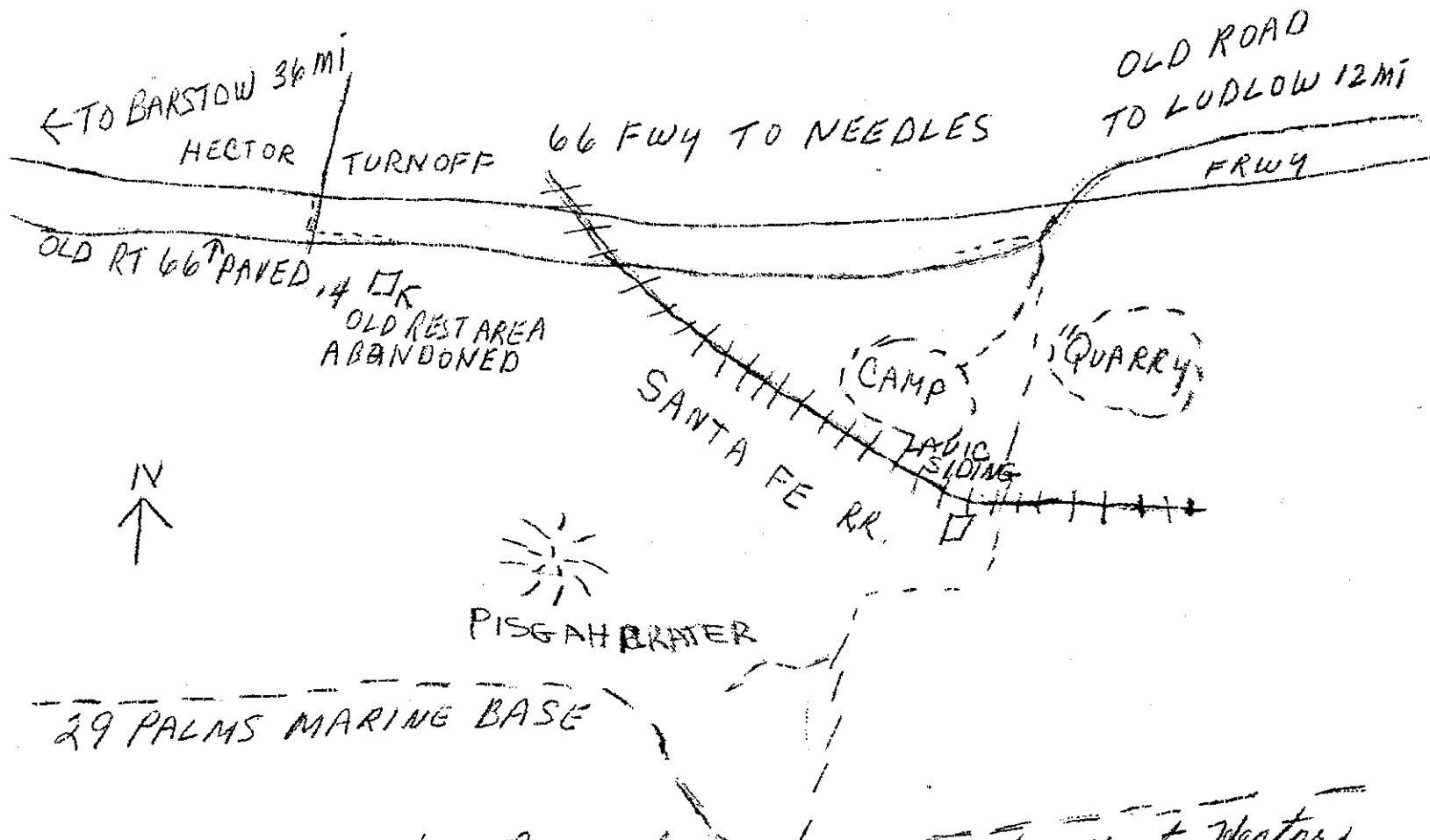


MAP 0163 B

LUDLOW

LUDLOW

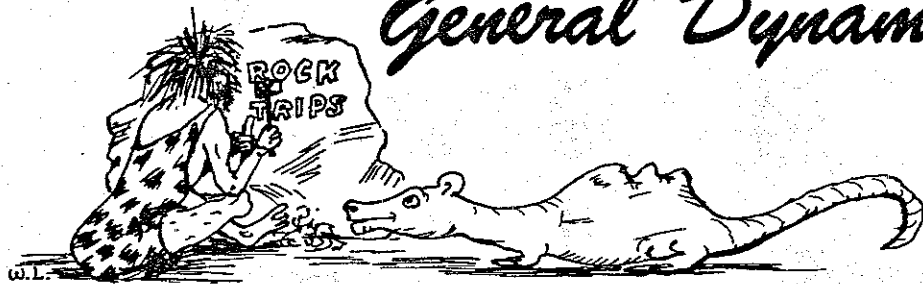
MAP TO LAVIC SIDING APP.
170 MILES FROM NORWALK



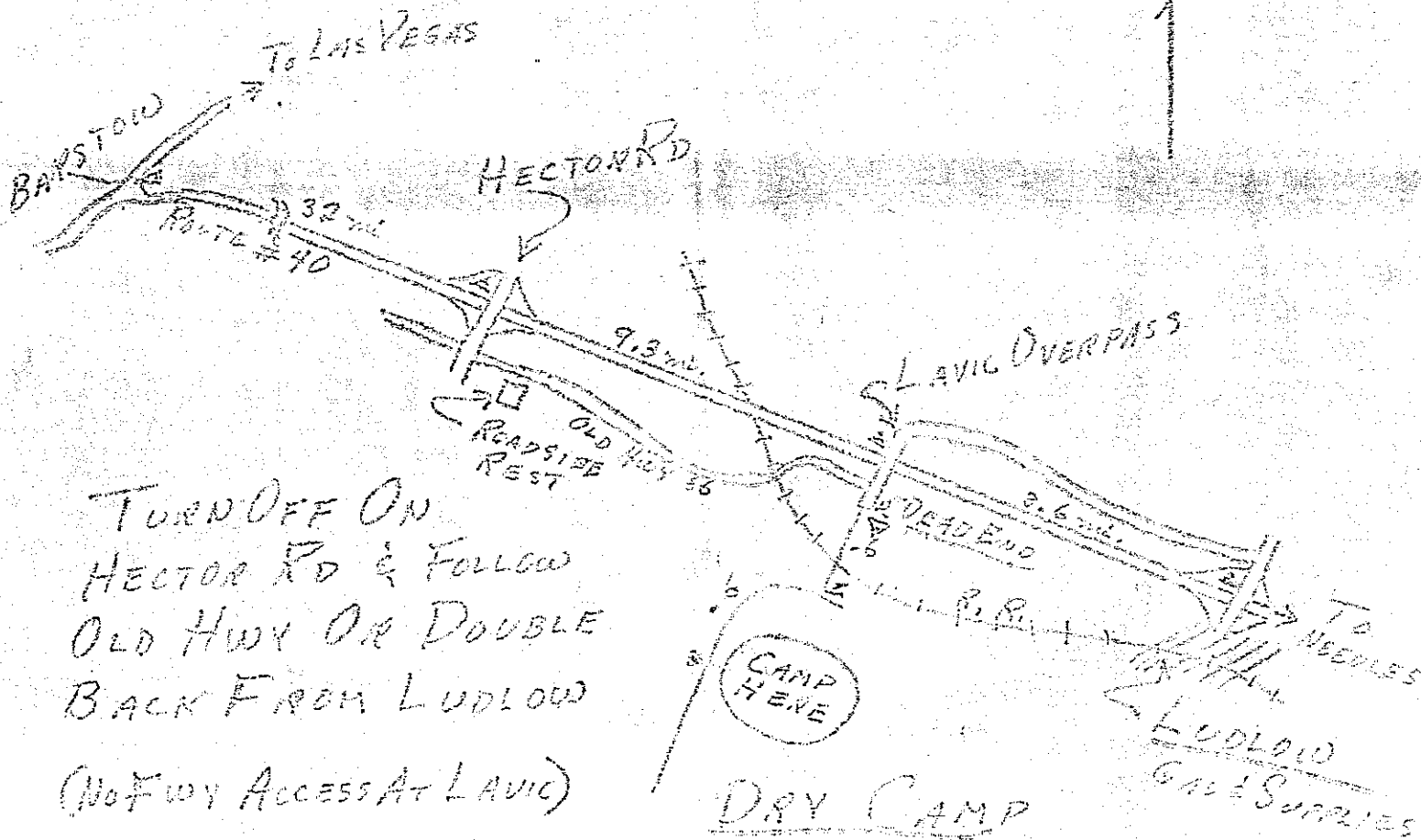
From Barstow Proceed east on 66 freeway to Hector turnoff turn south (Right) and almost immediately turn east again on the old road. Just as the road turns under the freeway, a desert road will be seen on your right. You will be in sight of Camp. Material is Jasper. No digging tools are need to get the Jasper but bring some anyway for the agate. Dry Camp bring water & fire wood

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



MATERIAL - JASPER & AGATE



TURN OFF ON
HECTOR RD & FOLLOW
OLD HWY OR DOUBLE
BACK FROM LUDLOW
(NO FWY ACCESS AT LAVIC)

DRY CAMP
BRING WOOD
& WATER

MAP 0163 D

LONELY BUTTE PETRIFIED REED

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Petrified Reed, 2) Petrified Palm Fiber

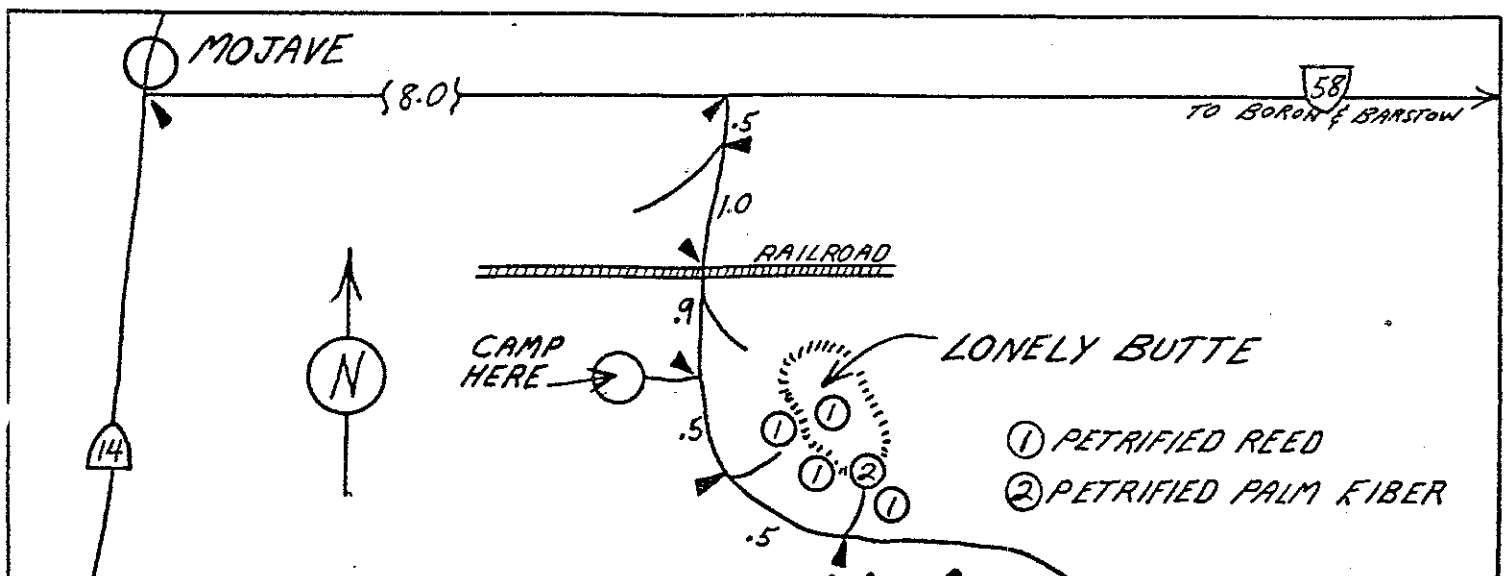
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Petrified Reed. This material occurs as float in all shades of brown. You will be able to recognize it by the reed pattern which shows good cellular structure. Most of this reed is too porous for cutting. Good cutting pieces can be found, though, by selecting the darker brown chunks of solid agate showing fewer reeds than the porous variety. This reed is found around the westerly side of the butte as well as on the top.

2) Petrified Palm Fiber. This is a good grade palm fiber which occurs as grayish-brown to dark brown pieces. When viewed closely the fiber eyes can be easily recognized on a break across the fiber grains. To reach this material, walk up the dirt tracks to the end of the road and then go east along the side of the butte. Although the palm fiber is not as plentiful as the reed, it is well worth hunting for, as it cuts into beautiful cabochons.

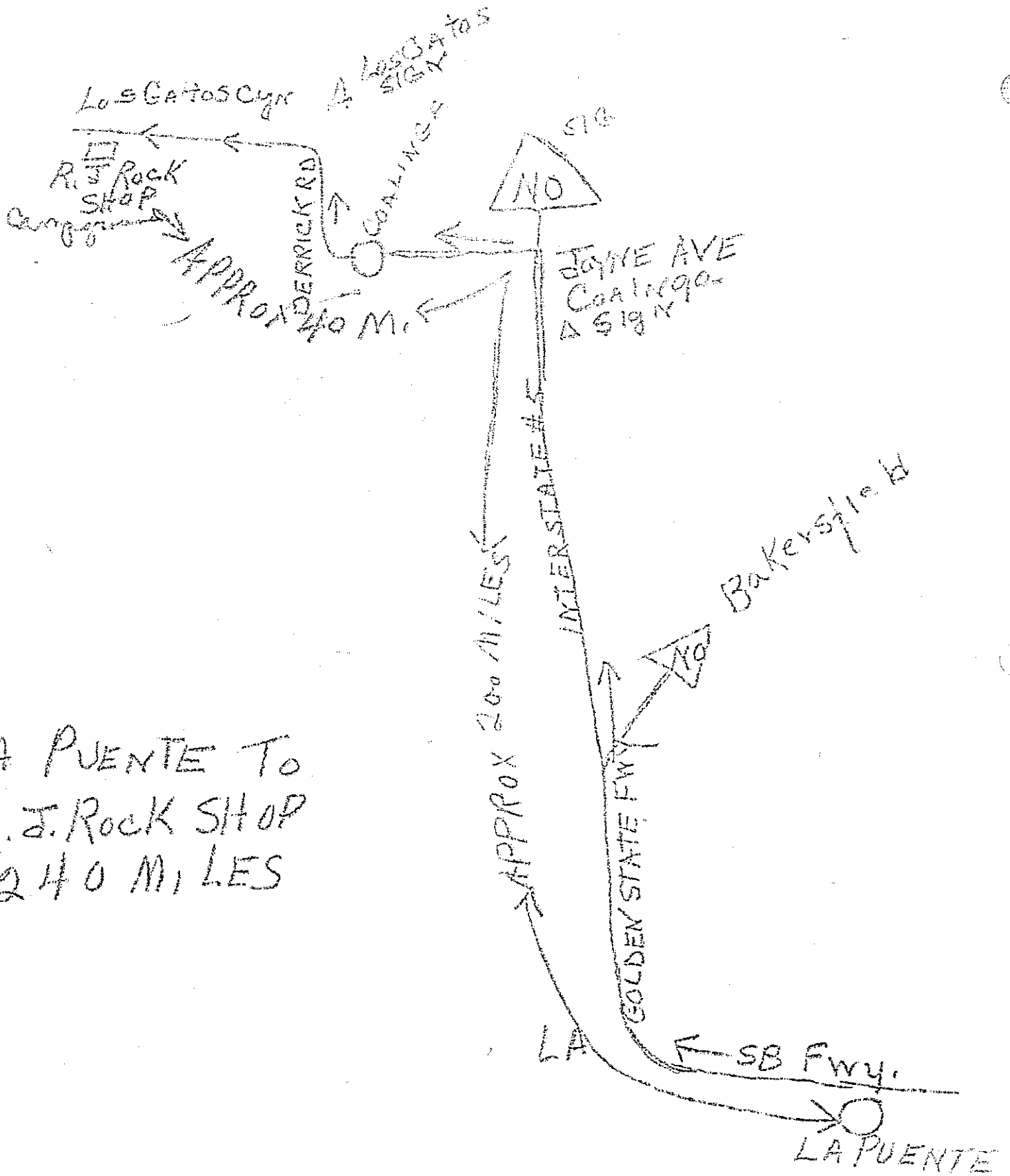
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

HOW TO GET THERE Highway 58 from Mojave cuts across vast, level desert floor interrupted only by the Joshua trees and solitary buttes projecting skyward. At 8 miles east of Mojave, turn right onto a well-traveled dirt road. The highway was once located to the south and you will soon cross what is left of the macadam. Continue to the railroad tracks (1.5 miles), cross the tracks and take right hand road. Continue for .9 mile. Here a road branches right to a spot suitable for camping. Follow main road .5 mile. The road to the left goes a short distance to the foot of Lonely Butte. You can find some root and fiber here. However it is best to stay on the main road for another .5 mile and then turn left onto dirt tracks (toward butte). Take it slow and easy going up dirt tracks about .3 mile. Then walk east across small, dry washes. You should be seeing pieces of reed all around. At the end of the dirt tracks is the palm fiber.



MAP 0166A

LA PUENTE TO
R. J. ROCK SHOP
240 MILES



MAP 0170 A

LUCERNE VALLEY "BUGEYE" RHYOLITE

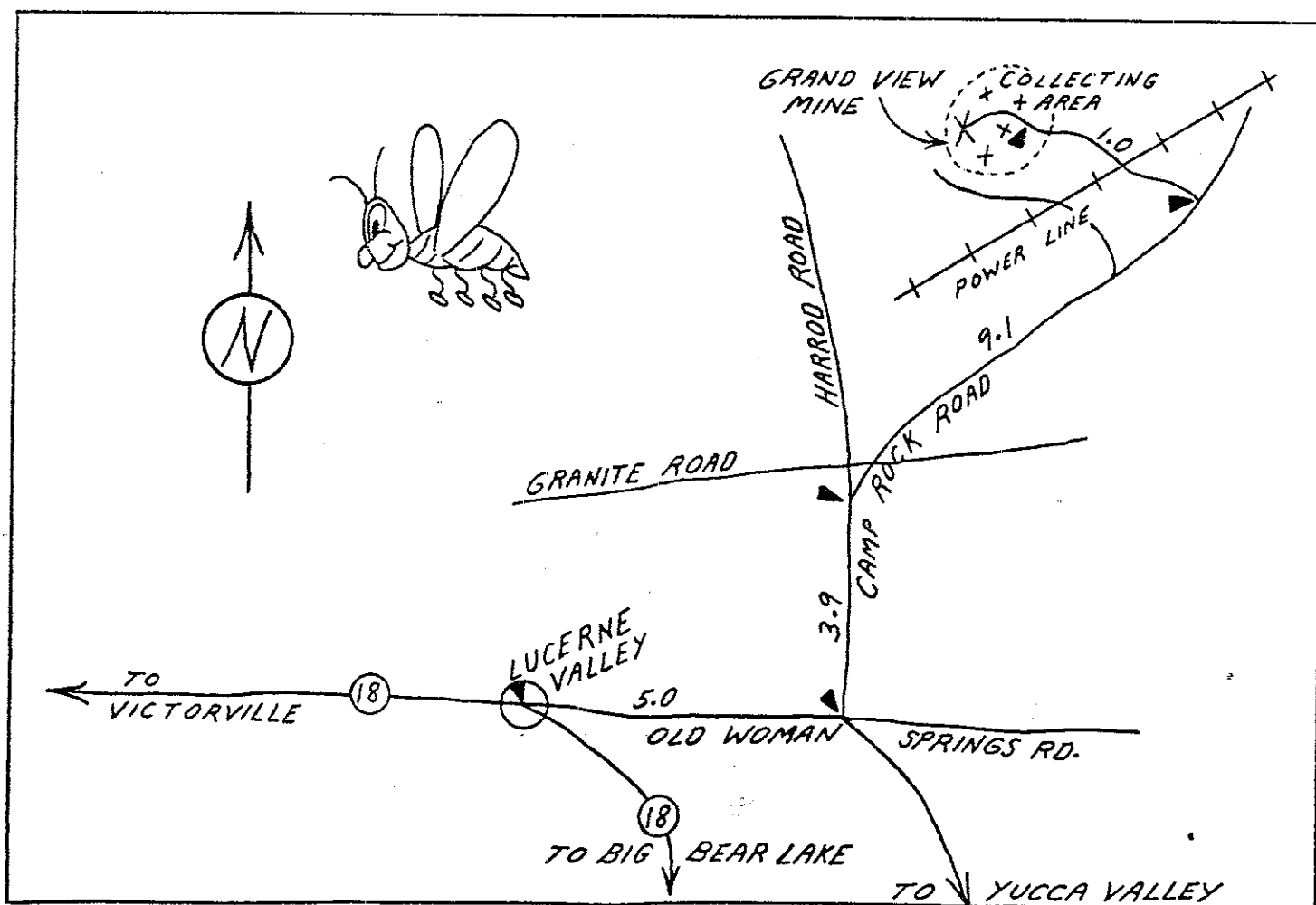
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Rhyolite-Porphry (Bugeye Rhyolite)

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

Occurs as black, gray, yellow, cream, red and white porphyritic rhyolite. The freckled appearance has caused this material to be called "bugeye" rhyolite. It lies in float and ranges in size from small to good sized chunks. It is quite plentiful, so be selective and take only good quality pieces. Makes excellent bookends, spheres and cabochons.

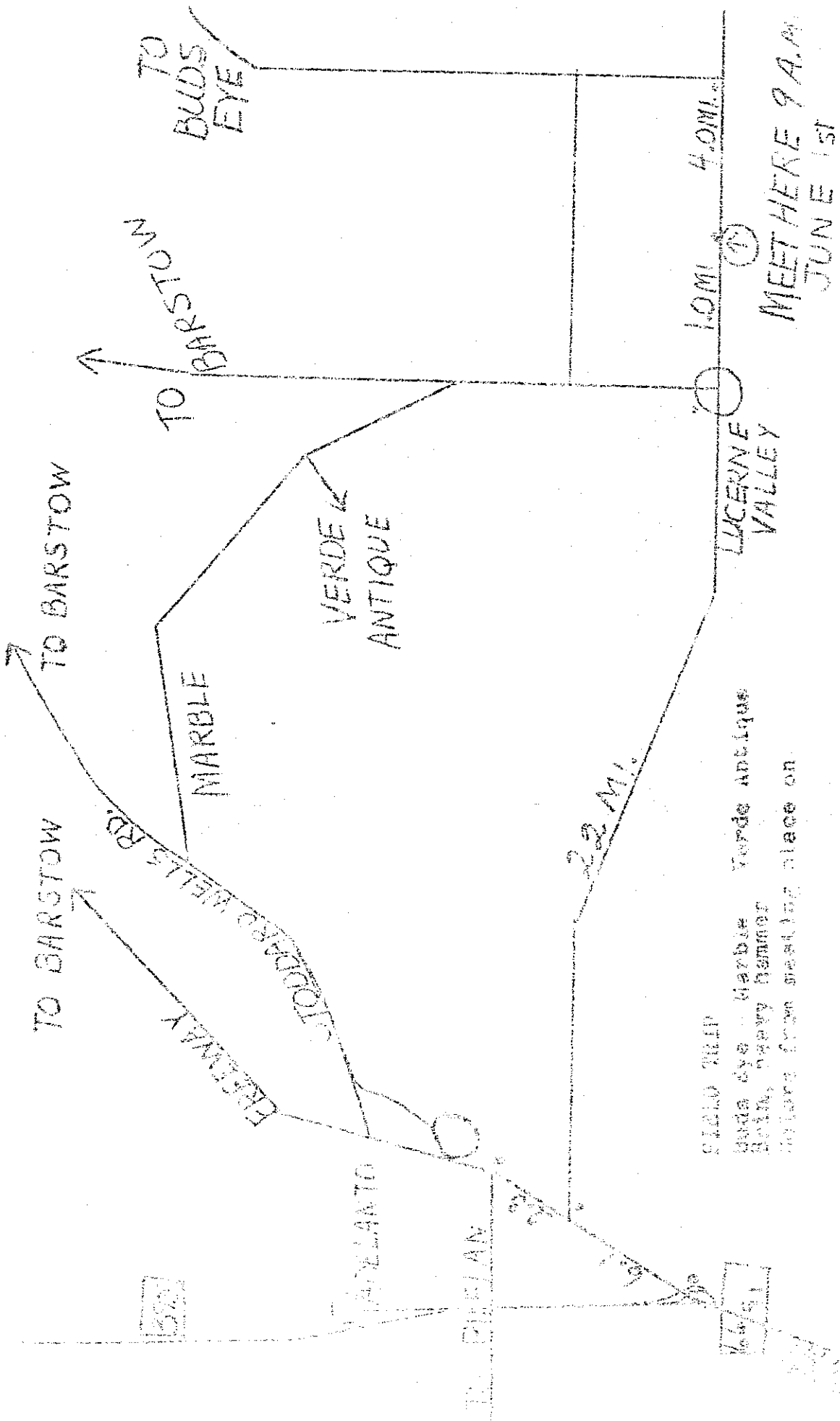
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick.

HOW TO GET THERE From Victorville take Highway 18 to Lucerne Valley. Keep right and proceed 5 miles on Old Woman Springs Road (Highway 247). Turn left onto Camp Rock Road and go 3.9 miles, then bear right and continue on graded Camp Rock Road another 9.1 miles. At this point, turn left onto fair dirt road and go about a mile. The rhyolite is found in float over this aluvial fan up to the base of the mountain. It might be interesting to note that at the end of the road is the Grand View Gold Mine, which has been inactive since 1934. Free gold occurred in the silicified rhyolite. With a little luck, you may find a nice specimen of gold by breaking the rhyolite lying on the mine dump and keeping a sharp eye out for the free gold. It has been found!



MAP 0173 A

LUCERNE VALLEY



MAP 0173 B

3 REED & RROWU
MOSS AGATE

LAST 1/4 MILE VERY
NARROW & ROUGH.

TO CRUCERO
(JEeps ONLY)

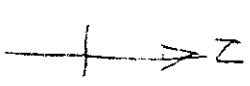
DPV
LAVY

4.5

SMALL RED BUTTES ON
ALLUVIAL FAN

NEAR NORTH
SANDY WASH

ONYX
LOCATION



LUDLOW

USGC

GAS LINE

2.1

3.5

3.1

1.6

1.4

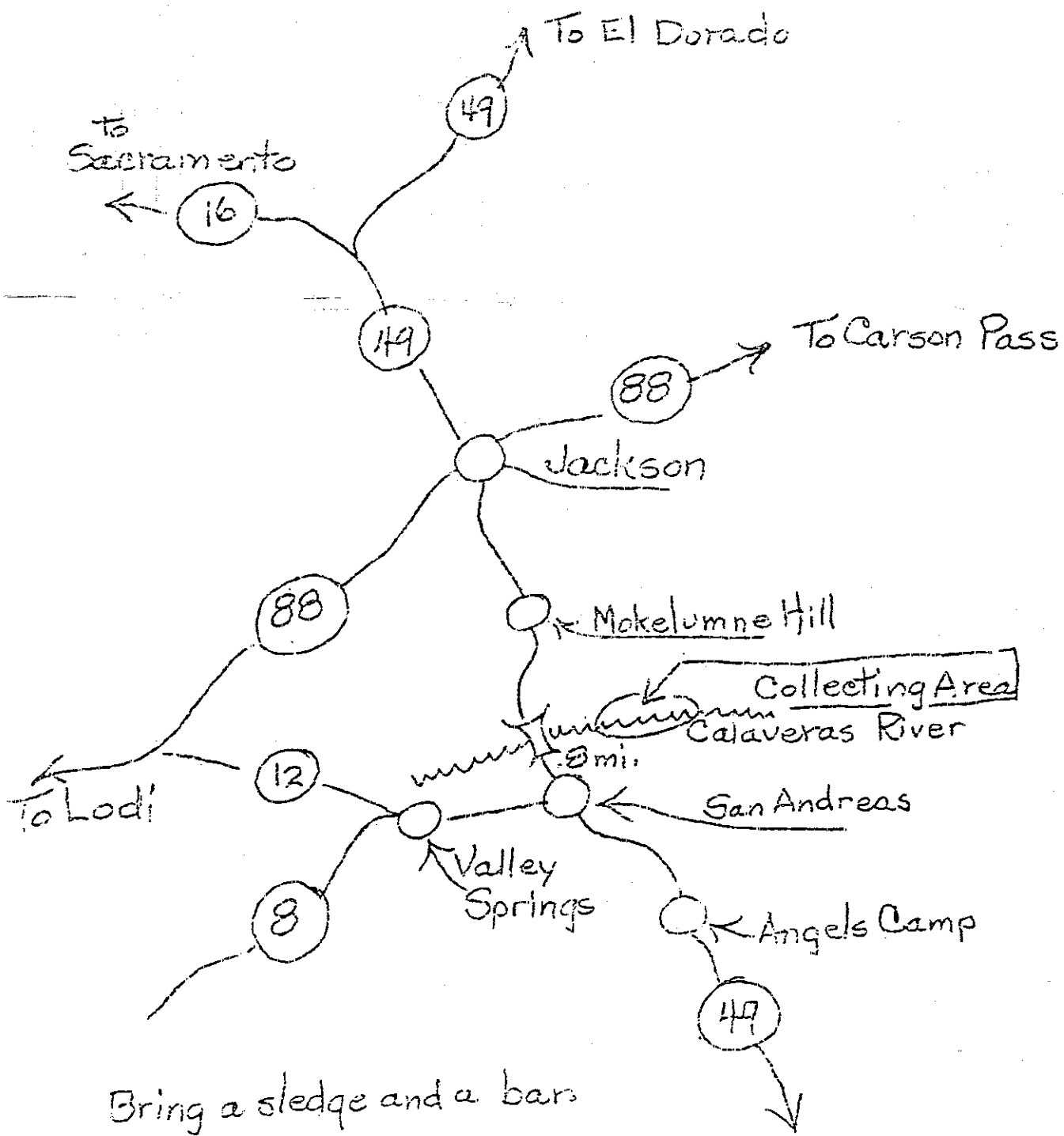
1.4

LUDLOW

MAP 176 A

LUDLOW

"Birds Eye Serpentine"



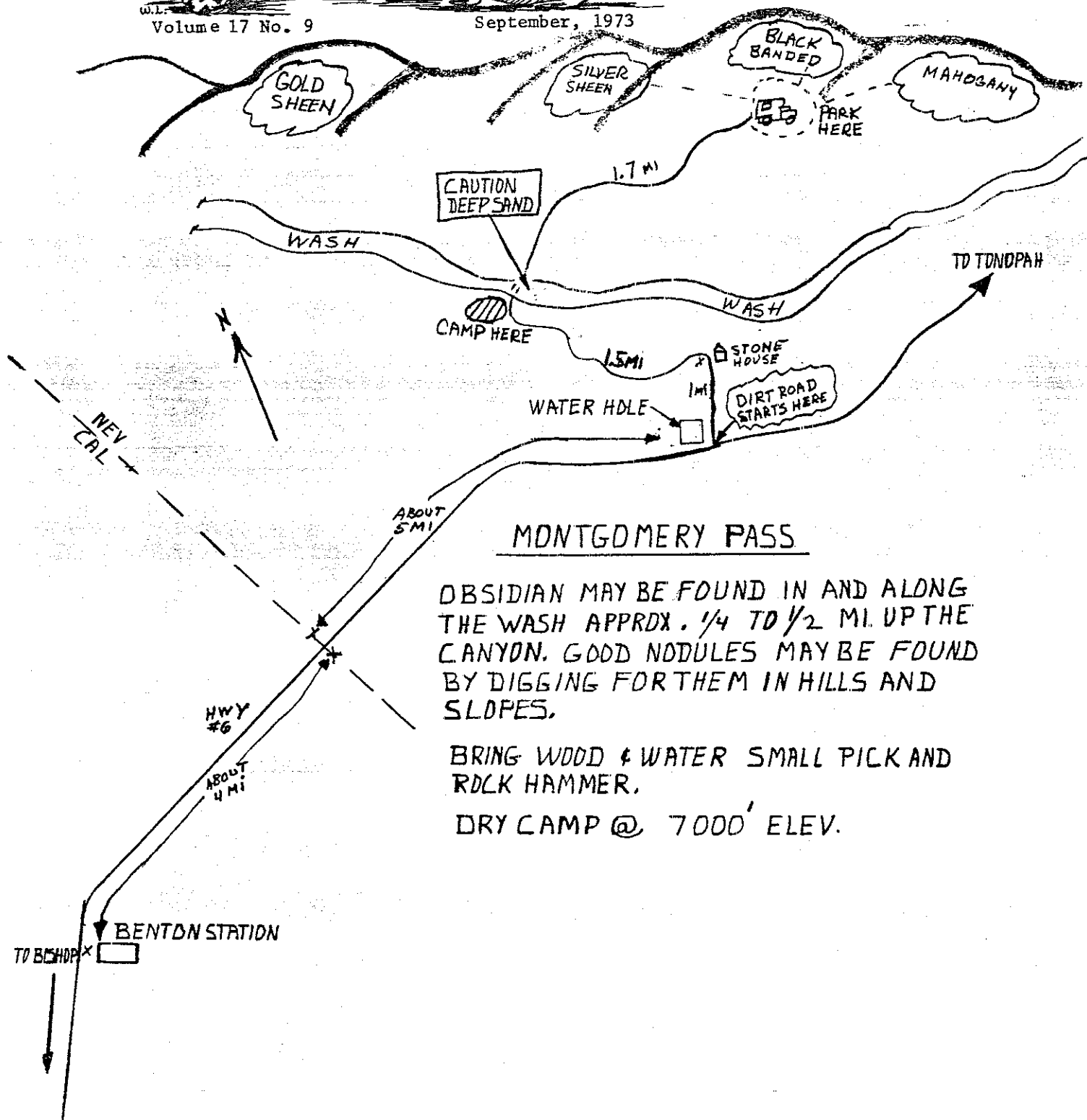
General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



Volume 17 No. 9

September, 1973



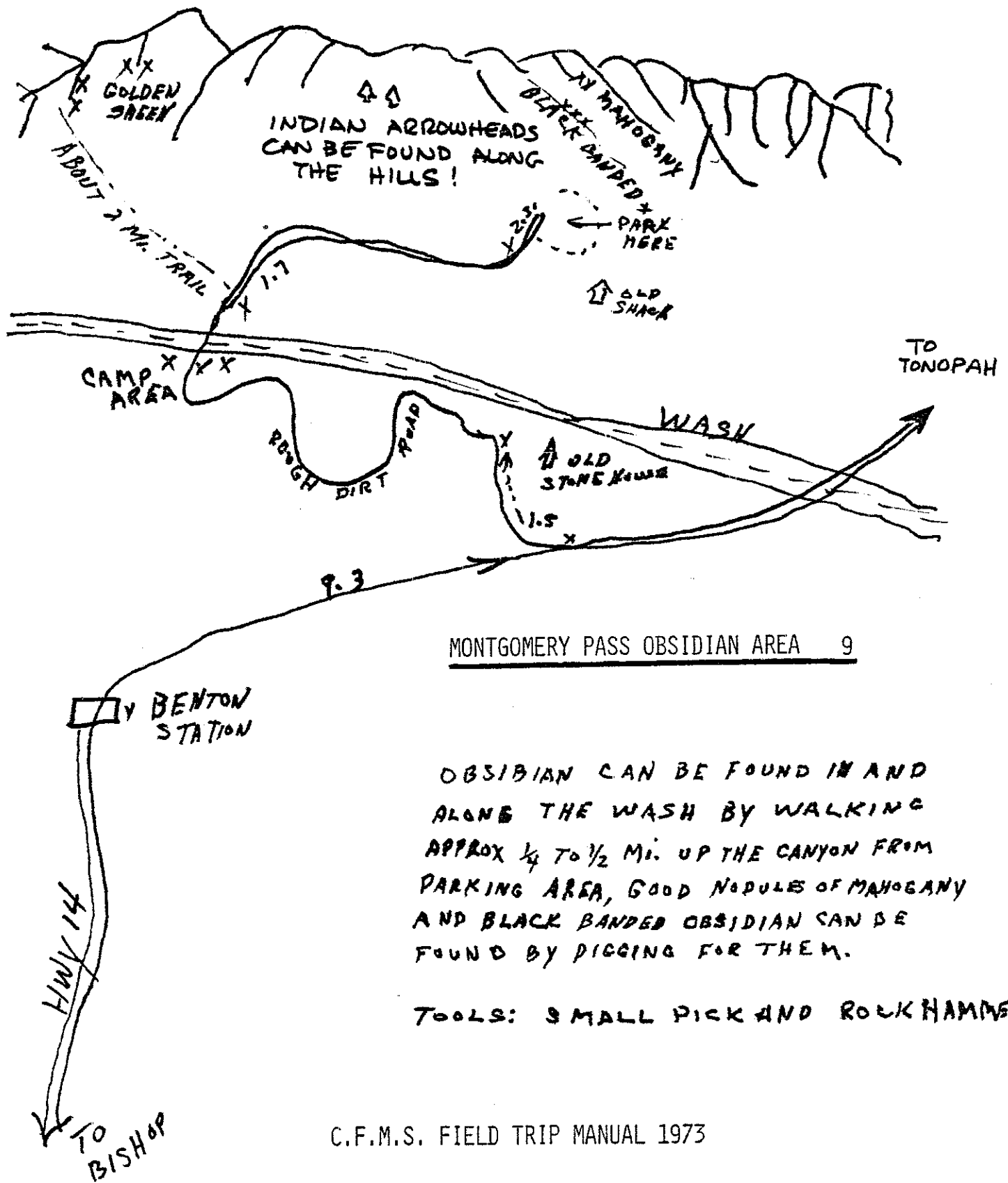
MONTGOMERY PASS

OBSIDIAN MAY BE FOUND IN AND ALONG THE WASH APPROX. $\frac{1}{4}$ TO $\frac{1}{2}$ MI. UP THE CANYON. GOOD NODULES MAY BE FOUND BY DIGGING FOR THEM IN HILLS AND SLOPES.

BRING WOOD & WATER SMALL PICK AND ROCK HAMMER.

DRY CAMP @ 7000' ELEV.

MAP 0210A



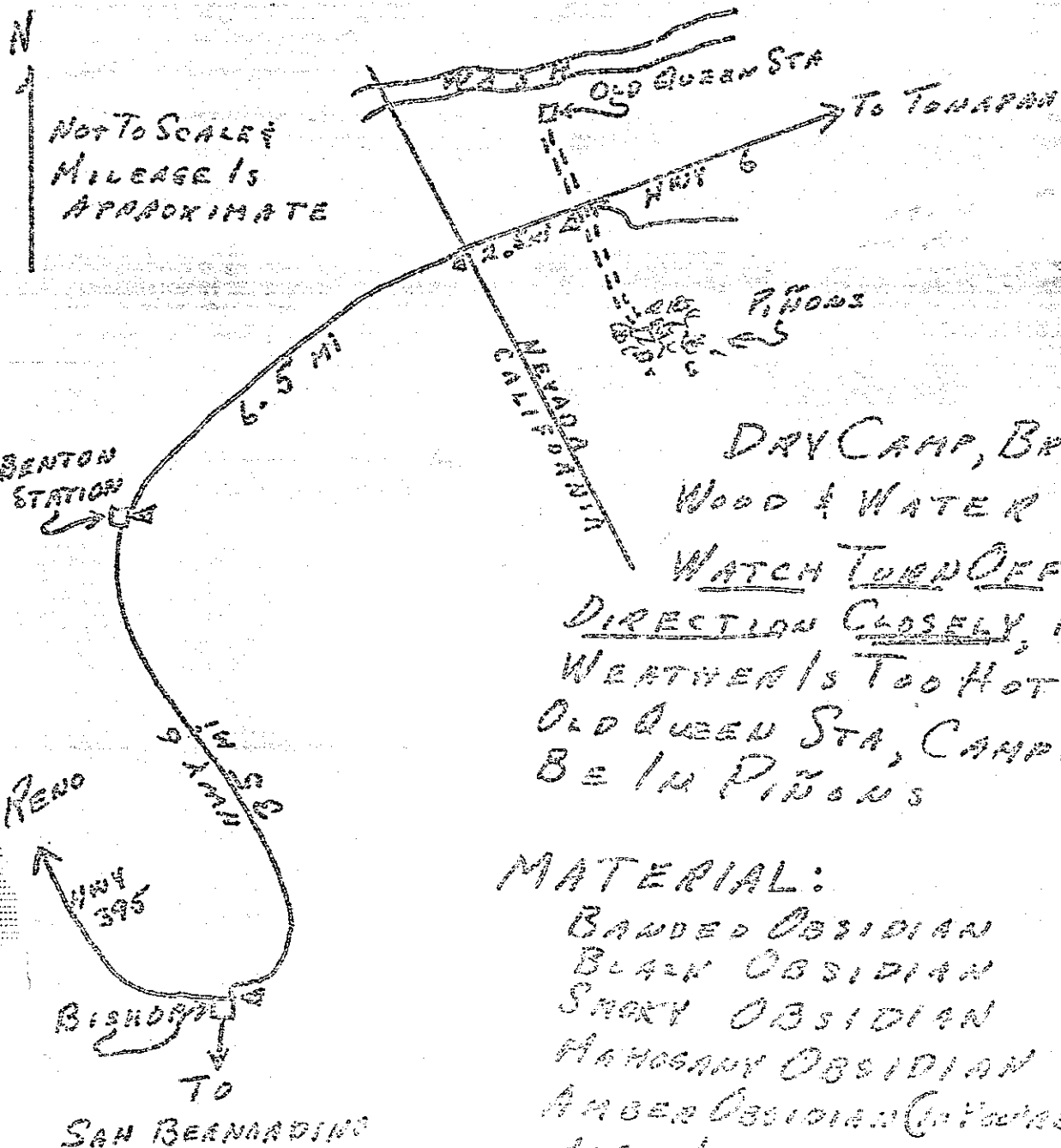
MAP 0210 B

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



MONT GOMERY PASS



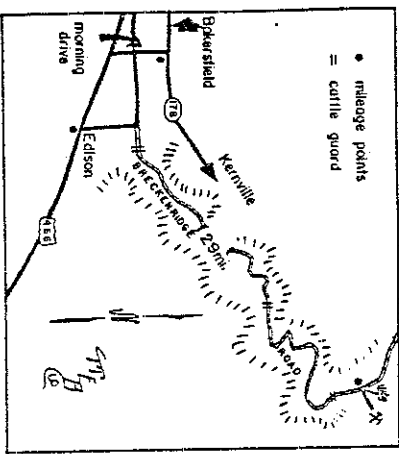
Mt. Breckenridge Rose Quartz

By Jan S. Paul
Bakersfield, California

Deposits of quartz and quartzite are not rare, nor of themselves are they particularly valuable in dollars and cents. However, a well formed crystal of quartz, delicately shaded with pink or rose is a thing of beauty. Well up on the western slope of Mt. Breckenridge, where it overlooks the south end of the San Joaquin Valley of south-central California, is such a deposit.

It first came to our attention when friends, the Ottens, gave us some of the material. They told us it came from a mine a few miles below their cabin on Mt. Breckenridge. Naturally we wanted to know more about the deposit. They gave us directions and, a couple of days later, called to ask if we would care to make a trip to the mine and then on up to their cabin for the weekend. We would!

We met in downtown Bakersfield the following Saturday morning and headed east on State Highway 178 (Nile Street) to the outskirts of town. Just before we reached the radio transmitter, we turned right onto Morning Drive — this is the last street before the wide open spaces. We then kept a sharp lookout for the Breckenridge Mountain sign, as they had directed, about six blocks distant. We spotted the sign and



made a left turn. Our friends had work to do at their cabin so from here on they left us on our own. Once on this road there isn't any place to go but up the west slope of Breckenridge.

The road was so-so but easily negotiated. It is open all year because of the television transmitter for station KERO at the top. It is advertised as the highest such location in the west. From the point where we left Morning Drive, it was approximately 29 miles to the mine turnoff.

First the road ran through citrus orchards and down a majestic avenue of palm trees. Next we rolled over a cattle guard and into the peaceful grazing lands of the foothills. This land is part of the vast holding of the Kern County Land Company and while they guarantee passage across it, they do not guarantee immunity to those foolish enough to leave the marked road, so don't explore here.

Soon we were twisting and climbing up to the beginning of the timber. Our friends had told us not to hurry as it was a good pull and we couldn't make any real time anyway. We thought we were taking it easy but just the same our radiator started to boil. We had to find a fairly level place and stop. I wonder whether lemonade really is harmful to radiators?

On our way again after lemonade refreshments — both for us and the radiator — we began to see signs of life. In among the trees were quite a number of cabins scattered through the area. The road was narrow in spots and there were some sharp blind turns. Unless a person is completely oblivious to the feel of the car the road is perfectly safe.

We had passed over another cattle guard so when we came to the third one we started watching our mileage and

right. Our friends had told us that at approximately 28 miles there should be a track going off to the right with a sign with the name of the mine company. Our speedometer registered almost 29 miles but there it was! We turned right and climbed a rise, passing between two trees close to either side of the road (a tight spot for a truck) and came out at the mine. It is about a quarter-mile from the main road.

At one time the mine was under claim but has since been turned back to the government. It lies in the Sequoia National Forest and unless re-leased at some future date the area is open to collecting.

Surface material is weathered, so be prepared to do a little digging. A hammer and pick are musts and we found a little trenching shovel helpful, too.

Just one word — don't pick up more than you can handle. The only way out is the way you came. Remember it is downhill and you certainly don't need a lot of extra weight in back pushing.

We found the material quite beautiful

DeBeers Mines Synthesizes Industrial Diamonds

DeBeers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., announced at Johannesburg, South Africa, that it had developed man-made industrial diamonds, and that applications for patents had been filed in countries throughout the world. H. F. Oppenheimer, chairman of the board, admitted that it would be technically and economically possible to make them for commercial use, but added that the decision to do so was still pending. He did assert that the company had no plans to make gem diamonds.

The industrial diamonds produced in the DeBeers laboratory consist of a fine grit suitable for use in resinoid bonded grinding wheels. A representative of the company said that synthetic diamonds were not yet adaptable to metal bonded grinding wheels.

This news appeared in *Wall Street Journal*, November 18, 1959. Within two days, General Electric made public through the same medium that it had



Jan Paul is holding two samples of the rose quartz from Mt. Breckenridge. The outcrop in the background is rose quartz and it required only a short time to collect a good selection.

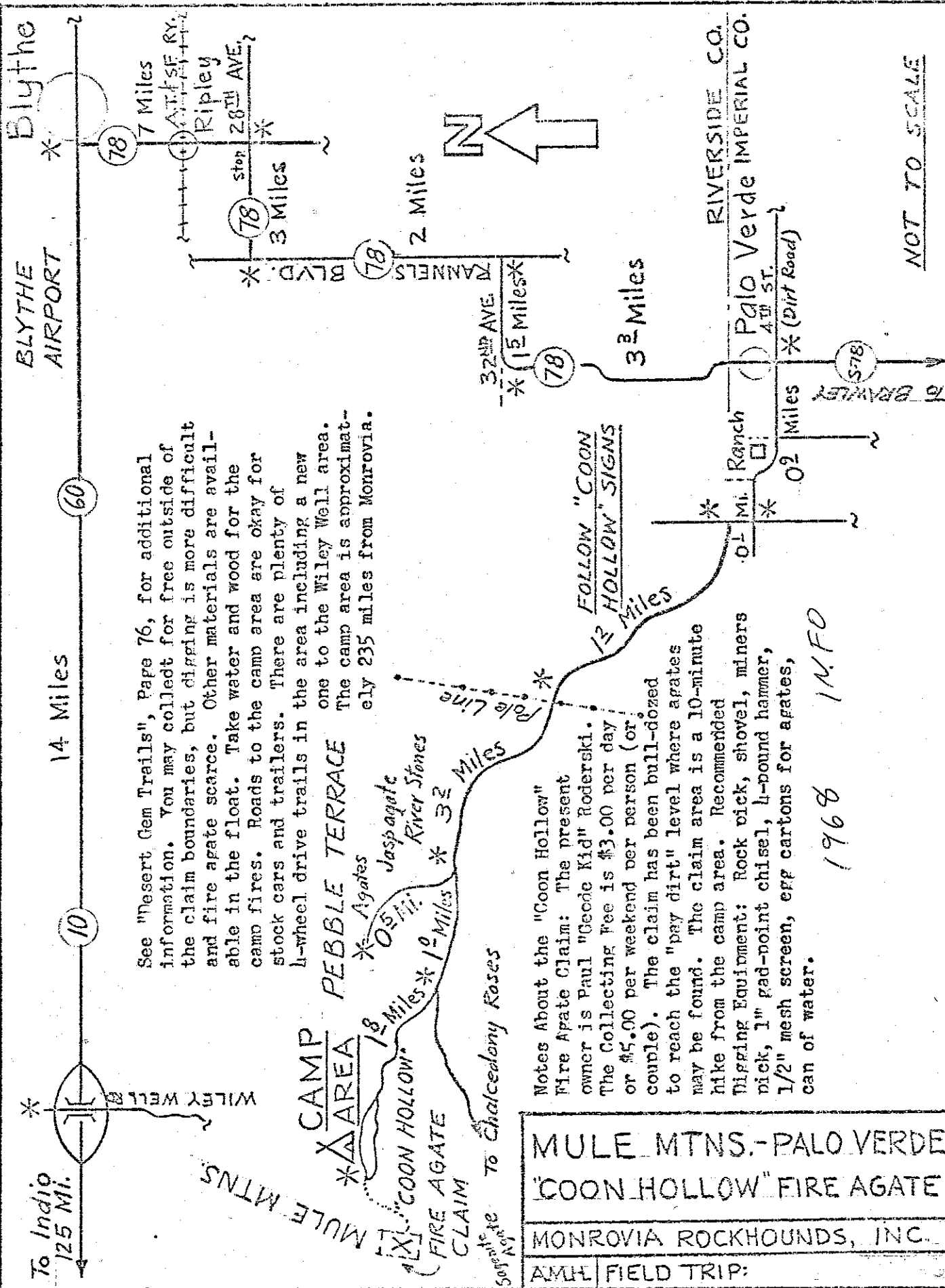
made industrial diamonds that can be used in metal bonded wheels, although the new stones are not yet on the market. GE describes the tiny diamonds as usually being single crystals in "blocky" shape, many of them having regular crystal faces. Colors range from light green to dark gray.

It has been estimated that General Electric produced about 750,000 carats of diamond in 1958, or approximately 10% of the American industrial diamond market, according to the financial newspaper. The manufacturer claims it can produce as much as 3.5 million carats a year if the demand warrants. Price per carat dropped from \$5.21 in 1957 to \$2.74 in 1959.

General Electric reports that it subjects ordinary graphite to pressures of from 800,000 to 1.8 million pounds per square inch at temperatures ranging from 2,200 to 4,400 degrees to transform it into diamond. The presence of a molten metal catalyst is vital to accelerate the chemical reaction.

MAP

0213 A



See "Desert Gem Trails", Page 76, for additional information. You may collect for free outside of the claim boundaries, but digging is more difficult and fire agate scarce. Other materials are available in the float. Take water and wood for the camp fires. Roads to the camp area are okay for stock cars and trailers. There are plenty of 4-wheel drive trails in the area including a new one to the Willey Well area. The camp area is approximately 235 miles from Monrovia.

Notes About the "Coon Hollow" Fire Agate Claim: The present owner is Paul "Geode Kid" Roderski. The Collecting Fee is \$3.00 per day or \$5.00 per weekend per person (or couple). The claim has been bulldozed to reach the "pay dirt" level where agates may be found. The claim area is a 10-minute hike from the camp area. Recommended Digging Equipment: Rock pick, shovel, miners pick, 1" gad-point chisel, 4-pound hammer, 1/2" mesh screen, egg cartons for agates, can of water.

1968 INFO

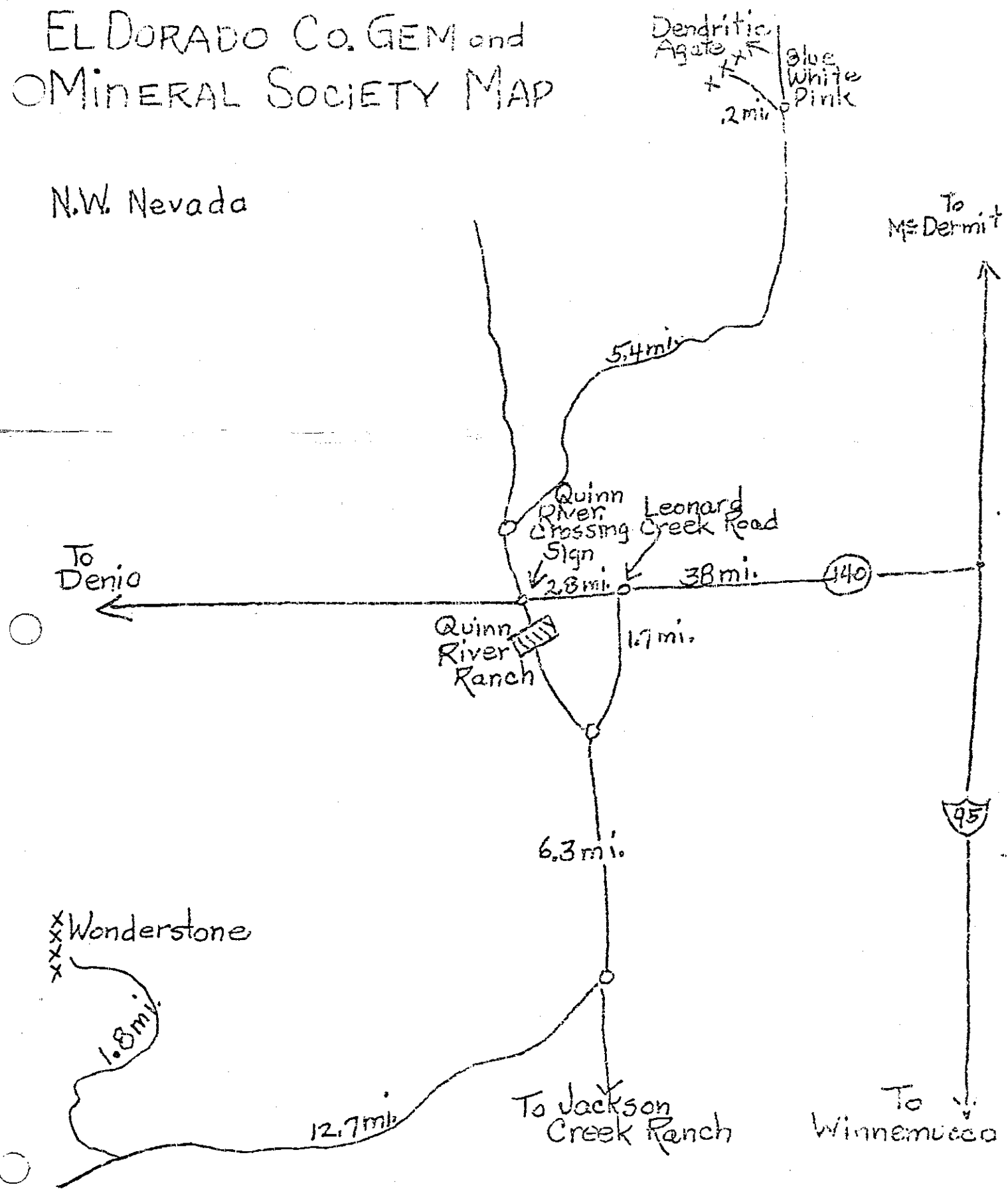
MULE MTNS. - PALO VERDE
 "COON HOLLOW" FIRE AGATE
 MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.
 AMH FIELD TRIP:

NOT TO SCALE

MAP 0216 A

EL DORADO CO. GEM and MINERAL SOCIETY MAP

N.W. Nevada



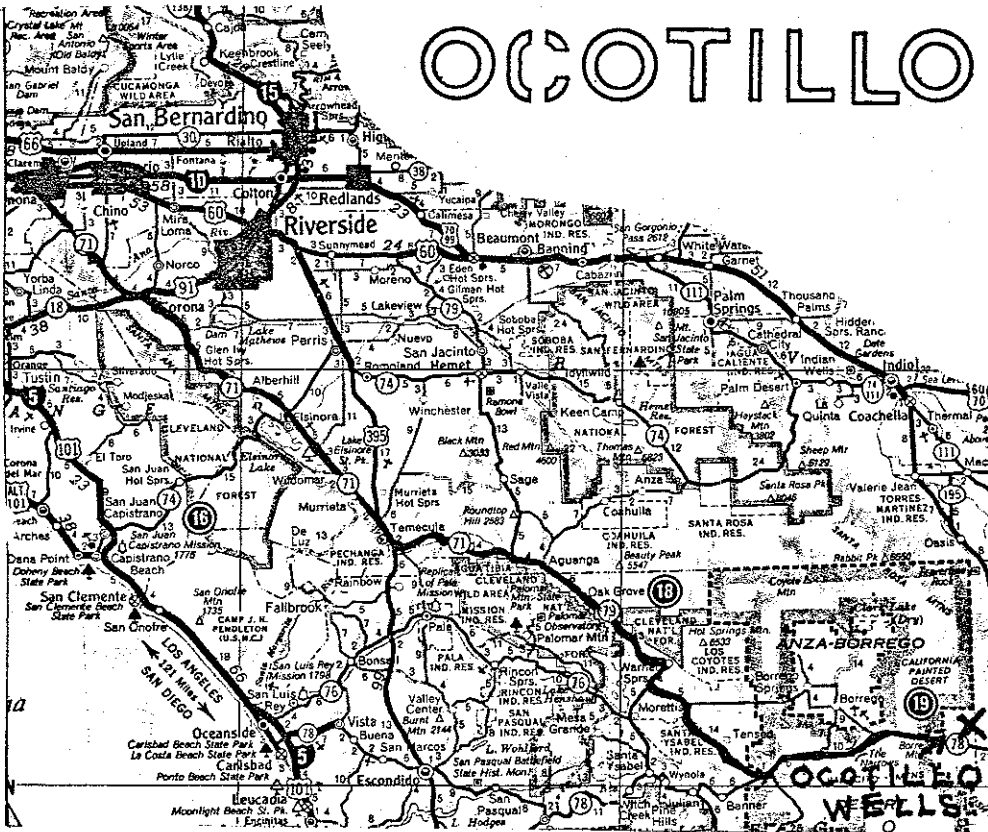
MAP 0220A

General Dynamics



ROCKHOUSES FIELD TRIPS

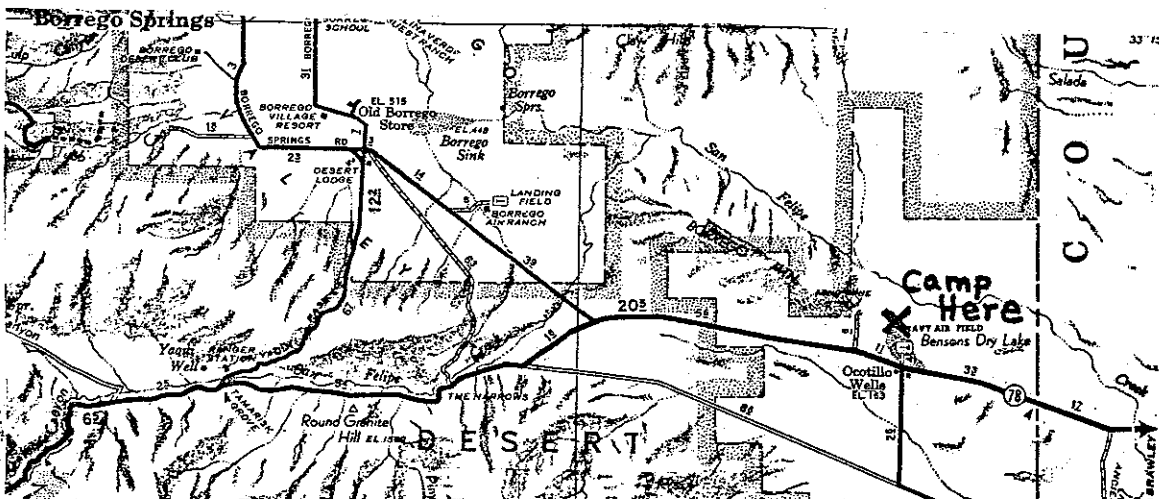
OCOTILLO WELLS



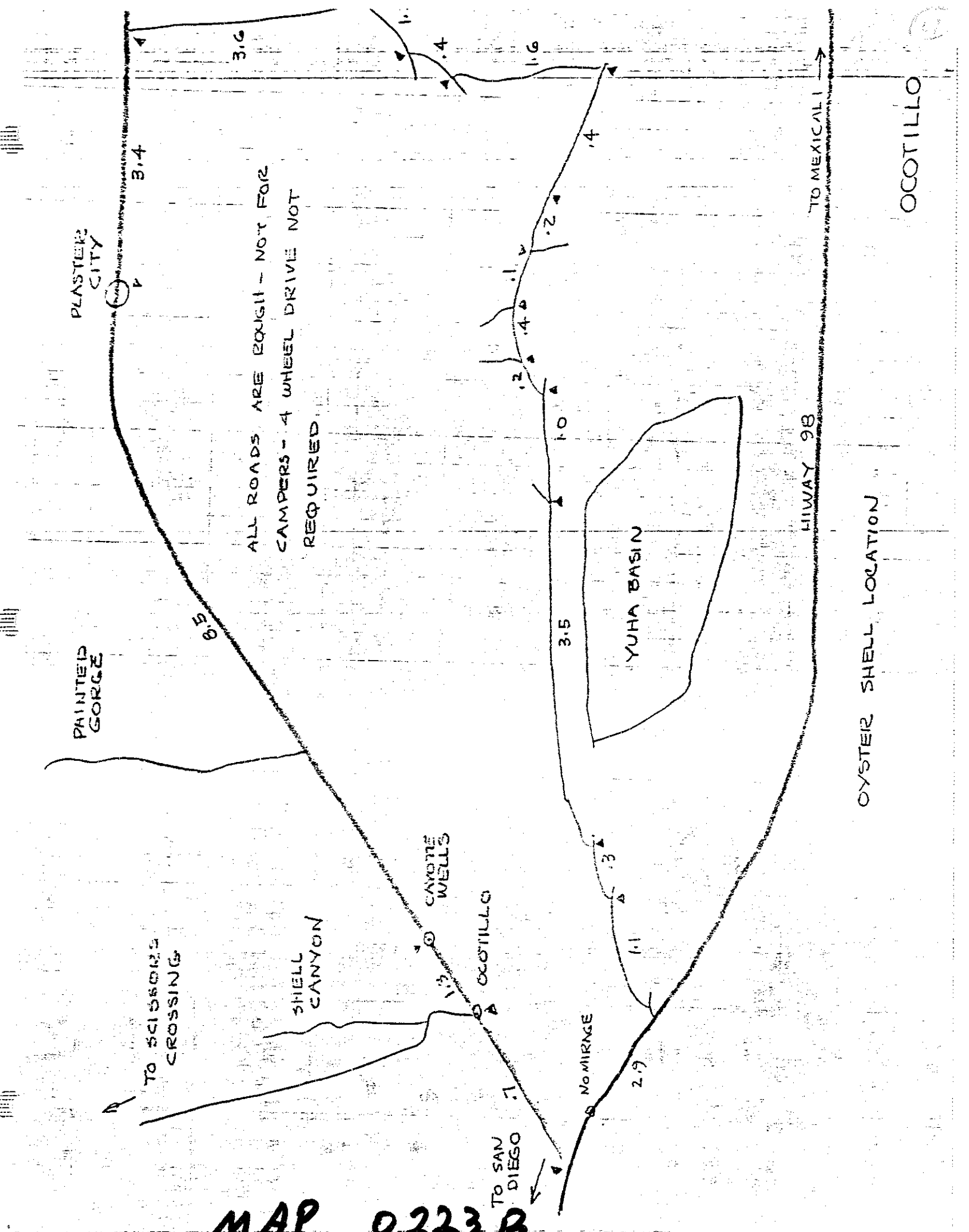
For petrified Wood and fossils.

Take State 71 and State 79 to Warner Hot Springs. 4 miles past Warner Hot Springs, turn left to State 78. Turn left on 78 to Ocotillo Wells. Go around Dry Lake on the East side to reach the camp area. The Dry Lake is an emergency airport and there is a stiff fine for driving across it.

Bring Fire Wood, and Water — the camp is dry.



MAP 0223 A



PLASTER CITY

PAINTED GORGE

ALL ROADS ARE ROUGH - NOT FOR CAMPERS - 4 WHEEL DRIVE NOT REQUIRED

YUHA BASIN

Ocotillo

Ocotillo

TO SCISSORS CROSSING

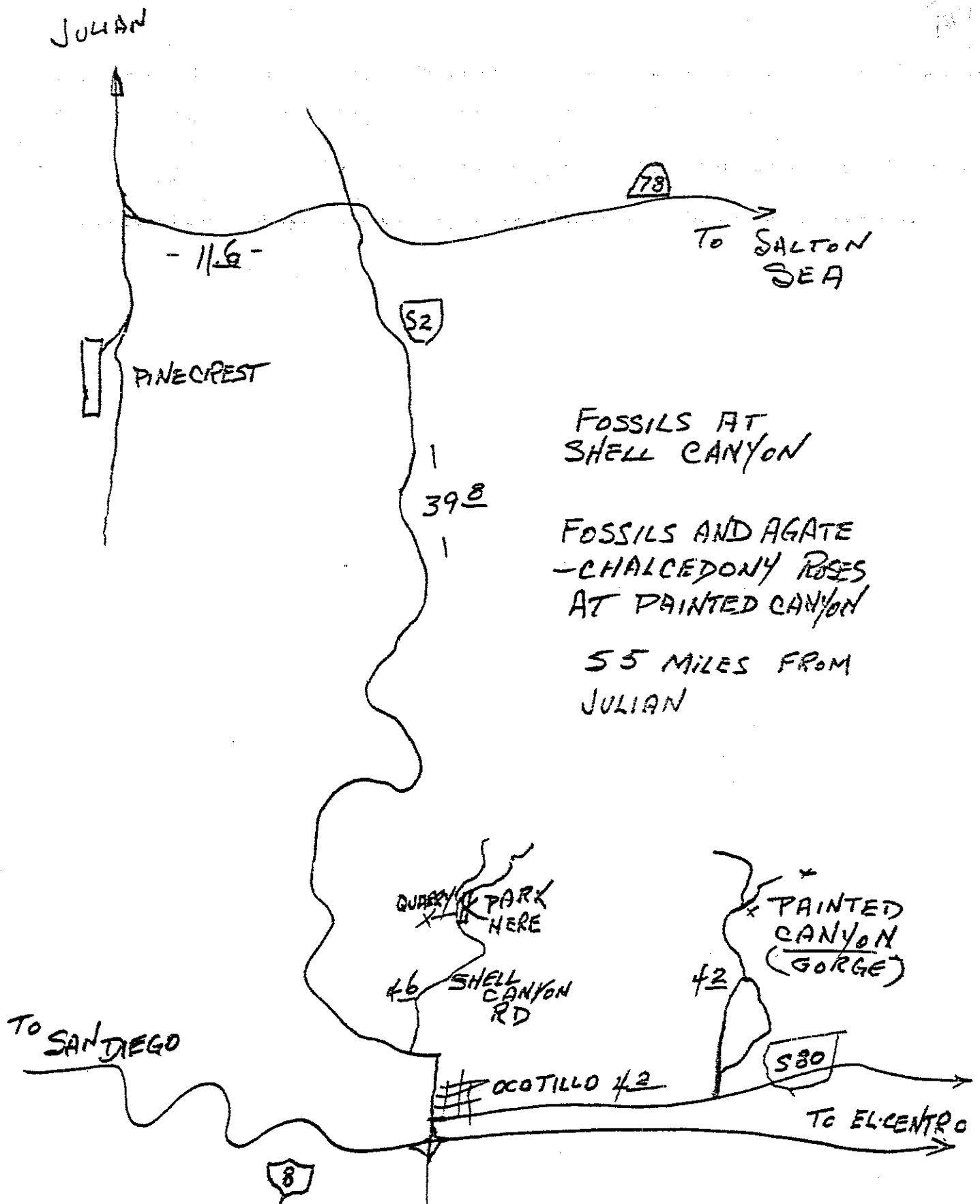
TO SAN DIEGO

TO MEXICALI

OYSTER SHELL LOCATION

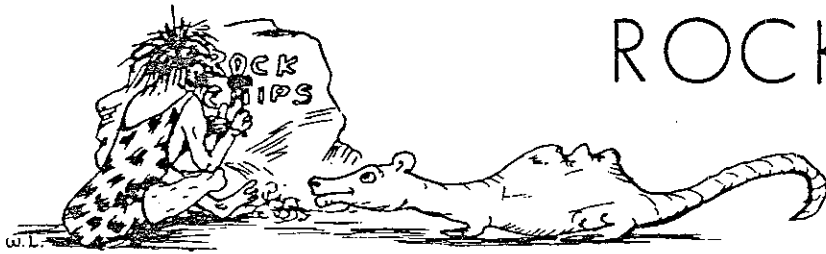
HIWAY 98

MAP 0223 B

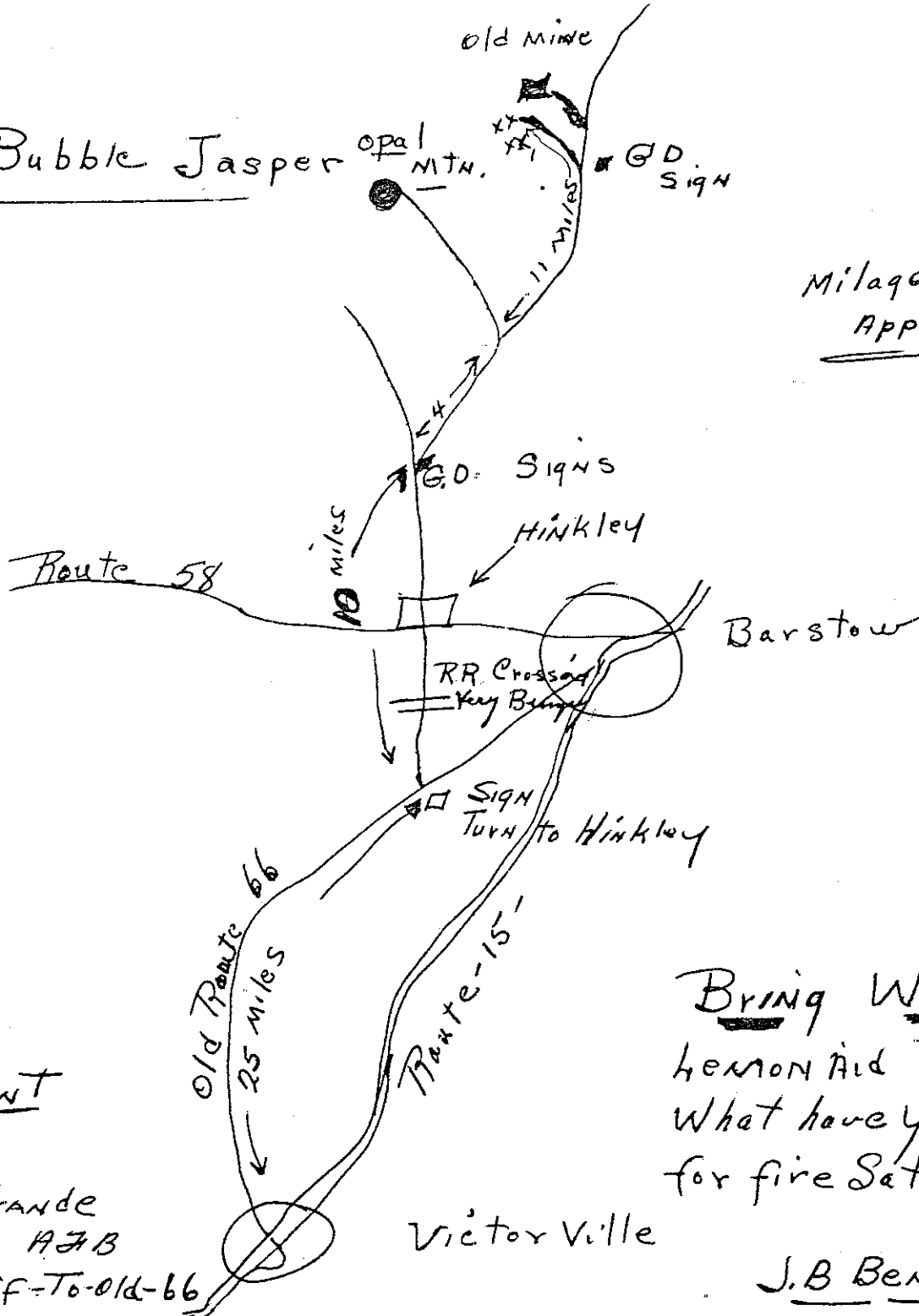


MAP 0223C

ROCK CHIPS



Soap Bubble Jasper



Mileages are Approx

Important

Over Grande
George A & B
Turn-off To Old-66

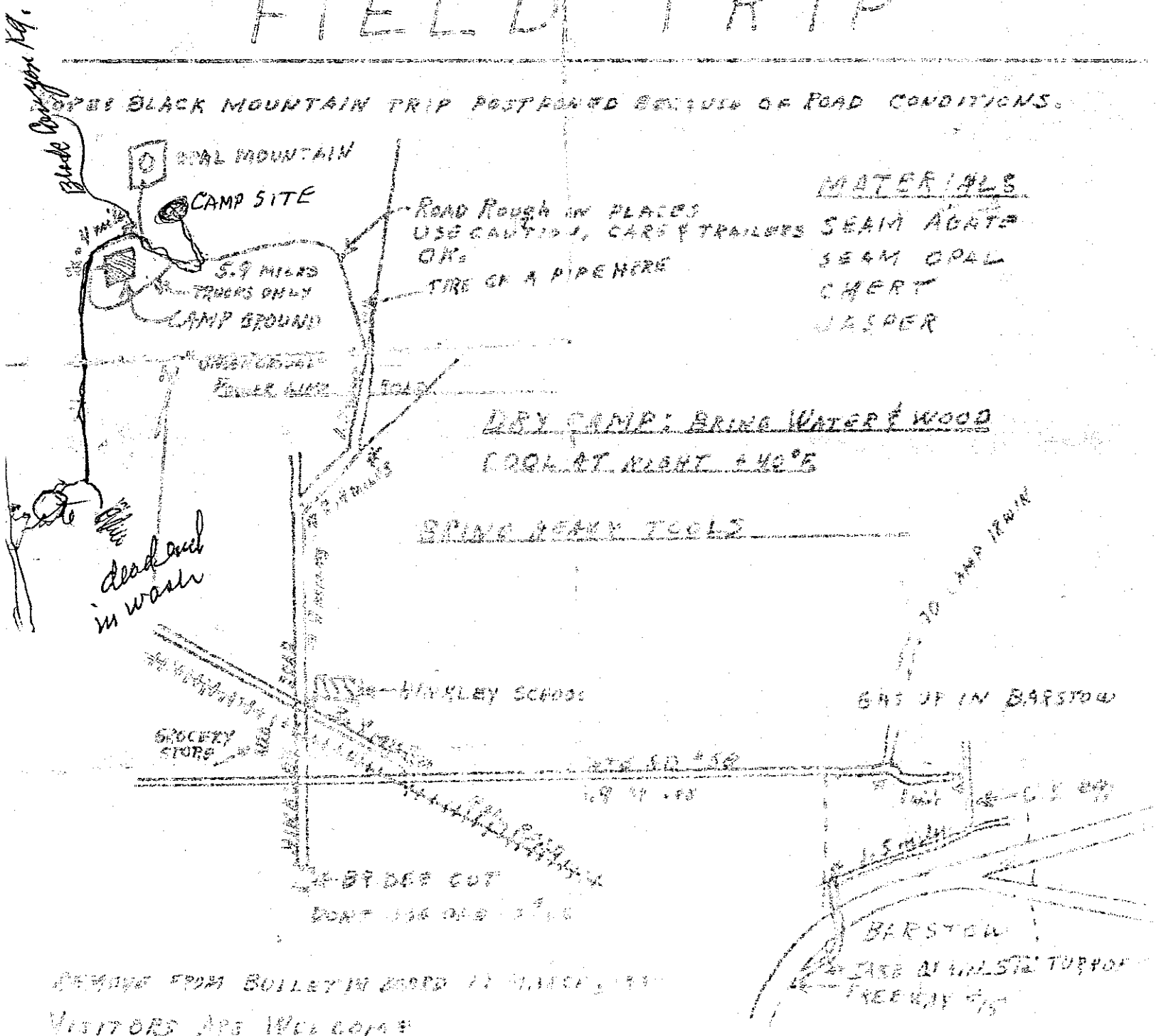
Bring Wood
Lemon Aid Pop Corn
What have you
for fire Saturday Nite

J. B Benjamin

OPAL MOUNTAIN

ROCK HOUNDS CLUB FIELD TRIP

OPAL BLACK MOUNTAIN TRIP POSTPONED BECAUSE OF ROAD CONDITIONS.



- MATERIALS
- SEAM AGATE
 - SEAM OPAL
 - CHERT
 - JASPER

DRY CAMP; BRING WATER & WOOD
COOL AT NIGHT 84°E

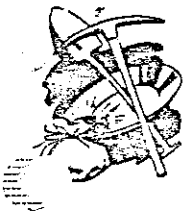
BRING HEAVY TOOLS

MAP 0226B

Rockhound & Gold Panners Guide

OROVILLE AREA

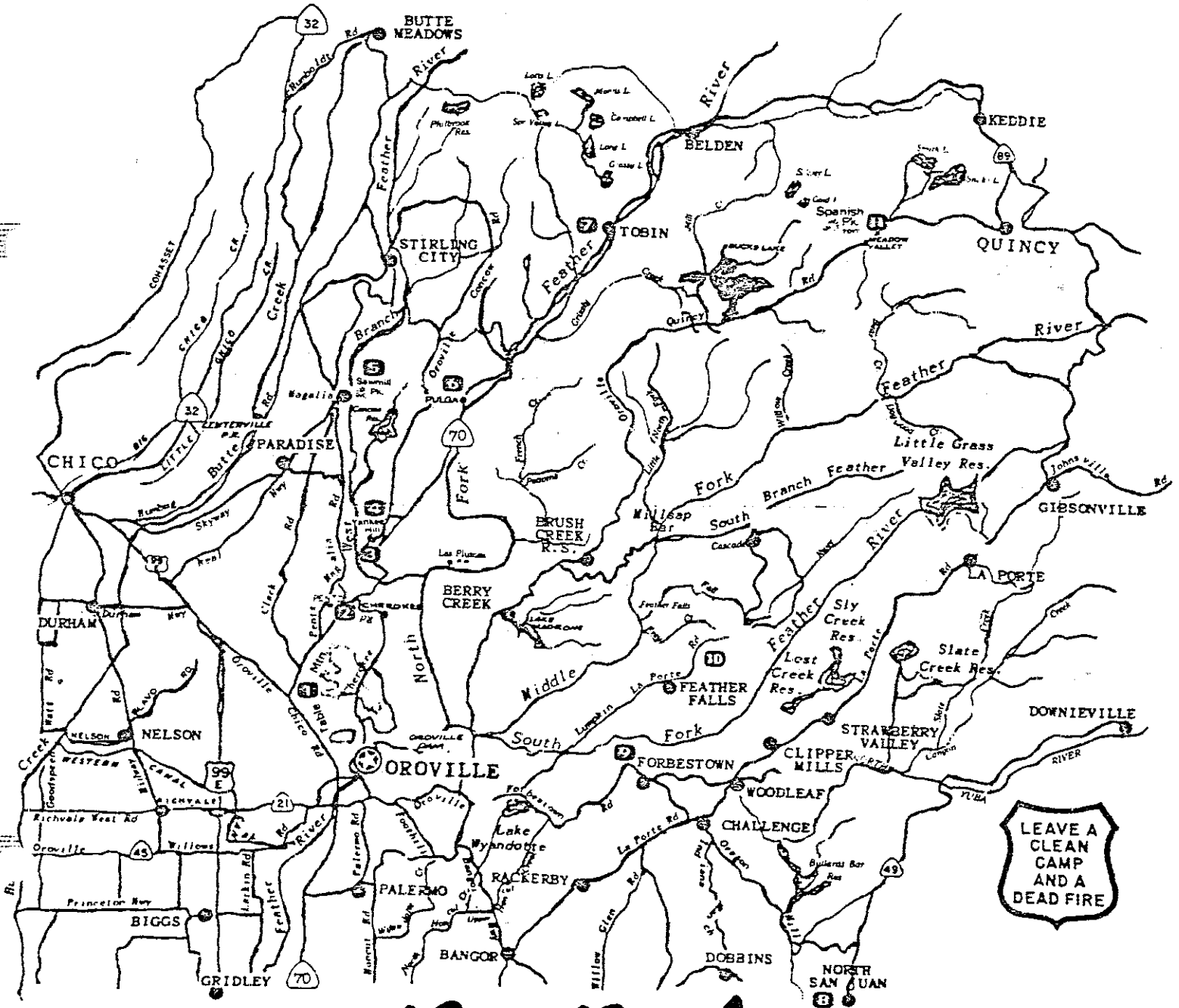
Courtesy - Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce, Oroville Inn



Gold and various types of stones are found in the Oroville Area almost daily. We do not mean to imply, however, that you can go prospecting on any given week-end and discover a diamond mine, find a sack-full of jade, or pan an ounce of gold - possible, but not very probable. Semi-precious stones and gold are still pretty much "Where ya find em". This leaflet, therefore, is not to be taken as a guarantee of successful prospecting, but as a guide to where other Rock Hounds have found stones of the varieties listed.

The gold panner can prospect almost anywhere along the Feather River and find color. We have talked to prospectors within the past few weeks who have shown us some good sized nuggets as well as tubes of flakes. One location that seems to constantly produce color in the pan is the Feather River immediately above the Upper Thermalito Bridge. Many of the nearby streams and dry lakes are also good prospects.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FURTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION)



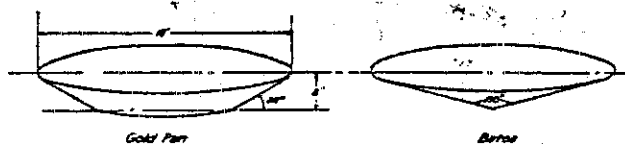
MAP 0230 A

Vacationists and week-end prospectors usually do not have the time to check the plat maps in the county assessors office or the patented mining claims in the county recorders office. For this reason it is sometimes difficult for them to distinguish between Federal, State, and private property. The safest procedure, therefore, is to obtain permission from the nearest residents to the property they wish to prospect. If the nearest resident does not own the property he probably knows who does, or can tell you if the area in question is open to prospecting or not.

The amateur prospector will be primarily interested in transported stream placers. These placers have been very productive and are often found in or near crevices in the bedrock. For this type of panning it is advisable to work the bedrock to a shallow depth. Another method is to work the crevices near to or just under the water line. First, fan away the silt on top, then remove the material in the crevice with a long-handled spoon or a small pointed shovel. Put this material in your pan and have at it.

The gold pan is usually a shallow pan 15 to 18 inches in diameter at the top and 2 to 2½ inches in depth. The sides have a slope of about 30°. It is made of a heavy gauge steel 2 or 3 pounds in weight. The other basic tools for a placer miner are few: A long handled, round-pointed shovel, a prospecting pick, and a hand magnifying glass for inspecting small gold particles.

The object of panning is to concentrate heavier materials by washing away the lighter. To do this most efficiently, all material should be of as even a size as possible. The pan is filled about three-quarters full of material to be washed, then submerged in water. First pick out the large gravel by hand, then break up the clay. Now raise the pan to the edge of the water, inclining it slightly away from you, then move it with a circular motion combined with a slight jerk. This stirs up the mud and light sand allowing it to float off. This is continued until only the heavier materials, such as the gold, black sand, and other substances having a high specific gravity remain. The larger particles of gold may be extracted by hand, the smaller amalgamated with quicksilver, preferably in a copper-bottomed pan. If the separation is difficult and the quality and quantity justify, the concentrates may be shipped to a smelter. Panning may best be learned by watching an old-timer or experienced operator at work, learning certain tricks of the trade from him. (Reference: State of California Mineral Information Service.) Now that you know how to do it - go to it - and good hunting!



The batea is cone-shaped and performs the same function as a pan. It may be made of wood or sheet metal; a wood chopping bowl may serve as an excellent substitute. Most bateas are from 15 to 24 inches in diameter and have an angle of 150° to 155° at the apex. Many persons claim that wood will hold fine gold better than metal. The batea is in common use in Mexico, Central and South America, and Asia.

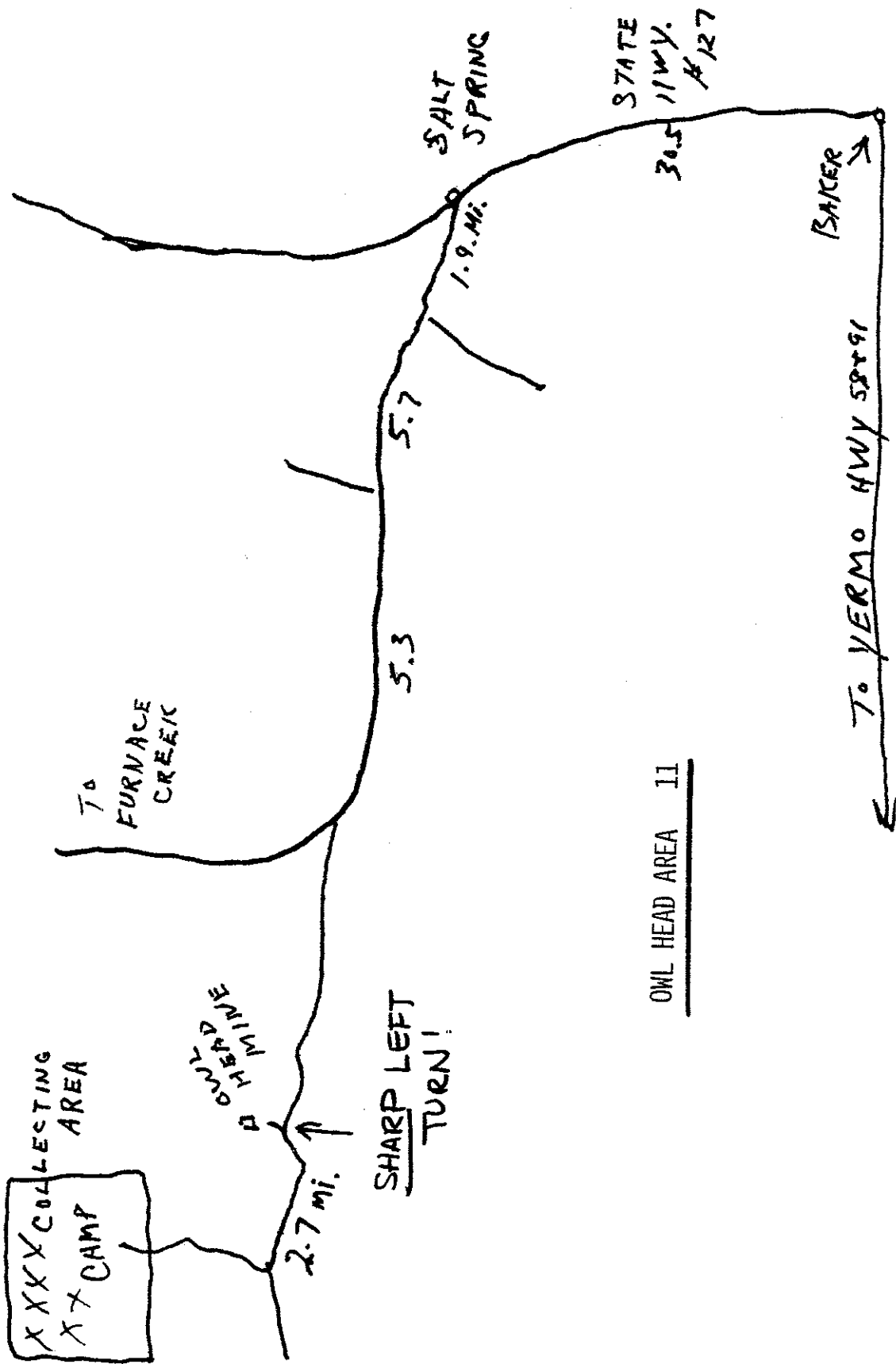
GEMS AND MINERALS IN THE OROVILLE AREA

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION OF CORRESPONDING NUMBERED AREAS ON MAP

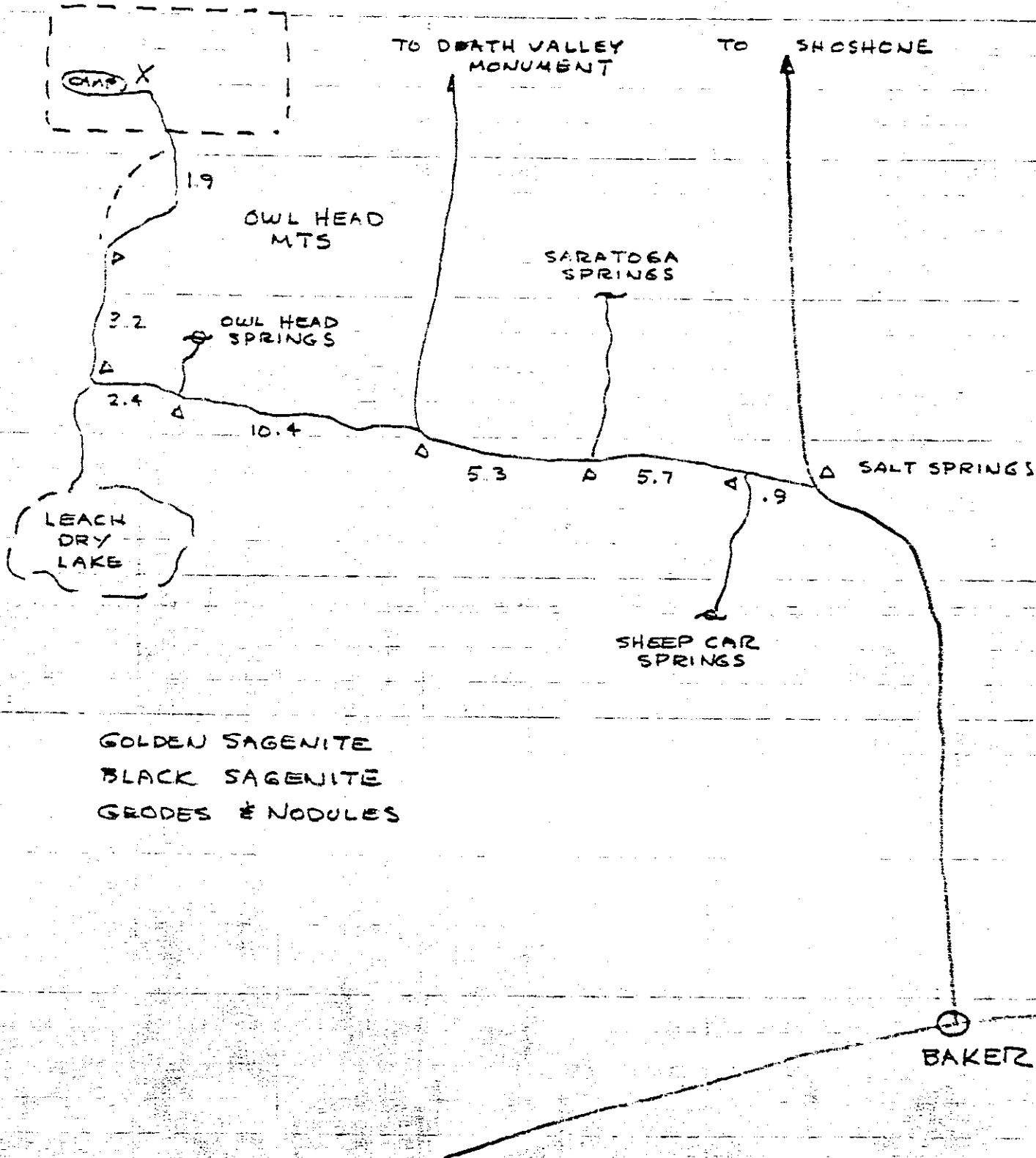
- ① TABLE MOUNTAIN AREA - Table Mountain Agate in valleys and niches, takes high polish. Wood agate (Not precious).
- ② PENTZ AND CHEROKEE AREA - Green quartz, Red jasper, agate, Quartz crystals, Diamonds.
- ③ NELSON BAR AREA - Idocrase, Jasper.
- ④ YANKEE HILL AREA - Diamonds, Gold.
- ⑤ SAWMILL PEAK AREA - Quartz crystals, Limeanite to pyrite. Unusual cubes to 1¼ inch.
- ⑥ PULGA AREA - Idocrase (California Jade).
- ⑦ TOBIN AREA - Graphic granite, Smokey quartz crystals, Muscovite mica.
- ⑧ NORTH SAN JUAN AREA - Wood replaced by iron pyrites.
- ⑨ FORBESTOWN AREA - Rose quartz.
- ⑩ FEATHER FALLS-CASCADE AREA - Quartz crystals with Chlorite inclusions.
- ⑪ MEADOW VALLEY AREA - (Spanish Peaks) - Violet blue corundum crystals in Plumasite, Jasper, Rose quartz, Chrysoprase, Rhodonite.

Further information on gems and minerals in the Oroville Area may be obtained by writing the Feather River Gem & Mineral Society, P.O. Box 1508, Oroville, California. This club meets on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. Visitors are cordially invited.

MAP 0230 B



MAP 0233A



GOLDEN SAGENITE
 BLACK SAGENITE
 GRODES & NODULES

GOLDEN SAGENITE
 OWL HEAD SPRINGS CALIF.

MAP 0233B