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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: 2/m. Crystals are pseudohexagonal tablets, showing $\{100\}$, $\{001\}$, $\{110\}$, and several other modifying forms, with multiple individuals typically grown in parallel, to 5 mm.

Physical Properties: Hardness = 3.5 D(meas.) = 6.3(3) D(calc.) = 6.39

Optical Properties: Semitransparent. *Color:* White or brownish yellow; colorless in transmitted light. *Luster:* Resinous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Orientation: Y = b; Z = c. Dispersion: r < v, strong. $\alpha = 2.17$ $\beta = 2.17$ $\gamma = 2.18$ 2V(meas.) = Very large.

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/c$. a = 13.803(10) b = 7.910(2) c = 10.812(4) $\beta = 102.68(3)^{\circ}$ Z = 1

X-ray Powder Pattern: Laurium, Greece.

3.096 (10), 3.955 (5), 3.164 (5), 6.33 (3), 5.30 (3), 4.031 (3), 3.773 (3)

(~)
10.37
80.55
11.20
0.41
2.53
100.00

(1) Laurium, Greece; recalculated from original analyses, O^{2-} calculated for charge balance; corresponds to $Pb_{7.65}(AsO_4)_{2.35}O_{0.3}Cl_{7.65}$. (2) Do.; by electron microprobe, O^{2-} calculated for charge balance; corresponds to $Pb_{7.85}(AsO_4)_{2.1}O_{1.25}Cl_{6.9}$. (3) $Pb_8(AsO_4)_2OCl_7(OH)$.

Occurrence: Formed by the action of seawater on lead-bearing slag (Laurium, Greece).

Association: Laurionite, fiedlerite, matlockite, phosgenite, nealite (Laurium, Greece).

Distribution: At Laurium, Greece, in slag.

Name: In honor of Mr. Georgiadès, a Director of the mines at Laurium Greece.

Type Material: National School of Mines, Paris, France; American Museum of Natural History, New York City, New York, 28427; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 137839, 145938.

References: (1) Palache, C., H. Berman, and C. Frondel (1951) Dana's system of mineralogy, (7th edition), v. II, 791–792. (2) Rouse, R.C. and P.J. Dunn (1983) New data on georgiadesite. Mineral. Mag., 47, 219–220.