

Table 2.--Mines, prospects, and mineral sites, Wilderness and Rare II areas, White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire
(Pct., percent; USBM, U.S. Bureau of Mines; USFS, U.S. Forest Service)

Locality number	Name (commodity)	Production and development	Remarks	Locality number	Name (commodity)	Production and development	Remarks
1	Dalton mine (gold)	Production unknown.	No information found about this mine. Location is from Meyers and Stewart (1955).	32	Bank, Burke, and Hoyt mines (lead, zinc)	No production known. Development consists of shaft at each site. Cox (1970) reported an additional shaft about 2 mi east.	Mine dumps do not show any lead-zinc mineralization (unpub. USBM War Minerals files).
2	Crane prospect (molybdenum)	No production. Development consisted of two prospect shafts, one 25 ft and the other 40 ft deep.	Molybdenite crystals in quartz vein in granitic rock. Vein exposed over 150 ft, 2-24 in. wide, said to have been followed to 40 ft in depth. Analyses showed as much as 0.05 pct. MoS ₂ (unpub. USBM files).	33	Silver Lake mine (lead, zinc, silver)	Production is estimated at 20,000 tons of 10 pct. combined lead-zinc ore (unpub. USBM War Minerals files). Development consisted of open pit 170 ft by 40 ft and 60 ft deep with a shaft in bottom; cross-cuts in shaft were at 60-, 80-, and 200-ft levels. Additional old shafts and cuts are found beyond main workings.	Mine was opened in 1926 with sporadic activity until 1918 (Cox, 1970). Analyses of mill concentrate samples taken from mill site by Cox (1970) yielded 5-20 oz of silver per ton, 2 pct. cadmium, and small amounts of gold, bismuth, rare earths, and beryllium. Mill tailings samples yielded 0.15-0.5 pct. lead, 1-3 pct. zinc, and 0.06-0.3 oz of silver per ton. Mineralization occurred in a silicified breccia vein.
3	Unnamed (silica)	No production.	Silicified zones along Pine Peak fault in Dartmouth Range FPA (Billings, 1941). Largest body is 80 ft wide by several hundred feet long; three others identified are about one-half this size. Analyses show 94.1-99.5 pct. SiO ₂ (Miller, 1982).	34	White Diamond mine (gold)	Production from the 1877 operation is unknown. Development consisted of 84-ft shaft near top of hill. Mine closed, then reopened in 1903 to about 1906 to produce \$9,000 in gold. Mine, located near base of hill, consisted of a 300-ft adit.	Gold is found in a large silicified zone thought to be a fault zone (Smith and others, 1938).
4	Nay Pond prospect (zinc, copper, pyrite)	No production. Development in 1890 consisted of a pit 4 ft by 8 ft and 12 ft deep (unpub. USBM files). In 1976, the property was explored with 27 diamond-drill holes (Barton and Stewart, 1976).	Mineralization is in Ammonoosuc Volcanics and consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, and galena (unpub. USBM files). Standard Metals Corporation of Portland, Maine, in 1976, was considering mining the zinc-copper ore deposit and recovering byproduct sulfuric acid (Barton and Stewart, 1976).	35	Upper and Lower Crystal mines (mica)	Production not known. Both mines developed by opencut.	Upper mine has occasional books as much as 3 in. by 4 in. of ruby-colored, hard, free-splitting, and generally clear muscovite. Reserves remain. Lower mine has larger books but they are badly flawed. Only a small quantity of sheet mica was recovered (Cameron and others, 1954). Mining took place during 1942-1944.
5	Milan mine (pyrite, zinc, copper, lead)	Production from the 1970's to 1886 with sporadic production from 1886-1910. Total production about 500,000 tons. Development consisted of an opencut, a shaft with four levels, and a total of 1,500 ft of drifts and crosscuts (Emmons, 1910).	Massive sulfide deposit occurs in altered rhyolite metatuff in Ammonoosuc Volcanics. Ore is composed of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, bornite, and chalcocite. Analyses of ore cobbled from the mine run showed 39.8 pct. sulfur, 32.8 pct. iron, 7 pct. zinc, 2.25 pct. copper, and 1.5 pct lead. Silver and gold are listed as byproducts. Drilling by USBM in 1948-1949 indicate that little reserves remain (Earl, 1950).	36	White Mountain Mica Company mine (or Thorn Hill mine) (mica)	Production was small. Development consisted of two opencuts in two of three pegmatites at this site.	Mica is not abundant in this deposit, but is of good quality where present (Cameron and others, 1954).
6	Joseph Gagne prospect (pyrite, copper?)	No production. Six trenches on property (unpub. USBM files).	Pyrite stringers in Ammonoosuc Volcanics.	37	Unnamed prospect (lead, silver)	No production. Development consists of a prospect pit 14 ft deep (Hitchcock, 1878).	Hitchcock (1878) found galena and sphalerite dispersed in a reticulating quartz vein in a mass about 12 ft wide and at least 14 ft deep.
7	Old Howard prospect (pyrite copper)	No production. Development consists of opencut 12 ft deep by 20 ft long. Small shaft in opencut said to be 12 ft deep (unpub. USBM files).	Two parallel pyrite veins in Ammonoosuc Volcanics.	38	Palermo mine (mica, beryl)	Production unknown, but the Palermo #1 mine was one of the major mica mines in New Hampshire and also produced a substantial quantity of byproduct beryl (Cameron and others, 1954).	Cameron and others (1954) describe mining in two other pegmatites and prospecting in an additional 27 others in the Palermo region.
8	Mascot mine (lead, zinc, silver)	Production from 1881 to 1885 was about 50,000 tons of ore; an additional 70 tons of lead and 174 oz of silver were produced in 1906 (Cox, 1970). About 15 tons of ore was hand cobbled from the mine dump in the middle 1920's. Mine workings consist of an opencut 200 ft long, an adit 150 ft long, and a raise and stope (unpub. USBM files).	Ore occurs as thin seams and small masses in a fault breccia vein in granitic wall rock and is composed of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, manganosiderite, and pyrite (Cox, 1970).	39	Keniston prospect (mica, beryl)	No production.	Three small pegmatites were prospecting in 1943 for mica but books were small and sparse. Blue-green beryl was reported as an accessory mineral (Cameron and others, 1954).
9	Stevens prospect (lead)	No production. Prospecting consisted of one opening filled with alluvium when examined in 1949 (unpub. USBM files).	Mineralization consists of galena as filling in a small quartz fracture zone (unpub. USBM files).	40	Atwood mine (mica)	In 1943-1944, about 2 pct. mine-run mica was recovered from total rock mined (Cameron and others, 1954). Records for earlier production period, 1911 to some time before 1924, are not available. Main working was an open pit extending downdip for 160 ft with a number of stopes and drifts heading off the pit (Cameron and others, 1954).	Most of the sheet muscovite is about 4 in. by 5 in. with occasional sheet as much as 18 in. by 18 in. It is light to medium rum colored, hard, ruled, and slightly stained (Cameron and others, 1954). Considerable reserves remain.
10	Shelburne mine (lead, silver, zinc)	Production from the late 1930's to 1950's is uncertain but was small. Production in period 1883-1885 did not exceed 500 tons of ore (unpub. USBM files). Development consists of three shafts and a 30-ft adit. Center shaft has 80-ft drift to south and 30-ft drift to north (unpub. USBM files dated 1948; Cox, 1970).	Sulfides occur as irregular stringers and pockets in a 10- to 20-ft-wide silicified shear zone exposed for 300 ft in the streambed. Ore minerals are galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, manganosiderite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite (Cox, 1970).	41	Leggett prospect (mica)	Very small quantity of sheet mica produced. Mine yielded 0.2 pct. mine-run mica from 500 tons of rock from two cuts in pegmatite (Cameron and others, 1954).	Muscovite books were extremely infrequent and averaged only 2 in. by 2 in. Some small beryl crystals were present (Cameron and others, 1954).
11	Fischer prospect (mica)	No production.	Mica is poor quality having A-structure and ruling. Sheets are less than 4 in. square (Cameron and others, 1954).	42	Moses prospect (sillimanite)	No production.	A bulk sample of sillimanite schist from this property was tested in 1940 by the USBM. Because of beneficiation problems at that time, results were negative (Bannerman, 1941).
12	Peabody Mountain quarry (feldspar)	Production not known, but limited to feldspar (Cameron and others, 1954). Active from 1938 to 1940.	Visible mica is wedge shaped; suitable as scrap mica (Cameron and others, 1954).	43	Belden mine (mica)	Small quantities of sheet mica recovered. Developed by open pit, a drift, and an inclined stope (Cameron and others, 1954).	Generally good quality but sparsely scattered muscovite. Books average 3 in. by 3 in. (Cameron and others, 1954).
13	Peaked Hill mine (mica)	Probably no production. Development consists of three small cuts (Cameron and others, 1954).	Poor quality book mica as much as 3 in. by 6 in. occurs sparsely in the pegmatite (Cameron and others, 1954).	44	Rogers (Wheat) prospect (feldspar, beryl)	In 1942, 70 tons of feldspar and 0.75 tons of beryl were removed. Mining was by opencut (Cameron and others, 1954).	Most of core containing beryl has been removed. Mica is scarce and of poor quality (Cameron and others, 1954).
14	Wheeler mines (beryl, feldspar, mica)	Production unknown.	Minerals reported are beryl, feldspar, and muscovite (Rand, 1957).	45	Eight Ball prospect (mica)	No production. Prospecting consists of two small pits and three larger ones; the largest being 20 ft wide, 12 ft long, and 4 ft deep (Cameron and others, 1954).	Mica occurs in sheets as much as 10 in. by 12 in. in the core-margin zone. This zone, however, does not continue downdip and mica books are sparse in that part of the core-margin zone that has been prospecting. Pale-green beryl crystals as much as 6 in. long are also reported from the core-margin (Cameron and others, 1954).
15	Butters Mountain area (gem stones)	Production unknown.	Minerals reported are golden beryl and garnet (Rand, 1957).	46	New Gove prospect (mica)	No production. Prospecting consists of one small cut (Cameron and others, 1954).	Mica occurs as small books in discontinuous bands. A few beryl crystals are present (Cameron and others, 1954).
16	Durgin Mountain area (beryl)	Production unknown.	Location from Rand (1957).	47	Brown mine (mica)	Probably no production. Development consists of pit and two small opencuts (Cameron and others, 1954).	Muscovite recovered was small, excessively ruled and reeved. Color was greenish rum (Cameron and others, 1954).
17	Aldrich prospect (beryl, feldspar, mica)	Production unknown.	Minerals reported are beryl, feldspar, muscovite, pyrite, and serpentine (Rand, 1957).	48	Peat occurrence	No production.	Bog occupies about 100 acres; not yet tested for thickness and quality of peat (Gazdik, 1982).
18	Willis Warren quarry (feldspar, mica)	Production not known. Main working is an open pit 90 ft long, 50 ft wide, and 50 ft deep. Some underground workings are reported (Cameron and others, 1954).	First production, about 1937, was for feldspar. The mine had intermittent production until 1944. During 1943-1944, mica was the primary product. Sheet muscovite from this mine is of unusually fine quality but is sparsely distributed (Cameron and others, 1954).	49	Cotton prospect (mica)	No production. Prospecting has exposed a small pegmatite for 35 ft along strike (Cameron and others, 1954).	Muscovite is of small size and poor quality (Cameron and others, 1954).
19	Melrose prospect (gem stones?)	Production unknown.	Location from Rand (1957). He reports the minerals bertrandite, beryl (aquamarine), and beryllonite.	50	Clement (or Wood) prospect (mica, beryl)	Recovery of mica from rock mined was about 0.4 pct.; about 100 pounds of light-green beryl was also recovered (Cameron and others, 1954). Workings consisted of three narrow cuts into two parallel pegmatites (Cameron and others, 1954).	Mica was too poor in quality and beryl content too low to continue mining (Cameron and others, 1954).
20	Millard Chandler mine (feldspar, beryl)	Available production statistics are for 1942 when 800 tons of potassium feldspar and 200 lbs of beryl were mined (M.F. Boos, unpub. data, 1944). Development consisted of an opencut 70 ft long, 50 ft wide, and as much as 45 ft high.	Pegmatite exposed 360 ft and 60 ft thick at the opencut. Beryl occurs in intermediate zone in crystals as large as 6 in. by 15 in. (Page and Larrabee, 1962). The beryl content of this zone was determined to be about 0.10 pct. No sheet mica was seen.	51	Mica Crystal Company (gneiss, mica?)	Mining employed 10 men during period of 10 yrs (Fowler-Billings and Page, 1942).	Bethlehem gneiss was crushed and mared for poultry grit. Broken pieces of punched-mica shapes litter the area near a building foundation on site. Source of the mica is unknown.
21	North Baldface Mountain (gem stones)	Collecting site.	Gem quality beryl crystals found in pegmatite (Richard Lewis, USFS, personal commun., 1981).	52	Ore Hill mine (zinc, lead, silver, scrap mica)	Intermittent mining from 1850 to 1914 produced about 100,000 tons of ore. Development included three shafts, the deepest said to have been 475-600 ft deep, and an opencut. Unknown quantity of scrap mica was produced in 1944 (Hernance and Mosier, 1948).	Stratabound massive-sulfide deposit in Ammonoosuc Volcanics. Ore minerals include sphalerite and galena and minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Sphalerite contains small amounts of cadmium; galena is silver bearing. Analysis of a composite of channel samples shows 21 pct. zinc, 11 pct. lead, and 8 oz of silver per ton (Hernance and Mosier, 1948). Scrap mica produced in 1944 was from mine dumps and several exposures in the opencut (Hernance and Mosier, 1948).
22	South Baldface Mountain (gem stones)	Collecting site.	A small pocket in pegmatite was source of specimen topaz and phenacite crystals. Several hundred crystals from this site are in the Harvard University collection (Billings, 1927).	53	North Woodstock mine (lead, silver)	Production was reported as totalling seventy-five 100-lb bags of concentrate (unpub. USBM War Minerals files). Mine consisted of a 230 ft adit which was stoped to surface.	First mined about 1905 (D.M. Larrabee, unpub. report, 1929), then reactivated sometime between 1929 and 1948. Deposit is apparently mined out. Ore was composed of silver-bearing galena and minor sphalerite and pyrite disseminated in a quartz-ankerite-sericite zone at a fault contact. Mineralization extends 10 ft into wall rock (Cox, 1970).
23	South Baldface Mountain (gem stones)	Collecting site.	Beryl (aquamarine) found in pegmatite (Meyers and Stewart, 1956).	54	East Pond deposit (diatomite)	Production not known.	Deposit was used as source of diatomite sometime before 1916. Deposit is 6-11 ft thick (McNair, 1941). Upper part burns white, but color is slightly brown gray near bottom. Because of type of diatom, product may not be useful as filtering material, but would be adequate as abrasive or filler (McNair, 1941).
24	Deer Hill (gem stones)	Collecting site. A number of shallow pits have been dug on southeast slope of hill (Bastin, 1911).	Bastin (1911) found pale-lavender crystal fragments of amethyst, some attached to feldspar, in soil on hillside. Source of crystals was not found, but hill is capped with pegmatite.	55	Uranium occurrence	No development.	Primary uranium minerals reported in an intrusive breccia at contact of Kingsman Quartz Monzonite and Conway Granite (Page, 1980).
25	Harden Hill mines (gem stones)	Prospecting in the 1880's and 1890's consisted of several openings a few feet across and 2-3 ft deep (Bastin, 1911).	Pocket in pegmatite at summit of Harden Hill yielded a number of fine colorless, pale-blue or pale-green topaz crystals, the largest of which measured about 2.5 in. by 2.6 in. Bastin (1911) noted that large beryl crystals were visible in the outcrop and the beryl-rich band could be traced for more than 40 ft.	56	Little Haystack Mountain (gem stones)	Collecting site.	Large amethyst crystals collected from cavities in granite on flanks of Little Haystack Mountain (Frank Boyle, USFS, personal commun., 1981).
26	Colton Hill prospect (feldspar)	Production unknown.	Pegmatite is large; feldspar and quartz are primary minerals (Rand, 1957).	57	Horace Brook prospect	Production unknown.	Welch (1972) locates this prospect on Diamond Slide in Lot 11, Range 11, Town of Franconia. Prospect not located during field investigations.
27	Jackson mine (tin)	Only recorded production was 11.5 oz of tin ingot in 1843. Mine as active from 1843 to 1864 (Hitchcock, 1878). Development consisted of four shafts of unknown depth and two tunnels, one 40 ft long and the other 35 ft long (unpub. USBM War Minerals files).	Occurrence of tin reported by Jackson (1844). Hitchcock (1878) reported cassiterite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite in four 200- to 300-ft-long, 1/2- to 8-in.-wide veins containing as much as 30 pct. tin. Wall rock near veins contained 2-10 pct. tin and some tungsten and molybdenum.	58	Brook and Company mine (lead)	Production unknown.	Exact location not established. Mine location given is from an 1861 edition of the Grafton County map. Welch (1972) states that the mine was opened in the 1950's.
28	Iron Mountain mine (iron, beryllium)	About 1840, 50 tons of ore was reported to have been shipped (Barton and Goldsmith, 1968); no other production figures are available. Development consisted of five small mines with pits, adits, and a shaft. About 150 tons of ore is stockpiled at the mines.	Deposit is skarn in Conway Granite. Ore contains 80 pct. magnetite with its alteration product, hematite; the beryllium mineral phenacite comprises another 5 pct. (Barton and Goldsmith, 1968). This rich ore occurs in small discontinuous pockets and lenses. Magnetic surveys by the USBM indicated ore reserves of only a few hundreds or possibly thousands of tons (Barton and Goldsmith, 1968).	59	Coppermine Brook mine (copper)	Production unknown. Development consists of two drifts, a shaft, and two open pits (Hammack and Girol, 1982).	Mineralization occurs as fracture fillings in quartz veins and along contact of quartz veins with host rock, Littleton Formation metabasalts. Copper ore minerals are chalcopyrite, and secondary bornite and native copper. Analyses of mine-dump samples show an average copper content of 1 pct. (Hammack and Girol, 1982).
29	White Mountain quarry (granite)	Production substantial. Quarry measured 400 ft by 250 ft with quarry face 35-90 ft high (Dale, 1923).	Pinkish-buff granite used in coarse construction. Not active since 1903 (Dale, 1923).	60	Franconia mine (Sugar Hill mine) (iron)	Production from the smelting furnace from 1809 to 1870 varied from 250 to 500 tons of cast iron annually (Verrow, 1942). Development consisted of a trench and a series of pits over a distance of 500 ft (unpub. USBM War Minerals files).	Ore occurs as bands of magnetite and quartz at contact between amphibolite and felsic schist in Ammonoosuc Volcanics. Ore consists of alternating lenses of magnetite and quartz 0.1-0.4 in. thick (Annis, 1982). Arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite occur in trace amounts.
30	Redstone quarries (granite)	Large production between 1887 and about 1934. Two quarries are within 800 ft of each other; larger is 500 ft by 300 ft with the face 30-80 ft high, smaller is 150 ft by 100 ft with a 50-ft face (Dale, 1923).	Larger quarry was source of pink granite called "Conway pink"; smaller quarry produced green granite marketed as "Redstone granite." Distribution was throughout northeastern and north-central United States. In the 1970's, quarry was site of an unsuccessful "hot rock" geothermal experiment. The hole was drilled to 3,000 ft but encountered progressively less radioactive rock (Page, 1980).	61	Mount Hale (gem stones)	Collecting site.	Topaz crystals are reported to occur in this area (Morrill, 1960).
31	Fletcher quarry (granite)	Large production. Quarry measures 500 ft by 500 ft with a 100-ft quarry face (Dale, 1923).	Light-pinkish-gray and cream granites. Quarry active from 1888(?) to 1916(?) (Dale, 1923).				

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