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Dig Me. The Great State of Maine Minerals & Gems

Maine Department of Economic Development

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There are four principal metal ore minerals found in Maine: (1) Pyrite - iron sulphur; (2) Galena - lead sulphur; (3) Sphalerite - zinc sulphur; and (4) Chalcopyrite - copper sulphur. Most specimens are found in the eastern part of the State, in the Blue Hill area (no. 11) of Hancock County and the Lubec-Eastport area (no. 12) of Washington County. There were scores of old mines dotting these areas and the waste dumps are the best places to look for specimens.

**PYRITE.** This iron mineral forms in shiny, brass colored cubes or many faceted semi-rounded shapes. Pyrite which often looks like gold specks, is the "fool's gold."

**GALENA.** A steely gray metallic colored mineral which always comes in perfect cubes. Galena is said to possess 'perfect cubic cleavage' and is found most often in eastern Washington County and near Acton in York County.

**SPHALERITE.** Of all the common ores, the zinc ore mineral looks the least like a metal. It is a glassy brown or yellow color, usually a four-sided crystal. Sphalerite and galena are usually found in the same deposit. The minerals are usually covered with a rusty brown stain which is easily washed off.

**CHALCOPYRITE.** Chalcopyrite is much the same color as pyrite but is yellower and brighter in appearance. Chalcopyrite rarely occurs in good crystals; but rather as massive blobs, streaks or veinlets in the rock.

**GOLD.** It has a 'heavy golden' color and in flakes shows a mirror-like shine. It will gleam like no other stone when it appears in a pan full of gravel. The Swift River tributaries are the best places to pan for the shiny stuff.

**METAL ORE SPECIMENS**

**THE MICAS.** The mica minerals appear as a thin, transparent glassy material that occur as "books" of plates lodged in feldspar masses. It is commonly called "singlass." Muscovite is light colored mica, usually brown, yellow or clear. It occurs in almost all pegmatite bodies, in plates ranging from microscopic to over a foot in diameter. Biotite is black, brown or dark green mica. It is almost as common as muscovite. Lepidolite is a purple, lithium-rich mica, usually occurring in masses of tiny plates, the muscovite book form of plates is almost never seen in lepidolite. It is often indicative of nearby beryli or tourmaline crystals. Black Mountain in Rumford is an excellent collecting locality for lepidolite.

**QUARTZ.** Perhaps the most common of all mineral crystals, valuable specimens are those which occur as good clear crystals of different varieties. Glassy quartz crystal occurs in colorless crystals showing very smooth, diamond like facets. It is quite hard. Among the best specimens are those having facets coming to a point on one end. Massive, non-crystal quartz is the most common mineral found in pegmatites. Rose quartz is a pink to deep rose colored variety. It has a 'heavy golden' color and in flakes shows a mirror-like shine. It will gleam like no other stone when it appears in a pan full of gravel. The Swift River tributaries are the best places to pan for the shiny stuff.

**TOURMALINE.** It is one of the loveliest minerals occurring in Maine; a glassy stone, always having a long pencil-like shape, with many parallel lines running down its length. It is as hard as quartz, but much more brittle. Schorl, the black variety of tourmaline, is the most common. Green tourmaline, often gem quality, occasionally has a pink (watermelon) or white (cucumber) core. Tourmaline crystals sometimes occur in a radiating mass; such a sunburst specimen is quite rare.

**VESUVIANITE.** This silica mineral is a brown or very dark green crystal, found most often near limestone beds: usually in well developed rectangular or blocky shaped crystals. The Goodhill Quarry (no. 10) in Sanford (York County) is an excellent place to find this mineral.

**GARNET.** Garnet is one of the most common gemstones found in Maine. It is usually found in ruby red to brown colored, semi-rounded crystals showing dozens of four sided facets. Different varieties occur in many colors, but always quite dark in shade. Clear and unfractured crystals are rare.
An Exciting Experience

Gemstone collecting provides all of the famous features of the Maine vacation, with something extra; it combines the thrill of a treasure hunt for the whole family with exercise in the good Maine sunshine, and it provides something of value to take back home.

In Maine, "rock hounds" search for gold and such semi-precious gemstones as beryl, garnet, topaz and tourmaline. No elaborate equipment - all you need for an expedition are stout shoes, a good hammer, a small pick and a desire to be outdoors.

Waste dumps containing quartz and feldspar are the most likely places to search for gemstones. The gemstones appear in the host rocks as vari-colored chips or blobs. The good gemstones are brittle. Care must be used in breaking them loose with your hammer.

Most of the gemstones that you will be prospecting for are found in a special kind of rock formation called pegmatite. This occurs in fairly large pod shaped bodies, often a half a mile or more in length. Most of the pegmatite pod is made of quartz and feldspar.

Gemstones usually occur as small blobs, crystals and masses scattered through the pegmatite. Geodes or gem pockets occasionally are uncovered in the quarry walls. These pockets have provided the richest gem finds in New England.

Include in your plans a collecting trip for metal ore specimens, near any of the old metal mines of Hancock or Washington Counties. The sulfide ore minerals of copper, lead and zinc, when fresh, have minerals called carbonates; which are blue or green colored stones. When they are dissolved they form other minerals with a brown, rusty colored layer which hides the true character of the specimen.

The quarries in this area are located about four miles north of Topsham on Route 24. Clear red garnets, green tourmaline and rare smoky quartz crystals have been found in gem quality. Fisher Quarry is perhaps the most promising prospect. Gem topaz has been occasionally found in this locality.

There are scores of other localities equally as attractive but the few given here will provide a practical starting point.

1. Topsham-Brunswick Area:

   Consolidated Quarry  Fisher Quarry  Staples Quarry

   The quarries in this area are located about four miles north of Topsham on Route 24. Clear red garnets, green tourmaline and rare smoky quartz crystals have been found in gem quality. Fisher Quarry is perhaps the most promising prospect. Gem topaz has been occasionally found in this locality.

2. Rumford Area:

   There are many old pits and quarries along the top of Black Mountain which provide excellent prospecting for gemstones and unusual mineral specimens. Lepidolite, pink tourmaline, spodumene (a lithium mineral) and a rare variety of white beryl. Go north out of Rumford on Route 120, along the Swift River, for about 10 miles. At Roxbury Notch turn left on a dirt road into the hills. It is two miles into the road leading off to the left toward the prospects. Old beryl prospects are on the left after you cross the Rumford line.

3. Rubellite Mine:

   This is a fine locality for gem beryl, rutile, pollucite (a cesium ore), vari-colored tourmaline, and the principal area for fluorescent pegmatites actively being quarried.

4. Paris-Hebron Localities:

   Foster Mine  Haverinen Quarry  Mills Quarry  Mt. Marie Mine

   A few miles northwest of Hebron, are several large inactive quarries. Among the gemstones on the dumps and quarry walls are gem beryl, garnet, tourmaline and good quartz crystals. The rare minerals, columbite, tantalite and pollucite, are found occasionally.

5. Mount Mica:

   Frequent collecting keeps the place picked. Tourmaline, gem beryl, lepidolite and many other good specimens are found. This mine is most famous for its great variety of minerals; few other pegmatite prospects are equal to it.

6. Bennett Quarry:

   The quarry is noted for the variety of gemstones of high quality found there: apatite, amblygonite, gem beryl, lepidolite, manganese minerals, topaz and tourmaline (gemstock).

7. Tamminen Quarry and Harvard Quarry:

   These quarries have been operated for feldspar during the past decade, but are now inactive. They have a fairly rich suite of good minerals and gemstones: gemstock tourmaline and beryl, good clear and smoky quartz, amethyst and citrine.

8. Newry:

   Excellent collecting exists in this area for tourmaline, apatite, beryl, rose quartz, etc.

9. Jasper - Rhyolite:

   The red beaches (Jasper Beach) in this area provide a scenic setting for collecting prolific accumulations of red rhyolite which make excellent polished specimens.