

*North Carolina has a population of M people with a median age of and a median household income of \$50, Between and the population of North Carolina grew from 10M to M, a % increase and its median household income grew from \$47, to \$50,, a % increase.*

Here are six native plants in North Carolina you can grow yourself. Some are more suited to home gardens while others are best viewed in their native habitat. This is due mostly to their availability or lack thereof. Our hardiness zones range from Zone 6a in the mountains to Zone 8a at the coast. Here are six native plants that will suit all of our North Carolina regions: Reaching a maximum height of a foot with large, white flowers, Wood-Anemone stars in the spring border. The showy, yellow spires of its sweetpea-like flowers make the lupine a tough plant in the spring. It reaches four feet tall. Over time, the fern will reach two feet tall. In the early spring, blue-violet flowers emerge from the base of strappy foliage. While it grows in the full sun with moist, well-drained soil and reaches up to inches tall, this underused iris happily grows and blooms in partial shade. New growth emerges followed by a periwinkle blooms. After it flowers, Blue Star shows off in summer as a delicate, shrub-like plant. But in the fall, this plant is a head-turner. Turning a caution-sign yellow, Blue Star is sure to have you stopping and staring. It grows best in full sun with moist, well-drained soil and reaches up to four feet tall and foot stems. That is reason enough to grow it, but did you know it also has a wonderful flower and a delightful scent? It is also not only a nectar source for the monarch butterfly, but all butterflies like to alight for a sip of sweetness. It thrives in full sun and moist soil, and it reaches four feet tall. The plant gets its name from the milky looking appearance of its sap. Suitable in Zones With beauties like these, why not go native? Feature image courtesy of Larkin Kinsella, U. Fish and Wildlife Service via Flickr. This story was published on May 19, Yoest is an award-winning freelance writer and garden stylist.

**Chapter 2 : North Carolina Aquaponic Grow Beds | Hydroponic Grow Beds | Poly-Mart**

*A family of wild horses on North Carolina's coast grew tired of the Tar Heel state and set out for Virginia. Again and again and again. The family of six "made up of stallion Lucky Duck.*

Agri-Business Settled as a maritime and agricultural colony, North Carolina developed its businesses slowly in the colonial period. Relatively isolated rural farms prior to the Civil War struggled to grow family food supplies. So surplus, cash crops were few. Colonial Period During colonial periods, the British discouraged cotton production in America to protect its woolen and linen manufacturers. But tobacco was the most important commercial crop in colonial North Carolina. Tobacco at this period was primarily a Virginia and Maryland crop ranked 1 and 2 , followed by with a few North Carolina ranked 3rd counties near Albemarle Sound also producing tobacco. Pork production had an early start in North Carolina. As one visitor wrote in A New Country Agriculture and farming remains the leading industry through today. Although cotton and tobacco farming have been larger in the past, the state also has become a leader in pork and poultry production. The leading crops over the years were cotton and tobacco. Post Civil War Agriculture remained the basic occupation for the North Carolina population following the war. By , there were more than 75, farms in the state with two-thirds under acres. Despite an agricultural depression in prices following the Civil War up to , the number of North Carolina farms steadily increased. By , there were , farms and in there were , North Carolina farms. The cotton crop remained static between with , bales and with , bales. But other crops declined. For example, tobacco dropped from Other crops showed similar declines, such as wheat, oats, corn, rice, sweet potatoes. But most crops staged a comeback in production volume between and An increasingly, the cash crops were cotton and tobacco. By , North Carolina was producing , bales, which accelerated in the early s to match the explosive growth of the textile industry. By , North Carolina was producing 1,, bales of cotton. Tobacco production also regained its volume after the Civil War. In , North Carolina produced 33 million pounds, but only 11 million pounds in By , the state was producing 36 million pounds of tobacco and its new mechanized tobacco manufacturing in the s and s poised dramatic future growth. In , North Carolina produced By the end of the s, North Carolina led the nation in production of cotton textiles and tobacco products. Livestock production grew during the last quarter-century in the state. North Carolina is the number two state in hog raising, as well as a major producer for poultry.

**Chapter 3 : A Guide to Native Plants in North Carolina – Our State Magazine**

*For garden inspiration, look at what's already growing naturally in North Carolina. Here are six native plants in North Carolina you can grow yourself. North Carolina has a vast array of native plants. Some are more suited to home gardens while others are best viewed in their native habitat. This.*

Watercolour painted by English colonist John White in A plaque to commemorate the first indigenous person who was converted to Christianity, Manteo at the Roanoke Colony Dr. Pope after whom the Pope House Museum was named , a prominent citizen of Raleigh , The North Carolina Museum of History , Raleigh Woodland-culture Native Americans were in the area around BCE; starting around CE, Mississippian-culture Indians created larger political units with stronger leadership and more stable, longer-term settlements. During this time, important buildings were constructed as pyramidal, flat-topped buildings. The fort lasted only 18 months; the local inhabitants killed all but one of the men Pardo had stationed at a total of six forts in the area. After the grounding her crew and supplies were transferred to smaller ships. In November, after appealing to the governor of North Carolina, who promised safe-haven and a pardon, Blackbeard was killed in an ambush by troops from Virginia. The northern and southern parts of the original province separated in Originally settled by small farmers, sometimes having a few slaves, who were oriented toward subsistence agriculture, the colony lacked cities or towns. Pirates menaced the coastal settlements, but by the pirates had been captured and killed. Growth was strong in the middle of the 18th century, as the economy attracted Scots-Irish , Quaker , English and German immigrants. The colonists generally supported the American Revolution , as the number of Loyalists was smaller than in some other colonies. During colonial times, Edenton served as the state capital beginning in , and New Bern was selected as the capital in Construction of Tryon Palace , which served as the residence and offices of the provincial governor William Tryon , began in and was completed in In Raleigh was chosen as the site of the new capital, as its central location protected it from coastal attacks. Officially established in as both county seat and state capital, the city was named after Sir Walter Raleigh , sponsor of Roanoke , the "lost colony" on Roanoke Island. Many Carolinian frontiersmen had moved west over the mountains, into the Washington District later known as Tennessee , but in , following the Revolution, the state was persuaded to relinquish its claim to the western lands. It ceded them to the national government so that the Northwest Territory could be organized and managed nationally. After , cotton and tobacco became important export crops. The eastern half of the state, especially the Tidewater region, developed a slave society based on a plantation system and slave labor. Many free people of color migrated to the frontier along with their European-American neighbors, where the social system was looser. By , nearly 3 percent of the free population consisted of free people of color, who numbered slightly more than 10, The western areas were dominated by white families, especially Scots-Irish, who operated small subsistence farms. In the early national period, the state became a center of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy , with a strong Whig presence, especially in the West. In the legislature withdrew their right to vote. On May 20, , North Carolina was the last of the Confederate states to declare secession from the Union , 13 days after the Tennessee legislature voted for secession. Some , North Carolinians served in the military; 20, were killed in battle, the most of any state in the Confederacy, and 21, died of disease. The state government was reluctant to support the demands of the national government in Richmond , and the state was the scene of only small battles. With the defeat of the Confederacy in , the Reconstruction Era began. The United States abolished slavery without compensation to slaveholders or reparations to freedmen. A Republican Party coalition of black freedmen, northern carpetbaggers and local scalawags controlled state government for three years. The white conservative Democrats regained control of the state legislature in , in part by Ku Klux Klan violence and terrorism at the polls, to suppress black voting. Republicans were elected to the governorship until , when the Red Shirts , a paramilitary organization that arose in and was allied with the Democratic Party , helped suppress black voting. More than black Americans were murdered in electoral violence in The Democrats regained control of the legislature in and passed laws to impose Jim Crow and racial segregation of public facilities. Political tensions ran so high that a small group of white Democrats in planned to take over the

Wilmington government if their candidates were not elected. In the Wilmington Insurrection of 1898, more than 1,000 white men attacked the black newspaper and neighborhood, killed numerous men, and ran off the white Republican mayor and aldermen. They installed their own people and elected Alfred M. Scales as mayor. After a decade of white supremacy, many people forgot that North Carolina had ever had thriving middle-class black Americans. As in the rest of the former Confederacy, North Carolina had become a one-party state, dominated by the Democratic Party. Impoverished by the Civil War, the state continued with an economy based on tobacco, cotton and agriculture. Towns and cities remained few in the east. A major industrial base emerged in the late 19th century in the western counties of the Piedmont, based on cotton mills established at the fall line. Railroads were built to connect the new industrializing cities. The state was the site of the first successful controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air flight, by the Wright brothers, near Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903. In the first half of the 20th century, many African Americans left the state to go North for better opportunities, in the Great Migration. Their departure changed the demographic characteristics of many areas. Roosevelt for cotton and tobacco significantly helped the farmers. Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill form the Research Triangle, a major area of universities and advanced scientific and technical research. In the 1920s, Charlotte became a major regional and national banking center. Tourism has also been a boon for the North Carolina economy as people flock to the Outer Banks coastal area and the Appalachian Mountains anchored by Asheville. By the 1950s, spurred in part by the increasingly leftward tilt of national Democrats, conservative whites began to vote for Republican national candidates and gradually for more Republicans locally. Native Americans, lost colonies, and permanent settlement[ edit ] See also: The Hardaway Site saw major periods of occupation as far back as 10,000 years. Before AD, they were building earthwork mounds, which were used for ceremonial and religious purposes. Succeeding peoples, including those of the ancient Mississippian culture established by AD in the Piedmont, continued to build or add on to such mounds. In the 1,000 years preceding European contact, the Mississippian culture built large, complex cities and maintained far-flung regional trading networks. Its largest city was Cahokia, located in present-day Illinois near the Mississippi River. Historically documented tribes in the North Carolina region include the Carolina Algonquian-speaking tribes of the coastal areas, such as the Chowanoke, Roanoke, Pamlico, Machapunga, Coree, and Cape Fear Indians, who were the first encountered by the English; the Iroquoian-speaking Meherrin, Cherokee, and Tuscarora of the interior; and Southeastern Siouan tribes, such as the Cheraw, Waxhaw, Saponi, Waccamaw, and Catawba. Spanish explorers traveling inland in the 16th century met Mississippian culture people at Joara, a regional chiefdom near present-day Morganton. Records of Hernando de Soto attested to his meeting with them in 1540. In 1565, Captain Juan Pardo led an expedition to claim the area for the Spanish colony and to establish another route to protect silver mines in Mexico. Pardo made a winter base at Joara, which he renamed Cuenca. His expedition built Fort San Juan and left a contingent of 30 men there, while Pardo traveled further, and built and garrisoned five other forts. In the spring of 1568, natives killed all but one of the soldiers and burned the six forts in the interior, including the one at Fort San Juan. Although the Spanish never returned to the interior, this effort marked the first European attempt at colonization of the interior of what became the United States. In 1585, Elizabeth I granted a charter to Sir Walter Raleigh, for whom the state capital is named, for land in present-day North Carolina then part of the territory of Virginia. Raleigh established two colonies on the coast in the late 1580s, but both failed. The fate of the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke Island remains one of the most widely debated mysteries of American history. As early as 1607, settlers from the Virginia colony moved into the area of Albemarle Sound. He named it Carolina in honor of his father Charles I. In 1689, owing to disputes over governance, the Carolina colony began to split into North Carolina and South Carolina. The latter became a crown colony in 1703. In the 1700s, a series of smallpox epidemics swept the South, causing high fatalities among the Native Americans, who had no immunity to the new disease it had become endemic in Europe. The latter had grown rapidly and land was less available. Nathaniel Batts was documented as one of the first of these Virginian migrants. In 1776, North Carolina became a separate colony. Except for the Earl Granville holdings, it became a royal colony seventeen years later. Differences in the settlement patterns of eastern and western North Carolina, or the Low Country and uplands, affected the political, economic, and social life of the state from the 18th until the 20th century. The Tidewater in eastern North Carolina was settled chiefly by

immigrants from rural England and the Scottish Highlands. Arriving during the mid- to late 18th century, the Scots-Irish from what is today Northern Ireland were the largest non-English immigrant group before the Revolution; English indentured servants were overwhelmingly the largest immigrant group before the Revolution. Most of the English colonists had arrived as indentured servants, hiring themselves out as laborers for a fixed period to pay for their passage. In the early years the line between indentured servants and African slaves or laborers was fluid. Some Africans were allowed to earn their freedom before slavery became a lifelong status. Most of the free colored families formed in North Carolina before the Revolution were descended from unions or marriages between free white women and enslaved or free African or African-American men. Because the mothers were free, their children were born free. Many had migrated or were descendants of migrants from colonial Virginia. On April 12, 1776, the colony became the first to instruct its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence from the British Crown, through the Halifax Resolves passed by the North Carolina Provincial Congress. The dates of both of these events are memorialized on the state flag and state seal. Throughout the Revolutionary War, fierce guerrilla warfare erupted between bands of pro-independence and pro-British colonists. In some cases the war was also an excuse to settle private grudges and rivalries. Most of the soldiers fighting for the British side in this battle were Carolinians who had remained loyal to the Crown they were called "Tories" or Loyalists. The American victory at Kings Mountain gave the advantage to colonists who favored American independence, and it prevented the British Army from recruiting new soldiers from the Tories. Although the British troops held the field at the end of the battle, their casualties at the hands of the numerically superior Continental Army were crippling. Following this "Pyrrhic victory", Cornwallis chose to move to the Virginia coastline to get reinforcements, and to allow the Royal Navy to protect his battered army. Antebellum period[ edit ] On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the twelfth state to ratify the Constitution. In 1805, it completed the state capitol building in Raleigh, still standing today. Planters owning large estates wielded significant political and socio-economic power in antebellum North Carolina, which was a slave society. They placed their interests above those of the generally non-slave-holding "yeoman" farmers of western North Carolina.

## Chapter 4 : North Carolina | Data USA

*Get directions, reviews and information for Grew Morter & Hartye PA in Raleigh, NC.*

Notable people[ edit ] Red Barrett February 14, 1867– July 28, 1937, was a major league baseball pitcher who played eleven total career seasons in the National League. Glenn Bass born April 12, in Wilson, North Carolina is a former collegiate and professional American football player. Hunter Bell is an author and actor. Bell was born in Alabama, he was reared in Wilson, North Carolina until the seventh grade. George Kenneth Butterfield, Jr. He is a member of the Democratic Party. Butterfield was born and grew up in a prominent black family in Wilson; both of his parents had white as well as black ancestors. She was born and grew up in Wilson. He played for four different teams between and He was a NC governor who served a record four terms. In 1868, he challenged Jesse Helms in a race for the U. Senate that was the most expensive Senate campaign up to that time. Kenan February 12, 1812– December 23, 1882, was a Confederate soldier, and later a politician, elected to the State legislature, and serving from 1852 to 1854. Later that year he ran for Congress and lost. He moved to Wilson, where he was elected as mayor of the city. Later he was elected as North Carolina Attorney General, serving from 1868 to 1872. Ike Lassiter born November 15, in Wilson, North Carolina is a former American college and professional football defensive lineman. Walt McKeel born January 17, in Wilson is a former professional baseball player. He played parts of three seasons in Major League Baseball, between 1954 and 1956, for the Boston Red Sox and Colorado Rockies, primarily as a catcher. Today, they are known as Beach Music artists. The group first formed under the name The Kays in 1964 and scored a Top 10 hit in the U. He played for the Chicago Cubs. He lived in Wilson in his final years. Partenheimer retired to Wilson, where he died at the age of 82. He was born in Wilson and raised in nearby Bailey. He played both college football and basketball for the University of North Carolina, and was recognized as an All-American in football. He raced many years in the Craftsman Truck Series before retiring. Corey Thomas born June 6, in Wilson, North Carolina is a former professional American football wide receiver who played in one game for the Detroit Lions in 2007. While serving in the Army, he appeared as a drill instructor in the film Battle Cry, and later had other movie roles as a military man. He also had many roles in television series, including such popular Westerns as Bonanza. August 19, 1867– March 27, 1948, was an American lawyer and president of the Pioneer Fund from 1934 to 1948. He was born and grew up in Wilson. Morris 1867– was a jurist who served on the North Carolina Court of Appeals from its creation in 1868 through 1898. She was Chief Judge of that court from 1898 through 1901, the first woman to hold that post and only the second woman in the state to hold such a high judicial position. He was born in Wilson, NC. Prior to becoming a federal attorney, Alexander practiced in private practice with several law firms.

## Chapter 5 : North Carolina - Wikipedia

*I saw were RSVP Theater is doing "The Raven" tonight at and a matinee tomorrow at at The Sunset. I wasn't the best English student in high school, but I do remember having to memorize the first two verses of "The Raven".*

## Chapter 6 : North Carolina Business History - Agriculture

*This one is a bit off the wall but does anyone remember a series of political ads for Jean Genkins ("Jean with a "J", Genkins with a "G") it would say, or maybe the other way around.*

## Chapter 7 : Grew Morter & Hartye PA John Humphries Wynd Raleigh, NC Mental Health Services - MapQuest

*Strategies and programs for the promotion of industrial hemp products and markets, in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Department of Commerce, the University of North Carolina system, and the community college system.*

**Chapter 8 : North Carolina growth steady, but slower | Carolina Demography**

*Between and , North Carolina's population increased by more than , new residents, a growth rate of %. The numeric growth in the next decade was even greater: the state grew by % to gain an estimated , new residents between and Though North Carolina continues.*

**Chapter 9 : GrowFood Carolina**

*North Carolina is fortunate to have a great diversity of woody plant species in its extensive forests, with approximately species of trees, shrubs, subshrubs, and woody vines ( native and introduced).*