

Lakes ^[1]

Lakes

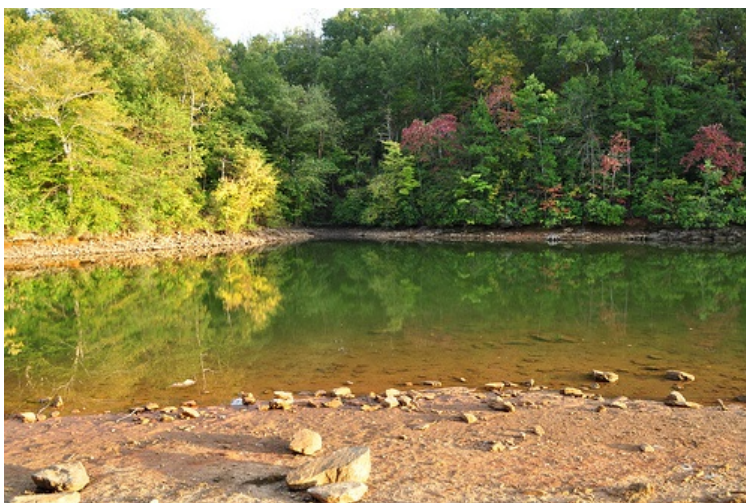
by Bland Simpson and John Hairr, 2006

See also: [Our State Geography in a Snap: Bodies of Water](#) ^[2]; [Lake Mattamuskeet](#) ^[3]



Lake Mattamuskeet. Image courtesy of Shannon Craven. ^[4]Lakes can be found in virtually every part of North Carolina, although all of the state's natural freshwater lakes of consequence are located in the eastern region of the state. Most North Carolina lakes are relatively shallow bodies of water. Several of the lakes in the southeastern part of the state are examples of the unusual geographic features known as [Carolina Bays](#) ^[5]. Used primarily for sports and recreation, the five largest natural freshwater lakes in North Carolina are [Lake Mattamuskeet](#) ^[3] (30,000 acres), Scuppernong Lake (16,600 acres), [Lake Waccamaw](#) ^[6] (8,938 acres), Alligator Lake (6,000 acres), and Pungo Lake (2,700 acres).

Lake Mattamuskeet in central [Hyde County](#) ^[7], the largest of North Carolina's natural lakes, is shallow, with a maximum depth of five feet, and sits at an elevation of three feet below sea level. Efforts to drain Mattamuskeet for farming date as far back as 1789, and the [Southern Land Reclamation Company](#) ^[8] built an enormous pumping station, with a 125-foot smokestack, at the lake's western end between 1909 and 1916. Southern Land failed, though, selling out to North Carolina Farms in 1918; that firm in turn sold out to New Holland Corporation in 1923. Four enormous steam engines of nearly 1,000 horsepower apiece, in league with attendant drainage canals, finally succeeded, and 12,000 acres of Lake Mattamuskeet's bottom was under cultivation-with rice, wheat, rye, and the biggest soybean crop in the world-when [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) ^[9] was elected president in 1932. But rainfall, pestilence, and mud caused the New Holland farmers to decide that keeping the water out of the lake bed was too difficult to continue.



Lake Norman, 2011. Image courtesy of Flickr user M. Fletcher. ^[10]Lake Mattamuskeet took little time to refill its shallow declivity and has long been one of North Carolina's favorite hunting and fishing grounds. In 1934 its swampy land became a [wildlife refuge](#) ^[11] (with controlled hunts). Waterfowl populations vary from year to year, with the annual December count of geese, swans, and ducks reaching the tens of thousands.

West of the fall line, most large bodies of water in North Carolina are man-made, created when several of the state's rivers were dammed for either drinking water, flood control, or hydroelectric power. The five largest artificial lakes lying

entirely within the borders of North Carolina-all popular tourist destinations-are [Lake Norman](#) [12], High Rock Lake, [B. Everett Jordan Lake](#) [13], [Falls Lake](#) [14], and [Fontana Lake](#) [15]. Located northwest of [Charlotte](#) [16] and created in the 1960s, Lake Norman is the state's largest man-made lake, covering 32,510 acres. High Rock Lake, nine miles from Lexington, stretches across 18,000 acres and has often been the site of one of the world's most prestigious fishing competitions, the [BASS Master's Classic](#) [17]. With 13,942 acres, B. Everett Jordan Lake, originally New Hope Lake but renamed in 1973 in honor of the former North Carolina senator, stands mostly in [Chatham County](#) [18]. Jordan Lake has several beaches and is popular among waterskiing enthusiasts. Falls Lake, spreading over 11,310 acres, was created from the 1981 damming of the [Neuse River](#) [19] to minimize flooding problems in the area just north of Raleigh. Fontana Lake, created in the 1940s and located along the southern border of [Great Smoky Mountains National Park](#) [20], spans 10,530 acres and boasts the highest dam east of the [Rocky Mountains](#) [21].

References:

Jim Dean, "Mattamuskeet Memories," in Dean and Lawrence S. Earley, eds., *Wildlife in North Carolina* (1987).

Phillip Manning, *Afoot in the South: Walks in the Natural Areas of North Carolina* (1993).

Bland Simpson, *Into the Sound Country: A Carolinian's Coastal Plain* (1997).

Additional Resources:

Lake Waccamaw, NC Division of Parks and Recreation: <http://www.ncparks.gov/Visit/parks/lawa/main.php> [6]

The Mattamuskeet Foundation, Inc., Southern Land Reclamation Company:
http://www.mattamuskeet.org/history/southern_land_reclamation_company.htm [8]

Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge: <http://www.fws.gov/mattamuskeet/> [11]

Lakes & Rivers in NC: <http://www.visitnc.com/journeys/places/lakes-rivers> [22]

"Lakes in North Carolina," *North Carolina Tourism website*, <http://www.north-carolina-tourism.com/nc-lakes.htm> [23]

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https://www.flickr.com/photos/shannon_eileen/6413686269/ [4] (accessed November 20, 2012).

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https://www.flickr.com/photos/matt_fletcher/6233311106/ [10] (accessed November 20, 2012).

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