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THE MIDWEST FACETER

2071 West Reid Road
Flint, Michigan 48507

APRIL, 2007

MIDWEST FACETERS GUILD
HISTORIAN
1918 WOOD ST.
ELKHART, IN 46516

MEETING: MARCH 24, Marshall,

FROM THE PRESIDENT

YOU are needed! I'm certain that you're questioning that statement. But your help is needed to make our April 14-15 show a success. Consider taking some time on the Saturday or Sunday (or both) of the show to come and help out with the Membership and Admission tables. You might assist vendors when they need a break. If nothing else, you could come and be part of the fun. You'll especially want to come to see our new location and shop with the vendors who will be there. Almost anything you might want will be available at this show. Note that I said almost. I don't want anyone accusing me of promising and not delivering.

Our next membership meeting will be March 24 at 11 a.m. at the Marshall Moonraker. We currently have 117 members. We have on average ten who regularly attend meetings. These ten are making all the decisions for a guild of 117. Try moving out of your comfort zone. Plan on attending on March 24. We order lunch, have a raffle and after discussing anything that comes up, we start our business meeting. The cost is only what you spend for lunch and raffle tickets. This is the perfect opportunity to get help on any faceting issues you might have, learn something new and get to meet new people. You really should join us on March 24. The potential is there for you to enjoy yourself!

General Membership Meeting, January 13, 2007; Marshall Moonraker.

The January meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m. Sue Zaborowski volunteered to serve as Secretary

A sign-up sheet was passed around to workers at the Admissions and Membership/Raffle Tables. For both the Admissions Table and the Membership/Raffle Table, 3 spots were filled and 12 spots remain open.

Demonstrators for the show were discussed. We will have room for approximately 20 demonstrators.

It was moved by Linda Sharkey and seconded by Tyler Miller to allow demonstrators to sell only the items they are making during the show for a charge of \$30. This motion was carried.

Making machines available for non-faceters was discussed. It was moved by Dave Root and seconded by Walt Seidelman that persons wanting to try their hand at faceting would be allowed to cut and polish one facet. This motion was carried.

A discussion was held concerning the show raffle. It was moved by Linda Sharkey and seconded by John Zaborowski that the first three prizes for the raffle be: 1st Prize: \$150; 2nd Prize: Opal Pendant by Bill Horton; 3rd Prize: Faceted stone by Tyler Miller.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Sue Zaborowski

**Show Meeting, February 17, 2007,
Marshall Moonraker**

The meeting was called to order at approximately 11:30 a.m.

It was decided that set up for the April 14-15 show would be on Friday, April 13 from 11 a.m. until approximately 8 p.m. The show will run on Saturday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. and on Sunday from 11 a.m. until 4 p.m. There are currently 16 vendors committed to the show.

Security and a food vendor were then discussed. Tyler Miller will contact John Rupp for daytime security and the Marshall Activity Center will be contacted for ideas regarding night security and the possibility of having a food vendor at the show.

The August Seminar session was then discussed. The tentative dates are August 18 and 19, but this will have to be confirmed by the Mott Community College. The cost for the weekend would be \$95. John Zaborowski has volunteered to chair the Seminars.

Possible additional seminars were discussed. The potential instructors will need to be contacted.

Discussion was held regarding using books by Jim Perkins instead of Jeff Graham as text for the faceting seminars. The Perkins book would cost approximately \$4 less than the Graham book. It was decided that before a decision was made that the seminar instructors should review Perkins' book and give their recommendations.

The next General Membership meeting will be held on Saturday, March 24 at 11 a.m. at the Marshall Moonraker.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Sue Zaborowski

**OUR March 24, 2007 MEETING
LOCATION**

The meeting scheduled for Saturday, March 24th will start at 11:00 am at the Moonraker Restaurant in Marshall, Michigan.

The Marshall Chamber of Commerce has a terrific website if you want to visit it before our meeting. It is

www.marshallmi.org/events

Calling all other Newsletter Editors:

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***REMINDER: PAY YOU DUES IF
YOU HAVEN'T DONE SO YET.***

OUR NATIONAL PARKS:

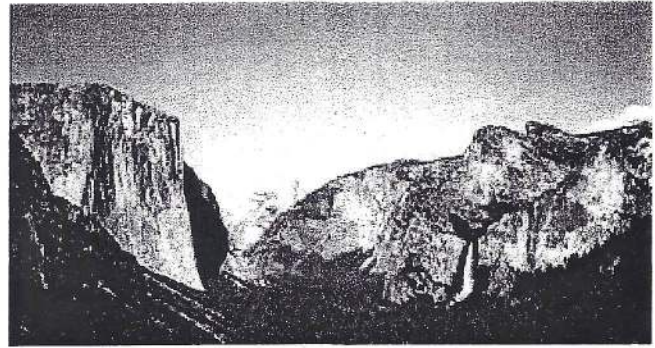
A **national park** is a reserve of land, usually declared and owned by a national government, protected from most human development and pollution. National parks are a protected area of IUCN category II. The largest national park in the world is the Northeast Greenland National Park, which was established in 1974.

In 1810 the English poet William Wordsworth described the Lake District as a "*sort of national property in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy*". The painter George Catlin, in his travels through the American West, wrote in 1832 that the Native Americans in the United States might be preserved: *by some great protecting policy of government . . . in a magnificent park . . . A nation's park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty!*. Similar ideas were expressed in other countries – In Sweden, for instance, Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld made such a proposition in 1880. The Scottish-American naturalist John Muir was to prove inspirational in the foundation of national parks, anticipating many ideas of conservationism, environmentalism, and the animal rights movement.

Establishment

The first effort by any government to set aside such protective lands was in the United States, when President Abraham Lincoln signed an Act of Congress on June 30, 1864, ceding the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias (later becoming the Yosemite National Park) to the state of California:

[T]he said State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation; shall be inalienable for all time.



Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, USA.

In 1872, Yellowstone National Park was established as the world's first truly national park. When news of the natural wonders of the Yellowstone were first published, the land was part of a territory. Unlike Yosemite, there was no state government that could assume stewardship of the land, so the Federal Government took on direct responsibility for the park, a process formally completed in October 1, 1890. It took the combined effort and interest of conservationists, politicians and especially businesses - namely, the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose route through Montana would greatly benefit by the creation of this new tourist attraction - to ensure the passage of the legislation by the United States Congress to create Yellowstone National Park.

The 'dean of western writers,' American Pulitzer prize-winning author Wallace Stegner has written that national parks are 'America's best idea,' - a departure from the royal preserves that Old World sovereigns enjoyed for themselves - inherently democratic, open to all, "they reflect us at our best, not our worst." [1] Even with the creation of Yellowstone, Yosemite, and nearly 37 other national parks and monuments, another 44 years passed before an agency was created in the United States to administer these units in a comprehensive way - the U.S. National Park Service (NPS). Interestingly, it was a businessman, Stephen Mather, who pushed hardest for the creation of the NPS, writing then-Secretary of the Interior Franklin Knight Lane

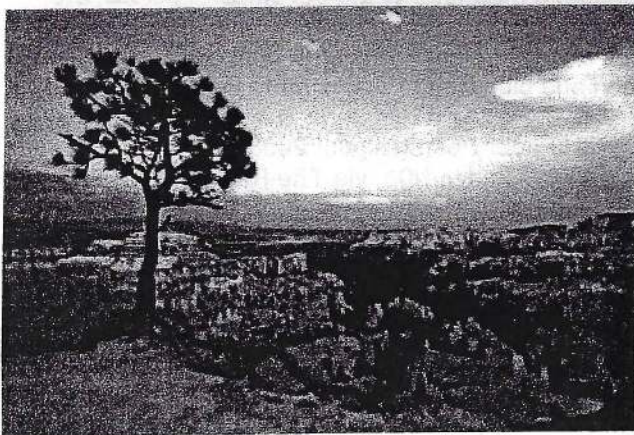
about such a need. Lane invited Mather to come to Washington, DC to work with him to draft and see passage of the NPS Organic Act, which was approved by Congress and signed into law on August 25, 1916.

The number of areas now managed by the National Park Service in the United States of America consists of 390 different sites, of which only 58 carry the designation of National Park.

Following the idea established in Yellowstone there soon followed parks in other nations. In Australia, the Royal National Park was established just south of Sydney in 1879. In Canada, Banff National Park (then known as Rocky Mountain National Park) became its first national park in 1885. New Zealand had its first national park in 1887. In Europe the first national parks were a set of nine parks in Sweden in 1909. Europe has 359 national parks at the moment.[2]

After World War II, national parks were founded all over the world. The Vanoise National Park in the Alps was the first French national park, created in 1963 after public mobilization against a touristic project.

Features preserved



 Bryce Canyon National Park in southern Utah, was established in 1928. It had previously been a National Monument.

National parks are usually located in places which have been largely undeveloped, and often feature areas with exceptional native animals, plants and ecosystems (particularly endangered examples of such), biodiversity, or unusual geological features. Occasionally, national parks are declared in developed areas with the goal of returning the area to resemble its original state as closely as possible.

In some countries, such as England and Wales, areas designated as a national park are not wilderness, nor owned by the government, and can include substantial settlements and land uses which are often integral parts of the landscape.

Park mandates

Most national parks have a dual role as offering a refuge for wildlife and as serving as popular tourist areas. Managing the potential for conflict between these two roles can become problematic, particularly as tourists often generate revenue for the parks which, in turn, are spent on conservation projects. Parks also serve as reserves for substantial natural resources, such as timber, minerals and other valuable commodities. The balance of the demand for extraction of these resources, against the damage this might cause, is often a very important challenge in national park management. National parks have been subject to illegal logging and other exploitation, sometimes because of political corruption. This threatens the integrity of many valuable habitats.

Other sites designated for preservation

Some countries also designate sites of special cultural, scientific or historical importance as national parks, or as special entities within their national park systems. Other countries use a different scheme for historical site preservation. Some of these sites, if they meet the criteria required, are awarded the title World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.

In many countries, local governmental bodies may be responsible for the maintenance of park systems. Some of these are also called national parks.

See also

- [List of national parks](#) (arranged in lists by country)
- [Conservation movement](#)
- [Conservation](#)
- [Federal lands](#)
- [International Network of Geoparks](#)
- [International Park](#)
- [National Forest](#)
- [Sustainable development](#)
- [United Nations Environment Programme](#)
- [Fossil Park](#)
- [Zoo](#)

External links



[Wikimedia Commons](#) has media related to:

[National Parks](#)

- [UNESCO — Man and the Biosphere Programme \(Biosphere Reserves\)](#)
- [World Heritage Sites](#)
- [UN Protected Areas database](#)
- [EUROPARC federation — Europe's protected areas](#)
- [European National Parks Centre \(ENPC\)](#)
- [TeddyRoosevelt.com: "The National Parks President"](#)

Retrieved from

"http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_park"

There Are Gems In Those Hills

By M. Munro

Canadian jewel hunters say they have discovered tantalizing blue gems on a hillside in the Yukon that are potentially more valuable than emeralds. The transparent stone, the colour of blue velvet, could be a new gemstone, according to a federal agency that described the find as a jaw-dropping discovery.

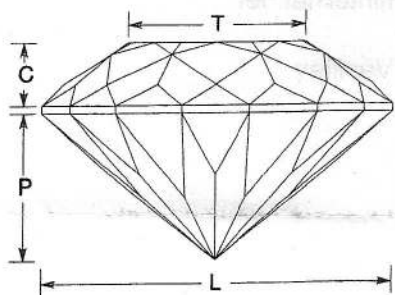
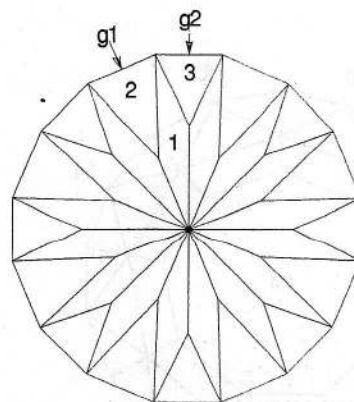
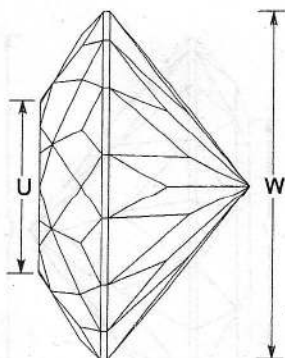
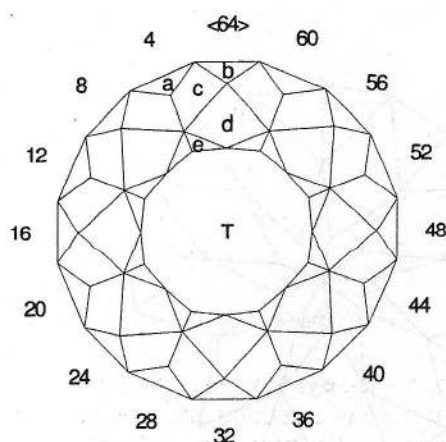
If they are not unique, geologists say they could be the next best thing—the world's second occurrence of maxixe, a deep blue beryl, in the same family of minerals as emeralds. It has only been found once before in Brazil. While plenty of people are talking about the glittering crystals, few people have actually seen them.

The blue stones were discovered earlier this summer at a secret location in the south-central Yukon. The Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council provides funds for research to University of British Columbia geologist Lee Groat and some of the students who are part of the team that found the glittering blue rocks. The field crew found the gems in a half-kilometer site on a rocky hillside.

The crew was literally picking them up off the ground; most of the blue crystals were found in rocks covered with lichens. The crew is also crisscrossing the hillside turning rocks over and trying to locate the source of the gems. The blue crystals which measure a millimeter to 2.5 centimeters across, are said to range in color from pale blue to sapphire blue to pale green. Some appear to be a combination of green and blue which makes them very unusual.

Regina Leader Post, (August 2003)

Via the Rockfinder 1/04, via The Rockpile 5/04



Danbrite

By Ernie Hawes

Angles for R.I. = 1.630

89 + 16 girdles = 105 facets

8-fold, mirror-image symmetry

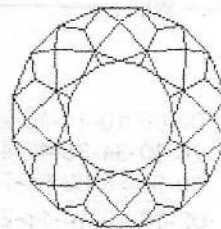
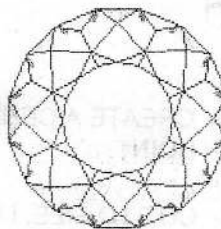
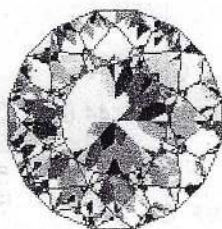
64 index

$L/W = 1.000$ $T/W = 0.500$ $U/W = 0.500$

$P/W = 0.412$ $C/W = 0.179$

$Vol./W^3 = 0.215$

Average Brightness: COS = 85.0 % ISO = 91.8 %

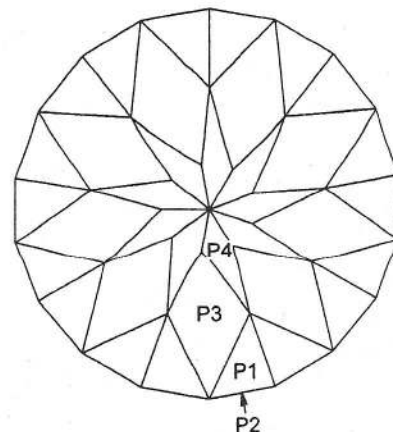
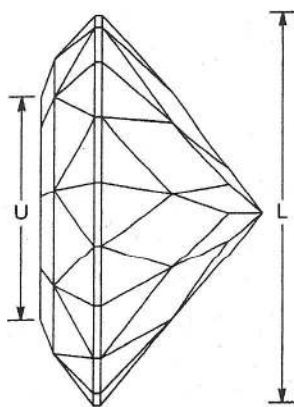
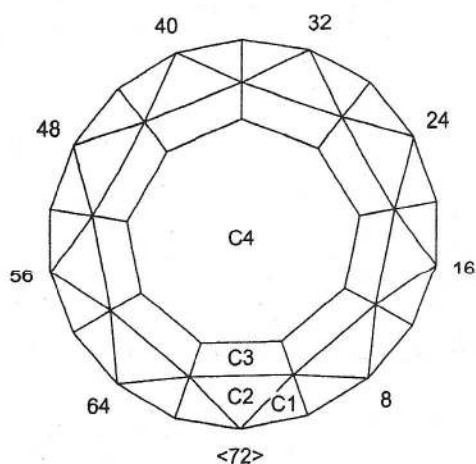


PAVILION

1	39.00°	02-06-10-14-18-22-26-30-34-38-42-46-50-54-58-62
2	40.50°	04-12-20-28-36-44-52-60
3	41.00°	64-08-16-24-32-40-48-56
g1	90.00°	04-12-20-28-36-44-52-60
g2	90.00°	64-08-16-24-32-40-48-56

CROWN

a	46.00°	04-12-20-28-36-44-52-60
b	45.00°	64-08-16-24-32-40-48-56
c	38.00°	02-06-10-14-18-22-26-30-34-38-42-46-50-54-58-62
d	32.00°	64-08-16-24-32-40-48-56
e	27.00°	01-07-09-15-17-23-25-31-33-39-41-47-49-55-57-63
T	00.00°	Table



FROM BEYOND IMAGINATION TO REALITY

Designed by Jim Perkins, jimperkins@zoominternet.net

Copyright October 2005

Optimized using FACET DESIGNER by A. Vasiliev

Angles for R.I. = 1.770

73 + 18 girdles = 91 facets

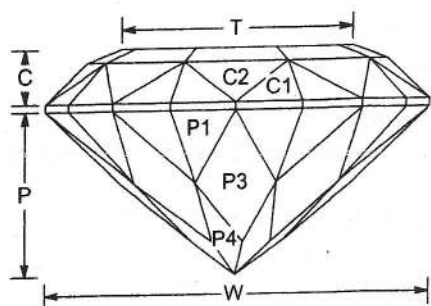
9-fold, mirror-image symmetry

72 index

L/W = 1.015 T/W = 0.602 U/W = 0.593

P/W = 0.427 C/W = 0.140

Vol./W³ = 0.214



PAVILION

CROWN

P1	44.00°	02-06-10-14-18-22-26-30-34-38-42-46-50-54-58-62-66-70	CREATE A CENTEF POINT.	C1	44.00°	02-06-10-14-18-22-26-30-34-38-42-46-50-54-58-62-66-70	SET GIRDLE HEIGHT, LEVEL GIRDLE LINE.
P2	90.00°	02-06-10-14-18-22-26-30-34-38-42-46-50-54-58-62-66-70	CUT TO SIZE, LEVE GIRDLE LINE.	C2	38.00°	72-08-16-24-32-40-48-56-64	GMP.
P3	41.00°	72-08-16-24-32-40-48-56-64	GMP, NEW CENTEF POINT.	C3	22.00°	72-08-16-24-32-40-48-56-64	MP@ C1.
P4	38.00°	02-10-18-26-34-42-50-58-66	MP@ P1, P2, PCP.	C4	0.00°	Table	CUT TO SIZE & POLISH.

Modern software tools allow us to improve on traditional designs. I like to explore various index gears. When we invest in outstanding equipment we are free to let our imagination search new limits due to accuracy, repeatability and ease of use. Gems are naturally beautiful however with practice we can enhance them further using our imagination. My FAC-ETTE helps me turn whatever I can imagine into reality anytime I want.

C:\modern brilliant 2.gem

MIDWEST FACETORS' GUILD
NEW TIME AND LOCATION

2007 Gem, Mineral and Jewelry Show and Sale

April 14, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

April 15, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Join us at our new
location

Marshall Activity Center
15325 W. Michigan
Marshall, Michigan

Admission:

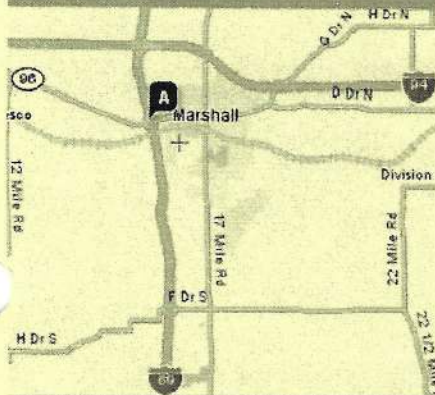
\$3 - Adults

Ages 12-18 - \$1

Under 12 - Free

2 Day Pass: - \$4

MIDWEST FACETORS' GUILD
NEW TIME AND LOCATION
WWW.
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Sheldon Studios
Silvertown
Slingers' Snob Appeal
And others to be named.

Try your hand at faceting!

Machines and facetors will be available to show you how its done.

Demonstrations will include:

Faceting
Soap stone carving
Gemtree making
Beading
Wire Wrapping
Wire knitting

The Midwest Faceters Guild is a 501 (c) (3) Non-profit tax exempt organization Admission is considered a donation.

