

## ROMANÈCHITE



A low-temperature manganese mineral formed by weathering, meteoric waters, deposition in lakes and swamps, and rarely by hydrothermal solutions. Romanèchite, along with hollandite and cryptomelane (q.v.), is a common constituent of “psilomelane,” and requires X-ray diffraction and/or chemical data for positive identification. Northern and Southern Peninsulas.

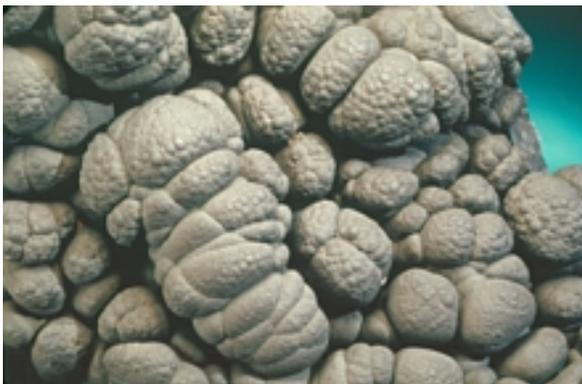


Figure 122: Romanèchite from the Lucy mine, Negaunee, Marquette County. Field of view 10 cm. A. E. Seaman Mineral Museum specimen No. DCG 580, Jeffrey Scovil photograph.

**Calhoun County:** 16 km north of Battle Creek on the west side of the Battle Creek River: With pyrolusite(?) and purpurite (doubtful) (*Rocks and Minerals*, 28, 248, 1953).

**Dickinson County:** Vulcan mine: Black botryoidal aggregates. Unverified.

**Gogebic County:** 1. *Norrie (Townsite) mine*, SE ¼ section 22, T47N R47W, Ironwood: Large botryoidal and stalactitic aggregates. 2. *Ashland mine* near Ironwood: Black botryoidal masses. 3. *Yale (Valley) mine*, NW ¼ section 16, T47N, R46W, Bessemer: Botryoidal masses of flattened aggregates over half a meter across. 4. *Newport (Bonnie) mine*, N ½ section 24, T47N, R47W, Ironwood: Large, reniform masses. 5. *Geneva-Davis mine*, Ironwood: Fine stalactitic and botryoidal specimens. 6. Peterson mine, Bessemer: Black, reniform specimens.

**Iron County:** Bengal (Cannon) mine, Stambaugh (Brower, 1968; Hawke, 1976; Morris, 1983).

**Marquette County:** 1. *South and east pits of the Jackson mine* at Negaunee: Occurs with barite and gypsum (Mann, 1953; Ramsdell, 1932). It is massive, botryoidal, and stalactitic (Spiroff, 1942). The Jackson, and nearby Lucy mines are world famous for botryoidal specimens. 2. *McComber (Lucy) mine* near Negaunee: stalactitic aggregates.

**FROM: Robinson, G.W., 2004 Mineralogy of Michigan by E.W. Heinrich updated and revised: published by A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum, Houghton, MI, 252p.**