

Steamboats ^[1]

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by Rodney D. Barfield and David A. Norris, 2006

See also: [Dan River Steam Navigation Company](#) ^[2]; [French Broad Steamboat Company](#) ^[3];



The river steamer Cape Fear docked at Fayetteville, ca. 1875. Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library, Duke University.

In North Carolina, the concept of travel by [steamboat](#) ^[4] was first introduced in 1815, when [Archibald D. Murphey](#) ^[5] chaired a legislative committee on inland navigation. The first steamboat entered the state in 1818, when the [New Bern Steamboat Company](#) ^[6] welcomed the arrival of the *Norfolk* to New Bern. The steamer was built in Norfolk, Va., the city for which it was named.

Three weeks behind the *Norfolk*, the first steamer built in North Carolina was launched at Fayetteville by James Seawell. The *Henrietta* was a hardy 100-foot side-wheeler, with a 15-foot beam and a 4-foot draught. The ship could carry 100 tons of cargo and 30 passengers. Seawell entered the business with a seven-year monopoly on steam trade between [Fayetteville](#) ^[7] and [Wilmington](#) ^[8], a typical arrangement provided early steamboat companies by the state to encourage their business.

The *Henrietta* was almost a prototype of North Carolina steamers. In size and shape, local steamboats did not change significantly over the next 100 years. They were built with a simple flat-bottom hull and usually two-story decking, the bottom for freight and fuel and the top for passenger cabins. A pilot house was mounted forward on the second deck; the engine and boiler rooms were below, one fore, the other aft. All were shallow-draught to accommodate the low waters of the state's rivers and sounds. The *Henrietta* was atypical only in its 42-year length of service. Most steamers had a much shorter life due to boiler explosions and other accidents that frequently sank them.



Otway Burns, privateer in the War of 1812 and constructor of the Prometheus.

^[9]The second steamboat built in North Carolina and the third to begin operations in the state was the *Prometheus*^[10], a small stern-wheeler constructed at Beaufort by Otway Burns^[11], naval hero and noted privateer in the War of 1812^[12]. The *Prometheus* plied the waters of the Cape Fear River^[13] between Wilmington and Smithville (modern Southport). The steamboat's small engine was no match for the strong coastal currents encountered at the mouth of the river, and the vessel was soon retired from service. Its most notable run may have been in 1819, when it ferried President James Monroe^[14] from Wilmington to Smithville as part of his Southern tour.

Other steamboat companies, including the Old Dominion Line^[15], Cape Fear Steamboat Company^[16], and Lutterloh Line, were established in the 1820s and 1830s. Their steamers ranged in size from the 40-ton *Union* to the exceptional 460-ton *Southern Star*, built at Murfreesboro. Speed and tonnage were important factors in the competitive steamboat business. Vessels made slow time down the Cape Fear^[13], Black, Tar, and Neuse Rivers^[17], but they transported freight and passengers faster and more easily than wagons.

Most North Carolina steamboats were 80 to 120 feet long, with a 12- to 15-foot beam. They were constructed without ribs, using instead side planking fastened by bolts. They were powered by 50- to 100-horsepower steam engines, and the majority were stern-wheelers, since they maneuvered better in the crooked and narrow rivers of North Carolina than did side-wheelers. The rivers were so twisting in places that lines were attached to trees along the banks to hand-pull or windlass a steamer around a curve.

Steamboat technology improved as the nineteenth century progressed, but North Carolina generally stayed with what was known and trusted. Some midcentury steamers were more elaborate and could carry more cargo, but they essentially followed the formula initially set by the *Henrietta*.

Wilmington increasingly drew the steamship trade to its docks in the second half of the nineteenth century. Not only local steamers tied daily to its wharves, but also foreign-built hulls from Britain and Europe called at the port city. The New York-Wilmington SS Line offered weekly passage aboard the *Fanita*, *Pioneer*, and *Benefactor*.

In 1896 the North Carolina Board of Agriculture listed 37 steamship companies and owners that were registered in the state with an aggregate value of \$289,000. Steamboats carried mail and passengers to the Outer Banks^[18], opened commerce between inland cities and coastal ports, and brought foreign trade to the state. The cumbersome vessels dominated freight and passenger service in eastern North Carolina until the combustible engine brought roads to the coastal plain in the 1920s.

Additional information from NCpedia editors at the State Library of North Carolina: :

The *Prometheus* most likely pre-dated the *Henrietta* in completion by a few weeks. According William N. Still, Jr. and Richard A. Stephenson's 2021 scholarly work *Shipbuilding in North Carolina, 1688-1918*, the *Prometheus* was completed on May 6, 1818, a number of weeks before the *Henrietta* in July of the same year.

-- Kelly Agan, NC Government & Heritage Library, 2021

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Thomas H. Sloan, *Inland Steam Navigation in North Carolina, 1818-1900* (1971).

Herbert S. Southgate, "Pioneer Skipper," *The State* (October 1985).

Additional Resources:

Still, William N., and Richard A. Stephenson. 2021. *Shipbuilding in North Carolina, 1688-1918*. Raleigh: North Carolina

Office of Archives and History.

Prometheus, NC Historical Marker C-54: <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?ct=ddl&sp=search&k=Markers&sv=C-54%20-%20%27PROMETHEUS%27> [10]

Image Credit:

Otway Burns, privateer in War of 1812 and constructor of the Prometheus. Available from <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?ct=ddl&sp=search&k=Markers&sv=C-54 - 'PROMETHEUS'> [9] (accessed August 8, 2012).

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