FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

Mark Easterbrook

Greetings Everyone! Many of you may have just returned from Tucson and/or Quartzite and I hope to get there one day myself. It’s always been a vacation dream of mine; maybe next year. In January, we had our first Executive Board meeting in DeLand, Florida. Many thanks go to the Tomoka Gem & Mineral Society for their preparations and hospitality. It was truly a pleasure seeing everyone again. I know Beryl Ferguson will be very busy transcribing the recorded meeting Minutes for publication soon.

In my January 2010 message I mentioned our two SFMS workshop schools at Wildacres and William Holland. The schedules are now available and classes are already starting to fill up. June 13 is not too far off to start planning for your first workshop of the year at William Holland. The first Wildacres workshop starts August 23. Please put these dates on your calendar. Details are in your Lodestar and on the SFMS website.

I have heard concerns that the SFMS may not have enough instructors based on the “TBD” listing next to instructor names for some classes. SFMS Education Chair Danny Griffin assures me that we do indeed have instructors for the classes in both schools as he has verbal commitments from all of them. He and the workshop directors are just waiting for the instructor registration forms to be returned before the names are published in the Lodestar and on the SFMS website, probably by March.

Our second Executive Board meeting is tentatively planned for early May. I will have the location finalized in early February with details presented in the March edition of the Lodestar and on the SFMS website. The meeting is open to all SFMS clubs. Please attend and let your voice be heard! Every SFMS club has a vote.

CARL’S EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

An understanding of a region’s geological history provides perspective as to why minerals and rock formations are found as they are. Kemp Ross’ article “The Southern Appalachian Mountains” starting on Page 4 provides such insight for a major part of the southeast region. His article was originally published in the Southern Appalachian Gem & Mineral Society’s newsletter ‘Mountain Mineral Monthly’. Kempton H. Roll was the founding Executive Director of the Metal Power Industries Federation and has written numerous technical articles in the field of metallurgical engineering.

Also included in this month’s edition are reports from four of our SFMS committees to include our Slide/Video Library, a little-used resource for meeting presentations, and our Youth Resources committee that offers, among other things, workshop scholarships for deserving young members.

Please note the revised SFMS Workshops Schedule on Page 10; workshop applications can be found in the Jan 2010 Lodestar or on the SFMS web site.

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Website: [http://www.amfed.org/sfms](http://www.amfed.org/sfms)

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THE SOUTHEAST FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES, INC.

A Non-Profit, Non-Commercial, Non-Political Organization and Regional Federation of the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

PURPOSE:
To bring about a closer association of Clubs and Societies devoted to the study of Earth Sciences and the practice of Lapidary Arts and Crafts in the Southeast part of the United States.

OBJECTIVE:
To cooperate with similar Federations to promote public interest in the Earth Sciences and the conservation of natural resources.

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Articles for the March 2010 Lodestar are due by February 25, 2010.

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FIELD TRIPS

February 6, 2010: Hogg Mine, (near LaGrange) Troup County, Georgia hosted by Mid-Georgia G&M Society. Collecting rose quartz, beryl, mica books, and quartz crystal for a $17.00/adult fee (children under age 18 are free). Contact Jay Batcha e-mail rocky1s@cox.net or (478) 784-1965.

Field trips are open to all members of clubs associated with the DMC program of the SFMS Field Trip Committee and to all members of SFMS clubs/societies who provide their membership with SFMS liability insurance. Because of insurance requirements, members of the GENERAL PUBLIC are NOT invited to this or any DMC program field trips.

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UPCOMING SHOWS

February 12-14, 2010: Merritt Island, FL - Central Brevard Rock & Gem Club. 33rd Annual Symphony of Gemstones Show, Kiwanis Island Park, 950 Kiwanis Park Road, SR 520. Hours: Feb 12, 1-6; Feb 13 & 14, 10 - 5. Rough and cut gems, minerals, fine jewelry, equipment, supplies, books, beads, exhibits, & demonstrations. For info call 453-6379

February 19-21, 2010: Vero Beach, FL - Treasure Coast Rock & Gem Society. Annual Gem & Jewelry Show, Vero Beach Community Center, 14th Ave & 23rd Street. Hours: Feb 19, 12 - 5; Feb 20, 10 - 5; Feb 21, 10 - 4


March 19-21, 2010: Rome, Georgia—Rome Georgia Mineral Society. 32nd Annual Valley and Ridge Gem and Mineral Show, The Forum, 2 Government Plaza (one block from Broad St at the end of 3rd Ave in downtown Rome). Hours: Fri & Sat 10-6 and Sun 11-5. Fee parking & admission. Contact Tim Biggart at (706) 232-7143 or tbiggart@berry.edu


May 7-9, 2010: Marietta, GA - The Georgia Mineral Society. 42nd Annual Gem, Mineral, Jewelry, & Fossil Show, The Cobb County Civic Center, 548 S. Marietta Parkway & Fairground Street. Hours: Fri & Sat 10 - 6, Sun 12 - 5, Auctions Sat 1pm. Contact Kim Cochran (770) 979-8331 or mayshow@gamineral.org

June 5 & 6, 2010: Birmingham, AL - Alabama Mineral & Lapidary Society. 37th Annual Tannehill Gem, Mineral, Fossil, & Jewelry Show, Tannehill Ironworks Historical State Park. Hours: Sat & Sun 9 - 5. Show is free with paid admission to state park. For info call Gene Blackerby (205) 807-6777 or gene@lapidaryclub.com


Please Note
To ensure your show is listed here, send a written notice to the Lodestar Editor: Carl Rabott, 216 Spring View Drive, Murphy, NC 28906 or e-mail dtalbott@bellsouth.net.

SFMS clubs/societies are also encouraged to register their eventlistings on the SFMS website at:www.amfed.org/sfme.
THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS: How They Got Where They Are
by Kempton H. Roll

The beautiful Blue Ridge and the majestic Great Smoky Mountains. The southeast's great vacationland, Mecca for Fall "leaf lookers", campers, and hikers. The summertime escape from the heat of the lowlands. The source of gems and minerals for industry and "rock hounds". And home to increasing numbers of retirees. These are the historical Southern Appalachians shared by the citizens of West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia.

Those who have just discovered them as well as those who have been calling them home for generations, may have wondered how these mountain ranges that add so much beauty and tranquility to our lives were formed and what this area of the South was like before they existed. Or were they always here? And how about the Ice Age? Did this part of the United States escape the deep freeze? Was the land scraped clean by glaciers like that of our northern neighbors? How high were the tallest peaks before they were worn down to their present height? Or are they still "growing" like the Rocky Mountains out west?

It is quite possible to come up with reasonable answers to these questions. Geology is a well established science and geologic deduction can tell us a great deal without having to be witnesses to an event. It explains the sometimes subtle, sometimes violent, but always powerful forces of nature that are impacting on us today just as they were millennia ago. If you are a rock hound you no doubt already know a great deal about these forces and how they can create beautiful minerals and delicate crystals. But let's look at the bigger picture and try to interpret the geological signs we see about us; signs that might offer some clues as to how these mountains were created and what it was like on this part of planet Earth before they arrived.

The author's curiosity about the origins of the mountains in which he now resides and his effort as a rock hound to understand why the southern Appalachians are so special and fascinating, geologically speaking, is the reason for this article.

TIME First, go back in time. Way back. Strangely, this is not an easy thing to do because we all tend to equate time with what we ourselves can understand with the help of clocks and calendars (unless we are astronomers and think in terms of light years - or geologists who think of "ages" and millennia!). Forget years. They are far too short a span to measure geologic time. Start with a century - 100 years - slightly more than the average lifetime. One hundred centuries is 10,000 years. The entire history of mankind stretches back only about 60 or 70 centuries. This is nothing compared to geologic history where centuries, even thousands of them, are a mere drop in an exceedingly large bucket of time. Here is another way to relate to the immense magnitude of geologic time: If we could compress into one year all the centuries that have elapsed since the beginning of the Universe, modern man would have been on Earth for less than a second!

Now transport your thinking back to 46 million centuries ago. This is the calculated age of the oldest rocks we've found on Earth. This was when our planet was beginning to settle down and pull itself together. The age of a layer of rock can be determined by the rate of radioactive decay of its mineral content and often, though less accurately, by its fossil content. Based on this, according to Harry L. Moore in his "Roadside Guide to the Geology of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park," we know that the oldest rocks found in the Blue Ridge mountains are 10 million centuries old. In fact, most of the rocks in the Appalachians are this old. They include metamorphic gneisses, schists, some granitic rocks, as well as sedimentary rocks which are the youngest. They range in age from 3 to 5 million centuries.

That leaves a time gap of at least 36 million centuries before any of the Blue Ridge rocks were even formed.

THE BEGINNING Try to comprehend what could have been happening during that vast span of time - so many centuries that it boggles the imagination. In fact, we do have a fairly good idea of what was happening. According to Norman Cutler Smith, a geologist at the University of North Carolina Asheville (College for Sen-
iors), by studying the types of rocks composing these mountains, geologists have deduced without doubt that this particular portion of Earth was definitely under water - the bottom of a vast ocean, slowly filling up with sediment and sand. Much of the sediment was probably volcanic ash thrown into the atmosphere by ancient volcanoes whose vestiges have all but disappeared from this part of North America. The residue was washed off the land by rain water, streams and rivers.

As the sediment became deeper and deeper, the weight of the material itself and the water above created enough pressure to cause the particles at the oldest and thus lowest levels to consolidate into a layered, reasonably solid rock mass, i.e., sandstone, siltstone, limestone; the latter formed from calcium carbonate muds and the skeletons of marine life forms.

**THE GREAT COLLISION(S)**  But something else was happening at the same time. Huge rock masses (tectonic plates) composed of continents and portions of ocean basins afloat on the earth's semi-molten mantle, were alternately separating and then drifting toward one another. Geologists have long known that at one point the continents were bunched together in a massive proto-continent, dubbed "Pangaea." Recently discovered evidence reveals that the North American "tectonic plate" (continent) was at one time bordered on the east coast by what we now know as South America, on the southwest by Antarctica and the northwest by Australia. The evidence is based on a contiguous rock formation known as the "Grenville Belt" that can be traced from northern Canada and down the eastern seaboard of the United States only to show up once again in Australia as well as on the Antarctica plate. It was like a rocky "ribbon" that once tied all these distant continents together into one huge land mass.

When continents collide, something has to give. What was happening was not unlike compressing a multi-layered piece of water-softened, thick, soggy cardboard one side toward the other. The material in the middle has to go somewhere so it crumples to form ridges and grooves (mountains and valleys). Increasing the pressure, forces some sections of the cardboard to fold over on itself, crunch up and perhaps even break off in some places.

Like the cardboard, the layers of sediment being steadily squeezed together were now emerging out of the water and forced upward higher and higher by the advancing continents. What had been ocean floor was becoming mountain top. "Orogeny" is the technical name assigned by geologists to the effects of the collision of these moving continents that form the crust of our globe. The southern Appalachian mountain-building episode, according to Dr. J. William Miller, Jr., assistant professor of geology at the University of North Carolina Asheville, consisted of a series of at least three such events which began 15 million centuries ago and ended about 2.3 million centuries ago at the end of the Paleozoic time. It culminated in what is called the "Appalachian Orogeny".

So what were once layers of sedimentary rock thousands of feet thick and comprising the bed of an ocean, began rising up and ultimately formed peaks at least as high as the present day Rocky Mountains. Perhaps higher. Based on the tremendous volume of material eroded from them and deposited along the east coast of the United States, it is estimated that a layer of rock as much as 20 miles in thickness has been removed.

**THE WEARING DOWN**  Then, after a while, give or take a few million centuries, these same continental plates reversed direction, gave up trying to squash each other and began drifting apart, leaving mountainous piles of scrunched up rock on the edge of the restless continents: the Appalachian Mountains in North America, the Pyrenees in Europe and the Atlas Mountains in Africa. The gap between North America and Afro-Europe became the Atlantic Ocean. This plate movement is still going on and the Atlantic is still expanding at the rate at which fingernails grow: roughly two centimeters per year!

Now exposed to the atmosphere and the elements, the relentless forces of nature began bringing them down. The effects of erosion no doubt kept pace with the sporadic structural uplift so that the elevations of the highest peaks, though certainly greater than today, may never have been so spectacular as the present day Himalayas. Falling rain, flowing streams and rivers, freezing and thawing that produced frost heaving and ice capable of shattering huge boulders and cracking apart walls of seemingly solid rock did most of the work.
Blowing wind and the abrading effect of airborne rock particles also contributed to the process. In regions to the north, moving glaciers of ice would break down and scrape off the mountain tops and fill the valleys with rubble. Everything - water, rocks, soil - would work its way inexorably to the ocean once again thanks to gravity, nature's gentlest but most persistent force.

THE HEATING UP  All this pushing, squeezing and crunching of rock layers had a side effect: Heat. The extreme orogenic (mountain-forming) pressures resulting from the force of gravity on huge masses of slowly moving rock, generated frictional heat - many thousands of degrees. This, combined with heat coming from the mantle below, caused some of these sedimentary rocks to change (metamorphose) in form and mineral composition. Sandstone became quartzite. Limestones were converted into marble, and shales into slates. Molten material, including the minerals mica, feldspar and quartz, solidified to form an extremely tough igneous rock called "granite."

Sometimes the molten feldspar along with other minerals was injected by the pressures from below into the older rocks above to form deposits called "pegmatite dikes." The larger, more spectacular molten intrusions are being mined today for their high purity quartz, feldspar, beryl and mica besides a variety of precious gem crystals including emeralds, aquamarines, and tourmalines.

For visual evidence of what took place way back then, get in your car and drive along any modern Appalachian mountain highway. Notice the appearance of the rock in the walls of the road-cuts. It is such slices through geologic history that provide perhaps the best testimony to the intense forces that created these mountains. In contrast, a road-cut in the plains of the midwestern states reveals flat or gently dipping layers of rock strata, clearly a sign that the rolling landscape is due, largely to erosion, glacial or otherwise. But in the southern part of the Appalachian mountains, in the Blue Ridge, including the Great Smokies, we see at every road-cut a striking display of awesome, powerful distortion; graphic evidence of the tremendous forces of nature that were in play so many millions of centuries ago. We see layers, no longer flat but twisted and convoluted, sometimes even curling back on themselves; some shearing portions away completely, the missing piece to be found in some other location. The I-240 road-cut through Beaucatcher Mountain east of Asheville is a classic illustration of the result of what was happening way back then.

The angle of the "layering" (foliation) of metamorphic rocks or "bedding planes" of sedimentary rocks also provide proof of the mechanism that created these mountains. Examination of those on the Tennessee side reveal formations identical with those on the North Carolina side, with one notable distinction: Those on the northwestern slopes tilt upward from southwest to northeast; those on the southeastern side also tilt upward but in exactly the opposite direction: from southeast to northwest. This is precisely what one would expect from compressing flat land until it started to bulge upward in the middle.

Continuing westward across Tennessee into Harlan County, Kentucky we find coal deposits among the layers of sedimentary rock. These were the ancient wet land marshes and bogs that bordered the coastline of that same ocean bed we now enjoy in the form of the mountains of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. During one of the Appalachian orogenies, these lowlands laden with living organic material were buried under layers of sediment which compacted it into seams of bituminous or "soft" coal. Up around Scranton, Pennsylvania layers of bog land were buried to far greater depths and compressed by the greater weight of the rock above to the point where they metamorphosed into anthracite or "hard" coal.

THE GLACIERS  What role did glaciers play in the formation or shaping of these mountains? None in the southern Appalachians. The southernmost traces of the last Ice Age are well above the Mason-Dixon Line. Moreover, glaciers do not build mountains. Rather, they tend to destroy them by eroding their tops and filling in the valleys with rocky debris. The southern mountain country was spared, although ice fields to the north affected the temperatures and precipitation: longer cool cycles brought more rain and snow. This in itself contributed significantly to the wearing down of the mountainous regions of Western North Carolina. It brought
frequent and copious rainfall which set the stage for the normal, constant forces of erosion resulting from the flow of streams and rivers. In winter months, it fostered cracking due to freezing and thawing. And with it came the scouring effect of wind. These same processes continue today - abetted by the ravages of man. That is why the Appalachian Mountains, being geologically older, are much lower and have gentler slopes compared to the Rockies or the Andes or the Himalayas. We just got a tremendous head start in the erosion process - 2.5 million centuries!

**TODAY** Let's move forward to relatively recent times: 200 to 165 centuries before the present. It is believed that the southern Appalachians had tundra vegetation and had developed permafrost where the temperatures averaged below 32°F. In fact, a permanent snowpack may have persisted throughout the year in some higher hollows or valleys. Intense freeze-thaw activity resulted in the development of "block fields", i.e., areas within the mountains strewn with huge boulders developed from jointed bedrock, much of it granite. Alpine tundra herbs and subarctic shrubs persisted above 5,000 feet in elevation. Forests blanketed the hill slopes and valleys at lower elevations, below the upper limit of stunted trees.

Between 165 and 125 centuries before the present, there was an increase in mean annual temperature and precipitation. Freeze-thaw action reworked sediments down the unstable mountain slopes. With warming climates, forests spread upward to the middle elevations and deciduous tree species (oak, birch and ash) migrated into the valleys, expanding from areas in the coastal plain. By 100 centuries ago, coniferous forests dominated, as today, by Fraser fir and red spruce - were established on the slopes of the higher ridges; oak forests spread into the low and middle elevations. Today spruce-fir forests are found along cliff faces of the higher elevation mountains including Mt. Mitchel, Mt. Le Conte, and Grandfather Mountain. The block fields, now stabilized, support growths of hemlock and hardwood trees.

In the comparatively warm, comfortable climate we presently enjoy, our mountain slopes abound with flora and fauna: about 2,000 species of plants - 130 varieties of hardwoods alone, 50 species of mammals, 39 species of amphibians, and over 200 species of birds.

**TOMORROW** Looking out today at the quiet beauty and spectacular vistas offered to all who reside in or visit these lovely mountains, one can appreciate what Nature has done over the millennia to create them. And, as we have also seen, to slowly, imperceptibly bring them back down to what they once were: sand and sediment gradually rinsing off the land and building up the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. And still mega-centuries later, the whole dynamic continental collision process will no doubt begin again - if it hasn't already! Let us hope that Man will be there to bear witness to the tortuous travails of the next orogeny of our Appalachian Mountains.

Special thanks to Norman Cutler Smith, Professor of Geology, UNC-A College for Seniors and J. William Miller, Jr., Assistant Professor of Geology, University of North Carolina-Asheville for technical assistance; and to "A Roadside Guide to the Geology of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park," by Harry L. Moore for background data.

SFMS’s SLIDE/VIDEO LIBRARY
Freda Hull, Slide/Video Committee Chair

Is your club/society looking for informative program media for your meetings?

SFMS’s library of slide, video, and digital presentations contains nearly 300 titles that can be ‘checked out’ for only the cost of return postage. A list available programs and checkout procedures can be found on SFMS’s web site. Slide presentations are in either 35mm (requiring a 35mm projector) or CD format with a written narrative script. DVD and VHS video presentations include live action or static slides with narration.

The American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) provides most of our library additions by way of their annual media program competition. This competition is open to any club, society, or members thereof with dues paid to a Federation affiliated with AFMS. The 2010 deadline for entry to this competition is April 15, 2010. There are four entry classes: educational, field collecting, how-to-do-it, and just-for-juniors; a $200 cash prize is awarded for the highest scoring presentation in each class and $100 prizes are available for other high scoring programs. For more info contact AFMS Program Competition Coordinator, Marge Collins marge@qtm.net or (269) 695-4313.

AFMS Program Competition Winners for 2009 (now in our library) are:

- “Romanian Mines & Minerals” by Michael Shaw, 30 min. DVD
- “Barite- The Gangue’s All Here” by Larry Havens, 30 min. DVD
- “Opals” by Nickolas Riebeek, 4 min. DVD
- “Oklahoma Rocks” produced by Explorer Multimedia, 58 min. DVD

SFMS’s JUNIOR OF THE YEAR
Bonita Harris, Youth Resources Committee Chair

Congratulations to Melissa Siver, winner of the 2009 SFMS Junior of the Year (JOY) award. Of the three junior member applicants representing two different mineralogical societies, Melissa earned the highest number of points to qualify for this prestigious award. At age 14, Melissa is a member of the Jacksonville Gem & Mineral Society, enjoys rockhounding, and silver craft work, and has written articles on Savanna River Agate and the Hogg Mine for her society’s newsletter.

Also receiving recognition were Erica Nathan (age 11) and Mitchell Nathan (age 9), junior members of the Tomoka Gem & Mineral Society and both are skilled faceters attending faceter guild meetings in Bunnell and Deland, Florida.

SFMS also has junior member scholarships for deserving junior members (ages 12-18) to attend SFMS Workshops at William Holland and Wild Acres; however very few juniors apply for these scholarships. The deadline for applying for these scholarships is March 31, 2010. Contact me at bonitaharris@mchsi.com or (251) 865-9157 for further information.
BE SAFE—BE WELL

EXERCISE? ABSOLUTELY!
Don Monroe, Safety Committee Chair

Almost every newspaper or magazine or television advertisement extols the virtues of exercise and usually tries to sell you some sort of equipment. Now the equipment is probably not all bad but may not be necessary. Many forms of exercise such as walking or swimming may be accomplished without any significant investment.

Who really needs to exercise? Basically all of us need to exercise but it takes a lot of commitment to do enough. Think about young children. If we can keep them off the couch and out from in front of the television, they can burn up a lot of energy and hopefully not do too much damage around the house. It often takes a lot of imagination to challenge little ones.

To get pre-teens to exercise, is often more of a challenge because they often have a short attention span and you may need to constantly come up with new ideas or different games. All of you who have dealt with grandchildren are probably aware of just what it takes to keep them doing new and different things. Teenagers present the same issues but just more of them.

As you look through this article you begin to see a pattern. As the participants get older, the job gets more difficult.

Well you haven’t seen anything yet. Just wait until we get to adults and, even worse, senior citizens. Many of us have been in a situation where we had to amuse our parents. Mercy, can they be demanding! They often have the attention span of a child but are quite comfortable telling us what to do and how to do it.

Do I have any answers? I am not sure that I do, but I will, however, make the following suggestions:

* Collect puzzles appropriate to the various age groups.
* Look for games. Most game boxes will tell you what age group may be the best.
* Collect crayons, pens, pencils and paper.
* Collect decks of cards and a copy of Hoyles rules.

Years ago we discovered that our entire family (about a dozen of us) really enjoyed rummy and canasta. Try dominos. There are some new ones on the market.

Last but not least you may want to pray for dry weather. Even a large house seems small on a rainy day.

SFMS WORKSHOPS UPDATE
Danny Griffin, Education Committee Chair

The Workshop schedule has been posted to the SFMS website. This schedule has been updated since the January Lodestar. Please have a look at the new schedule and pick a class that looks interesting to you. Also, keep your eye on the website for additional posting as they come up. In the near future, a listing of instructors and class descriptions will be available. This may help you decide which class to take.

By the time you read this, I will have sent the workshop schedule (Editor: see next page for a further updated schedule), instruction and registration sheets to all the newsletter editors within the SFMS. I encourage those editors to post the workshop info in their next edition. If I have inadvertently left out an editor, please contact me immediately, and I will forward the information to you as quickly as possible. Club newsletters are the fastest way to get the schedule to the largest number of SFMS members.

Rather than talk about an individual class in this issue I would like to discuss a group of classes offered at William Holland this year. Those are the Silver group of classes (Silver 1, 2 & 3). This is the first time, in quite a while, that a bank of silver classes has been offered at the same location. The silversmithing classes were popular last year and have always been part of our core classes. If you have taken a silver class before I encourage you to try it again. Taking a “same level” class from a different instructor will give you a whole new perspective on a lot of techniques. I took silver 1 several times and picked up a huge amount of new information from each instructor. I now use a combination of techniques that works best for me. If you feel comfortable enough to move up to another level, have a look at the schedule. There are two highly qualified instructor choices for Silver 2. As far as the Silver 3 class goes, I know for a fact that you will be pleased with what you learn in her class.

Please submit one of your junior club members for the Youth Federation Workshop Scholarships. For more information give me a call and/or review the details in the December Lodestar on page 3.

I am always available for questions about the workshops or how decisions are made within the Education Committee. Feel free to give the Workshop Directors, Registrars, or myself a call anytime you have questions.

I hope to see you at one, or more, of the workshops!
The intermediate and advanced classes listed with an asterisk (*) require some prior experience by the student. Experience in a class provided by your local club, Workshop class, or self study may be enough. Please do not exclude yourself, if you’re interested in one of these classes, without contacting the instructor first.

**SESSION ONE - WILLIAM HOLLAND**  
**SUNDAY, June 13-19, 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Type</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver 1</td>
<td>Allen Jewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver 1</td>
<td>Barbara Fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Silver 2</td>
<td>Nancy English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabochons</td>
<td>Gene Tipton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain Making</td>
<td>Case Leeser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire Wrap &amp; Weaving</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opal Cutting</td>
<td>Joe DiPietro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fused Glass</td>
<td>Addy DiPietro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faceting</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lampworking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polymer Clay</td>
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**SESSION TWO - WILDACRES**  
**MONDAY, August 23 - 29, 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precious Metal Clay Level 1</td>
<td>Mary Ann Devos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular Polymer Clay Projects</td>
<td>Barbara McGuire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Fused Glass</td>
<td>Barb &amp; Herrick Jeffers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beginning Silversmithing</td>
<td>Nancy English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scrimshaw</td>
<td>Bill Wetzel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabochon Making</td>
<td>Pat Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intro to Wire Wrapping</td>
<td>Rowan Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead Stringing</td>
<td>Vivian Heath</td>
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<td>*Metalwork Help &amp; Special Projects</td>
<td>Jeff Shears</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewelry Bench &amp; Tool Making</td>
<td>Danny Griffin</td>
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**SESSION THREE - WILDACRES**  
**MONDAY, September 13 - 19, 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*PMC Advanced techniques</td>
<td>Mary Ann &amp; Ken Devos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze Clay</td>
<td>Gail DeLuca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain Maille Jewelry</td>
<td>Warren Collins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beginning Silversmithing</td>
<td>Jim Richardson</td>
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<td>Rowan Rose</td>
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<td>Opal Cutting</td>
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<td>*Advanced Fused Glass</td>
<td>Rich Dillon</td>
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<td>Vivian Heath</td>
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<td>Southwest Silver</td>
<td>Dan Haga</td>
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**SESSION FOUR - WILLIAM HOLLAND**  
**SUNDAY, October 10-16, 2010**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver 1</td>
<td>Barbara Fields</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Silver 2</td>
<td>Allen Jewell</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Silver 3</td>
<td>Nancy English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabochons</td>
<td>Betty James</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain Making</td>
<td>Roy Deere</td>
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<td>Wire Wrap / Weaving</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<td>Opal Cutting</td>
<td>Sara Lee Boyce</td>
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<td>Faceting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polymer Clay</td>
<td>Barbara McGuire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold Connections</td>
<td>Kim St Jean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soapstone Carving</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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