



ROCK SOLID

MARCH 2024 MONTHLY BULLETIN

A non-profit 501(c)3 group founded in March 1956, organized to educate the general public and members' knowledge of Mineralogy, Gems, Jewelry Making, Fossils and related earth sciences.

MEETINGS: The meetings are the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and December. The Clubs annual holiday party is November 16th and the annual picnic is in June which includes a silent auction. Visitors are always welcome.

The meetings are at Hope Chapel (formerly Indian Creek Community Church), 12480 Black Bob Road in Olathe, Kansas. Meeting times are from **6:45 to 8:45** and we must be out of the building by 9:00. We meet on the lower level in room **018**. 6:45 to 7 PM is not structured, as member's fellowship and have a raffle. At the end of the raffle anyone who purchased tickets - and did not win anything - can go take one item from the table. The meeting starts at 7 PM followed by the guest speaker. Information is available at our website: olathegemclub.org

DUES: \$10.00 per year for individuals / \$5.00 per year for minors / children under the age of 12 are free. (Due by May meeting, and delinquent by September meeting)

OFFICERS and CHAIRPERSONS 2023 – 2024:

President: Norman Onnen (816)645-1333

Vice President: Vacant

Secretary: Alison Betts (913)962-9584

Treasurer: Barbara Crompton (913)492-6783

Website and Editor: Dan McDaniel (913)963-5357

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Field Trip Coordinator: Leslie Hartman (785)380-6016

Field Trip Assistant: Larry Wells (913)787-5138

Programs: Norm Onnen

Librarian and Historian: Norman Onnen (816)645-1333

Gem Show Chairman: Norman Onnen

Raffle: Leslie Hartman

Association Delegates: Chet McLaughlin & Mandy Lorenz

Alternate Assoc. Delegates: Larry Wells

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE:

With the March 8-10, 2024 Gem and Mineral Show just around the corner, can spring be far behind? But as this Bulletin is being prepared (74 degrees in KC), tomorrow is predicted to be 19 degrees in the morning so cabin fever is only temporarily back in order. Regarding the March show, our club has been busy preparing for this annual event which is considered to be a main activity for us. Volunteer lists have been generated (if you are yet to ID as a volunteer, and can help out, please contact one of our club members for information. We always need and welcome help), display cases are being assembled, and sales tables have been reserved. Thanks to all who have been involved to date, and will be a part of the event over the next two weeks of preparation and accomplishment.

Please remember that as the show is on Friday through Sunday, March 8-10, 2024, we will not have a regular club meeting on Thursday, March 7, but all are welcome and asked to help in the set-up functions, etc. of the show starting on Wed., Mar. 6 (tables set up and arrangements), and Thursday, March 7 (club and vendors set ups), and then the three-day show. Note that on Sunday, March 10 (the last day of the show), we go back to Daylight Savings time.

During the show, most will recognize that a live and silent auction occurs (with proceeds going to the Association education fund). Donations of gem and mineral, or related items, for these auctions are always welcome and should preferably be submitted before or at the beginning of the show. To that end, club member Sandy Daum from Florida is a frequent contributor to this charity function and we thank her for her continued mineral and jewelry donations.

Then after a showtime rest, we are back on schedule with our Thursday, April 4, 2024 club meeting where we will once more try our hand at gold panning. Concentrate from Wyoming has been obtained, and we have other concentrate material from our past gold panning efforts so there will be ample opportunity for all to "strike it rich" -- but don't quit your daytime jobs any time soon!

This will be followed by our regular club meeting on Thursday, May 2 (the last regular club meeting before our summer break), and then our annual club picnic on Sat., June 1 at Kill Creek Park in Olathe. The program for the May meeting is still being worked on, however if anyone has suggestions, please let us know (for this or future meetings/programs).

Membership Dues

The Olathe Gem and Mineral Society operating year is from May to May, and as such, membership dues will be collected once more in the next couple of months. (Reminder that new members who have joined since the first of 2024 are covered until May of 2025).

Related to membership dues, the OGMS Board in a recent meeting, decided to review the dues structure for the club -- this based upon the clear recognition of elevating costs for such as meeting room rental, refreshments, web site fees, T shirts, postage, Rocky Mountain Federation insurance coverage, Diamond Dan subscription, etc. While the financial status of the club is positive, elevating costs play a role and to that end the Board has determined to propose raising the adult dues from \$10 per year to \$15 per year (dues for children are to remain at \$5 per year). In accordance with club Bylaws this dues change must be presented to members at a club meeting for discussion and voting. With this, it is intended to present this action to the membership at our April 4, 2024 club meeting, and

if approved, the change would be effective with our May 2024 dues collections. Thank you for your consideration of this matter. - *OGMS Board.*

Tucson Gem and Mineral Show Sidelight

While the annual Tucson Gem and Mineral Show (the main feature at the Tucson Convention Center) is an event to not be missed, the activity has morphed (especially since COVID) in that many of the major vendors now have their own venues around town and feature exhibits and functions at different times mostly in Jan. and



Feb. (but some now do so year-round as well). Last month it was noted that Kearney, MO paleo sculptor Gary Staab would have some of his work featured at the Granada Gallery in Tucson. This was visited and

recognized as a well-deserved and important event for him. Some of his items displayed (see photos), might have been seen at the recent KC gem and mineral shows where he set up and exhibited his sculpting skills. Also, at the gallery this year (by an unnamed exhibitor) were thirteen world class agate/geodes (from Mexico, South America and Europe), the quality of which has only been seen in publications. The Granada Gallery appears to be for exhibiting museum quality items of such unique interest and rarity that a visit to this venue should not be overlooked when in



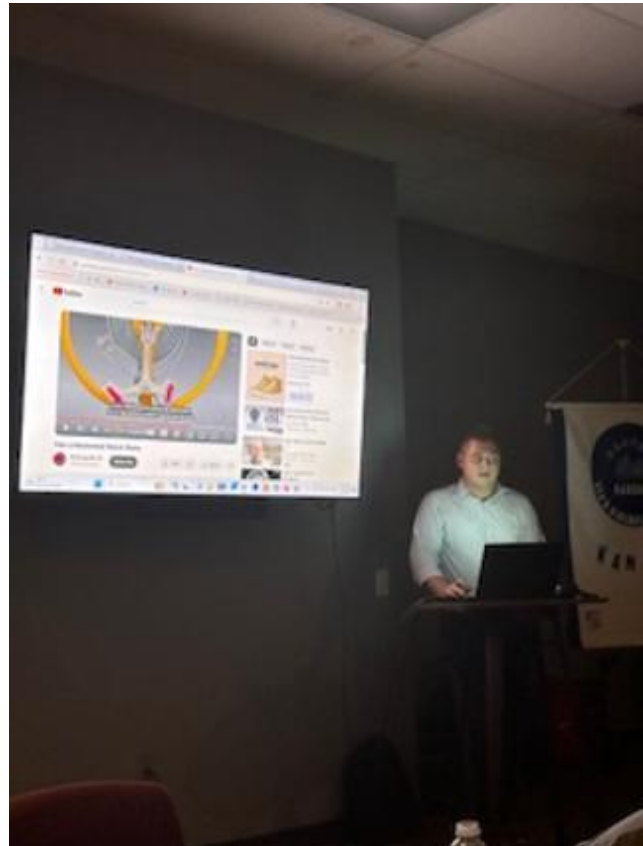
Tucson. It is a very small and exclusive museum in itself.

Roadside Geology of Kansas

As mentioned last month, the book *Roadside Geology of Kansas*, by James S. Aber, Susan E. W. Aber and Michael J. Everhart, has been published by Mountain Press Publishing Company (2023). While this is not widely available in bookstores yet, it is being sold at the Kansas Geological Survey on the KU Campus, for \$20 plus tax = \$20.86, (as opposed to the published price of \$26.00). As I am often at KU, if you wish me to pick up a copy at the KGS please let me know via email. (onnenne@kc.rr.com). One of the authors (Susan Aber) is a well-known collector of jelinite - - a very rare variety of amber only found in under what's now Kanopolis Reservoir in Ellsworth County, Kansas. This book contains a sidebar article on jelinite.

Watchmaking and the Railroads

At our Feb. 1, 2024 club meeting we were graciously presented a program on the history of watchmaking in the United States by Roger Middleton. What an exacting and complicated line of work that is. And, with this a recognition of the interface with the establishment and building of railroads across the country. A post presentation comment revealed that "the railroads are credited with establishing Standard Time, and the time zones were gerrymandered so that major cities and junctions would not be straddling a time zone line." Thanks to Roger for his presentation, and for Larry Wells in arranging it.



New Members (Since Jan. 4, 2024)

John Fitzgerald	Kansas City, MO
Jeff Hatfield	Olathe, KS
Sara McAllister	Lenexa, KS
Mary Nemecek	Kansas City, MO
Courtney Van Ravenswacey	Lenexa, KS
Karla Young	Kansas City, KS

Interested in "all" and field trips
Interested in "all".

Interested in field trips, display tips, mineral ID
Interested in fossils and field trips.

FIELD TRIPS:

No field trips are scheduled at this time, but depending on the weather, a determination may be made to schedule one. If so, an email will be sent out to all members.

If you have any ideas for a field trip, please let me know by email or text hartman.12345@hotmail.com or 785-380-6016. Lesliee.

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Big Red Rock

Once upon a time (actually between 1760 +/- 10 Ma and 1640 +/- 40 Ma which is a part of the Proterozoic Era, when North America was a craton (a large singular land mass), braided rivers flowing to the SE deposited a quartz arenite composition on a large sedimentary ledge adjoining the sea. This composition of 95% rounded, fine to medium (0.125 - 0.5 mm) sand-sized quartz grains and clays, over time, some occasional marine influence, and metamorphic processes became quartzite. Much later, upon the continents assembling as we know them today, the quartzite area of interest crops out in SW Minnesota, SE and South-central South Dakota, and NW Iowa. This material has been named Sioux Quartzite, and is most readily apparent in Sioux Fall, SD.

Fast forward to just 2 million years ago when the Laurentide and Cordilleran ice sheets (i.e. glaciers) covered over 13 million square kilometers of North America and contained 25 million cubic meters of ice

(enough to lower sea level by 75 meters). The Laurentide ice sheet scoured the Sioux quartzite area, (the Cordilleran ice sheet was located along the Alaskan and British Columbia coast), and through its various advances



Tim Carpenter/Kansas Reflector 1

and retreats, consisted of the Nebraskan, Kansan, Illinoian and Wisconsin glaciers (AKA drifts), from oldest to most recent. As the more recent glaciers advanced, they obliterated the features left by the previous glaciers. However, the Kansas glacier advanced earlier and further south than the following Illinoian and Wisconsin glaciers thereby leaving those remnants of the Kansas glacier in place at its southern reach (which extended into NE Kansas as far as the Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City areas). As glaciers advance, they gouge up all in the path and carry rocks, soil, etc. forward until the glacier retreats, at which time all materials being transported are left behind in the form of debris (outwash gravels, erratics, boulders, drumlins, till, moraines, eskers, dunes, loess, etc.). As the glaciers retreat by melting, calving, etc., huge icebergs linger behind and as they isolate and melt, they deposit whatever materials they contain in place. This is what has happened with large boulders of Sioux quartzite which had been transported near 400 miles from the SD/MN area to NE Kansas.

So now enters the "Big Red Rock" (later "The Sacred Red Rock") which had been long at rest following the ice age. In Sept. 1929 it was suggested that the big red rock (a 28-ton Sioux quartzite glacial erratic) resting at confluence of Shunganunga Creek and the Kansas River near Tecumseh, Kansas be moved to Topeka, Kansas, the capitol, in recognition of the state's geological importance, and that the rock was held in spiritual importance by the Kanza Nation Indians. So, the move of about 10 miles was about to occur by unidentified means, but, before the Topeka interests could act, a man from Lawrence, Kansas, aided by the Santa Fe Railway 200-ton crane, moved the rock 20+ miles east by rail and placed it Robinson Park of Lawrence. There it was displayed and affixed with a placard reading "To the pioneers of Kansas who in devotion to human freedom came into a wilderness, suffered hardships and faced dangers and death to found this state in righteousness. These were the first to come under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Act Company. They founded the City of Lawrence. The first party of twenty-nine men left Massachusetts July 17, 1854 and arrived here August 1, 1854. The second party of one hundred=fourteen left Boston August 29, 1854, and arrived September 15, 1854".

The historical importance of this rock to the Kanza people had been well-documented and sparked activity on behalf of that tribe related to ownership that has far-reaching impact - - and affects the status and location of a glacial rock that already has traveled many miles, and aged considerably. Now, in 2015, it apparently was identified by Lawrence artist Dave Loewenstin (working with Pauline Eads Sharp, a Kaw Nation Cultural Committee member) as having been subject to "misuse" by the city, and then activities were begun to have the rock returned to the Kanza (Kaw Nation) Indian tribe. This project initially labeled "Between a Rock and a Hard Place" was supported by an Interchange Artist Grant from the Mid-America Arts Alliance with support from the Mellon Foundation (who awarded a \$5 million support Monuments Initiative grant through the University of Kansas for the effort.) The now very famous rock, named **i' zhuje'waxobe** (the red rock which is sacred), in March 2021 was subject to the city (Lawrence) and the county (Douglas) commissions to formally apologize for defacing and appropriating the rock, and agreeing to its unconditional return to the Kaw Nation people.

The situation as to how or why the rock was to be returned to the Kaw Nation (as opposed to some other tribe) is in itself somewhat confusing. It is long thought the original native people for the area were the Kanza Nation, however in the 1830's and 1840's eastern indigenous people were forcibly resettled into the area forcing existing people to move (making way for what was the Shawnee reservation where eventually the sacred rock was mounted in 1929 in the city park. It is believed that over time (before white settlers established the town) this site was populated by the Kaw, Shawnee,

Delaware, Osage - - all of which were removed onward to Oklahoma in 1873. Between 1800 and the 1870's the Kanza population (due to diseases, natural death, etc.) declined to only 194 people - - such that Congress "legally obliterated the tribe". Now the tribe has recovered to over 3,500 members, and based upon their history has been determined to be the most likely owner of the sacred rock.

With that the sacred rock was removed and transported 85 miles to Allegawaho Memorial Heritage Park near Council Grove, KS - - land the tribe has owned by purchase in 2002, and represents "a portion of the final reservation lands of the Kaw Nation in Kansas before their 1873 relocation to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). At the request of the Kanza Nation the actual movement of the rock and ceremonial arrival at the Allegawaho Park near Council Grove was a private event (however photos of the rock being placed on a transport truck were published, and the park is open to the public at this time). Is the rock finally at its "permanent" resting place? The answer is "probably", however there had been talk of moving it in the future to the Kanza Nation headquarters near Oklahoma - - only another 160 miles further on its journey.

(Many will recognize that the action of returning the sacred rock to the Kanza Nation has to do with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990. More on this later) N. Onnen

Tiger Eye or Tiger's Eye?????? (and Who/What is the IMA, CCM, CNMMN, and CNMNC?????)

Many publications, and events, feature specimens of a "chatoyant yellowish-brown gem and ornamental variety of quartz, pseudomorphous after crocidolite" - - often labeled Tiger Eye or Tiger's Eye (this later example preferred by the American Geological Society). But who is responsible for determining the correct usage of this and other similar mis-uses of mineral names? (Understanding that unless you are writing a book for publication, or exhibiting a specimen in an American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) judged contest, the answer is not vitally important).

But, the "agency" that has taken on the oversight and determination authority of such matters is the little known (among the typical rock hound community) International Mineralogical Association (IMA) - - of which numerous mineralogical organizations voluntarily subscribe to in recognition of the IMA setting standards (which are not mandatory and may be challenged by ad hoc members - - the results which might overturn decisions, names, designations, etc.). In the United States, the respected organization Friends of Mineralogy voluntarily subscribes to IMA determinations. Within the IMA, a merger of the Commission on New Minerals, and Mineral Names (CNMMN) and the Commission on Classification of Minerals (CCM) resulted in the Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification (CNMNC).

So, in recognition that the IMA, and its various commissions, does not have an international mandate or legislative authority, but operates on a broad approval and understanding of its mission, the following statement has been generated :

"It must be understood that the CNMNC does not wish to impose an arbitrary set of rigid rules on the mineralogical community, but rather to provide a set of coherent guidelines that provide a reasonably consistent approach to the introduction of new minerals and the application of mineral nomenclature. The CNMNC has a protocol with procedures and guidelines for proposing new minerals and mineral names."

In that the scientific world needed a standard classification or naming system to make sense of geological time (Eras, periods, epochs, etc.), a binomial nomenclature (genus, species, etc.), so did the world of naming rocks and minerals. The IMA fits this responsibility very well and is most interesting in its organization, make up, administration, etc. regardless of geographic and political circumstances or impacts. Most impressive are the people, their work, experience, publications, etc. on a worldwide basis and the flexibility of sharing. A significant function is naming and descriptions of new minerals which continues to occur with surprising regularity, and the feature of projecting a Mineral of the Year” which draws significant interest. The IMA was founded in 1958, is headquartered in France, consists of 400 national societies, and promotes the standardization of the over 5000 mineral species. A tour of their various reports, links, etc. on their website is worth viewing.

Road Trip Nostalgia

One of our “senior” members, Mike McClurg, wanted to share the following: (Second Installment)

Burma Shave Advertising for the Old Goats

I'm sure that Burma Shave actually saved some lives. People laughed and then were more careful! It was a REAL "service" to America, even though it was an advertisement and it was one of the RARE "really useful" ones. For those who never saw any of the Burma Shave signs, here is a quick lesson in our history from the 1930's, '40's & 50's. Before there were interstates, when everyone drove the old 2 lane roads, Burma Shave signs would be posted all over the countryside in farmers' fields. They were small red signs with white letters. Five signs, about 100 feet apart each containing 1 line of a 4-line couplet... and the obligatory 5th sign advertising Burma Shave, a popular shaving cream. Read and enjoy!

SPEED WAS HIGH
WEATHER WAS NOT
TIRES WERE THIN
X MARKS THE SPOT. [Burma Shave](#)

NO MATTER THE PRICE
NO MATTER HOW NEW
THE BEST SAFETY DEVICE
IN THE CAR IS YOU. [Burma Shave](#)

THE MIDNIGHT RIDE
OF PAUL FOR BEER
LED TO A WARMER
HEMISPHERE. [Burma Shave](#)

A GUY WHO DRIVES
A CAR WIDE OPEN
IS NOT THINKIN'
HE'S JUST HOPIN' [Burma Shave](#)

AROUND THE CURVE
LICKETY-SPLIT
BEAUTIFUL CAR
WASN'T IT? [Burma Shave](#)

AT INTERSECTIONS
LOOK EACH WAY
A HARP SOUNDS NICE
BUT IT'S HARD TO PLAY. [Burma Shave](#)

BOTH HANDS ON THE WHEEL
EYES ON THE ROAD
THAT'S THE SKILLFUL
DRIVER'S CODE. **Burma Shave**

CAR IN DITCH
DRIVER IN TREE
THE MOON WAS FULL
AND SO WAS HE. **Burma Shave**

THE ONE WHO DRIVES
WHEN HE'S BEEN DRINKING
DEPENDS ON YOU
TO DO HIS THINKING. **Burma Shave**

PASSING SCHOOL ZONE
TAKE IT SLOW
LET OUR LITTLE
SHAVERS GROW. **Burma Shave**

UPCOMING EVENTS

Upcoming Events and Shows

If you have interest in any of the shows listed here, please check the status of the shows and promoter notices. (For a more complete regional and national listing through Dec. 2023, visit ROCKNGEM.COM)

Mar 6, 2024 – Gem & Mineral Show space set up (Volunteers needed)

Mar 7, 2024 – **No regular monthly meeting**

Mar 7, 2024 – Set up for March 8-11, 2024 Gem and Mineral Show at the KCI Expo Center

Mar 8 – 10, 2024 – The 62nd Annual KC Gem Show at KCI Expo Center

Apr 4, 2024 – OGMS monthly club meeting: 6:45 - 8:45 PM Gold Panning

Apr 6,7 – Lincoln Gem and Mineral Show <https://www.lincolngemmineralclub.org/happenings/annual-show>

Apr 13,14 – Northwest Arkansas Gem & Mineral Society Annual Show in Siloam Springs, AR.
<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=832310735576400&set=a.481003897373754>

Apr 26-28, 2024 – Wichita Gem and Mineral Show, Cessna Activity Center
<https://wichitagemandmineralsociety.org/show/>

May 2, 2024 – OGMS monthly club meeting: 6:45 - 8:45 PM TBD

May 3 – 5, 2024 – McPherson Gem & Mineral Club 30th Annual Sale; 4_H Fairgrounds; 710 W. Woodside, McPherson, KS 67460. Free admission. Auction evening of May 4.
Larryrocks538@gmail.com

May 10 – 12, 2024 – Central Missouri Rock and Lapidary Club Show in Columbia MO.
<https://cmrlc.org/rock-%26-mineral-show>

Jun 1, 2024 – OGMS Annual Picnic. 3:30pm, Shelter #3, Kill Creek Park, Olathe, KS

Jun 7,8 – Springfield Rock & Gem Fair – Ozarks Gem and Mineral Society <https://ogms.rocks/events/>