



the BEMS November *Tumbler* 2009

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

Next Meeting:
November 5, 2009
7:30 p.m.

**The meeting will be at the
7-206 Building (Triton
Tower Two, behind the
Sam's Club) in Renton**

**Wear your badge,
if you have one!**

The Program was not
known at press time

Set-up for the South Sound
Show is Thursday,
November 12!



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

Happy Birthday to

Del Oswald on November 1,

Jerry Payne on November 1,

Teresa Cronin on November 1,

Holly Grieve on November 11,

Mary French on November 12,

Herman Gelbach on November 12,

Malcolm Wheeler, Sr. on November 14,

Joel Jurasek on November 22,

Robert Pattie on November 25,

Vera Gelbach on November 30,

and also remember

to wish a

Happy Anniversary to

Patrick F., Jr. & Jacqueline Myers

on November 6 (14 years),

Delbert & Barbara Oxborrow

on November 22 (20 years),

Robert & Jacqueline Pattie

on November 23 (52 years)



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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.

morgangraphix@yahoo.com

Officers & Directors 2009

President Bob Pattie
Vice President Scott Burch
Treasurer Richard Russell
Secretary Pete Williams
Director Bill Cook
Director Dick Morgan
Past President Malcolm Wheeler, Sr.
Federation Representative Michael Blanton
Federation Representative Jerry K.F. Chilson
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Library Stephanie Jurado-Smith
Video Library Sandy Chilson
Raffle/Display Keith & Dick Morgan
Field Trip Eric Chilson
Field Trip Bill Cook
Tumbler Editor Keith Alan Morgan
Webmaster Keith Alan Morgan
Shop Operations Cheryl Edgar
Shop Instructors:
 Casting Joe Poston
 Faceting Cliff Frome
 Jewelry Carolyn Sealfon
 Lapidary Dick Morgan

Club eMail address is
morgangraphix@yahoo.com

2009 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 Mike Blanton

To get information to the Tumbler via the Internet send it to **morgangraphix@yahoo.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.bemsonline.com>**

General Electric scientists announced the hardest substance ever made by man or nature, an entirely new material. It is a crystal hard enough to scratch a diamond and able to withstand twice as much heat. Named Borazon, it is expected to have far-reaching impact in industrial polishing and cutting operations. The inventor, Dr. Wentoz, started with boron nitride, commonly called white graphite and is very similar in appearance and feel to talcum powder. Using pressures of about one million pounds per square inch and temperatures of over 3,000°F, he changed the crystal's structure from hexagonal to cubic, like diamond. While a diamond burns at 1,600°F, Borazon can withstand temperatures up to 3,500°F.

from Golden Spike News, 4/09



November



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2 Board Meeting 	3	4 Show Committee Meeting 	5 General Meeting 	6 Faceting Class	7 Maplewood Show
8 Maplewood Show	9	10	11	12 Setting Up the South Sound Show	13 South Sound Show	14 South Sound Show Skagit Show
15 South Sound Show Skagit Show	16	17	18	19	20 Faceting Class	21 Kitsap Show
22 Kitsap Show	23	24	25	26 Thanksgiving 	27 Faceting Class	28
29	30 Board Meeting 	Our show is November 13 - 15 Set-up for the show will be on the 12				

Lapidary Class Hours:.....Closed until further notice
 Lapidary Shop Hours:.....Closed until further notice

More Field Trip info can be found on Page 9
 More Show info can be found on Page 10

Jewelry Shop Hours:.....Closed until further notice
 Jewelry Casting Hours:.....Closed until further notice
 Jewelry Class Hours:.....Closed until further notice

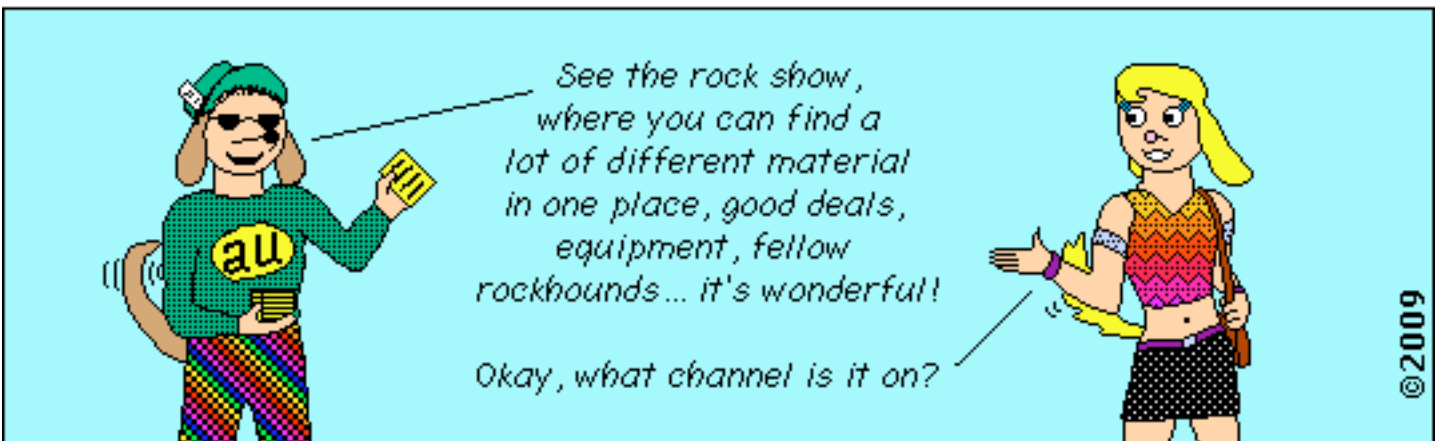
Faceting Class Hours:.....Friday.....4:30 pm to 8:00 pm

South Sound Show Committee Meeting...November 4.....11 am to 12 pm

BEMS Board Meeting:.....November 2.....7:00 pm to 8:00 pm
 BEMS General Meeting:.....November 5.....7:30 pm to 10:00 pm

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Rockhound

by **KAM**



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BEMS General Meeting Minutes October 8, 2009

by Pete Williams, 2009 Secretary

Meeting called to order at 7:15

There was 1 new member in attendance.

Minutes approved as written.

The meeting was held for the first time in the 7-206 Building in Renton in room 13C3. All members need to wear their Boeing badge if they are a current employee or a club badge if not. Some visitor badges are available.

Tumbler Editor's and Webmaster's Report: We were still able to print the Tumbler at the Oxbow recreation center.

Treasurer's Report: The club garage sale last Saturday netted \$873. This benefited club members while reducing the amount of items that need to go into storage. The dues for 2010 will remain at \$15. Members will still need to sign the indemnity form since the company is still providing liability coverage.

Library: The library will not be checking out any books or videos due to the closure of the Kent building. Members are requested to return all materials to the faceting shop.

Health & Welfare: There were 3 people who were ill and received cards this month.

South Sound Show: There is adequate funding to proceed with the show in November. The Puyallup fairgrounds will receive the final payment next week. There are 37 confirmed vendors which includes several new ones. More volunteers are needed to work the show. There are also show display cases still available for members.

Old Business: Move committee reports were provided. The cleaning and disassembly team did an excellent job of getting the equipment ready for the movers. The movers took only 2 hours to load all of the packed material. Boeing provided the 14-01 building for 90 day storage. The benches were also dismantled and are ready for the movers next week. All labeling has been completed, but numbers need to be added to correspond to the inventory. There are still some display cases in the shop available for members to use at the show.

New Business: The next club meeting will be on November 5 instead of November 12 so as not to conflict with set up for the show. A location for the December 13 Christmas party is being sought.

The nominating committee presented a slate of officers for next year that was approved by the club. They are: President-Bill Cook; Vice-President-Cliff Frome; Treasurer-Rich Russell; Secretary-Pete Williams; Federation-Mike Blanton; Mineral Council-Brian Waters; Director-Cheryl Edgar.

Bob discussed his attendance at a meeting with the Department of Natural Resources and encouraged club members to get involved. Due to significant budget cuts the DNR has been closing facilities and looking for ways to raise funds. Several ideas being explored include charging user fees; selling concessions; using the lottery; license fees; charging an additional tax on outdoor equipment; and selling timber on land. There is a survey about these ideas on the DNR website that club members should take.

Meeting adjourned at 8:25.

Displays:

Mike Blanton - Various crystals & rocks from parents

Roger Pullen - Rocks from Greenwater

Alice Swartz - Pictures of Moovin' Corporate's Got Us Moving event

Deb English - Wire-wrapped stones

Build Your Own Hardness Kit by Don Peck

Hardness is usually the first actual test that a field collector makes to identify an unknown. Usually, a scratch with the tip of a knife is the extent of the testing, but we can do better.

It is fairly easy to collect suitable small pieces of the first nine minerals in the Mohs' Scale of Hardness. The pieces can be small crystals of cleavage blocks. As long as they have smooth flat surfaces that can be scratched and points with to scratch they are useful.

A short length of stiff copper wire, sharpened on one end, is useful also. With the hardness of about 3.5 it substitutes for a penny (which since 1984 is not copper). So your thumb nail at 2.5, the copper wire at 3.5 and a knife blade at 5.5 provide good estimates of hardness; but for actual determination one should use the minerals that Frederick Mohs proposed nearly 200 years ago.

via The Quarry, 8-9/09; via Canaveral Moonstone, 9/09; via the New Jersey Mineralogical Society newsletter; from Chips & Deposits, 5/09

Cleaning Druzy Specimens by Steven Solovieff of Freedom Creations

Use easy-off oven cleaner (fume free is okay). Spray the specimen and leave it overnight in a closed container or bag before rinsing. This also works on iron-stained quartz crystals.

via Roc Toc, 1/09; from Gems Of The Rogue

Drive your chisel through a rag when splitting a rock. It will keep those chips from flying and may save an eye.

via Rock Rollers, 7/08; from Rock Licker, 5/08

From Atop The Rock Pile



By Bob Pattie, 2009 BEMS President

This past month has been a very busy time for the BEMS club. In just a month we have inventoried our equipment, material, supply's, etc. We have also cleaned the equipment, dismantled the equipment, dismantled the workrooms, package everything up and monitored the moving of everything to a new location for storage. This storage is for only 90 days, so we will need to locate and be ready to move everything in a couple of months.

This was only accomplished by the numerous club members who have spent a great deal of time at the shop volunteering to do various tasks. I would name everyone who assisted, but I'm sure I would leave out a name or two. I sure don't want to leave anyone out who assisted in body and/or spirit to help get this tremendous task accomplished in such a short period of time.

I would like to recognize a couple of people who co-ordinate the various teams; Shop coordinator- Cheryl Edgar, Clean and Dismantle equipment - Bill Cook; Shop Dismantle- Dick Morgan, Jerry & Eric Chilson; Silversmithing room coordinator - Carolyn Sealton; Labeling Sandy Chilson. Some of the other volunteers took care of the faceting machines, help cleaning the equipment, help dismantling the equipment and shops, storage of a couple of show cases, assisted on moving days, finding a meeting room for our meetings, and many other tasks.

Now we can concentrate on helping make the South Sound Show a great success, whether you are showing your work or just attending the show.

See you at the show.

Young Richard's Almanac by Dick Morgan



The world is a library, every person is a book & they have their own stories to tell. That's what makes life interesting.

We used to have a decision maker here, but someone used it in the coffee machine.

Foot Wear and Foot Care! by Don Monroe, AFMS Safety Chair,

I remember some of my older relatives saying that when your feet hurt, you hurt all over. I never really gave it much thought until I approached significant maturity. Then, my feet began to cause a bit more trouble, and I had to make changes in footwear and foot care. I well remember the lectures they gave us in the Army before we went on marches, hikes, or field exercises. We always had to have an extra pair of clean, dry socks, and we had to inspect our feet carefully each morning and each evening and keep our boots and feet as dry as possible. It was darned good advice.

All of us must become more sensitive to our footwear. We should select sturdy shoes. I know, ladies, they may not be stylish. We must have shoes that fit properly. We may have gotten in the habit of buying one particular size, and they may no longer fit. Two factors can figure into this. First, I have been told that a few years ago, manufacturers changed the standards for shoe sizes, and shoes became ever so slightly smaller. A second factor is that, as we become older, our feet may tend to change size, width, or length. We may need to consult a knowledgeable supplier of footwear so that we purchase the correct size so that we do not cramp our toes, and also get the proper support. Much comfort can often be derived from either good quality arch supports or custom made orthotics. This may cost you a little money, but can be a good investment in the long run.

The second part of the basic equation of foot comfort is foot care. Let's start with the toenails. An ingrown toenail can really be a source of pain and infection - they can actually be dangerous. Nails should be trimmed straight across and trimmed often. They do not have to be cut short; just don't let them touch the inside of the toe of the shoe. Be alert to strange tendencies for the toenails to "cup" or "curl," and watch out for discoloration. There are fungus growths that enjoy attacking your toenails, and they can cause big trouble.

Malformations of the toes and feet can occur and are bad news. Hammer toes, bunions, and corns often result from poorly fitted shoes and may require medical assistance. There are other foot problems that I do not even know about, and I am not sure that I want to.

Paying close attention to our toes and feet, in general, is most important. With age comes the onset of non-insulin dependent or type 2 diabetes. Diabetes has a nasty habit of causing sores or infections on the feet, and this must be avoided. Untreated sores on the feet can even result in amputation or some other form of surgery.

In closing, let me remind you that our feet are fragile, and we must not run down to our work area or studio for even a minute without proper footwear. It is really easy to break toes, and often very little can be done to repair the damage. Having your toes taped together is less than comfortable and is, often, the only thing that can be done to achieve healing.

I must declare to you that I am not a physician and have no other contact with the medical profession other than sleeping with a nurse (my wife), but I do know that as long as we persist in walking upright, we must take care of our feet.

via Breccia, 2/07; from AFMS Newsletter, 2/07

Oddities of Obsidian by Delores E. Rose,

Obsidian is an extrusive igneous rock formed when the magma of an erupting volcano reaches the earth's surface and cools rapidly. It is an extrusive rock because it was pushed out onto the surface. The cooling of the extrusive rock occurs so rapidly that the magma doesn't form minerals at all, but a volcanic glass.

It derives its name according to Pliny, an ancient Roman naturalist, from a fellow named Obsious, who found it in Ethiopia. Originally, it was named "obsianous", but the spelling was changed over the centuries to its modern form.

Obsidian occurs in many colors, black being the most common. It can also be red, brown, or even green. It can contain inclusions of magnetite, ilmenite, iron oxide, potassium oxide, sodium oxide, lime, and magnesium. It is composed of 66-77% silica, with about 13-18% alumina. Magnetite most likely gives obsidian its black color, and oxidized magnetite or hematite the reds and browns.

With slow cooling, silica crystals of Cristobalite form, forming the "snowflake" obsidian or "flowering" obsidian. Iridescence reflected from minute inclusions arranged in layers is known as "rainbow obsidian". Another kind with gold inclusions with a strong metallic luster is called "gold sheen obsidian", and if the inclusions are grayish silver in color, it's called "silver sheen".

Obsidian is interesting in many ways, but mainly, for all practical purposes, it is a true glass. It has a hardness of 5-5.5 on the Mohs hardness scale. It represents a quickly congealed mass of molten rock, for if it had time to cool slowly, it would have crystallized into a rock similar to granite or rhyolite.

It shows no trace of crystalline structure nor possesses any established composition and must be considered a rock instead of a mineral. It is amorphous, having no regular internal arrangement of atom as is crystals. The amorphous is taken from Greek and means "no form" because there is no pattern to amorphous materials. The atoms are jumbled together in small groups like particles in a pile of sand. It is extremely brittle and breaks easily with shiny, black conchoidal fractures - a feature so perfectly developed that it is identifiable easily in the field. It is translucent and will not soften when heated to a bright red.

Obsidian is found throughout the western United States, mostly in Alaska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, and California. It is also found in British Columbia, and throughout Mexico.

American Indians valued obsidian highly. Its perfect texture and easy fracture made it a prize possession for chipping into arrowheads and large ceremonial spear points.

The Aztec called obsidian "iztli" or "teotetl" meaning "divine stone" because of its usefulness in carving and ceremonial blades. Even one of their gods was named "Itzpapalotl", meaning "obsidian butterfly".

Obsidian is also used to make attractive jewelry as cabochons or faceted. Thin slabs can be cut with a common glass cutter. Due to its extreme heat sensitivity, great care must be taken in working obsidian. Industries use obsidian as a raw material to make rock wool. Surgeons have even used thinly chipped obsidian knives in surgery because of the fine exact cut and obsidian knife makes.

via The Council Reporter, 9/07; via The Petrified Digest 6/07; from Stoney Statements, 4/01

What is in Your Pocket? by Don Monroe, AFMS Safety Chair

Many times back on the farm my mother asked me this question. I was expected to give her an inventory which always began with my pocket knife which I have always carried except on airplanes and in the courthouse. I also carried rocks or arrowheads (now isn't that a surprise?), Minnie balls or grapeshot which littered our farm left from the Civil War battle there and anything else that I had found fascinating. I was rarely inclined to tell her if I was also carrying any small snakes or other varmints since her sense of humor definitely had limits. Much later I finally learned that she was simply trying to figure out what was wearing out my pants pockets so quickly.

My reason for discussing things carried in pockets is to talk about things that should be carried and some of the things that shouldn't. Many industrial plants have strict rules against carrying disposable lighters. When working in areas where flammable gases or liquids are present, it is possible to start a fire simply by leaning against a work bench and thereby pressing the lighter. This is not at all uncommon and can result in burns or even explosions. Other bad things to be avoided in pants pockets include sharp objects such as files, scribes, syringes, pencils or ball point pens and glass which may break.

Have you ever considered your billfold a hazard? Well, it can be if you always carry it in the same back pocket and it is rather thick. Pressure on your backside can actually result in nerve damage. This has often happened to salesmen and others who spend a lot of time in their car.

There are some handy things that you might want to consider having with you such as the following:

A small sharp pocket knife (I obviously believe in them.)

A magnifying glass if it is plastic or protected in some sort of case.

Small tape measure.

Small compass (don't get lost).

Money clip (which can hold a little money and your driver's license or credit card and take the load off that billfold).

If I had written this article when I was a boy I would not have included the women and girls since they relied on apron pockets and trousers simply were not worn by ladies. Times do change and all of my comments apply to any and all who wear pants.

from AFMS Newsletter, 12/06 - 1/07

Tips On Selecting Good Material by Mike Gaines

At a recent meeting I was asked, “How do I know I’m buying good quality material?” This is a hard question to answer, but here are a few tips that may help:

1. Look for certain characteristics in any piece you buy:

Hardness - the harder the material, the better polish you’ll achieve.

Flaws or Fractures - will the piece stay together or will it break in the saw? Can you easily work around the flaw? If it’s really rare, you might want to take a chance. Many plumes are pitted on the surface, but you can learn to fill those flaws with epoxy. If you’re buying a chunk, does it look like the part you wish to cab goes deep enough or is it only on the surface?

Thickness - A lot of great slabs are unworkable because they were cut too thin. Slabs cut too thick are extremely hard to recut and may end up too thick for many jewelry mounts. 1/4 inch or there about, is a good cabling slice.

Color - is it natural or dyed? Ask the dealer, they usually can tell you.

Pattern - Is the pattern too perfect? It might be reconstituted (they take scraps of the original rock and under high pressure glue them together, adding artificial patterning). While reconstituting is not bad, you should know that you are buying something that is not in its “natural” state.

Special Features - Plumes — are the plumes so dense that they’re hard to see? Plumes in clear agate make the best stones.

Banding - are the bands wide enough to show the pattern clearly?

Rutile - Like plumes, rutile shows best in clear agate, too much rutile won’t show as well.

Crystal pocket - many people consider this a flaw—depending upon how you orient the pocket, it can actually make a spectacular piece. Carry a small template so that you can “window” a piece before you buy.

Matrix - Sometimes you find a really great piece, but there’s a lot of unusable matrix attached to it. Ask the seller if they took into account the matrix in determining the price. Depending on how bad you want the piece, you might get them to reduce the price. It usually doesn’t hurt to ask.

2. Buy a small amount of the best material, rather than a lot of the cheap material. I can’t emphasize this enough. Getting a “bargain” isn’t really a bargain if when you get home, you spend a lot of time and energy creating a piece that is only so so, and you have a lot of waste to get rid of.

3. When you find nice material for a reasonable price, buy extra. Many times I’ve kicked myself for not buying more and never saw the material for sale again. You can always use the extra for trading material or offer the excess to a rockhound friend for a reasonable price and recoup part of your investment.

4. Get acquainted with the Dealers. If they know what you like to work on, they can keep their eyes open for the material and steer some great material your way before it goes “out on the table”. Learn to pick up business cards from dealers you like to do business with — make notes on the back of the card regarding what they offer. (Stationary stores have clear binders designed just for holding business cards and believe me, they work great to keep with the telephone book.

5. Last, and probably most important — ask friends and fellow rockhounds for help. I wouldn’t still be in this hobby if it wasn’t for fellow club members who took me under their wings and willingly volunteered to help me. But remember, you’re the one that ultimately has to work on the material that you select, so you are the one that must decide whether or not to pay the price asked. I hope this helps!

via GCLFS Newsletter, 4/09; via RockCollector, 4/09; via Blue Agate News, 3/09; from <http://www.wamsi.org/pages/rocksp.html>

Do You Think You Have Found A Meteorite? Here Are Some Ways To Identify Meteorites! by Will Juvet

Meteorite I.D. #1: the magnet test

Meteorites have three basic groups: iron, stone, and stony-iron. Almost all meteorites contain iron and nickel, so the first step is the magnet test. Iron and stony-iron meteorites will stick to a magnet.

Meteorite I.D. #2: weight

Iron is heavy so it should feel much heavier than a regular rock its size. It is another key way to identifying meteorites!

Meteorite I.D. #3: crust

When a meteoroid goes through our atmosphere, the meteoroid, now called a meteor, heats up... a lot. The surface of the meteor will melt and give it a thin, dark crust called fusion crust. True fusion crust does not occur on normal rocks so it is a good way to identify meteorites.

Meteorite I.D. #4: regmaglypts

Regmaglypts or “thumbprints” are oval dents about the size of a peanut on the surface of many meteorites. This also happens to meteors during their trip through earth’s atmosphere. It is another way to identify meteorites.

The only way to be sure you have a meteorite is to go to a lab, but you still can be pretty sure you might have one if your specimen matches at least 3 out of the 4 characteristics I have listed!

Sources

<http://geology.com/meteorites/meteorite-identification.shtml>

<http://www.aerolite.org/found-a-meteorite.htm>

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>).

November 14 *Mt Baker Rock club - Blanchard Hill - Stilpnomelane* - You will need hard rock tools - Meet at 9:00 at I-5 exit 240 exit gas mar

Brian Hughes - (360) 671-7330, abhughes@comcast.net

Slate Carving A Unique Hobby by Helen K. Boyer

The slate found locally in streams is too soft; it shatters. Good, hard slate is found in salvage yards where they have reclaimed roofing. Slate blackboards from old schools is best but now very rare.

Tools:

If you have a place, to work out of doors, in good weather, wearing a mask and safety goggles, it is okay to use a small power tool. But if you work indoors, never use a drill. The whole house will get a coating of the oily dust. Wood carvers, flat chisels are fine. Always wear a mask. The dust is bad for your lungs. Lay the slate on a towel to catch the dust you brush off your work.

You do not have to be an artist. Choose a simple subject. Trace the major lines from the photo and transfer to the stone, with a dart or stylus, scratch the lines into the slate, otherwise the dust will erase the drawing as you work. Repeatedly scratch the outlines deeper and with slate chisels, bevel a sloping area down to it. Use a damp rag to clear the dust onto the towel. Always keep hands back of the tool. A slip can make a bad gash. What you are doing is creating the illusion of three dimensions. It is called "Bas-Relief" or "Low-Relief". Look at the sculptured figures on coins to get the idea. When done, the slate will have a varied, dull, gray look. A couple of coats of wax (like Johnson's) will buff it up to a slight shine and more uniform look.

via Golden Spike News, 10/09; via Strata Gem 10/09; via The Franklin County Rockhounder, 4/09; via Snoopy Gems, 10/04; from Gem Rock, 2003

Old Miner's Rule

While a miner's tools, equipment and personal belongings remain in or next to a digging, that is his until he relinquishes it either by removing said property or announcing that he is finished digging in that area. Furthermore, specimens or rocks cached on or near said 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 Golden Spike News, 10/09; via The RockCollector, 9/09; via Rock Buster News, 9/09; from Geode Strata Data, 9/05

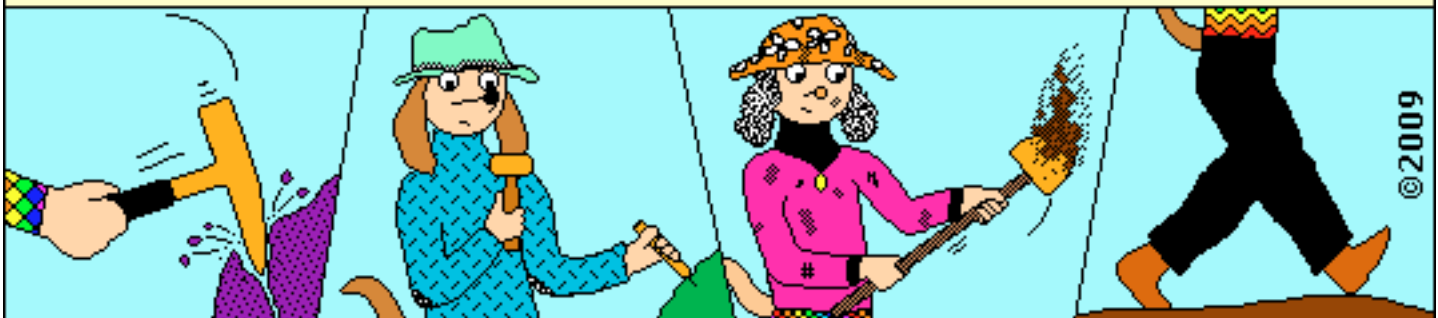
Before grinding and sanding cabochons, put cold cream on your hands and rub them until they are dry. This fills the pores and cracks in your fingers. When grinding, sawing, or sanding is completed, the dirt can be washed off easily. Also a good idea for painting.

via Rock Rollers, 7/08; via Pick & Pack, 5/08; from Gemstar

Mr. and Mrs. Rockhound

by KAM

Rockhounding... a school of hard knocks, light taps, heavy digging, long walks...



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



Shows

November 7 - 8: Saturday 9 am - 5 pm; Sunday 9 am - 4 pm
Maplewood Rock & Gem Club, Annual fall show
 Maplewood Clubhouse
 8802 196th St. SW
 Edmonds, WA

November 13 - 15: Friday & Saturday 10 am - 5 pm; Sunday 10 am - 4 pm
The NW Opal Association & The Boeing Employee's Mineralogical Society,
5th Annual South Sound Gem, Opal & Mineral Show
 Puyallup Fairgrounds Expo Hall
 Meridian Street S. & 9th Ave SW
 Puyallup, WA

November 14 - 15: Saturday 9 am - 5 pm; Sunday 10 am - 5 pm
Skagit Rock & Gem Club, Treasures of the Earth
 Sedro Wooley Community Center
 720 State St.
 Sedro Wooley, WA

November 21 & 22: 10 am - 5 pm
Kitsap Mineral and Gem Society, Fall Festival of Gems
 Kitsap County Fairgrounds
 The President's Hall 1200 Fairgrounds Road
 Bremerton, WA



Internet Addresses

Polman Minerals
<http://www.polmanminerals.com/>

Mineralogical Research Co.
<http://www.minresco.com/>

Aussie Minerals
<http://www.aussieminerals.com/>

The Tektite Source
<http://www.tektitesource.com/>

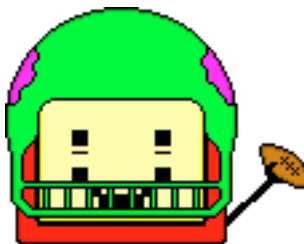
Coolrox
<http://www.coolrox.com/>

Best Crystals
<http://www.bestcrystals.com/>

Impactika
<http://www.impactika.com/>

The Meteorite Exchange
<http://www.meteorite.com/>

Tektites
<http://www.tektites.co.uk/>



The Meteoritical Society
<http://www.meteoriticalsociety.org/>

Meteor Times Magazine
<http://www.meteorite-times.com/>

Meteorites For Sale
<http://www.meteorites-for-sale.com/>

Robert A Haag Meteorites
<http://meteoriteman.com/>

Arkadian Collection
<http://www.arkadiancollection.com/>

Science
<http://www.sciencemag.org/>

Puget sound Bonsai Association
<http://www.psba.us>

Ready To Cab
<http://www.readytocab.com>

The KAMics, (rockhounding cartoons & more)
http://www.drunkduck.com/The_KAMics