

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

Send Exchange Bulletins to:
June Harris
107 Dell Way
Scotts Valley, CA 95066



Please Deliver Promptly

BRECCIA

Santa Clara Valley
Gem and Mineral Society



All American Club

Volume 53
Number 4

San Jose, CA
April 2006

SCVGMS ELECTED OFFICERS

President: John Eichhorn
(408) 749-0523
Vice President: Marc Mullaney
(408) 691-1584
Secretary: Randy Harris
(831) 438-5150
Treasurer: Frank Mullaney
(408) 266-1791
Editor: June Harris
(831) 438-5150
Federation Director: Ruth Bailey
(408) 248-6195
Alternate Fed. Director: Frank Monez
(408) 578-7067
Directors:
Bill Gissler (408) 241-0477
Larry Moore (650) 941-4966
Pat Speece (408) 266-4327
Lynn Toschi (408) 353-3323
Jane Yamashita (408) 353-2982
Historian: Anna Windsor
(408) 926-8624
Parliamentarian: OPEN

SCVGMS COMMITTEE HEADS

Field Trip Committee Coordinator:
Adam Yamashita
Field Trip Committee: John Eichhorn,
Randy and June Harris, Jennifer
House
Founder's Day Picnic Food:
June and Randy Harris,
Jane and George Yamashita
Founder's Day Picnic Raffle: OPEN
Founder's Day Bingo: John Eichhorn
Hospitality: Rich and Niki Santone
Installation Dinner: Kathy McChristian
Juniors: Mark and Debbie Wartenberg
Gary and Kathy McChristian,
Librarians: June Warne and Nancy Boring
Member Display: Kelly Van Vleck
PLAC: (Public Lands Advisory Committee)
Frank Monez
Program: Bill Gissler
Refreshments: Claire Ferguson
Sargeant-at-arms: Hershall Boring
Show 2006: Marc Mullaney
Show 2007: OPEN
Silent Auction: John and Sylvia Palmieri
Social Committee:
June Harris, Claire Ferguson
Sunshine: Ernestine Smith
Trailer Custodian: Herb Vogel
Trophies: Frank Mullaney
Webmaster: RK Owen

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

P.O. Box 54, San Jose, CA 95103-0054

Website: www.scvgms.org

Email: info@scvgms.org

Phone Number (408) 265-1422

An Invitation

This society is pleased to invite guests to attend general meetings, study groups, and field trips. General meetings are normally held the fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:45 PM at 100 Belwood Gateway (The Cabana Club), Los Gatos, CA 95032. Belwood Gateway is just south of Blossom Hill Rd. between Leigh Avenue and Harwood Road.

Our next general meeting will be on April 25, '06 at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos, CA 95032 at 7:45 PM.

Our next board meeting will be on April 27, '06 at Randy and June Harris' home, 107 Dell Way, Scotts Valley, CA 95066 (831) 438-5150 at 7:30 PM.

Our Society's Purpose: The inculcation of a love of rocks and minerals by the furtherance of members' interests in the earth sciences and by education in all facets of related educational activities with the promotion of good fellowship, proper ethics, and conduct.

Our Membership Requirements: Attendance at two general meetings within twelve months. This society is a member of the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies (CFMS) and is affiliated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS). Dues are \$10.00 per year.

Our Newsletter, the Breccia, is published monthly. The deadline for most articles is the Sunday before the regular meeting. The Breccia Editor is June Harris, who may be contacted via email at juneconeyharris@yahoo.com or by phone at (831) 438-5150. The Breccia is proofread by Linda Spencer. Ruth Bailey and Bill Norton handle all aspects of mailing. Exchange Bulletins may be sent to June Harris at the following address: 107 Dell Way, Scotts Valley, CA 95066. Permission to copy is freely granted to American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) affiliated clubs when proper credit is given.

Study Group Leaders

For information on a study group, please call the leader(s) listed below

Carvers	Herb Vogel	(408) 247-1018
Cutaways	John Eichhorn	(408) 749-0523
Facet Cutters	Bill Norton	(408) 356-8254
Fossileers	Gail Mathews	(650) 962-9960
Juniors	Mark Wartenberg	(650) 568-6114
Mineraleers	Chuck Boblenz	(408) 734-2473
Smithies	Kelly Van Vleck &	(408) 262-8187
	Pat Speece	(408) 266-4327
Stringers	Pat Speece	(408) 266-4327

John's Note

By the time you are reading this, the show will have come and gone. In about a month, we will be able to see the results of everyone working on the show. This year we made several changes in our approach to advertising the show in order to improve the attendance.

The study groups are always looking for ways to improve their activities and attendance, so any good advice and suggestions you can think of are welcome.

The field trip committee is also looking for trip ideas, so speak up if you have one.

Thank you to Bill Gissler who volunteered to fill the Director position on the Board of Directors. We still need a Parliamentarian; any volunteers?

Thank you,
John Eichhorn

**Potluck at the
April Meeting
April 25, 2006**

**Dinner at 6:30 PM
Meeting at 7:45 PM
Program: Yemenite Jewelry**

**Bring a dish to share
(10 - 12 servings)
This potluck you choose
what you bring.
Club will provide drinks and
table service.**

**Santa Clara Valley Gem and
Mineral Society has planned a
bus trip to the CFMS show in Angels Camp.**

Date: June 10, 2006

Cost: \$10.00 per person

**We will leave the Moonlight Shopping
Center at 7AM and return about 7 PM.**

Interested ????

**Sign up forms in the last two month's Breccia
and on our website**

www.scvgms.org (forms and documents)

**Contact Herb Vogel, hold your reservation
spot with a check.**

Check out what our study groups are doing!!!



Fossileers by Gail Matthews

Below is a listing of confirmed and proposed activities for the fossileers. Any other ideas or questions, contact Gail Matthews at (650) 962-9960 or cell (714) 403-4104.

June 10 Join the SCVGMS-sponsored bus trip to the CFMS Show in Angels Camp or drive yourself. Meet at 2:30 for a 1-2 hour walk around to discuss the fossil displays. For those interested in starting or adding to a fossil collection, we can also look at the offerings the various dealers have.

TBD A field trip to the California Museum of Natural History in San Francisco.

December Travel to the Natural History Museum of Santa Cruz for their annual open house. Take a guided walking tour along the beach.

MINERALEERS BY CHUCK BOBLENZ



The next meeting will be held on April 17 at the Boblenz' residence, and the topic will again be GOLD. There will be a lecture about the Original 16 To 1 Mine given by the CEO of the mining operation, Michael Miller. This lecture was given a few years back at one of our shows and was captured on video tape by Frank Monez. Plan now to come out and hear about the mining operation of one of the most prolific producers of specimen gold in our state.

The May meeting is planned to offer hands-on panning for those who may be interested. Hopefully the weather will be nice, and it will be light enough for each attendee to get their try at panning. So if you have similar interests, then come on out and join us.

CUTAWAYS

The Cutaways group will be meeting on June 3 from 10-12 at Shoup Park. Call John Eichhorn at (408) 749-0523 for information and driving directions. Come learn the art of making cabochons.



Beginning Smithing Class by Kelly Van Vleck

The beginning silver class is over, and all the students did very well. They came up with some very innovative pieces of jewelry. The next class will be an intermediate class, however there has not been a date set for it yet. We will keep you all informed as to when it will be. Most likely sometime after June 1st. I will be on vacation from April 24 thru June 1, 2006. Hopefully before I leave, Pat and I will be able to get together and set up a time for the next class. Thanks to all of you for your interest. Anyone interested in signing up for a class, please contact either me or Pat Speece.

Study Group
Demonstration
Weekend
May 6-7, 2006
9-5 PM
at the Cabana Club
100 Belwood Gateway
Los Gatos, CA 95032
Schedule of individual
Study Group's
demonstrations will
be available at the
April 25 meeting.

Member Displays By Kelly Van Vleck

Since our program was on Idaho, **Maxie Casey** showed a large chunk of plume agate which originally came from Graveyard Point, Idaho. **Randy and June Harris** brought rough star garnet which they collected in Emerald Creek, Idaho. They also brought along several pieces of Bruneau Jasper.

John Zerbini shared with us his 25-year accumulation of gold nuggets and flakes, taken mostly from Mariposa and the Feather River. He also displayed a rather large chunk of Lapis Lazuli he had purchased at Quartzsite, Arizona. He cut a nice cabochon from some Lapis he had bought from the club last year and put it in a nice gold ring.

Adam Yamashita showed us a really nice, large piece of Jade taken from Jade Cove recently. Also he found several pieces of Vulcan jade.

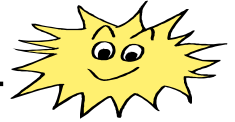
Georgiana Rudge brought another box full of rocks from the college, requesting help in identifying them. Members were helpful in identifying some of them for her.

Jesus and Anne Ruiz went to the ZZYZX workshop recently, and Jesus got himself involved in making cabochons. He showed us a beautiful piece of white Jade and cabs made from Mojave Palm and various other stones. Anne Ruiz showed us her very nice carving of Bunny, carved from Texas pink soapstone. She did a beautiful job on it. She also made cabs from stones collected on a field trip while at ZZYZX.

Thank you all for sharing with us. We did enjoy it. Next month the following people are asked to bring in something to share with the club:

Jennifer Olsen House, Dick and Kit Hultquist, Rick Kennedy, Hans and Rose Kirsch, Nancy Kortright, Montella Lopez, Peggy Loranger, Gail Matthews, and Alice McCammon. If anyone has pieces of Yemenite jewelry, please bring it to share, because our guest speaker will present a program on Yemenite jewelry.

SUNSHINE REPORT BY ERNESTINE SMITH



Lon Mullaney has been stationed in Germany and is presently deployed in Kuwait.

If you have information concerning any member who is ill, hospitalized, or has had a death in the family, please contact our sunshine person, Ernestine Smith, (408) 395-5035.

April Meeting Program
will be a speaker on
Yemenite Jewelry.
Come early for the
potluck and enjoy
our guest speaker.

Cal Day at UC Berkeley

Saturday, April 22 9AM—4PM Cal Day (Open House) at UC Berkeley. Start at the Life Science Building for the museum of Paleontology and continue through many other departments on the campus. Neat Dinosaur exhibits. Check out their website for more information, www.berkeley.edu/calday.

Member News

Welcome to Joan Zerbini. Joan is our newest club member. Her address and phone number are 2372 Kay Dr. Santa Clara, CA 95050 (408) 243-0804.

SCVGMS Calendar



April 17 Mineraleers meeting at 7:30 PM at Chuck Boblenz's home
April 22 Club Outing CAL Day at University at Berkeley 9-4
April 25 Potluck at 6:30 PM/ Regular business meeting at 7:45 PM Program and speaker on Yemenite Jewelry.
April 27 Board meeting at Randy and June Harris' home (831) 438-5150 at 7:30
May 6-7 Study Group Demonstration Weekend 9-5 at the Cabana Club
May 23 Regular business meeting at 7:45 PM. Program on Oregon Thundereggs
May 25 Board meeting location TBD
June 3-4 USGS Open House at Menlo Park 9-5
June 9-11 CFMS Show in Angels Camp
June 10 Club Bus Trip to CFMS Show reservations required.
June 27 BBQ and Potluck 6:30 /Regular business meeting and Silent Auction 7:45 PM
June 29 Board meeting at Frank Mullaney's home (408) 266-1791.
July 16 Founder's Day Picnic
July 25 Regular business meeting
July 27 Board meeting— Location TBD
August 22 BBQ/ Potluck at 6:30 Regular business meeting at 7:45
August 24 Board meeting at Larry Moore's home (650) 941-4966
September 26 Regular business meeting
September 28 Board meeting at Lynn Toschi's home (408) 353-3323
October 24 Regular business meeting
October 26 Board meeting at Frank Monez's home (408) 578-7067
November 28 Regular business meeting
November 30 Board meeting at John Eichhorn's home (408) 749-0523
December 5 Installation Dinner at Three Flames Restaurant. Remember Toys for Tots gift.
December 7 Board Meeting at Pat Speece's home (408) 266-4327

March Program Reviewed

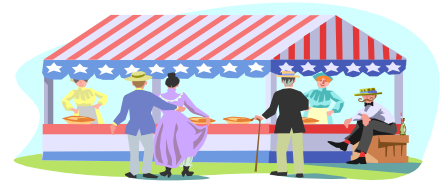
The program for the March meeting was a video on the geology and gems of Idaho. Following a brief introduction about the geology of Idaho, the video took us on a field trip for Star Garnet in northern Idaho. We saw how the garnet was obtained, cut, and polished to reveal the star. The video then took us on a tour of gold mining sites and described both placer and hard rock mining in the central part of Idaho. The program concluded with a description of Bruneau jasper, where it is found, and how it can be polished and made into beautiful cabochon jewelry.

Upcoming Field Trip Opportunities

Contact Adam Yamashita (831) 335-9460 or John Eichhorn (408) 749-0523 for information about the below field trips. Adam or John will make the appropriate introductions for you to be able to attend.

April 8-9 Nevada City CA, for petrified wood and gold
April 15 Saw Mill CA, for Rhodonite
April 22 Ceres CA, Rock Sale from several collections
April 22 Jade Cove CA, for jade
May 5-7 Synder's Pow Wow in Valley Springs
May 20 Clear Creek CA for jade, jadeite,
May 27-29 Coaldale Junction NV, for Petrified wood, opalite, selenite slabs, chalcedony, agate, jasper, and possibly a fee dig
May 27-29 Delta UT, fee dig for trilobites and other fossils
June 10 SCVGMS Bus trip to CFMS Show in Angels Camp. Signup with Herb Vogel.
June 25 Rush Ranch, Suisun City for rock sale/swap
July 15-16 Elbow Junction CA, for petrified wood and agate,
August 12-13 Lakeview OR, Tallman Show and Field trips
August 20 Spider Mine for rhodonite
Aug ? Virgin Valley NV for opal
Sept 2-4 Cedarville CA, for petrified wood, fossil leaves, agate, and obsidian
Sept 8-10 Black Rock Desert for geodes, Christmas Jasper, Black Rock Agate, petrified wood and fossil leaves.
Oct 2-6 Petrified Forest National Park AZ
Oct 7 Soapstone Ridge CA, for soapstone
Oct 14-15 Searles Lake, Trona, CA for halite, hanksite, and other minerals

CFMS Show Schedule



Changes to this calendar are printed in italics. For the latest version of the CFMS Show Schedule go to www.cfmsinc.org

April 8-9 2006, Paradise, CA Paradise Gem & Mineral Club Gems & Jewelry Show Veterans Memorial Hall Skyway & Elliott Road Hours: Sat 10 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Jim & Shirley Thompson (530) 872-1846 Email shirley1846@comcast.net

April 22-23 2006, Lancaster, CA Antelope Valley Gem & Mineral Club Antelope Valley Fairgrounds 2551 West Avenue H Hours: 9 - 5 both days Pamela Birge (661) 264-3502 Email birgep@att.net Show Website: www.geocities.com/av_gem

April 29-30 2006, Santa Cruz, CA Santa Cruz Mineral & Gem Society Corner of Center & Church Streets Hours: 10 - 5 both days Sallee Brumbaugh (831) 336-5662

May 6-7 2006, Bakersfield, CA Kern County Mineral Society Art in Stone Kern County Fairgrounds 1142 South P Street Hours: 10 - 5 both days Buster Ordiway (661) 563-8310 Email CaOrdPTA@aol.com

May 6-7 2006, Anaheim, CA Searchers Gem & Mineral Society 2271 W. Crescent Avenue Hours: 10 - 4:30 both days Beth Pelfrey - Email beth714sc-rocks@yahoo.com Website: www.searchersrocks.org

May 6-7 2006, Bishop, CA Lone Pine Gem & Mineral Society Eastern Sierra Gem & Mineral Show Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Francis Pedneau (760) 876-4319 or Jeff Lines (760) 872-6597 Email franceem@qnet.com

May 13-14 2006, Reno, NV Reno Gem & Mineral Society "Jackpot of Gems" Reno Livestock Events Center Exhibit Hall 1350 N. Wells Ave. Hours: Sat. 10 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 John Peterson

May 19, 20, 21 2006, Anderson, CA Superior CA Gem & Mineral Association Shasta County Fairgrounds Hours: Fri/Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Steve Puderbaugh (530) 365-4000

May 20-21 2006, Yucaipa, CA Yucaipa Valley Gem & Mineral Society Yucaipa Community Center 34900 Oak Glen Road Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 William Jochimsen (909) 790-1475 Email bjm2285@aol.com

May 20-21 2006, Newbury Park, CA Conejo Gem & Mineral Club Borchard Park Community Center 190 Reino Rd. Hours: Sat. 9-5 Sun. 10-4:30 Sal Scarpato (818) 707-9972 Email SALSCARPATO@SBCGLOBAL.NET

May 27-29 2006, Weaverville, CA Trinity Gem & Mineral Society Annual Bigfoot Gemboree Hours: Sat/Sun. 10 - 5; Mon. 10 - 4 Jack Jennewein (530) 778-3786

June 3-4 2006, Glendora, CA Glendora Gem & Mineral Show 859 E. Sierra Madre Hours: Sat. 10 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Bonnie Bidwell (626) 963-4638 Email: YBidwell2@aol.com

June 3-4 2006, La Habra, CA North Orange County Gem & Mineral Society Jubilee of Gems Show La Habra Community Center 101 W. La Habra Blvd. Hours: 10-5 both days Don Warthen (626) 330-8974 Email: warthen@earthlink.net

June 9-11 2006, CFMS Show at Angels Camp, CA Calveras Gem & Mineral Society Calveras Co. Fairgrounds Hours: 10-5 daily Website: calaverasgemandmineral.org

July 1-2 2006, Culver City, CA Culver City rock & Mineral Club Culver City Veteran's Memorial Complex, Culver City Veteran's Memorial Auditorium 4117 Overland Avenue Hours: Sat. 10 - 6; Sun. 10 - 5 Website: CulverCityRocks.org Richard Shaffer (310) 391-8429 Email: maryellenandrick@aol.com

August 4-6 2006, Nipomo, CA Orcutt Mineral Society "Earth's Treasures" St. Joseph's Church 298 South Thompson Avenue Hours: 10 - 5 daily Wes Lingerfelt (805) 929-3788

September 23-24 2006, San Diego, CA San Diego Lapidary Society Bernado Winery 13330 Paseo Del Verano Norte Rancho Bernardo Hours: 10 - 4 both days Kim Hutsell; (619) 294-3914 Website: www.sandiegolapidarysociety.org

October 14-15 2006, Grass Valley, CA Nevada County Gem & Mineral Earth's Treasures Nevada County Fairgrounds 11228 MC Courtney Road Hours: 10 - 4 both days Cliff Swenson (530) 272-3752

October 14-15 2006, Trona, CA Searles Lake Gem & Mineral Society "Gem-o-Rama" Searles Lake Gem & Mineral 13337 Main Street Hours: Sat. 7:30 - 5; Sun. 7:30 - 4 Bonnie Fairchild (760) 372-5356 Email jbfairchild@verizon.net

October 21-22 2006, Anderson, CA Shasta Gem & Mineral Society Shasta District Fairgrounds Hours: Sat 10-5 Sun 10-4 Alex Stoltz (530) 474-4400

October 28-29 2006, Vista, CA Vista Gem & Mineral Society 1200 Vale Terrace Hours: Sat. 10 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Mary Anne Mital (760) 758-4599

November 4-5 2006, Lancaster, CA Palmdale Gem & Mineral Club "Rock n Gem Roundup" Antelope Valley Fairgrounds 2551 West Avenue H Hours: 9 - 5 both days Susan Walblom (661) 943-1861 Website: pgmc@antelecom.net

November 4-5 2006, San Diego, CA San Diego Mineral & Gem Society Al Bahr Shrine Center (behind Hampton Inn) 5440 Kearny Mesa Road Hours: Sat. 9:30 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Wayne Moorhead (858) 586-1637

November 11-12 2006, Yuba City, CA Sutter Buttes Gem & Mineral Yuba Sutter Fairgrounds (Franklin Hall) 442 Franklin Avenue Hours: 9 - 4 both days Cliff Swenson (530) 272-3752

November 18-19 2006, Livermore, CA Livermore Valley Lithophiles The Barn; 3131 Pacific Avenue Hours: Sat. 10 - 6; Sun. 10 - 5 Joyce & Dick Friesen (925) 447-8223 Email friesenjoyce@ixinetcom.net

November 18-19 2006, Oxnard, CA Oxnard Gem & Mineral Society Oxnard Performing Arts Center 800 Hobson Way Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 9 - 4 Norb Kinsler (805) 644-6450 Show website: www.ogms.net

November 25-26 2006, Victorville, CA Victor Valley Gem & Mineral Club San Bernardino County Fairgrounds 14800 7th Street Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 9 - 4 Joe Kosik (760) 241-0894 Website: www.gbeal5084@aol.com

PLAC Report
April 24 BLM Meeting
Clear Creek Synopsis
By Frank Monez

On March 23-25 in Aptos CA, the Hollister office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) held a meeting to present their proposed plan for management of their land. They detailed their proposed action for all of the areas within their jurisdiction. Chuck Boblenz, Max Casey, June Harris, and Frank Monez attended the March 24 meeting where the public was invited to present comments on the proposed plan.

While the proposed plan addressed all of the Hollister office's jurisdiction, we were primarily interested in the Clear Creek area. We were surprised to find that the Clear Creek area is currently being excluded from the current plan, because of environmental studies that have not been completed for asbestos hazards. When the studies are completed and evaluated, a new plan will be implemented for the Clear Creek area. In the meantime, the Clear Creek area will continue to be managed under the current 1984 plan with only a few changes. Those changes will include the closure of the Clear Creek area from May 30 to October 15 of each year and the implementation of a daily fee for the use of the area. The current proposed fee is \$5.00 per person per day or \$40.00 per person per year. The fee is scheduled to be implemented at the beginning of the 2007 fiscal year.

The BLM is planning a meeting in San Jose in May for more public comment on the proposed plan. This plan is scheduled to be implemented in October of 2006. It would be advisable to for everyone who is interested in continuing to collect in the Clear Creek area to attend this upcoming meeting and voice your opinion. I will keep you advised of the meeting date once it has been set yet. Stay tuned to next month's Breccia where we hope to print the date for the May BLM meeting.

Peridot

via Roc Toc 8/05

Peridot (pear-uh-doe) is a transparent gem quality variety of Olivine, a magnesium iron silicate very low in Quartz. The color is yellowish-green stones having the most value. At night, the Peridot loses its yellowish color and closely resembles emerald. Hardness 6.5 to 7; cleavage indistinct, fracture conchoidal, transparent to translucent with orthorhombic crystal.

Some stones have been found in Mexico and Arizona. But large, exceptionally beautiful ones come from the Island of Zebargad (St. John's Island) off the coast of Egypt in the Red Sea.

Astrologers claim those who wear Peridot will have happy marriages, emotional and physical security. Peridot was called "the gem of the sun" by ancient Egyptians because they were hard to spot by daylight but at night would give off a light of their own. Other folklore surrounding Peridot includes driving away the terrors of night, protecting from evil spirits and dissolving enchantments.

How to Make Rock Candy

via Rick and Shovel 2/04, via Quarry Quips 9/03, via Pegmatite 12/02

You will need 5 cups of granulated sugar, 2 cups water, food coloring, flavoring, a very clean glass quart jar, string or coffee stirrer, and pencil.

Do this: Bring water to a boil, dissolve as much sugar as you can. Pour this into a very clean jar. Add food coloring and flavoring after the solution has been poured into the jar. Tie the string to the pencil, hang the string in the jar with the pencil resting on the rim. The string must not touch the bottom or the sides of the jar. (If using a coffee stirrer, be sure it sticks out of the top of the jar. It can touch the bottom.) Put a piece of waxed paper over the top of the jar to slow down evaporation. As the sugar solution cools, it becomes supersaturated and the excess sugar crystallizes onto the string or stirrer. Do not move or touch the entire apparatus while the crystals are growing. No! No! Do not remove the cover either! Not even for just one little peck!

BE SAFE - BE WELL

by Don Monroe, AFMS Safety Chair

Via AFMS Newsletter April 2006

In previous months I have submitted original articles usually dealing with issues that were current and filled a need. This month I am using material that I found in one of my old files. I do not know the author. I really wish I did so that I can give proper credit. I like the article and hope some of you will also appreciate the content.

SAFETY RULES

Jewelry making can be a most enjoyable hobby but there are certain hazards which must be avoided, and can be, by following a few simple rules.

Work Safely. You can't get by on luck.

Don't polish a wire or chain on a rotary tool without nailing the wire or chain to a board. This might wrap around the arbor and pull your hand with it.

Don't set fire to your clothing with the torch.

Fuzzy sweaters are dangerous.

Don't drop the torch or fail to turn it off. An explosion might follow.

Don't pour water into acid when making pickle; pour acid into water.

Don't turn over the pickle pot or the boil pot. Keep handles to the rear.

Don't put a large piece of very hot metal in pickle. It might splash.

Don't pick up the charcoal block or hot metal until you are sure they are cool.

Don't hold a piece being drilled with your hand; the drill might slip or break or the piece might spin when the drill breaks through. Use pliers.

Don't put your fingers inside any item being polished, for example, a belt-buckle, a ring, a bracelet, etc. Hold the work being polished between finger-tips and thumb.

Don't wear rubber gloves or fingerstalls when polishing; these might wrap around the arbor.

Don't work without some protection for the eyes such as plastic goggles or a magnifying eye piece, particularly when using a rotating wire brush.

Don't let your tie or hair get caught by the rotating arbor. This could be fatal.

Don't get into contact with electricity or belts. Don't work on a wet or damp floor.

Don't fail to report any apparent hazard immediately.

We repeat: "Work safely. You can't get by on luck!" Just fail to observe these rules and you will find your situation comparable to that of the fellow whose wife had the stone-cutter carve on his tomb-stone, "I told you to go to the doctor".

Large Diamonds Made from Gas Are Hardest Yet

From National Science Foundation www.nsf.gov
via Cedar Valley Gems 5/04, via The Backbender's Gazette 8/04

Arlington, VA— Producing a material that is harder than natural diamond has been a goal of materials science for decades. Now a group headed by a scientist at the Carnegie Institution's Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, D. C. has produced gem sized diamonds that are harder than any other crystals and at a rate up 100 times faster than other methods used to date. The process opens up an entirely new way of producing diamond crystals for electronics, cutting tools, and other industrial applications.

"This is a great example of fundamental research that will not only give us a better tool to duplicate conditions in the core of the Earth, but will stimulate many other scientific, technical, and economic advances," said Geologist James Whitcomb of the National Science Foundation (NSF) division of earth sciences which funded the research.

"We believe these results are major breakthroughs in our field," said Chih-shiue Yan, lead author of the study published in the February 20, online Physica` Status Solidi. "Not only were the diamonds so hard they broke the measuring equipment, we were able to grow gem-sized crystals in about a day."

The researchers developed a special high growth rate chemical vapor deposition (CVD) process to grow crystals. They then subjected the crystals to a high-pressure, high-temperature treatment to further harden the material. In the CVD process, hydrogen gases and methane gases are bombarded with charged particles (or plasma) in a chamber. The plasma prompts a complex chemical reaction that results in a "carbon-rain" that falls on a seed crystal in the chamber. Once on the seed, the carbon atoms arrange themselves in the same crystalline structure as the seed. This method has been used to grow diamond crystals up to 10 millimeters across and up to 4.5 millimeters thick.

CVD-produced crystals are very tough. "We noticed this when we tried to polish them into brilliant cuts," said Yan. "They were much harder to polish than conventional diamond crystals produced at high pressure and high temperature." The researchers then subjected the tough CVD crystals to high temperature and high pressure conditions. The diamonds were heated to 2,000 degrees C and put under pressures of 50,000 to 70,000 times atmospheric pressure for 10 minutes. This final process resulted in the ultra-hard material, which was at least 50% harder than conventional diamonds.

The research was also supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, the National Nuclear Security Agency through the Carnegie/DOE Alliances Center, and the W.M. Keck Foundation. It was conducted in collaboration with researchers at the Phoenix Crystal Corporation and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Making It Crystal Clear

By Josie Middleton

via The Stone Chipper 6/04, via Slab-Gab 12/05

This time, I will write about Quartz, which is very common in many various forms, colors, and just plain varieties.

The formula for quartz is SiO_2 , therefore another Silicate of the Silicate Family. The crystallography for Quartz is hexagonal. It also occurs as a mass; granular, as in veins, stringer and cryptocrystalline. Cryptocrystalline means that the grain of the crystals is so fine as to NOT be seen through a magnifying glass.

Some materials may phosphoresce and they are also luminescent, with the fluorescent colors varying from greens, oranges, whites, and they say some are brown, unless they mean that as smoky quartz. Some Rose quartz will faintly glow in the blues.

The cleavage is indistinct to none; the fracturing can be conchoidal to uneven and brittle. Luster is vitreous with some varieties such as rock quartz being greasy or waxy. There is usually no pleochroism, but in Rose quartz. In some of Amethyst or Citrines the pleochroism might be missed depending on the locality. I have never seen it, just heard of it. I will not list localities as literally it can be found all over the world and is one of the most common minerals in the world.

As for the inclusions, there are too many and have known to effect the crystals in a variety of ways. I will list nine of them and these are the most common types.

Asbestos— These are the quartz catseyes, and the asbestos mineral known as Crocidolite and Riebeckite. The crystal system is monoclinic with a hardness of 5 habit is various, they can be long prismatic, striated, massive, fibrous, columnar, or even granular. Luster is vitreous and silky the color being transparent to nearly opaque. It is a blue to black in color and when it decomposes into the iron oxides, it produces the material Tiger-eye. And when it still blue as decomposed material, it is Hawkseye variety of Tigereye.

Rutile— Trimorphous with Anatase and Brookite. Most common is a golden-red silvery type needles, but it has been known to occur in yellow, orange-yellow, bluish, grayish-black to black and there is a very rare variety that is greenish. So if you find one of that color don't let go of it. The luster also varies with it being adamantine, or sub-metallic. It is usually transparent to translucent. The hardness of this material varies from 6 to 6 1/2.

Tourmaline— These can be fibrous, needle like or full-size crystals with faces growing in the quartz. I won't write all the particulars as I did that in the March AGMS Stone Chipper or the WCAGMS Pickin's and Diggin's, if you need that information.

Hematite— usually these crystals can be more forms such as iron roses, boytroidal, massive, columnar, fibrous, micaceous, granular, stalactitic, platy and just plain dirt or dust on a mineral. Colors range from the

common rusty red to some crystal looking steel-gray to iron-black and some will tarnish into an iridescent tone. It can be dull or metallic and also sub metallic, depending again, on location. The crystalline system for hematite is hexagonal with a hardness of 5—6. The fibrous form of hematite is the inclusion in Strawberry quartz and it is not Lepidocrosite or Rutile as some vendors or e-bay people tell you. Additionally, glass beads with red fibrous inclusions are being manufactured in China and sold as Strawberry quartz. Buyer Beware!

Cooper— these can be metallic platelets, wires, masses, or crystals known as aborescent and or just a hint of color. This can make the quartz look like Chrysocolla, but it will have the faces and crystal structure of the Quartz. The system of this mineral is cubic, with some varieties also being octahedral, dodecahedral, and tetrahedral.

Goethite— Color in this mineral has a range from yellow-orange, yellow, brownish-yellow, reddish-brown, to the common blackish-brown. The habit ranges from tufts, fibers, druses, radiating acicular, bladed, and columnar vertically striated crystals or thin flattened tablets. Hardness is a range of 5—5 1/2.

Chlorite— The very common, with greenish to greenish-black mossy-like fibers is the most frequently seen. There are about 21 different type of chlorite known minerals. The habit system ranges from monoclinic, hexagonal, and triclinic. The hardness range is from 5 1/2—6 1/2, with the colors ranging from reds, purples, and browns and greenish-blacks. They can be acicular, tufts, dust, crystals with striations and they are translucent to nearly opaque. The 21-chlorite minerals are Cookeite, Amesite, Kammererite, Penninite (old name is Pennine), Sheridanite, Thuringite, Nimite, Sudoite, Brunsvigite, Clinochlore, Chamosite, Daphnite, Diabantite, Greenalite, Manandonite, Ripidolite, Pennantite, Gonyerite, Corundophilite, Cronstedite, Delessite.

Mica— another common type of inclusion that will give quartz a schiller effect to the quartz and make it shimmer if it micro-sized, but can also be large crystals known as books, which are numerous mica layers. It is monoclinic with a hardness of 2-3. The color range is from grays, browns, pinks, reds, greens, and very rarely white. It is vitreous with transparent to nearly opaque sheets.

Lepidocrosite— a mineral that is deep red to rusty red. It is trimorphous with Goethite and Akaganeite. Now this is very tricky because it occurs as thin, flattish crystals or scale-like, druses, bladed, micaceous, or fibrous. It is also submetallic and transparent.

Now here are the varieties of Quartz that are the most common known and I will not be describing them as I could and would have to write a whole book. Thank goodness someone has already done that! Rock crystal, Milky quartz, Smoky quartz, Citrine, Amethyst, Ametrine or Trystine though the latter may not be a viable name at this. Rose quartz, Quartzite, this also includes Aventurine and Fuchsite, Dinosaur bone, Petrified Wood, Flint Chert, Car

Article continued on page 11

Making it Crystal Clear (continued from page 10)

nelian, Sard, Bloodstone, Onyx, Chyrsoprase, Sardonix, Chalcedony, Dumortierite Quartz, Agates, (this includes the banded agates), Lace, Moss, Turitella, Fire Agate, Prase, Jasper (such as the Obicular, Ocean, and Picture Jaspers), and Heliotrope.

Now as to the origin of how these got their names I can only tell you of a few. I did not have time to research all of the minerals that I have named here. Agate is Grecian for Achate. It is supposedly the name of the river in southern Sicily, where it was found. Onyx is also Greek for nail or claw. Citrine is Citrone for the color yellow. Amethyst is Greek also, and means, "not to intoxicate". Carnelian is Latin for the word "carnis" or flesh-like red. Prase is again Greek, for the word prason, which means leek, the vegetable, referring to the color. Heliotrope is again Greek, for Helos the Sun and Tropein for the direction of turn. This is because when Pliny, the Elder, supposedly immersed the stone in water and when he turned the stone and it gave off a red reflection.

I hope that this helps you understand, at least in some small way, the properties of Quartz. This is also one of the many reasons that many of our fellow rock hounding friends love to collect this material as a mineral and as a gemstone.

ZEITNER RECEIVES PRESTIGIOUS CARNEGIE MINERALOGICAL AWARD

by Steve & Carolyn Weinberger
Via AFMS Newsletter April 2006

When you say the phrase "been there, done that" you could be talking about June Culp Zeitner, first lady of American rockhounding!

June, who just turned 90 on February 7th, has traveled the country collecting rocks and minerals and writing about the localities and people she's visited. Her articles in Lapidary Journal and Rock & Gem Magazines have been read by thousands and helped spur interest in collecting minerals, cutting materials and fossils, and in making gems and jewelry. For many, her articles in the magazines or her series of "Gem Trail" books were the first introduction to what would become a life-long interest.

June, one of five children, was born in Michigan. Her father, a very progressive man for his day, insisted that his five daughters attend college.

June's first job was teaching on an Indian Reservation in South Dakota where she met, and subsequently married Albert Zeitner. It was Albert's interest in rocks, minerals and fossils that infected June with the rockhound bug. Together, they traveled and collected throughout the United States. These treks, carefully documented by June, became the early basis for her Gem Trails books. She's still writing, now working on a new book on Geodes and still contributing to Rock & Gem Magazine.

June remains active in her local South Dakota gem and mineral club planning and putting in a display each year for the annual show. She's donated large parts of her collections to various museums in South Dakota as well. She was also very active in the Midwest Federation, serving in various offices including President and she's judged Midwest and AFMS entries in the various bulletin contests. In 2003 June was awarded the very first AFMS Recognition Award for her contributions to the Federations.

Citing the need to recognize excellence in the earth sciences, June established the National Lapidary & Mineral Hall of Fame in 1987. Now housed in Murdo, SD, the hall of fame also contains a large portion of June's personal collection as well as items donated by several of the over 120 inductees (www.rockhoundhalloffame.org). June became a member of the hall in 1992, inducted for her contributions in the field of education.

Each year the Carnegie Mineral Museum (Pittsburgh, PA) recognizes an individual or organization for their outstanding contributions to the field. The award is made possible by the Hillman Foundation. Past recipients of the award include Bob Jones, (Sr. Editor of Rock & Gem Magazine), John Sinkankas, Paul Desautels (former Curator of the Smithsonian Gem & Mineral collection), Fred Pough, Bryan Lees, Wendell Wilson (Mineralogical Record), Marie Huizing (Rocks & Minerals Magazine) and the Sterling Hill Mining Museum (Franklin, NJ).

For 2005, the Carnegie Mineralogical Award was presented to June Culp Zeitner....and she flew to Tucson to accept the prize in person! We had a terrific visit with this fine lady whom we consider one of our special friends.

We can't think of a more fitting recipient than June....she's "been there and done that" for our hobby.

CURATIVE LEGENDS OF GEM STONES by Bill Gissler, SCVG&MS Member

On a recent trip to England I was amazed to see the number of books on the store shelves about gemstones as medicines. The alleged medicinal power of gemstones makes astonishing reading. They were meant to work in three ways; the actual presence of the stone effected the cure; the stone was powdered or eaten; or the gem was rubbed on the afflicted part of the body. No doubt some people were cured, since the effect of suggestion itself may solve psychosomatic illness.

AMETHYST was once thought to protect the wearer from sorcery and the elements, to sharpen the sense of sight, and to treat blood clots by helping to dissolve them.

AQUAMARINE was said to strengthen the body's immune system. It was believed that aquamarine helped to cure problems of the throat, stomach, liver, jaws, and also to protect from poisons. It was used as a stone for meditation.

CHRYSOCOLLA was believed to prevent arthritis and other diseases of the bones and digestive tract. Chrysocolla was also worn to improve psychic ability and to aid in meditation.

CORAL was said to aid in the circulation of the body and to enrich the blood. It was believed to staunch the flow of blood from a wound, possibly cure madness, and was used against skin troubles, sore eyes, and tuberculosis.

EMERALD, the gem of spring, was used throughout the ages as an antidote for weakness and pains of the internal organs. It was used as an antidote for poisons and for poisoned wounds. It was also reputed to help heal bites and stings of venomous creatures.

FIRE AGATE was said to help alleviate problems relating to the stomach and spleen and as an aid against diabetes. It was also believed to help speed up the healing of cuts and burns.

GARNET, as an amulet, was supposed to be a remedy for hemorrhages of all kinds as well as all inflammatory diseases. It is supposed to be an aid for rheumatism and arthritis.

MALACHITE was considered a sure cure for

cholera and all kinds of colic and possibly an aid for those suffering from asthma. It is even now said by some people to be an antidote for radiation, possibly including that absorbed by workers at video terminals.

QUARTZ There are many varieties of quartz, and each is believed to have special properties. Smoky Quartz is said to ease heart diseases and muscular deterioration. Rose Quartz is reputed to be one of the best stones to use in curing migraine and other headaches. Rock Crystal Quartz is supposed to keep the wearer free from strain and to be a protection from homesickness.

TURQUOISE may bring the wearer good luck, health, and happiness. It has been used throughout the ages to treat malaria, heart complaints, eye problems, and nasal passages.

To learn more about the curative powers of gem stones, the CFMS Slide and Video Programs Library has a 46-slide presentation, F-128. Prepared by Shirley Turski, it was the AFMS 1997 slide program competition award winner.

Chinese Culture Jade Carving

(Based on material offered by Mr. Du Feibao)
[Http://asiarecipe.com/chijade.html](http://asiarecipe.com/chijade.html)
via The Rockhouser 10/05

Jade is loosely understood in China as the collective name for most precious stones, and jade carving in this sense constitutes an important part of Chinese arts and crafts. The love of jade ware, according to Dr. Joseph Needham, the noted British naturalist, has been one of the cultural features of China. Crude jade tools have been found among the archaeological finds dating back to the New Stone Age. There is, however, no evidence to indicate that neolithic people attached a great value to jade ware; they chose jade only because it was hard and good for making tools and fighting weapons. As time went on, people gradually came to appreciate the beauty of the stone, which after carving and polishing might be turned into things not only useful but also nice to look at.

In the historical epoch during which the slave society was replaced by the feudal society, jade ware became established as objects

(continued on page 13)

(Chinese Culture ... continued from page 12)

of pure decoration. Among the funerary objects unearthed from tombs of that long period are very many jade articles used as personal ornaments or ceremonial vessels. The jade exhibits one sees today in museums of the country normally comprise vases, incense-burners, tripods, cups, and wine vessels of various descriptions.

Large-sized jade articles began to appear in the middle of the Chinese feudalism. There is today in the Round City of the Beihai Park a large jade jar the size of a small bathtub. It was used as a wine container by the Yuan Emperor Kublai Khan when he feted his followers. The 3.5 ton jar may hold as much as 3,000 liters of wine. It has a circumference of 493 cm and measures 70 cm high and 55 cm deep in the middle. The elliptic jar is well-shaped and engraved all around with clouds, waves, dragons, and sea horses. It is the oldest jade object of a large size kept intact in the country.

Another large piece worth mentioning is a jade sculpture dating from the reign of Qianlong in the 18th century. Entitled "Jade Mountain Showing the Great Yu Taming the Flood", it was sculpted after a Song Dynasty painting of a similar title. The masterpiece, standing 2.4 meters high and about 1 meter wide, depicts in vivid detail how the Great Yu, a heroic representative of the ancient working people, fought the Great Flood. According to historical records, the uncut jade stone, weighing more than 5 tons, was discovered in Hotan area, Xinjiang, took three years to be transported over the distance of 4,000 kilometers to Beijing, and some more years to be carved and polished into the national treasure that it is.

"There is a price for gold but no price for jade", says a Chinese proverb. Jade ware is often described as "worth a string of towns". An ancient story tells how King Zhao of Qin once offered 15 towns in exchange for the famous Ho's round Jade. How is it that jade is so valuable?

First, its value lies in its scarcity. Precious stones are formed over long geological epochs and are hard to get, especially green jade, white jade, and agate. Ancient people

on a treasure hunt had to trek on the back of yaks in mountainous regions to get at the unhewn rocks containing the gems, exposed or half exposed, by the stamping of the animals' hoofs. Sometimes, precious stones were washed down by mountain torrents and were got hold of midway by men with the eye and luck. In any event, exposed stones grew scarce, and people began to bore through the mountains to mine for precious stones, making them even more difficult to get.

Secondly, the value of jade lies in its hardness. Precious stones are divided by their hardness into two major groups: Jadeites and Nephrites. Jadeites are the ones with a solid texture and a hardness of degree 6 or above (on the basis of 10 for diamond). The more valuable varieties, such as green jade, may be as hard as degree 8 or 9. Jadeites are invulnerable to steel cutting tools made of carborundum or diamond power. Objects made of this hard jade are smooth, lustrous, glittering, and translucent, and their grains are no longer visible to the naked eye.

Nephrites, on the other hand, being below degree 6 in hardness, can generally be incised and carved by burns. Their commercial values are much lower than jadeites. Thirdly, the value of precious stones lies in their natural color and hue. Some are as white as snow, others are brightly red, and still others alluringly green. Diamond, emerald, sapphire, and other gemstones can be processed into personal ornaments like rings and earrings whose color will remain brilliant all the time. Some stones carry an array of colors which a master artisan can use to good effect. Even flaws in the stone can be turned into "beauty spots", for instance, an insect on a flower or a small squirrel on a tree, adding life and attraction to the entire piece of work.

Today there are jade workshops or factories in all major cities. Work which used to be done purely by hand has been partially mechanized. Although some operations have become faster with the use of simple machines, yet jade carving remains basically a handicraft art. And as raw materials are getting more and more scarce, the prices of jade ware will always be on the upward trend.

Farmer's Fossil Find Excites

Story from BBS News:

[Http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/3208583.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/3208583.stm)
via Chips 11/04

A sheep farmer in Australia has discovered a fossil of the world's oldest vertebrate—the common ancestor of all animals with a backbone.

Sheep station owner Ross Fargher found the fossil among a number of strange shapes embedded in sandstone slabs on his farm. But after taking it home, he left it on his veranda for four years before scientists identified its importance.

At 560 million years old, the fossil is around 30 million years older than the next oldest vertebrate remains found so far, in China.

"All that came before it presumably was something that was absolutely microscopic, the size of an amoeba or a tiny organism, that wouldn't be represented in the fossil record," paleontologist Dr. Jim Gehling, of the Museum of South Australia in Adelaide, told BBC World Service's Science In Action program. "What it actually represents, I guess, is the deepest part of the tree of life."

BOTTOM LINE

Dr. Gehring explained that the fossil was about six centimeters long, with a head shield and a top dorsal crest. There was also a possibility it had once had a fin. He said that the creature "gave rise to everything that has some kind of stiffening rod or backbone."

The group is collectively known as chordates - vertebrates are only one type of chordates, defined by the fact that their backbone is mineralized.

"We'd call this a stem group chordate – one that is right at the bottom of the line," he added. As a result, it was a very important find in tracing the origin of our own species, man.

"Animals as we know them split off into many different branches very early on in the piece - the problem is just how early," Dr. Gehling stressed. "It's been assumed that they really only started to split off pretty much at the beginning of the Cambrian Period (about 545 million years ago)." This theory had been contested over the last 20-30 years, however - and the new discovery added weight to claims that man's origin were much older than first believed.

'GOOD EYE'

Dr. Gehling also outlines the extraordinary story of how the fossil had been found in the first place. "The local sheep farmer – who is not a palaeontologist – had a very good eye and he noticed he had some very curious shapes on some sandstone slabs," he said.

These slabs had been looked at by friends, who in turn had contacted the Museum of South Australia. The remarkable fossil was among these slabs. "It was discovered and lay there on his bungalow veranda for about five years before anyone got to study it in any detail," Dr Gehling added.

At first the scientist had believed the special fossil was a type of spriggina — another type of creature from the early stages of evolution— but rubber casts had revealed it was something quite different.

Hints and Tips

To clean pyrite and try to make it look nice and brassy, first wash it carefully in water. Put it in a plastic bowl, dish, etc., and pour vinegar over the specimen making sure all pyrite is covered. Turn the specimens over several times. When they look clean and shiny, rinse with water. Put on paper to dry. Children can use this method.

via Chips 11/04, via The Rollin Rock 7/04, via Rockwood Rockhound 09/02

California's Prehistoric Artifact:

The most unusual state symbol is California's prehistoric artifact, the chipped stone bear! It was discovered at an archeological dig site in San Diego County in 1985. The small stone object measures about 2.5 by 1.5 inches and resembles a walking bear. Fashioned from volcanic rock by one of California's earliest inhabitants, some 7,000 to 8,000 years ago, the stone artifact is thought to have been made for religious use. The Legislature named the chipped bear a state symbol in 1991, making California the first state to designate an Official State Prehistoric Artifact.

via Rockette 10/04, via Napa Gems 11/03, via Rock Chips 12/02

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society
General Meeting minutes
March 28, 2006

President John Eichhorn called the meeting to order at 7:45 PM at the Belwood Cabana Club in Los Gatos. Members and guests were welcomed. Minutes were approved as printed in the Breccia. The Board meeting will be at Santa Clara County Fairgrounds on Thursday March 30th at 5:00 PM.

New Members: Carol Pimentel was presented with her new member packet.

Hospitality: There were 44 members and 2 guests in attendance tonight.

Sunshine: See details in the Breccia.

Correspondence: We received show fliers from other clubs.

PLAC: See details in the Breccia

Study Groups: See details in the Breccia.

Show Report: Sign up to help with the show. Show set up starts Thursday and Friday morning at 9:00 AM. Listen for the radio ads. Bring plants for decorations on Friday.

Field Trips: See details in the Breccia.

27 people have signed up for the bus trip to the CFMS show in June. The trip has been opened to other clubs. See details in the Breccia.

Nominations: Bill Gissler was nominated for the open director position. There were no other candidates nominated. Congratulations Bill!

Member Displays: See details in the Breccia.

Program: See details in the Breccia.

Next month there will be a Potluck Dinner at 6:30 PM before the regular meeting.

The new directories have been printed. See Randy Harris to get your copy.

See details in the Breccia.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:17 PM

Respectfully submitted,

Randy Harris, Secretary

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society
Board Meeting Minutes
March 30, 2006

President John Eichhorn called the meeting to order at 5:05 PM at the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds. All board members were present except Larry Moore, Bill Gissler, Pat Speece and Lynn Toschi. Parliamentarian remains vacant. Also present were George Yamashita, Montella Lopez, Max Casey and John Zerbini. Minutes for the March 2, 2006 meeting were approved as read.

Treasurer's Report: M/ S/ P to pay the bills.

Communications: We received a letter from Peninsula Library System requesting information and a letter from Western Colorado Publishing Company about a book on petrified wood they are selling.

New Members: M/ S/ P to accept Joan Zerbini for membership.

Federation Report: None

PLAC: See details in the Breccia.

Field Trips: See details in the Breccia.

Unfinished Business: There was discussion about buying Directors Insurance through the CFMS. M/ S/ P to spend up to \$300 for Directors Insurance from CFMS.

New Business: None

M/ S/ P to Adjourn at 6:07 PM

Respectfully Submitted,

Randy Harris

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

March 29, 2006

Treasurer's Report

Beginning Balance: 16,555.44

Receipts:

Kelly Van Vleck Dues	\$10.00
Carol Pimentel Dues and Initiation	\$15.00
Scholarship Fund	\$20.00
California Institute of Jewelry Training (show)	\$15.00
Sweet Earth Minerals (show)	\$395.00
Sabra Jewelry Design (show)	\$130.00
Salvador Chavez (show)	\$410.00
Milton E. Cornblatt (show)	\$295.00
The Kleins (show)	\$50.00
Bus Trip	\$210.00
Stringers	\$135.00
Smithies	\$11.00
Joan Zerbini Dues and Initiation	<u>\$15.00</u>

Total Receipts \$1,711.00

Disbursements:

2006 Show Radio Give Away	\$198.98
Breccia Postage	\$62.73
2006 Show Trailer Hitch	\$36.28
Smithies	\$20.00
Meeting program copies	\$32.87
Smithies	\$32.00
'Got Rocks' brochure	\$162.38
2006 Show Mercury News Ad	\$4200.00
Installation Dinner Deposit	\$600.00
2006 Show Insurance	\$350.00
Replacement Check for Radio Ads	\$970.00
2006 Show printing	\$84.87
February Breccia Printing	\$54.40
Cabana Club rental Jan– June	\$193.00
2006 Show printing	\$40.59
February Program Rental	\$7.50
Stringers	\$193.00
Refreshments for Jan—March meetings	\$99.00
2006 Show Items	\$186.12
March Breccia printing	<u>\$58.89</u>

Total Disbursements \$7689.61

Ending Balance \$10,576.83