

VOLUME 12 NO. 8 APRIL, 1970



The
GRAND RAPIDS
MINERAL SOCIETY

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The Grand Rapids Mineral Society is a Non-Profit Corporation affiliated with the Midwest Federation and the American Federation of Mineral Societies.

Meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 7:45p.m. in the Multi-Purpose Room, East Building, Grand Rapids Public Museum. Summer meetings are at various parks as announced.

Membership dues are \$5. per year for a family, \$3. per year for a single adult, and \$1. per year for students under 18 years of age. Dues are payable to the treasurer. The year is from September 1 through August 31 of the following year.

Advertising in the GLACIAL DRIFTER is limited to a uniform size of one-third page at the rate of \$3. per issue, September through May only.

All material for publication shall be in the hands of the EDITOR no later than the Wednesday after the regular monthly BOARD OF DIRECTORS meeting which is the third week of the month.

Permission to reprint articles appearing in the GLACIAL DRIFTER is hereby granted, provided proper credit is given.

Member - National Bulletin Editors Association

EXCHANGE EDITORS - PLEASE NOTE: Address all exchange bulletins to:
Mr. Gordon Williams, Editor
2038 Parade NW
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ROCK ROOM

Regular meeting of the Grand Rapids Mineral Society will be held April 8, 7:45 P.M., in the East Room of the Public Museum. We won't guarantee everyone will go home with rocks, but we will try.

The Board of Control will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Art Ferguson, 2748 Pohens, N.W., on Monday, April 13, at 7:30 P.M.

We still need two of our ladies to be hostesses for our annual potluck dinner. This will be held May 13, our regular meeting date.

If anyone is willing to help with one of the many jobs necessary to run our mineral society for the next year, please contact Don Crabbs. Don is chairman of the nominating committee.

Do you have someone to nominate for the Higgins Lake Conservation Camp scholarship? This is one of the club's finest projects. Remember Miss Gunn's report at our Christmas party? Let's not let this go by default. Let Pres. Jim know who you would like to see get this scholarship.

We also need two people to serve on the committee to help plan the joint Grand Rapids Mineral Society-Indian Mounds rock swap. This will be similar to the one we had last year. Two members from each club will make up the planning committee and be in charge of the event.

This joint rock swap will take the place of our August meeting. This should be a gala occasion, held on Saturday, at Allendale, and is to be an all-day event. If you have any questions, bring them to our April meeting and your president will try to answer them. Rock swaps are getting very popular all around the country.

What a delight the pictures of Hawaii were at our last meeting! Besides being beautiful, they were most instructive. Thanks again, Mrs. Smith.

FUTURE PROGRAMS - These promise to be outstanding. Plan to attend.

- May 13 Dr. Parsons of Wayne State University "Volcanism"
- June 10 Ideal Park. Dr. Potter Pharin of Hope College will speak. Bring your own picnic supper. Dr. Pharin has asked for fossil, rock, and mineral specimens in lieu of a fee. If you have anything to contribute, please get it to Rich VanBeek.
- July 8 Ideal Park. Meeting not set. Bring your own picnic supper.
- August 12 Allendale Community Hall. Joint rock swap with Indian Mounds Rock Club. Evening potluck.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NEWS BITS -----

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Smith have gone vacationing. I don't know where they went or how long they will be gone. However, it is safe to assume that they will have some interesting experiences to relate to us upon their return.

A new address for the Max Rosses. They now reside at 8245 E. Fulton, 49301. Phone 676-2291.

A wedding at St. Adelbert's Church on February 21, 1970, joined Diane Lee Wendt and Richard Deyman in Marriage. The nuptial mass was said at 2:00 P.M. Mary Margaret Wendt was maid of honor.

POISON

Warning

POISON

WARNING: Due to the increase in dead animals found in the woods by the Department of Forestry, it "BEARS HEEDING". DO NOT THROW AWAY THE SPOOLS OR ANYTHING FROM A POLAROID CAMERA. On them is a deadly poison, CYANIDE. They retain their potency. They can be deadly to a child or an animal if they handle them and put them in their mouths.

WARNING

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WARNING

Via "Gems"

We were pleased to welcome Mrs. Robert Ten Brock and Mr. and Mrs. William Ammerman as guests at our last meeting.

Welcome to ILLOWA TERRITORY!

The upper Mississippi valley, the corn capital of the world, produces some other good things for rockhounds too; you just have to know where to look and what to look for. Here is the results of our experience.

Eleven good collecting areas are presented in the Midwest Federation color slide program carrying the same name as this booklet. We now offer you a map book covering the majority of the areas pictured in the slides plus a number of new locations visited by ILLCWA and its members during the last year.

IOWA

Pints Quarry	Crystals: calcite, barite, fluorite, pyrite
Oskaloosa	Brachiopods, blastoids, horn coral, trilobites
Vinton	Invertebrate fossils
DeWitt	Pyrolusite
Palo	Cystoids and corals
Ollie	Minerals, cutting material, crystals, fossils
Rockford	Invertebrate fossils
Morning Sun	Crinoids and shark teeth
Wyoming Hill	Plant fossils
Otter Creek	Invertebrate fossils

ILLINOIS

Dresden Lakes	Fern fossils
Hamilton	Geodes
Atkinson	Invertebrate fossils
Milan	Calcite crystals and fossils
Morris	Fern fossils
Grafton	Trilobites and cephalopods
Dixon	Invertebrate fossils

MISSOURI

Tiff	Barite, limonite, agate, quartz
Farmington	Cutting material: agate, chert
Clarksville	Selenite crystals

As in all collecting areas, permission should be obtained to enter the quarry, gravel pit, farm; etc. Your possession of this book and its maps does not automatically guarantee permission to collect. Observe the land-owner's instructions, and limit your hunting to the hours and the areas he opens up to the rockhound. Be sure to close all gates, and to stay away from machinery. Your observance of these

simple common courtesy rules will keep these fine collecting areas open to us and to you, and to the rockhounds who will follow.

GOOD HUNTING!

Price \$1.00 each By mail \$1.25 each or six for \$6.00

Address mail requests to
Illowa Gem and Mineral Society, 1508 West 38th St., Davenport, Iowa 52806

THOSE INDIAN MOUNDS
(continued)

Last month we quoted from the document by Charles Belknap, former mayor and congressman, which tells, among other things, about the demolition of the Converse Mounds on the West Side of Grand Rapids. How would we feel if our modern cemeteries were so desecrated and the contents of the graves used for street construction? Our sympathies are with the Irishmen who rebelled at such desecration rather than with the Hollanders (although we are of Dutch descent) who had no such qualms.. We will continue with excerpts from this document:

"In the largest mound near the corner of Court (Scribner) and Allen Streets, there was found a lot of crude silver ornaments. About the arm of one woman was a gold clasp or bracelet.....I think this was sent to the Smithsonian.....

"Another notable find in this mound was a compact pile of black flint arrowheads of fine workmanship. There must have been about 200 pounds of these, arranged in a pile, points to the center. The pile was 18 inches in diameter, and 24 inches high. I carried away about a thousand, leaving many still in the ground which was below the surface of the grade. Some day in the future this deposit will again come to light.....

"The dead were buried in a sitting position, with the backs to the center or arranged in a circle. There were about 200 of them. When carefully uncovered, the skull and body bones were found in a heap, while the leg and feet bones were extended. All of these bones crumbled away upon the slightest touch when exposed to the air. On top of these remains were flints, arrowheads, skinning and scraping blades of exquisite workmanship, the jet black flint that cannot be located anywhere in this part of the country.....

"In one of the mounds near Fulton St. Bridge, the skulls had been crushed, showing plainly that they were the victims of the battlefield.....

"While this work was going on, an aged Indian came to my father for sympathy. The whites were carting away the spirits of his forefathers. All Indians had a superstitious reverence for these mounds.....

Next follows some excerpts from "MISCELLANEOUS NOTES given by MR. CHARLES BELKNAP, February 7, 1916, on the Mounds on Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Michigan":

"All the earth in these mounds was black surface soil. Filled in land at Front and Court Streets about eight feet. All the earth being taken from the mounds.

"The mounds were mostly circular. One was oblong, about one hundred feet long and two hundred wide. This was near the stove company.

"There used to be a big pine tree, called the Council Pine, near the entrance to the Star Mills. In the 80's the tree was taken down in the night by the city authorities. Previously an attempt had been made to take it out of the way in order that

Front Avenue might be graded, but sentiment was so strong among the old residents, in sympathy for the Indians' reverence for it, that the tree was left. (This has a familiar ring. Apparently in those early days the "city fathers" like "the establishment" of today, was determined to do as they pleased regardless of the will of the people they were supposed to represent. We are thinking of incidents such as that of a few months ago when a public hearing was held by the City Commission ostensibly to ascertain the will of the people, although they had already previously decided the issue in a secret session--RVB)

"The tree was created by Nane-bou-jo. Under it was held the meeting to decide whether the Indians should cede this valley to the whites. Later on some of them were going to Chicago via Grand River, a storm wrecked the canoes and the Indians had to come back to this tree for shelter. After this, however, a successful attempt was made. After the ceding of the land, a violent meeting took place here. The old Indian chief, Wabasis, left Grand Rapids and went to the place now called Wabasis Lake. Some Indians went after him to bring him back for another council, but as he was leaning over a spring near the Plainfield Bridge, he was killed by an Indian with a club. This act had been pre-arranged. He was buried at Plainfield with his head out of the ground." In another document concerning this same ghoulis incident Belknap adds the further information that "some kindly pioneer man or woman finished the burial."

"There used to be a plum orchard near Wealthy Avenue and the Gas plant. Amphitheatre in the center. This place was used for the pow-wows of the Indians.

"The burial grounds were very sacred, and the Indians protested when the mounds were being taken away.

"Grand Rapids was called at various times: Owashtonong, Walker, Kent, Grand River, Grand Rapids. Owashtonong means far-away-water, as it is the longest river in the state; also Beautiful Valley.

"The Indian language comprised 400 words. (This is hard to believe--RVB)

"There was formerly a fall of 18 feet in the river at this point. Water was warm, ice went off first here, and Indians used to gather in the spring for the fishing.

"In 1854, William Stewart was candidate for governor. He was a great talker, and used to bother my father (a blacksmith) a great deal with coming in to the shop and talking and talking. So one day, Louis Campau saw him coming down the street and father put a red hot hoop of iron on the block where he knew Stewart would sit. The story got about town and was published so that Stewart lost the nomination." (So Charles Belknap could count among his personal acquaintances--although not at the same time--both Louis Campau, who founded the village which was to become the city of Grand Rapids, and Fay Reed, one of our members.)

We will now turn to the work of Wright L. Coffinberry, pioneer Grand Rapids archaeologist whose manuscripts consist of official reports to the Kent Scientific Institute (museum) in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Archaeology, newspaper articles, and scientific papers. Since there is much repetition in these various sources as well as detailed descriptions of the numerous artifacts found which we do not think would be of interest here we will attempt to cull the most interesting items. Notice that Coffinberry, like many other archaeologists, was familiar with geology. For the most part we will let him speak to you in his own words. As most of this was written between 1874 and 1885 it is interesting to see how the English language, including spelling, terminology, as well as the way of expressing oneself, has changed during the past century. Capt. Coffinberry (1807-1889) came to Grand Rapids from Ohio in 1846 where he "began collecting" while engaged as a civil engineer.

He writes: "In August, 1842, I saw in Sandusky City a limestone taken from a quarry at the head of Sandusky Bay called Marble Head, where the limestone lies in horizontal strata is lying in place and are procured for sidewalks, doorsteps, etc. The strata are about 8 or 9 inches thick with parallel sides and one of these was lying at the front door of the Victor Hotel, which had an arrow or spearhead embedded in it, and when the stone was dressed for a door step, the white arrow, or spearhead (I say spearhead on account of its size) it was at least 6 inches long and wide in proportion, so that it was probably used as a spear, being too heavy for an arrow, but most likely lashed to a pole and used as a spear.

"The next serious question is: how did the flint become embedded in the lime rock? It must have been left lying on a rock and another rock formed on top, embedding and enclosing the spearhead, and when the stone was lifted from the bed rock on which it rested, it brought the spearhead up with it, and when the stone-cutter dressed the stone, they dressed part of the flint so as to let it remain in full view of all who saw the doorstep. I.

(In view of this it would seem that limestone is sometimes formed much more rapidly than we thought possible, for very likely this was formed since the last ice age. Or is it possible that there were people using spears living here already before the last ice age? -RVB)

(to be continued)

Rich Van Beek

Always I feel "this year's show is best," and perhaps it always is. At least I enjoy them more, year by year. Judging by the crowds that turn out, others must think so, too. It is good to see interest in this wonderful hobby drawing more and more families to the museum, for he who comes to the museum to look on Sunday may be hunting for a pretty stone Monday. And from the first look to a true rockhound--- well many stones are turned!

But the show. The good part started even before one got into the museum. Of the five large outside windows, Dr. and Mrs. Smith had an interesting assorted exhibit from their collection in one. One window had an excellent and well presented collage of small geodes, agate nodules, thunder eggs, and agates. Window three drew attention with its large and varied geodes. Window four was a nature window built around the Blandford Center project. Window five developed our theme "The Wonderful World of Rocks".

The inside display windows were of excellent variety this year. Helen Slavinskas and Joyce Wendt, grandmother and granddaughter, showed fossils of different periods, going back to 345 million years and up to Indian artifacts (I wonder how many clubs can boast an exhibit by grandma and granddaughter?)

Henry Tchozeski's beautiful marsh scene demonstrated his ability as both craftsman and artist. Using porphyry, green quartz, verde antique, jasper, epidote, laguna, carnelian agate, and Petoskey stones -- all backed by natural grasses and reeds, he created a vivid picture of pond and wild life. (And that toad is a honey, Henry.)

Erwin Atkins again shared with us a fine exhibit of cabs, faceted pieces, and baroque jewelry. The case of jade varieties drew special interest, as few of us feel competent to work with jade.

Marie Spielmaker showed specimens, sculptured onyx and soap stone carvings from Mexico (I believe) and a shelf of fossils. Two pieces of delicate hued chalcedony natural sculpture made us envious. They were beautiful.

Elaine Smith's window "Making Your Own Wonderful World of Rocks" was just that. Using tiny figures and animals, as well as some of her own lovely carvings, she fashioned little worlds or natural scenes on unusual stone specimens. It was an exhibit to enjoy again and again. One could always see something new that was pleasing. In fact, it "tickled the imagination."

The Fergusons illustrated the uses of stones - such as decorative, industrial, jewelry, study, and collections. This idea was clearly demonstrated, and was a good answer to the old question "What are all those rocks good for?"

Virginia Van Vuren showed her prize display that took second place in the science fair. She had developed the theme "Rocks, minerals, their Uses, Commercially and in Everyday Living." The Van Vuren family window contained baroque jewelry and magnificent specimens from the U.S., Canada, and Brazil.

A decorated trellis formed the background for the display of the Arnold Wendt, Srs. Their polished specimens, fossils, and baroque jewelry showed up in fine fashion in this unusual arrangement.

The Under Fifteens of the Grand Valley Club showed a window of petrified wood, fossils, specimens, etc.. One piece of petrified wood was especially beautiful.

Roberta Smith's educational display "The Many Faces of Quartz" was both instructive and decorative. The show really needed this window, Roberta.

The Indian Mounds Club displayed petrified woods from all over the United States, collected by Nancy and Bill Ammerman.. These were polished with TLC we think, for the workmanship was excellent. Also shown with these was a fine large Illinois fluorite specimen, and a fantastic piece of polished crazy lace agate.

President Jim's window was an eyecatcher. A large world globe was encircled with our show title and specimens exhibited below the hanging globe.

Roger King and Ted Duprey filled a showcase with fluorite and amethyst crystals and specimens from the Illinois area. These were all exceptional pieces, the kind most of us want but seldom get!

A variety of material presented by several exhibitors filled the large case in the central Museum room. Jay Hitchcock, nine year old grandson of the late William Matheson, a former member of the Grand Rapids Mineral Society, showed a collection of specimens. Roger King exhibited selenite crystals from the Grand Rapids gypsum mine. An artistic framed assortment loaned to Nellie Mead was a real conversation wall piece for den or recreation room. Sterling jewelry (cast) and a rose quartz necklace by Ed Brycwere gorgeous. Rich Van Beek showed "rock" stamps and fossils. A new art form of plastic by Roger King drew attention and questions. "Shells Old and New" by Nellie Mead made a good contrast to the other materials in the case, and pleased many by their lovely forms and colors. A case of polished Petoskey stones and thirteen cases of polished cabs by Milford Voso put us putter-ers to shame! And last, our Rockhound's Wishing Tree with polished stones and birds of onyx and septaria completed this large display.

Our "Rocky", veteran of three shows, was once more in our display window-- this year he was showing "How to Get More Out of Your Vacation". Equipped with map showing rock locations and ribbons extending to specimens found, and with a little trailer all his own, he was a busy boy. I guess the sterling jewelry and flower carving we included in our case were just postscripts, but we hope you enjoyed them.

There were so many exceptional things in the show that all of them cannot be mentioned--but you were there and saw them, we hope.

Now, Are you already thinking about next year's show? About what help you can offer, as well as what you might exhibit? Exhibiting is just one part of the show. Without help to do the many, many unseen jobs, as well as the crafts demonstrations, we just couldn't have a show. And remember when a club falls back and allows a few people to exhibit and a few people to help -- then that club is on the way down. Every member should help in some way. Every member should participate. If you can't show, be a WORKER.

LETTER FROM NELLIE MEAD

Roger King and I want everyone who has made this Eleventh Mineral Show such a success to know how much we appreciate your fine cooperation. More than one thousand people each Saturday and Sunday (two thousand on opening day) have come in to view our work so we really know our efforts are worth while.

At least 250 hours were spent in arranging the displays, by hosts and hostesses, by cookie makers, on publicity, and on planning. This, of course, does not count the untold hours spent in making the displays which become more professional looking each year.

Our special thanks go to the Indian Mounds and the Grand Valley Clubs for their five windows. Also we are happy so many young people are represented.

Sincerely,
Nellie C. Mead
Co-Chairman

FROM THE EDITOR'S ROCK ROOM

With warm weather on the way, all of us are looking at our cars, trailers, tents, and rock hammers, etc., and getting itchy feet.

From the PROSPECTOR comes this article that appeared in the Allstate Insurance Company magazine, HOME HIGHWAY.

YOUR CAR CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

In emergencies, your car is your fortress. Beneath its hood and within its steel body can be found materials for survival for your family and your friends.

1. The average car radiator holds 16 to 21 quarts of water. If not contaminated by anti-freeze, that is enough to last a family of four for four days.
2. Hubcaps, cleaned with sand, pinch-hit for cups and shovels; also for reflectors.
3. Rear vision mirrors can be detached and used to signal.
4. Your horn can alert rescuers as far as a mile down wind.
5. Door panels become ground blankets, insulating you from frozen, wet, or scorching ground.
6. Glove compartment door and sun visors double as shovels.
7. Slip covers, floormats, and rugs serve as blankets, clothing, or overhead covering.
8. One family, their car broken down on a little used fire trail, carefully removed a sealed-beam headlight, leaving it wired to the battery, directed its beam upward in wide sweeping arcs, and drew attention to a rescue team.

Many a hunter has warmed himself (and stayed alive) over a tire fire. A little gasoline helps ignite a tire fire. An average tire will burn three to four hours.

10. The spark from the battery will ignite (if you have neglected to keep matches in the car) cloth, ravelings, etc.

11. Dome light coverings can be used to focus the sun's rays for fire.

12. Under the hood are four gallons of oil. A quart of oil, burned in a hubcap in the still air of morning, spews a signal of smoke visible for miles. Lube oil or grease can be used as a salve to protect your skin.

13. The windshield washer tubing becomes an effective tourniquet to stop excessive bleeding.

14. A hose from the motor will convert into a syphon for getting gasoline from the tank.

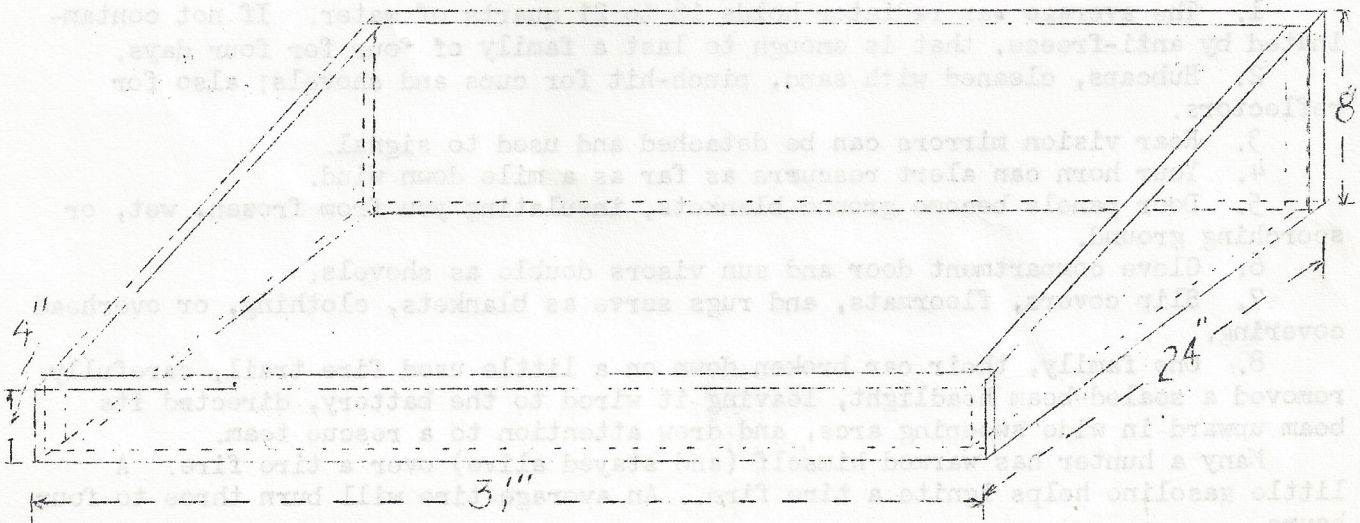
15. "Drastic," you say, "to destroy your car." A Highway Patrolman says, "Everything you need to stay alive, except food, is found in the average car as a survival kit.. His first inclination is to set out on foot for help. Too often he is beyond help when we find him a few miles down the road -- dead from exhaustion, heat, or cold."

DON'T PANIC! Stay with your car! Use your imagination to make it a LIFE SAVER.

Can't resist this story.. My father-in-law bought two baby ducks with an eye to Thanksgiving dinner the following fall. Remember when we used to drain the car radiator in the spring? Well, Dad-in-law did his spring cleaning, and used a pail that was a sort of general purpose utensil used for filling the fish pond, watering the livestock, and filling the bird bath. In due time he threw the old radiator anti-freeze away. In a few days the ducks needed water and yes--you guessed it -- he used the pail. No ducks for Thanksgiving. So maybe think twice before drinking that radiator water, huh?

I don't know how many of our members have or want to have display cases. I'm certain that there are times when many of us would have liked to have cases so we could show in other cities. Needless to say, our exhibits would be welcomed.

So we are going to run two articles, one this month and the other next month, on showcase construction and how to display. The editor plans to build at least one. By the way, we have the power tools to cut out the case materials and would be glad to spend some evenings with club members who may not have the tools. Call us at 361-0531 and let's make a date.



DIRECTIONS

9

For the ends use 1 board 1" x 12" x 24". Measure 4" on each end on opposite corners, and rip kitty-cornered. Tip your saw blade a little to bevel the top of the board.

Cut a 3/8" groove on the bottom (or up from the bottom) of the board, to hold a piece of 24" x 30" x 1/8" masonite.

To build a frame to hold the glass, miter a piece of 1" x 2", and groove 3/8" to hold a piece of glass 24" x 30".

It is optional whether you place the hinges on the back of the case, or on the side.

Place a small sash handle on the front of the case to carry it.

HOW TO DISPLAY

LIGHTING:

Having selected the case you are going to use, the next thing to consider is the lighting. Most of the slant type cases have lights high in the back. If you have a slant type case with only backlights, you can add side lights and front lights. In the event you are using someone else's case, and you cannot change the lights, you can place a piece of aluminum foil or a mirror inconspicuously in the front of the case to reflect light toward the back.

Top lighting is most desirable for faceted stones and is also preferable for all exhibits. Floor lights are fine for the vertical front cases, but they do generate heat and ADEQUATE VENTILATION MUST BE ALLOWED. Many gems or minerals crack or deteriorate under PROLONGED heat. For prolonged periods, the lamp size should be reduced. Small cases get hotter than large cases with the same size lights. Make sure these overhead or back lights are so placed that no shadows fall on exhibited specimens.

If you use fluorescent lights, they should be the daylight type. Fluorescent light tends to distort the colors in opals, faceted stones, and all colors in many minerals and lapidary materials. For the same reason, colored lighting is not advisable. Painting the ceiling of your case white will provide a better light disbursement.

CASE INTERIOR:

To further enhance your display, you generally cover the side walls and bottom of the case with a fabric lining that is decorative and complimentary to the specimens in your display. Choosing this fabric isn't quite as simple as "a good bargain" or "your favorite color". Let's consider the definition of SHOWMANSHIP -- "The ability of the exhibitor to use the specimens exhibited, the background material, lighting arrangement and labeling to create a display which will be educational and will ATTRACT AND HOLD THE INTEREST OF THE VIEWER ON THE SPECIMENS EXHIBITED. If the viewer is to keep his attention on the specimens, there should be nothing in the background to draw his eye from the specimens on exhibit; then most certainly, your choice of lining fabric is very important. General rules to guide you in choosing material are:

a. COLOR

Choose a color that will compliment your specimens. You may want to select a neutral color such as light beige, white, or pastel shades that will blend with all specimens or you may want to select a color which will be a contrast to your specimens. If strong colors are used, be sure they do not overpower the specimens being shown. It is not advisable to use more than one color except for very

special effects. If more than one color is used, make sure that no specimen will have a background of more than one color. Dark colors absorb light and should be used with care.

b. TEXTURE

A material with a very pronounced texture may draw attention away from the specimens on exhibit. Outing flannel, indianhead, velvet, strawcloth, as well as many of the new drapery fabrics have good texture.

The texture of your material should suit the specimens on exhibit. You would not put faceted stones on burlap, but burlap would compliment large pieces of petrified wood or large slabs. By the same token, fossils may look out of place on fine velvet.

A shiny surface such as satin reflects light and can distract the viewer. A stretch type of display cloth is good because it fits over the corners of the risers without wrinkles.

c. PATTERN

Brocades, printed materials, and pictures are inadvisable because they draw the eye away from the specimens on exhibit.

d. AMOUNT

Remember material comes in 36", 48", or 72" widths. When taking measurements figure about two inches for turning under at edges. Figure the amount of material needed for each width so that you will be able to judge the cost. The higher priced material, if wider, may be cheaper in the long run.

When making your measurements, be sure you lay out your cutting plan so the pattern or nap (if any) all runs in the same direction, but do not cut into your material until after you have your caseliner panels cut and ready.

However, inside dimensions on practically any type case will vary a little with each case, so make allowances for this when planning your exhibit. Remember to buy enough material for your risers; and, if possible, get enough of the lining fabric so you can cover an extra accessory riser or two, and so adapt the entire liner-riser set to another display. It is almost impossible to match a material six or even three months later.

Next month: Case-Liner Panels
From GEMS

Sunday, March 15, found the Williams at the Grand Haven club show. It was very well done, and tastefully arranged. Good job, neighbors.

News from the Midwest Federation's NEWSLETTER

EXTRY! EXTRY! THE 1970 DIRECTORY

The 1970 official Directory of the Midwest Federation of Mineralogical and Geological Societies is out. This is the publication that tells everything you want to know about the Federation and its clubs...clubs located by states, with their officers and names of their bulletins; names of officers and the members of

standing committees; publications and other material available from the director of supplies; the first general printing of the Federation's new bylaws, its constitution; officers of the American Federation and other regional federations; information about the Scholarship foundation, and , last but far from least, the calendar of events, listing rock swaps and club shows for a year ahead. All that for 50 cents, handsomely printed and bound and well indexed, with the new fully "color-keyed" sections which will enable you to turn to any section of information immediately.

The editor of the Directory is Mrs. Olive Ellersick of St. Louis, Missouri, who has been engaged in gathering material for it since last fall. The Calendar of events was prepared by Miss Dorothy Gleiser of Lake Forest, Illinois, Scholarship foundation information by Mrs. Walter Steinbrenner of Des Moines, Iowa, and William deNeui of Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was printed by Parrot Printing Service of Des Moines, Iowa, of which Haydon Peterson is owner. To them a heartfelt thank you. Club members may order their copies from Verne Montgomery, 830 Sheridan Place, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515.

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

The Federation's Special Displays Directory will be revised and brought up to date soon. There is a great demand for new and outstanding displays for club, Pockrama, and Federation shows. If you have such a display and wish to exhibit it, please write Mrs. Miriam Pierce, 35449 Oakdale drive, Livonia, Mich., 48154, so that it can be included in the revised issue of the Special Displays directory.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MWF LIBRARY PROGRAM SERVICE

Our MWF Program Chairman, Mary Anderson, reminds us of a number of recent additions to the Federation's Library Program Service. All of these programs are available for immediate booking by clubs. When you order, ask for the program by name, give a choice of dates, and send your request to Mary Anderson, Route 3 - Box 241-E, Kokomo, Indiana 46901. Be sure to include the complete address to which you want the program sent -- and don't forget your zip code.

"CARVING A JADE BOWL" - The first of the 1970 programs, made and donated by Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hatch of Belleville, Mich., and reproduced in color by the Huron Hills Lapidary and Mineral Club, Inc., is an exciting story of the making of a jade bowl from a 17 pound piece of jade. Everything is there from the study of the block of jade to how it was used right down to the polished bowl itself. Especially attractive to those who like to make their own tools. However, it gets to the hearts of all with the addition of the carving of a pair of oxen and last, but by no means least, a darling boat made by Mrs. Hatch. It's a lovely program which all will enjoy.

"SILVERSMITHING" - Donated and made by the Minnesota Mineral Club of Minneapolis Minn. This fine program has been highly commented on, especially by those desiring to start silversmithing. In fact, several of our clubs have said their first project would be the making of a pickle fork because this program starts with the tools needed and ends with the finished project, showing each step of the way.

"SOUTH DAKOTA FIELD TRIPS"- This program made by the Zeitners and several other couples in the Murdo circle of host clubs and donated by them reviews the areas hunted during the Field Trip Convention held in Murdo, S.D. in 1969. Not only is it a fine review but it is equally good as a winter field trip or a remembrance of the excitement of the convention.

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