

## Lifesaving Service, U.S <sup>[1]</sup>



**"Richard Etheridge, far left, and the Pea Island Life-Saving crew in front of their station, circa 1890. U.S. Coast Guard photo." Image courtesy of the official U.S. Coast Guard Blog, 2010.**

<sup>[2]</sup> **Lifesaving Service, U.S.**

by Kathy Carter, 2006

See also: [Mirlo Rescue](#) <sup>[3]</sup>; [Huron, USS](#) <sup>[4]</sup>

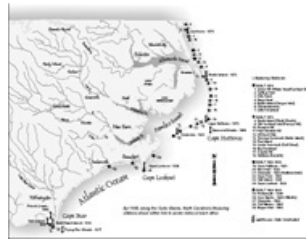
Established as a federal agency in 1872 and operating in North Carolina by 1874, the [U.S. Lifesaving Service](#) <sup>[5]</sup> (USLSS) was an integral part of [coastal](#) <sup>[6]</sup> life in North Carolina, as it was elsewhere in the nation. Originally an arm of the [U.S. Treasury Department](#) <sup>[7]</sup>, the USLSS was combined with the [Revenue Cutter Service](#) <sup>[8]</sup> in 1915 to form the [U.S. Coast Guard](#) <sup>[9]</sup>.



"Caffey's Inlet Lifesaving Station, Dare County, North Carolina, 1897." Image courtesy of NCSU libraries.

<sup>[10]</sup>As originally conceived, the USLSS operated out of a series of stations, each constructed within view of the waters offshore. The stations were to be manned from late spring to early fall, when hurricanes threatened and commercial sea traffic was at its busiest. A keeper and a crew of six lifesavers served at each station. After the wreck of the [USS Huron](#) <sup>[4]</sup> in 1877, the lifesaving season was extended, and keepers eventually became year-round federal employees. The crews remained seasonal, although they could be called up for emergencies out of season. By the founding of the Coast Guard, stations were manned year-round. In North Carolina, the service began with the construction of seven stations—at Jones Hill, [Caffey's Inlet](#) <sup>[11]</sup>, Kitty Hawk, Nags Head, [Bodie Island](#) <sup>[12]</sup>, [Chicamacomico](#) <sup>[13]</sup>, and [Little Kinnakeet](#) <sup>[14]</sup>—starting in 1874. Eventually a total of 29 stations created a chain of vigilance along the coast. Each station's crew was responsible for patrolling a stretch of beach in search of grounded or foundering vessels. This patrol was conducted on foot in all weather conditions.

From the 1870s to [World War I](#) <sup>[15]</sup>, the USLSS on the [Outer Banks](#) <sup>[16]</sup> in particular performed many rescues. The Pea Island Station under Capt. [Richard Etheridge](#) <sup>[2]</sup>, for instance, was manned by the only all-black crew in North Carolina;



Lifesaving stations and lighthouses. Map by Mark Anderson Moore, courtesy North Carolina Office of Archives and History,

despite racial prejudice and segregation, the men served heroic Raleigh. (Click to view map.)<sup>[17]</sup> ally in many rescue operations. The captain and crew of the Chicamacomico station distinguished themselves in the rescue of the crew of the *Mirlo*<sup>[3]</sup>, a British tanker torpedoed off Hatteras Island<sup>[18]</sup> in 1918.

Rescue operations were extremely hazardous and required regular drill training. At first, crews rowed a small dory through crashing waves and high seas to the site of a wreck as many times as necessary to carry survivors to safety. After 1878 the use of the Lyle gun—a small cannon positioned on the beach that fired the breeches buoy (in which survivors sat with their legs dangling through the buoy as though they were wearing a pair of breeches)—made rescues safer. Using a secured line, the breeches buoy carried survivors to shore one at a time. By the early twentieth century, motor-driven boats had become more common at lifesaving stations. The modern Coast Guard serves as the legacy of the lifesaving captains and crews of earlier days.

### References:

Joe A. Mobley, *Ship Ashore!: The U.S. Lifesavers of Coastal North Carolina* (1994).

David Stick, *Graveyard of the Atlantic: Shipwrecks of the North Carolina Coast* (1952).

### Additional Resources:

Finding Aid of the Lifesaving Stations of the Outer Banks Collection, NCDCCR, 1874 - 1988:  
[http://www.obhistorycenter.ncdcr.gov/ead/obhc\\_lifesaving\\_stations\\_outer\\_banks.xml](http://www.obhistorycenter.ncdcr.gov/ead/obhc_lifesaving_stations_outer_banks.xml)<sup>[19]</sup>

North Carolina ECHO (Project). "The grave of Richard Etheridge." Photograph. Manteo, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. 10-10-2002. North Carolina Digital Collections. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-aquarium-on-roanoke-island/53625><sup>[20]</sup> (accessed March 21, 2013).

North Carolina ECHO (Project). "Painting of the Pea Island Lifesavers by James Melvin." Photograph. Manteo, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. 10-10-2002. North Carolina Digital Collections. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-aquarium-on-roanoke-island/53614><sup>[21]</sup> (accessed March 21, 2013).

U.S. Lifesaving Service Heritage Association: <http://www.uslife-savingservice.org/><sup>[5]</sup>

### Image Credit:

"Caffey's Inlet Lifesaving Station, Dare County, North Carolina, 1897." Image courtesy of NCSU libraries. Image courtesy of <http://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/bh0144p06><sup>[10]</sup> (accessed August 1, 2012).

"Richard Etheridge, far left, and the Pea Island Life-Saving crew in front of their station, circa 1890. U.S. Coast Guard photo." Image courtesy of the official U.S. Coast Guard Blog, October 27, 2010. Available from <http://coastguard.dodlive.mil/2010/10/coast-guard-heroes-richard-etheridge/><sup>[2]</sup> (accessed August 1, 2012)

### Subjects:

Gilded Age (1876-1900)<sup>[22]</sup>

N.C. Industrial Revolution (1900-1929)<sup>[23]</sup>

Public service<sup>[24]</sup>

Reconstruction (1865-1876)<sup>[25]</sup>

Ships<sup>[26]</sup>

### Authors:

Carter, Kathy<sup>[27]</sup>

### Origin - location:

Coastal Plain<sup>[28]</sup>

### From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press.<sup>[29]</sup>

---

Source URL: <https://ncpedia.org/lifesaving-service-us>

#### Links

[1] <https://ncpedia.org/lifesaving-service-us> [2] <http://coastguard.dodlive.mil/2010/10/coast-guard-heroes-richard-etheridge/> [3] <https://ncpedia.org/mirlo-rescue> [4] <https://ncpedia.org/huron-uss> [5] <http://www.uslife-savingservice.org/> [6] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/region/coastal-plain> [7] <http://www.treasury.gov/Pages/default.aspx> [8] <http://www.uscg.mil/history/img/logos/USRCSeal1910.jpg> [9] <http://www.uscg.mil/> [10] <http://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog/bh0144p06> [11] [http://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog?f\[work\\_facet\]\[\]=Caffey%27s+Inlet+Lifesaving+Station](http://d.lib.ncsu.edu/collections/catalog?f[work_facet][]=Caffey%27s+Inlet+Lifesaving+Station) [12] <https://www.nps.gov/maritime/park/bodiels.htm> [13] <https://www.hatteras-nc.com/chicamacomico-life-saving-station.html> [14] <https://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/57kinnakeet/57kinnakeet.htm> [15] <https://ncpedia.org/world-war-i> [16] <https://ncpedia.org/outer-banks> [17] [https://ncpedia.org/sites/default/files/images/enc/map16\\_lg.png](https://ncpedia.org/sites/default/files/images/enc/map16_lg.png) [18] <https://ncpedia.org/cape-hatteras-national-seashore> [19] [http://www.obhistorycenter.ncdcr.gov/ead/obhc\\_lifesaving\\_stations\\_outer\\_banks.xml](http://www.obhistorycenter.ncdcr.gov/ead/obhc_lifesaving_stations_outer_banks.xml) [20] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-aquarium-on-roanoke-island/53625> [21] <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/north-carolina-aquarium-on-roanoke-island/53614> [22] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/gilded-age-1876-1> [23] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/nc-industrial-rev> [24] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/public-service> [25] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/reconstruction> [26] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/ships> [27] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/carter-kathy> [28] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/coastal-pl> [29] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->