

RANDOLPH COUNTY

## History

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

A sad day come 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.



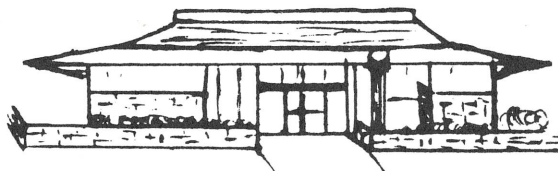
# *Randolph*

## **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

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



## 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, handkerchiefs, ties, concrete blocks, pottery, machine parts, etc.

Some of the industries in the county are: Acme-McCrory 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 Sea-grove 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

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RANDOLPH . . .  
An Industrial County

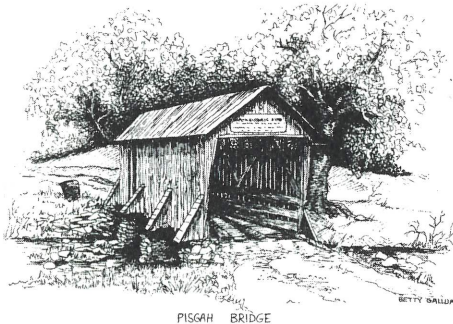
Randolph, North Carolina's most central county, has become one of the most industrialized.

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.



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.

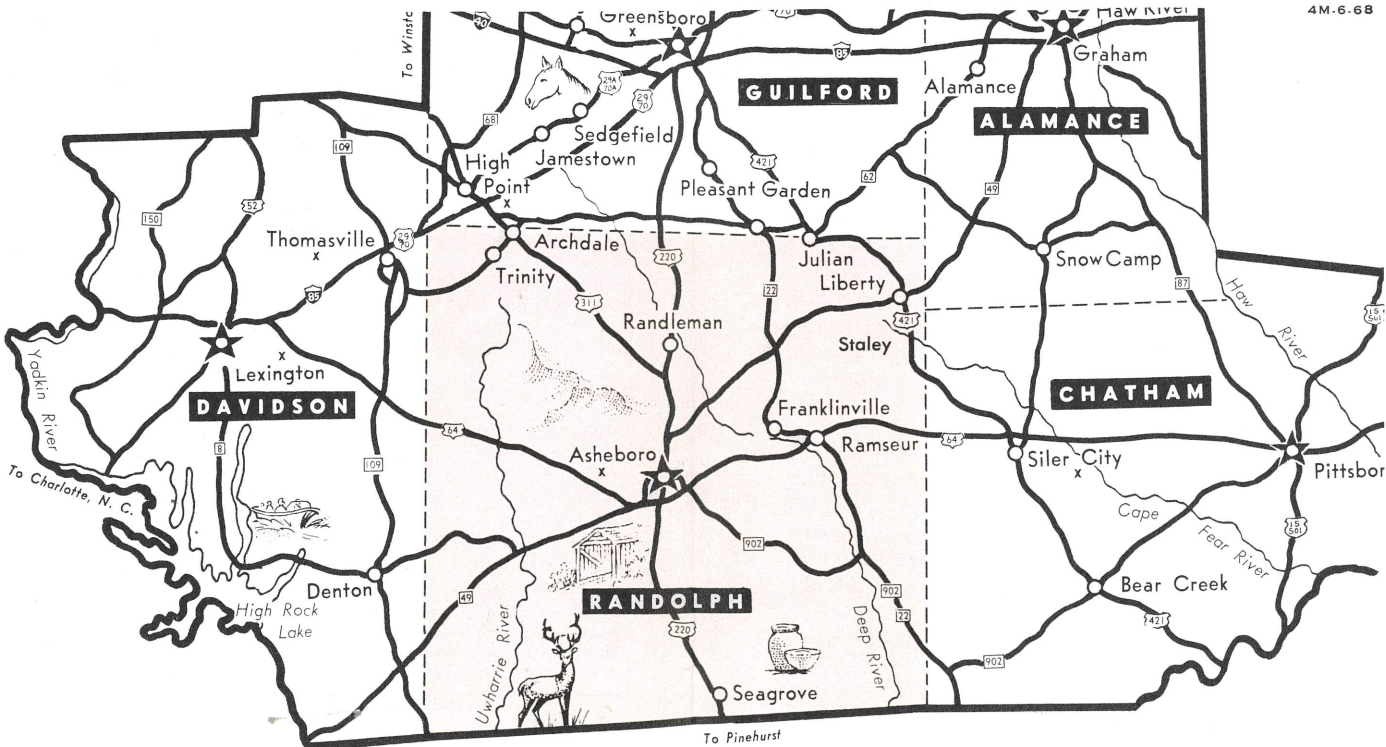
SEAGROVE

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.)

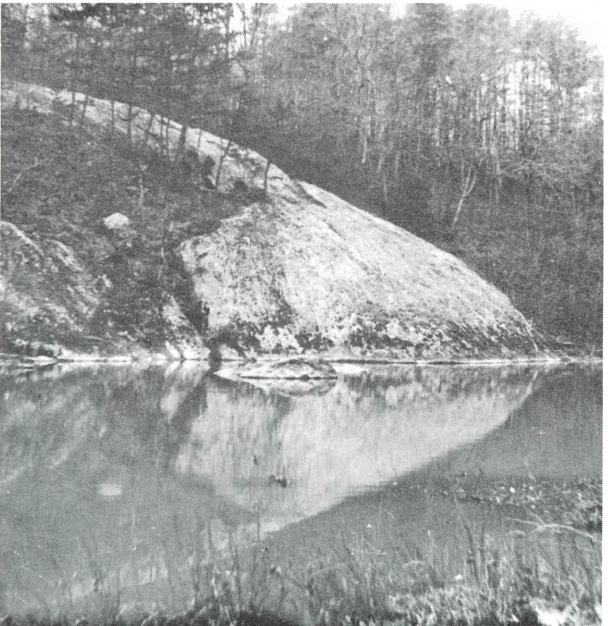


NATURAL FEATURES

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.



## Randolph Facts

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

8.5 per cent non-white, 7701 urban, 27,311 non-farm, 17,729 farm; 7.9 median school years completed.

21,132 employed, 3009 in agriculture (14.2 per cent), 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 home owner occupied, 3,618 farms (1,165 commercial); \$7,094 average value commercial farms; 9.9% farm tenancy rate.

(1952) value farm crops \$6,159,360; wheat \$569,600; oats \$390,630; tobacco \$2,461,950; 92 farm living index; 1,252 farmers working 100 or more days off farm.



(1954) 90 acres average size of farms.

(1955) value farm products:  
Tobacco \$2.5 million; poultry (broilers and eggs) \$2.5 million; dairy products \$1.5 million; beef cattle, sheep and hogs \$.5 million; other (corn, small grain, et cetera) \$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, one radio station three newspapers.

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

(1954) 23.3 per cent 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; 41<sup>st</sup> value  
principal crops; 37<sup>th</sup> in County  
debt; 28<sup>th</sup> in rural telephones;  
30<sup>th</sup> in bank deposits; 25<sup>th</sup> in  
general state revenue collections;  
71<sup>st</sup> value average farm; 23<sup>rd</sup> in  
tax rate; 16<sup>th</sup> in valuation of  
property; 41<sup>st</sup> in library circulation  
per capita; 5<sup>th</sup> in number miles of  
roads.



# Sales Increase 14.62 Per Cent

— Appraisers Explain Property Worth More —

## Economic Fact: Values Up

Yearly  
Report  
Shows

(35)

By Bill Lindau

The man asked the appraiser why his property was given an assessed value of \$1,835 for this year, when eight years ago it was appraised at \$1,630.

The appraiser explained that land values in the taxpayer's township had risen greatly since the last reappraisal was made.

The increase actually would mean the man would be paying about \$1.10 more tax to the county than he had been paying eight years ago.

The man was one of 16 people who came into the office

in the Courthouse basement in about two hours to question two appraisers about the value placed on their property for tax purposes.

Referring to the property he had just discussed, appraiser Otis Harvel told a reporter, "A house and lot are worth more than they were eight years ago. It's a fact of economic life." (He was speaking generally. There are exceptions.)

Actually, the value of land

has risen much more than the value of buildings, though remodeling or expansion will increase the appraised value.

Harvel is one of the appraisers of Carroll & Phelps of Winston-Salem, the firm which has done the reappraisal for the coming tax year.

Notices are mailed to property owners advising them what value has been placed on their property. They are invited to talk with the appraisers if they have questions.

A reporter sat in on the interviews to get samples of what questions were asked, and how the appraisers an-

swered them.

The main reason the appraisers hold the interviews is to learn whether mistakes have been made.

One man, for example, said he didn't have three acres on N. C. 49, that his two lots measured a total 210 by 300 feet.

The appraiser studied the records, then told the taxpayer the figure would be corrected.

Another came with a puzzle that couldn't be answered that day. A relative was on the records for property in Randolph County. He said she owned property only in Davidson and Guilford.

A woman discussed the value on woodland but after the appraiser explained the basis of the appraisal she

a house has deteriorated, or the site is off the beaten track, or land has been taken out of cultivation.

Cultivated land is worth much more than idle woodland, for example.

Patiently the specialists went over appraisals. Sometimes the taxpayer was accommodated in a few minutes, sometimes in 15 or 20. Each question was answered carefully, and the taxpayer was informed that he could go to the County Board of Equalization if he still were unsatisfied.

In that case, the board might decide the assessed value is just, or too high, or even too low.

If the property owner is unsatisfied with the county board's decision he can appeal

Randolph County had a 14.62 per cent increase in retail sales during 1968 over sales in 1967, according to an analysis by the N. C. Department of Revenue.

Only 12 of the State's 100 counties had bigger percentage sales increases than Randolph.

Retail sales in Randolph increased from \$2,004,311 in 1967 to \$2,297,305 in 1968.

Translated into dollars and cents, the 14.62 per cent increase of more than a quarter million dollars — \$292,994.

The 14.62 per cent increase in sales in Randolph is higher than the Statewide increase of 11.76 per cent.

I. R. Clayton, commissioner of revenue, says that all coun-



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A woman discussed the value on woodland but after the appraiser explained the basis of the appraisal she agreed that the timber was worth \$10,000.

Actually, an appraiser told another inquiring taxpayer, the value assessed to property is considerably less than what the property is worth.

And the tax is levied on half the assessed value.

To one man who asked for a cut in the assessed value of a relative's property the appraiser said that the approximately dozen acres sold from the tract actually brought more than the value placed on the remaining portion of nearly 100 acres.

But in another case the appraiser agreed to reduce the assessed value of a tract because the owner had to drive over other people's property to reach the house.

And one man was promised a \$100 reduction from the approximately \$1,100 assessed value because, the appraiser said, there could have been a mistake in opinion. The property, incidentally, had been appraised at about \$30 more than it had been eight years ago.

The appraisers go over each individual property, studying each building and its condition, noting the quality of the land—how much is cultivated, how much in woods, whether the woods are producing or contain producible sawtimber or pulp.

Generally, improvements—remodeling or expansions—are noted.

The appraisers also consider the location of the property—is it on a paved road, or an unpaved road: Far off the road? Does the owner have to use someone else's driveway to reach it?

They also consider the land in reference to the community it lies in. Land in a rapidly developing area attracting new residents or industry or both has a much greater value than land in a rural community that has changed little in the past 15 years.

But all land in a fast-developing township isn't necessarily valuable, either. Some tracts in prosperous townships are worth less than they were eight years ago—for example,

a house has deteriorated, or the site is off the beaten track, or land has been taken out of cultivation.

Cultivated land is worth much more than idle woodland, for example.

Patiently the specialists went over appraisals. Sometimes the taxpayer was accommodated in a few minutes, sometimes in 15 or 20. Each question was answered carefully, and the taxpayer was informed that he could go to the County Board of Equalization if he still were unsatisfied.

In that case, the board might decide the assessed value is just, or too high, or even too low.

If the property owner is unsatisfied with the county board's decision he can appeal to the State Board of Assessment, which has the final word.

For about an hour the waiting room and interview room were empty of taxpayers and the appraisers took a needed break. After that the people started coming in again, and the appraisers were busy constantly for the rest of the afternoon.

The notices to taxpayers of Asheboro, Grant and Randleman townships were mailed last weekend. The hearings for these townships will start March 31.

This will be the last lap of a job that took about two years.

## Report Shows

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I. R. Clayton, commissioner of revenue, says that all counties showed an increase in retail sales tax collections except Jones and Polk.

The greatest increase, 19.06 per cent, was reported in Avery County and the lowest, .64 per cent, in Beaufort County.

Following are the 12 counties that had higher increases than Randolph:

Alamance, Avery, Clay, Dare, Davie, Mitchell, New Hanover, Orange, Robeson, Union and Watauga.

Lumber and building materials showed an increase of 12.49 per cent, automotive 11.72 per cent, general merchandise 11.70 per cent, furniture 11.47 per cent, food 10.13 per cent and apparel 9.06 per cent.



Public Service

Newspaper: Courier Tribune (daily) and  
Randolph Guide (weekly)

Radio Station: WGWR (AM and FM)

Power: Carolina Power and light  
Company, and Randolph Electric  
Membership Corporation.

Natural Gas: Piedmont Natural Gas  
Company

Battled Gas: Central Gas and  
Appliance Company

Telephone: Central Telephone  
Company and Randolph  
Telephone Membership  
Corporation.

Asheboro Municipal Airport



No. 59

THE COURIER — EST. 1876

# THE COURIER-TRIBUNE

ASHEBORO, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1969

OUR 93RD YEAR

THE RANDOLPH TRIBUNE — EST. 1924

## The Courier-Tribune

"Since 1876"

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Water: Adequate Supply furnished by the city of Asheboro

Bus Service. Queen City Corporation, Greyhound Bus Company, and McGill Taxi Service

Railroad: Carolina and Northwestern (Southern Railroad)  
Motor Freight Both interstate and intrastate carriers.

Post Office: Nine dispatches and ten arrivals per day

Highways: United States : 421, 220, 311, 29-70, 64 State : 49, 22, 42, 62, 705, 109



# Highway Crews Always Ready For Old Man Winter's Snowfall

By Henry King

RANDOLPH County has had three snowfalls this season, all comparatively light. But one of these days . . . There'll come a heavy accumulation.

When it comes, Randolph County Highway crews will be ready to clear it from the roads at an almost record rate.

The local manpower for the job totals 75 men, all regular employees. Equipment consists of 35 snow plows to attach to trucks and 15 self-propelled motor graders. In addition, the local department has tons of sand and an even greater amount of salt.

But there was a time when Randolph County, or indeed any N. C. County, could not cope with snow on the highways except with the use of a hand shovel.

"I was with the highway department back in 1927 when we had the really big snow, the 24-inch one, and we all just went home and went to bed," Ab Carter, local State highway maintenance supervisor said this week. "There was nothing we could do. We didn't even know what a snow plow was back in those days," he recalled.

CARTER knows what snowplows are now, though, and he concedes that they can clear roads of snow pronto.

"It only takes a few minutes to mount a snow plow under a 2½ ton truck, and then the equipment is ready to roll," he stated.

The local highway crews are well-trained to install the equipment and they do not necessarily wait until it snows before going into action.

Carter said if the weatherman even so much as starts to predict snow or ice the crews get the word to start attaching the snow plows.

In addition to clearing snow and ice with the plows and scrapers, the department uses sand and salt to combat unsafe driving conditions.

"We salted Highways 220, 64 and 311 Monday night, Jan. 6, when the light snow began to freeze on the roadbeds and cause slick spots," Carter said.

Although salt is sometimes put on roads at places far apart in the county, if need be, a priority is given U. S. Highways. Cost is a factor.

Carter said the salt costs about \$15 a ton. It takes about 500 pounds to cover a mile of road, hence the use

for priority highways.

"We also use a chemical called calcium chloride, and mix it with salt to put on places hard with ice to make the salt work faster and more efficiently," he said. The chemical costs \$40 a ton, and it too is used sparingly.

HUGE DUNES of salt are kept on hand at the highway department depot on South Fayetteville Street and several hoppers are also full. Trucks drive under the hoppers and get loaded in a very short time by this method.

The key to snow clearance is still manpower, though, Carter says, and he feels he has excellent crews to do the work.

There are three area foremen in the county under Carter. They are Charlie Williams overseeing the southwest section, B. M. Richardson with responsibility for the east and southeast, and Cameron Morgan who is foreman in the northwest.

AN EXAMPLE of how the department works was outlined by Carter as follows:

"On November 11 every man was home in bed, I suppose, when the snow started. I was alerted by a patrolman about the snow, who had called my home.

"I dressed, came to the office and started my series of telephone calls. Soon all the crewmen were notified and on their way here.

"By midnight everyone was ready to roll out onto the highways and start the job," Carter said.

"That was what we call a surprise snow. Some people even called it a 'summer snow' because we don't generally have snow that early in the season," he added.

"Someone once said it is nice to lay in the bed and hear the snowplows go by," he mused.

WHAT many people don't know is that stalwart men who are doing the hard work in such nasty weather are men who are really going beyond the call of duty.

Crews manning snowplows and other emergency equipment to clear highways of snow and ice are doing it in addition to their regular days work when they work at night.

"They do not get extra pay for it," Carter said.



SALTING EQUIPMENT IN HANGERS AT MAINTENANCE HEADQUARTERS

All Ready For Moment's Installation

"The men work on a compensatory time basis. They have to take time off later to get credit for it."

Although compensatory time is not talked about much, off the record even, it is a sore spot with some state employees. The subject was even campaign fodder during the recent gubernatorial campaign when one candidate said he thought state employees should be given pay instead if time off for extra work.

Be that as it may, when snow and ice strikes, the dedicated highway workers are out there doing their duty, extra time or not.

"And you have got to get the roads cleared," Carter said, adding: "I'm talking about everyone of them. If you miss any you'll get calls about it for certain.

Carter said even the "back roads" are scraped, including the "dead end roads."

"When we have a snow of several inches it takes the best you can do to cover the county. A good sized snow can keep us going and it takes as much as three or four days to cover the entire county," Carter said. "You must remember we have about 1500 miles of roads here to plow."

In addition to the snow plows the local crews have 18 salt spreaders.

Salting has been in use only about four years in this area, but it has been used for many years in the north.

The use of salt is known as the "bare pavement treatment." It is one of the big-



AB CARTER CHECKS SNOWPLOWS AT LOCAL LOT

... Salt Dune In Foreground

gest helps in keeping traffic moving. People do not want to be stranded somewhere for half the day, or night, and salting the icy hills on the highways keeps traffic flows almost normal.

RANDOLPH County's snow operations are coordinated by the use of two-way radios. Extra equipment or manpower can be directed to the places that need help the most.

the local snow crews the motorist can drive all winter long, snow or ice, if he takes care and also adds to auxiliary equipment he should have, such as snow or mud tires.

An example would be the dispatch of the 18 salters. Carter said 9 salters are allocated to the southern part of the county and 9 to the north section. "We would send all the salters to the north section, for instance, if we had ice problems there and none in the southern part of the county," he said.

There are emergency times however when motorists should stay off the highways. These times are generally when the snow and ice are accumulating and the crews need the highways clear so they can do their job.

If possible, "stay in bed and listen to the snowplows go by."

Through the efforts of



## Gold Boom

Not only the growth of small industries, but a substantial gold-mining boom helped de-emphasize agriculture. The metal was widely distributed in scores of locations, and in 1884, twenty-seven mines were in operation. One, the Hoover Mill Mine, was being worked by an English Company and paying "handsome dividends," according to a contemporary. (In this section lived the ancestors of Herbert Hoover). Miners from the western states and from abroad were imported. By 1894, fifty goldminers were recorded, most of them dormant.

The mining boom ——— included digging for silver, copper and iron died out though every now and then a hopeful prospector tries to pan out a meagre living. A few years ago an engineer



predicated that improved methods of mining and recovery would some day make Randolph's precious metal again of economic importance.

The state belt passing through the county is full of minerals and at this a valuable deposit of pyrophyllite is being worked at Staley.



## Wheat and Other Crops

The wheat crop, produced chiefly in the central Piedmont with Randolph, Chatham, and Davidson counties leading, more than doubled in the 1850's ——— from 2,000,000 bushels to 4,700,000, but corn production experienced only a slight increase from 27,500,000 bushels to 30,000,000. Oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, hemp flax, hops, hay, orchard fruits, and vegetables were produced in sizable quantities and indicated a considerable diversification in crops.



# "Good Earth" Provides A Living For Many 1969 Outlook--Excellent

RANDOLPH County farmers are producing millions of dollars worth of market products each year and it is time Mr. Average Citizen takes a good, long, hard look at what is happening locally at the "Good Earth" economy.

Who stops to realize, for instance, that Randolph County farmers are known Statewide for their efforts in dairying?

How well are they known? To the tune of \$3.5 million in 1968; that was the value of local dairy efforts last year.

Randolph County is considered 4th in the state in the Northern Piedmont Area Development section for its dairy products' values. Rowan, Iredell and Buncombe are the only ones ahead at the moment.

The goal of being North Carolina's "Little Switzerland" is within the reach of Randolph County and if local dairymen continue their rate of expansion the goal might be realized quicker than some people think.

Last year local dairymen succeeded in getting approximately a 400-pound per cow milk increase due, it is said, to better feeding and herd management.

County agent Ben Jenkins says the dairying outlook for 1969 is excellent with moderate increases in herd sizes expected.

He pointed out that there are "no big problems" foreseen, that the key factor is feed production. "The dairyman might have to buy some, if his feed production is low. I would judge that roughage and other grain storage will be about the same in 1969," he said.



RURAL RANDOLPH COUNTY'S TOPOGRAPHY SUITABLE FOR FARMING ENTERPRISES  
... Adds 23 Million Dollars To Local Economy Yearly

## By Henry King

county agents as "a few new growers entering the field."

Broiler raising is less of a risk in some respects than many other farm enterprises, it has been pointed out.

The statement is attributed to the fact that most broilers are raised on contract, so the price is not as critical to the poultryman as it would be to some other type farmers.

## Tobacco

TOBACCO brought more money to local farmers than eggs in 1968. The "weed" brought in \$2.5 million to Randolph tobacco raisers.

And the amount could be more, according to the 1969 outlook.

The county has approximately 2600 acres allotted for tobacco. About 500 to 600 acres have not been planted for a variety of reasons, and if some of this acreage is used in 1969, the total value of the tobacco crop will show a

the drought. An estimated 7,500 acres are used for soybean production and that amount, or more will be put into use in 1969, agents estimate.

## Corn Crop

RANDOLPH'S corn crop usually covers about 20,000 acres, about 14,000 acres of which are harvested for grain and the other 6,000 acres used for silage.

Production was down about 25 per cent last summer because of dry weather, but a "normal" year is foreseen

farmers agree.

"Some of the highest yields ever made here were with the "Blueboy" strain. It is a new wheat variety and some farmers are realizing 75 to 90 bushels per acre, Jenkins stated.

Because of the success of the new variety and the high yields some farmers are thinking of using wheat as feed grain. It is an extremely stiff straw type wheat and more nitrogen can be used on the field without weakening the stalks.

Hog and feeder pig production in Randolph County



milk increase due, it is said, to better feeding and herd management.

County agent Ben Jenkins says the dairying outlook for 1969 is excellent with moderate increases in herd sizes expected.

He pointed out that there are "no big problems" foreseen, that the key factor is feed production. "The dairyman might have to buy some, if his feed production is low. I would judge that roughage and other grain storage will be about the same in 1969," he said.

## Impressive

WHEN CITY and town dwellers look at the \$3.5 million dairy figure for Randolph County, they are much impressed.

How impressed, then should they be when it is pointed out that Randolph's "chicken raisers" had a \$10 million income in 1968?

The county poultrymen produced 20 million broilers last year.

"Looking after 20 million birds involves a lot of people," Jenkins stated. "Perhaps more people are involved in poultry in Randolph County than in any other farm endeavor."

Broiler raisers are concentrated mostly in the southeast section of the county. They raise anywhere from 10,000 to 60,000 birds at one time, doing this as much as 4 or even 5 times a year.

A small increase is expected in poultry production in 1969, which is explained by

## By Henry King

county agents as "a few new growers entering the field."

Broiler raising is less of a risk in some respects than many other farm enterprises, it has been pointed out.

The statement is attributed to the fact that most broilers are raised on contract, so the price is not as critical to the poultryman as it would be to some other type farmers.

IF POULTRY is adding such a healthy look to Randolph County farm economy, you can be sure eggs are making the financial reports also.

Egg values in the county amounted to \$2.3 million last year.

Eggs are produced all over the county, and no one section seems to predominate in egg production. About the same number of hens are expected to be kept in 1969 although a few flocks may be increased.

Local egg producers had a rough year to start in 1968, with egg prices low. The outlook was such that during the first six months a few farmers went out of production, getting rid of their flocks, but the second half of the year saw a healthy price increase and egg producers enjoyed price hikes that averaged the year out well. The \$2.3 million from egg production is considered excellent.

## Tobacco

TOBACCO brought more money to local farmers than eggs in 1968. The "weed" brought in \$2.5 million to Randolph tobacco raisers.

And the amount could be more, according to the 1969 outlook.

The county has approximately 2600 acres allotted for tobacco. About 500 to 600 acres have not been planted for a variety of reasons, and if some of this acreage is used in 1969, the total value of the tobacco crop will show a significant rise.

Slightly more than 2,000 acres were harvested in 1968, much of the acreage affected by the dry weather. This year's crop could be up an additional 10 per cent if each grower takes advantage of the fact he is allowed "up to 10 per cent more" than allocations permit, under the law.

Jenkins thinks the acreage could be up to as much as 2300 acres in 1969.

SOYBEANS are a bright spot in Randolph's farm picture, even though the 1968 season was one of the worst in the history of local soybean ventures.

The drought hit soybeans harder than any other crop.

There is no acreage control on soybeans and farmers are expected to make a comeback with soybean production.

Only "half a crop" was made last year because of

the drought. An estimated 7,500 acres are used for soybean production and that amount, or more will be put into use in 1969, agents estimate.

## Corn Crop

RANDOLPH'S corn crop usually covers about 20,000 acres, about 14,000 acres of which are harvested for grain and the other 6,000 acres used for silage.

Production was down about 25 per cent last summer because of dry weather, but a "normal" year is foreseen, barring more drought conditions.

The majority of the local corn crop is fed to livestock and thus price does not affect most Randolph farmers because they use corn for feed — not much of it reaching the market.

Sod planting, a comparatively new method of corn raising, has been tried for the past two years in Randolph and results are good according to county agents.

"We are doing as much or more sod planting than any nearby county, and we expect an increase this year," Jenkins said. "The practice requires no cultivation or land preparation and some farmers seem to like the idea."

## Wheat

RANDOLPH County has a 9,000 acre wheat crop in normal years and 1968 was a very good small grain year,

farmers agree.

"Some of the highest yields ever made here were with the 'Blueboy' strain. It is a new wheat variety and some farmers are realizing 75 to 90 bushels per acre, Jenkins stated.

Because of the success of the new variety and the high yields some farmers are thinking of using wheat as feed grain. It is an extremely stiff straw type wheat and more nitrogen can be used on the field without weakening the stalks.

Hog and feeder pig production in Randolph County is big business.

About 50,000 animals were produced in 1968, with about 20,000 in the slaughter class and about 30,000 in the feeder pig class.

Record growth in feeder pigs sales have been due to ready markets at Hillsboro and Greensboro, Jenkins said.

"Feeder pig production has grown by leaps and bounds," he said, "and an increase in 1969 should come on top of the excellent year of 1968."

"Hogs, too, are a bright spot in the economy," Jenkins pointed out.

One advantage of the swine raiser is that he can switch, while in production, from top, or slaughter hogs, to feeder pigs sales. Feeder pigs, in the 50 to 60 pounds range can be taken advantage of, or the animals can be held and raised to maturity, if market prices warrant it.

## Beef Cattle

WHILE beef cattle is by no means a leading farm product in Randolph, it is phase of farming that adds an additional half-million dollars per year to the economy.

There are about 5,500 head of beef cattle in the county.

There are a lot of farmers producing beef cattle but the herds are small. It is a comparatively new field in the county and it is doing well.

The major breeds here are Hereford and Angus, and a somewhat new breed, the Frech Charlais is making inroads.

Beef cattle are raised best in the county where there is a large amount of land and a "small amount of labor available," meaning they can graze without much having to be checked upon.

Small herds, of 20 to 25 animals are able to be raised on land generally too "rough" for any other use. Although popular, beef cattle raising is not wholly the income source for most farmers. About \$500,000 was realized in beef cattle last year.

Feeder calves are now a good part of the production.

The most critical factor about Randolph County farm picture is the labor shortage.

Jenkins says farmers today need a different type "hand" than they needed some years ago. Good farm help is very scarce these days because farmers need workers who have some technical skills, the agent said.

Farm workers today need to be familiar with milking machines, tractors and all sorts of farm devices.

These are the very same type people that industry needs, so there is great competition for labor, and the farms need such men desperately, Jenkins said.



## 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 Hill 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 posture of a native, one Tom Bray.



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

Seagrove was named for a railroad official, Samuel Seagrove.

Dicks was the first name of Randleman, for Peter Dicks pioneer mill man. It was named for John B. Randleman who with



John H. Free 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 it this" or "Why not name the name 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 J. M. or Hal Worth, who built a cotton mill there, or perhaps for Governor Jonathan Worth.



## The Uwharries

The mysterious Uwharries are not really mountains. These hills never rise above 1,050 feet, but like minages, have a greater substance in reality ——— the formidable Blue Ridges far to the west. Rising from the low plains of Randolph's streams, plains of Randolph's streams, the Uwharries are impressive.



## Transportation

The old plank Road split Randolph, roughly following United States Highways 311 and 220, and provided budding industry with an outlet. Now come the railways, the Atlantic and Yadkin to Liberty and Staley in 1880, and in 1889 the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro and Southern to Asheboro.



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INDUSTRIES



## Randolph Industries

Forty years is a long time in the hosiery business, but there is little indication of advancing age around McCrary Hosiery Mills and Acme Hosiery Mills — two affiliated concerns located in the very center of North Carolina in the thriving, fast-growing little city of Asheboro.

They bear little resemblance, in fact, to the original Acme Hosiery Mills which began the manufacture of carded cotton stockings in mid-July of 1909. Instead of 16's single carded cotton, knit on 160 and 176-needle George D. Mayo machines, Acme operates some 800 finegauge seamless machines, while McCrary operates about 100 modern Reading full-fashioned machines.

McCrary Hosiery Mills is the marker of full-fashioned nylons, and McCrary "Seam-Reminder" hose



are setting a high standard of 51-gauge perfection in markets throughout the land.



## Early Industry

By 1748 — perhaps earlier power of the Deep River, sliding down the slopes, was being used by mills to grind the growing harvests of grain.

The date of this county's first development is midly surprising. At this time the Moravians had not yet entered Forsyth, and many sections far to the east were still wilderness.

These sites — and others — later were occupied by factories. Bush Hill's shoe factory was followed by a cotton mill a Cedar Falls in 1836, and others began to spring up. The population was by necessity dispersed because industry had to be near water power, and employees had to be near industry.



1880 Industry

By 1880 there were nine cotton mills on Deep River employing 618 persons and the county in addition exported flour, leather, pottery, handles, bolts, shingles, staves, and lumber.

There were fourteen cotton factories in 1894 and a contemporary said they, "not only beautify and enrich but render musical to the very air of the county."

Also this prodigy among North Carolina's pastoral communities in 1894 reported a boat and shoe-making plant, carriage and buggy works, cigar factory, stoneware company, "numerous" pottery works, stove factory, horse collar makers, harness, saddle and wagon manufactories and no less than 112 flour, corn and saw mills. Quite a list.



# Randolph A State Leader In New Industry

Randolph County ranks 14th among the 100 counties in North Carolina in landing new industry during the three-year period from Jan. 1, 1965 through December, 1968.

The State Department of Conservation and Development reports that Randolph's new industries during the three years created 2,453 new jobs with an annual payroll of \$10,114,000.

The number of new jobs and three annual payroll are the yardsticks used by the State Department of Conservation and Development to measure the amount of industry to locate in the various counties of the State during the three-year period.

The \$10 million plus payroll and the 2,453 jobs were created by 16 new industries which located in Randolph during the period.

The same statistical report shows that Guilford County, Randolph's neighbor to the north, led the State with 10,994 new jobs from new industries locating in the county. Annual payrolls in Guilford were increased \$44,974,000.

In second place is another Piedmont county, Forsyth, which gained 6,070 new jobs and new payrolls totaling \$25,168,000.

Guilford had 34 new industries

while Forsyth had 17 . . . only one more than Randolph.

Mecklenburg is in third place with 36 new industries creating 5,569 new jobs with an annual payroll of \$30,963,000.

In fourth place was Durham with 4,004 new jobs and payrolls totaling \$21,788,000.

Other counties and their ranks include:

Fifth . . . Buncombe, 5,194 jobs, \$21,440,000 in payrolls.

Sixth . . . Catawba, 4,720 jobs, \$18,587,000 in payrolls.

Seventh . . . Robeson, 4,422 jobs, \$16,127,000 in payrolls.

Eighth . . . Wake, 3,454 jobs, \$15,647,000 in payrolls.

Ninth . . . Wayne, 2,935 jobs, \$11,684,000 in payrolls.

Tenth . . . Gaston, 2,957 jobs, \$11,330,000 in payrolls.

Eleventh . . . Johnston, 2,848 jobs, \$11,312,000 in payrolls.

Twelfth . . . Davidson, 2,389 jobs, \$11,240,000 in payrolls.

Thirteenth . . . Cleveland,

2,377 jobs, \$11,019,000 in payrolls.

The Conservation and Development report ties in with an industrial report by Carolina Power & Light Co. which shows that industrial growth continued at a high rate during 1968 in the company's service area.

Shearon Harris, president of the company, reports that new and expanded industrial plants in the two states served by CP&L amounted to

\$240 million during 1968.

Harris says that the new industrial plants will create over 17,000 new jobs with a payroll of \$76 million per year.

The new industries are widely diversified, according to C. J. Turner of CP&L. He cited such new plants as Swift & Company in Wallace; Dupont Plastics Division in Bladen County; J. P. Stevens in Goldsboro; Boling Chair Company in Mt. Olive; Eaton Yale & Towne in Lumberton; and Walker Manufacturing Co. of Tenneco Corporation in Arden near Asheville.

Turning to 1969, Turner says: "We expect industrial growth to continue at a good pace despite an expected cooling of the economy. From all early indications, the year should bring many new industries to the Carolinas."

Section B

## THE COURIER-TRIBUNE

Monday, January 13, 1969



## Klopman Mills Incorporated

Since Klopman acquired this plant, many changes and improvements have been made. Floor space has been tripled, more machinery and equipment have been installed, and the latest methods of yard and fabric manufacturing have been introduced.

Today, with some 350 employees and a yearly payroll of approximately \$1,000,000 we feel that the plant, as an industrial citizen of this community, is contributing to the economy of the area, and believe that what is done here at Ramseur is of interest and importance to all in the community.



TextilesFactory

- (1) Asheboro — Sapona Cotton Mills
- (2) Coleridge — Enterprise Manufacturing Company
- (3) Franklinville — Randolph Mills
- (4) Ramseur — Columbia Manufacturing Company
- (5) Randleman — Central Falls Mills;  
Deep River Mills
- (6) Worthville — Jeward Cotton Mills



## Textiles

There are four knitting mills in Randolph County. The Acme Hosiery Company and the Asheboro Mills were born in Asheboro. Randleman Hosiery Mills are at Randleman. Staley Hosiery Mill Company is at Staley. The Asheboro Mills have an average population of ladies hosiery of 100 per cent dozen per day.

There are eleven large cotton mills in the County. Among these are the county's oldest industries, the first cotton mill having been built in 1836 at Cedar Falls. In 1922 there were reported in operation in the county spindles. Sheetings and drills are the chief articles manufactured.



Knitting MillsFactory

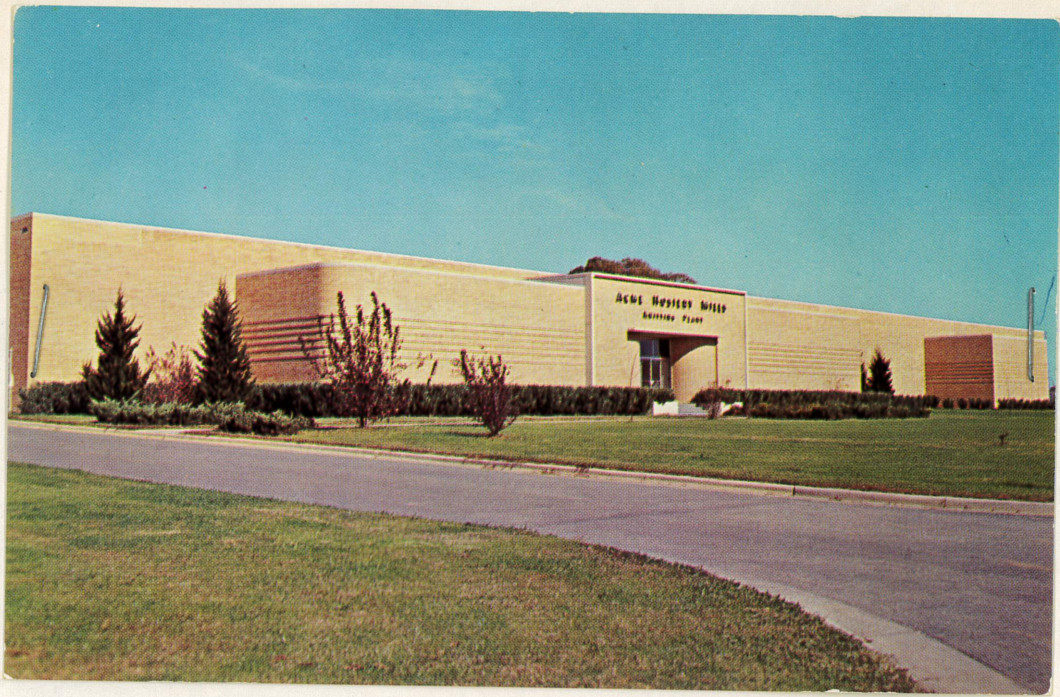
Asheboro - Asheboro Hosiery Mills

Acme Hosiery Mills

Randleman - Randleman Hosiery Mills

Staley - Staley Hosiery Mills





Acme Hosiery Mills, Knitting  
Plant Asheboro, North Carolina



Furniture Factories

- (1) Asheboro - Asheboro Chair Company  
Piedmont Chair Company  
Randolph Chair Company
- (2) Liberty - Liberty Chair Company
- (3) Ramseur - Ramseur Furniture Company



# Lumber, Home Costs Spiraling Skyward

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## Timberrrrr – The Sound Of ‘Money’ Trees Crashing Down

By Henry King

IF YOU ut a wooden post under your mailbox around Christmas time, it probably cost about 45 cents. If you waited until now, the post would cost you approximately 60 cents.

An average grade pine or poplar 2 by 4, known as a scantling, cost 48 cents in December; today it costs 64 cents.

A sheet of plywood that cost \$3 a year ago costs twice that today.

Such are the trends in lumber costs which have been skyrocketing across the country.

The sharp upward trend in lumber prices has led to government action in recent days. The Nixon administration, which had a policy of noninterference in industry pricing, has taken steps to halt the price rise in lumber.

The President ordered an increase in the sale of timber on publicly owned lands. He has also restricted federal purchase of lumber.

The growing concern over lumber prices, which have increased the price of houses considerably, have been a matter for Presidential and Congressional investigations.

One of the President's committees attributed the price rise of lumber to increased residential construction in 1968 and to labor shortages in cutting and milling areas. Exports of logs to Japan also added to the shortage, it has been said.

Immediate study of lumber costs are being undertaken by a number of federal committees, including the House Banking Committee.

A FEW lumber dealers and suppliers in Randolph County, as well as some homebuilders, also are concerned by rapid lumber price increases.

D. B. Hilliard of the Hilliard Brothers Lumber Company of Randleman, when asked this week if there is a lumber shortage, replied: "I think there is."

"It's harder to find timber now. We bought half a dozen or more small tracts of about 300,000 feet since Christmas, and my experience in buying these, even at present prices of lumber today, is we're not going to have much profit.

"The sawmiller is getting about \$5 more a thousand now, and in turn the cost of the stump is about \$5 higher, so that makes it \$10 dollars higher per thousand right there.

Hilliard said that pine and poplar, which was about \$30 a thousand on the stump in December, is about \$35 now.

"Hardwood has risen too, but not quite as much," he said. Hardwood, according to Hilliard, was about \$10 to \$12 a thousand feet at Christmas; now it sells for about \$15.

WILLIE COX, owner and operator of Ramseur Building and Supply Company, said local lumber prices have gone up, and west coast lumber has gone up too.

Cox said in some instances local lumber has gone up as much as \$30 per thousand feet in the last three months.



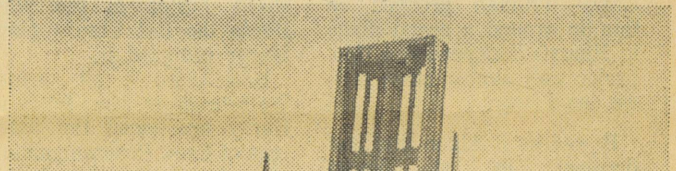
A TYPICAL SIGHT AT LUMBER YARDS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY  
... Grading And Stacking By Hand, Also Drying Process

Section B

## THE COURIER-TRIBUNE

Wednesday, March 26, 1969

On - Stump Price Higher,  
Sawmiller's Cost Higher





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Hilliard said that pine and poplar, which was about \$30 a thousand on the stump in December, is about \$35 now.

"Hardwood has risen too, but not quite as much," he said. Hardwood, according to Hilliard, was about \$10 to \$12 a thousand feet at Christmas; now it sells for about \$15.

WILLIE COX, owner and operator of Ramseur Building and Supply Company, said local lumber prices have gone up, and west coast lumber has gone up too.

Cox said in some instances local lumber has gone up as much as \$30 per thousand feet in the last three months.

"Dressed lumber, of the No. 2 common grade, what we call roofers, joists, and framing, was about \$90 a thousand at Christmas. Now it is as high as \$120 a thousand," Cox stated.

Cox said the on-stump price is higher, the sawmiller's cost is higher, and the price rise follows through to the finished product.

"Plywood seemed to have reached a peak last week, though," Cox said and added that one or two items seem to be leveling off.

The higher costs of lumber, which is making housing more expensive, is only part of the materials rise that has attributed to higher house costs, according to Cox.

He said all costs are up, including labor. "The other building materials are higher too," he said, and pointed out that such things as masonry items had risen in cost.

"I find construction blocks are as much as two cents a-piece higher, and bricks anywhere from two to five dollars a thousand higher than before Christmas," he said.

Cox estimated that a house built for \$15,000 in December might cost as much as \$17,000 today. That is the price range that might be affected the most if a slowing up in building occurs, Bill Pate, an associate said.

BOB REESE of Hedgecock Building Supply Company of Asheboro is optimistic on all counts concerning lumber prices, supplies available and housing starts.

Reese acknowledged west coast lumber and plywood are "up quite a bit," being double what it was 12 to 18 months ago, but locally he says "It's not out of reason."

"Pine and poplar are up some, but then again it is no higher than it was during World War II years," he said. Reese claims the price rise, what there is of it, is partly because of the on stump price and sawmiller's costs.

"Some sawmills are even going out of business because they can't get the help they need," he said.

Lumber "shortages" locally do not bring affirmative comment from Reese. He cites the Uwharrie National Forest and asks: "Has any timber ever been cut from it?"

He also says that "about 20 years ago people were saying there was no timber left. Well, we continue to dress about five million board feet a year.

"We get it from smaller tracts, of course, but it's still coming in," he added.

Reese indicated the local firm is fortunate in having its own equipment to dress lumber and therefore does not buy it from a wholesaler. If we had to buy it from a wholesaler we'd be paying more for it than we retail it for, he said. "That may sound strange, but it's true."

Reese says the firm buys the lumber direct from the sawmiller and sets its own retail price accordingly.

Despite the costs of lumber, which Reese says are "not only out of reason, but may go up even more," he doesn't see any slowdown on housebuilding by and for "homebuilders."

He said the cost of building a house has risen considerably the past few years and people on fixed incomes suffer the most in such instances, but that "homebuilders" will continue to build.

"Now building houses to speculate, that's a different story . . ." Reese said.

"Money is available in this area for building," he

# THE COURIER-TRIBUNE

Wednesday, March 26, 1969

## On - Stump Price Higher, Sawmiller's Cost Higher ... And It's Passed To You

pointed out, and indicated nationwide a building boom is a likelihood, according to a news magazine.

However, some lumber dealers and builders think the higher costs might deter some home building. The theory is a "rich man" will go ahead and build a house anyway, but a wage earner might put off building a house because of the price rise.

Increase in interest rates have something to do with it too, it's averred.

"The one per cent increase in interest rates adds as much as a thousand dollars or more to the cost of a new home," one observer said.

As to a lumber shortage, some timber men say it is becoming a "fact of life." They point out clearing land for farming, subdivisions, highways and other projects leaves many thousands of acres where timber will never again be grown.

D. B. Hilliard of Randleman gave an example when he mentioned he had gone to the New Hope area of Chatham County last week to look at two to three thousand acres of timber that will have to be cut to make way for the New Hope dam area.

"When that timber is cut, it will be gone forever," he said. "It will never be replaced because the area will all be under water."



A FORK LIFT VEHICLE MOVES LUMBER

... Now A Valuable Cargo

The "supply and demand" theory also has its proponents. Any shortage must have a 'cause' they say.

Among reasons advanced for national shortages are such things as excessive exports to the far east, tight money squeezes which closed some west coast mills two years ago, former restrictive policies on cutting timber on federal lands (eased this past week by Presidential order) and severe weather in some parts of the nation during the past winter which reduced timber cutting.

The lumber shortage has also grown worse because of demands of the Vietnam war, rail shortages in some areas, and even the recent dock strike.

President Nixon's moves to stop the rise in lumber prices will be scrutinized in the next few weeks by the nation's lumber producers and prospective homebuilders, each of whom have a big stake in the price spiral of building materials.



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RIVERS

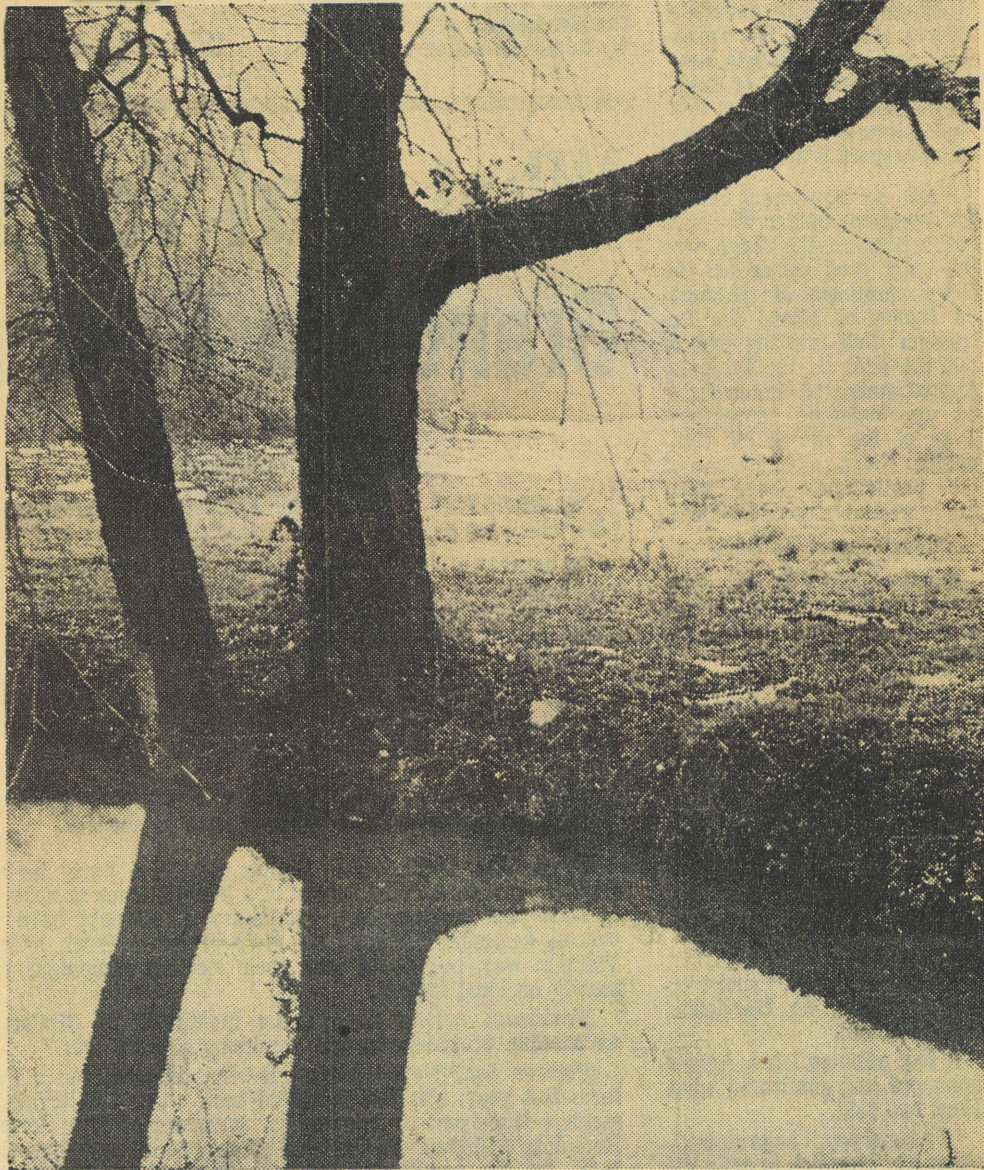


## Deep River

Deep River is as old as time itself. It moves on like a careless stream until lost in the great Atlantic. Much history and folk lore hover around its banks. Near Buffalo Ford, Lacy Parks tells of three Tories who were shot there.

Near Franklinville at the new river bridge Colonel Andrew Hunter, the Randolph patriot, rode away from his scaffold to freedom by climbing Faith Rock on David Fanning's favorite mare, "Bay Doe", with the shots of this notorious Tory and that of his men whistling in their ears. Near the Randleman Bridge on this river Jonathan Lewis drowned Naomi Wise, the murder that was to become famous in song and story.





## Reflections At The Riverside

**AT SUN -** UP on Sunday, two gnarled trees were mirrored in the backwaters of Deep at Franklinville. It was a scene of serenity and the spring weather was tinged with a hint of early morning haziness. By noon the quiet landscape was alive with families of fisher-

men, women and children who lined the banks and tried they luck at hooking bluegills, catfish, or whatever might bite. It was a weekend for picnics and angling and both pastimes were in evidence in the countryside.

(Staff Photo)



Uwharrie River

The Uwharrie River flows through the middle belt of the western half of the county. It derives its name from "Werra", a river in Germany located in lower Saxony. It was named by some German refugees who settled there about 1690 and the name means a river of mills. Though water mills were invented about the beginning of the Christian era, few were found in this county until after the close of the Revolutionary War. The people boiled their corn and made hominy or pounded it in mortars or in hollowed out stones like the Indians.

John Barton built a mill at Stinking Quarters in 1781.

Andrew Hoover had a mill at the forks of the Uwharrie in 1776.



CHURCHES



## Sandy Creek Baptist Church

The most significant landmark in Baptist history, however, was the founding of Sandy Creek Church in Randolph County in 1755 by the Reverend Shubal Stearns, who had recently arrived with eight families from Boston. This marked the beginning of the Separate Baptists, who emphasized the "doctrine of the new birth," "believer's baptism," "free justification," and the autonomy of each congregation. The Separate Baptists "discovered, in their estimation, the nine following rites, videlicet; Baptism — the Lord's Supper — love-feasts — laying-on-of-hands — washing feet — anointing the sick — right hand of fellowship — kiss of charity — and devoting children." This last rite was satirically called "dry-christening." The Separates also emphasized "weekly communion" and emphasized "religion. They



established camp meetings "from motives of convenience and necessity, and relinquished them as soon as they were no longer needful." The Reverend George Pope, pastor of Abbott's Creek Church, said that "the fantastic exercise of jerking, dancing and in a religious way, prevailed much with the united bodies of Methodists and Presbyterians, towards the close of the revival; but they were not introduced at all among the Baptists in these parts. By falling down under religious impressions was frequent among them. Many were taken with these religious epilepsies, if we may so call them, not only at the great meetings where those scenes were exhibited which were calculated to move the sympathetic affections, but also about their daily employment in the fields, some in their houses, and some when hunting the cattle in the woods. . . . And besides falling



down there were many other expressions of zeal, which, in more moderate people, would be considered enthusiastic and wild." Mister Pope claimed that he baptized about 500 persons "in the course of the revival, and that large numbers were also baptized by John Culpeper, William McGregor, and many others." Another contemporary, writing about a camp meeting, said: "My pen cannot describe the one half I saw, heard, and felt. I might fill a volume on this subject, and then leave the greater part untold."

The Sandy Creek Church "the Mother of all the Separate Baptists," had a phenomenal growth, increasing from sixteen to 606 members within a few years. Within seventeen years, forty-two churches and 125 ministers had "sprung from the parent church." In 1758 the Sandy Creek Association — oldest Baptist association in



the state and fourth oldest in Separate Baptist Churches in the United States — was organized and for the next twelve years all Separate Baptist Churches in Virginia and the Carolinas were affiliated with this association, which had yearly meetings

By the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, the Baptists of one variety or another had come to be the most numerous religious sect in the colony, and are said to have had at least one church in each county, with a total of more than forty churches. The Baptists had become the leading opponents of the Established Church. Their democratic organization and government, their local autonomy and religious democratic association, had a great appeal to the common people and a marked influence on the growth of political democracy



# *Mt. Olivet Wesleyan Church*

(Formerly Mt. Olivet Pilgrim)  
Highway 49  
Between Ramseur and Liberty



Rev. T. R. York  
Minister

Rt. 1  
Liberty, N. C.  
27298  
Tel. Ramseur  
824-4482

*"THE  
FRIENDLY  
CHURCH"*



Parsonage



(92)



*First Methodist Church Sanctuary  
Asheboro, North Carolina*



(93)



*First Presbyterian Church  
Asheboro, North Carolina*



## "The Great Revival"

The ecstatic and sometimes weird "exercises" accompanying the Great Revival were looked on with disapproval by some Presbyterians.

It was in Randolph that they succumbed to the frenzy. The Reverend, David Caldwell, Guilford's great Revolutionary minister, called a meeting in January, 1802, at Bell's Meeting House on Deep River. Most of those who came were anti-revival, but before the meeting closed they were "converted," perhaps by Presbyterian James Hall, a pioneer revivalist.

It was after this that the religious excitement spread through the Presbyteries of Orange and Concord, later reaching into the Cape Fear.



## Camp Meetings

The camp-meeting was the vehicle of the revival and many were held in Randolph. the first one in 1801-1802 at Union Methodists.

The worshippers came and stayed, neglecting home, fields, and stock. At Ebenezer Church in 1822 for instance, tents were made of poles, wigwam style, and were so small and low that occupants almost had to crawl inside. In that same year a branch of the American Bible Society was organized in Randolph.



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 18<sup>th</sup> century. Back Creek Meeting House lot was transferred to the friends in 1787.

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