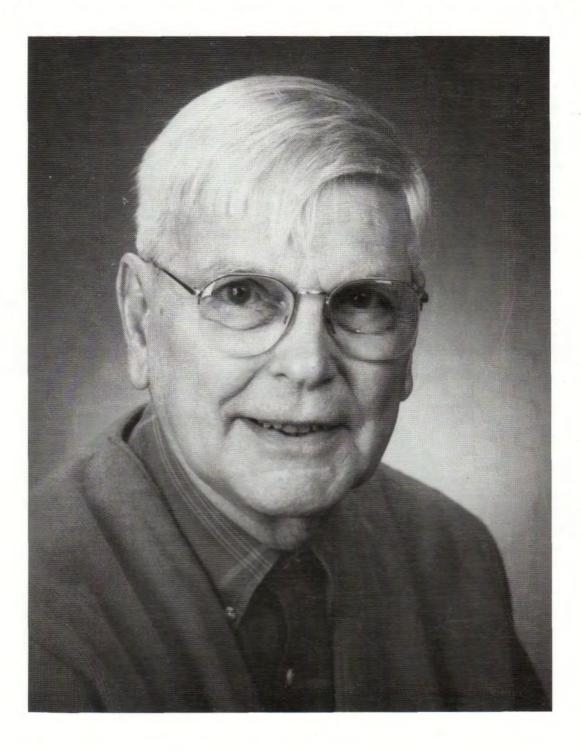
THE PICKING TABLE

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN-OGDENSBURG MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.



VOLUME 37 NUMBER 2 FALL/WINTER 1996

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Anyone interested in the minerals, mines, or mining history of the Franklin-Ogdensburg, New Jersey area is invited to join the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society, Inc. Membership includes scheduled meetings, lectures and field trips; as well as a subscription to *The Picking Table*. Dues are \$15 for individual and \$20 for family memberships. Please make check or money order payable to FOMS, and send to:

> John Cianciulli, Treasurer FOMS 60 Alpine Road Sussex NJ 07461

THE PICKING TABLE

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The Picking Table is published twice each year, in March and September, by the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society, Inc. (FOMS), a nonprofit organization.

The Picking Table is the official journal of the FOMS, and publishes articles of interest to the mineralogical community which pertain to the Franklin-Ogdensburg, New Jersey area.

Articles related to the minerals or mines of the district are welcome for publication in *The Picking Table*. Prospective authors should contact the Editors at the address listed above for further information.

Subscription to *The Picking Table* is included with membership in the FOMS. For membership, back-issues, and information on available publications, see the opposite page and the inside back cover.

The views and opinions expressed in *The Picking Table* do not necessarily reflect those of the FOMS, the Editors, or the Editorial Board.



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ABOUT THE COVER

John Leach Baum, Curator of the Franklin Mineral Museum. Story on pages 10-14. Photo by Ron Ceder of Camera Haven, Vernon, N.J.

FALL 1996 ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Saturday, September 7, 1996

*9:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. Collecting at the Passaic Pit, Sterling Hill, for members of the Sterling Hill Mining Museum Foundation. Fee charged.

Saturday, September 21, 1996

9:00 A.M. - Noon F.O.M.S. Field Trip - Mine Run Dump, Sterling Hill Mining Museum. Fee: \$1.00/lb., \$10.00 minimum.
1:30 - 3:30 P.M. F.O.M.S. Meeting and Lecture, Franklin Mineral Museum Open Discussion on Franklin-Sterling

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 27-29, 1996
*40th Annual Franklin-Sterling Gem & Mineral Show Franklin Middle School, Washington St., Franklin
Hours: Friday, 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.; Saturday, 9:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.; Sunday, 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Admission charged.

The Pond Swap-and Sell, sponsored by the F.O.M.S., takes place outside, on the school grounds, all day Saturday and Sunday. Show admission required.

The F.O.M.S. Annual Banquet starts at 6:30 P.M. at the Lyceum Hall of Immaculate Conception Church, Franklin, N.J. Tickets are \$15.00 and may be reserved by calling Joe Cilen at (201) 427-4550.
The speaker is John Jaszczak, Asst. Prof. of Physics and Adjunct Curator of the Seaman Mineral Museum at Michigan Technological University. His topic: Graphite from New Jersey and Beyond

Saturday, October 19, 1996

9:00 - Noon - F.O.M.S. Field Trip - Buckwheat Dump, Franklin Mineral Museum 1:30 - 3:30 P.M. - F.O.M.S. Meeting and Lecture - Franklin Mineral Museum Macrophotography, by Gary Grenier

*6:30 P.M. on - Night Collecting on the Mine Run Dump, Sterling Hill, for members of the Sterling Hill Mining Museum Foundation *only*. Fee: \$1.00/lb.

Sunday, Oct. 20, 1996

9:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. - F.O.M.S. Field Trip - Lime Crest quarry, Limecrest Road, Sparta, N.J. This is an invitational field trip hosted by the F.O.M.S., and is open to members of mineral clubs which carry EFMLS membership and liability insurance. Proof of EFMLS membership/insurance required. Proper safety gear a must.

Saturday, November 16, 1996

9:00 A.M.- Noon - F.O.M.S. Field Trip - Franklin Quarry, Cork Hill Rd., Franklin
1:30 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. - F.O.M.S. Meeting and Lecture, Franklin Mineral Museum Early Years of the F.O.M.S. - a Retrospective, by Richard Hauck

*Activities marked with an asterisk are not sponsored by the F.O.M.S. but may be of interest to its members. Fees and/or membership may be required by the sponsoring organization.

F.O.M.S. field trips are open only to F.O.M.S. members aged 13 or older. Proper field trip gear required: hard hat, protective goggles or glasses, gloves, sturdy shoes.

THE PICKING TABLE

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Richard Bostwick

YOUR QUESTIONS, OUR ANSWERS

IS MY MEMBERSHIP CURRENT?

Please check your mailing label. If it includes the code N96 or R96 you are not paid up for 1997 and this is your last issue. To renew, send 15.00 for a regular membership or \$20.00 for a family membership to the F.O.M.S. Treasurer:

> John Cianciulli 60 Alpine Road Sussex NJ 07461

WHY IS THE PICKING TABLE SO LATE, AND WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?

There are several reasons why it is late, but none good enough to be a serious excuse. The most important reason has been lack of time; *The Picking Table* is not a one-day or oneweekend job. However, as Ralph Waldo Emerson remarked when a friend said he never had enough time, "You have all the time there is." So we are finding more ways to *make* time.

The second reason, oddly enough, is lack of immediately printable material. There are quite a few articles still in editorial limbo which we hope to have ready for future *Picking Tables*. We are also recruiting more articles and speeding up and focusing the editorial process.

IS THERE A PRODUCTION SCHEDULE FOR FUTURE *PICKING TABLES*?

Tema and I are planning to get both 1997 *Picking Tables* into print this fall and winter. We hope to have the Spring/ Summer 1998 issue ready by early March - back on schedule.

HOW WILL F.O.M.S. MEMBERS STAY INFORMED OF CURRENT EVENTS AT FRANKLIN AND STERLING HILL?

The schedule of every season's events appears in *The Picking Table*. If *The Picking Table* is late, that schedule is mailed separately and on time to every F.O.M.S. member.

WILL THERE CONTINUE TO BE TWO ISSUES OF THE PICKING TABLE PER YEAR?

Yes. This issue is the second for F.O.M.S. members who were paid up in 1996. Members paid up for 1997 will receive two issues as well; we are not planning a combined issue. In addition to presenting many articles of permanent value to its readership, *The Picking Table* is the record of the seasonal activities of the F.O.M.S., and there is no reason to change its Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter sequence.

HOW DO YOU FEEL, MR. EDITOR, ABOUT KEEPING THE F.O.M.S. WAITING THIS LONG?

Awful. I am well aware that the majority of F.O.M.S. members do not attend regular meetings and that for them *The Picking Table* is perhaps their only link to the world's greatest mineral locality. To coin a phrase, if I had a nickel for every time a loyal but annoyed member has reminded me how important *The Picking Table* is to him, I'd be rich.

MR. EDITOR, IS THERE ANYTHING FURTHER YOU'D LIKE TO SAY TO YOUR AUDIENCE?

Yes. First, our thanks to friends and supporters in the F.O.M.S. who have continued to believe that I and Tema can get *The Picking Table* back under control and on schedule. This issue is the first measurable step in that direction.

We believe that in carrying the banner for the Franklin-Sterling Hill district's mineralogy, geology, and history, *The Picking Table* has a unique, weighty, and enviable responsibility. We intend to maintain its tradition of presenting accurate and reliable information to all those interested in this worldfamous locality. You, the members, have given us some slack; we will now try to return the courtesy.

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Because of the dearth of edited articles the bulk of this issue is taken up with descriptions and photos of events in the first half of 1996. The dedication of the Franklin Mineral Museum's John L. Baum Hall on Old Miners Day was the most important. It is one of the few occasions in Franklin's history when a *Great Man of Franklin*, to use Pete Dunn's phrase, has been recognized in his lifetime. It also marks a significant stride forward for the Franklin Mineral Museum, which now has a greatly enlarged lobby and a handsome new portico to welcome visitors.

Old Miner's Day is now at the center of a very active weekend for mineral collectors, a weekend which includes the F.O.M.S. Spring Swap & Sell and a mineral auction at Sterling Hill.

Finally, F.O.M.S. members should be aware that Dr. Pete Dunn's monograph, described in detail on pages 22-23, now has a Second Supplement. Please note Matthew England's appreciative review of the monograph; Mr. England is a local resident and onetime pupil of Dr. Dunn. Other reviews from the hobbyist and professional literature will appear in future *Picking Tables*.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A. Lee Lowell 53 Foxtail Lane Hamburg NJ 07419

My tenure as President of the F.O.M.S. expires at the end of this year. During the past two years, our Society has seen some of its greatest moments as well as a few thwarted expectations. It also remains vibrant, with an increasing membership, continued publication of a first-class journal, informative lectures, and productive field trips.

The crowning achievement of my "watch" was the publication of Dr. Pete J. Dunn's five-part monograph on Franklin and Sterling Hill. The Society, of course, extends its gratitude to him for his many and remarkable contributions to our understanding of these unique deposits. I in turn thank the officers and trustees of the F.O.M.S. for completing the necessary arrangements to pay for and distribute the monograph. Dr. Dunn's selection of the F.O.M.S. as its distributor is a measure of his confidence in our efforts to preserve and publicize the same mineral heritage he has so comprehensively described.

During my tenure we also saw the publication by Dr. Dunn of two supplements to the monograph. His contributions to science at Franklin and Sterling Hill, which he calls "the world's most magnificent mineral deposits," are unmatched and will undoubtedly remain so throughout our own geological epoch.

During the past two years, we have had two very successful

mineral shows at Franklin. Attendance and dealer sales here have been steady despite the nationwide trend toward smaller crowds and falling sales. The efforts of the F.O.M.S. have been a significant factor in the success of these shows.

Now to address the thwarted expectations. First, the number of Society members assisting with the show is decreasing each year. This is a major concern which must be aggressively addressed by the incoming administration. Second, the Society must campaign to attract younger folks to its ranks; declining membership is a major problem today for many rock and mineral clubs. The loss of collecting sites and the rising cost of minerals are undoubtedly contributing factors, but the F.O.M.S. must offer attractions and incentives to entice a new generation of collectors and enthusiasts. Surely as the *pro tem* custodians of the greatest mineral heritage on earth we can do no less.

Finally I wish to extend my thanks to the officers and trustees, the *Picking Table* editors, and the committee chairpersons and members of the F.O.M.S. who have helped me promote fellowship among mineral collectors, and advance the knowledge of the mineralogy and geology of Franklin and Sterling Hill. Good luck with your collecting, your ongoing learning, and your efforts to bring new collectors on board.

LOCAL NOTES

NEWS FROM THE STERLING HILL MINING MUSEUM

Joe Kaiser

40 Castlewood Trail Sparta NJ 07871

After receiving a \$50,000 grant from the Dodge Foundation, the Sterling Hill Mining Museum has gone on to its next initiative, GEMS OUTREACH. This is an acronym for Geological Environmental Mineralogical Science Opportunities Utilizing Teaching Resources with Enriching Activities to Childrens' Horizons. The program spans the tri-state area of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. and is a collaborative partnership which includes not only elementary and middle schools, but also other educational agencies and environmental centers seeking the same goal: science and technology literacy for all students. In a letter from the Dodge Foundation, Scott McVay referred to Sterling Hill as primarily an educational institution. Mikki Weiss, Sterling Hill Mining Museum's Director of Education, is formulating plans to create an on-site Teacher Resource Center which will enable teachers to meet in small groups and obtain institutional materials for classroom use.

The Sterling Hill Mining Museum will be marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison in 1997. Every effort will be made so that this milestone is a truly special event. The Museum asks all Foundation members for sugges-

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tions in planning the best possible effort to commemorate this date.

The future of Sterling Hill depends on its ability to be selfsufficient. The grants the museum receives are much needed for growth, but can never be depended on for everyday museum functions. An outdoor pavilion is planned so that additional visitors can be accomodated. Anyone interested in helping to match the donations received can contact the Museum at (201) 209-7212.

The Passaic Pit will be open this fall for foundation members only. Some excellent gahnite and hemimorphite specimens were found during the field trip here in the spring. The connection from the Passaic to the Noble Pits has now been completed; in the past the area between them produced interesting material, including large "Jeffersonite" crystals. Visitors can now walk to the bottom of the Noble Pit and view the entrance to the Trotter Tunnel.

Work is progressing on the Landmesser Tunnel. The 20 shortwave ultraviolet lamps to be installed are being adapted to underground usage. If all goes well, this unique exhibit of fluorescent ore in place will be open soon.

Steven M. Kuitems, D.M.D. 272 Arnold Ave. North Plainfield NJ 07063

THE STERLING HILL MINE RUN DUMP April 20, 1996

Besides abundant samples of ore, only two specimens of note were found. The first was a large (20 x 25 cm) block of calcite rich in realgar which had come from the 900' level of the Sterling Mine. The second was a sharp single crystal of gahnite about 1 cm across in a pod of gray calcite, in a matrix of deepgreen plates of diopside/aegirine.

THE LIME CREST QUARRY May 19th, 1996

Fruitful and abundant: these adjectives describe the day's collecting. Recent quarrying operations had brought down from the upper dolomite/marble contact zones numerous blocks containing crystal-lined cavities as large as 40 cm. Calcite and barite crystals were found in groups 8 cm across. Slightly tapered quartz crystals as much as 4 cm long were found in an unusual "jackstraw" arrangement.

A boulder of calcite one meter square, rich in sharply formed crystals of norbergite, was dismantled with much effort. Some of the crystals are 3.5 cm long, and even though they are fairly dark orange in daylight they fluoresce bright yellow under a shortwave ultraviolet lamp.

Masses and crystals of purple fluorite were numerous. One notable example the size of a basketball was rapidly shattered, disappearing into collectors' packs and buckets in about 60 seconds.

The gneiss yielded rounded masses of wine-red almandine the size of a volley ball; these consisted of individual crystals packed together, some with oddly stepped surfaces. Garnet of varying shades of pink (optically identified as grossular) was also collected on the lowest level of the quarry at the contact of marble and pegmatite; the most striking example resembled pink polkadots in a mixture of pale gray quartz and pale green feldspar.

Several elongated dark-brown uvite crystals were collected, the largest 2.5 x 12 cm in size. There were also stout 4 x 6 cm actinolite crystals with a distinctive silky sheen, almost a catseye effect. A large boulder containing stout scapolite crystals was taken apart; the largest of these measured 6 x 12 cm. All were opaque and olive in color; some had an altered appearance and brittle texture. Bright pale-blue fluorapatite crystals were found, the most attractive being 0.5×2.5 cm in size. Several slip faces with ferroaxinite were again found on the lowest level of the quarry. Numerous concretions turned up in the quarry's weathered zones, with one fine example having on its underside a sharp, flattened crystal spray of aragonite 2 cm across.

Corundum crystals of two distinct appearances were found. In one type the crystals are pale gray to medium blue with a tabular habit, and have an atypical orange-red fluorescence of moderate intensity when viewed under a shortwave ultraviolet lamp, and moderately weak red fluorescence under the longwave lamp. The other type consists of amethyst-hued crystals with moderate red fluorescence under a shortwave ultraviolet lamp and vivid red fluorescence under a longwave ultraviolet lamp. The largest corundum crystal of the latter type is 1.5×6 cm in size.

THE FRANKLIN QUARRY June 15, 1996

Much freshly excavated, high-grade, clean white marble was in evidence, making the search for notable specimens a challenge. However, perseverance paid off. Collectors of fluorescent minerals were rewarded with bands of pale-yellow anhedral grains of norbergite, and isolated grains of that mineral some 6×8 cm in size, with the brightest yellow fluorescence under the shortwave lamp this correspondent has ever seen. Fine lenses of diopside and norbergite were found with striking blueand-yellow zoned fluorescence.

A fine 2 x 2 cm pyrite crystal of complex form was seen, as were a few small arsenopyrite crystals. Several stout 3×4 cm tremolite crystals were also found.

Fine sprays of aragonite crystals 1 cm across were seen in one notable specimen. The highlight of the trip, though, was provided by a handful of green uvite crystals. These showed a typical creamy-yellow fluorescence under the shortwave lamp; the largest crystals were 2×2 cm in size, and nicely formed.

Since the Lime Crest and Franklin quarries are active, we must remind everyone who goes on field trips there to carry out *everything* he or she brings in: not only hammers, chisels, prybars and buckets, but also helmets, goggles, articles of clothing, beverage containers, sandwich wrappers, tissues, etc., etc. We are guests of the quarry owners and hope to be invited back.



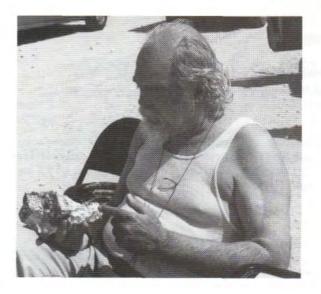
Purplish-blue corundum crystal 4 cm in length. Lime Crest Quarry, Sparta, N.J. Steve Kuitems specimen; Richard Bostwick photo.

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LIME CREST QUARRY FIELD TRIP, MAY 19,1996



After the pounding comes the expounder. Dr. Paul Brian Moore unravels the twisted strands of the Franklin Marble's anatomy and genealogy. Richard Bostwick photo.

In the depths.

The lower benches of the Lime Crest Quarry, looking east, with Warren Cummings' truck for scale. Sandra Downs photo.





A legendary moment: The White Rock Girl comes down from her pedestal to chat with Captain Marble. Tema Hecht and Dr. Paul Moore at the north end of Lime Crest Quarry. Ed Wilk photo.

The Franklin Mineral Museum

Evans Road/P.O. Box 54, Franklin, NJ 07416 (between Main Street and Buckwheat Road) Phone: (201) 827-3481

Exhibiting by means of guided tours Franklin-Sterling Hill mineral specimens, educational exhibits in mining methods and history including a life-sized replica of underground workings, artifacts, gem stones, zinc uses, and a 32-foot-long fluorescent display. Included in the tours is the Jensen Memorial Hall built especially to contain the Wilfred Welsh collections of fossils, Native American relics, and world-wide minerals and rock specimens assembled for teaching purposes.

Mineral collecting on the Buckwheat Dump. Ample parking, and picnic grounds.

Offering for sale: minerals, fluorescent specimens, micromounts, mineral sets, amethyst crystal groups, agate slabs, onyx carvings, UV lamps, hammers, lenses, mineral books, 35mm slides of fluorescent minerals by Henry Van Lenten, T-shirts, patches, postcards, dinosaur models, crystal growing kits, and refreshments. Operating Schedule: Open to the public March 1 to December 1 Monday through Saturday: 10AM - 4 PM Sunday: 12:30 PM - 4:30 PM Closed: Easter, July 4th, and Thanksgiving Groups by reservation, please

Admission fees: Adults: \$4.00 Grammar & High School Students: \$2.00 Separate admission fee to the Buckwheat Dump is the same as the Mineral Museum fee. Admission to museum includes guided tour.

> Franklin, New Jersey "The Fluorescent Mineral Capital of the World"





The Passaic Pit at Sterling Hill throbbed with activity as 57 members of the S.H.M.M Foundation dug in for a day's collecting. The Mud Zone boulder excavated the previous fall remained the chief attraction, yielding many hemimorphite speciments to persistent scrabbling. Nevertheless the crystal crazies, micro maniacs, and fluorescence freaks were all out in force, and by day's end 1,213 pounds of whatever had been removed, at a cost of a dollar a pound. The whatever included gahnite crystals, secondary lead minerals, and hydrozincite coatings.



Jerry McLaughlin wrestles with the Tarbaby, a.k.a. The Newsome/Zimmerman Viewing Bag. Richard Bostwick photo.

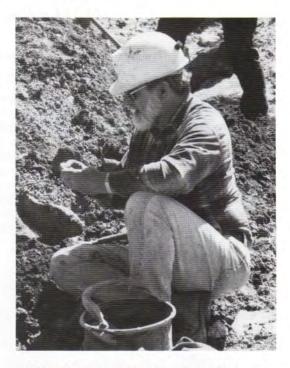


And the beating goes on: the calcite boulder pictured on page 6 of the Spring/Summer 1996 *Picking Table*, six months later and a lot of hemimorphite specimens poorer. Tema Hecht photo.

STERLING HILL MINING MUSEUM FOUNDATION FIELD TRIP, MAY 25, 1996



Meditation in black. Another collection of fluorescent minerals wrapped up in his hobby, searching for illumination. Richard Bostwick photo.



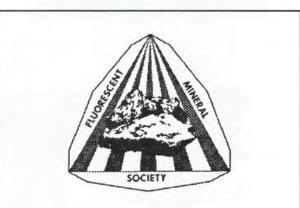
John Ebner, micromounter of distinction, pondering the Mystery of the Tiny. Tema Hecht photo.

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The Fluorescent Mineral Society is devoted to increasing the knowledge of its members in the luminescence of minerals, with an emphasis on fluorescence and phosphorescence. It promotes increased knowledge with emphasis on collecting, displaying, studying and understanding. It publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, the U.V. Waves and an annual or biennial periodical, The Journal of the Fluorescent Mineral Society.

Membership information may be obtained by writing to: The Fluorescent Mineral Society P.O. Box 572694 Tarzana CA 91357-2694

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THE FIRST WEEKEND IN MAY: OLD MINERS DAY, THE F.O.M.S. SPRING SWAP + SELL, AND THE STERLING HILL MINING MUSEUM AUCTION MAY 4-5, 1996

Richard Bostwick, Co-editor

For the F.O.M.S. and collectors of Franklin-Sterling Hill minerals the first weekend of May is rapidly assuming mythical proportions. For decades there was Old Miners Day, which is hosted by the Franklin Mineral Museum and traditionally includes lunch for retired miners, followed by speeches and presentations, and a concert by the Franklin Band. Then in 1991 came the F.O.M.S. Spring Swap + Sell, held outdoors at Sterling Hill; this event has now become second only to the Franklin show in September as a forum for vending and acquiring local minerals Finally this year the Sterling Hill Mining Museum has added a mineral auction. Here significant

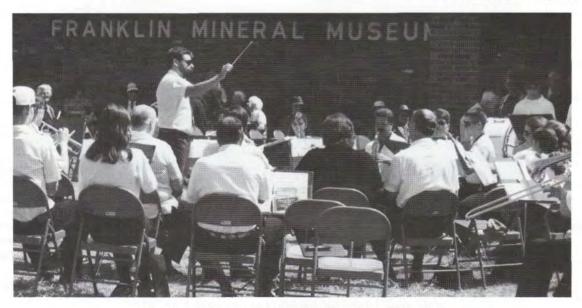


Old miners Nick Zipco (on left) and George Zmuda. Tema Hecht photo.

Franklin and Sterling Hill specimens are available to anyone with the stamina to show up and the courage to place a bid. Throughout the weekend there is something for everyone: lovers of history and tradition can listen to the Franklin band and see many of the remaining Franklin miners, now in their eighties and nineties; experienced collectors can schmooze and scrounge to their heart's content; beginners can have the thrill of competing on an equal basis with "insiders" for first-class specimens; and even the miners who are ultimately responsible for this hubbub receive some recognition, however belated, for their many contributions to the community and to science.



Dawn Saltzman, winner of the 1996 Distinguished Project Award, with her parents. Richard Bostwick photo.



The Award-Winning Franklin Band in concert. It was warm in the sun, and one old miner moved his chair into the shade, muttering "too much hot." Tema Hecht photo

OLD MINERS DAY FRANKLIN MINERAL MUSEUM MAY 5, 1996

Old Miners Day was born at the Franklin Mineral Museum in the early 1970s, close to 20 years after the closing of the great Franklin Mine in 1954. Old Miners Day was, and remains, the only occasion on which local miners are honored for what they have given to their communities and, not incidentally, to mineralogy. Originally, under Museum Manager Florence Hansen, Old Miners Day was intended for retired Franklin miners. As their numbers have shrunk, the scope of the celebration has enlarged to include anyone affiliated with past New Jersey Zinc Co. operations at Franklin or Sterling Hill.

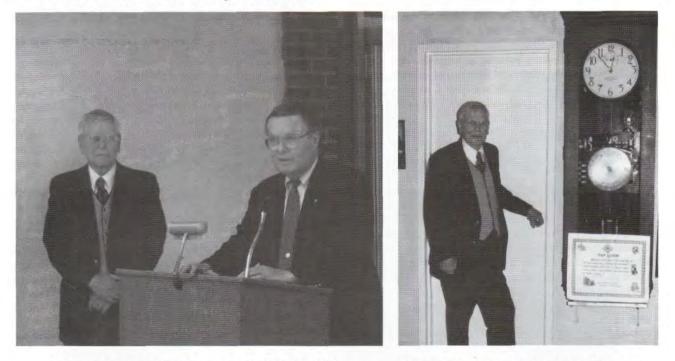
In addition to the traditional "refreshments" for the miners, and the orations and band concert which are open to the public, Old Miners Day now includes the presentation of the Franklin Mineral Museum's Distinguished Project Award. (Every year this is given to the Sussex County 6th- or 7th-grader with the best science project.) It is quite an experience to sit on the lawn in front of the Franklin Mineral Museum, drink in the spring sunshine and the breeze among the new leaves, listen to the presentations, speeches, and music, and watch the miners themselves soaking it all up, for this is their day. This time they were gathered to see one of their own being honored: John Leach Baum, known to them as "Jack" and "The Woodpecker," not only New Jersey Zinc Co. geologist for 32 years but also the man who had done more than any other to preserve their cumulative mineral heritage.

John L. Baum Hall began as a necessary enlargement of the museum's old, cramped lobby, and ended by transforming the museum as experienced from within and without. The lobby is now spacious and open, with several times as much display space as before. There are exhibits of mineral specimens and artifacts from the museum's collections to give visitors a taste of what is further inside, but most of the cases are loaded with specimens for sale, as well as publications and souvenirs. Adjacent to the admissions counter is a curtained space where fluorescent minerals are shown and sold.

Baum Hall is entered through an imposing brick portico with details and proportions adapted from Franklin's turn-ofthe-century New Jerzey Zinc. Co. buildings. In this portico architect Elizabeth DeFabritis has neatly balanced the historic and modern character of the museum, as well as providing a needed visual focus for the building's facade and defining the central axis of the museum complex. Her design was executed by her husband, contractor Richard DeFabritis, and is that rare thing, a significant example of modern public architecture.

The dedication of John L. Baum Hall occasioned several speeches, two of which are appended. The lead address was delivered by Wilfred Welsh, President of the Board of the Franklin Mineral Museum; Jack's eloquent acceptance is included as well. N.J. State Senator Robert Littell, who was responsible for the 1968 resolution proclaiming Franklin "The Fluorescent Mineral Capital of the World," eulogized Jack and the museum in words which have not been preserved.

Bill Welsh's speech makes Jack's contributions to the museum abundantly clear, but lest anyone presume Jack's accomplishments were not noticed before he turned 80 in March of 1996, we reprint the text of another speech from October of 1981: Pete J. Dunn's presentation of the Lawson Bauer Award. Readers of Dr. Dunn's *Franklin and Sterling Hill, New Jersey: the world's most magnificent mineral deposits* may also recall that his monograph is dedicated to four great men: Lawson H. Bauer, Clifford Frondel, Charles Palache, and John L. Baum.



N.J. State Senator Robert Littell speaks well of Franklin: its minerals, its miners, its museum, and its national living treasure (on left). Tema Hecht photo.

Curator John L. Baum with the New Jersey Zinc Co. time clock outside his office at the Franklin Mineral Museum. Tema Hecht photo.

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FALL/WINTER 1996

Wilfred Welsh 67 Lilline Lane Upper Saddle River NJ 07458

This afternoon we honor a very special guest of the Franklin Mineral Museum, John Leach Baum, best known to all of his many friends as "Jack." Jack has worked more hours and more years for this museum than any other person, so how can we call him a guest?

The Franklin Mineral Museum has roots in the efforts of countless individuals, centered in the Franklin Kiwanis Club, but aided by the New Jersey Zinc Company and its employees, including the miners who brought the minerals to light. The earliest observers who spotted mineral outcrops, the geologists who explored them, the investors who financed development, the collectors who encouraged preservation of specimens, the mineralogists who identified and verified new species, the writers who clarified and publicized the unfolding story, all these and more have made the museum what it is, and Jack has shared as the guest of all such contributors.

Forty years ago the Franklin Kiwanis Club sponsored its first mineral show at the Neighborhood House. Club members constructed a mine replica. The New Jersey Zinc Company donated to the borough its abandoned hoist house, with land, on Evans Street, where the mine replica was set up for display.

The Franklin Mineral Museum was incorporated in June of 1960, while in February the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society published its first issue of *The Picking Table*. Both organizations have been allied ever since.

In 1963 the museum building was planned and the Kiwanis acquired land and the mine replica building from the borough. In April of 1964 Jack became a director of the museum.

On October 9, 1965, the museum building was dedicated. It had a display room, lobby and sales area, office and lab.

Jack was named the museum's first curator, a position that he has held ably and conscientiously ever since. He brought to the museum a life-long interest in minerals, and Harvard training, first in mineralogy and subsequently in geology. Jack began work with the New Jersey Zinc Company in 1939, retiring in 1971 after thirty-two years. He was Resident Exploration Geologist of the mine.

The Franklin Mineral Museum has never had the funding to employ a paid director, but for thirty-two years Jack has donated his services, not only as Curator, but performing all the work of Director.

By 1968 the fluorescent display room had been planned, set up, and opened, and the state legislature had designated Franklin as "Fluorescent Mineral Capital of the World."

In 1969 the Lemanski mineral collection was purchased for the museum by Alice Kraissl. The museum leased the Buckwheat Dump from the borough, fenced the property, and provided an entrance ramp from the museum. The museum was designated a State Historical Site in 1971. In 1972 the original Franklin Miner statue, of wood, was set up on the museum's front lawn.

Jack was elected to serve as president of the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society in 1974.

1976 saw Kraissl Hall dedicated, and a black-light shed was installed on the collecting dump.

A new mineral species, johnbaumite, was named in Jack's honor in 1980 by Dunn, Peacor, and Newberry.

As chairman of the statue committee, Jack dedicated a new bronzed statue of "The Miner," sculpted by Carrie Boone Nelson. Meanwhile, Jack was serving his community as vice chairman of the Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority. Also in 1981, the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society awarded Jack its Lawson Bauer Award for his dedication to the work of the society and to the science of mineralogy.

On December 23, 1985, Arthur and Harriet Mitteldorf donated the SPEX-Gerstmann Collection to the Franklin Mineral Museum. Following transfer of the specimens, cases were acquired in which the collection was set up for display.

1990 was marked by completion of a new roof over the main building to maintain structural integrity. A bequest from the estate of David E. Jensen made possible the construction of a major addition. In 1991 Jensen Hall was dedicated with the Welsh collections of world-wide minerals, rocks, fossils, and Native American artifacts placed on display.

Throughout his career, Jack has contributed to the growth of Franklin's mineralogical record. Backed by such scientists as Harvard's Clifford Frondel and the Smithsonian's Pete Dunn, he has updated the annual list of Franklin's mineral species, greatest number for any locality in the world, and he has provided descriptive notes for many of them. Samfowlerite and chloritoid are the latest species to be added. In thirty-five years of *The Picking Table* there are at least 36 articles written by Jack or referred to as lectures before the society or symposia. His interests included local and zinc company history, the zinc mines, neighboring mines and quarries, geology, mineral species, and biographies of both mining and civic leaders.

As curator, Jack was continually upgrading the museum's collections by encouraging donations and making discrete purchases. Specimens illustrate superb crystallization and typical associations of species formed under comparable conditions of chemical composition, temperature and pressure. The geology of the ore body and the economics of the local mining history have not been ignored. The unique fluorescence for which Franklin's minerals are famous is highlighted. Background instruction for museum guides required renewal and advancement.

Jack has shown keen awareness of the museum's financial needs, and has never hesitated to dig into his own resources to maintain the museum's viability. His own dedication to scientific education is a model well worthy of emulation.

The Franklin Mineral Museum's most recent addition includes a new entrance, lobby and sales area, new restrooms, and a ramp to Kraissl Hall, our picnic site, and the collecting area. It marks the fruition of cooperation between the museum's John L. Baum, the architect Elizabeth DeFabritis, and the building contractor Richard DeFabritis. The Franklin Mineral Museum is pleased to dedicate this latest achievement to John L. Baum, that all who pass through these portals might be reminded of his contributions in their behalf.

John Leach Baum 70 Route 23 N Hamburg NJ 07419

My sincere thanks go to those who honor me today by the dedication of the enlarged lobby and associated facilities, and the additional recognition evidenced by the most impressive plaque. Hopefully passers-by rubbing my brass nose for luck will not wear it through as has happened to St. Peter's bronze toe in the Vatican.

The improvements dedicated here today were mandated in large part by government edict for which I personally can summon little enthusiasm. We have done a good job in meeting the requirements due to the skills of our architect, Beth DeFabritis, and our general contractor, Dick DeFabritis. The brick entrance to the museum building is her concept and his execution, and I think it does much to add to the unity and dignity of our buildings.

The museum building as we see it today is the result of many additions, each a response to a need and the availability of resources at the time. Our first building, gift of the New Jersey Zinc Company to the Franklin Kiwanis Club whose vision and courage and dedication made all of this possible, was originally the power house for the workings at the south end of the mine. It is the survivor of many buildings of the Taylor Mine, later used for storage. The Kiwanis displays consisted of the replica and a small mineral collection originally at the Franklin school and later in the library of the Franklin Neighborhood House. Several Company department heads were Kiwanis members which accounts for the many blessings received from the Company.

My connection with the museum began when the Kiwanis members decided that a true mineral museum could be sustained financially. A meeting open to anyone interested in minerals was announced and I attended out of curiosity. It was obvious that someone familiar with such a museum could be helpful and my four-year familiarity with the Harvard museum seemed to qualify me. In short order I was consulting with the architect, designing cases with the cabinet builder, and eventually facing the need to fill them. Here certain mineral club enthusiasts were of great help. Kiwanians typed the labels and in late 1965 we opened with hired help and I found myself appointed Curator.

In the subsequent thirty years the museum has flourished, the children who visited us so long ago now have children of their own who visit us, and our original old engine house has grown into a building complex and institution dedicated to the education of the young.

Now, since this account has gone on long enough, I'd like to close this extended expression of my appreciation in a lighter vein. As is apparent, our museum display has grown from under a hundred specimens in the Kiwanis exhibit to many thousands, some coming from the depths of the earth and others from outer space. This is such an outer space specimen, a chunk of meteor. It may have been an ancient Roman philosopher expressing curiosity concerning natural science who first exclaimed in his native language,

> Mica, mica, parva stella, Miror quinam sis tam bella!

Which translated into our vernacular, becomes

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are!

Thank you, thank you very much.



The portico of John L. Baum Hall, Franklin Mineral Museum.

Richard Bostwick photo.

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PRESENTATION OF THE LAWSON H. BAUER AWARD TO JOHN LEACH BAUM OCTOBER 3, 1981

Pete J. Dunn Department of Mineral Sciences Smithsonian Institution Washington, DC 20560

The mineral deposits at Franklin and Sterling Hill have been drawing people here for hundreds of years. Some came to study geology, some to study minerals, some to make new mining law, and others to record the local history. Many of those who contributed here were worthy, but most had a rather narrow range of interests, with a few notable exceptions. Because the people who contributed here came from all walks of life they brought with them a diversity of talents; some were mediocre, some were average, and a few were excellent. Tonight I wish to speak with you for a few minutes about one who excelled and continues to do so.

Many years ago, a man came here to work for the New Jersey Zinc Company. He contributed to the local geology and mineralogy in many ways and retired as Resident Geologist a little over ten years ago. It would be interesting to continue to speak of an unnamed person and leave you wondering of whom I speak, but that is not possible in this part of New Jersey. This room is too small; this society is too small; indeed, this county is too small to permit that. I speak tonight of John L. Baum, affectionately known to most of us as Jack Baum.

John Baum's career with the New Jersey Zinc Company is a matter of record, and his contributions to the geological and mineralogical literature are likewise carefully inscribed in the literature of science and this society. Choosing from Jack's contributions and trying to decide what to mention here is a difficult task. I have chosen to call to your attention his continued willingness to contribute after retirement, and his diversity of interests.

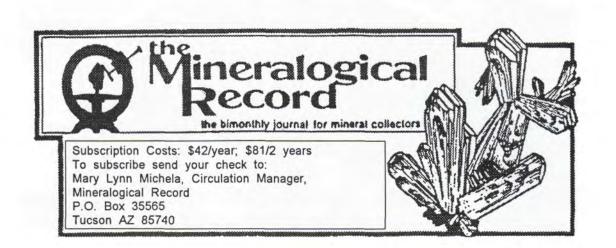
Many have come here, worked, retired, and left. Such is the normal sequence of events. Jack Baum did not leave. He has contributed to the sciences, to the community, to the county, and to this society, in many diverse and wondrous ways. Not one to pack up and slumber, Jack has enriched our lives by contributing to them and to our heirs via the written word. There is more to come and we look forward to it with excitement and anticipation.

What I would emphasize, however, is not just the strength and number of his contributions, but the extraordinary diversity of them. Most who have contributed here involved themselves in but one or two aspects of geology or mineralogy. John Baum has not had such limitations and his contributions span almost all possible domains. If one considers what were the needs, what were the contributions, and how we all benefited, then the breadth of Jack's gifts to us becomes quite evident.

There was a need for leadership in this society; he provided it and is your leader. There was a need for geology; he did it and he is your geologist. There is a need for local mineral expertise; he does it and he is your expert. There is a need for the recording of local mining history; he does it and he is your historian. There is a need for a teacher to lecture to the novice and experienced; he does it and he is your teacher. There is a need for a curator of devotion; he does it and he is your curator. The foregoing represents the aggregate contributions of a rare individual, one of very few who could correctly be referred to as a Franklin Renaissance Man.

Many years ago, this society, cognizant of the fact that some who came here would contribute far more than others, instituted an award in recognition of such contributions. The award is known as the Lawson H. Bauer Award, named after Lawson Bauer, deceased now some 27 years after a distinguished career with the New Jersey Zinc Company. Lawson Bauer and John Baum knew each other and I am quite sure that Lawson Bauer would be pleased if he were here tonight.

It is my honor that the society has asked me to present the Lawson H. Bauer Award to John Baum, and I take great pleasure in doing so.





John L. Baum and Augusta Baum. Ten

Tema Hecht photo.



Richard and Elizabeth DeFabritis, builder and architect of John L. Baum Hall. Tema Hecht photo.

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THE SIXTH ANNUAL F.O.M.S. SPRING SWAP + SELL STERLING HILL MINING MUSEUM GROUNDS MAY 4-5, 1996

It is never fair to begin an account of an event by proclaiming "You should abeen there." Still, most of the character of these swap-and-sells is evanescent. Dealers and customers show up and depart at will, and because of the ease with which one may be a dealer (\$20 per day for a 10-foot space) there are many who switch back and forth as the weekend progresses. When specimens change hands it is usually without much fanfare, as few of us want to brag out loud whether we got a fantastic deal or were, for that matter, hosed. What can be agreed on is that the best time for specimens is early on the first day, as is the case at the F.O.M.S. Fall Swap + Sell at the Franklin show in September. There are many dealers, as there are collectors, who show up very early indeed for these functions, and the feeding frenzy which takes place when these early birds and beasts are thrown into the same arena is, in the classic as well as the contemporary sense, awesome. Fur and feathers fly, and while murder and adultery are not on view, the sins of avarice and gluttony are conspicuously present. It is nevertheless not true that all the worthwhile specimens are gone by 9:00 A.M. The few hot-shot collectors who appear roaring out of the bushes at dawn with empty flats in one hand and wads of cash in the other are relatively few in number, and have specialized tastes. Perhaps if you are hoping to find a mislabeled roeblingite nodule for \$10 you should be among them, but excellent specimens may be found all day long, both days. This is particularly true if you are a beginning or intermediate collector.

One of the things which does happen at the F.O.M.S. Swap-and-Sells is that local collectors who are not "dealers" will show up with a few flats of duplicates. (Either their houses are bulging or their wallets are flat, or who knows what? Don't ask.) Many do this on occasion. Remarkable things can be obtained under these circumstances and as I said, the people who do this may choose to sell at any time during the weekend.

Another feature of F.O.M.S. Swap-and-Sells is that many of the regular dealers, who often come from a considerable distance, will dip into their stocks to cater to the local taste. Everyone knows, or ought to, that shows at Franklin or Sterling Hill are the best places to buy and sell Franklin and Sterling Hill minerals other than the classic crystals of franklinite, willemite, zincite, and rhodonite. Consequently these "swaps" are the best places to find rare species, which are abundant here, or any of the fluorescent minerals for which the district is notorious. Because the local interest in fluorescent minerals is so strong, many of the dealers also bring in fluorescent "foreign" specimens. (Around Franklin and Sterling Hill, "foreign" is a code word for any other mineral locality - Paterson, N.J., for example.) Certainly the dealers themselves (most of whom are amateurs) come from all over: Ontario, Nevada, and all of the northeast states, at least. Bless them, for they bring a lot of Good Stuff, "foreign" and domestic, fluorescent and otherwise ...

In future issues I hope to be a bit more specific about who and what shows up at these events. Examples of past Swap-and-Sell incidents which should have been covered include the day a Chinese man arrived late on a bus with a packful of the large orpiment crystals then emerging from China (talk about an unscheduled, off-hour feeding frenzy), and the windspout. This slithered out of nowhere and attacked several dealers, one of whom had piles of leaflets for other shows. Normally windspouts can be hard to see, but this one turned into a highly visible paper tower a hundred feet tall. Those leaflets were broadcast most effectively, but not as planned. As I said, you should been there.



Sachem's Row: From L. to R., F.O.M.S. President Lee Lowell, F.O.M.S. Treasurer John Cianciulli and Dr. Pete J. Dunn. Tema Hecht photo.



From L. to R., Claude Poli, Gary Grenier, Bob Boymistruk, Bill Mattison, and Tony Den Uyl observed in collecting mode at Dick Bostwick's table. Tema Hecht photo.



Another gala event on May 4 was Pat and Sue Radomsky's marriage in The Rainbow Room at Sterling Hill. Here Mark Leger tries to get his shoes and socks on in time for the ceremony. Richard Bostwick photo.



Warren Miller, dean of local fluorescent mineral collectors. Tema Hecht photo.

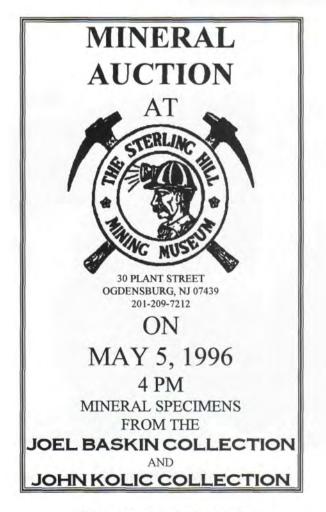
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STERLING HILL MINING MUSEUM MINERAL AUCTION MAY 5, 1996

An oft-repeated complaint about collecting the minerals of Franklin and Sterling Hill is that the "insiders," whoever they are, get all the good stuff. There is some truth to this, of course; the longer you have been hanging around a locality and the more people you know there, the greater the chance that you will find something first, or hear about a remarkable find in time to do something about it. The demand for good Franklin-Sterling Hill specimens has always exceeded the supply, and there are many factors, most of them human, which determine the direction a key specimen will take. These include knowing the right people (whoever they are), paying more for a specimen or working harder to find it, being in the right place at the right time, and so on. Luck and talent play strong roles, too, just as they do in real life. If you find all this rather discouraging, and who doesn't now and then, you should welcome the Sterling Hill Mining Museum auction. All you have to do is show up with your checkbook, and be willing to spend more than the next guy or gal. How beautifully simple! What a wonderfully level playing field!

This auction, to my knowledge the first in the Franklin area with some "serious" specimens on the block, had only 25 lots. It netted over \$15,000, an average of more than \$600 per



Cover page of the auction catalog.

specimen. Feeling discouraged again? Don't be. 10 of the lots went for less than \$100 each, and 7 more were under \$350: reasonable values for the most part. On the other hand, the most "serious" piece was a cahnite specimen out of (in chronological order) the Gage, Hesse, Avers, and Baskin collections. It brought \$3000.

The first five lots in the auction were from the John Kolic collection. John was a miner at Sterling Hill and it is said he resembles the mustachioed gentleman pictured in the S.H.M.M. logo. There is no question he has a talent for finding minerals, and his taste is excellent, so when he releases a few specimens there is usually a fuss over them - particularly when, as in the case of lot no. 4, one is kolicite. There was also a rare example of Sterling Hill wollastonite with a thin vein of willemite, from the 1400 level. The kolicite sold for \$1200 and the wollastonite for \$625.

Lots 6-25 were from the Joel Baskin collection, acquired by the S.H.M.M. a month or two before the auction. Baskin had been one of several dealers who acquired the bulk of the Hesse collection from Charlotte Avers, and he kept four key pieces from this collection: the aforementioned cahnite, a handsome larsenite, a chlorophoenicite with uncharacteristically thick prisms, and a 3-inch roeblingite nodule. Hesse had obtained the personal collection of R.B.Gage, a skilled analytical chemist and a mineral collector with exquisite taste. Gage, who was very active in the early decades of this century, discovered chlorophoenicite in 1923, and in 1924-25 co-authored papers on chlorophoenicite, schallerite, and hedyphane. Gageite was named for him in 1910. Specimens with Gage labels are highly sought after, as besides their historic value they are usually esthetically remarkable. He sold specimens, and judging by the prices he penned neatly on those labels, he felt his taste was worth paying for. Modern collectors agree. The Gage larsenite brought \$2000, the chlorophoenicite \$1500, and the roeblingite \$2400. Other than the four Gage pieces the Baskin specimen which roused the most interest was an unusual Sterling Hill aragonite from the "Mud Zone.". Unlike most, which have thick continuous coatings of aragonite blades, this had small isolated sprays of aragonite on a tan-colored clay matrix. It was knocked down for \$625.

The auction was held at 4:00 P.M. in the lamp room in the adit of the Sterling Hill mine: an appropriate venue for mineral acquisition, being rockbound and claustrophobic. The auctioneer was Richard Hauck, whose eloquence can be alarming but is always effective. Hardly anyone disagreed with him. The pictures don't quite tell it all, but they certainly help. For the third and last time, you should been there.

Curiously, all the "serious" specimens sold this afternoon were bought by the same insiders you have been worrying about since the beginning of this article (unless, of course, you are one). There is probably a moral in this, and it could be that these are the only people on earth who are willing to pay this kind of money for these minerals. Food for thought, nicht wahr? Do you still want to be an insider? If the Sterling Hill Mining Museum is willing to continue this auctioning experiment in the future, there will undoubtedly be more eloquence and fiscal fireworks in store, and your editors will see whether there is anything to trickle-down economics after all, as in, "Trickle some down to us, please."

THE PICKING TABLE

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STERLING HILL MINING MUSEUM MINERAL AUCTION MAY 5, 1996



Collector's joy or heart attack? Chet Lemanski realizes he has bought lot #1, a box of uncut "mine pearls," for \$140. [See *The Picking Table*, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 13-17] Tema Hecht photo.



The long arm of The Hauck knocks down a lot, or possibly a successful bidder, while spotter Steve Misiur suppresses his emotions. Tema Hecht photo.



Bidding in progress. "No, 50 cents is not the minimum increment for bids." Tema Hecht photo.

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Announcing Dr. Pete J. Dunn's Monograph

A new monograph, entitled Franklin and Sterling Hill, New Jersey: the world's most magnificent mineral deposits, by Pete J. Dunn, began publication on May 20, 1995. It consists of Parts One through Five, a First Supplement, and a Second Supplement. Each is an 8¹/₂ x11 inch softcover book; numerous illustrations include black-and-white photographs, line drawings, tables and graphs of chemical data, maps, etc.

Part One contains xiii pages of front matter and 160 pages of text, and includes 23 black-and-white illustrations and 23 line drawings. It consists of a 66-page bibliography; Chapter 1, *Introduction*; Chapter 2, *Historical perspective of local iron mining and processing*; and Chapter 3, *Historical perspective of local zinc mining*.

Part Two contains xvi pages of front matter and 160 pages of text, and includes 133 illustrations. It consists of Chapter 4, Quarries in the Frankin Marble; Chapter 5, Major zinc-mining companies in the Franklin-Sterling Hill area; Chapter 6, Beneficiation of the zinc ores; Chapter 7, Cultural aspects of Franklin and Sterling Hill; Chapter 8, Regional and local geology of the Franklin-Sterling Hill area; Chapter 9, Geology and structure of the zinc deposits; Chapter 10, Geochemistry; Chapter 11, Fluorescence of minerals in ultraviolet; and Chapter 12, Mineral assemblages.

Part Three contains xii pages of front matter and 142 pages of text, and includes 126 black-and-white illustrations, 49 line drawings, and 12 tables of chemical data. It consists of Chapter 13, *Lists of minerals*; Chapter 14, *Descriptive mineralogy*; Chapter 15, *Nesosilicates*; Chapter 16, *Sorosilicates and cyclosilicates*; and Chapter 17, *Inosilicates - chain silicates*.

Part Four contains xii pages of front matter and 164 pages of text, and includes 149 black-and-white illustrations, 48 line drawings, and 22 tables of chemical data. It consists of Chapter 18, *Phyllosilicates* - *layer silicates*; Chapter 19, *Tectosilicates and silicates with unknown structures*; Chapter 20, *Elements*; Chapter 21, *Sulfides, arsenides, antimonides, and sulfosalts*; Chapter 22, *Oxides and hydroxides*; and Chapter 23, *Halides and carbonates*.

Part Five contains xii pages of front matter and 168 pages of text, and includes 50 black-and-white illustrations, 19 line drawings, and 3 tables of chemical data. Following the text is a duplicate set of front matter for the entire monograph. Part Five consists of Chapter 24, *Sulfates, borates, tungstates, and molybdates*; Chapter 25, *Arsenates, arsenites, phosphates, and vanadates*; Chapter 26, *Unnamed minerals*; Appendix I, *List of obscure or general mineral names*; Appendix II, *Glossary of local terms*; Appendix III, *Sterling mine operations, 1966*; Subject index; and Mineral index.

The First Supplement contains xii pages of front matter and 98 pages of text, and includes 88 blackand-white illustrations, 16 line drawings, plus 6 tables and 2 graphs of chemical data. It consists of Chapter S1, Chemical data for the east and west limbs of the Sterling Hill orebody; Chapter S2, The Passaic Zinc Company; Chapter S3, 19th-century observations on geology and mining; Chapter S4, Mineral images; and Chapter S5, "A Trip to Franklin Furnace" by John A. Manley.

The Second Supplement contains xiv pages of front matter and 123 pages of text, and includes 74 black-and-white illustrations: photos, drawings, diagrams, and maps. It consists of Chapter S6, 19th-century metallurgical processing of the ores from Franklin and Sterling Hill; Chapter S7, Excerpts from the Franklin Furnace Folio; Chapter S8, 19th-century privately-reported observations on exploration and geology; Chapter S9, Rosy scenarios and great expectations; and Chapter S10, Zinc mining at Franklin (1890-1900) and at Sterling Hill (1923).

The Franklin-Ogdensburg Mineralogical Society, Inc., is the sole distributor for the first printing of this monograph. The officers of the F.O.M.S. have set the price without consulting with Dr. Dunn, who receives no income from this publication. Proceeds from sales are divided. For each copy of Parts One through Five sold, \$10 is donated to the Research and Education Fund of the Franklin Mineral Museum, which supports Dr. Dunn's research; the F.O.M.S. receives the greater portion of the proceeds with no conditions. For each copy of the First or Second Supplement sold, \$5 is donated to this fund.

Parts One through Five are available by mail for \$30 each plus \$5 postage and handling. The First and Second Supplements are available by mail for \$25 each plus \$5 postage and handling. The set of seven volumes is \$200 plus \$15 postage and handling. Checks should be payable to F.O.M.S. and mailed to:

John Cianciulli, F.O.M.S.; 60 Alpine Road; Sussex NJ 07461

or

Steven Misiur, F.O.M.S.; 309 Fernwood Terrace; Linden NJ 07036



As quantities are limited, orders are filled on a first come, first served basis.

A BOOK REVIEW OF FRANKLIN & STERLING HILL, NEW JERSEY: THE WORLD'S MOST MAGNIFICENT MINERAL DEPOSITS, WRITTEN BY DR. PETE J. DUNN

Matthew England A member of Mrs Cooper's super 5th grade Ogdensburg Elementary School 100 Main Street Ogdensburg, N.J. 07439

On September 27, 1996 the Ogdensburg School 5th grade went to the Franklin Mineral Show. I was walking around with my group. I saw Mrs. Cooper talking with a strange man with a beard. She called me over to meet the man. Soon I found out that the man's name was Dr. Pete Dunn, a famous and awesome mineralogist. Dr. Dun has 300 publications to his name. There are 3,800 minerals that have been discovered in the world - Dr. Dunn has described 130 of them! He is here studying the Franklin and Ogdensburg Mines. He calls our area the <u>Holey</u> Land! He wants to find out how the orebody rocks got here and why they are fluorescent.

Dr. Dunn donated some of his books to the Ogdensburg School. His books are excellent, fantastic, and they hold a lot of great information. The seven part series that he gave us is called Franklin and Sterling Hill, New Jersey: the world's most magnificent mineral deposits.

Part one is a historical perspective of local iron and zinc mining. Local, small, iron deposits of magnetite drew early settlers to the Franklin-Sterling area. Local mines were not of great size. Most were surface pits or shallow underground mines. Only a few were hundreds of feet in depth.

Part two is about geology, zinc mining, and the fluorescence of minerals in ultraviolet light. Many collectors and miners of fluorescent rocks personally own ultraviolet lamps. We have one in our classroom. We collected willemite and calcite when we went to the Sterling Hill Mine in the fall.

Part three is about different types of minerals. Some minerals found at the Franklin Mine are bostwickite,

hardystonite, and esperite. Some minerals found at Sterling Hill are kolicite, goldmanite, and hauckite. Willemite, franklinite and calcite are found at Franklin and Sterling Hill.

Parts four and five are also about specific minerals. Dr. Pete Dunn gives the chemical formulas which show the elements in each mineral. I've been learning about what these chemical formulas mean. I've been using the periodic chart of elements to do this.

The first and second supplements are about geology and mining in the 1800s. This part shows maps of the Sterling Hill and Franklin Mines.

Every book has pictures. They help people understand the structure of each mineral. The pictures also show miners, the mines, and the area.

I have been corresponding with Dr. Dunn over the phone, fax, and in person. Here is some information on the time he spent working on the books. Dr. Dunn started his scientific work on the Franklin-Sterling Hill area in Spring of 1973. In December of 1986 he started to write the books. The job took him eight years. Between April and November of 1995 his books were published. In 1996 Dr. Dunn did the first and second supplements.

The fifth grade would like to thank Dr. Pete Dunn for spending his time with us to make the study of rocks and minerals interesting and lots of fun. Dr. Dunn is a very fascinating mineralogist. He has taught us a lot of facts that he has learned over the years. We hope to learn a lot more from him.

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F.O.M.S. FIELD TRIP SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

Field trips are an essential activity for the F.O.M.S., and every member should be aware of the rules which govern them. This version was updated in 1995 after careful review by the F.O.M.S. Field Trip Chairman and officers. All members should be familiar with these rules and regulations, not only for their own safety and that of others, but also to maintain the excellent safety record of the F.O.M.S., which has given its members access to many unique and important collecting localities.

1. INSURANCE COVERAGE. The F.O.M.S. maintains liability insurance coverage for its members under a policy sponsored by the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies (EFMLS). Non-F.O.M.S. members who are guests at any collecting event sponsored by the F.O.M.S. must be able to demonstrate that they are covered by club-sponsored EFMLS liability insurance or its equivalent.

A. Events are restricted to F.O.M.S. members unless otherwise advertised.

B. Participating organizations in F.O.M.S.-hosted collecting events must provide proof of liability insurance coverage in advance.

C. All participants in F.O.M.S.-hosted collecting events must be able to present proof of membership in a covered organization in order to be admitted.

NOTE: the F.O.M.S. maintains lists of current members and of organizations covered by EFMLS liability insurance. An EFMLS membership card alone is not sufficient.

2. WAIVERS OF LIABILITY. It is the responsibility of all F.O.M.S. members and authorized guests to sign Waiver of Liability statements before entering a collecting area. The privilege of collecting is dependent on fulfilling this requirement. All persons entering the collecting area must personally sign such a release or releases, absolving the property owner, the F.O.M.S., and its officers of any responsibility for injury, loss of life, and property damage or loss.

3. POSTED TIMES. Collecting begins no sooner than, and lasts no later than, advertised collecting times. The F.O.M.S. Field Trip Coordinator and/or his/her designated representative(s) are the only F.O.M.S. officials who may designate a variation of the advertised collecting hours.

4. ELIGIBILITY. Children under 13 years of age are ineligible for collecting events unless otherwise authorized by the F.O.M.S. official in charge. Persons who appear intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, or whose judgment or physical ability to collect appears to be impaired, are also ineligible to collect.

5. COLLECTING AREA LIMITS. Collecting is restricted to areas within boundaries. Areas which are off-limits to collecting may be indicated by signs, fences, ropes, etc., or the instructions of the F.O.M.S. safety staff. Collecting is strictly prohibited within 30 feet of a vertical or overhanging rock wall; in areas above mine entrances; within three feet of a cliff edge, ledge, or quarry bench; and on an incline either above or below a collector who is already in position.

Vehicles are restricted to authorized parking areas; exceptions may be made only by the F.O.M.S. official in charge.

6. CLOTHING. Proper footgear, headgear, gloves, and safety goggles or safety glasses are not only a good idea but mandatory! Your health is more important than any mineral specimen. Rugged boots or shoes, preferably with steel safety toes, should be worn. Collectors wearing sneakers, sandals, or other flimsy footgear will be denied access to the collecting area. Hard hats should be worn on all collecting trips, and MUST be worn on all trips to operating quarries or on other field trips so designated. Gloves should be worn to protect the hands when breaking or handling rock. Safety goggles or glasses (with shatterproof lenses) should always be worn when breaking rock, or when other collectors nearby are doing so.

7. TOOLS. Proper tools should be used. Choose substantial rock or masons' crack hammers, sledge hammers, and cold chisels for breaking rock. Common carpenters' hammers, wood chisels, screwdrivers and the like are unacceptable since they can break or chip when used on rock. Mushroom heads on chisels should be ground away to prevent flying metal chips.

8. OTHER PRECAUTIONS. Field collecting is a privilege, not an excuse to abandon common sense. Use caution when reaching between rocks and into crevices - snakes hide there! Familiarize yourself with poison ivy-the itch won't quit. When ascending or descending a rock pile, be extra careful; such rocks are often loose. Don't rely on grabbing small rocks for climbing leverage. Use the buddy system, and never collect alone; always remain within shouting distance of another collector. Carry a first aid kit. In hot weather, bring sun-blocker and carry a supply of drinking water plus salt tablets. If a hard hat is not required, wear a hat which provides protection from the sun. Walk carefully when ascending or descending; in particular, climb out of deep quarries slowly. And....don't throw anything, particularly rocks!

9. RESPECT FOR PROPERTY. Watch those cigarettes and matches in wooded or grassy areas. DO NOT LITTER! Carry all your trash out with you. Don't break glass bottles, as they can cause flats on quarry vehicles. Don't leave metal tools behind, as they can cause severe damage to rock-crushers. Above all, do not touch, deface, damage, or vandalize quarry equipment; this can not only terminate field trip privileges for the F.O.M.S. but also lead to lawsuits.

10. COMPLIANCE AND PENALTIES. F.O.M.S. safety staff members wear fluorescent green-yellow armbands, and have discretion to warn violators or expel them from the collecting area. Failure to observe F.O.M.S. safety rules and regulations and failure to obey the instructions of an F.O.M.S. safety staff member are alike considered violations of F.O.M.S. protocols and are grounds for immediate eviction from F.O.M.S. events. Repeat violators will be barred from future field trips.

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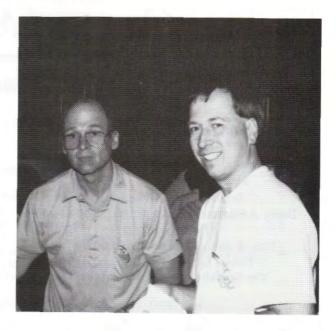
Collecting under F.O.M.S. auspices is not a right but a privilege. Some field trip areas are open to collecting only because of the F.O.M.S.'s excellent safety record, and injury or property damage on a field trip could lead to permanent canceling of that trip. When you collect, please watch out not only for yourself but also for your fellow collectors AND the F.O.M.S.; you are also protecting the collecting privileges of future generations of collectors.

THE SHOW THAT GLOWED

F.O.M.S. MEMBERS AT THE FLUORESCENT MINERAL SOCIETY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY, 76-CASE DISPLAY AT THE 1996 TUCSON GEM & MINERAL SHOW



Mr. & Mrs. Joe Daley, who came from New Orleans to exhibit Joe's choicest Franklin and Sterling Hill classics. Tema Hecht photo.



Joe Kaiser (on L.) and Ron DeBlois at teardown. With Steve Misiur, they installed and dismantled the eleven display cases filled by the Franklin Mineral Museum and the Sterling Hill Mining Museum. Tema Hecht photo.



Four members of the Fluorescent Mineral Society's Display Committee: (L to R) Don Newsome, Richard Bostwick, Tom Warren, and Earl Verbeek. Don founded the F.M.S. and was the Coordinator of its Display Committee; Tom established UVP. Inc. and is the godfather of fluorescent mineral collectors everywhere; Dr. Earl Verbeek is a geologist who collects, exhibits, and writes about fluorescent minerals. Tema Hecht photo.

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THE PICKING TABLE

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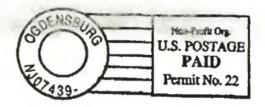
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