

## **North Carolina Zoological Park** <sup>[1]</sup>

### **North Carolina Zoological Park**

by [William S. Powell](#) <sup>[2]</sup>, 2006



Rainbow Lorikeet at the NC Zoo.

Image courtesy of Flickr.

<sup>[3]</sup>The [North Carolina Zoological Park](#) <sup>[4]</sup>, located in [Asheboro](#) <sup>[5]</sup>, was the first American zoo originally designed to display its animals in situations as close to their natural habitats as possible. Zoos were not designed as such until relatively recently; instead, animals, alone or in limited numbers, were displayed as curiosities or as educational objects in what were called menageries. North Carolinians kept some native animals (deer, squirrels, or rabbits) as family pets; a large portrait of the children of John Hawks in New Bern included their pet deer. Occasionally, some shop owners—such as an early twentieth-century merchant in Hillsborough—kept a small monkey on a leash before their shop to attract customers. Public zoos did not become widely appreciated until the nineteenth century, the first notable one in the United States opening in 1894 in Philadelphia.



Giraffe at the NC Zoo. Image courtesy of Flickr.

<sup>[6]</sup>Beginning early in the twentieth century, a few animals such as an occasional buffalo, bear, monkey, tiger, lion, or even an elephant, perhaps aging and abandoned by a previous owner, could be found in municipal parks in [Asheville](#) <sup>[7]</sup>, [Charlotte](#) <sup>[8]</sup>, [Greensboro](#) <sup>[9]</sup>, [Raleigh](#) <sup>[10]</sup>, and elsewhere. A small privately maintained zoo in the town of Windsor had, in addition to animals, such exotic fowls as rhea, both blue and white peacocks, and [Royal Palm turkeys](#) <sup>[11]</sup>.

A group of civic-minded North Carolinians in Raleigh in the late 1960s concluded that there ought to be a zoo in the state. There followed a campaign to convince the people of the state of a zoo's benefits for their own education and enjoyment as well as in saving many species of animals that were nearing extinction. The idea was convincing, and a [North Carolina Zoological Society](#) <sup>[12]</sup> was formed; a site selection committee devoted two years to considering possible locations and ultimately accepted the gift of 1,371 acres from the society. Voters passed a \$2 million bond referendum. The site was in [Randolph County](#) <sup>[13]</sup> in the [Uwharrie Mountain Range](#) <sup>[14]</sup> near the geographic center of the state, and Governor [Robert W. Scott](#) <sup>[15]</sup> dedicated it in the spring of 1972. The [Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation](#) <sup>[16]</sup> granted \$1 million toward permanent construction, and the [General Assembly](#) <sup>[17]</sup> appropriated \$11.8 million for construction of the first geographic exhibition area, devoted to Africa.

The zoo opened in 1979 with a 3.5-acre Forest Edge Habitat for zebras, ostriches, and giraffes. It was soon enlarged, however, with new habitats for elephants, rhinoceros, lions, chimpanzees, and baboons. In 1982 a forest aviary became the zoo's first indoor exhibit. With the creation of North American habitats in 1993 and the opening of the Australian Walkabout in 2004, the North Carolina Zoo became even more positively identified as a natural habitat zoo.



Elephants at the NC Zoo. Image courtesy of Flickr.

<sup>[18]</sup>As the large area devoted to animals was developed, attention was also paid to plants. The North Carolina Zoological Park maintains both rare and ordinary plants common to the regions reproduced in the displays. Among the objectives of the state zoo are information, education, and enjoyment for visitors as well as the welfare and maintenance of the species. Facilities are available for study and research, and the zoo participates in the protection and restoration of threatened animals and plants.

### Additional Resources:

N.C. Zoo: <http://www.nczoo.org/> <sup>[4]</sup>

"Grocery Shopping for the N.C. Zoo," *State*, November 1975. <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/cdm/ref/collection/p16062coll18/id/9683> <sup>[19]</sup>

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Rainbow Lorikeet at the NC Zoo. Image courtesy of Flickr user Larry WFU. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/larrywfu/1802230782/> <sup>[3]</sup> (accessed June 28, 2012).

Giraffe at the NC Zoo. Image courtesy of Flickr user Donald Lee Pardue. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/oldrebel/5155834587/> <sup>[6]</sup> (accessed June 28, 2012).

Western Lowland Gorilla, NC Zoo. Image courtesy of Flickr user Clarissa Peterson. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/clarissa/4414371427/> <sup>[20]</sup> (accessed June 28, 2012).

Elephants at the NC Zoo. Image courtesy of Flickr user Todd Martin. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/tmartin/111226535/> <sup>[18]</sup> (accessed June 28, 2012).

### Subjects:

[100 North Carolina Icons](#) <sup>[21]</sup>

[Post War 20th Century \(1946-2000\)](#) <sup>[22]</sup>

[21st Century \(2001-present\)](#) <sup>[23]</sup>

[Places](#) <sup>[24]</sup>

[Wildlife](#) <sup>[25]</sup>

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### Origin - location:

[Randolph County](#) <sup>[27]</sup>

### From:

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#) <sup>[28]</sup>

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