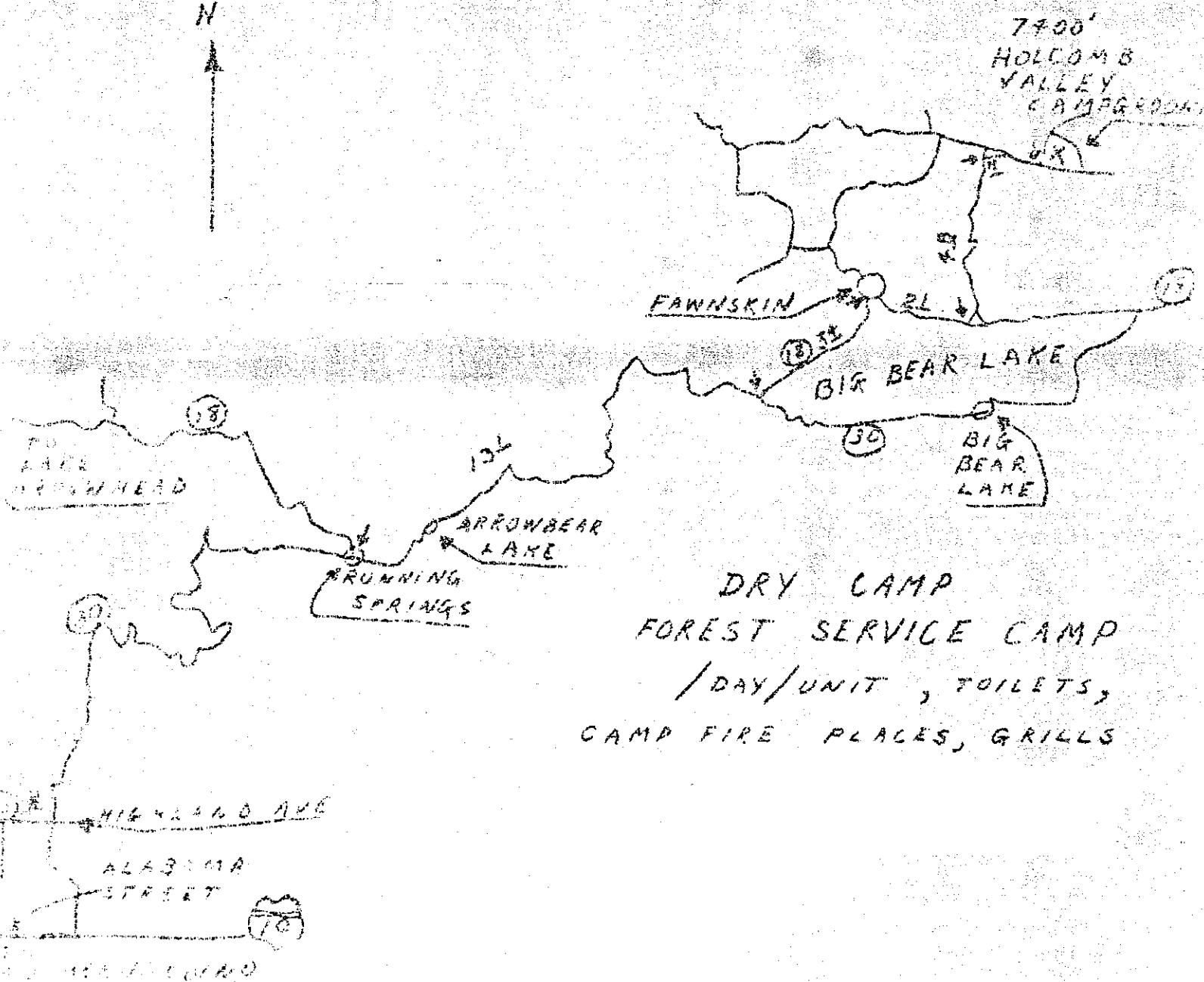
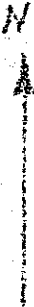


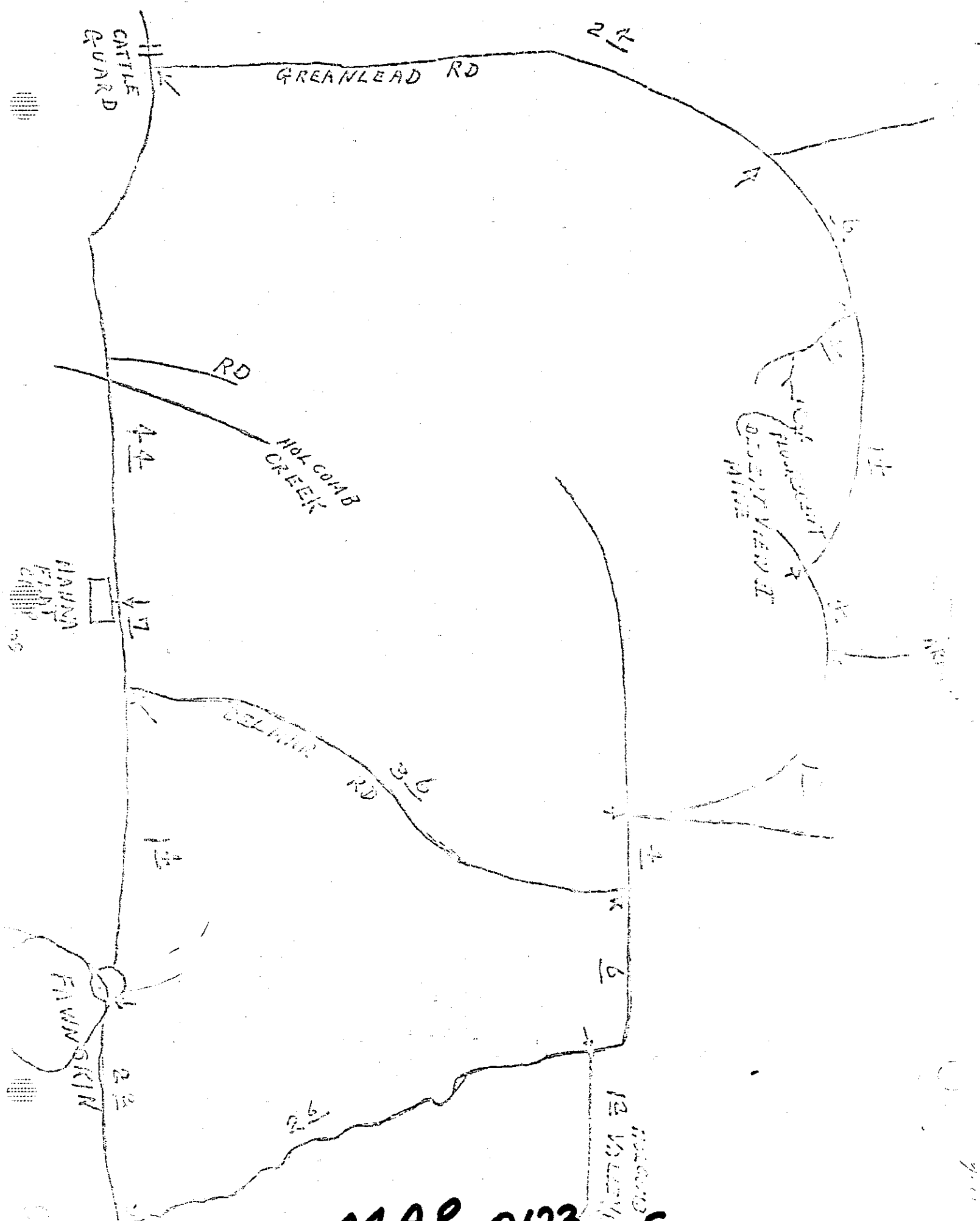
HOLCOMB VALLEY CAMPGROUNDS

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



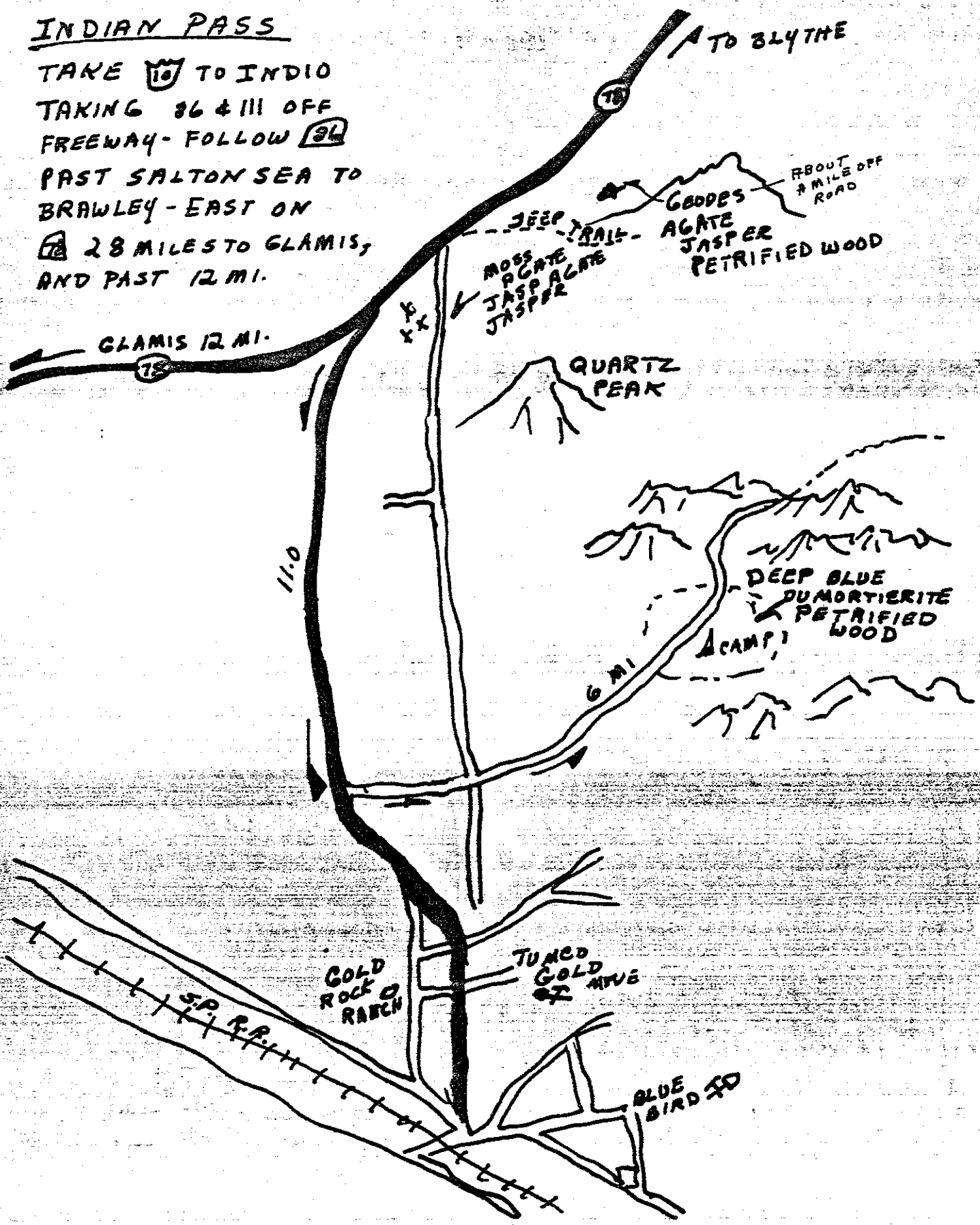
DRY CAMP
FOREST SERVICE CAMP
/DAY/UNIT, TOILETS,
CAMP FIRE PLACES, GRILLS



MAP 0123 C

INDIAN PASS

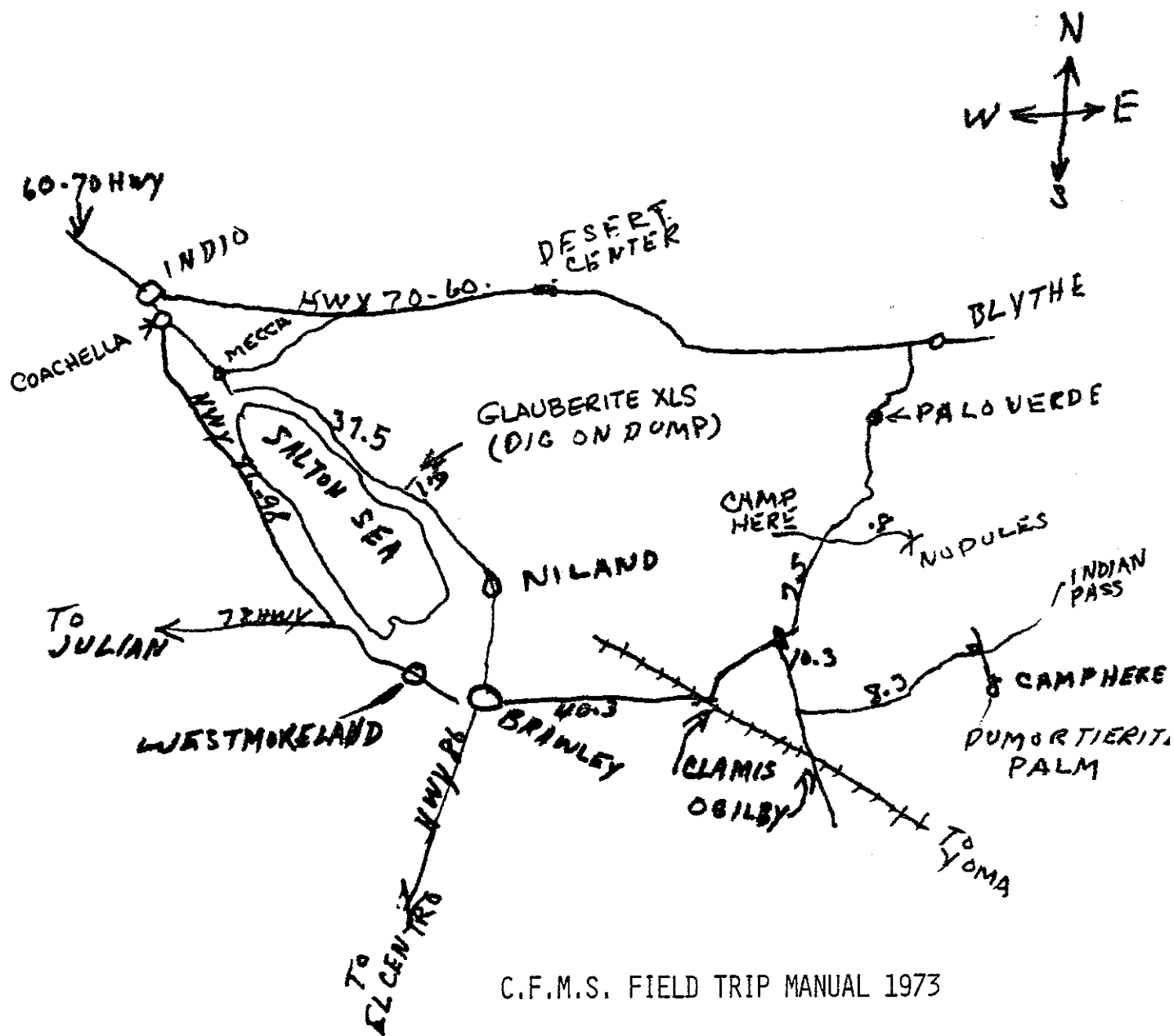
TAKE **10** TO INDIO
TAKING 86 & 111 OFF
FREWAY - FOLLOW **34**
PAST SALTON SEA TO
BRAWLEY - EAST ON
78 28 MILES TO GLAMIS,
AND PAST 12 MI.



MAP 0126 A

NODULE BEDS AREA (INDIO) 4

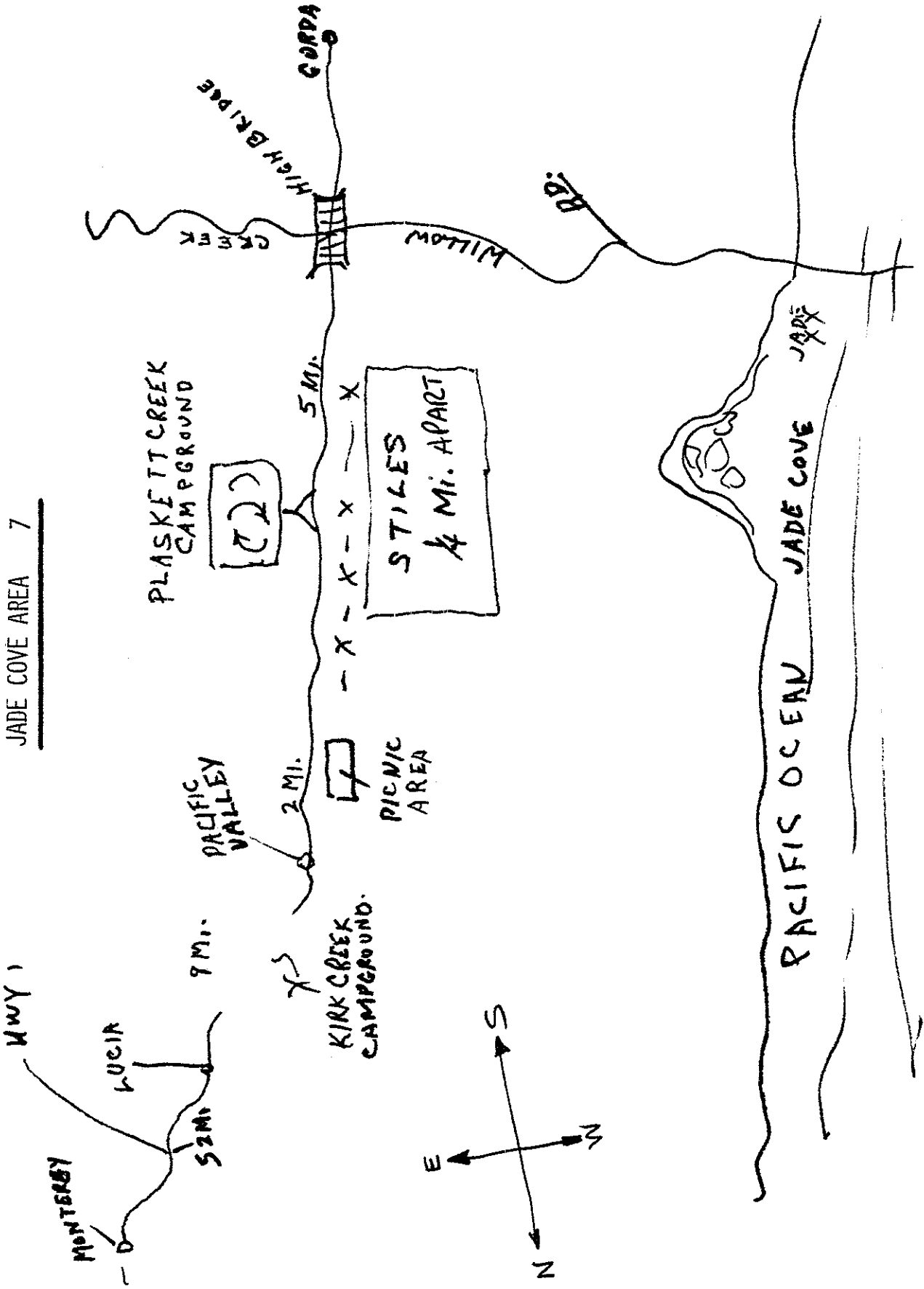
COLLECT: DUMORTIERITE, PALM,
GLAUBERITE XLS, NODULES



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

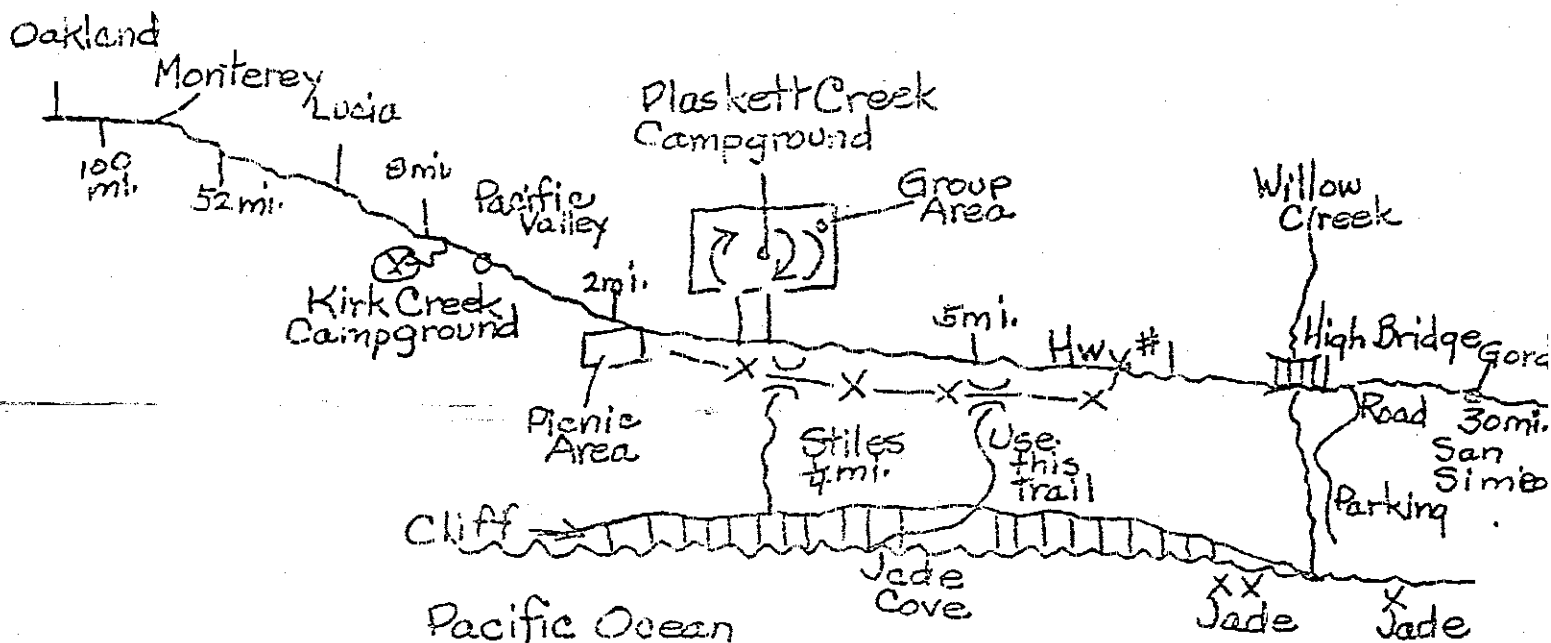
MAP 0130A

JADE COVE AREA 7



MAP 0133A

Jade Cove, California



CAMP: Plaskett Creek Campground on Hwy. 1 is a "Golden Eagle" campground and an additional fee is necessary. Larger fee is without the "Eagle". More space is available at Kirk Creek, about 5 miles north. Motels are at San Simeon, 35 miles south.

Equipment: Regular rock equipment needed. Steep trail down the cliffs. Be very careful and stay on the trail.

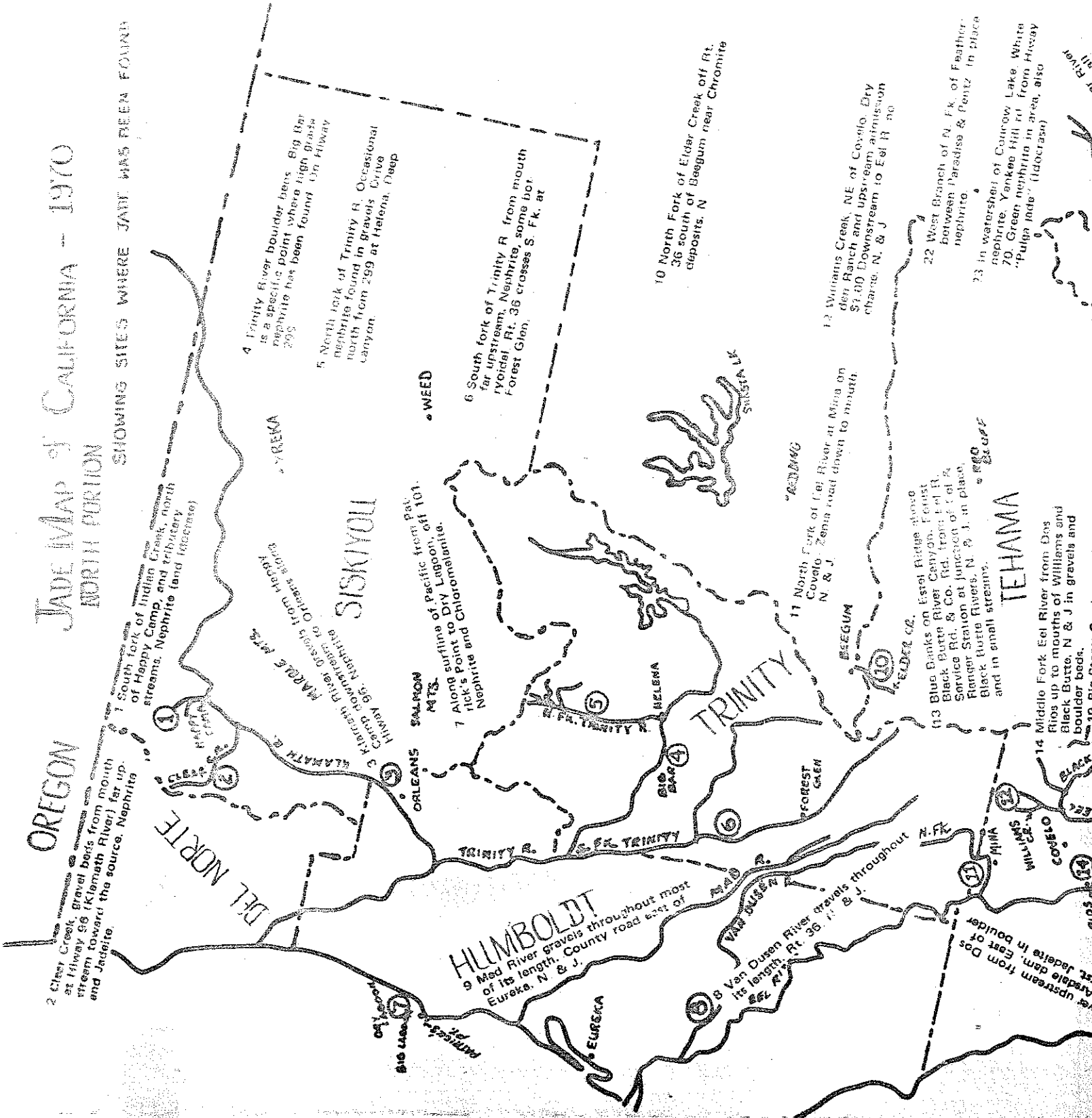
Safety: Trails were meant to be used. Watch the waves. They are sneaky and the surf is deep. Extra care must be taken to see that children stay on safe ground. No beach, just slippery rocks. The waves come in fast and unexpectedly.

MAP 0133B

JADE MAP of CALIFORNIA - 1970

NORTH PORTION

SHOWING SITES WHERE JADE HAS BEEN FOUND



2 Clear Creek, gravel beds from mouth at Highway 66 (Klamath River) far up stream toward the source. Nephrite and Jadeite.

3 South fork of Indian Creek, north of Happy Camp, and tributary stream. Nephrite (and jadeite)

4 Trinity River boulder beds. Big Bar is a specific point where high grade nephrite has been found. On Highway 299.

5 North fork of Trinity R. Occasional nephrite found in gravels. Crater Canyon north from 299 at Helena. Deep

6 South fork of Trinity R. from mouth far upstream. Nephrite, some botryoidal. Rt. 36 crosses S. Fk. at Forest Glen.

7 Along surfline of Pacific from Pacific Mts. to Dry Lagoon. Nephrite and Chloromelanite. Rick's Point to Dry Lagoon.

8 Van Dusen River gravel throughout most of its length. County road east of Eureka. N & J.

9 Mod River gravels throughout most of its length. County road east of Eureka. N & J.

10 North Fork of Eel River off Rt. 36 south of Beegum near Chromite deposits. N

11 North Fork of Eel River at Mina on Covelo. Zonia road down to mouth. N & J.

12 Williams Creek, NE of Covelo. Dry stream. Downstream to Eel R. change. N & J

13 Blue Banks on Eel River above Black Butte River Canyon. Forest Service Rd. & Co. Rd. from Eel R. Ranger Station at junction of Cal. & Black Butte Rivers. N & J. in place and in small streams.

14 Middle Fork Eel River from Dos Rios up to mouths of Williams and Black Butte. N & J in gravels and boulder beds.

15 Big Stony Creek gravel beds. Upstream from Dos Rios dam. East of boulder. Jadeite in boulder.

16 West Branch of N. Fk. of Feather. nephrite. between Paradise & Pentz. In place.

17 In watershed of Courtois Lake. White nephrite. Yankee Hill rd. from Highway 49. Pulga beds (Jadeite) also

18

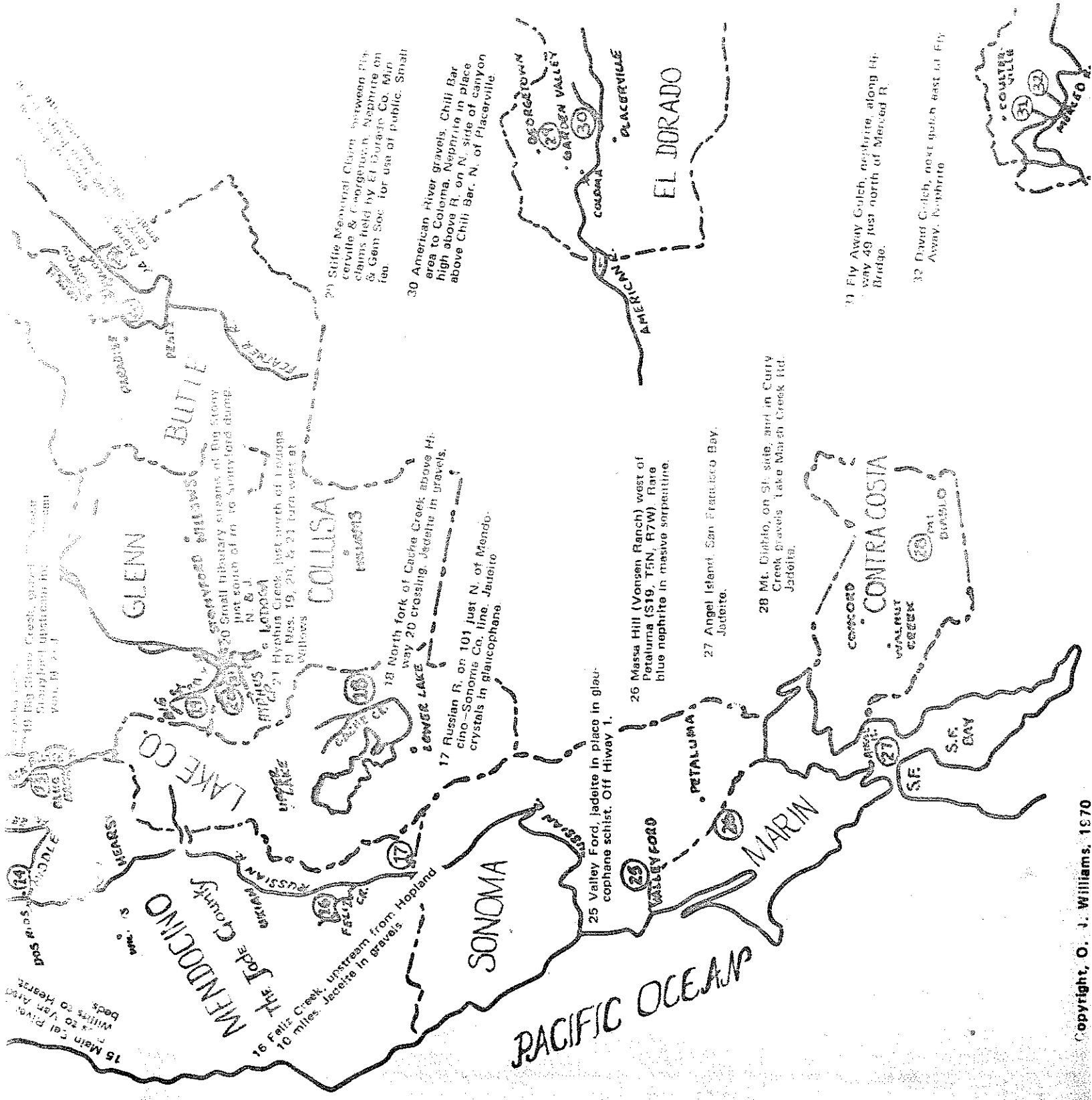
19

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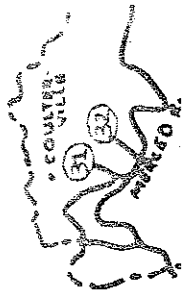


20 Stifle Memorial Claim between Flyerville & Georgetown. Nephrite on claims held by El Dorado Nephrite Co. & Gem Soc. for use of public. Small fee.

30 American River gravels, Chili Bar area to Coloma, Nephrite in place high above R. on N. side of canyon above Chili Bar. N. of Placerville.

31 Fly Away Gulch, nephrite, along Highway 49 just north of Merced R. Bridge.

32 David Gulch, next gulch east of Fly Away, Nephrite



14 Big Stone Creek, gravel
Serpentinite upstream in
valley 14-15

15 Main cal river
beds
1/2 to 1/3 mi
west of Hearst
1/2 mi to Hearst

16 Felix Creek, upstream from Hopland
10 miles. Jadeite in gravels

17 Russian R. on 101 just N. of Mendocino-Sonoma Co. line. Jadeite crystals in glaucophane

18 North fork of Cache Creek above Highway 20 crossing. Jadeite in gravels.

19 Hypson Creek, just north of 1 mi. N. of Placerville. 19, 20, & 21 burn west at willows

20 Small tributary streams of Big Stony just south of m. to quarry road dump

21 Hypson Creek, just north of 1 mi. N. of Placerville. 19, 20, & 21 burn west at willows

22 Massa Hill (Vonsen Ranch) west of Petaluma (S19, T5N, R7W). Rare blue nephrite in massive serpentine.

23 Valley Ford, jadeite in place in glaucophane schist. Off Highway 1.

24 Angel Island, San Francisco Bay. Jadeite.

25 Mt. Diablo, on SF side, and in Curry Creek gravels. Lake March Creek Rd. Jadeite.

26 Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co. Jadeite.

27 S.F. S.K. Bay

28 S.F. S.K. Bay

29 S.F. S.K. Bay

30 S.F. S.K. Bay

31 S.F. S.K. Bay

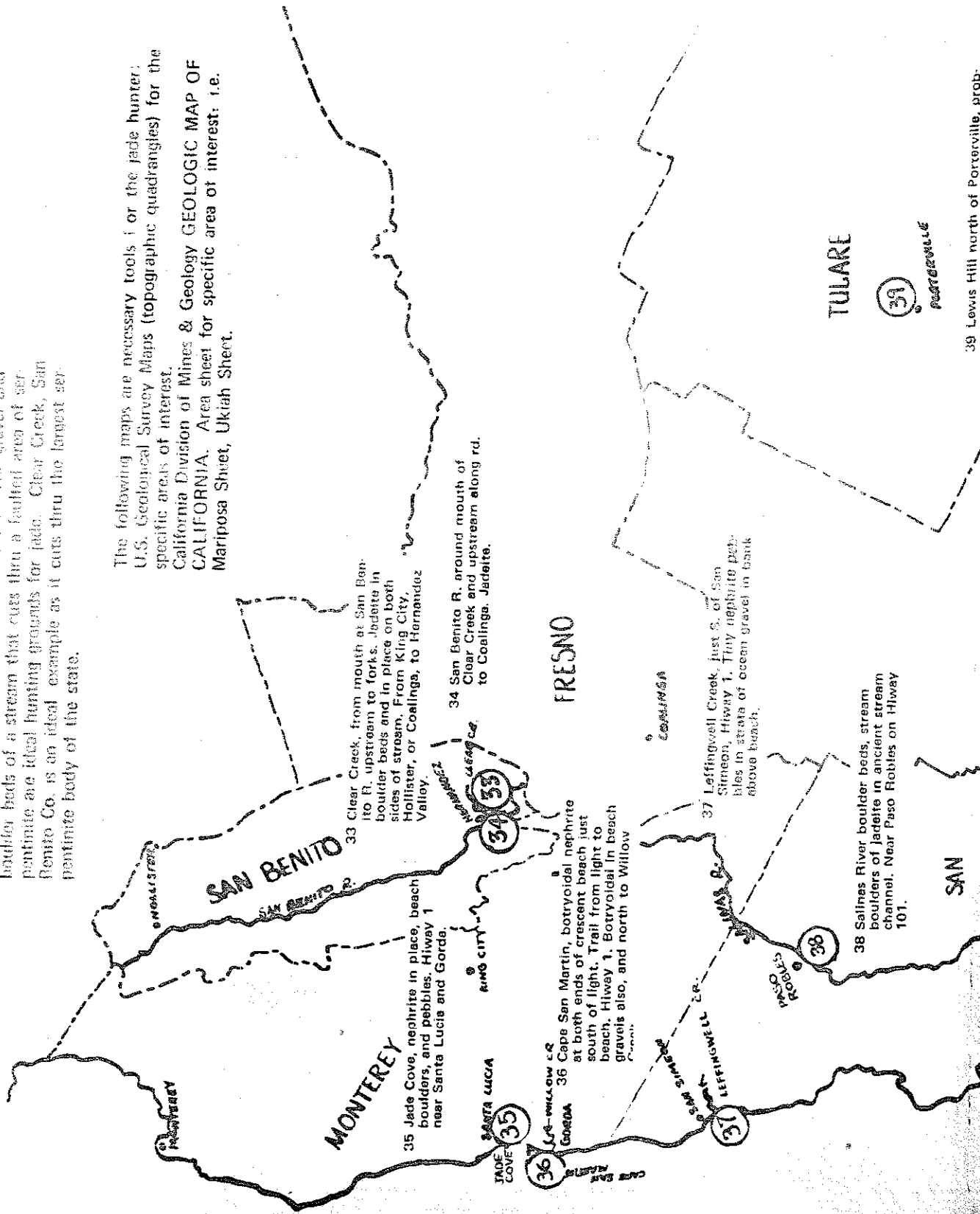
32 S.F. S.K. Bay

THE MAP of CALIFORNIA - 1970

SOUTH PORTION

The jade of California occur in areas of Mesozoic ultrabasic intrusive rocks. The dominant ones are serpentinite. The presence of faults, or evidence of tectonic activity, within these areas is further indication of the presence of jade. Stream courses often follow the fault lines, and/or cut thru them. The gravel and boulder beds of a stream that cuts thru a faulted area of serpentinite are ideal hunting grounds for jade. Clear Creek, San Benito Co. is an ideal example as it cuts thru the largest serpentinite body of the state.

The following maps are necessary tools for the jade hunter: U.S. Geological Survey Maps (topographic quadrangles) for the specific areas of interest. California Division of Mines & Geology GEOLOGIC MAP OF CALIFORNIA. Area sheet for specific area of interest. i.e. Mariposa Sheet, Ukiah Sheet.



MAP 0136 C S. CA

JALAMA BEACH TRAVERTINE

The best season to visit this area is during the winter when the storms have uncovered most of the rock. However, summertime is a good season to hunt for fossils and some of the travertine boulders are exposed the year around.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Travertine, 2) Fossils, 3) Indian Artifacts, 4) Whalebone, 5) Silicated Algae, 6) Marcasite, 7) Petrified Wood

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Travertine. Beautifully patterned travertine-onyx. This is some of the best patterned travertine we have seen from Southern California. It was originally formed as stalactites which were later crushed and re-formed as travertine boulders. When it is cut, the variations from round to elongated tubes in different colorings make striking pieces. The colors are in the brown tones. Takes good polish and is excellent for cabs, spheres, bookends, pen bases and tumbling.

2) Fossils. The shale cliffs along the beach immediately north of the park yield fossils. They are small and usually crushed, but with some concentrated effort a good specimen can be obtained. It is best to hold the pieces of shale on edge and tap along the side until a layer splits off along the bedding plane. The lady in the snack bar has a perfect fish fossil which she believes came from the area.

3) Indian Artifacts. The Indians roamed this entire region as late as 200 years ago. (Interesting exhibits of their culture can be seen at the Santa Barbara Museum). Many of their primitive belongings such as wampum beads, bone needles, etc., can be found in the campground with some diligent searching. No digging is permitted within the state park boundaries, but most of the items are found lying on the surface.

THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS CAN BE FOUND ALL ALONG THE BEACH

4) Whalebone. Gray-brown in color and showing good cell structure. It looks just like all the other brown rocks and it takes a keen eye to see it. When the bone is wet, the cellular pattern will be easily recognized.

5) Silicated Algae. A light tan stone with creamy colored spots; it resembles a faded corn. Again, when this stone is wet, it is much easier to identify. Takes good polish. Suitable for cabs, paperweights and tumbling.

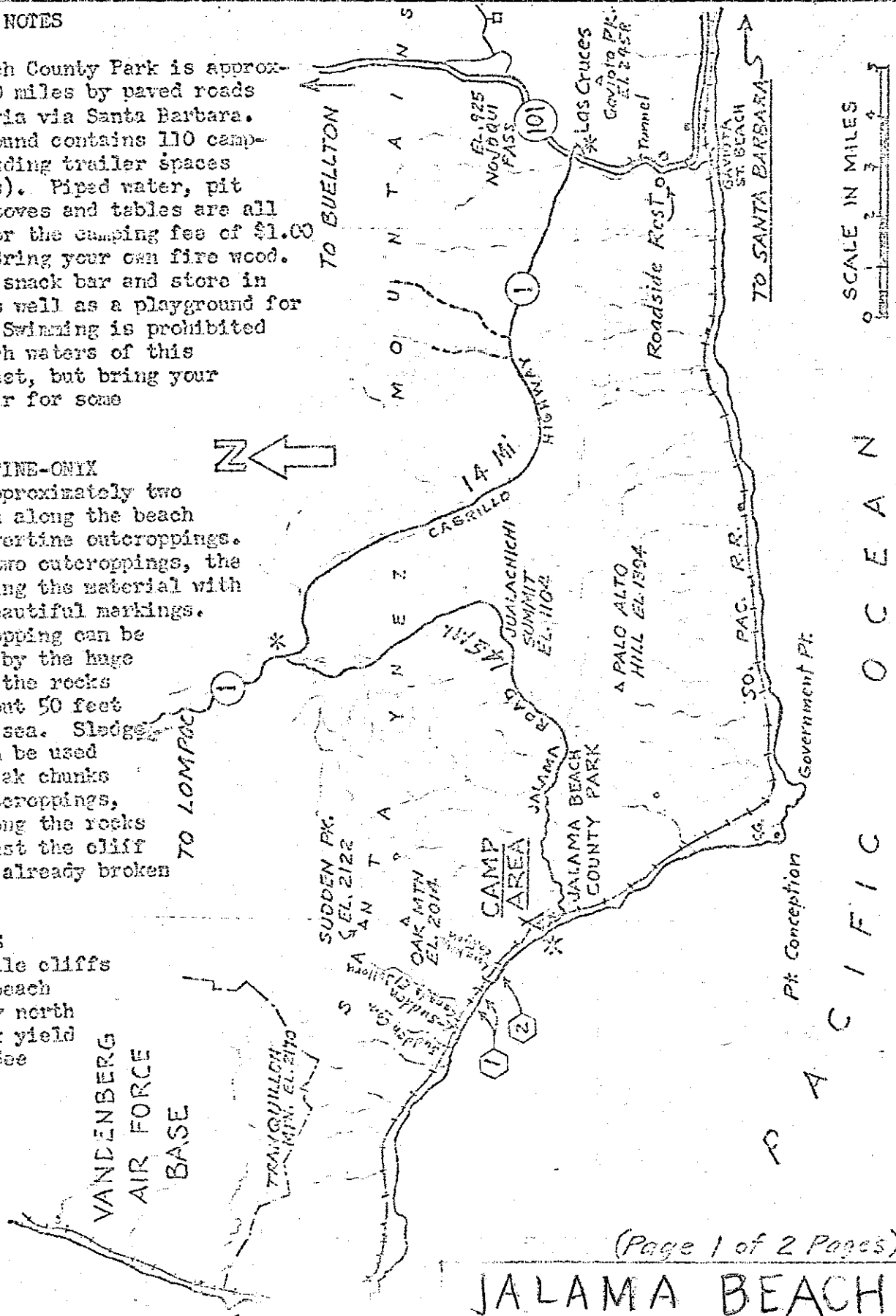
6. Marcasite. Look for the rocks with the rusty spots and then chip a corner. On broken surfaces you can see the brassy colored marcasite. Marcasite is iron pyrite, and when exposed to moisture, it rusts easily which is the reason for the characteristic rusty appearance. Takes a good polish. Makes attractive cabs for jewelry.

MAP 0140 A

NOTES

Jalama Beach County Park is approximately 170 miles by paved roads from Monrovia via Santa Barbara. The campground contains 110 campsites including trailer spaces (no hookups). Piped water, pit toilets, stoves and tables are all provided for the camping fee of \$1.00 per day. Bring your own fire wood. There is a snack bar and store in the park as well as a playground for the kids. Swimming is prohibited in the rough waters of this exposed coast, but bring your fishing gear for some nice perch.

- ① TRAVERTINE-ONIX
Walk approximately two miles north along the beach to the travertine outcroppings. There are two outcroppings, the second having the material with the most beautiful markings. This outcropping can be recognized by the huge fissure in the rocks running about 50 feet toward the sea. Sledge hammers can be used here to break chunks off the outcroppings, or hunt among the rocks piled against the cliff for pieces already broken off.
- ② FOSSILS
The shale cliffs along the beach immediately north of the park yield fossils. See Page 2.



(Page 1 of 2 Pages)

JALAMA BEACH

© 1968 WOODS INC

JALAMA BEACH COUNTY PARK

Monrovia Rockhounds Field Trip for September 20/21, 1969
 (See Page 1 for map and additional information)

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND: (1) Travertine, (2) Fossils, (3) Indian Artifacts, (4) Whalebone, (5) Silicated Algae, (6) Marcasite, (7) Petrified Wood.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL:

- (1) Travertine: Beautifully patterned travertine-cryx. It was originally formed as stalactites which were later crushed and re-formed as travertine boulders. When it is cut, the variations from round to elongated tubes in different colorings make striking pieces. The colors are in the brown tones. Takes good polish and is excellent for cabs, spheres, bookends, pen stands and tumbling.
- (2) Fossils: The shale cliffs along the beach immediately north of the park yield fossils. They are small and usually crushed, but some good specimens can be obtained. It is best to hold the pieces of shale on edge and tap along the side until a layer splits off along the bedding plane.
- (3) Indian Artifacts: The Indians roamed this entire region as late as 200 years ago. Many of their primitive belongings such as wampum beads, bone needles, etc., can be found in the campground with some diligent searching. No digging is permitted within the county park boundaries, but most of the items are found lying on the surface.

THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS CAN BE FOUND ALONG THE BEACH

- (4) Whalebone: Gray-brown in color and showing good cell structure. It looks just like all the other brown rocks and it takes a keen eye to see it. When the bone is wet, the cellular pattern will be easily recognized.
- (5) Silicated Algae: A light tan stone with creamy colored spots; it resembles a faded cork. Again, when this stone is wet, it is much easier to identify. Takes a good polish and is suitable for cabs, paperweights and tumbling.
- (6) Marcasite: Look for the rocks with the rusty spots and then chip a corner. On broken surfaces you can see the brassy colored marcasite. Marcasite is iron pyrite, and when exposed to moisture, it rusts easily which is the reason for the rusty appearance. Takes a good polish. Makes attractive cabs for jewelry.
- (7) Petrified Wood: Look for the wood grain and cellular structure. This material has been carried in by the sea and will come in all varieties.

Items (4) through (7) above occur among the rocks piled along the beach and you will have to hunt very carefully to avoid overlooking a good piece.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED: Heavy tools for breaking travertine boulders and good carrying sacks. For the fossils, chisels and a rock hammer are needed. Paper to wrap the specimens in for protection is a good idea.

TIDE TABLE: Time is Standard Time (00:00 Midnight; 12:00 Noon; 18:00 = 6 PM)

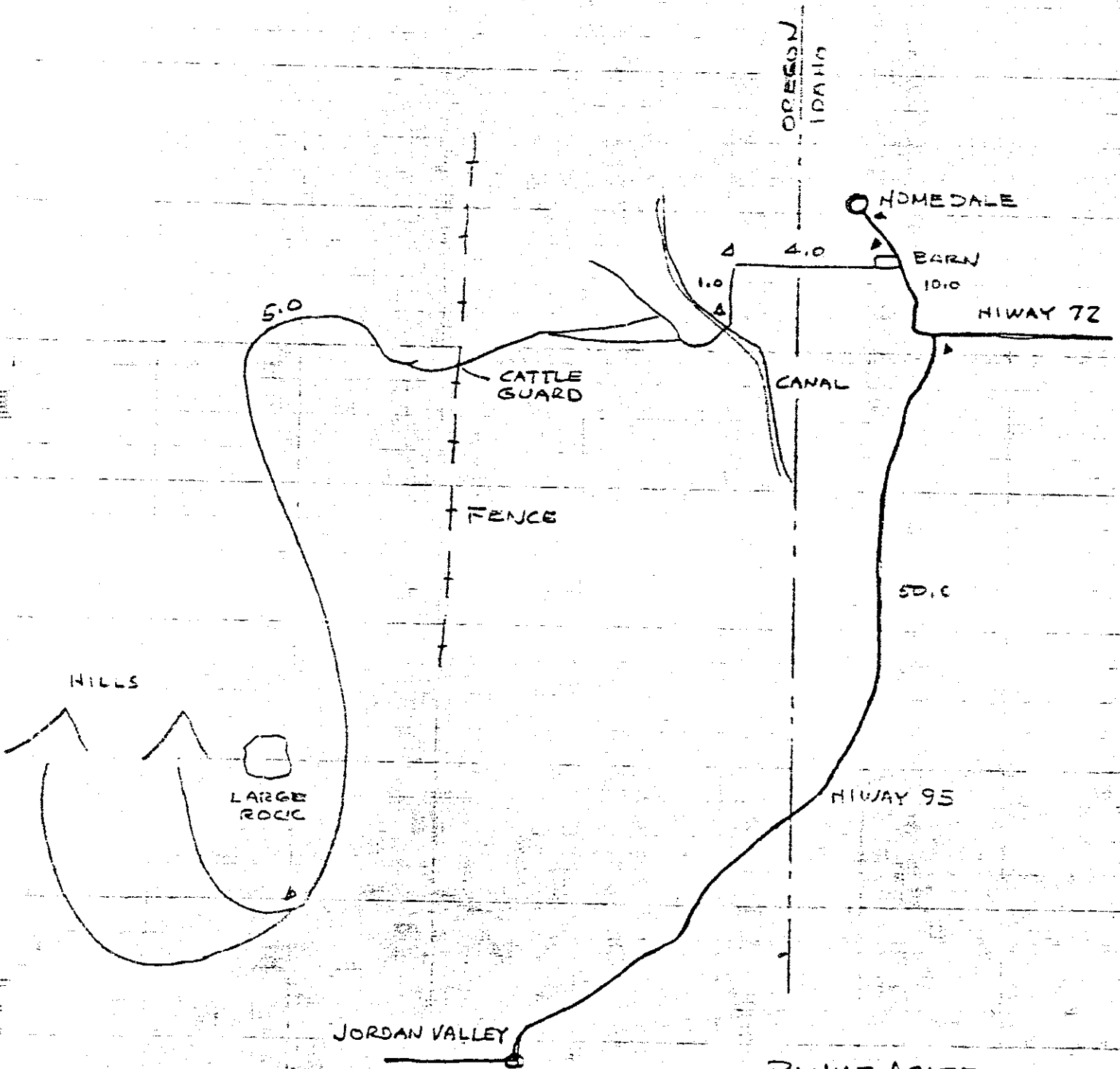
	Friday (9-19-69)		Saturday (9-20-69)		Sunday (9-21-69)	
	Hour	Feet	Hour	Feet	Hour	Feet
High Tide			07:10	+3.8		
Low Tide	08:15	+3.3	11:00	+3.1	00:30	-0.4
High Tide	10:20	+5.2	01:00	+5.4	07:30	+4.2
Low Tide					12:15	+2.5
High Tide					18:15	+5.8

1968

MAP 0140 C

PLUME AGATE
NICK MULLINS

HEAVY DIGGIN TOOLS NEEDED



MAP 0143 A

PLUME AGATE
JORDAN VALLEY ORE

KRAMER HILLS

FOUR CORNERS DENDRITIC AGATE

The material in this area is plentiful and is very colorful. There is much area to be explored for agate and a vein where excellent dendritic agate can be dug. All the dirt roads are across flat desert country and are good all the way to the collecting area.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Dendritic Agate, 2) Agatized Palm Fiber and Wood, 3) Petrified Bog

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

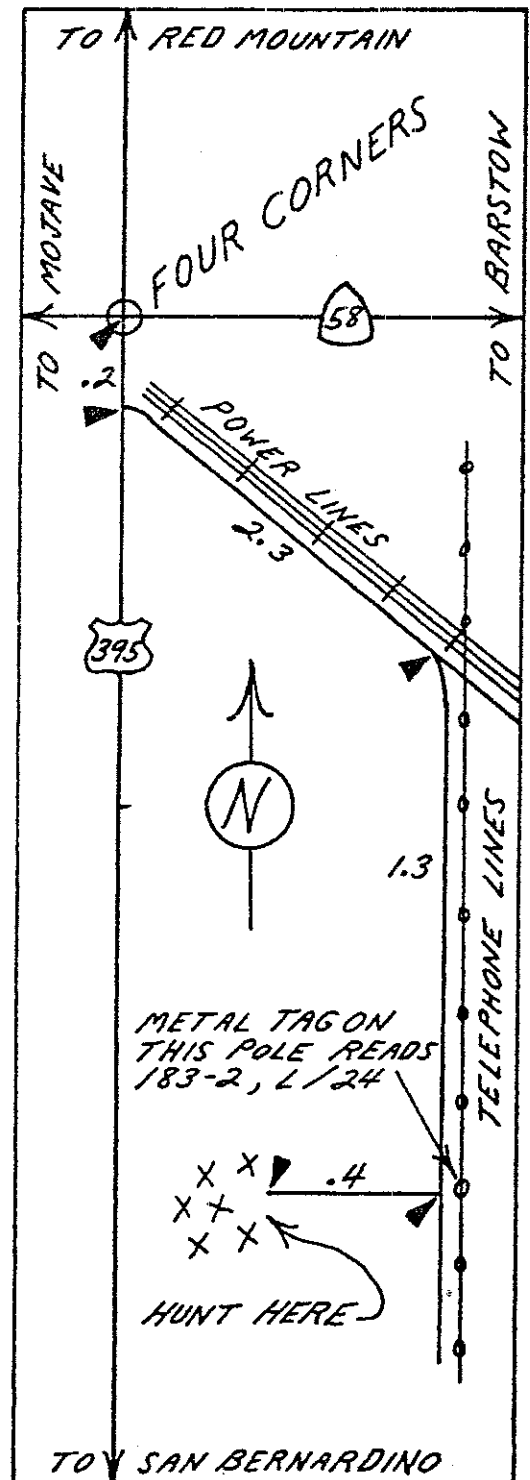
1) Dendritic Agate. Good dendrities occurring in red, blue and translucent agate. A wide selection of material is available here. There is good cutting material and is suitable for all aspects of the lapidary art.

2) Agatized Palm Fiber and Wood. This is not as plentiful as the agate, but many nice pieces will be found. Look for the pieces which resemble rough tree bark on the outside. On a break endwise across the grain of the bark there will be revealed the round palm fiber eyes. The palm also occurs as nice broken pieces in which the eyes can be seen with the lengthwise grain of the fiber running in the opposite direction.

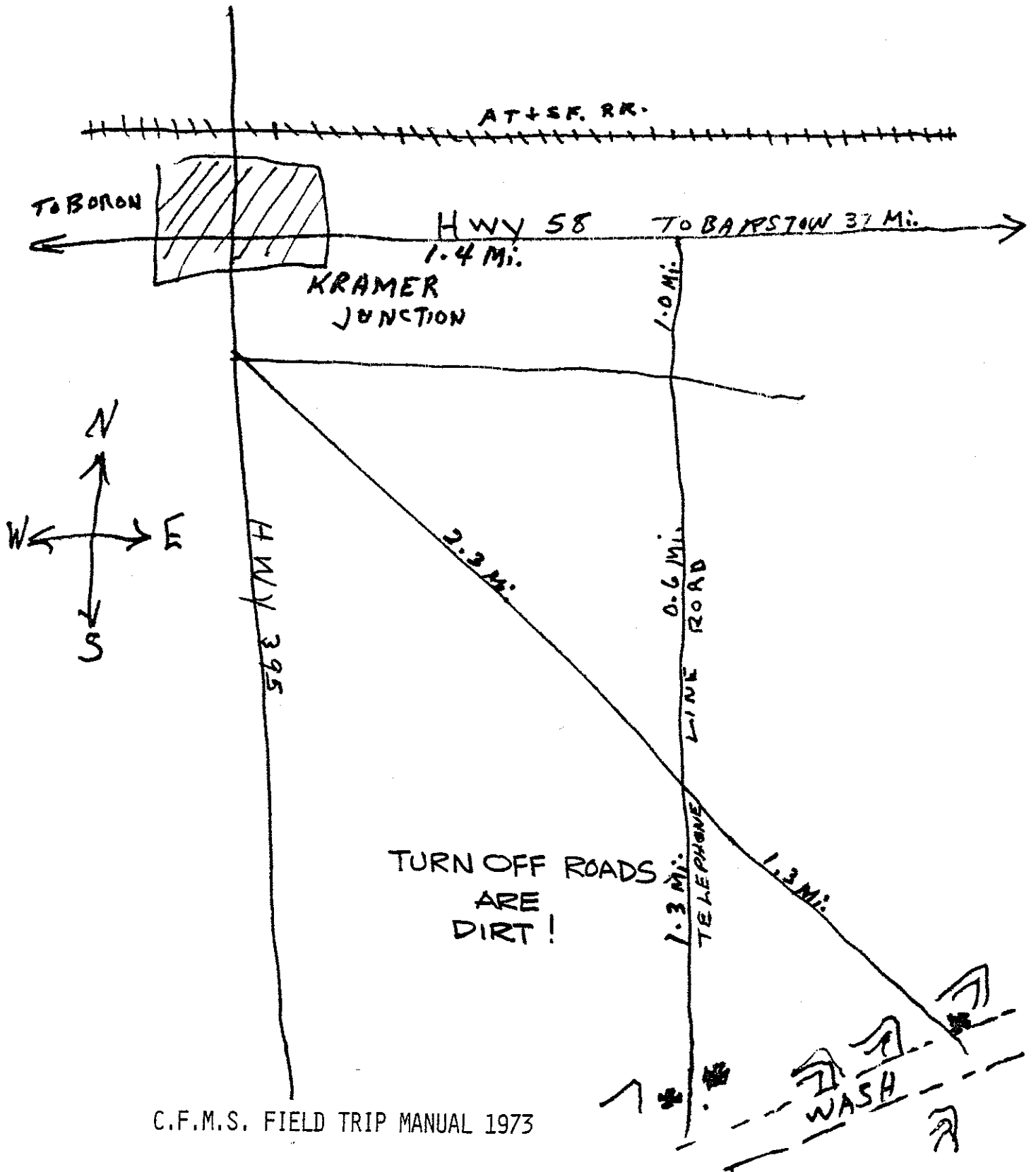
3) Petrified Bog. The bog occurs much the same as the palm except that the eyes and fibers are intermingled and twisted at all angles as opposed to the straight, neat arrangement of the agatized palm.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock hammer; sledge hammer and chisels if you plan to dig in the dendritic agate vein.

HOW TO GET THERE At Mojave take Highway 58 east for 34 miles to junction with Highway 395 at Four Corners. Turn right (south) on Highway 395 and go .2 mile. Turn left onto well traveled dirt road paralleling high power lines. Follow this road 2.3 miles. Here the telephone line and high power line cross. Turn right and follow road along telephone lines for 1.3 miles. This will put you next to telephone pole with metal tags identifying it 183-2, L/24. Turn right here onto good dirt tracks for .4 mile to rocky top of gentle rise. The agate is found in float on this knoll and in the nearby vein. The palm and bog will be found in the same general area.



MAP 0146 A



MAP 0146B

SUMMIT LODGE

RANGERS STATION

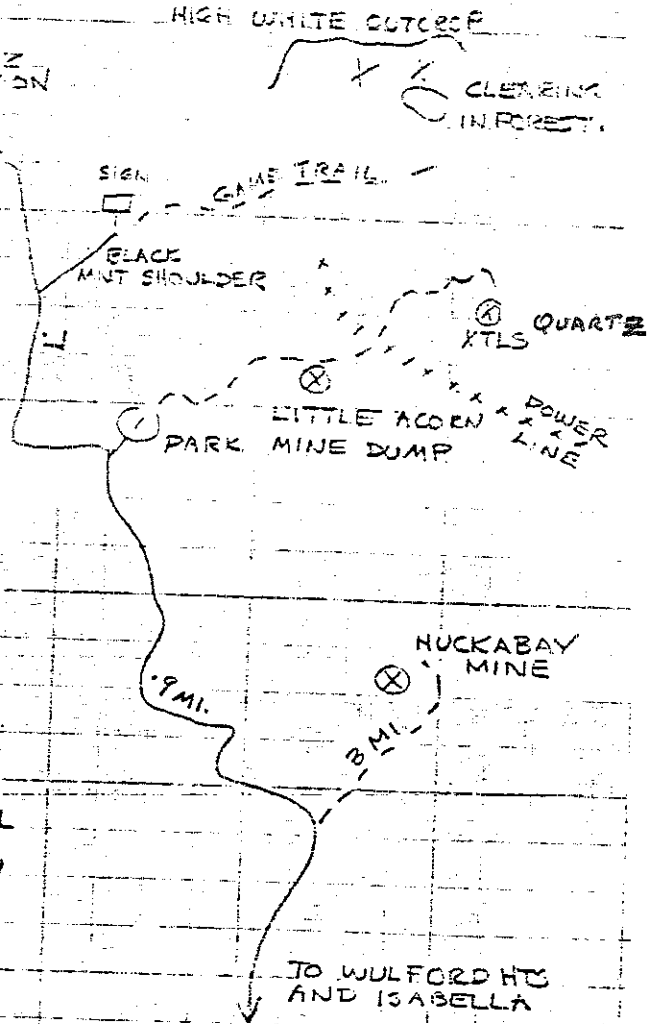
HIGH WHITE OUTCROP

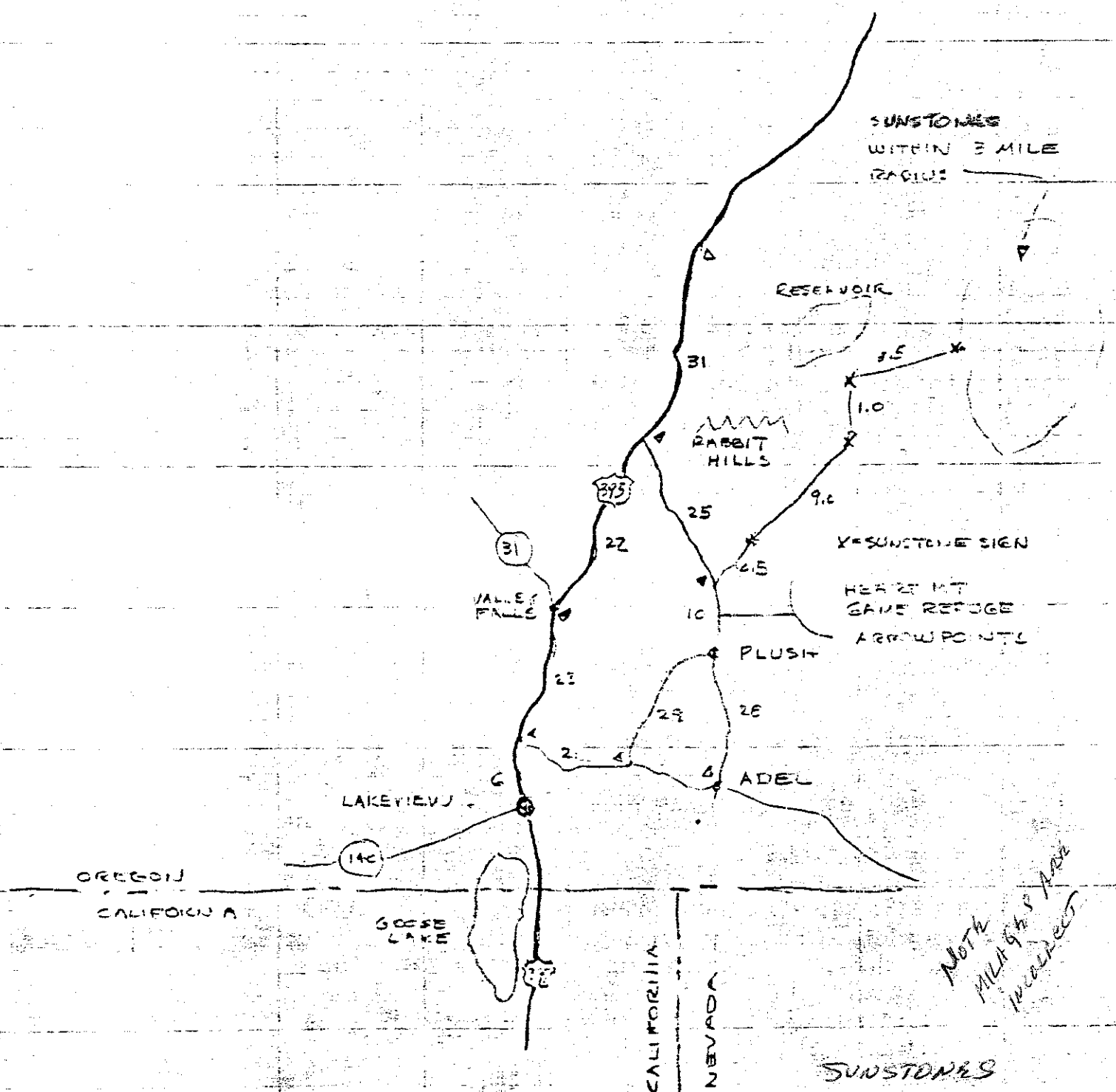
QUARTZ CRYSTALS

PARK AT BLACK MNT SADDLE SIGN.
 HIKE AT THAT GENERAL LEVEL TO THE
 RIGHT AROUND THE SLOPE OF THE MNT,
 ALONG THE GAME TRAIL. WHERE THE
 TRAIL SEEMS TO GO DOWNHILL, STAY
 AT LEVEL. ABOUT 20 MINUTES TO
 LARGE OUTCROPPING OF WHITE ROCK
 HIGH OVERHEAD ON LEFT. TURN SHARP
 TO LEFT UP HILL TOWARD CLEARING IN
 TREES AND DIGGING SPOT. POCKETS
 FOUND NEAR SEAMS.

QUARTZ WITH INCLUSIONS

PARK JUST OFF MAIN ROAD, HIKE PAST
 LITTLE ACCORN MINE, CONTINUE ON TRAIL
 UPHILL, UNDER POWER LINE. FOLLOW
 TRAIL ACROSS SMALL CLEARING AND
 SLIGHTLY TO RIGHT, DIG IN DUMP.
 XTLS COVERED WITH CLAY





MAP 0153 A

SUNSTONES LAKEVIEW, ORE.

OREGON'S RADIANT SUNSTONES

By Eugene Heflin

Very few semi-precious gemstones catch the eye with a glowing, sunshiny personality like the straw-colored transparent "sunstones" of Eastern Oregon. These tabular, sometimes blocky, stones are of potash feldspar, have a vitreous luster, and are formed in veins and volcanic and plutonic rocks, especially in rhyolitic porphyry ground-masses. Of orthoclase variety, they have a hardness of 6, a specific gravity of 2.6, and are monoclinic and prismatic.

If the wife and I hadn't stopped at the post office-restaurant in Brothers on U.S. 20 highway enroute to the area south of Riley, Oregon, to do some arrowhead hunting, we wouldn't have seen those beautiful sunstones . . . and I wouldn't be writing about them.

As it was, while sipping my coffee and listening to my wife and the proprietress discuss rocks, my attention was drawn to a box of yellowish crystals just back of the counter on a shelf. My curiosity got the best of me, so I managed to get the good woman's attention and pointed to the box of crystals. "Pardon the interruption, but do you mind if I have a close look at those crystals in that box behind the counter? Never saw anything quite like them before."

The woman laughed and handed me the box. "Sure, have a look. You're not the first one to ask about them. They're known to the gem industry and rock collectors as 'sunstones.' But if you want to see the finished product look at the set in my ring." She held out her hand so I could see. When she turned her hand the facets shot out glowing shafts of light.

"Beautiful! Just beautiful!" the wife exclaimed.

"Really an eye-catcher," I admitted, as I first looked at the faceted stone set in the ring, then at the unfinished stones. "Never saw anything quite like them. Do you mind telling me where these crystals came from, and if they are for sale?"

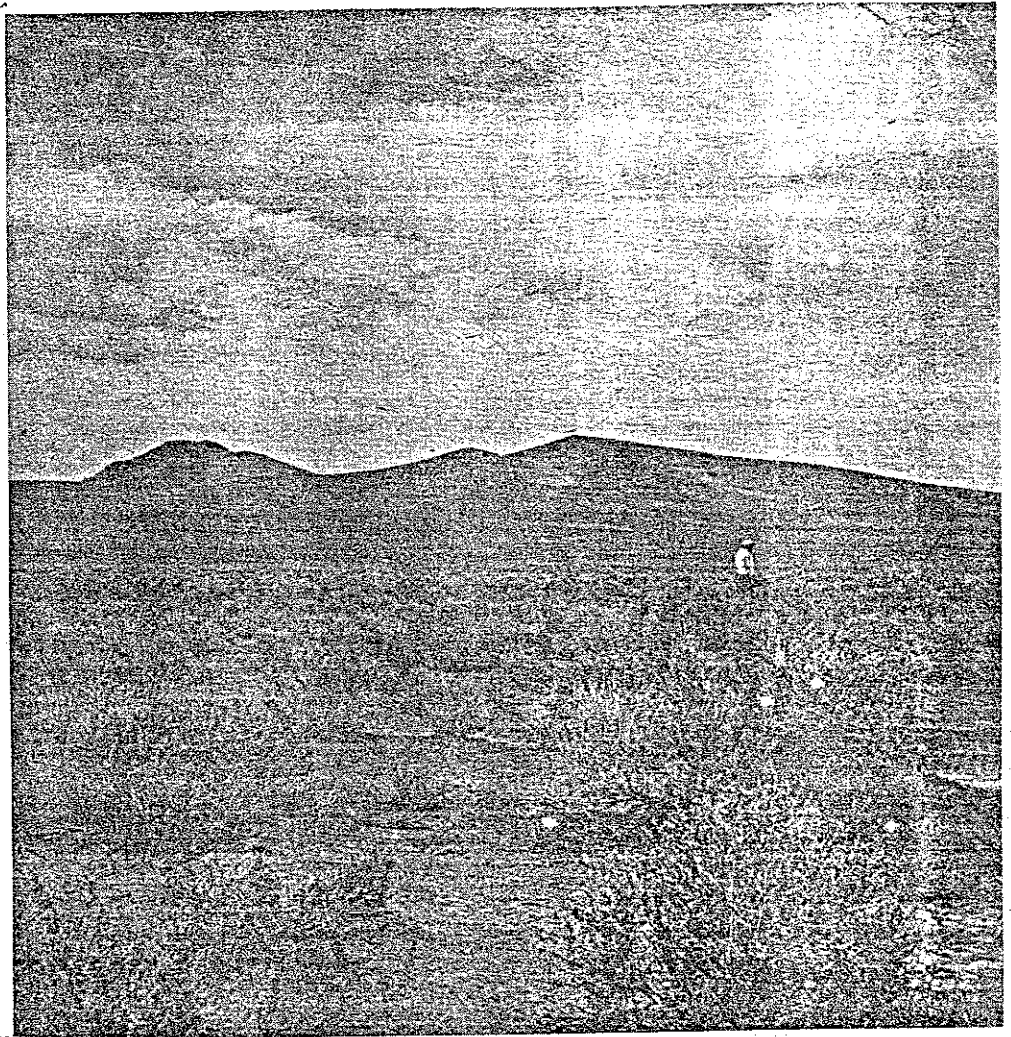
"No, I don't mind. The crystals were given to me by a friend in Lakeview, so naturally I won't sell them, not that I haven't had plenty of offers," she told us, with a smile. "I had one of the stones faceted, polished and mounted in the ring I am wearing. Faceted sunstones can be mounted in brooches, necklaces, tie pins, ear-rings, bola ties—just about anything. This friend of mine collected the stones in the vicinity of the Rabbit Hills north of Plush in the Warner Valley."

We were astonished, for although we had heard of sunstones I must confess we had never given them much thought until then.

"You aren't kiddin', are you? Why we've hunted that area nearly every year for arrowheads, but never once thought to look for sunstones. Probably walked over hundreds."

"You possibly did, mister," she said. "Believe me, the stones are there. You just have to get out and prowl for them, just like you do arrowheads."

I suddenly slapped the wife on the back so hard she almost spilled her coffee.



The Rabbit Hills are a dry and desolate looking area, but there are sunstones there literally by the millions, over a large area.

"Drink up, gal! We're headin' for the hills, Rabbit Hills, that is!"

"If you're back this way, stop in and let me see some of the loot," the proprietress told me when I paid her for the coffee and turned to leave. "Haven't given anyone a bum steer yet!"

There are several routes a person can take in order to reach the Rabbit Hills, depending on what part of the state of Oregon you're in. Out-of-state visitors from the east can reach the Rabbit Hills by going west on U.S. 20 from Ontario to Riley, then turning south until the road to Plush is reached on the high plateau just before dropping down into the valley at the north end of Lake Abert. This road, wide, smooth and gravelled, but terribly dusty, takes off to the southeast for about 10 miles, passes intrusive rock outcrops and lava rims, then begins a gradual drop until it reaches Rabbit Creek, where it angles off to the southeast. The Rabbit Hills are passed on the right about three miles from the junction road to Plush and the Antelope Refuge.

Once the junction is reached one may be overcome by many temptations, for about six miles southeast of the junction, rising some 3,000 feet above the north end of the Warner Valley and a string of lakes, is the ruggedly beautiful Hart

Mountain escarpment. The lakes are teeming with waterfowl, and arrowheads and gemstones are found around their shores when the water is low. On top of the escarpment are Indian caves, opals, arrowheads, and antelope. And if it's Plush to the south, which doesn't have a population of over 20, don't expect anything fancy there, for it is only a combined grocery store, beer joint, and post office. There are a few weatherbeaten shacks and a church—nothing more. And no motel.

Good advice, if one is low on water and gas, is drive down to Plush and get both. Then if you decide to take off for the sunstone area as we did, follow the dirt road that turns north at the Plush-Antelope Refuge junction and drive for about seven miles. Unless it has been knocked down recently there will be a sign which reads "Sunstones" and points to the northwest. By following the road you will reach the sunstone area which extends for several miles just north and west of the hills and the Rabbit Creek dam.

Another route to take to the Plush-Rabbit Hill area is the paved 6A highway that comes from the east and joins 395 about five miles north of Lakeview. It passes the Warner Ski area and on through

the rugged Warner Canyon and Deep Creek Falls until the stockman's outpost of Adel is reached.

Turn north on the Plush road. It goes by Charles Crump's ranch on the left at the base of the gigantic Warner Rim Scarp. Three and eight-tenths miles up the road to the left is the Crump Geyser, which made the headlines in July of 1959, when it suddenly spouted to a height of 200 feet. Its action inactivated a hot spring about 100 yards to the east that Crump's father once used for scalding hogs, and a natural geyser 100 feet to the north. Vandals, over a period of time, inactivated the Crump Geyser by filling it with rocks. Later the old geyser to the north became active again.

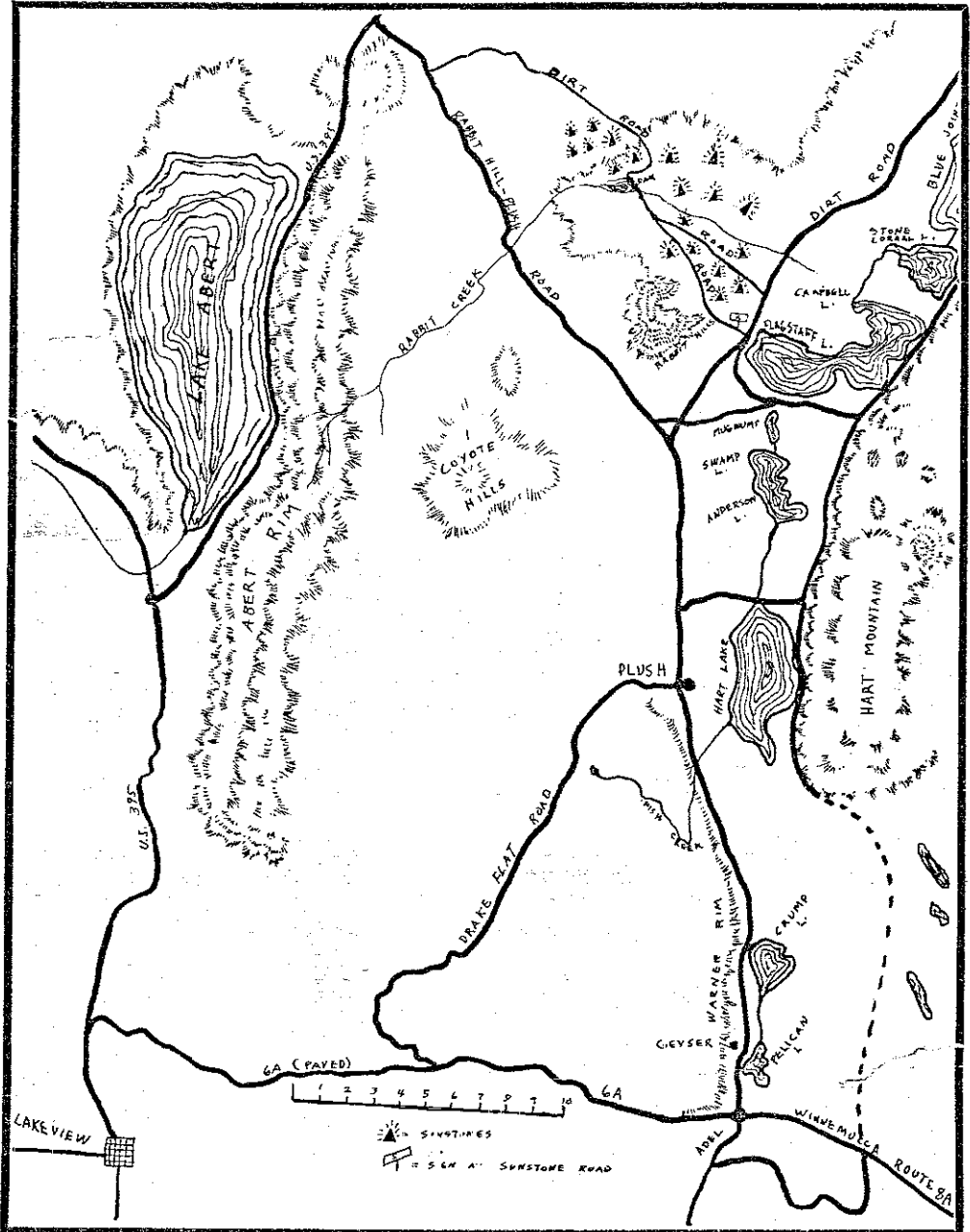
To keep people from getting burned and to put a stop to vandalism Crump fenced in the geysers and posted signs. However, some people do not heed signs. On September 6 of this year three people were burned by the north geyser when they ignored the signs and got too close. They were hospitalized in Lakeview.

Once in the sunstone area it is not very difficult to locate them, providing one pays attention to the sun. We started finding sunstones just a few feet north of the northeast spur or dike of the Rabbit Hills. They were scattered loose among the volcanic sand, and we spotted them by catching the sun reflecting off their surface, which made them glow like fire. Best time for collecting is morning or afternoon. Do not try it during midday. The stones just appear to vanish. In this particular area the sunstones are sandblasted and smooth, and some of their yellowish cast as inclusions of pink, possibly from the presence of hematite and goethite. A mile or so west of the Rabbit Creek dam the crystals are larger but rough.

No doubt the feldspar crystals had been freed from decomposing (weathered near the surface), rhyolitic porphyry ground-masses that over the millions of years were gradually extruded, broken up and ground down by freezes, rain, and wind. It is also possible that the crystals formed in the extrusive rocks forming the Rabbit Hills may have been freed also by weathering and erosion and carried with a transport mantle onto the flats below.

At any rate the sunstones are there, millions of them. Those who don't want to depend on the sun to spot the sunstones could build a small handscreen with a 1/4 inch mesh and sift for them. Just don't go poking around the rocks on and near Rabbit Creek — there are rattlesnakes there.

THIS MAP IS INCORRECT



MAP OF THE RABBIT HILLS SUNSTONE AREA
MAP BY EUGENE HEFLIN

Beautiful MONTILLA AGATES
BLACK and WHITE with DENDRITES and MOSS. A new British Columbia find 95% fracture free 1 1/2 to 4 inches.
\$4.00 per lb. 40c per sq. in.
Also GOLD NUGGETS from 1/8 in. to 1/2 ounce, 15c per grain.

THOMPSON VALLEY ROCK SHOP
265 Tranquille Rd., North Kamloops, B.C.
Our Specialty Jade and Carved Jade Jewelry

STOP BREAKING diamond drills
THE NEW
PRONTO DRILL PRESS
brings to you these fine precision engineered and designed features:

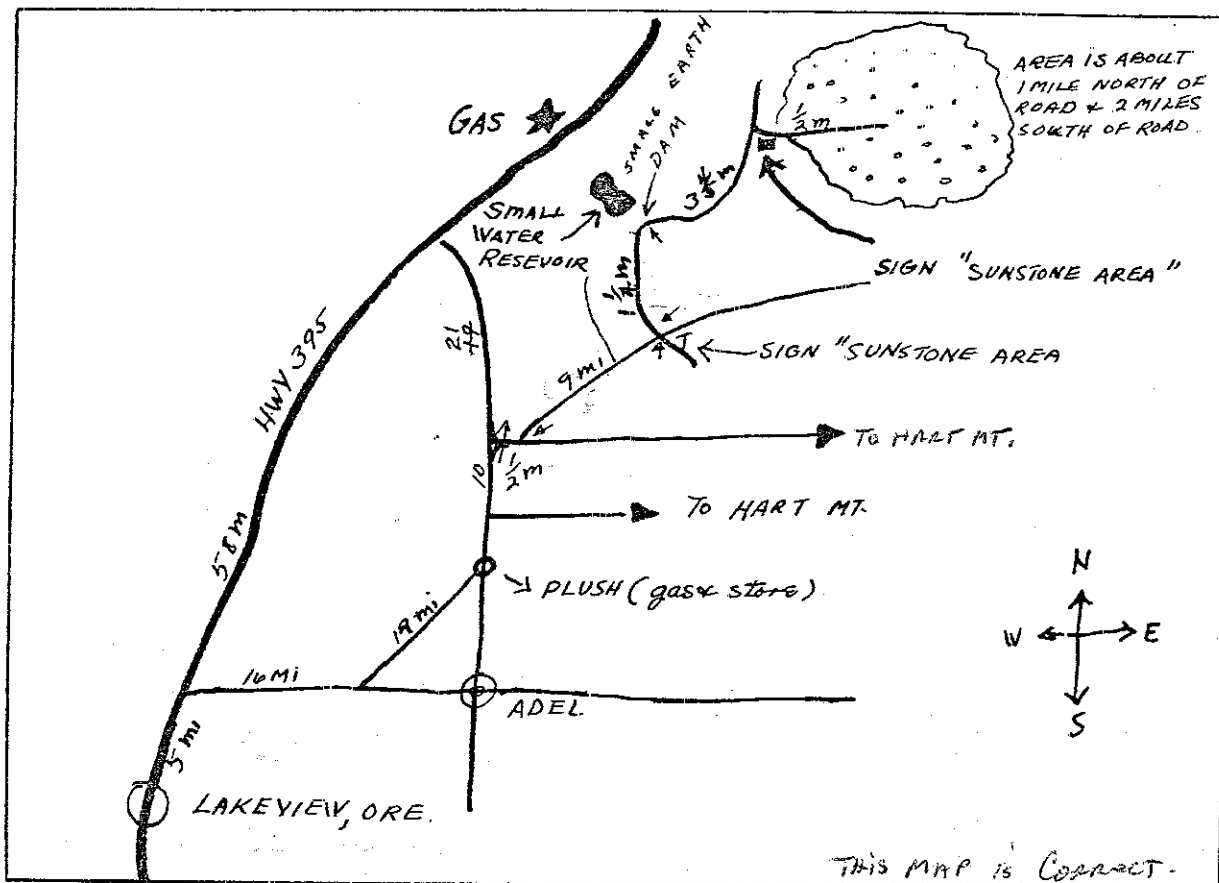
- 1) Dremel Universal stand 12 1/2" high
- 2) Jacobs key chuck
- 3) 1/15th ball bearing, 5000 R.P.M. motor
- 4) 6 speed rheostat
- 5) Table feed, depth locking device
- 6) Rotating drill head, left and right for carving, buffing, polishing

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SUN STONE AREA



The sunstones are a Feldspar (Bytownite) and most of them are clear faceting material only slightly yellow but if you are lucky you may find a few true sunstones that show the chatoyancy like a true moonstone only in a golden red color and those are the ones you hope for. The area is open sage brush country and you walk against the sun and see the pieces glittering. It is a long way to the nearest town so it is advisable to go in with more than one car; let some one know where you are going and when you plan on coming back. The roads are gravel but in good condition and a car should make it without any difficulty.

NOTICE TO POW WOW MEMBERS

If you have any newspaper clippings, pictures or stories pertaining to any of our Rockhound activities that would be of interest to others, send them in to our Club Historian, Mrs. Francis Atwood, 514 Violet Meadow, Tacoma, Washington, 98444, so we can keep a complete record of the interesting things we do throughout the year.

- Your Editors -

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MAP 01530

RAINBOW OBSIDIAN

14 MI. TO LAKEVIEW (DAVIS ROCK SHOP)

OREGON
CALIFORNIA

GOOSE
LAKE

5.0

2.0

LASSEN CREEK

BUCK CREEK
RANGER
STATION

ROYAL PURPLE
MINE

LASSEN
CREEK
CAMPGROUND

11.0

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1968 INFO

US 395

20.0

ALTURAS

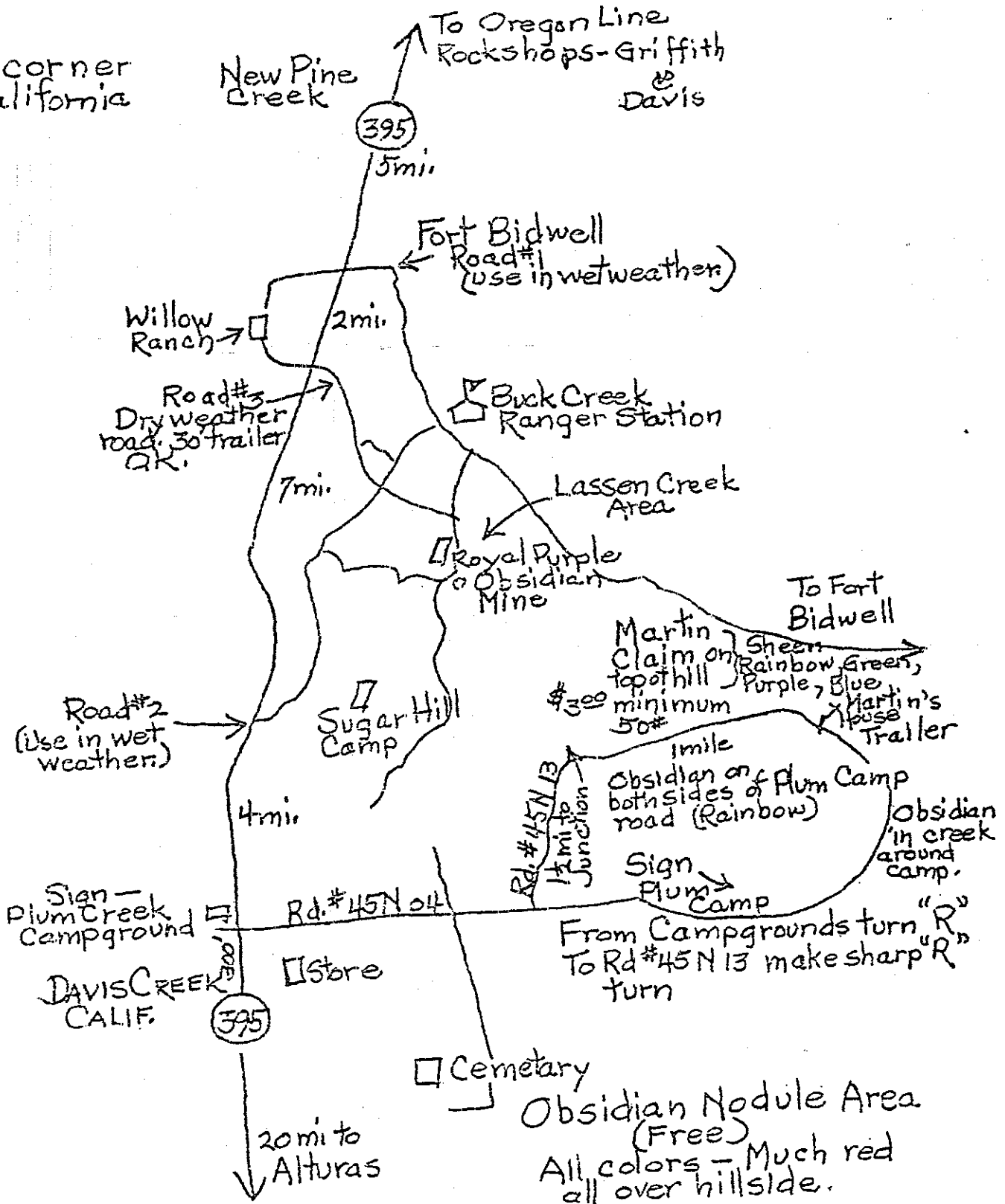
ROYAL PURPLE OBSIDIAN

LASSEN CREEK CALIF.

MAP 0156 A

Obsidian

N.E. corner
of California



LAST CHANCE CANYON

Last Chance Canyon is, first of all a gorgeous geological area with its chocolate, yellow, pink and red hills; and, second a fantastic gem locality with hunting areas too numerous to mention in this book. There are untold hours of enjoyable exploration in Last Chance Canyon for those who like to "see what they can find." The locality featured here was chosed because the material is very plentiful and of good quality. It is possible to reach the palm root in a passenger car, however a 4-wheel drive vehicle would be desirable.

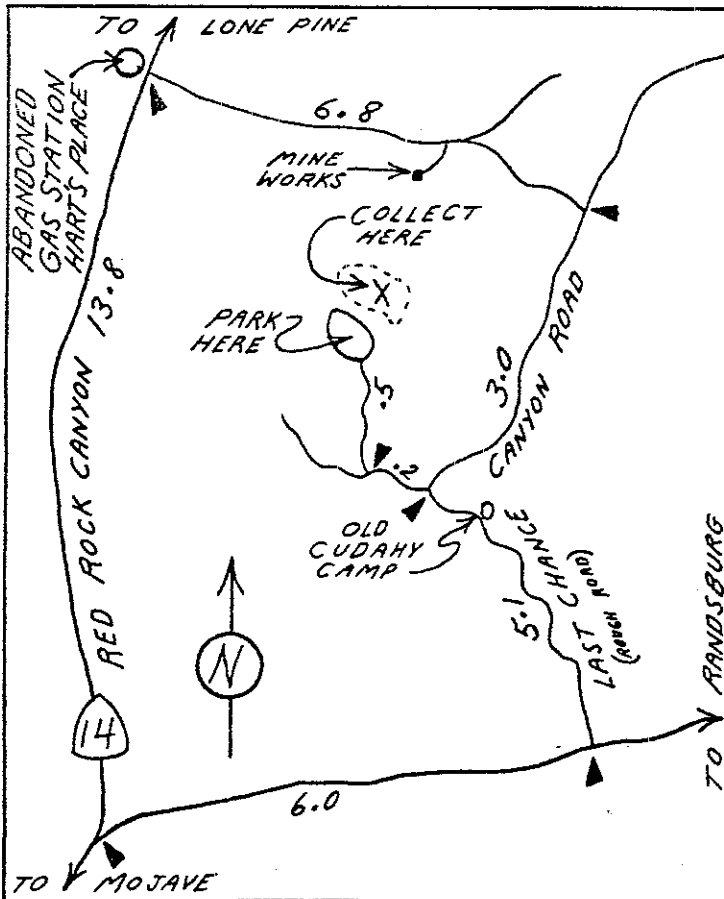
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Petrified Palm Root

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

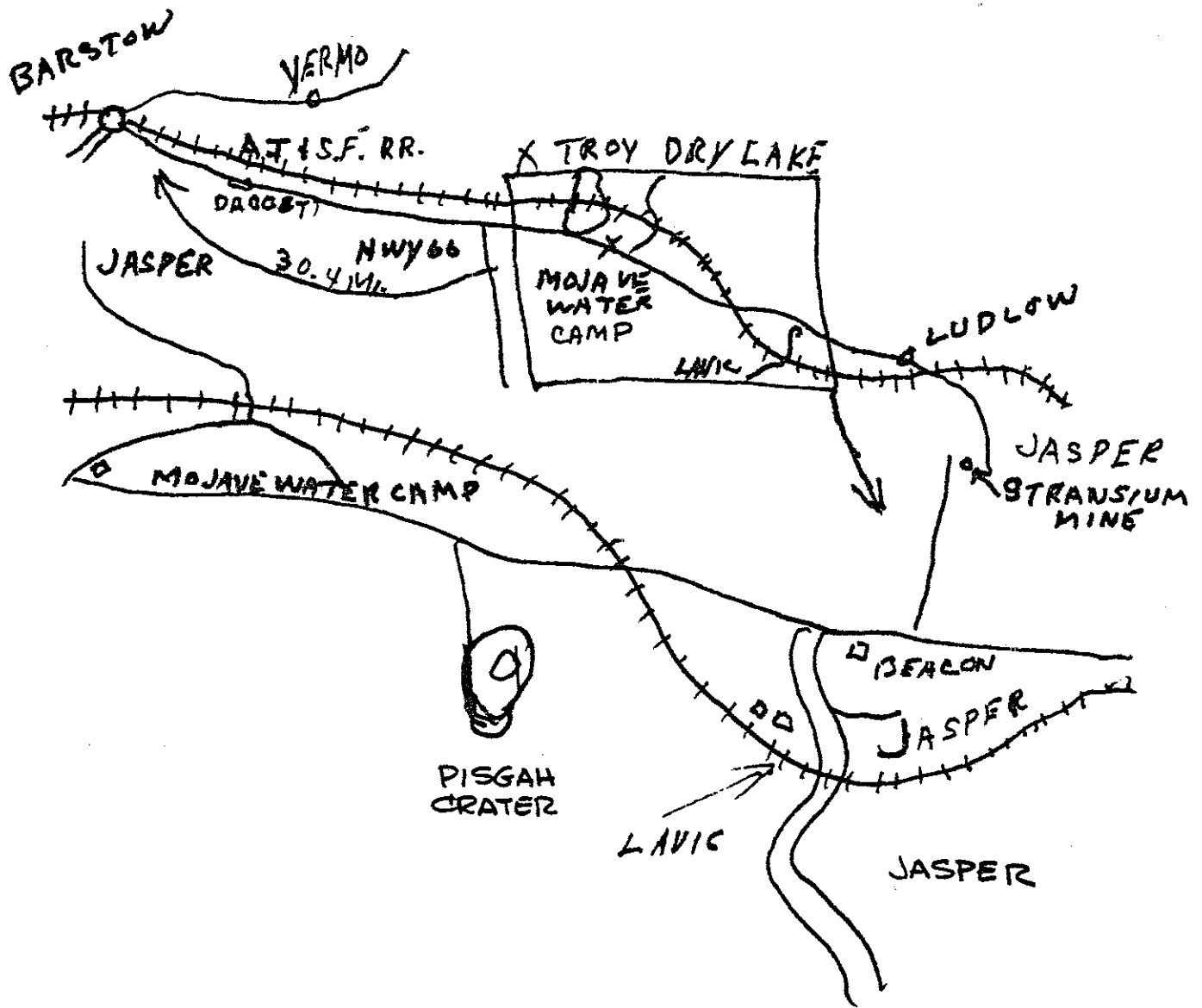
Mostly dark brown agate containing some blue agate sections. Look closely and you can see the palm root fibers and eyes as contrasting, light colored agate in the brown. Some pieces contain much more of the palm than others. This is a very good grade agate and it takes an excellent polish. Best suited for jewelry.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

HOW TO GET THERE The route from Highway 14 is described here as it is the easiest to traverse. At 13.8 miles north of Mojave on left is abandoned buildings of Hart's Place. Directly opposite Hart's Place a good dirt road heads east off Hwy 14 across a cattle guard and out across open flat lands. Take this road approximately 5 miles and you will pass a fairly good sized mining operation on



the right. Stay on main road which now drops down and follows washbed to junction with Last Chance Canyon Rd. which is 6.8 miles from turnoff at Hwy 14. From here you will view the spectacular pink hues in the hills bordering the washbed. In the bluffs along the road you will notice many old gold prospect holes of yesteryear. Continue down washbed 3 miles (watch for sandy spots) to main crossroad. (To the left is site of Cudahy Camp, once a thriving gold camp.) Turn right .2 mile, then right again around base of hill and bear left .5 mile toward columnar hills. This last .5 mile is sometimes rough from winter storms and may require 4-wheel drive. Park on level area and hike across the narrow wash to slope of hill. The petrified palm is in float all over slope.



LAVIC JASPER FIELDS 5

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

MAP 0163A