

NCRH History Narrative

Abstract: The North Carolina railroad Company owns and manages the 317-mile rail corridor extending across 16 counties from the Port of Morehead City to Charlotte and touching nearly a quarter of the state's economy. The railroad carries 50-60 freight trains and 10 passenger trains daily. The oldest extant private business corporation in the state, NCRH remains at the forefront of rail improvements and partnership development to promote jobs and rail-served industry.

Early History: The North Carolina Railroad, chartered in 1849 as a 223-mile long corridor between Charlotte and Goldsboro, North Carolina, merged in 1989 with the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad (A&NCRH) to create the current 317-mile long corridor between Charlotte and Morehead City, North Carolina.

In 1848, the North Carolina legislature authorized an east to west railroad that would connect the coastal plain with the piedmont opening the state for economic and industrial development. The 1849 charter called for the NCRH to run *"from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad where the same passes over the Neuse River in the county of Wayne, via Raleigh, and thence by the most practical route, via Salisbury, in the county of Rowan, to the town of Charlotte in the county of Mecklenburg."* Walter Gwynn, a native of Virginia, served as chief engineer of the line from 1850 to 1856 performing much of the initial surveying and planning for the railroad.

NC Senate President Calvin Graves received the honor of lifting the first shovel of dirt at a groundbreaking ceremony in Greensboro on July 11, 1851. He had cast the deciding vote for legislative approval, ensuring the railroad would be built, but ending his political career because it would not pass through his district.

Beginning in January 1852, construction occurred simultaneously from each terminal point of the railroad with local landowners contracting the labor to clear forests and grade the roadbed. Trains ran the two finished ends of the road during construction until work crews finally met between Greensboro and Jamestown. On January 21, 1856, the first train ran the completed length of the 223-mile corridor from Charlotte to Goldsboro. Trains soon began hauling passengers and freight including tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, bacon, lumber, naval stores, iron and machinery.

The 1848 North Carolina Railroad bill had authorized the State to purchase \$2 million of NCRH stock leaving \$1 million for purchase by private citizens. Construction costs exceeded expectations due to the rising cost of iron and in 1854, John Motley Morehead, first President of the North Carolina Railroad and former state governor, called upon the legislature to provide increased funding calling the railroad a "tree of life" for North Carolina. The legislature approved State purchase of an additional \$1 million in shares, making the railroad 75% owned by the State and 25% owned by private stockholders.

In 1856, the railroad built workshops on 632 acres of land purchased in Alamance County, the mid-way point on the line. The community that sprang up around these rail car and track repair shops was known as Company Shops and later became the town of Burlington, North Carolina. The shops included such buildings as machine shops, a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop, dry kiln, foundry, passenger shed,

engine shed , an outdoor turntable, houses for officials and laborers and a later addition of the Railroad Hotel to accommodate passengers and train crews. A fire in June 1918 burned all of the shops except for the engine house.

In addition to Burlington, several other towns, including Thomasville, Mebane, High Point, Durham, Clayton and Selma, developed at stops along the rail line. The NCRR proved to be a central component of the transportation backbone of the state's economy and North Carolina, previously characterized as the Rip Van Winkle state, asleep while progress passed it by, flourished.

The Civil War Years: During the Civil War, railroad traffic multiplied and maintenance became difficult. The rails wore out faster while new rails were unattainable and the railroad lacked the capacity to recondition old ones. After reusing rails pulled up from 17 miles of sidetrack, the railroad made do with the existing rails by operating the trains at slower speeds. The rolling stock suffered from poor maintenance, increased use and unaccustomed usage. With passenger cars in short supply, soldiers often travelled in boxcars refitted with windows and rude plank board seating.

Though fraught with logistical transportation problems, the NCRR was a major carrier of manpower and materiel for General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. As the longest link in what proved to be the Confederacy's most dependable lifeline, the NCRR surprisingly did not suffer direct damage from enemy combat until the final weeks of the war in April 1865 when both armies destroyed parts of the road. Union General George Stoneman's troops burned several bridges and structures along the western end of the line. Retreating Confederates on the eastern end also burned structures and bridges in their wake and tore up eight miles of tracks, bending the rails and burning the crossties, hoping to slow General Sherman's advance.

After General Lee's surrender, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet fled south from Richmond along the NCRR. They spent several days in Greensboro where, according to the *Greensboro Patriot*, Davis held meetings in "an old leaky car on the Rail Road tracks". As General Stoneman had destroyed the road to the west, Davis and his cabinet continued on to Charlotte by wagon road.

The war's conclusion in 1865 saw the railroad in a state of disrepair. Seven bridges and railroad depots at Goldsboro, Raleigh, High Point and Salisbury were burned. Stoneman's raiders had destroyed about 10 miles of track near Salisbury adding to the eight miles destroyed by retreating Confederates. Maintenance of way work had still not been done to repair damages from heavy flooding in January 1865. The railroad desperately needed new rolling stock and replacement rails. Railroad superintendent Edmund Wilkes declared the road unsafe for travel above twelve miles per hour.

The railroad east of Raleigh remained under active federal government management until October 1865. During this time, the United States Military Railroads Construction Corps made only temporary repairs to the line using low cost materials. These repairs had to be fixed again after the railroad's return to the company. While in control of the eastern portion of the track, the USMRR conducted passenger and freight operations along with their military traffic running the Raleigh to Goldsboro portion of NCRR as a unit with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the port at Morehead City.

Within two years of the war's end, the roadbed, track and bridges on the whole line had been returned to reasonably good repair and the burned structures were reconstructed. The NCRR purchased both used and new equipment to return rolling stock inventory to pre-war levels.

The Lease Years: In 1871, NCRR signed a 30-year lease for operations and equipment with the Richmond and Danville Railroad (R&D). J.P. Morgan's Southern Railway System acquired the R&D in 1894, and NCRR then entered into a 99-year lease with Southern Railway (now Norfolk Southern) commencing on January 1, 1896. Needing a "back shop" service facility on their eastern main line between Washington, DC and Atlanta, Southern Railway opened its own shops in 1896 in Spencer, North Carolina just north of Salisbury and NCRR's Company Shops fell permanently out of use.

On September 29, 1989, the NCRR merged with the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, consolidating a 317-mile east-west corridor from Charlotte to the Port of Morehead City, North Carolina. The merged railroads retained the name "North Carolina Railroad". The A&NCRR, chartered in 1854 originally linked Shepard's Point (now Morehead City) with the NCRR terminus in Goldsboro. The A&NCRR had leased out operations of the railroad several times starting in 1881 and culminating in a 1939 lease to the Atlantic & East Carolina Railroad, sub-leased to Southern Railway.

In 1998 the State of North Carolina bought out the 25% of private shares of NCRR stock making the NCRR a privately run company, fully owned by the state. At the time of the state's acquisition of NCRR in 1998, the total stock value of the NCRR was \$282 million.

In 1999, Norfolk Southern Railway Company (NSR) (previously Southern Railway) and NCRR reached an exclusive trackage rights agreement for Norfolk Southern to continue freight and maintenance operations on the NCRR line for 15 years renewable for an additional 30 years. NSR operates with its own crews and rolling stock over lines and property owned by the NCRR. The agreement also allows for operations of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) on the NCRR line.

NCRR Today:

Where leases during the previous century had given Southern Railway full control of NCRR's assets, after the 1999 agreement, the Company is once again in charge of its own corridor and assets. In 2000, the General Assembly established a statute enabling the company to reinvest dividends into crucial improvements to the NCRR line and in 2001 the railroad implemented a Corridor Improvement Program to serve as a blueprint to improve the maintenance, integrity and economic potential of the railroad corridor.

In a partnership that is unique nationwide, NCRR, Norfolk Southern and the North Carolina Department of Transportation work together, to improve the quality of crossings and bridges, add double track and sidings, realign curves, and improve signaling and other infrastructure along the corridor. Through these improvements, the NCRR seeks to promote safety, improve capacity, increase train speeds and decrease passenger travel times.

NCRR's corporate capital improvement program is funded from NCRR capital funds generated through its freight agreement with Norfolk Southern. NCRR does not receive any state appropriations, and its properties are subject to North Carolina city and county property taxes, most by not all of which are paid by Norfolk Southern under the agreements.

The North Carolina Railroad was instrumental in encouraging the economic development of North Carolina in the 19th century, helping to define new markets, new industries, and new cities and today NCRR continues to contribute to the state's economy. The North Carolina Railroad carries over one million carloads of freight each year and about 300,000 passengers. Based on a 2007 study by the Research Triangle Institute, the North Carolina Railroad saves North Carolina industries \$198 million in transportation costs annually, and the total impact on North Carolina economic output is \$338 million annually. In 2005, in counties bordering NCRR tracks, industries using rail freight services accounted for \$143 billion in output, more than 24% of North Carolina's total economy. NCRR freight transportation also has environmental benefits, conveying \$65.7 million in external benefits (cost savings).

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