

Asheville Armory ^[1]

Asheville Armory

by Gordon B. McKinney, 2006



Rifle manufactured by the Asheville Armory and bearing its stamp, 1862-1863. Image from the North Carolina Museum of History.

Three [Asheville](#) ^[2]businessmen—Robert Pulliam, Ephraim Clayton, and George Whitson—established the Asheville Armory in 1862. By November of that year, they were employing 107 workers and had produced 200 rifles. But the rifles were of poor quality, and Josiah Gorgas, chief of ordnance for the [Confederate army](#) ^[3], seized control of the works. He dispatched Capt. Benjamin Sloan from the Tredegar Works outside of Richmond, Va., to take over the armory's operations.

Sloan was unable to significantly improve production despite a workforce that grew to approximately 125 by January 1863. The increased number of workers, however, was offset by a high level of turnover among the personnel. Consequently, many workers failed to gain the expertise and experience essential for learning the complex production process. Sloan soon resorted to using enslaved African American workers, who were prohibited from leaving the premises and were accustomed to skilled work. Even with more reliable labor, however, arms production did not improve, in part because of raids by native Unionists and the Federal army located in Knoxville, Tenn.

An angry Gorgas replaced Sloan with Capt. C. C. McPhail, a stern disciplinarian. Before McPhail's arrival had any significant impact, Federal raids intensified and the decision was made to transfer the armory equipment to Columbia, S.C. Only 900 rifles were ever manufactured at the Asheville works, and extant examples are rare.

References:

William B. Floyd, "The Asheville Armory and Rifle," *Bulletin of the American Society of Arms Collectors* 44 (1981).

Gordon B. McKinney, "Premature Industrialization in Appalachia: The Asheville Armory, 1862-1863," in Kenneth W. Noe and Shannon H. Wilson, eds., *The Civil War in Appalachia: Collected Essays* (1997).

Additional Resources:

"Confederate Armory." North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program. <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?sp=Markers&k=Markers&sv=P-57> ^[4] (accessed November 8, 2012).

McKinney, Gordon B. "Premature Industrialization in Appalachia: The Asheville Armory, 1862-1863." *The Civil War in Appalachia*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997. p.227-241. <http://books.google.com/books?id=3lcmYWnvIDMC&lpg=PP1&pg=PA227#v=onepage&q&f=false> ^[5] (accessed November 8, 2012).

George W. McCoy, "Confederate Armory Here Turned Out Superior Weapons," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 13, 1952

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"Musket, Rifle. Accession #: [H.1963.49.1](#) ^[6]." 1862-1863. North Carolina Museum of History.

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Places ^[10]

Authors:

McKinney, Gordon B. ^[11]

Origin - location:

Asheville ^[12]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. ^[13]

1 January 2006 | McKinney, Gordon B.

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