

Mining Part 2: Important Minerals, Gems, and Rocks Mined in North Carolina ^[1]

Mining

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See also: [Bechtler Mint](#) ^[2]; [Big Ore Bank](#) ^[3]; [Cabinet of Minerals](#) ^[4]; [Gold Hill Mine](#) ^[5]; [Gold Rush](#) ^[6].

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Important Minerals, Gems, and Rocks Mined in North Carolina

[Amethyst](#) ^[9]. Violet quartz gemstone colored by inclusions of hematite or other minerals, found in Stokes, Burke, Lincoln, Iredell, Moore, Warren, and Franklin Counties. Southeast Macon County's Tessentee Creek was originally operated by Tiffany and Company of New York around 1900. Other mines such as the Connally and Rhodes Mines also operated in Macon County.

[Argillite](#) ^[10]. Fine-grained, gray-to-dark colored sedimentary rock. By the 1980s argillite (such as that quarried in [Davidson County](#) ^[11]) was becoming widely used in the hearths of manufactured homes and in prefabricated fireplaces.

[Asbestos](#) ^[12]. Silky, fibrous form of silicate minerals first discovered in 1871. Its nonflammable character found applications in insulation (shingles and siding) and served other heat-resistant needs (firefighters' products). Though asbestos was reported in Wilkes and Polk Counties by 1900, production in [Yancey County](#) ^[13] in 1919 was among the highest in the nation that year. The mining of anthophyllite (used as asbestos) remained a minor industry in Yancey through the late 1970s.

[Beryl](#) ^[14]. Very hard mineral (beryllium aluminum silicate) found in granitic rocks and pegmatites. Discovered in Macon County in 1871, aquamarine (blue beryl) and golden beryl were mined in [Mitchell County](#) ^[15] in the early 1900s; by the end of the century, Macon County's Littlefield Mine and Yancey County's Ray Mine continued to produce modest amounts for amateur collectors.

[Chromium](#). Found as [chromite](#) ^[16] (chromium oxide) in olivine-rich rock called "dunite." Known to exist since 1870, [chromite](#) ^[17] is found in Yancey County's Day Book Mine and in [Buncombe County](#) ^[18]'s Democrat Mine, as well as in deposits in Iredell, Macon, and Jackson Counties. After mining between 1880 and 1900 and during both world wars, chromite came to be considered a reserve mineral.



Emeralds and aquamarine gemstones found in North Carolina, 1907. Image from Google Books.

^[19]**[Copper](#)**. Element found as sulfides such as chalcocite, chalcopyrite, and bornite in the mountain belt (Ashe, Jackson, Swain, and Haywood Counties), Guilford, Granville, and Person Counties, and other areas throughout the state. Exploited as early as 1585, when Roanoke Island explorers reported its use by Indians, copper was first mined commercially in [Granville County](#) ^[20] in 1852 (one of the first such mines in the nation). The industry, though never flourishing, continued until 1962.

[Corundum](#) ^[21]. A form of aluminum oxide, second only to the diamond in hardness, found in [Madison County](#) ^[22] in 1846. Mining began in 1871 in [Macon County](#) ^[23], where corundum soon found greater application as an abrasive than a gemstone. By 1895 nearly all of the corundum produced and used in the United States came from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, though the use of artificial abrasives after 1900 brought an end to the industry.

[Diamond](#) ^[24]. The hardest known mineral, found only rarely in western North Carolina. Thirteen diamonds have been reported from the region, beginning in 1843 with a 1.33 carat octahedral crystal from Brindletown Creek Ford in [Burke County](#) ^[25]. The largest, discovered in 1886, was a 4.33 carat green-gray crystal from Dysartville in [McDowell County](#) ^[26] (now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York). The last North Carolina diamond was found in 1893 at [King's Mountain](#) ^[27].

[Emerald](#) ^[28]. Green gem variety of beryl, first found in [Alexander County](#) ^[29] in 1874 and later in Mitchell County in 1894–95. The 1880s saw the largest emerald at that time, an eight-and-one-half-inch crystal. In 1969 the Rist Mine yielded the largest crystal seen in North America, a 1,438 carat piece; a 13.14 carat "Carolina Emerald" also was acquired by Tiffany and Company of New York. In 1973 the emerald was adopted as the [state's official gemstone](#) ^[30].

Feldspar ^[31]. Abundant group of aluminum silicates found commercially in pegmatites and feldspar-rich granitic rocks called “alaskite.” Important in the glass and ceramics industries, the first feldspar was mined as early as 1744 in present-day Macon County; systematic exploitation began late in the nineteenth century. The Spruce Pine area mines of Deer Park and Chalk Mountain helped North Carolina become the nation’s leading feldspar producer, a position held since 1917.

Gold ^[32]. Precious metal found as grains and nuggets in the middle and western counties. With the first authenticated discovery in 1799 in **Cabarrus County** ^[33] (followed by finds in Stanly, Union, Davidson, Guilford, and Randolph Counties), North Carolina produced the nation’s gold supply from 1803 to 1848. Mining continued up to 1971, although little gold was found after 1900.

Hiddenite ^[34]. Grass-green gemstone and variety of spodumene unique to Alexander County, where it was discovered in 1880. A novel gem that sold well above its real value, hidden (later hiddenite) was exhibited at the Charleston Exposition in 1901–2. The community of Salem Church changed its name to Hiddenite in its honor and is now home to the Hiddenite Center, an important folk and cultural arts center.

Kyanite ^[35]. Aluminum silicate, often in flattened blue crystals, found in metamorphic rock and some pegmatites. It was commercially produced in the Spruce Pine district southeast of Burnsville from 1934 to 1944 for use as a refractory. Kyanite has continued to interest mineral collectors, and occasionally gem-grade material is found.

Lithium ^[36]. Element used in aluminum making, glass, ceramics, greases, and other products, mined from pegmatites as spodumene in Cleveland, Gaston, and Lincoln Counties. Major production began in 1942 near King’s Mountain in **Cleveland County** ^[37]. Together, Gaston and Cleveland Counties contain more than 80 percent of the known reserves in the nation, and in 1980 North Carolina produced over 50 percent of the world’s estimated output.

Marble ^[38]. Crystalline form of limestone, found in a narrow belt centered on Murphy in **Cherokee County** ^[39]. Much of it is too broken by jointing to be good as a **dimension stone** ^[38], but in 1902 the National Marble Company was in operation at Regal, shipping blocks to Canton, Ga., for finishing work. In 1980 three active companies were reported in Cherokee County.

Mica ^[40]. Group of aluminum silicates occurring in the Blue Ridge Mountains and western piedmont, notable for its perfect cleavage into thin, elastic sheets. Used early on as a form of window glass (called isinglass), mica was first mined in Mitchell County in 1858 and in **Jackson County** ^[41] in 1867. North Carolina produces two-thirds of the nation’s scrap mica, which found numerous industrial uses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Olivine ^[42]. Pale green igneous rock with a sandy texture. Found in the mountains, deposits of olivine rock were known as early as 1875 as “crysolytic sandstone” and later as “olivine” or “dunite.” Beginning in the 1930s olivine has been used as a basic refractory in the steel industry and as a molding sand in foundry work. North Carolina is the nation’s major olivine producer, with mines in Jackson, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties.

Phosphate ^[43]. Dark, nodular mineral found in the coastal counties. Castle Hayne north of Wilmington has produced phosphate rock commercially since about 1900, when the mineral was manufactured into fertilizer. In 1958 a vast deposit was discovered in **Beaufort County** ^[44] and christened the “Pungo River Formation” in 1964. Since then North Carolina has become the second-highest phosphate producer in the nation (the state’s sole producer is Texasgulf, Inc.).

Pyrophyllite ^[45]. Soft white silicate associated with the metavolcanic sedimentary rock of the Carolina slate belt. Used in ceramics, insecticides, and other products, pyrophyllite was first identified in 1856 in **Moore County** ^[46]. In 1921 a processing plant was built near Robbins on what proved to be the largest deposit in the state and the only underground workings. North Carolina is the nation’s largest domestic producer, with mines in Moore and Orange Counties.

Quartz. One of the most widespread minerals, found in all classes of rock. Quartz (silicon dioxide) comes in many varieties, such as milky quartz. Rock crystal, a glass-clear variety, is sought by collectors in the western counties; one **Ashe County** ^[47] piece (now in New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art) was displayed at the 1900 Paris Exposition. Avery, **Mitchell** ^[48], Yancey, and Cleveland Counties produce quartz sand for industrial use.

Rhodolite ^[49]. Pink variety of garnet unique in North America to North Carolina. Pale pink rhodolite was reported in Asheville in 1893 and discovered in 1895 during mining for ruby corundum in the Cowee Valley. A mixture of 2/3 pyrope garnet to 1/3 almandine garnet, it was named for its color’s resemblance to the blooms of rhododendron. Between 1900 and 1926 rhodolite was mined on Sugarloaf Mountain in Jackson County for use as an abrasive.



Various gems found in North Carolina, 1907. Image from Google Books.

^[50]**Ruby**. Blood-red gem variety of corundum. The Cowee Valley in Macon County, site of the first efforts to recover the gemstone from gravel in 1895, yielded only flawed rubies. Though the ruby industry never enjoyed the success of corundum, tourists can still purchase buckets of gravel with sluices and sieves to search the contents for rubies.

Sandstone. Sedimentary rock formed mainly of quartz grains, quarried for dimension stone beginning in the late nineteenth century (when “brownstone” was popular) in counties such as Anson, Lee, Montgomery, Stokes, Burke, and Wilkes. The Wilmington Post Office, Moore County Courthouse, and early

[61] <https://ncpedia.org/part-2-radio-enters-its-golden-age-> [62] <http://books.google.com/books?id=OhgtAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA194#v=onepage&q&f=false> [63] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/mines-and-mineral> [64] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/seaman-jean-h> [65] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->