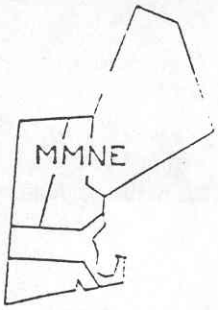

MICROMOUNTERS OF NEW ENGLAND NEWSLETTER

#206 April, 1998

The MMNE was organized on November 8, 1966, for the purpose of promoting the study of minerals that require a microscope.

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Dues are $7.00/year and due on January 1st, payable to the treasurer.

News items for the *Newsletter* are welcome and should be submitted to the Editor.
The *Newsletter* may quoted if credit is given.
The Club address is c/o Editor

Upcoming Meetings

May 9th – Ashland 4H Center, Ashland MA.

May Symposium
May 9th, 1998 is the date for our annual northeast meeting at the 4-H Center in Ashland, MA for which you should already have registered. Our speaker will be William Henderson, Jr., MMNE member who writes the "Microminerals" column for the Mineralogical Record. He will speak on zeolites and may give us hints on identification.

There will be the usual giveaways and a drawing for a framed mineral photo or illustration especially prepared for us by Marilyn Dodge. In addition to mineral specimens, there will be publications, a variety of new and used plastic boxes, and other items items of interest for sale. Of special interest will be specimens of minerals from the Tip Top mine and some of the new species from Mont St-Hilaire.

So that our time can be used to best advantage, our business meeting will be abbreviated as much as possible.

Next meeting
The next MMNE meeting will held at Herb and Julie Fielding's on Lake Winnisquam, NH in July. The exact date has not been set, but members will be notified ahead of time.

New members
The Micromounters of New England welcome a new member:

Brian L. Porter
2459 Boston Turnpike
Coventry, CT 06238
(860) 742-1912

Mont Saint-Hilaire dates for 1998
Marcelle Weber has supplied the following dates for collecting at Mont Saint-Hilaire in Quebec: May 23 & 24, July 4, July 25, August 22, September 19, and October 24. The gate opens promptly at 9 AM and a fee of ten dollars is required. Hard hats and steel-toed boots are a must and all safety requirements must be strictly met.

Editor's notes
At the April meeting, it was noted that new members may have difficulty in locating and obtaining a microscope. If anyone knows of source for good used or new microscopes or has one they wish to part with, please inform the editor. The notice will be included in the next newsletter.

I received a package a few months ago from Jack Nelson, the editor of *The Mineral Mite*, newsletter of the Micromineralogists of the National Capital area. Enclosed was a packet of loose pyrite and marcasite crystals. This material was brought for the giveaway table at the April MMNE meeting. The pyrite generally shows the cubic form with minor pyritohedral modifications; some pyrite appears to be reticulated. Marcasite occurs in typical bladed form. These crystals were etched from a limestone found at the **Marie mine, Pryor Mountains, Carbon Co., MT**. The photocopied sheets I brought along did not carry sufficient locality information.

The May issue of Rock & Gem, now on newstands, contains several articles on micromounting, including one on photomicrography. Some very nice photographs, so check it out!

Mont Saint-Hilaire notes

A number of interesting items have lately been published in the newsletters of other clubs. The following article is from *Micronews* (vol. 32, no. 2, April, 1998), the newsletter of the Canadian Micro Mineral Association. As a number of us collected in the pegmatite-hornfels contact rock last year, I thought this article might be of interest.

Hercynite and ferrocolumbite from Mont Saint-Hilaire **by Tony Steede**

In the October newsletter Les Horvath provided a description of a pegmatite-hornfels contact rock in which corundum had been identified. Like most Mont Saint-Hilaire collectors, I have been conditioned to look in the vugs. But the corundum is found in the matrix itself, not in the vugs. Hence, most collectors, myself included, missed seeing the corundum. After reading Les's description of it, I immediately looked in the matrix and was very pleased to discover that I had some of the corundum.

As mentioned by Les, the matrix is mostly albite-microcline and is quite white. However, much of it is spotted with black specks. Most of the black specks are clearly a mica. While looking for the corundum, it seemed to me that some of the black specks did not look quite right to be a mica. There was a slight conchoidal look to the broken crystals whereas the mica cleavage should have been flat (both are quite splendent) and an octahedral form was visible on some crystals. Testing for hardness quickly confirmed that they were not mica.

XRD analysis by Malcolm Back at the ROM indicated that the mineral was in the spinel family. Since some of the spinel group minerals cannot be distinguished from each other by XRD, he sent some samples to Bob Gault at the Canadian Museum of Nature in Ottawa where Bob identified the mineral as hercynite, $Fe^{+2}Al_2O_4$, by EDS microprobe analysis. This is believed to be the second known spinel group mineral from Mont Saint-Hilaire, the first being magnetite.

Last May the material was abundant and there was still some left at the time of the June trip. As Les indicated, there was a very broad suite of minerals in the vugs, with gobbinsite being the one that most collectors were anxious to find. However, the more common gmelinite, forming balls of thin plates, was extremely attractive. Because of the abundance of the matrix and the large number of minerals in it, many collectors carted some home. The hercynite is reasonably plentiful and I suspect that many collectors will find that they have some. There appears to be a loose relationship between the corundum and the hercynite. They are not found side by side, but corundum-rich portions of the matrix are likely to be hercynite-rich as well. In addition to the cavity minerals mentioned by Les, there are at least three others worth noting. One forms clusters of small snow-white balls which has been identified as franconite using XRD powder methods by Malcolm Back at the ROM. Another forms lsutrous black tabular crystals with a red-brown streak, sometimes grouped, that has the look of a black pyroxene. These have been identified as a columbite group mineral using XRD by Malcolm Back at the ROM, and confirmed as ferrocolumbite using microprobe by Bob Gault. Also, I am told that chabazite is present. It is in the form of balls of very thin blades much like the gmelinite and are difficult to distinguish visually.

Mont Saint-Hilaire on the World Wide Web

As Marcelle Weber notes in her article later in this newletter, Mont Saint-Hilaire has made it to the Web. I've visited both sites she mentions (www.koeln.netsurf.de/~w.steffens,www.ssc.on.ca/mandm/mshhome.html) and found them to be very informative. The first site, aptly named 'Eudialyte', carries extensive lists of minerals found in a wide variety of alkali intruives worldwide, while the second is devoted solely to MSH. The latter site will eventually carry descriptions of every mineral identified at MSH, including environment and relative rarity. Links to other sites include dealers in MSH minerals; the 'Eudialyte' site; the Canadian Micro Mineral Assoc. site, whose newletter often carries MSH updates, and others. Both sites are well worth visiting!

Boston Mineral Club trip report by Jim Warner (November, 1997)
(This story was kindly submitted by MMNE member D. Jim Warner.)

I am by no means a professional writer nor story teller, but I felt we needed more field trip reports and gave it a shot. I encourage all who attend field trips to report about them even if they are not official. The rest of us need to hear about your successful or not-so-successful collecting adventures. As a member of both the Boston Mineral Club and the Micromounters of New England, this report will hopefully serve both clubs.

Every time I hear the name "Palermo", my ears perk up and I'm drawn to the conversation like iron to a magnet. Likewise, I find myself drawn to the locality whenever the opportunity presents itself. On November 11th, I visited Palermo #1 for the second time this year with field trip leader Chris Coolen.

When we arrived, Lee Zahler and Paul Gilmore were already working the dumps just outside the main entrance to the mine. The dumps had been recently excavated to supply fill in nearby road construction, which gave us access to dump material that has been deeply buried for some time.

I worked my way over the dumps, picking dozens of hand-sized blackish-brown, very vuggy-looking rocks and packed them away. I was very excited about the the vugginess that could be home to micro phosphate minerals. When I reached the bottom of the talus, Lee began showing me some gray-green apatite crystals which had formed in pockets of cleavelandite (nice see'ums!). "They are everywhere", he said. I then picked up a few pieces that showed apatite for myself.

Members of the Capitol Club arrived before long, and, after brief introductions, they headed up to Palermo #2. We soon decided to follow, but found after we trudged up that the area was off-limits. Apparently they had been working the site for aquamarine for some time and getting phosphate minerals as a byproduct. After hearing about their exploits, we headed back down, but not before I picked up a piece of triphylite (with permission, of course) showing viviantite crystals in vugs. Returning to Palermo #1, I spent most of the day working the main dumps as before and ultimately collected about six or seven gallons of altered triphylite. In addition, Chris had collected a bucket full of triphylite and beryl of his own, and I'm sure Lee and Paul were equally successful. Feeling satisfied, we departed from Palermo #1, closing the 1997 collecting season for the Boston Mineral Club.

The following day I dove into the buckets with the 'scope and trimmer, but felt some frustration when I discovered that I had collected several pounds of severely altered, vuggy, black-brown material that was barren of interesting minerals. The only crystals that I found were micro-sized beta quartz crystals that are attractive in their own right. Unfortunately, most of the material I brought home was like this.

I did find some prizes, however. Among them were several nice pale to dark pink, transparent phosphosiderites in small pockets formed in a compact, almost massive, rockbridgeite. There were also some whitmoreite crystals on a siderite and quartz matrix, but none of them were like any I had seen before. These were translucent dark chocolate brown, thick prismatic crystals 3 to 7 mm long, displaying a wedge termination; the crystals grew from a reddish brown sphere of whitmoreite. They have nice terminations and seem to me to be unusually large for the locality. In my experience, Palermo whitmoreite occurs more commonly as plain spheres or as the "naval mine" type with multiple needles protruding from a spherical center. In addition, two of my specimens display a fuzzy yellow coating that I have not seen on any other mineral from Palermo.

As exciting as the whitmoreite and phosphosiderite specimens are, the most interesting and beautiful mineral specimen I found is still unidentified. It is a single eight-sided tabular, almost transparent, dark bottle-green crystal found adjacent to gray-green apatite crystals on a piece of quartz/feldspar matrix. A number of people (Gene Bearss, Bob Janules, Carl Francis, the Cares, Bob Whitmore, Norm Biggart) have seen it, but only a few suggestions have been offered. One suggestion was sphalerite; another, an extremely fine bjarebyite (I wish!); others suggested a fine monazite or perhaps a wonderful zircon. If anyone else has an opinion, I welcome it.

All in all, this was a productive field trip. It was tough leaving Palermo for the last time of the season, but now with March upon us, I feel Palermo beckoning again (April migh be better, as the snows are still substantial in the hills – ed.). No doubt most of you field collectors also feel the same need to get out and bang a few rocks. I wish us all a bountiful and safe collecting season in 1998. Good luck!

I again encourage others to submit their own stories of adventures, not just club field trips! For those that are interested, I have 12 prismatic and 30 other whitmoreite specimens for trading. Call Jim at (508) 752-8328.

"HOW WAS ST-HILAIRE IN '97?"
by Marcelle Weber

If popularity is judged by the Internet, Mt. St-Hilaire has made the "Hit Parade". The Web sites have been reported to me, but I have yet to see them. Peter Tarassoff has sent in several reports for use in this column. He also sent data from a website called Eudialyte maintained by Wilfried Steffens in Germany, and devoted to minerals from alkaline intrusives--(http://www.koeln.netsurf.de/~w.steffens).

Wilfried has been in touch with the Horvaths, Quintin Wight, Gilles Haineault and Peter, so the information has gone from Canada to Germany back to Canada then to Connecticut. Wilfried had a report from Les Horvath on 1997 collecting stating that it "yielded the best ever of the following species: cryolite, sabinaite, horváthite-(Y), petarasite (raspberry pink xls), corundum, lanthanite-(Ce), lorenzenite, UK93, petersenite-(Ce) and garronite." Gilles "found some exceptional elpidite xls (similar to the leifite spheres), very good rhodochrosites, serandites, pectolites, genthelvites and many others." Les logged in 102 species found in 1997!

Quintin called in another website: http://www.ssc.on.ca/mandm/mshhome.html which carries a list of St-Hilaire minerals, descriptions and pictures.

Incidentally, our Canadian friends suffered from another mineral--ice. Micromounters do not fare well without electricity.

The club trips began Memorial Day weekend with collecting both Saturday and Sunday, May 24 and 25. We spent Saturday in "the pit", or Level 8 since it has been suggested numbering the levels is the only way to know what we are all referring to. In this regard, Level 6 was the first time that there was a single level extending the width and breadth of Poudrette and DeMix quarries. There was plenty of hornfels and some pegmatite. Others were collecting in the albite "contact rock" on Level 7 where we picked up their "leavings" on Sunday. The hornfels held anatase, strontianite, marcasite, green dolomite. A few carletonite xls were found. A variety of minerals were to be found in the pegmatite--we found relatively little. However, the "contact" had excellent gobbinsite, phillipsite, eudidymite, corundum, hercynite, and ferrocolumbite as black crystals with iridescent coating, blocky to prismatic. Quintin wrote immediately following the trip to say that Willow picked up a small piece of matrix showing an oddly shaped smoky quartz. Under the 'scope, the quartz resembled a twin of Russian synthetic quartz!--as though some-one had taken two of the Russian synthetic crystals and stuck them together side by side. Strontianite forms the matrix. There were also peculiar little groups of a donnayite-(Y) group mineral, what appeared to be green donnayite-(Y), gmelinite and apatite.

During most of the visits we were limited to either Level 7 or 8, and July 5, it was mostly Level 7 and there was not a great deal to be found. During the winter of 1996, a pegmatite bearing raspberry red petarasite was found. There were still a few loose pieces in the area bearing small crystals. The contact rock in the south corner was still available and worth collecting. Odds and ends lying around for some years provided a little elpidite and we found small pieces with leifite, nenadkevichite, and hilairite.

The best collecting was July 26 in the south corner. Those who were fortunate enough to get material from the cryolite vug found sabinaite--possibly the best, if not the largest, yet found--; horváthite-(Y); chabazite--some of which have little pyramids of gobbinsite sitting right in the middle of the crystal--; several different pseudomorphs of a columnar hexagonal mineral; cryolite xls, clear, amber, yellow and a blue-green somewhat resembling fluorite; gmelinite--which can be distinguished from the chabazite by the hexagonal growth pattern on the hex plates; analcime in many habits including cubes so that at first I thought they were fluorite; nordstrandite--identified optically by Bill Henderson--and certainly the stockiest nordstrandite I have ever seen; dawsonite--both granular and curly fibers which tends to coat many of the minerals occurring with it; sphalerite as minute bright red tetrahedrons and massive dark amber, so dark as to appear black; traces of galena; synchysite-(probably CE) pseudomorphs after ?; dull off-white hex prisms with a brilliant clear cap (?); donnayite-(Y); several micas; and neighborite--reported

but not seen. Groups of paranatrolite xls looking like limpid, clear natrolite were common, but in a very short time turned white leaving the collector with tetranatrolite pseudos after paranatrolite.

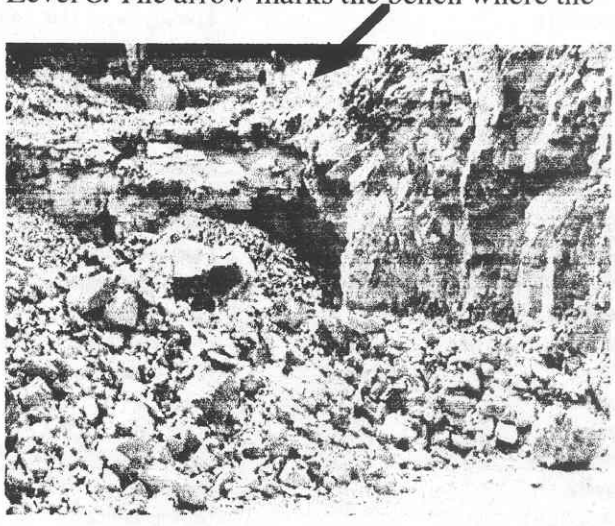
Horváthite-(Y) (was UK 104) is a rare-earth fluorocarbonate, $NaY(CO_3)F_2$. The description appeared in the June issue (Vol. 35, pp 743-749) of the *Canadian Mineralogist*. Les has commented that this may be a record since the mineral was first found in 1994, approved by the CNMMN of IMA in 1995 and published in June of 1997! Compare this to normandite (UK59) which was found in Poudrette quarry in 1980 and then again in 1986 and sparingly since. The mineral was approved in the early 1990's and was published in the August issue of CanMin. Or, charmarite-2H and -3T, caresite-3T, and quintinite-2H (Brazil) and -3T (MSH), the UK58 group. Charmarite was found in 1971 and called muscovite; in the mid-70's it was determined by X-ray to be manasseite; in the mid-80's, after Janet Cares found it contained manganese not magnesium, it became UK58 and, as others of varying composition were found, UK58 group. The minerals were approved in 1992 and the descriptions are in press for the February issue of CanMin. Lukechangite (UK103) was recently published in the *American Mineralogist*. Peter also mentioned that ekanite is back on the list as tiny aggregates of pale brown, tabular crystals, in cavities in marble, and was collected in 1991.

August 23, while Poudrette's work went on, we were again pretty much limited to Level 7. In the old DeMix area of the quarry, there were a number of vugs in nephline syenite. As hard as they are to remove, they are worth the effort. Among the minerals were orange titanite xls and small orange eudialytes. Peter found leucosphenite. Some huge boulders with pegmatite veins had been moved from the south corner area out into the middle of the quarry. Franconite and genthelvite occurred with the more usual species. Gypsum was in the hornfels in the same area.

We spent September 13 on Level 7 with only a brief hour on Level 8 at the end of the day. Among the species collected were carletonite, genthelvite, phillipsite, lorenzenite, narsarsukite, titanite, vesuvianite.

October 18, we were back on Level 8 with a variety of rocks, including the "white" contact with hornfels and/or nepheline-syenite. Previously unmentioned species were annite (which resembles biotite and has been available in that end of the quarry for several years), burbankite group, gaidonnayite, gibbsite (?), monteregianite, catapleiite. Peter has reported that in September and possibly October , there were some creamy white masses, with a boxwork replacement structure, embedded in some of the pegmatite from the corner. It looked like cryolite but turned out to be mainly nordstrandite.

Below: Poudrette quarry, May 24, 1997, from Level 8. The arrow marks the bench where the



white rock with gobbinsite, corundum, etc. was collected.

It was decided during the year that those doing research on MSH minerals would use the newsletter of the Canadian Micro Mineral Association - *Micronews* - as the "clearing house" for their findings. CMMA's family dues are $8 US per year and the treasurer is Bill Lechner, 21 Hathway Dr., Scarborough, ON, Canada M1P 4L4.

Mont Saint-Hilaire mineral species as of March 21, 1998

Underline: MSH type locality List edited by Marcelle Weber from the works of many

Abenakiite-(Ce) (UK85)
Acanthite
Actinolite
Aegirine
Alabandite
Albite
Allanite-(Ce)
Analcime
Anatase
Ancylite-(Ce) (UK3;UK10)
Andesine
Andradite
Anglesite
Ankerite
Annite
Anorthoclase
Antimony
Aragonite
Arfvedsonite
Arsenopyrite
Ashcroftine-(Y)
Astrophyllite
Augite
Barite
Barylite
Barytolamprophyllite
Bastnäsite-(Ce)
Bavenite
Behoite
Berthierine
Beryl
Beryllonite
Beudantite
Biotite
Birnessite
Bismuth
Bonshtedtite
Bradleyite
Britholite-(Ce) (UK22)
Brochantite
Brockite
Brookite
Burbankite
Calcio-ancylite-(Ce)
Calcioburbankite (UK100A)
Calciohilairite
Calcite
Cancrinite
Carbocernaite (UK40)
Carbonate-fluorapatite
Caresite-3T (UK 58 grp)
Carletonite (UK15)
Catapleiite
Celestine
Cerite-(Ce)
Cerussite
Chabazite (UK35)
Chalcopyrite
Chamosite
Charmarite (2H,3T)(UK58)
Chkalovite
Chlormagaluminite
Clinochlore
Cordierite
Cordylite-(Ce) (UK12)
Corundum
Cryolite
Daqingshanite-(Ce) (UK44)
Datolite
Dawsonite
Digenite
Diopside
Djurleite
Dolomite
Donnayite-(Y) (UK33)
Dorfmanite
Doyleite (UK45)
Dravite
Edenitic-hornblende
Edingtonite
Ekanite
Elpidite
Enstatite
Epididymite (UK14)
Epidote
Epistolite (UK46)
Erdite
Erythrite
Eudialyte
Eudidymite
Ewaldite (UK37)
Ferroceladonite
Ferrocolumbite
Fluorapatite
Fluorapophyllite (UK11 gp)
Fluorbritholite-(Ce)
Fluorite
Franconite (UK43)
Gaidonnayite (UK23)
Galena
Ganophyllite
Garronite
Gaultite (UK 84)
Genthelvite
Gersdorffite
Gibbsite
Gismondine
Gmelinite
Gobbinsite
Goethite
Götzenite
Graphite
Greigite
Griceite (UK54)
Grossular
Gypsum
Halite
Halotrichite
Harmotome
Hedenbergite
Helvite
Hematite
Hemimorphite
Hercynite
Herschelite (UK35)
Hessite
Hibschite
Hilairite (UK20)
Hiortdahlite
Hisingerite
Hochelagaite (UK50)
Hornblende
Horváthite-(Y) (UK104)
Hydroandradite
Hydrocerussite
Hydroxyapophyllite (UK11 gp)
Hydrozincite
Hypersthene
Ilmenite
Ilmenorutile
Jarosite
Joaquinite-(Ce)
Kaersutite
Kainosite-(Y)
Kaolinite
Kellyite
Kogarkoite
Kukharenkoite-(Ce) (UK65)
Kupletskite
Kutnohorite
Labuntsovite (UK5)
Lamprophyllite
Langite
Lanthanite-(Ce)
Låvenite
Lead
Leifite
Lemoynite (UK13)
Lepidocrocite
Leucophanite
Leucosphenite (UK8)
Lintesite (UK74)
Lizardite
Löllingite
Loparite-(Ce)
Lorenzenite (UK1,UK7,UK16)
Lovozerite grp
Lueshite
Lukechangite-(Ce) (UK103)
Magadiite
Magnesio-arfvedsonite
Magnesio-hornblende
Magnesite
Magnetite
Makatite (UK66)
Mangan-neptunite
Manganotychite
Marcasite
Mckelveyite-(Y) (UK30)
Meionite
Melanterite
Microcline
Milarite
Millerite
Mimetite
Miserite (UK36)

Mont Saint-Hilaire mineral species as of March 21, 1998

Underline: MSH type locality List edited by Marcelle Weber from the works of many

Molybdenite (2H & 3R)
Monazite-(Ce)
Monteregianite-(Y)(UK6)
Montmorillonite
Mosandrite
Muscovite
Nahpoite
Nalipoite (UK63)
Narsarsukite (UK2)
Natrite
Natrolite
Natron
Natrophosphate
Natrosilite
Neighborite
Nenadkevichite (UK19)
Neotocite
Nepheline
Neptunite
Nickeline
Nontronite (UK29)
Nordite-(Ce)
Nordstrandite
Normandite (UK59)
Oligoclase
Opal var. hyalite
Orthojoaquinite-(Ce)
Parakeldyshite
Paranatrolite
Paraumbite
Parisite-(Ce)(18T,72T)(UK18)
Pectolite
Penkvilksite (UK41)
Perraultite (UK17)
Petarasite (UK42)
Petersenite-(Ce)(UK100)
Phillipsite
Phlogopite
Phosinaite-(Ce) (UK64)
Pirssonite
Polylithionite
Posnjakite
Poudretteite
Prehnite
Pyrite
Pyrochlore
Pyrophanite
Pyrrhotite
Quartz (incl. smoky)
Quintinite-3T (UK58 grp)
Raite
Rasvumite
Reederite (UK102)
Remondite-(Ce)
Revdite
Rhabdophane-(Ce) (UK34)
Rhodochrosite
Richterite
Riebeckite
Röntgenite-(Ce)
Rosenbushite
Rouvilleite (UK62)
Rozenite
Rutile
Sabinaite
Sanidine
Saponite
Sazhinite-(Ce)
Sazykinaite-(Y) (UK88)
Schaireite
Scheelite
Searlesite
Senaite
Sepiolite
Serandite
Sheldrickite (UK90)
Shigaite (UK76)
Shomiokite-(Y)
Shortite
Siderite
Siderophyllite
Sidorenkite
Silinaite (UK81)
Sodalite
Spertiniite
Spessartine
Sphalerite
Steacyite (UK4)
Steenstrupine-(Ce)
Stillwellite-(Ce)
Strontianite
Struvite
Sugilite
Sulphur
Synchysite-(Ce) (12T & 24T)
Szomolnokite
Tadzhikite-(Ce) (UK39)
Taeniolite
Tennantite
Terskite
Tetrahedrite
Tetranatrolite
Thalcusite
Thaumasite
Thenardite
Thermonatrite
Thomsonite
Thorite
Thornasite (UK27)
Thorogummite
Titanite
Tremolite
Trona
Tugtupite
Tundrite-(Ce) (UK18)
Tuperssuatsiaite
Ussingite
Vaterite
Vesuvianite (UK21)
Villiaumite
Vinogradovite (UK28)
Vitusite-(Ce)
Vuonnemite
Wadeite
Wagnerite
Weloganite
Willemite
Wöhlerite
Wollastonite
Wulfenite
Wurtzite (2H, 4H & 8H)
Xenotime-(Y)
Yofortierite (UK25,UK31)
Zakharovite (UK38)
Zeophyllite
Zircon
UK32
UK33A
OK37A
UK48 & UK48A
UK51 (nordstrandite-like)
UK52
UK53, UK53A & UK53B
UK55 grp
UK56
UK57
UK60 & UK60A
UK61
UK67
UK68
UK69
UK70
UK72
UK73 grp
UK75
UK77 grp
UK78
UK79
UK80
UK82 & UK82A
UK83
UK86
UK87
UK89
UK91
UK92
UK93
UK94
UK95
UK96
UK97
UK98
UK99
UK101

W-172 betw caresite-3T & quintinite-3T
Albite + parisite = UK26
Astrophyllite + natrolite = UK71
Chabazite + ? = UK35
Chabazite + natrolite = UK47
Götzenite + ? = UK24
Pyrophanite + rutile = UK9
Terskite + Zakharovite = UK49

April 9th, 1998 Micromounters of New England

The Micromounters of New England met at Northborough, Ma. on April 9th. The formal meeting was called to order by Vice President, Jim Warner, at 1:00 p.m.

Jim reported that the next meeting will be held on May 9th at the 4-H Hall in Ashland. Margaret Stewart is collecting the $18.00 Registration fee. Because of sharply escalating costs at the 4-H, members are asked to be on the lookout for a place for next year with the following amenities:

1. Inexpensive hall rental
2. Tables and chairs and space for 75 or more people
3. Adequate parking
4. Adequate number of electric outlets
5. Windows that have blinds
6. Kitchen facilities

The next order of business was election of officers. It was moved and seconded to elect Jim Warner President and Hal Herard for Vice President. Hal said that he couldn't manage it this year, so the motion was voted down.

A new motion to make Jim Warner our President and leave the Vice President's position open till next fall was voted on and approved.

Jim said he plans to mail out a flier that will ask members what their particular interests are and their thoughts on the future of the Micromounters of New England.

Hans Swarts handed out dental picks to members present, which were gratefully received.

Gene Bearss gave us the information that Walmart has a product called "Googone" that very effectively removes the remains of sticky labels from plastic boxes.

Jim told us that Steve and Janet have asked to have some of their duties delegated to others. Janet had to leave before the business meeting but she left a questionnaire for discussion. Actually very little discussion followed most of the items.

John Stewart said that he would be happy to store and transport the give-aways each month. The entire membership is asked to bring in give-aways <u>at each meeting</u> either on cards or in egg crates.

The members present said that they would be content to see the dues go up, but only if necessary for an expanded bulletin, i.e. more than 4 sheets (8 or 10 pages). Gene pointed out that this is the only tie we have with members who live too far away to attend meetings more than one a year. It was suggested that we wear name tags again.

Everyone present agreed, unanimously, that they don't like business meetings, but they are a necessary evil. Keep them short! Publishing the Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports is one way to shorten the meetings. Hans is doing a great job on the bulletins!

Meeting localities were discussed briefly. Members who are not happy with present meeting halls were asked to look into facilities nearer their homes. Most people like the locations right off Route 495: Westford, Northborough, etc.

One item on Janet's list that caused discussion was "Theme Meetings." some people said they didn't care for themes for an entire meeting, although they did like the program to be on one mine or mining district or on a family of minerals like phosphates or zeolites.

A suggestion that we publish a once-only set of maps to our various meeting halls was voted down. Most everyone agreed that they would loose the leaflet immediately. Apparently the entire membership, like the Secretary, suffers from Old Timer's Disease!?

The final two questions on the list will be put off for a fall meeting, but members are asked to think about ways to lighten the load of the officers. New member Brian Porter of Coventry, Conn. was welcomed.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Pat Barker, Secretary

NEW NOMENCLATURE FOR ZEOLITES APPROVED BY IMA IN 1998

Analcime Series
1) Analcime
2) Pollucite
3) Wairakite

Brewsterite Series
4) Brewsterite-Sr
5) Brewsterite-Ba

Chabazite Series
6) Chabazite-Ca
7) Chabazite-Na
8) Chabazite-K

Clinoptilolite Series
9) Clinoptilolite-K
10) Clinoptilolite-Na
11) Clinoptilolite-Ca

Dachiardite Series
12) Dachiardite-Ca
13) Dachiardite-Na

Erionite Series
14) Erionite-Na
15) Erionite-K
16) Erionite-Ca

Faujasite Series
17) Faujasite-Na
18) Faujasite-Ca
19) Faujasite-Mg

Ferrierite Series
20) Ferrierite-Mg
21) Ferrierite-K
22) Ferrierite-Na

Gmelinite Series
23) Gmelinite-Na
24) Gmelinite-Ca
25) Gmelinite K

Heulandite Series
26) Heulandite-Ca
27) Heulandite-Sr
28) Heulandite-Na
29) Heulandite-K

Levyne Series
30) Levyne-Ca
31) Levyne-Na

Paulingite Series
32) Paulingite-K
33) Paulingite-Ca

Phillipsite Series
34) Phillipsite-Na
35) Phillipsite-K
36) Phillipsite-Ca
37) Harmotome

Stilbite Group
38) Barrerite
39) Stellerite

Stilbite Series
40) Stilbite-Ca
41) Stilbite-Na

Gismondine Group
42) Gismondine
43) Amicite
44) Garronite
45) Gobbinsite

Series to be made in the future
46) Mazzite Mg and Na
47) Mordenite Na and K
48) Epistilbite Ca and Na
39) Stellerite Ca and Na

Separate Species
49) Bellbergite
50) Bikitaite
51) Boggsite
52) Cowlesite
53) Edingtonite
54) Gonnardite
55) Goosecreekite
56) Gottardiite
57) Laumontite
58) Merlinoite
59) Mesolite
60) Montesommaite
61) Mutinaite
62) Natrolite
63) Offretite
64) Scolecite
65) Terranovaite
66) Thomsonite
67) Tschernichite
68) Willhendersonite
69) Yugawaralite

New IMA Zeolites
70) Ammonioleucite (anhydrous)
71) Chiavennite (Be Silicate)
72) Gaultite (Zn silicate)
73) Hsianghualite (anhydrous Be silicate)
74) Leucite (anhydrous)
75) Lovdarite (Be silicate)
76) Maricopaite (PbAl silicate)
77) Kalborsite (anhydrous)
78) Pahasapaite (Be phosphate)
79) Partheite (Al silicate)
80) Roggianite (BeAl silicate)
81) Tschortnerite (CuAl silicate)
82) Weinebeneite (Be phosphate)

Doubtful Status
Paranatrolite
Tetranatrolite
Tvedalite

Discredited as Species
Herschelite
Leonhardite
Svetlozarite
Wellsite

Discredited as Zeolites
Kehoeite
Viseite