RANDOLPH COUNTY HISTORY

RANDOLPH

COUNTY

HISTORY

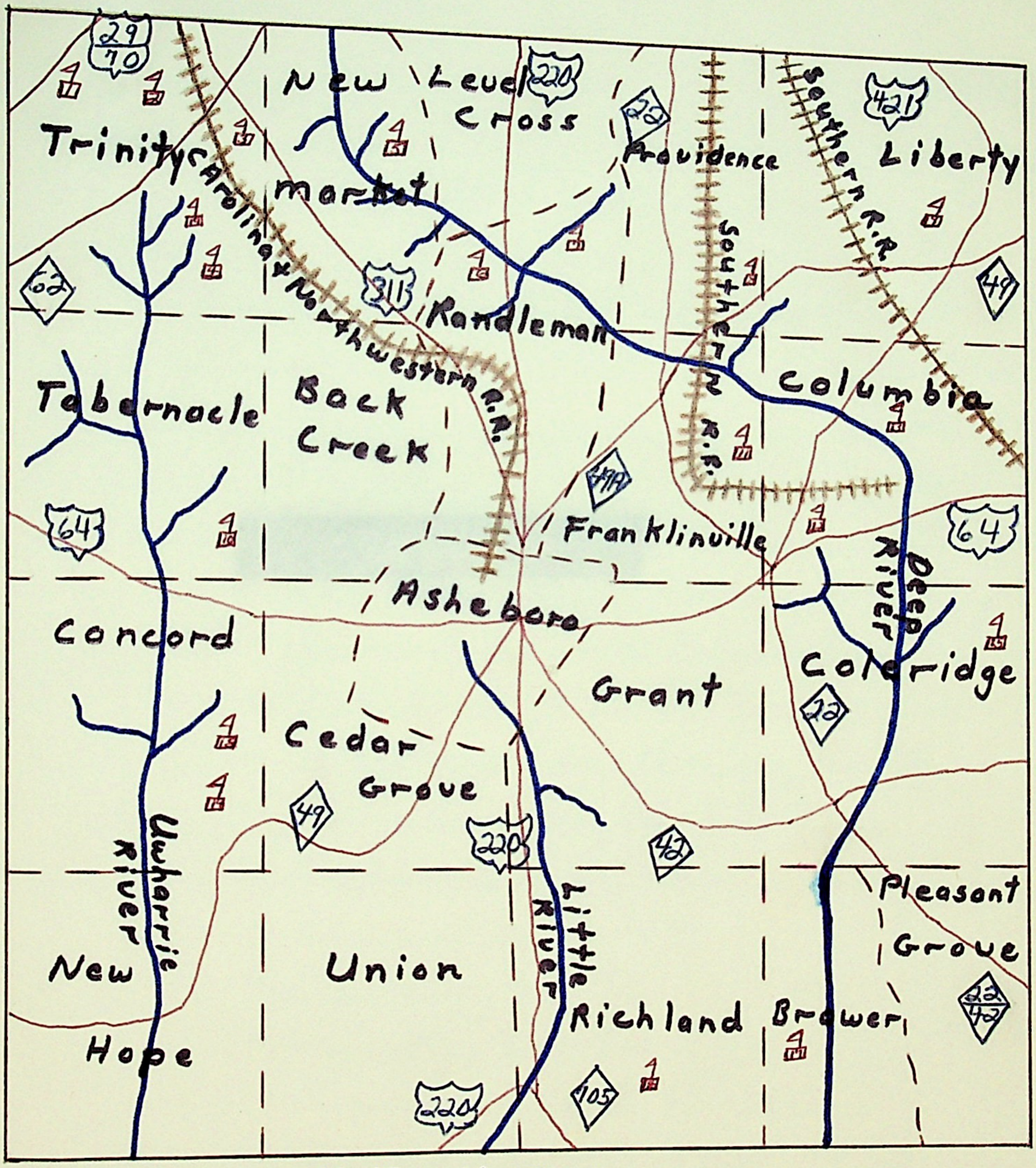
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BY

GINA LAWSON

RANDOLPH COUNTY MAP



SCHOOLS

1. Trinity School
2. Trindale Elementary
3. Archdale School
4. Trinity High
5. New Market School
6. Randleman High
7. Randleman Elementary
8. Grays Chapel School
9. Liberty School
10. Tabernacle School
11. Franklinville School
12. Ramseur School
13. Eastern Randolph High
14. Farmer School
15. Coleridge School
16. Seagrove School
17. Brower School
18. Southwest Randolph (Construction to begin soon)
19. Trinity Jr. High

- Rivers
- 64 - Federal Highways
- 49 - State Highways
- Railroads
- Grant - Townships

CONTENTS=

Contents

Chapters	Pages
1. Preface	1
2. Living in Randolph County	2
3. Formation	3-6
4. Early Government and First Courts	7-14
5. Early Years	15-21
6. Randolph Facts	22-30
7. American Tragedy	31-33
8. Towns and Townships	34-108
- Stories About Names, 35-37	
- Townships and Population, 38-39	
- Asheboro, 40-71	
- Asheboro Courthouse, 72-74	
- Randleman, 77-79	
- Ramseur, 80-85	
- Seagrove, 86-90	
- Liberty, 91-93	
- Trinity, 94-96	
- Franklinville, 97-100	
- Archdale, 101-103	
- Farmer, 104-105	
- Staley, 106	
- New Market, 107	
- Coleridge, 108	
9. Randolph Government	109-112

10. Economy and Population _____ 113-119
11. Mineral Wealth _____ 120-123
12. Education _____ 124-142
13. Religion _____ 143-152
14. Industries _____ 153-175
15. Historical Places _____ 176-182
16. Highway Markers _____ 183-191
17. Covered Bridges _____ 192-201
18. The Lost Town of the Keyauwees _ 202-209
19. The Uwharries _____ 210-214
20. Old Mills and Their Early Leaders 215-226
21. Famous People of Randolph County _ 227-237
22. Rivers _____ 238-242
23. Maps _____ 242-244
24. Questionnaire _____ 245-249
25. In Closing _____ 250

Preface:

Randolph County was formed nearly 190 years ago from Guilford County and was named in honor of Peyton Randolph.

Today Randolph has many great industries. It also has many churches; to be exact Randolph has around 170 churches, consisting of sixteen denominations. In Randolph there are several excellent schools, and in construction now are two more new consolidated high schools.

As you can see, in Randolph County progress is more than wishful thinking. Progress is a reality for a county on the move.

A Good Place for You!

Living in Randolph County

I enjoy living in Randolph County, because it is a wonderful county for industry, business and living. Industries are the creators of our county, creating products and jobs. As co-operate citizens we should contribute to and share in the services rendered by the county government. Randolph County should be proud that it has helped to create thorough government policies. They should also be proud that they can be co-operate citizens and that they can solve their problems without arguments, and in doing so make Randolph County an even better place to live.

Randolph County, North Carolina,

A Good Place To Live!

FORMATION

Formation of Randolph County

The legislature of 1779 sitting at Halifax passed an act for forming a new county out of Guilford County to be called Randolph County. This is located in the Piedmont section and presents on the map in the Center of the State a beautiful compact square. The boundaries are Alamance, Chatham, Moore and Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford Countries.

Why the New County was Formed

The reason given in the 1778 petition to the General Assembly for creating a new county was that "the great Distance to Guilford County rendered it grievous and troublesome to the inhabitants thereof to attend the courts, assemblies, elections and other public meetings."

The General Assembly granted the petition and the new county was formed. It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who in 1774 was president of the Continental Congress then meeting in Philadelphia.

The act of the Legislature directed that the first county courts be held at any place thought best, until a courthouse and jail be built at a site to be fixed as the county seat.

To survey the County Lines between Guilford and Randolph the Assembly appointed Thomas Owen, Colonel John Collier, John Adineal, Jacob Shepard, James Martin, and William Dent.

Organization Meeting

Notice had been given that the citizens would meet on Monday, March 8, 1779 at the home of Abram Reece. The Act of the Assembly was read. "Wherein Governor Richard Caswell had mominated William Cole, John Collier, Joseph Hinds, George Colmer, John Arnold, William Millikan, John Hinds, Jacob Shepherd, Richard Owen, Windom Pearce, and William Bell, William Merrill, John Lowe, Enoch Davis and James Hunter — Justices for holding the Court.

The Oath of Allegiance and the Oath of Office was administered by William Cole, Esquire. The Justices took their seats and organized the feist court in Randolph County only by electing William Bell, Sheriff; William Millikan, Register of Deeds and Absolem Tatum, Clerk of Court.

EARLY GOVERNMENT

AND

FIRST COURTS

The Cross Roads

Three courts were held at the Abram Reece home. In the meantime a small log house was built about four hundred yards East of the Cross Roads on the land of Stephen Rigdon and the Fourth Court was held here December 13, 1779. The General Assembly ordered that a court house should be built and on a five acre tract a court house and jail were built.

The court house was a two story, hiproofed house and completed in two years. The nails were made in a near by Smith Shop and the planks were sawed by hand. There was a small gallery over the doorway. The first court was held in the new building March 1786.

The place was known as the Cross Roads at two public highways, one from Old Salem to Fayetteville, the other from Salisbury to Hillsboro passed by the Court House. In 1788 the legislature passed an act naming the new town Johnsonville in honor

of Samuel Johnston of Edenton who was governor of the state. - and Johnsonville became the first established town in the county.

Courts were held four times a year. It was at the December 11th Term 1787, in Johnsonville that young Andrew Jackson presented license from the Judges of Superior Court authorizing him to practice as attorney in the county courts.

Jackson became a famous man and was elected the seventh President of the United States. The records of his attendance and practices at Court are in minutes of 1788, page 16, Session Rules of Court Order.

The Sheriff and deputies must attend court with their swords on and three constables shall carry white sticks six feet long to keep order. It is ordered that Captain Clark keep the keys of the Court House and keep windows and doors locked except for public business and for divine services. No one shall ride his horse into the Court House during the sitting of Court.

A reward of twenty shillings shall be paid for wolf scalps produced in Court. Isaac Kearns is allowed fifteen shillings in killing two wolves.

These and other rules are recorded in the 1779 count minutes.

Johnsonville was the typical County Seat of the time having small stores, hat and boot shops, and barrooms and taverns, both usual of the times.

Lots were sold and streets laid off. County Fairs were held twice each year. Shooting matches, horse racing and other sports were lively affairs in the growing village.

The Court House had been at Johnsonville fourteen years when agitations began to move nearer the Center of the County for the greater convenience of the people. A convention was called at Johnsonville to consider the change, and petition was presented to the Legislature for a change of location. This was granted.

Hesse Henley conveyed to the Justices (2) two-acres of undeveloped land for a new Court House for which he was paid ten shillings. The tract of land was in the center of the County and approximately in the Center of the State and two Indian trails crossed here.

The new location was named Asheborough in honor of Colonel Samuel Ashe, a distinguished Revolutionary Soldier who was Governor of the State.

The Court House was located on the Salisbury Road (now Salisbury Street) and around it the village began to grow. The first court was

held June 12, 1793, in a small frame house which served for twelve years. In 1805 a (2) two-story frame house was built. This was later sold for a store when a small brick house was built. This had to be torn down due to defect in construction and was re-built in 1835.

This Court House was remodeled in 1876 and was used until the present modern Court House was built in 1908 on Worth Street. The County Jail which had been frame structured was replaced by a brick building on the land adjoining the County Court House.

The earliest inhabitants of this section were the Catawba Indians. Here was their hunting ground and over it they chased the buffalo and built wigwam fires. There can still be found arrow points, pottery and other Indian relics. One of the interesting relics is the large rock which is said was used by the Indians for cooking. This rock is about three miles southeast from Ramseur. Tradition is that there was an Indian

burying ground between Ramseur and Franklinville. The Indian Trading Path dating from the 17th Century from Virginia to the Catawba and Waxhaw Indians crossed Randolph County a few miles North of Asheboro. The State Historical Commission has placed a marker at this crossing.

Randolph Governors

As the Civil War ended, Randolph sent a Governor to Raleigh. Jonathan Worth was a natives of Guilford, but settled in Asheboro to practice law. He was a Whig and slave-holder, an advocate of public education, shareholder in the plank road, State Treasurer, and an active politician. He was elected governor in 1865 by 6,000 votes over W. W. Holden, Republican, and died from four years later.

EARLY YEARS.

1779 Tax List

Randolph County, North Carolina was formed in 1779 from Guilford and its boundaries have remained unchanged to the present.

Settlers first began coming in the 1740's to the Randolph area, which at that time was part of Bladen County.

The tax list of Randolph, taken in 1779 - the year that the County was formed showed that there were 879 taxables in the county at that time. Allowing an average of five persons per family, there were approximately 4,000 persons in Randolph County in 1779. The tax list was arranged by distiuts, showing the following information on each taxable: the number of acres of land, money on hand, bonds, notes and other holdings. The twelve wealthiest men in the county in 1779 were: William Bell, Harman Cox, John Wilburn, Harmon Miller, Elisha Mendinhall, William Searcy, Samuel Parks, Joseph Thomson, William Hunter, John Barton, John Needham, William Merrel.

The Tax Listers were:

Joseph Hinds	John Hinds
William Milliken	William Cole
Windsor Pearce	Jacob Shepherd

The original tax list is in the state files at Raleigh, North Carolina, and a copy of the same is preserved among the Randolph County Archives.

Randolph Court of Militia

Shortly after the Revolutionary War the North Carolina General Assembly passed an act for organizing the militias in each county of the State for regular military training and disciplining.

The first court of the Militia of Randolph County met September 16, 1801, at the County Seat. Governor Richard Caswell domissioned John Collier, Richard Owen, and Joseph Shepard Lieutenants and Major of the regiment.

There were nine companies in the county districts and the first Captains were:

Shubal York	Colon Steed
Joseph Smith	John Brown
Dobson Burrow	Charles Duncan
Robert Redding	John Craven
Samuel Moffit	

The companies drilled twice a year in their own locality and the entire regiment met at the County Seat once a year for general muster held for several days. The officers being in full uniform with plumes in their hats.

Drums and fifes made martial music for these public reviews. The Muster Fields were in the Southeast section of Asheboro.

The courts of militia were maintained until the war between the states.

The offices were constantly changing and this accounts for many Colonels, Majors, and Captains from the County.

The minutes of the Court of Militia from 1801-1839 is preserved among the Randolph County Archives.

Early Settlers

The early settlers came from New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia and were Germans, English Quakers, and Scotch Irish. They came seeking religious liberty as well as homes. They were self-reliant, not afraid to work. They bought land from Lord Granville. They were farmers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. Their first concern was to build a home, a church, and a school. Among the settlers ministers and doctors came.

Quakers, Mold, County

Quakers probably composed the most influential though not the most numerous sect, and most of the present congregations have histories going back to the eighteenth century. Buck Creek Meeting House lot was transferred to the Friends in 1787.

Their presence in that early date had a lot to do with modern Randolph. Most of them freed their own slaves, then actively worked manumission and later were participants in the illegal underground railroad which protected runaways.

RANDOLPH FACTS

Randolph facts

801 square miles; 65,000 population, (14% increase since 1940); 65 people per square mile.

8.5 % non-white, 7,701 urban, 27,311 non-farm, 17,729 farm; 7.9 median school years completed.

21,132 employed, 3009 in agriculture (14.2%); 10,810 in manufacturing; 1,141 construction; 2,204 wholesale and retail trade.

(1955) 204 manufacturing establishments, 911 merchants.

$2,311 median family income; 68.3 homeowned; occupied 5,618 farms; (1,165 commercial); $7,094 average value commercial farms; 9.9% farm tenancy rate.

(1954) 98 acres average size of farms.

(1952) value farm crops $6,159,360 wheat; $69,600 oats 390,630, tobacco $2,461,950; 92 farm living index; 1,252 farmers working.

(1955) value farm products. Tobacco $2.5 million; poultry (broilers

and eggs) $2.5 millions, dairy products $1.5 millions, beef cattle, sheep and hogs, $.5 millions; other (corn, small grains, etc.) $1 million.

(1955) $81,613,015 valuation of property; 98 tax rate (plus 44 school levy).

(1955) 133 hospital beds, 23 physicians, 7 dentists.

(1956) 2 railways, 16 motor freight lines, 1 radio station, 3 newspapers.

(1955) 8 libraries, 31,910 volumes, 2.09 circulation per capita.

(1954) 23.3% of high school graduates in college.

(1955) 1,424.86 miles roads (610.35 miles hard surfaced).

Randolph ranks 5th in motor vehicles per capita; 41st value principal crops; 37th in county debt; 28th in rural telephones; 30th in bank deposits, 26th in general state revenue collections, 71st in value average farm; 23rd in tax rate; 16th in in valuation of

property; 41st in library; circulation per capita 5th in number miles of roads.

Randolph County Items

Randolph was originally densely wooded, and the land was fertile with many small creeks that emptied into the rivers. There was plenty of fish, fowl, and venison for food, also there were many wild animals - also there were so many that a bounty of 15 shillings were offered for the scalps and ears of wildcats and wolves produced in the Count. Indian tribes known to have lived are the Sapona and Catawba Indians. Many arrowheads and pieces of pottery have been found near old company grounds.

The trading path through North Carolina was used by the Indians and first explorers and the route of this path in Randolph County is near what is now Asheboro.

The early settlers came here from Pennsylvania and were English Quakers - Germans and Scotch - Irish - they came for the fine climate and fertile lands - many built mills along the streams where people ground their corn - William Bell's Mill and Walker's Mill

1782-1783 were used by Cornwallis' men to grind grain.

The Uwharrie Rivers - the Deep River - have been used by the early settlers since before the County was formed.

The early settlers were strong believers in religious liberty, and they established churches and schools for their children -- Randolph County has many historic churches, among them Sandy Creek Baptist, 1755. Bells Meeting House was a historic church - Old Union was organized in 1786. Bishop Francis Asbury mentions in his Journal crossing the Northern part of Randolph County and describes his journey.

History

The section was turbulent through out the Revolution. Herman Husbands fire brand and of the Regulation, settled on Sandy Creek about 1751, built a mill there and later owned land on Deep River.

A sad day came when, in 1778, the ruthless and fearless Tory commander David Fanning, moved to Chatham County. He spent the next few years killing and robbing his neighbors.

Transportation

The Old Plank Road split Randolph, roughly following U. S. 311 and 220 and provided budding industry with and outlet. Now came the railways - the Atlantic and Yadkin to Liberty and Staley in 1880, and in 1889 the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern to Asheboro.

Randolph County Ranks 9th Largest In State

Randolph County is the 9th largest county in land area in North Carolina.

It is almost perfectly square and has 801 square miles.

Counties larger that Randolph, and their area in square miles, are:

Sampson County	963
Columbus County	939
Bladen County	879
Brunswick County	873
Wake County	866
Pender County	857
Beaufort County	831
Duplin County	822

Strangely enough, Randolph is larger than Guilford County, from which it was formed in 1779.

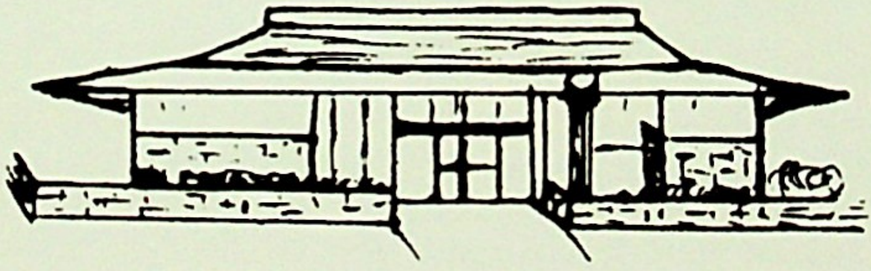
Randolph

COUNTY

ESTABLISHED 1779

In The Historic Northern Central Piedmont North Carolina

Publication of the
RANDOLPH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Tom Presnell, Chairman of Committee



Asheboro Public Library Building
201 Worth Street, Asheboro, N. C. 27203
Headquarters of the Historical Society

Also distributed by the
ASHEBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
115 South Fayetteville Street
Asheboro, N. C. 27203

RANDOLPH . . .
An Industrial County

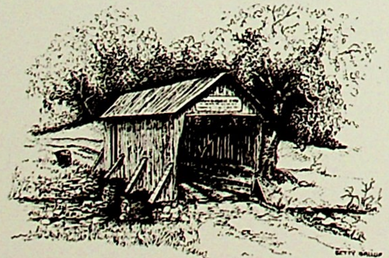
Randolph, North Carolina's most central county, has become one of the most industrialized.

Its factories, mills, and plants turn out a wide range of products including furniture, textiles of nearly every description, wood products, lumber, wearing apparel, machinery, batteries, shoes, and electrical products.

Asheboro, Randleman, Ramseur, and Liberty are its principal industrial centers; however, in the northern part of the county, adjacent to the city of High Point, the communities of Archdale and Trinity are developing into a major industrial area. Other communities include Franklinville, Cedar Falls, Coleridge, Central Falls, Seagrove, Staley, and Worthville.

Randolph was formed in 1779 by separation from Guilford County and named in honor of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, first president of the Continental Congress. The first court house was located at a cross roads seven miles northwest of the center of the county, and the village was named Johnstonville, a compliment to the governor at that time. Johnstonville flourished for several years. The location was near the crossing of the old Indian Trading Path, dating from the early 1500's, and the Moravian Road from Salem to Fayetteville. The Moravian Road was laid out before 1760 by the early pioneers of Salem as their trading outlet to navigational waters at Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River.

There were several inhabited areas in the county: on Sandy Creek in the eastern part of the county, settled by the Baptists and German families from Chatham County about 1740; near Buffalo Ford, an early crossing on Deep River; in the southern part of the county on Little River; and on the road from Salisbury (the Stage Road) in the vicinity of the Asheboro Municipal Airport; and in the New Market area. The population of the county at its formation was some 3,000.



PISGAH BRIDGE

INCORPORATED TOWNS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

ASHEBORO

County seat of Randolph County. Center of County and near geographical center of state. On Highways 220, 64, 42 and 49. Population of Greater Asheboro 1960: 20,000. Received charter December 25, 1796. Named for Governor Samuel Ashe.

FRANKLINVILLE

Grist mill set up in 1801 on Deep River still part of Randolph Mills. Franklinville Mill founded 1838; Island Ford, 1845. All three mills now operated as Randolph Mills. Town named for Governor Jesse Franklin. Received charter 1820. Population 1960: 686. On Highway 22.

LIBERTY

Troy's Store and postoffice until 1889 when town was named Liberty and granted charter. Every building burned in fire in 1888. Rebuilt and thrived with coming of railroad. Named for the Liberty Oak of Revolutionary War tradition. Population 1960: 1,438. On Highway 421 and 49 and the Southern Railroad.

RAMSEUR

Columbia Factory was organized here in 1850 on Deep River. Renamed Ramseur for General Stephen D. Ramseur and incorporated in 1879. Population 1960: 1,258. On Highway 64, 49 and 22.

RANDLEMAN

Union Factory established on Deep River in 1848. Charter granted to town in 1880 which was renamed Randleman for John Randleman, one of the owners of Union Factory. Scene of the "Ballad of Naomi Wise". Population 1960: 2,232. On Highway 220.

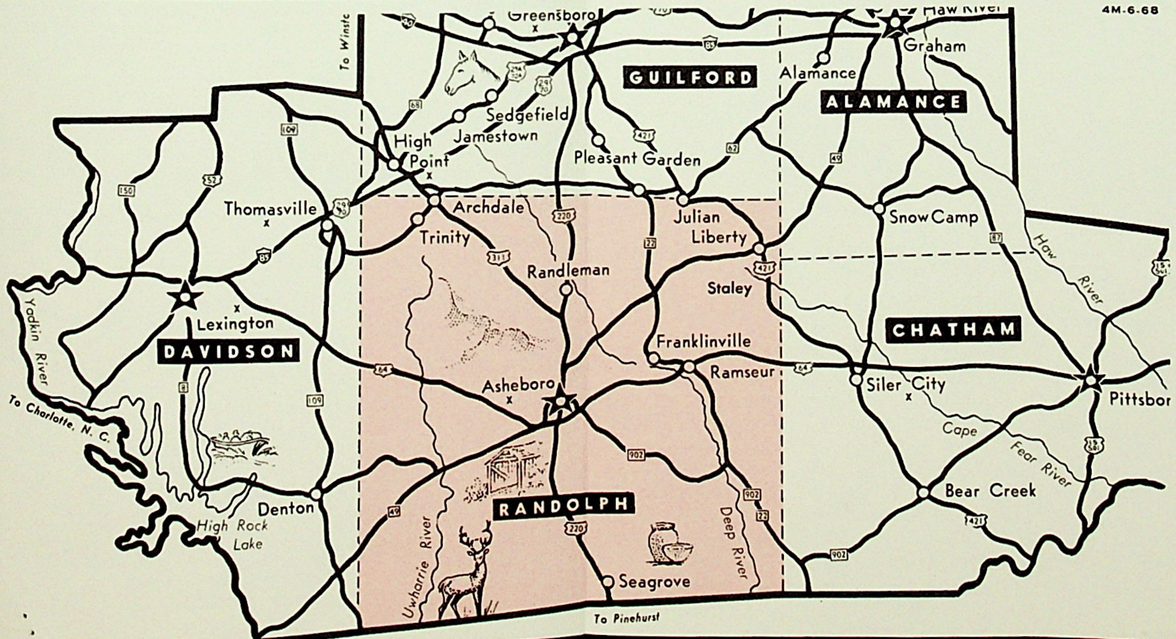
SEAGROVE

Center of pottery industry in the area. Named for a railroad official, Edwin G. Seagrove, when charter was granted in 1913. Population 1960: 323. On Highway 220.

STALEY

Named for Colonel John W. Staley, a Confederate officer. Population 1960: 260. On Highway 421 and Southern Railroad.

(All towns have mayor and councilmen; Asheboro has city manager form of government and other towns have town clerks.)

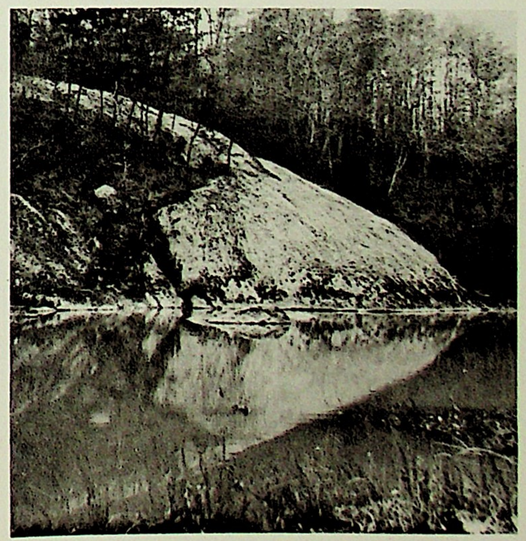


NATURAL FEATURES

There are three stream systems of interest in the county; Uwharrie River in the western part of the county, Deep River in the eastern section, and Little River starting near the center of the county at Asheboro. All of these streams flow to the south. The average elevation near the northern part of the county is 850 feet, and at the southern boundary some 600 feet.

Over the western part of the county and extending into Montgomery County, there are the Uwharrie Mountains, a range of long-eroded and timber covered hills. Described by geologists as being thousands of centuries old, they antedate the Great Smokies and in their former grandeur rivaled the Alps in beauty. From a ride over county highways, visitors can see from many vantage points the pleasant scenes left in this old mountain system.

It has been estimated that Indians inhabited this area for more than 6,000 years before the coming of the white man. Artifacts from this habitation are found all over the county, and many people have collected arrow points, fragments of pottery, and tomahawks from hundreds of years ago. A tribe, thought to be the Creeks, was here at the time of the discovery of America and has left some mounds. They were followed by the Cherokee and Catawba tribes from about 1500 to 1725.



Faith Rock: In Franklinville (on US 64-A). Andrew Hunter is said to have ridden a horse down this rock to escape from Colonel David Fanning.

ASHEBORO . . .

Asheboro, the county seat of Randolph County, is situated near the geographical center of the state and in the center of the county. The usual services provided in any progressive city are available here.

The population of the county itself is steadily climbing. It rose from 28,232 in 1900 to 61,497 in 1960, and is expected to rise to perhaps 75,000 in 1970.

SPORTS and RECREATION

The county is well known for sports and recreation. Deer abound in the Uwharrie area adjoining the county on the south. Hundreds of farm ponds, and to some extent the streams, offer fine fishing, with plentiful catches in a few hours' pleasant outing. Quail, rabbit, squirrel, fox and raccoon hunting is cause for our people to maintain a large number of the finest hunting dogs in the state.

At the southern border of the county are several large lakes caused by dams being erected on the Yadkin River for industrial purposes. Boating, water skiing, and fishing, as well as relaxing at a weekend cabin on these lakes, entertain many of our people each week.

In the county, or in easy driving distance, are some of the finest golf courses in the state. Organized recreation programs are supported in about all the communities for the development and entertainment of our young athletes. Many of our high school athletic teams have won conference or state titles.

AGRICULTURE

Randolph County has always been known as a fertile land, suitable for the growing of crops on the many small farms. Grains—wheat, corn, and oats—are particularly suitable for growing in the western part of the county. In the eastern section of the county, tobacco became an important crop years ago, while the growing of corn, wheat and other grains is important also.

At this time, farming operations produce $23,000,000 worth of agricultural products yearly. There are 25,000,000 broiler chickens being raised annually. Many of these chickens find their way into the national market after being processed in local plants.

There is also a growing livestock farming operation in this section of the state. Cows now number more than 12,000. Large dairy herds are milked all over the countryside, making it possible for owners to market $3,000,000 of milk yearly.

This county was largely known in the past as a land with a low tenancy rate. Small farm owners cultivated a few acres and lived at home from earnings off the farm. While this is true to a large extent at this time, there are also dozens of large farms operated in a modern manner and employing the latest approved farm practices.

Many employees in industry also farm on the weekends and after hours. The product from this farming is no small part of the total farm income.

GROWING INTO A HIGHLY INDUSTRIAL AREA

The first industries of any consequence in the country were the numerous grist mills on the several streams. Later saw mills opened up a large market for timber which was in abundance. Cotton mills were established along Deep River beginning with the first one at Cedar Falls in 1835, then Franklinville, Island Ford, Union (Randleman) in 1848, Columbia (Ramseur) in 1850, Worthville, Central Falls, Coleridge, etc. This development along the river caused the population of the county to be centered in the eastern section.

After the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern Railway came to Asheboro in 1889, the village of some 300 people began to grow. Also water power was no longer essential, since steam had become a source of power for operating machinery. Asheboro developed into a trading center with a variety of industries balanced with rural resources in the surrounding areas. The first industries included primarily those based on timber and textiles, but many small industries of various kinds were started. The largest industries produced furniture and hosiery.

In recent years other industrial products have been added: electric blankets, batteries, shoes, men's wear, electric serving dishes for babies, electric toothbrushes, paper boxes, braid, handerchiefs, ties, concrete blocks, pottery, machine parts, etc.

Some of the industries in the county are: Acme-McCrary Corporation, B. B. Walker Shoe Company, General Electric Company, Union Carbide Corporation, Klopman Mills, Inc., Burlington Mills, Bossong Hosiery Mills, Stedman Manufacturing Company, of Asheboro; Randolph Mills, Franklinville; Gregson Manufacturing Company and Liberty Chair Company, of Liberty; Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, J. P. Stevens Company, and United Brass Works, of Randleman; and Ramseur Interlock Company and Weiman Company of Ramseur.

SOME PLACES YOU SHOULD WANT TO VISIT

Sandy Creek Baptist Church (SR 2442): Mother church of Southern Baptists, founded in 1755.

Original site of Trinity College, at Trinity, now Duke University. (NC 62).

Numerous potteries along US 220, and NC 705, in the Seagrove Community. This is the most noted folk craft in this area, dating from early 1700's and brought here from England by early settlers.

Uwharrie National Forest in the southern part of the county: Here is a purchase of thousands of acres by the federal government of farms and lands being developed in timber, a great area allowed to go back into wilderness.

Covered bridges: Three in the state and two of them in Randolph County. Skeen's Mill (on SR 1406) and the Pisgah Bridge (on SR 1109) are good examples of the dozens of covered bridges once standing in the county. Both of these are planned to be maintained.

Back Creek Friends Church and cemetery: Seven miles west of Asheboro (on US 64), dating from 1789 and contains old graves. Church building is used for services.

Richland Lutheran Church: Near Liberty (on SR 2418), dated from about 1780. Old church building from late antebellum era and an interesting cemetery. Said to be the oldest Lutheran Church in the county.

Archdale, adjoining High Point on US 311, was the leading Quaker center. A Quaker museum is located at Springfield Church nearby.

Balfour Cemetery and Asheboro Municipal Airport (SR 1142) west of Asheboro. Grave of Colonel Andrew Balfour and his family from 1780. The airport is just north of the cemetery.

New Salem: A town and community north of Randleman one mile east of US 220. This was a trading and cultural center about 1810-40 and was the home of leading publishing and printing in the state during this period. Several old homes and cemetery at Salem Methodist Church are presently existing. This area was on the old Indian Trading Path from Petersburg, Virginia west to the Catawba Nation in western North Carolina.

Old City Cemetery in Asheboro: Graves from about 1827. Here are buried many of the leading early citizens of Asheboro.

Randolph County Court House in Asheboro: This building is the seventh court house for the county. Present sound building was constructed in 1908. Records from 1779 are in existence, many in bad state of preservation. The court records have never been destroyed by fire. In the different offices are records back to the year 1779.

Randolph County and Asheboro Public Library in Asheboro: In a new building erected in 1964, the library contains thousands of volumes. Ample space is provided for meetings, study, and lounging. The library is constantly growing in a history collection and genealogy material. Film strips and a projector are available.

Old Union Methodist Church (SR 1939) near Sophia: It was organized in 1786 and is the oldest Methodist Church in the county. Here and nearby are buried Martha Bell, a Revolutionary heroine, and other pioneers of the county.

In Randleman is St. Paul Methodist Church, dating from 1855. The care and restoration of this early church (organized in 1855) and the church cemetery and the preservation for the years to come, is a project of the North Randolph Historical Society at Randleman.

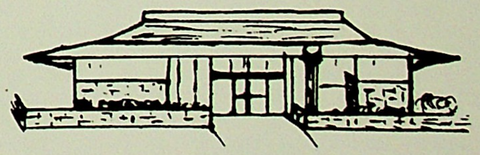
Randolph

COUNTY

ESTABLISHED 1779

In The Historic Northern Central Piedmont North Carolina

Publication of the
RANDOLPH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Tom Presnell, Chairman of Committee



Asheboro Public Library Building
201 Worth Street, Asheboro, N. C. 27203
Headquarters of the Historical Society

Also distributed by the
ASHEBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
115 South Fayetteville Street
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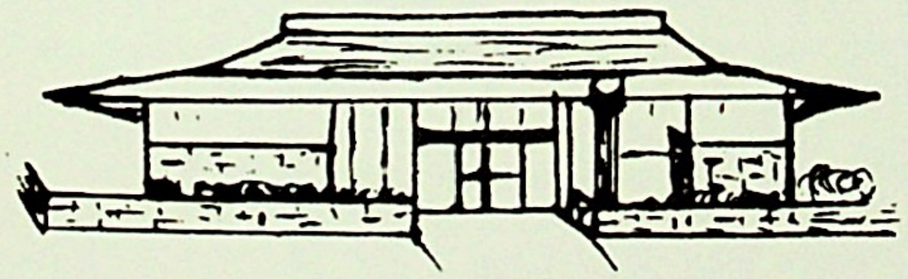
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American Tragedy

A tragical heroine was Naomi Wise. An orphan girl, in 1800, she was courted and won by Jonathan Lewis. Lewis, however had a chance to marry a girl with a dowry. One night, on the pretext of taking Naomi to the preacher for her wedding, he drowned her in Deep River and fled to Ohio.

A famous ballad about Naomi's murder was written by a Randolph woman and was sung throughout America. One night, a troubadour sang it to a group around a Ohio campfire. One of the campers was so affected that he was investigated and sure enough, he was the fugitive Lewis. He was returned to Randolph for trial.

But many years had elapsed, witnesses had died or moved away and Lewis was acquitted. Then years later on his deathbed, Lewis confessed his crime, the drowning of Naomi.

Poor Naomi's story is still told in Randolph, and the ballad is remembered by a few oldtimers. A

cotton mill built in Franklinville in the 1890's was named the Naomi Mill, and the Cones still operate it under this name. It is said that Naomi's grave is within sight of the factory.

TOWNS

AND

TOWNSHIPS

Stories About Names

Randolph County got its name from Peyton Randolph, member of the notable Virginia family. He was first president of the Continental Congress (1774-75).

Archdale, originally Bush Hills, was dominated by Quakers and this led to a change in the name to honor John Archdale, Quaker Governor of North Carolina (1694-96).

Asheboro (originally Asheborough) was named for Samuel Ashe, governor 1795-98.

Central Falls - for the waterfall on Deep River.

Erect honors the eminent pasture of a native, one Tom Bray.

Franklinville was was named for Jesse Franklin, North Carolina governor, 1820-21.

Liberty, once Liberty Oak, named (perhaps) because Union soldiers camped here during negotiations between Sherman and Johnston for surrender of the Confederate army.

Ramseur, once Columbia. In 1878 W. H. Watkins and associates bought the mill and changed the name to honor Stephen D. Ramseur, Watkins' old commander.

Seagrove was named for a railway officials, Samuel Seagrove.

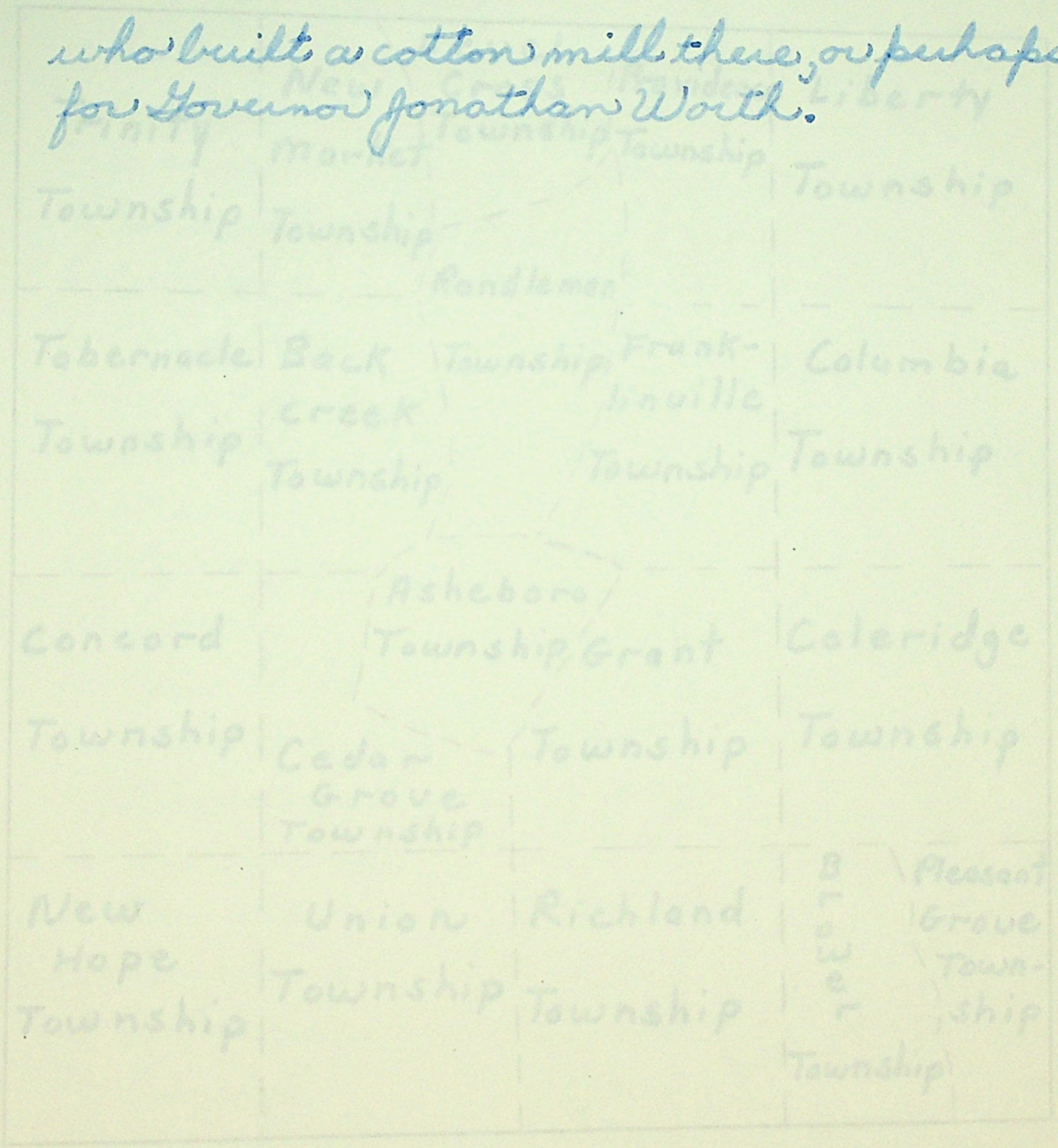
Dicks was the first name of Randleman, for Peter Dicks pioneer mill man. It was renamed for John B. Randleman who with John H. Terrell in 1872 acquired a cotton mill in the town.

Staley was named for Colonel John W. Staley a Confederate officer.

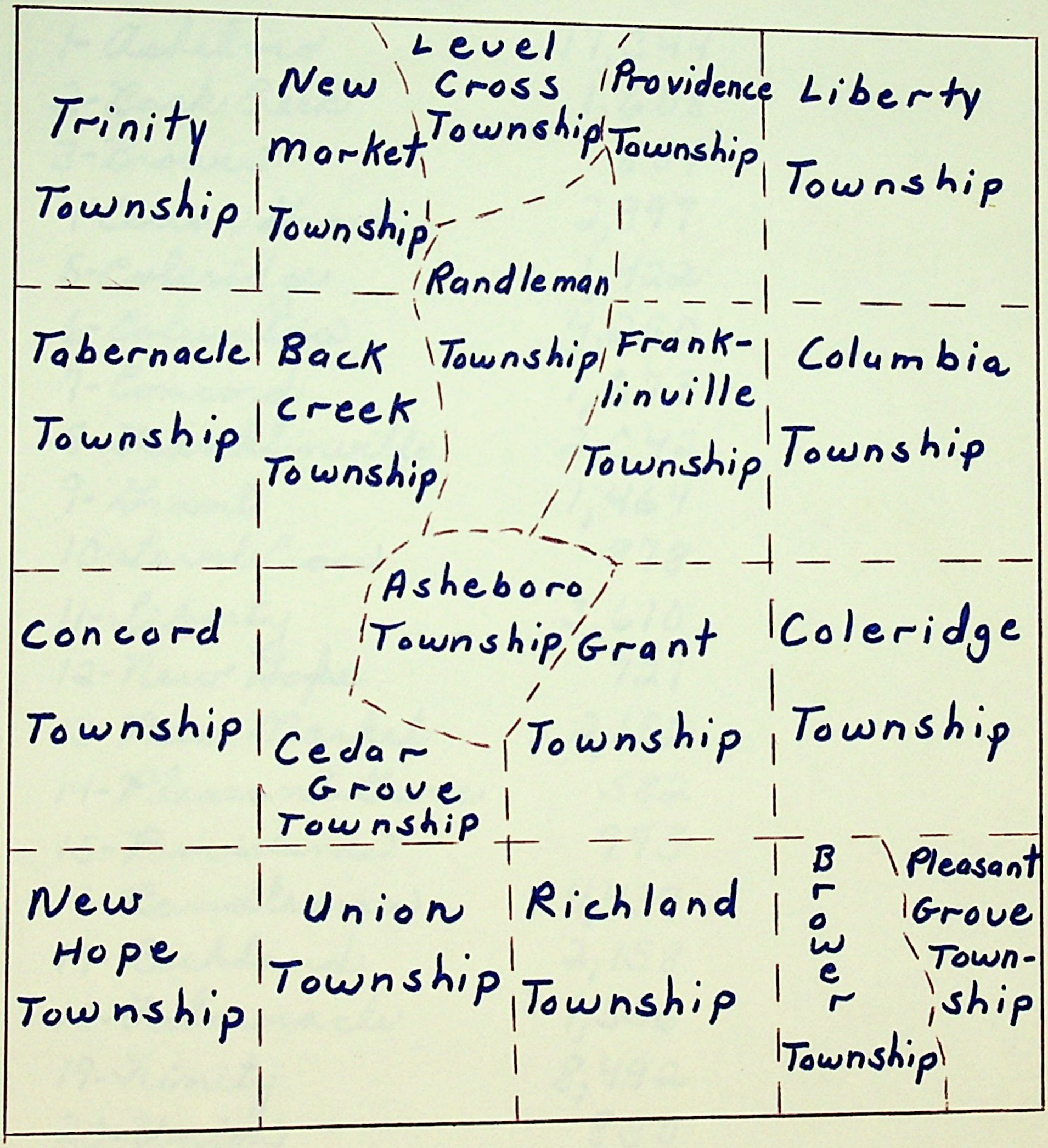
Whynot's name always puzzles new-comers. For the record, we repeat. At a town meeting there were so many queries of "Why not name the new town this, or "Why not name the town that"- all without agreement - that finally one fellow rose and said, "Why not name the town Whynot and lets go home?"

Worthville was named for either Doctor John M. or Hall Worth,

who built a cotton mill there, or perhaps for Governor Jonathan Worth.



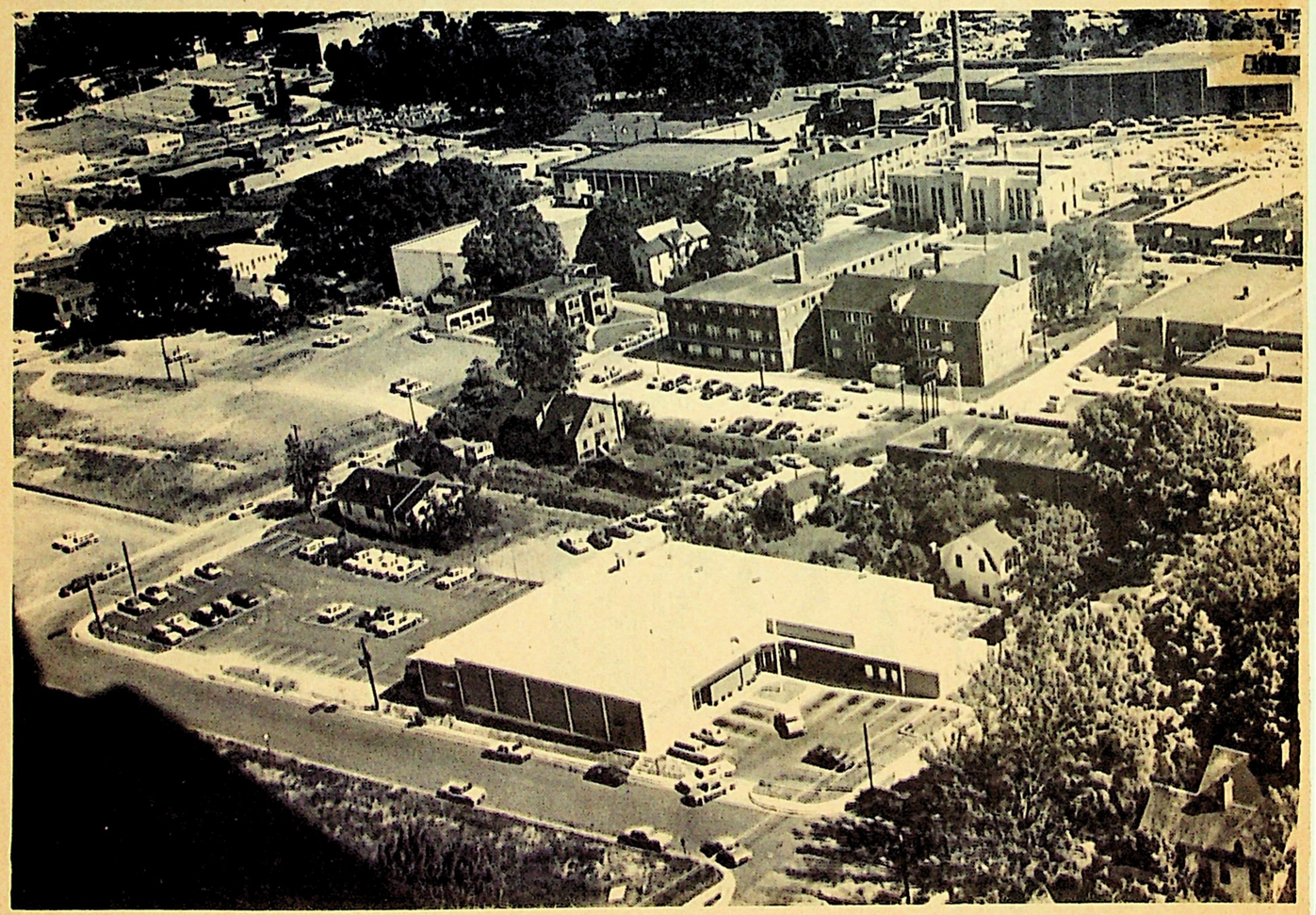
RANDOLPH COUNTY TOWNSHIPS



Population of Townships

1-Asheboro	17,344
2-Back Creek	1,608
3-Brower	881
4-Cedar Grove	2,997
5-Coleridge	1,422
6-Columbia	4,250
7-Concord	1,073
8-Franklinville	2,042
9-Grant	1,464
10-Level Cross	878
11-Liberty	3,610
12-New Hope	721
13-New Market	2,152
14-Pleasant Grove	582
15-Providence	995
16-Randleman	4,439
17-Richland	2,158
18-Tabernacle	1,556
19-Trinity	8,492
20-Union	830

Asheboro:
Civic Pride, Home-Grown Industries



This air view of Asheboro shows the new Post Office building in the foreground. The building in the center is the First Baptist Church plant and immediately in front of it is Asheboro City Hall. Beside the city hall is the Acme-McCrary Corp. plant No. 1 and at the extreme left is Asheboro Hospital Inc. and its parking lot.

Asheboro

Midway between the Atlantic beaches and the Great Smokies, in the heart of the agricultural rich and industrially thriving Piedmont section of North Carolina, Asheboro is the county seat of 801-square mile Randolph County and is located very nearly in the geographical center of the state.

The elevation of the city is 860 feet above sea level. The heart of the business district is on the highest level between two extensive watersheds, giving the city adequate drainage and freedom from floods. Streams on the eastern side of the city flow into Deep River and thence into the Cape Fear, while drainage on the western side of the city is into the Uwharrie River and thence into the Yadkin.

Asheboro's mean temperature, according to complete weather records kept over a period of thirty years, is 60.5 degrees. Zero temperatures are very rare, and 100 degree temperatures have been recorded only a few times by the Weather Bureau. Statistics over a long period of

times give Asheboro a yearly average of 132 clear days, 115 partly cloudy and 118 cloudy days.

Asheboro is located amidst a range of long-eroded and timbered mountains, the Uwharrie Mountains, described by geologists as the weathered remnants of peaks which pre-dated the Great Smokies and in bygone ages rivalled the alps in their grandeur. Although the small mountains surrounding Asheboro today are only several hundred feet high, they unfold a variety of beautiful scenery from every highway in the county.

Population

Asheboro's growth has far outstripped its city limits. The 1950 Federal Census gave Asheboro of 7701. With the expansion of many of its industrial plants and the construction of new industries and residences beyond the city limits the 1960 Federal Census listed a population of 9,449 within the city limits and in the unincorporated areas to the South 1515, West 1228, and North 3805 for a total of 15,997. Greater Asheboro (Asheboro Township) has a population of 17,343. Randolph County's population is 61,497 (1960 Census).

Historical

The legal existence of the Town of Asheboro began with the ratification on Christmas Day, 1796, of the original act of incorporation by the General Assembly of North Carolina. This that charter the name subsequently has been abbreviated to Asheboro. The location of the town was in a large undeveloped tract of land and was selected by reason of its being the center of Randolph County. Soon after its incorporation, the County Seat was moved to this place named Asheborough in honor of Governor Samuel Ashe. The town received a second charter from the Legislature in 1845, and a third in 1883, which, subject to numerous amendments and additions, is now the existing charter. For nearly one hundred years Asheboro continued its existence as a County Seat and trade center for the surrounding rural community, but its population had not reached three hundred until the first railroad was completed in 1889, connecting Asheboro with High Point. Immediately thereafter a number of

lumber plants and other small business ventures were launched in the community, and Asheboro began to grow. The census of 1890 indicated a population of 510.

During the next decade considerable growth took place. The lumber business developed into a flourishing community industry through the cutting and marketing of a large volume of pine and hardwood timber in this vicinity. The local school was expanded from a one teacher affair to what became known as the Asheboro Graded School. The Bank of Randolph was organized, this being the first banking institution in the county. A second railroad was built in from the South which became a part of the Norfolk Southern Railway System but was abandoned in 1952.

In 1900 the official census showed that the population of Asheboro had increased to 992, having almost doubled during the ten year period. It was at about this time that the People's Building and Loan Association was organized, thereby making available a service which has had considerable

influences upon the growth and progress of the community. The Asheboro Electric Company was organized in 1905, Asheboro's first electric light and power utility. In 1907 the First National Bank was chartered and like the Bank of Randolph, is still "doing business at the old stand". The textile industry, started in 1908, has become the leading industry in the community. A municipal water and sewer system was installed in 1909-1910, which has been enlarged and revamped from time to time to keep pace with the growth of the city.

By 1910, Asheboro had begun its form the habit of doubling its population each decade as the census of that year showing 1,865 people living within the incorporated area. Asheboro had begun to forge ahead, and in 1917 the Randolph Building and Loan Association was organized. In 1910 through 1920 approximately seven miles of streets were paved. Subsequently additional paving of streets and sidewalks took place as rapidly as required.

In 1920, census having shown

count of only 2,529, the people of Asheboro began to lay plans that resulted in the greatest expansion of any similar period up to that time. Several new industries were organized and existing ones enlarged. In 1924 the Carolina Power and Light Company purchased the local electric plant and extended its high tension lines to Asheboro, thereby tying in the local distribution system with the inter-connected high voltage network serving the Southeastern States. By 1930, the population had increased to 5,621 and, even though the depression came, Asheboro moved steadily ahead.

In 1940, the census credited Asheboro with 6,981 people but Asheboro was no longer confined within the city limits. Suburbs had begun to develop and the principle residential growth had taken place in this "fringe" area. This trend became more pronounced as new industries, commercial enterprises, and residences to house a rapidly growing population sprang up along the streets and highways leading out of Asheboro.

In the decade from 1941-1951, Asheboro experienced its greatest growth for any like period in its history. New industries located here, and manufacturing processes became more diversified. Electric blankets by General Electric; flashlight batteries by National Carbon; fabrics by Klopman woven from synthetic yarns; overalls by Blue Bell; T-shirts by Stedman (also elastic); ladies fine underwear by Pinehurst Textiles; all came from new plants built since the close of World War II. Previously established industries established and expanded plants and processes during this period. Service facilities - water, electric, and telephone - kept pace with community growth and provided ample facilities for the future. Carolina Power and Light Company built a new 110 KV line into Asheboro; Extended its 66 KV line to Liberty; installed a new substation at Asheboro with an initial capacity of 30,000 KVA; increased and enlarged its feeders and installed automatic equipment sufficient to provide an ample and dependable supply of power for Asheboro

and surrounding suburban and rural areas. Additional equipment is being installed as needed.

Central Telephone Company moved into its own building, enlarged and modernized its facilities through installation of dial system of operation, underground cable in main business section of the city, increased the number of toll circuits from neighboring cities and has extended its lines and services into neighboring areas.

Forward looking city officials have sent to it that an adequate supply of water is available for Ashland now, and for "Greater Ashland" as it grows and develops. Provision has been made for sufficient raw water supply to serve an ultimate population of approximately 80,000 through construction of a huge impounding reservoir on Bear Creek west of Ashland in 1946. Water and sewer lines have been extended and miles of additional streets and sidewalks have been paved.

The 1945 property in the city and immediate suburbs came under the

authority of the newly appointed Planning and Zoning Commission; Radio station WBUX was created in 1947, installing F.M. equipment a short time later; Asheboro Memorial Foundation was incorporated in 1945; about twelve acres of land acquired and a fine swimming pool was installed and opened to public use in June, 1948. During the period numerous recreational activities were promoted among which the "4-H Beef, Corn Clubs" and Dairying projects, including the "Junior Dairy Cattle Show" were outstanding; a program to provide adequate school sites has been emphasized during these years. New schools include Asheboro High School with Auditorium, Physical Education wing, athletic fields, etc.; Asheboro Junior High School, Guy B. Teachey School, Lindley Park School, Cardwell McCrary School. New additions have been made to Park Street School, Fayetteville Street School, Balfour School, and Central High School. All the schools have served to make Asheboro schools second to none for communities of similar sizes. The new Industrials

Education Center offers an excellent adult education program.

During the first one hundred years of its existence, the town was largely a trading center for the area, having no industries worth mentioning. The lumber industry predominated during the next quarter century, while now the textile industry has surpassed all others in size and number of people employed. Present trends indicate further diversification of industry, which should contribute to the substantial character of growth in this area of community development.

Commercial enterprises supported by a well balanced trade from rural and industrial areas, have kept pace with the progress of the city. Numerous new stores and service establishments have located along the streets of Asheboro, while the old established places have undergone renovation and remodeling to harmonize with the appearance of the new. Asheboro, four times winner of the top "Tar Heel Carolina" award for being the best town in its population class of the Carolinas is developing into a nice, well balanced little city.

Manufacturing Center

A busy industrial center whose approximate annual payroll has passed the twenty-two and a half million mark. Asheboro has a wide diversity of industries which includes some of the largest hosiery mills and finishing plants in the state (mens and womens), plants manufacturing furniture for most every room in the home and upholstery plants. Other huge industrial plants include rayon, nylon and orlon weaving, as well as nylon throwing mills; one of the nations leading flashlight battery plants, and the largest manufacturer of automatic electric blankets and electric heating pads, vaporizers and baby food warmers, Knitwear mills, a large shoe manufacturing plant, freezer lockers, lumber plants, box manufacturing, and overall manufacturing plants, abbatoir, sausage, and other meats processing plants. Other industries include the making of playsuits, lingerie, neckties, T-shirts, mens underwear, concrete block products, brooms, mattresses, ice cream and milk processing, venetian blinds, braid and tape, plastics

laminating, fruit products, wooden supplies for weaving machines, dyes plants, surgical tooling, sweaters, concrete silos, and several outstanding printing plants.

Public Utilities

Electric service is supplied to Asheboro and adjacent rural areas by Carolina Power and Light Company, which has vastly expanded its capacity and operating facilities in the Asheboro area during recent years. There has never been a power shortage in Asheboro, which is served from the main transmission system of Carolina Power and Light Company, thereby making available an ample supply of power for farm, industrial, and commercial uses. Randolph Electric Membership Corporation has its home office in Asheboro. It serves various rural areas of Randolph County, plus additional territory in Alamance, Chatham, Moore, and Montgomery Counties.

Asheboro's water supply is drawn from three surface lakes, the largest of which is on Back Creek, about four miles west of here, where 1,433,000,000 gallons of water are impounded. This provides an adequate supply of raw water to serve an estimated population of 25,000. Asheboro's water is treated in a purification plant of modern design and under the

supervision of expert technicians. The plant has recently been enlarged to double its present capacity. Present filter capacity 3,000,000 gallons. Peak consumption 2,225,000 gallons. Average 1,500,000 gallons. As greatly expanded sewer system is completed, sewage treating capacity 8,000,000 gallons per day.

Piedmont Natural Gas Company currently serving some 25 cities and towns in Piedmont Carolina extended its facilities to Asheboro and completed laying of gas lines for the sale and distribution of natural gas in the city during the summer of 1959. The gas is furnished by the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Corporation in sufficient quantities to supply Asheboro's civilian, commercial and industrial needs.

Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation started operation in 1956 and serves residents in the rural areas of Randolph, Moore, and Chatham Counties.

Telephone service is supplied by Central Telephone Company, which company serves Asheboro and a number of other

communities and rural areas in Randolph County. In keeping with other public utilities, this company has provided adequate facilities for considerable future growth.

Western Unions worldwide telegraph facilities are available through the local office in Asheboro.

Asheboro is served by the Chuch and North Western Railroad which connects with the Southern Railway's main line in High Point. Service is limited to freight only and is excellent.

A comprehensive schedule of bus transportation and motor transit freight lines to the north, south, east and west is provided daily by several interstate and local bus lines. Five U. S. and State highways converge in Asheboro, furnishing convenient routes in all directions. They include U. S. 220, U. S. 64, U. S. 311, N. C. 49 and N. C. 902.

New Airport, Waste Plant Among New Acquisitions

"Located in the foothills of the Alleghany mountains, Asheboro may truthfully be called 'The Heart of North Carolina,' because it is the geographical center of the State, as a glance at the map of North Carolina will demonstrate.

Being the county seat of Randolph County, which is about 28 miles square, the people emulate the shape of their county and are on the square in dealings with their fellow man."

These are the opening paragraphs of a 1921 brochure which extols the virtues of Asheboro and also gives a listing of businesses and professional men of the community.

The final two sentences in the brochure boast of:

"Best drinking water in the State," and;

"Strangers are welcome."

Much has changed in Asheboro in the 45 years since the brochure was published, but Asheboro still takes pride in being the Heart of North Carolina, square dealing and friendly.

And much more!

There is a reputation among the working man in that he has a pride in giving a good day's work for a good day's pay. And most of Asheboro's industrial and residential growth in recent years has been due to existing plants enlarging their facilities and work force.

In recent years Asheboro City Council has adopted a strong policy of providing better facilities for the public. Some years ago a series of lakes were built to capture water for a city much larger than was forecast for this generation. One lake alone is adequate for a city of 80,000 population. Sewer and water lines have been extended throughout the city and one. of the State's, most modern waste treatment plants has been constructed.

The water and sewer facilities not only serve Asheboro, but North Asheboro as well.

A street and thoroughfare plan has been adopted by the Board of Commissioners, a land use and zoning study was undertaken two summers ago with the assistance of staff members of the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, and the sub-division ordinance is being rewritten to fit these times.

A planning board and zoning commission works closely with the city fathers in planning for orderly growth and a more attractive city.

Only during the past summer the city engaged the services of a well-known recreation consulting firm to make a complete survey of existing recreation facilities and to project recreational needs well into the future. This report is expected early in 1967.

Then Asheboro hopes to institute a recreation program to augment its present summer supervised playgrounds program, its 9-hole municipal golf course, and its Fishing Commission which controls the policies of recreation at the city lakes.

More recently Mayor Robert L. Reese, with the sanction of the city commissioners, appointed a special advisory committee, composed of some of the most respected business people of the community, to study Asheboro's needs and to make specific recommendations to the City Commissioners. They were instructed to look objectively at the total picture and to assign priority ratings to each need.

In the short span of two years a 200-acre dairy farm some five miles southwest of Asheboro has been converted from pastureland into one of the most modern and efficient airports in the country for a community the size of Asheboro.

Only last week the lights were turned on to provide an all-weather, day and night landing facility with a paved runway 75 feet in width and some 3900 feet in length with spacious approaches that give a 20 to 1 glide angle.

Airport affairs are administered by a citizens committee of aviation enthusiasts, the Asheboro Airport Authority.

The city has worked closely with civic and cultural groups of the community in beautification projects.

Asheboro received a distinct honor last spring when it was judged as the "City Beautification" award, top honor in the Southeast among those cities which participated in the Sears' HANDS contest. The awards were presented at a special program at which Mrs. Dan K. Moore, wife of the governor of North Carolina, made the presentation.

The award pricked the initiative and imagination of the Asheboro Chamber of Commerce which immediately began looking into the possibility of Asheboro entering the "All America" city contest sponsored each year by Look Magazine.

Christmas Day, 1966, will make the 170th birthday of the Town of "Asheborough" -- long since shortened to Asheboro.

On Dec. 25, 1796 the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina formally ratified a bit of legislation establishing a "town on the lands of Jesse Henley, in the County of Randolph, at the Courthouse of said county.

Randolph County itself was a youngster of 17, having been sliced from the mother of Guilford on Feb. 12, 1779.

There are no records available to relate why the General Assembly was in session on Christmas Day, or why Christmas Day was chosen as the day to create Asheboro. Mrs. Laura Worth, county historian, likes to think that it was to add dignity to their act.

Actually legislators probably met on Christmas Day because it was impractical for them to return to their homes for the holidays.

The population figures of the community do little to represent a true figure of Asheboro. The reason is that the city limits have been extended but little since the town was incorporated.

The 1960 census placed the population at slightly under 10,000; however, there are nearly 1,000 students in Asheboro Senior High School. Most citizens like to consider the population of "Greater Asheboro" as in the 22,000 bracket. And probably this is a more realistic figure.

After Asheboro was chartered in 1796 it took 100 years to gain a population of 300. Asheboro was mainly regarded as the "county seat." Industries had settled along Deep River to take advantage of the water power.

Then the Carolina & Northwestern Railway came to town in 1899. In 1900 the population was 992. In 1910 it was 1,865; 1920, 2,529; 1930, 5,021; 1940, 6,981; and 1950, 7,701.

Asheboro also boasts of having the only hospital in Randolph County, Randolph Hospital, Inc., which is administered

New Airport, Waste Plant

(Continued [redacted])

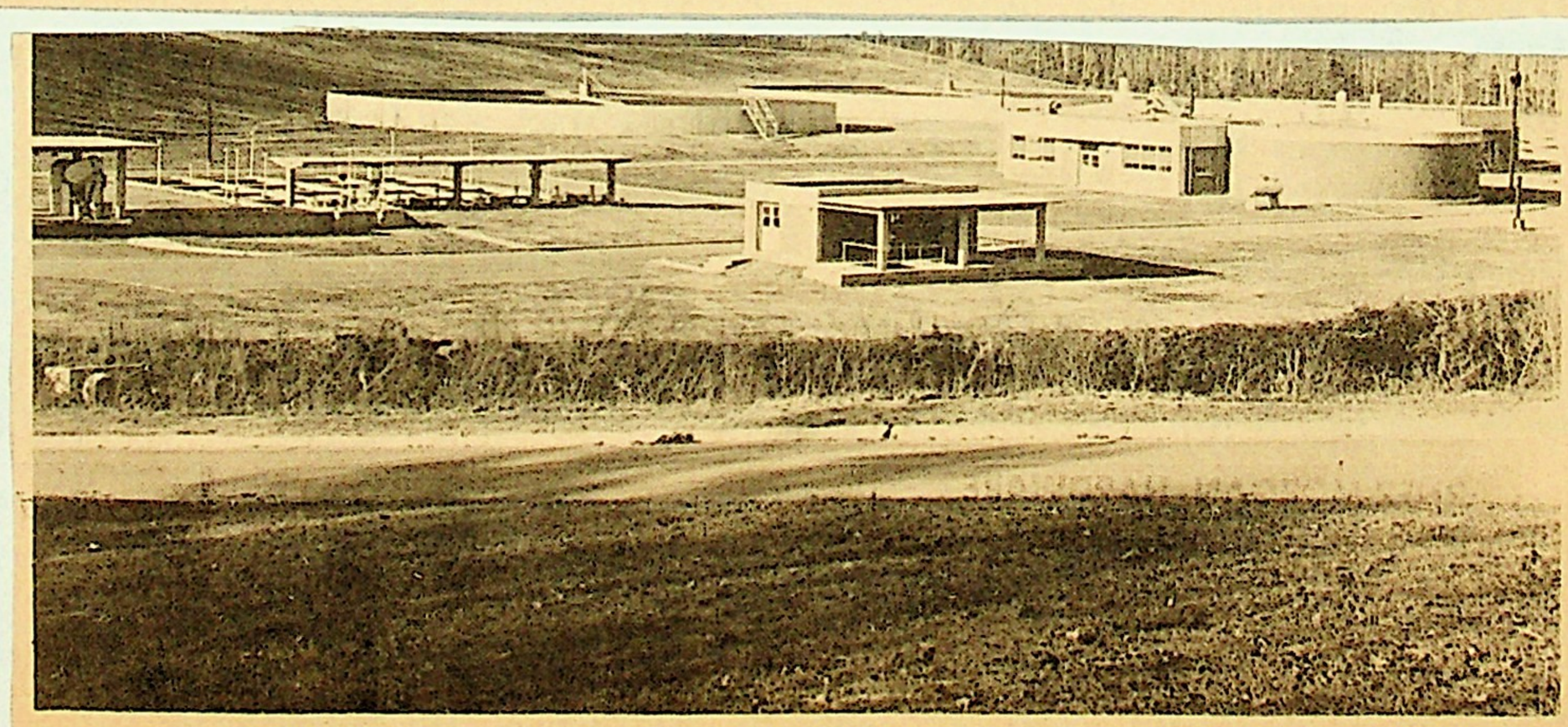
by a board of directors, and only this month is finishing a three-year expansion program to boost the capacity to 200 beds, with a new wing, new surgical suite and complete renovation of the original hospital which was started in 1931.

Asheboro is a busy industrial center. Products manufactured here include hosiery for infants, men and women, furniture for every room in the home, cinder and concrete blocks, sewer pipe, office furniture, automatic electric blankets and heating pads, electric cigarette lighters, electric clocks, brushes, baby food warmers, flashlight batteries, livestock feed,shoes, ladies and mens sweaters, paper boxes, brooms, mattresses, ventian blinds, braid and tape, printing ink, surgical hosiery.

Textile operations include throwing and weaving of synthetic fibers, and tricot, and the production of lingerie, neckties, handkerchiefs, T-shirts, men's underwear and men's sportswear.



MUNICIPAL AIR PORT



COMPLETELY MODERN SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Recreation and Sports.

Asheboro is an established center in the state and southeast for activities in several sports.

A public nine-hole golf course is popular among residents of Asheboro and the surrounding communities.

The Asheboro Country Club maintains a handsome clubhouse adjacent to a beautiful lake near U. S. highway No. 64 a few miles west of the city. The first nine holes of a projected golf course have been completed.

McCrary Athletic Field and Asheboro High School Athletic Field, two of the best lighted athletic fields in the state, are used for intensive baseball and football schedules. The city-sponsored softball league operates a summertime schedule of night games under lights at both the Memorial Park and High School diamonds. Also, the Central High School has a well lighted athletic field.

No finer building and facilities for industrial and community recreation can be found in the South than are

afforded by the new building of the Ashe-
McCrary Employees' Recreation Association.
The splendid brick structure includes a
huge gymnasium equipped to seat 1,000
spectators, a glass-enclosed swimming
pool for year-round use, bowling alleys,
a cafeteria, a reading room, lounges, soda
fountain, and other accomodations.

A popular feature of Asheboro's
recreation program is the $150,000 Asheboro
Memorial Foundation, a private organization.
The first facility to be developed on the
Foundation's twelve acre tract in the
city was a modern swimming pool and a
children's wading pool. Six lighted
tennis courts have been added and a
lighted baseball field. Funds have been
raised and work started on the addition
of a "Little League" Baseball Park which
is to be lighted.

Archery is a popular sport in
Asheboro and a range has been provided.

Bowling is also enjoyed by many
in the lanes in two completely modern
buildings. Both the American Legion and

Vetarans of Foreign Wars have their own buildings which are used in connection with civic activities.

Ashland's civic spirit is evident in its wide variety of clubs and fraternal organizations, all of which furnish opportunity for social and fraternal contacts which add to the joy of living in Ashland.

Health Activities

Randolph Hospital

Towering about green terraces and set amid flower gardens and trees in the heart of Asheboro, North Carolina, is Randolph Hospital, a 102 bed and 25 bassinet institution serving more than 62,000 people of Randolph County.

Randolph Hospital's most unique feature of the hospital is a solarium of violet-ray glass on top of the building, indirectly lighted through glass brick panels and furnished in resort type furniture -- the only hospital of its type in North Carolina.

Randolph Hospital, Incorporated, is a community monstock and nonprofit institution incorporated April 28, 1931, by a special act of North Carolina General Assembly. Through donations of public spirited citizens of Randolph County, a substantial grant from the Duke Endowment and a bond issue by the City of Asheboro, sufficient funds were raised to construct a fifty bed hospital and nurses' home which was opened to the public July 9, 1932. In 1946 a wing

was added to the hospital increasing the beds capacity. In May of 1951 the McCray administrative office space, a lobby, several additional patient beds, and obstetrical delivery suite and limited nursery giving the hospital its present bed capacity.

The hospital Medical Staff includes 29 doctors on the active staff, six doctors on the courtesy staff, and three consultants from medical schools and adjacent cities who are recognized specialists in their field.

Health Center.

Asheboro is the location of Randolph County's Health Center. Trained specialists check cafeterias, school lunchrooms, etc., for sanitation. At this Health Center, you may receive immunizations and check-ups free of charge.

Governments

Asheboro's non-partisan business like city government is directed by a Mayor and five City Commissioners elected every two years. Their policies are executed by a City Manager. Citizens are proud of their comparatively low tax rate of $1.30 and the progressiveness and financial soundness of their municipal administration.

Financial Facilities

Asheboro's two well established banks, the Bank of Randolph and the First National Bank, together with the Randolph Savings and Loan Association, provide the capital to finance much of Asheboro's steady construction activity.

Public Services

Newspapers: Courier Tribune - daily and Randolph Guide - weekly.

Radio Station: WSWS R (A.M. - F.M.).

Power - Carolina Power and Light Company and Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.

Natural Gas: Piedmont Natural Gas Company.

Bottled Gas: Central Gas and Appliance Company.

Telephone: Central Telephone Company and Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation.

Water: Adequate supply furnished by the City of Asheboro.

Bus Service: Queen City Coach Company, Greyhound Bus Company, and Mc Gill Tays Service.

Railroad: Carolina and Northwestern (Southern Railroad).

Motor freight: Both intrastate and interstate carriers.

Post Office: Nine dispatches and two arrivals per day.

Highways: U. S. 220, 64 and 311, N. C. 49 and 90 2.