

THE MIDWEST FACETER

(formerly Gems of the Midwest)

OCTOBER, 1982 NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 4, NO. 1



AN EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATION OF THE MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD

THE MIDWEST FACETER
4205 MERIDIAN ROAD
OKEMOS, MI 48864

FIRST CLASS

THE MIDWEST FACETER

Volume 4, No. 1

An Educational Publication of The Midwest Faceters Guild

OFFICERS

Harold Rice, President
Jan Taylor, Vice-president
Joan Connor, Secretary
Ed Myers, Treasurer

BOARD MEMBERS

Bernard Bush
Joan Connor
Ernie Michaud
Dave Miller
Larry Murray
Ed Myers
Harold Rice
Jan Taylor
George Westcott

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

1983 Show -- Helen Murray
Education -- Helen Murray
Membership -- Art Kalinski
Rules --
Historian -- Patty Rice

EDITORS

Gib Hocking
4205 Meridian Road
Okemos, MI 48864

Joe Zukowski
4539 Barcroft Way
Sterling Heights, MI 48077

Attention Guild Members

If your name and address contain any errors please notify the Membership Chairman, Art Kalinski. His address is on the tear-out sheet below.

Also if you are either joining the Guild as a new member or renewing your membership deal only with the Membership Chairman, Art. Otherwise you may not receive the Newsletter or it will be seriously delayed. Art keeps our mailing list up to date.

TEAR OFF

TEAR OFF

TEAR OFF

FACETERS GUILD MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The fiscal year is Jan. 1 through Dec. 31: Dues are \$5 per year or portion of a year

NAME _____ NUMBER & STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____ Make checks payable to, and send to Art Kalinski
3357 Doremus
Hamtramck, MI 48212

Or make payment in person or via a friend at the next Guild meeting

News and Views

Those who missed the Cleveland meeting missed a good one. The forty or so who did make the trip had a wonderful time. Mr. Paul Clifford, who is the Associate Curator for Mineralogy, gave us a warm and witty tour of the public displays, particularly those pertaining to our interests, and then we split up into small groups to go into the "vaults" to see the museum's jewelry collection. That alone was worth the long trip to me!

I can't find words strong enough to sing the praises of Helen and Larry Murray, Ed Myers and Harold Rice. These hardworking people have spent long, long hours on the tax status of our Guild and as you will read elsewhere their efforts met with total success. We all know how frustrating it can be to deal with the Federal bureaucracy. These members deserve the warmest thanks from all of us.

In Cleveland several members told me that they had not received The Midwest Faceter August issue. However, I checked off each person's name as his copy was put into the box, so I know that a copy was sent to each of you. Maybe we are seeing a "small town" postoffice problem here. I'll talk to our postmistress before I mail this to you. To help alleviate this problem I'll bring lots of extra copies of the newsletter to the October meeting. Let's hope I won't need them!

From our Show Chairwoman, Helen Murray

All twelve Retail Dealers Spaces are now filled with five on the waiting list if there are any cancellations. Their fifty percent deposits are in. To the date of this writing there are four demonstrating dealers signed up. We can take quite a few more and we are working on this matter.

I just won't Give up on the picture idea. This year we must reach our goal: I want a color or a black and white photo of each faceter member, any size. If you have pictures of your equipment or your workroom these would be very welcome as well. Put your name on the backs of the photos you submit so that they can be returned. However when we display them, there will be no identification on the photos. This is for security reasons, of course.

Each of you is asked to bring in magazines for the Guild collection. Ask your friends, too. Anything from 1962 on! Door prizes for the Show and raffle prizes for our meetings are needed. Think of the Guild as you sort through your stuff.

CLUB
LOGO

MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD
ANNUAL MEETING
PLANNING/ELECTION OF OFFICERS
OCTOBER 23, 1982
MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

AGENDA

9:30 A.M. Building opens for set up and browsing. Mt. Clemens Recreation Center, 300 N. Grosbeck Highway, Mt. Clemens, Mi. 48043. (313) 469 6880.

10:00 - 12:00 Noon Board Meeting

11:00 - 12:00 Noon Committee meetings, if called by Chairperson. Education Committee will meet.

Break for Lunch (in nearby restaurants)

1:30 P.M. General Meeting

Some topics and activities:

Election to the Board

Finalize Guild dates and meeting places for 1982-83.

Show Plans & Progress

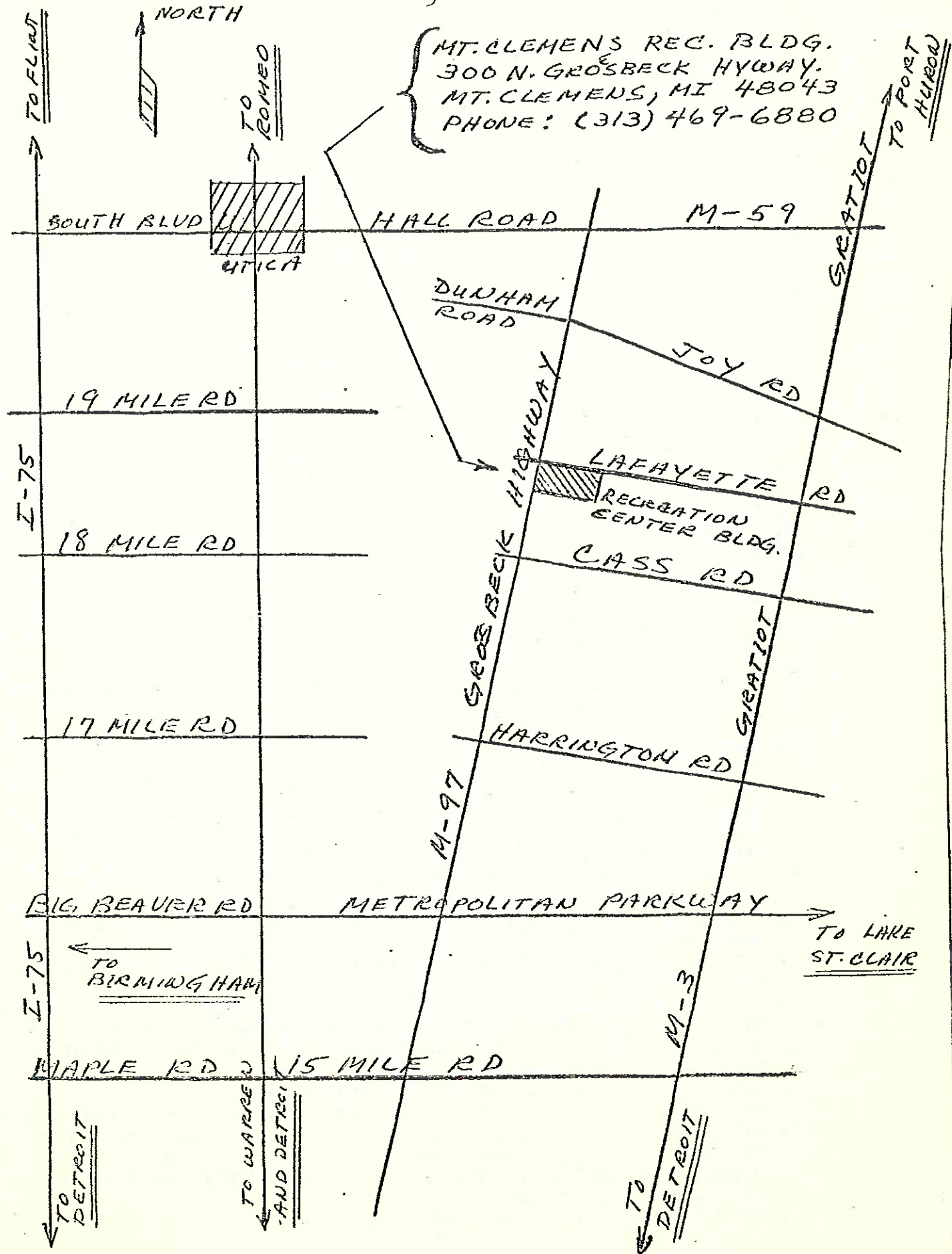
Raffle Drawing - Door Prizes

3:30 P.M. Mini-Program and Demonstration - "Introduction To The Use of the Microscope In Examining Your Stones"

4:00 P.M. Board meets for Election of Their Officers

4:00 - 5:00 P.M. Browsing - Further individual exploration on examining stones - Sharing of Show Ideas

* Bring your microscope along if you have one. Everyone can bring a dopped stone faceted to some degree and also a finished stone (not your best) plus a hand held 10 power loupe. Let's have some experimentation in "looking".



EDUCATION PROGRAM - Cleveland, August 14, 1982

On August 14, the Midwest Faceters Guild enjoyed a wonderful opportunity to visit the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Dr. Paul Clifford, an associate Museum curator, conducted about seventy Guild members and guests on a delightful tour of the facilities and its private gem collection.

The group was treated to amusing and informative lectures on many of the exhibits but the ones which most interested us all seemed to be these:

1. General Displays

A. Historical diamonds

- 1) Replicas of all nine diamonds cut from the Cullinan Diamond (whose original weight was 3024.75 cts).
- 2) Replicas of 24 other famous diamonds such as the Hope (blue, 45 cts), the Sancy (clear, 55 cts), and the Kohinoor ("old cut", gray clear 186 cts).

B. "Crystals Grown By Man"

C. "Crystal Systems"

D. "Physical Properties of Minerals"

E. "The Building Blocks of Matter"

F. "Minerals from World-Wide Localities"

G. "Minerals and Man"

H. "Silicates"

I. "Quartz"

2. Gemstone Displays

- A. Topaz, from Brazil and Russia; one fist-size crystal, 4 stones of various cuts from 10 to 40 cts.
- B. Corundum - ruby; some rough, two stones with oval/cushion cuts, 3 and 7 cts, good color and clarity.
- C. Diamond; 3 colored rounds approx 0 to t color grades, 3 to 7 cts.
- D. Morganite - Beryl, from California and Brazil; 3 stones of good peach peach color, a round of 15 cts, an oval of 25 cts and an emerald of 150 cts.
- E. Corundum - Sapphire, from Australia; a star rough of 250 cts, 3 cushion cuts, med. blue of 25 cts, lt. blue of 35 cts, straw yellow of 35 cts. and a star blue of 30 cts.
- F. Emerald - Beryl, from Columbia ; crystals in matrix, a rough crystal about 80 cts, an emerald cut about 12 cts, very clear, exquisite color.
- G. Various garnets , from Virginia (USA), Russia and India.
- H. Hiddenite - Spodumene , from Brazil; rough crystal 30" long and 3" in diam., green; 2 emerald cuts, 20 and 40 cts.
- I. Aquamarine - Beryl, from Brazil; rough crystal 8" by 2" diam., an emerald cut about 100cts.
- J. Chrysoberyl, from Brazil and Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Alexandrie and some pieces of cat's eye.
- K. Tourmaline, from Brazil and California (USA); green, pink and red crystals about 1" in diameter, various cut stones 20-30 cts each.
- L. Opal, from Australia, Mexico and Nevada (USA); different varieties of rough and cut pieces including white and black.
- M. Lapis Lazuli, from Iran; 6" by 12" carved plaque.
- N. Malachite, from Arizona (USA); polished beads and large pieces of rough.
- O. Carnelian - Chalcedony, from Montana (USA) and China; various carved pieces including a bird and a penguin.
- P. Quartz, from Brazil, N. Carolina (USA) and Uruguay; rough and cut stones, jars and ornaments.
- Q. Jade; assorted bowls, beads and pins.

After seeing the public displays our party was given a very special treat. Ir. Clifford opened the private Museum collection of cut stones and settings just for us! Among the treasures we saw were:

- A. Emerald cut tanzanite about 72 cts.
- B. Three opal pieces, an oval pendant 20 by 30 mm, a black opal (16 by 20 mm) platinum broache with a circle of pearls, and an opal doublet (25 by 40 mm) in a gold bracelet.
- C. A Victorian antique gold broache with Persian turquoise, 11 stones about 1-2 cts each
- D. A double loop emerald necklace each loop having 64 emeralds of graded sizes plus three 5 point diamonds.
- E. A teardrop cut aquamarine of 47 cts.
- F. An emerald cut aquamarine, medium blue of 29 cts.
- G. An emerald cut scapolite, yellow of 18 cts.
- H. An emerald cut amethyst, dark Siberian blue of 86 cts.
- I. A fluoite of 65 cts in a modified cushion cut
- J. 14 colored diamonds from 0.95 ct to about 3 cts; sapphire blue, yellow, pink, orange, brown, olive, green, steel blue.

These are very rare stones. Normally diamonds which have even a very slight color variation from the clear (color grades F,G,H,I,J,K,L, ETC.) are less valuable and are sold on the open market at reduced prices. Absolutely colorless and clear diamonds, the D grade, are the most valuable but those which have a rich, distinct color are very rare and also are highly valued. These almost never reach the commercial market, usually becoming private collection pieces or museum specimens.

We owe a special thanks to curator Paul Clifford and members of his staff who so graciously hosted both our meeting and the tour.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe Zukowski

Keeping a Record of your Possessions

by Dorothy K. Smith

They say "Hindsight is better than foresight" so let me give you a little hindsight to be used as foresight and you will be ahead.

We were burglarized about two months ago and I lost most of the lovely things I owned in jewelry. Insurance only covered a fraction of the loss. However, even if it had been completely covered to the point of compensating for inflation, how can I get back my grandmother's 25 carat diamond set in a ring my daughter gave me on Mother's Day or the deep aqua, 9 mm, sitting in the middle of a gold flower necklace choker style. These items had very special sentimental value attached to them. Yet it is hardly possible to get them back because I can't even describe them adequately. The police really don't have any idea what I am talking about when I say rich blue color, brilliant cut 9 mm. They understand yellow metal for gold and white metal for white gold. Don't tell them about green gold, platinum or silver. They aren't jewelers.

So where is all this leading? I can't stop your abode from being burglarized but at least I can tell you how to identify and list your possessions for police and insurance purposes.

First, if you have access to a video machine or TV camera you can record, visually, your possessions on it. One tape runs for six hours. Thus it should be possible to make a visual record of all your jewelry and for that matter a complete inventory of your home. I am discounting this method for one reason. The viewing of this record requires a machine which I do not have and I'm not at all sure that insurance company agents or police have such a machine easily available to them when needed.

The second method of recoding the details i.e. size, color, intricacy of design, etc., is through the use of a 35 mm camera and film. The how-to is not all that difficult. Set up a box or card table against your house or garage outdoors on a clear sunshiny day. Use a large piece of white paper tacked at least 24 inches above the table and running across the table surface and below it (use 6-10 ft of paper). Set out your jewelry, stones, carvings, and even expensive rough on the table. Most importantly, a comparison item, a small ruler, coins or paper money, should be placed on or nearby to the prime interest item. This allows for quick visual measurement of the prime item. It is wise to do all your "shooting" or picture taking two hours after sunrise or two hours before sunset. Store your film record carefully. Up-date it in the same manner regularly.

Your insurance company will be pleased with your concern for your property. It may possibly help in the recovery of your property. It won't make you feel less violated if your possessions are stolen but it will give you a record for police, insurance company, jeweler y appraiser and Internal Revenue for a loss claim.

Governing Board Affairs

The Midwest Faceters Guild is governed by a nine member board plus the immediate past president of the Guild. The board members serve for three years and their periods of office are staggered so that each year three end their tenure. The election of new board members, either to replace those whose tenure has ended or those who have resigned, takes place at the annual meeting in October of each year.

On October 23, 1982, at the Mt. Clemens meeting, nominations and elections of board members will again be held. Outgoing board members Dave Miller and Harold Rice have indicated that they will seek reelection; Jan Taylor has chosen not to run for reelection. In addition to the Board sanctioned nominations for new board members, nominations will be accepted from the floor during the annual meeting.

Joe Zukowski

Evaluating Cuts of Faceted Stones

by Joe Zukowski

Within the past 25 years rising costs in the diamond market have focused a greater interest in colored stones for investment, for the general jewelry trade, as art objects and in a somewhat skewed manner, for the lapidary and faceting areas (as a hobby or avocation). In the 1960's and 1970's, the shifted emphasis concentrated on the corundums, especially rubies and sapphires and on the beryl, emerald. But today, because of the scarcity of rough and the extreme rise in prices for these latter three gemstones, the shift in interest to the colored stone market (for stones of Moh hardness of 6 and above) has tended to spread to the other well known gemstone varieties such as amethyst, citrine, chrysoberyl, other variations of corundum and beryl, garnet, opal, peridot, spinel, tanzanite, tourmaline, topaz and zircon.

With the increased interest in colored stone, more is being written on the availability of rough and finished stones, investing, identification of stones, and qualitative assessment which includes cutting and the types of cuts. An example is the commentary on colored stones nomenclature made by Blankenhorn and Matsumoto in the February, 1982, issue of the Lapidary Journal (p.2176). They state that the lack of a respectable, quantitative colored stone color grading system is the primary obstacle to the development and acceptance of a rigorous set of nomenclature definitions.

In a kind of parallel article the quality and type of some stone cuts are discussed by a professional gemologist. In the article "Evaluating Cuts of Faceted Gems" in the Fall 1981 issue of the Colored Gem Digest (pp.3 - 8), the colored gemstones' commercial value is related to their cut shapes and to the quality of the cutting. John Rouse, author and editor, states that most people dealing in gems, whether they be consumer, cutter, dealer or laboratory technician fail to understand the criteria for evaluating the cutting of a faceted gem. He feels that many dealers relegate the cutting value to such low priorities that its consideration seems inconsequential. On the other hand there are consumers who are so conscientious with regards to cutting that they will reject stones with very minor cutting problems.

"What must be understood by all people dealing in gems, is what constitutes major and minor cutting problems in gemstones; and how those cutting problems relate to the overall value of the stone in question. Another question of some importance to a gem buyer is the cut itself. Is the shape of the cut compatible

with the use to which the gemstone will be put? Some exotic freeform cuts should not be used for investment type gemstones and conversely, there are certain other cuts that would be better suited for investment or collector type gems."

Author Rouse goes on to define what are considered minor cutting problems in the commercial gemstone field. Also, other points of interest are included.

1. There are exceedingly few gemstones that are perfectly cut. Of the total world production of cut gems, probably fewer than one tenth of one percent can be considered perfect cuts.

2. Probably the least offensive of all the minor cutting problems will relate to the girdle.

- a) A wavy girdle - thin areas extending to thick areas around the stone.

A result of the crown not being properly aligned with the pavilion.

- b) The girdle is cut too thin or too thick. A thick girdle increases carat weight while a thin girdle may be easily damaged.

- c) Beside the knife edged problem, generally the girdle discrepancies are not significant enough to warrant correction by recutting.

- d) One girdle problem that usually requires recutting is an out-of-round girdle.

3. The polish of a gem is usually considered a minor problem. Some polishing problems are:

- a) Fog areas - inadequate care in the finish polishing.

- b) Scratches or microscopic pits with polish drag lines. Pits result from inclusions which surface in the cutting process.

- c) Microscopic distortions occur due to crystal twinning structure.

- d) A common error in amateur cutting involves a second facet within a facet due to the cutting action of the polishing compound when the stone angle is shifted slightly. If the extra facets are in the crown the stone may have to be recut. If in the pavilion they can usually be ignored.

4. Certain types of cuts, such as the round brilliant, require that the crown facets be aligned properly to the pavilion facets. This is known as a "pointing - up" characteristic. In some amateur cutting the entire facet pattern can be mismatched so that the wrong facet lines meet, with a serious loss of brilliance.

5. Another minor cutting problem has the facets out of shape or not meeting properly at a point. This is common in commercial cutting. If not severe, recutting is not necessary.

6. A misshaped table is usually the result of inconsistent sizes of star facets. (This is in a round brilliant.) This is considered a minor problem.

7. Off-center culets or tables are often found in native cut stones. The degree of off-centeredness will dictate the need for recutting, but also in relation to other likely prevalent problems.

Considering the above problems, if recutting is required, then the recutting charge and the loss of carat weight must be calculated into the purchase cost of the gem. The principal cutting problem involves the loss of weight in recutting: A major cutting problem may result in considerable carat loss, a minor problem in little or no loss.

Major Problems are described below:

1. A prime example is the shallow cut. This is very commonly done in nearly every commercial cutting shop in the world. It is a matter of economics. When a stone is described as having a brilliancy factor of 50% it is called a "window" stone. The gem will have life or flash only around the crown edges. If the brilliancy factor is reduced to little or nothing because all the pavilion facets are cut too shallow, then a "fisheye" occurs. Stones having a brilliancy factor of 75% or above will tend to be more beautiful; stones with a brilliancy factor of 60% to 0% exhibit a major problem.

2. The window stone problems can be less than major if only one row of facets is involved.

3. Crown angles can be cut to shallow without creating a window stone.

4. To correct a window or a fisheye stone, it is necessary to recut the entire stone, resulting in a heavy carat weight loss, 25-50% or more.

5. Another major problem occurs when the stone is cut too deep. A primary factor to consider when deciding to recut an exceedingly deep pavilion has to do with mounting problems. Deep stones can not be placed in commercial mountings. Deep pavilions are cut to odd weight, hence added cost.

Cutting shapes also affect the market value of gemstones:

1. Cutting shapes are usually associated with particular materials; also, market demand often controls this factor.

2. Emerald is cut universally in the standard emerald cut. Rubies are cut typically into round or oval brilliants. Sapphires are fashioned into a variety of cuts.

3. Guidelines for cuts should be based on the three distinct gem markets:

a) The jewelry market. Stones are set into jewelry mountings. Practically any cutting shape fits into this market comfortably.

b) The investment market. Most people among investors seem to find the antique cushion cut most popular. The oval and the round brilliant are also in demand. The least favored cuts in this market are the marquise, the pear, the exotic and the freeform.

c)The collector market. The cuts for this area are probably similar to the investor market. Jewelry shapes are less suitable than traditional cuts.

Cuts suitable for all markets would be the round brilliant, the emerald step cut, the antique cushion cut and the oval.

Considering the growing emphasis of the commercial gem market on all aspects of colored stones, the amateur cutters are perceiving their avocation or hobby activities with new enthusiasm.

Items from the "Colored Gem Digest"

According to information in the Colored Gem Digest (Summer 1982; Vol. 3, No. 2), a new synthetic ruby has been developed. It is known as the "Knischka Ruby", or Knischka, after a Professor Knischka of Austria. It apparently is made by a new process (probably not the flux-growth type) and colors have been seen in the purplish-red. Preliminary data seem to indicate that synthetic type inclusions occur also in this newly developed ruby. A serious concern in this respect has been whether the process will produce some true ruby look-alikes.

Further insight into the problems relating to the separation of natural and very sophisticated synthetic ruby is offered in the "Distinction of Natural and Synthetic Rubies by Ultraviolet Spectrophotometry" by G. Bosshart in the Journal of Gemmology, April 1982 (revised on page 25 of the above listed Colored Gem Digest). Forty six synthetic specimens from the Verneuil, Chatham, Kashan, and Knischka processes were tested with a wide variety of instruments and techniques against ninety four natural rubies from various known mining localities around the world. The tests concluded there was a definite and definitive gap between the synthetic and natural gems but that the gap was very small.

The gemmological laboratories can still distinguish between a sophisticated synthetic ruby and its natural counterpart. But there are practical aspects of this controversial issue. The cost of making the above distinctions is quite high and labs containing a wide variety of highly technical equipment may be few and far between. Nevertheless the scientific community has been able to continue development and maintenance of facilities for effectively distinguishing between the natural and man-made gem materials.

submitted by Joe Zukowski.

Minutes of the August 14, 1982 Board meeting

The Board Meeting of the Midwest Faceters Guild was called to order by President Harold Rice at 12:45 pm on August 14, 1982 in the second floor meeting room of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

There was no Secretary's report due to the absence of Joan Conner. Those present were Harold Rice, Ed Myers, Kathleen Porter, Bernard Bush, Helen and Larry Murray, Art Kalinski and Joe Zukowski.

The annual meeting will be in Mt. Clemens, Michigan on October 23rd. The December 4th meeting will be in Toledo, Ohio and the March 12th meeting is to be in Jackson, Michigan. (Subject to approval of the Jackson Club as no representative was present.) The next Executive Meeting will be held at the Kalamazoo Show. Time and date will be selected at the Kalamazoo Show to avoid a conflict of schedules.

Treasurer Ed Myers reported a balance of \$5110.71. Receipts were \$502.50 with expenditures of \$565.00, leaving a balance of \$5079.21. The Guild's tax exemption number 38-240559 ^{6 OK 10-23-82} was secured through the efforts of Helen and Larry Murray, Harold Rice and Ed Myers. Income tax must be filed every year. The gross limit on income is \$25,000. Copies of the 1983 form will be made for the Treasurer. *Corrected 10-23-82*

Show Chairwoman Helen Murray reported that all ten retail dealers have made deposits and the money has been turned in to the Treasurer. There are three demo dealers secured and Mrs. Murray is looking for suggestions for three more. A check for the deposit on the Recreation Center was given to Mrs. Murray. The security system has been obtained.

The postage rate stamp for mailing will be established in Toledo, Ohio and Okemos, Michigan for the convenience of mailing the bulletin and being available for the Show and Educational material to be mailed by Mrs. Murray. If the Educational rate is approved the postage rate will be 4.9¢; the Non-profit rate is 10.9¢.

As the Guild representative to the Houston Federation Show, Ed Myers will be able to deduct one-half of his expenses from his income tax.

Joe Zukowski will select two members to be on the Nominating Committee, with the election being held at the annual meeting.

To save time for the tour the committee reports were saved for the regular meeting.

The Board Meeting adjourned at 1:30 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Bush, Secretary Pro-tem

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Midwest Faceters Guild August 14, 1982

President Harold Rice called the regular meeting of the Midwest Faceters Guild to order at 1:45 pm on August 14, 1982 in the meeting room of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

The Secretary's report was omitted due to the absence of Joan Conner.

Treasurer Ed Myers reported total monies on hand were \$5644.21. The total expenses were \$565.00, leaving a gross balance of \$5079.21.

The expense of \$62.50 for printing of material for the American Federation Show at Houston is to be charged to the General Account.

Membership Chairman Art Kalinski reported that the Guild has 228 paid-up members.

It was decided our Guild monies should be put to the best advantage of earning interest. Those systems suggested were a pay-now checking account and the money market mutual fund that has checking access. After much discussion a motion was made by John B. Nolan that "All the Guild funds over \$500.00 be invested in the money market mutual fund." The motion was seconded by Gordon Wiltse and was carried. Mr. Myers is to invest the money if it meets the Guild's needs.

Mrs. Helen Murray, Show Chairwoman, requested a special Finance Chairman be appointed for the Show account to make it easier to pay bills as the need arises. Lavina Green made a motion that "The Show Chairman be given a separate account for the Show". Dorothy Loyd seconded the motion and it was defeated. Mrs. Murray reported all the retail dealers and three demonstrating dealers have been secured for the Show. Speakers will include Barbara Frost, Arthur Grant and Phil Baker and possibly Kent Kales and Glenn Vargas. The Show Committee decided it was necessary to go with paid publicity and needs volunteers as writers to promote the Show in their areas through the local media, television, posters, etc. Alex Marshall is to contact Cranbrook for a special exhibit. A Magazine Chairman is needed. Bring magazines to the October meeting. Mrs. Murray is looking for the salesman who sold the winning tickets at the 1981 Faceters Fair. If you are one of those who did not receive your salesman's prize, please notify Helen. The 1983 Show tickets should be ready for distribution at the October meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Guild and the election of Board members will be held on October 23rd in Mt. Clemens.

The Guild is trying to collect complete sets of magazines and is asking for issues for 1962 and later to complete the collections.

Lavina Green was welcomed as a new member as were the five guests present.

At the May meeting Helen and Larry Murray told of working with Harold Rice and Ed Myers to secure the tax exempt number. The Articles of Incorporation had

to be changed to meet the Educational Standards for Internal Revenue purposes. The number 38-2405590 has been obtained after endless hours of research and correspondence by the Murrays. Official Guild delegates to meetings and shows may now deduct expenses, gifts, trip, room and board and Guild officers may declare 9 ¢ per mile necessary to attend meetings.

Kathleen Porter, Rules Committee Chairwoman, reported that the proposed changes approved at the Houston Show will become effective as soon as they are printed by the AMFS. Guild members will be receiving the Second Edition of these rules for the Midwest Faceters Guild Show.

The Faceters Fair will be celebrating its' tenth anniversary in San Jose, California on January 22 and 23.

Joe Zukowski will select two members to serve on the Nominating Committee with him.

Mr. Paul Clifford is the Host for our tour of the Museum.

Gordon Wiltse made the motion to adjourn, seconded by Bernard Bush and carried. Meeting adjourned at 2:12 pm.

The Guild was cordially welcomed by the Museum Director, Dr. Harold Mahan. All members present enjoyed the tour of the Museum and the fantastic presentation by Mr. Clifford.

Respectfully submitted,
Frances Bush, Secretary Pro-tem

GEM LORE

The birthstone listing for September is sapphire and for October, opal and pink tourmaline.

Most people think of a sapphire as being a rich blue color. Gem experts use the term "Kashmir" blue to refer to the most prized and rarest of sapphires, although the stone need not come from Kashmir to warrant that name. A poet once described "sapphire" as the blue of a clear sky, just a few minutes after sunset.

Sapphire comes in many colors including pink, clear and even multicolored. There are sapphires which are purple in daylight and red in incandescent light. The chromophores for blue sapphire are titanium and ferrous iron, yellow is due to ferric iron, and there are others.

Sapphire is not as rare, and so not as expensive as its mineralogical mate, ruby, but a perfect Kashmir blue sapphire will cost as much as a good diamond. Other colors are not in great demand but they are all extraordinarily beautiful.

Classification of Cut Gems

14

Courtesy of "THE SEATTLE FACETING CLUB"

1. **ROUND:** Includes all truly round cross sections as well as those having more than 12 equal sides.



2. **OVAL:** Very narrow ovals are included in (36) NAVETTE OVAL. Other shapes which might be confused are (8) ANTIQUE CUSHION and (9) SQUARE ANTIQUE CUSHION.



3. **NAVETTE:** Also called MARQUIS or MARQUISE. Differs from the NAVETTE OVAL by having pointed ends. Other similar shapes are (29) LOZENGE (40) LONG HEXAGON, (41) LONG OCTAGON.



4. **EMERALD:** Also called CUT CORNER RECTANGLE. Similar to (8) ANTIQUE CUSHION except corners are cut flat rather than curved. Other related shapes (35) WINDOW and (6) RECTANGLE.



5. **PEAR:** Similar to (13) CUSHION TRIANGLE, (10) HEART, and (20) SEMINAVETTE. Large end is more rounded and small end less pointed than HEART.



6. **RECTANGLE:** Includes all rectangular shapes except the thin (12) BAGUETTE and the equal sided (11) SQUARE.



7. **SQUARE EMERALD:** Also called CUT CORNER SQUARE. Similar to (21) OCTAGON except corner facets are not as long as the sides.



8. **ANTIQUÉ CUSHION:** Also called REGENT. Similar to (4) EMERALD except corners are rounded. If sides are equal it is called (9) SQUARE ANTIQUE CUSHION.



9. **SQUARE ANTIQUE CUSHION:** Similar to 'almost square stones' which have straight segments on the side such as (15) OLD MINE.



10. **HEART:** Similar to (20) SEMINAVETTE or (5) PEAR.



11. **SQUARE:** Similar to (6) RECTANGLE except all sides are equal. Related also to (9) SQUARE ANTIQUE CUSHION, (7) SQUARE EMERALD,



12. **BAGUETTE:** Also includes TAPERED BAGUETTE (WEDGE) in which one of the short ends is smaller than the other.



13. **CUSHION TRIANGLE:** Similar to (14) TRIANGLE except the three sides are rounded. Also can appear similar to (20) SEMINAVETTE, (5) PEAR, or (32) FAN.



14. **TRIANGLE:** Similar to (32) FAN and (16) CUT CORNER TRIANGLE.



15. **OLD MINE:** Sometimes called SQUARE BRILLIANT. Also similar to (21) OCTAGON except the sides are not equal.



16. **CUT CORNER TRIANGLE:** Similar to (14) TRIANGLE except two of the three corners are not sharp. Can be similar to (26) CALF'S HEAD.



17. **BARREL:** Similar to (16) RECTANGLE except two of the four sides are curved. Can be similar to (8) ANTIQUE CUSHION.



18. **KITE:** Similar to (29) LOZENGES except two of the four sides are shorter than the other pair.



19. **KEYSTONE:** Similar to TAPERED BAGUETTE or WEDGE except not so narrow.



20. **SEMINAVETTE:** Can be similar to (10) HEART or (25) TAPERED PENTAGON.



21. **OCTAGON:** Has eight equal sides. Similar to (15) OLD MINE and (41) LONG OCTAGON.



22. **WHISTLE:** Similar to (31) BULLET and (24) TRAPEZE.



23. **SHIELD:** Also called FLOR-ENTINE. Related to (26) CALF'S HEAD except has a pointed tip.



24. **TRAPEZE:** Can look similar to (22) WHISTLE or (31) BULLET. Has four sides only two equal to each other.



25. **TAPERED PENTAGON:** Also sometimes called SHIELD, but not to be confused with (23) SHIELD. Also, similar to (30) PENTAGON or (27) EPAULETTE.



26. **CALF'S HEAD:** Similar to (23) SHIELD.



27. **EPAULETTE:** Five sided shape. Similar to (30) PENTAGON except all sides are not equal.



28. **HEXAGON:** Six sided (equal) shape. Similar to (40) LONG HEXAGON.



29. **LOZENGE:** Also called DIAMOND. A four sided shape.



30. **PENTAGON:** Also sometimes called SHIELD. Has five equal sides.



31. **BULLET:** Five sided figure similar to (30) PENTAGON except all sides are not equal.



32. **FAN:** Similar to (18) KITE except end is rounded.



33. **RHOMBOID:** Four sided figure with two pairs of equal sides but no right angle corners.



34. **STAR:** (None)



35. **WINDOW:** Similar to (4) EMERALD, and (6) RECTANGLE. Also sometimes called CUT CORNER KEYSTONE.



36. **NAVETTE OVAL:** Similar to (2) OVAL except width is much less than the length. Similar to (29) LOZENGE or (3) NAVETTE except has more rounded ends.



37. **HEPTAGON:** Seven equal sided shape.



38. **NONAGON:** Nine equal sided shape.



39. **UNDECAGON:** Eleven equal sided shape.



40. **LONG HEXAGON:** Similar to (28) HEXAGON except width is less than the length. Includes both shapes with flat ends and pointed ends.



41. **LONG OCTAGON:** Similar to (21) OCTAGON except width is less than the length.



42. **DECAGON:** Ten equal sided shape.



43. **FREEFORM, small:** Designs which have irregular sides (3 to 6) and do not fit into one of the other regular categories.



44. **FREEFORM, large:** Designs which have irregular sides (more than 6) and do not fit into one of the other regular categories.



45. **DODECAGON:** Twelve equal sided shape. All regular polygons above 12 sides are considered (1) ROUND.



46. **COFFIN:** Similar to (23) SHIELD.



