

with Champlain, he prospected the coasts of the Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, finding argentiferous galena at Mink Cove on Digby Neck, native copper on the shores of the North Mountain basalts, amethyst at Cape Blomidon, and gypsum (alabaster) along the Cheverie shore. These are the first occurrences of these minerals examined by Europeans in Canada. The name "Minas Basin" is an anglicized form of "Le Bassin des Mines" originally given to the estuary by Champlain.

Passing over the next two centuries, I want to talk briefly about the Wolfville – Windsor – Walton area, important in the history of geology and mineralogy in Canada. During the late decades of the 18th century and early decades of the 19th, Windsor was the cultural center of northern Nova Scotia. Here was founded in 1788–1789 King's College, the first university in Nova Scotia and one of the first two in what is now Canada. Henry How was professor of chemistry at King's College for many years and took a very active interest in the mineralogy of Nova Scotia. His *Mineralogy of Nova Scotia*, published in 1869, was the first comprehensive treatise on mineralogy in what is now Canada.

The Windsor–Walton area is remarkable for its display of sedimentation and early plant and animal life as portrayed by the early Carboniferous (Mississippian) Horton and Windsor Groups and the Triassic Fundy Group, the latter separated from the former by a spectacular angular unconformity. The Horton Group displays fossil forests, paleosoils in abundance, and many other features of the rise of the first land plants,

and the lower Windsor formations record a typical sabkha environment, in which limestone and evaporites were precipitated. Finally, the Triassic rocks in places contain remnants of fossil dinosaurs.

In the past, several famous geologists visited the Windsor–Walton area to examine and study its geological features. Among these were Sir William Logan, first director of the Geological Survey of Canada, Sir William Dawson, author of *Acadian Geology*, the first Canadian geological monograph, published in 1855, and Sir Charles Lyell, author of *Principles of Geology*, first published in 1830, a treatise that was to change the whole science of geology in the years following.

Finally, of interest to mineralogists is the discovery by Dr. Jambor and myself of two new minerals in the Windsor–Walton area, aplowite and moorhouseite, both cobalt sulfates, the former named for A.P. Low of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the latter, for W.W. Moorhouse, late Professor of Geology at the University of Toronto. Two selenides, penroseite and clauthalite, also occur in minor amounts in the area; so far as I am aware, these are the only occurrences of selenides in Nova Scotia.

These then are a few geological and mineralogical vignettes of the historic Wolfville – Windsor – Walton area where we are meeting today.

Thank you again for awarding me the Past Presidents' Medal for 1992.

R.W. Boyle

THE BERRY MEDAL FOR 1992 TO JOHN L. JAMBOR 1992

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to present the 1992 Leonard G. Berry Medal to John L. Jambor in recognition of his many contributions to the Mineralogical Association of Canada, particularly his distinguished term as editor of *The Canadian Mineralogist*. John is an outstanding mineralogist of international reputation, and the Berry Medal will join five other medals that John has received in recognition of the excellence of his research. He won the Hawley Medal in 1970 for the best paper published in *The Canadian Mineralogist* during 1967 to 1969. He has twice won the Barlow Gold medal, in 1967 and 1975, for the best scientific paper in geology in the *Bulletin of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum*. His first Barlow medal paper was coauthored with R.W. Boyle, the winner of this year's Past Presidents' Award. In 1977, John was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of his contributions to mineralogy, and in 1987, he won the Consolidated Gold Fields Silver Medal for the best

technical paper in the *Transactions of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*. The titles of John's medal-winning papers give an outline of the extent of his interests and the development of his career, and show his ability to work with other scientists: "Mineralogy, geochemistry, and origin of the Magnet Cove barite–sulfide deposits, Walton, N.S." with R.W. Boyle, 1967 Barlow Gold Medal; "New lead sulfosalts from Madoc, Ontario – Part 1, Part 2, Part 3 – synthesis, paragenesis and origin", 1970 Hawley Medal; "Mineralogy, zonal relationships and economic significance of hydrothermal alteration of porphyry copper deposits, Babine Lake area, B.C.", with D.J. Carson, 1975 Barlow Gold Medal; "The behaviour of silver during jarosite precipitation", with J.E. Dutrizac, 1987 Consolidated Gold Fields Silver Medal.

John is internationally recognized for his expertise in descriptive mineralogy and mineral nomenclature, and has described over 30 new mineral species during his

career. However, descriptive mineralogy is just one aspect of John's interests. As the titles of his award-winning papers indicate, the geochemistry, synthesis, paragenesis, origin, alteration, and economic concentrations of minerals, Canadian mineral deposits and, more recently, the characterization of mine wastes and tailings, also have captured John's research interest. Thus he is also a geochemist, an experimentalist, an economic geologist and an environmental scientist, but all based on an appreciation and knowledge of minerals. These wide-ranging research interests are a credit to John and to the Canadian universities where he studied.

He received his B.Sc. in 1957 and M.Sc. in 1960 from the University of British Columbia, and his Ph.D. in 1966 from Carleton University. During these years at University, John worked as a summer student for mining companies. He joined the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa in 1960 and worked there until 1975, when he moved down the street to CANMET, where he is presently employed. The extension of mineralogy to the solution of geological and economic problems is characteristic of mineralogists trained in Canada and is a result of our awareness of the importance of the mining industry of Canada. I propose that we designate John as the "type specimen" of this species of mineralogist. This is a tradition in which John, the MAC and Canada, can be proud.

Another aspect of being a mineralogist in Canada is the MAC and *The Canadian Mineralogist*. John's ready smile, broad research interests, hard work and dedication provide him with the ideal background to make the editorial contribution to *The Canadian Mineralogist* for which we recognize his today with the Berry Medal.

John served on the MAC Executive Committee from 1971 to 1974 and on the Auditing Committee and Finance Committee from 1975 to 1977. He became coeditor of *The Canadian Mineralogist* in 1971, with Len Berry, the original editor. These were pivotal years in the development of the MAC and *The Canadian Mineralogist*, and John's contributions laid the foundation for the great international success that our Journal has today. At the time John became involved with *The Canadian Mineralogist*, it had been published since 1957 on an irregular basis of one to three times a year. John first changed the size of the journal in 1973 to allow use of the more efficient two-column format, established

regular quarterly publication in 1974, and instituted a Board of Associate Editors to facilitate reviewing of manuscripts. In 1975, Len Berry became Editor Emeritus, and John was joined by Louis Cabri as coeditor. Having firmly established *The Canadian Mineralogist* as a well-respected journal, John stepped down as coeditor in 1977. However, he has never been far away from *The Canadian Mineralogist* and served as an Associate Editor from 1980 to 1982 and as the Editor for 1988 when Bob Martin, the current Editor, was on sabbatical. This was also the year the new cover of *The Canadian Mineralogist* was introduced and two special issues were published.

John continues to serve our science as the New Minerals Editor for the *American Mineralogist* from 1987 to the present. He has been very active in the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, serving in a variety of executive capacities since 1984, including President of the Geological Society of the CIM.

As I wrote this speech, an image of John at the G.S.C. in 1967 when I was a summer assistant constantly came back to me. As we all walked out of the X-ray lab after coffee break, conversation about the successes and failures of the local sports teams continued out into the hallway opposite the door to John's office. There was John at his desk working and excluding the noisy discussion outside his door. It is not that John is disinterested in sports, he has been a keen curler for many years, but minerals demanded his total concentration. It was a good example to try to follow.

I would like to thank John personally for improving the manuscripts I submitted to him as Editor, and particularly for teaching me when to use "since" and when to use "as", and for informing me that what I called "serrated veins" are actually "serrate veins".

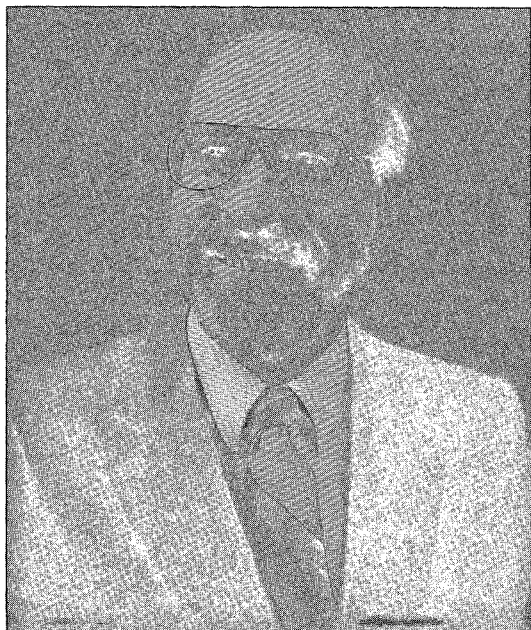
To balance this short history, I must tell you that John Jambor does have a weakness—he does not put any effort into letting people know how truly remarkable he is. Therefore, it is a particular pleasure to help correct this by presenting him with the 1992 Leonard G. Berry Medal in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the Mineralogical Association of Canada, to *The Canadian Mineralogist*, and to the science of mineralogy.

Fred J. Wicks
Vice-President

Thank you very much, Fred,

Fred wouldn't give me even a hint of what he was going to say in his citation, so I initially prepared a twenty-page response. But Ann Sabina gave me her glass of wine, Frank Hawthorne gave me his glass of wine, I know that in a few minutes Bob Boyle will have

some interesting things to say, and Fred did mention editing, so I think we'll all feel a little more comfortable knowing that the twenty pages have been edited down to two. If Bob Martin, the editor of *The Canadian Mineralogist*, were here, I know that his involuntary



John L. Jambor

reaction would be “Good, good – I can get that on one printed page.” Bob’s reflex reaction would very much point out how much of a hands-on role the editor of *The Canadian Mineralogist* plays in ensuring that the journal is of high quality. Those of you who have published in the journal are well aware that not a line escapes the editor’s eye. The work is time-consuming and demanding, and one of the particularly demanding aspects is that the editor cannot set his own timetable – he must react immediately to whatever the mail brings, and must relegate his own work to secondary importance. To do

so year after year, without a break, is a scenario difficult to imagine, and so it is particularly gratifying that Fred mentioned editorial work as the principal reason for my being before you today.

My six years as coeditor of *The Canadian Mineralogist* were exciting times in terms of the evolution of the journal. As Fred mentioned, we went from single-column format and irregular annual and semiannual publication, to a double-column format, regular quarterly journal with a full board of associate editors. Everything except the printing was done by volunteers and, when I was seeking competitive bids from various printers, it was an eye-opener to find that our total costs, from manuscript to journal delivery, were comparable to what a similar Canadian organization was paying merely to maintain its subscription and delivery services. I worked first with Len Berry, who taught me the meaning of those odd numbers and little squiggles that the printers use, and later with Louis Cabri. On looking back, I think that there were two major successes: the first was that *The Canadian Mineralogist* prospered, and is now world-class by any standard of measurement. The second major success was that, when I thought it time to step down, Louis and I persuaded Bob Martin to take my place. Bob is now approaching Len Berry’s remarkable record of longevity as editor, though Bob is already the record-holder in terms of Volumes. I am sure that all of us hope that Bob will stay on to surpass the longevity record as well.

After looking at the illustrious names and accomplishments of the predecessor Berry awardees, all of whom have been president of the MAC, I truly appreciate what an honor it is to be the recipient of the Berry medal. I hope, however, that there is a strong feeling of sharing this award; I hope that, by association, this award can be taken as recognition to be shared by all who toil in the minefields of refereeing and editorial work.

John L. Jambor