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Chapter 1 : The five royal Governors of North Carolina, - CORE

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The history of the colony for the next forty years was characterized by a steady and rapid growth in population; the settlement of the Cape Fear Valley and the Piedmont; the expansion of agriculture, industry, and trade; some improvement in transportation and the beginnings of a crude postal system; a higher standard of living; the rapid growth of dissenting religious sects; the founding of many churches, a few schools, and some libraries; and the publication of the first books and newspapers in the colony. The royalization of North Carolina caused no significant change in governmental structure or powers. The powers and duties of the governor, the council, the assembly, the courts, and local officials such as sheriffs and justices of the peace remained much the same as they had been. The crown simply replaced the proprietors as the fountainhead of authority in government and in administration of land policy. Henceforth the king and Privy Council, rather than the proprietors, controlled the selection of the governor and other royal officials, instructed the governors on the conduct of their office, formulated policies, and heard complaints from the colony, which were usually voiced by an official agent resident in England. North Carolina was among the last of the colonies to establish a regular agency, and the Lower House of the legislature assembly asserted its authority over that agent. The colony had sent special agents to London as early as , but it was not until an act of October , that a permanent agent, James Abercromby, was appointed. He served the assembly as agent for more than a decade. The crown placed major emphasis upon the promotion of the naval-stores industry and other economic activities, which fitted into the British mercantile system. The assembly became more jealous of its powers and engaged in controversies with the governors over salaries, paper currency, Indian policy, defense, and other matters of vital concern both to England and to the province. The royal government was characterized by greater stability, stronger administration, and better enforcement of law and order than had prevailed under the proprietary regime. The royal governors of North Carolina: These men were of higher caliber, better character, and more experience than the proprietary governors, and they compared favorably with the governors of other colonies. Although all of the governors had prolonged and bitter quarrels with their assembliesâ€”an experience not peculiar to North Carolinaâ€”these men, by and large, had the interests of the colony at heart. All of them tried to promote policies for the settlement and expansion of North Carolina, for improvements in transportation, trade, communication, education, religion, and other movements for the general welfare of the colony as well as for the best interests of the British Empire. The colonial governor had the difficult, if not impossible, task of trying to serve two masters, one of whom commissioned him while the other paid his salary. Population Growth and Expansion The royal period of North Carolina history, , was one of rapid growth and expansion of population. At the close of proprietary rule there were only about thirty thousand whites and fewer than six thousand Negroes in the province. At this time North Carolina was perhaps the most sparsely settled of the English continental colonies, and most of its population, chiefly of English stock, lived largely in the Tidewater. They commonly seat themselves toward the West and have got near the mountains. North Carolina had become the fourth most populous English continental colony, exceeded only by Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. There were many causes for this nine-fold increase in population in less than half a century. One of the most obvious factors was a high birth rate. But the death rate was also high, infant mortality being estimated at 40 percent. Immigration is the real explanation of its phenomenal increase in population. Why people emigrated to the American English Colonies The most impelling motives for emigration from Europe to the English colonies were: Settlements reached the foot of the mountains by and soon pushed across the mountains. A vast area, hitherto almost unbroken wilderness, was turned into farms and homes. Roads, bridges, and ferries were built; sawmills and gristmills were established; lumber, naval stores, potash, shipbuilding, and other industries were developed; some river channels were improved and a

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few lighthouses constructed. Old towns such Edenton and New Bern took on new life, while many new towns were begun, the most significant of which were Wilmington, Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Salem, Charlotte, and what is now Fayetteville. The creation of six new counties during this period is ample evidence of the growth and expansion of population.

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Chapter 2 : Arthur Dobbs () - North Carolina History Project

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Arthur Dobbs , Dictionary of North Carolina Arthur Dobbs arrived at his post as royal governor with the colonies on the brink of war and brought with him the instructions, money and supplies to get North Carolina involved in any conflict. At twenty-four, having served two years in the British army, young Dobbs returned to Ireland to oversee the estate. Dobbs married Anne Osburn Norbury in , with whom he had three children, including Edward Brice who would accompany him to North Carolina. In , he married fifteen-year-old Justina Davis , meeting with much ridicule. Dobbs quickly rose to prominence, serving as High Sheriff of the county, mayor of Carrickfergus, a member of the Irish Parliament, and in , the engineer and surveyor general of Ireland. Dobbs showed early interest in the colonies, believing that proper development and increased trade would help to support British and Protestant domination. More than philosophically interested in the colonies, the scientific-minded Dobbs was active in attempts to locate a northwest passage and then later was involved in colonial land speculation. By the s he was responsible for about five hundred Protestant Northern Irish families immigrating to North Carolina. He showed interest in a colonial governorship, expressing ideas for cultivating industry and advancing the British Empire. He was named governor of North Carolina in and arrived on its soil the following year, a vigorous sixty-six. Before reporting for duty, Dobbs met in Williamsburg with the governors of Virginia and Maryland about uniting forces against the French. He was warned about the weak and poorly equipped colonial militia, but brought money, arms, and the determination to alter their circumstances. Dobbs was initially successful as governor, promoting unity, industry, military strength, and loyalty to the crown and the Anglican Church. Always trying to avoid the conflict between northern and southern factions, he attempted to establish the capital near centrally located Kingston present-day Kinston. Although the assembly appropriated money to purchase the land for that purpose from Dobbs, at cost, the British government disallowed the plan. He finally settled on moving to Brunswick in , where he built a home and encouraged the building of St. The following year brought turmoil in the colony, due to the financial burdens of the French and Indian War and continued discord over the Granville Land District. Lord Granville was the only one of the original Lords Proprietors who refused to withdraw his claim to one-eighth of both Carolinas. The Granville District covered the northern half of North Carolina, and while not governed by the Earl Granville, the lands were granted by him and quitrents were due to him. Dobbs grew heavy-handed with the assembly of and dissolved the assembly of after they attempted to pass legislation creating paper currency for paying war debts. Losing popularity, Dobbs rekindled the north-south factionalism and sided with the southern politicians, who supported legislation for internal improvements. He died in the arms of his wife Justina, whom he had wed in Dobbs was buried at St. Arthur Dobbs, esquire, ; surveyor-general of Ireland, prospector and Governor of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press. Dictionary of North Carolina biography. The five royal Governors of North Carolina, Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Colonial and state records of North Carolina. WorldCat Searches numerous library catalogs Image Credits:

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Chapter 3 : Caswell County Historical Association: Ancient Planters (Jamestowne, Virginia)

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Right off hand the names which occur to me are the Norwoods of Chatham, who descend from William Farrar, as do the Burtons of Caswell, and the Cox family, who built "Riverside" on the Eno, descend from William Spencer, owner of twelve acres on the island itself who became a Burgess representing Surry County across the James River at a later date. A number of descendants of Capt. Graves reside in Caswell County. Your compiler had the distinct pleasure of being a charter member in of the The Order of Descendants of Ancient Planters founded in Raleigh, North Carolina. Can you imagine the visual incongruity at the arrival of Lord De La Warr in ? After a brief tour and a rousing sermon by Rev. Buck, Lord De La Warr returned to his ship. He later become ill and departed. The joint stock enterprise had tried to wring a profit out of the New World for 17 years. There was no gold. There were no diamonds. But we all know what saved the day - so to speak- and the little New World colony. Not only were more and more lands cleared for the planting of it, much to the chagrin of the Tidewater Indians, but it could be found flourishing in every nook and cranny of James Cittee itself. It is fair to say that John Rolfe put the settlement "on the map". It is also fair to say that a certain kind of democracy was born out of the labor hungry money crop. The "Old" or "Ancient Planters" as the early well established and usually well connected early settlers were later referred to, were exempt from certain taxation and other orders of the day. They had made their own contributions to the establishment of the colony. But what of the many indentured folk, some brought in as refugees from Old Bailey and the meaner streets of London? Where else could a man serve out his seven years and look only to himself for the fulfillment of his dreams of the future? It was not uncommon that the children of his children might be leaders in the colony. It was said that in England her husband would have been at the level of the "black arts", another way of describing a coal miner. The earliest justice of the country was not determined in the colony, but in England. So much for speedy justice. But their hands were tied when it came to making anything more than suggestions and recommendations. Apparently some cases were not considered to be weighty enough for the barristers of London. Greville Pooley demanded that she live up to her supposed agreement to marry him instead of her favored suitor William Farrar. The charming suit, which was first sent to England for arbitration, landed back in this country. Cecily, whose gold threaded bits of garments and tiny pearl buttons survive, chose Farrar over the minister. Pooley died within a year of so, perhaps of a broken heart. Thus the first "Breach of Promise" suit in the new world. George Jordan and widow of Col. John Flood, took the law into her own hands. After having complained at court about her then husband, Mr. Mills, who was squandering her dower, she invited him to her house, they apparently living separately, and proceeded to throw "hot stinking oyle" all over him. Then it was Mills turn to complain at court. One of the more colorful cases, in the event any of us labor under the belief that things were better in the old days, concerned an animal control problem - although it sounds more like a people control problem. The battle that followed almost defies the imagination - Mr. Roote grabbed his sword which was propped by the door and Mrs. Roote armed herself with a piece of firewood - and as I recall reading, the dog was still in on the act. May 13, , saw men disembark from three small ships, at least one in chains. He was deported to England in chains - complaining all the way of having been accused - and I quote - of "doing slack in the service of the colony" and of doing "nothing but tend to my pott, spitt, and oven". I might add that at that time it was an accepted theory that nature could be tamed by mankind. Again he became enslaved -this time by the Russians -but fought his way out. While it is true that tobacco - called Nicotania Rustica - was indigenous to Virginia, it had a biting taste. No longer were the colonists keeping "an eye on the store", so to speak. Buck, the Lord retreated to his comfortable quarters aboard ship. There were three primary means of attaining land in Virginia. So much for speed. Pooley died within a few years - perhaps of a broken heart. Thus the first "Breach of Promise" suit in

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the New World. George Jordan, and former wife of the deceased Col. Mills was squandering her dower - the Mills, apparently living apart, had a rather colorful encounter. Mills related arriving as per invitation to visit his wife- only to be greeted by her pouring "hot stinking oyle" all over him. Mills seems to have died insolvent as her heirs were ordered to sell a desk and other heirlooms to pay her debts! Roote whose dog, probably a Mastiff since they were a favored colonial canine, took a nip out of a man. Roote joined in with a stick of firewood leaning by the door. Roote who had to pay the medical bill. Upshur continued to cross Mr. Bradford dug a ditch which would turn Mr. Bradford himself was trespassing as he was digging on Mr. Robert Beheathland, was well known as an Indian Interpreter on the mainland.

Chapter 4 : Clan Henderson Society

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Chapter 7 : The Royal Colony of North Carolina - Governors

Robinson, Blackwell P. The Five Royal Governors Of North Carolina, Raleigh: Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, Print. These citations may not conform precisely to your selected citation style. Please use this display as a guideline and modify as needed.

Chapter 8 : Records of the executive council, - ECU Libraries Catalog

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Chapter 9 : List of colonial governors of North Carolina - Wikipedia

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