



THE CMS TUMBLER

APRIL
2020

Next Meeting: Canceled

Front Page Fools



This month remember
to wish a
Happy Birthday to
Amanda Provenzano on April 10
Linda K. Sears on April 12
Kathy Hartzell on April 13
Levi Humes on April 13
Chunte Yu on April 15
Mark Hohn on April 17
Catherine Carlile on April 20
Lillian Oliver on April 25
Cora Unger on April 26
Lori Pederson on April 29
and also remember
to wish a
Happy Anniversary to
Hailie & Alan Epley on April 8 (3 years)

Connect with us!

Website: cascademineralsociety.org
Club Facebook: facebook.com/CasMinSoc/
Show Facebook: facebook.com/cascadegemandmineralshow
Instagram: instagram.com/cascadegemandmineralshow/

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Tips, suggestions, recipes and experiments printed in this newsletter are the experiences and/or opinions of the individuals submitting them. We are not responsible for their authenticity, safety, or reliability. Caution and safety should always be practiced when trying out any new idea.

The monthly newsletter of the Cascade Mineralogical Society, Inc., Kent, Washington

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Postal, or Email, Exchange
Bulletins are welcome.
Email preferred.
greenrockdraggin@yahoo.com

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2020 CMS Dues are \$25 per year per family

Pay online, by mail, or at our meetings.

Mailing Address: Charles Benedict, 25838 W Lk Wilderness Dr SE, Maple Valley WA 98038

You can pay your dues via credit card!! We now accept all cards through our website or at the meeting.

You can renew your membership or enroll as a new member and pay your dues all in one shot online. You will find it under the "Membership" tab on our website. <http://www.cascademineralogicalsociety.org>

The object of the Society shall be to stimulate interest in the study of the earth sciences, lapidary arts and related subjects.

This Society is affiliated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies; the Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies; and the Washington State Mineral Council.

Every member of the club should be receiving a copy of the Northwest Newsletter. If you are not receiving a copy contact Mike Blanton in person or by telephone at (425) 271 -8757 or by computer at mblanton41@hotmail.com

To get information to the Tumbler via the Internet send it to greenrockdraggin@yahoo.com Please put Tumbler and subject in the Subject Line. The deadline is the 20th of each month.

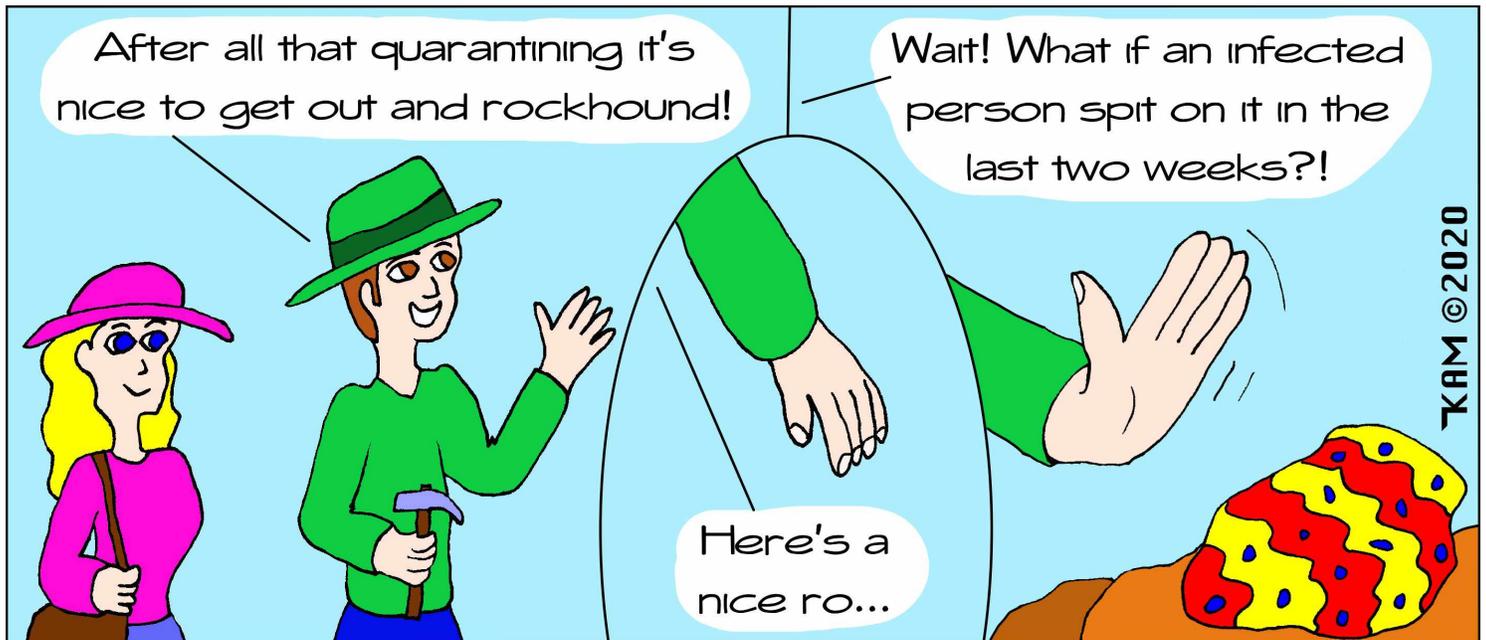
APRIL

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
Meetings are canceled. A lot of rock shows have been canceled as well.			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					Yakima Show	Yakima Show Gray's Harbor Show
26	27	28	29	30		
Yakima Show Gray's Harbor Show						

CMS Show Committee Meeting:... Canceled
 CMS Board Meeting:.....Canceled
 CMS General Meeting:.....Canceled

Lapidary Class Hours:.....Canceled
 Lapidary Shop Hours:.....Canceled
 Lapidary Shop Hours:.....Canceled

More Field Trip info can be found on Page 7
 More Show info can be found on Page 8



The Tumbler has received One-Time Rights to publish this cartoon

CMS Board Meeting Minutes March 9, 2020

Meeting canceled.

Our Club is a Member of these Federations and Associations by Kat Koch

AFMS: The AFMS governs our Northwest Federation. You can find the most current association news bulletin at <http://amfed.org/news/default.htm>

Be sure to read the April 2020 Newsletter article titled "Ready to Rock, Rockhounds!" by Jennifer Haley AFMS Historian on page 5. I think most of us missed this when watching the Super Bowl or the Oscars this year.

NFMS: The Northwest Federation is our home federation. To keep up on the goings on in our own backyard you can find the most current news bulletins at <http://northwestfederation.org/Newsletters.asp>

This years Northwest Federation Show scheduled for Ogden, Utah has been cancelled.

ALAA: The American Lands Access Association, Inc. represents the rockhounding interests of 325 gem & mineral clubs/societies in 47 States and the District of Columbia. The purpose of the association is to promote and ensure the rights of amateur fossil and mineral collecting, recreational prospecting and mining. The use of public and private lands for educational and recreational purposes. They also carry the voice of all amateur collectors and hobbyists to our elected officials, government regulators and public land managers.

Under "Active Access Issues" there is some very interesting info on several bills before Congress that impact rockhounding.

ALAA also publishes a monthly news letter. To keep up on the news and lobby efforts on our behalf check out <http://amlands.org/> There is also a lot news this month about our hobby so be sure to read the front page of the website.

Washington State Mineral Council: The Washington State Mineral Council is dedicated to the location and conservation of rock and mineral sites of interest to the rockhounds of Washington state.

They also have a monthly news bulletin that keeps you informed of everything the State and Federal governments wants or are doing to the rockhounding areas in the northwest.

Also the final decision on road and trail closures for rockhounding/collecting have been announced.

You can find all this information and a whole lot more at <https://mineralcouncil.wordpress.com/>

Be sure to check the website before going to a Rock and Gem Show in Washington state. Almost all of the rock shows have been cancelled. Also check it for field trip cancellations.

Message from the President... by Kat Koch, 2020 CMS President

It seems the coronavirus has turned everyone's world upside down. I know by now we all must be getting so bored and possibly lonely. I hope everyone has managed to find some toilet paper! Who ever knew it was such a precious commodity.

It's a good opportunity for us to do some rock polishing or lapidary work that we have been putting off because of lack of time.

Remember you can also always write an article for the monthly Tumbler news bulletin. It can be about your hobby, an interesting rock or mineral fact or discovery, activity for our Young Tumblers, or a field trip report that you did with a group or on your own. If you feel your article needs proof reading Keith or I can do so for you. You can email your article to Keith Morgan's (Tumbler Editor) email address which can be found in any issue of The Tumbler.

If all else fails reach out and call a friend or relative that you haven't spoken to in a long time. It's a great time to reconnect with friends and family via phone, texting or email. We are all in the same boat so we can all commiserate together.

The Board meeting and regular Thursday club meeting in April have been canceled. Hopefully we will all see each other in May.

Young Richard's Almanac by Dick Morgan

Of all the things the human race has faced, the world civilization is brought to the brink by a virus. Life imitates storytelling, in this case it's H. G. Wells' War Of The Worlds.

A few of the survivors of the Wuhan coronavirus were over a 100 years old. So not only did they survive the current pandemic, they also lived through the time of the Spanish Flu, which was the last pandemic.

CMS General Meeting Minutes March 12, 2020

Meeting canceled.

Update on Government Activities from Bob Pattie

I received a notice that the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest study on the Gold Creek near Snoqualmie Pass is still open for comment until April 12, 2020. This study is related to making improvement of the Gold Creek area and make improvements in the stream which would benefit the wild fish recovery and day-use of the area. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=57415>

The second item is called "Draft PEIS for Fuels Reduction and Rangeland Restoration in the Great Basin". The BLM has prepared a draft programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) for Fuels Reduction and Rangeland Restoration in the Great Basin. The public comment period will be open until June 2, 2020. You may visit the project website (<https://go.usa.gov/xdfgV>) for information on how to attend the public meetings and submit comments. This PEIS is only for fuels reduction and the other will be studied separately.

The Project Area covers approximately 223 million acres, including portions of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Restoration projects would be implemented on portions of the 38.5-million-acre analysis area of sagebrush communities managed by the BLM within the Project Area boundary. The BLM considered four alternatives in detail and an additional three alternatives that were not analyzed in detail because they did not adequately respond to the purpose and need for the PEIS. This Draft PEIS complements the Department of the Interior's proposed Categorical Exclusion for the removal of encroaching Pinyon-Juniper trees as it addresses additional restoration activities.

This web page has a lot of information about the PEIS, you can find most of it under the document section listed on the left side of the page. This draft has three volumes; the first is for the Executive Summary, Chapters 1 through 5 (171 pages), second volume is Appendix A, Maps (34 pages), and the third volume is Appendices B through N (165 pages). I have done a very brief review of this document and I believe that it is beneficial for our desert areas in these states. Basically, it opens the area adjacent to some of our roads (road 1,3,5 rated) in these areas on BLM lands. Washington does not have much BLM land but most of central Washington is included in the overall study area. The intent is to slow down forest fires and allow some safety area for firefighter to fight the fires. The maps show roads that are affected (no new roads will be built) by state. Also, some of the other information about recreation, wildlife, birds, and plants are included on the maps and in the other appendices. This has a lot of reading, but you can pick the areas that you find interesting and scan the remaining.

I think anyone that collects rocks in Eastern Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, and parts of California and Utah should be aware of this effort.

To All Rockhounds And Friends – ALAA: Your Help Is Needed!

An Historic Petroglyph was stolen from the El Paso Mountains and your help is needed to find it! Be On the Look Out (BOLO) for any signs of the article and HELP to return it to its home!

The Sunburst Petroglyph was stolen from the El Paso Mountains near Ridgecrest, California. The Bureau of Land Management's Ridgecrest Field Office is offering up to \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for stealing the petroglyph.

If you have any information regarding the person(s) involved in this crime, you are encouraged to call WeTip immediately at 1-800-782-7463. For more information contact the Ridgecrest BLM Field Office at (760) 384-5400.

Photo by BLM.



The Value of a Federal Senior Parks Pass by Kat Koch

The present cost for Federal Senior Parks Pass is \$80 lifetime or \$20 per year.

Recently Mike and I went to Carlsbad Caverns and the entrance fee would have been \$20 each totaling \$40. The pass covers everyone in your party. Then we went to the White Sands National Monument and the entrance fee would have been \$25 per vehicle. Then we have visited Mt. Rainer National Park in the last 12 months for an additional savings of \$30 per vehicle.

Right there, within a single year, we have saved \$95 in park fees. I am even more enthused as I obtained my lifetime pass a couple of years ago for \$10, before the pass fees went up.

I encourage anyone planning on visiting any of our National Parks to seriously consider obtaining a Federal Senior Parks Pass. A few trips to a National Park in your state and the pass would pay for itself.

YOUNG TUMBLERS

The Top (and Bottom) Of The World

In April 2007, a performance artist from the Netherlands spent one entire day on the top of the world. For that day, he stood on the geographic North Pole, moving his feet very slowly so that the whole Earth rotated beneath him. He called it "The Day I Didn't Turn with the Earth."

Imagine you are standing on the North Pole. What do you see? First of all, you don't see any land. In fact, you aren't standing on land at all, but instead you are atop a sheet of ice floating over a cold, deep ocean. At the South Pole, you would be over land, and atop a high, flat plateau. So strangely, the "bottom of the world" is actually pretty high! Bundle up, because even in the summer the North Pole is cold. The average summer temperature is around 32 degrees Fahrenheit (0 degrees Celsius). If you decide to go to the South Pole instead, you'll get even colder. The average summer temperature at the South Pole is a chilly -18 degrees Fahrenheit (-28 degrees Celsius).

If you do make your trip in the summer, another thing you won't see is nighttime. In the polar summer, the Sun never sets. Instead, it seems to circle all the way around the sky, staying close to the horizon, but never dipping out of sight. If you go in the winter, not only will you be much colder but you'll be in the dark all day (or all night). In the wintertime the Sun never rises on the poles.

By the way, summertime at the North Pole is always wintertime at the South Pole, and winter in the north is summer in the south. Do you know why? If not, don't worry. You'll learn more about day and night at the poles in the months to come.

Round and Round

To not move with the Earth, you'll need to turn as the Earth turns. Just how fast will you be moving? Since there are 24 hours in a day, you'll need to turn in one full circle every 24 hours. Think about standing in one spot for 24 hours and turning all the way around exactly once. You can see that this motion will be verrrrrrrry slowwwww.

By contrast, if you were on the equator and wanted to not spin with the Earth, how fast would you need to move? One hundred miles an hour? Five hundred miles an hour? Not even close. Actually, you'd have to zip along at over 1,000 miles per hour, faster than the speed of sound, as the Earth speeds by below. Keeping up with polar motion is a whole lot easier.

There's another problem, though. How will you know which direction to turn? If it's a sunny day at the pole, it's easy; just follow your shadow. As the Earth turns beneath you, your shadow points away from the Sun. Move your feet to keep facing your shadow, and presto! You're not moving with the Earth!

Nature Calls

Eventually, you'll probably need a bathroom break. When you ask a member of your crew for directions, she might smile and say, "Just walk south 100 yards." On the North Pole, that won't help you at all. Why?

At both the North Pole and the South Pole our ordinary map directions stop making sense. Suppose you stand on the South Pole. Your next step, no matter how you take it, must be to the north. From the South Pole, every direction is due north.

The same thing is true on the North Pole, but in reverse. When standing on the North Pole, you are always facing south, no matter which direction you turn. Instructions to walk a hundred yards to the south is both sort of funny and (if you really have to go) kind of mean.

Hold Still!

There's one more problem with standing on the North Pole. Because you're actually standing on floating ice, you can't expect that ice to stay still. In fact, the ice over the North Pole drifts, moving several miles in just one day. To really stay in the same place, you'll have to walk several miles in the opposite direction. This is getting harder and harder!

In the end, though, it really doesn't matter; even if you're not turning with the Earth, you're still moving with the Earth around the Sun. That speed is a cool 67,000 miles per hour. And you're moving with the Solar System around the Milky Way Galaxy at around 500,000 miles per hour. And you're moving with the Milky Way . . . well, you get the idea. Standing still is hard!

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Specific Gravity by Duane Flackus

The weight of a rock is important in determining its definition, but since rocks are all different shapes and sizes, how would you ever be able to know which rock-type is actually heavier than another. Well, one way would be to cut each rock into a one inch cube, then weigh the cubes. . . .but not a very practical procedure!

So here is the accepted simple solution: Drop the rock in a container of water. Measure how high the water-level rises, and compute the volume and weight of that displaced water. Since the weight of a cubic inch of water is a known constant, this provides a reliable relative weight comparison. This water displacement weight is referred to as "Specific Gravity". If the computed result is twice the weight of water, the rock then has a specific gravity of 2.0, and so forth.

So by knowing the specific gravity of each rock, you now have a relative weight-density comparison, but without having to cut the rocks into one inch cubes.

from The Clackamette Gem, 2/20

Field Trips

CMS April 18th 2020 Field Trip To Saddle Mountain (Petrified Wood)

On April 18th 2020, we will be going to Saddle Mountain for Petrified Wood.

Meet at the Shell Station 9:45, 723 Government Road, Mattawa, WA 99349.
Group will leave promptly from the meeting point at 10:00 AM.

From Renton, it's approx. a 3 hr drive (155 miles).

Petrified Wood – Bring digging and hard rock tools, buckets, and sturdy shoes. Bring a jacket because if it's windy it can get chilly. The road can be rough going up to the dig sites.

Roger Danneman (roger.danneman@gmail.com ; 425-228-8781 or 425-757-3506 cell).

Updates to this information should be available on the club webpage <https://www.cascademineralsociety.org>

An Interesting Earth Rock by Kat Koch

In 1969 the Apollo 11 mission astronauts brought back moon dust and rocks for scientists to study and analyze.

Scientists studying the samples found that the crust of the Moon is composed mostly of oxygen, silicon, magnesium, iron, calcium, and aluminum. They also found trace elements like titanium, uranium, thorium, potassium and hydrogen. The outermost layer of the Moon is called the crust, which extends down to a depth of 164 ft.

In 1971 the Apollo 14 mission astronauts returned several more rock samples from the Moon.

What may be the oldest-known Earth rock has turned up in a surprising place: the moon.

A 2-centimeter chip embedded in a larger rock, nicknamed Big Bertha, collected by the Apollo 14 astronauts is actually a 4-billion-year-old fragment of our own planet. The rock fragment contained quartz, feldspar, and zircon, all common on the Earth, all highly uncommon on the Moon.

Lunar geologists say preservation is not surprising as the moon lacks the weather and geologic processes that erase ancient rocks on Earth. They say the moon might be a better place to look for ancient Earth rocks than Earth itself. 4 billion years ago the moon was orbiting about 15,000–20,000 miles away, as opposed to the current average distance of 238,000 miles

The earth rock found on the moon isn't Earth's oldest relic: Zircon crystals from western Australia have been dated to as far back as 4.4 billion years. The earth is estimated to be 4.54 Billion years old.

sourced from Wikipedia.org, Universtoday.com, Sciencemag.org, Phys.org, Lunar Science and Exploration, Forbes



Big Bertha prior to collection.



Big Bertha in the Lunar Sample Laboratory Facility. Within this rock is an Earth meteorite

Saturn's moon Titan has many location features named from J.R.R. Tolkien's Middle-earth.

from USGS Twitter feed, 3/25/20

Fluorescent Rocks

by John Livingston

They glow under light of UV,
But how can that possibly be?

The power they store,
For a moment or more,

Becomes light that plainly we see.

from Newsletter of the Gem & Mineral Society of Lynchburg, 1/20

Shows

(These shows were still listed as happening, but I may have missed a cancellation notice, so double check before heading off to one.)

April 18 - 19: Sunday 10 am – 6 pm; Sunday 10 am – 5 pm
Idaho Falls Gem & Mineral Society, 56th Annual Show
Idaho Falls Recreation Center
B Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho

April 24 - 26: Friday & Saturday 10 am - 6 pm; Sunday 10 am - 4 pm
Yakima Rock & Mineral Club, 59th Annual Show
Central Washington State Fair Ground
Modern Living Building
1301 South Fair Avenue
Yakima, WA

April 25 & 26: Saturday 10 am – 5 pm; Sunday 10 am – 4 pm
Grays Harbor Geology and Gem Society, 52nd Annual Earth Treasures Rock Show
Grays Harbor Fair Grounds
43 Elma-McCleary Road
Elma, WA

Internet Addresses

USGS 3-D Paper Models
<https://www.usgs.gov/media/files/3d-paper-models>

How To Play An Ancient Rock Gong
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rq0DjwSZzkc>

Some Medieval Jewelry at the British Museum
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAJmvS_ORBY

Geology As Only Nick Can Tell It by Susan Gardner

For those who have time to kill and like geology, I've got great programming for you. Nick Zentner streams live YouTube programs from his back yard...HIGHLY humorous and educational. While his livestreams are then captured for later viewing, it is very amusing to watch all of the comments that happen throughout the livestream.

Schedule seems to be T-TH: 6 PM, Sat/Sun: 10 AM...no Monday or Friday.
<https://www.youtube.com/user/GeologyNick>

I had heard that the caldera of which McDermitt is a part was once the "origin" of the hotspot that now resides under Yellowstone. Zentner gave some great lectures that put the pieces in place. He continues to follow new research and was able to shed additional light on that in recent years...that a big blob of lava (along the lines of Iceland) formed off of the WA/OR coast and that was where the hotspot started! Anyway, our local PBS runs five-minute segments of Nick on the Rocks. Many of his lectures can be found at his website: <http://www.nickzentner.com>. As he says, he is just the provider of the information; the research is done by others.

edited from an email, 4/3/20

