

THE

ROCKPILE

Official Publication of the Midwest Mineralogical and Lapidary Society

AFFILIATED WITH • MIDWEST FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES • AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES

March 2022



SOUTHEASTERN - MICHIGAN

Midwest Mineralogical & Lapidary Society

2022 OFFICERS

President: Dan Gumina (313) 766-8944
Vice President: Mike Bomba (313) 381-8455
Recording Secretary: Diane Kuzara (734) 675-5237
Treasurer: Doris Snyder (313) 291-2133
Corresponding Secretary: Diane Kuzara (734) 675-5237
Liaison Officer: Peter Kuzara (734) 675-5237

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Club Services: Ana Ferguson
Door Prizes: Mike Bomba
AFMS Scholarship: Pat Rutkowski
Field Trips - Mike Bomba/Gary Slominski
Education: Dave Hendershot
Historian: Tom Morris
Michigan Material: Tom Morris
Membership: Ana Ferguson
MMLS Scholarship: Velma Bradley
Program Coordinator: Mike Bomba
Property – Storage: Gary Slominski
Sunshine Reporter: Velma Bradley
Refreshments: Gary Slominski
Web Site: Stacey Harper

ACTIVITIES

2022 Banquet: Dan Gumina
2022 Club Picnic: Stacey Harper
2022 Swap: Lou and Cindy Talley
2022 Super Swap: Bill Barr
2022 Auction: Dwayne Ferguson

The Rockpile Staff : Editor Peter Kuzara,
email: Kuzara1126@gmail.com 734-675-5237

MMLS website – www.mmls.us
Email - rockhounds@mmls.us

General Club meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on every
third Tuesday of the month (except July and August) at
the Democratic Club of Taylor, 23400 Wick Rd., Taylor,
MI 48180

GUESTS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

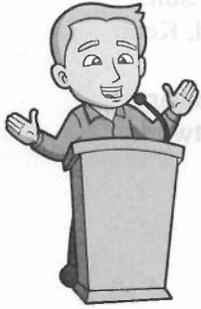
STUDY GROUPS

Lapidary: Workshop at Frank Konieczki's
Bead Study: Diane Kuzara
Mineralogy: Bill Barr at David Esch's

PAST PRESIDENTS

Robert Ellison (interim) 1956
Louis Cox 1957
Robert Heldenbrand 1958-59
Ralph Gamble 1959-60
Fred Miller 1960-61
Bert Smart 1961-62
Leo Nieman 1963
Nicholas Rothenthaler 1964-65
Robert Fedoruk 1966-67
John Good 1968-69
Cecilia Duluk 1970
Stanley Franczak 1971-72
E. Donald Stinnett 1973-74
Ralph Goniea 1975-76
Norman Hanschu 1977-78
Thomas Gibbs 1979-80
Harry Nagy 1981-82
Elspeth Gibbs 1983-84
Loretta Franczak 1985-86
Roland Snyder 1987-88
Jay Ross 1989-90
Tom Morris Jr. 1991-92
Diane Kuzara 1993-94
Bill Orban 1995-96
Glenn Swain 1997-98
Bill Peach 1999-2000
Diane Kuzara 2001-02
Cecilia Duluk 2003-04
Russ Ranker 2005-06
Dick DePodesta 2007-08
Rich Williams 2009-10
Leonard Swisher 2011-12
Mike Bomba 2013 - 14
Diane Kuzara 2015 - 16
Dan Gumina 2017 - 18
Diane Kuzara 2019 -2020

March, 2022



From The President's Desk Hello Rockhounds:

Anyone ready for spring yet? I know I am! Our spring swap is March 19th and it will be a good feeling to be back at it, gathering with friends and club members, selling those excess pounds of all the rocks you couldn't live without. Bring one and all... those door stoppers and backyard leaverites. Tell others about it. Let's have a great turnout. Show up and be rewarded. If you can get over to the Roamin Club auction March 5th & 6th do that, it's a good time and it's educational. Nice specimens and good fellowship! Stay safe and get creative. Time for a sale. See you soon.

President Dan

We heard it through the grapevine

MMLS longtime member, Florence Stevens (who now lives in Iowa), had a stroke in December and is recovering nicely at a care center. She expects to return home in March. A big "get well soon" goes out to Florence from us all.

Ed Smith's mother has passed away - our condolences to Ed and his family!

Mike Bomba's sister-inlaw (Peggy) also passed away recently. Condolences to Mike and Pam Bomba and their family.

March Program: Continuation of the video "Treasures of the Earth on Power."

A COUPLE OF BLUNDERS:

1. THE FRONT COVER SHOULD HAVE FEBRUARY NOT JANUARY.
2. THE PROGRAM SHOULD HAVE BEEN FOR FEBRUARY.

I am sorry from the editor.

REMEMBER BEFORE TRAVELING A GREAT DISTANCE

CHECK THAT THE EVENT IS STILL GOING ON!!!!

Dates to Remember!!

Mar. 3rd & 17th, 2022 Bead Study group will meet at the Kuzara's 20281 Thomas, Brownstown at 7pm. Diane Kuzara 734-675-5237.

Mar. 7th, 21st & 23rd, 2022 **Lapidary Work Shop 2009** W. Michigan Ave., Ypsilanti, Mi. 7pm. to 10 pm. Space is limited so please call Frank Konieczki 734-323-2218 before attending.

Mar. 11th, 2022 ROCKPILE DEADLINE

Mar. 15th, 2022 **Board Meeting** will be held at the Democratic Club of Taylor, 23400 Wick Rd., Taylor at 6:30 pm.

Mar. 15th, 2022 **General Meeting** will be held at the Democratic Club of Taylor, 23400 Wick Rd., Taylor at 7:30 pm.

Mar. 17th, 2022 **Mineral Study group** will meet at Dave Esch's house, 227 Barton Shore Dr., Ann Arbor, Mi. At 7:30 pm.

NOTICE NEW DATE

**Mar. 19th, 49th ANNUAL METRO
ROCK SWAP HOSTED BY THE
MIDWEST MINERALOGICAL &
LAPIDARY SOCIETY at St. John's
Lutheran Church, 13115 Telegraph
Rd. Taylor, Mi. For reservations and
information 734-837-8920**

Apr. 4th, 18th & 20th Lapidary Work Shop 2009 W. Michigan Ave., Ypsilanti, Mi. 7pm. to 10 pm. Space is limited so please call Frank Konieczki 734-323-2218 before attending.

Apr. 7th & 21st Bead Study group will meet at the Kuzara's 20281 Thomas, Brownstown at 7pm. Diane Kuzara 734-675-5237.

March, 2022

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Apr. 19th General Meeting will be held at the Democratic Club of Taylor, 23400 Wick Rd., Taylor at 7:30 pm.

Apr. 21st Mineral Study group will meet at Dave Esch's house, 227 Barton Shore Dr., Ann Arbor, Mi. At 7:30 pm.

SISTER CLUB EVENTS

Mar. 4-6—RICHMOND, INDIANA: Annual show; Eastern Indiana Gem and Geological Society; Wayne Co. Fairgrounds, 861 N. Salisbury Rd; Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-4; contact Judy Lee-Burton, 912 Kent Ln, Troy, OH 45373, (937) 339-1966; Email: jleeburton@woh.rr.com

Mar. 5th & 6th THE ROAMIN CLUB 49TH ANNUAL AUCTION

Saturday 11am to 6pm

Sunday 12 noon to 6pm

Schoolcraft College, Vista Tech Center, 18600

Haggerty Rd., Livonia, Michigan

For Information: Todd Gall 248-348-5093 or Clarence Sterling 248-884-0431

<https://roaminrockclub.weebly.com/>

Mar, 18-20—JACKSON, MICHIGAN: Annual show; Michigan Gem and Mineral Society; Keeley Park American 1 Credit Union Event Center, 200 W. Ganson St., Fri. 10-7, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-5; Sally Hoskin, MI, (517) 522-3396; Email: main@mgmsrockclub.com; Website: <http://mgmsrockclub.com/annual-show.html>

Apr. 7, 8 & 9th Indian Mounds Rock and Mineral Club 45TH Annual Gem and Mineral Show, Rogers Plaza Town Center, 972 28th Street Southwest, Wyoming, MI. 49509 Kreigh Tomaszewski 616-243-5851 email: kreigh@gmail.com

Apr. 23-24—TROY, OHIO: Annual show; Miami County Gem & Mineral Club; Miami County Fairgrounds, 650 N. Co Rd 25A; Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-4; Dewey Buck, PO Box 885, Troy, OH 45373, (937) 308-3012; Email: deweybuck12@gmail.com

Apr. 23-24—CUYAHOGA FALLS,, OHIO: Show and sale; Summit Lapidary Club and Akron Mineral Society;

Emidios Expo Center, 48 E Bath Rd ; Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; contact Evelyn Tryon, 2028 Tallmadge Rd, Kent, OH 44240-6806, (330) 673-9664; Email: gemboree76@gmail.com; Website: Summit Lapidary Club, Akron Mineral Society and Gemboree Network

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Submitted by Kathy Highstreet

How many weeks are there in a light year?

If a jogger runs at the speed of sound, can he still hear his Walkman?

If you jog backwards, will you gain weight?
If cats and dogs didn't have fur, would we still pet them?

If swimming is good for your shape, then why do whales look the way they do?

If you can't drink and drive, why do bars have parking lots?

"I am" is the shortest sentence in the English language. Could it be that "I do" is the longest sentence?

Ever wonder what the speed of lightning would be if it didn't zigzag?

If a cow laughed, would milk come out her nose?

Whatever happened to Preparations A through G?
Via G. I. Nugget 3/02

Everything will kill you



so choose something fun

The Birthstone for March: Aquamarine



Aquamarine's name comes from the Latin for seawater, and ancient mariners claimed the gem would calm the waves and keep sailors safe at sea. This March birthstone was also thought to bring happiness to Marriage.

From the internet

The Michigan Mineral Beginning with the Letter G: Gold Au

Gold is a chemical element with the symbol **Au** (from Latin: *aurum*) and atomic number 79, making it one of the higher atomic number



elements that occur naturally. In a pure form, it is a bright, slightly orange yellow, dense, soft, malleable, and ductile metal.

Hardness: 2.5 on the mohs scale

Color: yellow orange

Occurrence: Allegan, Antrim, Baraga, Charlevoix, Dickinson, Emmet, Gogebic, Houghton, Huron, Ionia, Iron, Kalkaska, Kent, Leelanau, Livingston, Manistee, Marquette, Montcalm, Newaygo, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, and Wayne Counties.

From the internet Wikipedia

NEW MINERAL DESCRIBED FROM URANIUM MINE IN UTAH

A new mineral named oldsite has been verified and accepted by the International Mineralogical Association.

Carnegie Museum of Natural History announces the naming of the new mineral Oldsite after Dr. Travis Olds, the museum's Assistant Curator of

Minerals. The International Mineralogical Association (IMA) verified the mineral, which was accepted in October 2021 by an international team of scientists. Oldsite is named in recognition of Olds' contributions to uranium mineralogy.

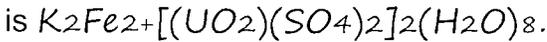


Yellow oldsite blades with blue stanleyite and white szomolnokite on asphaltum. Horizontal field of view is 0.7 millimeters. Photo by Dr. Anthony Kampf. Yellow oldsite blades with blue stanleyite and white szomolnokite on asphaltum. Horizontal field of view is 0.7 millimeters. Photo by Dr. Anthony Kampf. Yellow oldsite blades with blue stanleyite and white szomolnokite on asphaltum. Horizontal field of view is 0.7 millimeters. Photo by Dr. Anthony Kampf. Yellow oldsite blades with blue stanleyite and white szomolnokite on asphaltum. Horizontal field of view is 0.7 millimeters. Photo by Dr. Anthony Kampf. Yellow oldsite blades with blue stanleyite and white szomolnokite on asphaltum. Horizontal field of view is 0.7 millimeters. Photo by Dr. Anthony Kampf.

Collected at Utah's North Mesa mines near Temple Mountain, Oldsite forms from the interaction of air and water with uranium and iron-sulfide ores in the humid underground environment, leading to crystalline deposits on the surfaces of mine walls. Oldsite occurs as tiny yellow, rectangular blades measuring up to 0.3 millimeters in length. The crystals are thin and brittle and dissolve in water.

The holotype specimen of Oldsite, or original

specimen to be named, is held in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Its chemical formula



“I’m honored to be the namesake of such a fascinating mineral,” said Olds. “My research focuses on descriptive minerology, particularly minerals containing uranium, which has been my passion since I knew I wanted to become a mineralogist. Oldsite is unique because it helps us fill in some puzzle pieces about how uranium behaves in the environment. The way its atoms connect to each other in the crystal structure tells us about the conditions that led to its formation. This information can be useful to help keep uranium out of drinking water, or to clean up nuclear waste.”

The research team that discovered and described Oldsite includes Dr. Jakub Plášil from the Czech Republic’s Institute of Physics ASCR, Dr. Anthony R. Kampf of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Dr. Chi Ma of California Institute of Technology, and German mineralogist Joy Desor.

The above story is based on materials provided by Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

From the internet GeologyIn

Kid’s Corner

A newsletter feature from our former MMS Education Chair, John Peters
 Source: Mini Miners Monthly, *Diamond Dan Publications*, Vol. 13, No. 9; Sept. 2021
 Amber by Wesley Powell

Amber is fossilized tree sap which often has different things in it such as bugs and spiders. (Don’t worry! The bugs are dead!) Its (mostly) orange-hued transparency has preserved long-extinct animals for millions of years. Hundreds of years ago, amber, which is today used in jewelry, was used in many other different ways. In the 1500’s, many different items like bowls, plates, and sometimes chess sets were made from amber. It’s adorned our necklaces,

bracelets, and pendants for millennia. The two best places to find amber is in are in the Baltic States, and the Dominican Republic. The price of amber can be from \$20 to as high as \$40,000! Paleontologists (scientists who study fossils) are able to identify different things inside the amber. Over 1,000 extinct different insects have been discovered in amber! Some of the insects and bugs inside the amber can be pretty old, too. Millions of years old! In fact, one scientist claimed to have found an insect inside of amber which is 135 million years old! That’s when the dinosaurs roamed the earth! A few of the most common insects and other things you can find in amber is termites, moths, caterpillars, spiders, and midges. There have been many different myths about this gemstone. For example, Phaethon, who was the son of Helios, the sun god, asked his father if he could ride the chariot of the sun for a day through the heavens. Helios agreed.

Phaethon got too close to the earth and burned it! To save the earth, Zeus threw a lightning bolt at Phaethon and killed him. His mother and sisters mourned and turned into trees and their tears are the amber.

Fun Facts About Amber:

- *Amber is a gem, but not a gemstone* - The proper classification for organic gems like coral, pearl, and amber is gem material, not gemstone.

- *Amber was once part of a tree’s immune system* - When a tree is punctured or scratched, the tree releases a sticky substance called resin to seal the wounded area. Over time, chemically stable kinds of resin will harden and form the pretty, translucent version of amber that you are familiar with.

- *It’s easy to be fooled by fake amber* - The advent of the plastic known as Bakelite made it possible to create fake, but realistic looking, “amber.” To determine if amber is real, scrape it with a knife. Fake amber flakes, real amber is powdery. Real amber should also float in salt water and will warm up quickly in your hand.

From MMS Conglomerate 10/20

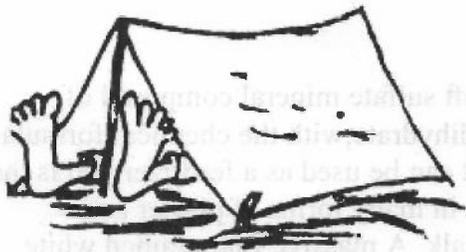
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LOOKING BACK WAYBACK

How to Take a Shower at a Campground

- NOT!

By Joe Slovak From the Rockpile October 1995



(Our bulletin's cartoonist, Joe Slovak, has now taken to the written word to describe some of the humorous aspects of being a rockbound. In the article that follows he tells about his experience at a campground shower room during the club's summer field trip to Michigan's Upper Peninsula. - ED.)

After a hot, dirty, mosquito and fly-infested fun rockhounding day in various hot, dirty, mosquito and fly infested rock dumps in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, I decided to take a shower at the campground facilities. With all my clean clothes in a clean Meijer's plastic bag (always ask for plastic, not paper) along with soap and towel, I started on my 100 yard hike to the showers. Upon reaching the shower building, I was lucky to find all three working showers empty. If you are not a lucky person, bring a book or magazine to read while you wait. This is also a good place to meet new people and other rockhounds who are also waiting.

The process of taking a shower and dressing which I am about to describe will prove to be invaluable for newer club members as well as experienced campground persons. SUGGESTION: Keep a copy of this article in your wallet and/or your ROCKPILE's How-To Book

HINT: If you are lucky and have a choice of unoccupied, working showers, pick the one with the least crawling things in it. For you uninformed "Motel People," the shower has a privacy door with a lock (which doesn't work) on the inside of the door, a three foot by three foot undress/dress area with a three foot bench and a shower with a narrow plastic shower curtain. Remove your clean clothes from the Meijer's plastic bag and hang them in reverse order of dress on the single door hook: shirt, socks, slacks and underwear. Put the soap in the shower (if there is a soap dish) and the towel on the bench within reach near the narrow shower curtain (very important). Get undressed, jam your underwear into the closed entry door crack to keep it closed. Place your

shoes near the narrow shower curtain (very important). Put your dirty, smelly clothes in the Meijer's plastic bag; this way you can just throw them in the trash on the way out.

Get into the shower and close the narrow shower curtain. CAUTION: Don't get under the shower yet. Turn the shower handle on - it will not matter what temperature setting you select. Turn the handle to "cold," the water will be "hot." Turn the handle to "hot," the water will still be "hot." (The campground owners live in a cold climate and like hot showers.) Get wet, soap up, move under the shower, count to ten and move away, or you will look like a relative of a boiled lobster. CAUTION: Listen for anyone flushing a toilet. When this happens, immediately jump away from the shower because the water temperature will raise 200 degrees. You will not hear a member of the opposite sex flushing the toilet in the other side of the building, but using the ten count technique will reduce burn time.

HINT: You may want to practice this at home before camping. Being finished, turn off the shower, pull back the narrow shower curtain (take your soap). You will find that the floor, bench, towel, Meijer's plastic bag and shoes are wet (so what did you expect with a narrow shower curtain)?

Avoid the wet, dirty floor by standing with one foot on each wet shoe. After using the dryest part of the towel, lean on a clean part of the wet wall opposite the bench, lift one foot at a time and put on your underwear. Slacks are next - roll up the legs before attempting to put them on, because they will get wet from the floor. Putting on socks is very tricky and there is risk of bodily injury. Place one foot on the wet towel lying on the wet bench, dry your foot as much as possible, (keeping the other foot on the wet shoe). Now try to put a sock on your damp foot without falling down. The shoe ready for the foot with the sock on it is crushed from standing on it. With one foot on the bench and the other on the wet shoe, reach down and open up the crushed shoe and put the foot from the bench into it without falling down. Repeat all this for the other foot. HINT: Next time, forget the socks. Go outside in the sun and walk around the campground until your clothes and shoes dry off to your comfort level. CAUTION: Too much sun exposure may require another shower. (Find alternate methods for evening showers.)

HINT: This entire process can be avoided if you don't want to be sociable, or as an alternate, buy a six pack as a gift and convince a motel person that you are just passing by and would like to use their shower. Happy Camping!

Not Your Normal Sand Dunes -The Wonder of White Sands National Park

White Sands National Park is located in the state of New Mexico. What makes it such a wonder is that

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the snow-white sands are made of the mineral, *gypsum*, not quartz, like the sand you usually see piled high on lake shores when you go to the beach. Great wavy dunes of gypsum sand are spread over 275 square miles of desert at White Sands park, creating the world's largest gypsum dunefield.

The story of these dunes began way back in the Permian Period of Earth's history, over 250 million years ago, when shallow tropical seas covered the area where White Sands National Park is today. When the seas dried up, they left behind crystals of a mineral called gypsum (calcium sulfate). Later on, the Earth's crust lifted up and the gypsum-rich seabed became the top of mountains. Over time, rain dissolved the gypsum in the mountains and rivers carried it to the Tularosa Basin, where it sat. The trapped water sank into the ground or formed shallow pools that also dried out, leaving gypsum on the surface in a crystalline form called *selenite*. During the last Ice Age, a 1,600-square-mile body of water named Lake Otero covered much of the basin. When it dried out, a large flat area of selenite crystals remained, named the Alkali Flat.

Lake Lucero is a dry lake bed in the southwest corner of the park, at one of the lowest points in the basin. Rain and snowmelt from surrounding mountains will sometimes fill Lake Lucero with water containing dissolved gypsum. As the water evaporates, small selenite crystals about 1 inch in diameter form on the surface of the lake. Most of the crystals form during large floods every 10-14 years. Wind and water break down the crystals into smaller and smaller particles until they become fine grains of white gypsum sand.

Another amazing thing is the gypsum crystals in the Alkali Flat and along Lake Lucero's shore can grow up to 3 feet long! Weathering and erosion eventually break the crystals into sand-size grains that are carried away by the winds from the southwest, forming the white dunes. The dunes constantly change shape and slowly move downwind. Since gypsum dissolves in water, the sand in the dunes may dissolve and cement together after rain, forming layers that are more solid, which increases the wind resistance of the dunes.

By the way, White Sands park is new. It's been a National Park only since December 2019.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_Sands_National_Park

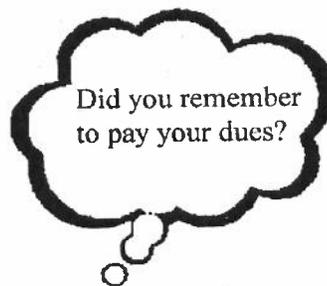
Kid's Corner

A newsletter feature from our former MMS Education Chair,
John Peters

From Michigan Mineralogical Society Conglomerate 2/21

Gypsum is a soft sulfate mineral composed of calcium sulfate dihydrate, with the chemical formula $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It can be used as a fertilizer and is the main constituent in many forms of plaster and in blackboard chalk. A massive fine-grained white or lightly tinted variety of gypsum called alabaster has been used for sculpture by many cultures. It is the definition of a hardness of 2 on the Mohs scale of mineral hardness. It forms as an evaporate mineral and as a hydration product of anhydrite. From Rocky Trails 11-15

Joe Slovak's **ROCKTEEN** Book



THE MIDWEST MINERALOGICAL AND LAPIDARY SOCIETY (MMLS) is an educational non-profit organization founded in 1956. The Society now has more than 100 members and is affiliated with the Midwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies and the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies. Significantly, MMLS has been recognized numerous times by the Midwest and American Federations with first place (gold level) awards in the annual All American Club Awards Program.

PURPOSE: The purpose of The MMLS shall be (1) to promote interest in and increase knowledge in the fields of mineralogy, geology, and paleontology, including lapidary and related arts; (2) to publish articles and information pertaining to these fields; (3) to encourage collections and to display specimens in these fields; and (4) to arrange field trips in support of the interests and activities specified.

GENERAL MEETINGS: the third Tuesday of each month, September through June, 7:30 p.m. at the Democratic Club of Taylor, 23400 Wick Rd., Taylor, MI 48180 **GUESTS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.**

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership can be obtained at any general meeting or from any MMLS member.
DUES: Entrance fee - \$3.00; annual dues - \$20.00 (adult), \$2.00 (junior) on a year basis. Membership expires each Dec. 31.

ANNUAL EVENTS:

March - Spring Rock Swap and Sale, Banquet Fall- 2 Day SuperSwap and Sale November Annual Auction
Yearly Picnic

STUDY GROUPS: Special-interest study groups meet monthly, September through June. Currently the following groups are active: Bead Study, Mineralogy, Wire Study is conducted on individual basis.

FIELD TRIPS: Several one day field trips and one longer (one to two weeks) field trips are conducted each year. Mostly, these field trips focus on the collecting of mineral and fossil specimens at quarries, mines, and other known collecting sites in the United States and Canada. Field trips are restricted to MMLS members.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND: MMLS has established a scholarship Endowment Fund which provides scholarships to qualified students enrolled in an accredited college or university in southeastern Michigan who have completed at least their junior year and have a major in geology, mineralogy, paleontology or lapidary and related arts.

SEAMAN MINERAL MUSEUM: MMLS has designated the A.E. SEAMAN Mineral Museum, Houghton, Michigan, as it's "adoptive" museum, pledging to support it with gifts to the museum's endowment fund and the donation of mineral specimens and services.

INTERNET WEB SITES OF INTEREST:

Midwest Federation:
www.amfed.org/mw1/index.html American
Lands Access Association: <http://amlands.org>

American Federation:
www.amfed.org

The Rockhound's 10 Commandments:

Thou shall not touch thy neighbor's minerals unless he places them in thy hands.

Thou shall not test the strength of crystals by pushing, squeezing or biting.

Thou shall not drop thy neighbor's fossils, for many do not bounce properly.

Thou shall not place thy neighbor's specimens in thine own pocket.

Thou shall not collect at a neighbor's land unless thy neighbor knowst he's there.

Thou shall not argue names of minerals too violently; for sometimes thou couldst be wrong.

Thou shall 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.

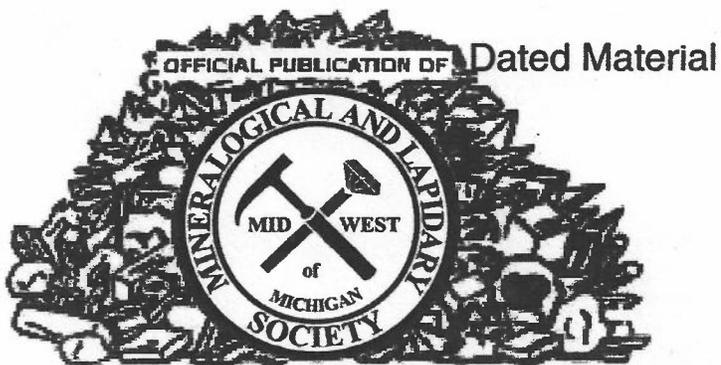
Thou shall protect thine eyes, hands & feet, so that they mayst enjoy many future field trips.

Thou shall not encroach upon thy neighbor's diggin's, lest thy neighbor's hammer be dropped upon thee.

Thou shall not break uncollectable specimens.

Midwest
Mineralogical and
Lapidary
Society of
Michigan

EDITOR
20281 THOMAS
BROWNSTOWN, MI
48183



The ROCKPILE

Bulletin Editor Contest Awards



1993 - 1st Place (Large Bulletin) AFMS
1991 - 1st Place (Large Bulletin) MWF
1990 - 1st Place (New Editor) AFMS
1990 - 1st Place (New Editor) MWF

