

Living History

CLASSROOM

Do You Know Your Capitals?

A Brief History of North Carolina's Colonial and State Capitals

Let's Get Ready for Picture Day



Take a minute and think about your last school picture.

Unlike snapshots your friends or family take of you, school photos are a formal occasion. When having your school photo made you sat before a backdrop, there was special lighting, and you were given directions on how to pose.

Portrait of Josiah Henry Martin, c. 1787, the son of Governor Josiah Martin, the last royal governor of North Carolina.

Correlations

4. G.1.4,
4. CX.1, 4. CX.1.1, 4. CX.2, 4. CX.2.4



How did the experience of having your picture taken make you feel? Did you do anything special to prepare for the picture? Did you wear a favorite outfit?

Believe it or not, cameras are a pretty new invention! Before the mid-19th century, cameras were not available. Instead, people paid artists to paint a picture of their family.

Why would people want a painting of their family made? Do you and your family take photos together?

In this painting (opposite page) we see a young Josiah Henry Martin. He was born in 1772, the son of North Carolina Royal Governor Josiah Martin. In the painting, young Martin is around 15 years old. This is his school photo!

The portrait was painted in 1787 or

1788 while he was attending school in England. An unknown artist painted the portrait with **pastels** on a piece of paper, which was then attached to a piece of wood. Attaching the paper to wood made the portrait more substantial and is one of the reasons it has survived more than 225 years.

One of the really interesting things about old school portraits is that we can see what people looked like a long time ago. In Martin's portrait, he is wearing a white shirt with lace trim, and a brown jacket, a very popular style of clothing in the 18th century. Do you think Martin picked out his favorite clothes for this portrait? Martin also had long hair, a popular hairstyle for young men in the late 18th century. Obviously, hair styles and clothing have changed a lot since 1787!

School pictures are important for many different reasons. They serve as a historical record and they teach us about people. One day, you'll enjoy your old school pictures. They will help you remember what you looked like when you were younger and what fashion was popular.

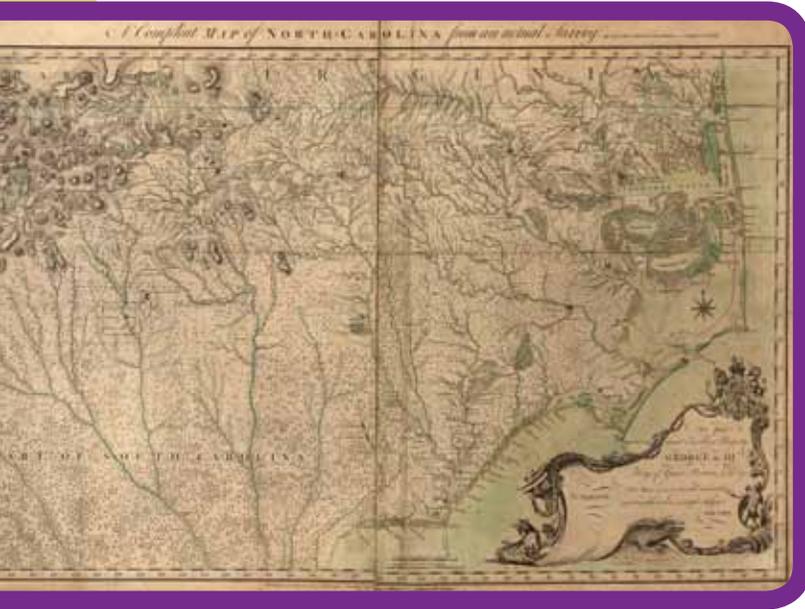
And, just think, hundreds of years from now, historians may be looking at your school picture and learning a lot about you and the 21st century!

Words to Know

Pastels: Brightly-colored powdered pigments that have been turned into "crayons." You can see several pastels in the 18th-century paintbox pictured above, which is part of the Tryon Palace Collection.

EVER ON THE MOVE:

The Many Locations of North Carolina's Capital



Where is the capital of North Carolina? If you said Raleigh, then you are correct! But did you know Raleigh was not the first state capital?

New Bern was actually the first permanent capital of North Carolina during both its colonial and early statehood periods. New Bern was the capital for only a short period of time. In fact, believe it or not, North Carolina has had several capitals throughout its history. Towns like Brunswick, Bath, Edenton, and Wilmington all served as capitals at one time. However, none of these locations served as permanent capitals. Prior to 1770, where the “capital” was located depended on the needs of North Carolina’s early governors. In other words, the capital of North Carolina was wherever the governor happened to be.

North Carolina, during the colonial period, did not have the **infrastructure** to support its government, which made travel dangerous. There were very few roads—most of them not well built—and several hostile Native American tribes. Travel by water was made dangerous by North Carolina’s unique coastline and the sometimes extreme and quickly changing weather. Therefore, members of colonial North Carolina’s two government bodies, the **Assembly** and the **Council**, did not meet very often. When they did meet, meetings were held anywhere that was large enough for everyone to fit. In many cases, this meant that they would meet in people’s homes. For example, in 1712, the Council members of Governor Edward Hyde met at Hyde’s own house along the Albemarle Sound, while the Assembly met in one of its member’s homes in nearby Edenton.

The governor would most likely live where most North Carolinians lived. This also meant that when the members



Government on the Go

The President of the United States has a large plane called Air Force One; whenever the President travels in that plane it is referred to as Air Force One. However, if the President has to fly on a different plane, then that plane is called Air Force One because the President is on that plane. So, just like Air Force One, if the governor of North Carolina traveled to another town, that town became the capital until the governor went somewhere else.

Timeline for meeting





Correlations

4. H.2, 4. G.1.1, EX.4.G.1.1, 4. G.1.3, 4. G.1.4,
4. C&G.1.3,
4. C&G.1.4

of the government came together for meetings, they would go to where the governor lived. When the colony was first settled, many people decided to live in the northern areas around the Albemarle Sound. The government and businesses grew near this area as well. So towns like Edenton and Bath were located where governors, their council members, and the assemblymen lived and worked. As North Carolina's population grew, more people started to settle in the southern part of the colony, especially along the Cape Fear River. Towns like Brunswick and Wilmington became the areas where governments moved to and businesses grew.

A permanent capital was needed by both governors and assemblymen who were always traveling and never knew where the next meeting was going to be held. William Tryon, who served as North Carolina's royal governor from 1765-1771, chose New Bern as

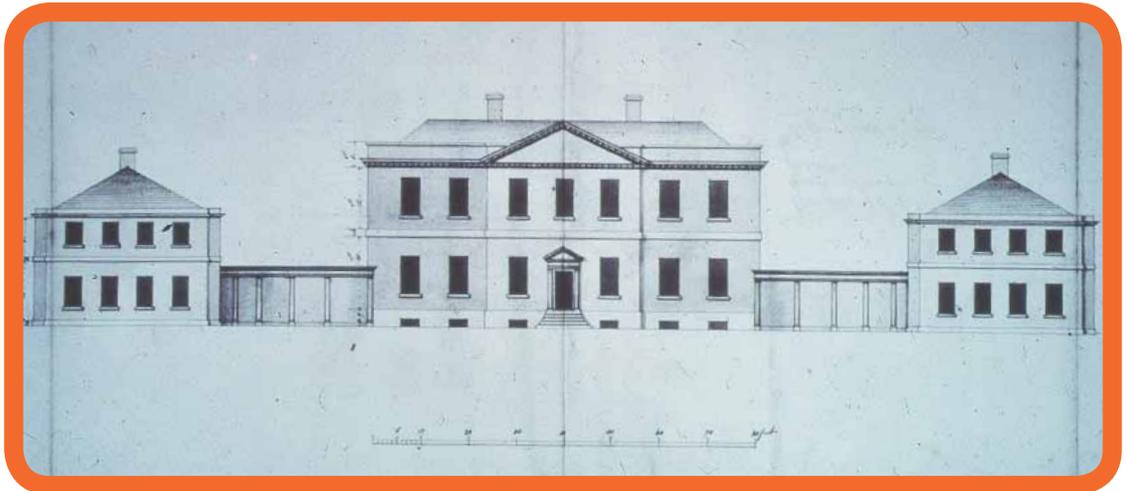
the first permanent capital, partly because it was located about halfway between the settlements along the Albemarle Sound and Cape Fear River. He had a house, "Tryon's Palace," built where he and his family would live, and where his Council members would meet. For the first time in almost a hundred years North Carolina finally had a capital that was permanent.

Words to Know

Assembly: a group of elected men who made laws for the colony of North Carolina

Council: a smaller group of men appointed by the governor to assist him with government duties

Infrastructure: a set of systems that help the government run a country/ state/colony (such things include roads, buildings, taxation, and military defense)



Locations of the Assembly



COOKING *for the* GOVERNOR

Tryon Palace, New Bern, North Carolina, April 1771



Elizabeth Dudley struggled to carry the bucket full of water from the Palace well to the Kitchen Office. Every step she took, a little water splashed out of the bucket and onto the ground.

"If I find Jack before Cook does, I am going to give him a piece of my mind," said Elizabeth.

Hauling water was the **spit boy's** job when he wasn't helping Cook roast the meat. **Scullery maids**, like Elizabeth, were supposed to wash and put away the dishes, and occasionally help the other kitchen maids get the food ready.

When Elizabeth got back to the Kitchen Office, she had lost a good bit of the water. Cook saw the bucket and gave Elizabeth a stern look. "Please, ma'am, don't be upset with me," she said. "The bucket is heavy when it's full."

"It's all right, Dudley," Cook sighed. "Put the water in the **coppers** and come lend me a hand."

Elizabeth put the bucket back in its place and headed to the table where Cook was working.

"Wash your hands, girl," said Cook.

"They're filthy from the bucket, and the governor and his wife don't want to chew on grit."

Elizabeth shook her head. She knew she had to wash up, but she was just so excited to help that she forgot. This was a big opportunity for her. In a few years she would be too old to be a scullery maid, and if she was helpful now, Cook might give her a job as a full kitchen maid.

Now, all washed up, Elizabeth went back to cook. "How can I assist you, ma'am?" she asked.

"Well, child, the housekeeper, Mrs. Hatch, came over yesterday with the menu for today's meals that she and Mrs. Tryon worked up. We did all the baking yesterday and were set to have all the food ready for dinner when Mrs. Hatch rushed over with word from Her Excellency that she wanted Portugal cakes with the meal as well. So, now we have to rush to get the batter prepared so we can bake them off in time to send to the table.

"Go to the **larder** and fetch the butter."

Elizabeth was gone and back with the butter in a hurry.

"Now," Cook continued, "see that large weight on the table?" Elizabeth nodded. "Set that on one of the scale's pans and then start adding butter to the other. When the pans are equal to each other, you have a pound. Bring the pound of butter to me and put the rest away."

When Elizabeth brought the butter over, Cook started mixing it together with the sugar she already had in a bowl.

"Doesn't Mrs. Tryon know that we work hard to keep her fed, Cook?"

"Well, Dudley, she knows people make her food but she is the governor's wife and she's used to getting what she wants. It's our job to serve it to her."

Elizabeth thought for moment and said, "I think when I get older; I want to be a governor's wife."

Cook laughed. "Good luck, Dudley. That's not our kind's lot in life. So until you're Mrs. Governor, go fetch me five eggs."

Words to Know

Spit Boy: A boy about 9-14 years old who worked in the kitchen. His main job was to keep the roasting meat turning in front of the fire so it would not burn, but he was also responsible for fetching water and firewood.

Scullery Maid: A girl about 9-14 years old who worked in the kitchen washing dishes.

Coppers: Some 18th-century kitchens had one or more large copper pots that kept hot water for dish washing and other kitchen uses.

Larder: A room for storing food items that you don't need right away.

Correlations 4.C.1.1

North Carolina Trivia

What Do You Know About the Governors?

Now that you have read about the governor's role in creating the first permanent state capital, what it would have been like to work for a royal governor, and much more, it is time to learn about the many other governors of North Carolina. Test your research skills and discover fun and exciting facts about North Carolina's governors spanning from the Roanoke Colony to the present. See how many "first" governors you can name!

1

The lost Roanoke colony, first settled in 1585, was the first settlement in North Carolina. There were two governors each appointed to this position. Can you name the first governor of the Roanoke Colony?

2

For their service to the crown, the Lord Proprietors were given the power to govern the Carolinas. These men were as follows: Edward, Earl of Clarendon; George, Duke of Albemarle; William, Lord Craven; John, Lord Berkeley; Anthony, Lord Ashley; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley; and Sir John Colleton. Who did they appoint as the first Proprietors' Governor of Carolina in 1664?

3

By 1689 the Proprietors' governors had begun governing from Charleston, focusing their attention on what would become South Carolina. A deputy governor was appointed to keep law in the northern section of the territory, what would become North Carolina. This system was maintained until Carolina became two separate colonies. Who was the first deputy governor?

4

In 1711 Carolina was officially divided into two separate colonies, and North Carolina received its first official colonial governor. Who was appointed colonial governor of North Carolina in 1711?

5

North Carolina became a royal colony in 1731. The first royal governor appointed by the Crown had previously served as a colonial governor appointed by the Lords Proprietors. Who was he?

7

In the 1830s North Carolina laws were amended. The governor was no longer elected by the state legislature but by the voters. The first governor elected by the public served from 1836-1841. Who was he?

8

Until 1980, North Carolina governors could not serve two consecutive terms. Who was the first Governor to be elected to two consecutive terms after the law was amended?

10

In order to run for governor of North Carolina a person must be a citizen of the United States for a least five years, a resident of North Carolina for at least 2 years, and how old?



6

In 1776, at the start of the American Revolution, North Carolina's provincial congress elected the first State Governor, who was inaugurated at Tryon Palace. He was later reelected by the legislature as the fifth governor of North Carolina. Who was he?

9

North Carolina's first female governor served from 2009-2013. What was her name?



Bonus

What is the name of our current governor?

Answer Key:

1. Ralph Lane (1585-1586)
2. William Drummond (1664-1667)
3. John Gibbs (1689-1690), Bonus Answer: Philip Ludwell (1690-1693) was the first Proprietors' Governor under this system
4. Edward Hyde (1711-1712)
5. George Burrington (1731-1734), Bonus Answer: He was Colonial Governor from 1724-1725
6. Richard Caswell (1776-1770), Bonus Answer: As the fifth governor he served from 1785-1787
7. Edward B. Dudley (1836-1841)
8. James B. Hunt (1993-2001)
9. Beverly Perdue (2009-2013)
10. 30 years or older

Bonus: Governor Pat McCrory

Who is Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins?

Dr. Reginald Armistice Hawkins never served as a North Carolina governor, but he did run for the office in 1968, marking the first time since **Reconstruction** that an African American had run for state political office in North Carolina.

Dr. Reginald Armistice Hawkins was born on **Armistice Day**, 1923 in Beaufort, N.C. During World War II he served as a captain in the U.S. Army. By 1945 he had completed his degree at Johnson C. Smith University (JCSU) and shortly entered dental school at Howard University, where he completed his degree in 1948. Hawkins went on to earn two additional degrees in divinity from JCSU. During the Korean War Hawkins once again served in the army as a dentist at Fort

Bragg in North Carolina.

Hawkins spent his adult life in Charlotte, North Carolina fighting for desegregation of the school systems, health services and other areas of public life. In 1958, unsatisfied with the progress being made, Hawkins resigned from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and organized the Mecklenburg Organization for Political Affairs (MOPA). Hawkins' new organization concentrated its efforts on desegregation in North Carolina by focusing its attention on schools and hospitals. Leading the MOPA raised Hawkins' political profile and helped make people all over the state aware of his efforts.

In 1968 Hawkins announced his run for state governor. Although he was not elected governor, his campaign also acted as a voter registration drive to help register as many African Americans voters in North Carolina as possible, and give them a voice in government. In 1971 Hawkins once again ran for governor and lost, and by this time his political support was waning.

Hawkins spent the rest of his life advocating for equal rights.



Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins (right) and Dr. Ralph David Abernethy at a campaign event in Raleigh, N.C., April 27, 1968. Photo from the Allard K. Lowenstein Papers #4340, Southern Historical Collection, The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

He also served as the pastor to the H.O. Graham Metropolitan United Presbyterian Church and at several other churches on an interim basis. Hawkins passed away in 2007 in Charlotte, N.C.

While he may be eclipsed today by other figures in the Civil Rights Movement, Hawkins played a key role in desegregating North Carolina and bringing African Americans to the state political scene.

Words to Know

Reconstruction: period of time immediately after the American Civil War when the federal government set and enforced the terms under which former Confederate states could rejoin the Union.

Armistice Day: Celebrated annually on November 11 (the same as Veterans Day) it commemorates the end of hostilities between the Allies and Germany in World War I.

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Contributors

Matt Arthur • Ann Carlock
Cole Dittmer • Nelson Edmonson
Siobhan Fitzpatrick • Sarah Risty-Davis

Graphic designer

Christine Farver

Editor

Craig Ramey

For more information about sources for these articles or our educational programs, please call 252-639-3581 or 800-767-1560 or email megan.griffin@ncdcr.gov.

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