

Sept 62

THE



J A S P I L I T E

Affiliated with the Midwest Federation  
of Mineralogical and Geological Societies

DL

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Affiliated with Midwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies and the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

Executive Board Minutes

An emergency meeting of the Executive Board of the IRLMC was held at 10:14 p.m. on Sunday, June 15, 1962. In the absence of the secretary, Ron Murray was appointed special secretary. The treasurer reported that \$225 had been spent to date on the Club exhibit for Des Moines.

Bob Markert moved and Bob Weekley seconded that an additional \$100 be appropriated for the exhibit. Motion carried.

(At the March 1962 Executive Board meeting the first \$100 was appropriated for the Des Moines exhibit.)

Respectfully submitted,  
Ron Murray

You are cordially invited to use any material in this bulletin provided you give credit to the author and publication.

READERS DIGEST offers this gem-

If you find any errors in this bulletin please enjoy them as they were included to please the folks who are always looking for them.



"Oh, look Jim, An agate!"

b4  
ok

MIDWEST FEDERATION'S  
LETTER - A - MONTH

SALE OF MIDWEST CASES  
Reported by Leo Yanasak

Before going into the subject of the cases I wish to express my appreciation to all those good friends throughout the Midwest who helped in making this past year a very satisfactory one. Without your help it couldn't have been done. Thanks!

As most of you know, at the Des Moines meeting of the Executive Council it was decided that the Midwest show cases should be sold at cost to the clubs of the Midwest. Reason - the cost of keeping these cases will probably be greater than the income from them after this year. A report on these cases is included in the minutes which every Liaison Officer will get so it will not be repeated here.

Just in case there are any who have not seen one of these cases, here are the statistics on them: Size, 48 inches side to side; 30 inches front to back; 18 inches high in the back, 5 inches high in the front; six inch glass shelf across the back; total, 12 square feet of display space. Other features. 4 show case lights at top in the back (under a five inch lid at the top); glass in aluminum frame (fits in the case when stored) locks in place; sides fasten under top which folds over when stored. Knocked down they make a compact box 4' x 2½' x 6". Shipped in heavy paper carton. Weight is 65 pounds.

These cases cost the Midwest Federation almost exactly \$50.00 each and are being sold at that price. The Executive Committee decided that Midwest Clubs should have priority in their purchase after which (if there are any left) individuals will have their turn. In order that all may have an equal opportunity, orders will not be accepted until after October 1st. This does not mean that any club wishing to rent cases

for a show will not be able to do so. They will be rented out as long as we have them at the regular rate of 50¢ per day while in use at a show. If possible, please send your check with your order to me--- Leo Yanasak, 3421 S. W. 14th Street, Des Moines 15, Iowa.

"THE BIG SHOW"  
WAS A REAL SUCCESS

After many, many, many months of planning the National Gem and Mineral Exposition hosted by the Des Moines Lapidary Society and held in Des Moines, Iowa has come and gone. But the many months of planning was one of the big keys to its success. From the thousands of rockhounds and non-rockhounds alike came words of praise for this combined American and Midwest Convention show.

Space does not permit us to go into long detail of the show but a full report of the Midwest meeting will be forthcoming soon when the minutes will be sent to all member societies.

As for the show itself at the Auditorium even the weather cooperated. The usual hot Iowa July turned out to be cool, delightful days and nights--- perfect for such an event!

Anyone may advertise in the Jaspilite subject to the following rules.

1. All Ads are paid in full at the time they are submitted to the editor.
2. IR&MC assumes no responsibility for any ads.

3. AD RATES:

1/16 page	.50
1/8 "	1.00
1/4 "	2.00
1/2 "	5.00
full "	9.00

## EARTHQUAKES IN MICHIGAN

By Domenica Carlyon

Have you ever wondered if earthquakes ever occurred in Michigan? I've been reading into the early history of our State to see if any such phenomena ever occurred, and here are my conclusions.

There is on record no account of a really destructive shock or earthquake within the State, and at first one might be inclined to think that Michigan is to enjoy a special immunity from these nerve racking occurrences in nature. Such an assumption would hardly be warranted in view of the short recorded history of the State. Moreover, it is known from geological studies that earth movements within the regions surrounding the Great Lakes, have been going on in recent times, and are in progress at the present time. Such movements may proceed so slowly as to be imperceptible, or felt as light shocks.

There is no reason to doubt that when Michigan was a wilderness inhabited only by Indians and a few fur trappers, earthquakes were felt occasionally. Since, however, the dangers from them are largely of man's own making and belong especially to cities, the chance of a record being preserved from this early period is exceedingly small. From the valuable Jesuit Relations which give an account of French Jesuit missionaries especially in the Canadian wilderness written between the years 1610 and 1791, we know that earthquakes were felt in 1638, 1661, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1668 and 1672. According to the accounts in the Jesuit Relations, the earthquake of February 5, 1663, was felt throughout the territory of New France, and it was unquestionably an earthquake of great violence. Without a doubt, the shocks were felt at many localities within Michigan.

Between 1811 and 1813 occurred the great earthquakes in the lower Mississippi valley, usually referred to collectively as the New Madrid earthquake. One of the hard shocks of this earthquake came on December 16, 1811, at which time all the interior of Michigan was a wilderness. At Orchard Lake Judge James Witherell reported that on December 17, 1811, "the Indians said the waters of the Lake began to boil, bubble, foam and roll about as though they had been in a large kettle over a hot fire, and that in a few minutes up came great numbers of turtles and hurried to the shore, upon which they (the Indians) had a great turtle feast.

The term earthquake may perhaps be applied to any earth jar, whatever be its cause; but I will restrict the use of the term to such disturbances as arise from natural causes. Earthquakes were connected with the mines of the Northern Peninsula. These earthquakes had a special interest because they occurred within a mining district where large geological changes were being effected through human agencies. The local term for these earthquakes was "air blasts".

In the years 1905 and 1906 so-called "air blasts" became common in the copper mining district, and a heavier disturbance generally referred to as the "Calumet earthquake" occurred at about 6.30 p. m. on July 26, 1905. The last named did considerable damage to buildings in the City of Calumet. These earthquakes were due to natural causes--an uplift of the land--but modified in their expression by the peculiarly unstable conditions brought about by large mining operations. In an interview published in the Daily Mining Gazette of August 5, 1905, President McNair of the College of Mines is quoted as saying he believed the earthquake was due to a slipping on one of the fault planes which parallel the

bedded formation of the Keweenaw Peninsula. As felt at the Mining College, the main shock of the earthquake was heralded by a rumbling and shaking much like that felt when a heavy freight train passes at the base of the bluff below the college. The main shock and the slighter one following almost instantly, together with the subsequent jarring and rumbling were much the same as felt elsewhere.

As regards the "air blasts" which were so characteristic of the copper mining district during 1905 and 1906, President McNair says: "The air blast common to the Lake Superior mines is not, according to the opinion of men best informed on the subject, a blast at all, nor has it any connection whatever with air, further than the disturbance which it creates in the atmosphere. The air blast is simply a giving way of the pillars which keep the hanging wall and the foot wall apart in the worked out portion of the mine, and the necessary disturbance of the formation which results from such a crushing of the pillars. It is natural to assume that with this crushing of the pillars which is the cause of the so-called air blast, there is a slight slipping of the hanging walls from its former relative position to the footwall when it adjusts itself to the new place of rest."

It would appear that the air blasts were more serious above ground than one would suppose from their behavior within the mine galleries. President McNair has thus described his experience while within the Quincy Mine and near a cave in.

"I happened, some two years ago, to be in the Quincy Mine when one of these local disturbances which we call "air blasts" occurred. I was on the level below and about 150 feet to one side of the pillar, a part of which crushed off. There was really no disturbance at all to speak of where I happened to be. There were two sounds very much like muffled blasts, and some rock came tumbling down, but no one was hurt and the top of the mine was wholly undisturbed. Some of the men in the mine knew nothing of what had occurred as nothing was said on coming out. That disturbance caused a vibration which was felt quite distinctly in Hancock and across on the Houghton side. It was felt quite as far as the College of Mines, and it was very hard to realize that such a thing occurred, because so little was the disturbance under ground".

---Domenica Carlyon

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In a clipping from the Saginaw News there was a picture of a Mr. Charles Honsol with five turtle stones. The caption underneath read:

#### MYSTERY STONES

In the half-century that Charles Honsol of Unionville has owned these five turtle stones, he has been unable to unlock their secret. Honsol is shown holding one of the five stones he found 50 years ago in an old packet under a lumber pile south of Unionville. They are crudely carved from Potoskey stone. Many years ago he showed the stones to an Indian tribe camped in the area. The tribe wanted the stones but Honsol refused to part with them. The Indian chief told him, "If you would know what prayers to utter while you hold these stones, there would be no limit to your power."

EDITORS NOTE: Perhaps these turtle stones and their story are somehow related to the incident quoted on Page 3.

## MANITOU ISLAND

On June 10 the Copper Country Rock and Mineral Club members and many other interested people boarded the Isle Royale Queen in Copper Harbor at 8 A. M. enroute to Manitou Island off the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The fog was so thick it took us a little longer than usual to get to shore. Mr. Ward Grosnick, the owner of the craft, anchored about 500 ft. off shore of the island and we could not see shore through the thick fog. We shuttled to the shore in smaller boats traveling by compass and hoping to land safely. There were 52 of us. On the shore it didn't look like there were that many as there was a lot of shore line to cover.

Mr. Grosnick remained anchored and at about 4:30 P. M. he blew the whistle (the signal to depart). It took us about an hour to shuttle everyone back to the Isle Royale Queen and we were on our way back to Copper Harbor. We were towing the two small boats used for shuttling to and from the Island.

The skipper was having difficulty in finding the buoys in the water because of the dense fog. Shortly before Copper Harbor one of the small boats let loose necessitating our backing up through the buoys once more to get the small boat.

We got back to Copper Harbor about 7:30, everyone very tired but all happy with the wonderful trip that we had. We plan another such trip in September when the Isle Royal Queen is available again.

Mr. Bob Markert of the Ishpeming Rock Club gave a very interesting talk at our April meeting on the organization of a Rock Club. I am sure he answered a lot of questions that were puzzling us and we appreciated receiving the information.

---Meryl Tercha  
member of IR&MC and  
Copper Country R & M Club

P. S. Round trip cost \$50.00

ATTENTION

In the last two issues of the Jaspilite there were articles under the title "KNOW YOUR FEDERATION". Did you enjoy them? Did you find them instructive? We hope they helped you visualize the scope covered by your Midwest and American Federations and the advantages of belonging to the organizations.

Please write and let us know what you thought of the articles. Do it today. Send your letters to ----

Mrs. Domenica Carlyon  
Editor -- Jaspilite  
110 W. Peck Street  
Negaunee, Michigan  
or CALL Granite 5-9262

NOTICE

There will be just one more issue of the Jaspilite to which you can contribute articles to enter the contest announced in the first issue of this year. Have you entered yet? Any member can enter. Just write an article for the Jaspilite of 200 words or more on some phase of the hobby; such as, a new mineral find, lapidary tips, a poem on collecting, or on minerals, or write up that recent trip of yours. The best article will be picked by membership of the Ishpeming Rock & Mineral Club at its January meeting.

Will I be swamped with articles? I wouldn't mind one bit. Let's make the next issue of the Jaspilite the biggest yet. In order to do so, I will need a lot of articles from you the members.

-----Editor D. C.

MIDWEST FEDERATION  
LETTER - A - MONTH

## A THANK YOU FROM GEORGE WINGERT

Fellow Rockhounds.... It is with sincere and heartfelt gratitude that I wish to say THANK YOU to every member of all the Federations that helped with the 1962 Convention and National Gem & Mineral Exposition. It was no one member nor club that was responsible for any success, but the supporting cooperation of every member who displayed, lectured, contributed rock, wrote articles for publicity, gave of their time, and most of all, those who gave of themselves, that helped make this an enjoyable show. Many worked months, even two or three years planning displays and etc. and we have had the support of our many rockhound publications over a great many months.

Thanks to the dealers who brought their best, so that we could see and buy. We thank those of you who stayed with us to the end of our long show and hope it was profitable for you. Most of you we will recommend highly for other shows, for it was you who realized that it might be those last two days attendance that made the difference in the hosts clubs making their expenses. You, as dealers need us and we need you, for it would not be a truly well balanced show without you. A vacant space does not contribute to a good show. A recommended list of dealers has been passed on to the Midwest and American Federations along with the list of names of the dealers who did not fulfill their contracts.

Thanks to the officers of the Federations who gave of their time and money to help keep us together so that cooperative effort such as this can be possible.

Thanks to the judges and rules committee. Yours is a job that need be done, but is often a thankless one. Many of us know the hours you have spent and the miles you have traveled; we hope that more active competition will compensate in part for all of your efforts.

To you, my committee, I not only say Thank You for sharing this responsibility with me, but "well done and God bless you".

Sincerely,  
George Wingert  
Show Chairman

-----  
REALLY NOT TOO SOON TO MAKE YOUR PLANS

Tho it is only October it's not too soon to make your plans to attend the 1963 Field Trip Convention in Hibbing, Minnesota. Dates are July 17-21 and the host club The Mesabi Rock and Mineral Club is hard at work making plans for this outstanding event.

## THE PROGRAM MANUALS

Sometime during the month of April Ellis Courtor, Midwest Federation Program Chairman, mailed to the Liaison Officer of each Midwest club one copy of the new Program Planners Manual. The manual was prepared to assist Program Chairman in the preparation and planning of programs.

Word has come to us, via grapevine, that many program chairman have not even seen this manual. This means that the Liaison Officer has not turned it over to the Program Chairman.

This Manual was prepared specifically for Program Chairmen. It was mailed to the Liaison Officers because he is the person to whom all communications are sent. It is the Liaison Officers duty to pass this Manual on to the Program Chairman. This Manual is club property--provided by the Midwest Federation--and is to be passed on by each Program Chairman to his successor. Under no circumstances is it to be kept by any other person than the one in charge of programs. Nor is it to be considered the personal property of the individual who happened to receive it.

It is possible that the Manual may have been mislaid or lost and is not now

continued page 9

## BERYL FAMILY

## THE EMERALD

CAROL KONKO

## General Information

The emerald, an ancient symbol for the month of June, is the birthstone for the month of May.

When beryl is pale green, blue, or blue-green, it is known as adventurine; but when it is deep green, it is known as emerald. The pink or rose-red variety, known as morganite or verobievite, is more rare than emerald, but it is not as popular. Golden-yellow beryl is known as golden beryl; the yellow variety from Southwest Africa is called Heliodor. Goshenite is a very pure colorless variety of beryl. All of the other transparent colored varieties of beryl, excepting emerald, are considered to be semi-precious stones.

The emerald is commonly the result of contact metamorphism. The green color is thought to be due to a trace of chromium. The emerald crystallizes in the 6- or 12-sided hexagonal system. Most crystals are usually 6 sided with a flat termination. The prism faces are usually deeply striated. It has a distinct basal cleavage, and a conchoidal to uneven fracture. The specific gravity is 2.6 to 2.8; the luster is vitreous, sometimes resinous. As is true for the ruby, the brilliancy and fire of the emerald is not exceptional. On Moh's Scale, the emerald's hardness is 7.5 to 8.0. It is very brittle and can be broken easily. It was previously believed that emeralds were just as hard as diamonds. When Pizarro first came upon the emeralds in South America, he broke many fine gems when he smashed them with hammers in an attempt to find out what stone they were.

The precious emerald today is second to ruby, and is ahead of the diamond and sapphire. A one-carat synthetic emerald ranges from \$70 to \$280, a two-carat from \$160 to \$740. A natural, one-carat, out emerald of the highest quality has been sold for \$1,700. The emerald is generally cut step, but occasionally brilliant. The diamond, ruby, sapphire, and zircon are minerals which are also cut with a square outline and relatively few facets. This is commonly true of the emerald cut which has 50 facets including the table and culot.

Natural emeralds are generally flawed, thus the expression, "As rare as a flawless emerald". Each emerald possesses natural seams and interior flaws in some degree. Flaws, that would cripple the value of a diamond, mean little or nothing in deciding the value of an emerald.

The principal localities of the emerald are Austria, Brazil, Colombia, India, Rhodesia, Russia, and South Africa. Each locality has its own typical formation of the stone. The source of a particular emerald can usually be determined by its inclusions.

In Austria, emeralds are mined intermittently on a limited scale in the Habach Valley of the Salzburg Alps. This almost inaccessible area was first worked years ago by Romans who sought the gem emeralds for intaglios. The Austrian emeralds exhibit some of the finest velvet green color that exists in the world. Inclusions are biotite, tremolite needles, tourmaline, apatite, sphene, microlite, and rarely rutile. A two-phase inclusion of liquid and gas also occurs.

Usually, stones from the state of Bahia, Brazil, are pale in color. Most inclusions are rare, and no three-phase inclusions (liquid - water; solid - halite; gas - carbon dioxide) have been found. However, they are noted for their feathers (healing fissures) and brush-like liquid inclusions.



Emeralds - continued

The ranking emerald mines of Columbia are Muzo and Chivor. Other mines of less importance are Gachala, Buena Vista, and Cosuez. All Columbian emeralds are characterized by having three-phase inclusions. These inclusions are part of a healing fissure. Colombian emeralds are also known as Spanish or Peruvian emeralds, although no emerald mines have ever been discovered in either country. The Spaniards first learned of the existence of Colombian emeralds on March 3, 1537, through a gift of emeralds by the Indians, who, at the same time pointed out the locality from where they were taken. This spot, Somondoco, was mined by an English corporation, although only second-class stones were all that were found.

The distinctive inclusions of Muzo emeralds are parisite and calcite crystals. The emeralds from Muzo have been models of quality since the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1831, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, gave the sixth Duke of Devonshire a large, flawless, natural emerald crystal found in the Muzo Mine. The Devonshire Emerald weighs 1,384 carats and measures 2 inches across the basal plane. The Duke of Devonshire loaned it to the British Museum where it has been on exhibit since 1936.

The Chivor Mine was the first emerald mine discovered by the Spanish in the New World. Inclusions of Chivor emeralds are quartz, albite, limonite, and pyrite. Unique gems are faceted from the emeralds containing pyrite crystals.

Emeralds from India are found in the Aravalli Mountain Range. They are characterized by two-phase inclusions -- square or rectangular in outline with liquid and a movable bubble. They also have small biotite inclusions. Some of the world's largest emeralds have come from India, and a great many are still held in the coffers of Indian Princes and Rajahs.

In May, 1957, L. Contat and C. Oosthuizen discovered emeralds in the Sandwana Valley, Belingwe District of Southern Rhodesia. Their inclusions are tremolite, garnet, and limonite. Occuring more rarely are plagioclase, magnetite, and hematite.

Emeralds from the Transvaal, South Africa, have strongly marked inclusions which are very dark to black in color. They are noted for their wispy, feather-like inclusions.

Sixty miles north of Sverdlovsk at Tokovoja and Mursinka, District of Ekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains of Russia are more emerald mines. Most have found their way into the Imperial Crown of the Kremlin. Russian emeralds are characterized by biotite, actinolite, and three-phase inclusions, and also by flake-like fissures. Some of the small stones are of a very good color, even better than the South American emeralds. An emerald, weighing more than 6 pounds, is on display in a museum of Leningrad. A 6 3/4 pound stone is also on display at St. Petersburg. A large crystal from the Czar's collection was reported to measure 25 centimeters (nearly 10 in.) in length and 12 centimeters in diameter.

Other emerald sources of minor importance are Egypt: Australia: the Habachthal, Tyrol; and the state of North Carolina.

In the fall of 1959, Mrs. Ruth Stanley of Thurmond found what she first thought was a large green root of a weed behind a filling station near Stony Point, Alexander County, North Carolina. It turned out to be a large green emerald crystal instead, which weighs approximately 78 grams. Like typical North Carolina emeralds, it has an outer skin of deeper green color and is a paler green in the center.

**DON'T  
MISS**

# MUSKEGON'S

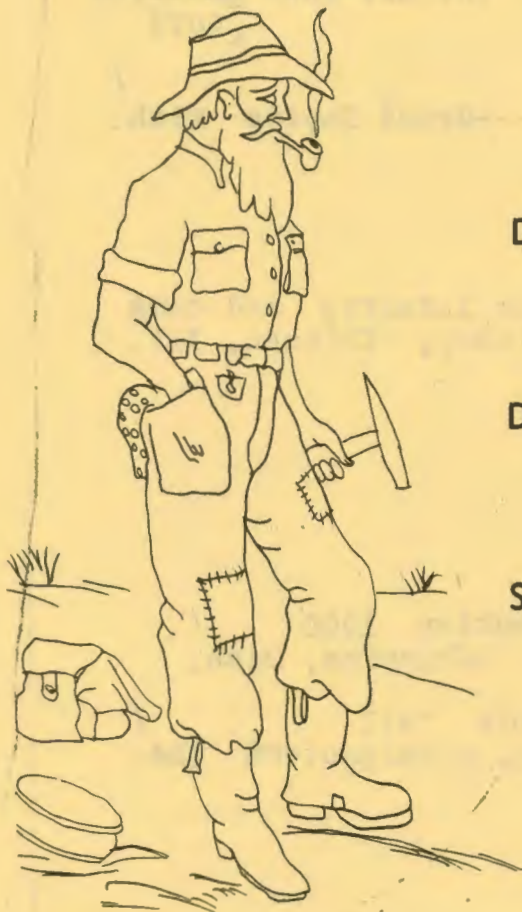
FIRST

# ROCKRAMA

GEM AND MINERAL SHOW

**L. C. Walker Sports Arena Annex**

**October 6, 7th**



## DISPLAYS ...

of rough and polished mineral specimens, semi-precious gem stones, jewelry, slabs and fossils.

## DEMONSTRATIONS ...

of cutting, polishing, tumbling, simple jewelry techniques.

## SALES ...

of jewelry, polished stones, rough cutting materials, mineral specimens and jewelry findings.

## Plan Now to Attend

YOUR HOST ...



MUSKEGON COUNTY ROCK AND MINERAL  
ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDWEST FEDERATION



ADMISSION 50¢



**FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:** Russell Greer, Chairman, 1554 Pine Street, Muskegon, Mich.

ROCKRAMA PROGRAM

Saturday October 6th, 1962

II A / M. Crackerbarrel Session

I P. M. Business Meeting of the Mid-West Executive  
Board

3 P.M. Petoskey Stones  
by Gerald Morris ---Grand Rapids Mich.

5 P. M. Silent Auction

7 P. M. Linde Crystals for Industry and Gems  
by Peter T. McKinney, Chicago, Ill.

Sunday October 7th, 1962

II A. M. Silent Auction

2 P. M. Field Trip Convention 1960  
by Bob Marker's, Ishpeming, Mich.

4 P. M. The Story Fossils Tell  
by Merton Young, Michigantown Ind.

ADMISSION 30c

## EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING SEPT. 18, 1968

The meeting was held at the home of Jim and Mary Edwards, in Marquette.

Our treasurer reported a Balance of \$559.40. The Club project that was made for display at the Convention in Des Moines, has cost \$315.28 to date. Bill presented by Domenica Carlyon for supplies for the Jaspilite, \$13.04. Chester Bignall also had a bill of \$1.50. Motion to pay all our bills was made and carried.

Bob Markert reported that our Display won first prize in Showmanship and Education. It had the second highest points in the entire show. Bob Richards received a request for the display to be brought to the Harvest Festival in Ishpeming. He would also like to have it on display in the Negaunee High School. There were also requests to send our Display to several Rockramas and shows in Wisconsin and lower Michigan. After some discussion it was decided to honor the requests in Marquette County, but because of the size of the display and the complicated wiring, etc., that sending it to further distances would be detrimental to the project and also beyond our resources as far as financial expenses were concerned.

It was decided however, that the president appoint a committee of three to look into the matter of making a display on a smaller scale that would fit into a compact case that could be easily shipped to Rockramas, etc. Mr. Glenn Gregg was appointed chairman, the others were not appointed at this time.

It was also voted that three members of the Rock Club work as a team to transport and assemble the display at the several places. They will be assigned by the president of the Club. All members please cooperate and it will not be a burden on a few as the final assembly of the Club Display was for some of our members.

A field trip was planned for Sept. 23. There had been numerous calls for it from new members and by visitors in the area.

A discussion was held on the omission of important data concerning the Special Study Group of the AFMS in an article submitted by Floyd Mortenson in

The Conglomerate, and the board decided that Bob Markert can answer same and set matters straight by medium of the Jaspilite.

## MIDWEST FEDERATION

## LETTER A MONTH

Continued

available to the club. If this is so, a replacement may be obtained by writing to the Midwest Treasurer, Mr. Bill de Neui, 6600 Cornelia Drive, Minneapolis, Minnesota. One copy was provided to each club free of charge. Additional copies or replacements must be paid for at \$1.00 per copy.

We might add that Midwest Directorios are also available at 50¢ each as long as they last. Both Manuals and Directorios may be purchased by anyone who wants one.

## W E L C O M E

## N E W M E M B E R S

Richard and Joyce Miller  
Lot 2 Birchgrove Trailer Ct.  
Marquette, Michigan

Dick and Mary Mortagne  
Lot 3 Birchgrove Trailer Ct.  
Marquette, Michigan

Members of the Club that were on our recent field trip--who live out of Marquette, County were:

Bill and Wilma Kolly, Clarendon Hills,  
Illinois  
F. W. Hines, Newberry, Michigan

Bernie Dooley and guest  
Ellsworth Perry of Stambaugh, Michigan

Another recent visitor to the area  
Miss Gladys Haney of Sparta, Wisconsin

Emeralds -- continued from page 8

Carol Kokko

An emerald crystal was found at Hiddenite, North Carolina, which was 8 1/2 inches long and weighed 9 ounces. This was later placed in the Morgan-Bement collection, and was stolen from the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The longest crystal from North Carolina measures 9 inches.

One of the largest emeralds ever found was about the size of an ostrich egg. The people of Manta, Peru, worshipped this gem as the Mother of Emeralds. A thousand years before Christ the Queen of Sheba brought emeralds to King Solomon at Jerusalem as a peace offering. Emeralds were described in the ancient Phoenician Temple of Baal. The stone has been found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies and the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

To the ancients, the emerald was thought to provide vision and the ability to prophesize. The emerald was prized by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, while Nero used a large stone as a lens or monocle with which to view the gladiators. At the same time, by means of the mirror-like facets, he cunningly observed what was taking place behind his back. Pliny (23-79 A.D.) ranked the emerald as third after the diamond and pearl. Cleopatra and Queen Isabella of Spain were among the famous rulers who have been especially fond of these vivid green stones.

The Egyptians discovered the emeralds on the west coast of the Red Sea at least as far back as 1600 B.C. Most probably, the emeralds known in ancient times were chiefly obtained from the so-called Cleopatra Mines in Upper Egypt. They were reported to be worked as early as 1650 B. C. during the time of Sesostris. The mines were lost and then rediscovered in 1818 by a French traveler, Frederic Cailiaud. Today, they are not of importance commercially and are no longer worked.

Sometimes other green stones are also known as emerald. The Oriental Emerald is actually green corundum; Lithia Emerald, hiddenite; Uralian Emerald, dematoid garnet from Russia; Brazilian Emerald, tourmaline; Evening Emerald; peridot, olivine or chrysolite; and Emerald Copper, Congo diopside.

#### SYNTHETIC EMERALDS

Synthetic emeralds were first made by J. J. Ebelman in 1848. Actually, this was a form of reconstruction as he heated natural powdered emerald with boric acid. In 1888, P. G. Hautefeuille and A. Lerroy succeeded in making synthetic emeralds from raw materials. R. Naeken made another synthetic in 1928. The largest crystals produced by his method were one centimeter long and two or three millimeters wide. In 1934, H. Esrig and E. Jaeger of Germany succeeded in making crystals up to centimeters in length. Their synthetics are called Igemerald.

After ten years of experimentation, Carroll Chatham arrived at the right temperature, pressure, time of growth, and proper ingredients, and he succeeded in producing his first synthetic emerald -- a stone of about one carat in weight. This was in 1935 when he was about 21 years old. He has also produced a synthetic ruby, and is working on the diamond. Carroll has presented to the U. S. National Museum a 1,104 carat rough stone, and to the Harvard Museum a 1,275 carat stone. Both stones required about three years to grow. Most Chatham emeralds are grown about one year. Production for one month amounts to about 5,000 carats.

In 1960, Johann Lichleitner, an Austrian, developed another method of producing synthetic emeralds, using a natural, faceted emerald as a base. His synthetic products are known as Emerita.

REPLY TO THE CONGLOMERATE - SEPTEMBER Issue  
Article ---"AMERICAN FEDERATION MEETING"  
by --- FLOYD N. MORTENSON, EDITOR

In reading Mr. Mortensons article in the Sept. issue of the Conglomerate, one would think that the Special Study group of the American Federation ignored the situation and this committee just didn't do any work or research in connection with the problem that came before this group in Miami about a year ago. As chairman of the Special Study group I can assure you that such an article is far from the truthful picture as it has been presented to you.

The first objection that I am making is with regards to Mr. Mortensons next to the last sentence which he states: "This is a problem which will not be solved by being ignored." Since Mr. Mortensons inferences are very plain and publicly announced via the medium of the CONGLOMERATE, I desire my answer to be via The Jaspilite.

The only ignorance with regards to this problem, is shown by those who sound off without knowing the true story and vast amount of research and work that went into the report that was made. Just because Mr. Mortenson was not personally informed of the progress of this committee, doesn't mean that we weren't working. On the contrary this committee which was comprised of two members from each of the six Federations accomplished this tremendous tasks with only the benefit of two meetings and with the help of the United States Mails. At least five letters went out to each of the members and pages of answers bounced back with solutions and problems of various magnitudes.

Unfolding all these real and serious problems gave this committee the information to base further letters on and the real foundation to the solutions that were suggested in further letters by the members of the Study Group. This information was used in the eight page report which was presented to the American Federation at its meeting in Des Moines, Iowa. "IGNORED", hardly as can be seen by the above explanation.

Mr. Mortenson suggested to me that problems existed in the State of Michigan that could be serious enough to split that State from the Midwest Federation. I attended almost all of the Council meeting in Des Moines, Iowa and I don't remember any problem being presented by any delegates from the Lower Peninsula of Mich. If there were problems of that scope, they should have been made known at the Council level where action could be accorded the problem and the study made to the mutual benefit of all members in Lower Michigan.

Nothing is gained by such articles as these and I believe I would have "ignored" the article in the Conglomerate, but more is at stake than one man trying to devalue the effect of an important study group or the workings of one of its member, so I shall continue-----

The second objection to Mr. Mortensons article lies in its omission of part of my statement thereby causing the statement to give the wrong impression of what was actually said. Such an omission is a serious misrepresentation of facts to which I object.

If Mr. Mortenson had been to the morning session he would have heard the Presiding Officer request that all presentations of reports not be given verbatim, but made in the form of a personal summary.

REPLY (CONT.)

I shall give my statement, then compare it with what Mr. Mortenson said in his article and you will see why I am replying to him.

I stated: "Should a state or group of states apply to the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies for separate membership there was nothing the American Federation could do but to roll up its sleeves and go to the assistance of such a group".

Mr. Mortenson said that I said: "There was NO ACTION which could be taken by the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies regarding the problem of "splitting" of the regional federations into smaller and more manageable groups."

The above misrepresentation of facts (by omission) is a clear and concise example of distortion in order to accomplish whatever ruse is intended.

Among the most important problems recognized by this committee were: 1. DISTANCES between extremities of Federation boundaries, 2. GREATER WORK LOADS being imposed on officers of larger Federations. 3. MAINTAINING INTEREST of affiliated societies, etc.. 4. PERSONAL ANIMOSITIES.

This committee dwelt at great lengths on the first three problems and purposely did not dwell too much on the problem that will split a Federation more readily than any of the others, and that is Personal animosities. Apparently we should have dealt more directly with this matter of animosities--I even hate to use the name, but by gosh the problem has to be contended with.

"We don't have to look very far before we can recognize this ugly head rearing up to do damage and I guess this organization of hobbysts is no different than any other organization with that respect.

To those of you that are interested in the matter of United Federations or would like to know just what this Special Study group had accomplished in about 7 or 8 very short months, I would suggest that you read the latest bulletin of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES, dated 15 September, 1962. A complete report of this committee can be yours also by writing to the Secretary of the AFMS, Mr. Al Keen, 2715 N.E. 41st AVE., PORTLAND 12, ORE..

IGNORED,-lets be more careful with the promiscuous use of such words.

I don't know what recourse to this problem the A.F.M.S. will take under the guidance of Mr. Wm de Neui, however much background material has been assembled, and should a problem come up now --help is immediately available. Additional work will have to be done in the field with regards to the problem from time to time, however the AFMS has made a good step in the right direction. Much has been accomplished in a very short time.

Y ours for a United and strong Federation,

Bob  
Bob Markert, Chairman  
SPECIAL STUDY GROUP

## A TRIP TO DREAMLAND

BY CAROL KOKKO

The unending jungle was all about us, the foilage thick and green. Strange birds sang and flew about, but instead of tropical flora, the jungle was composed of the miles of Iowa's cornfields. We wore in our Trilby on the way to the A.F. & M.W.F. Convention in Des Moines. Early Thursday morning, we'd packed our gear, and as we started off, I let out my breath in a big sigh of relief. We were actually going on the trip to which I'd been eagerly looking forward for so long.

We stayed the night at Plattville, Wisconsin. At 2:00 p.m. Friday we found our motel in Des Moines. After a few hours' rest, we found our way to the Convention. We walked into the largest building I'd ever been in. Behind the inner doors, was a wondrous, fabulous world composed of the perfect combination--rocks and oodles of people, all rockhounds.

We located the dealer's booths, then the Markorts. Our first news was that the exhibit on which so many of our members had labored, had earned a first place. In the crowd, the first acquaintances into whom we ran were no other than our own Charlie and Selma Tapola. During the convention they spent a great deal of their time around our exhibit calling attention to and extolling the beauties of it. Someone handed Selma a gorgeous gold ring in which is set a large Opal. Other club members present were the four Murrays, Hetty Hawes, and Gladys Haney.

I did some excellent trading. Mostly though, I purchased specimens with all the money I'd been saving up for this purpose. The material that was on hand in the booths was tremendous. I was very excited, to say the least, by the beautiful gorgeous rocks all around me. But, less than half were for sale. The majority were on display in individual and club exhibits. Some were ordinary, some excellent, and some were fantastic.

In my opinion, one of the fantastic was the one which definitely decided us on going to the convention--The Crown of the Andes. At the top of a slowly revolving, red velvet covered pedestal at least 7 feet high, perched the unmistakable Crown of gold. In the intricate carving gleamed the beautiful, faceted, deep green emeralds--an eye-catching display of wealth. You could get as close as 6 ft. to it, but no more. A rope barred your way, and if that wasn't enough the 2 guards inside, wearing upholstery, were. There were actually 8 guards from the Brinks, two were always with the crown, and 2 others patrolled the floor. Many were amused by the mannerisms and facial resemblances of one of the guards--he was a perfect double for Deputy Barney Phife on the Andy Griffith Show.

A formal unveiling of a picture by the creator of the famous "Man-O-War", revealed the famous full-face of Abraham Lincoln, bow tie askew and all; only now done in rock. This was beautifully executed, down to the very wrinkles on his face.

Tuesday came all too soon. At 2:00 p.m. we left the show after saying goodby to old friends and new. Financially, I'm broke. But I have a table full of new rocks and so many lovely memories of beautiful rocks and wonderful people. Rockhounds are the nicest lot of all. I like what a lady rockhound from California said--and I quote--"I have never yet met a stranger".



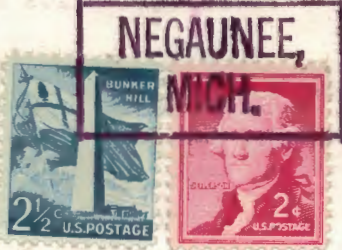
A TRIP TO DENVER

BY E. W. CARLYON

The morning train was all about us, the folks in the car and those who were waiting for it. The train was crowded, but the people were friendly and the trip was very enjoyable. We were in the car for about an hour and a half before we reached Denver. The train was very comfortable and the scenery was beautiful. We were very glad to get to Denver and to see the people who were waiting for us. The trip was very successful and we were very happy to see everyone.

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



Mr R. K. Richards  
205 E. Cass St.  
Negaunee, Mich.

THIRD CLASS

The morning train was all about us, the folks in the car and those who were waiting for it. The train was crowded, but the people were friendly and the trip was very enjoyable. We were in the car for about an hour and a half before we reached Denver. The train was very comfortable and the scenery was beautiful. We were very glad to get to Denver and to see the people who were waiting for us. The trip was very successful and we were very happy to see everyone.