

Rock Music ^[1]

Rock Music

by David Menconi, 2006

See also: [Blues](#) ^[2], [Jazz](#) ^[3], [Folk Music](#) ^[4]

Rock music in North Carolina has always been marked by a "do-it-yourself" streak-meaning that some of the state's most notable musicians have practiced their craft while holding down day jobs. In this regard, many local rock artists are not far removed from the Depression-era bluesmen who farmed or worked in [textile mills](#) ^[5] and [tobacco warehouses](#) ^[6] during the week, then picked a little guitar at Saturday night house parties. Clearly there is a historical context for the modern-day



Ryan Adams (right) performs with the band Whiskeytown at the Brewery in Raleigh, 1996. Photograph by Marc Kawanishi. Raleigh News and Observer.

underground rock band putting out its own record.

North Carolina has boasted a fair number of rock acts who were bigger and better known elsewhere than at home. Some of the state's key musical exports include [Corrosion of Conformity](#) ^[7], a [Raleigh](#) ^[8] band that helped pioneer the speed-metal genre in the 1980s; [Southern Culture on the Skids](#) ^[9], Chapel Hill's aptly named roots-rock band; Petey Pablo, a [hip-hop](#) ^[10] star from [Greenville](#) ^[11] who came to prominence as a protégé of New Orleans rapper Mystikal; and [the Connells](#) ^[12], a Raleigh pop-rock group who scored a No. 1 hit in Europe and won that continent's equivalent of a Grammy Award in 1995. Several North Carolina natives have also gained fame after leaving the state, including [James Taylor](#) ^[13], George Clinton, John Coltrane, Loudon Wainwright III, [Roberta Flack](#) ^[14], former Whiskeytown frontman Ryan Adams, and *American Idol* stars [Clay Aiken](#) ^[15] and [Fantasia Barrino](#) ^[16].

During the 1970s and 1980s, alternative-leaning groups such as Chapel Hill's Arrogance, [Winston-Salem](#) ^[17]'s dB's and Let's Active, and [Charlotte](#) ^[18]'s Fetchin' Bones received attention from the national media. A large part of that was due to North Carolina's connection to the Athens, Ga.-based supergroup R.E.M., whose first out-of-state booking was in Carrboro and whose first two albums were recorded in Charlotte and coproduced by Arrogance bassist Don Dixon and Let's Active guitarist [Mitch Easter](#) ^[19]. However, the most commercially successful North Carolina band of this era was Nantucket, a Raleigh-based rock band in the mode of straight-ahead 1970s southern rock acts such as the Allman Brothers and Lynyrd Skynyrd.

During the early 1990s, [Superchunk](#) ^[20], [Archers of Loaf](#) ^[21], and other Chapel Hill punk bands received widespread national coverage far out of proportion to their relatively modest sales. At the time, the music industry was desperately seeking another hard-edged, alternative-leaning band with commercial potential. To the amusement of the locals, pundits dubbed Chapel Hill "the next Seattle [home of 1980s and 1990s grunge rock]," a prediction that did not come true.

North Carolina's best-selling bands at the time were actually headquartered halfway across the state in Charlotte-the mainstream pop-metal band [Firehouse](#) ^[22], whose 1991 debut album sold more than 2 million copies, and gospel-gone-secular rhythm-and-blues quartet Jodeci, which scored three multimillion-selling albums during the first half of the decade with frankly sexual, bump-and-grind seduction ballads.

Chapel Hill finally yielded a couple of surprising million-selling acts in the late 1990s. One was Ben Folds Five, a piano-pop trio with almost no connection to Chapel Hill's underground rock scene (which bandleader Folds sardonically referred to as "40 delusional scenesters"). That did not stop Ben Folds Five's 1997 single "Brick" from turning into a big radio hit, earning the group a coveted performance slot on NBC's *Saturday Night Live* in early 1998. Chapel Hill's other breakout act was the [Squirrel Nut Zippers](#) ^[23], whose 1930s-style hot jazz produced a left-field hit with "Hell" in 1997 and unwittingly helped launch the short-lived "swing revival."

References:

David Menconi, "Marking Time: Durham Rediscovered Its Past as a True House of Blues," *Raleigh News and Observer*, 2 Sept. 2001.

Menconi, "North Carolina's Big Musical Bang Explained," *Raleigh News and Observer*, 24 Mar. 1995.

Additional Resources:

Grady, Ross. TriangleRock.com website. <http://trianglerock.com/> [24]

Barrett, Matt. "The Golden Age of North Carolina Music." <http://www.northcarolinatravels.com/music/goldenage/index.htm> [25]

YES! Weekly staff. "The 100 North Carolina songs" *YES! Weekly*. May 20, 2009. <http://www.yesweekly.com/triad/article-6297-the-100-north-carolina-songs.html> [26]

Hicks, Sam. "How North Carolina Got Its Punk Attitude," *Perfect Sound Forever*. March 1998. <http://www.furious.com/perfect/nc-punk.html> [27]

Hollifield, Jason D., Jennifer Trasti, and Jason Saunders. *Doug Clark and the Hot Nuts Website*. December 1999. <http://www.ibiblio.org/hotnuts/> [28].

Subjects:

21st Century (2001-present) [29]

Music [30]

Popular Culture and Pop Culture [31]

Post War 20th Century (1946-2000) [32]

Authors:

Menconi, David [33]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. [34]

User Tags:

favorite [35]

1 January 2006 | Menconi, David

Source URL: <https://www.ncpedia.org/rock-music>

Links

[1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/rock-music> [2] <https://www.ncpedia.org/blues> [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/jazz> [4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/folk-music> [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/cotton-mills> [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/tobacco> [7] <http://www.coc.com/> [8] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/raleigh> [9] <http://www.scots.com/> [10] <https://www.ncpedia.org/hip-hop-north-carolina> [11] <https://www.ncpedia.org/greenville> [12] <http://www.theconnells.com/> [13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/taylor-james> [14] <https://www.ncpedia.org/flack-roberta> [15] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/aiken-clay> [16] <https://www.ncpedia.org/barrino-fantasia> [17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/winston-salem> [18] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/charlotte> [19] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/easter-mitch> [20] <http://www.superchunk.com/> [21] <http://archersofloaf.net/> [22] <http://www.firehousemusic.com/> [23] <http://snzipers.com/> [24] <http://trianglerock.com/> [25] <http://www.northcarolinatravels.com/music/goldenage/index.htm> [26] <http://www.yesweekly.com/triad/article-6297-the-100-north-carolina-songs.html> [27] <http://www.furious.com/perfect/nc-punk.html> [28] <http://www.ibiblio.org/hotnuts/> [29] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/21st-century-2001> [30] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/music> [31] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/pop-culture> [32] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/post-war-20th-cen> [33] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/menconi-david> [34] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia-> [35] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/user-tags/favorite>