

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 54  
Number 10

San Jose, CA  
October, 2007

## SCVGMS ELECTED OFFICERS

President: Randy Harris  
(831) 438-5150  
Vice President: Marc Mullaney  
(408) 691-1584  
Secretary: John Eichhorn  
(408) 749-0523  
Treasurer: Frank Mullaney  
(408) 266-1791  
Editor: June Harris  
(831) 438-5150  
Federation Director: Ruth Bailey  
(408) 248-6195  
Alternate Fed. Director: Gail Matthews  
(650) 962-9960  
Directors:  
Rick Kennedy (408) 529-9690  
Larry Moore (650) 941-4966  
Dean Welder (408) 353-2675  
Matt Wood (408) 744-9402  
Jim Ziegler (408) 528-4907  
Historian: Linda Spencer (408) 997-7319  
Parliamentarian: Bill Gissler (408) 241-0477

## SCVGMS COMMITTEE HEADS

Donation Receiving Committee Chairman:  
George Yamashita  
Field Trip Committee Coordinator:  
Dean Welder  
Field Trip Committee: Randy and June  
Harris, John Eichhorn, Marc Mullaney  
Financial Advisory Committee:  
Ruth Bailey, Chuck Boblenz  
Founder's Day Picnic Food: Carol Pimentel  
Founder's Day Picnic Raffle: Pat Speece  
Founder's Day Bingo: John Eichhorn  
Hospitality: Claire Ferguson  
Installation Dinner: Board  
Future RH: Gail Matthews & Marsha Owen  
Librarian: Pat Speece  
Member Displays: Jim Ziegler  
PLAC: (Public Lands Advisory Committee)  
Frank Monez  
Program: Bill Gissler  
Refreshments:  
Marsha Owen and Denise Osterback  
Secret Auction: Donation Receiving Comm.  
Sergeant-at-arms: John Eichhorn  
Show 2007: Marc Mullaney  
Show 2008: Marc Mullaney  
Silent Auction: John and Sylvia Palmieri  
Social Committee:  
June Harris and 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](http://www.scvgms.org)

Email: [info@scvgms.org](mailto: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 Road between Leigh Avenue and Harwood Road.

***Our next general meeting will be on October 23, 2007 at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos, CA 95032 at 7:45 PM.***

***Our next board meeting will be on October 25, 2007 at Marc Mullaney's Home, 1685 Cross Way, San Jose, CA 95125 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 ten times annually. The deadline for most articles is the Sunday before the regular meeting. The Breccia Editor is June Harris who may be contacted by email at [juneconeyharris@yahoo.com](mailto:juneconeyharris@yahoo.com) or by phone at (831) 438-5150. The Breccia is proofread by Linda Spencer. Ruth Bailey handles 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

Cutaways & Carvers	Frank Mullaney	(408) 266-1791
Facet Cutters	Max Casey	(408) 227-0526
Fossileers	Gail Matthews	(650) 962-9960
Future Rockhounds	Gail Matthews & Marsha Owen	(650) 962-9960
Jewelers	Marc Mullaney	(408) 377-5373
Mineraleers	Chuck Boblenz	(408) 691-1584
Smithies	Chuck Boblenz	(408) 734-2473
	Kelly Van Vleck & Pat Speece	(408) 262-8187
	Pat Speece	(408) 266-4327
Stringers	Pat Speece	(408) 266-4327

# Randy's Ramblings

Hello Fellow Rockhounds,

I hope you can join us for the club trip to Clear Creek on Sunday, October 7<sup>th</sup>. If you would like to go, please contact John Eichhorn or myself and let us know. We will give details when you call. Our phone numbers are listed here in the Breccia. There are several people signed up to go. I encourage even new Rockhounds to come with us.

I would like to thank everyone who filled out a Time and Talent sheet. This will help the Nominating Committee greatly. If you did not have the opportunity to turn one in and you would like to take a more active role in the club, please call Frank Mullaney and let him know. The Time and Talent sheets also help when it is time for the President to appoint committees. There are several committee positions that are fairly easy. It would be a good place for a new member to get involved. If the President knows who is willing to help, the rest of you will not need to be called. Nominations for officers will take place at the October meeting. The election and Silent Auction will be held at the November meeting.

The Board has reserved the Cabana Club for our annual Installation Dinner. We are having it catered by Boston Market. There is a reservation form in this issue of the Breccia. The cost will be \$10 per person attending. This is much less than last year, and I think the food will be as good or better. Please send in your reservation early so we can order the proper amount of food. We will be having a Toys for Tots collection as we have in past years. Let me know if you would like to help decorate the Cabana Club.

Randy Harris, President

## Demonstration Day October 27, 2007 10 AM - 3 PM

**All of the study groups are scheduled to be exhibiting their crafts.**

**Fossileers 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM**

**Stonedawgs 10:30 AM - Noon**

**Jewelers 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM**

**Mineraleers 10:00 AM - 1:30 PM**

**Smithies 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM**

**Stringers 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM**

**Cutaways and Carvers 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM**

**Faceters 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM**

**In addition, we will have the information portion of the Kids Area set up for elementary school teachers to view for possible field trips to the show in April.**

**SCVGMS Member, Rick Kennedy, will be hosting an Open House and Mini Show on October 13, 2007 from 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM. Come by and see his mineral collection. Email Rick at [riken@flash.net](mailto:riken@flash.net) for more information and directions.**

## October General Meeting Potluck at 6:30 PM General Meeting 7:45 PM

**Bring a main dish, salad, side dish, or dessert to share  
(minimum 10 servings, please)  
The club will provide table service and drinks.**

**Come get to know someone new!**

# Check out what our study groups are doing!!!

## Mineraleers by Chuck Boblenz



The Mineraleers met on September 10th and discussed geodes and thundereggs. There were 14 members at the meeting. Many of them brought excellent specimens to share with the group. The meeting was adjourned shortly after 9 PM, and the discussion continued in the kitchen where Jeri served delicious refreshments.

The next meeting will be on Tuesday, October 9th, and the topic will be Limb Casts. Look through your collection and select some of your prizes to bring to the meeting and share with others. We look forward to seeing you at the meeting.



## Jewelers by Marc Mullaney

The next meeting will be on Thursday, October 4th. We will be working on making beads with Preston Bingham's bead kits. If you need or want a kit to play with, contact Marc at 408-691-1584 or [geologistm@aol.com](mailto:geologistm@aol.com). He will be picking up some kits from Preston next week. The meeting will be from 7 pm to 10 pm at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos. Please RSVP early if you need a kit.



## Stonedawgs by Gail Matthews

The Stonedawgs will meet on October 27 from 10:30 AM to noon at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos. We will be working on the fossil badge. Please bring your notebooks to be signed off and your egg carton collection. Bring a fossil specimen, if you have one.

## Cutaways and Carvers by Frank Mullaney



The Cutaways and Carvers will have an organization meeting on October 11th at 7:30 PM at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos. The meeting last month had only had three people who attended. We need more people there to get this group established. If there is not sufficient interest represented at this meeting, the group will not resume.

## Faceters by Max Casey



The Faceters will be meeting on October 6, from 10 AM to 1 PM at Max's home. Everyone is welcome to attend the meeting. Please RSVP to Max at (408) 227-0526 for more information and directions.

## Stringers by Pat Speece



We are making the beautiful Byzantine weave bracelet in late September. Our next project is another chain bracelet. No date set yet. It will be a one-class (about three hours) session. Questions? Email Pat at [sparkylarky@sbcglobal.net](mailto:sparkylarky@sbcglobal.net).



## Fossileers by Gail Matthews

The Fossileers will be meeting on October 27 from 1 PM to 2:30 PM at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos. The discussion will be on the definition of fossils, fossil timeline, etc. Bring a fossil, if you like.

PLAC Report submitted by Frank Monez

## BLM Seeks Public Input for Clear Creek Management Area Resource Management Plan

On September 6, 2007, BLM announced the start of a planning process to develop a Resource Management Plan (RMP) with an associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Clear Creek Management Area (CCMA). The Hollister RMP was updated in 2007 to establish goals, objectives, and management actions for BLM public lands that address current issues, knowledge, and conditions. However, the CCMA was not addressed in that document because of concerns expressed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and others regarding the potential for human health risks from exposure to naturally occurring asbestos in the area.

Therefore, the purpose of this new CCMA planning effort is to incorporate the results of EPA's Final Risk Assessment for CCMA (2007) into the RMP and update the land use planning decisions for CCMA that were not addressed in the Record of Decision for the 2007 Hollister RMP.

Due to the recent completion of the Record of Decision for Route Designation at CCMA (2006), BLM does not anticipate revisiting specific OHV route designations in CCMA. Some of the major issues that will be addressed in this planning effort include: impacts to public safety and human health from naturally occurring asbestos and past mining activities, wildland and prescribed fire management, livestock grazing, motorized and non-motorized recreation management, land tenure adjustments, and the potential for energy development in CCMA.

The public is encouraged to help identify more issues and concerns that may be addressed in the CCMA RMP during the official scoping period at BLM public meetings (see opposite page) or by submitting comment letters to the Hollister Field Office. The purpose of the public scoping process is to determine relevant issues that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis and alternatives in the CCMA RMP/EIS. For more information about the contents in this newsletter, contact the Hollister Field Office Monday – Friday at 831-630-5000 from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

Public comments on the proposed plan may be made at the meeting below.

Oct. 11, 2007: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Room 225, 150 E. San Fernando St., San Jose, CA 95112 from 6-8 PM.

## Sunshine by Ernestine Smith



No news is good news. 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.

## DRC Report by Jane Yamashita

The DRC is happy to say that we've had a pretty successful first year. We have not had a donation since our last sale, and most of the DRC action at the Speece's has been various members choosing donations for their projects. Please be sure to let the DRC chairman know if you hear of any donations. The whole club will benefit.

## Meet Our New Members

Approved at the September 2007 Board Meeting

Pam Montagne, 280 Moraga Way, San Jose, CA 95119, wilpam2@juno.com, (408) 281-4202. Pam is interested in cutting and polishing, collecting, fossils, geology, minerals, and field trips.

Wil Montagne, 280 Moraga Way, San Jose, CA 95119, wilpam2@juno.com, (408) 281-4202. Wil is interested in cutting and polishing, collecting, fossils, carving, geology, minerals, and field trips.

Mike Blakely, 661 Horn Court, Marina, CA 93933, mikeblakely@prodigy.net, (831) 277-3549. Mike is interested in cutting and polishing, collecting, fossils, geology, minerals, and field trips.

Colleen Jackson, 1726 Harmil Way, San Jose, CA 95125, ColeenRJackson@hotmail.com, (408) 978-9510. Colleen is interested in collecting, fossils, geology, minerals, and field trips.

Welcome Pam, Wil, Mike, and Colleen. We hope to see you on a field trip or at a study group meeting soon.

# SCVGMS 2007 Calendar

- October 4** Jewelers meeting from 7-10 PM at the Cabana Club
- October 6** CFMS North Field Trip Seminar "Checking Land Status" 9 AM-noon at Shoup Park, 400 University Ave, Los Altos, CA 94022 Contact person: Dave Muster (408) 245-2180 Coffee and lunch provided
- October 6** Faceters study group meeting 10 AM
- October 7** Club Field Trip to Clear Creek
- October 9** Mineraleers meeting at 7:30 PM at Chuck Boblenz home
- October 11** Cutaways and Carvers meeting at 7:30 PM at the Cabana Club
- October 13** North Bay Field Trip Meeting in Novato
- October 23** *Potluck before meeting at 6:30 PM, Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM, both at the Cabana Club.*
- October 25** Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Marc Mulaney's home.
- October 27** Demonstration Day at the Cabana Club.
- November 27** *Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM at the Cabana Club. Election of Board and Silent Auction throughout the meeting.*
- November 29** Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Larry Moore's home.
- December 4** Installation Dinner at the Cabana Club Flier on next page. Get your reservations in early.
- December 6** Board Meeting at 7:30 PM. Location to be determined.

## Upcoming Field Trip Opportunities

Contact Dean Welder (408) 353-2675 for information about the following field trips. Dean will make the appropriate introductions for you to be able to attend.

- October 6** San Andreas area for serpentine and to Stories in Stone presentation by Russ Shoemaker.
- October 6** CFMS Seminar for field trip leaders
- October 7** Clear Creek Trip—Article in Breccia
- October 13** North Bay Field Trip meeting in Novato, CA, 8:30 AM to 1:00 PM.
- October 27-28** Kettleman Hills, CA for fossils
- November 21-25** Lavic Siding (east of Barstow) for Lavic jasper, fossils, copper minerals, etc.

## Wiley Wells Field Trip Report by Ted Peverini

Editor's note: Ted and Kathi took this trip several years ago and this article was published in the Breccia then. With so many new members and so many people curious about field trips and places to collect, I decided to run the article again with Ted's permission. Check out next month's Breccia for the new list of 2008 field trips. The trip below is one that is usually included each year.

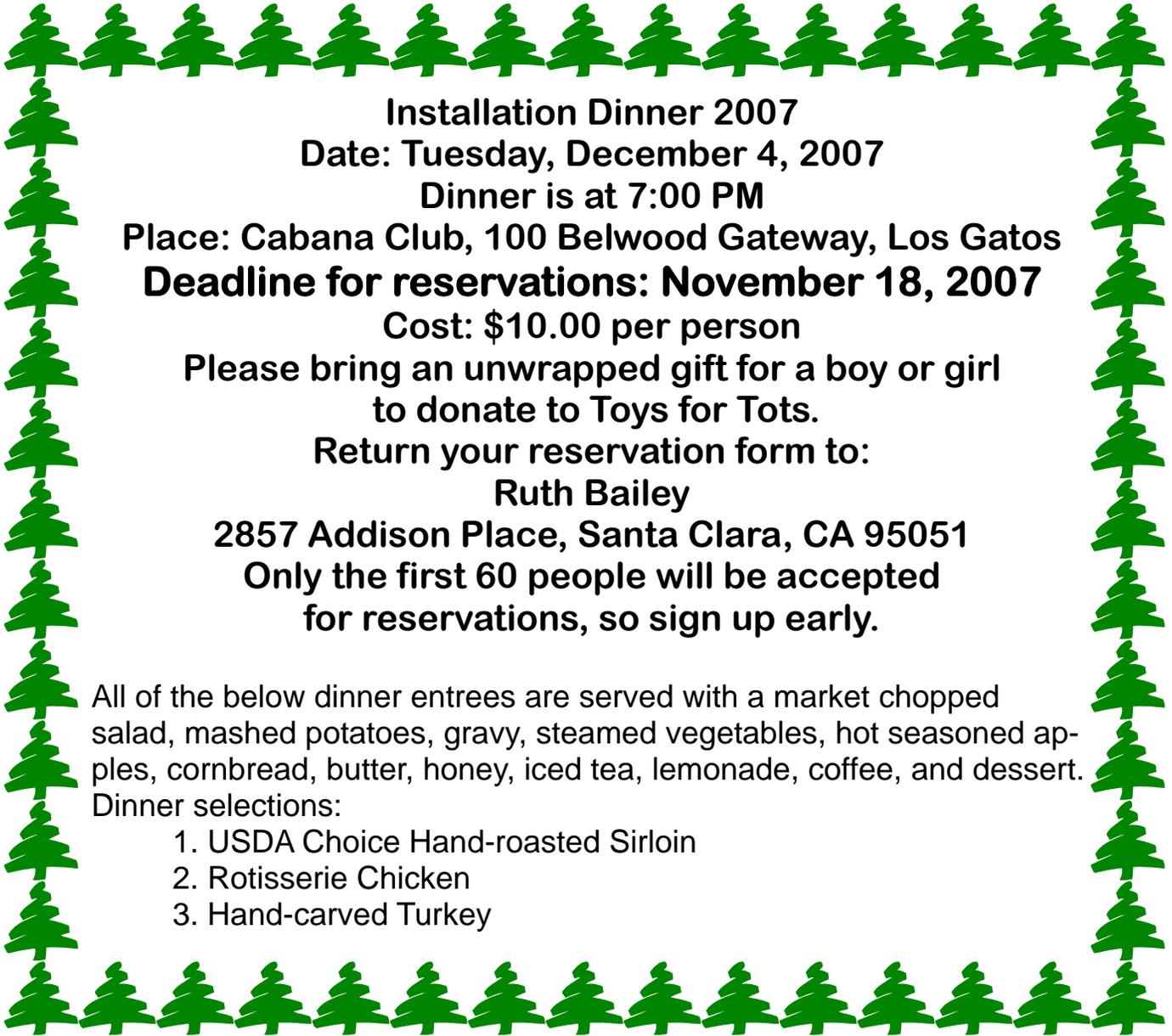
In January, my wife, Kathi, and I noticed that we were able to easily walk through our garage. That meant only one thing, we needed more rocks! The Wiley Well District Field Trip (Jan 28 - Feb 1) led by Dick Pankey (Field Trips - North) presented us with the opportunity, so Kathi and I along with our dog Duke headed south for the desert. We arrived at the campsite (i.e. a large barren flat spot) and as we don't have the "facilities" that the RV's do, parked our pickup at the edge of the area near some vegetation. Unfortunately the vegetation included some Cholla Cactus and I got the opportunity to pick some spines out of Kathi's leg. The rock collecting, pot luck's, evening fires and socialization were great and a good time was had by all. There were over 100 people camped with us during the 5 days however it eventually dwindled to only 20 by the last day. There were a couple of very windy days and the nights were cold enough to freeze Duke's water but nothing severe enough to deter a rockhound! Our many thanks go out to Dick Pankey for organizing and leading a fantastic trip and his wife Betty for the effort she put in to make sure that the potluck's were great.

The first days trip was to the Hauser Beds for geodes and the Corn for corn colored, crystal lined amygdules. At Hauser, we walked about 100 yards up the wash from the parking lot and worked a site that had previously been worked. We expended a lot of energy and found a few small geodes. Others had much better luck. The collecting at Corn Field resulted in a few small amygdules and bits of chalcedony, nothing spectacular.

The trip, the next day, was to the Potato Patch for geodes, the Big Windy for chalcedony, and the Lost Agate Claim for agate. The Potato Patch was easier digging and yielded several small to medium sized geodes. At the Big Windy we collected several quartz and chalcedony specimens. At the Lost Agate claim, agate was plentiful with two massive outcroppings showing. The surface material was multi-colored and tended to be fractured. The collecting was easy although you could also have done a bit of hard rock mining to get that extra special chunk of agate waiting for you! I also found some small selenite specimens and a few small limbcasts were found.

The third day saw us off to the Straw Bed for more geodes and collecting botryoidal pisolomelane in

*Article continues on page 14*



**Installation Dinner 2007**

**Date: Tuesday, December 4, 2007**

**Dinner is at 7:00 PM**

**Place: Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos**

**Deadline for reservations: November 18, 2007**

**Cost: \$10.00 per person**

**Please bring an unwrapped gift for a boy or girl  
to donate to Toys for Tots.**

**Return your reservation form to:**

**Ruth Bailey**

**2857 Addison Place, Santa Clara, CA 95051**

**Only the first 60 people will be accepted  
for reservations, so sign up early.**

All of the below dinner entrees are served with a market chopped salad, mashed potatoes, gravy, steamed vegetables, hot seasoned apples, cornbread, butter, honey, iced tea, lemonade, coffee, and dessert.

Dinner selections:

- 1. USDA Choice Hand-roasted Sirloin
- 2. Rotisserie Chicken
- 3. Hand-carved Turkey

**Reservation Form for Installation Dinner**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # : \_\_\_\_\_

Number of people attending \_\_\_\_\_ X \$10.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to: Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

Meal selections below:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Meal #1 Sirloin Dinner
- \_\_\_\_\_ Meal #2 Chicken Dinner
- \_\_\_\_\_ Meal # 3 Turkey Dinner

Mail this form and your payment to:

Ruth Bailey, 2857 Addison Place, Santa Clara, CA 95051

Questions: Call Ruth Bailey (408) 248-6195 or Marc Mullaney (408) 691-1584

# 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](http://www.cfmsinc.org)



October 7 2007, Fallbrook, CA Fallbrook Gem & Mineral Society "Fall Festival of Gems" FGMS Museum 123 W. Alvarado Hours: 10 - 4 Mary Fong-Walker (760) 723-3484

Email: [mrwizard@tff.com](mailto:mrwizard@tff.com)

October 13-14 2007, Grass Valley, CA, Nevada County Gem & Mineral Society, "Earth's Treasures", Nevada County Fairgrounds, 11228 McCourtney Road, Hours: 10 - 5 both days, Cliff Swenson (530) 272-3752

October 13-14 2007, Lakeside, CA, Cajon Valley Gem & Mineral Society, Lakeside Rodeo Grounds, 12584 Mapleview, Hours: 10-5 both days, David Newton (619) 390-5054, Email: [jontom@nethere.com](mailto:jontom@nethere.com)

October 13-14 2007, Trona, CA, Searles Lake Gem & Mineral Society, "66th Annual Gem-O-Rama", Searles Lake Gem & Mineral Society, 13337 Main Street, Hours: Sat. 7:30 - 5; Sun. 7:30 - 4, Bonnie Fairchild (760) 372-5356,

Email: [jbfairchild@verizon.net](mailto:jbfairchild@verizon.net), Website:

[www1.iwvisp.com/tronagemclub/tronagemclub.html](http://www1.iwvisp.com/tronagemclub/tronagemclub.html)

**October 20 2007, West Hills, CA, Woodland Hills Rock Chippers, "9th Annual Show", First United Methodist Church, 22799 Sherman Way, Hours: Sat. 10 - 5, Virginia Rotramel (818) 790-7598, Email: [info@rockchippers.org](mailto:info@rockchippers.org), Website: [www.rockchippers.org](http://www.rockchippers.org)**

October 20-21 2007, Anderson, CA Shasta Gem & Mineral Society, Shasta District Fairgrounds, Hours: Sat. 9-5: Sun. 10-4 Bill Seward (530) 365-8641

October 20-21 2007, Placerville, CA El Dorado County Mineral & Gem Society El Dorado County Fairgrounds 100 Placerville Drive Hours: 10 - 5 both days Jackie Cerrato (530) 677-2975 Email: [jacobcer@directcon.net](mailto:jacobcer@directcon.net)

Website: [eldoradomineralandgem.org](http://eldoradomineralandgem.org)

**October 20-21 2007, Santa Rosa, CA, Santa Rosa Mineral & Gem Society, Veterans' Memorial Auditorium, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa, Hours: Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5, Shirley Mattson or Tom Dering / (707) 795-1730 or (707) 564-4537,**

Email: [squirly48@yahoo.com](mailto:squirly48@yahoo.com) or [farmarch@sonic.net](mailto:farmarch@sonic.net)

Website: [www.gem-n-i.org](http://www.gem-n-i.org)

**October 20-21 2007, Whittier, CA, Whittier Gem & Mineral Society, Whittier Community Center, 7630 Washington Avenue, Hours: Sat. 10-5: Sun. 10-5, Jay Valle: (626) 934-9764**

November 3-4 2007, Concord, CA, Contra Costa Mineral & Gem Society, Centre Concord - 5298 Clayton Rd. Clayton Fair Shopping Center, Hours: 10 - 5 both days Sam Woolsey (925) 837-3287

November 3-4 2007, Lancaster, CA, Palmdale Gem & Mineral Society, 2551 W. Ave. H, Hwy 14, Hours: 9 - 5 both days, Susan Chassin-Walblom (661) 943-1861,

Email: [SLChaisson@yahoo.com](mailto:SLChaisson@yahoo.com),

Website: [pgms@antelecom.net](mailto:pgms@antelecom.net)

**November 3-4 2007, Anaheim, CA, American Opal Society, Clarion Hotel Anaheim Resort, 616 Convention Way (off Harbor Blvd.), Hours: Sat. 10-6; Sun 10-5, Jim Lambert (714) 891-7171, Email: [jlamb777@yahoo.com](mailto:jlamb777@yahoo.com), Website: [opal.society.org](http://opal.society.org)**

November 10-11 2007, Yuba City, CA, Sutter Buttes Gem & Mineral Society, "Festival of Gems", Grace Franklin Hall, 442 Franklin Avenue, Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 9 - 4 Cliff Swenson (530) 272-3752

**November 3-4 2007, Ridgecrest, CA, Indian Wells Gem & Mineral Society, Desert Empire Fairgrounds, Mesquite Hall, 520 S. Richmond Rd., Hours: 9-5 both days, John De Rosa (760) 375-7905**

November 17-18 2007, Oxnard, CA, Oxnard Gem & Mineral Society, 800 Hobson Way, Hours: Sat. 9 - 5, Sun. 10-4, Miriam Tetrault (805) 642-5779, Website: [www.OGMS.net](http://www.OGMS.net)

**December 1-2 2007, Orangevale, CA, American River Gem & Mineral Society, Orangevale Grange, 5807 Walnut Ave., Hours: 10-5 both days, Florence Hansan (916) 955-5189, Evelyn Tipton (916) 791-4517**

**January 19-20 2008, Exeter, CA, Tule Gem & Mineral Society Gemboree, Veteran's Memorial Bldg., On Highway 65, Hours: Sat. 10 - 5, Sun. 10-4, Marshall Havner (559) 562-4133,**

Email: [mdhavner@verizon.net](mailto:mdhavner@verizon.net)

**April 4, 5, & 6 2008, Bakersfield, CA, San Joaquin Valley Lapidary Society, 6th Annual Rock & Gem Rendezvous, Indoor Show/Outdoor Tail Gate, Kern County Fairgrounds, 1142 South P Street, Hours: Fri. 9 - 8; Sat. & Sun. 9 - 5, Lewis Helfrich (661) 872-8230 or 323-2663,**

Email: [lewsrocks@bak.rr.com](mailto:lewsrocks@bak.rr.com)

**April 4, 5, & 6, 2008, San Jose, CA, Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, 344 Tully Rd, Hours: Fri 9-5, Sat 10-5, Sun 10-5, Marc Mullaney (408) 691-1584,**

Email: [geologistm@aol.com](mailto:geologistm@aol.com)

Website: [www.scvgms.org](http://www.scvgms.org)

**SCVGMS October Meeting Program will be on the active volcanism in the Hawaiian Islands and in Yellowstone National Park.**

## Collection Safety

by Bill Klose,

via The Collecting Bag, 2/2005; via EFMLS, 1/2005

As we form our mineral, fossil, and rock collections, we pride ourselves with knowing what everything is, where it came from, how fragile or sharp it is, and, hopefully, if any hazards are associated with any of the specimens in it. If you follow the auctions on the Internet, you see many wonderful specimens from locations that have long ago played out or are closed. Many of the descriptions for these specimens declare "from an old" or "estate" collection and/or do not provide any other data because of the lack or loss of a label. Occasionally these specimens are so classic that there is little doubt as to what they are and where they came from and if any hazards are associated with them. Most probably these items are being disposed of by relatives of the original collector who have no knowledge of or interest in them. Many times collections and materials used to prepare them, such as grits and chemicals, just end up as landfill to dispose of them.

We are now aware of the hazards of disposing of household and industrial cleansers and chemicals because of strict labeling and disposal laws and education. But what about those rocks and minerals that have been dumped in back yards and landfills that may contain or break down into hazardous chemicals?

And what about the specimen that may represent one of the finest examples of its "species" or the fossil that is the original specimen ("type") of a species new to science, to which all other specimens of that species are compared? Many scientists describe new species from specimens found in private collections.

Even if unlabeled specimens find their way into another collector's holdings, not knowing what it is may lead to its destruction or create a hazard to the new owner's health. Many minerals, such as sulfates and salts, will absorb moisture from the air and with time break down. Unstable pyrite and marcasite will break down into sulfuric acid, which will destroy specimens, labels, specimen boxes, and storage units. I have seen entire cabinets filled with white powder, where fine pyritized specimens from Alden, New York, France, and other locations were once stored, because the specimens were not properly stabilized. Some minerals are affected by sunlight or even indoor

light and will alter into other chemicals (i.e. Eglestonite) or lose their color with prolonged exposure (i.e. Kunzite). Rocks that are poisonous can enter the water table or body tissues if not properly identified, labeled, handled, and stored. Some highly toxic or radioactive minerals are quite pretty or very plain and give no hint that they are dangerous and can enter the body if licked or the dust given off by them is inhaled. Cutting and polishing fluids used to polish hazardous rocks and minerals can also constitute serious health hazards.

The key to avoiding these problems is to properly label everything with name, location, geologic age, and formation when available or if a fossil, and any special handling instructions or hazards. The labels should be tied to a catalog and specimen by a permanent catalog number. If the specimen is valuable, have a price and date of purchase on the label and clearly identify as rare. This information may also help appraise a collection for donation or sale. "Type" specimens of fossils should also be clearly identified on the specimen and label, with the original reference describing the new species sited on the label and in the catalog. It may be prudent to donate "type" specimens to a museum that provides specialized storage for such materials. Bear in mind that there is only one specimen of each species, the "type", and as such it is priceless and irreplaceable. Label all grits, chemicals, and cutting fluids used in specimen and jewelry preparation, identifying any.

Proper storage of specimens is very important. Make sure that the containers and paper you place or wrap specimens in is suitable for long term storage and free from acids and other chemicals that in time could damage the specimens. Do not wrap specimens in newspaper or place in colored specimen boxes (even black) that give off chemicals or attract fungus and mold. Consider the weight of specimens that are to be placed on shelves and in storage units. Also consider the floor weight limit. Keep collection in areas that are not too cold or hot, are dry, dust free, insect free, and away from areas that tend to flood. Keep small sharp, heavy, and hazardous specimens away from small children.

As a good indoor winter project, label and properly store your collections and associated materials so it can be safely enjoyed for years to come.

## **Supervolcano (made-for-TV movie, 2005)**

via the Rollin' Rock, August 2007; excerpted from <http://www.answers.com/topic/supervolcano-docudrama>

**“Scientists know it as the deadliest volcano on earth. You know it as ... Yellowstone.” (movie blurb)**  
**Spoiler warning: plot and ending details follow.**

The film begins with a group of people walking through the snow, finally arriving at a nearly buried building. Inside they find a video journal of a man who appears to be dying. The video reports that the Yellowstone caldera eruption has affected nearly everything in the United States, burying much of the country under several feet of volcanic ash.

The film then goes back to five years before the incident, where tourists are seen viewing Old Faithful and exploring the hydrovolcanic features of the Yellowstone National Park. Inside the visitor's center, the same man from the video journal, Rick Lieberman, a USGS scientist in charge of the Yellowstone Observatory Center, is seen explaining to a crowd Yellowstone's seismic activity. He states during the presentation that Yellowstone is on the verge of an eruption, though not major nor hazardous.

Later throughout the film, more and more signs of seismic activity occur, all indicating the imminent eruption of Yellowstone, (such as geyser explosions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and Old Faithful going silent), though Rick and his colleagues try not to cause public panic. But soon, however, Rick and his team are caught by surprise at the USGS field office next to Yellowstone when it violently erupts, spewing tons of rock and pyroclastic flow, and only Rick and another injured colleague survive the eruption, escaping via helicopter.

Yellowstone erupts. Tension begins to rise as more and more vents open above the underlying magma chamber throughout the weeklong erupt. People are literally being drowned in the volcanic ash, and the death toll rises to hundreds of thousands. Very soon, the authorities become desperate, trying to find a way to save the trapped Americans in the central and western half of the country. But just as

all hope is nearly lost, the caldera collapses upon itself, indicating the decrease in pressure within the magna chamber.

The film ends with three quarters of the United States covered in volcanic ash, along with a looming cloud of suspended, lighter ash getting carried over the globe, engulfing the northern hemisphere of Earth and, as a result, plunging it into a volcanic winter.

Rick later flies in a helicopter back to Yellowstone to see what has happened to the volcano that he has been studying all his life. What he sees is an Antarctic-like frozen landscape where no vegetation nor animals are visible; a frozen lifeless world. In the last scene, the camera pans out from the area where Yellowstone erupted in a series of satellite, showing the cataclysmically ash-covered western United States.

The movie was nominated for an Emmy for Outstanding Special Visual Effects.

## **Could it happen?**

via the Rollin Rock, August 2007; reference: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake\\_Toba](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Toba)

Could the geologic events depicted in the above “docudrama” happen in real life? Yes! In fact, they have happened before, when the Yellowstone caldera erupted 2.2 million years ago and again 640,000 years ago. These eruptions are known as “supervolcanoes” because they emit matter equivalent to at least 1,000 Mt. St. Helens eruptions.

The earth's biggest supervolcano event occurred 28 million years ago in Colorado, emitting matter equivalent to 5,000 Mt. St. Helens eruptions. Within Human history, the worst supervolcano event was 75,000 years ago near Lake Toba, Sumatra, Indonesia. (equivalent to 2,800 Mt. St. Helens eruptions), which plunged the Earth into a volcanic winter, eradicating much of the human population. According to DNA evidence, the human race may have passed through a genetic bottleneck within this time frame, reducing genetic diversity by eliminating all but a few tens of thousands of individuals.

# Volcanic Geology of the Santa Monica Mountains

via Moroks, 2/2005; via Chips, 2/2005

The Conejo Volcanics and similar volcanic rocks occur over a wide area from Griffith Park to the Oxnard Plain and from the Pacific Ocean to Big Mountain and the Santa Susana Mountains. Rocks within the Conejo Volcanics consist of basalt, basaltic andesite, and dacite lava flow and flow breccias that commonly are massive, but in places are vesicular or amygdaloidal. Diabase, andesite and dacite intrusive dikes and sills and volcanic necks are also present, as are abundant deposits inter-bedded with the flow rocks. Flows of basaltic andesite composition occur throughout the volcanic sequence, implying that primitive magma was repeatedly supplied throughout the eruptive history, which occurred about 17 Ma and lasted for about one million years. Eruptions were submarine at the beginning of the eruptive event and became sub-aerial at the end. The volcanic rocks belong to the calc-alkaline magma series and are characterized by low K<sub>2</sub>O content. Geochemically they are very similar to Zuma Volcanics, which were named for volcanic rocks that crop out south of the Malibu Coast Fault, and the two units are considered synonymous. Rocks of similar geochemical composition are commonly considered to be of subduction origin, but sea floor magnetic anomalies clearly indicated that subduction had ceased. An alternative hypothesis for their origin begins with rotation of the Transverse Ranges block, which caused crustal rifting and attenuation and uplift of the underlying oceanic lithospheric and asthenospheric mantle of the Monterey microplate. Decompression melting of this depleted mantle source would produce magmas with a slightly more primitive isotopic character than seen in the Conejo lavas. These primitive basaltic magmas repeatedly intruded the overlying crust where they underwent fractional crystallization and assimilated portions of the crust. These more evolved magmas then ascended through the upper crust and erupted on the surface as the Conejo Volcanics.

Most of the volcanic material is in what is now the western Santa Monica Mountains. The volcanics are around 9,000 feet thick, and they thin rapidly away from this point in all directions. Extrusive activity was centered around two major volcanic necks and maybe several others, so that during the late early Miocene, the volcanic field consisted of perhaps two, and maybe more, side-by-side volcanic cones that rose as an island out of the ocean and grew to an elevation of at least 5,000 feet. Since the Miocene, these volcanic cones have been tilted northward, and all of the south

slope and the top of the southernmost cone have been eroded down to the point where the volcanic neck emerges from the underlying lower Miocene sedimentary rocks. In essence, the surface exposures of the volcanics are a cross section of the interior of the early Miocene "Volcan Conejo". Study of the interior of the volcano reveals how feeder dikes and sills so expanded and disrupted the underlying lower Miocene sedimentary rocks that sub volcano faulting occurred simultaneous with intrusion.

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## Geothermal Gradient Is ...

by Steve Mulqueen

via Chips, 2/2005; via The Pegmatite, 1/2005; via Rockhound Rambling, 12/2003; via Ventura County Gem & Mineral Society

... the rate of temperature increase in the Earth in depth. The geothermal gradient differs from place to place depending on heat-flow characteristics and thermal conductivity of rock units within the Earth's crust and upper mantle.

Factors which contribute to abnormally high gradients include: proximity to magma/hot igneous intrusive bodies and ascending hydrothermal waters and gases. Conditions which contribute to abnormally low gradient include: circulating cool groundwater and expanding gases. Some of the highest temperatures recorded within the Earth are from measurements made in deep mines and deep exploration wells. Hot springs and volcanic eruptions are some of nature's examples of the Earth's inner heat visible at the surface.

On average, the geothermal gradient is equal to 1 degree Fahrenheit for every 50–60 feet of depth (or about 2 degrees per 10 feet). A petroleum well drilled vertically to 20,000 feet will have a calculated bottom-hole temperature of approximately 400 degrees F. Temperature anomalies, areas which have abnormally high or low geothermal gradients, have been detected and interpreted in order to locate faults, mineral deposits, groundwater aquifers, petroleum deposits, and geothermal resources.

The Imperial Valley has one of the highest geothermal gradients in California. The abnormally high subsurface temperatures in this area are directly related to the thinning of the Earth's crust caused by the separation of continental plates. Another area known for its high geothermal gradients is the Basin and Range Geomorphic Province. This region extends east from the Sierra Nevada Range of California and covers most of Nevada to the Wasatch Range in Utah.

## Crustal Plates and Plate Tectonics

via The Petrograph, 4/2006

Knowledge and understanding of plate tectonics is frequently confused by the use on the one hand of a statement that pupils should be taught 'how **plate tectonic** processes are involved in the formation, deformation, and recycling of rocks' and on the other hand the statement that in studying the impact of tectonic processes on landscape and people, pupils should be taught to 'investigate the global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes relative to the boundaries of the **crustal plates**.' The Earth's **tectonic plates** constitute the **lithosphere**, so no proper understanding of plate tectonics can be achieved without reference to the lithosphere. This requires an understanding of its essential difference from the **crust**.

There are incorrect uses of these terms in new publications and even in textbooks, contributing to widespread confusion and misunderstanding. The fact is that geologists need to employ two different concepts of layering within the outer part of the Earth to understand and explain geological processes—**compositional** layering (crust, mantle) and **mechanical** layering (lithosphere, asthenosphere).

The crust, a thin layer of distinctive chemical composition overlying the ultramafic mantle, can be either oceanic or continental. Oceanic and continental crust are formed by entirely different geological processes: the former is typically 6-7 km thick, the latter about 35-40 km. The base of the crust is defined seismologically by the *Mohorovicic Discontinuity*, or *Moho*.

The lithosphere includes the crust, both continental or oceanic, and the uppermost part of the upper mantle. It thins to a few kilometers at ocean spreading centers, thickens to about 100-150 km under the older parts of ocean basins, and is up to 250-300 km thick under continental shield areas. Hence, whilst the crust is an integral part of the lithosphere, the lithosphere is mainly

composed of mantle rocks. The lithosphere is a rigid outer layer of the Earth, a layer required by the plate tectonic theory. It differs from the underlying asthenosphere in terms of its mechanical (or rheological, i.e., 'flow') properties rather than its chemical composition. Under the influence of the low-intensity, long term stresses that drive plate tectonic motions, the lithosphere responds essentially as a rigid shell whilst the asthenosphere behaves as a highly viscous fluid. The weaker mechanical properties of the asthenosphere are attributed to the fact that temperatures within the upper mantle lie close to the melting temperature. Localized partial melting gives rise to magma generation. The top of the asthenosphere and the base of the lithosphere are conventionally defined as the *1300 C isotherm*, since mantle rocks below this temperature are sufficiently cool to behave in a rigid manner.

The linear magnetic anomaly patterns in ocean basins were recognized in the early 1960s to be evidence for sea floor spreading, and this paved the way for the development of plate tectonic theory. The new theory required that there be an outer rigid layer (the lithosphere) decoupled from an underlying layer of lower strength (the asthenosphere). Since the *shear modulus* of the material reduces as its melting temperature is approached, the asthenosphere should retard the passage of earthquakes' S-waves, whose velocity is directly proportional to the shear modulus of the material through which it is traveling. The presence of a seismological low **velocity layer (LVL)** or **low velocity zone (LVZ)** near the top of the mantle thus provides evidence for the asthenosphere. The low velocity zone is much better developed under ocean basins than under continental shield areas where it is barely developed. Hence, oceanic lithosphere is much better defined seismologically than continental lithosphere. Velocity-depth profiles through the Earth's mantle do not define the top and bottom of the zones of rigid and viscous behavior precisely, however, because the zones must have transitional boundaries.

# Plate Tectonics...

A brief overview

*D.W. Varnum, vice president*

via the Comglomerate, 9/2004

The land masses of the earth were once one large continent. The spread comes about, as geolocal evidence proves, the continents are actually large plates that are in motion and are drifting apart at the same rate for the last 100 million years. The direction of movement has changed over the years, but the motion continues to this day.

The contact, where two plates come together, where one is compressed and one is destroyed; this is called the area of compression. The Pacific plate, for example is moving east into the American plate and then going under it eventually being melted by the heat of the earth. This action causes the mountain ranges to rise (satellite information shows the Sierras rising up to 1/2 inch per year). That is also why volcanic action exists in the mountain ranges along the Pacific Coast, the volcanoes from Chile to Indonesia continue to erupt in intervals.

Examples of the volcanic action near the edge of the plates: in Mexico City the volcano most currently active is Popocateptl, "The Prince", as well as Estlasiheualt, "The Sleeping Maiden". The New Mexicalli there is a dormant volcano, Cerro Piato. In the U.S., Mammoth is expected to erupt in the near future (its last eruption about 700 years ago). Mt. Lassen erupted 60+ years ago. Both Mt. Shasta and Crater Lake erupted in the not too distant past. Mt. St. Helens erupted 10+ years ago. And then there is long dormant giant Mt. Rainier. The chain continues into Alaska, around Japan, then south into the Pacific islands to the Philippines (Mt. Ebio), and the Island of Krakatoa, which was almost destroyed in 1883, with one of the largest eruptions in modern history. This chain of volcanoes is called the ring of fire.

You will find volcanic action is found where one plate is being destroyed by colliding with another plate. The Pacific plate is going under the American plate, causing the volcanic action and the rising of the mountain ranges along the Pacific Coast (Sierra Nevada and the Cascades).

What is the cause of the movement of the plates? Several ideas have been suggested. The most current has to do with the convection of heat through the mantle of the earth and how it affects the motion of the plates in two different ways:

1. The drag of the lithosphere in the direction of the heat flow; 2. Distortion of the surface of the earth and causing the rise of mountains, the gravity acts to pull the plates downward. If lithosphere (land mass) is thick enough, and the gravitational force is greater than the viscous stress (pressure of the magma) on the base of the plate, then the plate is pulled down into the magma. This forces the plate to move away from the joint in the plates, this dragging effect moves the plate downward to be melted again in the core of the earth, and also opens up cracks or weak points allowing magma to escape to the surface causing volcanoes and causing great stress to cause earthquakes.

All of these forces are occurring along the coast of Southern California where the Juan de Fuca Ridge at the southern end of the San Andreas fault (The Gulf of Mexico) has been and continues to spread at a rate of about 1/4 inch a year. Someday, Los Angeles will not be on the mainland of California, but off the coast like Baja California is off the coast of Mexico. This action also causes the earthquakes along the San Andreas fault in California and is the reason for most of the earthquakes in Nevada. Likewise, this plate movement is the reason for the volcanic action we see in California and, in the past, in Nevada.

*Reference: "Plate Tectonics and Geomagnetic Reversals": pg 116 and 602, LePichon/Atwater USGS map 1997*

## Plate Tectonics and More

via The Collecting Bag, 12/2005

Dr. David Kitchen again brought us a fact-packed and fascinating program. In describing the earth's three layers, we find at 5,000 km below the surface a solid core that is as hot as the sun and at 2,000 km, the liquid core that generates our magnetic field protecting us from the sun's rays. Above this is the mantle made of magnesium, iron, silicon, plagioclase pyroxene, olivine, garnet, and spinel. The upper mantle, the asthenosphere, is hot due to the breakdown of radioactive material below.

The asthenosphere is very plastic and it slowly oozes and flows. Its heat conduction creates the movement that stresses the crust and moves and shifts the individual plates. It is this pressure that will push up through thinner spots in the crusts creating the volcanic eruptions. As the heat and pressure below the plates continues to circulate, it pushes plates apart, rams them together, shifts them along plate ends, and has created our oceans and continents.

When plates shift apart, magma moves up, crystallizing at the surface and forming new land or ocean floor. When plates bang together, one pushes the other upward and they form mountain ranges like the Cascades and the Alps. When plates slide against each other, even slightly, we experience earthquakes.

We know that continents are moving by looking at the globe and  
*Article continues on next page*

Article continued from previous page

seeing that the continents are like puzzle parts that can be seen to fit together. Rocks at the edges of plates and fossils of flora and fauna match regardless of the distance that may be between them today. Our magnetic field, created by the movement of the liquid in the hot core, has flipped the poles several times in earth's history. We know this from the military mapping of the magnetic structure of the ocean floor (done in the pursuit of submarines) that revealed magnetic striping. This striping occurred because as the poles flip, they magnetize surrounding rock, and these reversals remain in the rock.

The oldest oceanic crust is 180 million years old, and over time all of the crust is subducted down through cracks and mixed back into the hot core. All this activity that occurs continually but slowly from the plastic ooze moving our continents is really occurring in the crust that is as deep and dense on the earth as a postage stamp on a soccer ball and has little effect on the layers below.

Continents shift along plate boundaries— California, the Andes, Japan, Iceland, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, and the East Pacific Ridge. In these areas, the most dramatic mapping changes may be seen. There are other areas that will experience change as the plates appear to stretch like in the western American Basin and Range where the crust is pulling apart (looking like corduroy from the air). This area of crust thinning or breaking is an area most likely to have a volcanic eruption.

## Wiley Wells Field Trip Report

Article continued from page 6

an area around an old Manganese mine. We dug a few geodes and ate a lot of dust, as strong winds were blowing. The next time we go out I will take a few paper dust masks just in case. Safety glasses that seal around the eyes would also been nice. The alternative is to not dig when the wind is blowing, something no obsessive rockhound would consider! Collecting pisolomelane was much more pleasant. There was a lot of small specimen pieces around the parking spot and larger samples could be found (i.e. garden/yard samples) further up the hill.

On Thursday we went to the Indian Pass area (about 50 miles from camp) for dumortierite, petrified palm, agate, jasper, hematite, and kyanite. We collected a good amount of dumortierite and a couple pieces of kyanite. There were also a few pieces of petrified palm found. The site was very rocky and had cactus about so Duke had to wear her boots. This is torture for her be she gets used to it. One lady had two golden retrievers that got into the Cholla and their mouths looked like a pincushion. She had to take them to the Vet in Blythe. On the way back we stopped at the rock shop in Palo Verde which has a very good selection. We returned to camp taking the road from Palo Verde to Coon Hollow (4 wheel drive required). We stopped at the Opal Hill Mine which is along the way back. The mine is a private fee site for collecting Fire Agate. We got there late and saw some collectors finishing up and they had some very nice material. This is definitely a hard rock mining area.

Editor's Note:

The following was emailed to me by Frank Mullaney.

## STROKE IDENTIFICATION:

During a BBQ, a friend stumbled and took a little fall - she assured everyone that she was fine (they offered to call paramedics) and just tripped over a brick because of her new shoes. They got her cleaned up and got her a new plate of food - while she appeared a bit shaken up, Ingrid went about enjoying herself the rest of the evening. Ingrid's husband called later telling everyone that his wife had been taken to the hospital - (at 6:00pm , Ingrid passed away.) She had suffered a stroke at the BBQ. Had they known how to identify the signs of a stroke, perhaps Ingrid would be with us today. Some don't die. They end up in a helpless, hopeless condition instead.

A neurologist says that if he can get to a stroke victim within 3 hours he can totally reverse the effects of a stroke...totally. He said the trick was getting a stroke recognized, diagnosed, and then getting the patient medically cared for within 3 hours, which is tough.

## RECOGNIZING A STROKE

Thank God for the sense to remember the "3" steps, STR . Read and Learn!

Sometimes symptoms of a stroke are difficult to identify. Unfortunately, the lack of awareness spells disaster. The stroke victim may suffer severe brain damage when people nearby fail to recognize the symptoms of a stroke.

**S \* Ask the individual to SMILE.**

**T \* Ask the person to TALK to SPEAK A SIMPLE SENTENCE (Coherently) (i.e. It is sunny out today.)**

**R \* Ask him or her to RAISE BOTH ARMS.**

**NOTE:** Another 'sign' of a stroke is this: Ask the person to 'stick' out their tongue. If the tongue is 'crooked', if it goes to one side or the other That is also an indication of a stroke. If he or she has trouble with ANY ONE of these tasks, call 911 immediately !! And describe the symptoms to the dispatcher.

**SANTA CLARA VALLEY GEM and MINERAL SOCIETY  
GENERAL MEETING MINUTES  
SEPTEMBER 25TH , 2007**

President Randy Harris 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 Randy Harris's home, September 27th, 7:30 pm.

**CORRESPONDENCE:** Letters from: None

**NEW MEMBERS:** Chris Cherry and Hunyue Yau were presented with their membership packages and welcomed to the club.

**SUNSHINE REPORT:** See details in the Breccia.

**HOSPITALITY:** There were 31 members and 9 guests in attendance tonight.

**STUDY GROUPS:** See details in the Breccia for all groups. Contact the group leader for info and time.

**Faceter's** will meet at Max Casey's house Saturday morning Oct 6<sup>th</sup>, 9am to 12pm, please contact him if you plan to attend. **Jewelry Study** group will meet Oct 4th at the Cabana club house , 7pm to 10 pm . Contact Marc Mullaney in advance if you wish to get a bead making kit .Also contact Marc for a reservation in the Dichroic Glass class at Ruth Bailey's house on Oct 28<sup>th</sup>. **Mineraleers** will meet Oct 9th at Chuck Boblenz's house. The topic will be Limb Casts.

**Cutaways and Carver's** will meet Oct 11<sup>th</sup>, 7pm, for an organization meeting at the Cabana club house.

**DEMO DAY:** Next meeting will be October 27th, 2007 at the Cabana clubhouse, 10am to 3pm. Come see the variety of study group demonstrations. Fossileers and Stonedogs will have meetings.

**DONATION RECEIVING COMMITTEE:** See details in the Breccia.

**PLAC:** See details in the Breccia.

**FEDERATION:** ZZYZX is in March, applications will be coming out on the CFMS website in the Future.

**SHOW:** Marc Mullaney will be show chair for the 2008 show. Start thinking about helping with a committee assignment. This year will be a three day show , with Friday as a school kids day. June Harris has a wish list for the Kid's Area, contact her if you can supply anything she needs.

**MEMBER DISPLAY:** See details in the Breccia.

**FIELD TRIPS:** See details in the Breccia. SCVGMS is having a field trip to Clear Creek, Oct 7<sup>th</sup>.

**PROGRAM:** Volcanoes, presented by Marc Mullaney.

Six people won door prizes.

Rick Kennedy, John Eichhorn, and Frank Mullaney were nominated and appointed to the Nominating Committee.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30PM.

Respectfully submitted,

John Eichhorn, Secretary

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**Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society  
Board Meeting Minutes  
September 27th , 2007**

President Randy Harris called the meeting to order at 7:45 PM at the home of Randy Harris on September 27th. All board members were present except for, Gail Matthews, Larry Moore, Matt Wood, Jim Ziegler, and Parliamentarian Bill Gissler. M/S/P to approve the minutes of the August 30th, 2007 board meeting.

**Correspondence:** Letters from: None.

**New Members:** M/S/P to accept Mike Blakely, Colleen Jackson, Pam Montague, and Will Montague as new members.

**Treasurer's Report:** M/S/P to pay bills. CD accounts will be investigated by the Treasurer . Dodge and Cox Fund needs a signature letter. Dropped members will be postponed until the next meeting after a post office box check.

**Committee Reports: Installation dinner.** M/S/P to have Boston Market cater the Installation dinner with the Gold Package. Members will be charged \$10.00 per person, club will supply dessert, guest number will be limited to the dining capacity of the Cabana Club meeting room, Marines will be invited for the Toy's for Tots program with dinner supplied by the club.

**Show:** Show meeting to be announced by the show chair in the future. Raffle tickets are on sale for the Barranca machine. Frank Mullaney will work on redoing the show flyer on the web site. Advertising methods for the show were discussed.

**DRC:** The Yamashita's gave a brief history of the sales and requested that a phone number for the DRC be added to the club phone message. M/S/P to have the Yamashita's buy a storage cart with a \$100.00 cost limit.

**Field trips:** Clear Creek trip on Oct 7<sup>th</sup>. M/S/P to have representative for NBFT meeting be reimbursed for mileage and dues.

**Unfinished Business:** Hurricane Electric has dropped the unneeded website. Frank Mullaney will add referrals to the phone messages. Log and receipt book have been bought for the study groups and committees. Cabana club board will make a decision on a separate storage area for our club. M/S/P to have Ruth Bailey write a CFMS scholarship honoree nomination letter.

M/S/P to adjourn at 9:40 pm. Everyone enjoyed refreshments after the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,  
John Eichhorn, Secretary

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## Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society Treasurer's Report September 27, 2007

Beginning Balance: \$18,630.56

### Receipts

Secret Auction	\$ 41.65
Member dues and Initiation	\$ 100.00
2007 Show Fee	\$1,960.00
Donation for information on Kids Area	\$ 150.00
Special Raffle	\$ 50.00
Interest	<u>\$ 1.25</u>
Total Receipts	\$2,302.90

### Disbursements

Kids Area	\$ 74.05
Dealers Expense	\$ 14.50
August Potluck	\$ 78.74
Demo Refreshments	\$ 16.54
Postage for Breccia	\$ 31.32
Ruth Bailey Breccia postage	\$ 29.00
John Eichhorn postage	\$ 8.20
Julaine Mullaney (special raffle)	\$ 500.00
Dealer Refund (Rock & Relics)	\$ 85.00
CFMS Endowment	\$ 50.00
McDaniel Insurance Officers and Directors Insurance	\$ 250.00
Expressions Unlimited	\$ 112.19
Kelly VanVleck (Lucky Dip Postage)	\$ 36.23
Expression Unlimited	\$ 48.50
September Program	\$ 7.50
Expressions Unlimited	\$ 92.01
Dealer Expense	\$ 47.34
Refreshments September meeting	\$ 24.13
Kids Area Expense	\$ 186.84
Disposal of old show signs	<u>\$ 11.00</u>
Total Disbursements	\$1,703.09

Ending Balance \$19,230.37