

The Strata Data

Bulletin of the Three Rivers Gem & Mineral Society of Fort Wayne IN

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JANUARY 2005

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From:

*The Three Rivers Gem & Mineral Society
Fort Wayne Indiana
The Strata Data
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Late at night, if you listen carefully, you can hear the Dogtooth Calcite howling at the moon.

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JANUARY 26 MEETING AT SCIENCE CENTRAL
7PM-9PM
PROGRAM: THE MANY FACES OF CALCITE

Deliver to:

The Three Rivers Gem & Mineral Society is an educational, recreational non-profit club in Fort Wayne, Indiana. It is dedicated to the study of geology, mineralogy, lapidary and related earth sciences. Its purpose is to foster and promote fellowship, meetings, programs, exhibits or any other form of acquiring knowledge in these fields, and techniques or skills useful in the subjects here named. This organization sponsors monthly field trips and hosts an annual show. It has an ongoing monthly Junior program. It also maintains a club web site (http://3riversgem_mineral.tripod.com). The club newsletter, The Strata Data, is also available on the web site. The Society is a member of the Midwest Federation and the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies.

2005 CLUB OFFICERS

President: Chet Perkins (260) 638-4914
 Vice President: Gerry Spinks (260) 436-1821
 Secretary: Byron Thomas (260) 441-2541
 Treasurer: Linda Schmidt (260) 627-8913

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 Hilda Wolfe (260) 447-0325
 Bob Graf (260) 436-8789

Education Chairman:

Patrick Hessey (260) 485-2118

Editor:

Michele Yamanaka (260) 424-5070

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Email: lancelotblue1@msn.com

Sunshine Committee:

Hilda Wolfe (260) 447-0325

Show Chairman:

To be appointed

LIFETIME MEMBERS

Donnelle Flood
 Bob Langdon
 Ellen Prill
 Bill Journey

HONORARY MEMBERS

Mary Graft
 Dr. Jack Sunderman

MEETINGS

Location: Science Central
 1950 N. Clinton
 Fort Wayne IN

Date: 4th Wednesday of each month except:
 July - no meeting
 Nov & Dec - 3rd Wed. (holiday schedule)

Time: 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

TENTATIVE MEETING SCHEDULE (Always check the Strata Data for a confirmed date.)

January 26	July - no meeting
February 23	August 24
March 23	September 28
April 27	October 26
May 25	November 16
June 22	December 21

DUES

\$10 - individual / \$15 - family

After January 2005, send to Membership Chair:

Hilda Wolfe

6214 S. Anthony Blvd.

Fort Wayne IN 46816

FIELD TRIPS

4TH Saturday of the month

Contact the Field Trip Chairman or the Ass't
 Field Trip Chairman for information:

(260) 908-2324

(260) 441-2541

lancelotblue1@msn.com

PUBLISHING DEADLINE: First day of each month. Articles may be mailed to: Michele Yamanaka, 4336 Charter Lane, Fort Wayne IN 46815 OR emailed to: YamanakaM@cs.com (Microsoft Word 95/Version 6.0 documents).

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CLUB WEBSITE: http://3riversgem_mineral.tripod.com

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I trust that you all had a joyous, safe and meaningful holiday season.

Now that the Christmas decorations are put away, school has resumed and you are settled into your winter routine, remember to factor in some time for your hobby. If you have a tumbler, this may be a good time to tumble some small stones to give to Science Central. They still need them to give to visiting school children. This may also be a good time to clean and sort specimens collected over the past year. If you have a few extra, you can also donate them to Science Central.

To our new club members, we welcome you and strongly encourage you to take an active part in club activities. By attending monthly club meetings, participating in field trips and other club sponsored activities you can enjoy the fellowship and fun of collecting and learning about rocks, minerals and fossils.

We will be having our first board meeting in a couple of weeks and we hope to have a yearly agenda ready for you at our January Club meeting. Again this year we will plan for our annual show in October, a silent auction in June and a 3-5 day field trip sometime this summer, as will a some very interesting guest speakers and programs for our monthly meetings.

Plan to attend our first club meeting of the new year, January 26th, 7:00pm at Science Central.

Look forward to seeing you there .

Chet Perkins

December Board Minutes

Because there was no December Board Meeting, there are no Minutes for review.

Club Meeting Minutes December 15, 2004

President Chet Perkins brought the meeting/potluck to order. Bob Zigler made a motion to accept the November minutes as published, Ed McDonald seconded. Michele Yamanaka presented Future Rockhound of

America pins to Eliyah Kemp, Andrew Stein and Sam Stein. Ed M. presented booklets he created to the junior members and an award for attendance to Alaina Richert.

There were four nominees for our club's Rockhound of the Year, all of them were named Michele Yamanaka. Ed M. recognized her and presented a token of our appreciation.

Hope Sheets was this year's recipient of our club's Scholarship Award. Hope gave us a lively update on her work this past year on her way to a B.S. in Vertebrate Paleontology and Secondary Education.

The rest of the evening consisted of good food, good friends, and a silent auction to benefit the Scholarship Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

Sandee Swank, Secretary

Membership Update

Due to a print shop error on the December Strata Data, 2 pages were not printed. Unfortunately, one of those pages contained a reminder that dues for 2005 were due by 12/31/04. If you joined the club in the last part of the year, you are most likely paid through the end of 2005. As of January 8, 2005, the following are up-to-date members of the Three Rivers Gem and Mineral Society. Only family names are given unless there are several families. Then first initials are included. If your name is not on this list, it means we do not show payment of 2005 dues. If you believe an error has been made, please contact the 2004 Membership Chairman, Michele Yamanaka. Otherwise, please send in your dues (individual-\$10, family-\$15) to:

Michele Yamanaka
4336 Charter Lane
Ft. Wayne IN 46815

Checks should be made out to "Three Rivers Gem and Mineral Society", marked 2005 dues.

This January newsletter is being mailed to both the 2004 members and any current 2005 members. Only current 2005 members will get the February Strata Data, so please get your dues in if you have not already done so.

Thanks. 4-H Champions receive a free family membership from our club.

Michele Yamanaka
Outgoing Membership Chairman

2005

B & A Baker
P & D Baker
R Beemer
Buss
E Claymiller
Cochran
Cuilkos
Driver
B Dunn
Durre
Ellerbrock
Ernst
Evans
Flood
Galbreath
Genzel
Goings
Graft
Greim
Gulyas
Hade
D Harding
Hoffman
Hollar
Huntington
Journay
Kemp
Klassen
Kline
Langdon
Leitzman
Mays
McClure
Mudrack
Perkins
Prill
Richert
Schmidt
Silkworth
C Smith
Spangler
R & D Stein
Spaulding
Sunderman
Swank
Walker
Wattenbarger
Wilson
Wood
C Yamanaka

M Yamanaka
Zigler

Dues partially cover the cost of printing and mailing the monthly Strata Data, and the club insurance we purchase each year from the Midwest Federation. We have to purchase the insurance in January, so it is very important to have your membership dues in to have an accurate count for insurance purposes.



REVIEW OF DECEMBER 15 MEETING

Dec. 15 was not a typical meeting because we started at 6:30 pm in order to have time to enjoy our potluck meal. We also had a silent auction in a nearby room. The profit from the auction went into our scholarship fund. In addition to eating, our Scholarship recipient, Hope Sheets, spoke to us about her work. Juniors who had earned Future Rockhound of America pins received their pins and Ed McDonald provided prizes for the 2 juniors with the best attendance for 2004. The Member of the Year award was presented to a very surprised Michele Yamanaka.

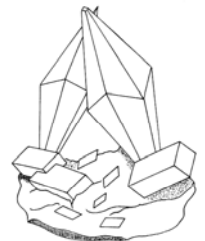
Thank you for the very nice Member of the Year plaque and the great Agate calendar. It was such a surprise. I am honored that you chose me as your Member of the Year. I will certainly continue to do what I can to share our hobby with juniors and help make (with all of you) our club one of which we can all be proud.

-Michele Yamanaka

Join us at the January 26 Meeting at Science Central

The program will be a slide presentation on
THE MANY FACES OF CALCITE.

If you have classic or unusual specimens to show, please bring them.



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FIELD TRIPS

A Pictorial Review of 2004



Field Trips

Jan. 31 - Bus trip to Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills MI

Beautiful quartz

July 24 - IMI near Pendleton

Cephalopod



Feb. 28 - Richmond and Brookville IN

Fossils



Aug. 5-9 - Waterloo IA Big Club Trip



March 28 - Sylvania OH

Pyritized fossils

Aug. 28 - Geode Hunting near Bloomington and Monroe Reservoir

Geodized fossils



April 17 - Allen County Arrowhead hunt

Scraper?



Sept. 25 - Trammel Park OH

Gastropod



May 1 - Blastoid Hunt at I-64

Blastoids & Archimedes

Oct. 30 - LaFarge Quarry near Antwerp OH

Trilobite!

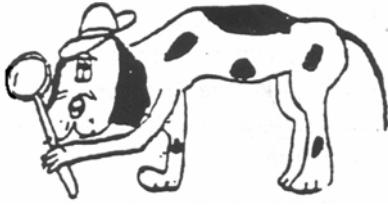


May 29 - Flint Ridge OH

Nov. 20 - Lotus Tree Designs



2005 will be even better. Ed McDonald is the new Field Trip Chairman. Byron Thomas is assisting him.



ASK IMA

DEAR IMA: I recently learned that diamonds have been found in some meteorites. Are there any other gems of extra-terrestrial origin?-Interested

DEAR INTERESTED: Yes. Tektites are a natural glass that are from space. These have been cut and polished as gems. Moldavite, a green tektite found originally near the Moldau in Czechoslovakia, looks like peridot when it is cut and polished. A lesser known gem was discovered a century ago, by Nobel Prize winner Dr. Henri Moisson. It was in an ancient meteorite in Arizona. It was in very tiny quantities and had greater brilliance, fire and luster than diamond, and was almost as hard (9.25). It was named Moissonite in honor of Dr. Moisson. It has now been lab grown for jewelry purposes. So there are at least 3 gem materials known to have originated in outer space.

Reference:**1001 Questions Answered about the Mineral Kingdom**, by Richard M. Pearl, **Rocks, Crystals, Minerals**, edited by Rosie Hankin, informational brochure by Charles & Colvard.

BOOK REVIEW

NEW in the Club Library: The Complete Guide to PETOSKEY STONES, by Bruce Mueller and William H. Wilde., University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor MI and Petosky Publishing Company, Traverse City MI, 2004.

"After explaining the legend of where the Petoskey name comes from, this book presents the first complete story of the Petoskey stone. It

will give the true facts about the stone and its origin. The second section contains the rules and regulations about gathering stones. The third section describes where to find stones throughout lower Northern Michigan. The final section shows you the various ways to polish your newly found treasures."

Maybe we should have a field trip to find some?

ROCKS IN THE NEWS - "Recent News Articles"

by Patrick Hessey

11-3-04 Journal Gazette, Quarries Mined for Tourist Potential. The Bloomington IN area proposes a network of limestone parks. See the limestone cliffs and take a swim.

11-8-04 Journal Gazette, Biologist Plays Caveman For Subterranean Survey. Julian Lewis (Hoosier) leads an underground species study in caves in a multi-state area.

ROCK SLIDE

There was a large rock slide onto I-70 in Colorado, just in time for Thanksgiving weekend. Luckily, the highway was just closed for maintenance. Some of the rocks were the size of a van and were embedded six feet deep into the pavement. Unfortunately, this led to a 220-mile detour!

NEW DINOSAUR TRACKS

1-6-05: Summary of article in the Associated Press, Amateur Finds Dinosaur Footprints in Md. An amateur paleontologist, Ray Stanford, found footprints near the Capital Beltway in College Park, MD, which he believes are the first footprints ever uncovered of a plant-eating cretaceous dinosaur about 6 ft. long that resembled or was a species known as Zephyrosaurus ("lizard of the west wind") schaffi. This type of dinosaur was a member of the Hypsilophdon family. Until the discovery of the foot prints, there was no evidence that Hypsilophodons lived in Maryland. Hypsilophodon marylandicus ("trace of a Hypsilophodon from Maryland") is the name of the particular dinosaur producing the tracks. Geologist Robert Weems said that he considered this type of dinosaur the "Mesozoic

equivalent of rabbits". Stanford discovered the tracks in 2001 when he was walking in a stream bed and saw rocks in the bank which heavy rain had recently uncovered.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 4-6, 2005 - Richmond, IN

Eastern Indiana Gem & Geological Society, Wayne County Fairgrounds, N. Salisbury Rd. Fri. 9-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-4. Contact Lucille Mays (765-935-5574)

April 2-3, 2005 - Canton OH

38th annual show. Stark County Gem & Mineral Club, Stark County Fairgrounds (305 Wertz Ave), St. 10-6, Sun. 10-5. Adults \$4, Children 6-14 \$1. Silent Auction, demonstrations, displays, rock craft items, jewelry, lapidary supplies, mineral and fossil specimens. Contact Barry Heiks (330-868-4047)

April 8-10, 2005 - Bridgeton, MO

45th annual Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show. Machinists Hall Auditorium, 12365 St. Charles Rock Road (Bridgeton), St. Louis county MO. I-270 at St. Charles Rock Rd. exit. Fri. 4-9 pm, Sat. 10-7, Sun. 10-5. Theme: Fossils of Missouri and Beyond. Demonstrations, gems, minerals, fossils, jewelry, artifacts. Adults \$3.50, 12-18 \$2, under 12 \$1 or free with adult. Contact Vicki Corley (314-439-5556).

April 8-10, 2005 - Indianapolis IN

7th annual spring show. Treasures of the Earth; Indiana State Fairgrounds, OrthoIndy Pavilion (1202 E. 38th St). Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-5. Jewelry makers, silversmiths and goldsmiths from all over the US who can reconstruct, repair, design or make jewelry, gem trees, wire wrap, wire sculpture, pearls, stone beads, stone setting, amber, opal, mineral and fossil dealers. Contact Rose Wimmer (540-384-6047).

April 24-25, 2005 - Troy OH

22nd annual Brukner Gem, Mineral, Fossil and Jewelry Show. Junior Fair Building, Miami County Fairgrounds (County Rd 25-A). Sat. 10-6, Sun 10-5. Adults \$1, kids free. Demonstrations, door prizes, silent auction, raffles, children's activities, specimens, gems, jewelry, rough stone. I-75 to exit 78S on County Rd. 25-A to fairgrounds - south entrance. Contact Tom Dilworth (937-323-6482).

October 14-16, 2005 - Fort Wayne IN

44th Three Rivers Rock, Mineral, Fossil, Lapidary and Jewelry Show, Allen County Fairgrounds. Fri. 10-7, Sat. 10-7, Sun. 10-5. Adults \$2, 18-12, \$1, under 12 free with paying adult.

FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATION

ARE YOUR SAFETY GLASSES REALLY SAFE?

by Mel Albright - Chair, AFMS Safety Committee

We are constantly reminded to wear 'safety' glasses. So, we tell the optical shop or the eye doctor that we want safety glasses. Or, if we don't wear prescription lenses, we buy 'safety' glasses from somewhere. Then, feeling virtuous, we proceed to work away. Did you know that you are NOT very well protected?

WHAT! But they said these are safety glasses.

Well, they are and they aren't. Several years back, the U. S. government passed a law that all glasses sold must be "safety' glasses. The law's meaning was that, if the glasses break, they will shatter into small, non-pointed pieces and form no knife-like shards that might puncture the eye and go deeply into the eye. This is the standard for safety glasses.

In industry, 'safety' glasses mean much more. In addition to breaking properly, they are designed to be break resistant. That is, if something hits them, they will tend to stop it instead of just breaking. Even more, industrial safety glasses may be designed to stop liquid splashes from hitting the eye - not just straight on, but also from the side.

So, we rockhounds should ask for and get industrial grade 'safety' lenses and frames. It is that resistance to breakage that offers us the most protection. I'll admit safety glasses are not particularly attractive, but that's not their purpose. Personally, I like a face shield in the shop instead of glasses. It is more protective, cooler, and restricts your vision far less than glasses. Actually, a face shield would be better on field trips, too. But it sure isn't as handy.

Whichever, be sure to wear one of them when appropriate.

From the AFMS Newsletter - Vol 95, No. 6 August 1995 via the American Federation Website

Our New SUNSHINE CHAIRMAN, Hilda Wolfe will be sending out Birthday cards and keeping the club informed about members' happenings.

FROM THE MIDWEST FEDERATION

[The Midwest Federation is strongly encouraging local clubs to begin programs with juniors in order to keep the clubs alive. The following 2-part article by the Junior Activities Chairman sets the stage for action. Part I is reprinted here. Part II will be in February's newsletter.]

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A ROCK CLUB OR Will your club be a fossil or a phoenix?

By Michele Yamanaka, Junior Activities Chairman

Part 1. THE BIRTH

A rock. It was laying there off the road. There was a little bit of something shiny glinting in the light. John was walking his dog and saw it. The rock went home in his pocket. Later, he pulled it out and looked closely at it. There were several shiny things on it. He got his magnifying glass and peered at them. The shiny things were clear like glass and had shapes like squashed cubes. That amazed him. How could a rock have pretty stuff like that on it? He put it on a shelf, but his mind kept going back to it. Several days later, he was shopping in the store and saw a book on Rocks, Minerals and Fossils. "Wouldn't hurt to have a book like that," he thought and bought it. At home he browsed through it and was startled to see what looked like his shiny stuff on one of the pages. It was "Calcite." The book said it would fizz in acid. He didn't have acid, but vinegar was sort of an acid. He knocked off one of the shiny things into the vinegar. Sure enough, it bubbled. "That's really neat," he said out loud. The next week, Fred came over. John brought out his rock, showed him the crystals, and proudly announced, "It's calcite." Fred looked at the rock, then at John and said, "How'd you know?" John pulled out the book, the magnifying glass and redid the acid test. "Well, what do you know! Fred exclaimed. Later that day, the two of them walked John's dog. This time Fred saw the shiny stuff sparkling in the sun. And then he saw something nearby that looked like a shell in rock. "Hey, John! Does that book of yours have anything about this rock with a shell?" asked Fred. "Maybe," John replied. "Let's check it out

when we get back." And they did. And it did. And John and Fred began to look at the ground every time they went for walks. Two rock hounds were born. Soon they discovered that Fred's neighbor Ann liked the rocks too. Then there were three. Ann's son got curious about his mom's rocks and joined them. After about a year, there were 8 friends regularly walking and hiking to see what surprises could be found on the ground. They all bought books like John's and discussed what they had found. One day John suggested that if they met regularly at his house, they could put a notice in the paper inviting others who liked rocks to join them. Fred thought they should name their group. Ann said her son's teacher had learned she was a rockhound and wanted her to speak to her class. Maybe, after her talk, some of the kids would come to their meeting with their parents. The 8 of them decided to make a group and organize it right, Fred being chosen to see how to do it. A month later, A ROCK CLUB WAS BORN!

Part 2. JOY OF CHILDHOOD

The charter members had 5 kids among them. After Ann's talk, 3 kids brought their parents. The main event of each meeting was planning the next hunt and discussing what they had found at the last one. They helped each other learn and took the rocks, minerals and fossils to work or school. They invited geology professors from a nearby college to talk to them. Fred bought a rock and mineral magazine and discovered collecting sites. He learned about other clubs and encouraged his club to join the Midwest Federation. The group went to mineral shows and displayed some of their collections at a mall. More interested people started coming to meetings. Ann got lots of requests to talk to classes. She recruited John to help. A new member, Linda, who came because her child had heard John speak, commented that the kids were getting antsy in the meetings, and she would be willing to do something with them at their level. The parents loved it. So did the kids. Twelve or thirteen families were regularly involved, with another twenty at various times. The kids group, while irregular, had at least 6 every time. Not counting the kids (average age 8), the average age of the club member was 35.

Part 3. ADOLESCENCE

Field trips were great! It was a family activity that worked! And the singles and widowed just fit in somehow. Hunting the "rock" or fossil was

the goal. Finding was even better. Fred's wife didn't like the hunt as much as the possibilities of what could be done with the found stuff - she had seen lapidary work at shows. Fred decided to get some equipment and try his hand at it. Some people who were already rock hounds moved into their city from out of state. They knew faceting and offered to teach whoever was interested. Ann took lessons and made her own jewelry. The junior members began showing their collections and talking to their classmates. Some 4-H families joined the club. They were getting more requests for school presentations than they could handle. But they tried. Rain, shine or snow, people still went out to find the special rocks. The average age of the club member was 45 and the average junior was 12.

[To be continued next month.]

The Peridot Asteroid

by Dr. William S. Cordua

One of the most exotic gemstones is from outerspace - the rare meteorites called pallasites. These are flashy mixtures of translucent green to yellow olivine (peridot) found as large crystals in a matrix of iron-nickel alloy. When cut and polished, the contrast between the olivine and metal is startlingly beautiful. No wonder they are so pricey.

The first pallasite was described in 1772 by Pyotr Pallas. It was a 1,600 pound mass that fell in Siberia. Pallasite is also known in quantity from Kiowa County, Kansas, from the Imilac pallasite that fell in the desert of Chile and the Salta pallasite of Argentina.

How do such meteorites form and where do they come from? Such a mixture of silicates such as olivine and metal is presumed to be found in the earth along the core-mantle boundary. How could rocks from the core of a planet get into outer space?

Modern models of asteroid and planet formation suggest asteroids perhaps 50-200 km. In diameter may form with a laying similar to that of the earth. The accumulation of that much material, including heat-producing radioactive substances, would cause the body to melt and the denser iron and other metals to sink to the center of the body. The less dense silicates such as olivine would not sink so deeply, and with other minerals would form the outer layers

of the asteroid. This is also what happens in a blast furnace, when the melted rock separates into the denser iron and lighter materials that will cool to slag. Thus, some larger asteroids have the equivalent to the crust, mantle and core of the earth.

In the earth, though, the outer core is still molten, because our planet is so much larger, and still has abundant heat-producing radioactive materials in its interior. The asteroids, on the other hand, would have completely cooled and crystallized.

Along their core-mantle boundaries, the separation of the silicates and metals would not be perfect - what natural process ever goes perfectly? Perhaps some late pulse forced cooling iron up into the mush of olivine crystals. Thus pallasite is born.

The next step is getting the materials out of an asteroid and to the earth. Here we use the fact that asteroids, over the length of geologic time, have tended to collide violently with one another. A big enough collision between two asteroids will fracture both, sending pieces flying. These fragmented planetoids are the source of some meteorites, including pallasites. Those unfortunate enough to be pulled in by the earth's gravity, after a journey for millenia in space, will fall as meteorites. Since only a tiny part of an asteroid would be a core-mantle boundary, pallasites should be scarce, and they are.

Some asteroid collisions may not be quite so destructive. It is possible that a less violent collision may strip away most of an asteroid's mantle, leaving on olivine-studded metallic mass - an asteroid whose surface is covered with peridot gemstones. That would be quite a find.

How could we find such an asteroid, out of the millions stretched through billions of kilometers of space? It's not as impossible as it seems. The mixture of olivine and metal would give off a distinctive spectrum that can be detected with sensitive instruments on earth or in satellites. Some known asteroids do give spectral data showing olivine at the surface. These are termed A-type asteroids, such as 246 Asporia. Some are 30 to 65 km in diameter. It is astonishing to think that some may be peridot-encrusted. Of course, other large asteroids may have pallasite layers within, if they escaped a collision large enough to blast them to splinters. Then the pallasite "ore" would have to be recovered by interplanetary "hard-rock" mining.

So, as prospectors were drawn west by visions of El Dorado or the Mother Lode, perhaps future space explorers will blast off in search of the peridot asteroid.

-From the AFMS Newsletter (Oct.1997) via the Rockfinder newsletter of the Michiana Gem & Mineral Society, December, 2004.

KIDS KORNER

JUNIOR Meeting for November

The November Program for the Juniors was on how to identify quartz. The juniors each received a piece of quartz and a piece of calcite from previous club trips. They learned how the crystal systems, hardness and cleavage differ between the two minerals. After identifying which mineral was quartz and which was calcite, they received labels and zip lock bags for each specimen and took them home.

Then they were given an assignment: *Check out a mineral ID book from the club library and learn about the uses of quartz. Pick one of the uses of quartz and create an ad for it, pretending that you are the first one to have discovered the special use.* At the next meeting, the Juniors read their ads. Here are their articles or blurbs to "sell quartz".

QUARTZ INVENTIONS

Quartz Watch by Bryan Ernst

Are you tired of not knowing what time it is? I have the solution for you.,.,a handy, dandy clock you can take with you. You wear it on your wrist. It is made with a special thing called quartz. Quartz is a crystalline mineral, also called silicon dioxide.

I call my invention a quartz watch. It is made with a paper-thin piece of quartz. This quartz vibrates rapidly because of an electric charge. I use a battery to make this electric charge. The vibrations that the quartz makes are what help the watch keep time.

My watch works better than the other watches on the market because the vibrations that the quartz makes don't vary much. Because they are consistent, the quartz watch keeps better time and is more accurate.

So, if you want to be able to know what time it is, buy one of my new quartz watches. They are accurate and affordable.

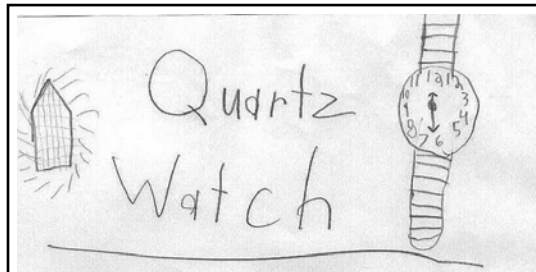
-reference: *A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals*, by Frederick Pough, 1960.



"MICROPHONE"

Hear yourself "crystal" clear. Microphone with quartz crystal technology reads your voice as clear as a bell. You never sounded so good.

-Sabrina Richert



QUARTZ WATCH

- Quartz crystal keeps the time accurate
- You will never lose time with quartz
- Never be late again

- Alaina Mary Richert

Crystal Valley Gems by Eliyah Kemp

Can't afford those high quality gems? You don't need to pay those high prices anymore! Come to "Crystal Valley Quartz" for the gems you want. Even our store walls are made of quartz.

Chill out with our icy-looking rock crystals. They're a great and inexpensive way to make your house look cool. Don't want to leave summer, but it's getting colder outside. So come in and get some hot quartz to warm things up.

Our specimens come from around the world. We have a large selection of gifts and even quartz bouquets. So stop by and see us for all your quartz needs.

???Just Wondering???

Has anyone ever attempted to clean mineral specimens using the high-powered stream of water from a dental pic unit? Please let me know the results.