

Galloway, James ^[1]

Share it now!



★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Average: 4 (1 vote)

Galloway, James

by Lindley S. Butler, 1986

d. 1798

James Galloway, merchant and state legislator, was born probably in Scotland and moved to North Carolina before the American Revolution. His uncle, Charles Galloway, was by 1765 living in the section of [Rowan County](#) ^[2] that is now [Rockingham County](#) ^[3]. Charles, a merchant, formed a partnership with Constantine Perkins of Pittsylvania County, Va., called Charles Galloway and Company. On 1 Sept. 1778, James became a partner in this mercantile company. The Galloways had widespread commercial interests across Piedmont North Carolina and southern Virginia. They became large landowners, accumulating thousands of acres in the Dan River Valley in present Rockingham County and some land in Virginia. Although not as active in public affairs as his nephew James, Charles Galloway was appointed to the [Committee of Safety](#) ^[4] for the Salisbury District on 9 Sept. 1775. He attended the first [state convention for ratification](#) ^[5] of the federal Constitution at Hillsborough in 1788, as well as [the second](#) ^[6] in Fayetteville the following year, and served a term in the state senate in 1791.

James Galloway was active in the General Assembly from 1783 until 1789. Representing [Guilford County](#) ^[7], he served two terms in the House of Commons (1783 and April 1784) and two terms in the state senate (October 1784 and 1785). When Guilford County was divided on 29 Dec. 1785, creating from the northern half the county of Rockingham, Galloway became the new county's first senator and was reelected for four terms (1786–89). A very industrious senator, he served in various sessions on committees on public taxes, finance, propositions and grievances, and Indian affairs, as well as on a number of special and joint committees dealing with petitions and specific issues. His progressive outlook is demonstrated by his legislative support for bills liberalizing criminal punishment, permitting limited emancipation of slaves, reforming fiscal policy, encouraging education, and sponsoring [internal improvements](#) ^[8]. In 1784 he was named a trustee for the improvement of navigation on the Dan and [Roanoke](#) ^[9] rivers. Galloway introduced the bill for the [Dismal Swamp Canal Company](#) ^[10] and was appointed a member of the Virginia-North Carolina joint commission on the canal that met in Fayetteville in December 1786. The canal company was chartered in 1790.

As a strong [Anti-Federalist](#) ^[11] and influential senator, Galloway had a key role in opposing the ratification of the federal Constitution and any measure that strengthened the federal government at the expense of the states. In the April 1784 session of the House of Commons, he signed a protest against ceding the state's western lands to the national government. When ratification of the Constitution became the central issue of the November 1787 General Assembly, he supported an unsuccessful senate resolution opposing the proposed convention.

Galloway was elected to Rockingham County's Anti-Federalist delegation to the Hillsborough convention that opened on 21 July 1788. Although [Willie Jones](#) ^[12] was the Anti-Federalist leader, Galloway seconded the various motions made by Jones, and on the third day of the convention he moved that the convention become a committee of the whole to debate the Constitution. In the ensuing debate Galloway was one of the chief opponents of the Constitution, and the Anti-Federalist majority succeeded in preventing ratification at Hillsborough. In the Fayetteville convention of November 1789, however, the Federalists dominated. The defeat of Willie Jones left Galloway as the leading spokesman of the Anti-Federalists. He was appointed to the convention rules committee, and on the second day he successfully maneuvered to prevent immediate ratification, ensuring another lengthy debate on the Constitution. Although it was finally ratified, Galloway secured five additional amendments to be proposed to Congress.

After 1789 Galloway did not return to public office, but continued his careers as a partner in Charles Galloway and Company and as a planter. In 1790, he was recorded as having twelve slaves. Galloway married Elizabeth Spraggins of Halifax County, Va., and they had two sons, one of whom was named James E.

References:

Accounts, Court Minutes, and Deeds of Pittsylvania County, Va. (Courthouse, Chatham).

John L. Cheney, Jr., ed., *North Carolina Government, 1585–1974* (1975).

Walter Clark, ed., *State Records of North Carolina*, vols. 18-21 (1900–1905).

Deeds of Guilford County (Courthouse, Greensboro).

Deeds of Rockingham County (Courthouse, Wentworth).

Marriage Bonds of Halifax County, Va. (Courthouse, Halifax).

Minutes, North Carolina Court of Equity, 1822 (North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh).

U.S. Census, 1790, Rockingham County.

Additional Resources:

Wakelyn, Jon L. "James (Galloway) Galloway (?-1798)." *Birth of the Bill of Rights: Encyclopedia of the Antifederalists*. Greenwood Publishing Group, 2004. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 2004. 70-71. <http://books.google.com/books?id=wpXzqmjp5IYC&pg=PA70#v=onepage&q&f=false> ^[13] (accessed March 12, 2014).

"Dismal Swamp Canal. An Act for Cutting a Navigable Canal from the Waters of Pasquotank River, in this State, to the Waters of Elizabeth River, in the State of Virginia." *Revised statutes of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at the session of 1836-7, including an act concerning the Revised statutes and other public acts, passed at the same session : together with the second charter granted by Charles the 2d to the proprietors of Carolina, the great deed of grant from the Lords Proprietors, the grant from George the 2d to John Lord Granville, the Bill of Rights and Constitution of the state, with the amendments thereto, the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments, the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, with a short narrative thereof. [vol. 2]*. Raleigh [N.C.]: Turner and Hughes. 1837. 225. <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p249901coll22/id/633093> ^[14] (accessed March 12, 2014).

Subjects:

[Biography](#) ^[15]

[Merchants](#) ^[16]

[Public officials](#) ^[17]

[UNC Press](#) ^[18]

Authors:

[Butler, Lindley S.](#) ^[19]

Origin - location:

[Guilford County](#) ^[20]

[Rockingham County](#) ^[21]

[Rowan County](#) ^[22]

From:

[Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press.](#) ^[23]

1 January 1986 | Butler, Lindley S.

Source URL: <https://dev.ncpedia.org/biography/galloway-james>

Links

[1] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/biography/galloway-james>

[2] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/rowan>

[3] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/rockingham>

[4] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/committees-safety>

[5] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/government/convention-1788>

[6] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/government/convention-1789>

[7] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/geography/guilford>

[8] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/internal-improvements-0>

[9] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/rivers/roanoke>

[10] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/dismal-swamp-canal>

[11] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/anti-federalists>

[12] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/biography/jones-willie>

[13] <http://books.google.com/books?id=wpXzqmjp5IYC&pg=PA70#v=onepage&q&f=false>

[14] <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p249901coll22/id/633093>

[15] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/biography-term>

[16] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/merchants>

[17] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/public-officials>

[18] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/unc-press>

[19] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/authors/butler-lindley-s>

[20] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont-4>

[21] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont/r>

[22] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-13>

[23] <https://dev.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/dictionary-no>