

# Gem Cutters News



Award Winning Bulletin of the Gem Cutters Guild of Baltimore, Inc.

Baltimore, Maryland

<[www.gemcuttersguild.com](http://www.gemcuttersguild.com)>

Volume 60, Number 6 June – July, 2011



## Program Notes

from Pat Baker

Calvert Cliffs, on the western shore of our Chesapeake Bay, is famous for its Miocene age geological strata that contain numerous fossils.



The deposits are exposed in cliffs up to 100 feet high between Chesapeake Beach and Drum Point in Calvert County, just north of the nuclear power plant. These cliffs contain the most complete section of Miocene deposits in the eastern U.S. Although the cliffs have become more unstable in recent years, you may have collected there -- or at least in the waters lapping their shore looking for shark's teeth.

We're in for a treat this month as Lloyd Gleason, a member of the Chesapeake Gem & Mineral Society Maryland Geological Society and American Fossil Federation will talk with us about this national treasure. He promises to bring images of the cliffs, fossils that he's found there along with several of the fossils that he's personally collected.

We don't do programs on fossils very often - come and broaden your knowledge base (and perhaps see what you'll look like in a couple million years!). Our meeting as usual, begins at 7:30 pm.

## Our Favorite Tools

by Carolyn Weinberger

Our April meeting featured a unique topic -- "my favorite tools". President Mary asked members to bring in and talk about the tools that they use in creating their cabs, faceted stones and jewelry. Needless to say, we had an eclectic assortment of "professional" and "home-made" gadgets and tools.

Leading off, **Mary** described several pairs of small pliers that she finds indispensable in making her bead necklaces and earrings. She also displayed a Pantone® Color Guide that she uses.

**Richard Meszler** brought in a bezel pusher he'd made from acrylic material. The acrylic helps prevent damage to metal bezels. He also brought an burnisher that he'd made from agate.

**Bernie Emery** told us that some cell phone screens can be used as a polarizing filter to help look at gemstones and gemstone rough. Turn the table down on the screen and slowly turn the stone.

**Linda Goldberg's** favorite tool is an ordinary knitting needle. It's useful in a variety of applications.

**Steve Weinberger** had three tools - an Andre Aligner®, used to help align stones if they become misaligned after transferring during faceting. He also had a dop handle used to keep fingers from being burned during stone transfers and a gizmo that allows for miniscule adjustment of height under a micros-

*continued on page 5*

## In Search Of...

from Bernie Emery

We are looking for a secure place to store the trailer that holds our show materials -- show cases, electrical cords and outlet boxes, case liners, lights etc. The trailer is currently sitting in my driveway and both my neighbors and Lynne are throwing a fit!



If you have a relatively secure place or empty garage where we could park the trailer, please give me a call.



The Gem Cutters Guild is a founding member of the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies, Inc. and affiliated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies.

**About our Guild:**

The Gem Cutters Guild of Baltimore, Inc. was established in order to allow its members to gain knowledge and skills in gem cutting, jewelry making and in identifying and evaluating lapidary materials. Through field trips, exhibitions, and cooperation with other societies, we endeavor to further not only our own knowledge, but also that of the general public.

Meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month except January, July and August at our workshop which is located at Meadow Mill at Woodbury, 3600 Clipper Mill Rd, Suite 116; Baltimore, MD 21211. Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. Visitors are always welcome. Dues are \$30 per year for families and \$18 for individuals. More information and directions to our meetings can be found on our website, <[www.gemcuttersguild.com](http://www.gemcuttersguild.com)>.

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Vice President - Joe Gehring

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Corresponding Sec'y - Trinh Phan

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## Mary's Musings

by Mary Keller, President



Thank you to everyone who brought their favorite hand tool(s) to the May meeting. The fact that some were not usually allowed out of their home studios made the pleasure of their being shared with the rest of us even more gratifying. Thank you again.

It was great to have another well attended meeting with lots of goodies for Show and Tell. Looks like lots of members and prospective members have been very busy.

Some upcoming activities include another "Bead N' Brunch" June 12, the September 24 and 25th show, and fall classes. If there are any classes you would like to see offered, or perhaps teach, please let Richard Meszler, me, or one of the board members know. The successful basic beading class was the result of member requests. As of this writing, we have not heard if InterGem will make a booth available to us at the July Timonium show. If they do, this will be a good opportunity to talk to potential members and talk about our classes and show. Not to mention free parking and admission to the show. I usually bring projects to work on, but rarely get time to do much work.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the June meeting.

Mary

## Nibbles & Noshes

We had a groaning table of goodies at the May meeting. Thank you to everyone who brought something. I doubt if anyone went away hungry!

For our June meeting Jen Wilde, Lani Miller and Steve Page have signed up to bring the caloric (or maybe non-caloric) repast.

We're still looking for a volunteer to help set-up and take-down the food table at our meetings. It's really not a tough job and would give Pres. Mary one less thing to have to worry about each month. Please give her a call and volunteer.



## May Meeting Minutes

by Carolyn Weinberger



The May 2nd meeting of the Gem Cutters Guild was called to order by President Mary Keller at 7:35 pm. Minutes of the April meeting were approved as printed in Gem Cutters News. Treasurer Steve Weinberger indicated that the Guild remains solvent and that members wishing a full report should see him during the meeting break.

Linda Goldberg, Membership Chair, introduced visitors. She indicated that many had applied for membership.

Sunshine Chair Pat Baker reported that she had not heard of any illness among members. Carolyn Weinberger said that she learned that Bob Hudgins was in the hospital with a bone infection that would sideline him for several months.

Class Planning chair Richard Meszler reported that classes were going well and that the committee would begin work on the fall 2011 line-up shortly.

Bernie Emery reported that contracts for our September show were signed and that all dealer spaces were filled. The question of whether or not the Fairground air-conditioning system would be operational was yet to be determined. Dave Mitchell asked members to begin thinking of volunteering as committee chairs and to start planning their displays

The Guild is tentatively set to have a booth at the InterGem show at Timonium this July, but as yet have not received a contract.

Unfinished Business – none

New Business – none

Items in the Show & Tell display were introduced by Pat Baker.

Mary announced that she had brought a cake in honor of the Guild's 61<sup>st</sup> anniversary.

Following the coffee break, several members described the tools that they considered their favorites when working on various creations in their shops.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:10 pm.

Submitted by  
Carolyn Weinberger  
Secretary pro tem

## Board Notes

from the Board of Directors



Our Board of Directors met at the Workshop on May 9th. The entire board was in attendance plus Parliamentarian Carolyn Weinberger and Show Chair Bernie Emery.

Items discussed included the acquisition of some equipment from member Joe Sobrio. The Board will make an offer for two faceting machines plus a 10" Raytech saw. The other equipment and materials from Joe will be sold at auction sometime later this summer or fall with the Guild retaining a percentage of the sales total and the rest going to Joe and his family.

A brief discussion about the upcoming ACGME was held. Dave has already had several members volunteer for committee chairs:

Wishing Well- Richard Hoff  
Gem Mine - Wayne Homens  
Ticket Sales - Sallie Miller  
Information - S. & C. Weinberger  
Displays - Pat Baker  
Printed Material - C. Weinberger

Additional help is needed for demos, ticket takers, set up and take down, decorations and media advertising.

A brief discussion about future relatively local field trips was held with Mary expressing a desire to have a group trip to DC for a visit to the Smithsonian.

The next Board meeting will be held on Monday, June 13 at 7 pm.

## Sunshine

from Pat Baker



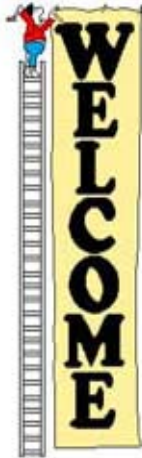
The only news I've heard is that **Bob Hudgins** has a nasty bone infection. He's at Kernan's, but should be coming home once the infection is out of his system. Then he'll have several months of inactivity while he recovers.

Please remember to call or e-mail me with your news --- good or bad, so that we can let the rest of the club know what's going on in your world.

## Welcome New Members!

*from Linda Goldberg, Membership Chair*

We're delighted to welcome eleven new members this month.



**Bob Hixson** joins wife Margye as a member. Bob's a native of Texas and is a retired city planning and environmental specialist. His interests include minerals, fossils and jewelry fabrication as well as photography and travel.

### **Lani & Charles (Chaz) Miller**

Lani and Chaz are both natives of New York state. They have three children and both are employed as studio jewelers. Both interested in jewelry, minerals, lapidary, fossils and Lani is also interested in the textile arts.

### **Manzar Moghbeli**

A native of Tehran, Iran, she and her husband have three children. Her interests include lapidary, jewelry, sewing, knitting and calligraphy.

### **Vida Shams**

Also a native of Tehran, Iran, Vida is married with three children. Like her mother Manzar, her interests include jewelry and lapidary.

### **Andrea Shipley**

A native of Germany, she and her husband have two children. Andrea's interests include jewelry, lapidary, travel and languages.

### **Pepi & Michael Shongo**

Pepi and Michael are natives of Baltimore. Both are involved in early childhood education. Interests include minerals, lapidary, jewelry and fossils as well as helicopters, paranormal investigations, photography and the Civil War.

### **Nathaniel Weiss**

A native of Maryland, Nathaniel is currently employed as a bench jeweler. His interests include jewelry and lapidary as well as a art.

### **Zoe Whitman**

A native of Oscoda Michigan, Zoe has two children and is employed as a hairstylist. Her interests include lapidary, jewelry, gardening and baking.



### **Matthew (Matt) Zimmerman**

Matt was born in Athens, Georgia and he and his wife have two children. Matt is an attorney with interests in lapidary and jewelry.

## Birthdays

*from Linda Goldberg*

Wonderful birthday wishes this month go out to:

Anne Millar - 6  
Yolanda Griffin - 7  
Emily Brooks - 9  
Adam Block - 10  
Jill Gansler - 12  
Stanley Dorf - 19  
Joy Woelfer - 20  
Rochelle Coleman - 21  
Sans Gundlach - 23

The birthstones for June are a choice of Pearl, Alexandrite and Moonstone.

For July celebrants include

Nathaniel Weiss - 3  
Tim Baker - 4  
Mary Keller - 4  
Marge Lake - 12  
Steve Weinberger - 18  
Jackie Orsini - 19  
Lani Miller - 19  
Theo Pinette - 20  
Wayne Homens - 26

Birthstones for July are Ruby and Carnelian.



# May Show and Tell

from Pat Baker

Once again the talents of our members were on display in our Show & Tell case at the May meeting.

**Joy Woelfer**, just back from EFMLS Wildacres showed off some of the emerald crystals she collected on a field trip to the Hoot Owl Mine. She also proudly showed the two cabs she cut during class taught by Bernie.

**Kyle Raddin**, one of our guests, displayed a ring he'd carved in Lois' wax carving class. The casting was done by Shelly Walck.

**Linda Goldberg** displayed examples of the seven projects that participants in the PMC Certification class had to make along with finished jewelry made by teacher Barbara Becker Simon and Dina Alexander. (See Linda's article about the class on page 6).

**Matt Zimmerman** had several silver rings that he'd polished and shaped by hand.

**Joe Gehring** displayed a not-yet-finished bracelet made during Pat's Reactive Metals class.

**Pat Baker** had several samples from her Reactive Metals classes and the PMC Certification class.

**Pam Jeffries** brought in several more pendants she'd made.

**Dave Mitchell** had an etched metal tray made by his Aunt Henrietta Mace who was one of the charter members of the Guild.

# Favorite Tools

continued from page 1

ope that is used for photographing microscopic specimens to avoid depth of field problems.

**Carolyn Weinberger** brought a jig that's used for folding liners for micromount boxes.

**Stan Dorf** told us that he uses a bicycle spoke as a poker tool for soldering. It's embedded into a dowel rod to make it easier to handle.

**Lois Schwartz** uses paper wrapped covered with tape inside of a ring. The wax is rolled around the paper cone to form the wax ring shape, then the paper is easily removed.

**Hattie Wolf** loves her bent chain-nosed pliers.

**Pat Baker** demonstrated a mini butane and oxygen run torch as well as a shank sizer and bracelet gauge.



**Pam Jeffries** brought in a piece of oak step tread that she'd carved out to make a jig for fabricating pod shaped metal forms.

**Joe Gehring** talked about using corundum wheels to work on grinding metal shapes.

**Wayne Homens** mentioned the tube shaped covers on the edges of the Genie water containers as his favorites because they save his wrists from bruising.



Joy Woelfer's cabochons



Pam J's necklace



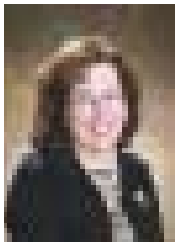
Dave's tray



PMC pendants

# Precious Metal Clay at the Gem Cutters Guild

by Linda Goldberg



On April 8, 9 and 10, 2011, about a dozen women from the greater Baltimore area spent 24 intense hours with a true national treasure, Barbara Becker Simon, learning the techniques to work with Precious Metal Clay (PMC™).

PMC™ (as described in the PMC™ RioRewards booklet) "is a pliable, putty-like compound containing actual silver powder. It can be molded, textured and layered using simple modeling tools to make pendants, earrings and other types of jewelry - even small sculptures. A product of Mitsubishi Materials Corporation of Japan, PMC™ looks and feels like children's modeling clay, though in fact there is no ceramic content in it at all. Instead, a non-toxic binder and water are mixed in careful proportion with tiny particles of pure silver. The resulting material can be handled just like clay - rolled, stretched, formed and assembled into intricate designs. Once the design is completed and the piece has dried, it can then be safely fired in a compact, bench top kiln where the water and binder are driven off. The resulting piece is identical to the object that was crafted, but now of 100% pure silver" and reduced in size, shrinking between 12% and 28% depending on the product formulation used.



A first for the Gem Cutters Guild, the Guild partnered with Rio Grande in holding a certification

class in PMC™. Participants learned techniques of working with PMC™ through completion of seven projects. Course objectives learned (and mastered) included:

- Making and using simple tools
- Creating organic forms
- Working with geometric precision
- Assembling dry sheet to make a form
- Working on a hollow form
- Carving dry PMC
- Making and using a rubber mold
- Setting a stone
- Rehydrating dry PMC
- Using PMC paper
- Double firing and torch firing PMC™
- Creating a mirror polish
- Applying liver of sulfur black patina
- Sizing rings
- Soldering sterling findings into place
- Using shrinkage creatively
- Making slip
- Using Aura 22
- Using the PMC™ syringe

Whew!!

Working through lunch, students completed seven projects, including a fine silver ball point pen. We also benefited from the artistic sensibilities of Barbara, who was honored in 2007 with second place for metal clay in the prestigious Saul Bell Design Award Competition. An engaging and high energy instructor, the time flew by as each participant presented completed projects for credit towards

the certification. Certification brings enrollment in the Rio Rewards special purchase program (discounts on PMC™ purchases) and a one-year membership in the PMC Guild. By hosting the certification class, the Guild received a new kiln which can be used for PMC™, lampworking and enameling, among other uses. Best of all, we had an opportunity to learn these new techniques which so beautifully complement the other jewelry making crafts and techniques.

Watch the class fliers for an announcement of an introductory PMC class to be held at the Guild.



## A Look Back – 61 Years of History, Part 2

by Carolyn Weinberger



The bond of friendship among those pioneering members who joined during 1950 was strong. There were lots of field trips where members searched for Williamsite, cuprite, garnets, unakite, calcite, pyromorphite, and many more specimens both locally and in Virginia and Pennsylvania. There were open house parties at the homes of members too and participants enjoyed viewing the varied collections of individual members. James W. Anderson, the “father of the Guild” was chosen as the first president and David Wallis as vice president.



During the first few months the Guild also became involved with the founding of an umbrella group – the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies (EFMLS). Gem and mineral clubs throughout the country had previously organized “federations” in an effort to further share ideas. Clubs on the east coast felt that a similar organization was needed to serve their needs and so representatives of the Gem Cutters Guild met in Washington, DC with representatives of the Mineralogical Society of the District of Columbia and the Lapidary Club of Washington, DC (now the Gem, Lapidary & Mineral Society of Washington, DC). Representing the Guild were David Walls, Leslie Mihm and Edward Geisler.

The year 1951 was a momentous one for the Guild too. Besides club meetings and trips, the first issue of Gem Cutters News rolled off the press. True, it was only 2 pages long, but it is the forerunner of our current

bulletin. Another dozen members were added to the roster and the Guild co-hosted (with the two other founding clubs), the first ever EFMLS Convention which was held at the Willard Hotel in Washington DC.

Things hummed along well during 1952, 1953, and 1954. During this period, the Guild decided to have a speaker at the monthly club meetings. These speakers came to discuss gems, minerals, jewelry, mining and many other related subjects and included some very well known individuals including local jewelers and personnel from the Smithsonian Institution. Another 50 people joined the Guild during those three years and Clinton Davison became the first “two term” president.

Our first show (called an Exhibition) was held in February, 1955 at the Roosevelt Park Recreation Center in Hamden where the Guild met for meetings. This was a one day affair and members had displays of their work arranged on tables. There were no dealers present and no members were allowed to sell either. The event was open to the public at no charge...and from all reports, the hall was very crowded with those wishing to learn more about our hobby.

Later that year the Guild once again joined the two Washington clubs in hosting the EFMLS Convention in Washington, DC, but this time the AFMS also held its convention at the same time. The Guild was definitely moving...and definitely getting recognition!

The following year, 1956 was another important year in our growth as the Guild hosted the EFMLS in convention at the Emerson Hotel

here in Baltimore. Elsie Kane White was chairman of the show which featured fantastic displays including gems from the Smithsonian – a 4700 carat golden Burmese sapphire, a phenomenal rubelite tourmaline from the Roebbling Collection and some fabulous diopside crystals from Tsumeb, Namibia. Other displays included a jade carving valued at \$20,000 (1956 value), gems from both the Walters Art Museum and Baltimore Museum of Art and the Smyth diamond collection. This was quite an impressive assemblage and generated considerable coverage in the media and with the public. Living in a more open and less litigious society made it possible for museums and private collectors to display these valuable gems which today cannot be so easily done because of insurance regulations and the additional cost of security guards which many museums now require to be stationed at their displays.

Speakers at the Convention included Paul Desautels of the Smithsonian, Mary Mrose from the US Geological Survey and Dr. Theodore Lowe from the Walters.

Membership continued to grow as did our annual “exhibitions”, now being held at Dumbarton School. These subsequent shows followed the same routine as the first one -- with members displaying their creations, minerals and gems and no admission being charged.

By the early 1960’s the Guild was well established and meetings were alive with excitement, fabulous speakers, sharing and learning.

Next month we’ll look at the 1960’s.

# Mineral IQ Test

by Anita Westlake  
from *Tips & Trips*, April 2011



1. What is black mica called
2. What color streak does hematite leave on an unglazed porcelain tile?
3. What does pseudo-morph mean?
4. What is the purple variety of quartz called?
5. Are diamonds found in meteorites?
6. In the mineral kingdom, what is a halfbreed?
7. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe had what mineral named after him?
8. What mineral is 4 on the Mohs Hardness scale?
9. Which mineral is a natural magnet?
10. Which is the stalagmite and the stalactite?
11. What is another name for pyrite?
12. What is a "thin section"?
13. What's the difference between magma and lava?
14. What is silver/clear mica called?
15. Is amber a mineral?
16. What are aa and pahoehoe?
17. What's the difference between a meteorite and a meteor?
18. Do meteorites come from

# Internet Resources

by Lorraine Johnston

## Inspirations, Part Two: Faceting!

Among the prettiest of pretty rocks are the clear faceted stones. If admiring them is not enough of a delight, you can learn to cut your own, about which more is said below. But first, the inspirations. We're fortunate to live in the Internet era that offers easy, instant access to talented faceters.

One of the most impressive of faceters is John Dyer, who specializes in concave and fantasy-cut stones. John has won thirty-six faceting awards since 2002—six awards in 2011 alone. See <[www.johndyer-gems.com](http://www.johndyer-gems.com)>.

Andrew Gulij produces astonishing gem-intrusion work consisting of smaller stones embedded in larger stones. There are no words for the beauty of the outcome. See to believe: <[www.gemfix.com/gem\\_intrusion\\_1.html](http://www.gemfix.com/gem_intrusion_1.html)>.

meteor showers?

19. Where in outer space do meteorites originate?
20. Which mineral has variable hardness?
21. What is the principle use of bauxite?
22. What is "quicksilver"?
23. Why is Rancho La Brea famous?
24. What common natural glass is still used in eye surgery?

answers on page 16

Jim Perkins, whose work has been featured in *Lapidary Journal*, designs stones such as the stunning atypical Portuguese cut. You can see Jim's work and that of others at Lapidary Journal's instructional site, <[www.jewelrymakingdaily.com](http://www.jewelrymakingdaily.com)> – enter 'faceting' in the search box.

Designs by Jim, Wayne Emery, and Ernie Hawes, all members of the US Faceter's Guild <[www.usfaceters-guild.org](http://www.usfaceters-guild.org)>, are featured at the Facette manufacturers' website, <[www.fac-ette.com](http://www.fac-ette.com)>.

Award-winning work by numerous other designers can be found at the American Gem Trade Association's website, <[www.agta.org](http://www.agta.org)>, under their "Spectrum Awards" link.

You can begin faceting in Steve Weinberger's Gem Cutter's Guild or Wildacres faceting classes. A more patient, fair, and tactful teacher cannot be found. Steve's class not only sees one through faceting that first stone from start to finish, he also includes comprehensive information about purchasing the right faceting machine and evaluating rough.

If after mastering basic faceting, you'd like to travel farther into the territory of concave and fantasy cuts, see concave machines made by Ultra-tec ([www.ultratec-facet.com](http://www.ultratec-facet.com)) and poly-metric instruments ([www.polymetricinc.com](http://www.polymetricinc.com)). The latter also includes several intriguing photos of marbles that have been faceted ... who knew?

To share websites or topics for future columns, Guild members can contact me using the information in the Guild roster. Arrivederci!

# Catlinite

by Richard "Pete" Peterson from Pueblo Rockhounds, May 2011

**INTRODUCTION:** Catlinite [Pipestone] is a rock that was a favorite material of Native Americans for making pipe bowls, especially those tribes who lived on the Plains. Other decorated items for ceremonial and religious purposes, and articles for personal adornment, were also made from the stone. By ca 1700, the Dakota Sioux controlled the Minnesota pipestone and distributed the stone only through trade; it found its way as far east as Georgia and west to the Pacific coast. Catlinite from the Minnesota quarries is sometimes referred to as sacred pipestone.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:** The name Catlinite was derived from the artist George Catlin (b 1796 -d 1872). Catlin traveled and painted extensively in the American West and visited the Minnesota quarries in 1835. Catlin is generally credited with first bringing the stone to the attention of mineralogists ca 1839.

**THE ROCK:** Catlinite is a metamorphic claystone, a type of argillite. It is a fine-grained rock, commonly colored by hematite. The often mottled or speckled stone is grayish to brownish-red to dark red in color. It occurs embedded as a 12 - 18 inch layer in a hard matrix of Sioux quartzite. The quartzite was

formed by the metamorphism of sandstone. In some areas, 12 feet of quartzite must be removed to reach the layer of Catlinite.

The quarries are located in southwestern Minnesota in Pipestone County, near the city of Pipestone. The location was reported as early as 1702. The rock is also found in Minnehaha County, South Dakota (southwest of Pipestone). The South Dakota stone is cut from the same geologic strata as that quarried at Pipestone, Minnesota. The word pipestone is frequently misused to describe a wide range of materials used in crafting pipes. True Catlinite can be distinguished from other pipe-making materials by using a streak plate (a small tile, of unglazed porcelain) and the Munsell Soil Color Chart. Catlinite has a streak which falls, only within hue 5R on the color chart.

**THE PIPE IN ITS SPIRITUAL CONTEXT:** Ceremonial smoking marked important activities of the Plains people; rallying forces for warfare against rival groups, prior to the trading of goods and hostages, ritual dancing, and in medicine ceremonies. The pipe bowl, stem and tobacco were stored in animal skin

pouches or in wrapped bundles along with other sacred paraphernalia. After smoking the tobacco ashes were disposed of in special places. Pipes had an identity, were a valued possession, and were frequently buried with their owner.

Pipe designs varied over time and by the time of Catlin's visit in 1835, the simple tube of earlier times had developed into elbow and disk forms, as well as elaborate animal and human effigies. In the 19th century, the pipes found their way through trade into white society. Bowls were sometimes carved effigies honoring white politicians and explorers; sometimes the images were far from flattering. The Pawnee and Sioux were master effigy carvers. The T-shaped bowl we recognize today became widely associated with peace pipes because the white negotiators usually encountered them at treaty ceremonies.

Ceremonial pipes were used by the Lakota Sioux as a means of conveying prayers or wishes to the creation forces or beings. The tobacco mixture that was burned in a pipe and the resultant smoke was thought to carry those prayers. The pipe was smoked in personal prayer, as well as at collective rituals. It served as a means of conveying the thoughts of the smoker. Assembling the pipe (i.e. connecting the bowl with the stem) and the smoking mixture symbolically formed a bridge believed necessary for successful communication with non-humans that influenced fates and outcomes.

**CRAFTING AND SHAPING:** Catlinite is soft enough to be carved



Catlinite blocks, ready for carving



Sioux Catlinite Effigy Pipe Bowl circa 1880

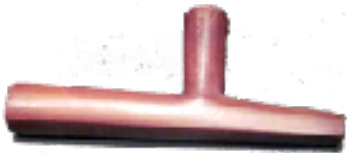
*continued on page 10*

## Catlinite

*continued from page 9*

with stone or metal knives and drills. Native Americans traditionally used bow drills; the tip of the drill was fashioned with a quartz point which (when combined with water) could bore out even the hardest pipestone. They then employed moistened, thin rawhide strips rolled in pulverized quartz, that were stretched with a bow handle. The bow saw was used to rough-shape the blanks for the pipe bowl. Bowls could then be shaped with gradations of sandstone. After shaping, the bowls were polished using water and progressively finer abrasive grits, then worked with animal hide, and finally hand rubbed with buffalo tallow or facial oils to complete the polishing.

Today, the rough rock can be cut and shaped using common, carpenter hand tools. A regular hacksaw blade can rough-shape the blank. The blank can then be scraped with a file, rasp, or knife blade, then smoothed with various gradations of sandpaper. If desired, the piece can be incised using any thin, sharpened tool. The piece can then be gently heated and rubbed with beeswax (fat and facial oils still work). The item can then be immersed in cold water to harden the wax that was worked into pores of the rock. Finally, the item can be polished with a soft cotton cloth.



Catlinite pipe bowl probably used by Chief Black Hawk  
Black Hawk State Historical Site, Rock Island, IL

## Huge Gold Nugget Found

*by Steve Weinberger*

Another huge gold nugget has been found, this time by a landowner on his property north of Nevada City, California. Using a metal detector in an ancient stream bed near the old Mother Lode mining camp of Washington, he found the nugget in February, 2010.



The "Washington Nugget" has been described as a placer nugget and is thick and oblong and resembles a "squished loaf of bread". It weighs 100 troy ounces (approx. 8

lbs.) and is believed to be the largest nugget from California still in existence. (Who knows how many others were melted down during the gold rush days?) By comparison, the largest California gold nugget owned by the Smithsonian weighs 80 troy ounces.

Placer nuggets are the product of erosion in a modern or ancient streambed. They usually have well-worn surfaces with rounded edges.

The Washington Nugget was sold at auction in Sacramento, CA this March to an anonymous buyer for \$460,000, well above the actual value of the gold at today's market price (May 20th) -- approximately \$150,000. Why the higher than spot value price? The nugget has much more value as a collector's item than it would were it to be melted down. Perhaps one day it will be on display at a gem show or in a museum.

### References:

Press-Telegram, Long Beach, CA. January 9, 2011.

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## Star Stones

by Mary Prosek  
from *The Opal*, October 2007

The optical phenomena of some gem materials to display a single ray of light on their surface is called chatoyancy, a French word meaning cat or cat's-eye.



Gems displaying this characteristic exhibit a single undulating narrow band of white light with a changeable luster. Another optical effect is shown when some gem materials exhibit more than one ray of light. These rays will cross or intersect each other at some central point or points on the surface of a cut and polished gem. This phenomena is called asterism or is more commonly known as a star.

The cause of asterism or chatoyancy is attributed to tubes, or needlelike inclusions within the gem. When these foreign inclusions are highly uniform in alignment within the gem, they will be capable of concentrating and reflecting or transmitting the light which enters the gem. However, this potential will not be effectual in the form of a ray or rays if the gem does not have the optical shape necessary for focus and magnification of the light. When the foreign inclusions are aligned only in one direction with the gem, a single ray of light will be possible. If the alignment is in two directions, then the gem will have the potential of emitting two rays of light which will intersect each other at a central point or points on the gem creating a star with four legs. When the alignment is in three directions, three intersecting rays can be emitted which will produce a six legged star.

## Digital Antique Metalsmithing Books

by Carolyn Weinberger

Charles Lewton-Brain and the Ganoksin Project ([www.ganoksin.com](http://www.ganoksin.com)) have announced a their plan to digitize more than 40 complete rare antique metalsmithing books and make them available to the public. There will be a minimal charge for each download - currently \$1.35 per volume.

The books being digitized cover special techniques including chasing, repousse, engraving, soldering, construction, patination, silversmithing and more. Included in the books are a variety of "recipes" for alloys and metal surface treatments. Some are handwritten, others typeset.



Plans are to release volumes gradually over the next few months. The books will be available as pdf files and the reader will be able to search for specific text and images

with easy access through an interactive table of contents. The \$1.35 fee per eBook will allow you to install, read and print the material on a single computer. Proceeds will be used towards the Ganoksin Project.

Thus far, the following volumes are available.

- *Educational Metalcraft* by P. Wylie Davidson, 1913
- *Metal-Work, Chasing and Repousse for Home Art Workers* by Frank G Jackson, 1903
- *Decoration of Metals - Chasing, Repousse and Saw Piercing* by John Harrison, 1894
- *Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Practical Receipt Book*, 1892
- *The Private Book of Useful Alloys and Memoranda for Goldsmiths, Jewelers* by James Collins, 1871
- *Repousse Work for Amateurs* by L. L. Haslope

Gem materials which are capable of displaying a ray or rays of concentrated light will usually show some indication of this phenomenon in the form of a satin sheen or silkish luster while in the rough state and when exposed to an incandescent type of light. The area in which the sheen or silk is most intense will usually yield a star or cat's-eye effect. This area should be tested with a testing fluid such as STP motor oil and marked prior to shaping. The gem is shaped so that this area will become the approximate apex of the gem's dome or curved surface. Approximate is mentioned because the ray or rays will tend to shift their location slightly as shaping progresses. This shifting is attributed to the relationship between

the gem's physical shape and optical properties. Any change in the physical shape of the gem will also exert a change in directions, focus and magnification of the ray or rays. Special care and star-making cups must be used when lapping the stones in order to achieve the desired effects.

Read up on this technique before attempting to cut a star stone.

Source:

"Star Gems" - author Douglas L. Hoffman, 1967.

# Ultrasonic Cleaners

from *Micromounters of New England Newsletter, November, 2010*

Ultrasonic cleaners are built to serve different purposes. While industrial use has a large market, we are here to discuss the options available to a hobbyist and more specifically, a micro enthusiast. You can find jewelry cleaners, weapons cleaners, tabletop models and models made just for your dentures. Obviously, you should not do double duty by using the same piece of equipment to get the iron stains off your Palermite that you would use to remove blueberry stains from your second set of choppers.



We will be looking at tabletop cleaners in this article. This distinction is in place because some industrial-oriented models are "recess mounted", sort of like a sink built into the counter top. The main advantage of tabletop ultrasonics is portability. While some of the larger units can be extremely heavy when filled with solution (and shouldn't be moved until emptied), when empty they can be moved to any location in the shop, lab, or wherever ultrasonics are needed.

## What IS an Ultrasonic Cleaner?

An ultrasonic cleaner is a cleaning device that uses ultrasound (usually from 20–400 kHz) and an appropriate cleaning solution to clean delicate items. Typically, an ultrasonic cleaning machine may include the following basic components: cleaning tanks and bath, baskets, transducers, filter and a control panel. Obviously, every model has many additional fea-

tures, but these are the very basic parts of a unit. The ultrasound is not effective without the cleaning solution; it enhances the effect of a solution appropriate for the item to be cleaned and the soiling. While micro-mounters may be perfectly happy with distilled water, some debris may be better addressed with Super Iron Out or a few drops of household dish washing liquid. Other fields of cleaning may use many different types of cleaners, many of which would not work for our needs at all.

They are often employed for cleaning of jewelry, lenses and other optical parts, coins, watches, dental and surgical instruments, fountain pens, industrial parts and electronic equipment. In everyday use such devices may be found in use in most jewelry workshops, watch makers establishments, or in electronic repair workshops (where it could be used for cleaning an electronic device that has been exposed to particles which hinder its operation).

Ultrasonic cleaning uses high frequency sound waves to agitate an aqueous or organic compound. Cavitation bubbles induced by the agitation act on contaminants adhering to substrates like mineral specimens, metals, plastics, glass, rubber, and ceramics. This action also penetrates blind holes, cracks, and recesses. The intention is to thoroughly remove all traces of contamination tightly adhering or embedded onto solid surfaces. Solutions are mostly used warm, at

about 50—65 °C (149 °F), however, in medical applications it is generally accepted that cleaning should be at temperatures below 38C to prevent protein coagulation.

## What is cavitation?

Cavitation is the name of the process where numerous gas bubbles are formed and expand in the liquid during the expansion phase. This is a low-pressure phase that in essence "cold boils" the water. The water vapor in the bubble condenses rapidly creating a vacuum-filled 'cavity'. In the compression phase, the great amount of pressure exerted on the newly expanded bubble leads to a sudden implosion of the bubble. The liquid molecules collide releasing a vast amount of impact energy that rapidly increases the local temperature producing a high-energy liquid stream that collides with the surface of the object being cleaned. This collision agitates contaminants adhering to the surface, effectively and efficiently dislodging them at micron levels.

## Manufacturers

In addition to Branson (Branson Sonic), there are also models built by Crest, GemOro, Hagerty, Sonicator, Sharpertek and SonixIV.

## What specifications are important to you?

- Capacity: How big are the specimens that need to be cleaned, and how many do you wish to clean at a time? This is a very important question as it will be one of the main factors determining the size of ultrasonic you will need. If you will only be

*continued on page 13*

cleaning micros and don't expect anything larger than a thumbnail specimen, the minimal capacity will save you some money.

- **Heat:** What manner of soil are you trying to remove? This is a very important question, as it will determine whether or not a "heat" option will be necessary. Most tabletop ultrasonic cleaners come in a standard, heated, and digital-heated models. It may be necessary because certain soils or clay may be very difficult to remove without heat.

Ultrasonic transmission works best between 140 and 170 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature plays a crucial role in the cleaning process. The number of cavitation bubbles increases proportionally to temperature increase. This happens up to about 60°C beyond which cavitation begins to decline and stops completely when the liquid's boiling point is reached; as the temperature and vapor pressure increase the cavitation energy decreases.

Variable Speed Frequency variation, modulation, or sweep prevents formation of standing waves in the tank. A fixed frequency can produce a harmonic vibration that damages delicate parts like electronic components. When operating in sweep mode, the ultrasonic generator's frequency is modulated slightly above and below the central frequency, typically  $\pm 1-4$  kHz. Until recently, sweep ultrasonics were only available in industrial and high end professional cleaning systems.

### Prices

You can buy a small ultrasonic jewelry cleaner at Walmart for about \$20. This will be plastic, won't have heat or variable speeds. It comes with a small basket capable of cleaning small items such as rings and thumbnail specimens. The consensus on Mindat's message boards is that it will not last, is not big enough and may put the uninitiated into believing that all ultrasonic cleaners are worthless.

The larger 1/4 gallon models that are made of stainless steel are quite a bit more rugged, come with 1 year warranties, and with a bit of care can be relied upon to last for a very long time. A 1/4 gallon model will cost from \$175 - \$235.

### Some Best Practices While Using an Ultrasonic Cleaner

- Some recommend using distilled or (cooled down) boiled water.
- Many always work with a drop of unscented dish washing soap. Others add a drop of ammonia.
- Always test first on a lesser quality specimen.
- Remember that the ultrasonic bath will get warm quickly while the machine is running.
- Be careful not to shock your specimens after removing from the ultrasonic bath.
- Be careful cleaning fluorite in an ultrasonic some brittle pieces may turn out with internal cracks.
- Hydrogen peroxide also helps loosen up some things, but careful with carbonates.
- Some put the hydrogen peroxide in a yogurt cup or a small glass, then place that in the water in the ultrasonic.

- Use the basket: objects placed in direct contact with the bottom of the tank may reduce the effectiveness of the cleaner, and prematurely wear out the transducer.

- Hot water may take the luster off some minerals, particularly carbonates such as azurite.

### Safety

As with all tools, precautions are always necessary! Keep your fingers out of the unit when it is running!

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Cleanosonic.com: Cleanosonic (Toll Free: 877-962-6847) is owned and operated by WA Brown, a Virginia Corporation, which distributes manufacturing, R&D and inspection equipment to government and industry nationwide.

Sonicor.com: toll free 800-864-5022, located in Connecticut, Sonicor has been designing and manufacturing Ultrasonic Cleaning Systems since 1966.

Wikipedia.com: <[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultrasonic\\_cleaner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultrasonic_cleaner)>

Tovatech.com: Tovatech, (973) 913-9734

Mindat.org: Mindat message boards.

Member discussions at the October Micromounters of New England monthly meeting.



# Major Mining Districts of Colorado

from *Rock Lore*, March 2010

Colorado's largest gold discovery was the Cripple Creek district in 1893. This one district alone produced over 22 million ounces of gold. The Cripple Creek district contains the sole remaining gold mine in Colorado with an estimated annual production of 240,000 ounces in 2000.

Gold prospectors in the Leadville area kept finding an unknown dark mineral in their gold pans. This was later recognized as silver ore and lead to the development of the Leadville, Gilman, and Kokomo districts, which produced about 1.9 million tons of zinc, 1.3 million tons of lead, 333 million ounces of silver, and 3.6 million ounces of gold through 1998. The Black Cloud Mine was the last working mine in the district and it closed in 1999.

Molybdenum was discovered in the Climax area around Fremont Pass north of Leadville in 1879. The strange greasy metal had no known uses at the time of its discovery; however, by World War I, it had come to be used as an alloy for hardening steel for armaments. The Climax Mine continued to increase production through World War II and into the 1970s. The state of the art Henderson Mine in Clear Creek County opened in 1976. Both mines produced until a price crash occurred in the mid-1980s. The Climax Mine was shut down in 1986, and only the Henderson Mine continues to produce molybdenum in Colorado.

Many uranium deposits were discovered in the southwestern portion of Colorado and in the Front Range during the 1950s. The most significant uranium mine was the Schwartzwalder Mine between

Golden and Boulder. As recently as 1997 the mine produced about 500,000 pounds of uranium oxide. The mine was closed in 2000.

Colorado is famous for its aquamarine, rhodochrosite, beryl, and diamond gemstones. Diamonds were discovered in 1975. The Kelsey Lake Mine in Larimer County began commercial production in 1996 and quickly produced some outstanding gem quality diamonds-as large as 14 and 26 carats.



Kelsey Lake Diamond

Sand and gravel, crushed stone, gypsum, limestone, clay, and other rock materials are important commodities that provide the basic infrastructure materials for Colorado's booming economy of the late 1990s and 2000s. Production of these commodities has increased steadily over the past decade. The Yule Marble quarry in central Colorado produces some of the finest white marble in the world. Marble from the Yule quarry was used for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and part of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Two companies are using a solution mining process to produce sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) from bedded nahcolite deposits in the Piceance Basin of northwest Colorado. The newest operator, American Soda LLC, plans to use an additional process to convert the sodium bicarbonate to sodium carbonate (more com-

monly known as soda ash – used primarily in the glass industry). American Soda plans to produce a million tons of soda ash in 2001, its first full year of operation.

Coal mining in Colorado began soon after the first settlers and miners arrived in the Front Range. The area around Boulder and Weld counties once had over 100 producing coal mines. Coal is still produced, primarily from open cut and underground mines in the northwest part of the state. Production in 1999 was almost 30 million tons making Colorado number 11 out of 30 coal-producing states.

Reference:

Mineral Information Institute  
<[www.mii.org](http://www.mii.org)>



Aquamarine  
Mt. Antero, Chaffee Co. CO



Major mining districts of Colorado

## Hints and Tips

from Ed Wengerd's Notebook, 1975 and other sources as noted

### Another use for Elmer's Glue

Make a 50/50 solution of Elmer's Glue and water to help you maintain that "wet look" on all types of materials, including shells and slabs. Just brush it on and let it dry. If the specimen becomes dusty or dull, just immerse in warm water to remove the coating and then reapply. (Note: Do NOT use this for water soluble materials!)

**Ivory** is one substance that needs light and therefore should never be stored in the dark. If it has started to yellow, take 1/2 a lemon and rub it in some salt, then rub it all over the ivory. The lemon will work on the yellow discoloration. After the piece has dried, dampen a soft cloth with lukewarm water and rub the ivory to give it a bright finish.

### Stabilizing porous stones

Stones that are porous are difficult to cut or carve. Here's a method of stabilizing them that you may want to try. Be sure to do this out of doors or in a very well ventilated area. Please note that acetone is a highly flammable substance.

Take a jar with a lid and add one pint of acetone. To this, add the complete contents of both the resin and hardener tubes of epoxy glue. Mix well and add the well-dried stones that you want to stabilize. Cover the jar and let it sit for at least four days. Remove the stones and allow them to dry for a week. Your stones should now be ready to work.

### Using an aluminum scribe to tell hardness

An aluminum scribe is often used with a template to outline

stones. This same scribe can also give you an idea as to the hardness of a stone. If you can see the mark, but have to look carefully, the stone is about 7 on the Mohs scale. If the mark is very bold, the stone is about 5 and if the mark cannot be seen, then the stone is above 7 on the scale.

### Eliminating Flats

A while back, someone was saying that he was having problems with getting "flats" on his cabs, that there was insufficient "give" in his wheels, and it didn't seem to make any difference no matter how much pressure he applied. That was his first mistake. Diamond and corundum are two different animals; relatively speaking, about the same difference between quartz and chalk.

If you "lean into" a diamond wheel, you will get lousy results (flats, etc) on your stone, and your wheel will wear out long before their time. On diamond, you try to do your cutting (and everything else) by almost not touching the wheel. Use essentially no force. Don't "grind" the stone, let the diamond wear it away, but keep it spinning.

The technique is simply to use the whole face of the wheel, and keep your cab moving. Any time you stop, you just bought a "flat". Can't help it! It is the same principle as sharpening a knife on an emery wheel. If you don't want notches in your blade, you keep it moving.

Do almost all your cutting on the coarsest wheel you have. If you leave any flats on the pre-

## Splash Casting

by Leo Hoffman, Wildacres, 2000

If you have some scraps of silver, you can use them to create unusual castings that can be used for pendants etc. You will need a crucible to hold the metals as it is heated, tongs to hold the heated crucible, water in an unbreakable container, and a bit of borax to act as a flux.

Heat an ounce or two of silver in the crucible until it liquefies. Add the borax to minimize oxidation. When the metal is liquid, pour the metal into the water in one quick motion so all the metals comes out at once.

Each drop casting is unique. By changing the water depth, you can influence the shape of the finished casting. By adding pine needles or rock salt in the bottom of the water, you can create interesting patterns.



The finished castings can be tumbled or hand finished, drilled for pendants, or fused to another surface.

form, you are going to have them on the final piece - can't help it.

And finally, practice, practice, practice. Machines, like people, take some acquaintanceship before you really know what you can get out of them.

by Ted Robles  
via Calgary Lapidary Journal. May  
2011



### Eastern Federation:

Candidates for office in the upcoming year (November 1, 2011 - October 31, 2012) are introduced. They are: President - RJ Harris, 1st VP - Cheryl Neary, Treasurer - Lou Budell, Editor - Carolyn Weinberger and members of the Nominating Committee - Wayne Sukow and Loren Patterson. A candidate for 2nd Vice President will be announced at the annual meeting in Syracuse. Secretary Gerry Cox and Asst. Treasurer Michael Patterson have an additional year to go on their two year term.

With the combined EFMLS / AFMS Convention scheduled for this coming July in Syracuse, last minute information about the weekend activities is available. Deadline for getting in reservations for meals etc. is June 1, however, if you are a day or two late, please give Ye Olde Ed a call and I'll find out if they are still able to accept reservations.

There is still room for you to attend the September session of the Wildacres Workshop. Information about classes being offered and a registration form are included. Go to [www.amfed.org/efmls](http://www.amfed.org/efmls) and click on Wildacres for forms and information.

Safety Chair Ellery Borow discusses tool safety - the importance of using the proper tool for the job at hand.

Auction Chair Cheryl Neary encourages donations for the EFMLS Auction in Syracuse and discusses a few of the items already received.



### American Federation:

Last call for purchasing tickets for the Endowment Fund drawing. Now with an unprecedented 33 prizes, tickets are \$5 each or 5 for \$20. Proceeds are invested and the interest from these investments is used to fund various AFMS projects - including donation of programs to the EFMLS library and badges for the juniors program. Tickets are available from yours truly and will be available at the June meeting.

Scholarship Foundation honorary recipients and the students they have selected along with their field of study are introduced.

Dick Pankey, President of the American Lands Access Association comments on how important it is to write letters to our own representative even if an issue before congress isn't one that will change how things are in our own back yard. ALL of our representatives end up voting for ALL federal legislation that will have an effect on our hobby and our ability to easily collect on public lands.

You can download the AFMS Newsletter at [www.amfed.org/news/default.htm](http://www.amfed.org/news/default.htm).

1. Biotite
2. Red to Brownish Red
3. False-Form
4. Amethyst
5. Yes, most notably in Canyon Diablo
6. A specimen of half silver and half copper
7. Goethite
8. Fluorite
9. Magnetite
10. Stalagmite grows up mighty from the ground. Stalactites have to hang on tight to drip from the ceiling
11. Fool's Gold
12. A wafer thin slice of a mineral or meteorite that is virtually transparent. It is placed in a polarized microscope to identify individual minerals and their crystal structures.
13. Magma forms inside the volcanic chamber lava flows outside the chamber and is visible to the eye.
14. Muscovite
15. No it does not pass one of the five characteristics of a mineral most specifically "inorganic"
16. Types of lava. Aa is named for the sound one makes when walking upon its rough surface pahoehoe is ropy lava.
17. A meteorite is a rock from space that makes it to the ground. A meteor is the LIGHT you see when the meteoroid hits the earth's atmosphere and briefly catches fire.
18. No-Meteor showers are cyclical and are the result of comet trails intersecting with earth's orbit.
19. The asteroid Belt between Mars and Jupiter
20. Kyanite
21. Aluminum
22. Mercury (the liquid metal that used to be in thermometers)
23. The La Brea Tar Pits where hundreds of animals were found preserved in tar
24. obsidian

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2 Faceting Class Possible Open Shop* begins at 2:30 pm
3 Possible Open Shop*	4 	5	6	7	8	9 Possible Open Shop*
← EFMLS / AFMS Convention & Show, Syracuse, NY →						
10 Possible Open Shop*	11	12	13	14	15	16 Possible Open Shop*
17 Possible Open Shop*	18	19	20	21	22	23 Possible Open Shop*
24 Possible Open Shop*	25	26	27	28	29	30 Possible Open Shop*
31 Possible Open Shop*						

\* For Those Paying 2011 Shop Fees

## Oddball “Stuff”

[via T-Town Rockhound, October 2004](#)

• In George Washington’s days, there were no cameras. One’s image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs



are “limbs”, therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, “Okay, but it’ll cost you an arm and a leg.”

• As incredible as it sounds, men and women took baths only twice a year! (May and October). Women kept their hair covered, while men shaved their heads (because of lice and bugs) and wore wigs. Wealthy men could afford good wigs made from wool. The wigs couldn’t be washed, so to clean them they

would carve out a loaf of bread, put the wig in the shell, and bake it in the oven for 30 minutes. The heat would make the wig big and fluffy, hence the term “big wig”. Today we often use the term “here comes the Big Wig” because someone appears to be or is powerful and wealthy.





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Visit us on the web at  
[www.gemcuttersguild.com](http://www.gemcuttersguild.com)>

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4 Faceting Class Possible Open Shop* begins at 2:30 pm
5 Possible Open Shop*	6	7 Guild Meeting 7:30 pm Refreshments: J. Wilde, L. Miller, S. Page	8	9	10 AUCTION at the Chesapeake Club meeting Women's Club of Ca- tonsville- 7:30 pm	11 Faceting Class Possible Open Shop* begins at 2:30 pm
12 Bead "N Brunch 11 am NO Open Shop	13 Board of Directors Meeting 7:00 pm Meadow Mill	14	15	16	17	18 Faceting Class Possible Open Shop* begins at 2:30 pm
19 Possible Open Shop* Happy Father's Day	20	21	22	23	24	25 Faceting Class Possible Open Shop* begins at 2:30 pm
26 Possible Open Shop*	27	28	29	30		

\* For Those Paying 2011 Shop Fees