



Let us begin this from the beginning for the foreign invaders of places that were not there's to assimilate.

San Miguel de Gualdape - Spain - 1514

Sometime in the period from 1514 to 1516 Pedro de Salazar explored the Atlantic coast of North American near present day Port Royal, South Carolina for the purpose of obtaining slaves. It has been estimated that Pedro e Salazar captured 500 native peoples from the areas of La Florida to what would later become the San Miguel de Gualdape Colony.

San Miguel de Gualdape/Port Royal - Spain - 1526

Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón was a Spanish explorer who in 1526 established the short-lived San Miguel de Gualdape colony, the first European attempt at a settlement in what is now South Carolina. Ayllón's account of the region inspired a number of later attempts by the Spanish and French governments to colonize the southeastern United States.

Joara - Spain- 1540

Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto explored the continent's interior including what is today South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee. Joara a native people's chiefdom at this time is located near present-day Morganton in Burke County, North Carolina.

Pensacola - Spain- 1559

Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto explored the continent's interior including what is today South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee. Joara a native people's chiefdom at this time is located near present-day Morganton in Burke County, North Carolina.

Port Royal - France - 1562

Jean Ribault was a French Naval Officer, Navigator and Colonizer of the southeastern areas of North America, Jean Ribault was himself a French Huguenot and led numerous French efforts to colonize La Florida.

Fort Caroline - France 1564

Jean Ribault founded Fort Caroline in present day Jacksonville, Florida.

San Augustin - France 1565

Hernando de Soto, Captain and conquistador established a Fort San Augustin in present day St. Augustine, Florida.

Fort San Filipe/Santa Elena - Spain - 1566

Spanish explorer and conquistador Captain Juan Pardo established Fort San Felipe in present day South Carolina along with the village of Santa Elena on present-day Parris Island, South Carolina.

Fort San Juan/Cuenca - Spain - 1567

Captain Juan Pardo while exploring and searching for an overland route to the silver mines of Zacatecas of New Spain, or present day Mexico. Pardo founded Fort San Juan at Joara, the first European settlement in what is now North Carolina. Pardo in 1568 renamed the garrison fort San Juan to Cuenca.

Roanoke Colony - England -1584

Sir Walter Raleigh receives charter from Queen Elizabeth, I to begin exploration of the new world. The John White colony of 1587 would become famously and incorrectly identified as the Lost Colony. Later accounts as late as the 19th century clearly disprove the colony was lost, they were rather

relocated with native peoples. Virginia Dare, White's granddaughter would be the first English subject born in the New World.

There were 4 expeditions beginning in 1584 with Phillip Amadas, Arthur Barlowe and Thomas Harriot. In 1585 under the auspice of further exploration efforts from Raleigh Ralph Lane, and Richard Grenville explored the interior in more detail that ultimately destroyed the relationships developed by Amadas, Barlowe and Harriot.

John White having returned to England in 1587 for resupply would be prevented from return as a result of the Anglo- Spanish War, White would not be able to return until 1590 and promptly left as a massive storm approached.

Later accounts from native peoples gave clear indication that the colony was indeed assimilated in the native people's various cultures. The last investigation was done by Special Indian Agent Orlando M. McPherson for the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. on September 19, 1914. Mr. McPherson does a sound job in his description and these were never taught, instead this state preserves a false story adamantly without cause. The settlers as they describe them were abandoned by England and were not lost. The "Lost Colony" ruse often contained in the fanciful folklore of North Carolina and remains firmly attached although just a fanciful story to cover up the true story of abandonment and new unimagined beauty they found from the native inhabitants they encountered there.

The first Englishman set foot here are as follows.

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

The purpose of this section is to make available the names of the people that most likely integrated with the native populations of what would later become the Province of Carolina. I have left the spellings as they are in the original journals.

The 1st Voyage

1584 Reconnaissance Mission of Exploration

The fleet departed Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585 with five ships. The ships Tiger, Roebuck, Red Lion, Elizabeth & Dorothy.

Master Philip Amadas

Captain Master Arthur Barlowe

Captain William Greeneuille (Granville)

John Wood

James Browewich

Henrie Greene

Beniamin Wood

Simon Ferdinando

Nicholas Petman

John Hewes

Granganimeo, King's brother

Return Voyage

Wingina, King - Returned to England

Manteo - Returned to England

Wanchese - Returned to England

The 2nd Voyage

1585 Colonizers and Explorers

Master Ralfe Lane (Ralph)

Master Philip Amades

Admiral of the country Master Thomas Hariot (Harriott)

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

Master Acton

Master Edward Stafford

Thomas Luddington

Master Maruyn

Master Gardyner

Captain Vaughan

Master Kendall

Master Prideox

Robert Holecroft

Rise Courtenay

Master Hugh Rogers

Thomas Foxe

Edward Nugen

Darby Glande

Edward Kelle

John Gostigo

Erasmus Clefs

Edward Ketcheman

John Linsey

Thomas Rottenbury

Roger Deane

John Harris

Frauncis Norris

Mathewe Lyne

Edward Kettell

Thomas Wisse

Robert Biscombe
William Backhouse
William White
Henry Potkin
Dennis Barnes
Ioseph Borges
Doughan Gannes (Joachim Gans)
William Tenche
Randall Latham
Thomas Hulme
Walter Myll
Richard Gilbert
Steuon Pomarie
Iohn Brocke
Bennet Harrye
James Stevenson
Charles Stevenson
Christopher Lowde
Jeremie Man
James Mason
David Salter
Richard Ireland
Thomas Bookener
William Philippes
Randall Mayne
Master Thomas Harvyne
Master Snelling
Master Anthony Russe
Master Allyne
Master Michel Polyson
John Cage
Thomas Parre
William Randes
Geffery Churchman

William Farthowe
John Taylor
Philppe Robyns
Thomas Phillippes
Valentine Beale
James Skinner
George Eseuen
John Chaundeler
Philip Blunt
Richard Poore
Robert Yong Marmaduke
Constable Thomas Heskett
William Wasse
Iohn Feuer Daniels
Thomas Taylor
Richard Humfrey
John Wright Gabriell North

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

Bennet Chappell
Richard Sare
James Lasie Smolkin
Thomas Smart Robert
John Evans
Roger Large
Humfrey Garden
Frauncis Whitton
Rowland Griffyn
William Millard
Iohn Twyt (John White?)
Edwarde Seklemore
Iohn Anwike
Christopher Marshall

David Williams
Nicholas Swabber
Edward Chipping
Sylvester Beching
Vincent Cheyne
Haunce Walters
Edward Barecombe
Thomas Skeuelabs
William Walters

The 3rd Voyage onboard the Venture 1585 Colonizers and Explorers

Not Everyone in this list made the voyage.

Sir Walter Raleigh
Sir Christopher Hatton
Sir Francis Walsingham
Sir Philip Sidney, MP
Sir William Courtnay, MP
Sir William Mohun, MP
John White, painter
Sir Richard Grenville
general Simon Fernandez
chief pilot John Clarke, Captain of Roebuck

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

Captain George Raymond, Captain of Lyon of Chichester
Thomas Cavendish, Captain of Elizabeth

Arthur Barlowe
Captain Boniten
Captain Aubry
John Arundell

John Stukely
Edward Gorges
Master Bremige
Master Vincent
Captain John Copeltope
Edward, Scrivener
Granganimeo
Manteo
Richard Hakluyt, elder

Alonzo Cornieles, Captain of the Santa Maria of San Vicente Enrique Lopez,
Portuguese merchant

Bernard Drake
Amyas Preston
Andrew Fulforde, Captain of Raleigh's Job
Marvin, gentleman
Kendall, gentleman
Wingina

Master Atkinson, servant of Sir Francis Walsingham
Master Russell, servant of Sir Francis Walsingham
Master H---, of the Middle Temple
Master Francis Brooke, treasurer
John Stubbe
Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby
Martin Lavrentson, Danish member of Grenville's expedition
Diego Menendez de Valdes

The West Indian Rescue Mission 1585

Sir Frances Drake

Captain Walter Baily
Captain George Barton
Captain Walter Bigges
Captain Bitfield
Baptista Boazio, gentleman

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

Captain Edward Careless als Wright
Captain Christopher Carleill, Lieutenant General
Lieutenant Thomas Cates
Captain William Cecil (X)*
Captain Thomas Cely --- Cottell, secretary (X)*
Lieutenant Croftes
Captain Robert Crosse
Sir Francis Drake, General and Admiral
Captain Thomas Drake
Captain James Erisey
Captain Thomas Fenner
Captain George Fortescue (X)*
Captain Martin Frobisher, Vice Admiral
Captain Edward Gilman
Captain John Goring
Master John Grant
Captain John Grenville (X)*
Captain Fulke Greville, later Lord Brooke; withdrew from voyage
Master John Hampton
Captain John Hannam (X)*
Captain Richard Hawkins
Captain William Hawkins, Sr.; withdrew from voyage

Captain William Hawkins, Jr. --- Henley
Master Griffith Herne --- Jonas, interpreter
Master Abraham Kendall
Captain Francis Knollys
Captain John Marchant
Captain John Martin
Captain Thomas Moone (X)*
Captain Matthew Morgan
Philip Nicholls, chaplain
Captain Robert Pew
Captain Anthony Platt
Anthony Powell, Sergeant Major (X)*
Edward Powell, Recorder
Captain John Rivers
Captain John Sampson

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

Philip Sparrowe, sailor
Richard Stanton, soldier
Captain John Varney (X)*
Captain John Vaughan Lieutenant Waterhouse (X)*
Captain Henry Whyte
Captain John Wilson
Captain Edward Wynter
Nicholas Winter, gentleman (L)*
Robert Alexander (X)* --- Annes, gentleman ---Ardle, gentleman
Mr Burke, soldier Alexander Carleill (X)*
George Cavendish (X)* --- Chamberlain, gentleman James Dier (X)*
Peter Duke (X)*
Lieutenant Escot (X)*
Lieutenant Ketill --- Longe, gentleman
Master John Newsome
Thomas Ogle, steward (X)*

Mr Scroope (X)*

Lieutenant Alexander Starkey (X)* --- Thorowgood, gentleman

Lieutenant Thomas Tucker, soldier (X)* Lieutenant Vincent (X)* ---Willis,
gentleman

*(X)= died on voyage *(L)= lost on voyage

The 4th Voyage 1587 Colonists

Male Colonists

John White, Governor

Roger Bailie, Assistant

Ananias Dare

Assistant Christopher Cooper,

Assistant Thomas Stevens

Assistant John Sampson

Assistant Dyonis Harvie

Assistant Roger Prat

Assistant George Howe

Assistant Nicholas Johnson

Thomas Warner

Anthony Cage

John Jones

John Tydway

Ambrose Viccars

Edmond English

Thomas Topan

Henry Berrye

Richard Berrye

John Spendlove

John Hemmington

Thomas Butler

Edward Powell
John Burden
James Hynde
Thomas Ellis
William Browne
Michael Myllet
Thomas Smith
Richard Kemme
Thomas Harris
Richard Taverner
John Earnest
Henry Johnson
John Starte
Richard Darige
William Lucas
Arnold Archard
John Wright
William Dutton
Morris Allen
William Waters
Richard Arthur

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

John Chapman
William Clement
Robert Little
Hugh Tayler
Richard Wildye
Lewes Wotton
Michael Bishop
Henry Browne
Henry Rufoote
Richard Tomkins

Henry Dorrell
Charles Florrie
Henry Mylton
Henry Payne
Thomas Harris
William Nicholes
Thomas Phevens
John Borden
Thomas Scot
William Willes
John Brooke
Cutbert White
John Bright
Clement Tayler
William Sole
John Cotsmur
Humfrey Newton
Thomas Colman
Thomas Gramme
Marke Bennet
John Gibbes
John Stilman
Robert Wilkinson
Peter Little
John Wyles
Brian Wyles
George Martyn
Hugh Pattenson
Martyn Sutton
John Farre

Roanoke Colonist and Expeditionary Personnel

John Bridger
Griffen Jones
Richard Shaberdge
James Lasie
John Cheven T
Thomas Hewet
William Berde

Women and Children

Elyoner Dare
Margery Harvie
Agnes Wood
Wenefrid Powell
Joyce Archard
Jane Jones E
Elizabeth Glane
Jane Pierce
Audry Tappan
Alis Chapman
Emme Merrimoth Colman
Margaret Lawrence
Joan Warren
Jane Mannering
Rose Payne
Elizabeth Viccars boys & children John Sampson Robert Ellis Ambrose Viccars
Thomas Archard Thomas Humfrey Thomas Smart George Howe John Prat
William Wythers born in Virginia: Virginia Dare ---- Harvy

San Juan Colony on the Rio Grande - Spain - 1598

Don Juan de Onate led the first effort to colonize the region in 1598 establishing Santa Fe de Nuevo Mexico as a province of New Spain. San Juan de los Caballeros was a province north of Santa Fe and is near modern Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo.

James Towne Settlement - England -1607

The James Towne, Jamestowne, or Jamestown settlement was a poorly located settlement on James Towne Island and initially founded as James Forte on May 14, 1607. It was the first “surviving intact” English settlement in North America founded by the London Company, later becoming the Virginia Company. The original town was located within the James City Shire as of 1634 and was one of the eight original shires of Virginia. In 1619 the Virginia Company brought immigrants from Poland and the Netherlands to aid in improving the colony along with the first documented African slaves to the continent. Jamestown exists today only as an archaeological site and tourist attraction.

Plymouth Colony - England - 1620

Also known as New Plymouth, or the Plymouth Bay Colony was an English Colonial Venture in North America between 1620 and 1691.

The first settlement of the colony was at New Plymouth which was previously surveyed by Captain John Smith and founded by a group of religious zealots including Separatists and Anglicans often defined in as pilgrims.

Massachusetts Bay Colony - England - 1628

Beginning with the Plymouth Colony with other attempts continuing throughout the 1620's. Large scale expansion of English settlements began with the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628 and the arrival of a large group of Puritans, or more appropriately an activist movement within

the Church of England. By the 1680's the colony had expanded to become the New England Colonies including the Massachusetts Bay Colony, The River Colony, or Colony of Connecticut, Providence Colony, or the Colony of Rhode Island and the Province of New Hampshire.

Province of Carolana Charter - England - 1629

In 1629, King Charles I of England granted Sir Robert Heath, England's Attorney General the southern half of the English land in the New World between 36 degrees and 31 degrees north latitude from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The land was named "Province of Caroline," later identified as "Province of Carolana," meaning literally the land of Charles.

This area included what is now known as North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia. Sir Robert Heath's attempts at settlement ultimately failed and in 1645, during the English Civil War. England's newly posted Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell stripped him of all possessions and identified him as a Royalist supporter of the King.

No Settlements Attempts were made by Sir Robert Heath.

Albemarle Settlements - Virginia Colony - 1653

Unsanctioned emigrants from the Virginia Colony, with others from New England and Bermuda began to search for better agricultural lands and minerals to the south of Jamestowne and eventually were called back to Virginia.

Province of Carolina 2nd Charter - 1663

Lords Proprietors Led informally by Anthony Ashley- Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, the Province of Carolina was controlled from 1663 to 1729 by the

Lords Proprietor, the name for the chief or highest (often noble) owners or proprietors of certain English proprietary colonies in America, such as Carolina, New Jersey and Barbados and their heirs

The first permanent settlers to Carolina came from Virginia in 1663 under an English Nobility Charter from King Charles, II reinstated after Oliver Cromwell's demise. This group of English Noblemen were thus designated the Lords Proprietors and the ruling landlords of the colony. The group of eight are:

Earl of Clarendon, High Chancellor of England

Duke of Albemarle, Master of the King's horse and Captain of his forces

Lord William Craven

Lord John Berkeley

Lord Anthony Ashley, Chancellor of the King's Chief Tax Collector

Sir George Carteret, knight, baronet and vice-chamberlain of the King's household

Sir William Berkeley, knight

Sir John Colleton, knight and baronet

The colony has been an English, British and Royal Colony with settlers first beginning to arrive in 1670 thus the establishment of the first permanent settlements in Albemarle. With imposing threats from the Spanish in Saint Augustine of La Florida, expanding immigration and settlement was of paramount importance and necessity.

Reign of the Lords Proprietors

In this effort the Lords Proprietors enticed English settlers through promises of religious toleration, establishment of political representation through assemblies empowered to make decision and policy over taxation, exemption of quit rents, and large land grants the Lords Proprietors provided very generous head-rights promising to grant 150 acres of land to each and every

member of a family. With the postponement of the collection of quit rents amounting to one half pence per acre, per year until 1689 many well-to-do settlers and immigrants were lured into the colony.

As an example, an indentured male servant having served his full term would receive not only his freedom dues from his master, the Lords Proprietors would also grant 100 acres of land to them. In an effort entice and attract wealthy planters of capital means to invest in the new colony, the Lords Proprietors gave the investor/owner and master the 150 acre head-right for every indenture, or slave imported to the colony. These inducements drew more than 6,600 new immigrants to the colony by 1700 as compared to only 1,500 new immigrants to the Spanish colonies in La Florida. Settlement expanded not only to include English, Irish and Scottish settlers, but also included significant numbers of German Palatines, French Huguenots and Caribbean colonists from Antigua, Barbados and the West Indies.

By 1691 issues of dissent over provincial governance and military protection issues were at the heart of the northern and southern halves of the province as well as cultural differences. With increasing attacks from both the French and Spanish on the highly profitable province during Queen Anne's War (1702-1713) and without military aid from the crown, or the Lords Proprietors, the colony was forced to take up arms in self defense and self preservation.

Charles Town - England - 1670

Emigrants from England, Barbados and Virginia, The capital of the Carolina Colony, Charleston was the center for further expansion and the southernmost point of English settlement during the late 17th century.

Port Royall Island - England - 1684

Scottish Covenanters under Lord Cardross arrived to Port Royall in 1684 and build Stuart Town. In 1686 the town was burned to the ground by Spain and

the remaining group returned to Scotland with the governmental seal of Stuart Town in his possession.

In 1786 Thomas Pinckney, Lord Cardross' grandson presented the seal to the U.S. Minister to the Court of Saint James. The seal is presently held by the Museum of Charleston in South Carolina.

The Lords Proprietors Successors with the duration of ownership of the Carolina Province with the lands and holdings being passed to the following heirs.

- **Albemarle - Henry Somerset**, 3rd Duke of Beaufort and his brother **Lord Charles Somerset**
- **Clarendon - James Bertie** of North Carolina
- **Berkeley - Joseph Blake** of South Carolina
- **Carteret - John Carteret**, Baron Carteret and Governor of the **Kingdom of Ireland**
- **William Berkeley - Henry Bertie** & Mary Danson the widow of St. Andrews Holborn and Elizabeth Moor of London
- **Colleton - Sir John Colleton** of Exmouth Devon
- **Shaftesbury - In Trust by John Cotton** of **East Barnet Middlesex, England**

PROVINCE OF CAROLINA TOWN HISTORIES

Provincial Settlements and Influences below existed during the lifetime of Laughlin Quin and are not at all to be identified as the complete list of places, or place names.

Albemarle Settlements

The Albemarle Settlements were the first permanent English settlements in the Province of Carolina. Located at the confluence of the Roanoke River and the Pamlico Sound, the settlers were predominantly Virginia French Huguenots seeking better soils for planting.

In 1653 Roger Green was granted a tract on the Roanoke River south of the Chowan River to be located to those persons having received grants earlier. In 1662 George Durant purchased lands from the local inhabitants and there is some evidence that others there had done the same.

Upon learning that the Albemarle Settlements were not included in the Carolina Proprietary Grant of 1663, a government was instituted in 1664 and a new charter was granted in 1665 that annexed the remaining settlers. The settlements extended from the Chowan River to the Currituck Sound.

Bacon's Rebellion

In 1676 Bacon's Rebellion began and the Albemarle Settlements offered assistance and refuge to the rebels. Nat Bacon's rebel's strongholds were predominantly south of the James River, an area linked to the Albemarle by roads and waterways. A road linked south side Virginia to Edenton whereby the road skirted the edge of the Great Dismal Swamp. Another of the rebel's transit routes was via the Blackwater River that flowed into the Chowan River.

Bacon's Rebellion was an uprising in the Virginia Colony led by a 29 year old planter; Nathaniel Bacon and an estimated 1000 Virginians that resented the rights that Royal Governor William Berkley was affording Native Americans.

Governor Berkeley refused to retaliate for a series of Indian attacks on frontier settlements as a result of the settlers infringement on existing treaties fueled Nat Bacon and his supporters to take matters into their own hands by giving chase and attacking Native Americans from Jamestown Virginia and sacking their capital.

Albemarle was also commonly referred to in Virginia as Rouges Harbor.

Bath Town - 1705

North Carolina's 1st town, capital and port of entry originally identified as Hot Bath on

Bath Town has always been unsettled as a result of political rivalries and conflicting loyalties. From frequent visits and discourse with the local government; Edward Teach also known as Blackbeard the Pirate was a favored ally in the plundering of commercial enterprise on both sides of the fray. He was a frequent guest of the social and political elite.

First Quaker Church

The quarrel that rocked the Carolina Province and led to the Cary Rebellion was a religious conflict with many complex political overtones. In 1672, George Foxx founder of the Society of Friends more frequently identified as Quakers visited the Carolina Province's Albemarle Precinct establish a Quaker Church there.

The Pamlico River area in the 1690's is the key contributing factor in developing a settlement in Bath Town. The location to the river and the Atlantic Ocean via Ocracoke only 50 miles to the east made Bath and easy option for trade and protection.

The town's location seemed ideal with easy access to the river and the Atlantic Ocean 50 miles away at Ocracoke Inlet. The first settlers were French Huguenots from the Virginia Colony.

In 1694 John Archdale a Quaker himself was appointed the Provincial Governor with the Quaker Church beginning to dominate all branches of government the Church of England, otherwise known as the Anglican Church felt despair and discrimination and sought more balance and representation in matters of policy and practice in the political spectrum.

Vestry Act

Ironically in 1699 the Lord's Proprietors appointed Henderson Walker an Anglican zealot the post as Provincial Governor of the Province of Carolina. Walker, in 1700 persuaded the General Assembly to pass the Vestry Act establishing the Church of England as the Carolina Province's Official church and thus could levy taxes upon all the province.

Quakers and Anglicans Collide

With Queen Anne ascended to the British throne in 1702, the change in the monarchy required that all oaths of loyalty to be renewed by for colonial and provincial province's officials, assemblymen and representatives. The Society of Friends being unable to swear oaths as a tenet of their faith, offered Queen Anne their affirmations instead. The Anglican establishment now in the majority governing body refused to accept Quaker affirmations and barred all Quakers from serving in public office throughout the province.

Proprietary and Royal Colony History

Influential People

Two notable early residents were the Surveyor General of the Colony John Lawson and the first Chief Justice of the Colony Christopher Gale. However, a man less notable, but a philanthropist and minister of the faith, the Reverend Thomas Bray in 1700 organized a collection of contemporary religious and general interest titles in London that would become the American colony's first public library located in Bath Town's St. Thomas Parish in 1701. In fact, this collection and library would be the only public library in the American colonies during the colonial period. The only surviving title from the collection is Gilbert Towerson's "Application of the Church Catechism."

Reverend Bray, an Anglican clergyman sent to the Carolina Province from the Province of Maryland to recruit new clergy members, found the Native American and African American populations exceedingly under-served and without any educational, or spiritual opportunity. Reverend Bray upon his return to England enlisted the help of the newly formed Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, officially chartered in 1701. Reverend Bray's mission was to gather three collections. However, only the collection in Bath was officially established. Upon Reverend Bray's return to the Carolina Province he then created the first free school to give hope to the Native American and African American peoples of the Carolina Province.

The Cary Rebellion

The Carolina Province's Thomas Cary, in Charles Town was named Provincial Governor by the Lord's Proprietors in 1705. Cary, an ardent supporter of the Anglican Church party invoked the Society of Friends to send Emanuel Low to England on their behalf to plead for the removal of Cary from office. Low, upon returning from England and having accomplished his mission found Governor Cary and the President of the Council were acting on his behalf. It soon became evident to Emanuel Low that William Glover was a

much more zealous supporter of the Anglican establishment and thus withheld the Lord's Proprietor's orders to expel Governor Cary from office giving himself opportunity to influence Thomas Cary's allegiance.

In 1707, the province's first gristmill and shipyard were established in Bath. By 1708 Bath consisted of only 12 houses and a rough population of about 50 people. The staples of the early economy of the region was trade in naval stores, furs, and tobacco. All were vitally important, and Bath became the first port of entry into the Carolina Province for the Lord's Proprietors.

in 1708 Governor Cary managed to oust William Glover from office forcing many of the Anglican supporters to return to the Virginia Colony seeking refuge. Emanuel Low can be credited with flipping Governor Cary's allegiance and allowing him to retain his lucrative post as Provincial Governor. From 1708 to 1710 the Society of Friends party dominated the political landscape. However, in 1711 Edward Hyde, a loyal Anglican arrived to the Province of Carolina claiming Governorship over the province. Governor Cary not having perfected the technical aspects of his office, entertained Edward Hyde's attempt at succession until such time that Edward Hyde made clear his political policies opposed the Society of Friends political interest.

Given the precedent that Edward Hyde was not able to produce his commission, Governor Cary thus refused to recognize him and reclaimed governorship. It is at this point that the province became forever divided and ultimately is the device that separated the northern part of the colony from the southern part.

Thomas Cary remained in the northern part of the province on his plantation on the Pamlico Sound and as an original grant holder of land in Bath was closely identified with the town and therefore indirectly sanctioned Bath as the de facto seat of government for the province.

Many residents of Bath were loyal Cary supporters and when Hyde filed arguments and legal process began to fail, Hyde declared Cary in open rebellion and solicited an endeavor to seize Cary by force. Hyde then

proceeded to assemble and armed force of 80 armed men from his the Salmon Creek area of the Bertie Precinct where he resided at his plantation and entered the Roanoke River where he joined forces with 70 more armed men on its south shore. Hyde, now 130 strong and making marching his force for two days, arrived to the Colonel Cary's abandoned plantation. Colonel Cary having received forewarning of Hyde's advance had repositioned his force of 40 armed men and fortified his position with five artillery pieces at the plantation of Colonel Daniels a former Provincial Governor at Archbell Point on Bath Creek.

Hyde's force the 29th of May began their assault found out immediately that their position was the weaker and thus retreated from the field returning to the Albemarle region on 1 June.

Hyde having once again being bested by Cary effectively rallied Cary's supporters increasing morale and influencing the new recruits coming to the aid of Governor Cary. Soon after the engagement and the retreat of Hyde, Cary declared himself the true Governor of the province both by military success and commission. Cary then commissioned the re-outfitting of six-gun brigantine (a two-masted sailing ship with a square-rigged foremast and a fore-and-aft-rigged mainmast) and two smaller vessels.

On 30 June 1711 Cary's naval force sailed to the plantation of Colonel Thomas Pollock on the Chowan River and attacked Hyde's force of 60 men and two canon. Cary with two landing parties headed to shore lost their appetite for battle as Hyde's canon s severed one of the brigantine's mast. As they cut anchor to make way, Hyde dispatched a sloop to board the Cary's disable vessel. As the expedition entered the sound they quickly discovered Cary's men had disbursed after the brigantine was beached giving Hyde additional armament and ordnance to further his campaign for governorship.

Unknown to Hyde, Richard Roach had been sent from England to aid Cary. Roach fortified a small island in the Pamlico sound and began to organize a large armed force to end Hyde's encroachments. Pushing Hyde's men from

the area, the Colonial Governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood came to the aid of Hyde having formed a militia to march into the Carolina Province with a company of Royal Marines from the Chesapeake Bay immediately dispatched to give aid to Hyde in July of 1711.

Cary having spotted her Majesty's Navy coming to the aid of Hyde, and unwilling to commit treason against the crown, lay down their arms and returned to their homes until later arrested, sent to London, tried and released.

Black Beard and Provincial Governor Charles Eden.

In 1712, the division and distinction of Carolina was redefined and divided into the northern districts and the southern districts of the province. In 1712 they were finalized with the separation of their governments being lawfully completed.

Across the bay from Edenton to the west, the point of land visible is Archbell Point. It was near this location that Provincial Governor Charles Eden lived during his time in Bath. Eden, who hailed from an ancient and prominent English family, became governor of the province in May 1714. The governor occupied a 400-acre plantation on the west side of Bath Creek.

Blackbeard arrived in Bath sometime in June 1718, and immediately received the "gracious pardon" of the Royal Proclamation from Governor Eden.

Edward Teach was most likely born in Bristol, England and although little is known about his early life. In 1716 he joined the crew of Benjamin Hornigold a privateer captain turned pirate who operated from the Caribbean to the island of New Providence. Captain Hornigold on 28 November 1718 captured the the French La Concorde de Nantes, a 330 ton frigate near the island of Martinique. The ship originally built in England in 1710 and Christened Concord was later captured by the French in 1711 and renamed La Concorde de Nantes. She was captured while sailing as a slaver and turned over to Edward Teach, or Blackbeard the Pirate. Teach renamed the ship the Queen

Anne's Revenge and re-outfitted her to his own necessity. The vessel eventually was deliberately anchored, ditched and sank on a shoal in old Topsail Inlet. The ship is presently being salvaged.

Virginia's Governor Spottswood fearing Blackbeard's plundering received word that the infamous pirate had weighed anchor at Ocracoke Island on the outer bank of what would become North Carolina. He sent Lt. Robert Maynard and on the evening of 21 November Maynard had located the pirates in the harbor of Ocracoke Island. 10 pirates and 10 of the King's men would be dead a day later after Maynard executed a perfectly placed broadside of Blackbeard's vessel. After a grueling battle, Maynard had taken Teach. Maynard later examined Teach's body, noting that it had been shot no fewer than five times and cut about twenty. He also found several items of correspondence, including a letter to the pirate from Tobias Knight. The decapitated corpse was then thrown into the inlet and Teach's head suspended from the bow-spirit of Maynard's sloop giving indication that bounty was due.

Significant Bath Town Events

- The first Beaufort County courthouse was built in Bath Town in 1723.
- The states oldest church St. Thomas Church was commissioned in 1734.
- Ferry service was established across the Pamlico River, and a post road linked Bath to New Bern and Edenton in 1734.
- The General Assembly met in Bath in 1743, 1744, and 1752.
- In 1746 the town was considered for capital of the colony. Governors Robert Daniel, Thomas Cary, Charles Eden, and Matthew Rowan made Bath their home.
- In 1776 a new town, Washington was formed 15 miles up the Pamlico River.
- When Beaufort County government relocating from Bath to Washington in 1785, Bath began its demise.

Beaufort Town - 1709

North Carolina's 2nd oldest town and port of entry first granted to the Reverend Roger Green in 1653. The 1653 grant was for a 1000 acre choice from a 10,000 acre tract on the south side of the Chowan River.

Reverend Green's son Timothy Green married Anne Farnfold and was born, 30 May 1674 in St. Stephen's Parish, Northumberland County Virginia.

Farnifold Green would marry Hannah Kent Smithwick, the widow of John Smithwick in Bath Town, Carolina Province a Quaker. Farnifold and Hannah had 6 children all born in Bath Town from 1698 to 1708 with his oldest child Thomas killed in 1714 by the Tuscarora.

The family maintained a 1700 acre plantation on the north side of the Neuse River and in 1707, or 1708 received a land grant for 780 acres from the Lord's Proprietors described as land beginning at the mouth of the Coree River running up the creek 245 poles to a pine and then east 345 poles to a gum, north 80 degrees and east 45 poles to a pine at the North River along the sound to the first station.

The area is in the general vicinity of Cape Lookout to Beaufort Town, the home of the Coree, Coranine, or Cwariok nation.

15 August 1698, Fornyfeild Green, with wife Hannah, James Hogg with wife Ann, Thomas Pierce with wife Mary sell to William Long their interest of 250 acres of land of Lawrence Consolvo, deceased for 40£ the that lays by a creek called Indian Creek on the Yeopim River, Perquimans Precinct and the deed registered Jan 1699. Perquimans Count/Beaufort County Deed Book 1, page 9. All four men are brother's in-law of the deceased.

1 July 1701, Furnifold Green deeds to James Hogg part of an entry of land made by him on 2 April 1698. Beaufort County/ Washington Deed Book I, Page 3.

9 September 1701, Furnefold Green has 550 acres surveyed and laid out for him for the transportation of 15 unnamed persons. Beaufort County Deed Book I, Page 6

12 December 1701, Furnifold Green "lays five rites upon an entry made by sonne Thomas on 17 Nov 1701, land called Nonowarrittsa. Beaufort County Deed Book I, Page 9

7 July 1706, Furnifold Green and wife Hannah sell Neuse River land to Christopher Dawson Beaufort County Deed Book I, Page 101

1707, the Lord's Proprietors grant 1700 acres to Farnefold Green on the north side of the Neuse River in present day Craven County, North Carolina.

27 June 1708, Furnifold Green and his wife Hannah, of the Parish of St. Thomas in Archdale again sell land to Christopher Dawson.

8 October 1708, Furnifold Green sells land to John Putnall witnessed by Christopher Dawson

Beaufort County Deed Book I, Page 103

Beaufort Town established in 1709, is the third oldest town in North Carolina populated initially with predominantly by Quakers, Huguenots, Palatines and Protestants.

Not up until the early 1800's did Front Street come into existence running in concert with Taylor's creek for 10 to 12 blocks. Taylor's Creek was the primary thoroughfare to take you to The Straits where you could access the Lenoxville, Gloucster, Marshallberg and Harker's Island communities. As you left The Straits headed east you were in the Core Sound with Core Banks directly in your path. Portsmouth Island and Ocracoke Island lay north east up the banks as the Core Sound joins the Pamlico Sound.

On 4 April 1722 Beaufort was designated an official port for the unloading and discharging of vessels by the Lords Proprietors' deputies. The original town commissioners overseeing this operation were Christopher Gale, John Nelson, Joseph Bell and Richard Rustill. Carteret Precinct was formed from Craven County which extended through the entire province to Charles Town.

Beaufort was incorporated by the aforementioned men on 23 November 1723 and included development of the town lots with stipulation that you must build a 15 x 20 building on the property to secure the property within two years, or the property reverted back to the previous owner, or back to the town if the town be the previous owner.

On the same day that incorporation was filed, five lots were sold that ultimately after the two year period had lapsed were reclaimed by the town's commissioners.

Thomas Lovick originally arrived to the Carolina Province via Port Edenton in 1719 as shown in his 10 November 1719 petition to obtain and patent 640 acres lying at the head of Salmon Creek which joins Edenton Bay opposite the town of Edenton to the south.. Thomas was well educated in London and from a well connected family of land and title holders in London, The West Indies, Barbados and the Province of Carolina.

In 1725 the Royal Government nominated Thomas Lovick as Justice of the Peace for the Beaufort Precinct of Carteret County. Thomas Lovick in 1734 became Her Majesty's Tax Collector for Port Beaufort and ultimately Chairman of the Court for Carteret County to the Upper and Lower Assemblies.

Additionally, from 1715 to 1718 after Queen Anne's war had ended, attacks were frequently executed by the Yamasee and Pirates such as Blackbeard. A group of men from the West Indies known loosely as the **Goose Creek Men** grew increasingly frustrated with the Lords Proprietors lack of general defense from attacks by native peoples and the Spanish of La Florida and ever increasing forays into the political dealings of the colony.

In 1719, the South Carolina assembly sent a petition to England requesting that the proprietors be replaced with Crown administration. In 1720 King George, I appointed Royal Governors for North and South Carolina thereby transitioning the colony's status from a Proprietary Colony to a Royal Colony

which in effect allowed the colony self governance with Royal Military support.

In 1729, the Crown bought out seven of the eight of the Lords Proprietors for £22 500, approximately the amount they had spent on the colony. The eighth proprietor, John Carteret, Lord Granville, refused to sell and retained title to the lands and quit rents in the northern third of North Carolina.

Efforts then began to locate and buy out the Lords Proprietors, the Crown in 1729 completed their buyout of 7 of the 8 proprietors less Sir George Carteret's share which had passed to his heirs. The heir, the great grandson of Sir George Carteret was John Carteret, 2nd Earl Granville. The northern and southern districts were now defined as North Carolina and South Carolina respectively. John Carteret retained ownership of a 60 mile wide strip of land in North Carolina adjoining the Virginia border and stretching into the western wilderness to the French held Louisiana territory. This area was referred to as the Granville District until it was seized by the revolutionary government of North Carolina during the American Revolution.

When Beaufort Town was captured by Spanish Privateers in 1747, Colonel Thomas Lovick's militia regiment regains control of Beaufort Town from the Spanish Privateers on September the 10th, 1747. Thomas Lovick served as Collector of Taxes for the town of Beaufort, Collector of Customs for Port Beaufort and Chairman of the Lords Proprietor's Courts until his death in 1759.

The Spanish Privateer attack of 1747 is the point where we first discover the presence of Laughlin Quin. On 10 September, 1747 in defense Port Beaufort and the Town, the militias were mustered on the beach and in the town. Laughlin served for six days from September 4th to September 10th 1747 and was paid and accounted for on the Militia Pay Records for Colonel Thomas Lovick's Carteret County Regiment.

For those fans and, or unfamiliar with historic fiction, please take a moment to read Sara Whitford's rendition on the Spanish Alarm in North Carolina's history. The works are a part of the Adam Fletcher Series under the heading **The Spanish Invasion of Beaufort: How slaves turned settlers became pawns in Spain's hand.**

Thanks Sara, great work. She does a great job getting after documents that I was going to speak of here, but her version makes me happier, she tells the whole story.

Places like Bath, Edenton and Beaufort were fairly well isolated over land to the Virginia Colony to the northeast and also to the growing colonial presence in Charles Town and Port Royal. The Spanish Colony of Saint Augustine was just beyond the southern boundary of the Carolina Provincial Charter originally granted to the Lords Proprietors.

Between 1765 and 1770, 37 of the town's lots changed hands with 9 of these lots having had substantial buildings erected upon them. The main density of the population resided on the west end of Front Street as indicated in a map of the area that was completed in 1770 by Claude Joseph Sauthier.

Beaufort remained remote and very isolated from the interior of North Carolina. Roads constructed in the early 1700's are still extant in some more remote areas and are lined with oyster shells as they were then to light the way. When the moon reflects brilliantly off the smooth small pieces of the the oyster's interior shell, it becomes easy to distinguish road from bog. The interior shell, a smooth polished surface created over time as the oyster filters sand and water, reflects light brilliantly marking the boundaries of the old foot paths and roads built in those early days of settlement. It was not uncommon to find very large piles of oyster shells that had been left as a result of the local Coree Tribe that lived in small numbers, mostly hidden from the English after the Tuscarora War. Atlantic Beach, Pine Knoll Shores, Indian Beach and Bear Island were areas where they retreated as more barbarian settlers were arriving steadily. The Core were nearly driven to

complete extinction. Ultimately the Coree assimilated into the European populations of other regional Algonquin speaking cultures.

Transportation and Communication

Up until the late 1760's Beaufort residents received news quickly from the civilized world via the packets stopping off from the West Indies, Barbados, Boston, Havana, Santa Domingo and New Orleans finding safe haven from pirates and summer storms and other unpredictable weather patterns. The result was that Beaufort, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Saint Augustine and New Orleans received news daily as a steady stream of mariners visited their ports to take on and receive stores, provisions and passengers.

The residents of the small coastal communities received news and information far in advance of the general populations inhabiting the interior areas of the state.

New Bern - 1710

North Carolina's 3rd oldest town and port of entry is in present day Craven County. The city is located at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse rivers and served as the capital until a fire destroyed the capital in 1794 and the capital was relocated to Raleigh.

Originally a Swiss immigrant settlement, the city is named for Bern Switzerland and its flag bears similar characteristics. The settlement was established by Marian exiles, or Calvinists and Swiss Paletines as my paternal grandmother's line came with Von Graffenreid to New Bern in the settlement of farmers up the Trent River toward Pollocksville and Comfort in Jones County.

The principal founder was Christoph von Graffenried, born 15 November 1661 at his family's home Schloss Worb in Worb, a German speaking part of the

Canton of Bern. Christoph was the eldest son of Anton vo Graffenried and Katrina Jenner.

Christoph von Graffenried met Franz Ludwig Michel who had discovered silver in Virginia and owned lands in both the Virginia Colony and the Carolina Province and thus recommended that the Carolina Province would better suit an endeavor to purchase cheap land to pay his debts in Switzerland.

Christoph intrigued by the lure of maintain his family's wealth, secretly departed for London leaving his debts to his father. Christoph would meet John Lawson in London as Lawson was publishing A Voyage to Carolina.

Lawson was Surveyor General to the Carolina Province and promised to show Graffenried and his settlers a perfect place to establish a community. In 1709, Graffenried then met with the Lords Proprietors of Carolina who granted to him ten thousand acres on the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers as well as imparting the title Baron of Bernberg of Christoph after the settlement he was to establish with German Palatines and Swiss immigrants.

Christoph von Graffenried and his entourage were attacked by French Privateers as they made way to their new settlements and were relieved of all their valuables. Upon making landfall in the New World, the settlers relived themselves of all worldly possessions except for the clothes on their backs and proceeded with John Lawson to the junction of the Trent and Neuse rivers which they named New Bern.

After a first season's crop failure and lack of food and supply, Graffenried returned to Europe to resupply and quickly returned to New Bern.

As the area where the settlers began to establish for themselves was the historical home of many native Carolina Tribes, their presence was very much contested by Chief Hancock of the Tuscarora.

In 1711, Graffenried, now the Landgrave of Carolina evicted a group of Tuscarora from nearby lands without payment and the start of the Tuscarora War ensued. Graffenried and Lawson hoping to establish a vineyard and cross breed European grapes with native varieties sailed up the Neuse River. The Tuscarora captured both Graffenried, Lawson and a slave of Graffenried's. While in captivity, the men were given three separate trials, each in a different Tuscarora village. One group found the men not guilty, the other two found them guilty of wrongful crimes against the Tuscarora people and sentenced them to death.

Because Graffenried's dress and demeanor was perceived as elegant. The group of Tuscaroran elders thought him to be the Governor. When they told Christoph of their plans to attack his settlements, they released him to a burning and abandoned New Bern the following day. Lawson was tortured and executed as Graffenried was sent on his way.

Graffenried having lost his fortune returned to Bern in 1714 destitute and owing the settlers in the Carolina Province heavy debt. Graffenried, in his escape managed to sell Thomas Pollock his land grants for 800£.

Graffenried soon wrote a book entitled "Relation" as an apology and explanation as to why his settlement had failed. He included several documents, among them a letter written to the Governor of the Province of Carolina with detailed layouts of the settlements of New Bern along with sketches of the Carolina Province. Graffenried was also a trained artist.

Graffenried also wrote about how Lawson was responsible for his own demise and that Lawson wanted the settlements to fail, so that he would be able to sell his services again. Graffenried died destitute in 1743 in Bern.

The Tuscarora missed the settlers living across the Neuse and Trent Rivers at what today between Havelock and New Bern. For more information please visit <https://quinngenealogy.org/rivenbark-dna> where I go into greater detail.

Edenton - 1722

North Carolina's 4th oldest town and port of entry was originally incorporated in 1716 as The Towne on Queen Anne's Creek and then later as Ye Towne on Mattercommack Creek and then Port of Roanoke. Charles Eden having died in 1722 lived in Ye Towne on Mattercommack Creek and influenced the town's assembly to rename the town Edenton, in honor of Governor Charles Eden.

Edenton served as the capital of the Carolina Province from 1722 to 1743 with governor's establishing their residences there.

Edenton did not gain any amount of notoriety until 1774 when the Tea Act in Boston encouraged the a group of women led by Penelope Barker to sign a protest petition agreeing to boycott English tea and other products in what later became known as the Edenton Tea Party.

The Edenton Tea Party is the first known political action by women in the British American colonies. In London's papers the women were depicted as uncontrollable harlots. The Barker home is currently open daily for tourist to visit.

Joseph Hewes another resident of Edenton would later become the first Secretary of the Navy in 1776 and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

James Iredell also of Edenton at age 38 would be the youngest member appointed to the US Supreme Court by George Washington. Iredell also served as the Democratic-Republican Governor of North Carolina and then became a US Senator. His home may also be toured daily.

US Supreme Court Justice James Wilson, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution died in Edenton on 21 August 1798 at the age of 55 while riding his Judicial Circuit.

Also of Edenton's history a Capt. Michael Quinn turned sides soon after Benedict Arnold did while in Charles Town. His ship aptly named the General Arnold was a Row Galley. The galley under command of Cat. Quinn ran aground exiting the Chowan River and ran aground, unable to escape. Himself, his crew, powder and canon were all captured in tact by Edenton's militia. Capt. Quinn had previously served the NC Continental Line and originally enlisted in Edenton as a Fireman Apprentice before being advanced to Lieutenant. He is my first cousin 8 times removed. After spending time in the Edenton jail, he was transported to Halifax jail where Private Hardy Murphy was ordered by Capt. Linton to kill Quinn. Capt. Linton was convicted of Murder and discharged several years after.

For a better description see <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p249901coll37/id/38240> or to simply download the full pamphlet, use this link:

Brunswick Town - 1726

North Carolina's 5th oldest town and port of entry is a Province of Carolina ghost town located across the Cape Fear River from present day Wilmington North Carolina. It is immediately adjacent to the Smithville Township in Brunswick County, North Carolina. Brunswick Town is the first known settlement in the Lower Cape Fear region. Brunswick Town served as a major port in the Carolina Province for almost 50 years and was home to three Provincial Governors until it was razed by Cornwallis in the American Revolution. It was never repopulated or rebuilt.

The area surrounding Brunswick Town was originally inhabited by the Tuscarora, but after their defeat in 1715 English settlers began to colonize the area and move up the Cape Fear.

Brunswick Town was founded in July of 1726 by the sons of the South Carolina Royal Governor James Moore, the son of Irish Nobleman Rory Moore. The brothers Maurice & Roger Moore were owners of the nearby Orton Plantation.

Maurice, would later become Royal Governor. Maurice's son Alfred Moore would become a US Supreme Court Associate Justice.

When the Village of Newton was founded in 1733, the two towns jointly formed the Port of Brunswick. Roger Moore's tomb is located in Brunswick Town.

During the 1730's Brunswick Town became the political center as the seat of New Hanover Precinct. In March of 1731 George Burrington became the first Royal Governor of North Carolina and located to Brunswick Town enabling the the town became the official port of entry for the Cape Fear River. For two decades the Port of Brunswick was the busiest business district in North Carolina with strong commercial ties to England the the West Indies.

As Wilmington began to overtake Brunswick Town in terms of commercial activity and being reduced to 25% of the ports overall activity. The town slowly fell victim to Wilmington's success.

In 1748 the town was attacked by Spanish Privateers and held for three days until Colonel William Dry's militia recaptured the town.

Arthur Dobbs the Royal Governor of North Carolina arrived in Brunswick Town in 1754 when he had constructed the Governor's Mansion; Russellborough.

Dobbs' presence, along with the construction of the Royal Chapel at St. Philip's Church kept the town active for a short period while nearby Wilmington continued to increase its economic importance & political influence. With Dobb's death in 1765, William Tryon was appointed Royal Governor of North Carolina and continued using Russellborough as the governor's official residence for a short while.

Wilmington - 1739

North Carolina's 6th oldest town and port of entry was formed in 1729 in the New Hanover Precinct of Craven County. By 1730 there were a few Quaker settlements being established in the Cape Fear region.

The Lower Cape Fear by 1731 was growing rapidly and 35 members of the Moore family owned 115,000 acres of the land comprising the Lower Cape Fear.

The Moores; Maurice, Roger and Nathaniel, Edward Mosely, John Baptista Ashe, Samuel and John Swann, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith, Mosely Vail, Eleazer Allen, John Porter, and John Grange comprised the Moore consortium.

In April of 1731 Royal Governor George Burrington an opponent of the Moore family petitioned the General Assembly to pass an Act for building a Town on the Lower Cape Fear and began appointing Commissioners to support that end.

Wilmington, having been laid out in 1733 was known by many names. New Carthage, New Liverpool, Village of Newton and New Town.

John Watson was granted 640 acres in New Hanover Precinct. Watson, along with Joshua Grainger, Michael Higgins, and James Wimble were the chief owners of the lands on which Wilmington now stands. In April of 1733 these men joined forces and laid out the town resembling that of Brunswick Town which was visible across the Cape Fear River.

James Campbell referred to himself in 1734 as a "merchant of New Liverpool," and became the first town commissioner with his sons; James, John, Samuel, and William Campbell becoming his successors. Campbell had died by 1756 as reflected in New Hanover County Deed Books, A & B, Pages 100 & 101

In March 1735, the inhabitants in and around the Village of Newton petitioned the governor's council to designate the place as a town. On 13 May 1735, Royal Governor Gabriel Johnston announced his intention to open a land office and ordered the Council and Court to meet in The Village of Newton. (Saunders, Colonial Records, IV, 44, 45, 48.)

Market Street, Front Street, Dock Street, Mulberry Street, Chestnut Street, Red Cross Street, King Street, Queen Street, and Nun Street were listed in existence as of 1736. In October of 1736 a bill that failed to win legislative approval was introduced to establish the town of Wilmington in the place known as the Village of Newton.

Richard Eagles was granted land that is now called Eagles' Island in 1737. The area is the present location of a museum dedicated to the Battleship North Carolina.

Michael Dyer operated a shipyard between Church and Castle streets reflected in New Hanover Deed Books, AB, Page 60.

George Whitfield, the English evangelist preached in Newton in 1739.

On February 20 1740, Colonel William Bartram of Bladen County introduced a bill to the General Assembly for the establishment of the town and township of Wilmington. The bill passed into law and the Village of Newton was incorporated as Wilmington. It was named in honor of Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, and patron of Royal Governor Gabriel Johnston.

An alarm was sounded in Wilmington in 1748 when Spanish warships dropped anchor down the Cape Fear River and captured Brunswick Town for three days.

The original St. James Episcopal Church was constructed in 1751 on land donated by Michael Higgins. To raise funds for the building, subscribers reserved space for family pews, each pew in proportion to the amount donated. The early church was a simple, square brick building with a peaked roof and no belfry.

Vail's plan of Wilmington was accepted as official by a final Wilmington Act in 1754 and with slight changes and allowances for increase of territory, remains

the official plan for the present city. Wilmington Town Book of 1755 reveals 106 taxables in the city; one year later this number had increased to 125. These statistics do not include women, white males below the age of sixteen, or negroes below the age of twelve, and accordingly are not an accurate record of the town's population, but, there were in the town 58 house owners with property subject to tax evaluations. Royal Governor William Tryon in 1765 took the oath of office in the town of Wilmington.

NORTH CAROLINA Seats of Government

From April 1692 to March 1712, North Carolina and South Carolina were combined into the single province of Carolina and Charles Town served as the official seat of government.

The legislature met in Edenton in 1708. Before and for a few years after that date, it evidently met in various private homes and public buildings in the colony.

The Executive Council called for the Assembly of 1715-16 to meet at the home of Capt. Richard Sanderson in Little River, "instead of the Church in Chowan which was the place of ye last meeting."

From 1725 to 1736 the Assembly again met at Edenton where later sessions were also conducted in New Bern, Wilmington, and Bath.

In 1746 the legislature passed an act to make New Bern the permanent capital and was vetoed by the royal government, in part due to objections from the northern counties.

The Assembly in 1758 located the capital at Tower Hill, a place on the Neuse River near Kingston, modern day Kinston where a new town, to be called George City, was to be built. The plan stalled and was dropped.

New Bern at last was made the permanent capital in 1766, when the Assembly voted to build what came to be known as Tryon Palace and the site for colonial governor William Tryon's mansion.

After the American Revolution was underway, the seat of government was considered to be wherever the legislature met.

Before an Assembly for the patriots was organized, the Provincial Council met at the "court house in Johnston County" in 1775-76.

In 1776 the Council of Safety met at Wilmington in the home of William Whitfield in what was then Dobbs County and also the Joel Lane home Wake County.

Between 1774-76 the Provincial Congress of North Carolina met twice in New Bern, once in Hillsborough, and twice in Halifax.

The General Assembly of 1777 met in New Bern.

From 1778-81, it convened in New Bern, Hillsborough, Halifax, Smithfield, and the Wake County Court House.

In 1781 officials chose Hillsborough as the permanent capital. When the town was raided later that year by Loyalist forces under David Fanning, the legislature determined that it was not a safe location for a capital. After the Revolution, the General Assembly continued to move, holding sessions at Hillsborough, New Bern, Fayetteville, and Tarboro.

In 1788 the lawmakers decided to resolve the issue of a permanent state capital once and for all. At a convention in Hillsborough to consider ratification of the U.S. Constitution that failed that summer, they created a committee, led by Willie Jones, to fix an "unalterable seat of government of this state" within ten miles of Isaac Hunter's plantation in Wake County. Willie Jones and the committee favored this location but left the choice of a particular site to the legislature. Advocates of Fayetteville as the capital kept the issue alive.

When the proposal came to a vote on 29 March 1790, the House and Senate split evenly, with the House Speaker voting for Wake County and the Senate Speaker in opposition. On 5 December the legislature finally approved the Wake County site and appointed a nine-member commission to purchase a tract of land. After visiting more than a dozen farms, the commissioners continued to put off a decision. Joel Lane, however, gave a lavish dinner for them, and his property soon was chosen. Most historians credit Governor Alexander Martin with suggesting that the site be named to honor Sir Walter

Raleigh. The General Assembly met in Raleigh for the first time during the 1794-95 sessions and a capitol building was completed in 1796. As state law required, the governor was required to live in Raleigh where a house for the chief executive was provided by 1797.

Sources: Candy Lee Metz Beal, *Raleigh: The First 200 Years* (1992). William K. Boyd, *History of North Carolina, Vol. 2: The Federal Period* (1919). John L. Cheney Jr., *North Carolina Government, 1585-1979: A Narrative and Statistical History* (1981). Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina* (1983). William S. Powell, *North Carolina through Four Centuries* (1989). James Vickers, *Raleigh, City of Oaks: An Illustrated History* (1992).

NORTH CAROLINA RECORDS LOSS

Edward Mosley drew this map of the Province of North Carolina originally in 1733. In 1737 he revised the map and the one below is of 1737 from NC Archives in Raleigh, NC.

The Map shows settlements, inhabitants, soil conditions, rivers, and principal products, with insets showing Port Brunswick or Cape Fear Harbour, Port Beaufort or Topsail Inlet, Ocracock (Ocracoke) Inlet, and the explanation, and directions for Ocracock (Ocracoke) Inlet.



1712 - Craven - Records Destroyed By Tuscarora & others

1752 - Onslow - Tropical Storm

1755 - Onslow - Tropical Storm
1770 - Bladen - Fire
1781 - Orange - Revolutionary War Hidden from General Cornwallis
1781 - Guilford - Fire
1781 - Wayne - Fire
1789 - New Hanover - Fire
1789 - Hyde - Fire
1797 - Lincoln - Fire - Records Stored in Private Home
1800 - Bladen - Fire
1819 - New Hanover - Fire
1822 - Hertford - Fire
1827 - Hyde - Fire
1830 - Buncombe - Fire
1830 - Hertford - Fire
1832 - Wake - Registrar's Office Fire
1835 - Montgomery - Fire
1840 - Montgomery - Fire
1840 - New Hanover - Fire
1842 - Currituck - Fire
1848 - Chowan - Records Destroyed By Acting Clerk
1854 - Iredell - Fire
1857 - Pitt - Fire
1862 - Jones - Civil War Battle Site - Fire
1862 - Hertford - Remaining Court Records Destroyed by Fire
1862 - Martin - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse
1862 - Washington - Federal Bombardment of County Seat
1865 - Alexander - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse
1865 - Ashe - Civil War - Records Fragmented
1865 - Brunswick - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse
1865 - Buncombe - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse
1865 - Burke - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse
1865 - Caswell - During Reconstruction Destroyed by Militia
1865 - Cherokee - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse
1865 - Rowan - Federal Troops Burned Courthouse

1865 - Sampson - Some Records Stolen by Federal Sympathizers
1866 - Davidson - Fire Some Records Lost
1868 - Anson - Fire Some Records Lost
1870 - Clay - Fire Destroyed All County Records
1872 - Guilford - Fire Some Records Lost
1873 - Watauga - Fire Some Records Lost
1874 - Gaston - Fire Some Records Lost
1876 - Greene - Fire Destroyed ALL Land Records
1876 - Cabarrus - Fire Some Records Lost
1878 - Lenoir - Fire Some Records Lost
1879 - Swain - Fire Some Records Lost
1880 - Lenoir - Fire Some Records Lost
1886 - Montgomery - Fire Some Records Lost
1889 - Moore - Fire Some Records Lost
1892 - Harnett - Fire Destroyed Many Land Records
1893 - Bladen - Fire Some Records Lost
1894 - Harnett - Fire Destroyed Many Land Records
1895 - Cherokee - Fire Some Records Lost
1907 - Mitchell - Partial Record Lost In Move To New Courthouse
1907 - Rutherford - Fire Some Records Lost
1913 - Jackson - Lost When County Seat Moved
1921 - Sampson - Clerk's Office Fire Some Records Lost
1926 - Cherokee - Fire Some Records Lost
1932 - Alleghany - Fire Some Records Lost
1932 - Haywood - Records Destroyed In Move To New Courthouse
1935 - Warren - Theft, Selective Removal
1957 - Brunswick - Fire In Clerks Office
1967 - Alexander - Fire Partial Records Lost

PRECINCT & COUNTY FORMATIONS of North Carolina

You need to know what became of what and which records may be where. The only way you can do that is to know what the areas later become and where the records may have been transferred to.

- 1664 - Albemarle and Clarendon counties formed as original counties
- 1667 - Clarendon County settlements abandoned, county disbanded
- 1670 - Berkeley, Currituck, Pasquotank, Shaftesbury Precincts in Albemarle County
- 1681 - Berkeley Precinct changes name to Perquimans Precinct
- 1685 - Shaftesbury Precinct changes name Chowan Precinct
- 1689 - Albemarle County ceases to exist
- 1689 - Chowan, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans Precincts continue
- 1696 - Bath County formed as Carolina Province original county
- 1705 - Bath County divided into Archdale, Pamtecough and Wickham Precincts
- 1710 - Carolina Province divided into North Carolina and South Carolina
- 1712 - Pamtecough changes name to Beaufort County
- 1712 - Archdale to Craven
- 1712 - Wickham to Hyde precincts
- 1722 - Bertie Precinct from Chowan Precinct,
- 1722 - Carteret Precinct from Craven Precinct
- 1729 - New Hanover Precinct from Craven Precinct
- 1729 - Tyrell Precinct from Bertie, Chowan, Currituck and Pasquotank precincts
- 1734 - Bladen & Onslow Precinct formed from New Hanover Precinct
- 1739 - All North Carolina precincts designated as counties
- 1741 - Edgecombe & Northampton County from Bertie County
- 1745 - Hyde County gains lands from Currituck County
- 1746 - Granville County from Edgecombe County
- 1746 - Johnston County from Craven County
- 1750 - Anson County from Bladen County
- 1750 - Duplin County from New Hanover County
- 1752 - Orange County from Bladen, Granville & Johnston Counties
- 1753 - Rowan County from Anson County
- 1754 - Cumberland County from Bladen County
- 1757 - Beaufort County gains land from Craven County
- 1758 - Dobbs County from Johnston County with Halifax from Edgecombe County
- 1759 - Hertford County from Bertie, Chowan and Northampton counties
- 1760 - Pitt County from Beaufort County
- 1762 - Mecklenburg County from Anson County

1764 - Brunswick County from Bladen and New Hanover counties
1764 - Bute County from Granville County
1768 - Tryon County from Mecklenburg County
1770 - Chatham County from Orange County
1770 - Guilford County from Rowan and Orange counties
1770 - Surry County from Rowan County
1770 - Wake County from Cumberland, Johnston & Orange counties
1770 - Carteret County annexing the non-county area of Ocracoke Island
1773 - Surry County gained land area from Rowan County
1774 - Martin County from Halifax and Tyrell counties
1776 - District of Washington Western Frontier became Tennessee in 1796
1777 - Burke County from Rowan County
1777 - Camden from Pasquotank
1777 - Caswell from Orange,
1777 - Nash from Edgecombe,
1777 - Wilkes from Surry and District of Washington
1777- Washington County from District of Washington
1778 - Jones County from Craven County
1778 - Randolph County from Guilford County
1778 - Gates County from Chowan, Hertford & Perquimans counties
1778 - Montgomery County from Anson County
1779 - Wayne County formed from Waynesborough, Dobbs County
1779 - Bute divided into Warren & Franklin counties with Bute County abolished
1779 - Tryon County divided into Lincoln and Rutherford with Tryon County abolished
1779 - Richmond County from Anson County
1779 - Sullivan County from Washington County
1780 - Virginia's western border extended via boundary survey
1782 - Lincoln County gained land area from Burke County
1783 - Davidson County & Greene County from Washington County
1784 - Moore County from Cumberland County
1784 - Sampson County from Duplin County bounding Tyrell & Hyde counties
1784 - Provisional State of Franklin from Greene, Sullivan and Washington
1785 - Rockingham County from Guilford County
1785 - State of Franklin - Caswell County from Greene County & Cherokee Lands
1785 - State of Franklin - Sevier County from Greene County & Cherokee Lands
1785 - State of Franklin - Spencer County from Sullivan, Greene & Cherokee Lands
1785 - State of Franklin - Wayne County from Washington & Wilkes counties
1786 - State of Franklin - Blount County from Cherokee Lands seated at Jonesborough
1786 - Robeson County from Bladen County
1786 - State of Franklin - Washington, Sullivan & Greene counties

1787 - Hawkins County formed from Sullivan County
1787 - Sumner County formed from Davidson County
1787 - Rutherford County gained land area from Burke County
1788 - Iredell County from Rowan County
1788 - Tennessee County from Davidson County
1788 - The State of Franklin disbands
1789 - Stokes County from Surry County
1790 - State of Franklin counties are ceded to the Federal Government
1790 - Territory South of the Ohio River no longer affiliated with any state
1791 - Buncombe County organized from Burke and Rutherford counties
1791 - Person County from Caswell County
1791 - Glasgow and Lenoir counties formed abolishing Dobbs County
1792 - Buncombe, Glasgow, Lenoir & Person now Cabarrus County from Mecklenburg County
1792 - Surry County gains land area from Wilkes County
1792 - Wilkes County gains from Washington County
1792 - Cumberland County gains from Robeson County
1793 - Iredell County gains from Burke and Wilkes counties
1793 - Wayne County gains from Glasgow County
1795 - Sampson County gains from New Hanover County
1796 - District of Washington, Western Frontier becomes state of Tennessee
1796 - Surry County gains land area from Stokes County
1798 - Lenoir County gains land area from Craven County
1799 - Ashe County from land area of Wilkes County
1799 - Glasgow County name changed to Greene County
1799 - Washington County from land area of Tyrell County.
1801 - Greene County gained land area from Craven County
1801 - Edgecombe County gained land area from Pitt County
1803 - Georgia established Walton County in Cherokee Lands with no boundaries
1804 - Lenoir County gained land area from Craven and Jones counties
1805 - Martin County gained land area from Pitt County
1808 - Columbus County from Bladen and Brunswick counties QUINN
1808 - Haywood County from land area of Buncombe County
1811 - Columbus County gained land area from Brunswick County
1812 - Georgia's Walton County abolished
1815 - Wilkes County gained land area from Iredell County
1819 - Duplin County gained land area from Lenoir County
1819 - Lenoir County gaining land area from Craven County
1819 - Beaufort County gaining land area from Hyde County
1821 - Columbus County gained land area from Bladen County

1822 - Davidson County from Rowan County
1822 - Haywood County gaining from Cherokee Lands
1823 - Hyde County gains land area from Currituck County
1828 - Macon County from Haywood County
1833 - Yancey County from Buncombe and Burke counties
1836 - Davie County from Rowan County
1838 - Henderson County from Buncombe County
1838 - Macon County gaining from Cherokee Lands
1839 - Cherokee County from Macon County
1841 - Caldwell County from Burke and Wilkes counties
1841 - Cleveland County from Lincoln and Rutherford counties
1841 - Stanly County from Montgomery County
1842 - Catawba County from Lincoln County
1842 - McDowell County from Burke and Rutherford counties
1842 - Union County from Anson and Mecklenburg counties
1844 - Henderson and McDowell counties from Rutherford County
1845 - Hyde County gained land area from Carteret County
1846 - Gaston County from Lincoln County
1847 - Alexander County from Caldwell, Iredell & Wilkes counties
1847 - Polk County from Henderson and Rutherford counties
1847 - Sampson County gains from New Hanover County
1848 - Polk County abolished and returned to Henderson and Rutherford counties
1849 - Alamance County from land area of Orange County
1849 - Forsyth County from Stokes County
1849 - Watauga County formed from Ashe, Caldwell, Wilkes & Yancey counties
1849 - Buncombe County gaining land area from Yancey County
1850 - Yadkin County from Surry County
1851 - Jackson County from Haywood and Macon counties
1851 - Madison County from Buncombe and Yancey counties
1851 - Alexander County gains from Wilkes County
1855 - Harnett County from Cumberland County
1855 - Polk County from Henderson and Rutherford counties
1855 - Wilson County from Edgecombe, Johnston, Nash and Wayne counties
1859 - Alleghany County from Ashe County
1861 - Clay County formed from Cherokee County
1861 - Mitchell County formed from Watauga and Yancey counties
1861 - Transylvania County from Henderson and Jackson counties
1861 - Jackson County gains from Macon County
1869 - Alleghany County gains from Surry County
1870 - Dare County from Currituck, Hyde and Tyrell counties

1870 - Sampson County gains from New Hanover County
1871 - Swain County from Jackson and Macon counties
1871 - Nash County gains from land area of Edgecombe County
1872 - Graham County from Cherokee County
1872 - Pamlico County from Beaufort and Craven counties
1872 - Sampson County gains from New Hanover County
1872 - Clay County gains from Macon County
1872 - Mitchell County gains with Columbus County
1874 - Cumberland County gains from Bladen County
1875 - Pender County from New Hanover County
1875 - Franklin County gains from Granville County
1877 - Columbus County gains from Brunswick County
1881 - Durham County from Orange & Wake counties
1881 - Vance County formed from Franklin, Granville and Warren counties
1883 - Wilson County gains from Edgecombe County
1889 - Alleghany County gains from Ashe County
1889 - Forsyth County exchanged land area with Davidson County
1890 - Tyrell County gains without legislation from Hyde County, ratified 1921
1891 - Alleghany County gains from Wilkes County
1891 - Beaufort County gains from Pamlico County
1895 - Pitt County gains from Greene County
1897 - Alamance County gains by survey from Chatham County
1899 - Scotland County from Richmond County
1899 - Ashe County gains from Alleghany County
1907 - Lee County from Chatham and Moore counties
1911 - Avery County from Caldwell, Mitchell & Watauga counties
1911 - Hoke County from Cumberland and Robeson counties
1911 - Durham County gains from Wake County
1911 - Harnett County gains from Cumberland County
1921 - Cleveland County gains from Gaston County
1921 - Forsyth County Gains from Davidson County
1921 - Tyrell County and Hyde County 1890 agreement ratified by legislature
1925 - Buncombe County gains from McDowell County
1927 - Forsyth County gains from Yadkin County
1965 - Moore County gains from Hoke County