

THE MINERALOGICAL MAGAZINE

AND

JOURNAL OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY

No. 184 March, 1944 Vol. XXVII

Notes on some minerals either new or rare to Britain.

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[Read January 23, 1941~ June 5, 1941, and January 28, 1943.]

7. Dundasite from Port Quin antimony mine, St. Minver Highlands, Cornwall.

This small and long-forgotten antimony mine is situated in a field 750 yards south of Port Quin village about midway between the road and the stream (six-inch Ordnance map, Cornwall 19 NW., on which, however, it is not marked). A small dump on the high ground marks the site of a shaft and a little farther east an adit level has been driven in from the side of the valley and presumably communicates with the shaft. The only information which I have been able to glean respecting this mine was obtained during my first visit to the spot in 1907. An old resident of Port Quin named John Hawke, then eighty years of age, informed me that it was worked by one Francis Kate about the year 1857 and that the lode had a north-east direction and was about 2 feet wide traversing slate (killas). The dump yields abundant jamesonite often superficially altered to bindheimite, the cavities in which contain small crystals of anglesite and minute octahedra of senarmontite, the other minerals found there being a little galena, blende, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, and spots of malachite and cerussite, with much quartz, chalybite, limonite, and very rarely dundasite of which two specimens were found. These show minute snow-white or slightly bluish spherical aggregates of silky radiating acicular crystals on brown cellular limonite with botryoidal brownish iron-stained allophan~ and a little cerussite. The presence of allophan recalls a similar association at three of the other British localities for dundasite: Welsh Foxdale mine, Trefriw, Carnarvonshire; Gorlan mine, Trefriw, Carnarvonshire; and Clements lead mine, Carrowgariff, Maam, Co. Galway.