

## North Carolina Place Names <sup>[1]</sup>



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### NC Places Named For Governors

by Michael Hill

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While it is common to find towns and counties in North Carolina named for Governors <sup>[2]</sup> who held office prior to 1900, it is unlikely those places will be renamed for more recent Governors. Today, former chief executives are more likely to see a stretch of highway, a dormitory, or a horse arena named in their honor. Developers of some subdivisions, such as Governors Club in Chatham County, have named their streets for state leaders. Of the governors in the twentieth century, none have towns named for them. Gardner-Webb University <sup>[3]</sup> in Boiling Springs bears the name of Governor O. Max Gardner <sup>[4]</sup>. Mental hospitals are named for Governors J. Melville Broughton <sup>[5]</sup> and R. Gregg Cherry <sup>[6]</sup>. Even though his term in office lasted only twenty-two months, John B. Umstead <sup>[7]</sup> has had a state park and a hospital named for him.



The situation differs when we consider governors before 1900. Eleven existing counties are named for governors: Hyde <sup>[8]</sup>, Johnston <sup>[9]</sup>, Rowan <sup>[10]</sup>, Martin <sup>[11]</sup>, Caswell <sup>[12]</sup>, Burke <sup>[13]</sup>, Ashe <sup>[14]</sup>, Davie <sup>[15]</sup>, Swain <sup>[16]</sup>, Graham <sup>[17]</sup>, and Vance <sup>[18]</sup>. Martin <sup>[11]</sup> was created in honor of royal governor Josiah Martin <sup>[19]</sup>. According to *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, its name very likely would have been changed were it not for the popularity of subsequent governor Alexander Martin <sup>[20]</sup>, who served two terms in the 1780s.

Three former counties—Archdale, Dobbs, and Tryon—were named for colonial governors. Archdale was changed to Craven <sup>[21]</sup> in 1712, and with separation from the British Empire, proud North Carolinians could not bear to suffer the names of Dobbs and Tryon on the state map. However, Archdale does survive as a town name in Randolph County <sup>[22]</sup>, as does Tryon in Polk County <sup>[23]</sup>.

In fact, the former Dobbs County <sup>[24]</sup> has been twice renamed. The current Greene County <sup>[25]</sup> was once named Dobbs County, for royal governor Arthur Dobbs <sup>[26]</sup>. In 1791 that name was “expunged from our map,” as historian Kemp Battle phrased it, and a new county was named to honor Secretary of State James Glasgow. Following allegations against Glasgow for land fraud, the name was changed in 1799 to honor General Nathanael Greene, a hero of the Revolutionary War battle of Guilford Courthouse. “Behold the reward of dishonesty and official corruption!” wrote Kemp Battle in 1903. Greensboro is also named for General Greene.

Other sizable towns named in honor of governors include Edenton (Charles Eden <sup>[27]</sup>), Asheboro and Asheville (both for Samuel Ashe <sup>[28]</sup>), Franklin (Jesse Franklin <sup>[29]</sup>), Morehead City (John Motley Morehead <sup>[30]</sup>), and Graham (William A. Graham <sup>[31]</sup>). Zebulon B. Vance <sup>[32]</sup>, the state’s Civil War governor and later a United States senator, was so popular that a county (Vance <sup>[18]</sup>) and a town (Zebulon in Wake County <sup>[33]</sup>) honor him.

Smaller towns named for chief executives include Jarvisburg (Thomas Jarvis <sup>[34]</sup>), Stokesdale (Montfort Stokes <sup>[35]</sup>), Dudley (Edward B. Dudley <sup>[36]</sup>), and Scalesville (Alfred M. Scales <sup>[37]</sup>). The choice of name to honor a governor did not guarantee the community’s success. Martinsville (Alexander Martin <sup>[20]</sup>), Johnstonville (Samuel Johnston <sup>[38]</sup>), Spaightville (Richard Dobbs Spaight <sup>[39]</sup>), and Manly (Charles Manly <sup>[40]</sup>) failed to thrive and are now counted as former towns. Smithville, named for Benjamin Smith <sup>[41]</sup>, has been called Southport since 1889.

*At the time of this article’s publication, Michael Hill was supervisor of the Research Branch of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History and the editor of the ninth edition of the Guide to North Carolina Highway Historical Markers (Archives and History, 2001) and of the revised edition of North Carolina Governors.*

#### References and additional resources:

Powell, William Stevens, and Michael R. Hill. 2010. *The North Carolina gazetteer: a dictionary of Tar Heel places and their history* <sup>[42]</sup>. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

#### Subjects:

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