

# FRIENDS OF MINERALOGY

MIDWEST CHAPTER

AFFILIATIONS

THE MINERALOGICAL RECORD

THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

ROCKS & MINERALS MAGAZINE



WITH LOVE,  
ON  
MOTHER'S DAY

MAY - JUNE 2012

NEXT MEETING

CINCINNATI

Thank you,  
Dad!

FRIENDS OF MINERALOGY, INC

MIDWEST CHAPTER

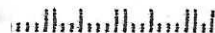
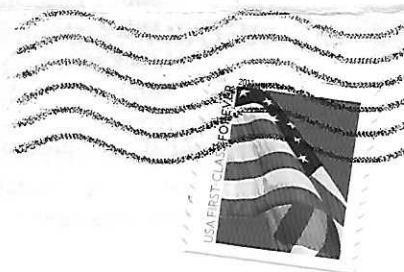
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FIRST CLASS

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**FRIENDS OF MINERALOGY  
MIDWEST CHAPTER**

**Vol XXVI No. 3 MAY - JUNE 2012**

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**PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER & NOVEMBER  
COPY DEADLINE 15<sup>TH</sup> OF PREVIOUS MONTH**

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AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
THE MINERALOGICAL RECORD  
THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
ROCKS & MINERAL MAGAZINE**

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**PURPOSE**

Friends of Mineralogy, Midwest, Inc, Midwest Chapter is organized to promote interest in and knowledge of mineralogy; to advance mineralogical education; to protect and preserve mineral specimens and promote conservation of mineral localities; to further cooperation between amateur and professional and encourage collection of minerals for educational value; and to support publications about mineralogy and about the programs of kindred organizations

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

There are a few areas of Science where enlightened and knowledgeable amateurs can and do meaningfully contribute to the "total body of knowledge". These areas, in part, exist because the large numbers of knowledgeable amateur hobbyists make observations and finds which are eventually brought to the attention of respective science professionals. So, among others, I refer to the areas of astronomy, classical botany and animal biology, and classical geology.....rock collecting.

On any given night there are far more amateur astronomers than professionals looking into the heavens. On any given day there are far more orchid collectors or salamander or tropical fish collectors out there collecting than their professional counterparts. And on any given day there are far more mineral and fossil collectors out there poking around than "official" museum or university collectors.

These knowledgeable amateur hobbyists, in addition to their sheer numbers, have a keen sense of observation, good equipment, and money. So true finds in astronomy, (such as most minor comets), in biology such as new animal or plant species and varieties are, today, routinely made by amateurs. It is just a fact that professionals in the various science fields are today limited in numbers, lack of financial resources, and almost always working on more esoteric projects.

So it is in the geological area of "rock collecting". As I noted, on any given day there are far more amateur hobbyist rock and fossil collectors out there than "official" museum or university collectors. Here in Indiana the hobbyist geode or fossil collectors are pretty much the only ones. These amateur hobbyists are now making the vast majority of field discoveries; new locations, new mineral associations, new and different fossil finds etc etc. We Midwest rock collectors have the potential to meaningfully add to the total body of Midwest mineral and fossil knowledge. We preserve specimens rather than let them disintegrate and most of use leave the environment undamaged, as we found it. So, as there are no "official" state sanctioned collectors, we hobbyists are it !!! I, as an Indiana geode collector have meaningfully added to the total body of Indiana geode knowledge!

What is all this leading to? To my mind it means that all of us knowledgeable hobbyists should be working towards each state developing an "enlightened collecting approach" for us rock collectors. Instead of state areas being "off limits" or "collecting is forbidden", hobbyists wanting to preserve our natural heritage should be able to obtain STATE COLLECTING PERMITS for rocks and fossils. I believe that these permits should be modeled on state fishing and hunting permits. The permits should cost a modest amount and come with some appropriate rules and regulations such as use of hand and/or power tools, how much may be collected and collecting should primarily be for personal use and not commercial gain. The permits should be signed and state that the collector must respect nearby private lands and keep the collecting site in pristine condition as it was found. An enlightened approach such as I propose would then help to preserve our natural heritage and, at the same time, preserve the natural environment.

Look in this newsletter for upcoming field trip info and GOOD HUNTING this spring and summer!

BOB HARMAN

## NEXT MEETING

Our next meeting will be at the Cincinnati show on Saturday, May 5. The meeting meshes with their speakers and program so I never remember the exact time but it will be around noon to 3 pm and their speakers will be our program.

The next chapter meeting after Cincinnati will be at the Bloomington Indiana show, Saturday, June 23 about 1pm.

**FLASH! FLASH! SHORT NOTICE FIELD TRIP**

Travel Guide: HANSON – SALEM, IN, 1510 West Market Street, Salem, IN 47167, **Saturday April 28, 2012** 8:00 am – 1 pm. Age of Rock: Mississippian. Rock Units: Harrodsburg and Salem Limestones. Specimens Present: geodes, calcite, celestite, quartz; the quarry is best known for Celestine crystals that occur in thin-walled geodes. Celestine crystals have been found up to 4 inches long and 2.5 inches wide. Also present are pale yellow scalenohedral calcite crystals up to 2 inches long and small, dark-colored sphalerite crystals. Rarely, selenite crystals may be found.

Training Required: MSHA

Quarry Location: The Hanson Aggregates Salem Quarry is located 0.5 miles west of Salem, IN In Washington County. From Indianapolis take I 65 south to exit 29B; then proceed west on state road 56 to Salem. Once in Salem, turn left on Tarr Avenue & right on West Market Street. The quarry is on the left.

REGGIE ROSE, Vice President, Field Trips

**MINUTES OF MEETING, MARCH 3, 2012**

President: Bob Harman, Presiding. Members attending, 8. Plus 1 guest from the Dayton, Ohio Club  
Officers attending: Bob Harman (President), John Davis (Secretary)

**New Business:**

Bob Harman wishes to remind members that membership applications appear in the club newsletter and applications should be sent to Nelson Schaffer (Treasurer). Peggy Fisherkeller is now Programs Chairperson.

Reggie Rose is currently planning on 5 field trips. Auglaize quarry, Salem, Genoa, Clay Center and Flemingsburg. Reggie expresses concern over the quality of minerals from Duff quarry the last couple of years and is thinking of dropping it from the trip agenda for this year. John Davis is guiding a trip for his local club, to the Eureka Prospect Mine, ran by the Ben Clement Mineral museum in Marion, Kentucky. For Saturday April 14<sup>th</sup> and is inviting the FOM members to join his group.

Reminder there are many MSHA certification courses offered by different clubs throughout the year and everyone is encouraged to get their certification. Most collecting localities are requiring this certification.

Mike Royal ask about the possibility of setting up a mineral display, consisting of minerals from member collections. This display would be to set up at different shows around the Midwest. This would do allot towards educating people about the FOM and what we are about.

There was some discussion about the Indiana road cuts opening back up to collectors, but Bob Harman cautions everyone to maintain personal safety procedures, including hard hats and safety glasses to prevent future problems, that may get collecting shut down again.

Next Meeting will be on May, 5<sup>th</sup> 2012 at the Cincinnati Gem and mineral show

JOHN DAVIS, Secretary

How long a minute is depends on what side of the bathroom door you're on. Everyone has a photographic memory, some just don't have film.

**MAY FIELD TRIP**

Field Trip Locality: Stoneco - Auglaize - Junction, OH, 13762 Road 179, Oakwood (Junction), OH 5873: **Saturday May 12, 2012, 7:30 am - 11:30 am.** Age of Rock: Middle Devonian. Rock Units: The Detroit River Group. Specimens Present: Auglaize Quarry is best known for its crystals of iridescent brown fluorite, along with sphalerite, calcite, pyrite, quartz, and hydrocarbons. The minerals are found in pockets and fractures of quarry dolostones.

Training Required: MSHA

Quarry Location: The Shelly - Stoneco Auglaize Quarry is in Paulding County, Ohio. Take route 111 SW from Defiance about 8 miles to Ohio State Route 637 just east of Junction. Go east a short distance across the Auglaize River, and turn south on Paulding County Road 179 to the Quarry office on the east (left) side of the road.

From the south, take I 75 N to exit 130 (Bluelick Road). Take Bluelick Road 3.5 miles west to route 65; Take route 65 N/R for 1.6 miles where you will bear left onto route 115 N - take this route 7 miles into Kalida and continue in 115 N for 19.5 miles till its jct with route 15 - go W/L on route 15 for 0.5 miles to route 613 - go W/L on Route 613 for 9 miles passing through Continental, Hartsburg & Oakwood. At the Jct of 613W and route 66 west of Oakwood, take Route 66 N/R; 5 miles later, take route 166 L/W; 2.6 miles down the road turn right (N) onto County Rd 179 - take 179 N for 1.3 miles to the quarry entrance on your right.

REGGIE ROSE, Vice President Field Trips

**BLUE, BLUE, MYQUARTZ IS BLUE**

By Bill Cordua, U of Wisc, River Falls

I've been fascinated with blue quartz ever since I was a youngster who picked up a chunk in the Blue Ridge area of northern Virginia. The color was deep to sky blue, and seemed to change in hue as I tilted it. Like most blue quartz, it was not gemmy and was cross-cut by many fractures stained with iron oxides. It was special to me because there aren't many blue minerals and I had never found one before.

Blue quartz occurs at many localities. One famous locality is in Llano County, Texas where it is found as small doubly terminated crystals in a rhyolitic porphyry called, informally, llanoite. The crystals weather loose and can be collected easily. Slabs of this rock, studded with blue crystals, are cut and polished. Blue quartz is found in Wisconsin, most notably in a diorite exposed by the Dairyland Power Dam near Tony.

The cause of the blue color is reasonably well known. Blue quartz is crowded with tiny grains of minerals such as rutile ( $\text{TiO}_2$ ) or ilmenite ( $\text{FeTiO}_3$ ). There may be as many as two million of these included crystals per square centimeter, scattered uniformly through the quartz. Even so, because the crystals are so tiny, they make up only about 0.02% of the volume of the quartz. Light entering the quartz is scattered by these tiny particles, the scattering being most pronounced for blue light. The light reflected back to the eye is blue. This effect is also responsible for the blue color of the sky. Light shining through the blue quartz from behind is yellow or red (the complimentary color to the blue), because the back light is not scattered and reflected. This is what occurs in the sky at sunset.

Titanium is also responsible for the color of rose quartz. Here, however, the titanium occurs as the ion  $\text{Ti}^{+4}$  within the quartz structure, not as grains of other minerals. In this form, the titanium absorbs all colors except the rosy pink we all know so well.

Artificial blue quartz can be made by including cobalt impurities in quartz grown in the laboratory. Unlike the

## My Quartz is Blue (Cont'd)

blue quartz in nature, the artificial crystals are deep royal blue and can be grown in large flawless masses which can be readily faceted.

Natural blue quartz can rarely be used for lapidary purposes, but it is a wonderful experience to find it and see what looks like pieces of the clear blue sky embedded in the solid rock.

### References:

Fronzel, Clifford, 1962, The System of Mineralogy, 7th edition, vol. 3, Silica Minerals, John Wiley & Sons Publishers, NY 334p

Rossmann, G.R., 1944 "Colored Varieties of the Silica Minerals" in Silica: Physical Behavior, Geochemistry and Materials Applications, edited by P.J. Heaney, C.T. Prewitt & G.V. Gibbs, Washington, D.C., Mineralogical Society of America, Reviews in Mineralogy, vol. 29, p 433-468

## SHARE YOUR HOBBY- SHOW YOUR COLLECTION: WHY DO WE DISPLAY

By George Williams, From The Quarry, Cincinnati Min Soc, Feb 2001

### FOR THE PLEASURE IT BRINGS

1. It is satisfying to see our collection attractively set up in a display. We can be rightly proud of what we show.
2. There is much joy and reward in sharing our collections with others who have a similar interest.
3. It's exciting to be part of a group project.
4. After working diligently at our hobby, we deserve a little praise and we can get this only by sharing.
5. Displaying is a show sets up opportunities to meet other people who have found pleasure in same interests as you. Many life long friendships have started this way.
6. Sometimes we get a little stale at what we do. Preparing for a show brings new inspiration and rejuvenates your interests.

### IT'S AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

1. Arranging a display makes you more critical of your material and challenges you to improve your quality.
2. Planning a display around a theme requires some study and you end up with a greater knowledge of your collection.
3. After fussing over your display, you will look more critically at other exhibits allowing you to profit from other's techniques.

### THE FUN OF NON-COMPETITIVE DISPLAYING

1. Here you have free reign to follow through an idea you have for an exhibit without any concern for fitting into the limitations of rules.
2. Try standing beside your exhibit for a time. Be ready to answer questions and greet strangers as they show interest in what you have done. You'll exchange some good information and meet some great people.