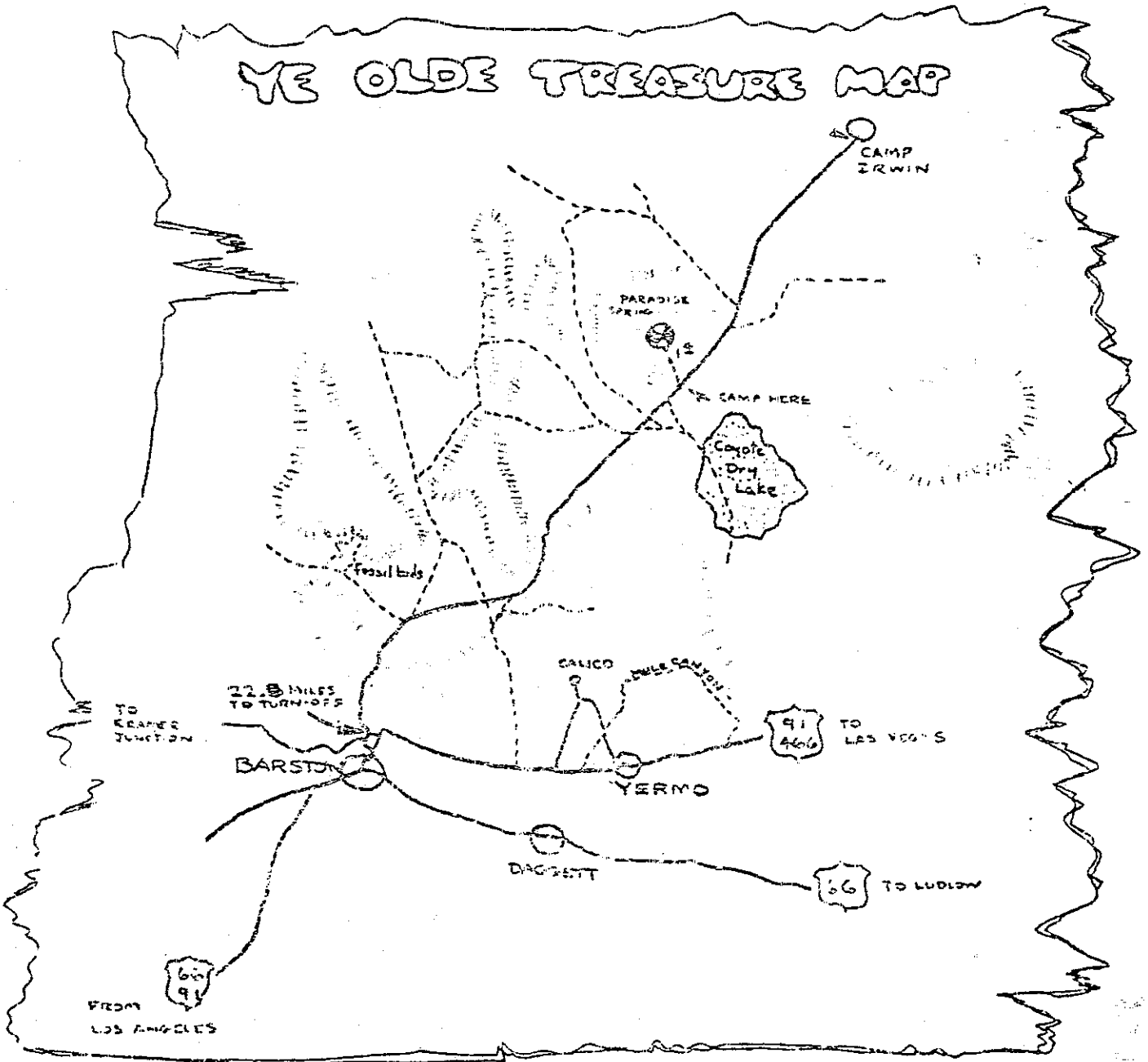


Are you a Treasure Hunter?

Then you will enjoy looking for gold and silver in the location shown below. Or perhaps you'd rather find Red Moss Agate, Polka-dot Agate, Chert and Onyx also found around this area.



The Convair-Perona Rockhounds are visiting this normally closed area on March 18th and 19th. Be sure to bring wood for our community camp fire, and your own water. Also bring food for an outdoor Pot Luck Dinner being held Saturday afternoon at 5:00 P.M.

GAVIOTA BEACH COLLECTING

Whalebone is the principal material found here. The best season for whalebone hunting is during the winter after a storm has washed the sand off the beach. However, this area is also good for a summer visit to hunt fossils.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Whalebone, 2) Fossils

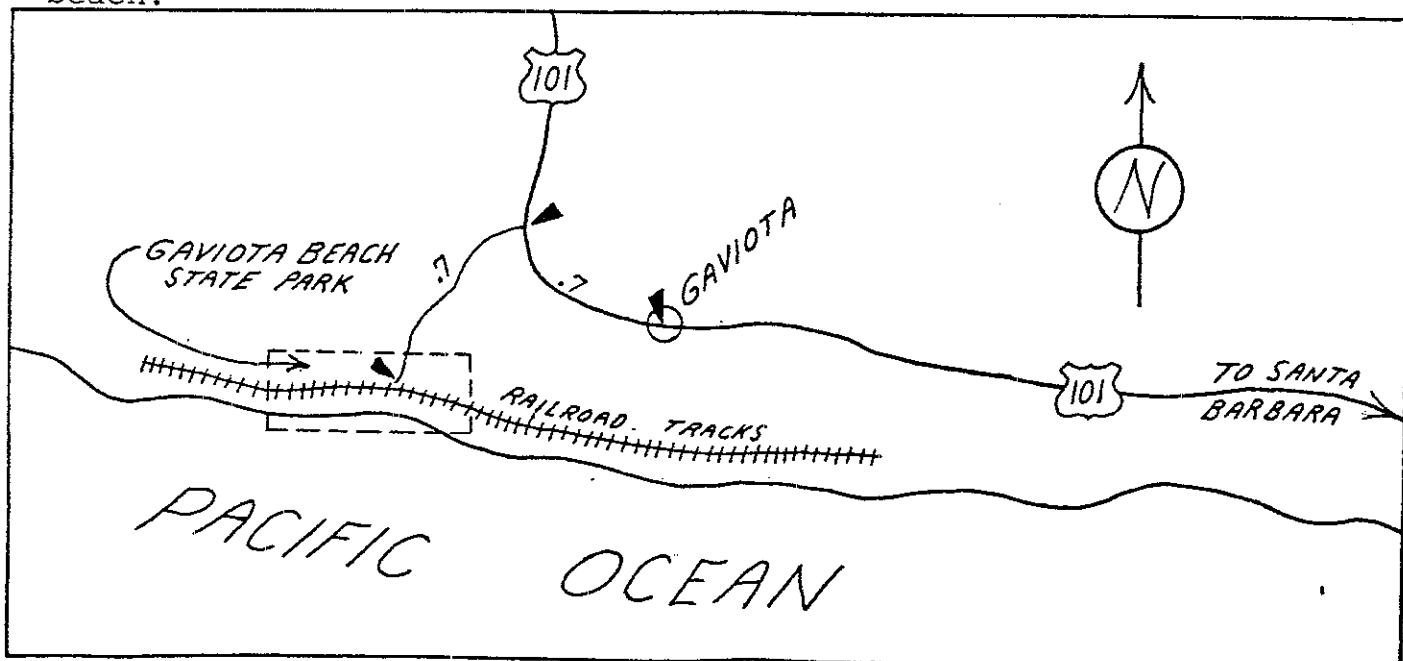
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Whalebone. The brownish gray exterior is similar to many of the other rocks found here. You can easily identify it by wetting the surface which enhances the clarity of the bone cell structure.

2) Fossils. The fossils occur in the shale cliffs along the beach. They are small and usually broken, but quite plentiful. Hold the slabs of shale on edge and tap along the grain lines until a layer breaks off along the bedding planes. With some concentrated effort, you will be able to find some good specimens.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

HOW TO GET THERE Take Pacific Coast Highway through Santa Barbara west to the little stopover of Gaviota Village (Gaviota means "sea gull" in Spanish). This is where Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo, discoverer of California, first stepped ashore on October 17, 1542. The cafe at Gaviota stands on the site of the original store which served as a stage stop, inn, post office, general store and cafe at the time the steamers stopped at the wharf with passengers and freight. The wharf was built in 1875 and served until the railroad was built in 1901. From the cafe, on a clear day one can see San Miguel Island, said to be the final resting place of Cabrillo. From Gaviota Village it is .7 mile to the turnoff to Gaviota Beach State Park. The park has excellent camping facilities. There is a small admission charge to the park for daytime use. A slight additional charge is made for overnight camping. From the park, walk along the beach to find the whalebone. The fossils will be found in the shale cliffs along the beach.



ROSAMOND-GEM HILL ~ CONTINUED

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick and shovel. Sledge hammer and chisels for the green opal and blue agate. A crow bar is useful if you plan to dig for the blue agate.

HOW TO GET THERE Go north on Highway 14 passing through Palmdale and Lancaster. Continue 11 miles to Rosamond/Edwards A.F.B. exit. Turn left on Rosamond Blvd. and proceed 3.6 miles to turnoff marked by sign to Tropic Gold Mine. Turn right here for .8 mile to entrance to Burton's Tropic Gold Mine. This can prove to be an interesting side trip. Tours are offered of a gold mine which was in operation until 1958, when it was costing nearly \$35 per ounce (the price of gold) to reclaim the gold from the ore. All the mine and processing equipment is still intact and you can tour the mine tunnel, see the "glory hole" and all the machinery used to extract the gold from the ore and make it into gold bullion bars.

From the Tropic, continue on paved road to top of gentle rise. When you reach here, continue on a ways keeping alert for a well-traveled dirt road heading due west (to left). This will be 4.7 miles from Rosamond Blvd. This road is sometimes marked "Gem Hill Road," and sometimes the signs are down. Follow Gem Hill Road .7 mile, turn left and proceed toward hills. Go approximately .3 mile up the road and park, as the road becomes quite rough farther on. Walk up the road to the green opal vein on right. The road continues to the top of the hill where you will find the blue agate vein. The agate-nodule-bearing basalt may be found all around the top of this hill. The petrified wood occurs in the hills to the east, past the road's end. Jasp-agate is found in float over the entire area.

MAP 0096 A

ROSAMOND-GEM HILL

Although this area has been a popular one for many years, a trip here always yields some material, and when you find a good piece of agate or wood, it makes the trip doubly worthwhile. On one trip here, a gorgeous amethyst geode was dug up by yours truly which measured 7" x 5". The amethyst crystals were surrounded by blue banded agate.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Petrified Wood, 2) Jasp-Agate, 3) Green Opal, 4) Blue Agate, 5) Dendritic agate nodules in basalt

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

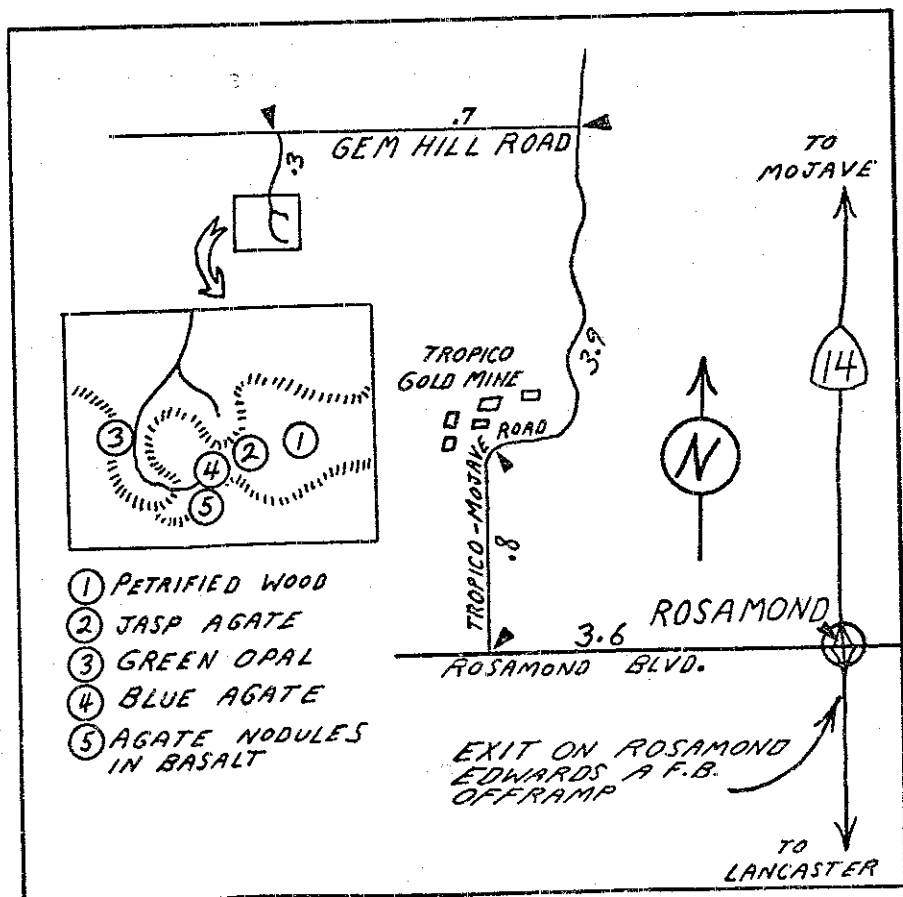
1) Petrified Wood. Brownish-gray exterior giving a rather chalky appearance. White, cream, and brown are the most predominant colors. Fairly good display of wood grain on broken surfaces. Digging is required for this material. Good for tumbling and cabbing.

2) Jasp-agate. Weathered green outside surface. Yellow and green streamers of jasper running through the agate remind one of moss agate. Found mostly in float. Excellent for tumbling and cabs.

3) Green Opal. This material occurs in a vein. Much work has occurred here and the diggings are now beginning to undermine the road. The opal takes a good polish and makes up into attractive cabs and jewelry. Also suitable for tumbling.

4) Blue Agate. Very nice quality light blue agate occurring in vein. Hard digging is required to recover the material. This agate is quite hard and solid, and therefore is excellent for polishing.

5) Look for the agate nodules protruding from the numerous basalt boulders (black, blocky). When many of these nodules are held against a grinding wheel and their outer surface removed, large, beautiful brown dendrites are exposed.

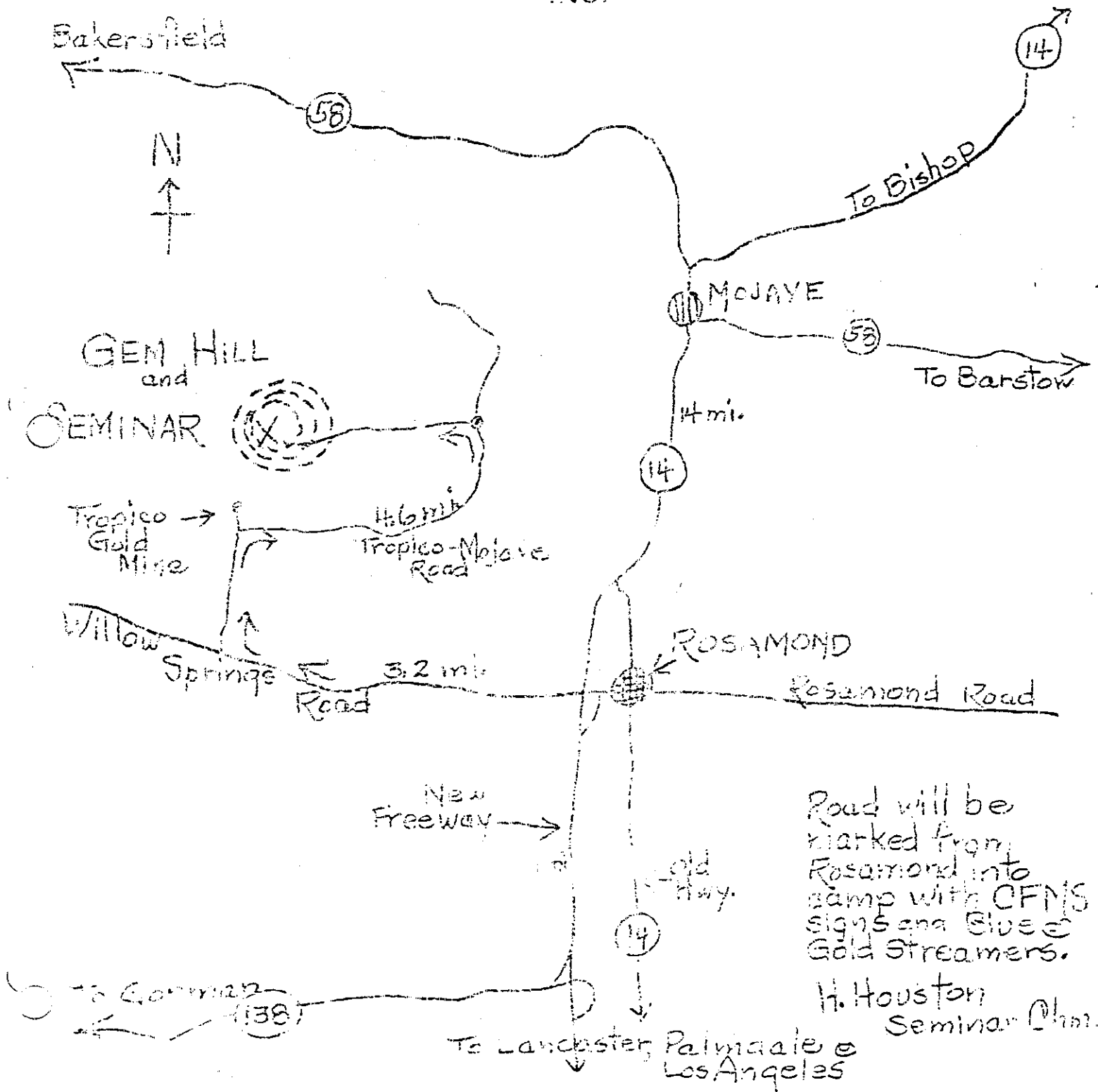


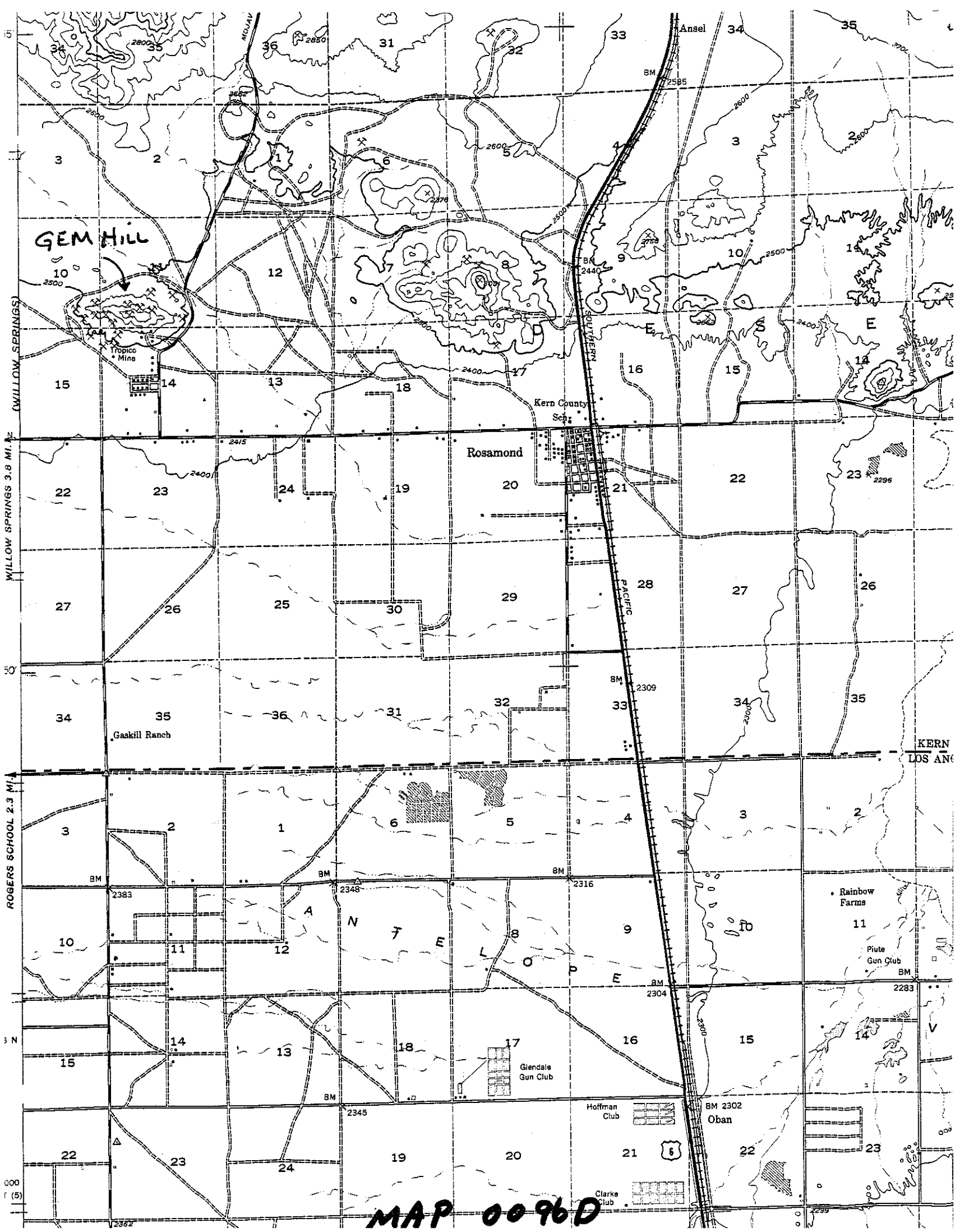
MAP 00 96 B

FIELD TRIP SEMINAR

Southern Section — 1971

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION of MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES
INC.





GEM HILL

WILLOW SPRINGS 3.8 MI.

ROGERS SCHOOL 2.3 MI.

MAP 0096D

Dollars For Future Delivery

GEM HILL....near Rosamond, California....120 miles from Pomona

Take Antelope Valley Freeway(Route 14) to the Rosamond Edwards Air Force Base turnoff. (The freeway ends just beyond Palmdale, but you can get on it again in Lancaster by turning left on Ave.1) Turn left on Rosamond Highway and go about three miles to the Mojave-Tropico road. Turn right and go about five miles to Gem Hill Road, turn left and go about a mile to open camp area.

No fee. Just keep the camp clean and take your trash home.

No facilities. Primitive desert area. Store about six miles away on Rosamond Highway.

Printed in U.S.A. by Prudential Press

Ord. 26752-10 - Ed. 7-58

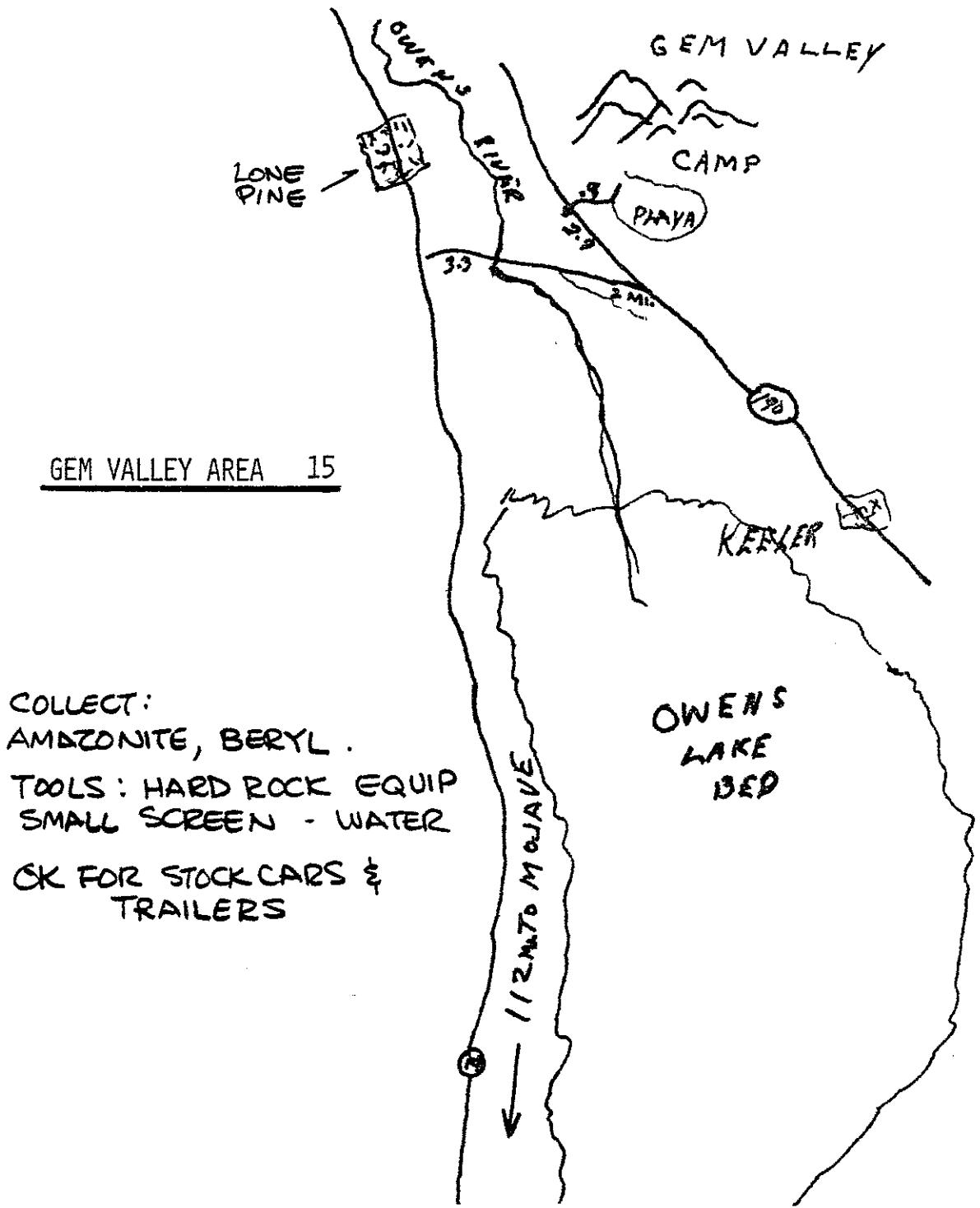
Ord. 26752-10 - Ed. 7-58

Ord. 26752-10 - Ed. 7-58

Ord. 26752-10 - Ed. 7-58



MAP 0096E



GEM VALLEY AREA 15

COLLECT:
 AMBONITE, BERYL.
 TOOLS: HARD ROCK EQUIP
 SMALL SCREEN - WATER
 OK FOR STOCK CARS &
 TRAILERS

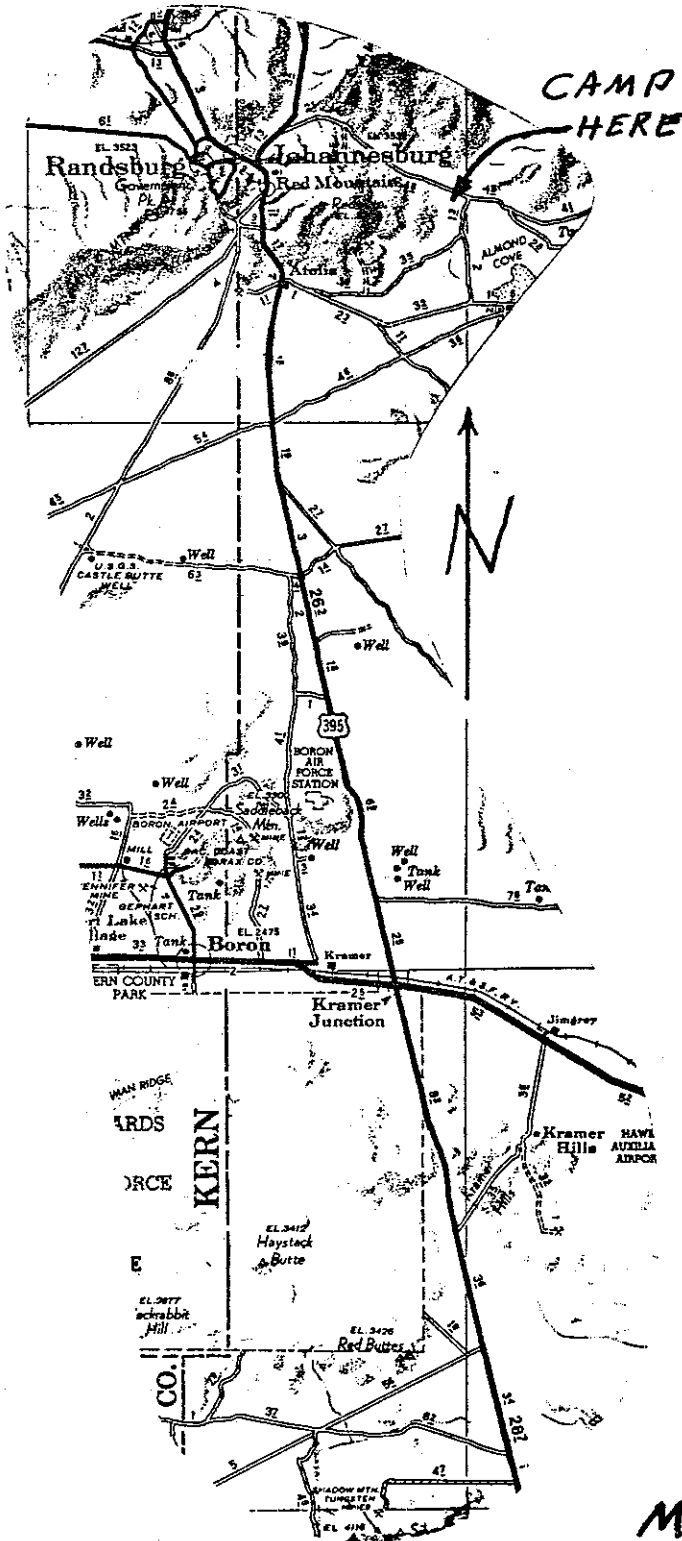
C.F.M.S. FIELD TRIP MANUAL 1973



General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS
FIELD TRIPS

GOLDEN VALLEY



AGATE

Indian Artifacts

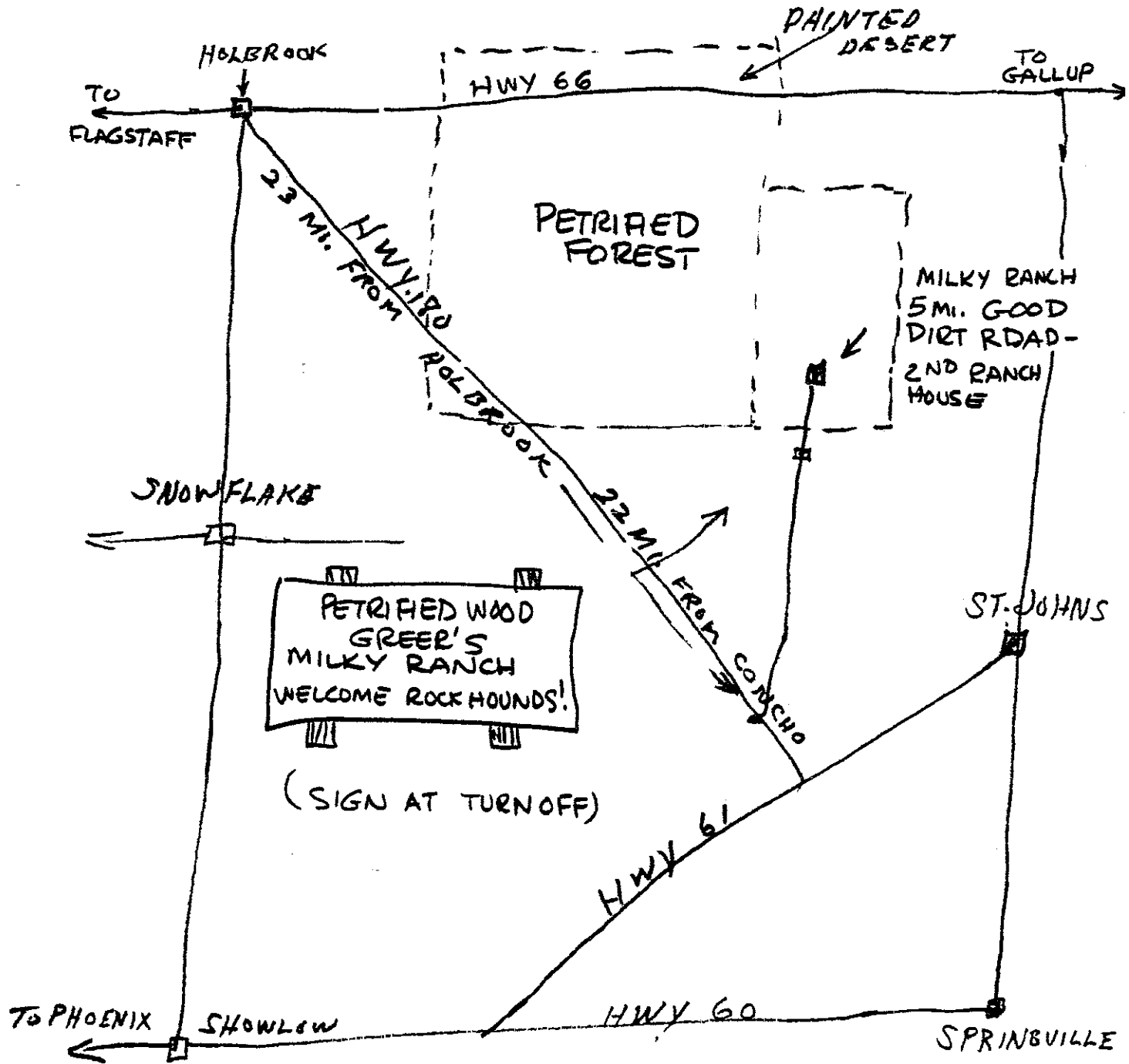
Dry Camp - Bring Firewood and Water

Go up US 395 through Johannesburg. Turn right (north) on the Trona Road for 1.3 mile. Then turn right (east) to camp area. Signs will be posted.

A trip to Kramer Hills can be made if enough are interested.

MAP 0100A

GREER'S MILKY RANCH (PETRIFIED WOOD)

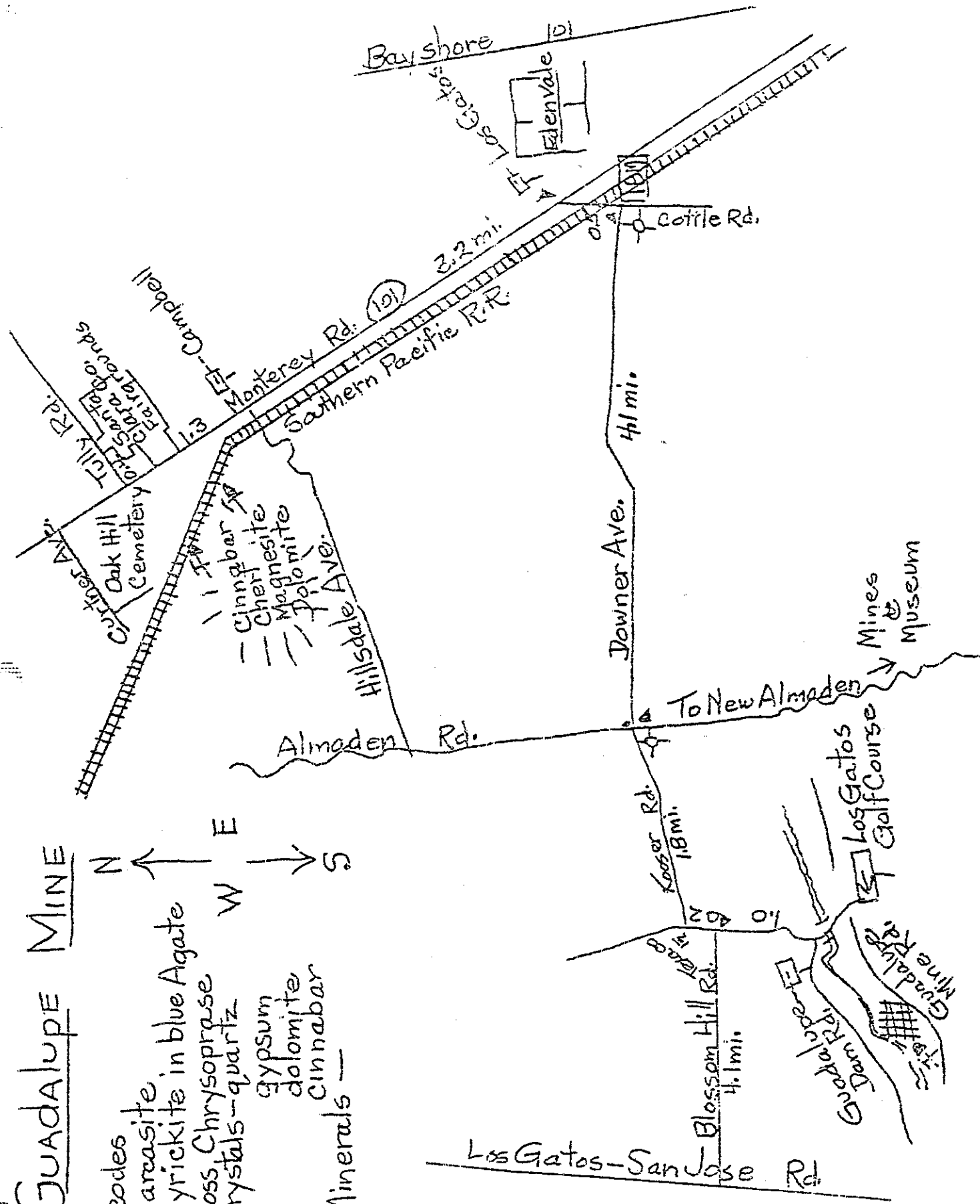
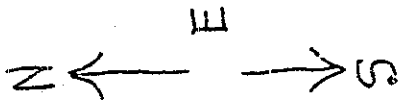


C.F.M.S. FIELD TRIP MANUAL 1973

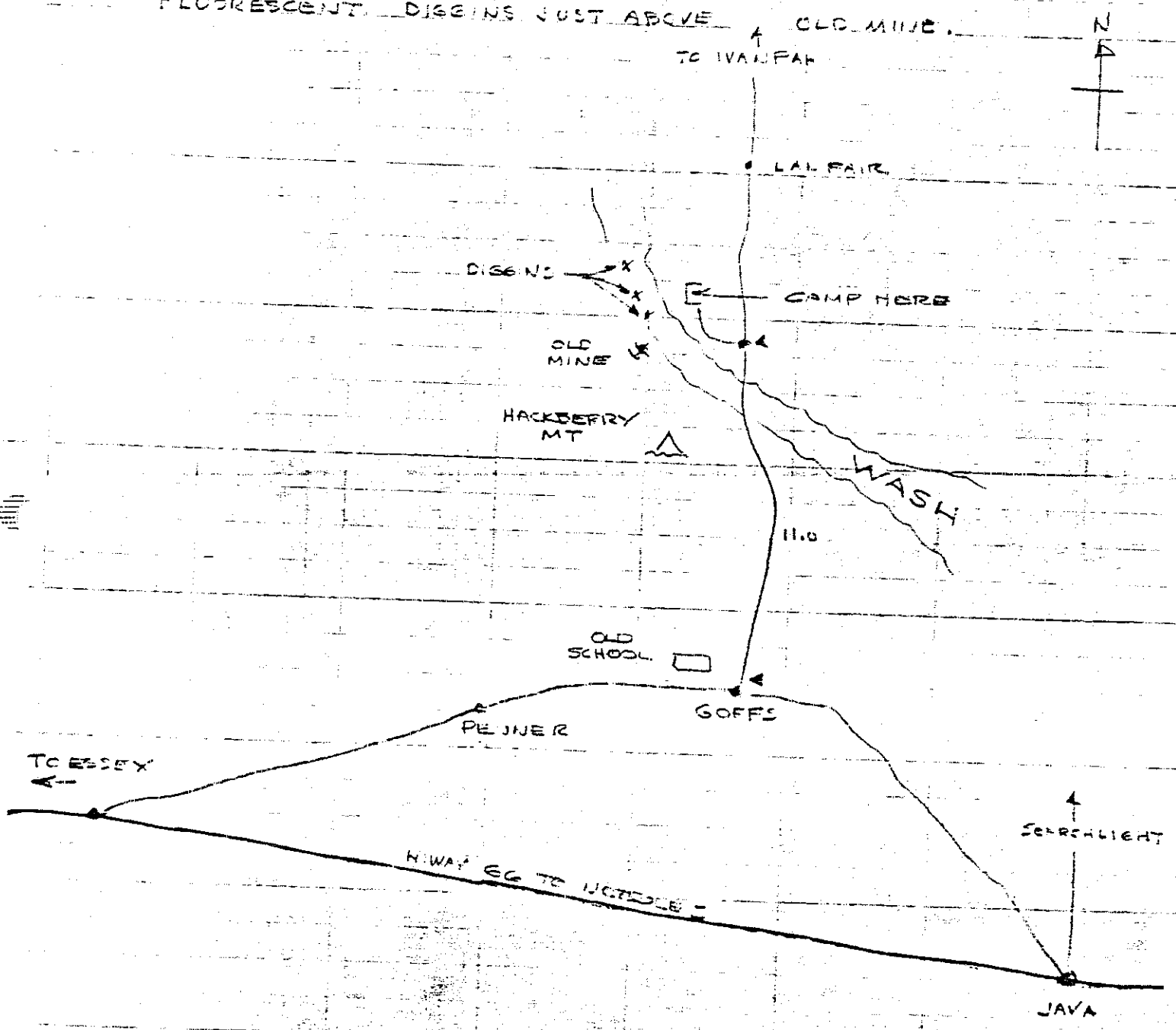
MAP 0103A

GUADALUPE MINE

- Geodes
 Marcasite
 Myrickite in blue Agate
 Moss Chrysoprase
 Crystals - quartz
 Minerals -
 gypsum
 dolomite
 cinnabar



FLUORESCENT OPAL - LOCATED IN BANK ACROSS WASH;
RED, WHITE & YELLOW COLORS - RED & WHITE ARE
FLUORESCENT. DIGGINGS JUST ABOVE

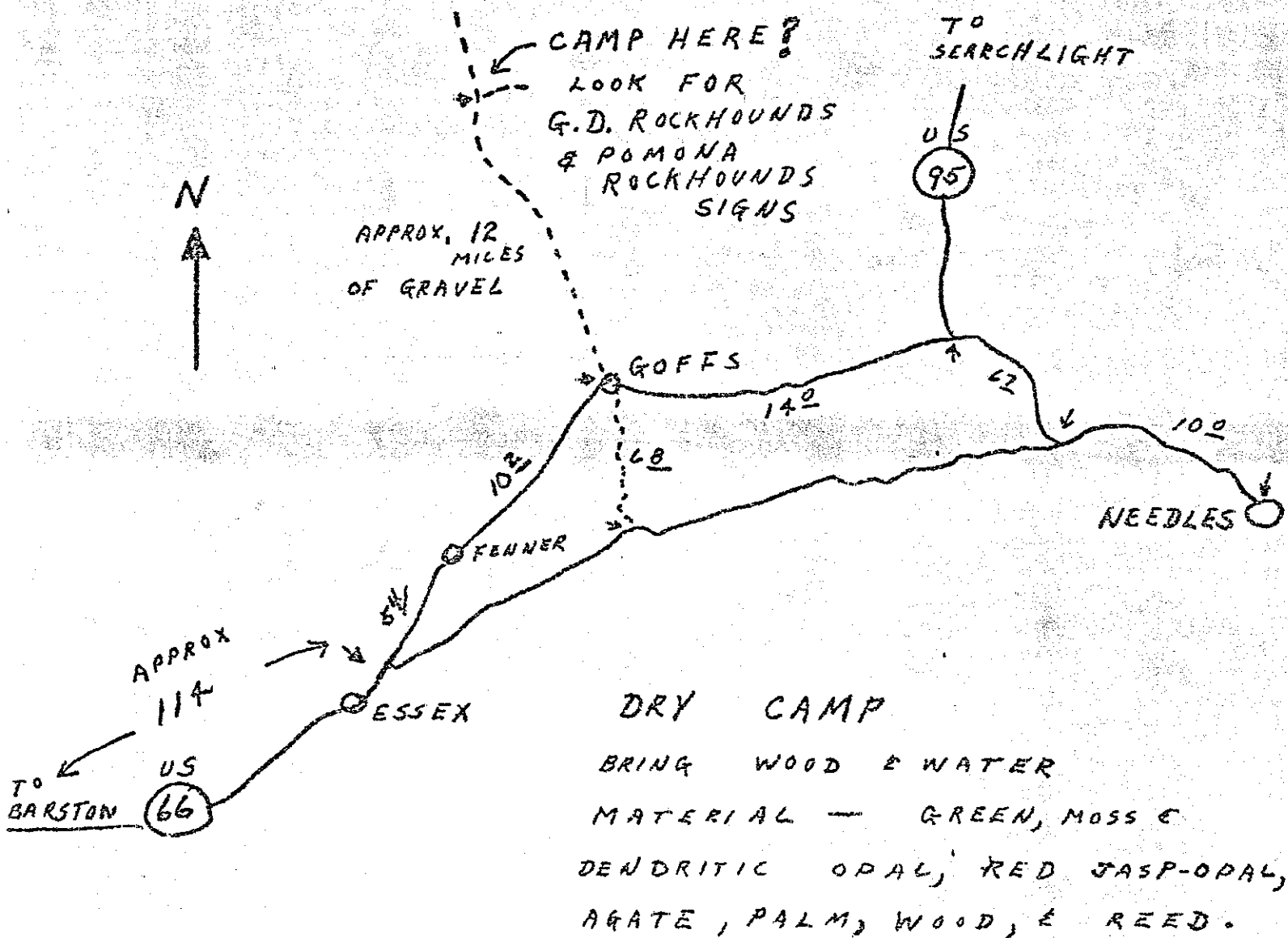


MAP 0110 A HACKBURY WASH, CALIF

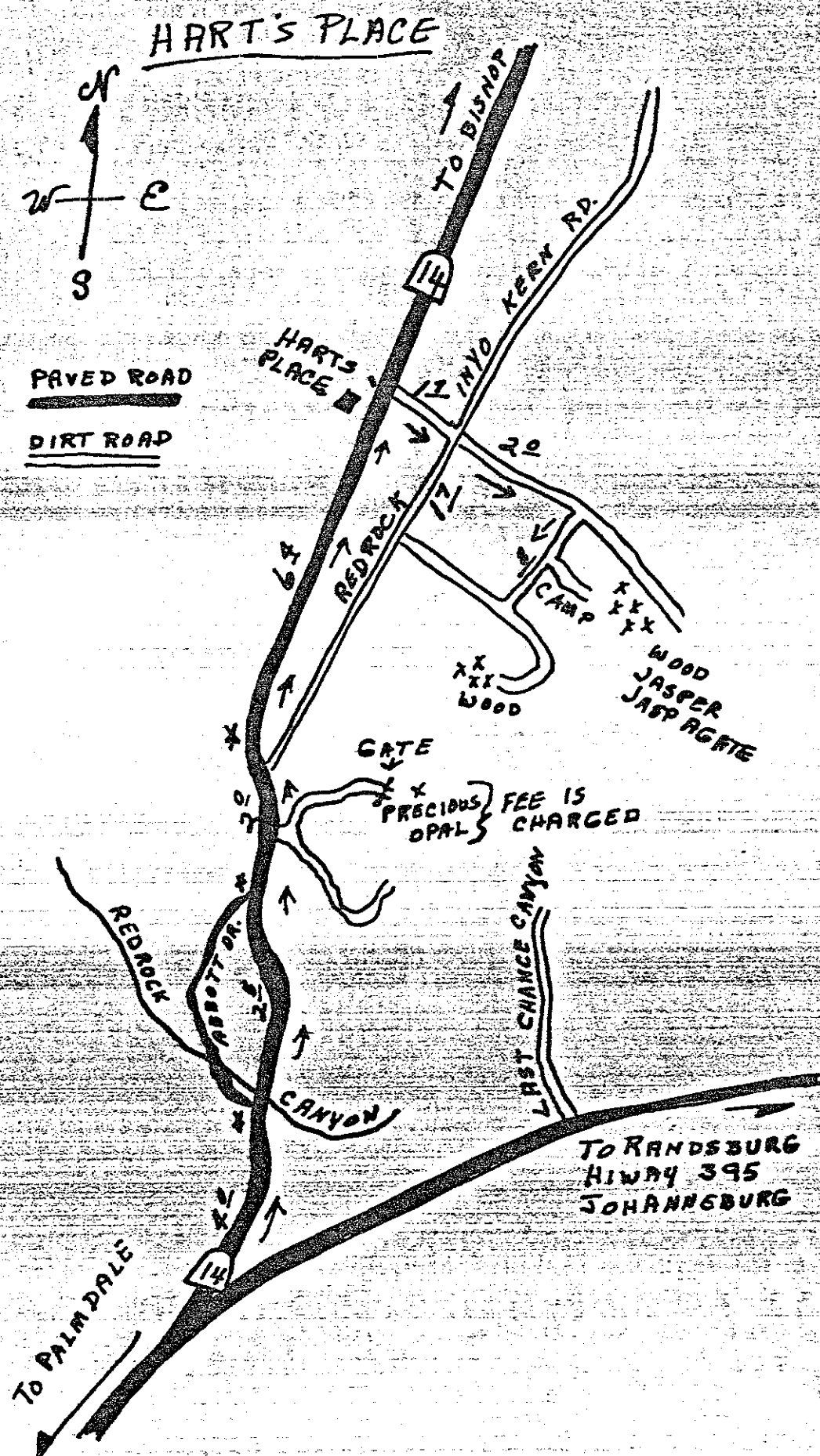
HACKBERRY WASH

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



MAP 0110 B



MAP 0113 A

CAMP IRWIN
MILITARY
RESERVATION

CAMP AREA

No 11713
TRANS.
TOWER

COLLECTING AREA
3.5 MI. TIME

GEODE
DIGGINGS
Approx. 3/4 Mi.
from road
(Hike)

The Hidden Hills collecting area is approximately 165 miles from Monrovia via Barstow. See "Desert Gem Trails", Page 36, for description of this area. Materials found in the float include agate, jaspagate, jasper, petrified wood and palm root. Those who wish to dig for geodes may try their luck in the geode area indicated on the map.

The roads to the camp area are graded dirt suitable for stock cars and trailers. Bring water and wood for the camp fire. For those who wish to do some exploring, the Afton Canyon area is not far. See October, 1968, MOROKS field trip map for this area. The Afton Canyon B.L.M. campground is now in operation.

Three Lines Transmission Towers
LA. Dept. Water & Power

Private DIRT Road

Druss

Wash sandy
A wheel Drive beyond this point

HILLS



HILL

5 Miles
Dirt Road

25 Miles to Baker

Wash
End of Pavement

7.1 Miles

Power Line

35 Miles

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

REST AREAS 15

Dunn

River

B.L.M. Campground
Afton

HIDDEN HILLS

MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.

AMH FIELD TRIP:

32 Miles to Barstow

U. P. R. R.

Mojave

NOT TO SCALE

MAP 0116A

HIGH DESERT BEACH AGATES

By Robert W. Gail

Box 162, Burns, Oregon 97720

The lure of a good gravel pit is almost irresistible to any dedicated rockhound. Even roadside gravel can be a source of interesting and often mystifying stones.

When I first found some highly polished agates in roadside gravel near Burns, Oregon, I was sure they were dinosaur gizzard stones, or gastroliths. These little agates had the same high polish as gastroliths found in Montana or Wyoming, but they were much smaller. More searching turned up varieties of agate, chalcedony, flint, petrified wood, and oolite, all polished to the "nth" degree. Could they have been from small, bird-sized dinosaurs? Curiously enough, I found them only in the gravel of older gravelled roads. This should have been a clue, but it was nearly two years before I discovered that the gravel all came from a particular gravel pit about thirty miles south of Burns.

When I investigated the pit, I found thousands of the shiny stones. Obviously

not even droves of dinosaurs could have been the cause of all this. How, I wondered, could these stones have received such a fine polish? As I searched for an explanation, I spotted a coarse, round rock that looked like a piece of petrified wood with the bark still on. When I picked it up, it almost flew out of my hand, it was so light. It proved to be a piece of pumice, or volcanic foam. The piece was much lighter than the handful of pebbles that looked as though they had just come from a tumbler.

A tumbler? Of course! A natural tumbler, a wave-washed beach where the stones were rolled and tossed back and forth in a muddy surf with pumice mud, one of nature's own grinding and polishing agents.

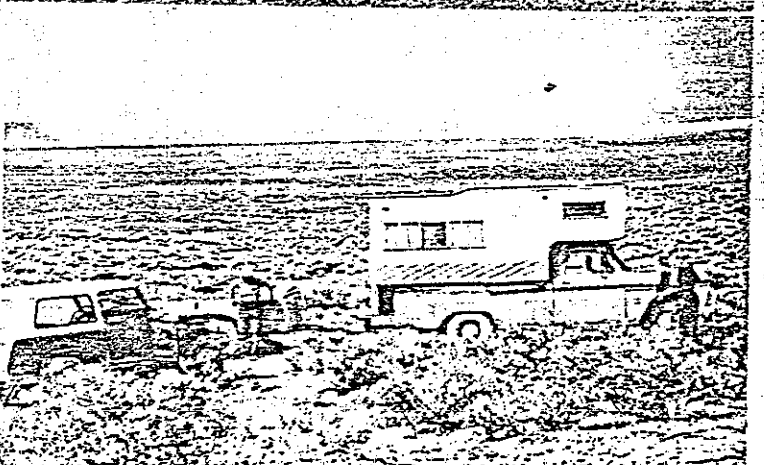
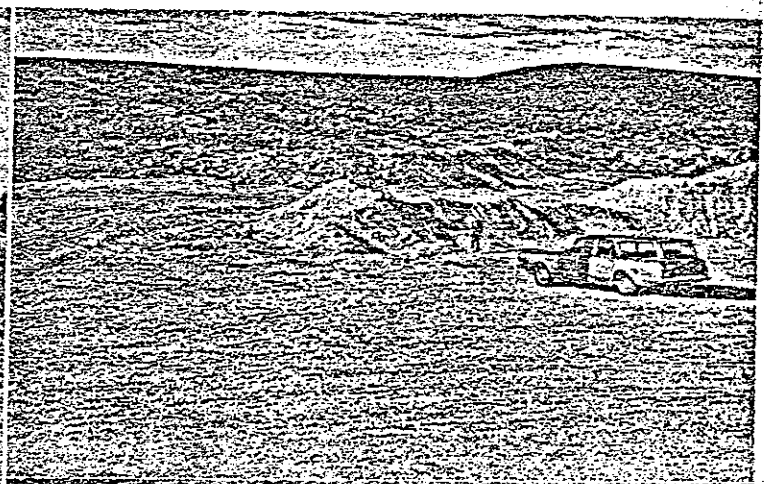
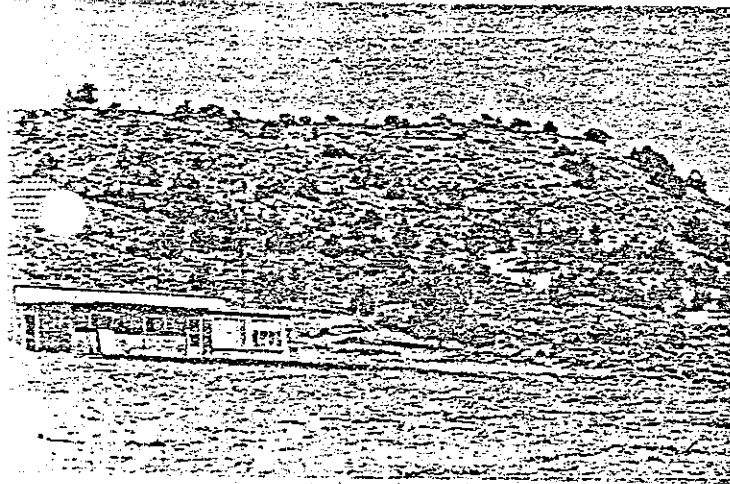
The source of the pumice had to be nearby, and plentiful, to keep renewing and replenishing the supply as the wave action reduced it to fine sediment. A road

cut in the hillside just south of the gravel pit provided the answer. The cut revealed a thick deposit of fine, yellow pumice ash.

So there it was, an ancient beach with natural polishing agents. It was no wonder that nearly every small piece of agate or petrified wood was polished. Bits of agate the size of beans or smaller were as bright and shiny as though they had just come from the rock shop.

Now the question remained, when, and how did this happen to be a beach? A partial answer was available immediately. This was a beach of the ancient lake which filled Harney Valley during the Wisconsin Glacial Age. It was a contemporary of Lake Lahontan and Lake Bonneville farther south in Nevada.

The evidence is that those were stormy and turbulent years. Tremendous flows of water washed down from the surrounding hills, carrying with them the mud and debris and rocks of the land.

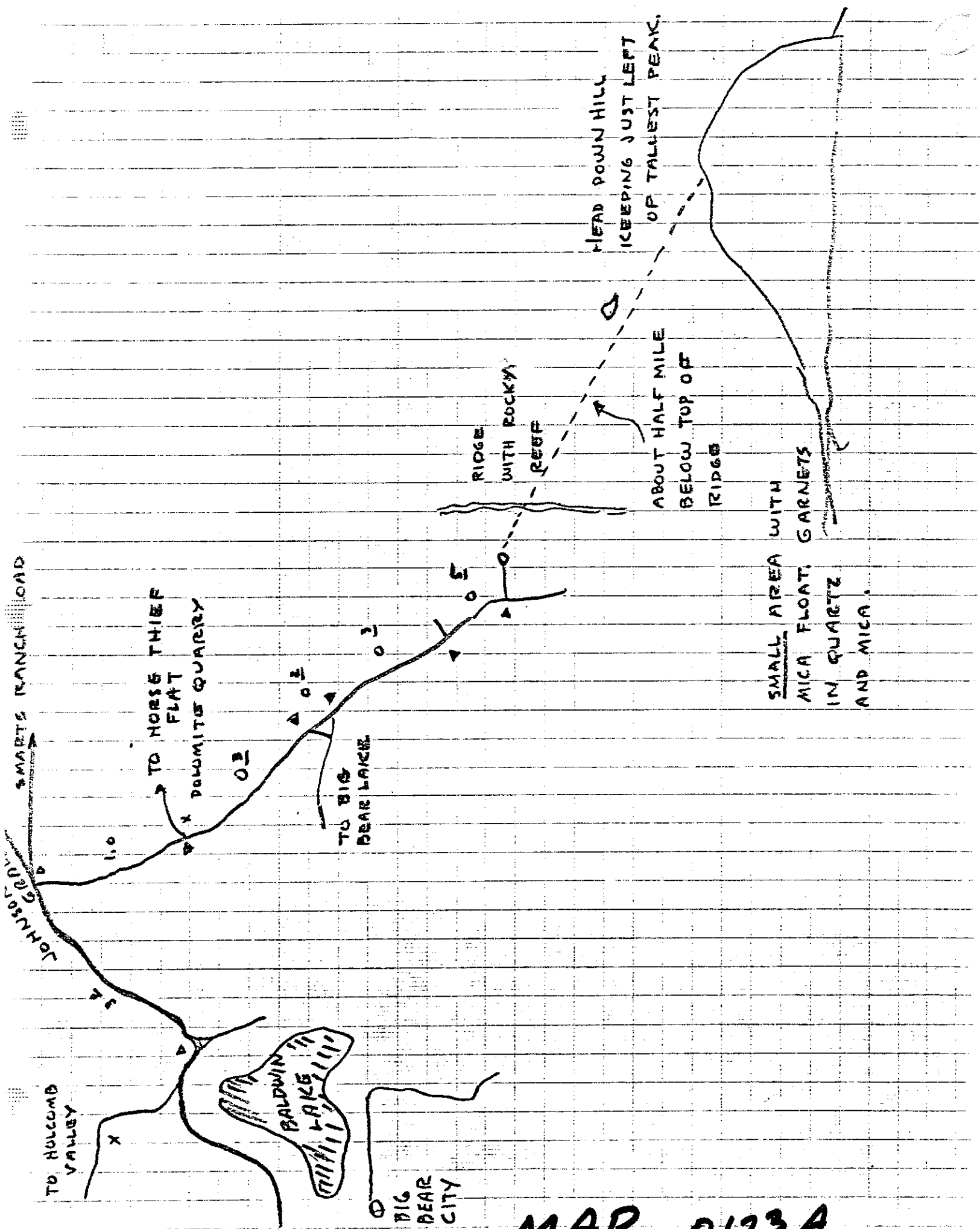


Top Left—The Dog Mountain Snake Agate diggings. Thissell's house was still under construction when this picture was taken.

Top Right—The road cut on the hill directly south of the gravel pit helps explain the polishing action. This is a deposit of fine pumice ash, also containing zeolites. Much of the petrified wood has been found embedded in this formation. Wright's Point is visible on the left of the picture in the distance. Dog Mountain is hidden behind the bush. The nearer hill is at the Narrows.

Lower Right—There's plenty of room to hunt in these gravel pits. Rather than hunt the bottom of the pit for polished pebbles, you will do best to search along the edges nearer the surface for the most productive polished pebble areas. If you have an ultraviolet light, you can hunt at night. Many of the stones here are fluorescent.

Lower Right—From the diggings on top of Eagle's Nest you can see the dry alkali bed of Harney Lake in the distance.



MAP 0123A