



Federal Point Historic Preservation Society

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Newsletter

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Darlene Bright, editor
Rebecca Taylor, production

April Meeting

Monday April 20, 2009

The Federal Point Historic Preservation Society will hold its regular monthly meeting on **Monday, April 20 at 7:30 pm at the Federal Point History Center**, 1121-A North Lake Park Blvd., adjacent to Carolina Beach Town Hall.

Our April speaker will be Jim McKee from the Brunswick Town State Historic Site. The exciting thing is that he will talk about the archeological excavations that are taking place at the Site this Spring! The first dig, conducted by John J. Mintz from the Office of North Carolina State Archeology, took place between April 6-9 and explored the site of Gun Emplacement # 3, Battery B of the Fort Anderson Civil War ruins. A second dig is scheduled for May at the site of the Fort Anderson's barracks. Jim will give us a first hand report on the dig as well as insight into the artifacts that have been found, including ones from both the Fort Anderson and the Brunswick Town periods.

Jim McKee has been with Brunswick Town since May of 2008, having previously worked for the National Park Service at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in Virginia. A graduate of Greensboro College, Jim is a lifelong history buff who says his very favorite thing is to "wallow in the dirt." This month he'll share his latest "wallow" with us!



March Program GONE WITH THE WIND

Dr. Lucinda MacKethan presented a fascinating program on the history and significance of both the novel and the movie *GONE WITH THE WIND*. Reflecting on the differences between the two iconically American works, she also gave us insight as to how to judge a historical work, not only on the period it seeks to portray but also on the period in which it is created. When you remember that the novel was written in the late 20's and early 30's and the film released in 1939, they both become a reflection not only of the South during and after the Civil War but also the meaning of life for southerners during the Great Depression.

Dr. MacKethan also shared information on her work with the North Carolina Humanities Council and encouraged our group to continue to use their grants for programs and other projects we plan in the future. Again, thanks to the North Carolina Humanities Road Scholars program for the grant to bring Dr. MacKethan to Carolina Beach and thanks to the Courtyard by Marriott for co-sponsoring the program.

Sugar Loaf Line of Defense – Walking Tour with Dr. Chris Fonvielle Thursday, April 9, 3:00-5:00pm

A huge thanks to Chris Fonvielle for leading the popular *Walking Tour of the Sugar Loaf Line of Defense* again this year! Though rained out on March 26th the makeup on April 9th attracted FIFTY-FOUR people on a glorious spring day! This is a truly unique chance to explore a almost forgotten piece of Carolina Beach history.



Call for Volunteers! Kure Beach Street Fair April 25

Saturday April 25, 11:00am on K street. The Society will have a booth at the Kure Beach Street Fair again this year. It is a great opportunity to show off our programs and activities as well as a great chance to see old friends and tell newcomers all about our organization. Again, please give us an hour or two that day so FPHPS will be well represented.

President's Message By Don Snook

Greetings from Balsam Lake in the Nantahala National Forest. Sylvia and I have enjoyed the quiet - no cell phones, no tv, no radio to speak of -- and our work on the lodge has been very satisfying. We look forward to seeing everyone at the April meeting, a week before we are off to Hawaii.

Regards,
Don

Slavery in Early United States

From The Annals of America, Vol. 4

By William Benton

Problems of slavery plagued the United States from its inception. Even though it played a major role in developing the nation, especially in the south, it was a wrong that would eventually divide the nation.



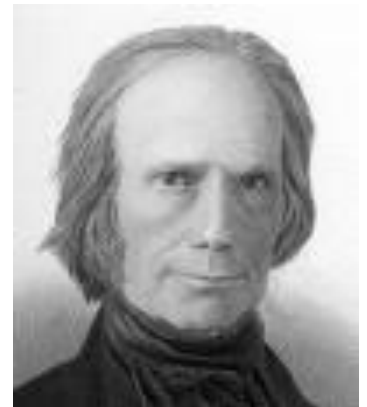
“The slave revolt on the island of Hispaniola that was led with remarkable brilliance by Toussaint L’Ouverture from 1791 until his betrayal into French hands in 1802 was an inspiration to Negro slaves in other colonies. Word of Toussaint’s conquest of Santo Domingo in 1801 came to the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, in the same year, and encouraged a slave named Gabriel and his nearly 1,000 followers to attempt a similar revolt. The uprising, however, was put down, and some twenty-five Negroes were executed. James Monroe, then governor of Virginia, expressed his concern in a letter to President Jefferson, and sought his advice on provisions for the remaining rebels. Jefferson replied on November 24, urging some form of colonization for the renegades.

In his initial draft of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson had condemned the slave trade, but the clause was struck from the final version. The matter was raised again in the Federal Convention of 1787, when several delegates urged constitutional abolition of the importation of slaves. But Southern slave owners, who were joined by Northern slave traders, won a stay of twenty years. As the end of this period approached, Jefferson, now President, urged Congress to act. ‘I congratulate you, fellow citizens,’ he declared in his sixth annual message (1806), ‘on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in these violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the inoffending inhabitants of Africa.’ Several bills were accordingly introduced in the House, and the following one was passed on March 2, 1807. The new law, though it made the slave trade illegal, did not end it; the smuggling of slaves, who grew more and more valuable as the supply dwindled, continued sporadically until 1860.

For those who recognized the threat to the Union posed by the institution of slavery, the possibility of colonizing the Negro often seemed a solution. Jefferson considered the idea in 1801 but felt it should be left to the state governments to execute. The American Colonization Society was formed in December 1816 for the purpose of transporting free Negroes to Africa to be colonized in the state of Liberia. The Society, composed of many prominent white people from both North and South, was supported by local groups, churches, and some state legislatures. Though designed to colonize only ‘free people of color’ the Society opened an easy and safe channel for emancipation to those masters (and there were some) who desired to free their slaves. The Negroes themselves were, for the most part, opposed to deportation to a land no longer familiar to their people. The following selection is an account of the organizational meeting of the Society on December 21, 1816.

At the first meeting in the Congressional Hall, on the 21st of December, the Hon. Henry Clay was called to the chair. Before taking his seat, he addressed the meeting in the following terms, as reported in the *Intelligencer*, viz:

He understood the object of the present meeting to be to consider the propriety and practicability of colonizing the *free people of color* in the United States, and of forming an association in relation to that object. That class of the mixed population of our country was peculiarly situated. They neither enjoyed the immunities of freemen nor were they subject to the incapacities of slaves, but partook in some degree of the qualities of both. From their condition, and the unconquerable prejudices resulting from their color, they never could amalgamate with the free whites of this country. It was desirable, therefore, both as it respected them and the residue of the population of the country to draw them off. Various schemes of colonization had been thought of, and a part of our own continent, it was thought by some, might furnish a suitable establishment for them, but for his part he had a decided preference for some part of the coast of Africa. There, ample provision might be made for the colony itself, and it might be rendered instrumental to the introduction into that extensive quarter of the globe of the arts, civilization, and Christianity. There was a peculiar, a moral fitness, in restoring them to the land of their fathers. And if, instead of the evils and sufferings which we have been the innocent cause of inflicting upon the inhabitants of Africa, we can transmit to her the blessings of our arts, our civilization, and our religion, may we not hope that America will extinguish a great portion of that moral debt which she has contracted to that unfortunat continent?



We should derive much encouragement in the prosecution of the object which had assembled us together by the success which had attended the colony at Sierra Leone. The establishment had commenced about twenty or twenty-five



years ago under the patronage of private individuals in Great Britain. The basis of the population of the colony consisted of the fugitive slaves of the Southern states during the Revolutionary War, who had first been carried to Nova Scotia, and who afterward, about the year 1792, upon their own application, almost en masse, had been transferred to the western coast of Africa. The colony, after struggling with the most unheard of difficulties – difficulties resulting from the ignorance, barbarity, and prejudice of the natives, from the climate (which were however found to be not at all insurmountable), from wars, African as well as European, and such as are incidental to all new settlements, had made a gradual and steady progress until it has acquired a strength and stability which promises to crown the efforts of its founders with complete success. We have their experience before us; and can there be a nobler cause than that which, while it proposes to rid our own country of a useless and pernicious if not a dangerous portion of its population, contemplates the spreading of the arts of civilized life, and the

possible redemption from ignorance and barbarism of a benighted portion of the globe?

It was proper and necessary distinctly to state that he understood it constituted no part of the object of this meeting to touch or agitate in the slightest degree a delicate question connected with another portion of the colored population of our country. It was not proposed to deliberate on, or consider at all, any question of emancipation, or that which was connected with the abolition of slavery. It was upon that condition alone, he was sure, that many gentlemen from the South and West whom he saw present had attended, or could be expected to cooperate. It was upon that condition that he himself attended.

He would only further add that he hoped in their deliberations they would be guided by that moderation, politeness, and deference for the opinion of each other which were essential to any useful result. But when he looked around and saw the respectable assemblage, and recollected the humane and benevolent purpose which had produced it, he felt it unnecessary to insist further on the topic...”

Oral History

Jennie Kure

Jennie Kure, granddaughter of Hans Kure Sr. and daughter of Hans Jr., was born in 1917. They lived in Wilmington during the school year. As soon as school was out in June, Jennie and her four older sisters moved with the family to the beach cottage on Atlantic Avenue and stayed till Labor Day. In the 1920s Jennie walked out of the family summer home, down the bank, jumped on the beach, ran out about 50 feet, and went swimming.

Before the war, the men wore jersey bathing suits. Jennie didn't wear wool stockings, like most women, but always had a bathing cap. The Kure Cottage had two floors; a bathroom on each floor, and a big porch with a swing, but no phone. Jennie's mother made bread and pies every Friday – baking day – in a three burner oil stove. Trash was burned in the woods. Jennie's father drove to Wilmington everyday in his Model T Ford to work at the Atlantic Coastline.



When Jennie's father died, her mother married Lawrence Kure. LC Kure got the Tidewater Power Company to put in some poles for electricity. He'd make Jennie think she was starting the lights just as it got dark. When they were turned off at 10:00, you sat in the dark if you didn't have a lantern.

Some Kure Family recipes.

Meat Loaf 1 lb. ground chuck, 4 slices bread broken up, S&P to taste, ½ cup ketchup, small onion chopped, 3 Tbsp. Worcestershire Sauce, 1 egg. Mix and make into a loaf, Bake at 350° for 30 minutes. (Mrs. LC Kure, Jennie's mother)

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Got-Em-On-Live Bait Club
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Historical Society of Topsail Island
Island Gazette
B. Parker Protective & Lock
Pleasure Island Chamber
of Commerce
Dr. Vincent Smith, DDS
Snow's Cut Monthly Magazine
Taylor's Heating & Air, Inc.
Tucker Bros. Realty Company

***Crab Cakes** 1 lb crab meat, ½ stick melted butter, 2 eggs slightly beaten, 2 tbsp mayonnaise, 2 Tbsp. Worcestershire Sauce, 4 slices bread toasted, ½ to 1 cup hot water. Mix ingredients and add water last so it won't be too liquid. Bake 350° for 30 minutes in greased pan. (Mrs. LC Kure, Jennie's mother)*

***Caramel Icing** 2 cups brown sugar, 5 Tbsp Canned evaporated milk, ½ cup butter or margarine. Stir till melts. Bring to boil and cook 2 minutes. Remove from burner and add 1 tsp baking powder and 1 tsp. vanilla. Whip til right consistency for cake. (Jennie Kure)*

***Chess Pie** ½ stick butter, 1 ½ cups sugar, 2 ½ Tbsp cocoa or 1 ½ squares unsweetened Chocolate. Combine and blend in 2 eggs, 1 tsp vanilla. Pour in unbaked pie crust and bake 40 to 45 minutes at 350°. (Jennie Kure)*

***To Cream Fresh Corn** Cut corn off cob. Heat enough bacon grease real hot in skillet, add corn and stir constantly until cooked. Turn down heat. Add canned cream (Carnation) 2 tsp at a time until creamed as you like it. Add S&P and a little sugar. Make sure corn is fresh and milky. (Jennie Kure)*

Society Notes

- **Membership Information:** Debbie Price, Chairperson. We would like to welcome new members **Richard & Margaret Riano** of Wilmington to our Society.
- **History Center News:** Darlene Bright, Director. Our volunteers who helped keep the History Center open in February were Jeannie Gordon and Lois Taylor. In addition to approximately 35 members and guests at our February meeting, we had 59 visitors at the History Center including 14 who came to "Be a Tourist in Your Own Home Town."

KURE BEACH'S ANNUAL STREET FESTIVAL APRIL 25, 2009 Begins 11:00AM @ "K" AVENUE

LIVE MUSIC!!

11:00am Sandy Bottom Beach Boys
(Kure Beach's own, local bluegrass band)

1:00pm Brunswick Big Band
(Swing & Jazz music)

3:30pm Tony & Diane
(Oldies, Country, Blues, Shag, Ballroom & Beach music)

6:00pm Shamalama
(Shag music all the way, baby!)

PLUS...PLUS...PLUS...

FABULOUS FOOD!

Chicken, seafood, sausage & gyro sandwiches, cotton candy, fudge, funnel cakes, lemonade, fries, hot dogs, blooming onions, beer, wine & soft drinks!!

UNIQUE ARTS AND CRAFTS!

Jewelry, face painting, embroidered and crocheted items, lampworks, glass beads, hand-woven sweaters, blouses, candles, stained glass, painted windows, stepping stones & benches.

CREATIVE CHILDRENS BOOTH! (11:00am - 5:00pm)

Officers

President – Don Snook
Vice-President – Hazel Logue
Secretary – Lois Taylor
Treasurer - Jeannie Gordon

Directors

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Pat Bolander | James Dugan | Ray Flowers |
| Elaine Henson | John Gordon | Cheri McNeill |
| Ron Griffin | Jay Hockenbury | Sylvia Snook |

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