

[Hoey, Clyde Roark \(from Research Branch, NC OA&H\)](#) ^[1]

Share it now!



CLYDE ROARK HOEY

Governor: 1937-1941

by Michael Hill

Research Branch, NC Office of Archives and History, 2001.

<https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program> ^[2]

See also: [Clyde Roark Hoey](#) ^[3], *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, [Bess Hoey](#) ^[4]



Clyde R. Hoey (1877-1954) is remembered for his oratory, courtly manner, long white hair, and distinctive style of dress, replete with swallow-tail coat, striped pants, wing collar, high-topped shoes, and boutonniere. Like his predecessor [J. C. B. Ehringhaus](#) ^[5], the conservative Hoey gave priority to a balanced state budget and exhibited little enthusiasm for federal New Deal programs. Part of the “Shelby Dynasty,” Clyde R. Hoey was born in the [Cleveland County](#) ^[6] town on December 11, 1877, to Confederate veteran Samuel Hoey and the former Mary Roark. At age twelve Hoey left the public schools to work as a “printer’s devil” in the office of the [Shelby Review](#) and later at the [Charlotte Observer](#) ^[7]. At sixteen Hoey bought the [Shelby](#) newspaper and changed the name to the [Cleveland Star](#). With a career established at an early age Hoey had little time for further schooling but in 1899 studied law for one summer session at the [University of North Carolina](#) ^[8]. That same year he passed the bar; soon his active practice took him away from daily journalism. In 1900 Hoey, a Methodist, married [Bess Gardner](#) ^[4], sister of [O. Max Gardner](#) ^[9] (governor, 1929-1933). To Clyde and Bess Hoey were born three children; he never remarried after her death in 1942.



In 1898, several weeks before his twenty-first birthday, Hoey was elected to the state House for the first of two terms. In 1903 he served a single term in the state Senate. From 1913 to 1919 Hoey served as assistant U.S. attorney for the Western District of North Carolina. In 1919, Hoey defeated Republican [John Motley Morehead](#) ^[10] in a race for the U.S. House but he declined to seek reelection two years later. Until his bid for governor in 1936 Hoey concentrated on his law practice and worked as a lobbyist for Duke Power Company and other companies. In the hotly contested race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1936 Hoey, with the assistance of his brother-in-law’s political organization, defeated Ralph McDonald, A. H. Graham, and John McRae. Graham and McRae were eliminated in the first primary. The chief issue in the runoff was the sales tax, which McDonald denounced and Hoey was forced to defend but, in doing so, he argued for its eventual elimination. A leader of the “drys,” Hoey campaigned for letting the people vote on the liquor issue. Hoey won over Republican candidate Gilliam Grissom in the fall.

During Hoey's administration as governor the state provided free textbooks for the elementary schools, increased teacher salaries, expanded the highway system, reformed child labor laws, instituted parole reforms, offered the first graduate courses at black colleges, and initiated the first advertising programs to attract tourists. The State Bureau of Investigation and the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control were created during his term.

In 1937 the state implemented provisions of the Social Security Act but Hoey lent his support to few of the New Deal initiatives. In a speech to the governors conference in 1937 Hoey cautioned against the loss of state authority with the increased use of federal funds. By the late 1930s the New Deal was no longer a major political force in North Carolina. Senator Josiah Bailey led the opposition but in time was joined by Hoey and Gardner. Liberals such as Hoey's 1936 Democratic opponent Ralph McDonald were frustrated by the constraints within which the Roosevelt reforms were forced to operate.

In 1944 former Governor Hoey defeated former Governor [Cameron Morrison](#)^[11] in a race for the U.S. Senate. His election in the fall secured his place in the history books as only the second North Carolinian (after [Jesse Franklin](#)^[12]) to serve as governor and in both houses of the legislature and both houses of Congress. On May 12, 1954, the political veteran died in his Senate office in Washington; he is buried in Sunset Cemetery in Shelby.

References and additional resources:

1954. *Charlotte Observer* (May 13).

Abrams, Douglas Carl. 1992. *Conservative constraints: North Carolina and the New Deal* Twentieth-century America series. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi.

Clyde Roark Hoey Papers, Manuscript Department, Duke University.

Connor, R. D. W., William Kenneth Boyd, and Joseph Gregoire de Roulhac Hamilton. 1919. *History of North Carolina*. Chicago: Lewis Pub. Co.

Hoey, Clyde Roark, and David Leroy Corbitt. 1944. *Addresses, letters and papers of Clyde Roark Hoey, governor of North Carolina, 1937-1941*. Raleigh: Council of State, State of North Carolina.
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/api/volumes/oclc/2135397.html>^[13].

Powell, William Stevens. 1988. *Dictionary of North Carolina biography. Vol. 3, H-K*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Puryear, Elmer L. 1962. *Democratic Party dissension in North Carolina, 1928-1936* The James Sprunt studies in history and political science, v. 44. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo. 1978. *Biographical directory of the governors of the United States, 1789-1978. Vol. 3* Westport, Conn: Meckler Books.

United States Congress. Clyde Roark Hoey. Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1777-present.
<https://bioguideretro.congress.gov/Home/MemberDetails?memIndex=H000679/>^[14].

Weathers, Lee Beam. 1980. *The living past of Cleveland County: a history* Spartanburg, S.C.: Reprint Co.

[WorldCat](#)^[15] (Searches numerous library catalogs)

Image Credits:

"Clyde Roark Hoey, Congressman." Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1777-present.
<https://bioguideretro.congress.gov/Home/MemberDetails?memIndex=H000679/>^[14].

"Clyde Roark Hoey, with inscription." Photograph no. 132-9. From the Division of Archives and History Photograph Collection, [State Archives of North Carolina](#)^[16], Raleigh, NC, USA.

Subjects:

[Biography](#)^[17]

[Governors](#)^[18]

Authors:

[Hill, Michael](#)^[19]

Origin - location:

[Cleveland County](#)^[20]

From:

[Research Branch, NC Office of Archives and History](#)^[21]

13 August 2001 | Hill, Michael

Source URL: <https://ncpedia.org/hoey-clyde-roark-research-branch-nc>

Links

- [1] <https://ncpedia.org/hoey-clyde-roark-research-branch-nc>
- [2] <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program>
- [3] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/hoey-clyde-roark>
- [4] <https://ncpedia.org/hoey-margaret-elizabeth-gardner>
- [5] <https://ncpedia.org/ehringhaus-john-christoph-blucher>
- [6] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/cleveland>
- [7] <https://ncpedia.org/charlotte-observer>
- [8] <https://ncpedia.org/university-north-carolina-chapel-hi>
- [9] <https://ncpedia.org/gardner-oliver-maxwell-research>
- [10] <https://ncpedia.org/morehead-john-motley-research>
- [11] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/governors/morrison>
- [12] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/franklin-jesse>
- [13] <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/api/volumes/oclc/2135397.html>
- [14] <https://bioguideretro.congress.gov/Home/MemberDetails?memIndex=H000679/>
- [15] https://www.worldcat.org/search?q=su%3AHoey%2C+Clyde+Roark%2C+1877-1954+&qt=results_page
- [16] <https://archives.ncdcr.gov/>
- [17] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/biography-term>
- [18] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/governors>
- [19] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/hill-michael>
- [20] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-16>
- [21] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/research-bran>