

# Mineralogie antimonitového ložiska Chříč u Rakovníka (Česká republika)

## Mineralogy of the stibnite deposit at Chříč near Rakovník (Czech Republic)

PETR PAULIŠ<sup>1,2)\*</sup>, ZDENĚK DOLNÍČEK<sup>2)</sup>, LUBOŠ VRTIŠKA<sup>2)</sup>, ONDŘEJ POUR<sup>3)</sup>, KAREL ŽÁK<sup>4)</sup>,  
LUKÁŠ ACKERMAN<sup>4)</sup>, FRANTIŠEK VESELOVSKÝ<sup>3)</sup>, JAN PAŠAVA<sup>3)</sup>, TOMÁŠ KADLEC<sup>5)</sup> A RADANA MALÍKOVÁ<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Smíškova 564, 284 01 Kutná Hora; \*e-mail: petr.paulis@post.cz

<sup>2)</sup>Mineralogicko-petrologické oddělení, Národní muzeum, Cirkusová 1740, 193 00 Praha 9 - Horní Počernice

<sup>3)</sup>Česká geologická služba, Geologická 6, 152 00 Praha 5

<sup>4)</sup>Geologický ústav AV ČR, Rozvojová 269, 165 00 Praha 6

<sup>5)</sup>Stínadla 1045, 584 01 Ledec nad Sázavou

PAULIŠ P, DOLNÍČEK Z, VRTIŠKA L, POUR O, ŽÁK K, ACKERMAN L, VESELOVSKÝ F, PAŠAVA J, KADLEC T, MALÍKOVÁ R (2019) Mineralogie antimonitového ložiska Chříč u Rakovníka. Bull Mineral Petrolog 27(1): 148-166 ISSN 2570-7337

### Abstract

A small abandoned Sb-deposit at Chříč near Rakovník (Central Bohemia, Czech Republic) is represented by hydrothermal veins hosted by metagreywackes and metasiltstones of the Barrandian Neoproterozoic, which were contactly metamorphosed by dyke intrusion of a Paleozoic lamprophyre (spessartite). A rich sulphidic association containing together with stibnite, pyrite and arsenopyrite also nineteen subordinate or accessory ore minerals (sphalerite, berthierite, galena, tetrahedrite, freibergite, chalcopyrite, ullmannite, jamesonite, boulangerite, cobaltite, costibite, gersdorffite, bournonite, greenockite, native silver and native antimony) was found during our study of dump and museum material. Very interesting is especially the presence of Ag- and Se-rich minerals including Ag-rich tetrahedrite, freibergite, naumannite, clausthalite and Se-rich stephanite. The gangue is formed mainly by quartz, but in a lesser amount there occur also either older and younger carbonates (dolomite-ankerite), in places together with illite-muscovite and rare barite. Rare microscopic grains of fluorapatite, rutile, zircon and monazite-(Ce) were also found. Origin of kermesite is probably related to the low-temperature hydrothermal processes; chapmanite was probably formed by weathering of primary stibnite. The youngest phases are clearly supergene minerals including jarosite, cerusite, anglesite, valentinite and very abundant *limonite*.

**Key words:** antimony deposit, sulphidic and selenide mineralization, chemical composition, Chříč near Rakovník, Czech Republic

Obdrženo 27. 3. 2019; přijato 16. 5. 2019