



Lake City Rockhound News

NORTH IDAHO MINERAL CLUB

NOVEMBER 2012

P.O. Box 1643 Hayden, ID 83835

MEETING AT LAKE CITY CENTER 1916 LAKEWOOD DRIVE

667-4628 6:00 P.M. 3rd Thursday of month Visitors Welcome

See the NFMS web site at www.amfed.org/nfms See OUR web site for the club at www.northidahomineralclub.com

MEETING 6 P.M. TO 8 P.M. NOVEMBER 15, 2012

DVD PRESENTATION (SECOND HALF)

CAVE OF FORGOTTEN DREAMS

Alternate program available in event of technical difficulties

REFRESHMENTS AND SILENT AUCTION—THE BEST IN THE
WEST!!!

DUES ARE DUE IN NOVEMBER—MUST BE GIVEN TO MIKE BURTON NO LATER THAN THE DECEMBER MEETING. \$10.0 SINGLE MEMBERSHIP AND \$17.50 FAMILY MEMBERSHIP. Check with Mike if you are not sure whether you are paid up or not.

Sincere apologies for the absence of Bockmans at the last meeting. First time we have missed a meeting in **many years**. Too many things going on at home, **and we forgot what day it was!!!**

North Idaho Mineral Club minutes

October 18,2012

Meeting called to order at 6:10 PM by President Bill Johnson.

The people from Good Eats presented their proposal for 2013 show:

Suggested: Cost plus \$200.00 for the two day show. Served between 11 AM and 1 PM.

We will receive the receipts for all ingredients for the meals. The Club will sell the tickets with the suggested price of \$10 per meal per day.

People will need to eat in their booth or if possible in the area by the kitchen.

They have crock pots to keep the meals hot, if that is what is chosen.... maybe one day Spaghetti and maybe chef salad as an alternate each day. There is not an option for French fries.

We are to attempt to create a possible menu to be accepted by them to see if it is feasible without their truck.

NO MONEY to be exchanged at the Fair Grounds. We will contract them, as the Fair Grounds are not part of the process. They have a health department approved facility to make the food. They will deliver the food to the Fair Grounds.. Need the numbers and decision by May 1,2013.

Joyce 208-964-4467 or Dennis 208-964-4471 they are headed to AZ soon.

Mike Burton gave the Treasurers report.

OLD BUSINESS: Rock and Gem Mag. Was sent a message concerning our Club in the Club Listings. Also the show coordinator for NFMS has our information to get out to all publications.

Diane Rose put the meeting notice in the Coeur d' Alene Press and the notice is to appear under The Calendar.

Possible Officers for 2013 reported by Mike Burton —election in November

President—Richard Petrovic (unconfirmed)

Vice President—Dale Rupert

Secretary—Diane Rose and Cindy Yates

Treasurer—Mike Burton

Hospitality/Refreshments—Tommie Erst and Cindy Yates

Attendance Book—Bob Bockman

Field Trip Coordinator—Warren Price

Refreshments for November will be supplied by Tammy Madland and Tommie Erst. Thank you ladies!!

No DVD player for the meeting as Bockmans were not there —Silent Auction proceeding and meeting adjourned.

Diane Rose, Secretary.

If you have e-mail please read the Northwest Newsletter for NOVEMBER2012-www.amfed.org/nfms — either read on line or download and save. If you are a member of this club and would like to have a hard copy of this newsletter please see Mike to make sure that your name has been submitted to the circulation chairman so you can receive yours by mail..

**Good news about food service for the June show. The Mica Flats Grange will be happy to provide for us and will be working out of their own kitchen in the Food Court. I found this out just minutes after I had Bob mail all the contracts with the information that we had no food vendor in June. How happy I will be to rectify that message!
BB**

FIELD TRIP ON THE FLY! I am going to write in detail about the wonders of our visit to Crater Rock Museum in Central Point, Oregon in the December issue of this bulletin. Janet (my sister) and I took a full two weeks to make a trip as far as her AZ. home, but our first stop was in Central Point to visit rockhound friends Barbara and Bob Jacobsen. The museum was not open on Monday, but since they are on the board they got us access, and how glad I am. We spent hours there—and could have spent days. If you EVER go through Central Point on your way south, do not miss a visit to this **marvelous** collection.

Rutilated Quartz

by Dave Wester

First off, quartz is the most common mineral on Earth. It is found in nearly every geological environment and is a component of almost every rock type. I'll bet somewhere in your collection you have at least one piece of quartz. Did you know that it makes up about 12% of the earth's crust, occurring in a wide variety of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks? It is also the most varied in terms of variety and color. Quartz is a 7 on the Mohs scale of hardness but you already know that because we've spoken about that several times before. The name quartz comes from the Saxon word *querklufferz* which meant cross vein ore.

Rutilated quartz (sometimes referred to as Cupid's darts, Venus hair stone, and fleches d'amour) is quite simply quartz stone with rutile enclosures. Rutile is a mineral that is made up mostly of titanium dioxide, or TiO₂. As a mineral, rutile is very high on the refractive index and disperses more than almost any other mineral. This means that when rutile appears in other minerals, it almost always appears in long, thin shots of color. Rutilus is, in fact, the Latin word for red. The mineral gained this name because some specimens are a lovely deep

red color. Rutile, however, can also appear in brown and gray tones. Rutile often forms needle-like crystal inclusions inside quartz and this form of quartz is known as rutilated quartz and it looks like small bars of imbedded gold. Rutile is a 6 on the Mohs scale. Because of the difference in hardness between the two materials and because of the way rutile forms inside, this can be a difficult stone to attain a smooth surface without pits.

Rutilated quartz is found in Australia, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Norway, Pakistan and the United States.

From a mythical perspective, rutilated quartz is believed to bring forth each person's strengths, originality, aids sleep, relate to others. Rutile itself is said to intensify the metaphysical properties of its host crystal and to enhance one's understanding of difficult situations. It is also said to enhance creativity and to relieve depression and loneliness. Rutilated quartz is also believed to slow down the aging process and is said to be a strong healer. Guess I'll give it a try and see if it helps with my hair line.



NOVEMBER BIRTHSTONE: TOPAZ AND CITRINE

Topaz is the November birthstone and the Sagittarius Zodiac stone. Blue topaz has been considered a valid alternate birthstone for December, and is given on the 4th anniversary. Golden topaz is given on the 23rd anniversary. Topaz is associated with the values of strength, wisdom, and courage. Topaz is a common gemstone that has been used for centuries in jewelry. Its golden brown to yellow color is classic but is confused with the less valuable citrine, which is sometimes wrongly sold under the name topaz. The blue topaz that is often confused with aquamarine is rarely natural and is produced by irradiating and then heating clear crystals.

Topaz is one of the hardest silicate minerals in nature. Topaz crystals can reach incredible size of several hundred pounds. Topaz can make very attractive mineral specimens due to their high luster, nice colors and well formed and multifaceted crystals. Topaz may be colorless, yellow, orange, red, blue and green.

Citrine is the traditional birthstone for November and is an alternate Zodiac stone for Scorpio. Citrine jewelry is given as the gemstone gift for the 13th and 17th anniversaries. Citrine is associated with the values of hope, cheerfulness, youth, health and fidelity. Citrine is any quartz crystal or cluster that is yellow or orange in color. Although often cut as a gemstone, citrine is actually somewhat rare in nature. Most citrines on the market have been heat treated. Specimens of low grade, inexpensive amethyst or smoky quartz are often cooked at high temperatures to produce the more profitable orange yellow citrine. Citrines whose colors have been produced by artificial means tend to have much more of an orange or reddish cast than those found in nature, which are usually a pale yellow. Much of the natural citrine may have started out as amethyst but heat from nearby magmatic bodies may have caused the change to citrine.

Interestingly, a popular gemstone on the market is a mixture of half amethyst and half citrine and is given the name ametrine. The manufacturer takes an amethyst stone and heats it, which converts it to citrine. He then bombards a portion of the stone with beta radiation which converts it back to amethyst. By using a metal mask to block a portion of the beta radiation, an unusual citrine and amethyst gem is produced.

Unfortunately for citrine it is often confused with the more expensive orange-yellow topaz, and at time is sold by unscrupulous dealers as topaz. This practice has soured many potential citrine fanciers who see citrine as fake topaz and not as a legitimate gemstone. The finest citrine gemstones have a pure yellow color that cannot be duplicated by golden topaz, which will always have hues of orange or brown to darken the gem.

The Council Reporter 11/12 via Hard Rock News11/12 via Firemountaingems.com

If you have any samples of any of the above mentioned stones—rough or faceted please bring samples to the meeting, so those who do not have access to these things can see what they look like. Thanks from Bev

In reference to the article reproduced on page 5—if any one has a UV lamp and a few nice specimens to show, please bring it as a “show and tell”.

COPIES OF THE BY-LAWS AVAILABLE AT NEXT MEETING—ALSO PLEASE WEAR YOUR I.D. BADGE AND IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE, ASK MIKE BURTON.

2012 OFFICERS OF THE NORTH IDAHO MINERAL CLUB, INC.PRESIDENT—BILL JOHNSON (771-2687 C) 765 3009VICE-PRESIDENT JAMES FINCKBONE 208 752 1838SECRETARY DIANE ROSE, 659-6173 (May-Dec)TREASURER MIKE BURTON (818-6317 C)

HOSPITALITY BOB BOCKMAN 773 5384

MEMBERSHIP MIKE BURTON Show Chairman 2012 BILL JOHNSON 765 3099

NEWSLETTER EDITOR—BEV BOCKMAN

PROGRAMS—CLUB MEMBERS & BEV

WEBMASTER—MIKE BURTON 818-6317 c

ALAA—EVERETT HEADRICK - FEDERATION DIRECTOR EVERETT HEADRICK 772-7643FEDERATION DELEGATE DALE RUPERD 664-2712WSMC DELEGATE OPENREFRESHMENT CHAIRMAN OPENFIELD TRIP OPEN

From Scribe Bulletin-Vol 29, No 5, July-Sept. 2005

Fluorescent Minerals

by Bill Fowler

On a table in a dark room, lay out a large collection of crystalline minerals of different types from different locations. Then shine a short-wave ultraviolet (UV) lamp on each of the specimens. Although UV radiation is not visible to the human eye, you'll nonetheless find that about 10% of the mineral specimens in a typical collection will emit a clearly visible glow in response to the UV lamp. A few of them may even be quite spectacular in this regard. This phenomenon is called fluorescence. Of those that do fluoresce, about 10% will continue to glow for a few seconds after the UV lamp is turned off. This property is usually termed phosphorescence or afterglow.

Fluorescence and phosphorescence in minerals can be of any color. This color is usually not related to the type of mineral but is instead dependent on the nature of the fluorescence activator that is present in the mineral. Thus, the fluorescent color can be identical for two or more different mineral types that happen to contain the same activator. Or the color can be different for two or more different specimens of the same mineral type but from different geographical locations.

Common fluorescence activators in minerals include point defects in the crystal structures, as well as atoms, ions (i.e., charged particles), and molecules that are present in minerals as impurities, e.g., hydrocarbons, manganese, titanium, europium, lead, uranium, and sulfur. The causes of mineral fluorescence are complex, and a complete understanding of them requires an in-depth knowledge of atomic and molecular processes. Nevertheless, a simplified explanation can be given as follows. When a fluorescence activator is struck by photons of UV light, the activator absorbs the UV energy. This extra energy promotes the activator from its ground energy state (or ground energy level) to an excited energy state or level. This is an unstable condition for the activator, and thus it tries to find a way to throw off the excess energy and thereby return to the ground state

For most atoms, ions, and molecules, there are a number of ways to accomplish this goal that do not involve fluorescence. But for fluorescence activators, the only way to get rid of the excess energy is to emit photons of visible light. It is these emitted photons of visible light that our eyes detect as fluorescence Or phosphorescence.

Although the explanation of fluorescence is complex there is nothing at all complex about the observation Of fluorescence ... it is purely and simply beautiful! The collector of fluorescent minerals loves to display his or her specimens in display boxes equipped with UV lamps. But the greatest thrill for the collector lies in discovering attractive new specimens in the field as they respond to a hand-held UV lamp for the first time. This is best done at night, but it's also possible to do it during the day if a portable dark-box or dark shroud is carried along.

There are now at least three types of UV lamps on the market, differing mainly in the wavelength of UV radiation emitted: long-wave, mid-wave, and short-wave. It is generally true that the shorter the wavelength, the more expensive the lamp, and the more mineral specimens there are that can be excited to fluorescence by that wavelength.

Many minerals will fluoresce only under one of the three wavelengths, yet there are a few minerals that will fluoresce either the same color or a different color under each of the three wavelengths. So where does one find fluorescent minerals? It turns out that the potential for finding fluorescent minerals is significant at any location where one can find crystalline rocks and minerals. For example, I have found them all across Alabama in mines and quarries, on rock dams, in road cuts, in stream gravel, along railroad tracks, on prehistoric Indian sites in timber clearcuts, on the banks of major reservoirs, and in landscaped areas where ornamental rock was used. But one of the best places to find them is in the mineral collection of a rockhound who has never shined a UV lamp on his or her specimens. If this includes you, then you need to borrow a lamp from someone and check it out. Discover a few fluorescent minerals in your collection, and it could shed a whole new light on your favorite hobby.

Lake City Rockhound News

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Save ALL your cancelled stamps for cancer re-search-bring to meeting, and give to Everett H.

CLUB WEB SITE

www.northidahomineralclub.com

Affiliated with:
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES
THE NORTHWEST FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES
WASHINGTON STATE MINERAL COUNCIL
S.C.R.I.B.E.



2012 ROCK AND GEM SHOWS IN WA., OR., ID., AND MT.

NOV. 17-18 MAPLEWOOD ROCK/GEM` EDMONDS, WA

NOV. 17-18 KITSAP MINERAL & GEM BREMERTON, WA

FEB. 2013—10-11 WHIDBEY IS. GEM OAK HARBOR, WA.

Consult www.amfed.org/nfms for show details.

SUPPORT YOUR FELLOW ROCKHOUNDS AND CLUBS

