

## **Timeline of Early Raleigh History** <sup>[1]</sup>

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by Christy E. Allen and Lisa Gregory, Government & Heritage Library, 2007, 2012; Kelly Agan, Government & Heritage Library, 2016, 2019

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**Arthur Dobbs,  
Engraved by James  
McArdell**

#### **<sup>[3]</sup>1758 - LEGISLATION FOR "GEORGE CITY"**

Colonial Governor [Arthur Dobbs](#) <sup>[4]</sup> proposes legislation to establish "George City," a permanent seat of government in North Carolina. The legislation was not approved, but the city plans drawn up for George City would be used nearly 40 years later by William Christmas when laying out Raleigh.

#### **1771, May 21 - WAKE COUNTY ESTABLISHED**

The Wake County Charter was signed by Governor [William Tryon](#) <sup>[5]</sup>.

#### **1779 - UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS AT GOVERNMENT SEAT**

General Assembly unsuccessfully attempts to have the permanent seat of government located in either [Chatham](#) <sup>[6]</sup>, [Johnston](#) <sup>[7]</sup>, or [Wake](#) <sup>[8]</sup> County.

#### **1783 - HILLSBOROUGH RESOLUTION**

Resolution was adopted establishing Hillsborough as the seat of North Carolina government. It was rescinded the following year.

#### **1784 - DEFEATED MOTION FOR CAPITAL**

A motion was entered proposing that North Carolina's capital be established in [Fayetteville](#) <sup>[9]</sup>, Hillsborough, New Bern, Salem, Smithfield, Tarboro, or on John Abernathie's plantation in Wake County. The motion was defeated.

#### **1787, November - FIXED SEAT OF GOVERNMENT**

General Assembly authorizes the Constitutional Convention to "fix on the place for the unalterable seat of government" ([Battle 15](#) <sup>[10]</sup>). Prior to this, the General Assembly met in a different location in North Carolina each session. Legislators were known to travel hundreds of miles across the state to participate in the legislative process.

#### **1788, August 4 - CAPITAL TO BE LOCATED NEAR HUNTER'S PLANTATION**

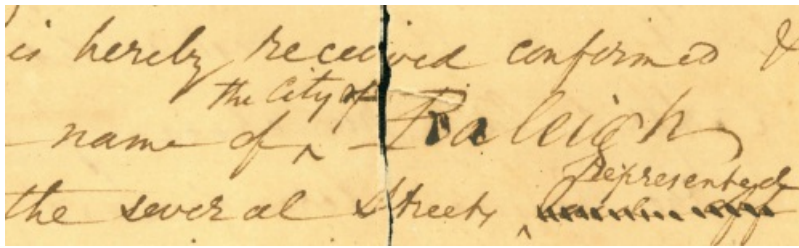
The [Constitutional Convention](#) <sup>[11]</sup> convened to vote on the acceptance of the proposed United States Constitution. They discussed establishing a capital in North Carolina and seven different locations were proposed as the seat of government. In the end, the Convention voted to that the General Assembly could select the location, as long as it was within ten miles of the plantation of [Isaac Hunter](#) <sup>[12]</sup>. It is believed that Hunter's plantation was chosen as the location because his tavern was quite popular with the legislators who would stop for a drink while traveling to their next session.

#### **1788 - PETITION AGAINST WAKE COUNTY SITE**

During the 1788 Assembly meeting, a Cumberland delegate circulated a petition against the Wake County site, arguing that it was "unconnected with commerce" and would "never rise above the degree of a village" ([Colonial & State Records vol 22, p 34](#) <sup>[11]</sup>). The petition was signed by 119 delegates.

#### **1790, November 25 - BILL TO FIX GOVERNMENT SEAT FAILS**

A bill was presented before the General Assembly to carry out the Ordinance of 1788 and fix the seat of government. The bill was passed by the House, but narrowly failed to pass the Senate.



**Detail from 1792 act naming Raleigh as the government seat.**

<sup>[13]</sup> **1792, January 5 - BILL TO FIX**

#### GOVERNMENT SEAT PASSES

Another bill was presented to the General Assembly to carry out the Ordinance of 1788. This time, the bill passed <sup>[13]</sup>. Ten commissioners were appointed to purchase land for the new capital.

#### 1792, March - PURCHASE OF LAND APPROVED

The commissioners surveyed the properties <sup>[14]</sup> of 16 different land-owners to identify the preferred location for the proposed capital. The commissioners had to vote twice <sup>[15]</sup> before reaching a consensus to purchase the land of Wake county senator, Joel Lane <sup>[16]</sup>.

#### 1792, April 5 - LAND PURCHASED, PLANNING BEGINS

The commissioners purchased 1,000 acres <sup>[17]</sup> of land from Joel Lane for £1,378. Senator William Christmas, a surveyor, began laying out the new capital which was partitioned into 276 lots and totaled 400 acres. He based his plans upon those drawn up in 1758 for the proposed North Carolina capital, "George City," to be located near Kinston. George City was proposed during the administration of colonial governor Arthur Dobbs. Though not original, Christmas's plan <sup>[18]</sup> has been considered an excellent example of city planning <sup>[19]</sup> for its time.

#### 1792, November - "RALEIGH" SELECTED AS NAME

The North Carolina General Assembly selected the name "Raleigh" for the seat of government in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh <sup>[20]</sup>, famous explorer and founder of the Roanoke Colony <sup>[21]</sup>.



**First Raleigh state house, by Jacob Marling, 1818**

<sup>[22]</sup> **1794, December - FIRST MEETING AT STATE HOUSE**

The General Assembly first met at the State House <sup>[22]</sup> which was completed earlier that year.

#### 1795, January 21 - RALEIGH BECOMES CITY

After serving as North Carolina's seat of government for 3 years, Raleigh finally becomes a city. The General Assembly ratifies the first Raleigh City Charter, and seven commissioners are chosen to govern the new city.

#### 1798 - RALEIGH BECOMES RESIDENCE FOR GOVERNOR

Few settlers were initially attracted to Raleigh because of its then-remote location. As such, an act was passed requiring Raleigh to be the "common residence" of the Governor (Laws of North-Carolina 1798, Chapter XXVII <sup>[23]</sup>). Whenever he departed town for more than 10 days, he was required to advertise the fact in "one or more newspapers of the most general circulation in the state" (Laws of North-Carolina 1798, Chapter XXVII <sup>[23]</sup>).

#### 1803 - FREE AFRICAN AMERICANS IN RALEIGH GRANTED VOTING RIGHTS

The Raleigh Charter was amended to grant voting rights to city residents this including free African Americans, although they were not allowed to live in the city without permission of the city commissioners.

#### 1819 - RALEIGH CITY LOTS SOLD

The remaining lots in the city <sup>[24]</sup> were sold. The money raised from the sales was used to fund the redesign of the State House's exterior.

#### 1831, June 21 - STATE HOUSE BURNS TO GROUND

The State House burned to the ground as a result of a construction mishap. The fire destroyed many original government records, as well as the famous statue of George Washington crafted by Italian artist Antonio Canova between 1818-1820. A reproduction of the statue, can be seen in the current State House.

## 1831 - FAYETTEVILLE PROPOSED AS NEW GOVERNMENT SEAT

Following the fire that destroyed the State House, there was a movement to relocate the seat of government from Raleigh to [Fayetteville](#) [9]. For several months, it seemed probable that North Carolina's capital might move again. In December of 1831, the uncertainty was put to rest when the [Legislature passed an appropriations bill](#) [25] for \$50,000 in order to reconstruct the State House on the same site in Raleigh.

## 1833, July 4 - CORNERSTONE OF CURRENT STATE HOUSE LAID

## 1840 - [CURRENT CAPITOL BUILDING](#) [26] COMPLETED

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