Commerce; the Southport Art Museum; and the Southport Historical Society.

The branch manager actively promoted tourism by serving on the Southport/Oak Island Chamber of Commerce as vice president of tourism and business development. The branch manager also served as co-chair of the North Carolina Fourth of July Festival Naturalization Ceremony; as chair of the Southport Art Museum Advisory Committee; and as a member of the North Carolina Aquarium at Fort Fisher Advisory Board, the Brunswick County Tourism Development Authority, and the North Carolina Maritime Heritage Trail Committee.