



Pittsboro-Siler City
CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
Serving all of Chatham County

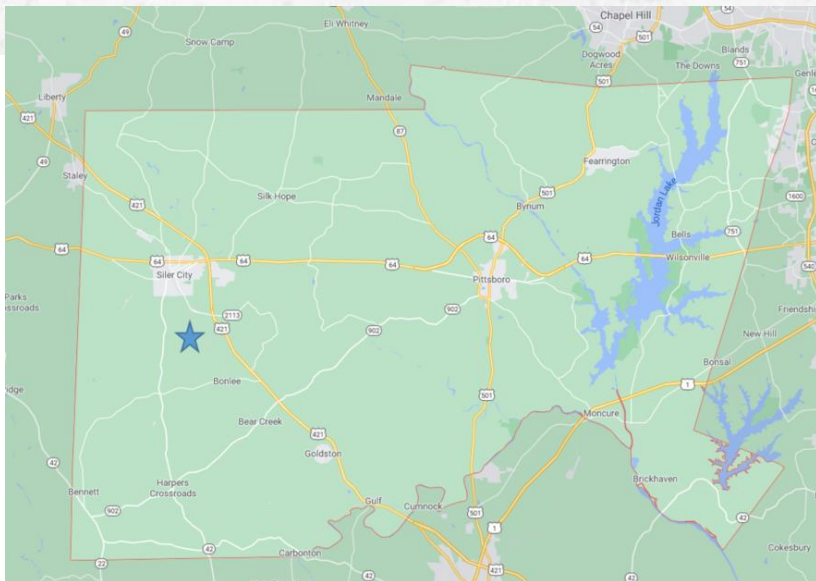
STAY EXPLORE MEET EAT SERVICES SHOP EVENTS

Explore → MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Location

Mount Vernon Springs Historic District

Address: just south of Siler City off Old US Rte 421 on Mount Vernon Springs Rd Bonlee, NC 27213



<https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/MtVernonSpringsHealthandBeauty.pdf>

Mt. Vernon Springs: Health and Beauty Face a Rapidly Changing Chatham

by Fred J. Vatter
2007

Just a few miles south of Siler City near Old US Route 421 on Mt. Vernon Springs Road there is a concrete basin holding two pipes pouring clean mineral waters from twin springs. One flow was once marked "Health" and the other was labeled "Beauty." These designations are no longer there and it would be prudent to fill a cup from each source. This peaceful area is all that remains of a once famous health spa, Mt. Vernon Springs, that attracted ailing people from far and wide. From modest beginnings in the 1830's the resort reached its heyday just before and after the turn of the century, only to decline and finally cease operations in 1931.



Changing times caused the demise of the resort – better roads, faster trains, and the easier accessibility of alternative resorts and sources of recreation all played a part, with a final blow given by the Great Depression. The abandoned buildings were gradually stripped of their valuable hand-hewn timber to be used for new homes and restoring old homes in Chatham and nearby Lee County. The surrounding woodlands again embraced the grounds, helping to protect the purity of the springs.



Legend has it that Native Americans used the springs, followed by early Quaker settlers coming down from the Cane Creek area. Chatham County Court minutes in 1777 mentioned a Quaker road in adjacent Ore Hill by the iron furnace. Early names for the area were Indian Springs, Quaker Springs, Dixon Springs, Healing Springs, and Hickory Springs.

Some folk apparently visited the springs for their healing benefits as early as 1817, but by 1837 a War of 1812 veteran named William Bowen built a small inn and cottages there and advertised it with testimonials. His clientele had to travel via a very rough seven mile road from the Raleigh-Salisbury Highway, but they came.



Pittsboro-Siler City

CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

Serving all of Chatham County

STAY EXPLORE

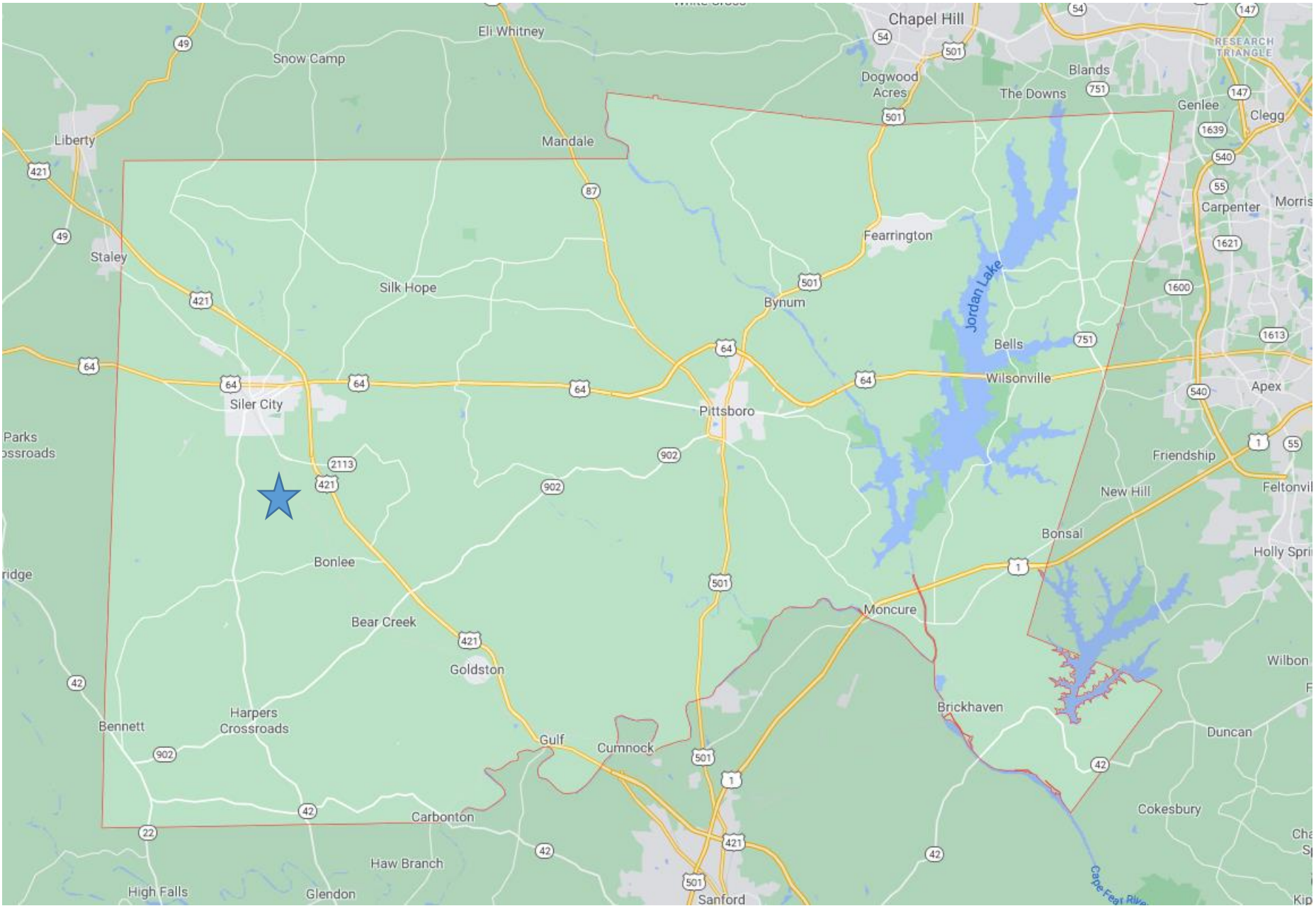
Explore → **MOUNT VERNON
DISTRICT**

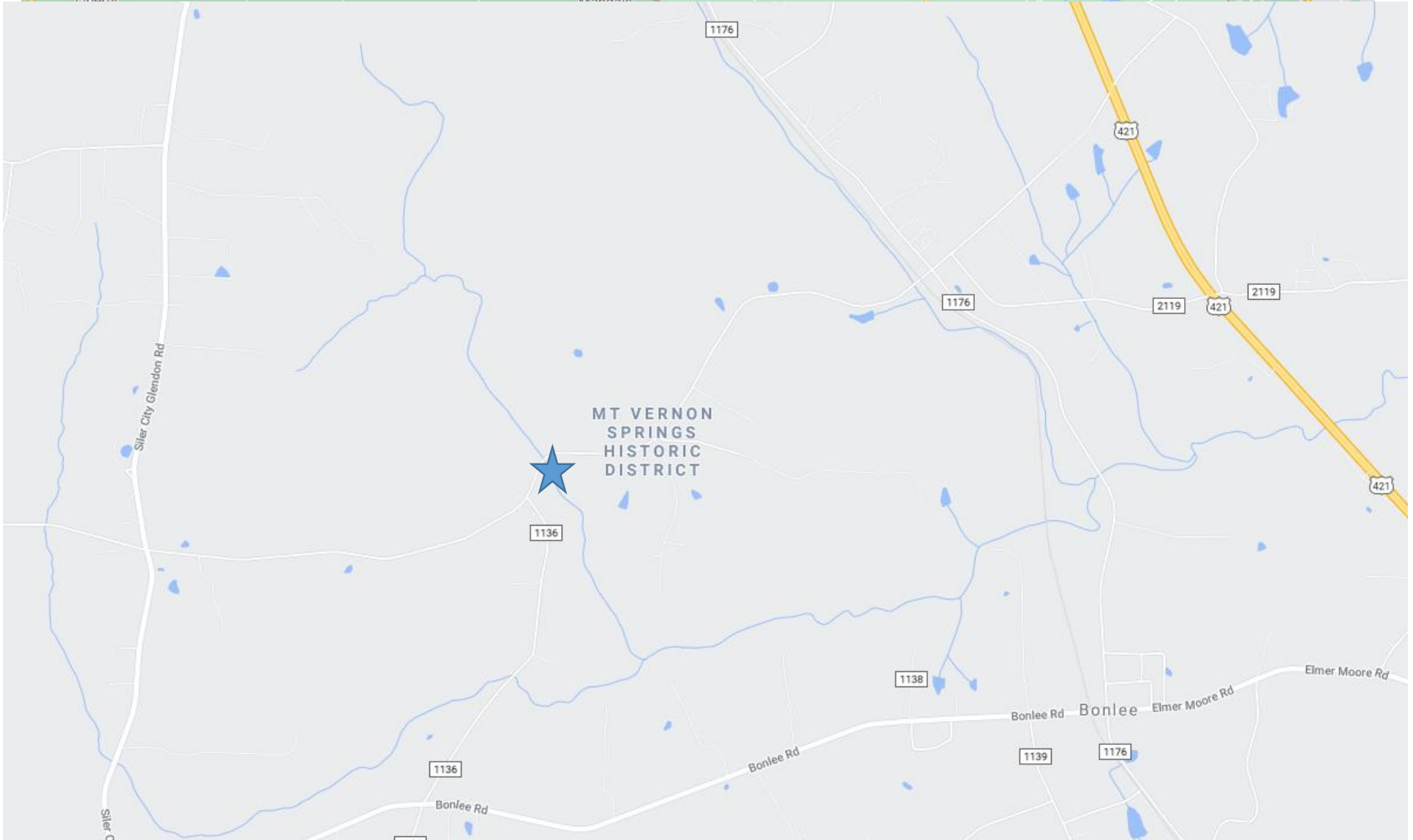


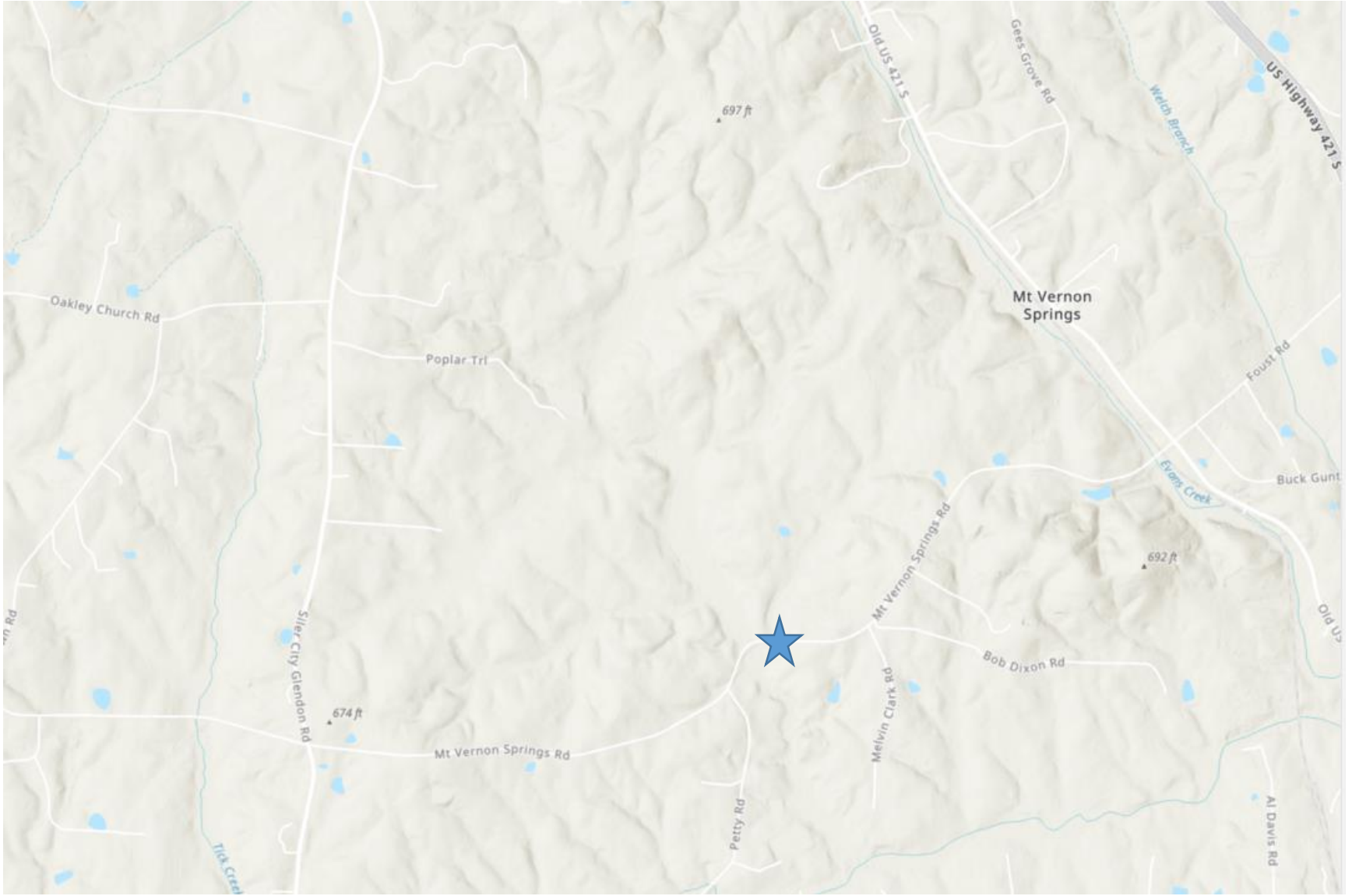
A, VIEW AT MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS, N. C.



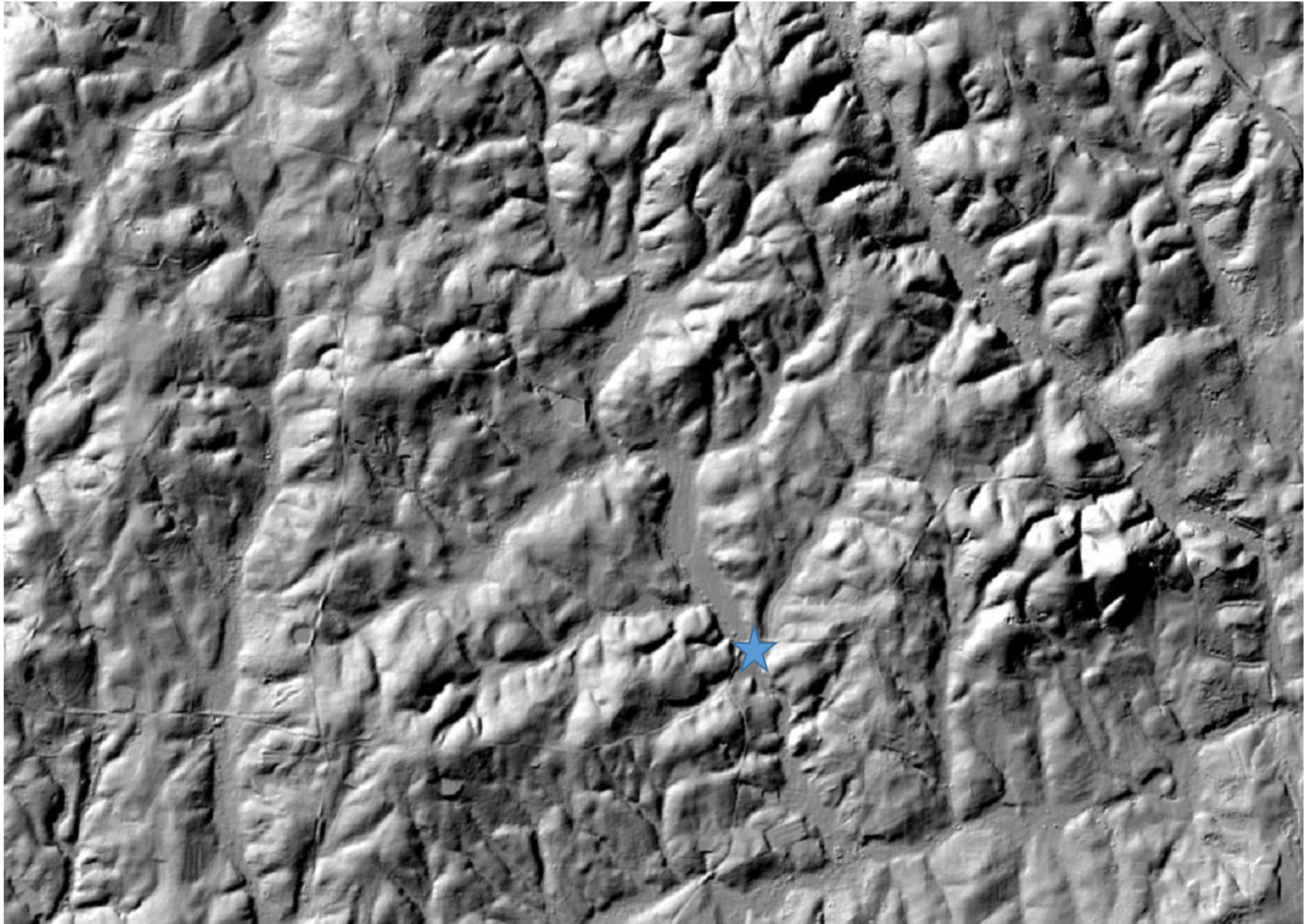
B, HOTEL AT MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS, N. C.



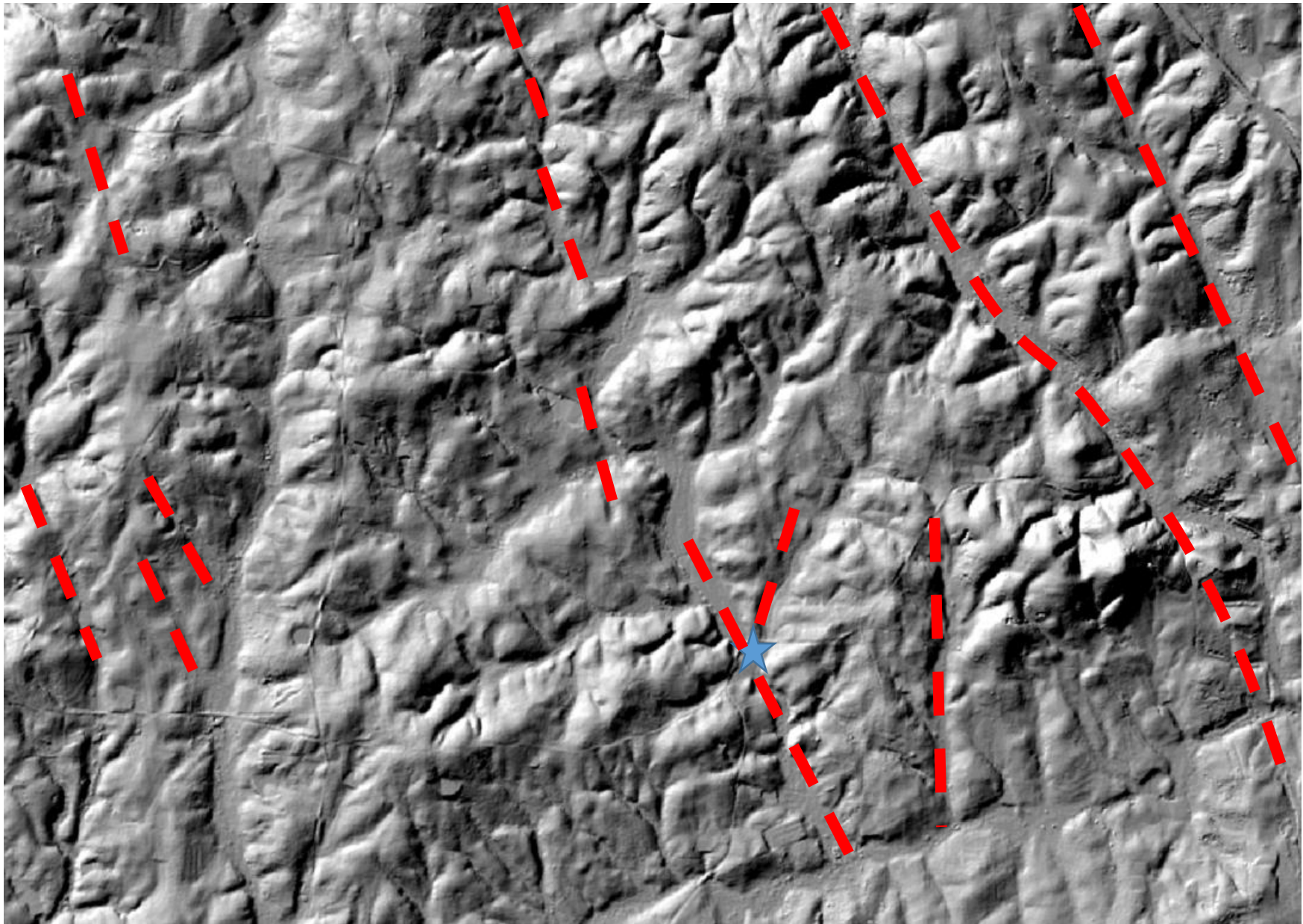




LiDAR – (Light Detection and Ranging) Hillshade Topography Data



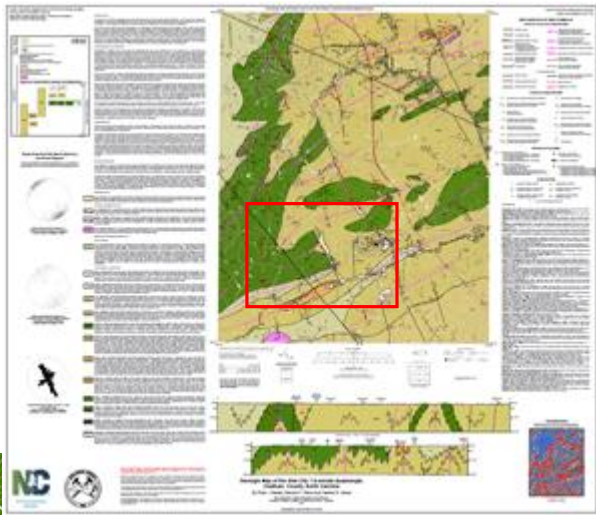
LiDAR – (Light Detection and Ranging) Hillshade Topography Data











Open-file Reports and Maps

Open-File Reports and Maps - Present to 2005
Several Geologic Maps are available in GeoPDF Format

Geopdfs are an electronic map product that have all the same features of regular pdfs but also have location information as part of the map attributes. Using the Avenza Maps App, geopdfs of topographic maps, geologic maps, and other maps in geopdf format can be viewed on the iPhone, iPad, and Android devices.

For information about the Avenza application see: [iPhone/iPad](#) [Android Devices](#)

The main advantage of using geopdfs on iPhone, iPad, or an Android device is that you do not need a data connection to access the maps. All of the map data is on the device.

Important note for iPad and other tablet users, the basic model tablets may not have a built in GPS.

If you have any problems with the GeoPDF's, please email Michael.Medina@ncdenr.gov or pbradley@ncdenr.gov

NCGS Publications

1985 Geologic Map of NC

Bulletins

Information Circulars

Open-File Reports and Maps

Field Trip Guidebooks

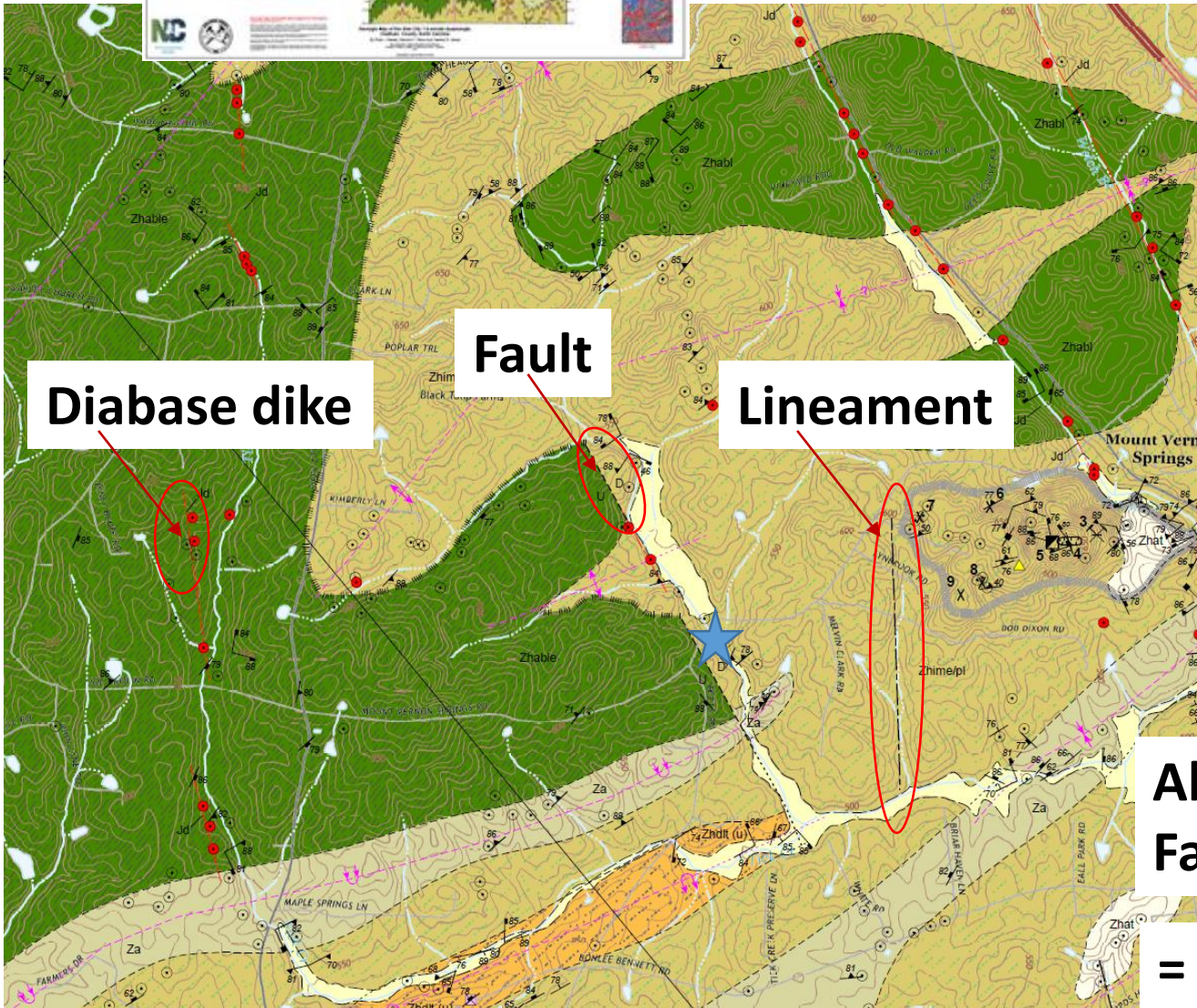
Open-File Reports and Maps - 2004 to 1943

Geologic Map Series

Special Publications

Regional Geologic Map Series

How to Order Maps & Publications



Map	Preview	Description	Purchase	Digital Download (PDF)
OFR-2018-01		Confirmation of hydrocarbon shows and helium in the Walnut Cove Formation: Triassic rift / lacustrine Dan River basin (Stokes and Rockingham counties), North Carolina - A potential new helium province in the Eastern United States?		PDF Download Panel 1 PDF Download Panel 2
OFR-2017-16		Compiled Geologic Map of the Hyco Shear Zone and Adjacent Portions of the Cluster Springs and Roxboro 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Person County, North Carolina	Purchase	PDF Download
OFR-2017-15		Compiled Geologic Map of the Hyco Shear Zone and Adjacent Portions of the Alton and Olive Hill 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Person County, North Carolina	Purchase	PDF Download
OFR-2017-14		Compiled Geologic Map of the Hyco Shear Zone-Portions of the Milton and Leasburg 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Caswell	Purchase	PDF Download

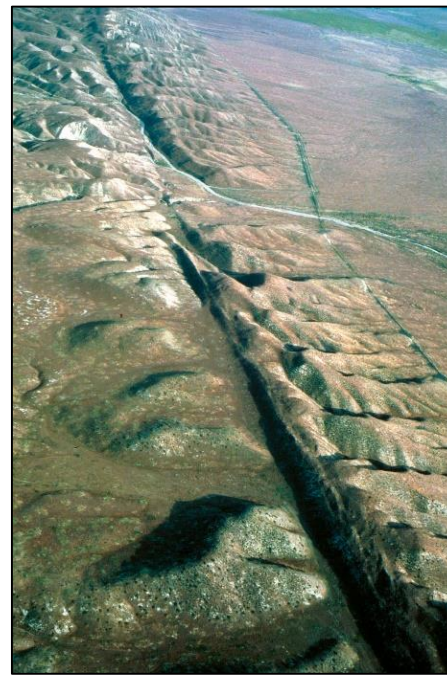
**Abundant -
Faults, dikes and lineaments
= Groundwater Features**



Faults, dikes and lineaments

Fault, in geology, a planar fracture in the rocks of the Earth's crust.... Faults range in length from a few centimeters to many hundreds of kilometers.....

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/science/fault-geology>



San Andreas Fault,
California –
Source USGS

Dike, also called **geological dike**, in geology, tabular or sheetlike igneous body that is often oriented vertically or steeply inclined to the bedding of preexisting intruded rocks.....

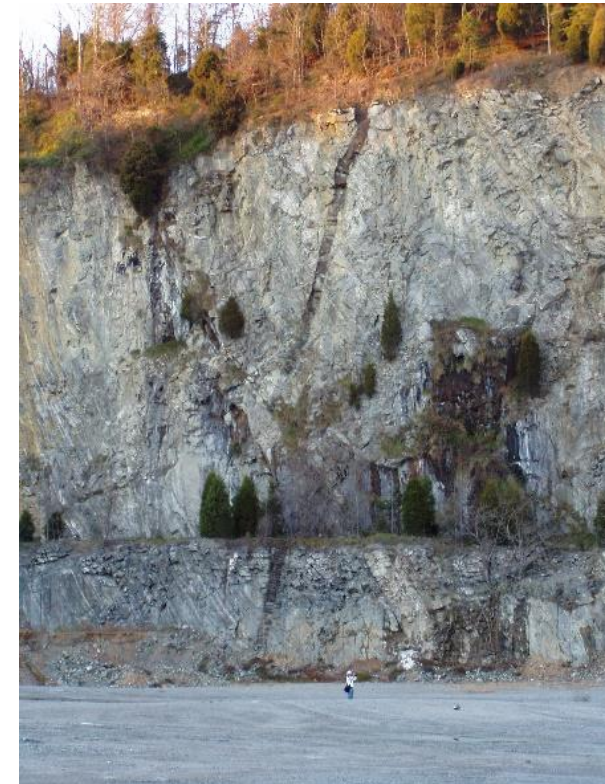
<https://www.britannica.com/science/dike-igneous-rock>

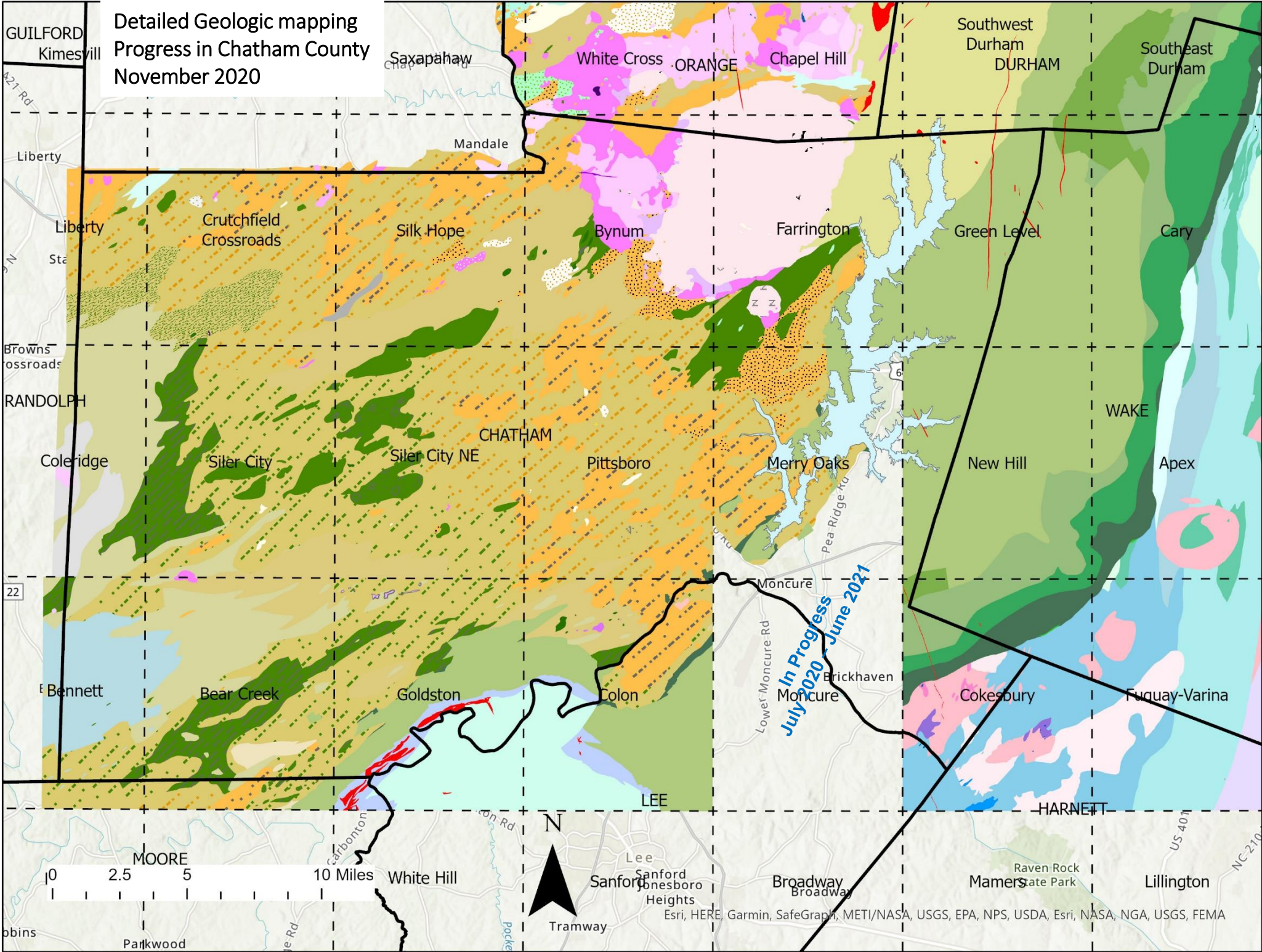
Lineament (in geology)

a linear topographic feature that reveals a characteristic (such as a fault or the subsurface structure).....

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lineament>

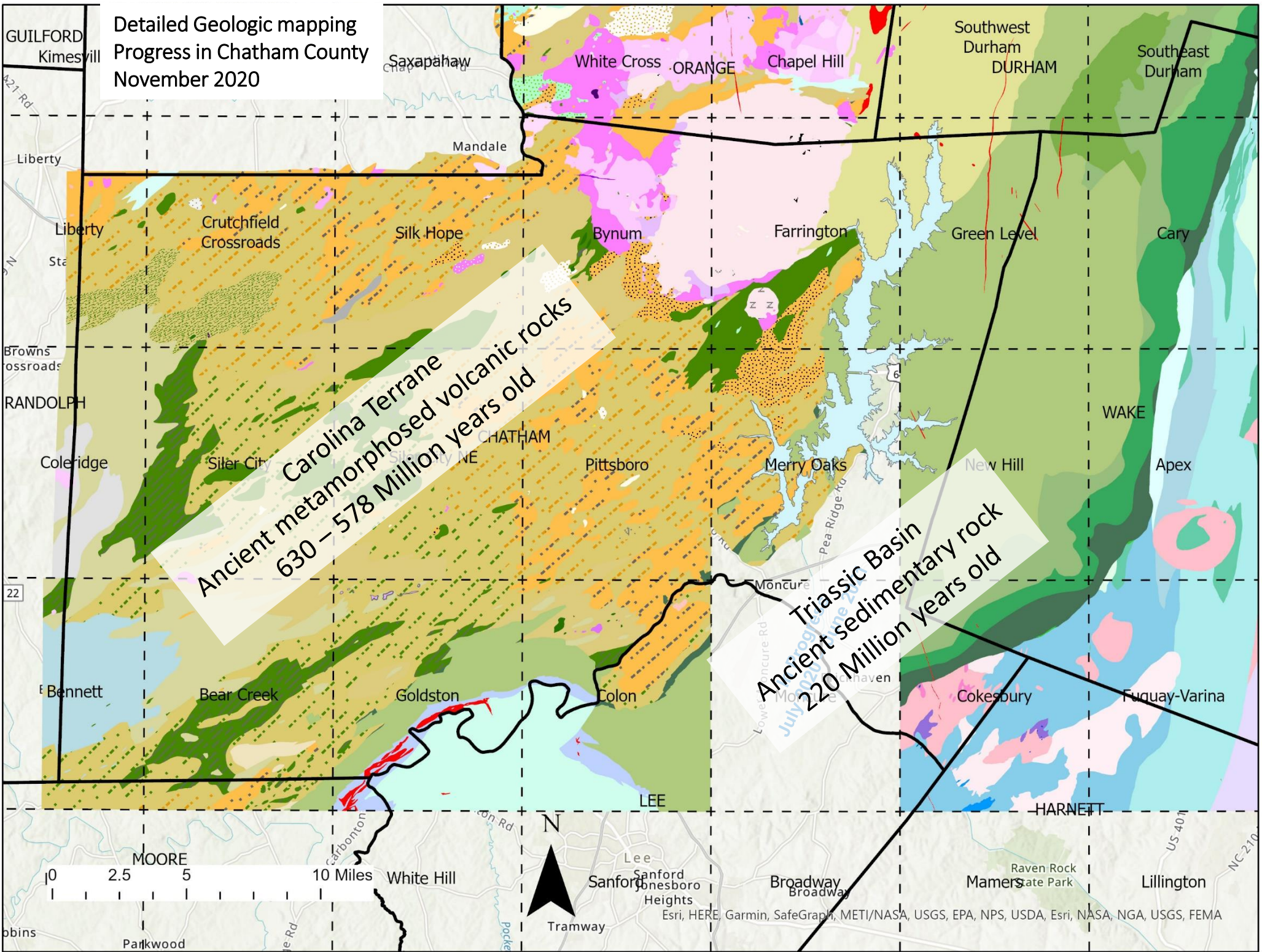
Dike of the rock
type diabase in
quarry. South
Boston, Va.





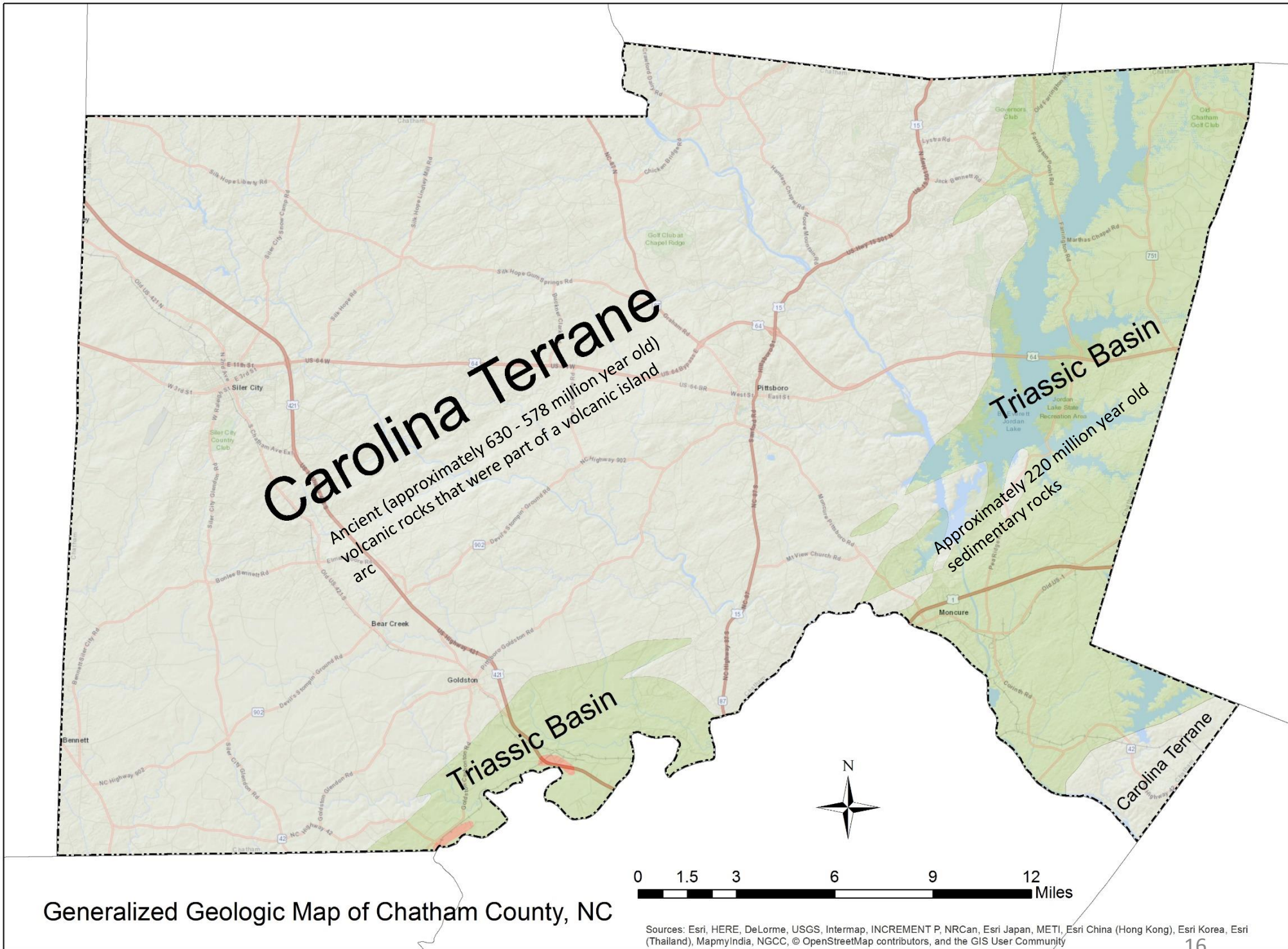
Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

**Detailed Geologic mapping
Progress in Chatham County
November 2020**

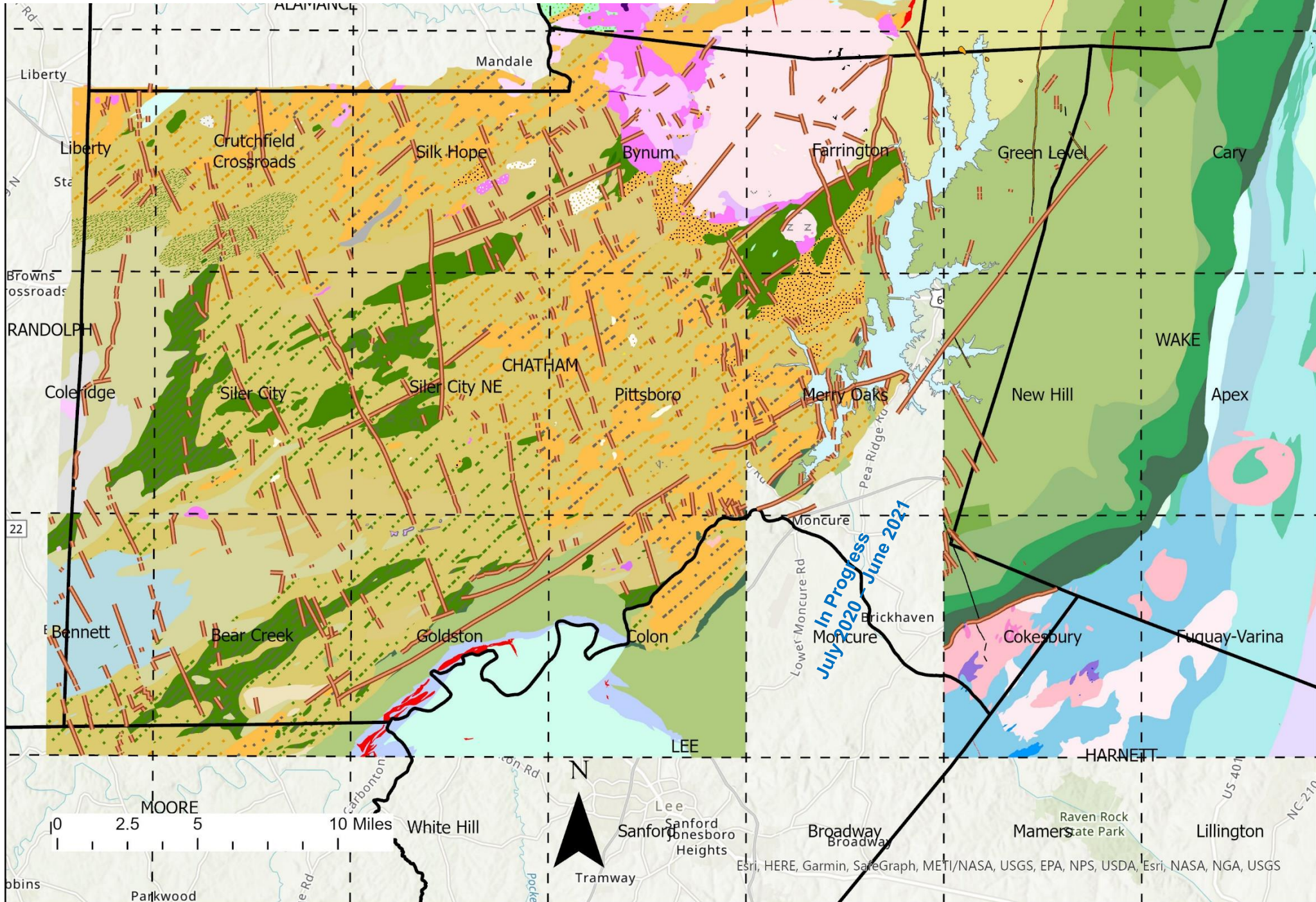


**Carolina Terrane
Ancient metamorphosed volcanic rocks
630 – 578 Million years old**

**Triassic Basin
Ancient sedimentary rock
220 Million years old**

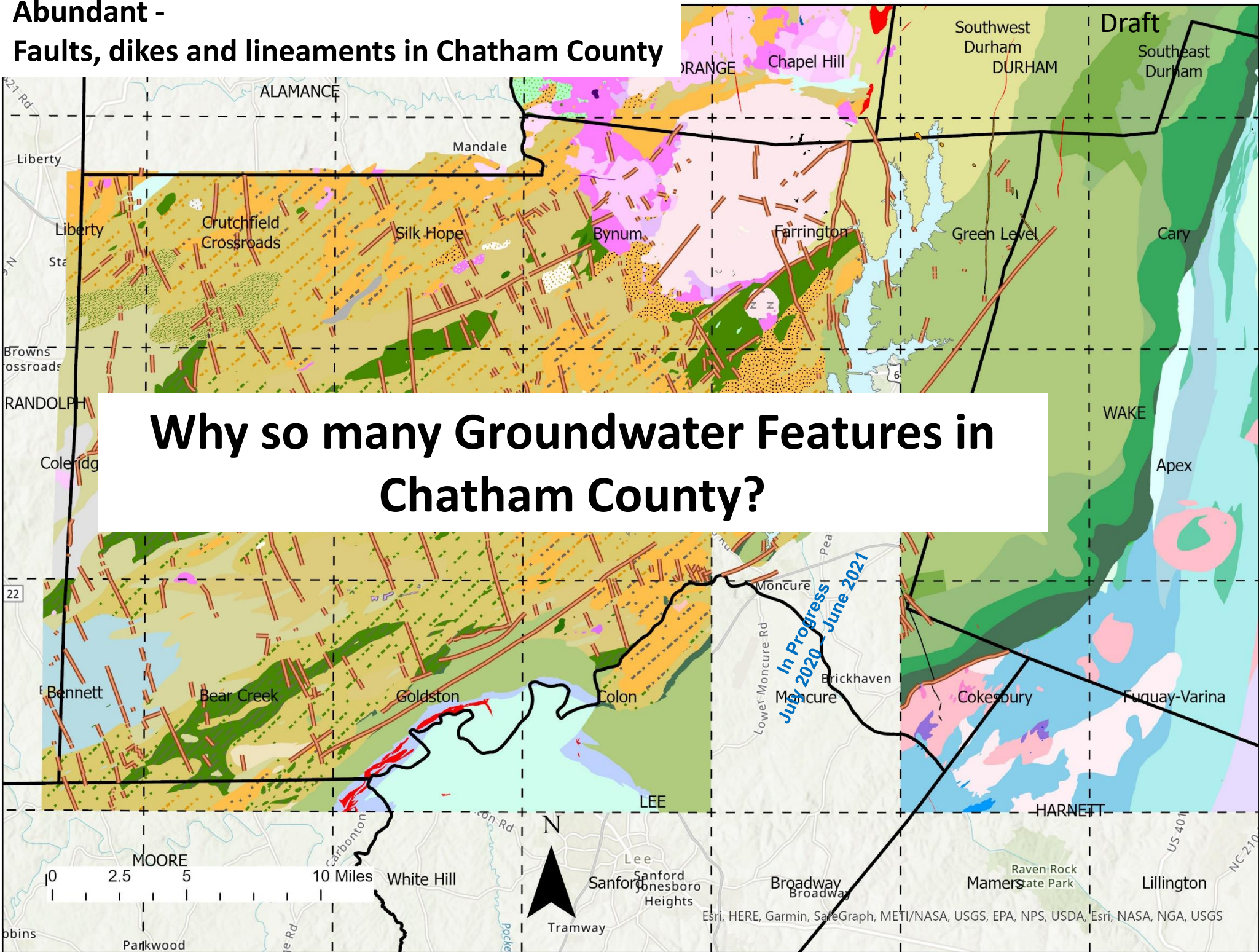


Abundant - Faults, dikes and lineaments in Chatham County



Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

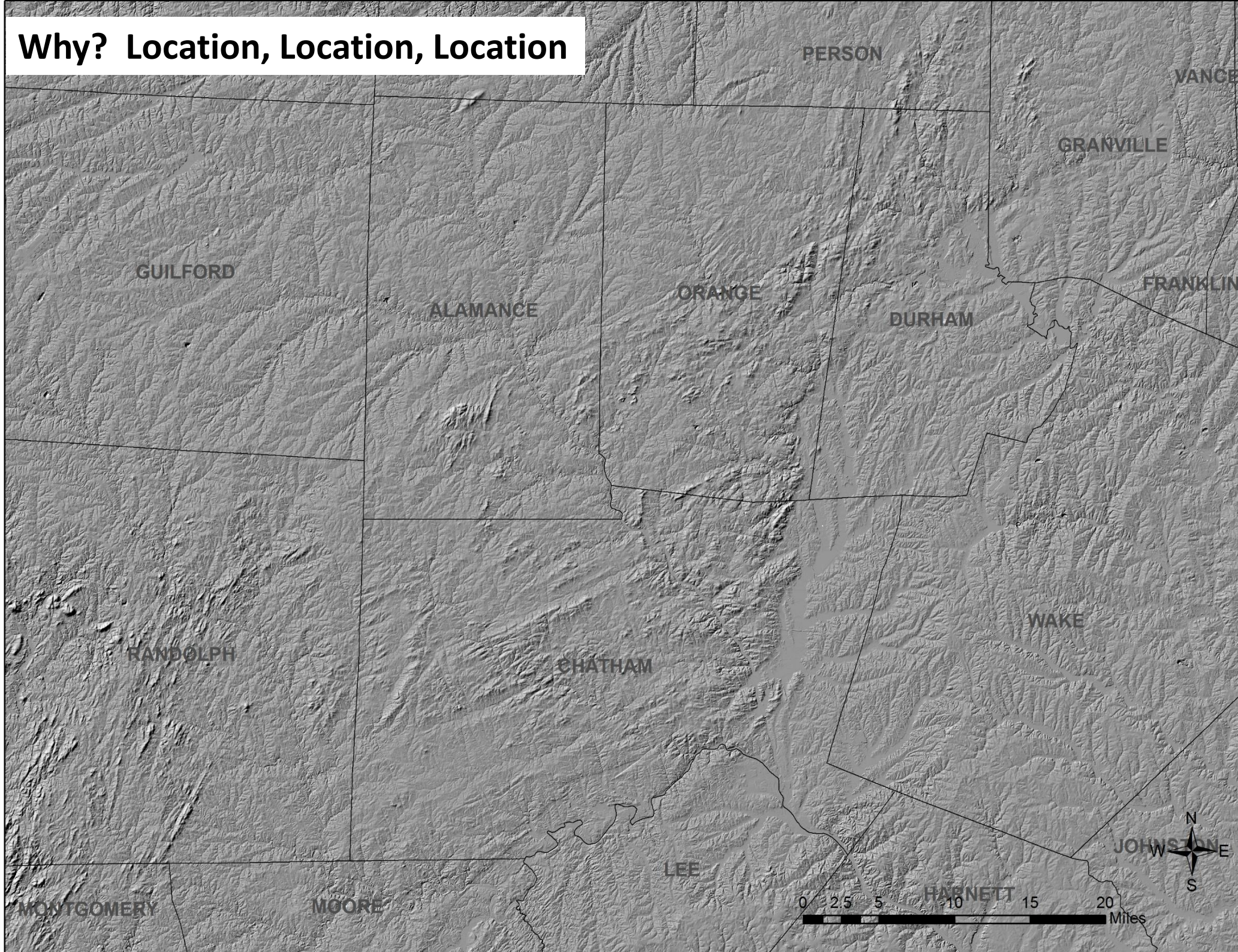
Abundant - Faults, dikes and lineaments in Chatham County



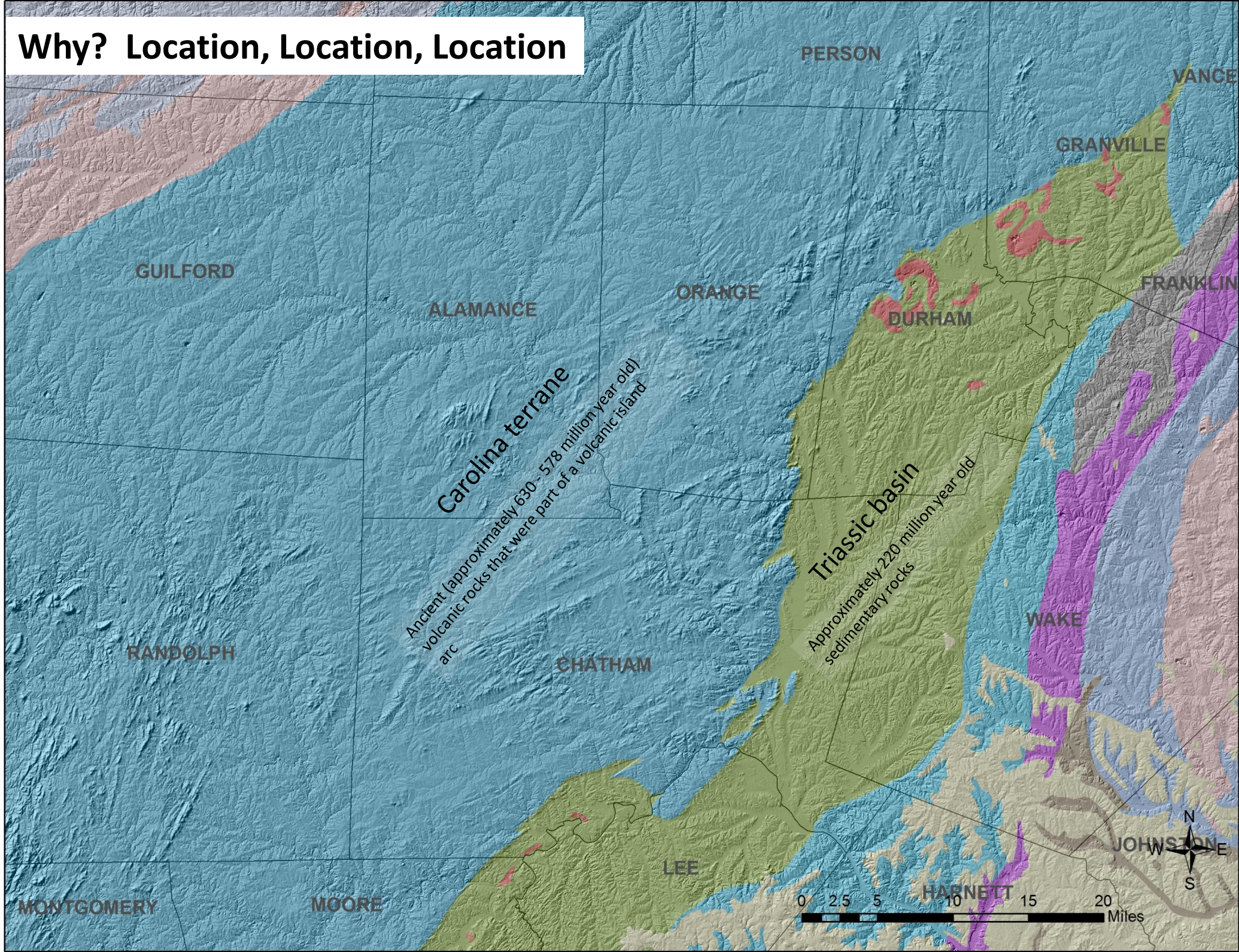
**Why so many Groundwater Features in
Chatham County?**

Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

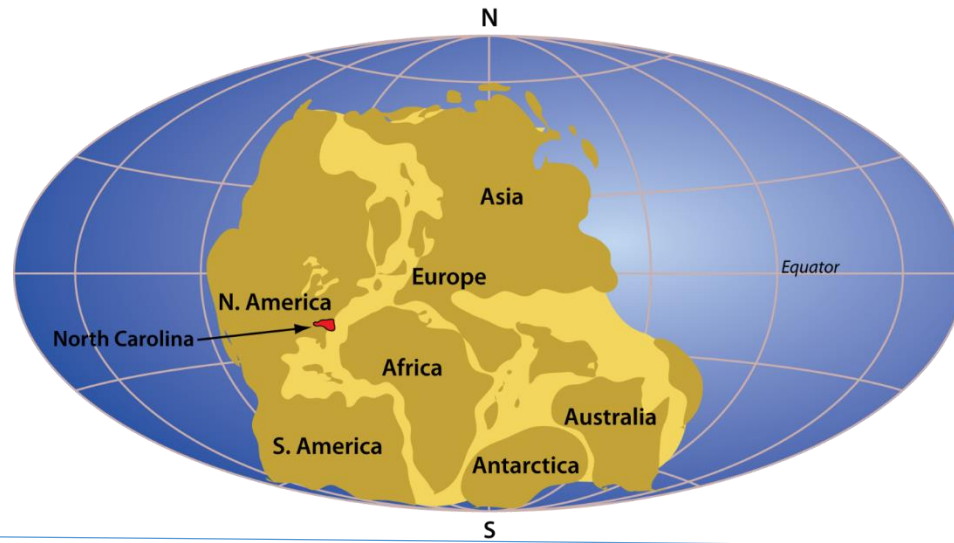
Why? Location, Location, Location



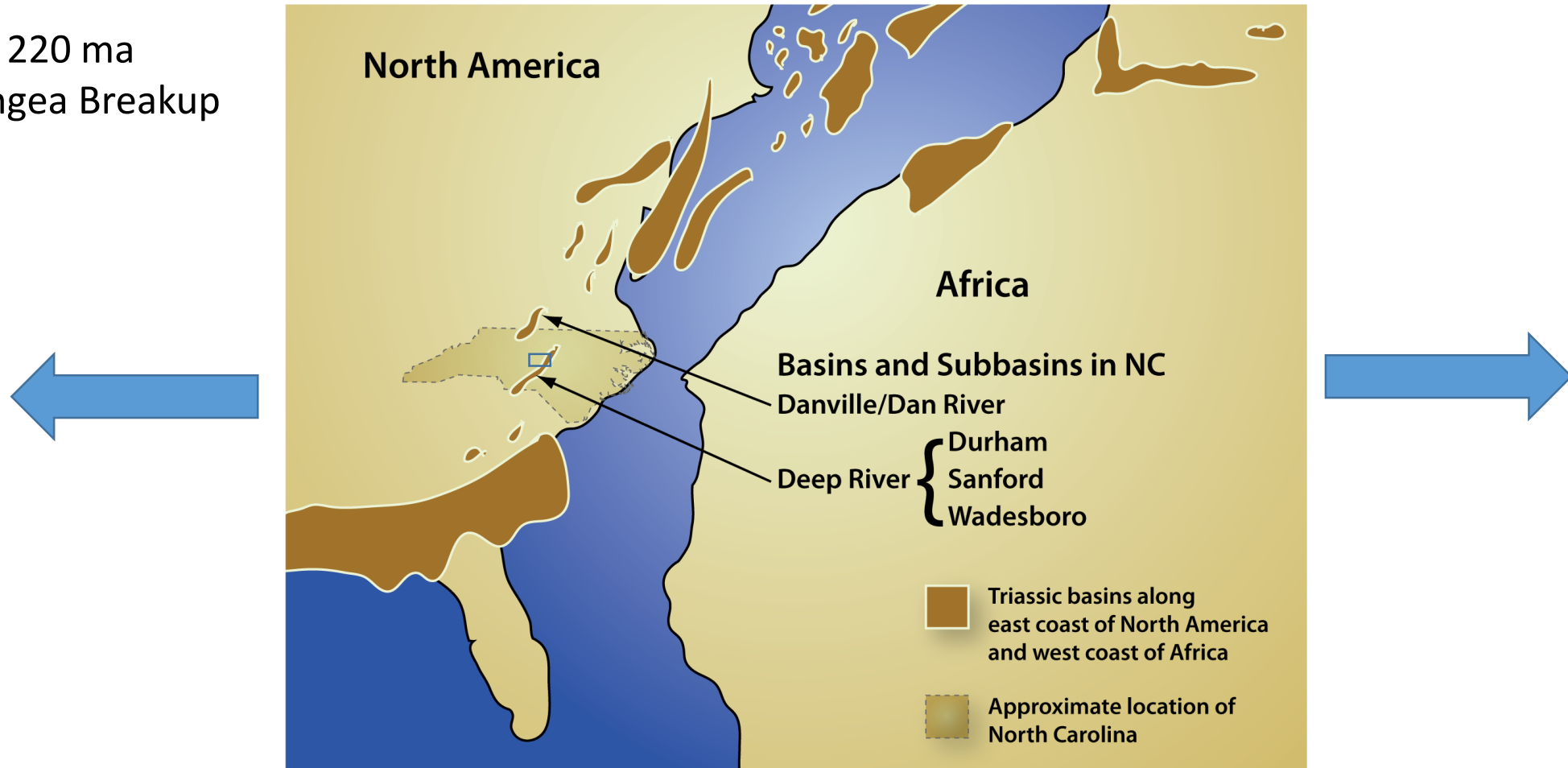
Why? Location, Location, Location



Ca. 300 ma – Pangea

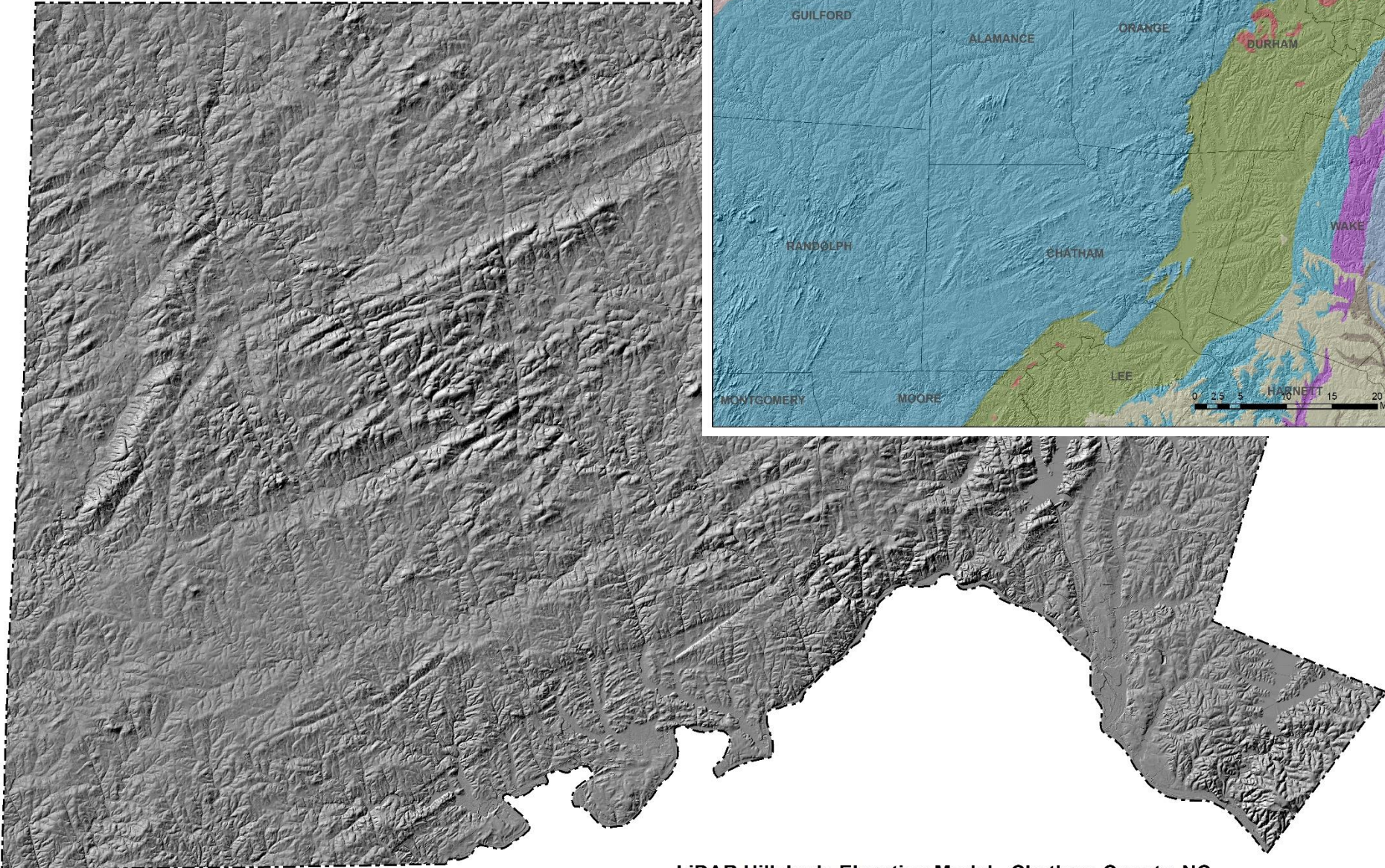


Ca. 220 ma Pangea Breakup

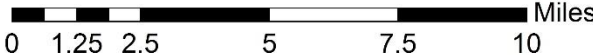


(Modified from Ralph Lewis, Connecticut Geological Survey, www.wesleyan.edu/ctgeology/CtLandscapes/).

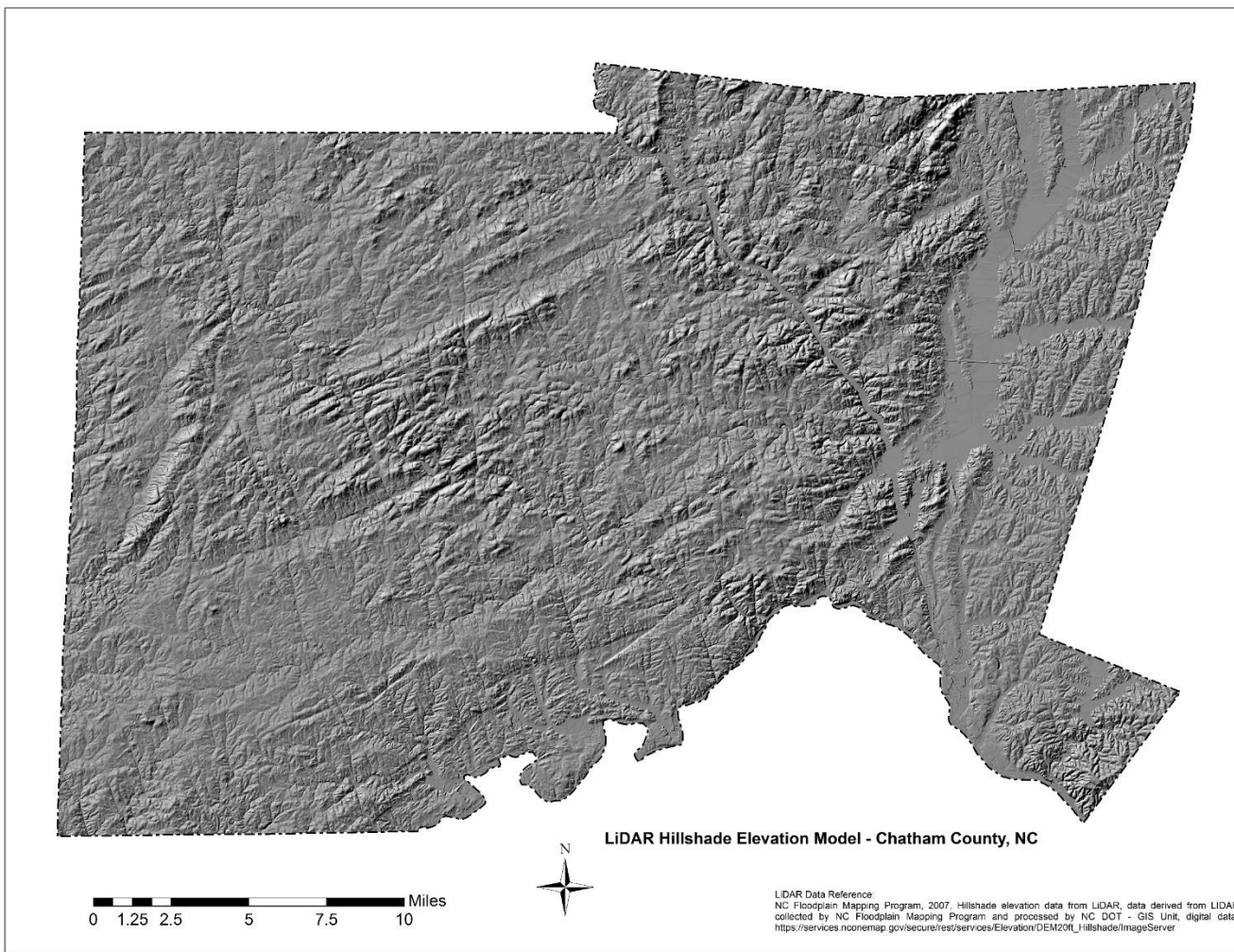
Why? Location, Location, Location



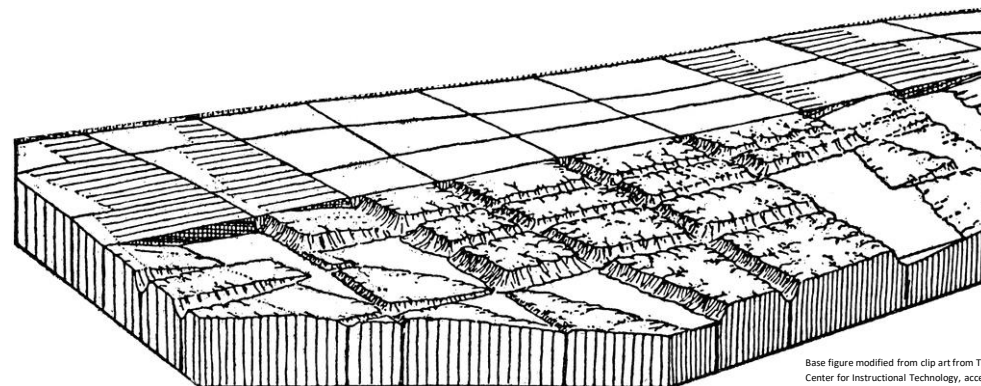
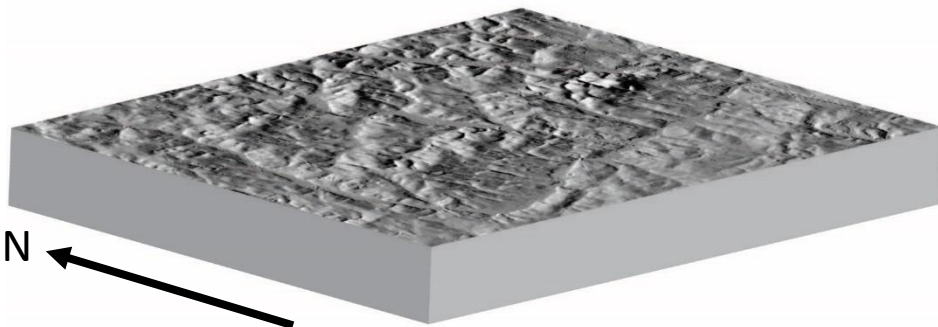
LiDAR Hillshade Elevation Model - Chatham County, NC



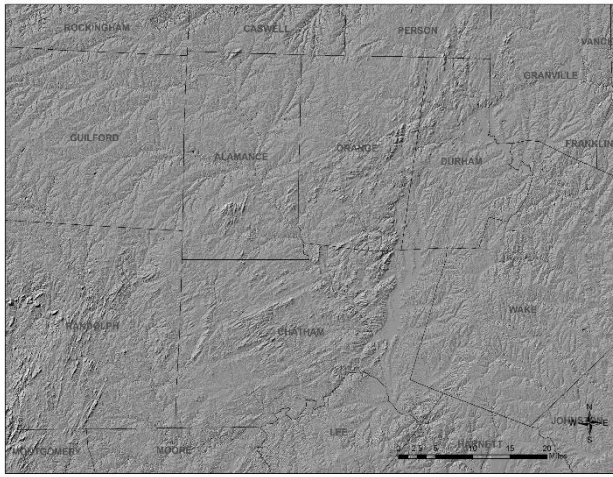
LiDAR Data Reference:
NC Floodplain Mapping Program, 2007. Hillshade elevation data from LiDAR, data derived from LiDAR collected by NC Floodplain Mapping Program and processed by NC DOT - GIS Unit, digital data, https://services.nconemap.gov/secure/rest/services/Elevation/DEM20ft_Hillshade/ImageServer

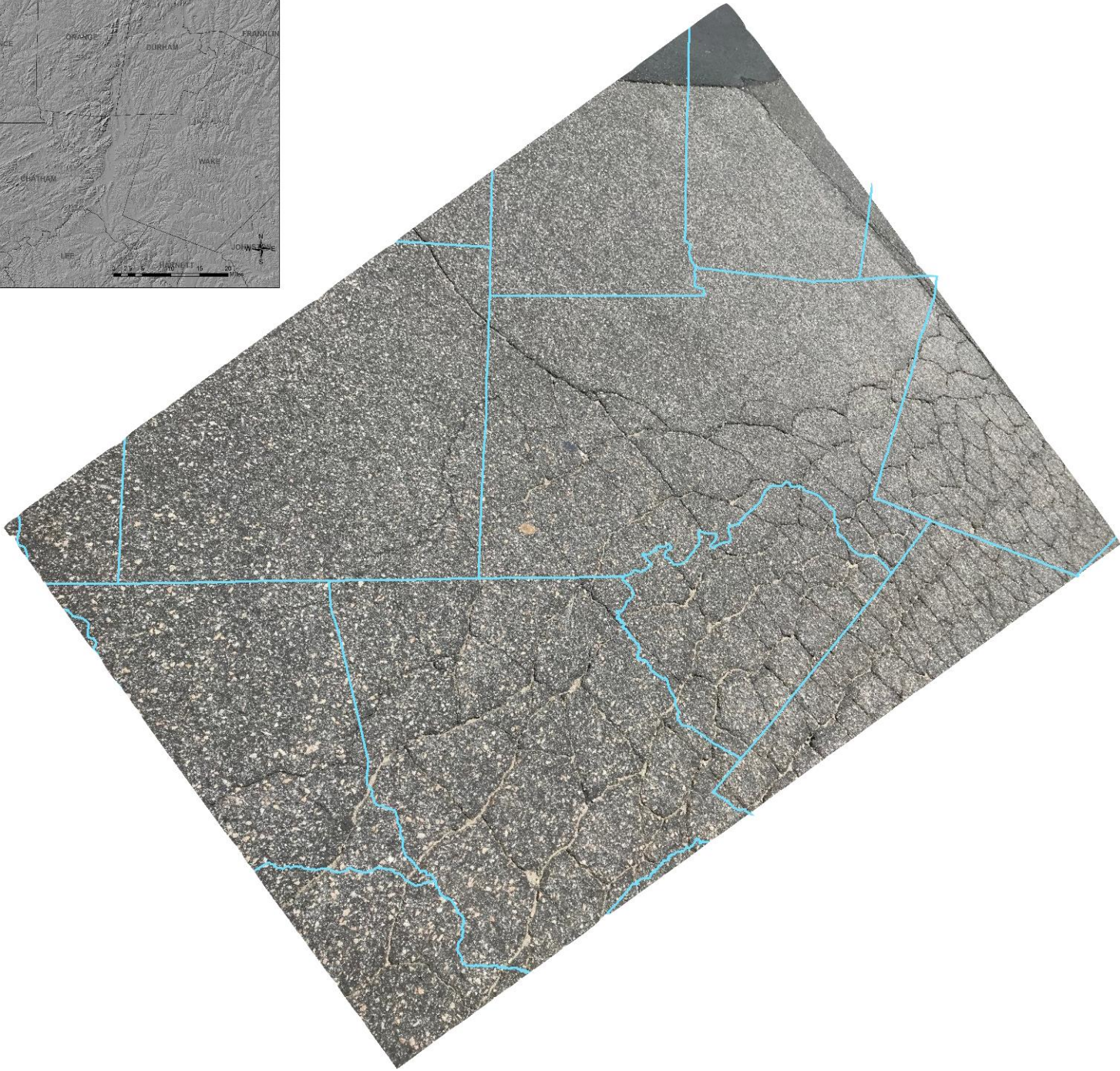
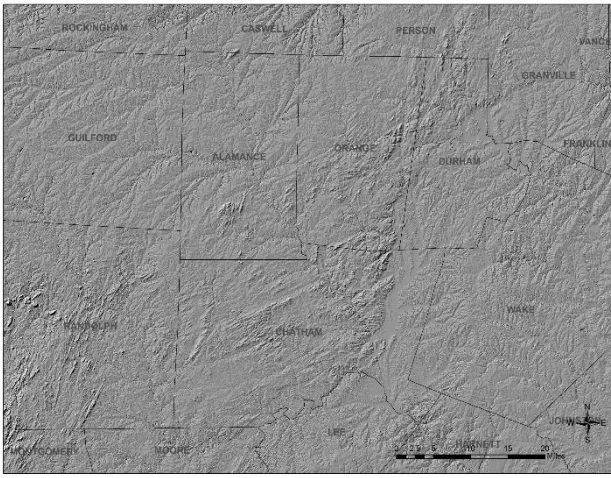


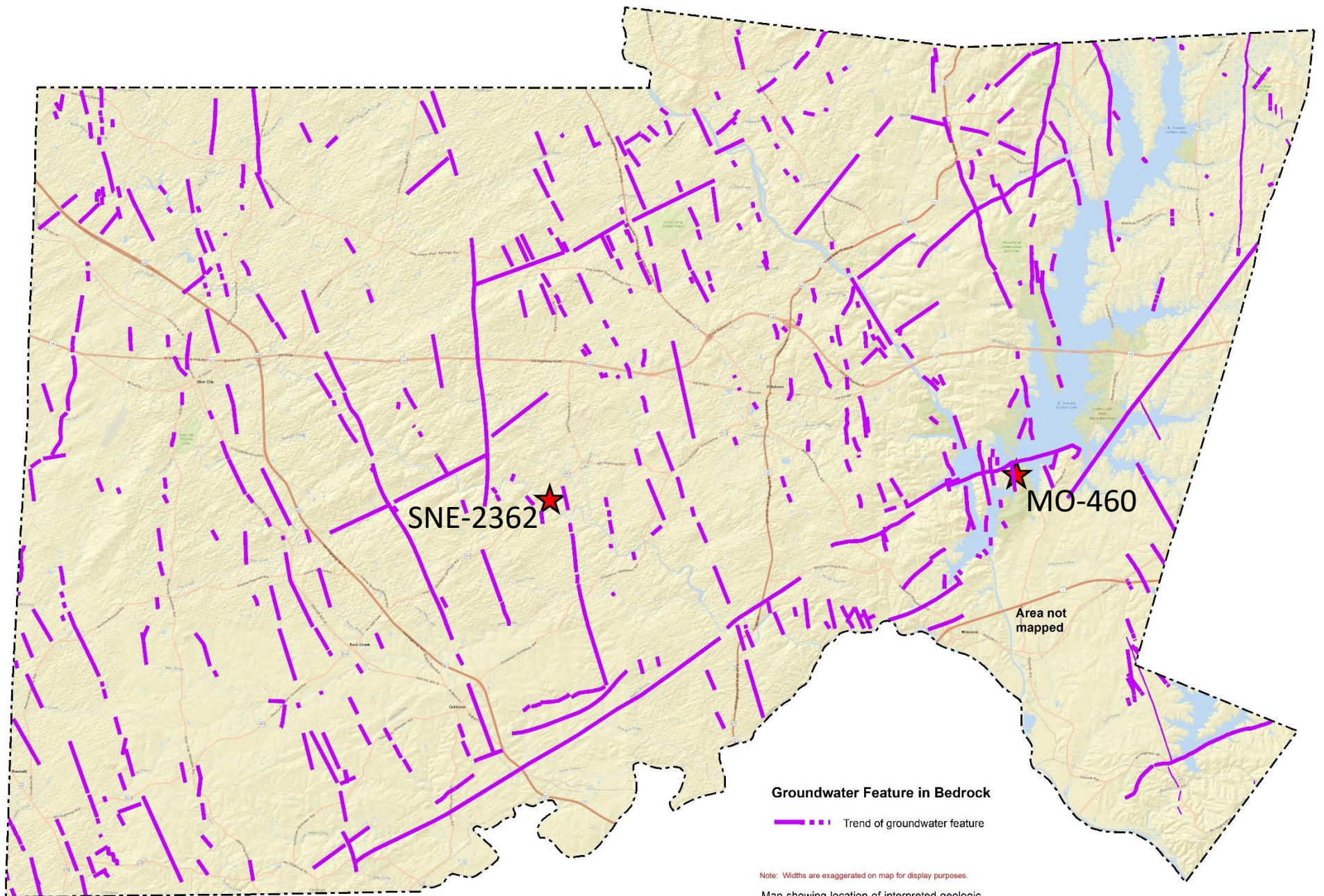
Perspective view of hillshade LiDAR looking toward northeast of lineament network



Base figure modified from clip art from The Florida Center for Instructional Technology, accessed on 2/15/2018







SNE-2362

MO-460

Area not mapped

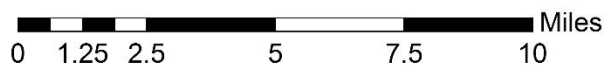
Groundwater Feature in Bedrock

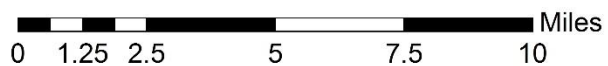
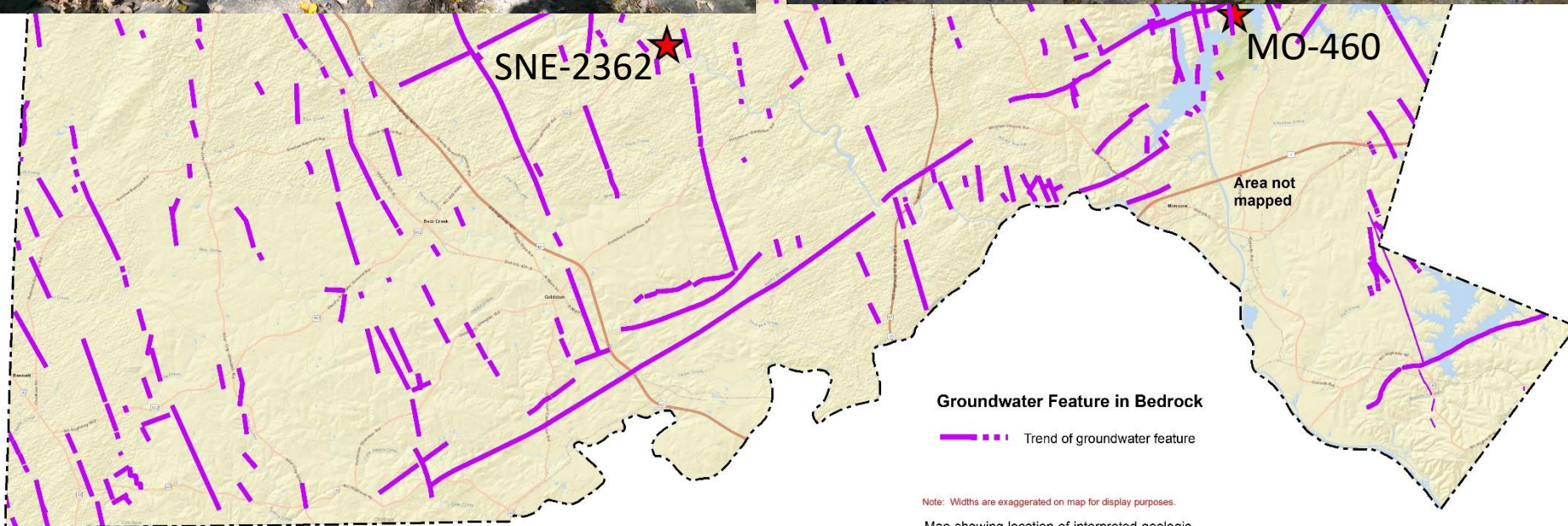
— Trend of groundwater feature

Note: Widths are exaggerated on map for display purposes.

Map showing location of interpreted geologic lineaments, faults and diabase dikes in Chatham County, NC.

Note: Some areas of Chatham County have not been mapped in detail; some lineament and fault locations from LIDAR data and/or Reinemund (1955) maps.

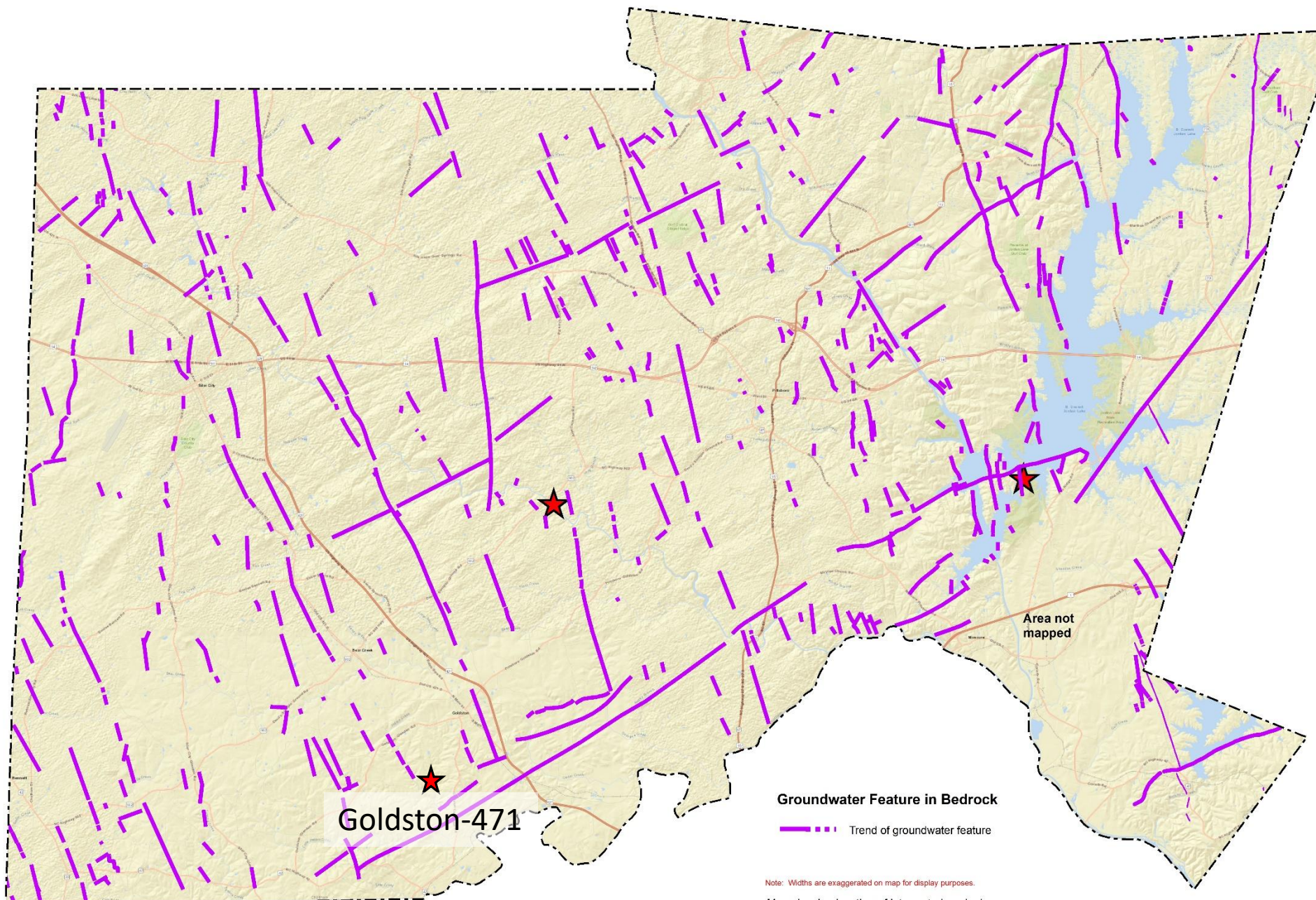




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Goldston-471

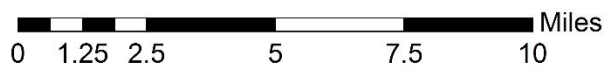
Groundwater Feature in Bedrock

— Trend of groundwater feature

Note: Widths are exaggerated on map for display purposes.

Map showing location of interpreted geologic lineaments, faults and diabase dikes in Chatham County, NC.

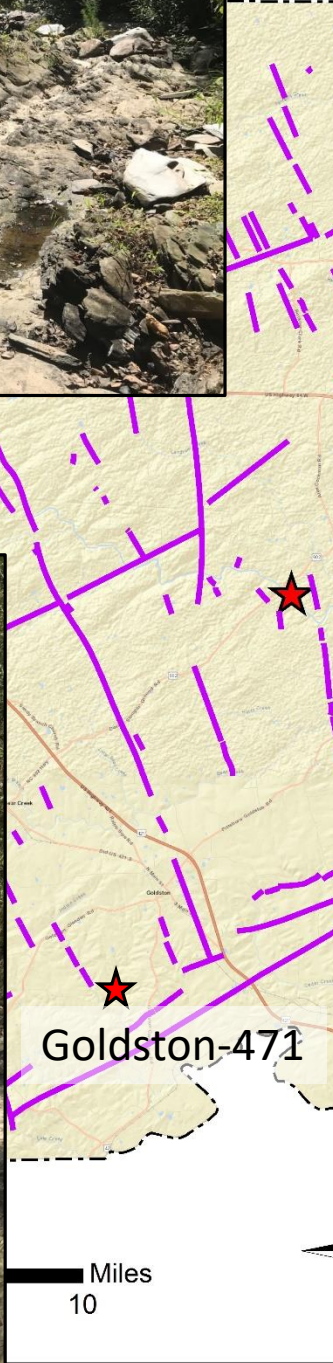
Note: Some areas of Chatham County have not been mapped in detail; some lineament and fault locations from LIDAR data and/or Reinemund (1955) maps.



Goldston – 471
Looking south
Sept. 19, 2019



Goldston – 471
Looking north
Sept. 19, 2019



North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council

CURRENT CONDITIONS >

NEWS & UPDATES

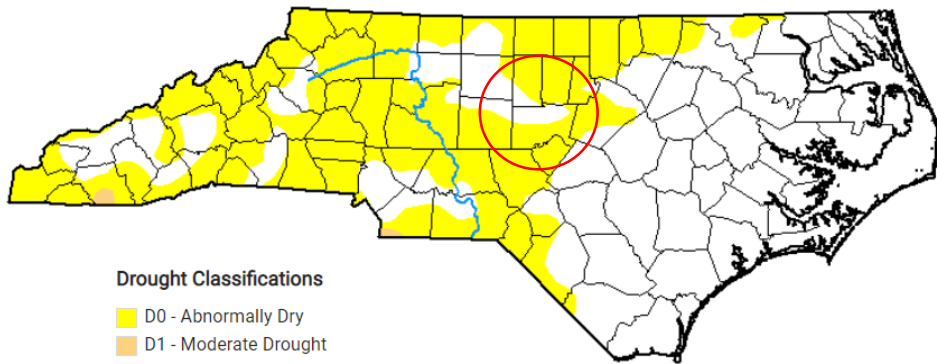
MAP ARCHIVES

EDUCATION

Current Conditions

as of September 17, 2019 at 8am ET

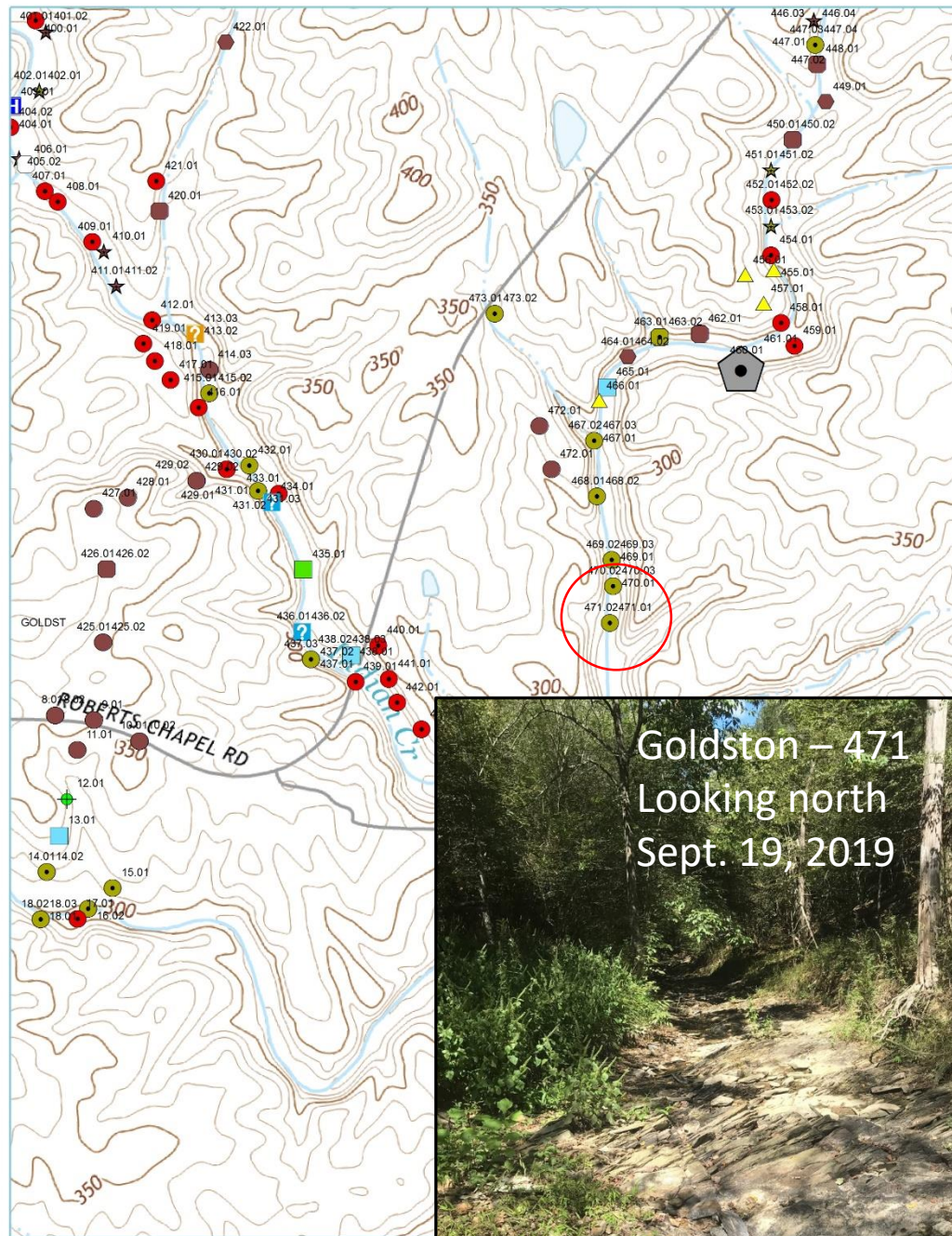
US Drought Monitor of
North Carolina



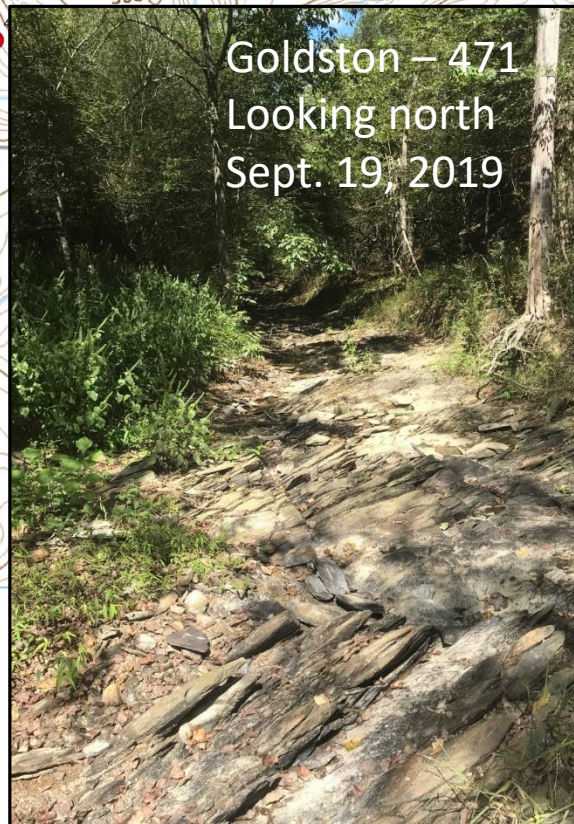
Drought Classifications

- D0 - Abnormally Dry
- D1 - Moderate Drought
- D2 - Severe Drought
- D3 - Extreme Drought
- D4 - Exceptional Drought

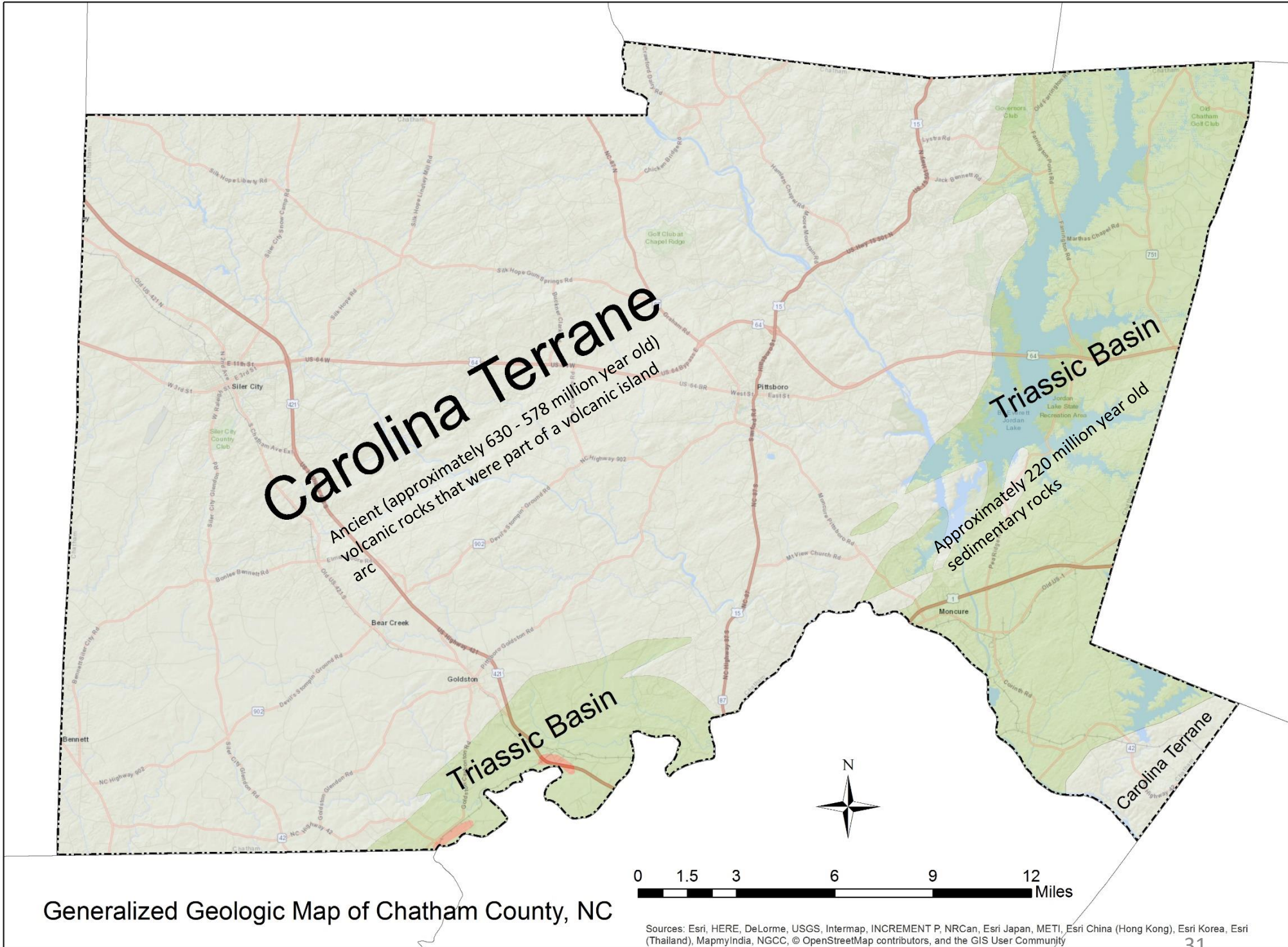
S - Short-Term impacts, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grassland)
L - Long-Term impacts, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)



Goldston – 471
Looking north
Sept. 19, 2019



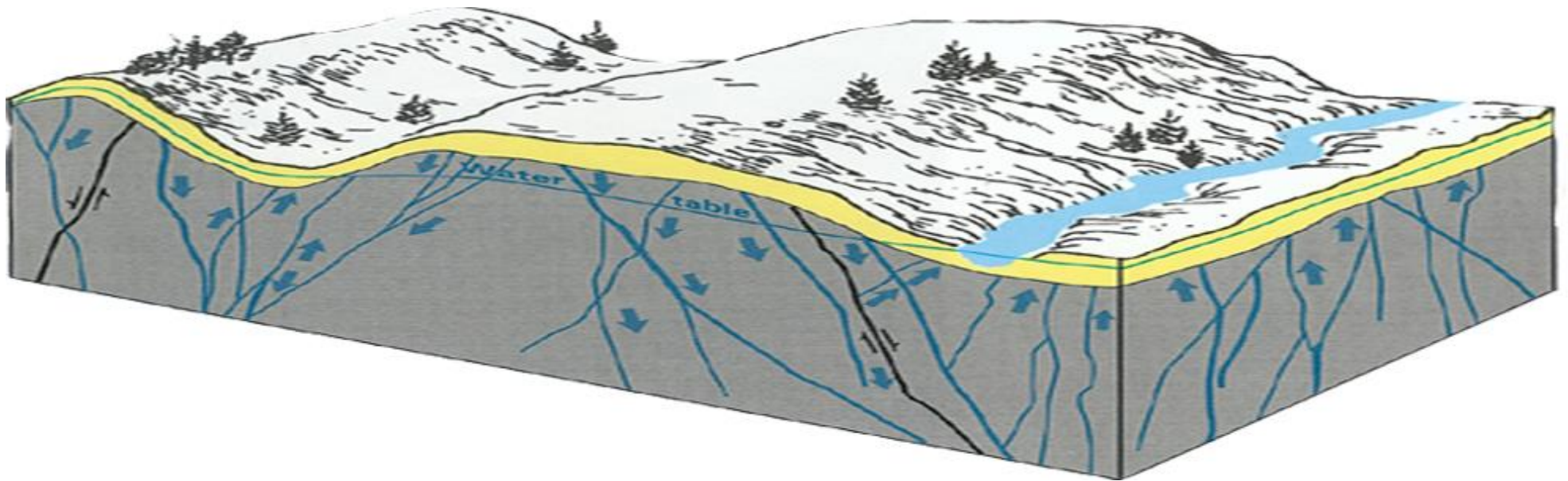
Chatham County Groundwater Conceptual Models – Carolina terrane



Generalized Geologic Map of Chatham County, NC

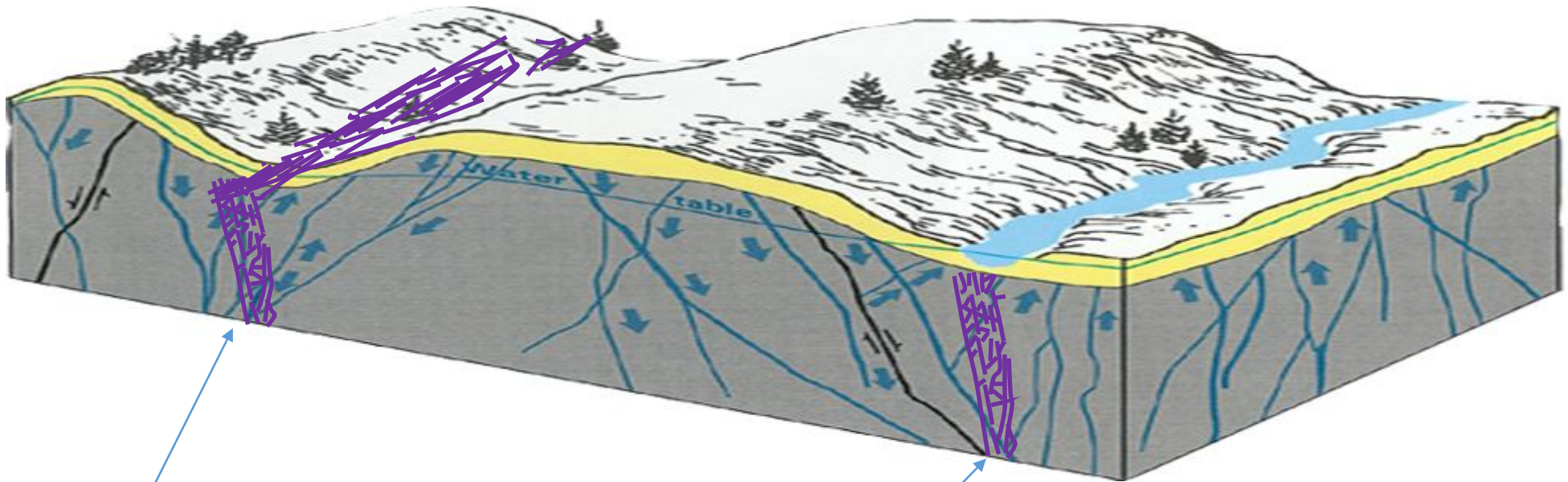
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Piedmont Groundwater Conceptual Model



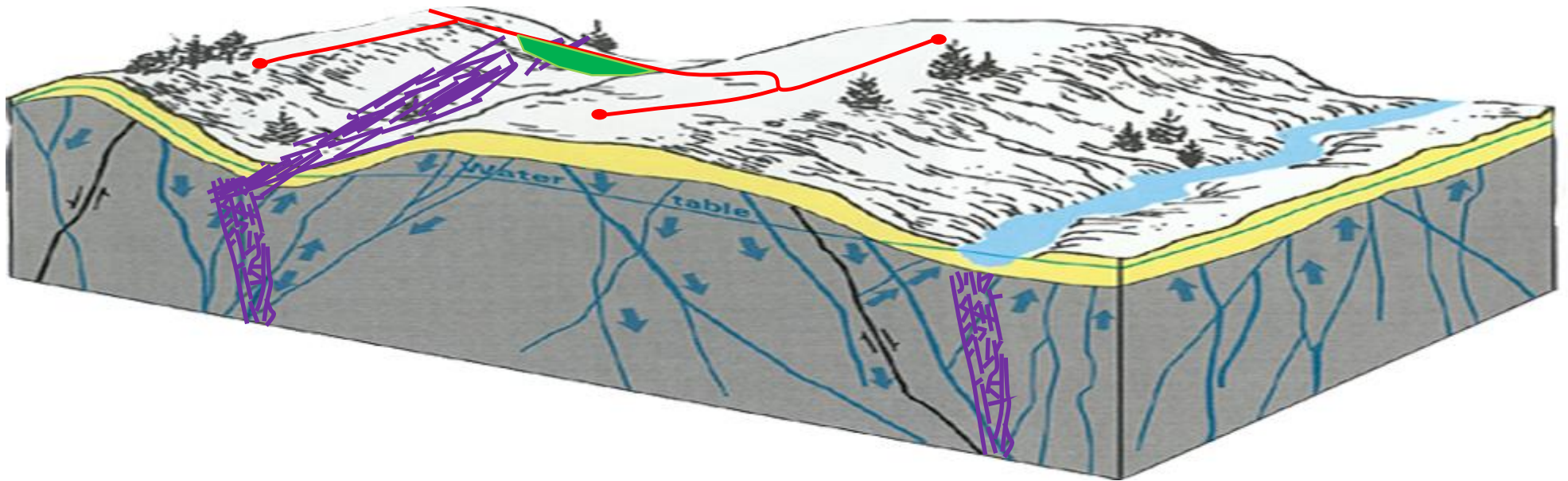
Chatham County Groundwater Conceptual Model

Strong preferential pathways for groundwater flow and contaminant transport may exist proximal to lineaments, faults and diabase dikes

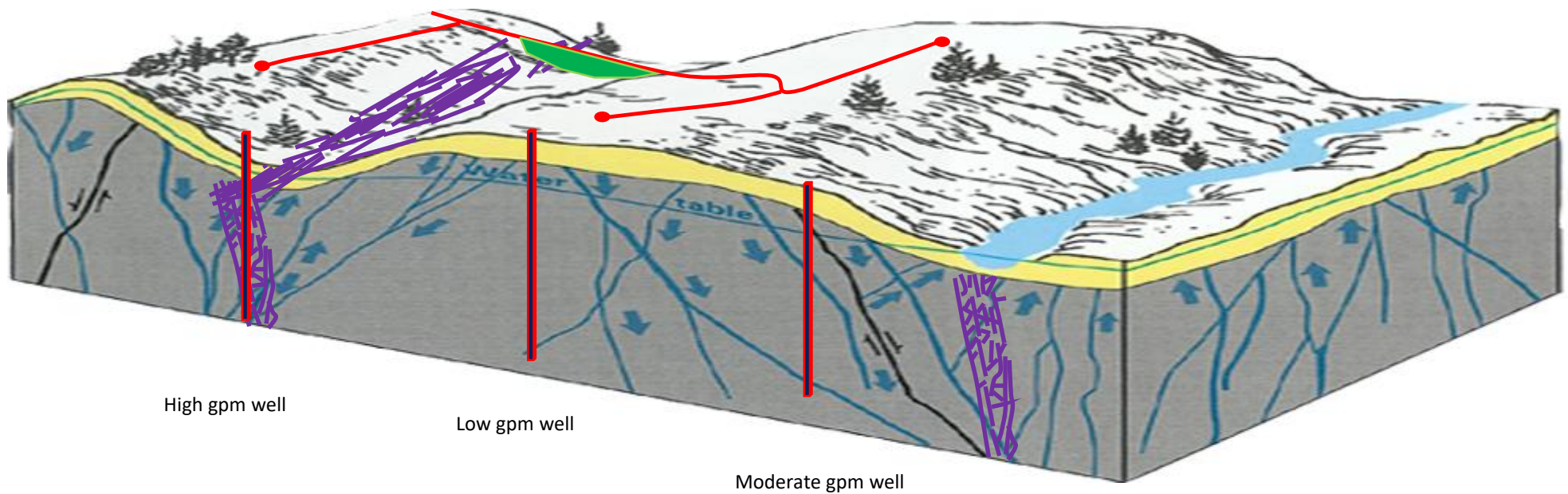


Zone of increased permeability and groundwater flow (lineaments, faults and diabase dikes)

Scenario 1 New residential area with wells of varying gallons per minute due to varying fracture density



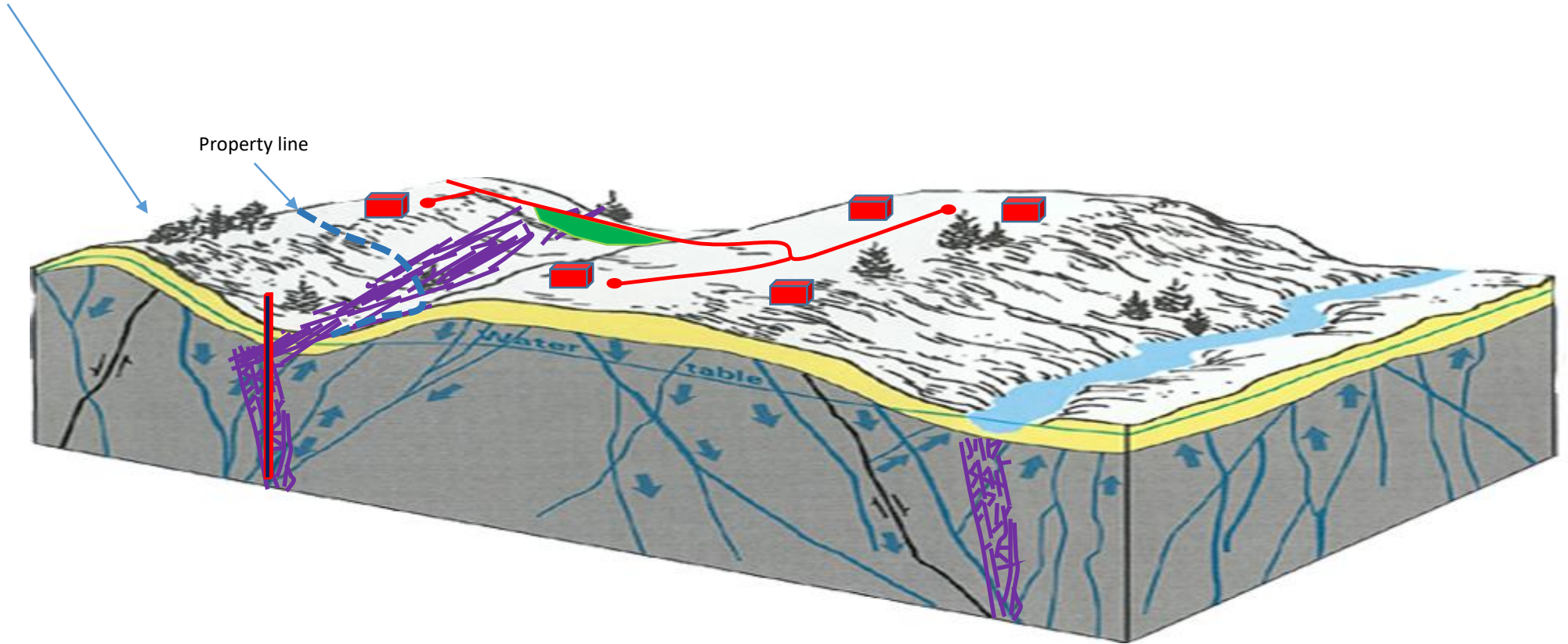
Scenario 1 New residential area with wells of varying gallons per minute due to varying fracture density



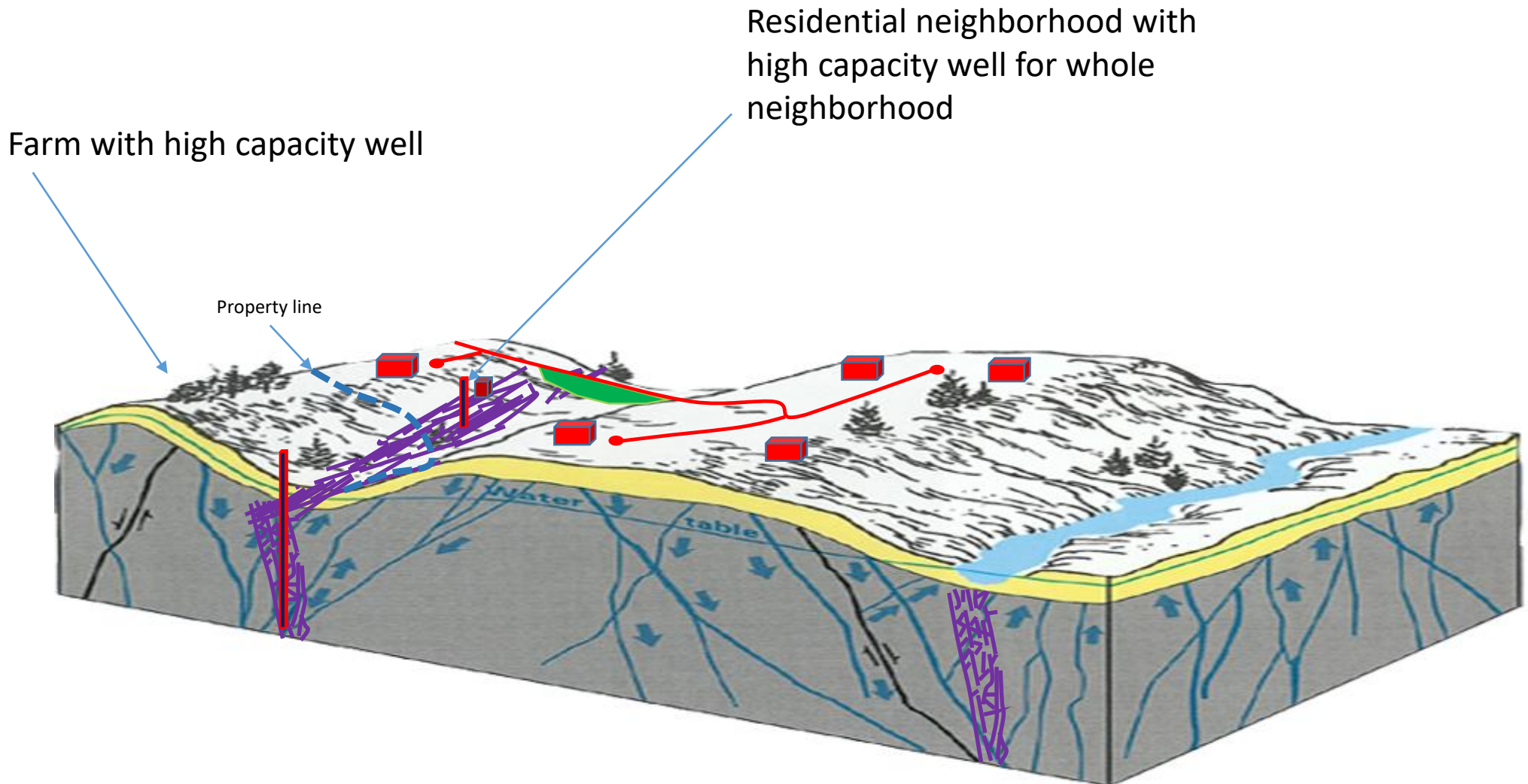
Siting of groundwater wells: This dataset can help land owners, environmental professionals, well drillers, and other stakeholders to site productive groundwater wells. Wells installed within zones of increased fractures (a *Groundwater Feature*) will have a higher likelihood of being a productive well.

Scenario 2 Pre-existing high capacity well on adjacent land and possible competition from new high capacity well

Farm with high capacity well

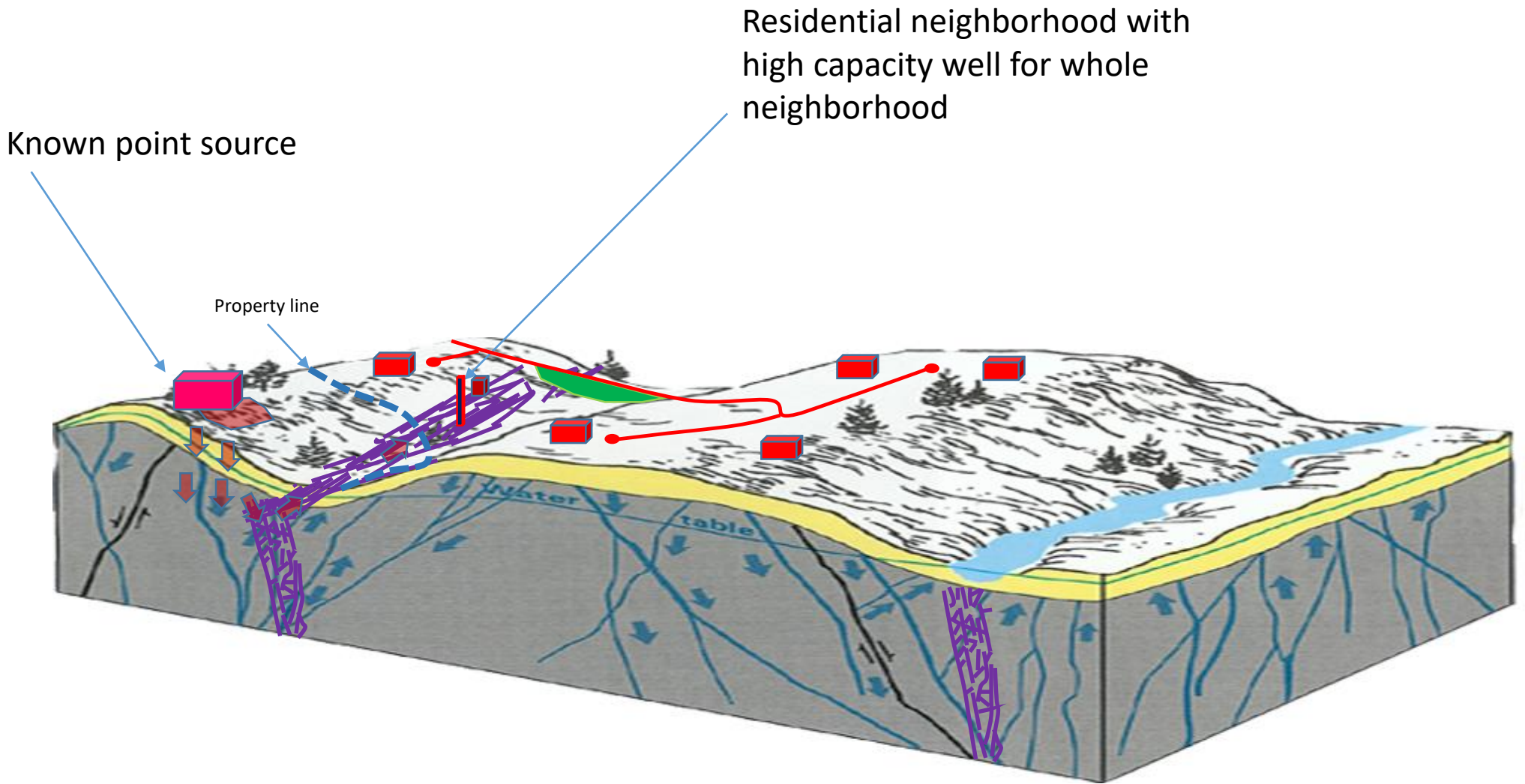


Scenario 2 Pre-existing high capacity well on adjacent land and possible competition from new high capacity well



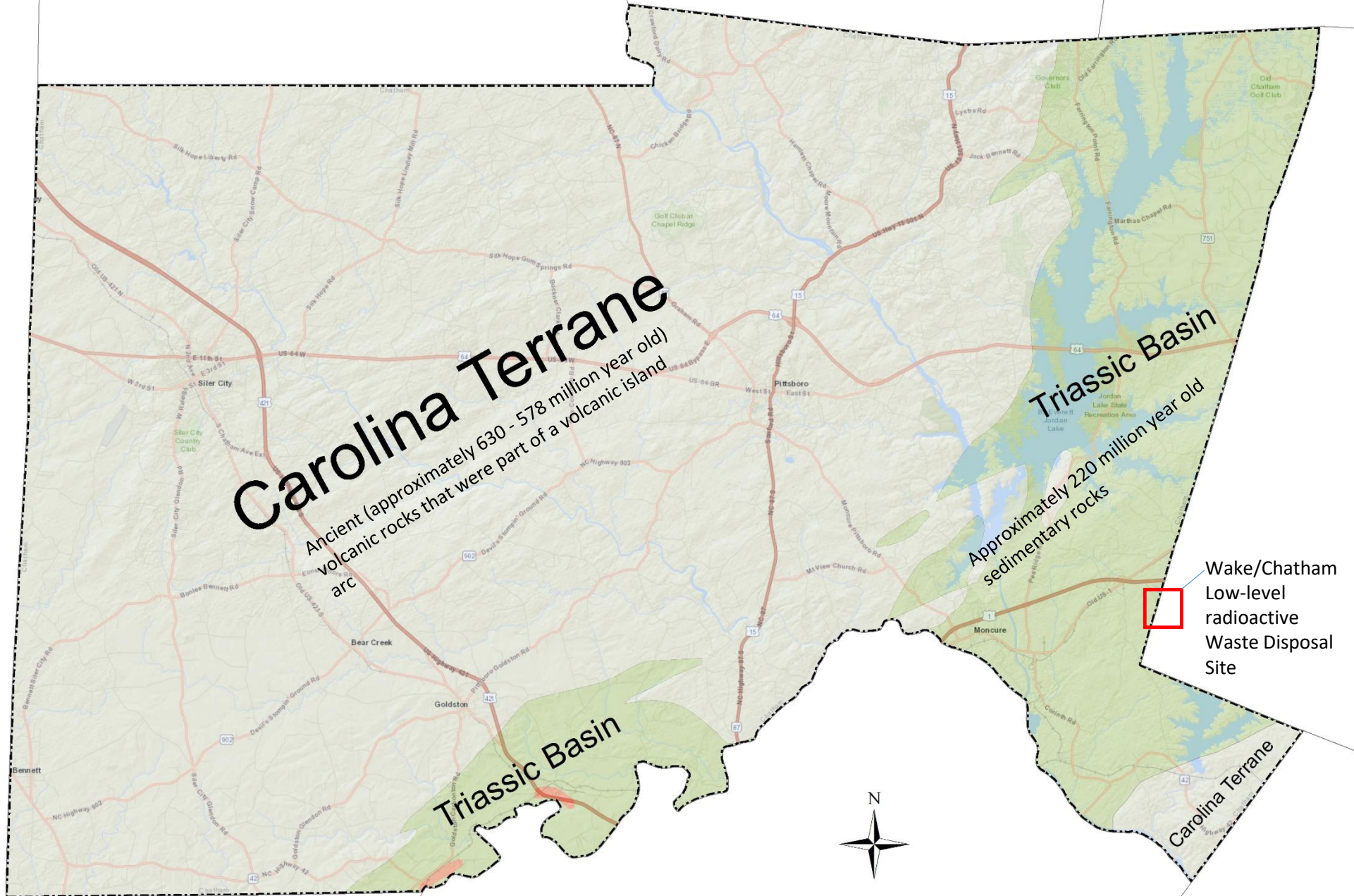
Mitigating the impact of well interference: Pumping a well removes groundwater and lowers the water level in the well and nearby rock as water is diverted toward the well. If multiple wells are installed in a fractured bedrock aquifer, they may compete for water and cause an enhanced lowering of the water table. In locations in the vicinity of *Groundwater Features*, the lowering of the water table may be more pronounced and may extend in a preferred direction due to the linear nature of the *Groundwater Feature*. Understanding the relationship of the location of water wells and the bedrock fracture network is important to avoid and/or help mitigate well interference issues.

Scenario 3 Known point source of groundwater contamination



Chatham County Groundwater Conceptual Models – Triassic Basin

Detailed geologic data collected as part of the Wake/Chatham Low-level radioactive Waste Disposal Site Evaluation – in 1990's

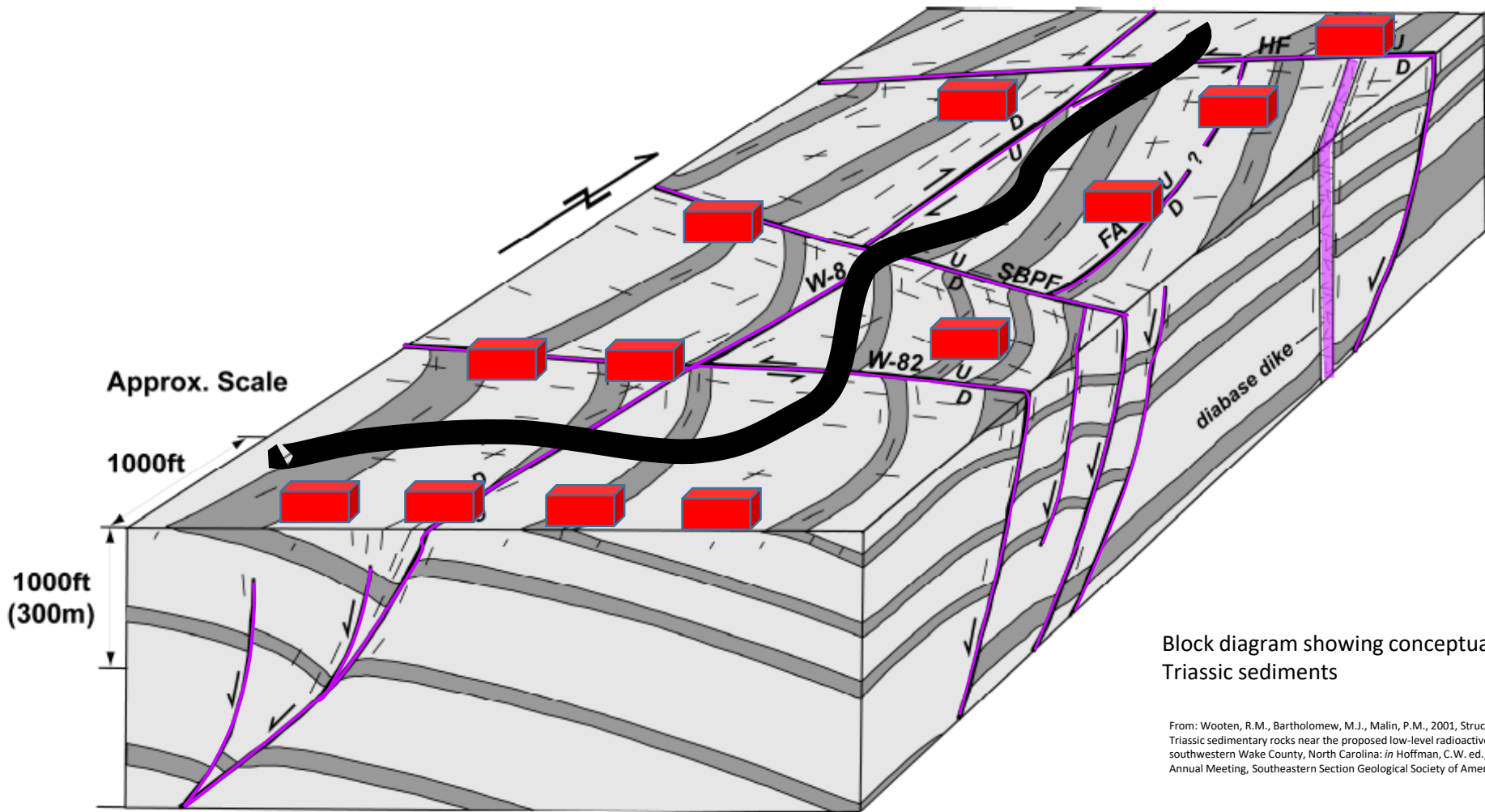


Generalized Geologic Map of Chatham County, NC

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Groundwater flow is a combination of fractured flow and a small component of saturated flow in the poorly lithified sedimentary rocks.

Strong preferential pathways for groundwater flow and contaminant transport may exist proximal to lineaments, faults and diabase dikes



Block diagram showing conceptual model of Triassic sediments

From: Wooten, R.M., Bartholomew, M.J., Malin, P.M., 2001, Structural features exposed in Triassic sedimentary rocks near the proposed low-level radioactive waste disposal site, southwestern Wake County, North Carolina: in Hoffman, C.W. ed., Field Trip Guidebook 50th Annual Meeting, Southeastern Section Geological Society of America, April 2001, p. 51-74.

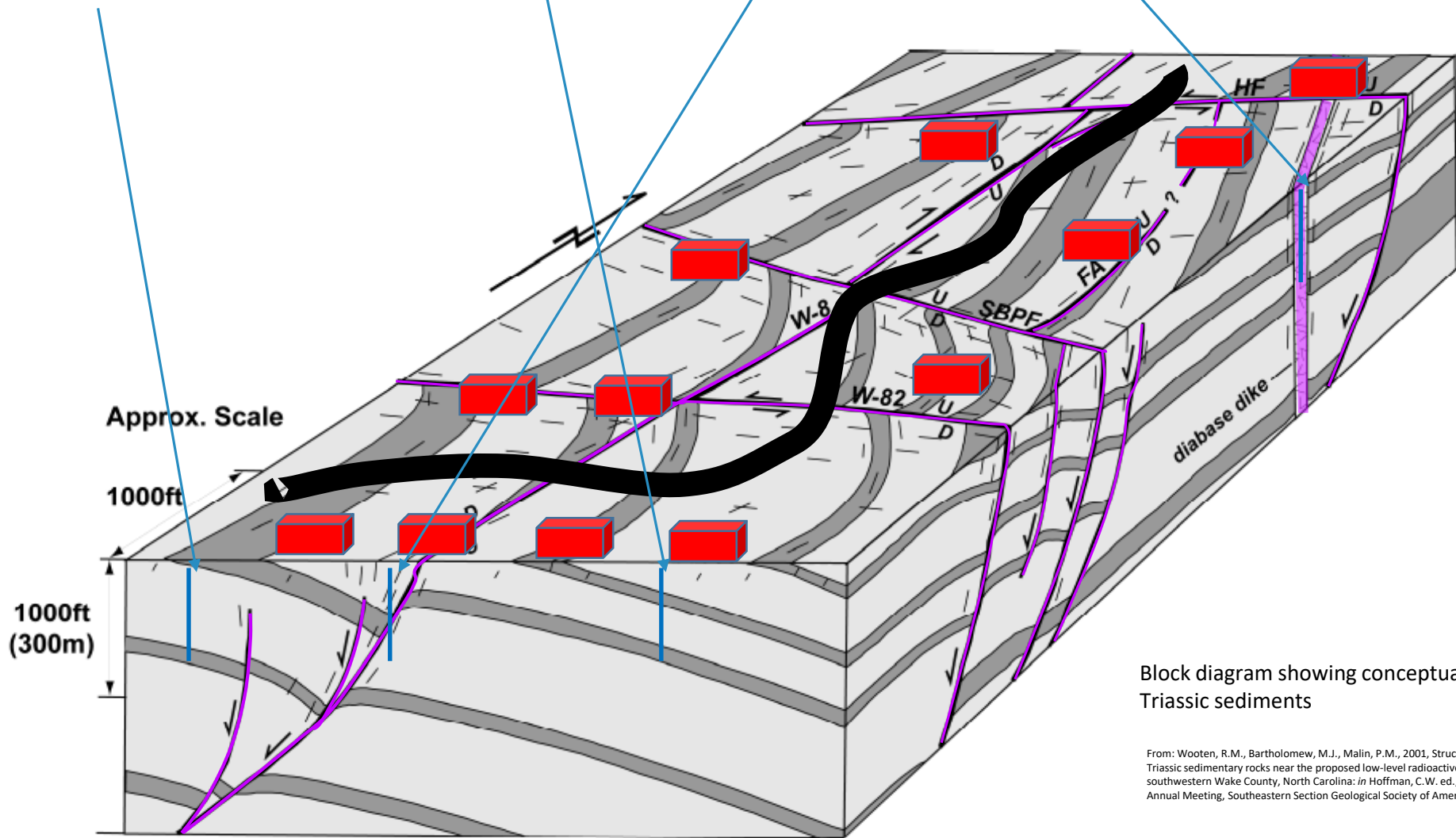
Groundwater Resources

DRAFT

Example

Potentially low volume groundwater wells

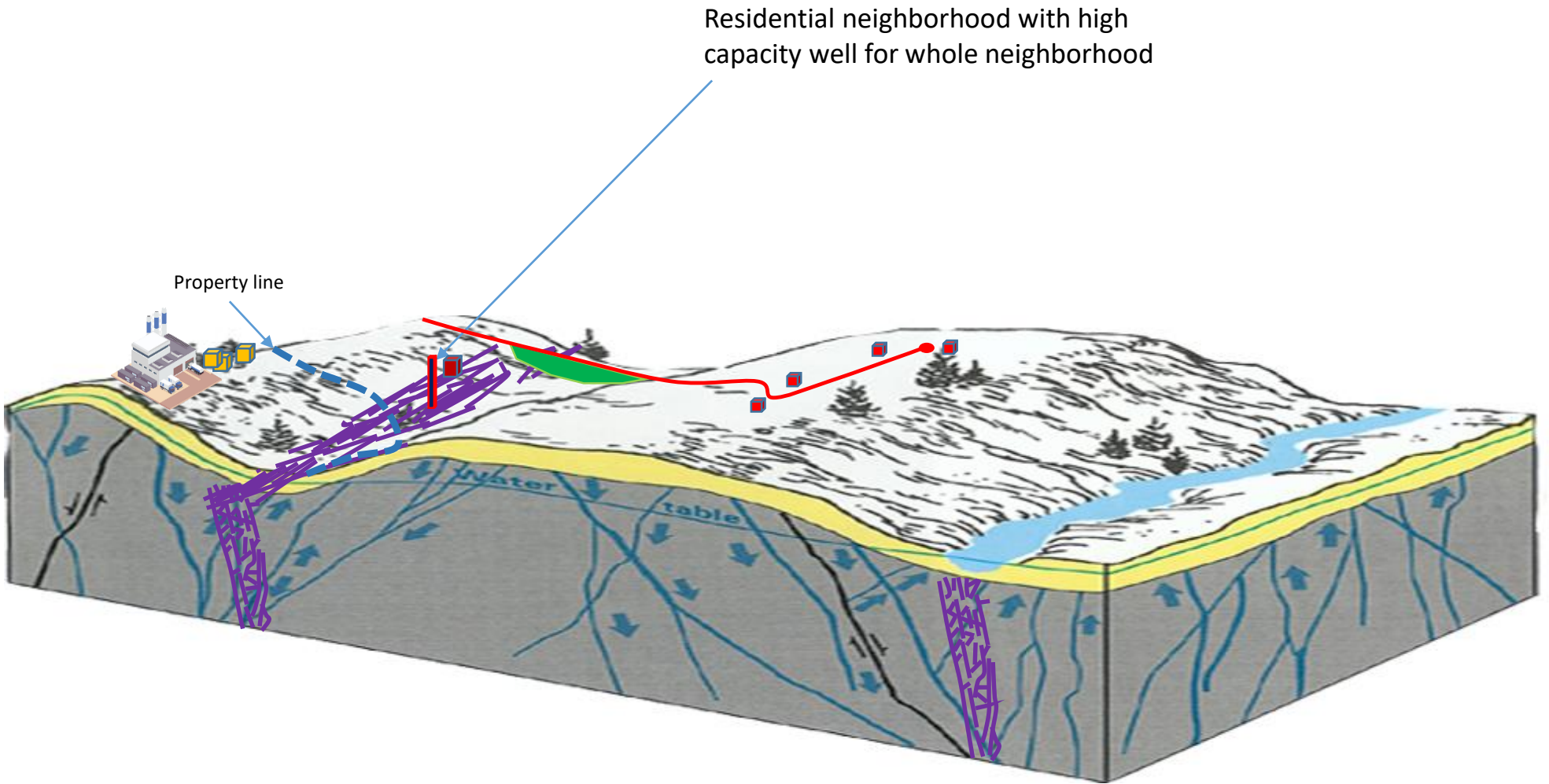
Potentially high volume groundwater wells



Block diagram showing conceptual model of Triassic sediments

From: Wooten, R.M., Bartholomew, M.J., Malin, P.M., 2001, Structural features exposed in Triassic sedimentary rocks near the proposed low-level radioactive waste disposal site, southwestern Wake County, North Carolina: in Hoffman, C.W. ed., Field Trip Guidebook 50th Annual Meeting, Southeastern Section Geological Society of America, April 2001, p. 51-74.

Scenario 4 Manufacturing plant with chemical storage

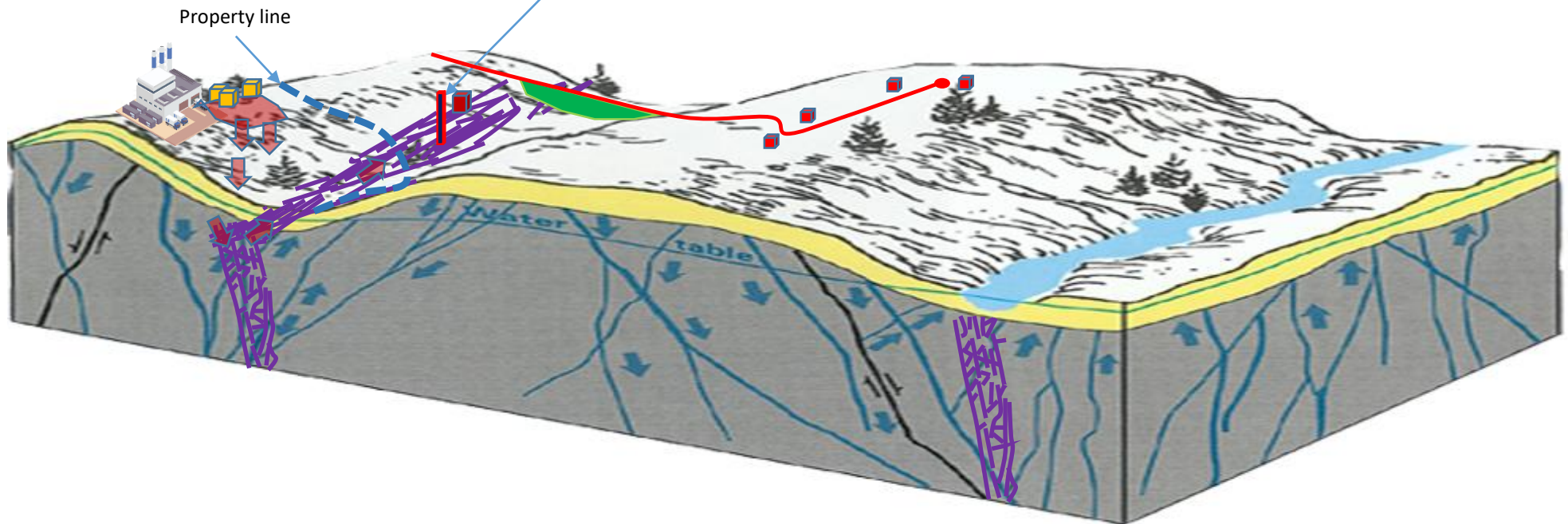


Scenario 4 Manufacturing plant with chemical storage

What if?

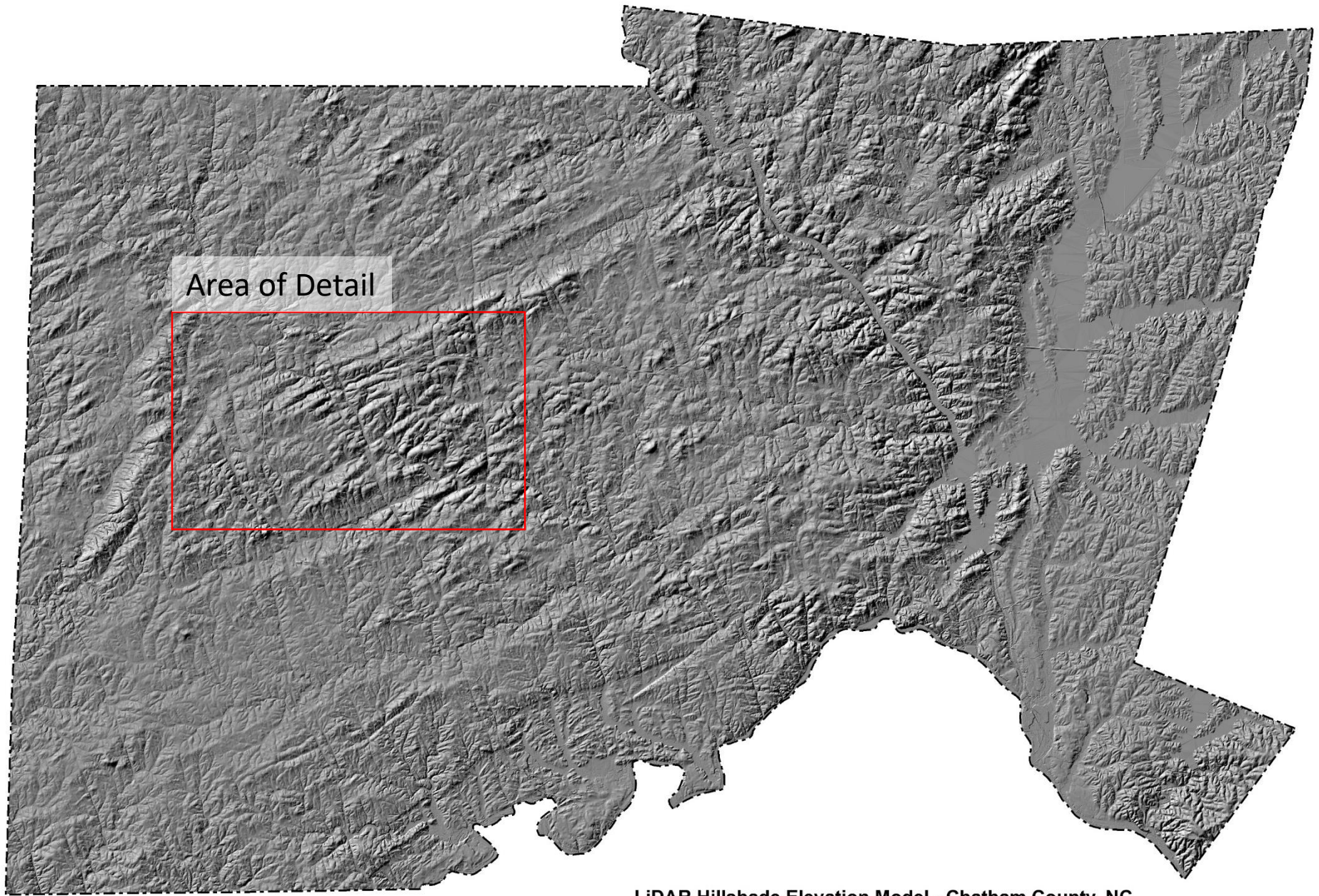
If a release occurs, is the groundwater resource at risk of contamination?

Residential neighborhood with high capacity well for whole neighborhood



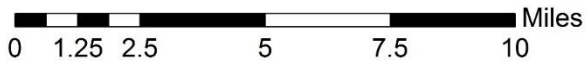
Pathways for contaminants exist but is the groundwater vulnerable?

Groundwater vulnerability studies may be needed.

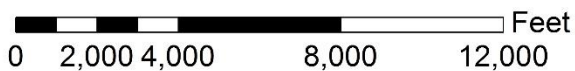
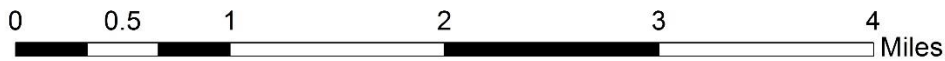
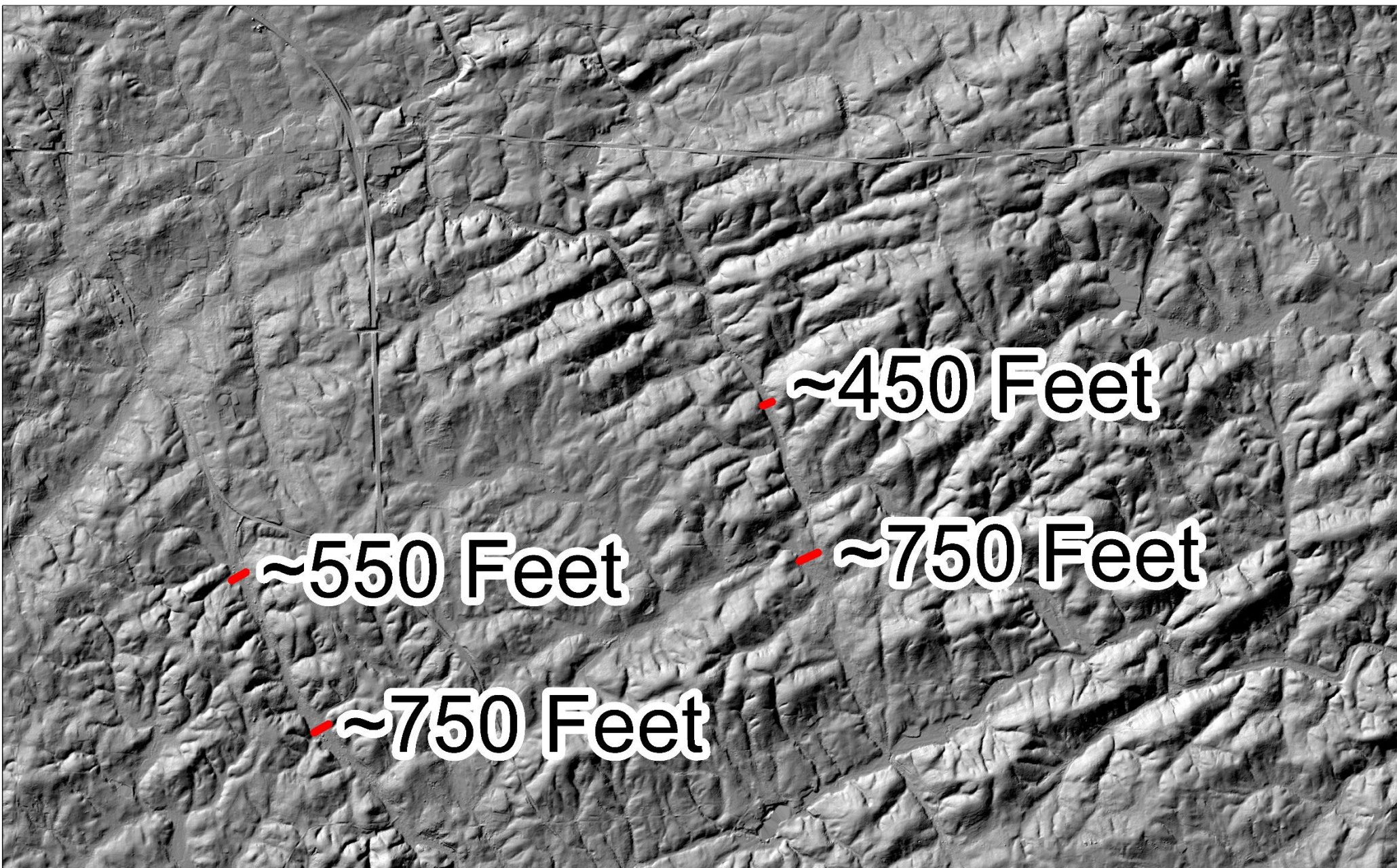


Area of Detail

LiDAR Hillshade Elevation Model - Chatham County, NC



LiDAR Data Reference:
NC Floodplain Mapping Program, 2007, Hillshade elevation data from LiDAR, data derived from LIDAR collected by NC Floodplain Mapping Program and processed by NC DOT - GIS Unit, digital data, https://services.nconemap.gov/secure/rest/services/Elevation/DEM20ft_Hillshade/ImageServer



Example Estimated Widths of Groundwater Features

LiDAR Hillshade Elevation Model - Chatham County, NC

LiDAR Data Reference:
NC Floodplain Mapping Program, 2007, Hillshade elevation data from LiDAR, data derived from LiDAR collected by NC Floodplain Mapping Program and processed by NC DOT - GIS Unit, digital data, https://services.nconemap.gov/secure/rest/services/Elevation/DEM20ft_Hillshade/ImageServer

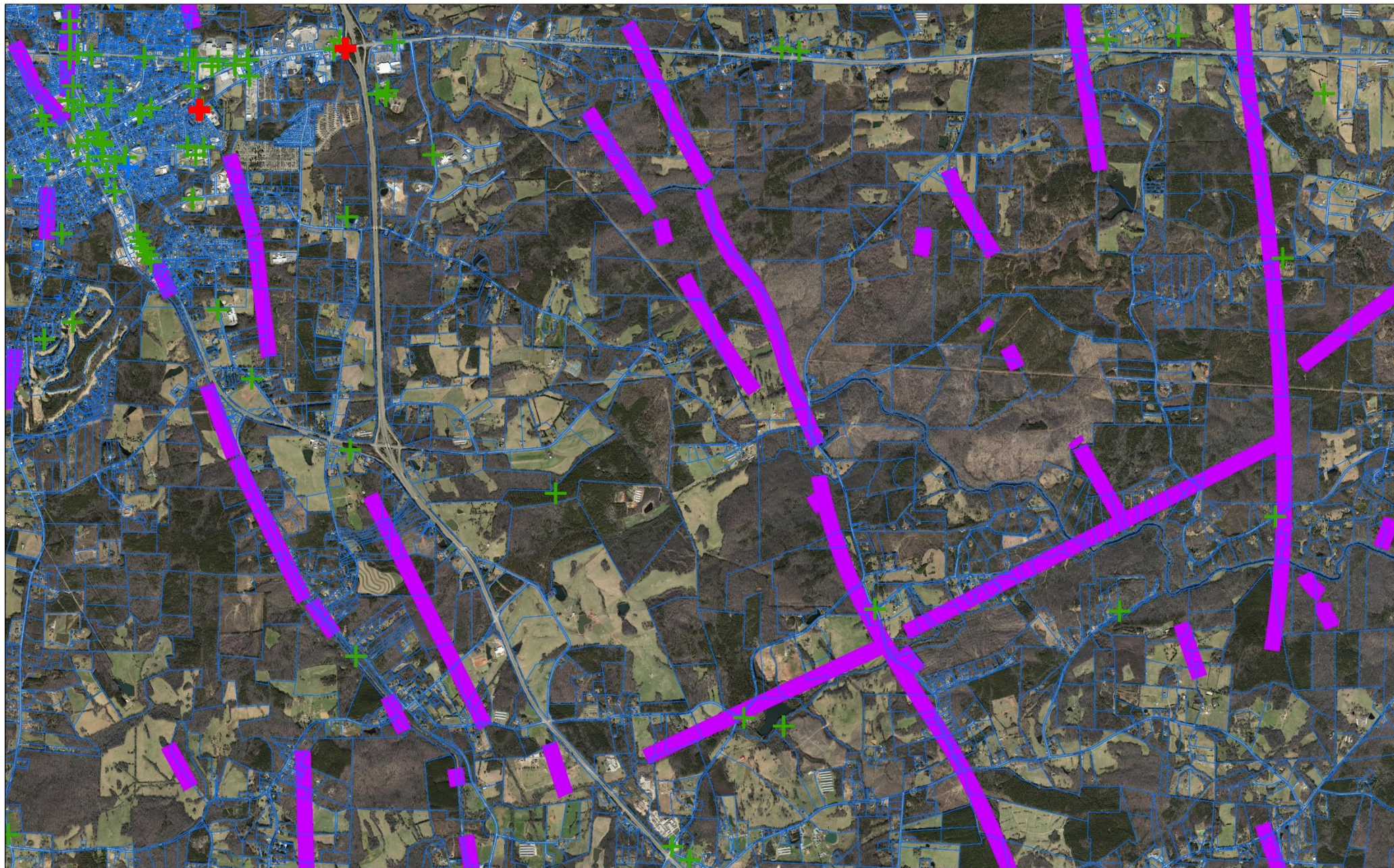


0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles


0 2,000 4,000 8,000 12,000 Feet



Groundwater Features with Tax Parcel Data






Groundwater Feature in Bedrock

 Trend of groundwater feature

Example Regulated Sites

2012 database - other sites may exist

-  HazardousWaste_Sites
-  InactiveHazardous_Sites
-  RCRA

Regulated Facilities with Groundwater Features and Tax Parcel Data

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

0 2,000 4,000 8,000 12,000 Feet



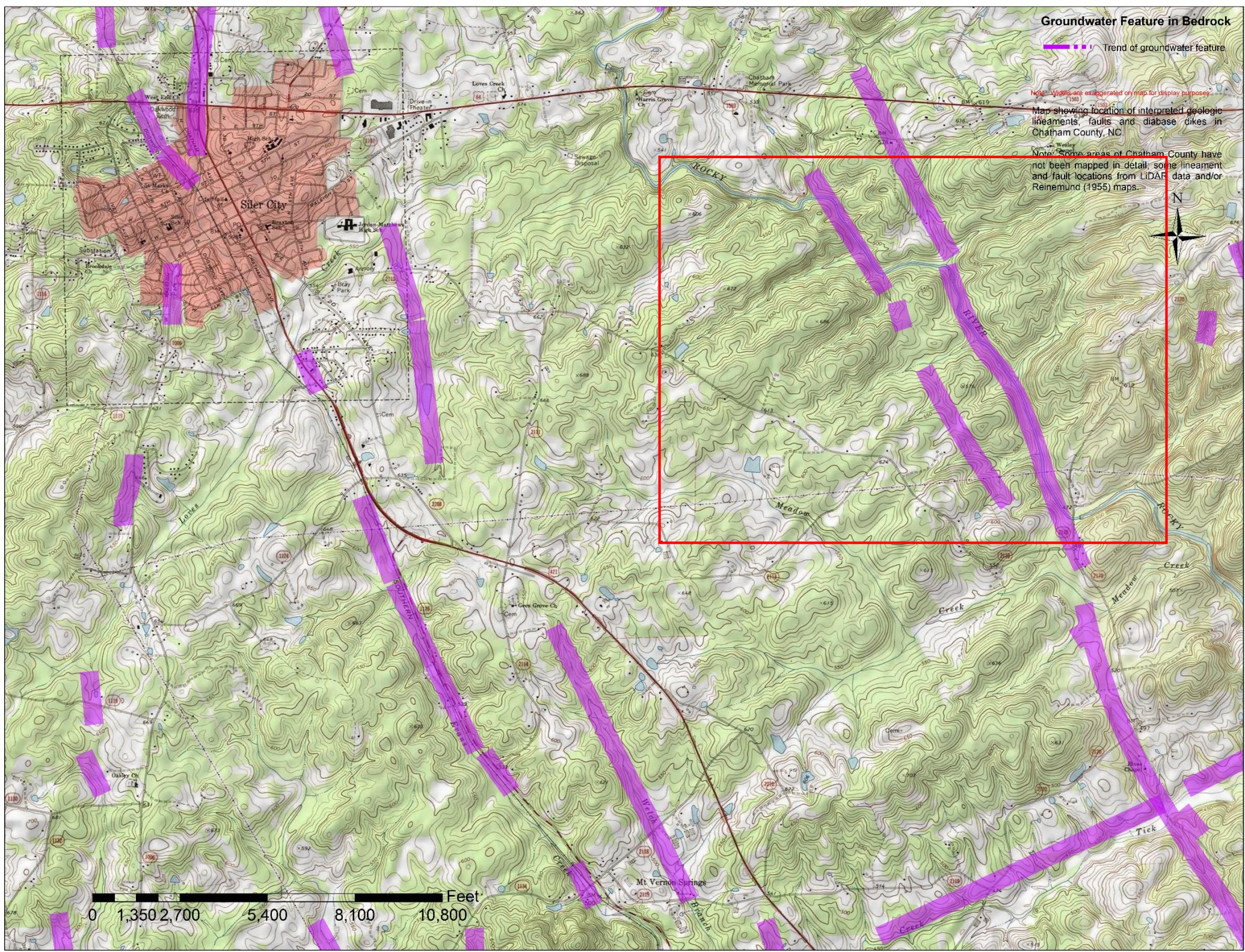
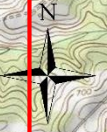
Groundwater Feature in Bedrock

█ Trend of groundwater feature

Note: Widths are exaggerated on map for display purposes.

Map showing location of interpreted geologic lineaments, faults and diabase dikes in Chatham County, NC

Note: Some areas of Chatham County have not been mapped in detail; some lineament and fault locations from LIDAR data and/or Reinemund (1955) maps.



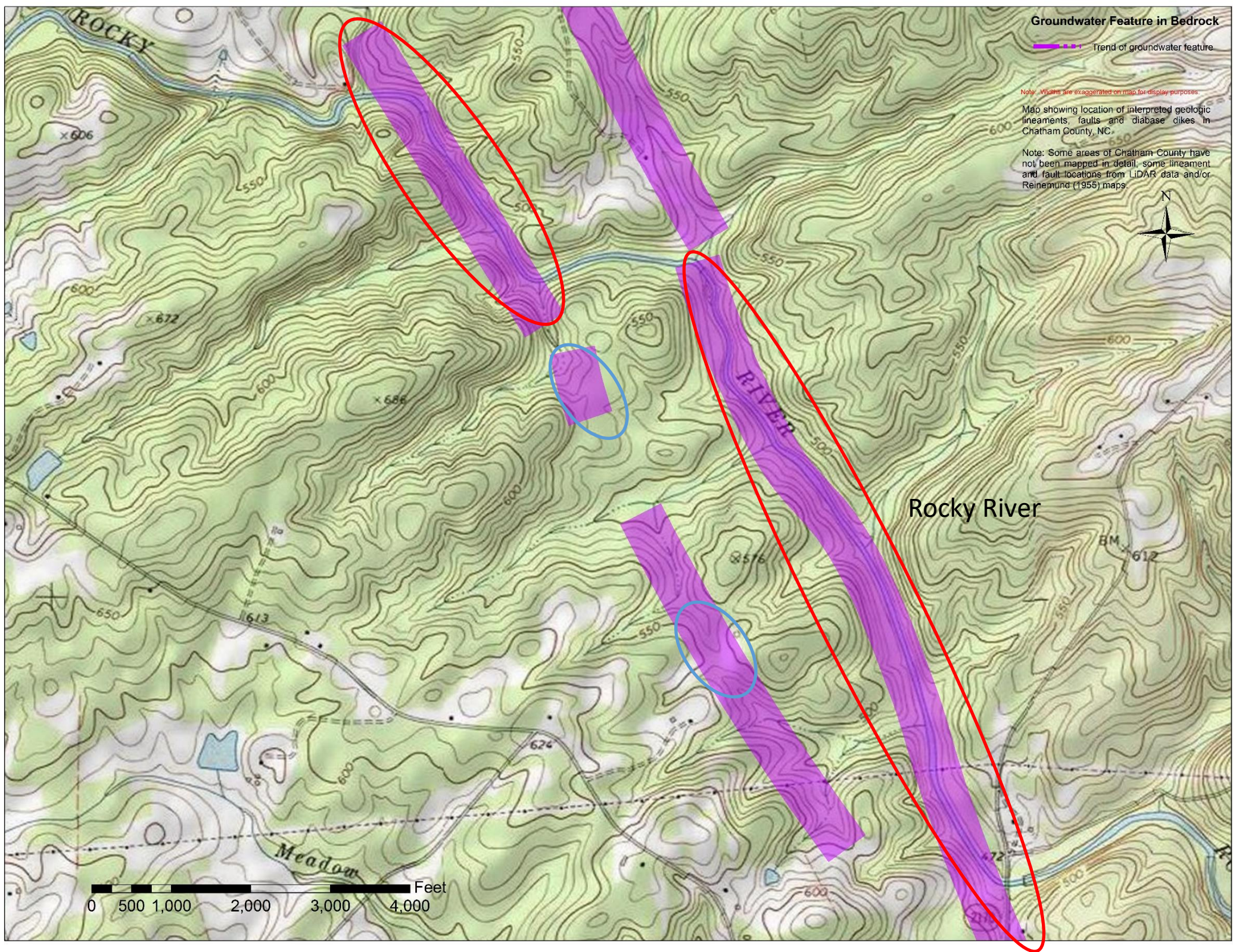
Groundwater Feature in Bedrock

— Trend of groundwater feature

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0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet