

Kaolin ^[1]

Kaolin



Kaolin Mine, Harris Clay Co., Near Webster.
From *Clay Deposits and Clay Industry in North*

by Jean H. Seaman, 2006Carolina, by Heinrich Ries, 1897.

^[2]

Kaolin is a fine clay mineral used in ceramics and insulators. The Cherokee Nation was issued a patent in 1744 for the production of porcelain from a mixture of kaolin, quartz, and feldspar. In 1767 Thomas Griffiths ^[3] had five tons of kaolin dug and transported to England from the Cowee section of modern Macon County ^[4] for use by the Wedgwood potters in making fine medallions. Systematic mining began in 1888 near Webster in Jackson County, and by 1900 North Carolina had become a significant producer with tonnage sent to Trenton, N.J. ^[5] Kaolin has continued to be an important product of North Carolina mining ^[6].

References:

J. L. Bundy and P. A. Carpenter, *Feldspar Resources of North Carolina*, North Carolina Geological Survey Information Circular 20 (1969).

J. C. Olson, *Mica Deposits of the Franklin-Sylva District*, North Carolina Geological Survey Bulletin no. 49 (1946).

Additional Resources:

Kaolin, New Georgie Encyclopedia: <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/ngc/Article.jsp?id=h-1178> ^[7]

Catalogue of the North Carolina exhibit at the American Exposition at Boston, 1883 ^[8], North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Digital Collections

Public laws and resolutions of the State of North Carolina passed by the General Assembly at its session of...[1917] ^[9], North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Digital Collections

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Kaolin Mine, Harris Clay Co., Near Webster. From *Clay Deposits and Clay Industry in North Carolina*, by Heinrich Ries, 1897. Available from <http://www.wcu.edu/library/DigitalCollections/TravelWNC/1890s/1890dillsboro.html> ^[2] (accessed July 12, 2012).

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Mines and mineral resources ^[16]

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Reconstruction (1865-1876) ^[18]

Authors:

Seaman, Jean H. ^[19]

Origin - location:

Macon County ^[20]

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