



THE BEMS

TUMBLER

January
2007

The monthly newsletter of the **Boeing Employees' Mineralogical Society, Inc.** Seattle, Washington

Next Meeting:
January 11, 2007
7:30 p.m.

**Boeing Recreation
Activity Center**

Room B at
22649 83rd Avenue S.

Just off the Valley
Freeway (Highway 167) North
edge of Kent

The Program will be a video
on "Modern Marvels - Copper;
Part 1"

Have a safe & happy new year!

***Have you paid your dues
for 2007 yet?***



***This month remember
to wish a***

Happy Birthday to

Sandy Chilson on January 4,

Janet Tanaka on January 7,

Joan Arundell on January 10,

John Haworth on January 13,

Marion Berglund on January 16,

Marion Mayhall on January 17,

Mary Stickman on January 20,

Wilda McOmber on January 25,

Bob Bird on January 28

&

BEMS is 58 years old!



This publication is an official bulletin of the Boeing Employees Mineralogical Society Inc. (BEMS) however, news items and editorial comment herein do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of the BOEING COMPANY.

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

When on field trips this organization uses CB Channel 7.

Keith Alan Morgan, Editor

Postal, or Email, Exchange
Bulletins are welcome.
Email preferred.

bemsrock@aol.com

Officers & Directors 2007

President Malcolm Wheeler, Jr.
Vice President John Carter
Treasurer Richard Russell
Secretary Keith Alan Morgan
Director Dick Morgan
Director Bill Cook
Past President Mike Brimmage
Federation Representative Tod Stevens
Mineral Council Bob & Jackie Pattie
Program John Carter
Refreshment Esther McKain
Membership Keith & Dick Morgan
Health & Welfare Steve Mackey
Library Charlotte Churchill
Raffle/Display Keith & Dick Morgan
Field Trip
Tumbler Editor Keith Alan Morgan
Webmaster Dan Clayton
Shop Operations
Shop Instructors:
 Casting Joe Poston
 Faceting Dan Clayton
 Faceting Cliff Frome
 Lapidary Dick Morgan
 Jewelry Joe Poston

Club eMail address is
bemsrock@aol.com

2007 BEMS Dues are \$15 flat rate Individual, Family, or Retired.

Send or deliver dues to:
Richard Russell

(or pay him at the meeting)

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

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

Every member of the club should be receiving a copy of the Northwest Newsletter. If you are not receiving a copy contact Dick Morgan

To get information to the Tumbler via the Internet send it to **bemsrock@aol.com** Please put Tumbler and subject in the Subject Line. The deadline is the 20th of each month, (except December which varies).

The BEMS external website is **<http://www.bemswa.org>**

There is another way of finishing soapstone that we have heard the Chinese used. Heat the finished article at 200°F for an hour. Remove from the oven and apply a coat of paste wax. A jade effect results.
via Breccia, 12/06-1/07; via The Pick and Dop Stick, 12/06; via Ozark Earth Science News, 9/05; via Ghost Sheet; from Southwest Gems.

Remove algae and lichen from your specimen with a soak in ammonia and water.
via Breccia, 12/06-1/07; via The Pick and Dop Stick, 12/06; via Ozark Earth Science News, 9/05; via Ghost Sheet; from Southwest Gems.



January



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
Happy 2007	1	2	3	4	5 Faceting Class	6
7	8 Lapidary Shop	9 Lapidary Casting Jewelry	10	11 Board Meeting General Meeting	12 Faceting Class	13
14	15 Lapidary Shop	16 Lapidary Casting Jewelry	17	18	19 Faceting Class	20
21	22 Lapidary Shop	23 Lapidary Casting Jewelry	24	25	26 Faceting Class	27
28	29 Lapidary Shop	30 Lapidary Casting Jewelry	31	<i>May the New Year bring you, health, happiness & prosperity!</i>		

Lapidary Class Hours:.....Monday.....7:00 pm to 9:00 pm
 Lapidary Shop Hours:.....Tuesday.....9:00 am to 6:00 pm

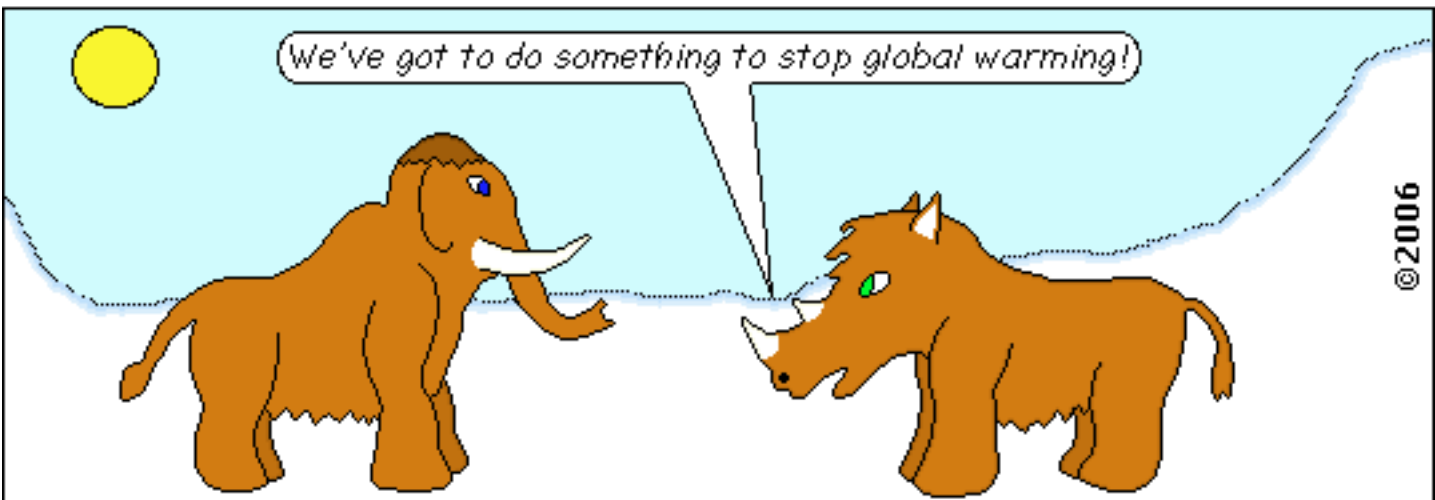
Jewelry Shop Hours:.....Tuesday.....9:00 am to 6:30 pm
 Jewelry Casting Hours:.....Tuesday.....9:00 am to 6:30 pm (Casting Information All Day)

Faceting Shop Hours:.....Wednesday.....Closed until further notice
 Faceting Class Hours:.....Friday.....4:30 pm to 8:00 pm

BEMS Board Meeting:.....2nd Thursday.....7:00 pm to 7:30 pm
 BEMS General Meeting:.....2nd Thursday.....7:30 pm to 10:00 pm

Meanwhile, In The Ice Age...

by KAM



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

BEMS Christmas Party December 10, 2006



by Keith Alan Morgan, 2007 Secretary

The Club Christmas Party started around noon. Attendance was smaller than usual. The new officers were introduced. Outgoing President Mike Brimmage was given a gift for his term of service. The South Sound Show was reported to have done well. The Risher Award was given to Esther McKain. Food was good & the company nice.

Editor's Note: The Best Laid Plans...

Because of the Christmas Party I worked to get the Tumbler produced on November 28. When that was accomplished & all the copies addressed I put them into the Boeing outgoing mail expecting them to be mailed that day or the next. Boy was I wrong. Three people at the Christmas Party told me that they didn't receive their issues until the 8th or 9th, which is not a good thing when the party is on the 10th. So my apologies to everyone who didn't get their Tumbler in time to attend the Christmas Party.

Attention Officers & Directors!!!

Please check Page 2 to see if all your contact information is accurate & complete. If not let the editor know. Additionally, if your name is there, but it shouldn't be, or if your name should be there, but isn't, let the editor know. If your contact information changes during the year, let the editor know. The editor, Keith Morgan, can be contacted in person on meeting nights.

J. Arthur Risher Award

At the December Christmas Party the 2006 J. Arthur Risher Service Award winner was announced - - - Esther McKain. She is the person behind the smile who prepares and maintains the refreshment table at the meetings. Over the years she has been there for work parties, preparing cases at the show and when the club needs donations she is there ready to provide.

This prestigious award is to permanently honor a member of BEMS who, through his, or her, actions as a rockhound and a Club member, has embodied those principles that have been responsible for the continued success of BEMS. Selection of the recipient is done by the elected BEMS Officers, using the following criteria:

1. Club Loyalty

shall appreciate and be cognizant of the efforts of officers and other club members who act in behalf of the club.

2. Leadership

shall inspire others to action when the need arises.

3. Initiative

shall undertake tasks voluntarily that will be of aid to the club and its members.

4. Character

shall behave in a friendly manner toward old and new acquaintances alike.

5. Eligibility

must be a BEMS member who has not received the award previously or been a club officer during the year in question.

The J. Arthur Risher award winner maintains the perpetual trophy (with his or her name on it) for one year. At the next Xmas party the perpetual trophy is exchanged for a plaque which becomes the property of the awardee.

The first award was made in 1963. Since its inception the following BEMS members have been honored in this way:

<i>1963 Raymond Crow</i>	<i>1978 Martin Squires</i>	<i>1993 James Fleming</i>
<i>1964 Duard Jacobson</i>	<i>1979 Fred Thompson</i>	<i>1994 Herman Gelbach</i>
<i>1965 Charlotte Grossman</i>	<i>1980 Bob Pattie</i>	<i>1995 Les Brooks</i>
<i>1966 J. Arthur Risher</i>	<i>1981 Richard Morgan</i>	<i>1996 Charlotte Churchill</i>
<i>1967 Norman Steele</i>	<i>1982 Leonard Bahr</i>	<i>1997 Steve Mackey</i>
<i>1968 Donald Mellinger</i>	<i>1983 Ed Gerhard</i>	<i>1998 James Etwiler</i>
<i>1969 Pat Crow</i>	<i>1984 Will Messer</i>	<i>1999 Elliott Woodward</i>
<i>1970 Charles McOmber</i>	<i>1985 Everett Atkeson</i>	<i>2000 Joe Poston</i>
<i>1971 Vernon Mann</i>	<i>1986 Vera Gelbach</i>	<i>2001 Tod Stevens</i>
<i>1972 Marion Barbee</i>	<i>1987 Dick Straley</i>	<i>2002 Sue Neill</i>
<i>1973 Emmet Gallagher</i>	<i>1988 Jackie Pattie</i>	<i>2003 Pete Williams</i>
<i>1974 Walter Swift</i>	<i>1989 Jim Mayhall</i>	<i>2004 Dick Morgan</i>
<i>1975 Wilma Gaede</i>	<i>1990 John Haworth</i>	<i>2005 Bob Pattie</i>
<i>1976 Madelyn Mann</i>	<i>1991 Silvan Lidovitch</i>	<i>2006 Esther McKain</i>
<i>1977 Betty Swift</i>	<i>1992 Leslie Anderson</i>	

That so many of the listed awardees who are still living are also active in the club is an indication that the honor was given advisedly.

Snapshots Of The South Sound Show

Photos by John Carter

Smart Alec Remarks
by Keith Alan Morgan

Don't know where
to go?
The Information Table
Ladies will tell you!



It's show time!



Security!

It's a Silent Auction,
but these people
keep talking!





Young Richard's Almanac by Dick Morgan

If you think the recent power outage was trouble, think of it as a warning in the event of a longer or more serious type of outage.

Sometimes life is like icy roads the best way to be helpful is to get out of the way.

As we enter the new year it's time to think about the changes for our lives, our families, and our surroundings in planning for our future as none of us are getting any younger.

Argentium Silver by Wayne Moorhead

A new sterling silver material called "Argentium Silver" which is sterling silver (.925) with 1% Germanium added. This gives sterling some amazing properties, like tarnish resistance and NO firescale problems. It allows easier fusing of the metal because localized surface heating occurs, plus easy and medium solder can be used to join it to other sterling or fine silver pieces, like bezel. The melting temperature is about 60 degrees BELOW sterling, so when annealing, heat only to a pale red color, and allow the argentium to "rest" a few seconds before quenching, as it is brittle and will break apart when red hot.

Argentium Silver is available in common sheet and wire sizes, casting grain, and tubing. Prices are about 90 cents per ounce higher than for ordinary sterling silver. With silver spot prices hovering above \$10 per ounce, this isn't much of a premium to pay for these benefits.

Also watch for tableware and fine cutlery to appear soon made from this metal, which will be stamped "as" for Argentium Silver. from Pegmatite, 4/06

Trapiche Emeralds

Trapiche emeralds are a phenomenon from Colombia, not Brazil. Every now and then, in the Muzo mine or in only the close area around Muzo, instead of growing as a single crystal, six emerald crystals grow together (conforming to the hexagonal form of beryls). Most often, there is a core crystal also, thus creating a rod of emerald with six separate crystals and an emerald core, all separated by relatively thin black lines. "Trapiche" comes from the Spanish word for "cogwheel". When such emerald rods are cut and polished as cabochons, they appear to be wheels, with black spokes.

Trapiches are rare and thus are collectibles. They are seldom faceted and are almost always cut as relatively high-domed cabs. Occasionally, a cutter will slice a trapiche... two slices cut from a single large trapiche can make some truly dramatic earrings.

Interestingly, people believed for years that trapiches were an emerald exclusive. Several years ago, in 1996, natural trapiche rubies and sapphires appeared From Burma.

via Pegmatite, 4/06; via The Geode, 4/99; excerpt from email to Jack Nelson from Fred Ward, 2/23/99

The Question of Agate Escape Tubes by Robert G. Welch

One of the major controversies related to the origin of agate is whether the tubes seen in agate are entry tubes or escape tubes. Entry tubes develop successive bands; escape tubes relieve pressure that develops inside as the silica gel crystallizes.

The silica gel ($\text{SiO}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O}$) theory was popularized by Dr. Roger Pabian and Dr. Andrejs Zarins in Banded Agates Origins and Inclusions. In this publication they state, "The banding process is initiated when the silica gel comes into contact with alteration or weathering products of ash flow or basalt, or comes into contact with alkaline groundwater or alkaline surface water. Contact between these incompatible media sets up a concentric, electrochemical wave front similar to the Belousov-Zhabotinskii reaction. The chemical reaction results in spherulitic crystals of chalcedony precipitating from the gel. Impurities are expelled from the gel and collect in the troughs at the tips of these spherulitic crystals to form bands. This process continues until the gel becomes under saturated and the euhedral quartz precipitates. At this stage the silica gel is banded, but it is in a plastic state and the products have a lower specific gravity than the reactants; thus, water or any excess silica is squeezed from the agate, forming an outward directed escape tube. (Shaub, 1955) Silica gel is composed of water with a density of 1.00 and silica, which in its crystalline state has a density of 2.71. Silica gels have been created in the laboratory with concentrations of 30% silica and 70% water. In nature they are probably more like 5% to 10% silica. Crystalline quartz is the densest form of silica that occurs in the upper several miles of the Earth's crust; therefore, the products of crystallization can not be less dense than the original gel. This density change cannot be the driving mechanism for escape tubes.

This discrepancy was apparently recognized by Bob Jones in his September 2005 article in *Rock and Gem* on Argentina's Condor agate. In this article he covers the various theories of agate formation, but chooses the gel theory as the one he supports. He attributes the hypothesized pressure within the vesicle to the heat of crystallization of quartz. He states in the article: "However, anyone observing an abundance of agate from all over the world, including Condor agates from Patagonia, sees instance after instance in which the distortions never reach the outer skin of the agate. This is visual proof that the bandforming material did not enter the agate through that channel, but rather the internal strife worked from the inside out. Therefore, these are escape tubes due to an

internal function and are not formed from any outside influence. The distortion in the bandings surrounding the escape tube is additional proof of how such features form from internal pressures, not by invasive action.”

First I will address the pressure issue and later the “proof”. Anyone who has ever had a broken bone is familiar with the heat of crystallization. As the plaster dries, the gypsum in it crystallizes giving an uncomfortable warm feeling. Quartz would also heat slightly as it crystallizes, warming the vesicle from the natural rock temperature. No evidence was presented that this heat would cause the gel to boil, which would be necessary to increase the pressure significantly within the vesicle. The cooler rock surrounding the vesicle could also dissipate some of the heat. Although this mechanism is more plausible than the density change, much more evidence needs to be presented before it could be chosen for the hypothesized pressure. Bob Jones’s proof overlooks two important points. First is that when you cut through an agate you are seldom at the perfect point to observe the entry or “escape tubes”. In the example given, the tube changed direction slightly out of the plane of the cut leaving the impression that it terminated short of the edge of the agate. A three dimensional conclusion was arrived at from a two dimensional slice. Banding is also distorted in a two dimensional slice by the fact that they would not all be cut at exactly 90 degree angles to the bands. Secondly, what is hypothesized is not possible. For an escape tube to form there would have to be a pressure sink at the edge of the vesicle toward which the pressure is to be relieved. This would have to be an opening to the near atmospheric pressure outside the vesicle. As was pointed out by Brian Jackson of the National Museum of Scotland in his “History of Scottish Agate” presented at the “Symposium on Agate and Cryptocrystalline Quartz” in September 2005, the bands on the edges of the tubes are not disrupted, but become very thin at the edges of the tubes. This is probably a gravity effect on tubes at the top of the agate. Often other tubes do not exhibit this thinning, particularly when there is more than one tube penetrating into the agate. As the fluid flows in to the vesicle it would thin on the top side of the vesicle due to flow under the force of gravity.

It is interesting to me that the proponents of the gel theory have little or nothing to say about how the gel got into the vesicle. Since silica gels are viscous they cannot have seeped through the walls of the vesicle and would have difficulty even entering through a small opening. The silica would have had to enter through openings in the vesicle and would not yet have reached the viscous state when it occurred. Zarins (2005) during the “Symposium on Agate and Cryptocrystalline Quartz” partially addressed this question by stating that the silica gel would become more concentrated after it entered the vesicle. However; if a gel filled vesicle concentrated after entering, it would be through the loss of water and the whole mass would shrink, separate from the walls and be loose on the bottom of the vesicle. If another episode of gel occurred, it would then form around the previously formed agate, not inside of it.

My final point is that if the tubes were escape tubes, then there should always be just one tube in the agate. There are often more than one, which can only be explained by groundwater hydrogeology. If the pressure was being relieved it should go in only one direction, to the point of lowest pressure. Also, the flow would not be from the center, as the lowest pressure would be at the point of exit. The flow at this point would be from all directions around the exit and would likely never extend to the center of the agate.

In conclusion, the tubes observed in agates cannot be exit tubes. Entry tubes are essential to bring the silica into the vesicle and are the cause of the features observed.

via Breccia, 7/06; via Gem Cutters News, 1/06; from Sooner Rockologist, 11/05

Rockhound And Proud Of It by Rocky McCall, AFMS Vice-President

It seems that we as Rockhounds are always getting the blame for what the vandals and trespassers are doing to the wild life, salmon runs and the cattle men. Every time a fence is cut, a stream polluted or a messy camp site is found, Rockhounds are singled out and the problem is placed on our door step. As Rockhounds we enjoy the streams, wild life and the camp outs but as Rockhounds we do have a code of ethics, and do adhere to this code.

I am proud to say that I have been in service with the Rockhounds for many years. I have held positions from dishwasher and coffee maker to President of the NFMS and am now serving my second term as Vice President of the AFMS. I have always said what I thought and listened with an open mind to those around me. We are 50,000 strong in the United States and I do believe that we have the right to step up and defend ourselves as a responsible group and not be condemned for every problem that arises from vandals and trespassers.

It has been brought to my attention that someone has been chipping and defacing a rock in a state park and the WDFW has laid this on our door step, sending letters to local rock clubs, and stating it is being done by rockhounds. It is my opinion that chipping or defacing a rock in a state park is vandalism and not rockhounding and anyone doing this should be hung by his thumbs. I do not and will not consider this person a rockhound and he/she has broken all rockhound code of ethics. I would inform the Park Ranger that this is a form of vandalism and should be treated as such and not blame the rockhounds for such. We are not responsible for every act of vandalism in the country. We need to stand up and denounce the vandals and trespassers. Just because I pick up rock I shouldn't be accused or accept the blame every time someone throws a rock through a window. I do believe that if we holler when they try and hang us for every beer drinking, bottle throwing, gun toting, fence cutting vandal in the back country we can get a little respect but as long as we accept everything they blame on us we will never get any respect.

I believe that all clubs should be responsible for their club members on all their outings and if a club member does not follow the Rockhound code of ethics they should be corrected. The only way we can protect our rights is to stand up for them and not accept all the blame for the vandals and trespassers that are laid at our door step.

from The Puget Sounder, 11/06

AFMS Land Use Policy

1. Adherence to the AFMS Code of Ethics assures compliance with most statutes and regulations governing collecting on public lands and encourages respect for private property rights and the environment.

Clubs are urged to read the AFMS Code of Ethics in at least one meeting every year, to publish the Code frequently in the club newsletter, and to compel compliance on club field trips.

2. Individuals and clubs are urged to write their elected representatives and land use management agency supervisors regarding issues of rule making, legislation and enforcement affecting field collecting of minerals and fossils.

3. Individuals and clubs are urged to join and support activities of the American Lands Access Association (ALAA), a sister organization with responsibility for advancing the interests of earth science amateurs with legislatures and land use management agencies.

4. The AFMS will receive a report from ALAA at its annual meeting.

5. The AFMS endorses the principle of multiple use of public lands as a guarantee of continuing recreational opportunities.

6. Wilderness and monument designations are inconsistent with the principle of multiple use. In view of the vast amount of public land already designated as wilderness and monuments, future such designations should be minimal, taking into account the increased demand for recreational opportunities, including rockhounding, created by a growing population.

7. In furtherance of the principle of multiple use, the AFMS believes that laws, regulations and rules established by relevant governmental authorities should be designed to allow freest possible access to all public lands, coupled with minimal restrictions on the recreational collection of minerals, fossils, gemstone materials and other naturally occurring materials.

8. A right to collect minerals and fossils on public lands should be protected by statute.

9. The AFMS urges its members to work with any or all government authorities to achieve a good working relationship in order to improve the "Public Image" of recreational collectors.

from The AFMS Newsletter, 6/05

AFMS Code Of Ethics

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

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

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

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

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

I will leave all gates as found.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I will appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.

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

from The AFMS Newsletter, 12/05

Tanzanite

It is said Maasai cattle herders in Tanzania discovered this gemstone in 1967, after a fire caused by lightning naturally "heat-treated" the local brown zoisite crystals.

from Pegmatite, 12/06

Field Trips

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

Some trips have fees to non club members, so they can be a day member, and be covered under club insurance. The usual fee is \$.50 a day.

Information from the Washington State Mineral Council webpage (<http://www.mineralcouncil.org>) & the British Columbia Lapidary Society webpage (<http://www.lapidary.bc.ca/trips.html>).

January 14 *BC Wagonmasters - Yale Bar*, for the Fraser River materials. In case of snow this far upstream, we may choose a downstream bar for searching as an alternative. Meeting place is the Bridal Falls Coffee Shop at 9:00 AM. Trip leader is *Harley Waterson, 604-590-3289*

The Ten Commandments Of Rock Collecting

An incident occurred recently on a field trip to the Holbrook, Arizona, area where a person found a long-handled shovel stuck in the ground, surrounded by a pile of prime small full-rounds of petrified wood. This person high-graded the pile, loading the best pieces — and the shovel! — into his own vehicle. As rockhounds on group field trips, we need to adhere to some rules of behavior so that we can collect together in peace. This article was written mostly for mineral collectors, but could apply to all rockhounds.

1. Thou shalt not touch thy neighbor's minerals unless he places them in thy hands.
2. Thou shalt not test the strength of crystals by pushing, squeezing or biting.
3. Thou shalt not drop thy neighbor's fossils, for many do not bounce properly.
4. Thou shalt not place thy neighbor's specimens in thine own pocket.
5. Thou shalt not test thy neighbor's agates for hardness by rubbing them together.
6. Thou shalt not argue the name of a mineral too violently; for sometimes thou couldst be wrong.
7. Thou shalt not climb above thy neighbor's head when on a field trip, lest thou art willing to spend the rest of the day digging him out.
8. Thou shalt protect thine eyes, hands and feet, so that they mayst enjoy many future field trips with thee.
9. Thou shalt not encroach upon thy neighbor's diggin's, lest thy neighbor's hammer be dropped upon thee.
10. Thou shalt not break "The Old Miner's Rule": *While a miner's tools, equipment and personal belongings remain in or next to a digging, that is his digging spot until he relinquishes it, either by removing said property or by announcing that he is finished digging in that area. Furthermore, specimens or rocks cached on or near personal property are also the property of the miner and shall not be touched or removed without his express permission. Every rockhound should obey this rule.*

via Pegmatite, 12/06; adapted from "Ten Commandments of Mineral Collecting" in *The Rockhouser*, 5/04 & "Old Miner's Rule" from *The Tumble Rumble*, 11-12/06

Brightness From Darkness by J.A. Risher

When feeling depressed, and a victim of gloom,
Think of the brightness that must follow soon.
After the clouds or darkness of night
There is always the sun to make things bright.
It may be hidden and far away,
But it certainly will shine on another day.

Bright green foliage from the darksome soil
Brings gorgeous flowers from the tight bud's coil.
Beautiful stones are brought to sight,
Formed deep in earth where there is no light.
Now life from darkness of the egg is born.
We all know the meaning of Easter morn.

And so is it if we but look about;
Brightness appears through the darkness without.
The fireflies' glow through the darkness leaks.
There is luminous life in the ocean deeps.
There is warmth and comfort from the coal we burn,
And cheerful light at the switches' turn.

Think of the dark ages fraught with despair;
Then came the reformation that cleared the air.
Crises in history have always brought woe,
But relief and recovery followed, you know.
Strength, happiness, contentment at length reappear
After sickness, sadness or disaster drear.

So think of the good thing, the right thing, the bright thing.
Winters are always followed by spring.
Sometimes we travel the canyon dark.
Let's climb to the heights; hear the song of the lark.
And when eyelids close for the endless night
Eternity's sunshine brings perpetual light.

from *Rock Talk*, 12/50



Quartzite Shows



January 1-28: 9 am - 5 pm
Desert Gardens Rock, Mineral & Jewelry Show
Exit 17 off I-10, 2 blocks east of Love's

January 1-28
Prospector's Panarama Gem & Mineral Show
Exit I-10, go to center of town, at stoplight turn south on Hwy 95, first right turn & Prospector's is on the left

January 5-14
Tyson Wells Rock & Gem Show
SW corner of I-15 & Hwy 95

January 5-31
The Main Event
North of I-10 at Exit 17

January 19-28
Tyson Wells Sell-a-Rama
SW corner of I-15 & Hwy 95

January 24-28: 9 am - 5 pm
Q.I.A. Pow-Wow - The Show That Started It All!
Q.I.A. Building & grounds
235 E. Ironwood Dr.
Quartzite, Arizona



Internet Addresses

Pearson's U.S. Lapidary & Jewelers Supply Inc.
<http://www.pearsons-uslj.com>

Fossil Mall
<http://www.fossilmall.com/>

Everything Paleontology
<http://www.paleontology.esmartstudent.com/>

Treasures of the Earth
<http://www.universaltreasures.com>

Dinoplanet, dinosaur art of Joe Tucciarone
<http://members.aol.com/Dinoplanet/joe.html>

Arizona Skies Meteorites
<http://www.arizonaskiesmeteorites.com/>

Prehistorics Illustrated
<http://prehistoricsillustrated.com/>

Natural History Museum Picture Library
<http://piclib.nhm.ac.uk/piclib/www/>

Royal Alberta Museum
<http://www.royalalbertamuseum.ca/>

