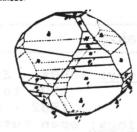
# Friends of mineral ogical record 99





**FM Newsletter** 

Apr./May/June 1992

#### ADDITION TO THE 1992 BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING MINUTES

Several sentences were omitted under the Report of the chapers. They are given here to make the minutes complete:

The Southern California Chapter had a successful symposium in conjuction with the Pasadina Show. They are currently working on an update of the Minerals of California. Work will continue with local museums and there will be another symposium this year.

The Great Basin Chapter had its first year without a symposium but plans are to have one this year in October on Minerals of the Great Basin at the Clark County Heritage Museum.

#### COMPILING A MINERAL LOCALITY INDEX

The FM Mineral Locality Index Project for the United States is something that anyone who likes minerals and can read can compile. Its purpose is to document the mineral specimen producing localities in the United States by state and county. It is not a collecting guide or a place where you have to divulge that secret collecting site. It is meant to be a documentation that will link specimens with their possible source when this data is missing or lost. It will also be useful to locality collectors so that they will know what suite of minerals to expect at a locality or in an area. Also when you have a specimen with associated unknown minerals it may be a guide to their possible identity.

Although many of the already published indecies are short and contain only generalized information, I like to include as much significant data as possible which may also be useful. The actual format of the final publication has yet to be determined but it is easier to delete data than to try to find that which is later determined to be included.

Most of the data used in the index will probably come from published reports, bulletins, guidebooks, periodicals and papers of symposiums. Assembling this information is the main task of the index authors. I generally do it on 4 x 6 inch cards and file them by county and location and reference each card to its source of information. An example would be like so:

ARKANSAS - Marion County - Rush Creek district (includes the Morning Star, White Eagle, Capps, Monte Cristo, Lonnie Boy Red Cloud, Philadelphia, Yellow Rose, Edith, McIntosch, Leader, Beulah, Silver Hollow, and other mines and prospect in the district.

Location: At and around the confluence of Rush Creek and the Buffalo River. Rea Valley and Cozahome 7.5 min. quads.

History: 1880s - Zinc ore discovered and early mining.
1900 to 1945 - Most mining activity.
1962 - Last mining, Monte Cristo mine.

Workings: open cuts and adits, few shafts, mill foundations

Geology: Mississippi Valley type deposits; ore deposits are in Ordovician Everton dolomite and other formations, replacement deposits associated with faulting.

Status: All mines except the Beulah, Leader, and Philadelphia are in the Buffalo National River area and closed to collecting. The others are privately owned. Minerals: (most significant \*)

aragonite\*, xline; aurichalcite', calcite\*, xles; chalcopyrite, xles; dolomite\*, saddle xles; enargite, micro xles; greenockite, powdery yellow; gypsum, xles; hemimorphite, xles; hydrozincite\* (marionite); malachite; marcasite; pyrite, sphalerite, (ruby jack, resin jack, and black jack) xles; smithsonite\* (turkey fat) yellow, brown, gray, botryoidal, micro xles,

Reference: Howard, J.M., 1989. Rush Creek Mining District, Marion County, Arkansas: A Synoptic View. Rocks and Minerals 64:284-292.

I might even copy any maps, crystal diagrams or photos and file them with the card so I remember their existence. Cards of the same location are then later combined. References with no pertinant data are noted but kept in a separate file to avoid duplication. Then the published data is linked to specimens in private collections, museums, dealers lists, word of mouth information and any collecting experiences. This is all sorted, corrected, and combined to one write up for the locality.

Some states are relatively easy and can be done quickly. Others require lots of data gathering and sorting. My Arkansas index which had relatively little published data and lots of collecting experience had only a half a file draw of reference cards and took about 3 months to compile. The Texas index has almost 3 full draws of cards which were the results of many years of data collecting. So some states can easily be done by one individual while others need a committee like the California index.

So why not give it a try? It is amazing what you will learn and the finished product is very satisfying particularly if you have your own inovations to add to it. Contact Pete Modreski to see if anyone else has started your chosen state. They probably need your help or you may choose one of the many states just waiting to be selected and indexed that no one has claimed.

Art Smith, editor

# 18th Annual Mineral Symposium

# Pacific Northwest Chapter, Friends of Mineralogy

September 25-27, 1992, at the Sherwood Inn, Tacoma, WA (Phone: 206-535-2800). Featuring: "Accessible Mineral Localities," learn where and how to collect your own; Speakers: Quinton Wight—Classic Mount St. Hilaire, Quebec localities; John Holfert—Accessible Utah localities and new mineral species; and Jeff Scovill—Accessible Arizona localities and Mineral Photography; Miner-

al Dealers: Mountain Minerals International, Sierra Contact Minerals, and The McGuinness Collection; Self Collected Mineral and Slide Competitions; Mineral Photography and Microscope Workshops; Auction, and Social Gathering. For registration and information: Mike Groben, 1590 Olive Barber Rd., Coos Bay, OR 97420, Phone: 503-269-9032.

### IDENTIFYING MINERALS FROM THE MARIPOSA MINE AREA, TERLINGUA DISTRICT BREWSTER COUNTY, TEXAS

Mineral

color

form

associations

Msc.

BARITE - White to light gray typical elongate prismatic crystals.

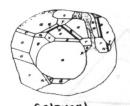
CALCITE - white to reddish scalenohedral crystals.



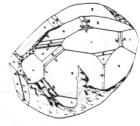












Hgz Clz

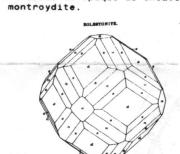
CALOMEL - white, gray, tan, adamantine luster, twinned tetragonal prisms on anhedral calomel. with terlinguaite, Egglestonite, Montroydite, mercury, calcite. Fluorescent brick red.

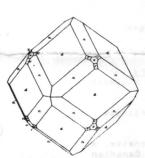
CINNABAR - red, crystals are very rare. Is only rarely associated with other mercury minerals except native mercury.

COMANCHEITE - Yellow to orange red, groups of accicular crystals Hg.a (CI, Br) gOq on gypsum or calcite crystals.

Hgs (CI, Br), 00

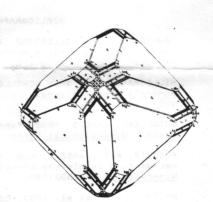
EDGARBAELEYITE - Lemon yellow to orange yellow turning green, resinous to opaque as sheaved aggregates. Intergrown with











Eglestonite

EGLESTONITE - yellow to yellow brown, darkens quickly on exposure eventually turning black, adamantine luster. Isometric HgtCl3O(OH) crystals that look like sphalerite, with terlinguaite, montroydite, calomel, native mercury.

GIANELLAITE - straw yellow to gray, minute flat subhedral crystals and groups (octahedra). hematite (inclusions) gypsum, calcite, mercury, cinnabar, montroydite, terlinguaite, kleinite, and calomel.

Hg4 (504) N2





JAROSITE - Yellow brown to dark resin brown, minute pseudocubic crystals.

KLEINITE - Yellow, darkening to orange (color returns in darkness). hexagonal prisms termineated by pinacoids or bipyramids. Associated with calcite, calomel, terlinguaite, geianellite, mosesite, mercury, barite.

Hg 2 H (CI, SOA) - N HO

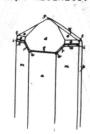


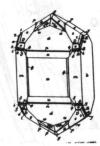


MERCURY - Silver globules. Occurs with all other mercury minerals except kleinite.

Kleinite





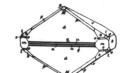




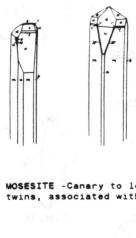


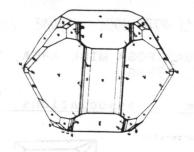




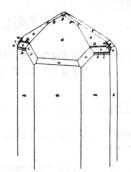


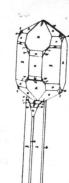
MONTROYDITE - Deep red, equant to elongated prysmatic crystals HgO
that may be bent or twisted naturally also spherical and
morm-like Associated with terlinguaite mercury, calcite (on







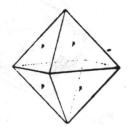


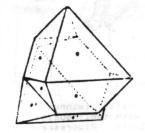


Montroydite

MOSESITE -Canary to lemon yellow, octahedrons, some spinel twins, associated with calcite, gypsum, montroydite.

H32N(C1, 604, M004, C03) - H20





Mosesite

PINCHITE Mariposa mine Brewster County

PINCHITE - Dark brown to black. Orthorhombic primatic or rectangular plates. Associated with montroydite and terlinguaite.

Hg 504 C12

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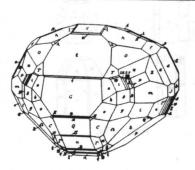
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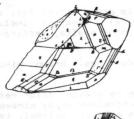
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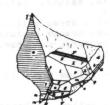
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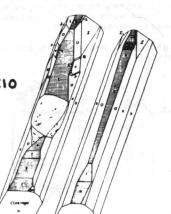


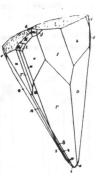


Terlinguaite

HS CIO

TERLINGUAITE - sulfur yellow with greenish tinge to brown, slowly darkening to olive green on exposure. Usually powdery or as adamantine crystals and crusts. Crystals up to several mm, equidimensional, elongate or tabular. Associated with calcite, calomel, eglestonite, gianellaite, kleinite, montroydite, pinchite.







## OUT OF CONTROL U.S. ATTORNEY IMPRISONS "SUE" -- WORLD'S BEST T. REX

14 August 1990: "Sue", the largest and most complete *Tyrannosaurus rex* skeleton known to the world, was discovered on deeded land near Faith, SD. The landowner, an enrolled member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, permitted the Black Hills Institute of Geological Research, Inc. to excavate and remove the specimen for an agreed sum of money.

August 1990 to May 1992: "Sue" undergoes preparation, but remains available for viewing and scientific study to anyone. During this time, there are hundreds of visitors from all over the U.S.

and around the world.

15 March 1992: Black Hills Institute announces that "Sue" will be the centerpiece to a new museum

planned for Hill City, SD. Non-profit status is applied for.

May 1992: Preparation of "Sue's" virtually intact skull nears completion. Because of its beautiful state of preservation, it is scheduled for 3-D imaging at NASA. This would allow scientists to look inside the skull, without damaging it, to perhaps reveal exciting new information such as brainsize and shape. Upon its return, it was to be displayed at BHI free of charge to the public.

14 May 1992: Federal Agents raid Black Hills Institute and seize "Sue" claiming her for the Feds.

Although no charges have been filed, U.S. Attorney Kevin Schieffer who ordered the raid adamantly states "The fossil is property of the United States, Period", disregarding both the Tribe's and Black Hills Institute's claims to the fossil. He also cancels "Sue's" trip to NASA reneging on a written agreement made between his office and the Space Center. Pleas from the scientific community to allow the CAT-scanning and continuing study of "Sue" are also ignored.

16 May 1992: "Sue" is hauled off to the South Dakota School of Mines as criminal evidence. Little to no expertise is provided by the U.S. Attorney for "Sue's" welfare. BHI employees work strenuously to ensure the precious fossil is not damaged. Sioux Tribe, Hill City, and Black Hills

Institute officials meet. Future negotiations are planned.

17 May 1992: U.S. Attorney Scheiffer states in Rapid City Journal that "Sue" was taken to put her back in public domain and would not release the skull to NASA without scientific justification. In reality, the world's most precious fossil has actually been entombed into a portable, cold storage container once again hidden from the eyes of mankind.

18 May 1992: Protestors march in front of the Federal Building in Rapid City demonstrating concern

against maltreatment of "Sue" and unfair tactics of the Feds.

- 19 May 1992: Despite FBI cooperation and concern, Stan Robins (Badlands National Park Agent) threatens to move "Sue" to the Smithsonian when BHI requested adequate drying and ventilation for the bones which were crated and shipped with wet plaster jackets. The moisture will cause mold, which would result in destruction of the pristine surfaces of "Sue's" beautifully preserved skeleton.
- 20 May 1992: Tribe and BHI agree to appoint independent Paleontologist to see to "Sue's" welfare.
- 21 May 1992: BHI accepts terms set forth by Kevin Schieffer. "Sue" will remain in United States not to be sold or traded and on permanent display in the non-profit Black Hills Natural History Museum. "Sue" will then become part of the Black Hills along with Crazy Horse Memorial and Mount Rushmore Monument.

Please convey your feelings about "Sue's" maltreatment and untimely removal from "public domain" by writing to U.S. Attorney Kevin Schieffer, Badlands National Park (Department of the Interior) or your Congressman or Senator. In order for "Sue" to serve again as a motivator for all interested in education and science, "Sue" must be freed. Donate to "Sue" Freedom Fund! Thanks for your support! (Please note addresses and telephone numbers on reverse side)

Persons to contact in protest of Search and Seizure of "Sue" from the Black Hills Institute of Geological Research, Inc. in Hill City, SD: (Note: This action places all private property owners across the country at risk as well as jeopardizing Indian rights to private ownership of land)

Mr. Kevin Schieffer U.S. Attorney 400 South Phillips Ave. P.O. Box 1073 Sioux Falls, SD 57102 Tel.: 605 330-4400 FAX: 605 330-4402

The Honorable Tom Daschle (U.S. Senator) 317 Hart Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20510 1-800-424-9094 OR P.O. Box 8168 Rapid City, SD 57709 (605) 348-7551 FAX: 605 348-7208

The Honorable Larry Pressler (U.S. Senator)
133 Hart Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
1-800-952-3591
OR
Rushmore Mall
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Rapid City, SD 57701
(605) 341-1185
FAX: 605 341-1185

The Rapid City Journal 507 Main St. \ P.O. Box 450 Rapid City, SD 57709 Joe Karius Editor (605) 394-8401 (under 200 words)

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FAX: 605 341-2207

The Honorable Ben Nighthorse Campbell U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-4761

Capitol Journal
Dana Hess, Editor-in-Chief
P.O. Box 878
Pierre, SD 57501
(605) 224-7301

The Honorable George Mickelson Governor of South Dakota 500 East Capitol Ave. Pierre, SD 57501-5070

"Sue" Freedom Fund First Western Bank P.O. Box 126 Hill City, SD 57745 (605) 574-2531

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

For those new to Friends of Mineralogy and to those who may have forgotten, I thought I might give a review of our goals and some examples of what we are doing apart from the individual chapters.

- 1. To protect and preserve mineral specimens, especially those used for teaching, study and display, and to promote conservation of designated specimen localities and mining deposits by publicizing their historic, scientific and educational usefulness. Our chief project along this lines is the United States Mineral Locality Index which is moving along though rather slowly.
- 2. To further a more generous spirit of cooperation and sharing of specimens and collections among mineral amateurs and professional scientists, also to encourage the collecting and acquisition of minerals for their research and educational, rather than commercial, value. Our joint annual symposium with the Mineralogical Society of America brings together both collectors and professional mineralogists during the Tucson Gem and Mineral Society Show in February.
- 3. To advance mineralogical education, especially in academic programs of mineral study and research, educational activities of amateur mineral organizations, and wider addpreciation of mineral specimens in terms of their esthetic and economic importance. I am proposing a new project that could fit under any of the first three items. It will be concerned with rock and mineral educational kits. I will have more specifics on it later.
- 4. To support publications, such as the journal Mineralogical Record which communicates FM activities and is an educationally oriented affiliate, and those programs initiated by individuals or groups whose activities coincide with FM goals. Our best paper awards to Rocks and Minerals and to the Mineralogical Record authors are designed to promote excellence in these journals.

Arlene A. Handley President





The new address for the Colorado Chapter is: Friends of Mineralogy- Colorado Chapter, Post Office Box 150401, Lakewood, CO 80215-0401.

## **FM Newsletter**

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