

few of the smaller gold mines are listed. This edition's new title, " ... **Gold Mines & Mineralization**" is an attempt at greater accuracy, and recognizes a slight change in focus from the earlier editions.

It is apparent from historical records that the region's resources were inventoried early, thoroughly and frequently, from the very earliest settlements. For example, Paul G. Nyström, Junior's, review of South Carolina Governor John Drayton's 1802 "**A view of South Carolina as respects her natural and civil concerns**" as the "... first description and map of the state's geologic provinces" may be correct "sensu strictu," but is hardly adequate if one examines the historical record for other efforts at general resources analyses, in particular as related to agriculture, forestry and ship's stores. For example, during the preceding colonial days under British rule, repeated efforts to systematically locate and inventory the region's resources, with particular emphasis on locating gold deposits, were mandated by authorities in London. In fact, part of the problem in maintaining early organized settlements was that of people leaving to search for gold: this was true not just in Manteo (the first English settlement <the unsuccessful "**Lost Colony**" > in what is now North Carolina), but also of later settlements, as at Plymouth. The early Royal Governors repeatedly wrote to London requesting permission to cease wasteful efforts to find gold, as directed by London, and to concentrate on more pressing problems related to agriculture and ship's stores, which were proven and profitable: some Royal Governors (e.g., North Carolina's Tryon) even sought the right to jail those who left their assigned work to seek gold! Most early Royal Governors stated as a fact that there was no gold in the region, which they considered as supporting evidence that the Spanish knew there was no gold there and that was the reason for a long-demonstrated lack of Spanish interest in colonizing the region. Circular logic after-the-fact to prove things which were not true was a problem then as it is now! Of course, a great deal of gold was discovered in the Southeast a century later. It is quite likely that one or more of the richer gold mining districts was examined during earlier exploration efforts and that those searching were incapable of recognizing mineralization in the ground and, even if they had tried, would have been unable to extract, concentrate and purify anything discovered. While the early settlers had an abundance of enthusiasm for finding gold, they lacked even the most fundamental of mining knowledge needed to realize their aspirations for riches. This is not to imply that early settlers were universally ignorant of the mining technology of the time: some very important mining operations were successfully undertaken in limited areas (e.g., the chromite ore used for paint pigments mined in Maryland). Thomas Jefferson was fixated on finding indigenous resources of cobalt, as is amply documented in support of his efforts to map the interior of America all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Of course, local smiths mined iron ore from a wide variety of sites throughout the colonial period until the early 20th century: the best documented source for smiths was bog iron from coastal marshes and inland bogs. The mining of gold requires quite different knowledge from the mining of bog iron, chromite, etc. The smiths of the time must be recognized, however, for their acumen at finding domestic sources of iron ore and converting it into useful iron (and steel) products: it is LVM's firm belief (based on comments made by his great-uncle George Moody,