

## Coal <sup>[1]</sup>

## Coal

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Additional research provided by Jean H. Seaman.



Cumnock Coal Mines. Documenting

the American South, UNC Libraries. <sup>[2]</sup>

Coal in North Carolina is limited to two belts of Triassic sediment: the sporadic Dan River belt and the larger Deep River belt, which runs along the Deep River in [Lee](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, [Moore](#) <sup>[4]</sup>, and [Chatham](#) <sup>[5]</sup> Counties. Metamorphosed from deposits of vegetable matter into hard, long-burning fuel, coal was utilized in forges in the Carolina colony before the [American Revolution](#) <sup>[6]</sup>. During that war, coal from the Horton Mine, near Cumnock, was used by John Wilcox, who operated an [ironworks at Gulf](#) <sup>[7]</sup> in [Chatham County](#) <sup>[5]</sup>.

The Deep River coalfield is the only area in the state known to contain beds of commercial significance. Approximately 35 miles long and between 5 and 10 miles wide, the field contains medium volatile bituminous coal and is centered around 10 miles northwest of Sanford in the Cumnock Formation. Although the Egypt and Coal Glen Mines, using deep shafts and served by two rail lines—the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway at Cumnock and the Seaboard Air Line at Colon (by means of the Raleigh & Western Railway)—produced coal from this seam only intermittently from 1854 to 1953, significant periods of operation did occur. Because of the [Civil War](#) <sup>[8]</sup>, production, especially from the [Egypt Mine](#) <sup>[9]</sup>



After explosion at Carolina Coal Mine

(Coal Glen). From the News and

Observer (Raleigh, N.C.), May 29,

1925.

<sup>[10]</sup>(in present-day [Lee County](#) <sup>[3]</sup>), was extremely important, as coal was supplied to the [Confederate](#) <sup>[11]</sup> arsenal in [Fayetteville](#) <sup>[12]</sup> and the [Charlotte Navy Yard](#) <sup>[13]</sup>; though it was often used by [blockade-runners](#) <sup>[14]</sup>, its poor quality produced dark smoke easily detected by Union ships.

Coal production retained the war's boost until 1873; other noteworthy periods were 1889-1905 and 1918-30, both mines operating during the latter interval. Although Coal Glen Mine produced about 14,000 tons of coal in 1949, averaging 100 tons per day, production on the Deep River seam ceased in 1953 because of the depth and the many dissecting faults that broke up the field. For these reasons, the area has proven to be uneconomical to mine, even though reserves are estimated to be 110 million tons.

### References:

Daniel Andrew Textoris and Eleanora I. Robbins, *Coal Resources of the Triassic Deep River Basin, North Carolina* (1988).

Charles Wilkes, *Report on the Examination of the Deep River District, North Carolina* (1859).

#### Additional Resources:

Wilcox Iron Works, NC Highway Historical Marker H-24: <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?ct=ddl&sp=search&k=Markers&sv=H-24%20-%20WILCOX%20IRON%20WORKS> [7]

Egypt Coal Mine, NC Highway Historical Marker H-41: <https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program/Markers.aspx?sp=search&k=Markers&sv=H-41> [9]

#### Image Credit:

Cumnock Coal Mines. Documenting the American South, UNC Libraries. Available from <https://docsouth.unc.edu/nc/state/state.html> [2] (accessed October 5, 2012).

After explosion at Carolina Coal Mine (Coal Glen). From the News and Observer (Raleigh, N.C.), May 29, 1925. Stephen Fletcher, "May 27, 1925: Carolina Coal Company Mine Explosion, Coal Glen, North Carolina," This Month in North Carolina History, May 2005. North Carolina Collection, UNC Libraries.

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#### From:

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#) [23]

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