FROM YOUR PRESIDENT
Mark Easterbrook

Spring will be upon us before we know it. Officially, Spring begins March 20th. For me it won’t come fast enough. For many of us Spring means getting outdoors more often and planning those extended rockhounding trips. Spring also means the next SFMS Executive Board meeting. It is now confirmed that the Spring Executive Board meeting will be held in Charleston, South Carolina on April 30 and May 1. Our meeting will be hosted by the Lowcountry Gem & Mineral Society of Charleston in conjunction with their show held that weekend. I’ve been a member of this club for the last 15 years and we have a lot of very active members. There is more information in this Lodestar about the host hotel and reservation information. I know Beryl will be sending out meeting registration information in the coming weeks.

We still have two SFMS committee chair positions yet to fill with that being Historian and Uniform Rules (the latter position may be filled by the time you receive your March Lodestar). We also still need SFMS representatives to two AFMS committees including Club Rockhound of the Year and Education All American. If you think you would be interested in one of these open committees please let me know. Descriptions of what these positions involve can be found on the SFMS website.

By the time you read this, you should either have already sent your applications to the workshop registrars for Wildacres and William Holland, or you should be getting them in soon. Classes fill up sooner than you might think. If you can’t get into the one class you really want I hope you do consider another class. The instructors that Education Chair Danny Griffin and the workshop directors have lined up this year are eager to pass along their knowledge and skill to the SFMS membership. I encourage everyone in the SFMS to support your workshops so we can continue this valuable and necessary educational service. The details are in this Lodestar and on the SFMS website.

CARL’S EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

Professor Emeritus R.V. Dietrich of Central Michigan University has organized his vast knowledge of gemrocks in an on-line depository entitled Gemrocks: Ornamental and Curio Stones. His commentary on jasper is but a very small part of this depository. Professor Dietrich is also a co-author on a recently released book entitled Gems, Granites, and Gravels: Knowing and Using Rocks and Minerals.

The article on tax-exempt organization reporting provides information extracted from several IRS sources. Rather than offering any tax advise, our intent is to raise awareness about tax reporting consequences resulting from the little publicized provisions in the Pension Protection Act of 2006.

For those interested in attending the Spring 2010 SFMS Board Meeting held in conjunction with the Lowcountry Gem & Mineral Society’s annual show, details can be found on page 8.

Finally, the latest Workshop Schedule is on page 10.
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 April 2010 Lodestar are due by March 25, 2010.

Copyright© 2010 by the Southeast Federation of Mineralogical Societies, inc. Except for items that are specifically copyrighted by their authors, other societies may use material published in Lodestar provided that proper credit is given and the sense or meaning of the material is not changed. - Editor: Carl Talbott
FIELD TRIPS

March 13, 2010: Diamond Hill Mine, Anderson County, South Carolina hosted by the Western South Carolina Gem & Mineral Society and the Aiken Gem Mineral, and Fossil Society. Collecting quartz crystals including amethyst, smokey quartz, milky quartz, and skeletal quartz. Also some micro-minerals (e.g. cacoxenite) are found there. Fees are $15.00 for adults and $6.00 for children under 16 and non-digging spouses and elderly. No power equipment will be allowed. Contact Bill Wetzel (864) 306-6749, williampkerri@bellsouth.net, or on the day of the dig by cell phone (864) 569-5404.

FYI: 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. Due to insurance requirements, non-members are NOT invited to this or any other DMC program field trip.

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UPCOMING SHOWS


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

April 17—18, 2010: Dothan, Alabama - Dothan Gem & Mineral Club. 3rd Annual Gem & Mineral Show, Westgate Park (James Grant Rec center, 501 Recreation Road.

Free parking & admission. Hours: Sat 9-5 & Sun 10-4. Contact Arnie Lambert (334) 792-7116 or arlambert@comcast.net


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

June 12-14, 2010: Rockville, Maryland - AFMS/CFMS Show and Convention hosted by the Montgomery County Gem & Mineral Society, Hours: 10-5 daily. Contact Mike Beaumont (714) 510-6037 or www.nocgms.com


Fees are $15.00 for adults and $6.00 for children under 16 and non-digging spouses and elderly. No power equipment will be allowed. Contact Bill Wetzel (864) 306-6749, williampkerri@bellsouth.net, or on the day of the dig by cell phone (864) 569-5404.

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Please Note
To ensure your show is listed here, send a written notice to the Lodestar Editor: Carl Talbott, 216 Spring View Drive, Murphy, NC 28906 or e-mail dtalbott@bellsouth.net.
A dense microcrystalline quartz, some people describe jasper as similar to chert whereas others compare it to chalcedony; my observations favor the correlation with chert because virtually all of the rock I have seen that has been called or labeled jasper is opaque or subtranslucent in thin splinters and has a dull to pearly luster like chert, which is quite different from the typical translucency and subvitreous luster of most chalcedony. Nonetheless distinguishing certain specimens as one versus the others of these rocks is subjective and based on the experiences of the person naming them.

Jasper colors are typically red of diverse hues or brown; less commonly green or just about any color, white, gray or black; even less commonly zoned -- e.g., ill-defined stripes that are yellow, bluish, purplish, gray or nearly black -- with some specimens cloudy, variegated, roughly banded and/or spotted. In practice, color leads to some of the problems that arise when one is naming some materials jasper rather than chert: a “rule of thumb” (albeit based on one’s subjective sense of and feelings about color) to which I subscribe, is “if the given rock exhibits attractive colors call it jasper, otherwise call it chert.”

Nomenclature for diverse jaspers is not well established. -- The chief differences relate to the fact that some definitions are primarily descriptive whereas others are genetically or economically based. In any case, anyone interested in collecting jasper should ever remain aware of the fact that jasper is treated in vast literature of economic geology.

As one might suspect for a gemrock of such widespread occurrence, jasper has been given many names. Adjectives and monomial terms applied have been based on such things as color and arrangement of colors, localities of occurrence, names of persons who were connected with the material, names thought to appeal to potential purchasers of items made from jasper, etc., etc. Several of these names have been recorded by Hart (1927); Dake, Fleener, and Wilson (1938); GIA (1974); and Mitchell (1985). Some examples follow:

- Australian jasper - jasper speckled with flecks of red and light grey.
- Band (or banded) jasper - an alternative name for riband jasper.
- Bayate - local name for brown jasper from Cuba.
- Blood jasper - misnomer for bloodstone.
- Bruneau jasper - beautifully patterned brown or reddish brown and cream colored jasper from Bruneau River Canyon, Owyhee County, Idaho.
- Candy rock - jasperoid of the general area near Eagle Peak in Sierra County, New Mexico which has been given the local name Candy rock.
- Catalinaite (also spelled Catalinite) - Jasper/sardonix pebbles found on shores of Santa Catalina Island in the Gulf of California, Mexico.
- Cave Creek jasper - rather bright red jasper from Maricopa County, Arizona.
- Chrysojasper - jasper colored with chrysocolla.
- Cinnabar matrix - “term applicable to various varieties of minerals containing numerous inclusions of cinnabar but especially to a Mexican variety of jasper.” (Shipley, 1951)
- Creolite - red and white banded jasper from San Bernardino and Shasta counties, California.
- Dallasite - green and off-white jasper from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.
- Dalmatian jasper - off-white jasper with scattered black spots from an unspecified locality.
- Egyptian jasper - brown and banded jasper that occurs as sporadic pebbles, cobbles and small boulders on the desert between the Red Sea and Cairo, Egypt.
- Elephant jasper - brown jasper containing small black dendrites or exhibiting a spider-weblike pattern.
- Frogskin jasper - grayish tan jasper with sporadic irregular green patterns from Chihuahua, Mexico.
- Heliotrope - this name, widely applied to the bloodstone variety of chalcedony, has been recorded as "green jasper
with [a] few small red dots" for an intaglio that is in archives of the Institute of Archaeology at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel (Peleg, 2003)

- Imperial jasper - name given to a Mexican jasper that is variegated in green and yellow hues and is in part translucent so it exhibits diverse interesting patterns in transmitted as well as reflected light.

- Iolanthite - local trade name for a banded reddish jasper found as pebbles in Crooked River, central Oregon.

- Jasp agate (agate jasper, jasp fleuri, and jasponyx) - names sometimes given material that (a) consists of bands of transparent chalcedony and subtranslucent jasper, or (b) is deemed intermediate between jasper and agate.

- Jasper breccia - term applied to two different materials: (a) breccias the larger fragments of which are jasper and (b) breccias that have been jasperized.

- Jasperite - name sometimes applied to color banded jasper.

- Kinradite - trade name for orbicular jasper that contains white or nearly colorless spherulites of quartz, from Point Bonita near the Golden Gate Bridge, California. See also Oregonite.

- Lantana - name given chalcedony, banded agate or jasper beads produced in Ilorin, Nigeria during the 19th and 20th centuries (Lui, 1995).

- Leopardskin jasper (also leopard jasper) - buff to orangish tan jasper with sporadic dark brown to nearly black spots or rings (typically about 1/4 inch in diameter), the overall pattern of which resembles that of leopards’ coats.

- Lydian Stone (also basanite) - A velvety black variety of jasper formerly used as a touchstone -- i.e., a stone whose smooth surface when scratched with, for example, gold or silver or certain alloys, exhibits streaks that can be compared to streaks of known metals or alloys, and thus provide a means of identification, including even measurements of such things as the material's gold content.

- Moss jasper - jasper with features similar to those of moss agate from the Mojave Desert of California.

- Morrisonite - marketplace name for a varicolored jasper, which apparently had a volcanic ash precursor, from near the southern end of Lake Owyhee, Malheur County, Oregon.

- Moukaite - name sometimes given to light pink jasper from Australia.

- Morlop - name sometimes applied to mottled jasper.

- Mtorolite - "a uniform dark green jasper sent to me by someone from Africa, calling it that ... it may be a locality designation, perhaps associated with a settlement in the Mtwara administrative district of southeastern Tanzania." (Frederick Pough, personal communication, 1998).

- Nunkirchner jasper - a rather dull grayish brown jasper from the vicinity of Idar-Oberstein, Germany.

- Ocean jasper - marketplace name for the jasper, from Madagascar, that is described by Johnson et al. (2000).

- Oolitic red jasper - this hematite-pigmented jasper, which I have found constituting beach pebbles along the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior could be fashioned into striking beads, earrings, small pendants, etc. This rock certainly has a good potential so far as use as a gemrock if the source rock is found to be available in quantities sufficient for economical recovery.

- Orbicular jasper - jasper with sporadic orbicules (i.e., roughly spherical zones) with one or more colors different from the color of the main mass. One noteworthy source is Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California. See also kinradite, oregonite, owyhee jasper, ocean jasper and poppy-patterned jasper (etc.).

- Oregonite - trade name sometimes given to kinradite from the area near Grants Pass, Oregon.

- Owyhee jasper - name sometimes given to orbicular jasper in the marketplace.

- Paradise jasper - local trade name for variegated red jasper from Morgan Hill, California.

- Pastelite - jasper characterized by pastel colors (e.g., pinks, light greens and tans) that appear as wavy lines in articles fashioned from it. This jasper is rather widespread in western United States.

- Petrified wood - much petrified wood is largely, if not wholly, jasper; see Xyloid jasper entry.

- Picture jasper - name applied to scenic jasper included in the Janet Annenberg Hooker Hall of Geology, Gems and Minerals of the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institute), Washington, D.C.

- Poppy-patterned jasper (poppy jasper and poppy stone) - trade name(s) for orbicular jasper that contains sporadic relatively bright red, orange or yellow orbicules, typically within a yellowish green background, from the Paradise Valley and Llagas Creek, California.

- Riband jasper (also ribbon jasper) - jasper with bands of different colors.

- Rogueite - greenish jasper found in gravels of Rogue River, Oregon.
• Russian jasper - name sometimes given red-flecked jasper.
• Scenic jasper (picture jasper) - typically light tan jasper with dark brown lines that, when cut in certain directions, exhibit patterns that resemble natural panoramas of, for example, rolling topography and/or shorelines. A particularly noteworthy example is the jasperized volcanic ash, sometimes referred to as Biggs Jasper, from Biggs Junction, Sherman County, Oregon.
• Sioux Falls jasper - a multicolored jasper from Sioux Falls, South Dakota that has been used for such things as tabletops and interior architectural trim.
• Swiss lapis - a blue (apparently dyed) jasper, sometimes marketed as a lapis lazuli substitute.
• Vabanite - a reddish brown jasper with yellow flecks and/or streaks from California.
• Variegated jasper - name sometimes given rather high-quality jasper from the San Francisco region, California.
• Wilkite (Willow Creek jasper) - "delicately colored yellow, purple, pink, and green variety of jasper, found near Willow Creek, north of Eagle, Ada County, Idaho." Mitchell (1985).
• Wonderstone - (sometimes referred to with geographical or other adjectives such as Nevada Wonderstone) - a thinly banded rock, commonly (albeit with exceptions) rhyolite. The banding involves one or more of the following colors: off-white, reddish brown, orangish yellow, yellow-brown, purplish brown, medium brown, and dark gray to nearly black. Unfortunately, this term is also applied rather frequently in the marketplace to banded jasper and banded sandstone that have been used as gemrocks.
• Xyloid jasper - petrified wood that consists largely of jasper (i.e., jasperized wood).
• Zebra jasper - a dark brown jasper with lighter brown to nearly off-white steaks from India and South Africa.
• Zonite - term applied to various colored jasper and chert in Arizona.

SIMULANTS:
• Bloodstone - this chalcedony gemrock is sometimes called blood jasper. In my opinion, this reported nomenclature seems outlandish -- considering their market values, it seems much more likely that jasper resembling bloodstone would be marketed as a bloodstone simulant. However, I must admit that some bloodstone looks more like jasper than like chalcedony. - [In any case, fracture surfaces of chalcedony tend to be shinier than fracture surfaces of jasper.].
• Glass - Marilyn Jobe of Ellenton, Florida (editor's note: Marilyn is a member of SFMS now living in Blairsville, GA) has fashioned beads from glass that closely resembles brecciated jasper - [inferior hardness].
• Iris jasper - an limori glass - [vitreous luster; inferior hardness].
• Jasperware (jasper ware) - Wedgwood china that resembles jasper, which has been molded into, for example, cameo-appearing pieces used in pendants, brooches, and earrings.
• Porcelain jasper - "Hard, naturally baked, impure clay or porcellanite, which, because of its red color, resembles jasper" (Mitchell, 1985).
• Sioux Falls jasper - brown quartzite used as a gemrock; from vicinity of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

REFERENCES:
• Blair, G. (1982) Gem Jasper: This excellent cutting material has been sadly overlooked. Rock & Gem. 10:56-60.
Is your club/society a “tax-exempt” organization as determined by the Internal Revenue Service? If so, this means that the IRS has issued a Letter of Determination declaring your organization exempt from federal tax based on Internal Revenue Code rules such as 501(c)3. If not, your club/society should be filing IRS Forms appropriate to your organizational structure (e.g. corporations file IRS Form 1120).

The United States Pension Protection Act of 2006 changed the reporting rules for tax-exempt organizations. Prior to this enactment, tax-exempts with annual gross receipts less than $5,000 were not required to report (gross receipts are the total receipts without subtracting any costs or expenses). Starting in 2007, the law requires most tax-exempt organizations, other than churches, to file an annual “Information” return. If an organization fails to file an annual return or submit an annual notice as required for three (3) consecutive years, it will automatically lose its tax-exempt status. Beginning in 2010, automatic revocations will start for organizations not filing for the third consecutive year. Organizations that lose their exemption must file income tax for 3 years from the date of filing or 3 returns and pay the appropriate income tax.

If your organization is tax-exempt, the appropriate reporting form depends on the amount of gross receipts. For example, tax-exempt organizations with gross receipts of $25,000 or less must submit Form 990-N, Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations (see Instructions for Form 990-EZ available from the IRS). Regardless of reporting format, a report is due every year by the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of your tax year. For example if your tax year is the calendar year, your organization’s report is due May 15th.

Suppose your organization is not yet a tax-exempt entity. Your club/society officers or Board of Directors could submit an exemption application to the IRS and pay the appropriate user fees ($400 in 2010 for organizations with annual gross receipts less than $10,000).

Another approach is to participate in a Group Exemption program as defined in IRS Publication 4573. This is where the IRS recognizes a group of organizations as tax-exempt if they are affiliated with a central organization. This avoids the need for each of the organizations to apply for exemption individually. A group exemption letter has the same effect as an individual exemption letter except that it applies to more than one organization.

At the moment neither the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies or the Southeast Federation (both of which are currently 501(c)3 organizations) offers a Group Exemption program. If there is interest in such a program by enough member clubs/societies, then SFMS needs to do further research.
SPRING SFMS BOARD MEETING
Hosted By The Lowcountry Gem and Mineral Society
Charleston, South Carolina
Friday, April 30, 2010 – Roundtable Discussion
Saturday, May 1, 2010 – General Meeting

Hotel: Ramada Inn Charleston located at I-26 Exit 209, 7401 Northwoods Blvd., North Charleston, South Carolina. For reservations, please call 843-572-2200 and mention “SFMS Meeting” for room rates of $62.95 (plus tax). A block of rooms is being held for us and reservations must be made by March 31, 2010. However, we were told that the hotel will honor the rates for reservations made after March 31 on a space available basis. The hotel special room rate includes a full hot breakfast and a complimentary guest social Monday through Friday from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. with free snacks and adult beverages. Pets are welcome ($50 fee with $25 refundable) and there is a gym/fitness center and business center.

Directions to the Ramada Inn:

From the north or west take I-26 towards Charleston to Exit 209, Ashley Phosphate Rd. At the end of the exit ramp, turn left onto Ashley Phosphate Rd. and stay in the left lane. Turn left onto Northwoods Blvd. at the next light over the overpass, then turn left between Speedee Lube and Firestone.

From the south or east take I-26 toward Columbia to Exit 209, Ashley Phosphate Rd. Exit on 209 and stay right until you are advised to stay in the center lane to go across Ashley Phosphate Rd. Once across Ashley Phosphate Rd., you are on Northwoods Blvd. Turn left between Speedee Lube and Firestone.

From the Airport take I-526 East towards Mt. Pleasant, to I-26 West towards Columbia to Exit 209, Ashley Phosphate Rd. Exit onto 209 and stay right until you are advised to stay in the center lane to go across Ashley Phosphate Rd. Once across Ashley Phosphate Rd., you are on Northwoods Blvd. Turn left between Speedee Lube and Firestone.

Meeting: Join us for a roundtable discussion on Friday evening in the conference room at the Ramada Inn beginning at 7 P.M. The board meeting will be held on Saturday morning in the same conference room. Refreshments will be provided both days. Registration will be at 8:30 A.M. and the meeting will start at 9:00 A.M.

Katie Infinger and Mark Easterbrook
Lowcountry Gem and Mineral Society

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2010 SFMS NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Mark Easterbrook, SFMS President

The SFMS Executive Committee has selected the following members to serve on the Nominating Committee for 2010:
- Betty James, Chair
- Jim Robinson
- Bob Green
- Reba Shotts
- Iris McGhee, State Director representative
- Beryl Ferguson, Alternate

Per our By-Laws, this Nominating Committee is responsible for developing a slate of nominees for SFMS’ 2011 elective offices and to publish this official slate in the Lodestar sixty (60) days prior to the 2010 annual meeting.

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EXHIBITING AT SHOWS
Reba Shotts, Miss Gulf Coast Gem & Mineral

Competitive and non-competitive display of our mineralogical and lapidary crafts is one way to share our knowledge to the enjoyment of others. Prior to 1961, each Federation would develop exhibiting rules for their shows; however, in 1961 the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) developed Uniform Rules for use nation-wide. Rules for 2010 may be downloaded from the internet at www.amfed.org/rules and consist of 103 pages covering all exhibit categories, display materials, and judging processes.

In September, 2009, Buddy and I attended the fall session of the AFMS judging class at Wildacres taught by Jay Bowman and sponsored by the Eastern Federation. I had been selected as the scholarship recipient from the Southeast Federation. Also attending the class was former AFMS President, Shirley Leeson, and AFMS Scholarship President, Dee Holland.

One of the many things I learned about uniform rules judging is that exhibits do not have to be entered into competition in order to be shown. Those that are entered into competitive judging, however, are evaluated by two-person teams for various trophies, ribbons, or awards according to pre-determined criteria spelled out in the Uniform Rules.

Any and all clubs/societies that have shows can include and encourage competitive and non-competitive exhibits in their show planning. There are many of our members that are extremely talented, and that talent needs to be displayed for others to enjoy as well.

I want to thank the AFMS for their Uniform Rules program that affords all exhibitors a level playing field and an effective means of critique that can lead to better exhibits.

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HEART ATTACKS

Don Monroe, Safety Committee Chair, with
Contribution by Linda Behr, of Franklin, N.C

Dr. Virend Somers, a cardiologist with the Mayo Clinic offers the following information.

Most heart attacks occur during the day generally between 6:00 A.M. and noon. Having an attack during the night when the heart should be at rest means that something unusual happened. It is suspected that sleep apnea is often to blame. If you take aspirin or a baby aspirin once a day, take it at night. The reason is that aspirin has a 24-hour half life and if most heart attacks happen in the wee hours of the morning, the aspirin would be at its strongest in your system. By the way aspirin lasts a really long time in your medicine chest – years.

There are other symptoms of a heart attack besides pain in the left arm. One must also be aware of an intense pain on the chin which you must not assume is your wife trying to get you to stop snoring. You can also experience nausea and heavy sweating.

If any of these things occur, immediately dissolve two aspirin in your mouth and swallow them with a bit of water. Then do the following:

* Call 911
* Phone a neighbor or a family member who lives very close by
* Say “heart attack”
* Say that you have taken 2 aspirin
* Take a seat on a chair or sofa near the front door and wait for their arrival and do not lie down.

The next thing that you should do is share this information with all of your friends and relatives. Please note that this advice is much better than that which applies to a Cobra bite where you are supposed to lean way over and kiss your butt goodbye.

SFMS WORKSHOPS UPDATE

Danny Griffin, Education Committee Chair

I have some great news about the workshop website! By the time you read this article the new workshop website will be up and running. It will contain the most current schedule, instructor’s bios, class descriptions, registration info and lots more. You will be able to go directly to it at the following address: www.sfmsworkshops.com or through the SFMS website as usual. Please check it out and review the latest schedule. There will also be a section where any changing news will be promptly posted. This should keep you abreast of what going on.

The Wildacres Director tells me one class is within one student of being full. If you hope to attend a particular class, please sign up quickly! After highlighting a few William Holland classes last month I thought I would tell you this month about a few Wildacres classes.

Having difficulties learning how to set stones? Have a special project in mind and are not sure where to start? Then the “Metalwork Help and Special Projects” class taught by Jeff Sheer may be of interest to you.

Jeff, a retired US Air Force dental technician, owns a jewelry and design business in Southern Pines, North Carolina. He has been involved in lapidary work and jewelry for more than 37 years and has taught at Wildacres workshops for over 11 years. He also teaches at Sandhills Community College, Pinehurst, NC. He is a GIA certified gemologist and His work includes lost wax casting, jewelry repair, jewelry making, and silversmithing.

Do you have unfinished projects that need some help on or have some special technique that you would like to learn? If so, this is the class for you. Students will need to bring their own hand tools and must have taken silversmithing classes and have silversmithing experience. Advanced techniques will be introduced and developed in producing class and individual projects and repairs. Students should bring any jewelry they have that needs repairing. Gold or platinum may be used as well as silver.

I have personally attended this class and completed a project I had been planning for years. Jeff provided a wealth of information. I would not have been able to finish it without his guidance!

A class that has not been offered in a while, but has been requested, is the “Scrimshaw” class taught by Bill Wetzl. Some students have already signed up for this class. Below is Bill’s description of the class:

Scrimshaw is an art form in which lines are etched through the polished surface of ivory or similar material. Pigments are then rubbed into the etch marks to highlight the design. Scrimshaw designs are used to decorate jewelry, knife handles, powder horns and a large variety of nicknacks.

In the class I will teach scrimming techniques, different materials that are used such as horn, bone, mother of pearl, etc., tools, types of pigments, and how to prepare the materials for scrimming. You do not have to be an artist to do scrimshaw, but some basic drawing ability is useful especially if you wish to do your own original designs. The laboratory fee for this course will be $30.00. This will include a basic scrimshaw kit, various types of scrimshaw materials, and additional supplies. A limited amount of material will be available for sale, but students are encouraged to bring any ivory, shell, whales teeth, or similar materials.

Please encourage any of your youth members that are interested in attending the workshops to apply for the “Youth Federation Workshop Scholarships” as soon as possible. All the information needed to apply for these scholarships is provided in the December 2009 issue of the Lodestar. All back issues of the Lodestar are readily available on the SFMS website. All submittals must be received, by Bonita Harris, no later than March 31, 2010. Feel free to contact Bonita Harris, SFMS Youth Resources at (251) 865-9157 for more information. There will be a Jr. Rockhounds class taught by Bonita at the June Workshop.

FYI: The June workshop is the most convenient time for children wanting to attend since most are on summer break.
2010 SFMS WORKSHOP CLASS SCHEDULE

Workshop Staff

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William Holland Director, Steve Henegar
Email: sfmswhdirector1011@gmail.com

Wildacres Registrar, Mrs. B. J. Gearhart
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Phone 770-479-0963
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Jacksboro, TN  37757
Phone 423-562-9555
Email: whregistrar10@yahoo.com

Education Chair, Danny Griffin
1320 Byrd Circle
Kingston, TN 37763
(865) 406-8802
Email sfmsedchair@gmail.com

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</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver 1</td>
<td>Allen Jewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver 1</td>
<td>Barbara Fields</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Silver 2</td>
<td>Nancy English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabochons</td>
<td>Anne Blair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain Making</td>
<td>Case Leeser</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beginning Wirecraft</td>
<td>Rowan Rose</td>
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<td>Opal Cutting</td>
<td>Joe De Pietro</td>
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<td>Faceting</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jr. Rockhounds</td>
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TBD – To Be Determined

SESSION TWO - WILDACRES
MONDAY, August 23 - 29, 2010

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<tr>
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<td>Cabochon Making</td>
<td>Pat Davis</td>
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<td>Intro to Wire Wrapping</td>
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<td>Addictive Seed Beading</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>
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SESSION THREE - WILDACRES
MONDAY, September 13 - 19, 2010

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<tr>
<td>Bronze Clay</td>
<td>Gail DeLuca</td>
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<td>Chain Mail Jewelry</td>
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<td>Cold Smithing</td>
<td>Charlotte Caughman</td>
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<td>Rich &amp; Linda Dillon</td>
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<td>Southwest Silver</td>
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SESSION FOUR - WILLIAM HOLLAND
SUNDAY, October 10-16, 2010

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<td>Betty James</td>
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<td>Opal Cutting</td>
<td>Sara Lee Boyce</td>
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<td>Rich Dillon</td>
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The policy of the Southeast Federation of Mineralogical Societies, Inc. is that neither the name nor the logo of the Federation be used for commercial purposes. If any commercial ventures use the name or the logo of the Federation are found, Member Societies and their members are requested to advise Federation Officers.