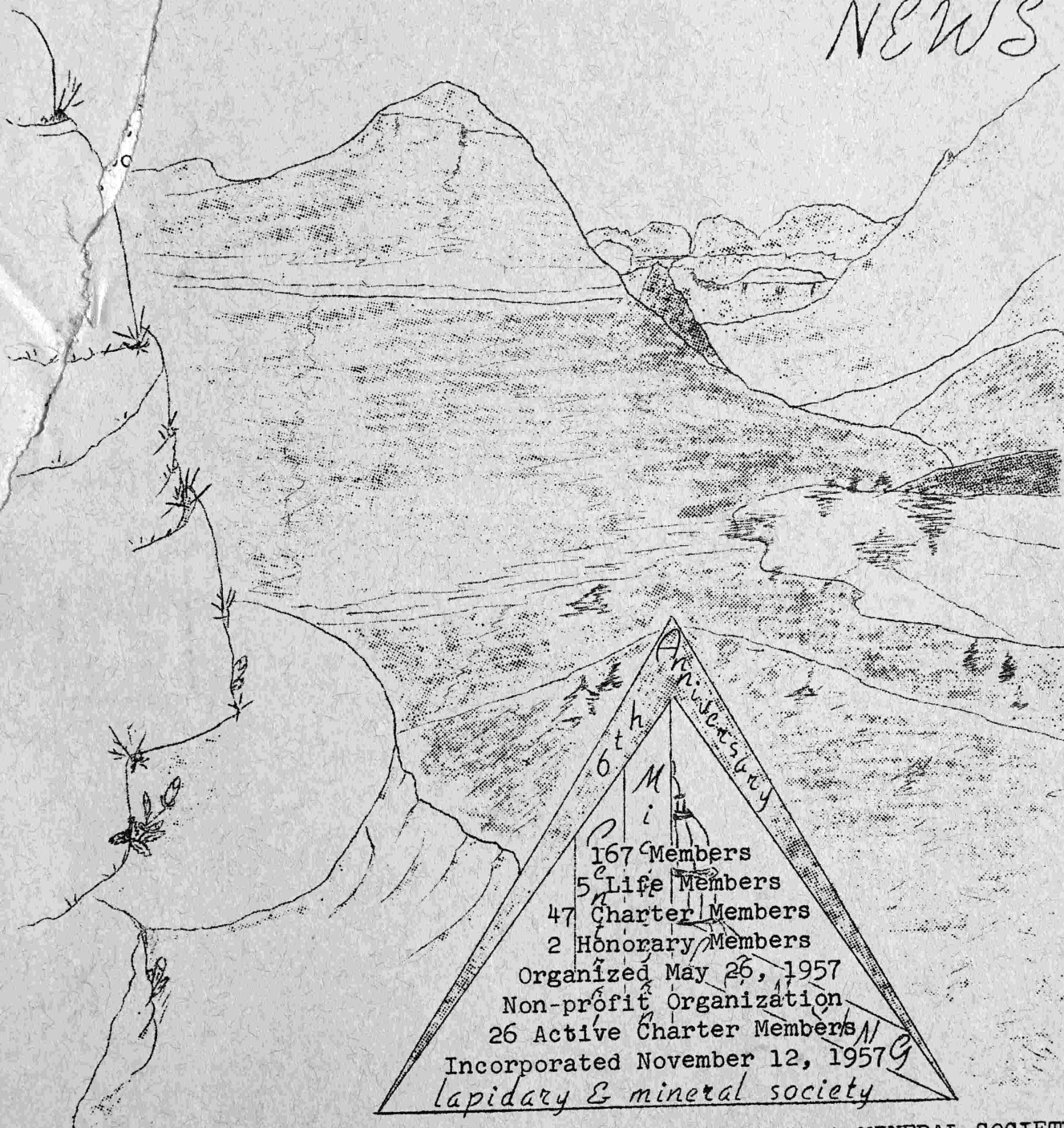


748

THE ROCKHOUND NEWS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CENTRAL MICHIGAN LAPIDARY & MINERAL SOCIETY
 LANSING MICHIGAN

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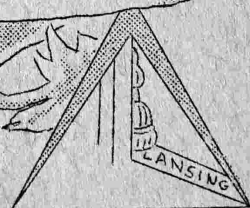
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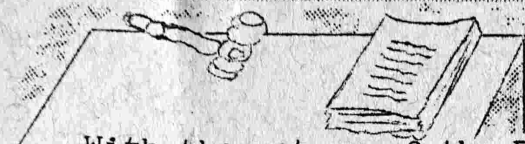
American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

Meetings

Walter French Junior High School Cafeteria
Third Thursday monthly except July and August
7:30 p.m.

Editor: William A. Russell, 5911 Rolfe Road, Lansing





from the **PRESIDENT**

With the return of the Robin, spring flowers and the familiar sound of frogs at nearby ponds, many of us are once again taking to the trails in hopes of finding a rock or fossil specimen that will become the prize in our collection.

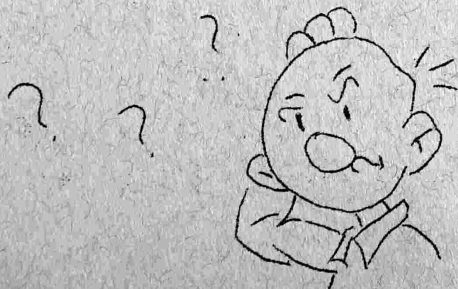
If you have a few extra days of vacation time and the house is already painted, you may wish to browse about known rock exposures in the West, Ontario, Ohio, or the Upper Peninsula, where prize specimens are reportedly found. On the other hand, have you checked your driveway or a nearby gravel road lately? Gravel is one of the mineral resources extracted from the glacial drift of the midwest and dandy specimens of copper, agate, "puddingstones", and fossils are found in the glacial drift. These specimens were transported, sometimes hundreds of miles from their places of origin by the glaciers that covered the Great Lakes area thousands of years ago. Instead of driving for hours, you may find some choice specimens only a few minutes and feet from your home.

May Displays

As per our list the following names are up to show us the fine specimens they have collected at the May meeting. We have enjoyed the ones we have viewed so far and look forward with anticipation to seeing the displays from the following:

Lance Clark
 C. Duane Clayburn
 Ivan L. Conine
 Mrs. Winnifred Crossley
 Bonna L. Davis
 Mrs. Grace B. Demaska

(We're such new rockhounds, I wonder what we'll bring when the time comes...well, we'll find something. Like maybe a display of many kinds of granite, or maybe some miniature mounts. There must be something...)



Happy hunting,
 Edward Kirkby

for MAY

No communication received.

In REVIEW

It's difficult to describe a lecture you haven't been to. My boss (husband) did an excellent job of relating it to me, but...here goes.

William Hiser explained about the formation of agates (silicates). Silicates dissolve at high temperatures and pressures. At normal temperatures it takes hydrofluoric acid to accomplish this. Fluid silicates are forced through porous basalts. For some reason or other they halt for a time and upon resumption of the fluid passage a ring is formed. Eventually the entrance or exit is plugged and if there is space within, crystals form from trapped liquids. ~~~~~>

"WAR" Rumbblings —

At the April meeting several of you reported not receiving your Rockhound News as of that time. For this we apologize.....and, of course, alibi.

Following the recommendations of former Editors, we recommended, as a "deadline" for receipt of items to be included in the "News", the first Thursday of each month, mailing on second Thursday, thus giving one week for the news to reach you, third class.

However, we allowed late items the first month; later the second month; and this month we haven't even heard from some sources as of Monday, and its time to go to "the composing room".

If these items come in before we "go to press", they will be included but will be out of their usual order.

Last month we couldn't mail before Saturday noon.

Next month we will get out on time (fingers crossed) but unless the usual items are in by the first Thursday we may not find them in the paper.

We will do our best and we thank all of you for your kind, and welcomed, comments and praise of the work we have done. You're all fine people and we love you very much.

Editor.



In Review (continued)

Another interesting item mentioned was the discovery of Upper Peninsula Aborigines. There were 120,000 workers, but no evidence of their origin. There are no bones or cooking evidence. They tempered copper to chisel basalt and cut other copper. Found in the pits were 20-pound stone hammers..... 200,000 of them.

We would like to extend our welcome to the following:

Metamorphosed People

- #337 William L. Rickman, 5201 Bogart Lansing
- #338 Mrs. Lucille Rickman, 5201 Bogart, Lansing
- #339 Michael Arend (S), 1013 Comfert Lansing
- #340 Richard L. Nicolén, 416 W. Columbia, Mason
- #341 Garrett Nonhof, 331 N. Sycamore Lansing
- #342 Mrs. Arlene Nonhof, 331 N. Sycamore, Lansing
- #343 Arthur Nonhof (S), 331 N. Sycamore, Lansing
- #344 Virginia Nonhof (S), 331 N. Sycamore, Lansing

C O R R E C T I O N S

- Paul Stevens 372 0358
- Fred Bambrick 646 6750
- Cliffe Prevey 487 0072
- George F. Krauss Hubbardston 981 2661

If you haven't received a copy of the new club by-laws, one may be obtained from the Membership Chairman.

Eleanor Owens

Field Tripping

It seemed good to see old and new members at our April Field Trip. Fourteen carloads of rockhounds did a lot of looking and some nice fossil specimens were found. We have two field trips for the month of May, which we hope will please you. One for the rockhounds only and one for the whole family including the pebble pups. We hope you'll try to participate in these field trips as many hours of planning have gone into them for your pleasure.

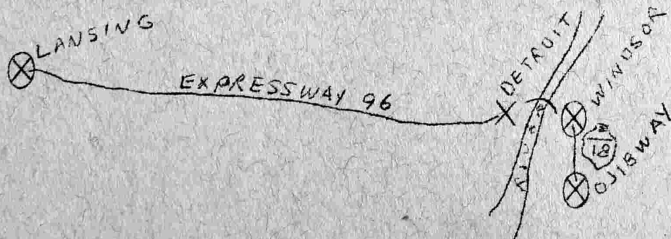
Just a reminder...you, as a member, are entitled to attend the field trip at the Midwest Federation Convention held at Hibbing, Minnesota, July 17th thru 21st.

annual may picnic

Our annual May picnic will be held Sunday, May 19th, at 1:30 p.m. at Muir Gravel pit, about 40 miles from Lansing. This is a family field trip and an ideal area for the pebble pups. Many pretty rocks are to be found here. Pack a picnic lunch and drinking water for your family.

The easiest way to get there is to go to St. Johns and take M-21 west. Go thru Pewamo and continue west on M-21 until you pass another railroad track. Here check your speedometer and then continue for 1.3 miles and you'll come to Wager Road, turn right and you will be practically in the gravel pit.

Tom Malkin
Field Trip Chairman



Thursday, May 30th
10:00 a.m. **SHARP!**

What's up? A field trip chairman's dream.

What about? A field trip, of course.

Where to? Canadian Rock Salt Co., Ltd., Ojibway, Canada.

What for? To tour the mine.

How long will the tour last? 90 minutes.

Underneath the surface? Yeah... 1000 feet.

Can we collect? You bet.

What? Rock salt.

Who can go: Adults and teen-age club members only. (Ed. note ...During the May 1960 trip the age minimum was 16.)

How come? They can only accomodate a limited group.

How many? Up to 60.

Who will be the lucky 60? The first to sign the waiver and are positive they can go.

Why on Memorial Day? Because in Canada it is not a holiday, but a working day at the mine. We can go only when the mine is in operation.

Why are we so happy? Because they have an extremely long waiting list and we've been waiting patiently for 3 years.

How do we get there? Take Expressway 96 to Detroit, cross over Ambassador Bridge into Canada where you will contact Highway 18. Turn right and go south of Windsor along the river, for about 4 miles. Watch for signs "Canadian Rock Salt Co., Ltd." near Ojibway. Meet at the manager's office at 9:15 a.m., as the tour starts at 10:00 a.m. sharp.

Do we sign a waiver? By all means. Tom Malkin will have one at the meeting and will try to answer our questions.

*Alpena Sinks**PART II*

Rogers City, Michigan...Curious Arthur Poch considered a seemingly bottomless pit and, miles away, a section of Lake Huron that never freezes over.

Then he thought about the sink holes on the Walter Grocholski farm at nearby Posen and in particular about one large sink hole that all the rain and melting snows of spring never filled up.

He said his conclusion was inescapable: there is a giant series of caverns stretching for 400 square miles beneath Presque Isle and Alpena counties.

Poch has found partial verification. With his brother Lyman and a friend, Ted Crawford, he has been to the bottom of the "bottomless pit". For years, Grocholski had tried to fill up the pit by dropping in logs, but its maw seemed insatiable. Log after log disappeared into blackness. Geologists and university summer field classes often visited the farm, looking for the pit's secret.

The more daring were lowered on ropes through the narrow limestone entrance. "They usually called for help after about 100 feet of rope had been paid off." Grocholski recalled wryly. But Arthur Poch meant business. He and his companions erected a block and tackle over the entrance, and from it a line was run 400 feet across a field to a truck. A bosun's chair was attached to the rope beneath the block and tackle. If the truck was backed slowly toward the pit, a man in the bosun's chair would be lowered inside.

The first to go down was Arthur.

"In the beginning, there were only narrow walls. Then, about 40 feet down, the limestone fell away and opened up into a huge cavern, maybe 200 feet in diameter." Poch slipped through the darkness, going deeper and deeper, his flashlight playing eerily across the dank distances. It probably was somewhere in this stage of the descent that those who had tried it earlier became frightened and called for help," he said. Down he went.

Finally, after 200 feet of rope had slithered into the little hole at ground level, his feet touched bottom.

"I landed in the middle of all the logs Grocholski had pitched in," he grinned. "They didn't come near filling that vast chamber."

Lyman Poch and Crawford joined Arthur. "It was a huge limestone cave, full of stalagmites and stalactites," Arthur said. "Off to the side there was a small waterfall, and from it a creek trickled around the edge of the room and out into a stalactite studded gallery."

There were two other galleries leading off the main chamber, too, but none of the men could explore them...farmer Grocholski's logs had effectively blocked entrance.

"I'm convinced that cavern is part of an underground water system that has eaten its way through the soft limestone, and that there may be many subterranean streams joining it, forming a whole series of linked caverns, and becoming a river that comes up in Misery Bay, east of Alpena," Arthur said.

(Alpena "Sinks" continued...)

It's in Misery Bay that a part of Lake Huron never freezes over.

"Steam rises from that one spot all winter long," Arthur said.

"That might indicate warm water from a subterranean river."

The Grocholski farm is studded with sink holes. Some are 150 feet deep and are a tourist attraction. "When I was at Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, a guide pointed out similar sink holes to me," Arthur said.

"He told me they were caused by the roofs of caverns collapsing. I thought about our sink holes in Michigan, and about how we might have bigger caverns than Mammoth Cave because our sink holes were bigger." Then, too there was the matter of that big sink hole that seemed to drink up "all the water in the world" without filling. It was in a part of the farm that Grocholski calls "Mystery Valley."

With Grocholski's permission, Poch planted dynamite around the hole and succeeded in blasting it closed. The next time the snows thawed they formed a ten acre lake. "That's an awful lot of water that's been dammed up," Poch said. "Surely it must have been slipping down the sink hole into an underground river."

Only one thing's now needed to prove the theory of the giant chain of caverns: a spelunker. A spelunker is a cave explorer, and Arthur wants one to take up where he and his brother and Crawford left off.

That will mean, first, removing the logs that block the entrance to those galleries leading off the main cavern.

"After all," grinned Arthur, "there's only so much a 64 year old can do."

o o o o o o o o o o

The above was taken from an article published in the Detroit News.

New from Old

Some Brazilian Agate comes in a rather uninspiring grayish tan color with pale yellow or brown bands. Such material sometimes responds to heat treating in your kitchen oven.

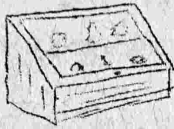
Put the slabs on a shallow pan, such as a cookie sheet or pie plate and place it on the top shelf of the oven. Close the door and turn the control to 200°F. After the oven has attained this heat, leave it there for about 15 minutes. Then increase the heat to 250°F, and after the oven has reached this temperature, let it go for 15 more minutes. Keep increasing the tem-

perature control 50 degrees at a time, leaving the slabs to bake 15 minutes after each new heat is reached, until you reach the maximum heat your oven will render (usually 550°F.). Leave it 15 minutes at maximum temperature, and then turn off the oven.

This is important! DO NOT OPEN THE OVEN DOOR until the oven and the agate have gradually completely cooled (overnight is good).

The excerpt from the Kalamazoo Geological & Mineral Society Gems above states that some of their slabs of several months ago have held their rich red color.

Previews



Federation Shows

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma is host to National Show...Oklahoma Mineral and Gem Society with American Federation of Mineralogical Societies and Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies presents show in 4 H Club Building, Fairgrounds June 13 thru 16.

Lake Placid, New York is scene of Eastern Federation annual Convention and Show...Olympic Arena, 216 Main St, June 20 thru 22.

San Jose, California Valley Gem and Mineral Society host to 24th Annual Convention and Show at Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, July 12, 13 and 14th.

Hibbing, Minnesota, Mesabi Rock and Mineral Club is host to Midwest Federation Field Trip Convention, July 18th thru 21st. (See included sheet further in this bulletin for details.)

Twin Falls, Idaho is host to Northwest Federation Show and Convention on August 31st thru September 2nd.

CLUB SHOWS

Kalamazoo, Michigan Geological and Mineral Society is host to Gem and Mineral Fair. May 25th and 26th. Kalamazoo County Center Building Fairgrounds. (Let's support our neighbor club...besides it looks like good fun.) Check in your April Bulletin for more details.

Onsted, Michigan is scene for Rock Swap June 1st and 2nd. State Line Gem & Mineral Society. (Laura Kreps says plans are for a square dance on Saturday night.)

Marion, Indiana is the scene for another Rock Swap on June 22nd. The Grant Geological Society will hold the swap at the 4H Fairgrounds, State Road 18 east of Marion, Ind. Contact Walter Titus, 4315 S. Wigger St., Marion, Indiana for details. No selling.

Rock Creek, Ohio the Ashtabula Rock and Gem Club are holding their 2nd Rock Festival and Show June 28 thru 30th. Museum of Rocks and Minerals Grounds, Irene Shore, Rock Creek, Ohio.

Rumford Center, Maine is site of the Western Maine Gem and Mineral Exhibition, Roundup, and Auction to be held July 13th & 14th in the Old Town Hall. The 2nd Annual show is sponsored by the Oxford County Mineral and Gem Association. For more information contact Charles E. Holman, RFD, Dixfield, Maine.

Mansfield, Ohio the Richland Lithic and Lapidary Society will hold their 3rd Annual Gem, Mineral, Fossil, & Archaeological Exhibition August 17 thru 25. Kingwood Center, 900 Park Ave. W., Mansfield, Ohio, R.C. Allen.

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin is place of Southeastern Wisconsin Rockrama, at Wauwatosa Recreational Bldg., North 72nd St. south of State St. For more information write William C. Bode, 1601 S. Sherwood Drive, New Berlin, Wisconsin.

Clarence Kirkby, our Liaison Officer, informs us he has 12 copies of the new Midwest Federation Directory that will be available for 50¢ at the May meeting for anyone interested. If that is not enough, he will obtain more or you can order your own from Mr. William de Neui, 6600 Cornelia Drive, Minneapolis 24, Minn.

~~~~~ MIDWEST FEDERATION FIELD TRIP CONVENTION SUMMARY ~~~~~

First of all, there will be a registration fee of \$4.00 which will include insurance and badge and booklet. There will be a separate fee of \$2.25 for entrance to the thomsonite collecting area. This will be just about the last chance to collect thomsonites in the rough. The site has been leased and bulldozing is proceeding to turn up fresh pickings by a private party who has agreed to let our field trips be the first to explore. Don't miss this opportunity of a lifetime.

There will be field trips on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (18 thru 21 July). On the first 3 days there will be trips to each area; on Sunday the longer trips may not be offered. Let us follow Mr. Rockhound as he participates. He's decided to do everything and see everything. On Wednesday, he can't wait so he's up early and as a club delegate is at the Council Meeting of the MWF bright and early. Dinner will be available at the meeting place for optimum efficiency. Thursday Mr. Rockhound is up really early to board a bus for Duluth, Grand Marais, etc. to find thomsonites, gabbro, agates, etc. Only bus travel is planned for this trip. Sack lunches should be taken as they will allow you more time to hunt the elusive minerals.

Friday Mr. Rockhound and family can take a bus trip to Ely to search for Soudan quartz crystals, hematite and greenstone. In the evening he can attend a fish and steak fry hosted by Greenstone Division of the Mesabi Rock and Mineral Club. Also an able speaker and swap session.

Saturday starts with an Editor's Breakfast and awarding of winners of Bulletin Award of MWF. This will start about 7:30 a.m. Also a field trip to Grand Rapids to look for fossils and tube agate, then further to Crosby Ironton area to look for silkstone and binghamite. In the evening about 7:30 p.m. the big banquet will be held in the Hibbing Armory. About \$2.50 per person. Also another good speaker and also a silent auction is planned.

Sunday Mr. Rockhound and family may go to church of their choice. A whole series of short field trips to the local mines...the Hull Rust for goethite and marmite and maybe lunch in the bottom of the largest open pit mine in the world. Also to Judson near Buhl for fossils and to Mountain Iron to see the Pilotac, US Steel's taconite plant. Over further to Gilbert area for Mary Ellen jasper and maybe fern fossils.

Also during these days there are movies and slides in the Hibbing Armory Rifle range (out of the sun) and swapping and hunting in the rockpile.

Requests for registration forms (1 per person) should be addressed to the General Chairman, Con Peterzen, 2607 E. 3rd Avenue, Hibbing, Minnesota.



## AMERICAN FEDERATION MESSAGE *Al Keen*

Perhaps the most valuable asset we, as individual rockhounds, societies, and Federations, can have is a favorable "PUBLIC IMAGE"...which is simply good will; what others think of us.

We can no longer live within our own clubs, our own areas, even our own Federations. We are faced with a constant stream of collecting area closures, of legislation being enacted, or pending, withdrawing areas or regulating collecting by rockhounds. The general public is little concerned by these closures or regulations because they know little about us and, at times, what they do hear is not too favorable.

If we are to continue to have collecting areas available our one best bet is to do everything in our power to increase the general public's opinion of us by engaging in beneficial community activities... and letting people know about it! Many clubs and individuals are already doing this in varying degrees. However, it will require the full cooperation of every member to build up and maintain the image we should have. We know that our members are the finest people on earth... we must convince others of that fact!

### Help Eliminate Litter, Please!

These may well be the magic words which will do more than any one thing has ever done before to help keep our collecting areas open... through building a more favorable "public image" of rockhounds everywhere. This project was started last year by the Bear Gulch Rock Club of Ontario, California; spread through that state and the Northwest, and was approved by the American Federation at the convention in Des Moines, but too late in the year to be very effective. This year a full scale campaign is now under way. Full participation by every member will not only provide a much needed public service, but increase immeasurably the stature of the rockhound hobby nationwide.

As an aid to publicity an attractive green and white sticker has been made available through the AFMS. All are urged to make wide use of them.

### HOW YOU CAN HELP

Individual Members Will each of you accept as a personal project the cleaning up of at least one area this coming year (many more if you can)? Stop along the road and clean up a stretch in need of it, a roadside picnic area, etc. There are nearly 50,000 of us. If each one cleans up one or two or five areas...figure it out for yourself.

All Members Make extensive use of these stickers. They are attractive and create interest. Every member should have at least two on his car.. front and rear bumper or other places not prohibited by law. Order extra ones to pass out to friends for their cars. Put one on every litter can when you clean up an area. Wide publicity is essential to the success of this campaign. This can well be one of the best investments you will ever make. If all the 700 clubs and 50,000 members

(American Federation Letter continued...)

cooperate we can have a profound effect on the entire country... all of it good.

Club Treasurers The stickers are available from your Regional Treasurer or Decal Chairman. They may be obtained in packets of 50 for \$2.50 (5¢ each). Order as many packets as you can use. This simplifies and cuts cost of handling.

WILL YOU H.E.L.P.

## A Salty Tale



by Gordon Murphy

Something of a salt rush was sparked in Canada in 1866 when a solid bed of rock salt was accidentally discovered 964 feet below ground at Goderich, Ontario, by a prospector drilling for oil. This was the beginning of the Canadian salt industry, and the first in a series of discoveries which revealed the vastness of the Ontario salt beds. ..an area which extends southward from Inverhuron to Lake Erie, and westward from the vicinity of London almost to Lake Michigan, in one great saucer-shaped formation 800 feet underground around the edges and 5,000 feet underground at the center.

In the Windsor Area, site of the Canadian Rock Salt Company's Ojibway mine, which turns out more salt than all other Canadian salt works and salt mines combined, the main salt bed is 250 feet thick.

The first salt mine in Ontario, and the second in Canada...the other being at Pugwash, Nova Scotia... the Ojibway mine was opened in 1955 and is capable of producing more than one million tons a year.

Except for the rock salt mined in Ontario and Nova Scotia, all the salt produced in Canada is made by

evaporating brine. The problem of getting brine from beds of dry salt as far as 3,300 feet underground and anywhere from 250 to 500 feet thick is solved by sending water down into the bed and pumping it up again after it has dissolved all the salt it can hold.

In today's plants, the evaporating is done in huge vacuum pans shaped like cylindrical tops, ten to 18 feet in diameter, and 60 to 80 feet high. They operated on the principle that the lower the pressure over the liquid, the lower the temperature at which it will boil. So effectively do they work that the brine, boiling vigorously inside them, is hardly even hot.

This process yields fine salt, the starting point for nearly all refined commercial salt products, including the variety that finds its way, free-running and iodized, to our tables.

Rock salt, as distinguished from the product of the vacuum pan salt plant, is salt as nature formed it in underground beds or in domes millions of years ago. Geologists believe that the great salt beds of Ontario are 300 million years old, and were deposited from a sea, which at that time covered what is now inland North America.

Continued.....

(A Salty Tale continued...)

The principal uses of rock salt are as a raw material for the production of chemicals, for winter highway maintenance, for road stabilization, for fish and hide curing, and refrigerator-car icing. Production of rock salt in Canada is about twice that of evaporated salt.

The big salt bed at Ojibway didn't attract too much attention as a potential salt producing center until about 1950, principally because rock salt mining must, from the very nature of salt, be a dry process. And until very recently, there was no safe and economic way to sink a dry shaft through strata, which for part of the way down are porous, water-bearing formations, such as exist at Ojibway.

Use of a technique known as "The Poetsch Freezing Method" finally solved the engineering problem. The whole area of the shaft within a ten foot radius was frozen solid by artificial refrigeration to a depth considerably below the trouble spots, and the shaft was then sunk through the frozen column.

There are now two such shafts at Ojibway...a production shaft of 16 feet inside diameter...and an access shaft of 12 feet inside diameter, both to the 1,100 foot level, and concrete lined.

Descent into the Ojibway mine is swift. In a matter of about 60 seconds, the cage opens on a world in which the floor, walls and ceiling are solid salt. The mine is completely mechanized, and is naturally air conditioned, remaining at an even 60 degrees F. regardless of the temperature on the surface.

The mechanization includes the use of 18-ton rear dump haulage units to carry the rock salt to crushers from the mine faces, where the loading is carried out by units capable of handling large lumps and loading at a rate of 14 tons a minute.

Ojibway is what's known as a "room" and "pillar" mine, meaning that equally spaced tunnels are driven through the salt bed in one direction and then the walls between the tunnels are broken thru at regular intervals to make cross cuts that run at right angles to the first ones. Areas mined out are called rooms, and the blocks left intact are called pillars since their function is to provide support for the mine roof.

After the mining cycle, consisting of undercutting, drilling and blasting, the salt is crushed to a workable size and loaded into hoisting containers for the trip to the surface.

After it leaves the mine, the salt is crushed, screened and stored. The seven story Ojibway rock salt mill has been likened to a giant salt shaker in which, by means of vibrating screens, the product is separated into basic grades, with the screening operations starting at the top. The finer the grade, the lower the mill level at which it is taken off.

From the mill, the salt moves to the company's bulk storage building, where railway box cars and trucks are loaded thru chutes. Or it may move on a conveyor belt to freightors in the Detroit River thru the St. Lawrence Seaway to the world.

Taken from "Ontario Hydro News" via Michigan Gem News.

## BOARD MEMBERS

Edward Kirkby, President  
Howard J. Randolph, Vice President  
Mrs. Margaret E. Randolph, Secretary  
Mrs. Pearl Bambrick, Treasurer  
James Patterson, 1 year member  
Samuel Knox, 2 year member  
Arthur Krave, 3 year member  
Elmer Eckhardt, Past President

## APPOINTED COMMITTEES

### Membership

Eleanor Owens, Chairman  
Elmer Eckhardt  
Lila Stevens

### Program

Howard Randolph, Chairman  
Margaret Randolph

### Fieldtrip

Thomas Malkin, Chairman  
Reo Hovey  
James Patterson  
Richard Stevens

### Education

Fred Gasche, Chairman  
Clarence Engberg  
Arthur Kraves

### Librarian

Raymond Brown, Chairman  
Reva Brown

### Display

O. G. Langham, Chairman  
Clarence Kirkby  
Frank Rickerd  
Clarence Silvey

### Welcome

Joseph Kreps, Chairman  
Laura Kreps  
Pearl Bambrick

### Workshop

Francis Hyde, Chairman

### Publications

William Russell, Chairman  
Gloria Russell, Artist  
Edward Kirkby

Membership Fee \$2.00 Students Fee \$1.00





Rockhound News

Back Cover

May 1963

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| May Program                  | Back Cover |

Our program for May will be an address by Mr. Hundley from Hundley Jewelers, a graduate gemologist of the Gemological Institute of America.

He will have with him a sound movie, "Stars That Shine Forever", and will speak on "Diamonds From South Africa".

Howard Randolph  
Program Chairman

Bulletin Editors: We have no objection to use of material from our Bulletin. We would, though, appreciate a line of credit for our files, please.

We would also like to exchange bulletins with you. See address below.  
W.A.R., Editor

Please send EXCHANGE BULLETINS to:

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Lansing 10, Michigan

Third Class

Richard E. Stevens  
5889 W. State Road  
Lansing, Michigan

