Federation Field Trip September 16 - 20

Four experienced local field trip leaders from the Owyhee area will lead us to several nice locations where we will find burnt wood, colorful wood, moss agate, plume agate, jasper and blue opalized thunder eggs. We will be traveling to Graveyard Point, Succor Creek, Wagon Town, Grassy Mountain and Hoodoo Basin.

Wednesday September 16 is a travel day. Wednesday night will be registration at our central camping location, which will be a large open field on BLM land about two miles north of the State Recreation area. The entrance to the recreation area is just east of Homedale ID on highway 19 and can be found on Google maps. There will be signs posted. This will be free dry camping with no shade, no tables, no vault toilets, is also free, has shade and tables, but has a limited number of camping sites and is first come. Given Hot Springs, and River Haven RV Park are around 30 miles away and have multiple camping options at different prices. You can also stay at area hotels.

Thursday through Sunday we will run one or two field trips each day. We will meet at 8:00 AM, leave at 8:30AM on Thursday morning at the central camping area. We will post meeting areas for the other days. Thursday night we will have a large potluck at the central camping site. Friday night a rock swap, so bring extra food and swap material. You could also soak in the hot springs one night. You can leave Sunday night or Monday morning.

Bring a variety of hard rock and digging tools along with sun protection. Many of these roads will be rough and require high clearance vehicles and good tires. As of mid-August there is a fire in the Jordan Valley area below where we will be camping. We will need to keep flexible with our day trips as fire and other safety issues arise.

Please email warrenrood@yahoo.com with the number of people in your group and camping option by Aug. 30, so we can plan camping and field trip details. A special thanks to Thel Kildow from the Owyhee club for his help.
SHOW CHAIRPERSON: Evelyn Cataldo, Lakeside Gem & Mineral Club, 26106 S. Oak, Kennewick, WA 99337, palmate@charter.net

STAMPS: Chris Bickley, E. Pacific Northwest Mineralogical Society, 165 Tingle Rd., Winlock, WA 98596, (360) 785-3999, chuckagata2@yahoo.com

SUPPLIES: Packrat29@msn.com

WAYS & MEANS: John Van Curra, Williamette Agate & Mineral Society, Inc., 3448 NW Covy Run, Corvallis, OR 97330 (541) 753-2401, jwcurra@peak.com

WEBMASTER: Brad Larson, Owyhee Gem and Mineral Club, 4121 E. Park Ridge Dr., Nampa, ID 83687, (208) 469-1920

NFMS SPECIAL COMMITTEES

FIELD TRIP CHAIRMAN: Doug True, Billings Gem & Mineral Club, 2622 Broadway, Billings, MT 59102, 406-670-0500, dtruefossils12@yahoo.com

SHOW COORDINATOR: Pat Lambert, Lakeside Gem & Mineral Club, 26106 S. Oak, Kennewick, WA 99337, palmate@charter.net

STAMPS: Chuck Akins, Hancock: 3924 NE 215th Ave., Brush Prairie, WA (360)892-3716, packrat29@msn.com

WAYS & MEANS: Van Curra, Williamette Agate & Mineral Society, Inc., 3448 NW Covy Run, Corvallis, OR 97330 (541) 753-2401, jwcurra@peak.com

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Hello All,

The drought is affecting the joy of the rockhounding here and there, but I hope you all are still enjoying the summer.

There will be a separate notice in this issue and there have been notices in several past issues, but would like to write a little bit more about the coming NFMS Organizational Meeting to be held at the Rice Northwest Museum of Rocks and Minerals on October 9 (Fri) at 10 am. As I wrote in my past article, this year’s NFMS Annual Meeting in Ogden, UT was held in April, when we usually have our Mid-Year Meeting. So the Mid-Year Meeting for 2015, which we usually have in Kennedwick in April, was canceled. If we wait until our next regular meeting, we would have to wait one full year until the Mid-Year Meeting in 2016. Therefore, we planned to have a meeting in-between to discuss any issues which should be addressed.

Since this is an Organizational Meeting, official reports we have at the Mid-Year or the Annual Meetings will not be required. The meeting is planned to be very casual where we will discuss concerns, suggestions or new ideas for the NFMS. I would like to see the Federation Directors and Committee Chairs attend if they are able to come, but this will be open to all members and we would like to hear any concerns or suggestions concerning the NFMS you may have. One of the subjects we will be gathering ideas for is the upcoming 2016 NFMS/AFMS combined Convention and Show in Albany and there are several other subjects on the current agenda. There are some good electronic communication tools nowadays, but I still believe it is very important and effective to meet in person and to talk and discuss together. The more “brains” we have, the better it will be, so please plan to attend the meeting! If you cannot attend and want to address your concerns or suggestions, please email me at htikira@spiritone.com before the meeting.

And as announced in the previous issue, if you attend this meeting, you will have a free admission to the Rice Museum. If you have not visited this superb museum, this will be a very good opportunity. Once again, I would like to thank the Rice Museum’s Executive Director, Julian Gray for kindly offering to have our meeting held there with no charge.

Regarding the 2016 Mid-Year Meeting, a big thank you to the Lakeside Gem & Mineral Club (Kennedwick, WA). They are willing to host it again. The meeting date will be April 16 (Sat) at 1 pm during the Lakeside Gem & Mineral Club’s Annual Show at the Benton County Fairgrounds (1500 S. Oak St., Kennedwick, WA). Their show date is the 16th and the 17th, so please mark your calendar and plan to be at the meeting and enjoy their show.

As announced in the last newsletter, our NFMS/AFMS combined Convention & Show will be held on July 29th to 31st (AFMS Meeting on July 28) 2016 in Albany, OR at the Linn County Fair and Expo Building hosted by the Willamette Agate and Mineral Society (WAMS). For newer members, all 7 Federations in the AFMS take turns every year to host the AFMS combined Convention & Show. That means we have only one time every 7 years to show off the NFMS and the northwest’s quality material to the rest of the Federations throughout the US. NFMS’ last AFMS combined Show was in Billings Montana and it was a great show where Doug True did a fantastic job.

As the Show-Chair, Janice Van Cura (WAMS) wrote in the last issue, please plan to put a display case or suggest anyone who has a great display. Also, please consider helping our meeting held there with no charge.

And the 2016 Multi Federation Field Trip is in the planning stages by Doug True will commence right after the Albany show. The base camp will be at the Crook County Fairgrounds in Prineville, OR and there will be several trips per day. I am sure Doug True will need many field trip leaders during the period, so if you are familiar with the area, please consider volunteering to lead the trips.

Changing the subject, I had an opportunity to attend the Oregon Council of Rock and Mineral Clubs (OCRMC) meeting held during the Lower Umpqua Gem & Lapidary Society’s Show in Reedsport, OR on July 18th. Both of my club representatives could not make it to the meeting, so I attended for my first time to represent the club. This organization is working to promote rockhounding and to protect the lands for the rockhounds. Twelve out of 20 Oregon clubs are currently members of the OCRMC and the NFMS Past President, Don Innes, is the current President. OCRMC has a display case in the Oregon State Capital promoting rockhounding and they have OCRMC Trophies presented to the best Oregon material display case at the shows where they have their meetings. They sponsor activities related to the protection our land for the rockhounds. I assume each state in the NFMS has a similar organization and OCRMC wish to create relationships to exchange information. And also think it will be nice to exchange information with the ALAA and the NFMS as well. Please contact Don Innes at doninnes.innes20@gmail.com or the Secretary, Lenora Smith at lenorasmith@gmail.com for more information.

Field Trip – 2016
By Doug True

Now we are just under a year before the regional fieldtrips scheduled to in conjunction with the AFMS show and Sale in Albany the end of July next year.

It is time to start planning your next summer vacation!! Plan for Central Oregon next August 2nd thru the 6th 2016. We will meet at the Crook County fairgrounds with 4-6 trips leaving every day to collect Agates, Jaspers, Thunder eggs and petrified wood. Plan for potlucks, auction and lots of fun. There will be camping on the fairgrounds, and motels in Prineville. If you are thinking about being part of this, please contact me and give your input. Looking for ideas to add to the trips and make the experience one to remember

Doug True dtruefossils12@yahoo.com
OFFICERS’ REPORTS

NFMS Organizational Meeting Notice

Date: October 9th (Fri), 2015
Time: 10 am – Noon
Place: Rice Northwest Museum of Rocks and Minerals
Address: 26385 NW Groveland Drive, Hillsboro, OR 97124

The official reports we usually have at the Mid-Year or the Annual Meetings will not be required for this meeting. The meeting is planned to be very casual and we will discuss concerns, suggestions or new ideas for the NFMS. The meeting is open to all the NFMS members, so please come and bring up any concerns or suggestions. One of the topics will be regarding the big event NFMS/AFMS combined show to be held in Albany on July 29 to 31, 2016.

If you cannot attend and have any concerns or suggestions to be discussed, please email me at htkira@spiritone.com before the meeting.

If you attend the meeting, the admission for the Rice Museum is FREE, so plan to come to the meeting and enjoy the rest of your day at the museum!

The Portland Regional Show will be held on October 9 to 11 at the Washington County Fair Complex (873 NE 34th Ave., Hillsboro, OR), so please plan on checking it out as well.

NFMS Historian Needed
By Warren Rood

As announced in the President’s message on the cover of this newsletter, Shirley Leeson is retiring from the position of NFMS historian. We are looking for somebody to take her place. This job will include retrieving and storing a filing cabinet and plastic totes that is stored at Dee Holland’s house in Tendoy, ID. These are full of an inventory of historic documents including our “NFMS articles of Incorporation” and NFMS newsletters. As historian, you would collect current documents, newsletters and minutes of meetings. If you love history and this organization and this sounds interesting to you, please contact Warren Rood or one of the other officers.

Inventory for the Historian:
1 4-drawer file cabinet, 1 large pink plastic tote box (NFMS Yearly Directories), 4 early bound volumes of NFMS History, 2 large binders of NFMS History, 2 large binders of NFMS Past Presidents, 1 large binder of NFMS Scholarship honorees and recipients, 1 binder of NFMS at AFMS Conventions, Copy of “NFMS Articles of Incorporation”, Papers on NFMS Incorporation, NFMS Newsletters, Minutes from Mid-year & Convention from 1976 (earlier minutes were thrown away), Mineralogist Magazines.

From the Editor’s Rockpile
By Beth Heesacker

As you could tell from my last article, I am very interested in minerals. For this reason, I am also a member of the Pacific Northwest Friends of Mineralogy. I mention this because their Symposium is coming up on October 9-11 in Kelso, Washington. I have attended for a couple of years now and find it a most fascinating weekend long meeting. Of course there are the mineral dealers, auction, and display cases as in any rock show but what is the high point for me are the educational meetings. Expert speakers from around the country make presentations explaining the reasons for the formation of the marvelous crystals that are found in the areas the topic of the Symposium covers.

This year the topic is Minerals of the Northeast USA and Fluorescent Minerals and is co-hosted by the Fluorescent Mineral Society. There will be a special room with just fluorescent displays and special presentations on these fascinating and colorful minerals along with the regular mineral displays and talks.

The range of dealers is magnificent. There are micros to large sized specimens in all price ranges. Beside the dealers in the main room there is one hotel room hall reserved for dealers who have their wares spread across their beds and dressers. It is a half of eye-candy for those who collect or just love to look at minerals.

The silent auction is small but goes on the whole weekend with many interesting books on minerals and mineral specimens. There are contests such as Mineral Identification and for Best Display. The weekend is jam packed with things to do.

If you want to attend the talks there is a registration fee but all the displays, auction and dealers are free to all who drop by. I hope to see you there before I rush down to Hillsboro, Oregon for the Portland Regional show (another not-to-miss event). I wish I could “tri-locate” since I will have to miss the NFMS meeting scheduled that same weekend. Since I edit their newsletter also I am the “Press” and am responsible for reporting on the whole Symposium.

If you are interested in registering for the talks, please go to http://pnwfm.org/symposium.html to see more details and the registration form.

The Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Friends of Mineralogy
And
The Fluorescent Mineral Society
will co-host the
41st Annual Symposium and Mineral Show
October 9-11, 2015
Red Lion Inn, Kelso, Washington
Symposium Theme:
Minerals of the Northeast U.S. and Fluorescent Minerals

Free Admission to the Main Floor and Satellite Dealers
The Main Floor Show will feature a number of world-class mineral displays, including one from the Rice Northwest Museum of Rocks and Minerals. Displays of fluorescent minerals will be housed in a separate room.

9/15
Planning Ahead For the 2016 NFMS/AFMS Show

As we are preparing to welcome all of you to Albany next July 29th to the 31st we want to let you know a few items that might make your trip smoother. We called the two hotels right next to the Fairgrounds, the Holiday Inn Express and Comfort Suites, to reserve a block of rooms and see about getting a discounted price. They were not willing to reserve rooms, as our event is the same weekend as the big country music festival in Brownsville Oregon. This year they were sold out during that weekend. But they did say that they would provide a discount, you just have to ask for the Expo Rate. I did not realize that the music festival would be filling up hotels this far away from Brownsville. So you may want to reserve early if you want a room. Also remember if you are coming for the AFMS meeting that will be on the 28th before the show opens. We will have information soon on RV camping.

WAMS has added a page to our website www.wamsi.org with information regarding the show. It includes a list of the dealers that are currently going to be there. As we get more information on speakers, scheduled times of meetings, and registration and display forms will be added to this page. So check it out in the upcoming months to stay up to date on what is planned.

Hope to see you all there.

Janice Van Cura, Show Chair
jvancura@peak.org

See the NFMS on Facebook
https://m.facebook.com/groups/NFMS1

NOTHING IS WRITTEN IN STONE

Via Boulder Buster 12/14
The Moral of the Story… Bring Cash
by Dan Siler

Once upon a time on a hot August day, we headed for that perfect rock hunting location. (All stories with morals start that way!) After all the discussion of what we would find on the long ride out, I could hardly wait.

We arrived at our destination and I just knew that a diamond in the rough, that gold nugget, that perfect-banded agate, was just waiting to be scooped up. I jumped from the truck, grabbed my rock hammer and with bucket in hand rushed up the hill. In all that excitement I forgot my basic Boy Scout training: “Be prepared”.

As I wandered through the sagebrush, now fifty miles from the truck, Mother Nature called, and called, and called. She can be rather insistent at times. I looked around for a private place and to see if anyone was around. There was nothing but sagebrush. At the top of the ridge, I saw a lone cedar tree and no fellow rockhounds. So trying to look like I had spied that perfect stone, I headed (I ran! She was pretty insistent now!) for that poor looking tree. I looked around to make sure no one had followed me and tried to look like I was just checking out the tree.

I settled down and finished my business and that is when I realized I had ignored my basic Boy Scout training. Oh no! No paper! I frantically checked all my pockets. Nothing! I looked around. No leaves. (It was a cedar tree!). There was nothing but sagebrush, sand, and rocks. I checked the rocks I had collected but everything had a lot of dirt, very sharp edges, and little points everywhere. What to do? Then I thought, “What about my wallet?” I pulled it out looking for any old receipt, a scrap of paper… anything.

Again, nothing! I then looked to see what money I had. (Now don’t get ahead of me!). No, I had no intention of using the money to some way buy some toilet paper since the nearest store was 200 miles away! I looked in, let the moths fly out, and spied two one-dollar bills. And that ends the story, except for the morals.

Moral 1: Remember your Boy Scout training. Always “Be prepared”!
Moral 2: It pays to be poor. They could have been twenties.
Moral 3: If you see two one-dollar bills under a cedar tree, you haven’t found the mother lode and would be advised to leave them there.

PS: I told this story on one of our next trips out and we all laughed. The next day, we walked from camp to a new location. My fellow rock hound had done some research and written several pages of notes on what to look for in this location which he carried with him. He also ignored his Boy Scout training, so when he had the same call from nature, he found himself in the same predicament. I can just imagine his dilemma, “do I use the notes or the money?” To make a short story long, we completed the rest of the trip without the notes.

Also, when you see me carrying a backpack when collecting, you now know that it is not just to carry my treasures but do it safely. Last month’s message was bring cash. The next trip story is about the diligence required while working and playing outside. Well, one thing that the dry weather made us miss was cutting the grass. No water, no grass. The crunchiness of the grass is a bit unnerving, since grass should not crunch like “Captain Crunch” cereal. However, the downside to this is our exercise gets reduced and the heat making outside a bit testy means we need to watch our weight. Sounds just like a TV commercial.

This month has been food safety month at our office. The displays provided plenty of tips on avoiding intestinal distress or worse. Recalls are very prevalent in the summer as the bugs that make us sick grow very rapidly. And with our world being very small, everything is interconnected and that makes it extremely easy for a serious food borne illness to propagate. And unfortunately it takes several days for the “bug” to be identified and develop the scope of the illness. Proper refrigeration, proper segregation and proper cooking of meats and other food products that can grow bugs will help reduce the possibility of illness.

Another scary thing is the flesh eating bacteria that lives in many of the water play areas. This may not be the solution, but if you get a cut or scrape be sure to properly clean the wound and apply antibiotic cream. And if you are playing in the water, get out of the water, treat the wound and stay out of the water until it heals. This sounds like Scrooge, but this is not a bacterium to invite into your system. This also means that if you have an open wound, do not get into a natural body of water and most pools will keep you out of the water.

Ok, on to more pleasant things, summer, mountains, beaches all go together. So enjoy these but do it safely. As with last month’s article, stay hydrated, treat all of your wounds, whether sunburn, blisters, scrapes, etc. Puncture wounds need special treatment. These do not tend to properly “bleed” and hence remove particulates that may be in the wound.

Be aware of your surroundings, with our expanded love of the out of doors and with the present love of bears and coyotes being closer to our living areas, these require vigilance. We were in north Georgia a couple of weeks ago and saw a Bobcat. First one I have ever seen in the wild. Now, we were on a road and it was in a great hurry to get away from the road, but it was not too far from a housing development.

So anyway, be safe, stay hydrated and stay cool. Staying cool can present many enjoyable days in the outdoors and there are a number of ways, that adverse instances can occur.

Via Lodestar 8/15
DOCUMENTING YOUR MINERALS

FROM FIELD TO CABINET; DOCUMENTING AND LABELLING YOUR MINERAL COLLECTION
BY: Holger Hartmaier, CRLC

Introduction:
As a mineral collector, you are but a temporary custodian of the items in your collection. Unlike many other fields of science, the amateur mineral collector can make a valuable contribution. Well documented personal collections form the core of many great museum display and reference study collections. In order for your collection to be valuable to future generations, it must be well documented and labeled. Unlabeled minerals are practically worthless to other collectors and may be tossed into the garbage by your heirs once you have passed on to the happy rockhounding grounds in the sky.

The bare minimum of information for each specimen should be a label that gives its locality. Ideally, this label should be attached to the specimen itself, so the two can’t be separated. The locality data is the only information that the specimen itself cannot provide. All other information, such as the mineral name(s) rock type, etc. can be determined by studying the specimen itself. It is appalling when I see mineral dealers displaying specimens for sale without any labels whatsoever.

When you are out on a rock collecting excursion, it is quite natural to pick up a specimen, put it into your pocket, backpack or collecting pail and carry on without thinking about labeling and documenting it. Soon, you find yourself with a mass of pretty looking stones that mean little to anyone except yourself. Labeling and documentation may seem tedious and boring, but it is an essential step that transforms an assemblage of stones into a meaningful collection. I know that it must seem so to many rockhounds given the scant level of attention this particular “Show and Tell” item had at our last meeting in May. I had a request from one club member to publish it in the Journal for reference so here it is, in a somewhat modified format.

Documentation and labeling begins in the field and follows the specimen until it enters your collection and stays with it when it passes on to another collector. At each step of the process, the type of information and level of detail required will vary. The following sections outline some of the key considerations and details to be documented as you collect and process your specimens.

In the Field:
Prior to heading out on a collecting field trip, it is worth doing some homework and advance planning. Are you heading out on a single day trip to say a small collecting locality or is it a multi-day trip to many different collecting sites? Are you going to an area which has multiple collecting sites spread over a larger area (i.e. a large mine or quarry operation). Give some thought as to how you would maintain the identity of each of the specimens collected at the various locations and how to label them in a timely manner. Obviously, it is a much simpler task to bring home a bucket of rocks collected in one day at one site and to remember the details for labeling, in contrast to a trunk full of specimens gathered from many sites over many days that would require labeling immediately as they are collected.

The best approach for all field collecting is to record everything in a field notebook. This is the accepted way used by all professional geologists and applies to amateur rockhounds as well.

- Carry a notebook to record the date and location of all specimens collected.
- It is not necessary at this time to identify each mineral collected. This can be done later.
- The key data is the location information and a unique field number for each sample that correlates with the data in the field notebook.
- A suggested simple numbering system is to use the date in yyyyMMdd format followed by a sequence number. (e.g. the first specimen collected on May 8, 2015 would have a number 2015-05-08-1). This method is helpful later on, as it is sometimes easier to recall where one was on a certain date, say from a day-timer or other record (reservations, credit card charges, etc.) so it provides some measure of redundancy.
- Record the specimen number and the location where it was found in your field notebook- e.g. “2015-05-08-2, toe of waste rock dump, about 100m south of shaft, John Doe Mine, near XYZ City, Prov./State.” Note that, ideally, the field locality information should be detailed enough to allow you to find the spot on the ground again yourself, if required. These days, most collectors use a handheld GPS to record the actual coordinates of collecting localities.
- Write out a field label with the sample number and location and wrap it up with the specimen. If possible, write the field sample number on some masking or painter’s tape and stick it on the specimen. Cloth tape works well too. That way, if the field label is lost, you are still able to identify the sample from the field notebook record.
- If you are collecting at several localities the same day, keep the specimens from each locality separated. Note the name of the new locality in your notebook, but continue using the same sequential numbering sequence for that day.
- At the end of the day, make a note in your field book as to the number of the last specimen, to provide a check on total numbers later.
- Note: the above system can also be applied when purchasing/trading specimens from a dealer or another collector. In these cases, be sure to retain all the documentation provided with the specimen, including dealer’s business card and receipt. Keep all the original labels included with the specimen.

NEVER DISCARD OLD LABELS THAT COME WITH SPECIMENS! These are a valuable historical record and help to establish the provenance of the specimen. The need for documenting your finds in the field forces you to become more disciplined in your collecting approach.

Depending on what you are collecting and how much is being collected, some practical considerations may be applied, as per the following examples:

- Lucky you!- you have encountered a productive pocket or hole that is producing a lot of specimens. Wrap and pack the specimens into a flat, box or other container and include a single label inside each of the boxes- e.g. “2015-05-08-1, 12 pieces from pocket at south end of rock-cut, Jones Property, ABC County, near XYZ City, Prov./State”.
- You go looking for agates along the banks of the Fraser River and collect a bucket full over the course of the day. Create one label for the entire bucket load- e.g. “2015-06-25-1, from east bank of Fraser River, south bank of Coquihalla River, Hope, BC.”
- You spend some time picking over a waste rock dump and have put aside numerous specimens. You decide to move on to another location. You have an opportunity to review and cull out any specimens no longer deemed suitable for packing home. Just label and pack up those you are taking and record in your field book. There is no need to immediately label everything the minute you pick it up. However, you should definitely be diligent to pack and label the specimens you are keeping before moving on to another location. Don’t rely on memory when you get home to recall the locality information. Label immediately if there will be any doubt- it will just take a few seconds and you will be glad later.
- Note: that documenting the location of any specimen that was excavated from a bedrock source as accurately as possible is more important than documenting the exact location of specimens collected from natural overburden deposits such as gravel bars or manmade disturbed materials (processed or waste rock). The bedrock source may be the only location for that specimen, whereas there may be more specimens of similar material distributed over a wider area within the disturbed material. Use your discretion, depending on what you found and how specific you want to be to relocate that spot on the ground.
At Home:
• Decide in advance how you want to organize your collection. This is a very important step that determines how you will catalog each specimen.
  • Unpack, clean and sort the specimens collected, keeping the field labels with each one. Check to make sure each specimen still has the field number attached. Compare the records in your field notebook to the specimens to make sure all data is consistent at this stage. If you can’t process all your field specimens right away, be sure to unwrap each one and add a field locality label to each one before re-wrapping and storing them at this stage. That way, if a few specimens are accidentally repacked into a container for another locality, there is no confusion later. Be sure to record all additional field numbers into your notebook to keep track of the specimens.
  • Determine which specimens you will be adding to your collection. You may wish to trim some specimens for display or aesthetic reasons. Decide if the trimmed material is worth keeping as a new specimen or will be discarded. Create new labels for any material you wish to keep, noting the number of the original source specimen for reference.
• Note that if you have obtained a specimen from a dealer or another collector that has been illustrated in a book or magazine, DO NOT trim the specimen. Usually this will be noted by the seller, who may provide a copy of the magazine or article with the specimen. Trimming will result in a new specimen that is not a good representation of the illustrated version and will likely diminish its value as a collector mineral.
• Give a unique collection number to each specimen going into your collection. The key requirement is that each specimen has a unique number and that number should be on the specimen itself, on the label and correspond to the number in the catalog.
• Create a catalog system to record each specimen in your collection. The catalog record can be as simple or as extensive and detailed as you wish. The catalog record will be the data base of all the information about each specimen in your collection. It is especially important that you provide all the information possible regarding any of the specimens you have personally collected (self-collected). No one else will have that level of detailed information and it is up to you to include what is relevant as curator of your own collection.
• The collection catalog may be on paper or on computer files. I suggest having a computer-based file (such as a spreadsheet or specialized commercially developed collection management software), especially if you have a large collection, but have an up-to-date paper backup copy as well, with one copy stored off-site, either in a safety deposit box or at a friend’s house.
• The advantage of the computer-based system is that it can be searched using various keywords, for example to find where a specimen is stored, to find minerals containing a particular element (i.e. all copper-bearing minerals), or minerals of a certain size class.
• The following is an example of the possible data fields entered into a computer-based spreadsheet program. The same information can be entered into a paper-based record, using a large format ledger book or individual index cards. o Catalog number- the unique identifying number for each specimen. My collection is organized by chemical classification according the Dana Classification System. For example, the Dana number for Chalcopyrite (2631) is followed by a sequential number for each specimen I have of that species (-1, -2, -3, etc.). I’ve also prefixed the number on the specimen itself with my initials (HHHH) as personal identifier to indicate that the specimen is from my collection. You are free to use any numbering system that is convenient for you. The only requirement is that it is unique for each specimen and that the specimen number and the catalog entry all match.
  o Field number- this is the original field number for reference so you can check back into your field notebook records should additional information be required.
  o Accession number- this is an optional number some collectors use to chronologically keep track of the total number of specimens in their collection. A separate record is then kept for de-accession, when specimens are removed from the collection (sale, trade, damage, etc.). Some collectors only use the accession number as the catalog number, starting with 1 and carrying on indefinitely from there.
  o Other number- this may be an existing number that appears on the specimen, from an old collection, dealer stock number etc. This number should be included in the catalog record to maintain any links with previous collections. Sometimes dealers publish lists of specimens for sale and the specimen may be listed there. This is another way to establish provenance.
  o Mineralogical Data includes the following details:
    • Principal mineral species- the name of the primary mineral species represented by the specimen.
    • Chemical formula- limited to the primary mineral species.
    • Crystal system- for the primary mineral species.
    • Associated mineral species- other visible mineral species of significance, excluding the host rock mineralogy.
    • Host rock type- the matrix material containing the primary and associated mineral species.
  o Locality Data includes the following details:
    • Geographical description- occurrence/mine name, county/district, nearest community or landmark, province/state, country.
    • Coordinates- in terms of latitude and longitude (in degrees/minutes/ seconds). Obtained from a handheld GPS or from online map data (GoogleEarth©).
    • Note that the locality data in the catalog record should be as detailed as possible for record purposes. It is not necessary to include all of these details on the specimen label.
  o Date of acquisition- date when first collected, purchased or otherwise obtained- not the date when it was formally cataloged into the collection.
  o Cost- use the actual amount and type of currency paid for purchased specimens. This information can then be used in conjunction with the date of acquisition to calculate current value when appraising the collection. Appraising the value of a given collection is another topic that can’t be covered here. Suffice to note, that a well-documented and labeled collection will generally be easier to appraise and will likely have a higher value than one that is not.
  o Provenance- applies to specimens obtained from others. Provide details of ownership history as well as old label data. DO NOT throw away old labels that come with the specimen. These are a valuable record of provenance and may become more valuable than the specimen itself over time for historical reasons. Some collectors specialize in collecting old labels from famous collectors and dealers.
  o Location in collection- important in larger collections that may be stored in various cabinets.
  o Physical Description Data includes details which help to identify the specimen should it become separated from its documentation. Some collectors also include a photo file for reference.
    ▪ Dimensions- principal dimensions (length, width, height) in mm.
    ▪ Weight- mass in grams or kilograms (depending on size).
    ▪ Pertinent Details- includes color, crystal morphology, crystal size range, special properties, significant mineralogical/geological features, and any other significant details about the specimen.
    ▪ Additional Remarks- any other pertinent details not covered elsewhere.
  o References- public domain literature where information (history, geology, mineralogy, etc.) about the specific locality can be found.
• Completing all the necessary documentation records and labeling is a tedious and time consuming task, especially for a larger collection that has been neglected for a while. But it is never too late! Recognizing that most collectors “have a life” and can’t spend every waking moment curating their collection, it is recommended that a systematic process be followed. The highest priority data to be captured is the numbering of the specimens in the collection with a unique catalog number, a label with each specimen that includes the specimen number, mineral name(s) and locality, as well as any other information known only to the collector. The other entries into the database can be added over time. A documentation checklist helps to keep track of progress when cataloging the collection over a long period of time and any missing information is quickly noticed. This can be in the form of a color code on the catalog record or a check mark indicating that the following critical steps have been completed;
Numbers on specimen— in general, don’t do anything to a specimen which can’t be reversed. The currently accepted method for collector mineral specimens is to affix an archival quality paper tag with the specimen number on the specimen with water soluble glue or mineral tack. The old style method of painting a small white square with enamel paint and writing the number with permanent ink is no longer recommended for collector mineral specimens, although it may be acceptable for rock (petrological) or reference specimens that may be subject to a lot of handling and abuse.

Collection label - the label should be with each specimen, providing the specimen number, species name(s) and locality. A common problem is that specimen labels become separated from the specimens. This would not be a problem, if the specimen data was available from a catalog record, a new label could be generated. Some collectors go to the extent of gluing the locality information on paper to the bottom of the specimen (again with water soluble glue). That way, the locality data is never lost and the specimen can be re-identified later, if required. The advantage of using computer-generated labels is that a file copy can also be kept of each label, so that it is not necessary to dig out all the information from the catalog again. In this respect, the label file serves as another backup record of the catalog.

Card - A paper backup of the computer-based catalog is recommended. I use a simple 3x5’’ index card for each specimen that contains the data in my spreadsheet database. Data is written in pencil as ink may fade or wash out over time. Sometimes information needs to be added or corrected. From a practical record keeping aspect, it might be more convenient to fill out all the data on the index card first as part of the process when first entering the new specimen into the collection. After spending a day washing, cleaning and entering the details on the index cards, the next step would be to transfer the index card data into the computer record and generate the labels. This may be handy for those collectors whose “day job” takes them on the road all the time with limited time at home for curating their collection. Take the index cards with you and enter the data into your computer whenever you have a few spare minutes of time.

Catalog entry date - a column that keeps track of when the record for that specimen was entered or altered. This is handy for comparing records printed at various dates to check if and when data was modified. It also helps to add a print date in the footer of any paper documents printed from computerized records.

Label Data:
As a minimum, each specimen should have a label containing the following information:

- Specimen number- the single, unique number which is recorded in the record catalog and is affixed or applied to the specimen itself.
- Name of mineral species present.
- Locality information- check public domain literature for the correct details regarding the name of the locality and any geographical data, such as nearest town or landmark, township, district, county, province, state, country. The popular website www.min(dat).org compiles current locality information on worldwide mineral localities and should be checked against the available information.
- Name of collector or collection. This is optional, but given all the hard work you put into this documentation and labeling, it is appropriate that the rest of the collecting and mineralogical fraternity recognize when they have a specimen from your collection. Who knows, you may become famous one day! Labels can be handwritten, typed or printed using word-processing software.

Conclusion:
It is a time-consuming and detail-oriented process to fully document and catalog your collection. However, the investment in time and energy will make your collection much more valuable, both monetarily and as a learning resource and likely to survive for future generations to enjoy. Good luck in your summertime collecting! I’m looking forward to seeing your labeled and documented specimens in the fall- now there is no excuse!

Via Calgary Lapidary Journal 6/15

UV Light Reveals the Colors of Fossil Shells
Patterns made visible help a researcher discover
13 new species of ancient cone snails

By Marissa Fessenden, smithsonian.com, April 2, 2015

Three new proposed cone snail species (L-R): Conus carlottae, Conus garrisoni and Conus belfastensis, under regular light (top) and ultraviolet light (middle) and with colors reversed to approximate how they would have appeared (bottom) (Jonathan Hendricks, via PLOS ONE)

Rays of ultraviolet light—the same wavelengths that stream from black lights to give funky fluorescence to a rave—can be used to uncover secrets usually invisible to human eyes. A UV camera can expose sun damage to skin, show how carnivorous plants lure ants and highlight hints of feathers still clinging to dinosaur fossils. Now researchers are using UV light to coax color from porcelain white seashell fossils.

Just as age and weathering have washed the colors from classic Greek statutes so has time leached pigments from cone snail fossils, found in the Dominican Republic and ranging from 4.8 million to 6.6 million years old. Modern cone snails are predatory, widespread and often colorful. But researchers studying ancient cone snails sometimes have trouble distinguishing species without the aid of their distinctive markings— all are roughly cone-shaped.

But traces of those pigments still linger, and UV light makes them glow, found geologist Jonathan Hendricks of San Jose State University, according to research in PLOS ONE. He looked at more than 350 shells originally found in the 1970s under UV light and characterized them by their stripes, spots and colors.

For full story with more photos, go to: http://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/uv-light-reveals-colors-fossil-shells-180954841/?no-ist

Via Beehive Buzzer, 6/15
Yakima Rock and Mineral Club Member of the Month:
Gilbert Trujillo
By Jim Landon

It is hard to explain Gilbert. He is a gifted machinist with a penchant toward flowery language on occasion. When Gilbert builds rock equipment, he never creates things small. He kind of reminds me of Tim Taylor from the series Tool Time who was always building things with "more power". Gilbert is one of those individuals who can see a design in his mind and then just build it. It is amazing how he can do this and not make mistakes; or, at least he never tells anyone when he does make mistakes.

His most recent creation is a portable rock saw with a five foot blade. He is, also, working on a mega-tumbler with the barrels being two 55 gallon nylon barrels. Like I said, he doesn't build small. Gilbert likes to make spheres, and has dabbled in other lapidary interests, also.

He is one of the friendliest, energetic, and helpful people you would want to know. He is also one of the members of the club who is always leading the charge when things need to get done.

From right to left: Gilbert, Dwayne Drake, Darrell Watkins checking out his newly completed rock saw about to get powered up for its maiden cut.

His, yet to be completed, monster tumbler dwarfs anything made commercially.

This is the "mega" portable rock saw that Gilbert made from scratch.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM ROCKHOUND CLUBS (cont.)
CONDOR AGATE

Condor agate was discovered and named by Luis de los Santos in 1993. It is found in the mountains near San Rafael, in Mendoza Province, Argentina. This agate exhibits vibrantly colorful bands and patterns, and has become a popular stone among collectors and jewelry designers.

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**October 2015**

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