

The CMS Tumbler

September
2022

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

Next Meeting:
September 8, 2022
7:00 p.m.

American Legion Hall
25406 97th PI S
Kent, WA

Topic will be a
discussion of the show

The Show & Tell
Theme is a rock,
mineral or fossil that
means a lot to you.

Table of Contents

Calendar.....	3
Cartoons.....	3 & 5
Board Minutes.....	5
General Minutes.....	5
Young Richard's Almanac.....	5
Editor's Note.....	6
Young Tumbler News.....	9
Field Trips.....	10
Shows.....	12



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 Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/cascaderockclub/>
 YouTube Channel (Please like and subscribe):
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCaGIJxaWFAtV_JjgZRm9ESA

This month remember to wish a Happy Birthday to

Angie Bayer on September 4

Robert Merriman on September 5

Tia Lee on September 6

Mahari Barraza-Tucker on September 8

Daniel Dillon on September 8

Ted Harrison on September 9

Ashley September Martin on September 12

Cheryl Ehrenheim on September 13

Melissa Biggs on September 15

Philip Trepanier on September 23

Betty Swift on September 25

Deckard Herndon on September 27

Stephanie Bariault on September 30

and also remember

to wish a Happy Anniversary to

Tyra Hart & István Fülöp on September 1 (7 years)

John & Shirley Wright on September 3

Michael & Jennifer Watson on September 5 (30 years)

Sharim & Anna Johnson on September 15

Ted Harrison & Connie O'Neill on September 16 (4 years)

Zachary & Ashley September Martin on September 19 (2 years)

James A. Berg-Bradley & Travis King on September 27

Paul & Megan Wasley on September 27



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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.

New Club Mailing Address:
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Keith Alan Morgan, Editor
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Email preferred.
greenrockdraggin@yahoo.com

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Show Refreshments for Vendors & Volunteers		
Spinning Wheel Angie & Brian Bayer	253-569-0245	Text to her number (no email)

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Raffle Master Roger Pullen	206-387-3214	Phone calls only. No email or texting.
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Facebook Groups Gina Manso	425-281-3502	ginamanso51@gmail.com
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2022 CMS Dues are \$25 per year per family

Pay online, by mail, or at our meetings.

New Mailing Address: Cascade Mineralogical Soc., c/o 25838 W. Lake 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.cascaedmineralogicalsociety.org>



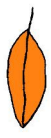


The object of the Society shall be to stimulate interest in the study of the earth sciences, lapidary arts and related subjects.

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 the word "Tumbler" and subject in the Subject Line. The deadline is the 20th of each month.

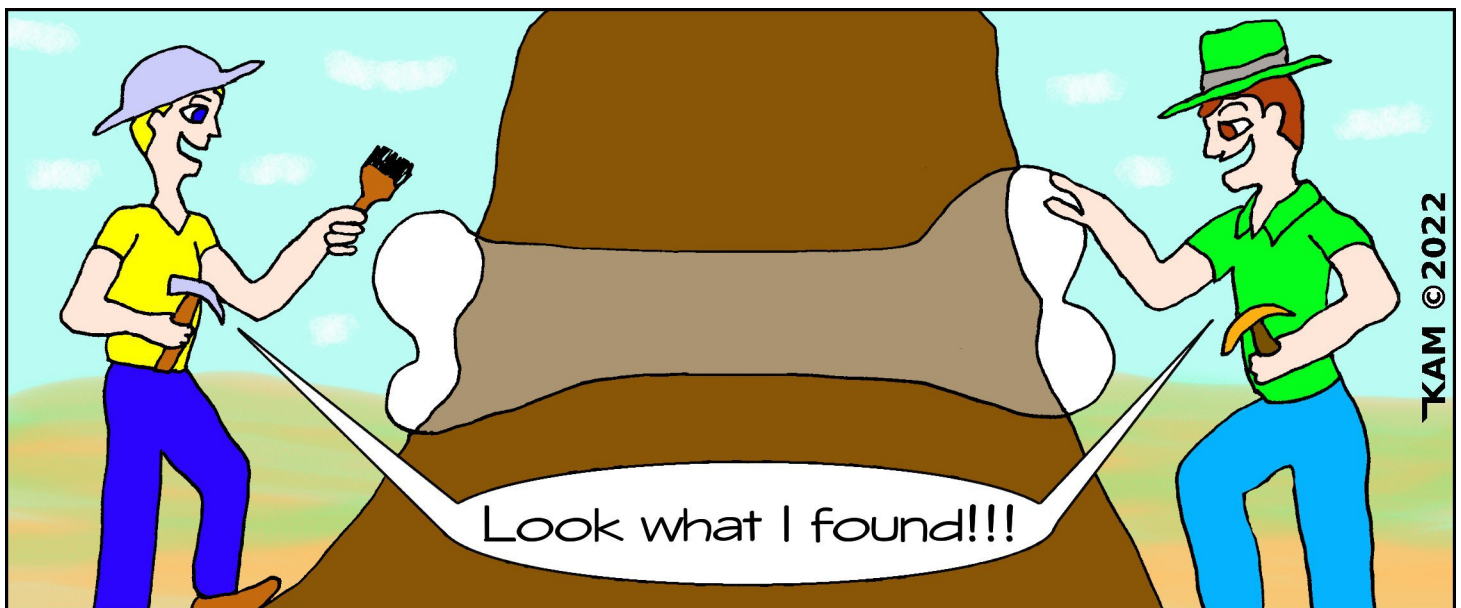
September

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	Board Meeting 7:00 pm	6	7	General Meeting 7:00 pm	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CMS Field Trip						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	
					NFMS Show	

CMS Show Committee Meeting: ...Monday, September 5.....6:30 pm to 7:00 pm
 CMS Board Meeting:.....Monday, September 5.....7:00 pm to 8:00 pm
 CMS General Meeting:.....2nd Thursday, September 8.....7:00 pm to 9:00 pm

Lapidary Class Hours:.....By appointment, call to set a time & day for your lesson (425) 226-3154
 Lapidary Shop Hours:.....Most Tuesdays..... 2:00 pm to 5:00 p, call ahead (425) 226-3154
 Lapidary Shop Hours:.....3rd Saturday..... by appointment only (call a few days ahead to set time)

More Field Trip info can be found on Page 10
 More Show info can be found on Page 12



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

Our Club is a Member of these Federations and Associations

AFMS: The AFMS governs our Northwest Federation. <http://amfed.org/index.html>

The bulletins are published quarterly. You can find the news bulletins at <http://amfed.org/news/default.htm>



NFMS: The Northwest Federation is our home federation. To keep up on the goings-on in our own backyard. <http://northwestfederation.org/>

The link for the news bulletins is <http://northwestfederation.org/Newsletters.asp>



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 association's purpose 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. <http://amlands.org>

The front page also has a lot of current news, rockhounding restrictions or lack of, etc. <http://amlands.org>

ALAA also publishes a quarterly newsletter. To keep up on the news and lobby efforts on our behalf, check out <http://amlands.org/>



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. <https://mineralcouncil.wordpress.com/>

You can find local rock and gems shows and planned field trips. It's a great resource if you want to plan on an outing.

Also check out "Misc. News" for all the latest updates on collecting sites around Washington.

<https://mineralcouncil.wordpress.com/news-updates/>

When the weather is good, they have regular monthly field trips. So take advantage of these great outdoor rockhounding adventures! The field trip details are under "Field Trips" on the left side of the site. Check out the link for additional information for the time and place to meet and the field trip leader.

You can find all this information and a whole lot more about what is happening in our state at <https://mineralcouncil.wordpress.com/>



Rockhounding Code of Ethics

I will respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without permission from the owner.

I will keep informed on all laws, regulations or rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

I will, to the best of my ability, ascertain the boundary lines of property on which I plan to collect.

I will use no firearms or blasting material in collecting areas.

I will cause no willful damage to property of any kind such as fences, signs, buildings, etc.

I will leave all gates as found.

I will build fires only in designated or safe places and will be certain they are completely extinguished before leaving the area.

I will discard no burning material - matches, cigarettes, etc.

I will fill all excavation holes which may be dangerous to livestock.

I will not contaminate wells, creeks, or other water supplies.

I will cause no willful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

I will practice conservation and undertake to utilize fully and well the materials I have collected and will recycle my surplus for the pleasure and benefit of others.

I will support the rockhound project H.E.L.P. (Help Eliminate Litter Please) and will leave all collecting areas devoid of litter, regardless of how found.

I will cooperate with field-trip leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

I will report to my club or federation officers, Bureau of Land Management or other authorities, any deposit of petrified wood or other materials on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations for public educational and scientific purposes.

I will appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.

I will observe the "Golden Rule", will use Good Outdoor Manners and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and Public Image of Rockhounds everywhere.

from the AFMS website

Our meetings are now on YouTube. The meeting will be available, at the latest, on Sunday night following the meeting. Don't forget to "Like" and "Subscribe"! [YouTube Link](#)



CMS Board Meeting Minutes August 8, 2022

by Pete Williams, 2022 Secretary

Attendees:

President – Kat Koch; Vice President – Linda Jorza; Secretary – Pete Williams;

Directors – Roger Daneman; Rich Russell; Paul Ahnberg; Kathy and Gary Hertz; Federation – Mike Blanton;

Mineral Council – Diana Horsefall

Show Committee meeting called to order: 6:41

The schedule for preparation for the show has been set. Thursday – taping of the booths; Friday -College setup tables and chairs 8-10; Club setup 10-1; Vendor loading 1-6. Saturday – Vendor setup 8-10; Show starts 10.

There has been a great response from Eventbrite with well over 125. We still do not have a food truck. Our request for a food truck has been put out on a Facebook group. There was one response, but no follow up from the vendor.

The speaker for the August meeting had to cancel.

Meeting adjourned at 7:30.

CMS General Meeting Minutes August 11, 2022

by Pete Williams, 2022 Secretary

The meeting centered around preparation for the show. Sign-up sheets were available. We still need a few more volunteers for the show. There were 20 buckets for rocks obtained from a yard sale that will be used for the show. Lots of the material is from Utah and Arizona.

The program was showing your ugliest rocks and the story behind them.

Meeting Adjourned: 7:48 followed by the raffle.

General Meeting - September 8th – Thursday @ 7 pm

Topic: A recap on how our Cascade Gem and Mineral Show went. Financial analysis and a critique of the show. What went great, and where do we need to improve next year.

Then we will try something new—a sticky note timeline chart.



We are going to have a yearly timeline chart from 1935 to 2022. We would like everyone to put 3 sticky notes on the timeline with your name on each and then on the

✓ 1st Note first time you went rockhounding and your age

✓ 2nd Note the most memorable rock hobby event in your life and your age

✓ 3rd Note another unique rock hobby event in your life and your age

Then place each of your sticky notes on the timeline. Just before Show 'N Tell, we will take a look at the chart.

Then during Show 'N Tell, you can come up and look at the chart and discuss it with each other.

Show 'N Tell - A rock, mineral, or fossil that means a lot to you.

General Meeting – October 13th, 2022 – Thursday @ 7 pm

Topic: Earthquakes of the Pacific Northwest. The University of Washington Department of Earth and Space Sciences has an outreach program called Rockin' Out. Our speaker will be Madeleine Lucas, Seismologist, UW Ph.D. Graduate Student.

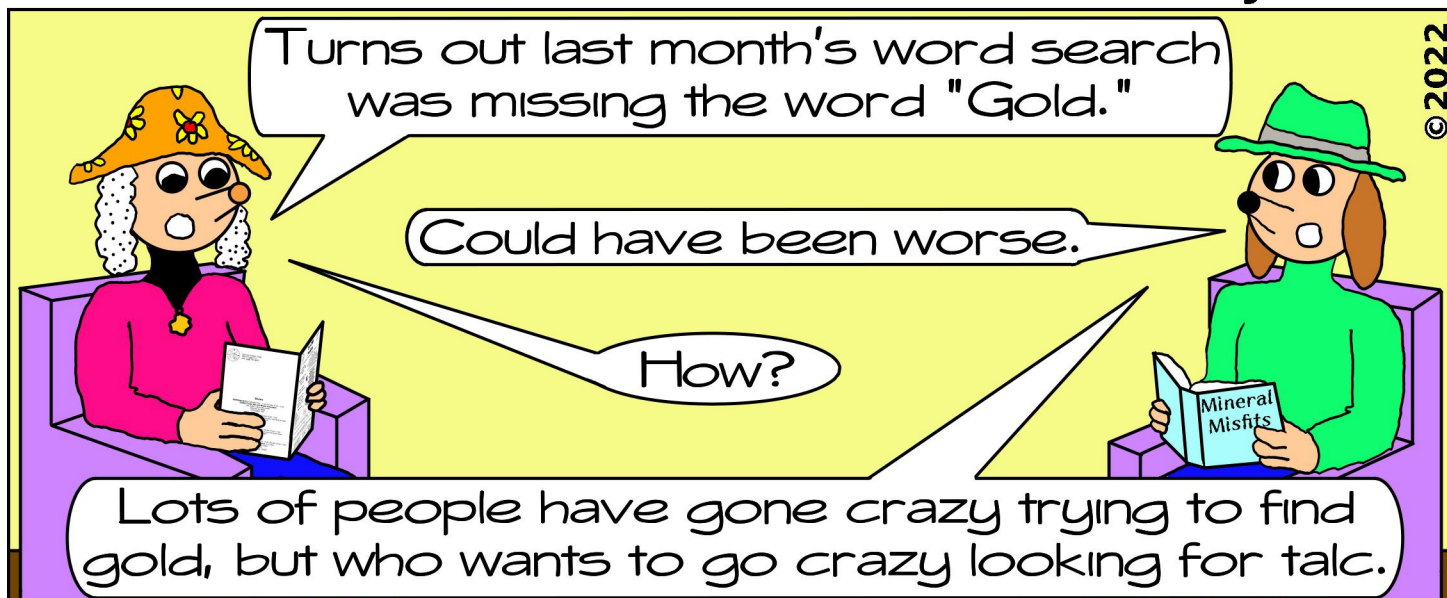
Show 'n Tell - A rock, mineral, or fossil from the western states.



Young Richard's Almanac by Dick Morgan

There appears to be one thing about people who hate others and that is they always feel that they are better than others so they can hate and say it is the other person's fault for the hate.

The other fun thing about rockhounding is the best rockhounding areas are areas traveled by pioneers and you learn why some camping areas are considered good or bad. So you become a history buff as well as a rockhound. An example is Drinking Water and Stinking Water, one was a pond and one was a swamp, but both have good rocks.

Mr. & Mrs. Rockhoundby **KAM****Editor's Note: Mistakes Happen** by Keith Alan Morgan

Whoops! The word search in last issue's Tumbler was missing a word. I think I know how the mistake happened. After I added several words I discovered that the list I got my words from had misspelled fluorite as flourite, so I corrected the spelling of that and somehow overlooked that this turned gold into guld. It was too late to fix the print version and the email version, although I did fix the version that will go up on the website. So apologies for the mistake and I hope no one went crazy looking for gold.

Ichthyosaur Fossils of Nevada by Steve Mulqueen*Introduction*

The ichthyosaur is the general name for the extinct 'fish-lizards' that once thrived during the Mesozoic Era of geologic time. The ichthyosaurs are considered the fossil remains of the largest animals to exist on the Earth. Some of the more complete fossils of these aquatic reptiles have been measured to be more than 50 feet in length. A 2021 discovery of the fossil remains of an ichthyosaur had been made in the Augusta Mountains near Winnemucca, Nevada. This article documents the discovery and provides details that show the animal's significance in the fossil record. This article also includes the history of the Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, Union Mining District, and the early mining communities around Berlin, Nevada.

Ichthyosaurs

The name ichthyosaur is derived from the Greek words "ichthys" meaning fish and "sauros" meaning lizard. These aquatic marine reptiles belong to the order Ichthyosauria. They first appeared in the fossil record during the Mesozoic Era, or around 250 million years ago. The animal went extinct during the Late Cretaceous Period or 90 million years ago. During the Early Triassic Period, the ichthyosaurs evolved from a group of unidentified land reptiles to a life totally dependent upon the sea. They rose to abundance between the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic. During the beginning of the Late Cretaceous, the ichthyosaur began its decline towards extinction due to climate change and the increased competition with other large marine aquatic animals.

The first scientific illustrations of the ichthyosaur were published in 1699 by Edward Lhuyd of Wales, England. The early excavations and analyses of the fossilized animal remains were originally thought to be a type of fish rather than a marine aquatic reptile. Based on the past discoveries of the fossils by scientists within the last 300 years, coupled with the advancement of science, there are now over 50 genera of the ichthyosaur that have been identified.

The fossil remains of the complete animals vary from one to 20 meters (three to 66 feet) in overall length. These variations in size represent the relative age of the animal when it died as well as the genera. Some genera of the ichthyosaurs grew to gigantic sizes. Morphology of the animals includes flippers (with digits and phalanges), a dorsal fin, a pointed head, conical teeth, some with bladed teeth, large eye sockets (to accommodate large eyes for gathering dim light at extreme depths), short necks, stiff trunk sections, vertical tail fins and disc-like vertebrae. The ichthyosaurs were air breathing animals, warm-blooded, bore live young and probably had an outer layer of blubber that provided insulation to keep warm in the deep oceans.

Silver Mining in Berlin, Nevada and the discovery of the Ichthyosaur Fossils During May 1863, rich silver ore was discovered by prospectors in Union Canyon at a remote site in Central Nevada. The Union Mining District was established from which small mining towns emerged including the communities of Union, Lone, Grantsville and Berlin, all at an elevation of around 6,676 feet above sea level within Nye County, Nevada. The Diana Mine was one of the most prolific silver mines of the district.

Miners had found evidence of the ichthyosaur in the form of vertebrae found on the surface in the local area. Some miners had little knowledge of what the objects were or what they represented. It was reported by unknown sources that some miners used the fossil vertebrae as ashtrays, although there is no written record to support this supposedly historic account: "The story of the vertebrae being used as ashtrays is an 'old wife's tale' that cannot be corroborated. I'm not sure of its validity but it has yet to be proven by any historical literature. The first documented discovery of the Ichthyosaur was in 1928 by Simeon Mueller, a geology professor from Stanford, which is much later than the demise of Berlin circa 1911." – Jeff Morris, Park Supervisor, Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, February 1, 2022.

The Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, Central Nevada

The state park was established in 1957 by an act of the Nevada State Legislators. The park preserves the mining and paleontology resources of the region and shares its rich history with the public. Exhibits include surface mine features, silver ore mill buildings, mining equipment and original ghost town structures. The park also includes exhibits on the ichthyosaur with several original fossil excavations that are now covered by structures for protection from the elements. A visitor's center combines the history of the early mining and the fossil discoveries. The Nevada State Fossil was designated in 1977 by act of the Nevada State Legislators. The state fossil is the ichthyosaur, genus *Shonisaurus*. The ichthyosaur *Shonisaurus popularis* is best represented at the Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park.

Recent Fossil Discovery in the Augusta Mountains near Winnemucca, Nevada

A fossil ichthyosaur was discovered during the year 2021 in the Augusta Mountains located near Winnemucca, Nevada. The skull measures almost two meters (6.6 feet) in length and the overall body length more than 17 meters (55.7 feet). Estimates of the animal's original weight when living was 45 metric tons (over 49 short tons). The species discovered is *Cymbospondylus youngorum* and is thought to be over 250 million years old from the Favret Formation deposited during the Triassic Period. Information on this recent ichthyosaur fossil discovery, including scientific data, is still being gathered, determined, and disseminated throughout the scientific community.

Conclusion

The ichthyosaurs are the largest fossil animal remains known to exist on Earth. The largest ichthyosaurs far exceeded the sizes of fossil whales or dinosaurs. In the last 300 years since the discovery of the first giant aquatic reptile fossils, paleontologists have identified over 50 genera. The ichthyosaurs fossils have been found on all the continents on Earth. The Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park in central Nevada is one of the best places to study this great animal in order to learn about its interesting life in the Mesozoic Seas.

Sources

Refer to additional sources of scientific data on the Internet under the headings of ichthyosaur, the largest fossils, Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, Berlin, NV, aquatic reptiles of the Mesozoic Seas, and the Favret Formation in the Augusta Mountains near Winnemucca, Nevada.

from Rockhound Rambling, 2/22

Silicon, Silica, Silicates and Silicone by Dr. Bill Cordua, University of Wisconsin, River Falls

People get confused about the difference between silicon, silicate, silica and even silicone. What is it exactly that we collect, cut and polish? Silicon is a chemical element, one of the 97 natural building blocks from which our minerals are formed. A chemical element is a substance that can't be subdivided into simple sub-stances without splitting atoms. Silicon is the second most abundant element in the earth's crust, making up about 27% of the average rock. Silicon links up with oxygen (which makes up 55% of the earth's crust) to form the most common suite of minerals, called the silicates. Quartz, feldspars, olivine, micas, thomsonite, jadeite, and prehnite are all silicates. There is so much oxygen around that pure native silicon is almost never found naturally.

Silica is a bit trickier concept. It refers the combination of silicon plus oxygen. The mineral quartz is silica. But so are the minerals tridymite, coesite, cristobalite and stishovite which are mineral forms of silica that are stable at high temperatures and pressures. All these minerals are also silicates. In other words, quartz is a silicate made of pure silica. But feldspars contain sodium, aluminum, potassium and calcium in addition to silicon and oxygen. Thus feldspars are silicates but they aren't pure silica.

Geochemists also use the term "silica" to refer to the overall silicon and oxygen content of rocks. This is confusing, but stems from the fact that in rock analysis the sample is dissolved, the solution treated, and the amount of silicon present is determined by precipitating it as silica. So a geologist may say "This rock is 48% silica".

A rockhound will look at the rock and say "How can that be? I don't see any quartz in it!" Both are right. The rock will not have the mineral quartz because the silicon and oxygen are tied up with other elements to make silicate minerals like feldspar. Its a bit like looking at a cake and saying "I don't see any eggs in there!" The eggs are cake ingredients, but are present in different forms.

Now, what is silicone? It's a synthetic polymer of silicon with carbon and oxygen that could be in solid, liquid or gel form. It has all kinds of medical uses, such as in antacids, artificial joints, pacemakers and implants of various notoriety, but is not, as far as anyone knows, found in rocks.

Can pure silicon be found in Nature? Yes, rarely. Recently Russian geologists were sampling gases from Kudriav volcano on the Kamchatka Peninsula. Here they drove quartz tubes into vents jetting out gases of over 900 degrees C. Their tubes filled with minerals precipitating from this gas. Among them were pure silicon metal embedded in masses of salts such as halite. The silicon formed crystals up to 0.3 mm across. It was associated with pure aluminum metal, Si-Al alloys and other rare minerals. This find was unusual enough to warrant a note in the prestigious science journal, *Nature*.

So unless you are in Russia sampling hot volcanic gases, you can be sure that what you are finding are silica and

silicates, but not silicon or silicone.

Reference: Korzhinsky, M.A., et. al., 1995, "Native Al and Si Formation," Nature, vol. 375, p. 544.

from Breccia, 2/21

Jet by Mary Sue Bucher

In the year 1861, Prince Albert, husband to Her Royal Majesty Queen Victoria of England, died of typhoid fever. For the remainder of her life, which numbered forty years, she remained in mourning and dressed only in black. Back then, mourning attire included beads fashioned from jet — a strange but beautiful gemstone which is a form of Lignite ... coal. Jet is a fossil mineraloid, sometimes called Black Amber, Agstein, Scorpion Stone, and Witch's Amber. Most jet originated in the Jurassic period, approximately 182 million years ago from the remains of Araucaria conifer trees whose living relatives we call Monkey Puzzle trees. It's lightweight, has a distinctive "coal" smell to it, is known to be flammable, and like amber, it takes on a static charge when rubbed. It is soft, with a Mohs hardness of 2-4 and is known to polish to a luster resembling black velvet.

Victorian mourning jewelry has a distinct "look" to it; the beads are, of course, black and are usually faceted. Long ropes of these faceted jet beads were common, and they remained popular well into the 1920s when they were adopted by young "Flappers" to wear with their short, straight dresses. After jet beads became popular, there were, of course, imitators such as Ebonite, also called Vulcanite (hardened rubber). Unlike jet, Vulcanite was molded rather than cut and if heated, smelled like rubber instead of coal. It also bleached out with age to an olive-brown color. "French Jet, Paris Jet, or Faux Jet," is glass, and is the most common imitator of jet; it's easy to distinguish from real jet as it's heavy and has a cold feel to it.

Bakelite is a type of vintage plastic that was sometimes tinted black to resemble jet. Bakelite, in its own right, has become valuable. About ten years ago, a friend asked me to pick up a Bakelite bracelet for her at an antique show. Turns out most of the good ones that I saw were being offered for around five hundred dollars and needless to say, she didn't get her bracelet. Jet has been imitated by Bog Oak, a type of black wood found in Irish peat bogs, and jewelry makers have also used Cannel Coal, Shale, Horn, and a few things that aren't around anymore. Then, of course, there's onyx, or black chalcedony, obsidian, coral, and any stone that's been dyed or enhanced with dye. Naturally, Queen Victoria could afford the real thing, and the only jewelry that was allowed at court during the mourning period was real jet—preferably, mined from Whitby England, a town on the Yorkshire coast that was and still is known to have the finest jet in the world.

via AFMS Newsletter, 12/21-1/22; via The Glacial Drifter, 11/21; via The Rockhouser, 9/16; via The Rollin' Rock, 8/16; via Gem Cutter News, 9/10; from Mineralog, 8/10

Safety Matters—Morning Person Safety by Ellery Borow, AFMS Safety Chair

Are you not a morning person? Can't do anything before coffee (or OJ, croissant, tea, bagel, sausage or whatever)? You are not alone. Many people need a boost to get going and are not really ready to do much beforehand.

What does it feel like before that morning coffee? Not coordinated, not focusing, not awake, not listening? People who are not morning persons understand the wisdom of refraining from doing anything that needs coordination, focusing and listening—right? Being safe means knowing not to do any critical task until one is ready, awake, trained, aware, and alert. Safety is, in part, knowing one's limits.

If one is not a morning person, afternoon person, or evening person, that is an important safety consideration. Additional considerations when making decisions include knowing one's skill set, knowledge of a task, level of training, having a safety kit at hand, and being aware of one's current tiredness.

Suppose one is not an evening person, yet must perform an activity needing focused attention in the evening hours. Can evening work be accomplished? Yes, it can, but knowing and understanding one's limits means that limits can be accommodated so long as extra care, attention and alertness are present. That is not mean one can charge ahead with abandon. It does mean one should carefully consider the task's requirements and one's limits when making judgements as to how to proceed.

People make judgements all the time—roads too slippery, night too foggy, feeling too tired, what would be the best wait to orient the first slab saw cut, is one concerned about being too pressured—these are all judgement decisions. Before using a torch, operating lapidary machinery, hammering a rock, driving to a club meeting, being an afternoon person, judgements need be made about one's limits. There are a great many aspects of our hobby where knowing one's limits is advisable.

Please be safe by knowing and respecting one's limits. Your limits and safety matter.

from AFMS Newsletter, 2/22

Pun-ishment

What happened to the rockhound who went to Las Vegas? He lost his chert.

from Breccia, 8/22

When you are out in the boondocks, do you ever wonder what that means? Boondock comes from the Tagalog word "bunduk" which means mountain and was picked up by soldiers in World War II.

Young Tumblers News

State Gems & Gemstones

Thirty-two states have a State Gem or Gemstone (official designation, like State Rock or State Mineral which were the subjects of earlier puzzles). Some states have more than one. Some names have been simplified for this puzzle. Louisiana's was left off because "Cabochon cut gemstone, derived from *Crassostrea virginica* mollusk" would have been hard to fit in the puzzle. Words go forward, backward, up, down and diagonal. Have fun!

P H I X M Q U W B E N I Y Z U Z V I D Z
 E A Q U A M A R I N E T I O T I N E B Y
 T U T W S Q C O Y U W D H G W V A S Z I
 R V S U V C W T D U O Y N J M V S W Y G
 I Q Y J X S B A Y N O D E C L A H C J K
 F C H G N E H J M C K T C G R A D H G N
 I J T K I R N Z N V R V N E E L P L T C
 E T E H G Y Z T R A U Q W A S T P O Y D
 D O M L M S A R R E W I H A I J O R J R
 W J A D E K P G B I U J P G O H W A Z W
 O U C N B N O A Y N V P O W U G N S M X
 O V X A R C T X P J H E N M Q C Q T N P
 D C H J D S G V D I N A R J R V P R U S
 Q T T L W U D E R O W R I S U H A O J L
 C M E G I N P E T R U L E I T J H L C Y
 D R N A O S C S L A J R H O D O N I T E
 Z H R M I T N P H G G B Z F L I N T G H
 L L A D F O K S C A Q A C S Q X L E X L
 Y I G J O N L G U D U I A J T H D S Y S
 D Y A M O E O O U Q U G P C B I H U V J

Agate - Minnesota (Lake Superior), Montana (Montana), Nebraska (Blue), & South Dakota (Fairburn)

Amethyst - South Carolina

Aquamarine - Colorado

Benitoite - California

Chalcedony - West Virginia

Chlorastrolite - Michigan

Diamond - Arkansas

Flint - Ohio

Garnet - New York, Idaho (Star), & Vermont (Grossular)

Jade - Alaska & Wyoming

Moonstone - Florida

Opal - Nevada

Patuxent River Stone - Maryland

Pearl - Kentucky & Tennessee

Petrified Wood - Washington

Quartz - Alabama (Star Blue), New Hampshire (Smoky), & Georgia

Rhodonite - Massachusetts

Sapphire - Montana

Sunstone - Oregon

Topaz - Utah & Texas (Blue)

Turquoise - Arizona, Nevada & New Mexico

Field Trips

The club or clubs sponsoring the field trips are shown in italics. When known I have listed a phone number and contact person for each sponsoring club below the listed trips. If you are not a member of the sponsoring club, you should phone and ask permission to go on their field trip.

Some information from the Washington State Mineral Council webpage (<https://mineralcouncil.wordpress.com>).

- September 10** *Northwest Opal Association - Little Naches* - Little Naches Hwy 410 & FR 19 - Meet before 10:00 - Thundereggs, Fossils, LilyPad Jasper
Tony Johnson (253) 863-9238
- September 10** *Cascade Mineralogical Society - Crystal Mountain Ellensburg* - Agate, Jasper, Crystal
Roger Danneman roger.danneman@gmail.com 425-757-3506 cell and text
- September 10-11** *All Rockhounds Pow Wow - Red Top* Teanaway Camp meet before 8:00 – Agate, Geodes, Jasper and Jade
Larry Vess vessel3755@gmail.com or (253) 473-3908
- September 11** *Cascade Mineralogical Society - Frost Mountain, or Red Top* - Agate, Jasper, and Crystal
Roger Danneman roger.danneman@gmail.com 425-757-3506 cell and text

New Rules for Fossil Collecting on Department of Interior (BLM) Land by Andrew Hoekstra

On August 8th, regulations that will govern paleontological resources and fossil collecting on DOI lands were published (<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/08/02/2022-16405/paleontological-resources-preservation>). The final rules reflect a number of changes from the original proposal, including several changes that were suggested by rock hounds during the public comment period in 2017. These favorable changes include some that are potentially also be relevant to the collecting of rocks and minerals.

The new rule states that "casual collecting" by amateurs of non-vertebrate fossils is allowed on all BLM land, except when an area is closed by authority of a specific statute. Collecting is allowed - except by specific restriction - within BLM-managed National Monuments (such as the Mojave Trails NM), Conservation Areas, Scenic Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, other outstanding natural areas, and Wilderness Areas. Where non-vertebrate fossils can be collected, the collection of rocks and minerals is also likely to be allowed.

Collecting of petrified wood by the public is specifically not subject to these new paleontological resource rules, it being governed instead by 43CFR part 3620 (<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2003-title43-vol2/CFR-2003-title43-vol2-part3620>) in accordance with the Petrified Wood Act of 1962 (<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/STATUTE-76/STATUTE-76-Pg652>).

Several restrictions proposed to limit "disturbance" have been removed or modified. This is important because disturbance is also an issue when collecting rocks. Removed is language that restricted a collector to a one square yard area of "disturbance" and that required collectors to be separated by 10 or more feet. Gone is a limit of 100 lbs per year of fossils, and the remaining daily limit of 25 lbs of fossils now includes an exception allowing for collection of a single large piece including matrix that exceeds 25 pounds.

The final rules allow for non-motorized "hand tools" of any size, including large picks, shovels and pry-bars.

Federal land managers may determine that specific fossils are not "paleontological resources", including for reason of "redundancy", i.e. that a particular exposure of abundant and extensively researched fossils lacks "paleontological interest"; fossils (including vertebrate fossils) determined to not be paleontological resources would not be regulated under this regulation, but would be subject to other existing laws and regulations.

These are a few of the more relevant changes. Those interested are encouraged to read the BLM's discussion of their response to public input and its effect (<https://public-inspection.federalregister.gov/2022-16405.pdf>) on the final rule. The way that the BLM incorporated comments critical of the original proposal is encouraging, and those of us who wrote comment letters should feel that our efforts were rewarded. Rock hounds need to continue to participate in the process, with the management plan for the Mojave Trails National Monument being the important local issue during the next year or two.

from Delvings, 9/22

Chain Maintenance by Susan LeGuyader

Here's a quick tip for keeping your lengths of chain neat and organized. How do you store your chain? How do you keep it organized and/or untangled? I think there are as many options as there are people. I've used several types... little zippy bags, compartmental boxes and spools. Zip bags allow the chains to get tangled, the same with the sorting containers. And the spools are too big to store easily.

One thing that I've found that works great for me is a yarn winder or card. They're used to wind up fiber or thread or cording and it works great for chain. They are inexpensive, made of sturdy but thin wood. I can wind up my chain and there is plenty of room to make notes right on it regarding size, supplier or item number.

via Hard Rock News, 9/22; from Yakima Rock and Mineral Club News 7-22

People at parties will not get rockhound jokes. That's okay because igneous is bliss.

from Breccia, 8/22

NFMS Needs Your Canceled Postage Stamps

Every year the NFMS collects postage stamps from its member clubs. They have a stamp company that buys them, and in turn, these funds are donated to cancer research. Every year NFMS donates around \$6,000.

On letters that you receive, tear the corner with the stamp off. Be careful not to damage the stamp. Place the stamps in a plastic baggie and bring them to the meeting. Our member, Mike Blanton, collects the stamps and turns them over to the NFMS at the regional rock and gem show. You can give them to Mike as often as you want throughout the year.

Collecting the stamps is another way we rockhounds give back to Our community.



Don't Forget To Show Your Membership Card At These Retailers

The following businesses are loyal supporters of our rock club. Show your membership card at the following stores and get a 10% discount on most purchases.

Jerry's Rock Shop – 804 W Valley Hwy, Kent, WA 98032

Minerals, rough or polished rocks, lapidary machines, lapidary supplies, polishing grit, fossils, rock hounding tools, beautiful display specimens, jewelry, and much more. *Please be aware there are a few items they can't offer the 10% discount on.*

Jerry is a great supporter of our club. They make it possible to have nice door prizes at our meetings.

Blackjack Metal Detectors and Mining Equipment – 101 Park Ave N, Renton, WA 98057

They sell beautiful mineral specimens, fossils, books, metal detecting and gold panning equipment and supplies. Chris Holden is a CMS member!

New for Members Only – New Texting Service

We are busy and often forget that CMS has an upcoming meeting or event. Therefore, we have a texting service to remind members of CMS meetings and events.

Everyone is automatically entered into this service. You can opt out anytime by responding with STOP.



For quick access, you can scan the following codes.



Access CMS Club Instagram page



Access our CMSclub website for the latest on meetings and club events



Access our CMS YouTube channel



Access CMS Facebook Groups

As Tucson Changes by Rick Kennedy

After my last Tucson trip, I was reminded that in Tucson, the one thing you can really count on is change. When I first started going to Tucson in 1985 that was during the last years of the Desert Inn, which was falling apart, but had some of the most iconic mineral people and stories. It was one of the first of the "Satellite Shows" that ran before the main show, the Tucson Gem and Mineral Show (TGMS) at the Community Center (now the Convention Center). Stories would abound about million-dollar deals going down in a hotel when the power kept going out and the roof leaked!

After the Desert Inn was condemned and torn down, people started selling out of the hotels in "The Strip", off the frontage road between St. Mary's and 22nd Street, but the majority of the mineral people went to the Executive Inn just off Speedway and Stone. For 10 – 15 years, it became the hub of the satellite mineral shows and it was where I did quite a bit of my learning and mineral socializing, playing poker at night with Dave Shannon and others. Very high stakes, never up or down by more than \$5.00 any night!

But alas, the history of Tucson hotel shows seems to be similar to the life of a virus: The hotel owners think they can run and promote a show, while simultaneously not using all of this money they make to keep the hotel in good working order. They get rid of the promoters, they lose a bunch of dealers, the hotel falls apart, gets condemned and torn down. This has happened so many times. And now it is happening again. Formerly known as the Innsuites, the Hotel Tucson City Center (HTCC) became the satellite mineral hub after the Executive Inn fell apart and after a very quick attempt at the Smuggler's Inn was decided to have been a bust. It was large, spread out and very inviting with grassy areas in the courtyards and orange and grapefruit trees on the property. It was a very inviting and friendly place; it could hold over 200 dealers and it had a huge empty lot near the front of the location that had a ton of free parking. I was a dealer there for 15 years and generally loved it. Yes, the rooms outside of the tower were basically falling apart, but that seems to be a Tucson tradition. No elevators made life rough on those of us on the second floor, but the buyers were there and loved the site, the dealers, the grill and most certainly the well-stocked bar!

About 5-6 years ago, the Innsuites was bought and the new owners poured a ton of money into the place, but they only improved the lobby and some of the rooms in the tower. The grounds and the rooms continued to deteriorate and then the empty lot was sold to become a U-Haul storage facility. That was the death knell for the dealers and many of them began to move out.

During this same time, a mixture of European and American dealers started imagining a different way to sell and started building storage unit style buildings a couple of miles north of the strip and the HTCC. It was in an area already populated with some of the larger wholesale dealers (Top Gem among others) and right across the Oracle from the Elks Club where the very popular "Just Minerals" show is held. They named it "Mineral City". Their first year, they had two buildings of dealers including a mineral preparation lab (Mineral Lab) and a facility that could make custom bases on site (Sunnywood). The second year they were up to four buildings and I was now there after I saw the writing on the wall at the HTCC and nearly came to blows with the manager. Now there are six buildings and we are right next to Sun Gems, another collection of quality wholesale dealers.

For the foreseeable future, this area will be the mineral hub, but if one thing is certain, it is that there will be change. The TGMS is also going through changes. The facility is undergoing quite a bit of construction and many of the higher end dealers have decided to pull out of the show. Its future is also unknown.

from Breccia, 3/22

Shows

September 10 & 11: Saturday 9 am – 5 pm; Sunday 10 am – 4 pm

Clallam County Gem and Mineral Association

Vern Burton Community Center, 308 East 4th Street, Port Angeles, WA

September 10 & 11: Saturday & Sunday 10 am - 5 pm

Marcus Whitman Gem and Mineral Society, Annual Gem and Mineral Show

Walla Walla County Fairgrounds, Community Center Building

831 Orchard St, Walla Walla, WA

September 24 & 25: Saturday 10 am – 5 pm; Sunday 10 am – 3 pm

Springfield Thunderegg Rock Club, 64th Annual Rock and Gem Show

Willamalane Adult Activity Center

215 W C Street, Springfield, Oregon

September 30 - October 1 & 2: Friday & Saturday 10 am – 6 pm; Sunday 10 am – 5 pm

NFMS & Portland Regional Gem & Mineral, 41st Show

Wingspan Event and Conference Center

At the Westside Commons

801 NE 34th Avenue, Hillsboro, Oregon