Rhode Island Mineral Hunters
A 501 (c) (3) HP Organization

BOWEN-LITE

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CUMBERLANDITE –OFFICIAL STATE ROCK

BOWENITE – OFFICIAL STATE MINERAL

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RIMH

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*If anyone would like to submit an article or anything for future publication let me know

Sneech Pond

Upcoming Meeting Details

Executive Meeting date in May is:
Tuesday May 3rd. All meetings start at 7pm.

This year meetings will be held at Lou Fazzinas' rock shop (Apple Valley Minerals)
7 Homestead Avenue
Smith field, RI 02917
*Homestead is off Farnum Pike.

Next general meeting: May 10th at CCRI Warwick
******* Room 1134 *******

We learned at the last meeting about the fine art of rock tumbling. The class was given by Rachel Cesana . She showed us the many sides to getting perfect results. Also President Wilson advised us about Rock and mineral books to help identify what you find in the field.

Sneech Pond

May Field Trips

RIMH FIELD TRIP - Saturday 05/07/2016
Destination: CHERENZIA QUARRY, 70 Old Hopkinton Road, Westerly, RI

THIS DIG IS LIMITED TO THE 1ST 25 PARTICIPANTS WHO REGISTER

Date(s)/time of trip: Saturday, May 07, 2016 9:00 am to 1:00 pm

Trip leader: Joel Russo, Home 401-942-3394, cell 401-500-8802 russojoel@gmail.com

Alternate leader: Steve Emma, 401-751-5215 steve@steveemma.com

Carpool/caravan location: None, Make own arrangements

Type of collecting: Hard Rock

What can be found? Salmon colored Feldspar, Biotite Mica, calcite crystals. We will also visit another one of their quarries that has massive magnetite, nicely formed pyrite cubes and quartz xls.

Equipment: hammers & sledges, garden tools, wedges, prybars, spray bottle w/water, protective eyewear, close-toed shoes, and always, *common sense*. There are no sanitary facilities at this site.

Clothing: QUARRY RULES APPLY: Reflective vest, hardhat, safety glasses, long pants, hard-toed shoes, etc. Children 12+ allowed

Special information: *You must register 48 hrs in advance. Make sure you bring bug spray*!!!

Driving directions:

GPS COORDS: 41.385330 N -71.808116 W

1. Follow I-95 S to exit 1 *(last exit before entering Connecticut)*

2. Merge onto RI-3 S Nooseneck Hill Rd 4.7mi
3. Turn left off Nooseneck Hill Rd at the Old Hopkinton Road sign, then after about 100 ft, turn Right onto Old Hopkinton Road 0.6mi

Meet at the parking area where the white office trailer is located.

RIMH FIELD TRIP – Sunday 05/22/2016
Destination: PIKE INDUSTRIES-HOOKSETT QUARRY, Hackett Hill Rd, Hooksett, NH

This is a crushed stone quarry. We have found nice fluorite, nice calcite xls associated with quartz xls – some water-clear. Lots of interesting stuff, including micros.

THIS DIG IS LIMITED TO THE 1ST 25 PARTICIPANTS WHO REGISTER

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Date(s)/time of trip: May 22, 2016, 9:00 am

Trip leader: Joel Russo, 401-942-3394, cell 401-500-8802 russojoel@gmail.com

Alternate leader: Steve Emma, 401-751-5215, steve@steveemma.com

Carpool/caravan location: Meet at location, make own travel arrangements

Type of collecting: Hard rock piles

What can be found? *(Purple and green fluorite, calcite, quartz xls (some water clear), galena, massive amethyst. There are nice micros here, also. Go to **mindat.com** for full mineral list.*

Tools/equipment: Hammers, sledges, pry bars, wedges, garden tools & shovels, container(s) for specimens, safety glasses, spray bottle, bug spray.

Clothing: Dress for spring weather conditions, plus hard-toed shoes, long pants, reflective vest, hard hat, safety glasses.

Safety: Quarry rule apply. Stay at least 50 feet away from walls – Use of any tools on walls strictly forbidden. Be cautious climbing rock piles as moving rocks can cause you to lose your balance and serious injury may result. Bring snacks and plenty of drinks. There are porta-johns on site.

Special information: ***Please call at least 48 hours in advance to register with trip leader otherwise you will not be allowed in the quarry. MUST BE 12 OR OLDER .***

Driving directions:

GPS +43.082297 N -71.476233 W

Follow **95N** into Massachusetts

At junction of **I93-N/I-95N**, take **I95-N** toward **Portsmouth, NH**, go 23.7 mi

Take exit **32A** and merge onto **US-3 N** toward **Lowell/Nashua, NH**, go 27.5 mi

Continue onto **Everett Turnpike**, go 13.6 mi

Merge onto **I-293 N/Everett Turnpike**, go 7.5 mi

Merge onto **I-93 N**, go 1.7 mi

Take exit **11** toward **New Hampshire 3A/Hooksett**, go 0.5 mi

Turn right onto **Hackett Hill Road**, go 0.5 mi *(destination is on right. Drive down road*.
If gate closed, wait there. If gate open, drive down to office and wait there). It's about a 2-hour trip from Cranston.
Note: If you prefer, you can also take I-495 N to US-3 N, then follow rest of directions

Southern New England's first stone hunters

continued from April Issue

As time marched on, the native people started to develop and use the bow and arrow. Stone points made from various stone material were chipped and even specialized according to the game they were hunting. Small points under an inch were for birds and other small animals and larger points for larger game. Stone points were often utilized for other purposes such as knives, scrapers or drills. Clay came into use for making bowls. When researching native villages, you may find things like pudding stone, fossils and gem material. These materials were prized and admired by people hundreds of years ago much like they are today.

Gem of the Month Emerald

Emerald, the green variety of Beryl, is the most famous and valuable green gemstone. Its beautiful green color, combined with durability and rarity, make it one of the most expensive gemstones. Deep green is the most desired color in Emeralds. In general the paler the color of an Emerald, the lesser its value. Very pale colored stones are not called Emeralds but rather "Green Beryl". They are sometimes heat treated, which causes their color to turn blue and transform into Aquamarine. - See more at: http://www.minerals.net/gemstone/emerald_gemstone.aspx#sthash.FazGg15w.dpuf

Chemical formula	Be3Al2SiO6	hardness	7.5 – 8
Refractive index	1.57 - 1.58	Specific gravity	2.6 - 2.8
Luster	vitreous	cleavage	3,1 – basal

Emeralds are notorious for their flaws. Flawless stones are very uncommon, and are noted for their great value. Some actually prefer Emeralds with minute flaws over flawless Emeralds, as this proves authenticity. Flaws are often hidden by treating the Emeralds with oil or synthetic lubricants, and this is a common practice in the industry. Though Colombian Emeralds have traditionally been the highest quality Emeralds with the finest green color, a new source of Emerald from the African country of Zambia has been producing deep green Emeralds with fewer flaws. - See more at: http://www.minerals.net/gemstone/emerald_gemstone.aspx#sthash.FazGg15w.dpuf

The finest Emeralds are traditionally from Colombia, though Zambia has been a recent significant producer. Ancient Emerald sources were in Egypt and Austria. Important Emerald deposits are in Brazil, China, Afghanistan, Russia, Mozambique, South African, and the U.S. (North Carolina). - See more at: http://www.minerals.net/gemstone/emerald_gemstone.aspx#sthash.FazGg15w.dpuf

Fossil of the Month Knightia Fish Fossil

Knightia is an extinct genus of clupeid clupeiform bony fish that lived in the fresh water lakes and rivers of North America during theEocene epoch. The genus was erected by David Starr Jordan in 1907, in honor of the late University of Wyoming professor Wilbur Clinton Knight, "an indefatigable student of the paleontology of the Rocky Mountains." [1] It is the state fossil of Wyoming,[2] and the most commonly excavated fossil fish in the world.[3]

Knightia belongs to the same taxonomic family as herring and sardines, and resembled the former closely enough that both *Knightia alta*and *Knightia eocaena* were originally described as species of true herring in the genus *Clupea*.

Rows of dorsal and ventral scutes ran from the back of the head to the medial fins. They had heavy scales, and small conical teeth. Their size varied by species: *Knightia eocaena* was the longest, growing up to 25 centimeters (10 inches), though most specimens are no larger than 15 centimeters.[4] *Knightia alta* was shorter and relatively wider, with specimens averaging between 6 and 10 centimeters.[4]

A small schooling fish, *Knightia* made an abundant food source for larger Eocene predators. The Green River Formation has yielded many fossils of larger fish species preying on *Knightia*; specimens of *Diplomystus*, *Lepisosteus*, *Amphiplaga*, *Mioplosus*, *Phareodus*, *Amia*, and*Astephus* have all been found with *Knightia* in either their jaws or stomach.[5]

As with modern-day clupeids, *Knightia* likely fed on algae and diatoms, as well as insects and the occasional smaller fish.[5]

1. Jordan, D. S. 1907. "The fossil fishes of California; with supplementary notes on other species of extinct fishes". Bulletin Department of Geology, University of California 5:136
2. http://soswy.state.wy.us/SecretaryDesk/StateInfo_Symbols.aspx
3. *Kelley, Patricia H.; Kowalewski, Michał; Hansen, Thor A. (2003). Predator-prey interactions in the fossil record. ISBN 0-306-47489-1.*
4. *Grande, Lance (June 7, 1982). "A Revision of the Fossil Genus †Knightia, With a Description of a New Genus From the Green River Formation (Teleostei, Clupeidae)" (PDF). American Museum Novitates. ISSN 0003-0082. OCLC 47720325. Retrieved November 12, 2011.*

5. [b] Grande, L. 1980. The paleontology of the Green River Formation, with a review of the fish fauna. Wyoming Geol. Surv., Bull. 63, pp. 85