**National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Accessible to the Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Occupied</td>
<td>Yes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Public Acquisition</td>
<td>Unoccupied</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Being Considered</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x Structure</td>
<td>x Public</td>
<td>x In Process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x Private</td>
<td>x Being Considered</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x Both</td>
<td>x Preservation work in progress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present Use: (Check one or more as appropriate)**

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Residential
- Religious
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Military
- Religious
- Other (Specify)

**Owner of Property**

Mr. John M. Burns et. al.

**Street and Number:**

Route 9

**City or Town:** Sanford

**State:** North Carolina

**Code:** 37

**Location of Legal Description**

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc.:

Lee County Courthouse

**Street and Number:**

**City or Town:** Sanford

**State:** North Carolina

**Code:** 37

**Representation in Existing Surveys**

**Title of Survey:**

**Date of Survey:**

**Depository for Survey Records:**

**Street and Number:**

**City or Town:** Sanford

**State:** North Carolina

**Code:** 37
Endor Iron Furnace is located on a one-and-one-half-mile straight run of the Deep River. The charcoal type blast furnace, used for the casting of pig iron, stands amid a growth of rather young woodland; the area around the site was obviously stripped of timber at some time, probably to provide charcoal for the furnace. The remains of the smelting complex are situated between a steep escarpment and the river, comprising an area with a north-south line of under 200 feet. There are three levels of flood plain at the site: the top level is about fifty feet above the river; the second, six feet below this and separated by a retaining wall of undressed stone, contains the remains of a roadbed and slopes to the west of the site in a gradual grade of about one-half mile to the site of a wharf; the lowest level is forty feet down a vertical embankment and contains the furnace stack.

Endor Iron Furnace itself is an architecturally interesting structure because of its monumental size and the use of remarkably fine details. Built without mortar of soft local reddish-gray stones which are rough cut and average about 15 by 38 inches in size, the structure is approximately 32 feet square at the base and rises to a height of about 35 feet. The furnace tapers toward the top to allow for the conical interior flue or "bosh." A stone base 6 feet high rises vertically from grade with the major portion of the furnace set 4 inches back from the base and sloping inward from that point. On each side is a large round-arched opening faced by trapezoidal stones, with a keystone at the top. The furnace corners, arches, and keystones have dressed and beveled edges. The circular interior is free of smelting materials, and has one-half of the choked brick flue, a portion of which is complete to the top of the stack. The flue is composed of two rows of fire brick in adjacent concentric circles placed about two feet from the circular stone interior of the stack. The outer course is laid in all-stretcher bond, the inner in all-header. No dependencies remain.
The Endor Iron Furnace was constructed between 1862 and 1864 by the Endor Iron Company on the south side of the Deep River near Cummock to provide iron for the Confederacy. It is of great historical significance as the only intact structure remaining from what was evidently the largest iron mining and processing operation ever attempted in North Carolina. The massive granite furnace with its handsome stonework and well-executed details is among the best-preserved of the several nineteenth century smelting furnaces still standing in North Carolina, and is an important reminder of the industrial boom period of the mid-nineteenth century along the Upper Cape Fear and Deep rivers of North Carolina.

The Deep River Valley of Chatham County, rich in coal and iron deposits, was situated at the upper head of navigation on the Cape Fear and Deep River navigation system with an outlet to the sea at Wilmington, North Carolina. Small-scale mining and smelting operations had been located here since the Revolutionary period. During the 1850s New York and Massachusetts capitalists attempted to exploit the resources. Ebenezer Emmons, the state geologist, estimated the mineral deposits to be so rich that in 1857 he recommended that a national foundry be established there.

The advent of the Civil War left the South without an adequate supply of iron for railroads and military equipment, for the center of the iron industry had by this period shifted almost totally to Pennsylvania. The Deep River deposits became very important to North Carolina as the war progressed because it became evident that "receipts of coal and iron from the Virginia mines would be very precarious." In March, 1862, J. W. Clegg and William McClane contracted with the Confederate Navy to deliver shipments of pig iron, blooms, and plate, hammered and rolled iron, between 1862 and 1864. On April 25, 1862, the Endor Iron Company was chartered by the state. The Endor Company purchased the Deep River plantation of Alexander McIver on June 11 of the same year, and constructed a smelting furnace. In February, 1864, the group of Wilmington businessmen who composed the company--Donald and John McRae, Walter H. McLol, Sarah E. Dix and others--sold the company, including "the land on which the furnace and machinery of the said Endor Iron Company is located" to a group of Richmond industrialists: Wm. S. Downer, Wm. Jenkins, O. A. and F. A. Chalkley, E. D. Spiller, and E. J. Fennyboughs. This group resold the company in August of the same year to the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.
In 1864 Heck, Brodie & Company, Confederate government contractors, operated a bayonet factory on the Deep River. It is possible that iron from the Endor Furnace supplied this factory. It also most likely supplied the Confederate Arsenal and Armory at nearby Fayetteville during the war.

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company emerged from the war heavily in debt, and its holdings were sold at public auction on August 6, 1870. George G. Lobdell, president of the Lobdell Car Wheel Company of Wilmington, Delaware, was the buyer of the property for $1,000. Thus began a new chapter in the history of the Endor Iron Furnace. Lobdell reported some years later that he had come to North Carolina because he had "learned of the excellent quality of iron in the Deep River Valley," and purchased the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company "for the purpose of extending their business into the South and also of using the iron in the construction of carwheels at their works in Wilmington, Delaware." The company found that the ore at Buckhorn, twenty-four miles downriver from the Endor Iron Furnace, yielded an iron with "superior toughness" and leased mining rights there. Lobdell and Colonel J. M. Heck of Raleigh (formerly a partner in Heck, Brodie & Company, and president of the Deep River Manufacturing Company which was also attempting to develop the ore resources of the area), formed the Cape Fear Iron and Steel Company. This new company built at Buckhorn "one of the largest, and the best equipped furnaces, probably, in the South" and "put into operation the furnace at Endor, changing an ordinary cold blast into a hot blast furnace at heavy expense." In addition to the furnace conversion, a rolling mill and foundry had been built at the Endor Iron Furnace by 1872 to process the pig iron. In order to lessen expenses, the Cape Fear Iron and Steel Company and the Deep River Manufacturing Company merged to form the American Iron and Steel Company.

Although the industrialists expended, by their own estimation, about one-half million dollars to establish an iron manufacturing operation, two factors prevented the American Iron and Steel Company from realizing its potential. It was soon discovered that the mineral deposits were smaller than had been estimated, and the system of dams and locks necessary to navigate from the coal and iron fields of the upper Deep and Cape Fear rivers to the Wilmington port was never satisfactorily completed, largely because of lack of funds. By 1874, operation of the Endor furnace had ceased, and the large engine rolling mill had been "taken down and stored at that place." The machinery of the furnace was probably also dismantled at this time, explaining its present stripped appearance. The company was still in operation in 1896 but served only the local market.
Research by Ruth Little Stokes, survey specialist; architectural description by Arthur Edwards, former survey specialist.


Chatham County Records, Chatham County Courthouse, Pittsboro, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

Chatham County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF Nominated PROPERTY: 9 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

STATE: CODE COUNTY: CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [ ] Local [ ]

Name: Thornton W. Mitchell
Title: Acting Director, Division of Archives and History
Date: 25 April 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date: ___________________________
Debow's Review. XI (1852).
Heck, J. M., Collection. Private Collections. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
Lee County Records, Lee County Courthouse, Sanford, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).
Lee County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).
"Map of Chatham County, N. C. by Capt. N. A. Ramsey, 1870." Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.