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No. Groton, NH

MICROMOUNTERS OF NEW ENGLAND

NOVEMBER 1984

NEWSLETTER #93

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Dues are \$3.50 per year and are due on January 1st, payable to the Treasurer

Contributions of news items for the Bulletin are welcome and should be sent to the Bulletin Editor.

This bulletin may be quoted if credit is given.

NEXT MONTH:

No December meeting.
Next meeting tentatively set for Jan 5, 1985, and will probably be held at the Ashland 4-H Center.

The next regular meeting of the Micromounters of New England will be Saturday, November 17, 1984, at the home of Steve and Janet Cares, 18 Singletary Lane, Sudbury, Mass. Steve and Janet will be giving a talk on methods of cataloging and arranging micromount specimens (see page two). This is also our last meeting of the year, so Janet will be gladly accepting dues from any members who wish to pay.

LOST AND FOUND: 1. Stainless Steel Oneida Deluxe spoon found at our Northeast Meeting. Pattern on spoon handle is an oval containing a floral design. 2. Black extension cord found at our Sunapee meeting. For either item, contact the Cares.
REMINDER: OUR NORTHEAST MEETING WILL BE SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1985 IN ASHLAND, MASS. 4-H CENTER.



ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

You may want to make the following changes in your program book from the May 19th Northeast Meeting:

Page 5 (under Rocks and Minerals, The Micromounter's Corner)

Pete J. Dunn March '72-J/A '72

Betty Lynch Williams(Ralls) Sept '72-June '75

Robert L. Cox Oct. '75-J/A '76

Richard H. Green N/D '78- N/D '80

Page 9-Parisite is misspelled.

"The Preparation of Micromounts" by L. C. Wills, M.D. (1931) is probably the first comprehensive publication devoted to micromounting, and is considered a classic (See "Important Micromounting Literature" by Norm Biggart in 1984 Northeast Meeting program book). Even today it has much to offer, and is recommended reading for every micromounter. Since even the reprinted version of 1957 is out of print, it may be of interest to know that it has again been reprinted in Rocks and Minerals magazine in four parts as follows:

Vol. 54 (1979): S/Q pp.213-216; N/D pp.244-6
Vol. 55 (1980): J/E pp.28-32, J/A, pp.165-8

COLOR CODE YOUR COLLECTION

We're all micromounters, but most of us have at least one sub-specialty such as microminerals from a certain quarry or geographical area, a mineral class such as phosphates or sulfides, minerals of a particular element or crystal system, single crystals, or fluorescent species. Perhaps you'd like to keep them in with the rest of your collection (whether filed alphabetically or by Dana, Hay or other system) and still be able to locate or remove them readily. You might also want to be able to tell at a glance which specimens are self-collected, photographed, or analyzed. If so, consider color coding.

The simplest way to code your boxes is to mark the label with a felt-tipped pen of a chosen color, using letters, numbers, or various geometric figures to indicate particular specialties. A small circle, square, star, triangle, or diamond could each indicate a different specialty, and different colors would expand the possibilities. Labels could be completely colored with a wide-tipped pen before printing or typing, the color of the label then denoting the specialty.

Stationery stores sell self-adhesive dots in boxes containing strips of 1/4 inch diameter circles. Presently available colors are red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, dark blue, silver and gold. Slightly larger circles (3/16") are available in sheets which could be colored with felt-tipped pens of various colors to suit your requirements. These circles may be attached to the box or label directly if space permits, cut in half to be used as a semicircle, or quartered to be set in the corner of a box or label. More than one of these could be used on a single box if the specimen reflects more than one specialty. An example is shown below of an epididymite, a small pencilled dot on upper right indicating that it has been photographed, a blue dot in lower left that it is a beryllium mineral, a yellow semicircle in lower right that it is from St-Hilaire, and a "C" to indicate that it has been self-collected. Dots may also be placed less conspicuously on the side or back of the inside of transparent box covers, and the boxes viewed from the appropriate angle to locate them.

If you prefer to code your card file there are colored cards available though the choice is limited. An alternative is to put a band of an appropriate color on the top half-inch or so of a white card, using a wide felt-tipped pen before printing or typing the mineral name on it.

When color coding your collection it is a good idea to try to select a color which might convey the classification by reflecting one of its characteristics. The following readily remembered codes come to mind:

California	Gold
Black Hills	Black
Rhode Island	Red
Vermont	Green
New Hampshire	White
Copper Minerals	Blue or green
Uranium Minerals	Yellow
Sulfides	Silver or gold
Fluorescent Minerals	Any fluorescent color



← PHOTO
TAKEN

↑
RE ANALYZED

↑
ST-HILAIRE
(SELF-COLLECTED)

It is also possible to use a color simply because it is alliterative, such as garnet green (or gold), rare earth red, beryllium (or barium) blue, or orthorhombic orange. There are many possibilities, and you may have some better ideas. If so please let us know so that we may pass them along to our other members.

Janet Cares