# THE 776th MEETING OF THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

7:30 p.m., Friday October 11, 2002 Building E, Room 220 Pasadena City College Pasadena, California

> Featuring a Talk by Garth Bricker

> > on

The Stewart and other mines in Northern San Diego County

### **OCTOBER PROGRAM**

Our October speaker, Garth Bricker, will give a slide show and talk on the Stewart and other mines in the area of Northern San Diego County.



# **Colorado Diamond Report**

by Janet Gordon

A fine selection of Colorado diamonds from the Kelsey Lake deposit was on display at the Denver show. Those of us who attended the "Gemstone Deposits of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains Region" symposium and field trips especially enjoyed this because we had just learned about Colorado diamonds first hand. Our thanks for this high quality experience goes to the Colorado Chapter of Friends of Mineralogy, the Colorado School of Mines, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, and the U. S. Geological Survey.

Howard Coppersmith of Great Western Diamond Company introduced us to the Colorado-Wyoming State Line diamond district with his talk, and additional reading materials (below) provided background information. Kimberlite, the distinctive rock in which the diamonds occur, is igneous rock derived from deep within the mantle.

It typically erupts quickly to the surface in "pipes" and brings up samples of various rock types it penetrates. If conditions are right unaltered diamonds will be part of the entrained debris. At the State Line district, the kimberlite pipes are of Devonian age, and they intrude Proterozoic granite and gneiss.

In 1965, M. E. McCallum identified the first kimberlite in the district, and others were found there soon thereafter. In 1975, a geology graduate student "accidentally" found the first publicly identified diamond. The diamond was in a mantle peridotite nodule brought up by the kimberlite. The Kelsey Lake kimberlites were discovered in 1987, and they are the only commercially viable deposits in the district. Production at the Kelsey Lake Diamond Mine began in 1996. Although small by world standards, it is the only producing diamond mine in the United States.

Symposium participants visited either the Kelsey mine or the nearby Sloan kimberlite as guests of the respective mine owners. The group at the Kelsey mine focused in the processing plant in which the kimberlite is crushed and the diamonds are separated out. The processing is in a water-based slurry so that the waste degrades into an environmentally benign product. The diamonds recovered are primarily white with secondary browns and little boart. The two largest gems to date are 28.2 and 28.3 carats. Larger stones are anticipated on the basis of broken fragments that have been recovered. The smaller diamonds tend to be tetra hexahedrons, whereas the larger stones are octahedrons.

The Sloan kimberlite group began with an introduction to the suite of minerals that are indicators of diamonds. Diamond indicator minerals include ilmenite, pyrope garnet, and chrome diopside of specific compositions. The ilmenite and garnet are durable and get washed down streams away from the kimberlite. Diamond prospectors sample stream sands in search of these minerals and use maps of their concentrations to help locate diamond-bearing kimberlites. Chrome diopside is less durable, and when it is found in the soil, the kimberlite is directly underneath or very close by. These minerals are more dense than most common minerals and rocks, so they can be separated gravitationally. At the Sloan processing plant, remains of a pile of heavy mineral concentrates were scoured for conspicuous emerald-green crystals of chrome diopside, dark metallic ilmenite cleavage fragments, and dark-brown to red pyrope crystals.

After this introduction, the group assiduously collected kimberlite samples with hope of finding diamond-bearing nodules and lesser treasures. Abundant fresh chunks of kimberlite remaining from the economic exploration of the Sloan pipes were scattered around the property and also used as road gravel. Although the concentration of diamonds in the Sloan pipes is too low to be economic, the kimberlite makes particularly good collecting for rocks of this sort. Nodules of mantle rocks and accompanying megacrysts are especially well preserved. Fresh nodules of peridotites containing various combinations of olivine, enstatite, pyrope garnet, and chrome diopside were fairly abundant. Large single crystals of chrome diopside 3 to 4 cm long were found, as were thumb-sized fresh crystals of enstatite. The large single pyrope garnets tended to be dark in color, although some of the smaller ones were bright red. A lucky few found nodules of bright

green pyroxene mixed with red garnets.

Such well-preserved minerals are absent in many kimberlites because these fluidrich magmas tend to react with the mantle minerals and turn them in to serpentine or chlorite. In fact, many of the gemmy minerals from the Sloan kimberlites had rinds of serpentine or other alterations. In comparison, the nodules from the nearby Kelsey kimberlites were typically complete serpentine pseudomorphs.

As always, there were the "you should have been here when ..." stories. On the Sloan property there is a tunnel into the kimberlite that has been covered and "reclaimed." Reportedly, pristine mantle nodules the size of basket balls are exposed in the tunnel. Alas, none of these are scattered around because diamonds are mostly found in such nodules, and they were sent to the processing plant.

In his talk on the Great Diamond Hoax of 1872, Dan Hausel explained that the faked diamond deposit was actually located near today's Colorado-Wyoming State Line kimberlite belt. The scam was prompted by the discovery of diamonds in South Africa, and three con men succeeded in duping several prominent financiers, former civil was generals, a U. S. senator, two presidential candidates, Tiffany gem appraisers, and a prominent California mining geologist. The perpetrators purchased more then 10 pounds of rough diamonds and 50 pounds of rubies, sapphires, and garnet to use as "salt." Clarence King and his Fortieth Parallel Survey detected geological inconsistencies and blew the whistle on the scam, but not until it was large enough to cause serious financial repercussions nationwide. Salted diamonds have been recovered by recent visitors to the hoax site, and ironically, natural diamond indicator minerals occur in the immediate vicinity. Little did Clarence King (who later became director of the USGS) know that a hundred years later there would be a real diamond mine near the fortieth parallel!

#### **Reference Materials**

Coppersmith, H. G., 2002, Geology and Discovery of the Kelsey Lake Diamond Mine, Colorado in Gemstone Deposits of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Region Program and Abstracts, p. 17.

Hausel, W. D., and Stahl, S., 2002, The 1872 Diamond Hoax in Gemstone Deposits of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Region Program and Abstracts, p. 53-54.

McCallum, M. E., 1991, The Sloan 1 and 2 kimberlite complex near the southern boundary of the state line district of the Colorado-Wyoming kimberlite province: Wyoming Geological Association, Forty-Second Field Conference Guidebook, p. 229-250.

Thompson, T. B., ed., 1996, Diamonds to Gold: I. State line kimberlite district, Colorado and II. Cresson Mine, Cripple Creek district, Colorado: Society of Economic Geologists Guidebook Series, v. 26, 84 p.

### New Fallbrook Museum

The Fallbrook Gem & Mineral Society will be having an open house at the new museum at 123 W. Alvarado St. right in the middle of town on the 20th of Oct. There will be dealers, sign up to be a tailgater, gold panning, food, world class fluorescent display, closed street in from of the museum, free admission and plenty of parking right across the street. Pete Bancroft and Erv Brown will display their minerals. We have a mineral museum at our first address of 260 Rocky Crest Rd. about 7 or 8 blocks away which will eventually move to the new museum.

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

#### OCTOBER

**5-6** Vista, CA Vista Gem & Mineral Society Brengle Terrace Community Recreation Center 1200 Vale Terrace Hours: 10 - 5 both days Mary Anne Mital (760) 758-4599

**11-13** Costa Mesa, CA West Coast Gem and Mineral Show Holiday Inn, 3131 Bristol St. Hours; Fri-Sat 10AM to 7PM, Sun 10AM to 5PM See Ad in this Bulletin (bottom of page)

**12-13** Trona, CA Searles Lake Gem and Mineral Society Gem and Mineral Building, 13337 Main Street Hours: Sat 8-5 Sun 8-4 Bonnie Fairchild (760) 372-5356 web <u>http://www1.iwvisp.com/tronagemclub/tronagemclub.html</u>

**19-20** El Cajon, CA El Cajon Gem & Mineral Society El Cajon Valley Masonic Hall Association, 695 Ballantyne Hours: 10-5 both days Mikki Santens (619) 440-3201

**19** Canoga Park CA Woodland Hills Rock Chippers Canoga Park Community Center, 7248 Owensmouth Avenue Hours: 10-5 Thalia Goldsworthy - <u>WWROCKShow@aol.com</u>

**19-20** Whittier CA Whittier Gem & Mineral Society Rocks In Our Back Yard - The 53rd show 7630 Washington Ave. (Corner of Mar Vista and Washington Ave.) Hours: 10-5 both days Jay Valle (626) 934-9764 20 Fallbrook, CA Fallbrook Gem & Mineral Society Fall Festival of Gems
Fallbrook Mineral Museum, 123 W. Alvarado Street Hours: 10-4
Karen Dawes & Mary Fong/Walker
(760) 728-1130
E-mail: fgms@att.net

**26-27** Fallbrook, CA Southern California Chapter of Friends of Mineralogy; October meeting, and Field trip to Cryo Genie mine. Fallbrook Mineral Museum, 123 W. Alvarado Street Contact; Bob Reynolds <u>bob.reynolds@lsa-assoc.com</u>



