



Lake City Rockhound News

Newsletter of the North Idaho Mineral Club, Inc.
P.O. Box 1643 Hayden, ID 83835

June, 2016
Volume 15, No. 6

We meet on the 3rd Thursday of the month at the Lake City Center, 1916 Lakewood Drive, Coeur d'Alene in the Library, from 6:00PM to 8:00 PM. Visitors and Guests are Welcome.

Our web site: <http://www.northidahomineralclub.com>

Contents

Meeting Information.....	1
Meeting Minutes.....	1
Biggs Jasper.....	1
Gem Show Success.....	2
Lapidary.....	2
Vanadinite.....	3
Lapidary Word Find.....	3
Calendar of Events.....	4

This Month's Meeting

Regular Meeting – June 16, 2016

The Meeting Program:

How to Make a Bezel Set Wire Wrapped Cabochon - Video

Refreshments: Diane Rose, Bev Bockman, Joshua Williams

There will be a silent auction and scholarship raffle

(the raffle drawing will be at this month's meeting). Buy your tickets today.

May 2016 Meeting Minutes

Meeting called to order by Pres. Dale Rupert. The Pledge was recited. We have 23 members present and no guests.

Carl Chapin gave Treasurers report. All bills have been paid.

Dean Hutchinson ran through the items needed for Show June 4-5 with set-up being June 3. He has ordered 50 signs to be delivered by May 27. He asked for volunteers to assist with distribution. Meet at Fairgrounds west gate at 1 p.m. Monday May 30th. A signup sheet was passed around for everyone to bring food for the Potluck June 3 after setup for Dealers as well as Members to get to know each other before the show begins. The Club and Dealers are encouraged to go to Golden Corral on Saturday @ 5:30 p.m. after show closes, so no one has to worry about dinner after a hot long Show. Tammy Madland will be in charge of Kids Corner this year. Thank you Tammy! Setup is being handled by Diane Rose, Karel Mrazek, Corey Brenner and Johnie Pitman. Table setup will begin after wires are hung from ceiling and the setup portion is finished. Anyone planning to assist with table setup and skirting, please do not arrive before 8 a.m.

Beverly Bockman will order the chicken from Super 1 and pick it up as well. Beverly will also assist in setup of showcases and the liners.

EVERYONE is encouraged to assist with teardown after Show closes at 4 p.m. Do not forget about the silent auction and treats.

Respectfully submitted, Diane Rose, Secretary



Biggs Jasper

Condensed from The Rock Licker, via THE ROCK RATTLER 1/94 Via Glacial Drifter 2 & 3/01

Biggs jasper is one of the more recently discovered picture rock materials. The first piece was found about 1960 in a creek bottom south of Biggs Junction, Oregon. It is one of the more distinctive jaspers even though it lacks brilliant colors, its design is



unique among siliceous rocks. It takes an excellent polish. Biggs jasper seems to have developed from the muds of short-lived streams that evolved on the surface of a cooled basalt terrain. The raw materials (plastic colloids, silica, clay and iron) came from the weathering of recent igneous rocks and were deposited in the settling basins of stream channels. Heat and pressure from volcanic activity then served to form jasper, small creeping motions led to the marbled rosettes and picture designs.

Biggs jasper is sandwiched between two basalt lava flows that cover Oregon, Washington and parts of Idaho. That plants and animals inhabited the newly formed water courses is shown by the fossil fish found in the area.



Gem Show Success

The 2016 North Idaho Mineral Club's Gem, Mineral, Rock and Jewelry Show is now history. The show was very successful. We had a record number of attendees (approximately 980) and the vendors were also quite pleased with the results.

We would like to thank all the member volunteers who worked at the show. They all helped to make the show the function as smoothly as it did.



Lapidary

From Wikipedia

A lapidary (the word means "concerned with stones") is an artisan who forms stone, mineral, gemstones, and other suitably durable materials (amber, shell, jet, pearl, copal, coral, horn and bone, glass and other synthetics) into decorative items (e.g. cameos, cabochons, and faceted designs). Diamond cutters are generally not referred to as lapidaries, due to the specialized techniques which are required to work diamond.

The arts of a sculptor or stonemason do not generally fall within the definition, though chiseling inscriptions in stone, and preparing laboratory 'thin sections' may be considered

lapidary arts. The term is most commonly associated with jewelry and decorative household items (e.g. bookends, clock faces, ornaments, etc.) A specialized form of lapidary work is the inlaying of marble and gemstones into a marble matrix, known in English as "pietra dura" for the hard stones like onyx, jasper and carnelian that are used, but called in Florence and Naples, where the technique was developed in the 16th century, opere di commessi.

The Medici Chapel at San Lorenzo in Florence is completely veneered with inlaid hard stones. A lapidary specialty developed from the late 18th century in Naples and Rome are the "micro-mosaics" assembled out of many minute slivers of stone to create still life, cityscape views and the like.

In China, lapidary work specializing in jade carving has been continuous since the Shang dynasty.

Categories

There are three broad categories of lapidary arts. These are the procedures of tumbling, cabochon cutting, and faceting. The distinction is somewhat loose, and leaves a broad range within the term cabochon.

Most lapidary work is done using motorized equipment and resin or metal bonded diamond tooling in successively decreasing particle sizes until a polish is achieved. Often, the final polish will use a different medium, such as tin oxide, glastite or cerium(IV) oxide. Older techniques, still popular with hobbyists, used bonded grinding wheels of silicon carbide, with only using a diamond tipped saw. Diamond cutting, because of the extreme hardness of diamonds, cannot be done with silicon carbide, and requires the use of diamond tools.

There are also many other forms of lapidary, not just cutting and polishing stones and gemstones. These include: casting, faceting, carving, jewelery, mosaics (e.g. little slices of opal on potch, obsidian or another black stone and with a clear dome (glass or crystal quartz) on top.

There are lapidary clubs throughout the world. In Australia there are numerous gem shows including an annual gem show, the Gemborree which is a nation-wide lapidary competition. There is a collection of gem and mineral

shows held in Tucson, Arizona, USA, at the beginning of February each year. This group of shows constitutes the largest gem and mineral event in the world. The event was originally started with the Tucson Gem and Mineral Society Show and has now grown to include dozens of other independent shows.



Vanadinite

From Wikipedia

Vanadinite is a mineral belonging to the apatite group of phosphates, with the chemical formula $Pb_5(VO_4)_3Cl$. It is one of the main industrial ores of the metal vanadium and a minor source of lead. A dense, brittle mineral, it is usually found in the form of red hexagonal crystals. It is formed by the oxidation of lead ore deposits such as galena. First discovered in 1801 in Mexico, vanadinite deposits have since been unearthed in South America, Europe, Africa, and other parts of North America.

Vanadinite is an uncommon mineral, only occurring as the result of chemical alterations to a preexisting material. It is therefore known as a secondary mineral. It is found in arid climates and forms by oxidation of primary lead minerals. Vanadinite is especially found in association with the lead sulfide, galena.



It was originally discovered in Mexico by the Spanish mineralogist Andrés Manuel del Río in 1801. He called the mineral "brown lead" and asserted that it contained a new element, which he first named pancromium and later, erythronium. In 1830, Nils Gabriel Sefström discovered a new element, which he named vanadium. Del Río's "brown lead" was also rediscovered, in 1838 in Zimapán, Hidalgo, Mexico, and was named vanadinite due its high vanadium content.

Deposits of vanadinite are now found worldwide.

Crystals of vanadinite conform to a hexagonal system of symmetry. This internal structure is often reflected in the hexagonal external shape of the crystals. The crystals are usually in the form of short hexagonal prisms, but can also be found as hexagonal pyramids, rounded masses or crusts.

Vanadinite is usually bright-red or orange-red in color, although sometimes brown, red-brown, gray, yellow, or colorless. Its distinctive color makes it popular among mineral collectors. Its streak can be either pale yellow or brownish-yellow.

Its hardness is 3–4 on the Mohs scale, about the same as a copper coin. Vanadinite is particularly heavy for a translucent mineral with a molecular weight approximately seven times that of water.



Lapidary Word Find

Find the following words in the grid. They can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal or reversed.

ALLUVIAL, CABOCHON, CLEAVAGE, CONCHOIDAL, DOPPING, FACET, GEMSTONE, GRIT, JEWEL, LAPPING, MINERAL, ORES, ORTHOCLASE, REFRACTION, ROUGE, RUTILATED, STAR, TEMPLATE, TRIPOLI, UNDERCUTTING

A	C	E	L	C	T	U	G	B	D	H	W	J	L	H	J	W	Q
N	D	A	S	A	Y	D	E	Y	E	N	N	I	D	E	G	O	H
Z	A	E	B	A	I	G	Y	G	A	N	V	Q	W	T	F	R	R
F	R	C	T	O	L	V	N	M	A	Y	B	E	S	E	X	G	V
Q	E	W	Z	A	C	C	U	I	G	V	L	N	X	C	I	N	T
K	B	I	X	L	L	H	O	L	P	U	A	I	O	A	X	I	C
O	F	A	V	K	A	I	O	H	L	P	L	E	A	F	R	T	O
R	I	L	O	P	I	R	T	N	T	A	A	X	L	G	M	T	N
G	E	M	S	T	O	N	E	U	X	R	R	L	B	C	E	U	C
V	N	T	T	R	J	O	N	N	R	N	O	E	E	G	F	C	H
Q	E	R	E	F	R	A	C	T	I	O	N	D	U	O	Y	R	O
V	E	M	M	M	V	U	D	J	O	M	O	O	R	R	M	E	I
E	H	I	T	K	P	M	I	L	A	P	R	F	A	E	G	D	D
F	C	V	P	X	C	L	A	E	P	L	Y	G	T	S	U	N	A
R	H	X	O	L	C	D	A	I	Q	T	Z	K	S	B	Y	U	L
I	S	G	Z	Y	V	N	N	T	P	E	P	Q	H	K	J	X	Z
Q	Y	W	G	S	Z	G	Y	M	E	A	P	S	W	J	J	E	G
X	R	A	M	K	H	Y	R	E	F	R	A	C	T	I	O	N	B

North Idaho Mineral Club
 P.O. Box 1643
 Hayden, ID 83835



First Class Mail

NIMC Officers			
President: Dale Ruperd (208-664-2712)			
Vice-President: Corey Brenner (208-640-4743)			
Treasurer: Carl Chapin (208-772-9049)			
Secretary: Diane Rose (208-659-6173)			
Other Positions			
Show Chair 2016: Dean Hutchinson			
Newsletter: Michael Burton (208-772-9347)			
Federation Director: Dale Ruperd			
Federation Delegate: Bill Johnson (208-765-3099)			
Webmaster: Michael Burton			
Programs/Membership: Bev Bockman (208-773-5384)			
Affiliations			
AFMS – American Federation of Mineralogical Societies			
NFMS – Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies			
S.C.R.I.B.E.			
ALAA – American Lands Access Association			
Gem Show Schedules			
Jul 16-17	10:00-5:00 10:00-5:00	Darrington Rock & Gem Club	Manford Grange, 1265 Railroad Ave, Darrington, WA
Jul 29-31	10:00-6:00 10:00-6:00 10:00-4:00	Willamette Agate & Mineral Society (AFMS & NFMS Mtgs)	Linn Cty Expo Ctr, Albany, OR
Aug 5-7	10:00-5:00 10:00-4:00	Far West Lapidary & Gem Society	North Bend Comm. Ctr, 2222 Broadway, Bend, OR
Aug 13-14	9:00-5:00 10:00-5:00	Maplewood Rock & Gem Club	Maplewood Rock & Gem Clubhouse, 8802 196 th St SW, Edmonds, WA
Sep 10-11	9:00-6:00 10:00-4:00	Clallum Cty Gem & Mineral Assoc.	Vern Burton Community Ctr., 308 East 4 th St, Port Angeles, WA
Sep 10-11	10:00-5:00 10:00-5:00	Marcus Whitman Gem & Mineral Soc.	Walla Walla Cty Frngds, 363 Orchard St., Walla Walla, WA
Sep 17-18	10:00-5:00 10:00-4:00	Southern WA. Mineralogical Society	Castle Rock Frngds, 120 Fair Lane, SW corner of Hwy 411 and Cowlitz River, Castle Rock, WA