



A monthly publication of the Clear Lake Gem & Mineral Society

VOLUME 43

FEBRUARY 2017

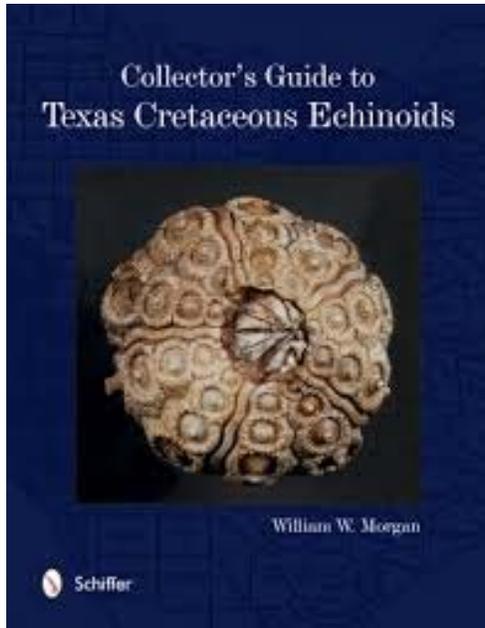
NUMBER 2



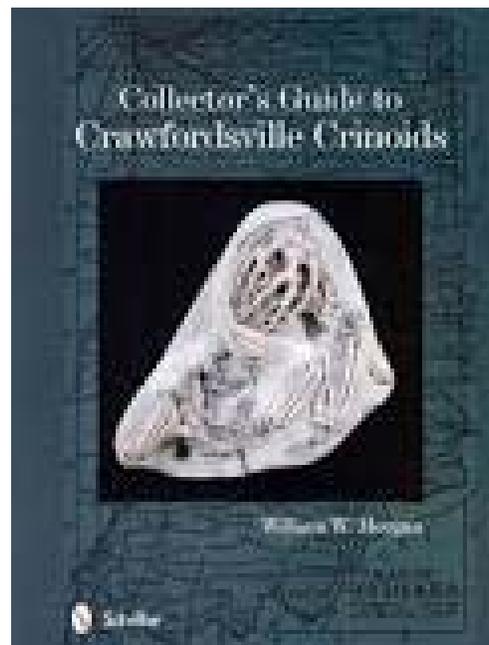
**NEXT MEETING:** February 20, 2017  
**TIME:** 7:30 p.m.  
**LOCATION:** Clear Lake Park Building  
 5001 Nasa Parkway  
 Seabrook, Texas

**INSIDE THIS ISSUE**

February Meeting Dues are Due	1- 2	<b><u>FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING</u></b>
Monthly Meeting Minutes Board Meeting Minutes	3- 4	<b><u>Collector's Guide to Texas Cretaceous Echinoids</u></b> The program will be presented by William (Bill) Morgan.  About the Author
Bench Tips Jeremejevite	4- 6	William W. Morgan holds a PhD in anatomy and physiology from Indiana University in Bloomington. For forty years he was a neuroscientist and a teacher in the Department of Cellular and Structural Biology at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio, where he was a professor from 1981 until his retirement in 2011. Morgan is the author of <i>Collector's Guide to Crawfordsville Crinoids</i> (cont page 2)
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and more than 100 scientific publications related to brain neurotransmitters and/or Parkinson's disease. He taught microanatomy, neuroanatomy, and biostatistics to medical and graduate students in the biomedical sciences and is the recipient of several teaching awards. He is currently professor emeritus in the Department of Cellular and Structural Biology at the University of Texas Health Science Center.



Membership dues are due at the beginning of each year and delinquent March 31, 2017.

Membership Dues Jan. to Dec. 2017: Adult \$15:00, \$5.00 per additional adult at same address, Junior \$5.00, \$5.00 per member with adult at same address, Family Dues \$20.00 (4+) at same address. Send Dues to CLGMS, PO BOX 891533, Houston, TX, 77289

## MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 16, 20167 MONTHLY MEETING

Meeting was called to order at 7:40pm. Raul picked up a HDMI converter and cable. We still need a different cable to make the lap top and projector work together. Thank you Sara for running home to get one for us to borrow.

New members and visitors were introduced. We have three new members. Just a reminder, please pay your dues.

Trina brought the radio scripts and we voted on the ones that we felt would work best. There will be adds on 99.2, 97.9, and 104.1.

We will have an astronaut, Don Pettit, on Saturday from 2 to 4 to give a talk and sign autographs. He will be set up in one of the side rooms. Sandy will check on a table and chairs for that. Sandy reported that we have 46 vendors and we will have 206 tables.

We have flyers and \$1 off coupons to hand out. Any type of free advertising you can get for us such as neighborhood posts or on-line calendars, please do.

We had a wonderful presentation on earthquakes from Dr. Larry Barrows. Father of Vincent Barrows, he's had over 40 years of experience in geology. The program was entitled "The Arithmetic of Earthquakes". Everyone really enjoyed the presentation. Thank you Dr. Barrows and thank you Vincent (our new Programs Director) for getting our year off to a fabulous beginning.

Last but not least, we had show and tell from two of our members, Becky and Roger. Becky went on a field trip to collect serpentine. Beautiful specimens. Meeting adjourned at 9:05pm.

Respectfully submitted by Pam Dudley, Secretary

## MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 6, 2017, BOARD MEETING



Meeting called to order at 7:30pm. David will take postcards for the show to CESI. A check was issued to cover postage.

Security and an ATM will be followed up on by Sara.

Trina played one of our radio ads for us to listen to. Was very well done. All the radio ads will run the week prior to the show.

WE NEED MORE HELPERS FOR THE GEM MINE AND HAND'S ON AREAS!

Astronaut Ronald Pettit will be using our projector for his presentation: "Geology You Can See from Space".

Sara donated the cable we needed to make our lap talk work with the projector. Thank you Sara! She will check it out before the astronaut uses it.

The food vendor at the show will be Southern Comfort Kitchen. Sandy and Sara are finalizing the vendor show set up. There are 48 vendors to date.

Raul will pick up 1/2" conduit to hold the vendor signs. Jim and Jerry made 10 more bases to hold the vendor signs.

Vincent secured William Morgan, author of "Cretaceous Echinoids", to make a presentation at our Feb. 20th meeting. He will have his book for sale at the meeting. It's a beautiful book and we are very excited to have him here. We will be inviting HGMS members to join us.

We have one applicant for our scholarship. The number of scholarships and the dollar amount will be discussed at the next budget meeting. Meeting adjourned at 8:40pm.

Respectfully submitted by Pam Dudley, Secretary

## **BENCH TIPS BY BRAD SMITH**

### ADJUSTABLE CHUCK FOR DREMELS

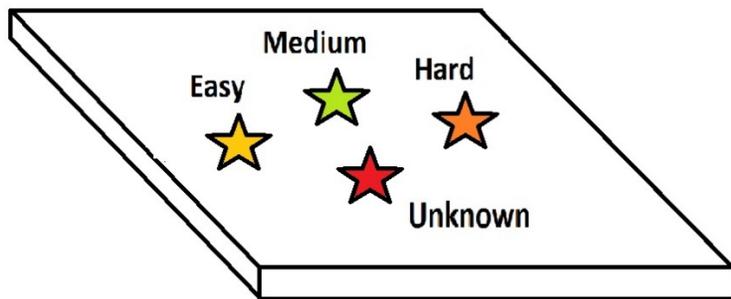


Many of us have a Dremel motor tool to use at home or when out to a class or workshop. The one thing that makes this tool much more productive is the addition of one inexpensive option, an adjustable chuck.

The basic motor tool as sold typically comes with a collet chuck. This means you have to use a wrench to change every tool bit, you have to switch collets to use different shaft sizes (3/32 or 1/8 inch bits), and you can't use ordinary drills at all - only the special ones that have a 3/32 shaft.

A simple and inexpensive (\$12) adjustable chuck solves all of this. It's available in most large local hardware stores or modelmaking outlets. Tightening the chuck is done easily by hand to any size shaft. No key is required.

## IDENTIFYING UNMARKED SOLDERS



There are plenty of ways to mark your sheet or wire solders, but suppose you forget and have a couple that you can't identify. The answer is to compare the melting temperature of the unknown with that of a known solder. What I do is take a thick scrap of copper or nickel and arrange several solders on it. Ideally, I have a sample of easy, medium and hard known solders surrounding the unknown solder. Then I heat the plate from the bottom and watch the order in which the solders melt.

See all Brad's jewelry books at [Amazon.com/author/BradfordSmith](http://Amazon.com/author/BradfordSmith)

## **MINERAL WITH THE HARDEST TO PRONOUNCE NAME - JEREMEJEVITE**

Don Shurtz, Pleasant Oaks Gem and Mineral Club of Dallas  
From the January – February SCFMS Newsletter



The best way to describe the mineral Jeremejevite is “rare”. It is also extremely difficult to pronounce its name. Jeremejevite has origins in Germany, and in German the “J” is pronounced more like a “Y” – for instance “ja” (yes) is pronounced “ya”. So Jeremejevite would be “yer-eh-may-yeh-vite” or “yer-eh-may-yehv-ite” or even “ye-rem-ay-ev-ite” depending on the source you are listening to. If you listen to the pronunciation on some web sites you will also here it pronounced with a “j” or soft “g” sound such as “jer-eh-

me-je-r-vite”, but these do not match the German origin of the name. The bottom line is that it is as difficult to pronounce its name as the mineral is rare.

Jeremejevite was originally identified as a unique mineral in 1883. The mineral was initially found in the Adun-Chilon Mountains of Siberia but has since been found in Tajikistan, Namibia, Germany, and most recently in Madagascar. Jeremejevite is named for the Russian Mineralogist Pavel Eremeev; his last name becomes Jeremejev in German, thus the source of the name. It normally shows up in top 10 lists for rare and expensive gems ranging from 9 to 2 in most lists. It is significantly rarer than most diamonds, the exception being red diamonds. Its rarity is on a par with Red Beryl that is found only in Utah and New Mexico.



Jeremejevite’s chemical formula is  $\text{Al}_6\text{B}_5\text{O}_{15}(\text{F},\text{OH})_3$ . The color can be clear, yellow, or blue. Those from Germany are generally of the blue color. It has a Mohs hardness of 6.5 to 7.5 and exhibits a white streak. Although most cut Jeremejevites are less than a few carats, the Smithsonian has a 12.78-carat specimen and the Perot Museum has a 43-carat specimen. The Smithsonian specimen is clear and has numerous hollow tube inclusions

stained by iron. The Perot Museum specimen is clear and, if you examine it closely, you can see a red crystal inclusion under the table facets. For many years, the largest cut Jeremejevite was a 59.68-carat that is pale blue in color. However, recently a faceted 106.5 carat Jeremejevite has been documented by the American Gemological Laboratories.

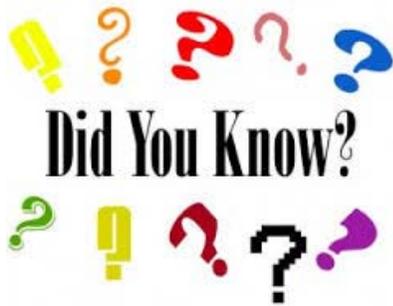


Ref:

- Proquest, <http://search.proquest.com/>
- Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, <http://geogallery.si.edu/>
- Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

Pictures:

- Blue Crystals: Rob Lavinsky, iRocks.com – CC-BY-SA-3.0
- Faceted Stone: Don Shurtz, specimen on display at Perot Museum of Nature and Science



## AMAZING ROCK TRIVIA

Tourmalines and Quartz will develop an electrical charge when heated, and tourmaline jewelry will attract dust when displayed under hot lights.

- There is no such thing as “Jade” – green “jade” is one of two different minerals, Jadeite or nephrite. Jadeite is the more valuable of the two.
- The second most valuable color of jadeite is lavender.
- You can dig and pan for colored gemstones such as emerald, aquamarine, moonstones, garnet, citrine, amethyst, ruby, and sapphire at Gem Mountain in Spruce Pine, NC.
- There is a man made brilliant white stone called moissanite, which can fool a jewelry store diamond tester. (Depending on what type tester they have).
- The big “ruby” in the royal crown of England is actually a red spinel.
- Ivory imitations are carved from corozo nuts, tagua nuts, and duom palm nuts.
- If allowed to sit in moist or humid conditions too long, hematite jewelry has such a high iron content it will rust.
- Jet, made popular for use in jewelry by Queen Victoria in the 19th century, is actually a type of fossilized coal formed 180 million years ago from trees.
- It takes one to three years to grow a cultured pearl (or more).
- Goldstone is not a stone – it is a glass containing copper powder that gives it aventurescence (quick bright flashes of light).
- “Black Onyx” is actually orange and brown sardonyx that has been dyed black, and should be cleaned carefully to avoid removing the dye and dulling this porous quartz.
- Cultured pearls are made by inserting a small shell bead into an oyster or clam as an irritant, and waiting years for the shellfish to cover the bead with its luscious nacre.
- Amethysts can fade if exposed to too much sun.
- Historically, before science could tell minerals apart, all yellow stones were called “topaz”.



STONEY STATEMENTS  
 Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society, Inc  
 PO BOX 891533  
 Houston, Texas 77289

(Postage)

Meeting 3rd Monday of the Month  
 7:30 P.M.  
 Clear Lake Park Building  
 5001 NASA Parkway, Seabrook, Texas



Member of:

**Next Annual Show**  
 February 25-26, 2017  
 Pasadena Convention Center

CLGMS is on the Web:  
<http://www.clgms.org>



American Federation of Mineral Societies

South Central Federation of Mineral Societies

**Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society, Inc**

MEMBER: American Federation of Mineralogical Societies and South Central Federation of Mineral Societies

PURPOSE: To promote education and popular interest in the various earth sciences; in particular in those hobbies dealing with the art of lapidaries and the earth sciences of minerals, fossils and their associated fields.

2015 OFFICERS:	President	Raul Montelongo	832-341-0416
	Vice President	David Tjiok	281-423-4802
	Secretary	Pam Dudley	713-815-0275
	Treasurer	Jerry Newberry	281-286-6869
	Program Director	Vince Barrows	
	Board of Directors:	Shannon Oliver	Jim Edwards
		Mary Wells	John Caldyne
	Newsletter Editor	Annabel Brownfield	

Annual Show 2016 .....	Sara Chelette	Library.....	Vacant
Constitution & Bylaws.....	Sara Chelette	Membership.....	Victoria Faulkner
Community Benefits.....	Vacant	WWW System Admin.....	Mike Flannigan
Historian.....	David Tjiok	Refreshments.....	Doug Dann
Publicity.....	Eddie Dove	Education/Field Trips.....	Annabel Brownfield

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