PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER
FRIENDS OF MINERALOGY

September 2010

PNWFM NEWSLETTER

Inside this issue:

"MINERALS OF AUSTRALIA"
PNWFM 36th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

The Pacific Northwest Chapter of Friends of Mineralogy will hold its 36th annual mineral symposium on October 15th to the 17th at the Red Lion Hotel in Kelso, Washington. The theme for this years show is "Minerals of Australia". Featured speakers will cover a variety of Australian mineral topics. Penny Williamson, Australian museum curator and author will speak on "Australia's Mineral Heritage" and on the "Current Specimen Producing Localities in Australia". Harvey Jong , photographer and mineral collector from Arizona, will give presentations on "Mineral Collecting in Tasmania" and "Mineral Collecting in Western Australia". PNWFM member and Australian national, John Sobolewski will talk on "The Albert Chapman Collection" and on "The Minerals of Broken Hill".

Displays in the main floor room will feature Australian minerals in keeping with the theme, but will also include a variety of mineral presentations. Members wishing to display should contact Ray Lasmanis at 360-902-1056 or ray.lasmanis@wadnr.gov. Four mineral dealers will set up on the main floor. This year they are Lehigh Minerals, Multi-Fractured Gems, Pacific Rim Gem and Minerals, and Earths Treasures.

A number of motel room dealers will also be set up in the north wing of the motel. To sell from a room you must be a symposium registrant and are asked to donate $15 and an auction specimen to Friends of Mineralogy. For information contact Al Liebetrau , 541-504-4751 or liebetrauam@msn.com.

One highlight of the weekend is the Saturday evening banquet and benefit auction. The banquet is included in the registration . Guest meals may be purchased separately. A no host bar is provided. Members are asked to bring a desirable auction item to donate and to plan to bid aggressively. The auction proceeds provide a large portion of the operating costs of the symposium.

Registration for the talks and banquet is $60 before October 2nd and $75 after October 4th and at the door. If you haven't registered yet you still have a few days at the lower rate. A Saturday lunch buffet is an additional $15 and directly benefits PNWFM since it is underwritten by the club. This is a convenient time to pay FM 2011 dues also, which are $15. Complete show information, program schedule, and registration form can be found in this newsletter. Room reservations should be made directly with the motel at 360-636-4400. The special room rate for FM Symposium attendees is $82 + tax per night. Room dealers should identify themselves and ask to be placed in the north wing.

Remember; register early, reserve your room, bring an auction specimen, plan on having a great time with good company.



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - Bob Meyer

As I write this, it is still summer, but by the time you read this it will most likely already be fall. I don't know about you, but I wonder what happened. Each summer seems shorter and shorter. In either case, I hope that you had a rich and rewarding summer, and that you had some time to enjoy some mineral collecting related activities.

Did you go field collecting this summer? PNWFM members, taken as a whole, have a reputation for scouring the countryside for new finds. If you collected in the field this year, why don't you write something up for the newsletter? We want to hear about your finds great and small, as they will inspire us during the cold months to get out more next summer. As you will find when you read through this issue, many PNWFM members did indeed get out collecting at the 20th Annual Washington Pass Clean-up held this year on August 6-8, 2010. We had a record turnout, and it was quite fulfilling to see the clean-up regulars mingling with first-timers at the clean up.

The 36th Annual Symposium is only a few weeks away. The symposium committee has diligently worked all year to plan this event, and has put together an excellent program on the topic: *Minerals of Australia*. Please take advantage of your chance to register by October 2 at a discount from the full registration fee. Additionally, it is important to make your hotel reservations immediately, as the hotel places a deadline on extending our discount on room rates, and PNWFM is obligated to fill a certain number of rooms. Please make the effort right now, if you have not already done so, to call the Red Lion Inn in Kelso (360-636-4400) and make your room reservations, being sure to mention your connection with the PNWFM symposium to get the preferential room rate.

Paging Displayers, Satellite Dealers, and Donators of auction items! As a world-class *procrastinator*, it seems odd that the task of pointing this out should fall on me, but there seems to be a bit of *procrastination* going on. In any case, it is time to commit to that display, sign up to sell some specimens from your room as a satellite dealer, and to start preparing the auction items you will donate. We do need your help. The symposium is more enjoyable for all due to member participation in these areas. Additionally, your own enjoyment of the symposium will be greater if you participate in one or more of these areas.

To put in a display, please contact our display chair, Ray Lasmanis <raymond.lasmanis@dnr.wa.gov>.

To be a satellite dealer, please contact our dealer liaison, Al Liebetrau <liebetrauam@msn.com >.

To donate to the auction—simply bring it to the symposium—or you can contact our auction chairs Gary and Karen Hinderman < gkmhind@comcast.net >.

As always, one of the best parts of this job is the opportunity to communicate with members. I encourage you to stay in touch via e-mail or telephone, and let me know what you are thinking about PNWFM.

G'day Mates,
Bob Meyer, President, PNWFM

RICE MUSEUM UPDATE

The Rice Museum is doing well this year. We have had many donations from a few specimens to collections. We were able to pick out the best mineral specimens from the Lawrence Brown collection, a former FM member, who had passed away last year. It was his wishes and of his generous daughter and son that the best specimens go to the Rice Museum. We obtained very nice large specimens of Tristate galena, fluorite from Illinois, chalcedony pseudos after aragonite, sulfur from Sicily, and many others that are all now on display. We also received the thunderegg collection from George Williams, a past FM member. It will take me months to catalogue the hundreds of thundereggs in that collection. George has also pledged his mineral collection, but he still does not want to part with it. The BLM office in Juneau, Alaska closed and donated many fine specimens from Alaska including garnet in schist, elbaite tourmaline, gold, and fossils plus a suite from New Mexico.

Leo Plas organized a tour of the Toyocom plant in Longview that grows synthetic quartz. Only five people were allowed on the tour. They included Leo Plas, Bill Dameron, Greg Carr, George Williams, and myself. We had a very good tour. We saw 8 autoclaves, each 5 stories high, that produce over 1,200 quartz crystals each in a 90 to 120 day period. We were there for the opening of one of the autoclaves and the hundreds of colorless quartz crystals that were being graded and shipped to Japan for slicing and into electronic components to be used in all of our cell phones, computers, televisions, and nearly all electrical devices. We were not allowed to take pictures or obtain samples. They may donates some crystals, seed crystals, and starting quartz to the Rice Museum in time.

Rudy Tschernich
Curator

WASHINGTON PASS CLEANUP REPORT

Zektzerite from the roadcut found with blacklight. Linda Vanegas Smith collection and photo.

The 2010 Washington Pass cleanup took place on August 6, 7, and 8, with around 25 people attending. Five campsites had been reserved at the Klipchuck Forest Service campground but due to the large turnout the club ended up occupying nine sites.

Most of the members and their families arrived Friday and several members went up to the collecting site at mile post 166. The people who had not collected at Washington Pass were given a crash course in choosing the proper rocks and identifying some of the minerals in the vugs.

On Friday evening after dark, several people went up to the 166 locality and searched for specimens of Zektzerite with short wave lamps. All of them found some specimens with our illustrious president Bob Meyer finding a couple of large crystals.

On Saturday morning most of the group carpooled for the cleanup portion of the trip. Participants travelled the short distance to the Lone Fire campground and cleared brush and trimmed the dead branches of the conifers. Within a short time the group had cleared all of the required area, leaving several very large piles of brush. The camp hosts were amazed and very appreciative of members' efforts and even took a group photo in front of one of the piles of brush.

Clean up continued

Everyone then proceeded to the collecting sites, most at the milepost 166 locality, although collectors were spread up the road for about another mile, looking for anything with a vug. Randy Becker and Wes Gannaway found nice Genthelvite crystals near the 165 mile post.

Collecting continued throughout the afternoon and then at about 7PM, the Beckers hosted a BBQ at their campsite. Another trip up the hill to the 166 locality after dark was attended by several members to collect more of the elusive Zektzerite crystals. Again, the finest crystal was found by Bob Meyer.

The group broke up Sunday morning with several members of the group going back to the collecting sites. Several made their way to the summit of the pass and climbed up to the talus slope of Liberty Bell Peak. Many of the rarer minerals were originally discovered at this site and with a great deal of effort, may still be found there.

A problem encountered while camping was the large numbers of caterpillars (larva stage of the Douglas fir tussock moth) that were dropping from the conifers to the ground, and then crawling about looking for a good place to build a cocoon. The hairs on the caterpillars contained a toxin that caused a rash on the skin if contact was made. A couple of our members were affected and some medication was purchased in Winthrop to help with the associated itching. Thanks to Mike Croxell for the information on the caterpillars.

Due to a mix-up, two different dates were printed in the newsletters and a second trip was scheduled for the following weekend of August 13, 14, and 15. Wes Gannaway again hosted this second weekend. FM member Randy Gage drove up from Tooele, Utah to collect at Washington Pass. Local chapter member John Dagenais, from Delta, B C, also participated. Collecting took place along all three mile posts.

Deborah and Wes Gannaway took one last trip up to the pass on the 21st to meet up with Richard Champlain and Shirley Brown from Connecticut. Richard and Shirley are members of the Pennsylvania FM Chapter, and drove all this way just to collect from the roadcuts. It was a very pleasant visit and it is hoped they visit again.

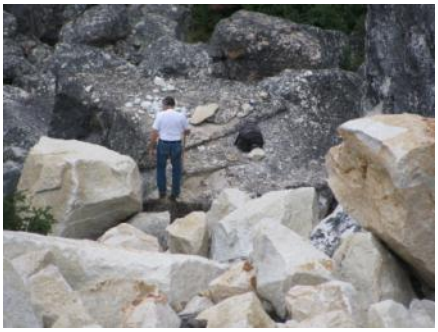
Wes thanks everyone who came to this event and hopes that they all enjoyed the trip and got some nice specimens. PNWFM members add a round of thanks to Wes who spent not one, but three weekends at the pass this year hosting visitors on the club's behalf.

Reported by Wes Gannaway with editorial comment







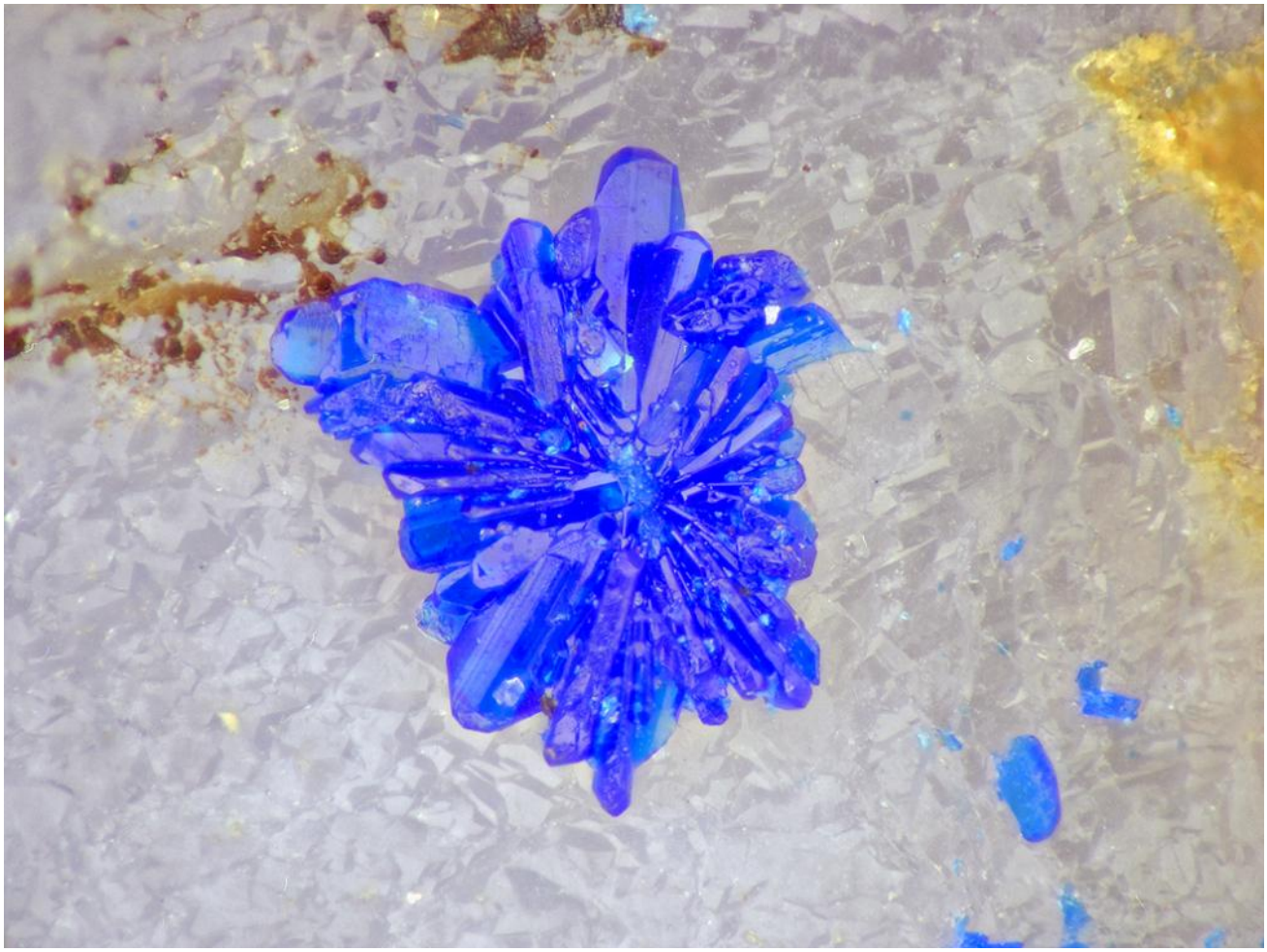




Cleanup photos provided by Linda Vanegas Smith.

The Micro Mineral Collector

By Bob Meyer



Azurite on Quartz—a rosette of bright blue crystals on druzy quartz from the Vulcan Prospect, center section 16, T.31N., R.39E., 1 Mile West of Carrs Corner, Stevens County, Washington, USA. The intensity of the blue coloration gave the impression that this material could be Linarite, but a grain fizzed robustly in dilute HCl, proving that this is a carbonate, and thus, Azurite. 1 mm FOV.

Collected on August 16, 2010 by Ray Lasmanis

Buy and Use a Good Microscope—*adopted from Neil Yedlin*

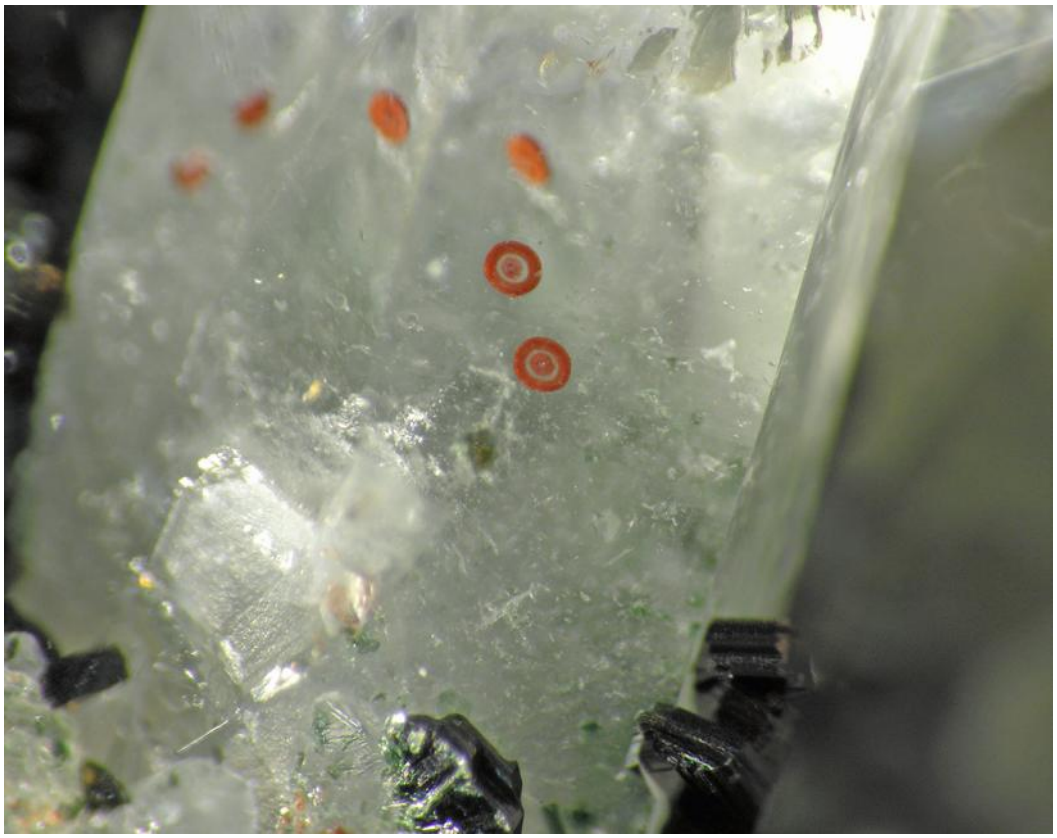
Hello fellow mineral enthusiasts. I write now on the cusp of the last major field trip of the year, our semi-official trip to Utah with past PNWFM president Wes Gannaway. Ten days will be spent collecting at some of the most exciting mineral localities that there are for micro mineral collectors.

Summer is over, or it will be about mid-way through the trip this next week. It has been a prolific year for collecting as far as I am concerned, and the majority of my time has been spent accumulating new material rather than looking at it or photographing it. Following the advice I gave in my most recent article, I have the material in containers that are labeled with the locality and the collecting date. The trips are all recorded, including geographic coordinates and all significant happenings, in my collecting journal. I have just begun to process some of the material, beginning with an initial examination under the microscope, trimming, and cleaning. Many of the specimens represent unknowns, and will require analysis for identification. Ultimately, this material will represent a number of further installments in this column, but for the present, this installment will specimens that were not collected as recently.

Searching for the Unusual

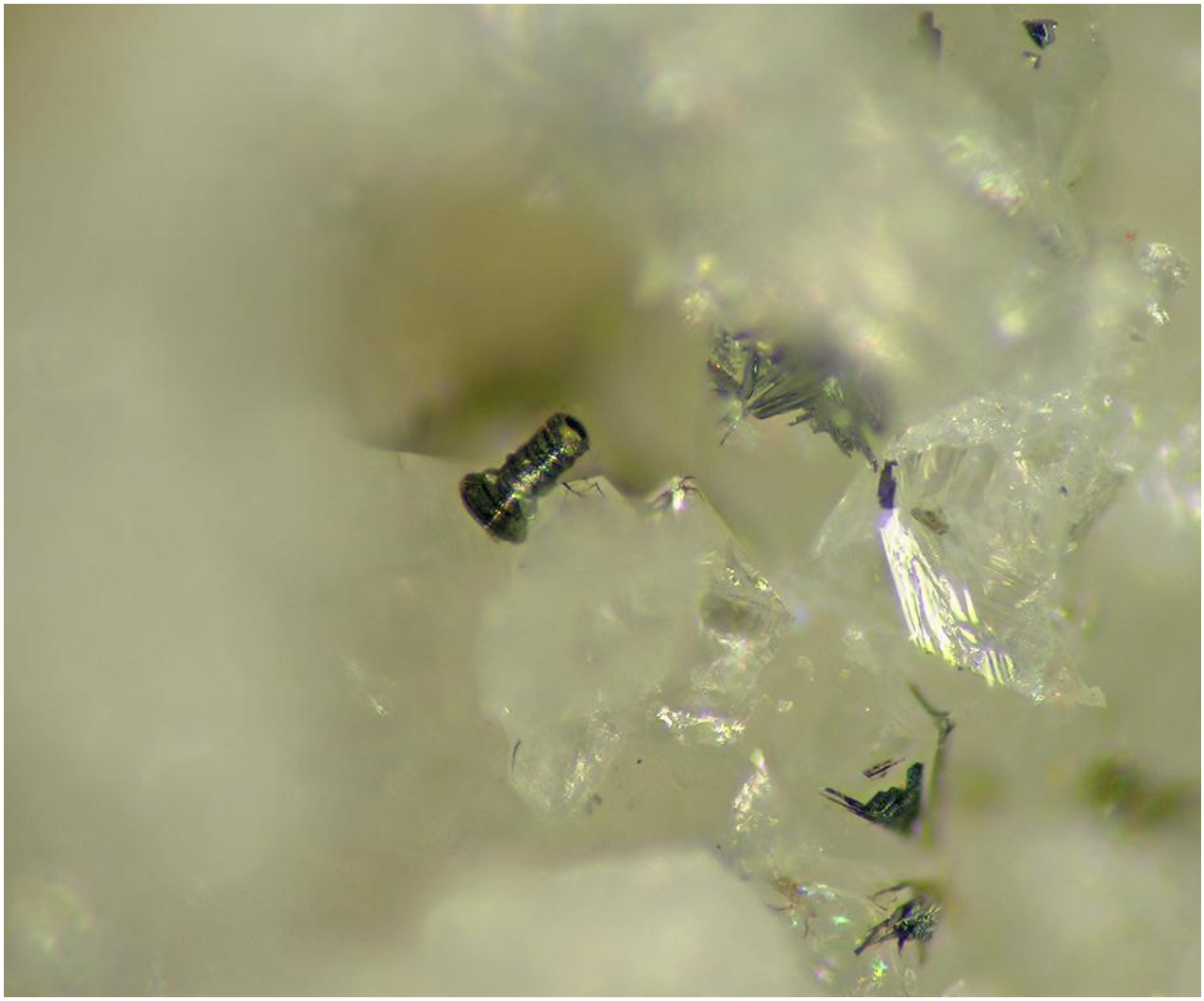
Mineral specimens have the ability to astonish us. Over the years, our expectations of what seems usual in the mineral world constantly expands—crystals perched artistically in groups or on matrix—odd associations—unusual colors and forms—we face these occurrences frequently, are momentarily surprised, and add them to our knowledge of minerals. While such expansions in what could be deemed normal occur with all sorts of mineral specimens, it is particularly common in the micro mineral world.

Micro Mineral Collectors often become Specialists in the Unusual. Just about every micro mineral collector I know has a cadre of weird stuff. One good example is in the collection of Bob Boggs, who has some tiny groups of a green species that look astonishingly like small sheet metal screws. One thing is certain, if you start studying your specimens under the microscope, particularly if you field collect micro material, you also will have a cadre of weird stuff, and you can take delight in expanding the consciousness of your fellow collectors when you show them these oddities.



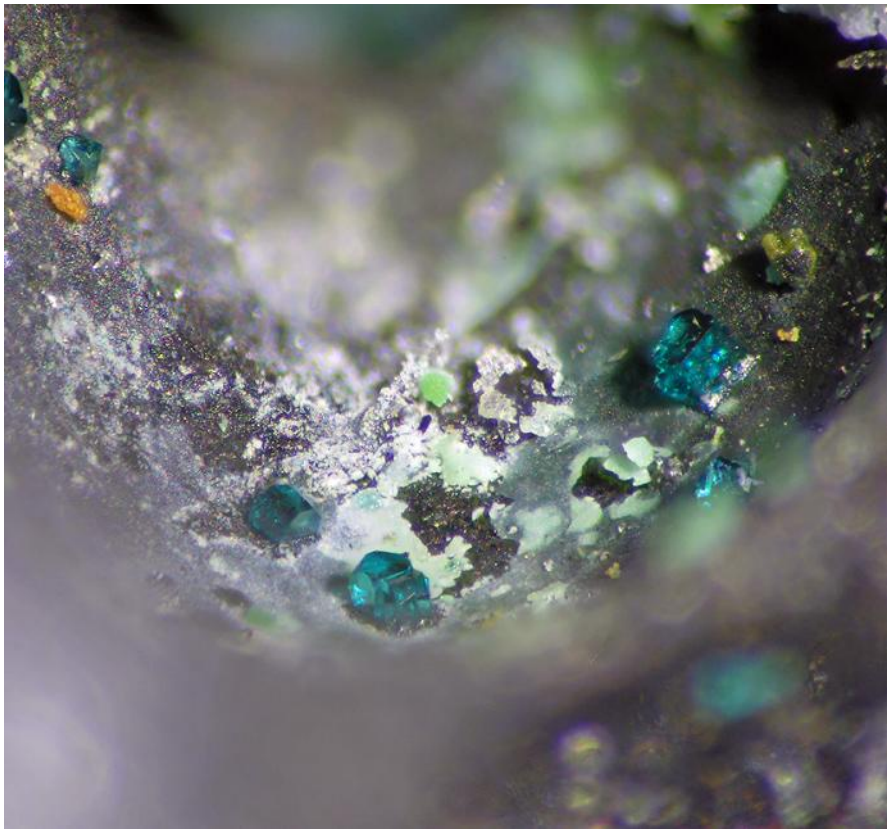
Hematite "doughnettes" included in Quartz from Slipfontein, Brits District, Western Bushveld Complex, Northwest Province, South Africa. Tiny, 0.15 mm across, disc-like formations floating in transparent Quartz. Collected by Dr. Hans Börner.

How Many Doughnuts have you Eaten in One Sitting? Such thoughts crossed my mind when I first glanced at this specimen, which was part of the collection I obtained of Namibian and South African minerals from Dr. Hans Börner. These small formations consist of small rings, and at even higher magnification, you can see that the darker areas are sub-divided into many ultra-thin individual rings. One is reminded of the composite nature of the rings of Saturn.

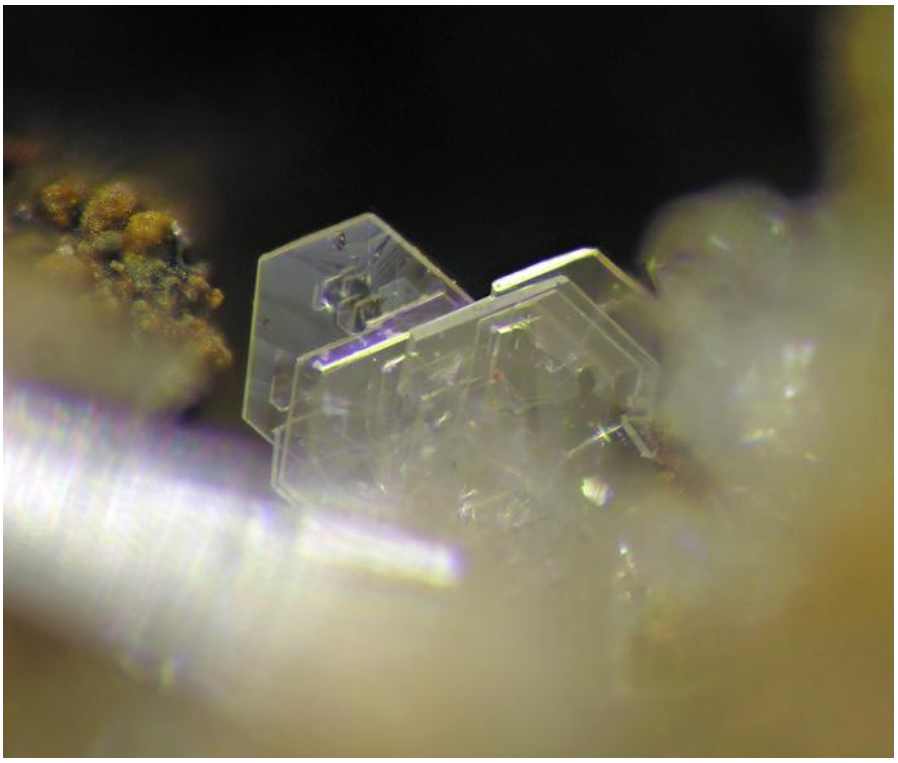


Boulangerite tube on Quartz, from the Van Silver Property, near Squamish, British Columbia, Canada. The field of view is 0.7 mm. Collected by Bob Meyer.

From Rings to Tubes. Of course, ring-like formations, particularly of fibrous species such as Boulangerite and Rutile are well known to micro mineral collectors. Less well known are tube-like formations, such as this miniscule bobbin-shaped tube. While such tubes are extremely rare from Van Silver, the locality is known for them, since they are about unheard of elsewhere.



Boleite—transparent blue modified cubic crystals on slag from the ASARCO Smelter Site, Ruston, Tacoma, Pierce Co., Washington, USA. The field of view is 1.0 mm. Collected by Bart Cannon.

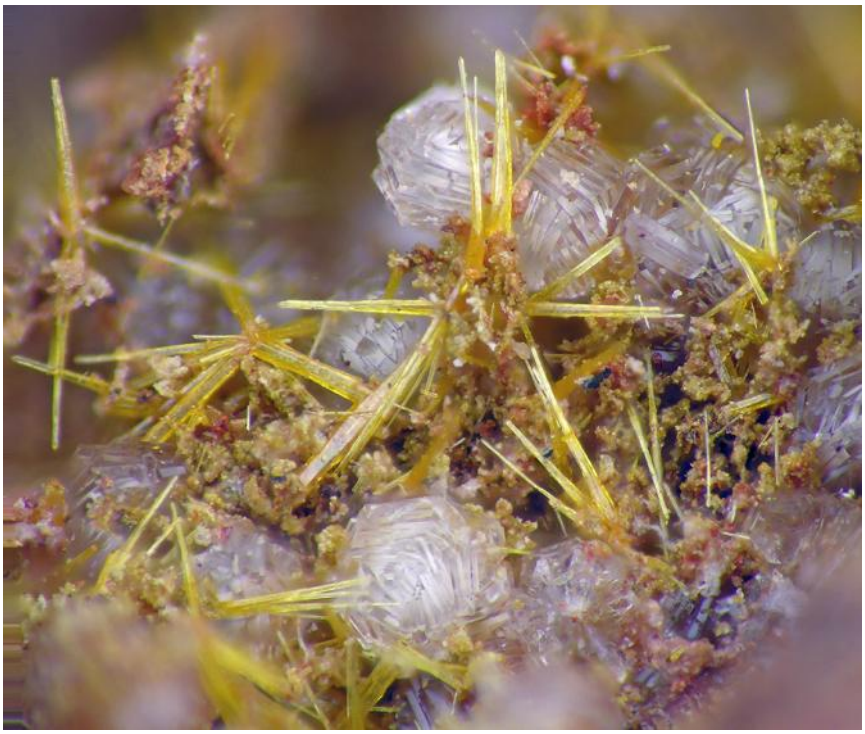


Georgiadèsite, or a similar pseudo-hexagonal lead arsenate chloride in slag from the ASARCO Smelter Site, Ruston, Tacoma, Pierce Co., Washington, USA. FOV = 1.0 mm. Collected by Bart Cannon

From Odd Localities. The two photographs above are of specimens collected from smelter slags in the tidal zones of Commencement Bay, near Ruston, Washington. The ASARCO smelter became notorious as a superfund site, and clean-up of the area still progresses. Some of the slag produced at the ASARCO smelter made its way to the salt water in Commencement Bay, as it was piled up to form breakwaters and fill. The action of the salt water on the relict chemical elements in the slag allowed for the crystallization of unusual mineral species in the pockets and voids. There exists considerable controversy as to whether slag minerals should be considered valid, since without human action these minerals would not have formed. On the other hand, human beings did not form these crystals purposefully, and they are quite interesting. Regardless of the controversy, many mineral collectors enjoy these specimens, and a small number specialize in such species. There is a small association of slag mineral collectors, the International Association *of Collectors of Slag Minerals. The most famous slag localities are near the ancient mines near Laurion, Greece.*

Thomsonite-Ca with Analcime on tendrils of Clay from the Five Mile Quarry, near Porter, Grays Harbor County, Washington, USA. Field of view = 2.0 mm. Collected by Bob Meyer

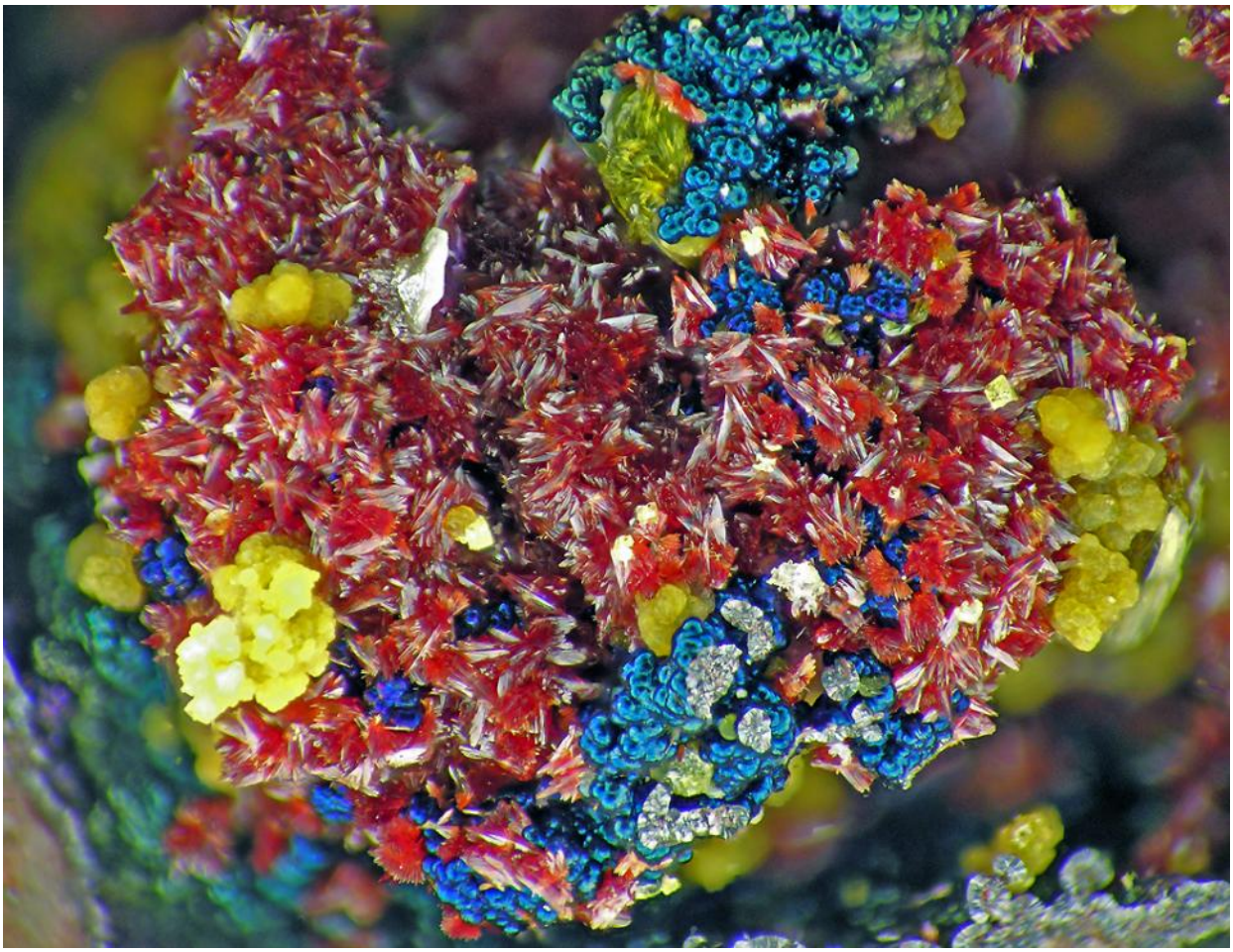
Strange Forms. The image above and the two below depict examples of more than one species in associations forming unusual arrangements or composition. Does our aesthetic sense come from things observed in nature—is natural symmetry and composition our model for beauty?



Vanadinite "star" on Wickenburgite from the Evening Star Mine, Tiger Wash, Belmont Mountain, Tonopah, Maricopa Co., Arizona, USA. Yellow tapered crystals of Vanadinite on colorless crystallized balls of Wickenburgite. FOV = 2.3 mm. Collected by Joe Ruiz.

Calcite, ultra-tiny lozenge-shaped crystals on a golden Goethite spray on Quartz from Walker Valley, Skagit County, Washington, USA. FOV = 1.0 mm. Collected by Bob Meyer

Explosions of Color. The final two images depict examples of a facet of mineral collecting we are very familiar with—the brightness and intensity of mineral colors. Very often, the contrasts and the saturation of the colors pose serious problems to mineral photographers. Our eyes can barely cope with these contrasts, our chemical and electronic based technologies (film – digital imagery) are often lost in their attempts to portray realistically such things.



A ridiculously colorful specimen, from Slipfontein, Brits District, Western Bushveld Complex, Northwest Province, South Africa, consisting of brilliant, transparent crystals of bright red Carminite, associated with yellow Beudantite, iridescent blue botryoidal Goethite, and a single thin white Cerussite crystal. This specimen was challenging to photograph, primarily for two reasons. First, there is a wide range between the brightest and darkest elements of the image, and second, the colors of this piece are both highly contrasting and highly saturated. To offset the reflectivity of the specimen, this photograph was taken under reduced light, and that light was further controlled with two layers of diffusing media. Even with this technique, the difference in image brightness between the brighter elements, such as the Cerussite crystal, and the darker elements of the image, posed a challenge to both the camera and the image processing software. The field of view is 5 mm. Collected by Dr. Hans Börner collection.

A superb starburst spray of orange fibrous Ludlockite, from Stavoren - Mutue tin field, Marble Hall, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa, with other fibrous aggregates, resembling nothing more than a fireworks burst caught in stop action while exploding in the firmament. The flexible nature of this species is readily apparent in this photograph. Associated with tiny dark crystals of Siderite/ Rhodochrosite "mixed" (mid-point in composition). The quality of this specimen is shockingly good, given that it is not from Tsumeb, the type locale for Ludlockite, and the locality by which every other occurrence of this species is measured. The crystals are easily visible without magnification. The field of view is 2.5 mm. Collected by and ex from the Hans Börner collection.

A RECENT VISIT TO THE LONE JACK MINE - WES GANNAWAY

I received a call in early August from Karl Palmer, a former co-worker. Karl graduated from Western Washington University back in the early 1970s (Karl's classmates included Rudi Tschernich). Karl wanted to know if I was interested in going on a field trip to the Lone Jack Mine. I accepted as I had never been in the mine but only to the top of the pass on the old trail. Several other persons were going along including Don Easterbrook, a retired professor from WWU and the author of the book "Geology and Geomorphology of Whatcom County, Washington".

The Lone Jack Mine is located inside the Mt. Baker Wilderness about 2.5 miles south of the Canadian border at the end of the Twin Lakes Road that leads north from the Highway Department buildings at Kulshan. The Lone Jack Mine is one of several mineral deposits that were patented and are now the only private land holdings in the area, the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and the Saginaw Group of claims being the other prominent holdings.

The Lone Jack claims were filed in August of 1897 after the discovery of the Lone Jack vein by Jack Post of Sumas, Washington. Post arrived in Sumas after discovering the vein with a chunk of ore that assayed at $3,500 per ton. Post and his two partners, Luman Van Valkenburg and Russ Lambert, located 24 claims covering many of the larger quartz veins exposed on the slopes of Bear Mountain.

By the end of November, 1897, Post and his partners were paid $50,000 for the claims and moved on to other enterprises. The new owners, the Mt Baker Mining Company, developed the property in 1898, building a mill below the outcrops and driving tunnels on the Lone Jack and Lulu veins. A trail was cut from the Canadian border up Silesia Creek to the mine site. By mid-1899, a wagon road was cleared up the Nooksack River to the new town of Glacier on the U.S. side. This road eventually became the main access to the mining district and by 1901 the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia RR hauled the mining supplies to Glacier. Supplies and equipment were hauled from Glacier to the mine by teams of horses and mules.

In 1901, five of the claims were patented, and a tram was hauling ore down to the mill on Silesia Creek and processed using a 10 stamp mill driven by power from a dam and flume on the creek. In 1907 this first mill was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1913 on the steep slope below the haulage tunnel of the Lone Jack vein. This mill was eventually destroyed in 1917 by snow slides (the new owners built the mill right in the middle of the snow avalanche chute). From that time production was sporadic and by 1941, the only work being done was for the annual assessment. It was estimated that when the first mill burned in 1907, the mine had produced enough profit to pay out $60,000 in dividends. The mine was re-opened around 1991 by a group of investors from Canada and Northwest Washington. The mine produced about 1500 ounces of gold in the early 1990s. Since then the production has been centered on the Whist vein through a new tunnel. Total production from 1898 to date is unknown at this time but has been estimated to be around 25 million dollars. During the early decades, the mine produced as much as $100,000 dollars in concentrate values a year.


Bear Mountain in Northern Whatcom County


Karl Palmer negotiating the Lone Jack vein haulage tunnel


The mucker loading the dump truck


Russ Lambert inside the Lulu vein entrance


Inside the Lulu stope

The geology in the area of the Lone Jack Mine is somewhat complex, consisting of Jurassic phyllites containing numerous stringers of quartz. The quartz was intruded when the nearby Chilliwack Batholith was pushed up into the older metamorphic rock during the Miocene. The gold is found in a free state and is sized from amounts that can be seen by the naked eye to very small grains. Much of the gold is included in the massive tellurobismuthite. The ore value is greatly enhanced by the amount of the bismuth and tellurium in the ore. Associated minerals are pyrite and pyrrhotite. The gold telluride calaverite is also present.

Our trip was planned for August 26th. Some of the people dropped out, leaving Karl, Russ Lambert (grandson of the original claim filer), and myself. By the time we arrived at the elevation of the Twin Lakes, the sky was overcast and a light drizzle was coming down. The temperature was about 40F. It is about 2 miles from the locked gate at the Twin Lakes along the mine to market road. In some places this road has a 35 degree slope, so steep that the 10 ton dump truck used to haul the ore to the bin near the Mt Baker Highway can only haul about 4 tons at one time. We arrived at the mine and met with one of the workers.

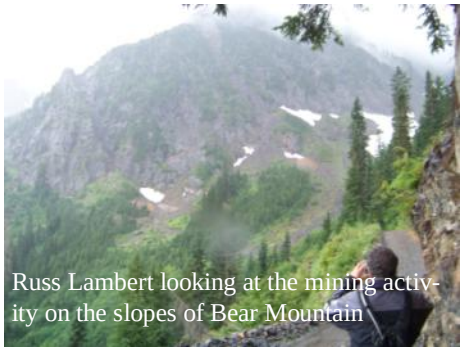
At this time the mine is operating with several workers and a foreman, hauling about 4 tons every couple of hours. The mine is operating in a drift on the Whist vein, one of the three veins that have been mined since the first operations started. The ore is dropped down from the Whist stope onto the floor of the haulage tunnel and the mucker scoops the ore and piles it outside the tunnel. The activity inside the mine is coordinated with the time it takes the dump truck to haul its load nine miles to the stockpile and back. While we were there, the miners were setting up a blast and patiently waited until we were clear of the mine before setting off the charge. This activity continues from the time the miners can access the mine around the middle of August and stops around the first of October with the arrival of the first snow. A good year might result in a stockpile of one thousand tons with an average value of ½ ounce of gold per ton.

The Lone Jack continues to produce enough gold to warrant the effort of mining these remote veins. The day we were there it never got above 40 degrees (it was 65 in Bellingham). We mucked through the old Lone Jack haulage tunnel up to our ankles in cold water and everything in the Lulu vein was dripping wet. A small stream flowed from the upper workings and most of the ore was covered in mud. You gotta love it.


The operation at the Whist adit as seen from the Lulu adit

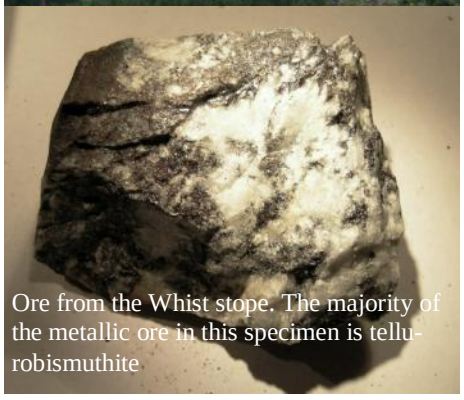

Along the trail to the Lulu vein


Russ Lambert along the trail to the Lone Jack vein


Russ Lambert looking at the mining activity on the slopes of Bear Mountain


The Whist adit


The air vent on the Whist vein blowing dust and smoke from a blast


Ore from the Whist stope. The majority of the metallic ore in this specimen is tellurobismuthite

Pacific NW Chapter Friends of Mineralogy

Minerals of Australia

36nd Annual Symposium & Mineral Show

October 15-17, 2010

Red Lion Hotel, Kelso, Washington
(40 minutes north of Portland, Oregon)

SHOW HIGHLIGHTS

Main Floor Dealers

Lehigh Minerals, Jim & Yolanda McEwen

Multi-Fractured Gems, Bruce & Pat Bennett

Pacific Rim Gem & Minerals, John Meek

Earths Treasures, Richard Kennedy

Displays

Contact Ray Lasmanis at ray.lasmanis@wadnr.gov or call 360-902-1056 (work) to put together an institutional, education or private display.

Auction

Please bring items for both the ongoing "silent" auctions and the Saturday night banquet auction. Your donations are a major source of funding for the Symposium. Items may be donated at any time before or during the show. Contact Karen or Gary Hinderman at gkmhind@gte.net, any club officer or show committee member.

Hotel Meals

The Red Lion has reduced its restaurant service. A $4.95 buffet is the only breakfast offering, and there will be no lunch service.

Satellite Dealers

Add to your collection by visiting dozens of satellite dealers located in first floor rooms in the north wing of the hotel. To be a satellite dealer, contact Al Liebetrau at 11822 SW Lodi Court, Powell Butte, Or. 97753, phone 541-504-4751, or e-mail: liebetrauam@msn.com. Satellite dealers are asked to donate $15 and provide an auction specimen. Tables are not provided.

Main Floor Security

In order to ensure security on the main floor, badges will be provided for dealers and exhibitors at check-in. Only badge-wearing individuals will be allowed on the floor when it is closed to the public (during set-up, take down, and between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.)

Hotel Rooms

Room reservations should be made with the motel, the Red Lion Hotel at **360-636-4400**. Identify yourself as being with the PNWFM for a special rate of $82 + tax per night, double occupancy by Sept 14. We have 40 rooms reserved in the north wing; Satellite Dealers have priority in this area. The Red Lion Hotel DOES NOT permit people to camp in or out of their vehicles in the hotel parking lot. The hotel's security will monitor the parking lot at night and disrupt anyone sleeping in their vehicle. There is an RV Park about a mile down the road from the hotel.

Meals

The Saturday night buffet is included in registration fees. Saturday's lunch will be a deli buffet; FM underwrites lunch as part of our room contract. By purchasing a lunch ticket for the nice sandwich and salad buffet provided by Red Lion, you are helping to reimburse FM for this cost. On Sunday morning, coffee and tea will be available.

SPEAKERS

Penny Williamson has over 30 years experience as a geological curator in Australian universities. She is passionate about educating, particularly in promoting the quality and diversity of Australian minerals, and is dedicated to preserving Australia's mineral heritage. She has authored articles and given national and international talks about these favourite passions.

Penny's first major quality themed mineral display, at the University of Tasmania in 1992, was in honor of her colleague, mineralogist Ramsay Ford, who died suddenly. In 2000 she had the opportunity to design & execute the display of the Howard Worner Collection at the University of Wollongong. Howard Worner, editor of "Minerals of Broken Hill", had the pleasure of seeing his collection permanently displayed for the benefit of all. Since 2002 Penny has been invited to exhibit Australian minerals at Tucson and Denver Mineral Shows. She coordinated Tucson's "Minerals Down Under" in 2007 and Munich's "Australia" in 2008.

John Sobolewski is Polish by birth and Australian by nationality He has been living in the USA for the past 40 years as a professor and administrator at several research universities in the USA. He holds a Masters Degree in Electrical Engineering and a Doctorate in Computer Science. He started mineral collecting in Australia at the age of 12 and now that he is retired, he is working on getting rid of unwanted specimens and cataloging his collection. He believes that the hobby has allowed him to keep his sanity while working at academic institutions.

Harvey Jong was born and raised in Denver, Colorado and moved to Arizona in 1983. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from M.I.T. and a Master of Science from the University of California, Santa Barbara; both degrees are in electrical engineering. After working in the microprocessor industry for over 17 years, he decided to pursue his passions for photography and minerals. He started a digital media studio, Digital Panoramas, that specializes in virtual reality, and he collects carbonate minerals with a special focus on rhodochrosite. He is the Secretary for the Arizona Mineral and Mining Museum Foundation.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15th

11:00 am	Dealers & Display Set-up
3:00 pm	Motel Check-in begins
5:00 pm	Main Floor opens to public
10:00 pm	Main Floor closes

SATURDAY, Oct. 16

8:00 am	**MAIN FLOOR OPENS**
9:00 am	*Bob Meyer* Welcome
9:05:am	*Allan Young* Introduction of Speakers and Program
9:10 am	*Penny Williamson* Australia's Mineral Heritage
10:00 am	**BREAK**
10:30 am	*John Sobolewski* The Albert Chapman Collection
11:20 am	**BREAK**
12:00 NOON	**FM BUFFET LUNCH**
1:30 pm	*Penny Williamson* Current Specimen Producing Localities in Australia
2:20 pm	**BREAK**
2:45 pm	*Harvey Jong* Mineral Collecting in Tasmania
3:35	**BREAK, SET UP FOR DINNER**
6:00	Dinner (included in registration)
6:45	(during dinner) PNWFM Live Auction
10:00	Main Floor closes

SUNDAY, Oct. 17

8:00 am	**MAIN FLOOR OPENS**
9:00 am	*John Sobolewski* The Minerals of Broken Hill
9:50 am	**BREAK**
10:00 am	*Harvey Jong* Mineral Collecting in Western Australia
10:30 am	**BREAK**
10:45 am	PNWFM Business Meeting
11:30 am	Symposium Closes

REGISTRATION

General Registration

Includes Saturday's banquet dinner.

Before October 2nd

$60 x ____ registrants = $_____

After October 4th

$75 x ____ registrants = $_____

Saturday Deli Lunch Buffet

Not included in General Registration

$15 x ____ attendees = $_____

Saturday Banquet

Additional banquet meals for guests not attending symposium talks

$28 x _____ attendees = $_____

Payment of 2011 dues

$15 for 2011 dues x _____ =$_____

The deadline for 2010 dues was June 27, 2010

TOTAL ENCLOSED $_____

Please fill out reverse side completely

Please pay your dues with this registration

Mail dues and completed registration form to:

Bill Dameron
1609 NW 79th Circle
Vancouver, WA 98665

PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH SIDES OF THIS FORM, CUT ALONG THE FOLD TO LEFT AND MAIL WITH YOUR CHECK

EARLY REGISTRATION ENDS OCTOBER 2, 2010

Names: _____

_____

Address:_____

City:_____

State & ZIP:_____

Phone:_____

E-mail:_____

I DO_____ I DO NOT_____

wish to receive newsletters electronically (saves both National & PNW FM money)

Please fill out reverse side completely

Please pay your dues with this registration

Mail dues and completed registration form to:

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST
CHAPTER
FRIENDS OF
MINERALOGY

www.PNWFM.org
Editor: John Lindell
lindell4@aol.com

PNWFM CALENDAR

Sept 6-21—Nevada/ Utah Field trip
hosted by Wes Gannaway

Oct 15-17 - 36th PNWFM Symposium, *Minerals of Australia*, Kelso, WA

Oct 14-16, 2011 - **37th PNWFM Symposium**, *Minerals of Mexico*, Kelso, WA

Amethyst sceptered Japan Law twin. Green Ridge, King Co., WA. Collected and photo by Joe George