

Dec 62

DEC. 1962

**T H E**



**J A S P I L I T E**

Affiliated with the Midwest Federation  
of Mineralogical and Geological Societies

The October meeting of the Ishpeming Rock & Mineral Club was held at the Ski Museum in Ishpeming on October 28, 1962.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$499. A letter was read from Jarl Kivela in regards to club property stored in a shed on his property. He stated the Club is welcome to continue use of it for storage but he doesn't want to be held responsible if vandals should get in and destroy the property. A committee was appointed to look into it - estimate value of club property and recommend some solution.

Door prize donated by Mrs Ruth Lawson was won by one of our visitors - Mr. Martin Terzaghi. Two prizes for juniors donated by Joe Collick were won by Dave Kauppila and Anne Kivela.

The meeting adjourned and a pleasant 2 to 3 hours was spent in learning how to use lapidary equipment.

November 18, 1962

A regular meeting of the IR&MC was held at the Ski Museum in Ishpeming. The treasurer reported a balance of \$513.16.

It was voted to send a Thank You note to the P & L Van Storage Inc., for the donation of use of a truck to move our Display to Armory for Harvest Festival and thence to Negaunee High School.

Mr. Ben Knauss asks that display cases at Chamber of Commerce building be filled by first of year or he will turn them over to someone else.

The next meeting of the IR&MC will be on December 9. It will be a Christmas Party--Pot Luck. There will be exchange of gifts. An auction will also be held with 50% of receipts going to the Club--donor of specimen keeps 50%.

A question and answer session followed the meeting.

FLORIDA'S SAND DOLLAR

Written on this little sea shell  
There is a beautiful story  
About the birth and death of Jesus  
In all its wondrous glory.

His wounds were five  
And if you look closely here  
You'll see four from the nails -  
One, from a Roman's spear.

There is also the Easter lily  
And in its center a star  
One to remind us of His resurrection-  
The other, of shepherds from afar.

Now turn the dollar over  
And here on the other side  
A reminder of His nativity  
The poinsettia, sign of yuletide.

Also, during that season  
We speak of good will and peace  
So if you will break open the center  
Five doves will you release.

God gave us this little symbol  
To remind us of His Son,  
And to understand His gospel  
Until our earthly days are done.

Reprinted from the August-September issue of "The Wescagen", who gave credit to Dr. Paul Fisher for submitting it. Via Chips and Facets, and Miami M & G Society.

*Merry Christmas to all*



Midwest Federation  
Letter-A-Month -- November 1962

Indiana Geology and Gem Society  
Rock River Valley Gem & Mineral Soc.  
Rib Mt. Gem & Mineral Society  
Muskegon County Rock & Mineral Ass'n

PARTICIPATION  
BY BERNICE REXIN

It is a desire to be a member of an organization that is always very active in what it stands for, namely: in the American and Midwest Federations the promotion of education in the earth sciences and lapidary arts. But this desire is only achieved through the complete participation of each member, even if he is not an officer or a committee member.

Participation should begin at home. Attend the meetings of your local club, serve on committees when asked, take part in shows, field trips, etc., for by so doing you will help create an active club, and an active club is one that is best prepared to participate in Federation affairs. Then too, participation may become a habit and you may find yourself participating as an individual on both the local and Federation level.

The following clubs deserve more than praise for their participation in hosting a convention or rockrama:

Past Convention Hosts

Marquette Geologists Ass'n (2 times)  
Wisconsin Geological Soc. (4 times)  
Mineralogist Soc. of Joliet (2 times)  
Geological Society of Minnesota  
Michigan Mineralogical Soc. (2 times)  
Chicago Rocks and Minerals Society  
Illowa Gem and Mineral Society  
Central Iowa Mineral Society  
Minnesota Mineral Club (2 times)  
St. Louis Mineral and Gem Society  
Madison Geological Society  
Earth Science Club of Northern Ill.  
Miami Valley Mineral and Gem Club  
Ishpeming Rock and Mineral Club  
Tri-County Rock and Mineral Society  
Des Moines Lapidary Society

Past Rockrama Hosts

Michigan Gem and Mineral Society  
Central Illinois Rockhounds

In 1963, July 18-21, the Mesabi Rock and Mineral Club will host the Midwest Federation's Field Trip Convention; the six clubs in the greater Kansas City area will host a rockrama; and the East Ohio Lapidary Club will host a rockrama. If each member of the Federation participated by attending just one of these events---WOW! think what a success they would be!

MIDWEST SHOW CASES

Very frankly the response from the clubs has been rather disappointing so far concerning the sale of the Midwest cases. Of course there are some clubs that are probably thinking about the matter, but we do want to dispose of these cases and hope that too much time won't be spent in thinking about it.

Beginning on the first of November orders from individuals as well as clubs will be filled as long as the cases last. It is suggested that if a club can't afford a case (no money) perhaps some member may be willing to purchase a case for the club or to finance such a purchase. These cases are worth somewhere near \$100 each and the \$50 asked is actual cost to the Midwest. The contributed labor, etc. is not being included in the price. Send your order with your check if possible to Leo W. Yanasak, 3421 S.W. 14th Street, Des Moines 15, Iowa.

THE MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN ROCKRAMA

was well attended on October 6-7 and the displays were excellent. More on this as space permits.

## THE BEAUTY IS HIDDEN INSIDE

by Albert E. Murray

Everything God has made has its own distinct characteristics. There are billions of grains of sand, and no two grains are alike. Of the countless drops of rain that have fallen since the beginning of time, none have been identical. No other mineral specimen has ever been formed that is exactly like yours. Some of your minerals are beautifully formed in the many crystal systems, or have exotic coloring. Other specimens are drab and shapeless. Regardless of the looks of any specimen, there is more to it than meets the eye. Remember that rock that you picked up on the big field trip? Perhaps it was a datolite nodule, dull gray-white and soiled on the outside, but what of the inside? Your mind's eye tried to probe inside to find the color. It could be a beautiful pink red with fine copper inclusions, or perhaps yellow or cream, or even a green or blue. Excitedly you stow it away and dig for more. At days end you have several pieces, and are determined to saw and polish them at the earliest opportunity.

One by one you saw, grind, and polish your nodules. Many are disappointing, a few are fair, but one piece is superb. What does it look like? Describing this beauty is enormously difficult, because it seems to change. Basically a translucent green with reddish copper inclusions grouped in different areas, but when you tilt it the colors shift, and there is a subtle change in tints and shades. This very handsome gem has produced a profound change in you. From now on you will be looking inside, to find the real beauty that God has locked within.

I also have seen some of the beauty inside. In the emeralds of the magnificent Crown of the Andes, which was on display at Des Moines at this year's great gem and mineral show. The hundreds of great flawless stones, their intensely pure color, and sparkle, in their solid gold carving, setting upon a slowly revolving velvet covered turn table, all excellently lighted with spotlights, hold great crowds of people enchantedly gazing upon it from the time the doors opened in the morning till the doors were locked at night.

There were other great works at the show too. The intarsia of many colored polished stones carefully ground and fitted together in the likeness of Lincoln was outstanding.

Throughout this show, the cases of exhibitors contained thousands of cut and polished cabochons, in every conceivable variety. All this beauty that others had found was there to admire. The owners of these cases could be justly proud of their accomplishments, in finding the hidden beauty, and bringing it out into view.

Among the visitors at the show was an elderly man and his grandson, and this man possessed the most strangely beautiful rock bag that I have ever seen. The bag itself was of canvass, fitted with an extremely long leather shoulder strap. This man who had been cutting and polishing for more than thirty years, had mounted fifty picture rocks of Mozarkite, a form of vari-colored flint, in handmade sterling silver mountings which were attached in 3 rows across the front of the bag and the full length of the shoulder strap. The pictures in these stones showed sunsets, waterfalls, forest fires, woodland scenes with lakes and rivers, and countless other variations. The size of these stones may have ranged from 40 to 60 mm. While I did not measure them they were all large. This man had truly found the beauty that is locked inside.

continued

THE BEAUTY IS HIDDEN INSIDE continued

by Albert E. Murray

In a commercial booth which was near to the IR&MC display, a dealer had eight exquisite moss agate picture stones in handsome mountings. Their size was about 1" high by 2" wide. I had no idea what the value of such stones would be, so I asked the attendant in the booth and was informed that the prices ranged from \$150.00 to \$300.00. The one stone which I remember, had a perfect impression of a corral fence, made from poles and posts, with trees and mountains in the background, surmounted by a beautiful sunset. Fortunately I had seen this stone on the first day of the show, because when I went back on the second day for another look, this most beautiful piece had been sold.

At the show we traded for quite a bit of Montana agate with dendritic formations, and I began to see this up when we returned home. So far I have some near pictures, but I intend to keep at it until I also unlock the beauty, that a few rare stones may have. Won't you join me?

The rough diamond has a certain luster but no fire or real beauty until it is cut and polished, and so it goes for all other precious or semi-precious stones. They have a rind or coating which partly or wholly obscures their inner beauty. The beautiful opal shows its fiery reds and greens only after careful grinding and polishing. The banding, or the eye in agate, likewise must be sought for, and the infinite variety of form and color of our thompsonites are brought out only with careful workmanship. Except for the crystal forms most of the beauty lies within, so the search goes on, like the search for Utopia which is never quite achieved, but a large part of the pleasure is in the anticipation, in the hope that the next cut will bring out that rare beautiful gem.

The following articles in previous Jaspilites for 1962 are eligible for consideration in the contest sponsored by Bob Markert, along with articles of 200 words or more in this issue. -----Editor

March Issue	Precious Stones and their Stories Jade in Michigan?	Domenica Carlyon Chester Bignall
June Issue	Copper Country Field Trip Crown of the Andes Jackson Forge Copper Harbor or Bust Jackson Mining Company	Albert E. Murray Carol Kokko Domenica Carlyon Chester Bignall Domenica Carlyon
Sept. Issue	Earthquakes in Michigan The Emerald A. Trip to Dreamland	Domenica Carlyon Carol Kokko Carol Kokko

JUST RAMBLING

by Domenica Carlyon

I thought you would find the following article of interest. I find it of interest to note how times do change, and yet they change so gradually that one is hardly aware of it. Just imagine in 1853, catching a boat for a trip to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan was looked upon as casually as we hop into our cars today. Of course, it was the quickest mode of travel to this area at the time-- the interior still was a wilderness. "Propellor" was the term of the day used to describe a steamship driven by propulsion. This article was written by Robert Kelly and printed in the Saturday Evening Post, September 8, 1853. Here are excerpts from his article.

A TRIP TO LAKE SUPERIOR

Although persons are visiting this region every day and the road to fortune by the way of the copper mines has become as familiar to some as any beaten highway, a recent journey in that quarter was full of novelty to me, and a brief sketch of it may, in like manner, interest others.

Imagine us then embarked at Detroit on board the steamboat Northerner bound for Mackinaw and Saut Sainte Marie. A lovely June afternoon smiled upon us as we passed up the Detroit River and across Lake St. Clair, and a bright moon silvered our track as we glided through the beautiful St. Clair river. The gaiety within the cabin, where dancing and negro minstrelsy were the order of the evening, while the calmness and beauty of the scene without exercised a more tranquilizing influence.

Early morning found us opposite Saginaw bay, and the swell which gently heaved our boat indicated that we were opposite to that spot in its deep recesses where Aeolus is said to often hold his court. This seemed in keeping with the Character of Lake Huron, a forest-girdled lake, as for the most part, it is. A propeller passed near us in the afternoon, as we approached Bobolo Islands, on her way to Mackinaw. Soon after, our attention was arrested by fragments of a vessel floating upon the waves--timbers, casks, barrels, pieces of painted board, and finally a complete upper deck, with its sky-lights giving evidence that some disaster had recently occurred. The imagination of some of our passengers portrayed men afloat on pieces of the wreck; but the practiced vision of the seamen, and the eye of the captain, aided by his telescope, could not discern any living object. We were informed after arriving at Mackinaw that two propellers had left in the morning, bound down. One was a new boat, named the Congress, and her people had spread through the town a rumor that she intended to beat the Bucephalus. We did not ascertain till a week later the particulars of the disaster. The boiler of the Congress exploded, killing instantly five men employed near the engine. The rest of the crew, the captain, with his family, and fifteen passengers, were picked up by the other propeller, and a schooner which was near the scene of the catastrophe.

At the Sault Ste. Marie a large force of men, composed chiefly of Germans, is at work upon the Canal. It is a work of magnitude simply, magnificent in its dimensions, in the character of the structure, and in its purpose; but in no sense one of difficulty. The wonder will soon be why a work so easily accomplished was delayed so long.....

The Saut Sainte Marie Canal Co. was incorporated by the legislature of the State of Michigan at the last session. They advanced all the capital that may be necessary, and when the work is completed, according to specifications, they will

JUST RAMBLING continued

Domenica Carlyon

become the owners of half a million acres of the public lands, appropriated by Congress to the State of Michigan for the construction of the canal. The idea was, perhaps, that the work would be constructed with the property of the government, but the question of constitutionality would be avoided as a direct issue. The State of Michigan has transferred the task, and her rights to the lands, to the company she has incorporated. They have, it is understood, the privilege of indicating in advance the sections which they wish to secure and have actually, as the first step, marked every unentered section of land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, good, bad, and indifferent, amounting to something less than two hundred thousand acres.

All the mineral treasures that may be discovered hereafter in this territory, will be theirs. The general expectation is, that a large profit will be realized by the company, and they will have earned it fairly. But is not this a portentous monopoly of lands and mines! The vast gifts of lands to private corporations that have been made within a few years past, will at no distant day, excite the astonishment of the nation. It is to be hoped that the breaking down of the barriers of the constitution as to internal improvements, by the general government, will be arrested, if it be only to put a stop to this anti-democratic disposition of the public lands, and to guard against the important social consequences which will result from it.....

The banks of Grand Island are highly diversified in surface, picturesque in outline and finely wooded down to the shore. We were charmed to enter the smooth river-like strait from the rough sea, on which we had been tossing and suffering. The northwestern part of the island exhibits a bluff of sandstone of the same formation as that of Picture Rocks. A luxuriant growth of trees and shrubbery creeps down the face of the rock, like tresses upon a lovely forehead, and as we receded from it we caught some exquisite dissolving views of airy castles.

We arrived in Marquette in the afternoon. It is the port for an important and extensive iron district, lying south from it at a distance of from twelve to twenty-five miles. This region is as yet almost inaccessible, except in winter, from the want of proper roads. Our main object was to visit the iron district. The resources of the place were put in requisition to equip the expedition. Three saddle horses were obtained, and two wagons for the conveyance of bedding, stores and baggage, and the transportation of those who felt disposed to undergo the dislocating process of wheel torture. The major part performed the journey on foot, over a road terribly rough in its best state, and now full of sloughs, by reason of long continued rains. We established our quarters at Jackson Forge, on the falls of the Carp river, a distance of ten miles from Marquette, converting a small unfurnished and unoccupied house into a forest hotel. The neighboring Carp furnished us with trout, a spring some rods distant supplied us with water, and a store of wood was at hand to furnish smoke-fires as our night watches against countless hordes of pestiferous mosquitoes and flies. The incidents and circumstances of that sojourn are already assuming a tint of mellowed interest, which they suggested very faintly at the time. This roughing it is a very pleasant thing as the subject of a narrative, when surrounded by cheerful and refined society, and enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of civilized life but not quite so interesting while it is a matter of experience.

We made an early start, and after a walk of four or five miles over a road similar to that which had tried our patience and our boots the previous day, reached Jackson Iron Mountain. A small part of our way was the shore of Teal Lake, an

JUST RAMBLING continued

by Domenica Carlyon

exquisite mountain lake, some two miles long, by one mile wide--its clear waters bordered with a sandy margin, on which were printed the recent foot-tracks of a herd of deer. We spent several hours in the exploration of Jackson Mountain. The whole smithy of Vulcan with all his Cyclopean helpers, could never have heaped up and would never exhaust this vast pile of mineral that has been thrown out from Nature's deepest laboratory. The only idea that can be given of it is that it is a hill of ironstone, broken into fragments or cracked in seams, three-quarters of a mile long, half a mile wide, and rising to a height of one hundred and fifty feet.

It would be an interesting proposition, for such as choose to undertake it, to calculate from these data the quantity of iron contained in the mass above the surface. One side of the hill is nearly precipitous, showing the iron from top to bottom. The most of it is covered with trees which have found their nourishment in the thin deposit of earthy substances and decayed vegetable matter that, in the lapse of centuries, has been formed over the mineral upheaval. In several places we tore away, with our hands, a matted bed of mosses and leaves, and picked up from beneath fragments of ore with no mark of rust upon them. There are differences in the appearance of specimens obtained from various parts of the moss, but the results of analyses and of working the ore, show that it is singularly uniform throughout in quality and purity. All the ore that has been used at the Jackson Forge, and at the Marquette Forge, was obtained from a single small spot, and from it has been manufactured all the iron known as Lake Superior iron, already celebrated for its remarkable toughness and valuable properties for shafts and axels. It is quarried at very small expense, blasting easily, and breaking up at each blast into convenient fragments, differing in this respect from the mountain masses of Missouri, which are quarried with great difficulty.

These are among the lesser phenomena which characterize this extraordinary region. One of the most marked peculiarities is the physical structure of the country we noticed at Marquette. The rocks, even the hardest trap, are full of seams, bearing witness to the violence of Plutonic agencies. Beautiful specimens of marble are found here, white mingled with pink and light purple, but it will probably be of small value from this cause. The iron ore has been seamed by the same forces. This shattering of the rocks is observed throughout the whole Lake Superior country, and has occasioned a disappointment of the hopes of the Saut Canal Co. in obtaining stone for their locks within convenient distance.

This mineral world is a region by itself, both as to its position and as to its interests. It does not seem to appertain naturally to any of the states near which it lies. The prosperous and beautiful state which lies clasped in the arms of so many lakes, to which the chief part of the mineral country is attached as a mere out-laying appendage, might consent to part with her copper colored daughter. It should be, it seems to me, the mineral state par excellence of our republic, leaving still to California her golden title. An appropriate designation for the new-found star would be "Superior", as being appropriate to its position and suggestive of noble endeavors.



There are enough rocks in the world for everyone's need ..... but not enough for everyone's GREED.



Midwest Federation's  
 Letter-A-Month December 1962

OUR MUSEUMS  
 by Doris Komp

Throughout our great country are many museums that offer to the public, information and opportunities which we should all take advantage of and enjoy to the fullest extent. Visit these museums in a family group and you will see what subjects you are all interested in and can enjoy together.

Illinois has a new museum, opened on November 4th, 1962, it is the fabulous LIZZARDO MUSEUM OF LAPIDARY ARTS. Located at Cottage Hill and Arthur Streets Southeast corner of Webster Park, Elmhurst, Illinois.

The founder and donor of the museum, Mr. Joseph Lizzadro, has been a lapidary hobbyist for a great many years and has also been collecting oriental art objects. He wished to share with the world this tremendous collection, so established this museum of lapidary arts, the only one of its kind in the world, housed in a large million dollar modern newly constructed building.

The museum features the outstanding oriental carvings in jade and other gem materials, also a most complete collection of cabochons and faceted gems in the rough and polished pieces. Nearly every known cutting material is represented in this collection.

The manner in which Mr. Lizzadro and his museum curator, Mr. Dan Antolick, have displayed these collections, leaves nothing to be desired. The lighting effects and spaciousness gives the viewer complete enjoyment. An outstanding feature are the dioramas, miniature scenes, with the animal figures all carved from gem stone materials such as agate, jade, obsidian, jasper, jet, just to name a few. There are mineral specimens, jewelry and polished slabs and specimens. The displays will be changed periodically so one can plan to

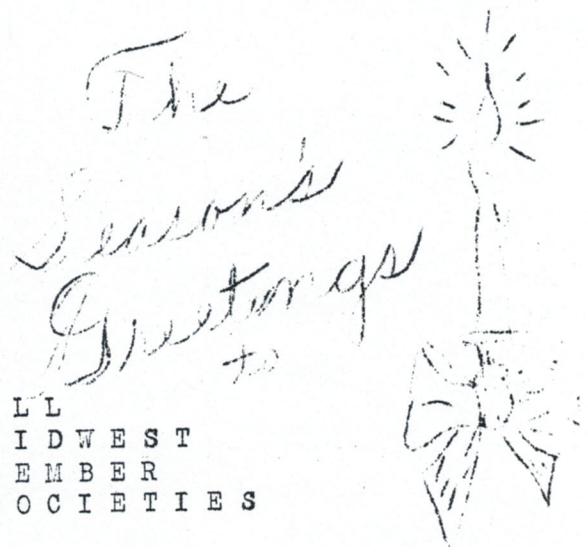
visit the museum several times a year at least and always be able to view new and interesting items not seen on previous visits. A complete lapidary work shop is installed with an instructor for anyone wishing to learn to do lapidary work and jewelry making.

A gift shop is on the main floor with items of finished jewelry, carved agate and other gem material ash trays, bowles and figures. Oriental art objects will be available, also colored slides of the displays and outstanding items from the collections.

There is a large meeting room for club activities which is lined with display cases, showing work of the Chicagoland clubs, these displays are on loan and will also be changed from time to time. A fine library is available for reference work. This is a non-profit museum, set up under state laws and will be self-sustaining with a small entrance fee on certain days, other days are free.

This fairyland of lapidary will be highlight on anyone's trip to this area and we certainly recommend you arrange your vacation and trips to be able to spend a great deal of time in this new exquisite museum.

ALL  
 MIDWEST  
 MEMBER  
 SOCIETIES



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## A FANTASTIC TALE

Did you ever hear of King Khosrau's magic carpet? This rug, the costliest and most beautiful ever created in the world, was tremendous in size, magnificent in design, considered to have magical powers, and was entirely embroidered in precious gems. It was known as the Paradise or Spring carpet of the ancient Sasanian monarch, King Khosrau II.

All his absolute majesty, wealth, power, and eternal communion with the god Ahura Mazda were embodied in this great, jewel-encrusted carpet. It represented a formal garden with water courses, paths, flower beds, birds and fruit trees. The main body of the rug was white silk brocade interwoven with gold thread, stretching 115 feet, the width of more than three city lots. It was quartered by a main stream of water, crossed by a smaller stream, both sparkling with diamonds. The water courses were of uneven length, forming a modification of the older cosmic cross. Where the streams crossed in the center, a pool of diamonds floated four birds. They were a curious mixture of swan and royal peacock, embossed with white pearls and the blended iridescence of emeralds and sapphires.

The earth and stream banks were woven in gold, and jeweled tulips formed a glittering border. Four large plain trees filled the four corners of the rug, and symbolic avenues of cypress stretched across it. Flowering trees, each blossom worked meticulously in gems of every description, dotted the garden scene, while the mystic birds, beak to beak, sat encrusted in jewels on the branches. Gravel paths studded with huge pearls wound through the garden where flowers of many varieties were worked in rubies, amethysts and yellow and blue sapphires. Surrounding this magnificence, in wide sweeps of green, were emerald meadows.

Each of the colors used in the rug had a special significance. The yellow represented power, grandeur, riches. The white brocade and the magnificent pearls represented purity, light and peace. The rubies' red denoted life and victory, while the purple of the amethysts was the color of kings. The blue of the sapphire was also the color of royalty and the green of the emeralds (the most widely used of all the jewels in the pattern) represented spring rebirth. It is said that when the sun flooded onto the Spring Carpet's brilliance, ambitious noblemen fell silent, fractious provincial governors held their peace and foreign envoys stood in awe.

Most of the national treasury of one of the richest monarchs who ever reigned was embodied in this rug, and the display of such wealth warned enemies and traitors alike that it would be folly to challenge such a sovereign. Aside from political significance and beauty, this carpet had important religious connotations. It represented Paradise, a Persian word meaning "walled park". It was the eternal garden, and a foretaste of glory to come in the afterlife. This jeweled Paradise, which historians value at over \$200,000,000, contrasted with the barren desert, was at once perfection and eternity.

The rug also affirmed the king's divine role in compelling the return of spring, thus renewing the earth's fertility and assuring the livelihood and prosperity of his subjects. The chief annual holiday in Persia to this day is the festival at the coming of Spring. At the time of the Sasanian kings, Spring's coming was a religious rite in honor of the god Ahura Mazda. The people came to the king bearing gifts. He would lay these before the god, committing his empire into the hands of Ahura Mazda and receive it back again verdant and fruitful.

## A FANTASTIC TALE continued

It was the unhappy fate of the grandson of Khosrau II, Yezdigird III, to surrender all this wealth and grandeur. The Arabs, carrying the banner of Mohammed, succeeded in conquering Persia in 642 A. D. The Arab soldiers looted the Persians vast stores of gold, removing the king's gold armor inlaid with pearls, chests of amber and musk, and a horse made of gold, with teeth of emeralds and a ruby mane.

And the carpet? It was cut up into small pieces. One-fifth went to the Caliph Omar, one piece was given to Ali, Mohammed's son-in-law and the rest divided among the 60,000 Arab soldiers. Each took his fragment to a jeweler's syndicate in Bagdad and received the equivalent of \$3,000 --- making him wealthy.

Though the great carpet was no more, its legendary power molded Persian history, poetry and art, and its design became a model and inspiration for subsequent carpets. But the glittering, fabulous original remains illuminated only in history.

Domenica Carlyen

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 IRAN JEWELS WORTH 'UNTOLD MILLIONS'

The biggest jewel collection in the world carries no insurance. The crown jewels of Iran are so rich that their value has never been estimated and so vast that the stones have never been counted.

"Untold millions of dollars" is the closest evaluation made by the National Markazi Bank, where the gems are stored in an unguarded vault. "We don't know how many loose stones there are," said Abbas Alipour of the bank treasury, pointing to a batch of diamonds piled on a plate like breakfast cereal. But we have 3,000 set pieces. Only two of these--small vases--have been appraised, and they total \$340,000."

Flashing like fire from velvet cases, the collection leaves a visitor speechless: A breath-taking rainbow of glittering gems, ruby-encrusted swords from the ancient Shahs of Persia, emeralds as big as a fist, a golden throne, diamonds the size of bottle tops, and a jeweled hubble-bubble pipe made of ostrich eggs.

"There is no insurance," said Alipour, "because the collection is safe there in the vault, except perhaps in case of war. Besides, you cannot insure the historical value." A theft would be an international disaster. Like the Ft. Knox gold vault in the United States, the jewels serve as backing for Iran's currency.

They also supply the Shah and Queen Farah with baubles for state occasions--when the Shah needs a medal or the Queen wants a tiara, a nine-man board headed by the minister of finance descends into the vault. One of the 36 display cases is opened, the jewels are removed, signed for and delivered to the palace.

Some are too big to lift, such as the golden globe of the world twice the size of a basketball, with the seas and continents made of jewels--51,366 of them. The oceans are emeralds, the lands are rubies, Iran, Asia, and England are diamonds and Tehran is marked with the huge Ashraf diamond, presented to a 19th century Shah along with the owner's head.

Smaller but more impressive is the Darich Noor (sea of light) diamond, the size of a cigaret lighter and a sister to Queen Elizabeth's Kohinoor stone. Together, the two diamonds were once thought to equal the entire daily expenses of the world, but Shah Fathali ruined the Darich Noor's market value by having his name carved on it.

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On December 1, 1962 the Ishpeming Rock and Mineral Club board meeting was held at the home of Al. Murray, pres.

The constitution committee gave a report on their progress. Each member studied it thoroughly and made notes, now they will meet together and collaborate their findings.

Glenn Gregg reported he made several sketches for a traveling case. It was suggested that it be made to specifications for competitive displays in case the Club wished to use it as such.

In regards to our Museum at Ski Club, it was agreed that some form of receipt be given to members who bring in specimens for display cases, to show they still retain ownership.

Glenn Gregg made a motion that a responsible committee be appointed, with curators as members, to study the question of organizing the display governing factors which we have discussed here; namely, labeling, correct identification, liability, receipts, cataloging, loans. That it be done prior to April 1. Chester Bignall reported that club property at Kivela's are 4 cases and 2 tables.

MRS. E. W. CARLYON  
110 W. Peck Street  
NEGAUNEE, MICHIGAN



Mr R. K. Richards  
E. Case St  
Negaunee, Mich