

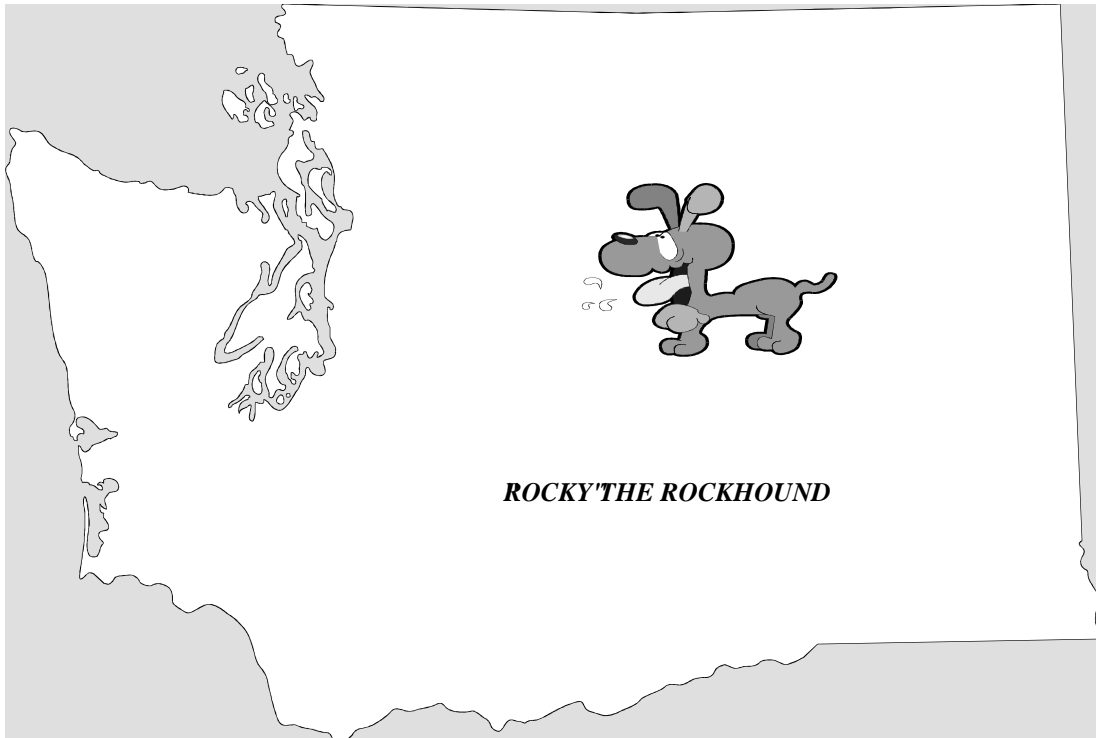


The Council Reporter



Volume 33, Issue 1

January 2013



**Official Publication of the
Washington State Mineral Council**

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Wagonmaster	open		

The West Side Board meets the third Tuesday of each month between Quarterly meetings, unless a meeting is specially called. Usually no meeting in July and December dependent on Board action.

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Westside Board Meeting Minutes

01/15/13

There were not enough board members to hold a meeting. The three of us spent about 30 minutes shivering outside the clubhouse and chatting.

Bob Pattie talked about some of the things going on in Olympia. I asked Bob to supply me with the web page links for the newsletter. I've re-printed Bob's email to me below:

The following are the web addresses to the Washington DNR where the items on the DNR, the first is Goldmark's remarks.
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/News/Pages/2013_01_15_bnr_nr.aspx

The second items is where the newsletter is listed.
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/RecreationEducation/Topics/OtherRecreationInformation/Pages/amp_rec_newsletter.aspx

The next items is the strategic plan for 2010-2014.
<http://www.dnr.wa.gov/AboutDNR/Mission/Pages/Home.aspx>
 The next items is the blog on the planning committee's thoughts and a few pictures.
<http://washingtondnr.wordpress.com/>

The rest of this is about the various bills that have been presented in Olympia on the first couple of days of this legislation session. I started to list the new bills yesterday (the second day of the current session) and before I was finished they had added more bill for today. The current list is 65 bills in the House

February 19, 2013 Westside Board Meeting AGENDA

- Opening of Meeting
- ◊ Brian Waters
- Treasurer's Report
- ◊ Kathy Earnst
- Committee Reports
- ◊ Wagonmaster -Ed Lehman
- Old Business
- New Business
- Open Comments

Tentative Meeting Calendar for 2013

West side board meetings:
1/15, 2/19, 4/16, 6/18, 10/15

At 7:30PM at the
Maplewood Clubhouse
8802 196th St SW, Edmonds

General meetings :
3/30, 5/4, 9/21, 11/2

All general meetings will be held at:

Palace Café
4th & Main
Ellensburg
Meeting @ 9:30 AM

Fee Free Days		
Date	Event	Agency Participating
January 21	Martin Luther King Jr. Day	National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service
April 22 - 26	National Park Week	National Park Service
June 8	Great Outdoors Day	US Forest Service
August 25	National Park Service Birthday	National Park Service
September 28	National Public Lands Day	National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, US Forest Service
October 13-19	National Wildlife Refuge Week	Fish & Wildlife Service
November 9 - 11	Veterans Day weekend	National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of

(Continued from page 3)

and 144 bills in the Senate and a few additional joint bills and other administrative. The following web page list the current list of bill's all three pages of the list.

<http://dlr.leg.wa.gov/searchresults/default.aspx?cb=1&id=5¶ms=22,1000,9999,12/1/2012&desc=SQkn3vo7oXn7D0kuxVi7YnJFcyWvsej7z57YXtJ7YmS3Ak2zY%2bqIX%2b90LYkGiaQC&bienString=2013-14>

I haven't found much substance in any of the bills but I am sure some people have vested interested in these bills. It looks like the Senate committee has a new chairmen (Natural Resources and Parks), the House committee has the same chairman as last year (Agriculture and Natural Resources)

The following pages list the committees and members, one for the Senate and one for the House.

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House/Committees/AGNR/Pages/MembersStaff.aspx>

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rosters/CommitteeMembersByCommittee.aspx?Chamber=S>

January Birthstone: Garnet

Garnets have been treasured for centuries, having been found in the ruins of ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt, and mentioned in among the birthstones in the Bible. The word "garnet" is thought to come from either the Middle English word *gernet* meaning 'dark red', the Latin *granatus* ("grain"), or *pomum granatum* ("pomegranate"), a fruit with red seed-containing arils similar in shape, size, and color to some garnet crystals.

Garnet is prized both as a gemstone and for its use as an abrasive in sandblasting and sandpapers for fine wood finishes. Mixed with very high pressure water, garnet is used to cut steel and other materials in water jets.

Garnets display the greatest variety of color of any mineral and a few even exhibit a color change phenomenon when viewed in natural and incandescent light. Until the late 1990s— when a discovery was made in Bekily, Madagascar—garnet was said to occur in every color except blue.

Common Species

Almandine – The most common and frequently used gem. Deep, dark, rich red to purplish red to orange red (the more valuable. Almandines are less orange and brown in color). Also known as carbuncle, from the Latin word meaning “live coal” or burning charcoal

Pyrope – Deep, dark, rich red to slightly purple red. The only garnet that is always a shade of red, it is often inclusion free and is likely the most famous variety. Pure pyrope is extremely rare and would be colorless (it is allochromatic). The US pro-

duces a highly saturated dark red almandine/pyrope garnet known commercially as Rhodolite.

Spessartite – Medium orange to reddish orange. Uncommon and less well known. Gem quality specimens are not often found, although cabochons may be cut from it.

Andradite

Demantoid - Medium green to slightly yellowish green. Rare and valuable, it is sought after by gem collectors.

Topazolite - Golden to greenish-yellow.

Melanite - black. Once was used as mourning jewelry and in inlay work.

Grossular

Tsavorite - Medium, intense green to slightly yellowish green. Rare and valuable.

Hessonite - Varies from a brilliant yellow to yellowish brown.

Essonite - Brown or yellowish-brown. Also known as Cinnamon Stone.

Uvarovite – Bright green. Occurs in fine crystal clusters. This form is sometimes referred to as drusy because of the tiny crystals. Occasionally this rare garnet will be faceted into a gem for a collector, but usually, if it is big enough for that it becomes a mineral specimen instead.

Identification

Streak – colorless

Hardness – Mohs Scale 6½ - 7½

Crystal Forms – (Isometric) Occurs in well-formed, distinct, dodecahedral and trapezohedral crystals; also in crystal groupings, rounded crystals, and aggregates.

Transparency – transparent to opaque

Luster – vitreous (glass-like) or resinous (amber-like)

Cleavage – none, but may exhibit parting

Fracture – conchoidal to uneven

Tenacity – brittle

Commonly occurs with – Mica, Feldspar, Quartz, Calcite, Staurolite, Chlorite, Diopside, Olivine, Hornblende

Garnets were historically thought to be able to stop bleeding, cure blood disorders and infections, protect against poison, depression and impure thoughts, and provide prosperity.

In Kashmir in 1892, the Hunzas used garnet bullets to fight the

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

British, in the belief that garnets were deadlier than lead.

Excerpts from *The Learning Series - Rockhounds Herald*, Dothan Gem & Mineral Club, Inc., January 2011 and Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garnet>

via Petrified Digest 01/13

Beryl: Mineral Myths and Meanings

(and a little science)

by Dave Wester

What the heck is beryl you ask? The mineral beryl is a beryllium aluminium cyclosilicate, a prismatic crystal with a Mohs hardness rating of 7.5 to 8. These hexagonal crystals of beryl may be very small or range to several meters in size. Terminated crystals are relatively rare. Pure beryl is colorless, but it is frequently tinted by impurities; possible colors are green, blue, yellow, red, and white. Beryl of various colors is found most commonly in granitic pegmatites, but also occurs in mica schists in the Ural Mountains and limestone in Colombia. Beryl is often associated with tin and tungsten ore bodies.

You may know beryl under other names such as aquamarine (a sky blue variety of beryl), emerald (green beryl, colored by trace amounts of chromium and sometimes vanadium), golden beryl (sometimes referred to as heliodor), goshenite (a colorless variety), morganite (pink colored), and red beryl (also known as red emerald or bixbite), a very rare colored beryl found only in Utah and New Mexico (so far). Red beryl is of particular interest from a geologic perspective because it is not found in pegmatites like other beryls but rather in topaz bearing rhyolites.

From a mythical perspective, legend says that beryl was used to ward off demons and evil spirits. Ancient literature notes that Pliny used powdered beryl to cure eye injuries. It is said to protect travelers from danger and to treat disorders of the heart and spine.

Other legends about beryl indicate it was used to promote cheerfulness and marital love, to retard laziness, and maintain youthfulness. Golden beryl is said to make one sympathetic and increase sincerity.

Via CMS eTumbler 01/13, from Rocky Trails, 12/12

Michigan's State Gem, Fossil, Stone and...Sand?

By Ron Buck

The eighth state in our "State Rock and Gem" series has a very interesting geological history. Once covered by a great sea and carved out by glaciers, Michigan's geology is fascinating. With its lakes, waterfalls, beautifully carved rock formations, Lake Superior's lakeshore sandstone picture rocks, and Sleeping Bear's lakeshore dunes, it is worth taking a closer look at than

we have space for here. Michigan's State Fossil is the Mastodon, adopted in 2002, but our focus is on the rocks.

The Petoskey Stone is Michigan's State Stone adopted in 1965. It might have been better named the State Invertebrate Fossil, though: Because, it is the remains of the Hexagonaria group of corals that lived about 350 million years ago, when Michigan was covered by a shallow sea. The sea, a lot like Australia's Great Barrier Reef, was filled with coral colonies. The Hexagonaria looked and started out like jellyfish. They floated along until they could attach themselves to something and then grew upwards, building little tubes as they ascended. They migrated up the tube and lived in the calyx, the little cup on top. They budded at intervals or divided creating new animals, and kept growing. The ability to link and grow like trees with branches was their strong point to survival. Colonies produced new floaters that set off to start new colonies

In the spring, Petoskey Stones can be found on the shores of Lake Michigan and on the beach of Fisherman Island State Park. Hunt in the rain, or bring a water bottle, as the water brings out the fossil's distinct hexagon pattern. The stones have a rough surface, because they have been buried so long when glaciers plucked them up from the Earth.

Chlorastrolite, or affectionately called "greenstone", is Michigan's State Gem adopted in 1972. These little green nuggets when polished reveal an amazing turtleback pattern. The stones were created by volcanoes that formed part of what is now the western Upper Peninsula. The molten lava solidified, creating rocks riddled with holes and then dissolved minerals caused fine fibrous crystals to grow at the edge of the holes. They radiated inwards and intersected forming the pattern.

Chlorastrolite could be found in the tide waters and on the beach of Isle Royale National Park on Lake Superior (mostly only the size of gravel.) until 1998 when collecting was banned. Older golf ball size stones can only be found in private collections and museums, and are very valuable. But there is hope, as these kinds of stones tend to regenerate over time and could possibly get freed by erosion and carried to some place where they could be legally collected.

Another interesting Michigan State Symbol is their State Sand, Kalkaska Sand. Kalkaska Sand is Michigan's "least-loved" state symbol, according to an article written by Patricia Chargot for the Detroit Free Press, in 2002. The state has six, of the twelve orders, of soils found in the world, with most the sand in Michigan a beautiful golden color, but Kalkaska Sand is multicolored like a sand painting. The sand which was first identified in 1927 in Kalkaska County and can be found in about 33 counties in both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas. Sand untouched by time! What an unusual state symbol.

Source: <http://www.michigan.gov/som/>
Via Yakima Rock & Mineral News 10/12

(Continued on page 6)

TENTATIVE LIST OF WSMC FIELD TRIPS FOR 2013

The WSMC sponsors field trips through various rock clubs in the state. These trips offer the general public as well as the experienced rockhound the opportunity to collect a wide variety of materials from agate and jasper to crystals and fossils. Experienced guides familiar with the sites are on-hand to help find good quality material. Check with the local clubs in your area for further information. **AREAS CURRENTLY CLOSED TO COLLECTING: LUCAS CREEK, ADNA, DIATOM PITS (FRENCHMAN HILLS).** No motorized vehicles allowed: Green Mountain (Kalama) and First Creek.

Check out the trip info, and tool listings at: mineralcouncil.org.

Updated: January 17, 2013

Date	Host	Site	Meet @	Material	Tools
01/26/13	Marysville	Cedar Ponds			
02/16/13	Marysville	Beaver Valley			
03/23/13	Everett	Saddle Mountain			

(* Deposit must be received no later than 30 days before trip date to reserve spot; deposit fully refundable.) Participants must be age 16 or older; no children or pets, please; maximum of 40 participants so get your reservations in early!)

ALWAYS CALL TO CONFIRM TRIP DATES AND DETAILS!!— SEE BELOW

Abbreviation	Host	Contact	E-mail
Evt	Everett Rock & Gem Club	Brad Johnson (206) 403-3073	cavemanrocks@yahoo.com
LkSd	Lakeside Gem & Min Club	Andy Johnson (509) 546-1950	cbagates@hotmail.com
Msvl	Marysville Rock Club	Ed Lehman (425) 334-6282	wsmced@hotmail.com
Msvl-Wasco trip		Stu & Kathy Earnst (360) 856-0588 27871 Minkler Rd, Sedro Woolley, WA 98284	earnstkk@comcast.net
MtBk	Mt Baker Rock Club	Kris Menger (360) 927-0994	kmenger@comcast.net
Nw Op	NW Opal Association Tony Johnson	(253) 863-9238	ynotbandit@earthlink.net
Pow-Wow	All Rockhounds Club	Cliff Matteson (253) 475-8433	cliff.conniematteson@gmail.com
Spkn	Rock Rollers of Spokane	Mike Shaw (509) 251-1574	mikeshawmoose@yahoo.com
WSea	West Seattle Rock & Gem Club	Brian Waters (206) 290-2312	bwaterss2011@gmail.com
Yak	Yakima Rock & Min Club	Jerry Wichstrom (509) 653-2787	jewtmew@aol.com

Trips are open to all. Most 2 day trips include Sat potluck, Sun free breakfast, tailgating, swap, and horse shoes. Small fee required for Pow Wow and Madras trips. **FOR MORE INFORMATION** contact Ed Lehman at wsmced@hotmail.com or (425) 334-6282. Or see mineralcouncil.org

(Continued from page 5)

Tanzanite is relatively new on the gemstone market, but has left its mark. Its blue-lavender color is rather unique and a wonderful addition To the gemstone palette. Found in Tanzania (hence the name) in 1967, it has since become a well known and widely distributed gemstone. It has become so popular that in October of 2002 the American Gem Trade Association (AGTA) announced that tanzanite had joined zircon and turquoise in the traditional list of birthstones for the month of December. Tanzanite is associated with contentment and understanding.

Nearly all tanzanite has been heat treated to generate the beautiful violet-blue color this stone is Known for. When first mined, most stones are a muted green color. The only known source of Tanzanite is a five square mile hilltop at Merelani, ten miles south of the Kilimanjaro International Airport in Tanzania.

Tanzanite is the gem variety of the mineral Zoisite.

Via Hard Rock News 12/12, from Fire Mountain Gems

GPS Co-ordinates Needed

The WSMC needs the GPS co-ordinates of any and all of the collecting sites in the state. In an effort to make the map booklets as accurate as possible the Mineral Council is asking for everyone to record GPS readings while on field trips. The data can also be used to help in our fight to keep our collecting areas open.

Attention: All Newsletter Subscribers

If you, or someone you know should be receiving this newsletter electronically and are not, please contact Bob Pattie or myself (Glenn Morita).

We are trying to keep our mailing list current and want to make sure that everyone who wants an electronic version of the newsletter gets one.

Dues are due

Download the PDF or Word version from the WSMC website in the Misc. Resources menu

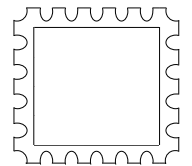
Local Area Shows for 2012/2013

February 2013 8th 9:30am—5:30pm 9th 9:30am—5:30pm 10th 9:30am—5:30pm	Oregon Agate and Mineral Society	Annual show	Oregon Museum of Science and Industry 1945 SE Water Ave Portland, OR
February 2013 9th 9am—5pm 10th 9am—4pm	Whidbey Island Gem Club	48th Annual Sweetheart of Gems Show	Oak Harbor Senior Center 51 SE. Jerome Street Oak Harbor, WA
February 2013 15th 5pm—8pm 16th 10am—4pm 17th 10am—4pm	North Lincoln Agate Society	Rock Out at the Beach	Lincoln City Cultural Center 540 NE Hwy. 101 Lincoln City, OR
February 2013 24th 10am - 6pm 25th 10am - 5pm	Idaho Gem & Mineral Club	Annual Gem And Mineral Show	Expo Idaho Fairgrounds 5610 Glenwood & Chinden Boise, Idaho
March 2013 2nd 10am - 6pm 3rd 10am - 5pm	East KingCo Club	Annual Rock and Gem Show	Pickering Barn 1730 10th Ave NW Issaquah, WA
March 2013 2nd 9am - 6pm 3rd 9am - 5pm	Owyhee Gem & Mineral Society	59th Annual Rock & Gem Show	O'Conner Field House Canyon Co. Fairgrounds 2200 Blaine Caldwell, Idaho
March 2013 8th 10am - 6pm 9th 10am - 6pm 10th 10am - 6pm	Tualatin Valley Gem Club	Annual Show	Washington County FairPlex 873 NE 34th Ave. Hillsboro, OR.
March 2013 9th 9am - 5pm 10th 10am - 4pm	Rock & Arrowhead Club	27th Annual Show "Crystals" \$1.00 Dona- tion Children Free	Klamath County Fairgrounds 3531 S. 6th St. Klamath Fall, OR. 97603
March 2013 9th 9am - 5pm 10th 9am - 5pm	Magic Valley Gem Club	62nd Annual Show	Twin Falls Co., Fairgrounds 215 Fair Ave., Filer, ID
March 2013 16th 10am—5pm 17th 10am—5pm	North Seattle Lapidary And Mineral Club	59th Annual show	Lake City Community Center 12531 28th Ave. NE, Seattle
March 2013 22nd 10am - 5pm 23rd 10am - 5pm 24th 10am - 4pm	Mt Hood Rock Club	Annual show	Kliever National Guard Armory 10000 NE 33rd Dr. Portland, OR
March 2013 23rd 9am - 6pm 24th 10am - 5pm	City of Port Angeles	Annual show	Vern Burton Community Center 308 E. 4th St. Port Angeles, WA
March 2013 29th 8:30am - 6pm 30th 9am - 5pm	Panorama Gem & Mineral Club		Ag Trade Center NE Washington Fairgrounds 317 W. Astor Ave. (at Washington St.) Colville, WA
March 2013 30th 10am - 6pm 31st 10am - 5pm	Sweet Home Rock & Mineral Society	65th Annual Rock & Mineral Show	Sweet Home High School Activity Gym handicap parking 1641 Long St. Sweet Home, OR
March 2013 30th 10am - 6pm 31st 10am - 5pm	Mt. Baker Rock & Gem Club	52nd Rock and Gem Show	Bloedel-Donovan Park 2214 Electric Ave. Bellingham WA

Westside Board Meeting
February 19, 2013
7:30 PM

Maplewood Clubhouse
8802 196th St SW
Edmonds

COUNCIL REPORTER, Monthly publication of The
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