



49. Herbert & Monika Obodda’s display at the Tucson Gem & Mineral Show.

50. Ceramic crystal models. Made by permission of Krantz company after wooden models. Burrlee Pottery, Fullerton, California, circa 1949.

51. Pearwood crystal models. Dr. F. Krantz, Bonn, Germany, circa 1890.

52. Plaster-of-Paris crystal models. Prague, 1850-60. on page 83 photo 53–60.

53. Pearwood crystal models. Fashioned for René-Just Haüy by unknown maker, circa 1800-10, to illustrate the concept of “integrant molecules”.

54. Full-circle contact goniometer, circa 1900-10.

55. Wood crystal models. Made for Jean-Baptiste Louis Romé de l’Isle. Paris, circa 1780.

56. Resin crystal models. Maker unknown.

57. Half-circle contact goniometer. Pixii Neveu et Succ[ess]eur de Dumotiez , Paris, France, circa 1825.

58. Faceted glass crystals models. Not marked but made by Dr. F. Krantz, Bonn, Germany, circa 1920.

59. Glass crystal models of gem minerals. Manufactured in Bohemia for Dr. F. Krantz, Bonn, Germany, circa 1910-15.

60. Pearwood Crystal Models. Carl Immanuel Loscher, Freiberg, Germany, 1796.



6. Crystal Models Display

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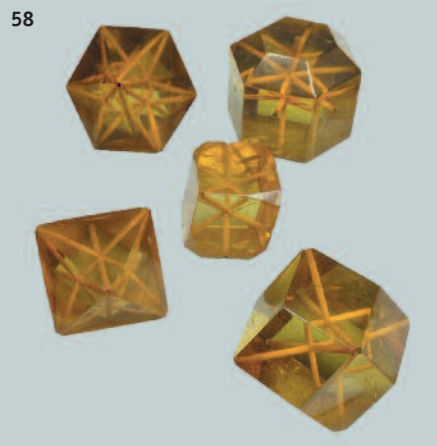
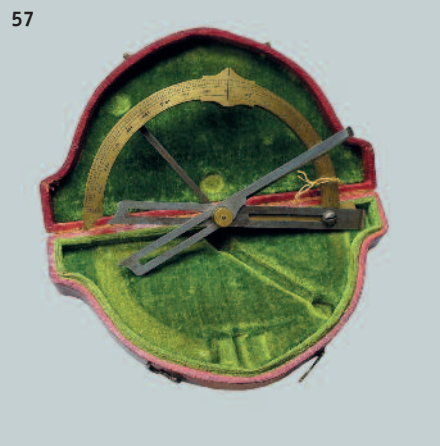
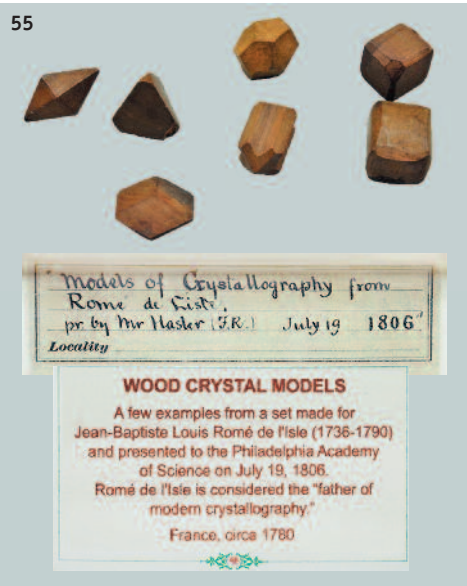
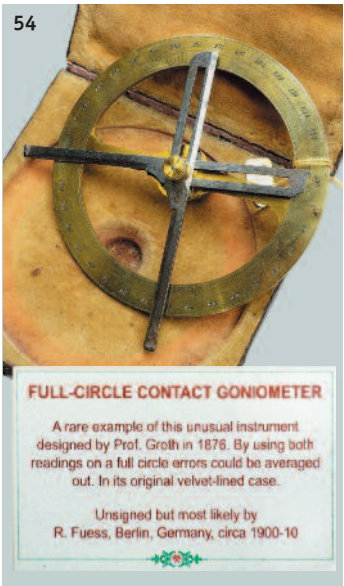
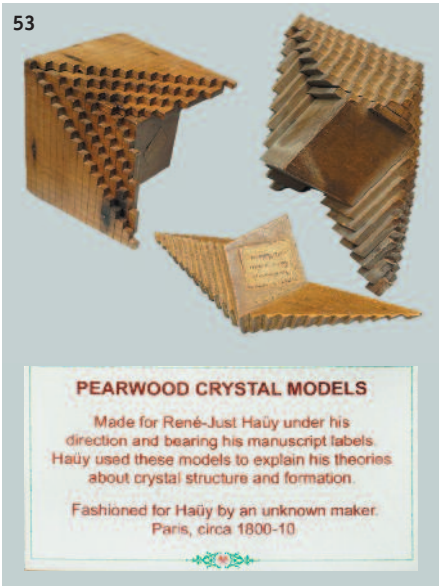
The theme for the 64th Tucson Gem and Mineral Society Show (February 8 to 11th) was *Crystals and Crystal Forms*. This fascinating subject inspired many exhibitors to set up wonderful cases of crystallized specimens, single crystals and many related items. But the exhibit that best represented this theme was, in our opinion, Herbert and Monika Obodda’s display of crystal models of all types, materials, age and historical relevance (Fig. 49).

In the back of the large glass case over 100 crystal models were neatly arranged in three vertical pigeon-hole structures (Figs. 50–52). More models were placed below, illustrating a complete variety of sizes and of materials ever used to produce models: not only the classic pear wood, but also glass, ceramics, resin etc (Figs. 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60).

But the most important items were certainly the historical model sets: a set made for Jean-Baptiste Luis Romé d’Isle (1736–1790) and presented to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science in 1806 (Fig. 55), models made for René Haüy (1743–1822) (Fig. 53) etc.

A few antique instruments completed this exceptional review of crystallography related objects: a two-circle Goldschmidt contact goniometer, a folding type, half-circle hand goniometer made in France in 1825 ca. (Fig. 57) and a very rare full-circle hand goniometer, designed in 1876 by German professor Paul Heinrich Groth (1843–1927) and probably made by R. Fuess, Berlin, around 1900–1910 (Fig. 54), both neatly exhibited with their original, velvet lined cases.

Several other participants presented very interesting, esthetic and informative exhibits – but the Oboddas case was a unique concentrate of mineralogical culture. Considering that, as the saying goes, classic antique memorabilia are not made any longer, the visitors were treated to a very exceptional event that would be impossible to duplicate.



Specimens: Herbert & Monika Obodda.

Photo: Joaquim Callén.