Randolph County [1]

★★★★☆
Average: 3.8 (99 votes)
Randolph County

[2]

RANDOLPH COUNTY GOVERNMENT:
www.randolphcountync.gov [3]

COUNTY SEAT: Asheboro

FORMED: 1779
FORMED FROM: Guilford

LAND AREA: 782.52 square miles

2020 POPULATION ESTIMATE: 144,171
White: 88.8%
Black/African American: 6.6%
American Indian: 1.2%
Asian: 1.5%
Pacific Islander: 0.1%
Two or more races: 1.8%
Hispanic/Latino: 12.0% (of any race)

From *State & County QuickFacts*, US Census Bureau, 2020.[4]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 6TH

BIOGRAPHIES FOR [5]
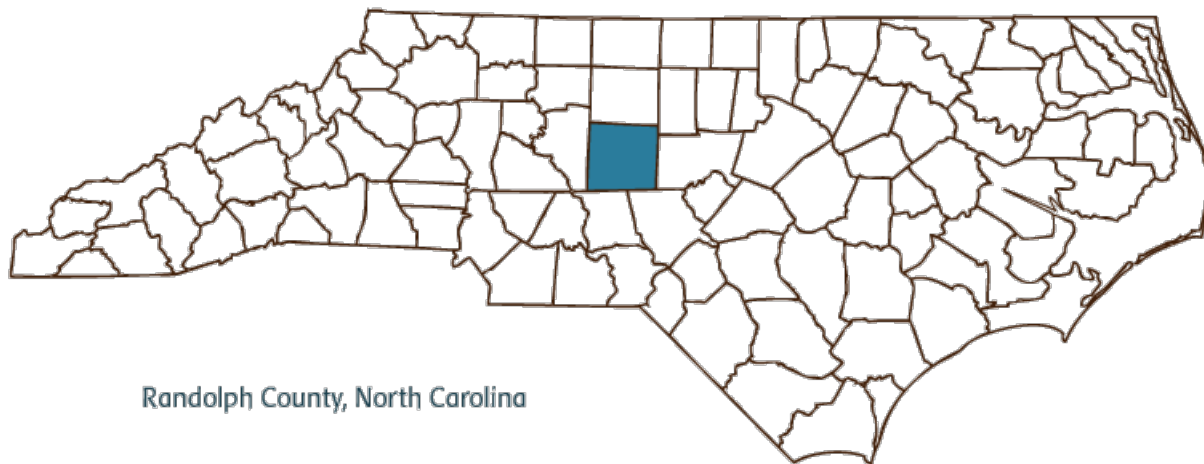Randolph County [5]

[6]**WILDLIFE PROFILES FOR**
Piedmont region [6]

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

REGION: Piedmont [7]
RIVER BASIN: Cape Fear [8], Yadkin-Pee Dee [9], Map [10]
NEIGHBORING COUNTIES: Alamance [11], Chatham [12], Davidson [13], Guilford [14], Montgomery [15], Moore [16]

Randolph County, North Carolina

See also: North Carolina Counties [17] (to access links to NCpedia articles for all 100 counties)

by Jay Mazzocchi, 2006

See also: North Carolina Zoological Park [18]; Pottery [19]; Randolph County Courthouse history [20].

Randolph County, located in the Piedmont [7] region of North Carolina, was formed in 1779 from Guilford County [14] and named for Peyton Randolph, the first president of the Continental Congress. Early inhabitants of the area included the Saponi [21], Keyauwee [22], and other Siouan Indians, followed by German [23], Scotch-Irish [24], and English settlers. Quakers [25] and Moravians [26] also migrated to the area in the eighteenth century. Asheboro [27], the county seat, was incorporated in 1796 and named for Samuel Ashe [28], a former governor of North Carolina. It is the location of the North Carolina Zoological Park [18], which attracts thousands of visitors each year and has spurred a great deal of growth in the town and county. Other Randolph County communities include Archdale [29], Ramseur [30], Liberty [31], Seagrove, Franklinville [32], Coleridge, Whynot, Trinity [33], and Worthville. Randolph County is covered in part by the Uwharrie National Forest [34]. Other notable physical features of the county include the Uwharrie River, Purgatory Mountain, Squirrel Creek, the Little River, and Needhams Mountain.

Several important participants in the War of the Regulation [35] (1764-71) lived in what is now Randolph County. Trinity College [36], established in 1838, moved to Durham in 1892 and became Duke University [37]. Randolph County is home to a number of historic sites and landmarks, such as the Sunset Theatre, built in 1929; the Asheboro City Cemetery, in use since 1827; and Skeen's Mill Covered Bridge, built in the 1890s. Cultural institutions include the Museum of North Carolina Traditional Pottery, the American Classic Motorcycle Museum, the Richard Petty Museum, and the North Carolina Pottery Center. The Seagrove region [38] is a very important center of North Carolina pottery [19] production. The county hosts festivals and annual events that include the Spring Kiln Opening in Seagrove, Festival of the Dogs in Franklinville, and Christmas parades in several towns.

Randolph County produces agricultural goods such as eggs, tobacco [39], corn, soybeans, hay, vegetables, fruit, and poultry [40]. Manufactured products include furniture [41], dry batteries, hospital supplies, cushions and pillows, shoes, fabrics, apparel, and industrial components. The county's estimated population in 2004 was 135,800.

Annotated history of Randolph County's formation:

For an annotated history of the county's formation, with the laws affecting the county, boundary lines and changes, and other origin information, visit these references in *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties* (Corbitt, 2000), available online at North Carolina Digital Collections (note, there may be additional items of interest for the county not listed here):

County formation history: https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/the-formation-of-the-north-ca... [42]

Index entry for the county: https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/the-formation-of-the-north-ca... [43]

Additional resources:

Corbitt, David Leroy. 2000. *The formation of the North Carolina counties, 1663-1943.* https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/the-formation-of-the-north-carolina-counties-1663-1943/3692099?item=4553233 [44] (accessed June 20, 2017).

Randolph County Government: http://www.randolphcountync.gov [2]

Asheboro / Randolph County Chamber of Commerce: https://www.chamber.asheboro.com/ [45]

DigitalNC, Randolph County: https://www.digitalnc.org/counties/randolph-county/ [46]

North Carolina Digital Collections (explore by place, time period, format):https://digital.ncdcr.gov [47]

Image credits:

Rudersdorf, Amy. 2010. "NC County Maps." Government & Heritage Library, State Library of North Carolina.

Subjects:
Counties [48]
From:
Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.[49]
Authors:
Mazzocchi, Jay [50]
Origin - location:
Randolph County [51]

1 January 2006 | Mazzocchi, Jay

Links
[1] https://ncpedia.org/geography/randolph [2] http://www.randolphcountync.gov [3] http://www.randolphcountync.gov/ [4] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/randolphcountynorthcarolina/POP010220 [5] https://ncpedia.org/geography/randolph-county/biography [6] https://ncpedia.org/wildlife/piedmont [7] https://ncpedia.org/geography/region/piedmont [8] https://files.nc.gov/deqee/documents/files/cape-fear-river-basin.pdf [9] https://files.nc.gov/deqee/documents/files/yadkin-river-basin.pdf [10] https://ncdenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicInformation/index.html?appid=f82f583438e74bf29adcc76247381eee [11] https://ncpedia.org/geography/alamance [12] https://ncpedia.org/geography/chatham [13] https://ncpedia.org/geography/davidson [14] https://ncpedia.org/geography/guilford [15] https://ncpedia.org/geography/montgomery [16] https://ncpedia.org/geography/moore [17] https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/counties [18] https://ncpedia.org/north-carolina-zoological-park [19] https://ncpedia.org/pottery [20] https://ncpedia.org/randolph-county-courthouse-history [21] https://ncpedia.org/saponi-indians [22] https://ncpedia.org/keyauwee-indians [23] https://ncpedia.org/german-settlers [24] https://ncpedia.org/scottish-settlers [25] https://ncpedia.org/quakers [26] https://ncpedia.org/moravians [27] https://www.asheboronc.gov/ [28] https://ncpedia.org/ashe-samuel [29] https://www.archdale-nc.gov/ [30] https://townofframseur.org/ [31] http://www.liberty-nc.com/ [32] https://www.townoffranklinvillenc.org/ [33] https://www.trinity-nc.gov/ [34] https://ncpedia.org/uwharrie-national-forest [35] https://ncpedia.org/history/colonial/regulator-movement [36] https://ncpedia.org/trinity-college [37] https://ncpedia.org/duke-university [38] https://ncpedia.org/pottery-birthplace-seagrove-area [39] https://ncpedia.org/tobacco [40] https://ncpedia.org/poultry [41] https://ncpedia.org/furniture/overview [42] https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/the-formation-of-the-north-carolina-counties-1663-1943/3692099?item=4553442 [43] https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/the-formation-of-the-north-carolina-counties-1663-1943/3692099?item=4553606 [44] https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/the-formation-of-the-north-carolina-counties-1663-1943/3692099?item=4553233 [45] https://www.chamber.asheboro.com/ [46] https://www.digitalnc.org/counties/randolph-county/ [47] https://digital.ncdcr.gov [48] https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/counties [49] https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia- [50] https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/mazzocchi-jay [51] https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-10