Partzite $Cu_2Sb_2(O,OH)_7(?)$

Crystal Data: Cubic. *Point Group:* n.d. Massive.

Physical Properties: *Fracture:* Conchoidal to even. Hardness = 3–4 D(meas.) = 2.98–3.96 D(calc.) = [5.5]

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* Olive-green, yellowish green, blackish green, tarnishes black.
Optical Class: Isotropic. n = 1.61–1.82

Cell Data: *Space Group:* n.d. $a = 10.25$ Z = 8

X-ray Powder Pattern: Blind Spring district, California, USA.
2.95 (10), 5.91 (9), 1.81 (8), 3.08 (7), 1.54 (7), 2.56 (5), 1.73 (4)

Chemistry:

	(1)
Sb_2O_4	47.65
FeO	2.33
CuO	32.11
PbO	2.01
Ag_2O	6.12
H_2O	8.29
Total	98.51

(1) Blind Spring district, California, USA; corresponds to $(Cu_{1.83}Ag_{0.24}Pb_{0.04})_{\Sigma=2.11}(Sb_{1.41}Fe_{0.15})_{\Sigma=1.56}(O,OH,H_2O)_{7.00}$.

Mineral Group: Stibiconite group.

Occurrence: An alteration product of antimony-bearing sulfides.

Association: Bindheimite, lewisite, stibiconite (Tres Alamos Wash, Arizona, USA).

Distribution: In the USA, from several mines in the Blind Spring district, Mono Co., California; at Gilbert, Gilbert district, Esmeralda Co., Nevada; and in Tres Alamos Wash, Johnny Lyon Hills, Cochise Co., Arizona. In Germany, at Müschede, near Neheim-Hüsten, Westphalia; from Imsbach and Puderbach, Rhineland-Palatinate; and in the Clara Mine, near Oberwolfach, Black Forest. At Veitsch, Styria, Austria. On Mt. Monger, near Doigs, Western Australia.

Name: For August F.W. Partz, who first recognized the mineral as a silver ore.

Type Material: Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, Z81; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, 80284, 83279.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1944) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. I, 599. (2) Mason, B. and C.J. Vitaliano (1953) The mineralogy of the antimony oxides and antimonates. Mineral. Mag., 30, 100–112.