## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HUBERT WORK, Secretary

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Director

# MINERAL RESOURCES

OF THE

# UNITED STATES

1920

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### PART II—NONMETALS

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# GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

## By B. H. Stoddard.

#### PRODUCTION.

Value of precious stones produced in the United States, 1916-1920.

Variety.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Agalmatolite Andalusite Beryl Calamine Chlorastrolite Copper-ore gems Corundum (sapphire) Datolite Diamond Epidote Féldspar Fossil coral Garnet Hematite Iceland spar	\$2,031 (a) 1,713 99,180 (a) 2,680 (a) 305 (a) 1,542 (a) (a)	(a) \$2,178 45 2,857 54,204 (a) 4,175 (a) (a) (a) 624 (a) (a)	(a) \$1,906 (a) 146 2,299 42,414 (a) 1,910 (a)	(a)  \$53 (a) 40,304 (a) (a) (a)  (a)  (a)  (a)  (a)  (a)	(a)  \$3,440  (a) (a) 214,705 (a) (a) (a) 45 398 (a)
Kyanite Lapis lazuli Lazulite. Mariposite Meerschaum (sepiolite) Obsidian Olivine Opal Phenacite. Pyrite. Quartz. Rhodonite Rutile. Satin spar (gypsum). Serpentine.	(a) (a) (a) 134 455 1,838 2,075 25,707 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (458 805 (a) (a) 28, 273 512 (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 1,018 6,304 (a) (a) 15,211 515 (a)	(a) (a) (a) 17,632 160	(a) (b) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Smithsonite Spinel Spodumene Staurolite Thomsonite Topaz Tourmaline Turquoise Variscite Vesuvianite Willemite Zircon Zoisite	(a) (a) 47 1,005 50,807 21,811 3,140 (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (230) 12,452 14,171 2,350 2,765 (a)	281 (a) (a) 907 6, 206 20, 667 753 320 (a)	(a) (a) 210 17,700 22,750 925	(a) (a) 767 4,869 16,865 (a)
Undistributed.	3,323	4,913	4, 251	10,399	8, 295 265, 205
	211, 195	101,012	100, 525	111, 100	200, 200

a Less than three producers; figures included under "Undistributed."

Value of precious stones produced in the United States in 1920, by States.

Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming.

#### AMETHYST AND TOPAZ.

Amethyst and topaz are reported by J. E. Reed, 431 South Main Street, Butte, Mont., to have been found in 1920 about 18 miles southeast of Butte. The claims are undeveloped, but sufficient work is said to have been done to expose the gem material.

#### CORUNDUM (SAPPHIRE).

The mines of the American Gem Mining Syndicate, in Granite County, and those of the New Mine Sapphire Syndicate, in Fergus County, Mont., were operated in 1920, and their output, which includes nearly all the sapphire produced in the United States, was greater than in any previous year except 1913. According to a statement of an official of the New Mine Sapphire Syndicate, the demand for industrial sapphire is increasing every year, and the output of the syndicate's mines is engaged for two years ahead.

#### DIAMOND.

The Arkansas Diamond Co., Little Rock, Ark., which owns the Arkansas mine, in Pike County, continued testing by pits and washing by hand in 1920 and is reported to have recovered several hundred carats of diamonds, valued in the rough at several thousand dollars. Operations on a larger scale have been planned, and at the present time (October, 1921) the company is reported to be installing new machinery in its screening and jigging plant for washing the surface material in the field. The concentrates from this plant will go to the grease tables. In September, 1921, the laborers digging test pits on the property are reported to have picked up a white diamond weighing 201 carats. S. H. Zimmerman, the engineer and general manager of the company, is quoted in the Arkansas Gazette of October 9, 1921, as stating that it was a "fairly good stone." The property of the Arkansas Diamond Co. is described in an article entitled "Diamonds in Arkansas," by Samuel W. Reyburn and Stanley H. Zimmerman, published in the Engineering and Mining Journal of April 24, 1920. Howard A. Millar<sup>2</sup>, of the Kimberlite Diamond Mining & Washing

Howard A. Millar 2, of the Kimberlite Diamond Mining & Washing Co., 2014 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo., reports that the company holds a lease on the Mauney mine and owns the Ozark and Kimberlite mines, at Murfreesboro, Ark. Its two testing plants, which were destroyed by fire January 13, 1919, have not been rebuilt, but further exploration work was carried on, and as soon as conditions become normal activities will be resumed on a larger scale. In the recoveries of gem material the deep canary color and the mahogany shade of brown are said to be especially worthy of mention; blue or pink stones and occasionally a "frosted" or etched white stone are also reported. Mr. Millar states that fragments and fractures were noticeable in the surface material but that with slight depth in the undisturbed volcanic ground these features have almost disappeared. From a careful analysis of several thousand diamonds it is reported by Mr. Millar that on a color basis the mine-run yields white stones 40 per cent, brown 37 per cent, yellow 22 per cent, and bort 1 per cent. The policy of the company has been to withhold information on pro-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Personal letter, Mar. 7, 1921.

duction. Accordingly, in the table giving the production of diamonds the output of this company is not included.

#### OPAL.

F. M. Myrick, Johannesburg, Calif., reported the discovery of a deposit of canary-colored moss opal 18 miles southwest of Johannesburg. Several years ago Mr. Myrick submitted to the United States Geological Survey specimens of precious opal which he had obtained from a prospect 15 miles west of his bloodstone mine on Brown Mountain in the Death Valley region. It was light colored and showed flashes of green, blue, and red.

#### IMPORTS.3

The precious stones (excluding pearls) imported into the United States in 1920 were valued at \$66,100,742, the highest value ever reported except that for 1919, from which it shows a decrease of 28 per cent. The value of the pearls produced is omitted from the total, for pearls are not a mineral but an animal product, being deposited in the shells of mollusks. They are lustrous calcareous concretions with animal membrane between successive layers, and they owe their beauty and value in part to their organic structure; but as they are among the most desired of gems, their value is given in a separate column in the table of imports.

General imports and imports for consumption for any period will differ to the extent that the value of entries for warehouse for the period differs from the value of withdrawals from warehouse for consumption. The term "entry for consumption" is the technical name of the import entry made at the customhouse and implies that the goods have been delivered into the custody of the importer and that the duties have been paid on the dutiable portion. Some

of them may be afterwards exported.

Gems and precious stones imported and entered for consumption in the United States, 1910-1920.

		Diamonds.				Total.	
Year.	Glazier's.	Dust and bort.	Rough or uncut.	Cut but not set.	Otherstones not set.	excluding pearls.	Pearls.
1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920,	\$213,701 199,930 452,810 471,712 579,332 366,793 836,018 1,098,102 718,397 984,381 1,527,753	\$54, 701 110, 434 94, 396 100, 704 77, 408 75, 944 67, 290 349, 746 475, 870 1, 420, 442 3, 387, 488	\$8, 991, 890 9, 654, 219 9, 414, 514 12, 268, 543 2, 851, 933 7, 020, 646 11, 441, 328 13, 092, 855 12, 636, 024 20, 306, 758 10, 526, 125	24, 812, 604 11, 976, 871 13, 177, 919 24, 282, 140 18, 421, 838	\$4, 237, 232 3, 820, 703 3, 433, 163 2, 805, 963 1, 649, 875 1, 078, 391 2, 303, 351 1, 883, 810 1, 102, 398 5, 161, 639 5, 419, 363	\$39, 091, 165 39, 461, 588 36, 260, 569 40, 459, 526 17, 135, 419 21, 719, 693 38, 930, 127 34, 846, 351 22, 666, 839 91, 958, 830 66, 100, 742	\$1, 626, 083 1, 384, 376 5, 130, 376 5, 002, 624 2, 090, 018 4, 513, 909 11, 336, 971 4, 947, 509 765, 929 11, 008, 973 7, 879, 384

 $<sup>{}^{3}</sup>$  Statistics compiled by J. A. Dorsey, of the United States Geological Survey, from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

## Diamonds imported into the United States in the calendar years 1919 and 1920.

## [General imports.]

Country.	1919				1920			
	Uncut.		Cut but not set.		Uncut.		Cut but not set.	
	Carats.	Value.	Carats.	Value.	Carats.	Value.	Carats.	Value.
Argentina Australia			17	\$2,933				\$710
Austria Belgium Bolivia	46	\$2,913	13, 133	1, 793, 815 1, 745	2, 343	\$185, 965	121 63, 390	13, 325 8, 345, 615
Brazil. British Guiana British South	13, 940 588	529, 272 29, 613	298	27, 969	7,679 2,242	503, 236 118, 483	737 5	67, 445 1, 112
Africa Canada	8, 263 1	469, 999 22	62 681 40	16, 572 59, 600 3, 361	3, 374	334, 618	171 41	39, 599 5, 945
Czecho-Slovakia Denmark Egypt			991	23, 627			18 485 9	3, 215 86, 276 1, 592
England France	245, 207 857	17, 921, 148 22, 818	66, 758 8, 995	6, 664, 911 2, 033, 268	102, 339 1, 875	9, 283, 918 55, 342	22, 104 16, 247 144	3, 003, 534 2, 506, 090 16, 374
Greece Italy Japan						4, 748	50 306 68	6,565 48,857 34,456
Jugoslavia Mexico.							21	4,431 250
Netherlands Panama Poland and Dan-		1, 337, 775	434, 340 6		1, 146	40, 189	198, 477 486	31,024,241 48,898
zig. Portugal Rumania							333 100	69,376 8,448
Siam			230	32, 064 788	4	S63	758 3	108, 090 555
	290, 797	20, 315, 758	525, 559	64, 222, 947	121, 082	10, 527, 362	304,076	45, 444, 999