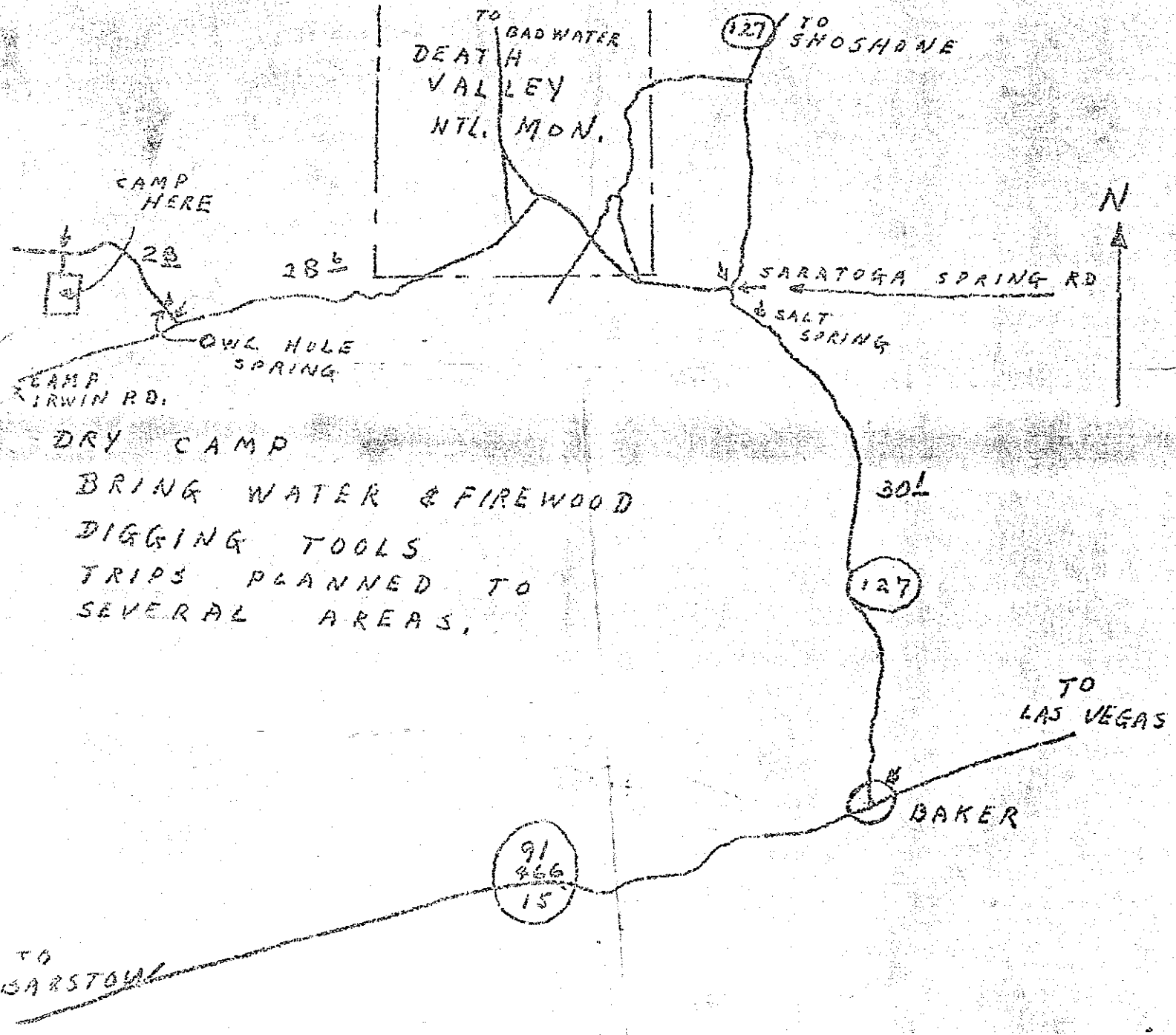


NEW YEAR SPECIAL

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



DRY CAMP
BRING WATER & FIREWOOD
DIGGING TOOLS
TRIPS PLANNED TO
SEVERAL AREAS.

MAP 0233 C



General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS

PALA FEB. — 16-17

TOURMALINE

KUNZITE

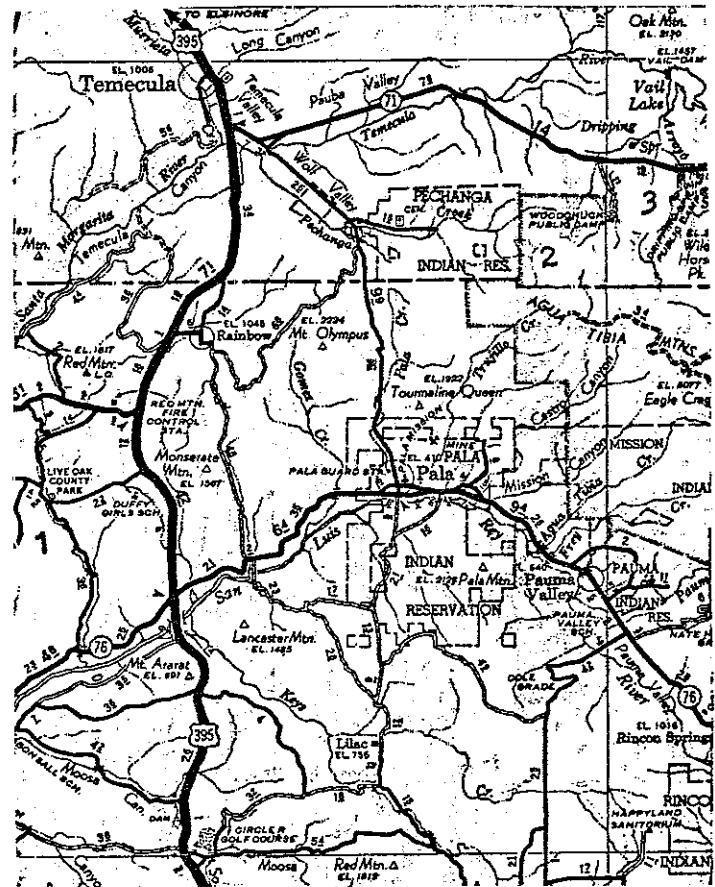
LEPIDOLITE

We will camp at Live Oak County Park (Number 1 on the Map)

Bring Firewood. This is a wet camp with good facilities.

We will meet at the PALA MISSION at 9:30 AM on both Saturday and Sunday. A fee of \$.50 per rockhound will be collected. The climb up the mountain is steep. A sieve or screen will be handy.

1968
INFO



TO ESCONDIDO

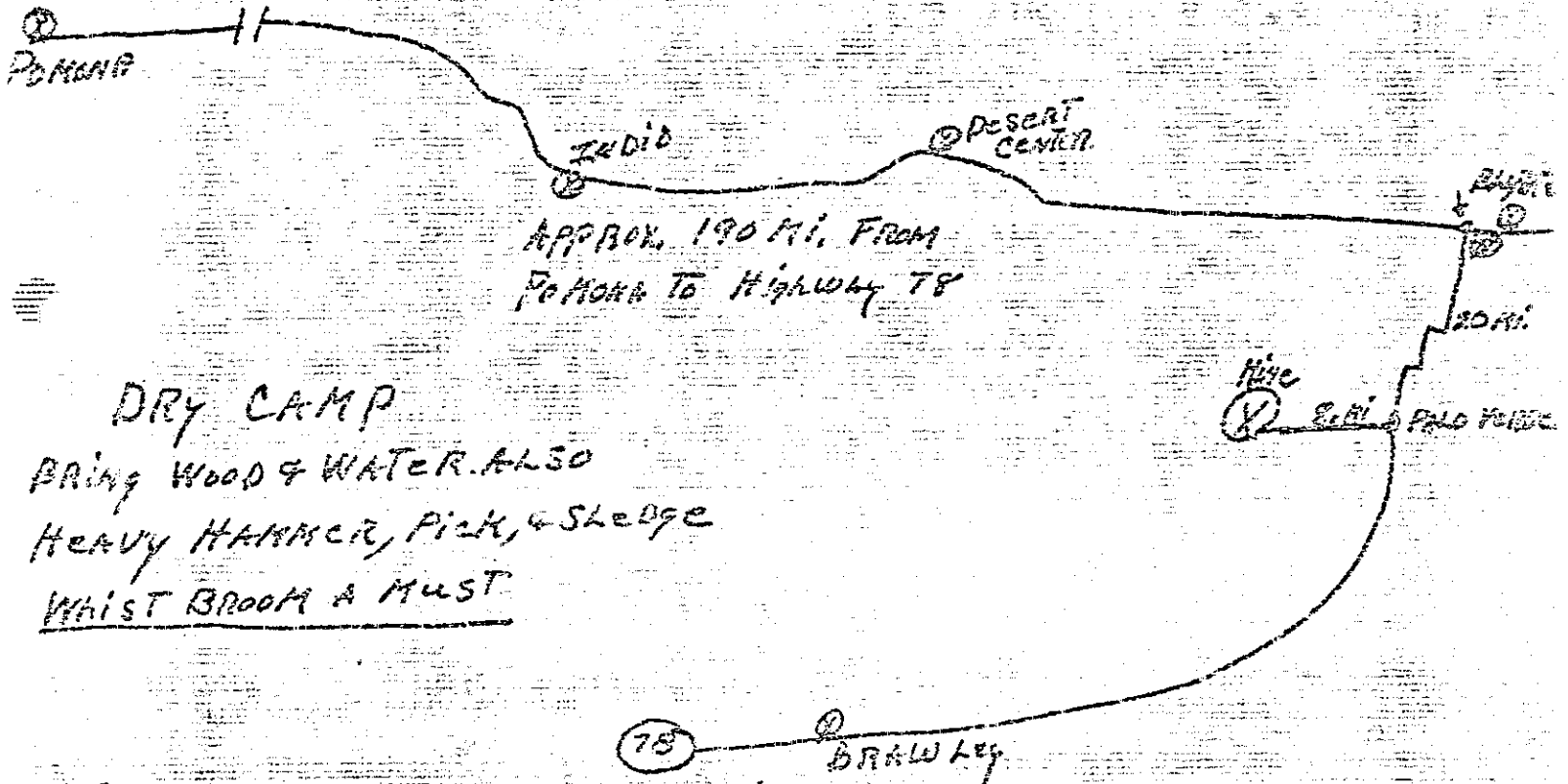
MAP 0236A

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



FIRE AGATE



DRY CAMP

BRING WOOD & WATER. ALSO
HEAVY HAMMER, PICK, & SLEDGE
WHIST BROOM A MUST

The OWNER MRS. MADDEN WILL

LEAD THE WAY FROM PALO VERDE. IF YOU
CALL HER THE P.M. BEFORE YOU WANT TO
GO OUT. SHE LEAVES AT 6:30 A.M. FOR
THE MINE

RATES - \$100 PER DAY - INCLUDES WIFE & CHILDREN
UNDER 16
1966 FVFO

MAP 0240A

PALOS VERDES GLAUCOPHANE

A trip to the beach is always fun and this one is ideal for summer when other places are too warm. You can find the material here the year around.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Glaucophane, 2) Barite,
3) Diatomaceous Earth, 4) Various other materials

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Glaucophane. Semitranslucent material occurring most predominately in multicolored green hues. Black, white and rarer wine red pieces also occur. Easily recognized by its semitranslucency and varigated pattern. Suitable for tumbling, cabbing, bookends, spheres, etc.

2) Barite. There are 2 types of barite occurring here. The first type, which is found midway along the trail to the bottom, is white to orange translucent crystals forming rosettes up to 1/2" in diameter. The second type of barite, found at the bottom of the cliffs, occurs as sandy colored individual crystals forming a thin crust on the rocks. Small chisels and patience are required to remove these specimens.

3) Diatomaceous earth. For the aspiring carver, this is a wonderful material to start with, as it is soft enough to be carved with a knife, and yet it can be rubbed with linseed oil to enhance the color and lend a certain amount of luster. Easily recognized by its obvious weightlessness. It is gray to brown in color. Found along the trail to the beach.

4) Other materials. There are interesting specimen materials scattered in the fallen rock along the banks to the left of the trail leading to the beach. With careful searching one may find gypsum veins (silky, white parallel growing crystals), tiny, perfect calcite cubes, and perhaps other specimens. Crossite (which appears as black "needle" inclusions in the glaucophane) is occasionally found.

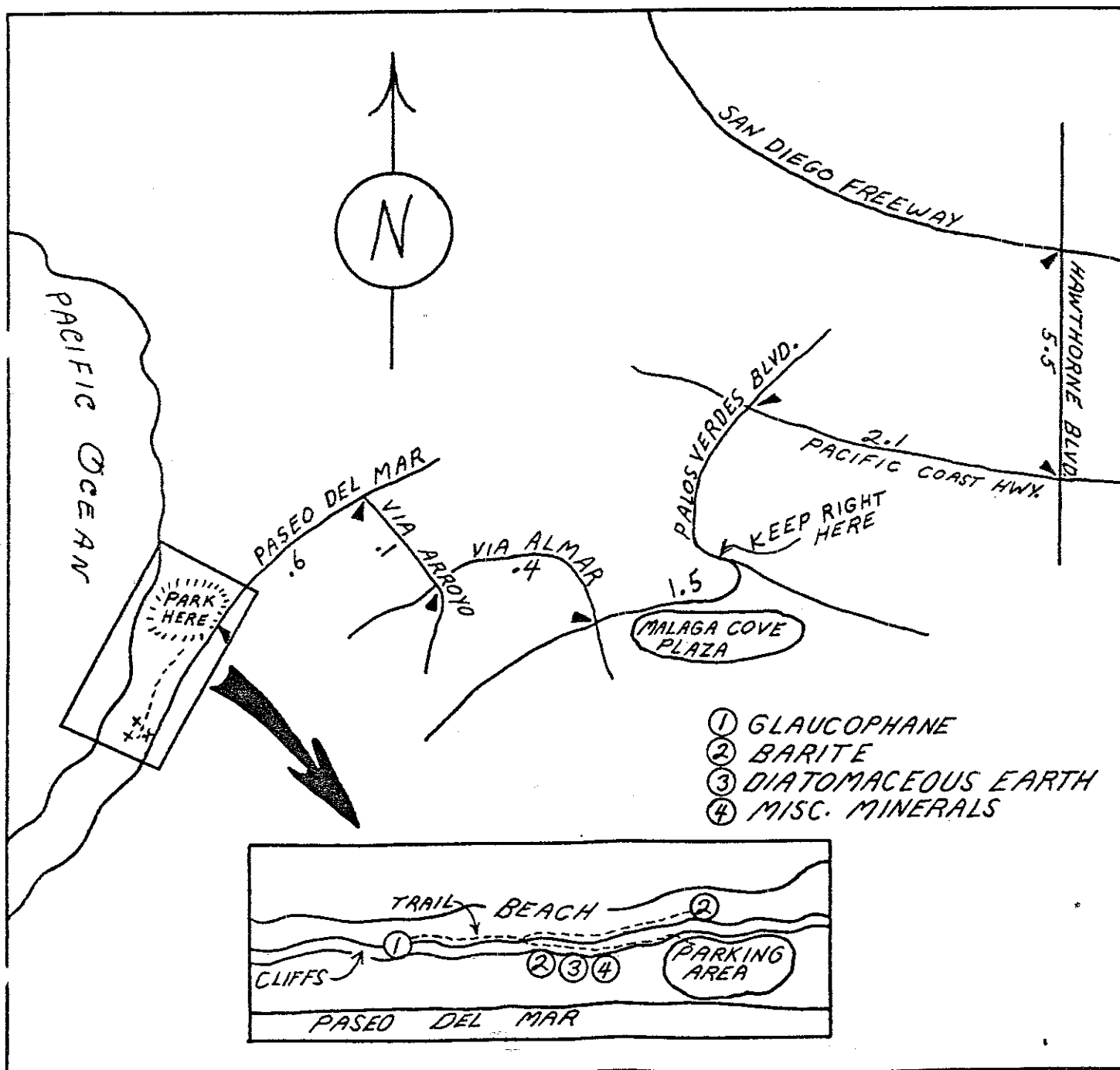
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick, chisels, sledge hammer (if you wish to break the boulders of glaucophane), paper to wrap crystals.

HOW TO GET THERE Take San Diego Freeway southbound and exit at the Hawthorne Blvd. offramp. Turn right on Hawthorne Blvd. and go 5.5 miles to Pacific Coast Highway. Turn right and continue 2.1 miles to Palos Verdes Blvd., turn left and proceed 1.5 miles to stop sign at main intersection of Malaga Cove Plaza. Turn right onto Via Almar and continue .4 mile, then right again onto Via Arroyo for .1 mile, then left onto Paseo Del Mar. Head up hill .6 mile to parking area on right. From here there is a

MAP 0240B

PALOS VERDES GLAUCOPHANE ~ CONTINUED

trail down to the beach. The "rosette" barite, diatomaceous earth, and miscellaneous crystals are found among the fallen rocks along the left banks of the trail for the first 200 feet. When you reach the bend in the trail, you will see a huge green area in the cliffs in the distance along the beach. This is the glaucophane deposit. Follow the trail down to the beach. Here you can pick up many "pre-tumbled" pieces of glaucophane for tumbling, and some pieces for cutting. There are huge boulders and large pieces eroding from the cliffs that make excellent cutting material. To get to the platelets of barite, after reaching the beach, walk back along the sand toward the parking area, to the rocks almost directly beneath the parking area and here you will find the barite.



MAP 0240 C

PALOS VERDES STONE

When the air is clear enough over the Los Angeles basin, the hills of the Palos Verdes peninsula can be seen to the south. Many young Angelenos have never seen them, and must take them on faith. The stumpy peninsula juts southwestwards into the Pacific Ocean towards Catalina Island, some 13 miles away. The Port of Los Angeles at San Pedro on its southeastern flank. The northernmost community on the rolling uplift of the peninsula itself is Palos Verdes Estates, just south of Redondo Beach. It is in this area, along the steep sea cliffs of the Palos Verdes Estates, that quite a wide variety of minerals can be found.

From the on-street parking area shown on the map, a wide dirt path leads diagonally down the cliffs, mostly for the benefit of surf fishermen and tide pool gawkers. Both are apt to be there at the best time for us, too — low tide. High up on the trail, within 200 feet of the top, there are excellent seams of translucent gypsum in the soft sandy clay hillside. Down the trail, past the ecology sign, and before a sharp left bend in the trail, there are small but excellent barite rosettes which can be dug from the steep slopes. Poor examples can be found in the scree and talus at the trailside, and then high-graded up the slope to the source. A geology pick and an entrenching shovel would be handy.

Small but excellent calcite crystals have been found at this general location, but we failed to spot any. Another report named this location as a major source of glaucophane, but again we came up with a blank. Glaucophane is a member of the hornblende series, similar to arfvedsonite (really) and

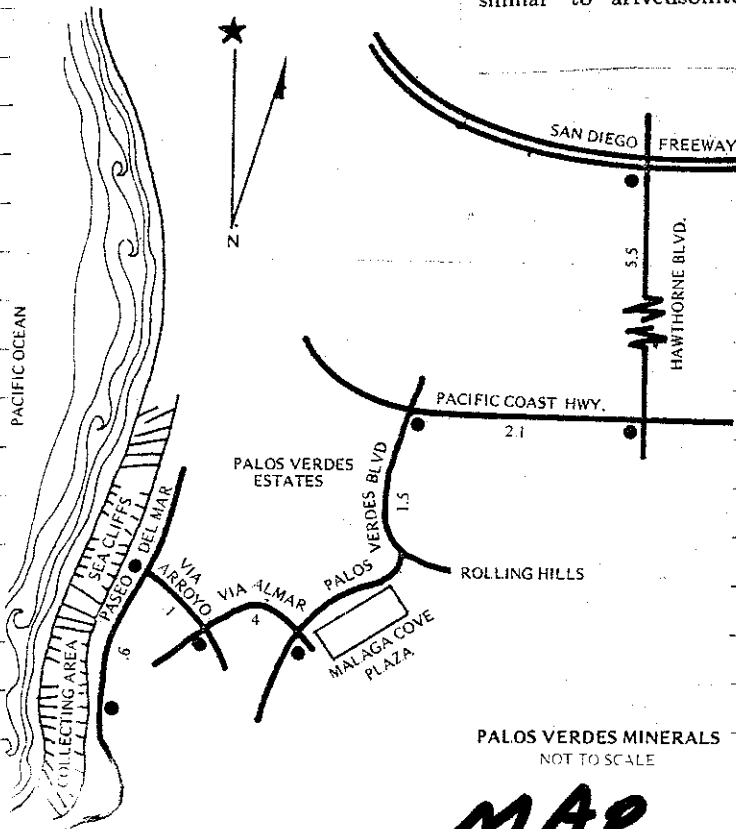
other sodium-rich amphiboles. In other words, it's a rock-forming mineral, associated with rocks poor in silica, such as nepheline syenites. It is vitreous or glassy in luster, translucent, deep green to black (the name glaucophane is from the Greek "to appear greenish blue"), hardness 6-6½, specific gravity of 3.0-3.2. That's what one guidebook told us was there, and how Dana's "Manual of Mineralogy" described it. But we didn't find any.

What we did find among the pebbles, cobbles and boulders along the shoreline were occasional water-rounded chunks of something that was a dark jade green when sea-wet. Slabbed with our diamond saw, it proved to have interestingly patterns of white and brown-black veining, opaque rather than translucent.

We mailed a slab to Dr. Bernard Fuller, of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, who

showed it to his associates, then ran specific gravity tests on the material when sight identifications varied. The two most-obvious choices were serpentine or jade. Our green material has a Mohs hardness of 4.0, scratching flourite and being scratched by it. That put it in serpentine's 2.0-5.0 range, but definitely ruled out jade, with jadeite at 6½-7 and nephrite at 5-6. Glaucophane would be 6-6½. Specific gravity wiped out serpentine as an identification, however, as serpentine's S.G. is 2.2, and our unknown checked out at 2.9-3.0. If it weren't for jade's much superior hardness, the specific gravities would seem to match up pretty well, with jadeite at 3.3-3.5 and nephrite at 3.0-3.3. Glaucophane is 3.0-3.2, but also too hard. The white veining that we assumed was quartz turned out to fizz when touched with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid: calcite, of course.

So what is our cuttable material that looks like jade at best and serpentine at worst? The final decision was that it could be considered a "glaucophane siltstone," broken and re-cemented by the geological activity in the area's past, but not truly metamorphosed to any extent. Siltstone, for crying out loud! What a rotten thing to call such a beautiful rock. Since Palos Verdes means "green stick" or "green log," we plan to call our discovery "Palos Verdes Stone," even though some locally-quarried flagstone is already sold under that name.



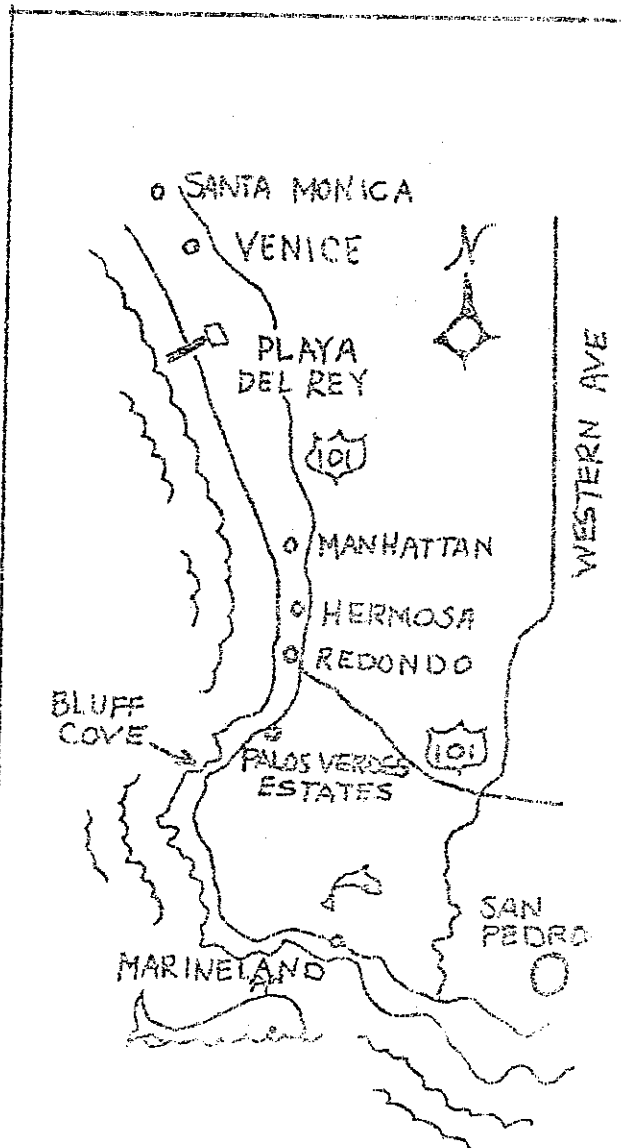
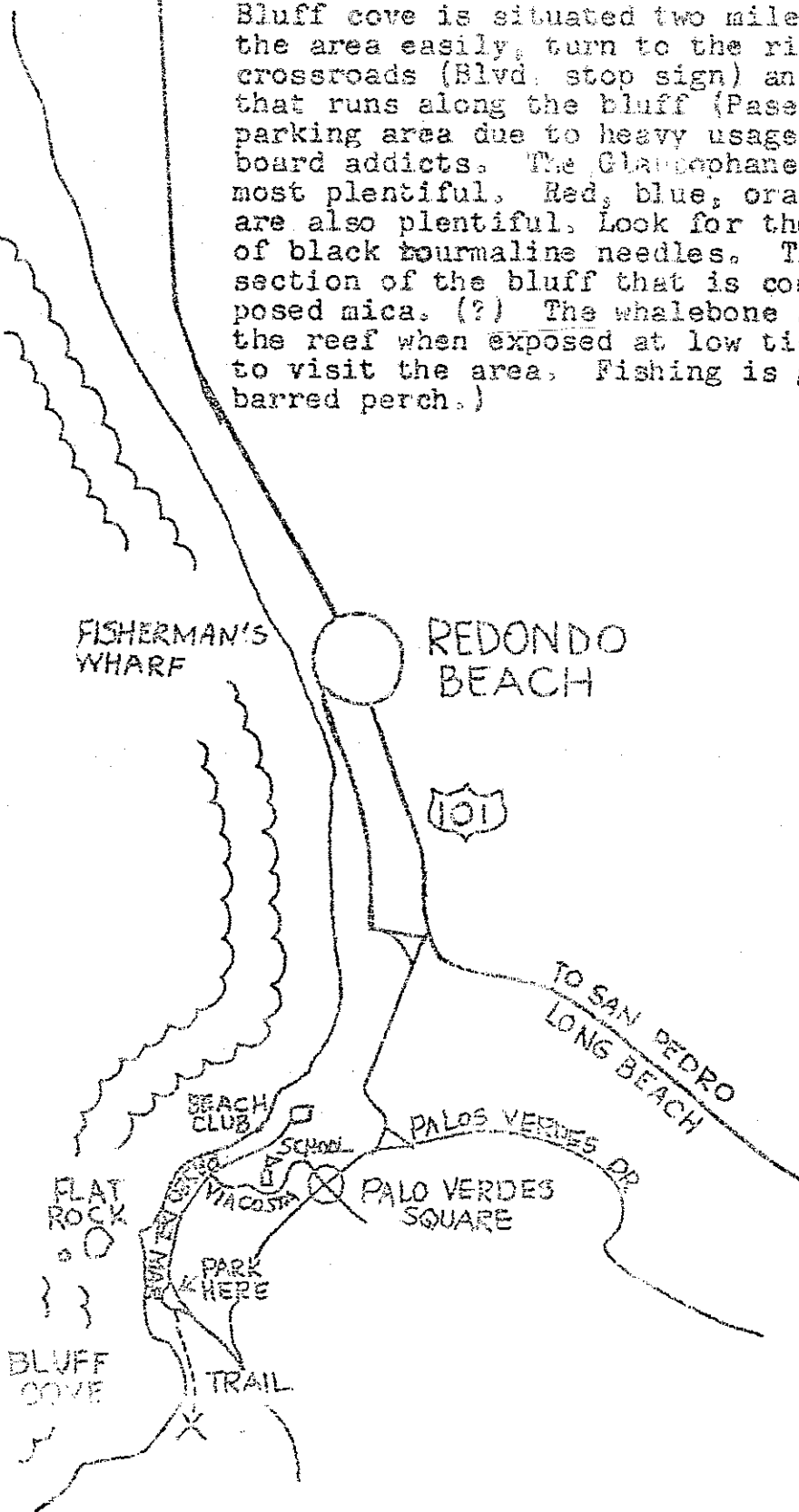
MAP 0240D

FIELD TRIP

SANTA MONICA
POINTS
NORTH

AREAS: Bluff Cove, Palos Verdes
 MATERIAL: Glaucofane, Whalebone and Agate
 CONDITIONS: Good road to foot trail down to beach. Picnic O.K.
 No campsite in area. Fine one day trip.

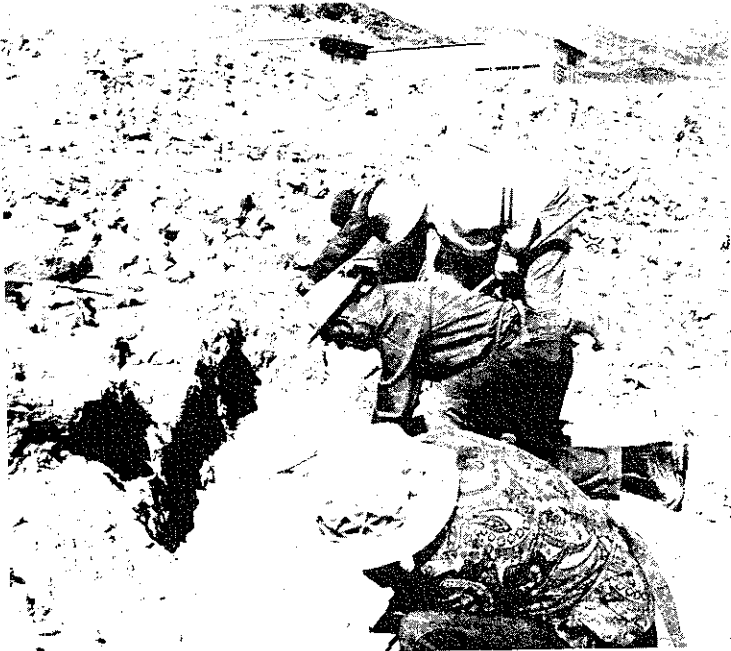
Bluff cove is situated two miles south of Redondo Beach. To find the area easily, turn to the right at the Palos Verdes Square crossroads (Blvd. stop sign) and wind down the hill to the road that runs along the bluff (Paseo del Mar). You can't miss the parking area due to heavy usage by (lobster) skin divers and surf board addicts. The Glaucofane polishes nicely. Green colors are most plentiful. Red, blue, orange and white with green inclusions are also plentiful. Look for the grey-black pieces as they are full of black tourmaline needles. The red chunks are found in the green section of the bluff that is composed of what appears to be decomposed mica. (?) The whalebone and large boulders will be found on the reef when exposed at low tide. A minus tide is the best time to visit the area. Fishing is good at this location. (Mostly barred perch.)



MAP 0240 E



OPAL HILL FIRE AGATE MINE PALO VERDE, CALIFORNIA



Working bulldozed tailings. Campers at top shown in background.

Opal Hill mine has been under claim since February, 1950. Helen Madden, the present owner, has opened the road to the Coon Hollow and Wiley Well BLM campgrounds and improved the road to Palo Verde. These are typical desert roads and are open to automobiles and trucks. There is ample parking on the mine site. However, trailers are not to be taken into the mine area. They may be left on the flats on the Palo Verde side or in the campgrounds on the Coon Hollow side. There are outdoor toilets at both the camping areas below the mine and at the mine.

You are guaranteed fire agate. Helen and her assistant will get you started in your choice of tailing or hard rock mining. The mine is cleaned out yearly, so you will mine in newly exposed seams. If you do not care for hard rock mining, you may work in bulldozed tailings that will not have been worked before.

The additional 40 acres west and east of the original mine are now part of the Opal Hill claim.

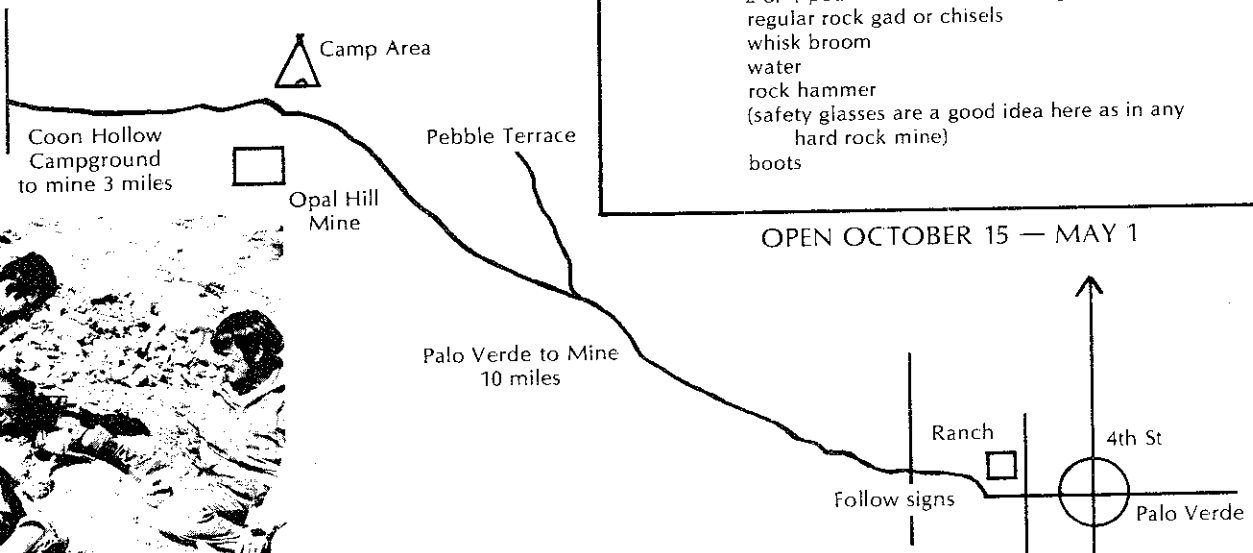
If you come for hard rock mining, come prepared. Here is a suggested list of the minimum items needed:

- 2 or 4 pound short handled sledge hammer
- regular rock gad or chisels
- whisk broom
- water
- rock hammer
- (safety glasses are a good idea here as in any hard rock mine)
- boots

OPEN OCTOBER 15 — MAY 1



Helen, pictured on the right, gets a couple started in a hard rock area.



OPAL HILL MINE

Helen Madden, Owner-Operator
Post Office Box 232
Palo Verde, CA 92266
Phone: (714) 922-6256
(714) 244-6662

FIRE AGATE SEAMS AND POCKETS EXPOSED
AND MARKED FOR YOUR MINING PLEASURE

Rates: \$10.00 — 1 day
40.00 — 1 week
80.00 — 1 month

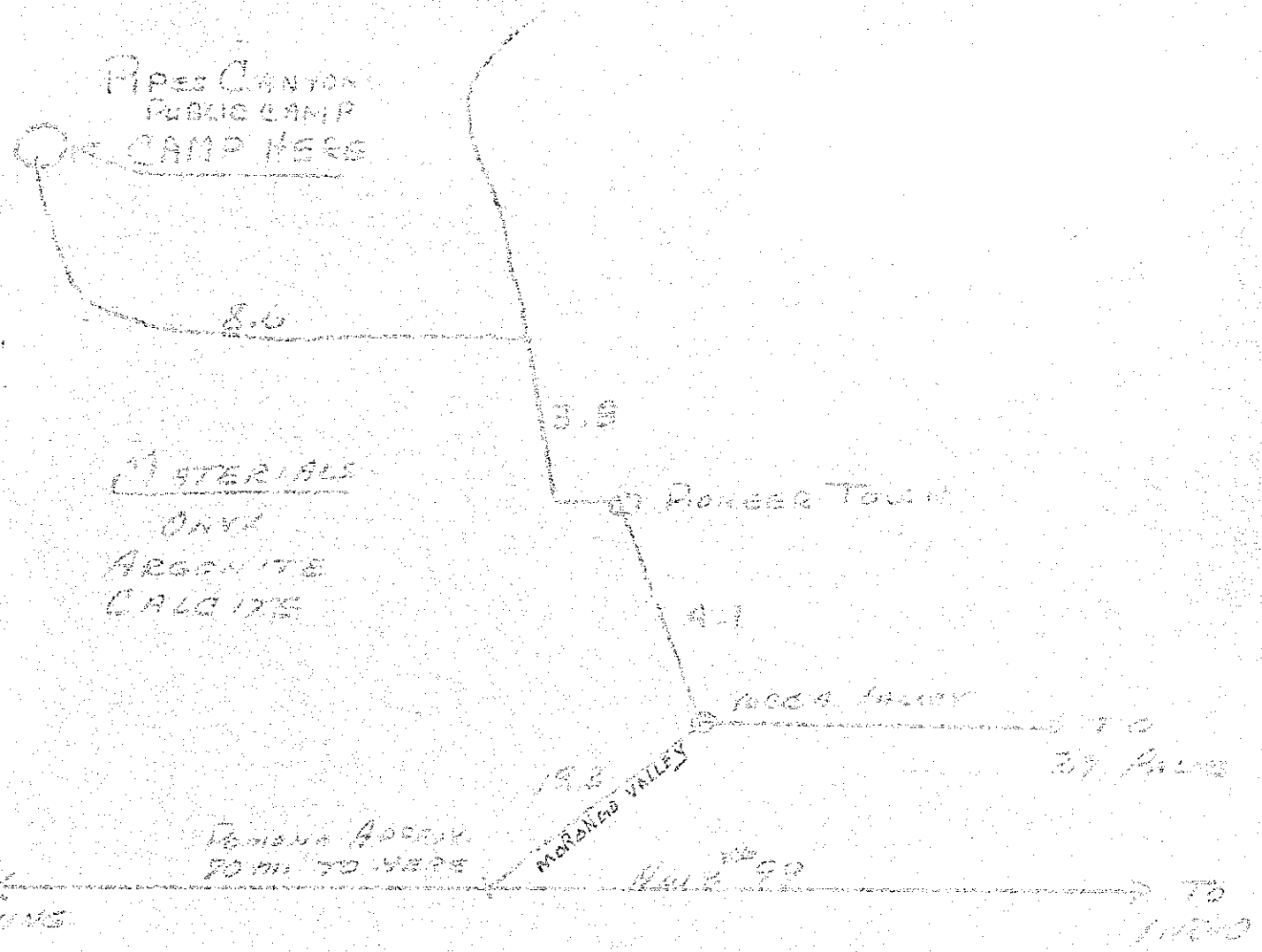
Wife and children under 16 free with your admission. Clubs and groups invited — same rates. Free camping area.

0240 F

General Dynamics

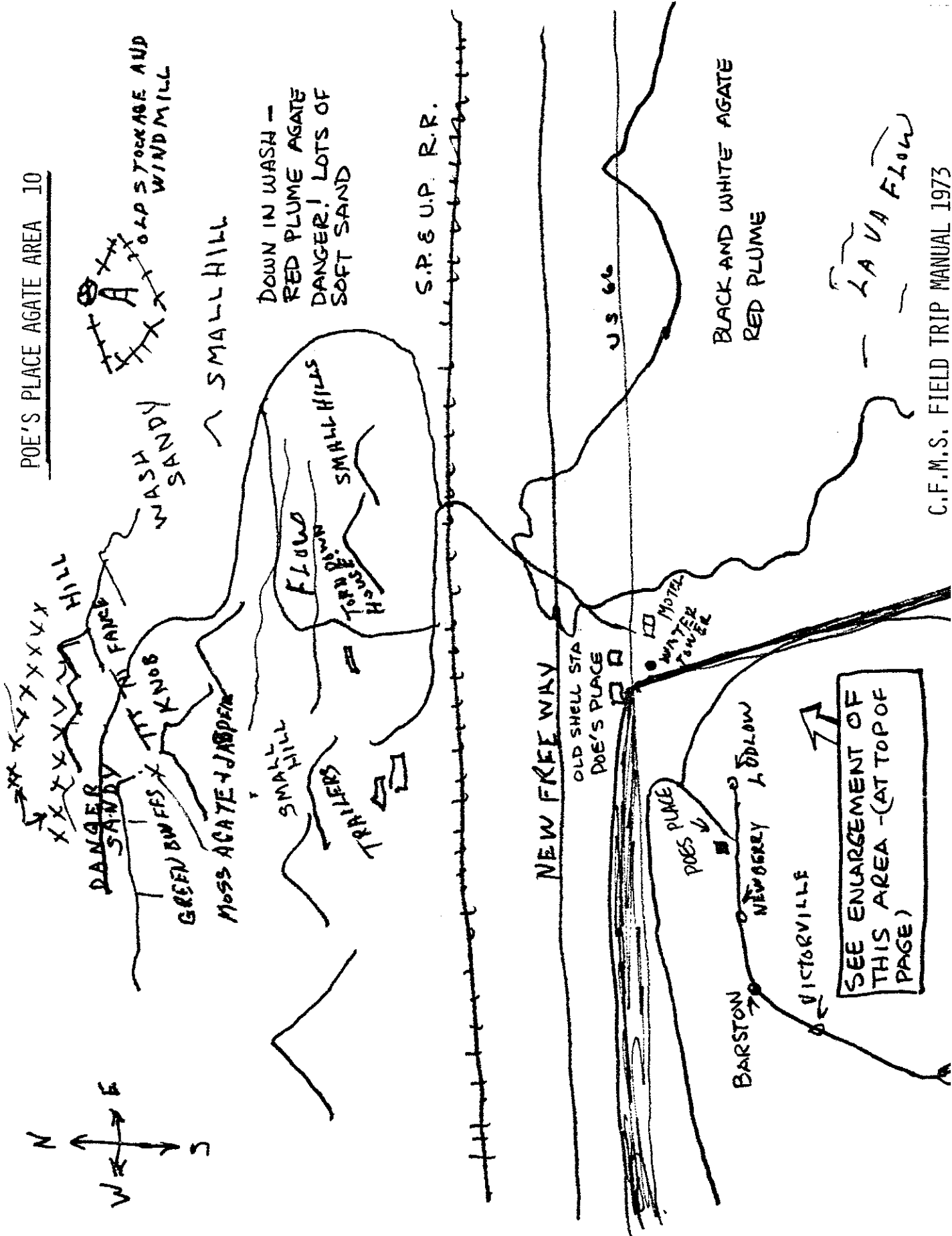


ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



Dry Camp
 Heavy tools may be needed
 Last 7 miles rough
 Be careful pulling a trailer
 It may be cool
 This camp is over one mile high

POE'S PLACE AGATE AREA 10



DOWN IN WASH -
RED PLUME AGATE
DANGER! LOTS OF
SOFT SAND

S.P. & U.P. R.R.

NEW FREE WAY

U.S. 66

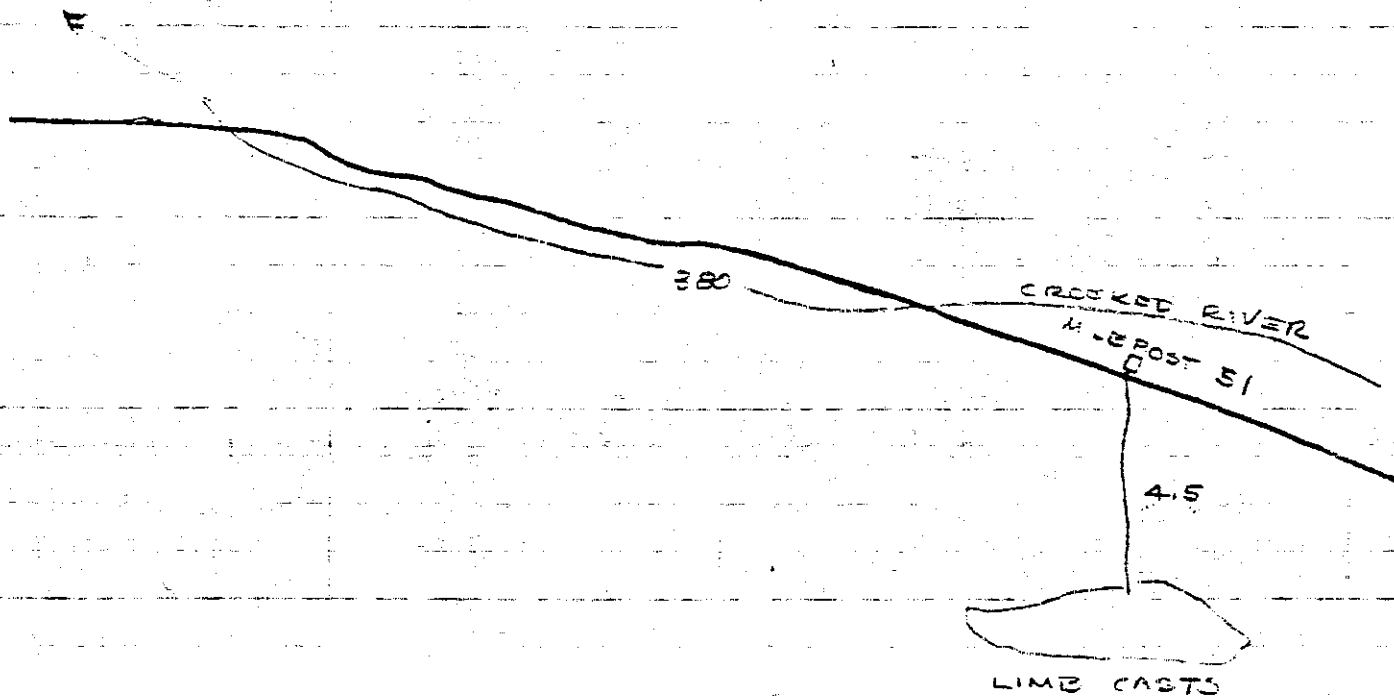
BLACK AND WHITE AGATE
RED PLUME

SEE ENLARGEMENT OF
THIS AREA - (AT TOP OF
PAGE)

LA VA FLOW

MAP 0250A

TO PRINEVILLE



LIME CASTS
OPEN CLAIM
DON MAYER

DENDROIDIC LIME CASTS
PRINEVILLE, ORE

MAP 0253A

COQUINA AT PT. MUGU

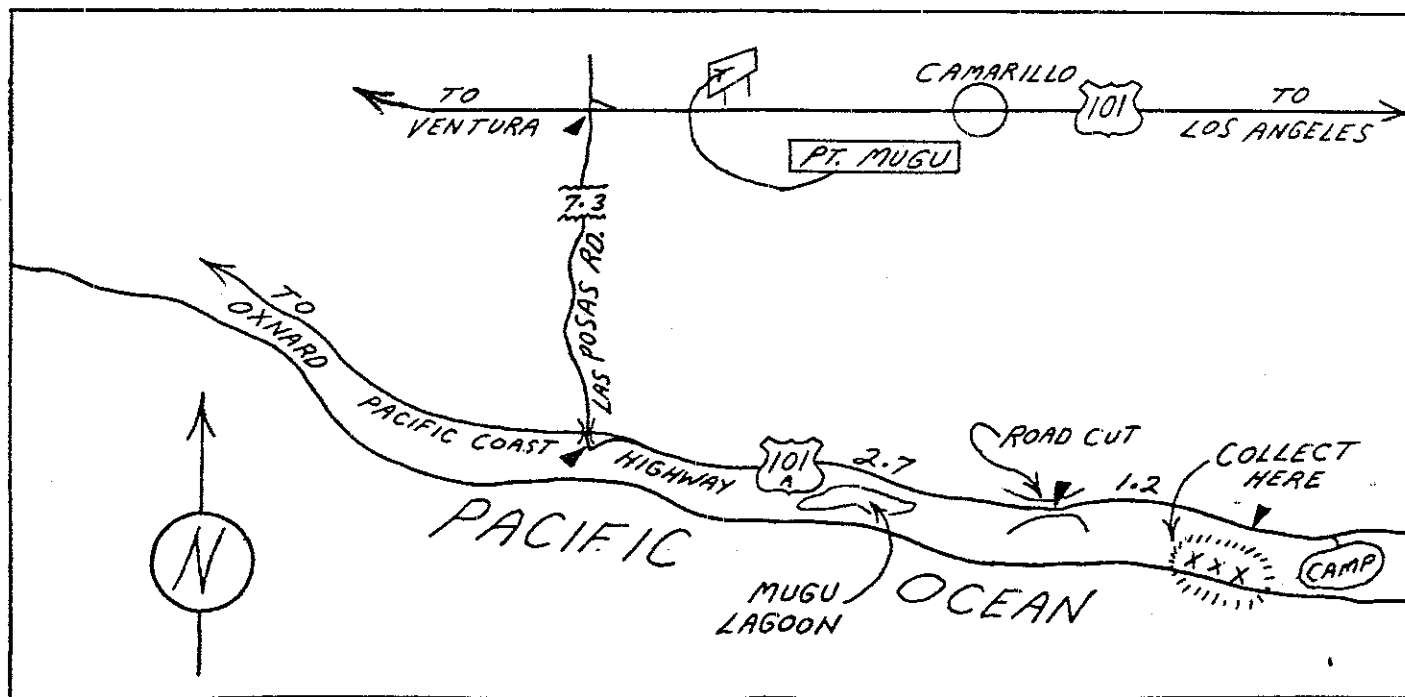
This is a good family outing for the summer season as it is right on the beach and there is a camping area nearby if you wish to stay over.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Coquina (a limestone containing pieces of broken shells or coral).

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL This coquina occurs as tan to brown and charcoal gray pieces. Some chunks contain only a single shell or two and other have a dense, compact assortment (the latter considered the most desirable). Beautiful bookends spheres, pen bases and jewelry can be made from the material found here.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED As some of these rocks occur as large boulders too big to carry, you may find a heavy sledge hammer handy for breaking them down to carrying size.

HOW TO GET THERE Take Ventura Freeway northbound toward Ventura. After you pass through Camarillo, keep on look out for turnoff to Pt. Mugu (Las Posas Road). Take this offramp and proceed south on Las Posas Road 7.3 miles over bridge crossing Pacific Coast Highway. Turn left onto Pacific Coast Highway, toward Santa Monica. Go 2.7 miles, passing Mugu Lagoon on right, to road cut. From road cut travel 1.2 miles and park on wide shoulder. (There is a camping area a short distance farther.) The coquina is found among the rocks scattered along the water's edge, the best coming from the rocky stretch west of the wide beach area.



MAP 0256A

COPI

General Dynamics



ROCKHOUND FIELD TRIP

Here's a trip
that will net you some wonderful —

Crystals, Opalite and Geodes in Arizona

Perhaps the most popular collecting area in Arizona is famous Crystal Hill, located some fifteen miles southeast of Quartzsite. Here, for nearly two decades, collectors have been finding superb, gem quality, quartz crystals.

Crystal Hill is however, only one of three fine collecting sites located within twenty miles of one another. The beautiful cutting material at Weaver Pass, called opalite, will find favor with any lapidary and the odd-shaped geodes on the Palm Canyon Road will add variety to any field trip.

November is an excellent month for a visit to this section of Arizona. The days are pleasantly warm and the nights cool — just perfect for sleeping under the stars. Trips to this area may be made until late April. From May until October the temperatures hover at 100 degrees plus, a bit too warm for camping and collecting.

More and more rockhounds are making the Thanksgiving holiday into a four-day weekend. This is an ideal location for such a trip for collectors living within a four hundred mile radius. Crystals, opalite and geodes plus photogenic desert country can be found. What more could anyone ask?

General Information

This is open desert country and you should carry adequate water and supplies. The nearest gasoline and provisions will be at Quartzsite, Arizona. All roads leading to the collecting areas are dirt but easily negotiated by stock cars. Vacation size trailers (17 feet or less) can be taken to all three locations.

At Quartzsite, Arizona, turn south on Highway 95. The Crystal Hill turnoff is 8.9 miles south, Palm Canyon turnoff 9 miles south, Weaver Pass-Cibola Road is 22.2 miles south. See the map and road logs for detailed mileages.

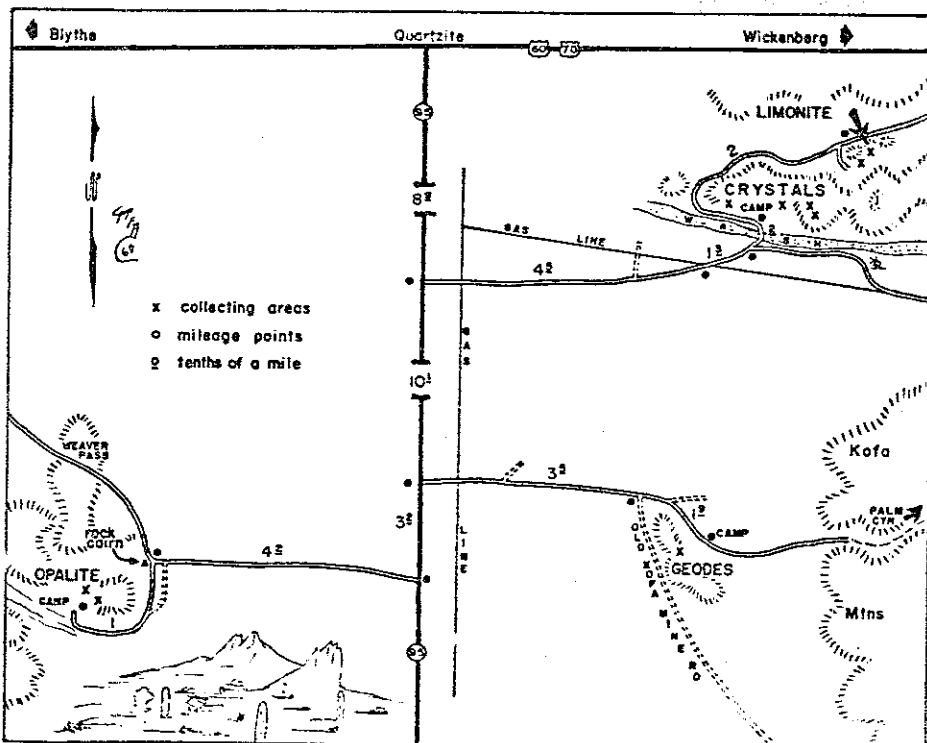
CRYSTAL HILL

What to Collect

Faceting grade quartz crystals; quartz crystals with a wide variety of inclusions such as chlorite, tourmaline, pyrite, siderite and dolomite; single crystals; specimen groups: phantom and odd distorted crystals.

The crystals occur in seams and vugs in the hills north and east of the camping area. Trenches have been dug along the seams throughout the hills. In fact, the entire area looks as if an army had held maneuvers here!

It is necessary to do a bit of hard rock mining if you are to obtain the best crystals. Probably the best procedure is to choose a spot that has already been excavated for several feet. Look over the dump material and see what has been taken from the site. The dump material will indicate just what you can expect to find. In digging,



watch for reddish and white clay pockets. It is here you will find the crystals. In many cases the crystals will have weathered from their original position of deposition. In such cases they are found in soft dirt vugs and are easy to remove.

Tools Needed

A shovel, sledge hammer and mining pick to dig and clean out your excavations. A chisel, ice pick, screwdriver and whisk broom will prove invaluable in removing crystals from the pockets. A small quarter-inch screen often turns up some dandy specimens on the dumps. Many old hands at collecting here bring a two-pound coffee can of water. You can use it to soak the crystals in. By removing some of the dirt you can determine the best crystals and the ones you wish to keep.

MAP 0260 A

RAINBOW BASIN

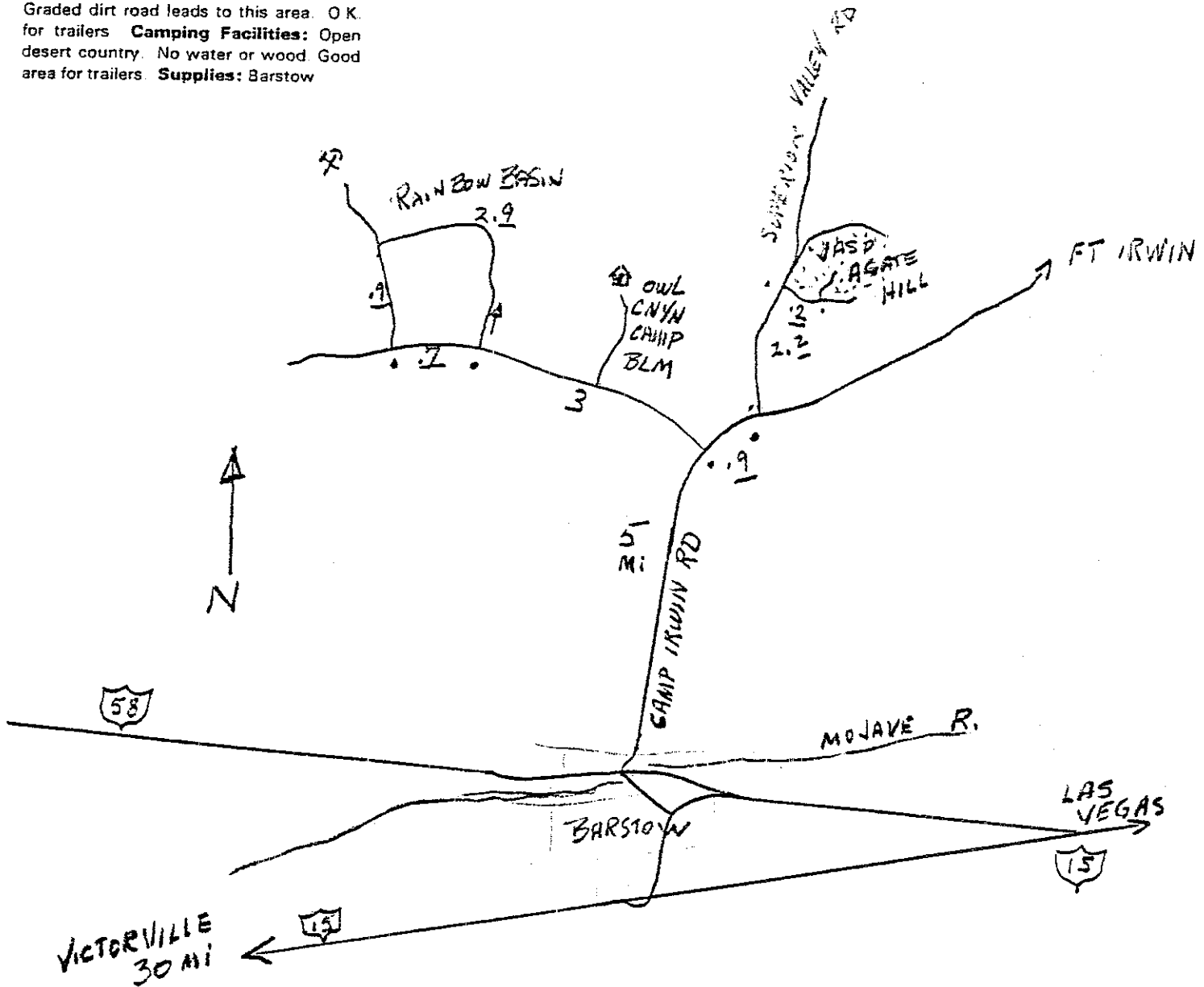
No collecting: This is now a Registered National Landmark. It is still very interesting to visit, because you can see Tertiary fossils including saber-toothed tigers, camels, hyena-like dogs, oreodonts, primitive horses, tortoises, gulls, hawks, and ducks—all in their natural environment. For reference, fossil buffs should obtain a copy of John C Merriam's Tertiary Mammalian Faunas of the Mojave Desert. University of California Press 1919. **Road Conditions:** One way, narrow dirt road through Rainbow Basin. Not for trailers. **Camping Facilities:** Good BLM campsite with water and sanitary facilities in Owl Canyon. **Supplies:** Barstow



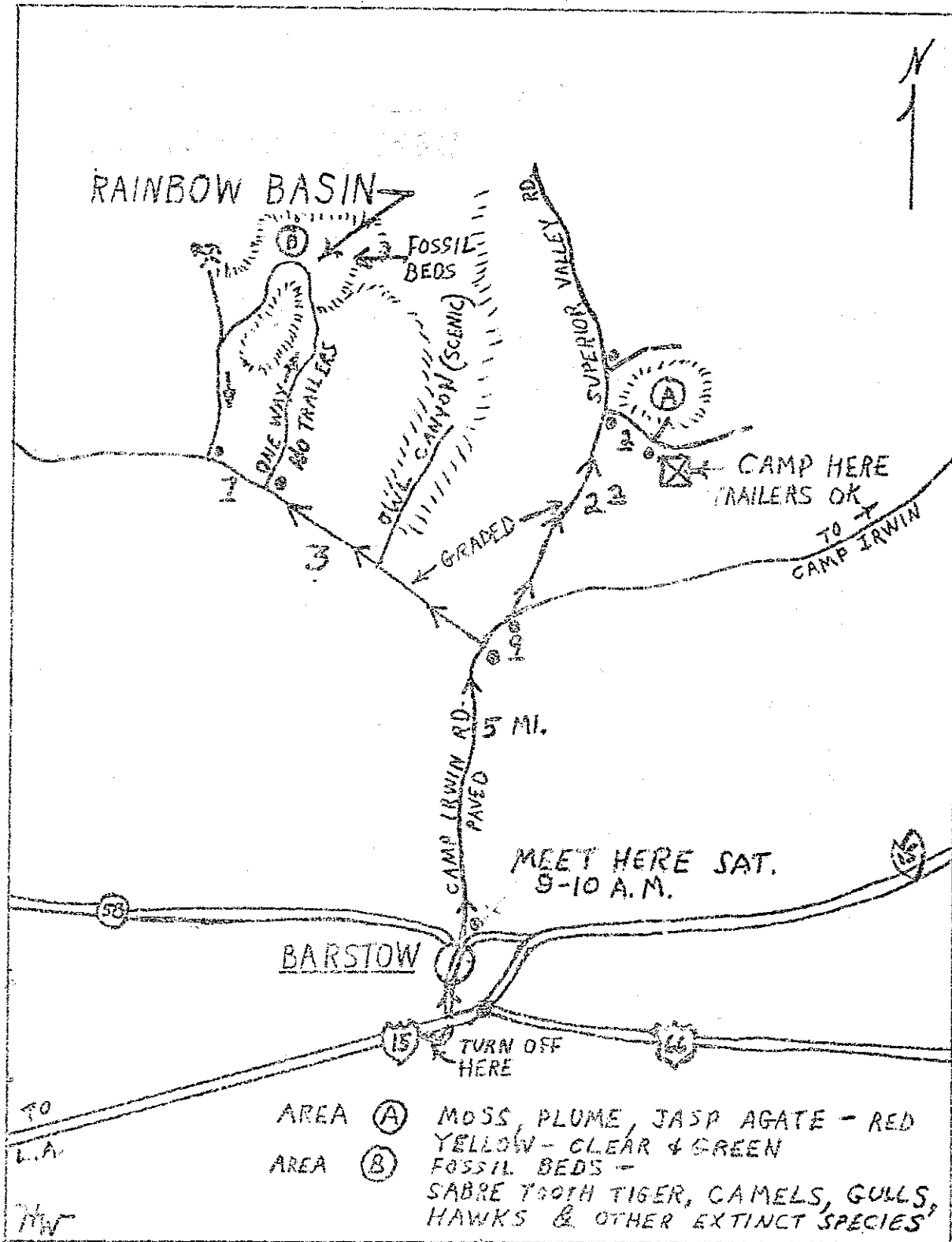
ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS

Jasp-Agate Hill

What to collect: A large quantity of small but gemmy specimens of jasp-agate will be found here in float. Good moss and plume material in yellow, red and clear. Now and then a fine green moss agate will be found. **Status:** Open to collecting. **Road Conditions:** Graded dirt road leads to this area. O.K. for trailers. **Camping Facilities:** Open desert country. No water or wood. Good area for trailers. **Supplies:** Barstow



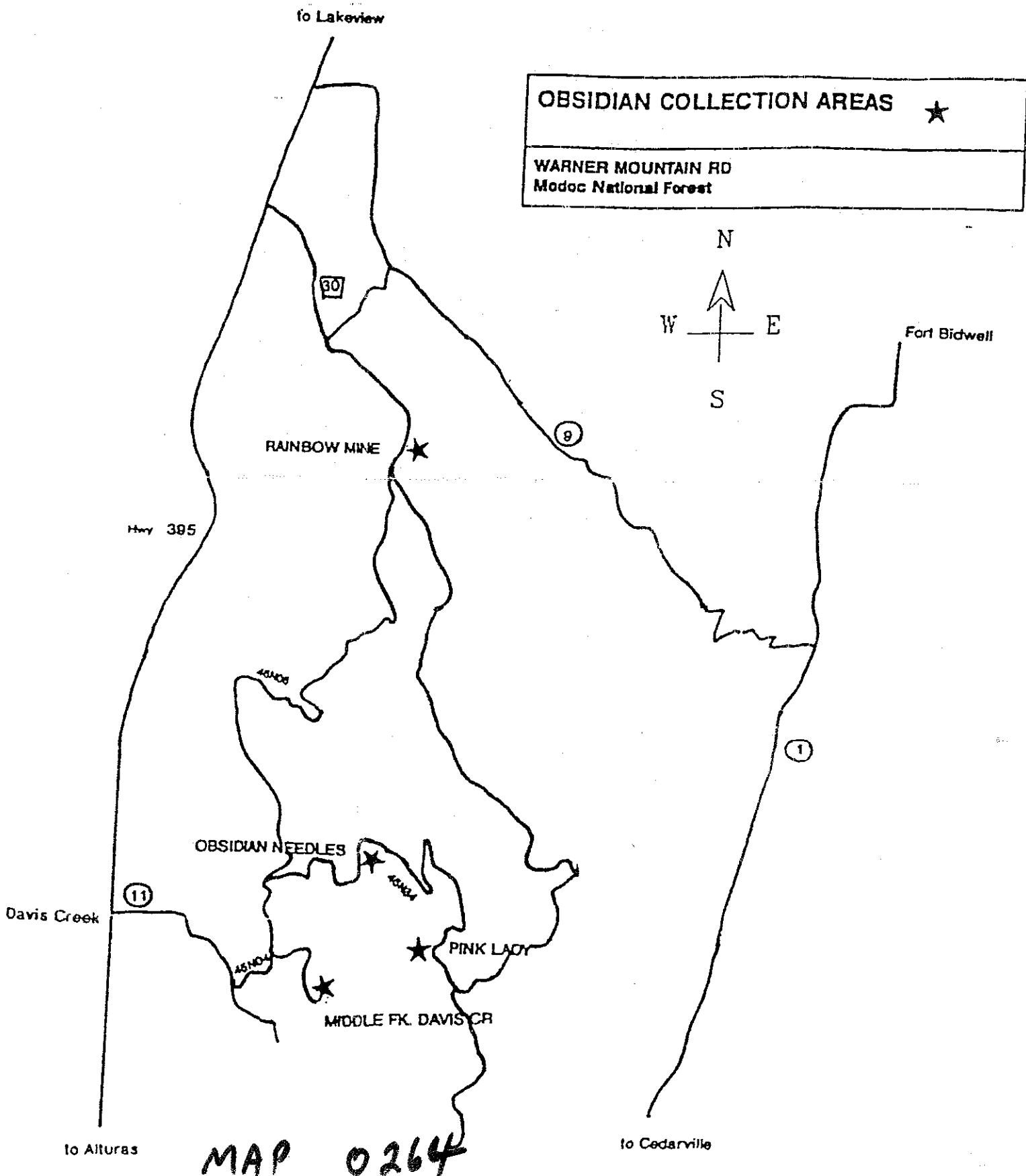
MAP 0263 A

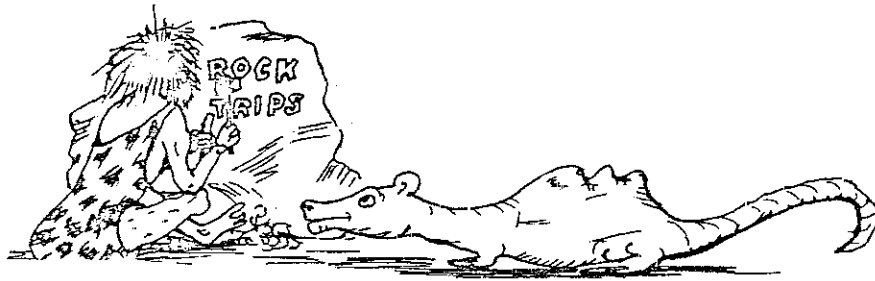


NOTE: TYPICAL DESERT AREA - BRING ENOUGH WATER & FIRE WOOD - SUPPLIES & MOTELS AT BARSTOW

MAP 0263 B

To be placed on a mailing list to receive information and requests for public participation in obsidian management on the Warner Mountain District, provide your name and address to the district by calling (530) 279-6116, send postcard to Minerals Officer, Warner Mountain District, P.O. Box 220, Cedarville, CA 96104, or register at the location where you obtain your permit.





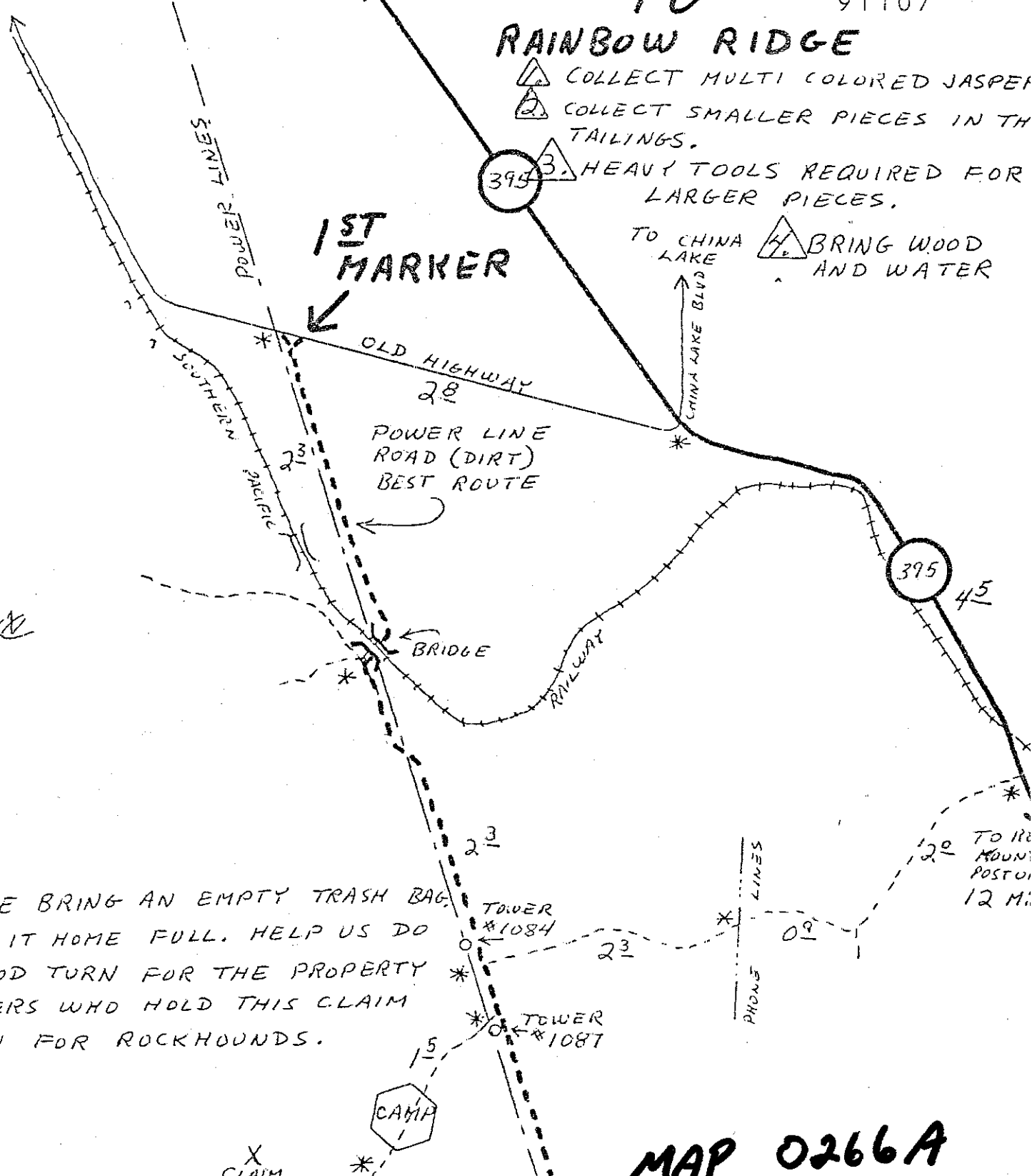
TO INYOKERN

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General Dynamite TO 91107

RAINBOW RIDGE

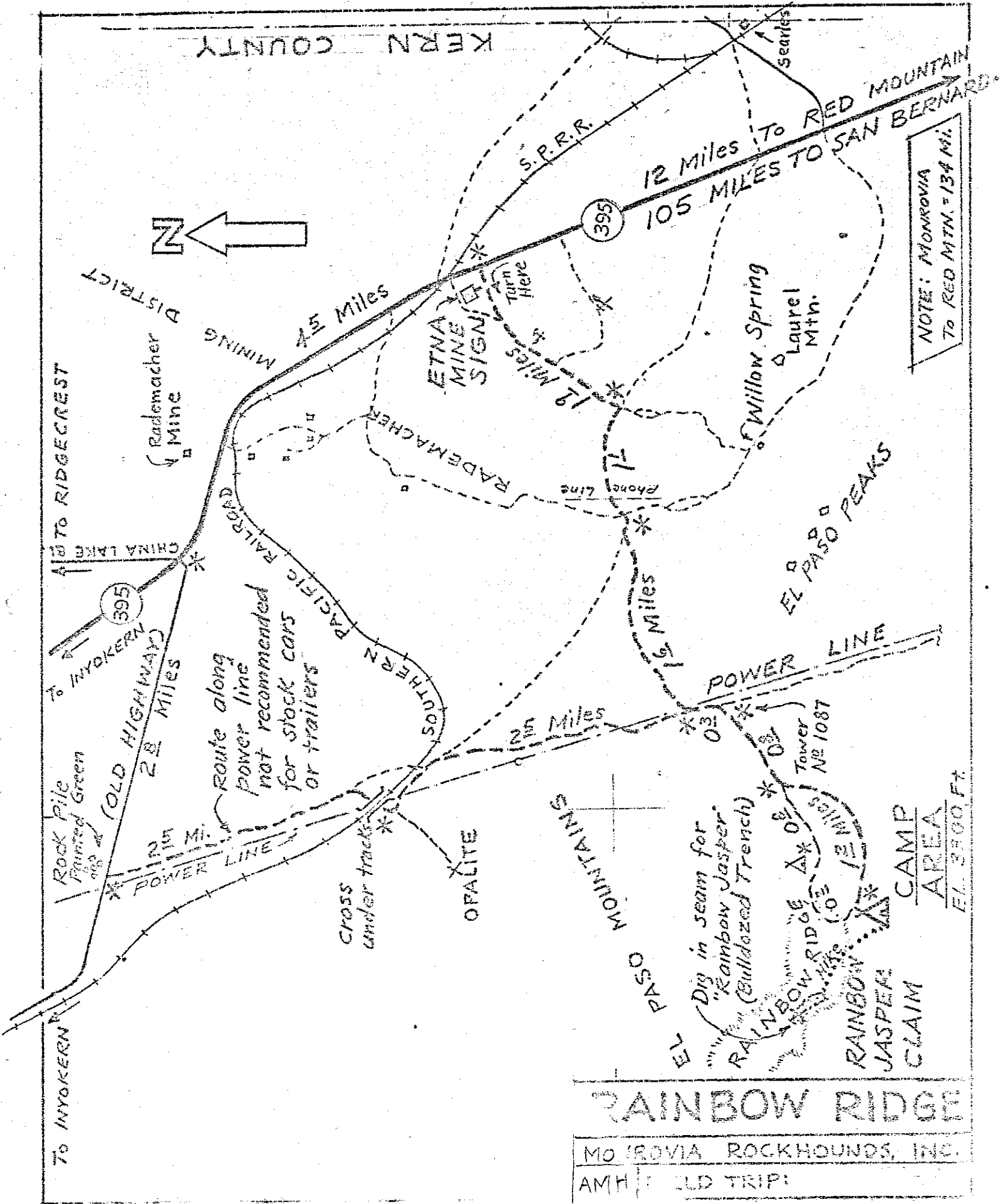
- 1. COLLECT MULTI COLORED JASPER
- 2. COLLECT SMALLER PIECES IN THE TAILINGS.
- 3. HEAVY TOOLS REQUIRED FOR LARGER PIECES.
- 4. BRING WOOD AND WATER



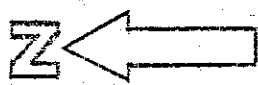
△ PLEASE BRING AN EMPTY TRASH BAG. TAKE IT HOME FULL. HELP US DO A GOOD TURN FOR THE PROPERTY OWNERS WHO HOLD THIS CLAIM OPEN FOR ROCKHOUDS.

X CLAIM

MAP 0266A



KERN COUNTY



TO RIDGECREST

Rademacher Mine

MINING DISTRICT

12 Miles

ETNA MINE SIGN

12 Miles Turn Here

S.P.R.R.

12 Miles To RED MOUNTAIN
105 MILES TO SAN BERNARD.

Willow Spring

Laurel Mtn.

NOTE: MONROVIA TO RED MTN. = 134 Mi.

395

OLD HIGHWAY 28 Miles

Route along power line not recommended for stock cars or trailers

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Phone Line

19 Miles

EL PASO PEAKS

POWER LINE

25 Miles

Rock Pile Painted Green

POWER LINE

Cross under tracks

OPALITE

EL PASO MOUNTAINS

Dig in seam for "Rainbow Jasper" RAINBOW RIDGE (Bulldozed Trench)

Tower No 1087

13 Miles

RAINBOW JASPER CLAIM

CAMP AREA EL. 3800 FT.

RAINBOW RIDGE

MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.

AMH FIELD TRIP:

MAP 0266B

RANDBURG RHODONITE

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Pink Rhodonite

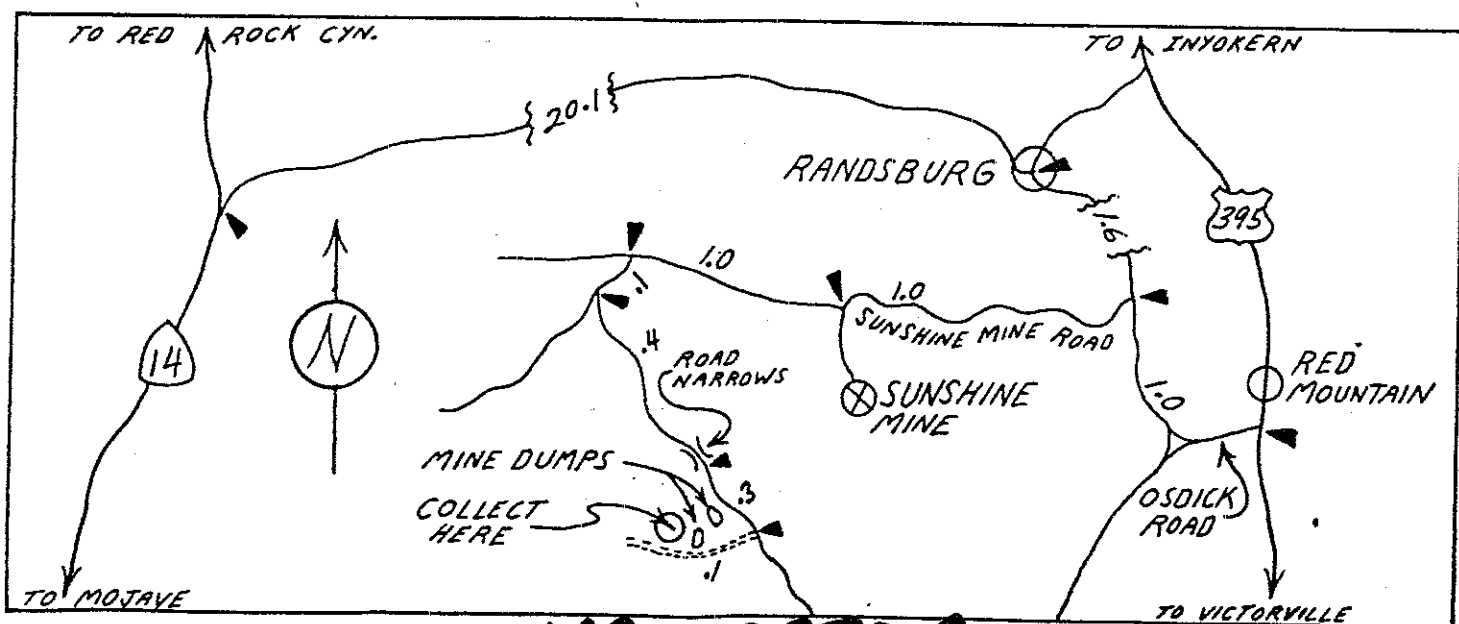
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

Shaded from salmon to delicate baby pink, through shocking pinks, occurring in a black manganese matrix. The combination of the pink and black designs makes beautifully patterned pieces. Polishes very well and therefore is good for all lapidary arts.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick and heavy digging equipment if you want to dig in the vein.

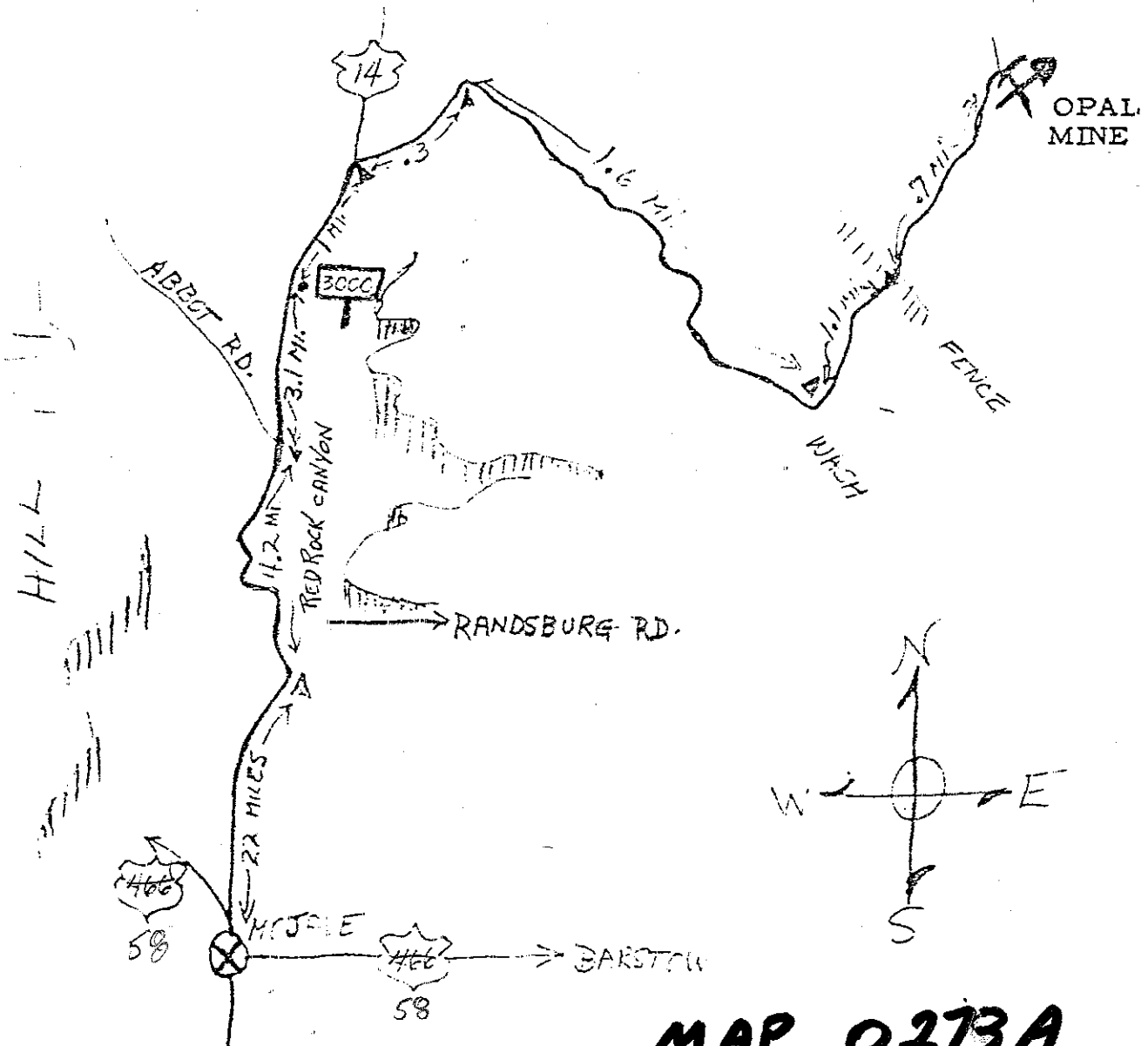
HOW TO GET THERE This area can be reached from either Highway 395 north from Victorville or from Mojave via the Randsburg-Johannesburg Road. We prefer to go in from Mojave and the directions given here refer to the latter route. (See map for route from Victorville)

From Mojave, take Highway 14 north for 10 miles to Randsburg-Johannesburg cutoff, turn right. Follow this paved road 20.1 miles east to Randsburg, the famed gold mining town of old. Many of the original buildings are still in use and you may wish to stop awhile to visit some of the little shops. At junction with main street of Randsburg, turn right through town and proceed 1.6 miles to paved Sunshine Mine Road. Turn right and go 1 mile. Here the pavement turns left but you should continue straight ahead onto good dirt road for 1 more mile. Turn left onto lesser traveled dirt road and go .1 mile. Make a sharp left turn and continue .4 mile to narrow part of road. From here it is .3 mile to fair dirt road on right. If you use EXTREME caution, you may wish to take this road the .1 mile to the rhodonite vein. Otherwise, you can park your car at the bottom and walk up the road to the diggings. The black rocks must be chipped to expose the pink rhodonite. The better material seems to come out of the vein, but this is hard work and good pieces can be found among the rocks scattered on the dumps. Don't get discouraged if you don't find a good piece right away as it usually takes a lot of chipping before you come across a good-patterned chunk.



RED ROCK CANYON

MATERIAL: Fire opal in matrix, and other material
EQUIPMENT: Chisel, large hammer, and container for opals.
REMARKS: This is a dry camp. Restrooms available.
FEE: Adults \$1.00
DISTANCE: 115 miles from POMONA, to the opal mine.



REDROCK CANYON OPAL

Flashy green and red fire opal occurs here in a great basalt flow. Although the opals are fairly small, they can be cut into excellent cabochons and fashioned into striking jewelry creations. This is the best fire opal location we are aware of in Southern California and it is relatively close to Los Angeles.

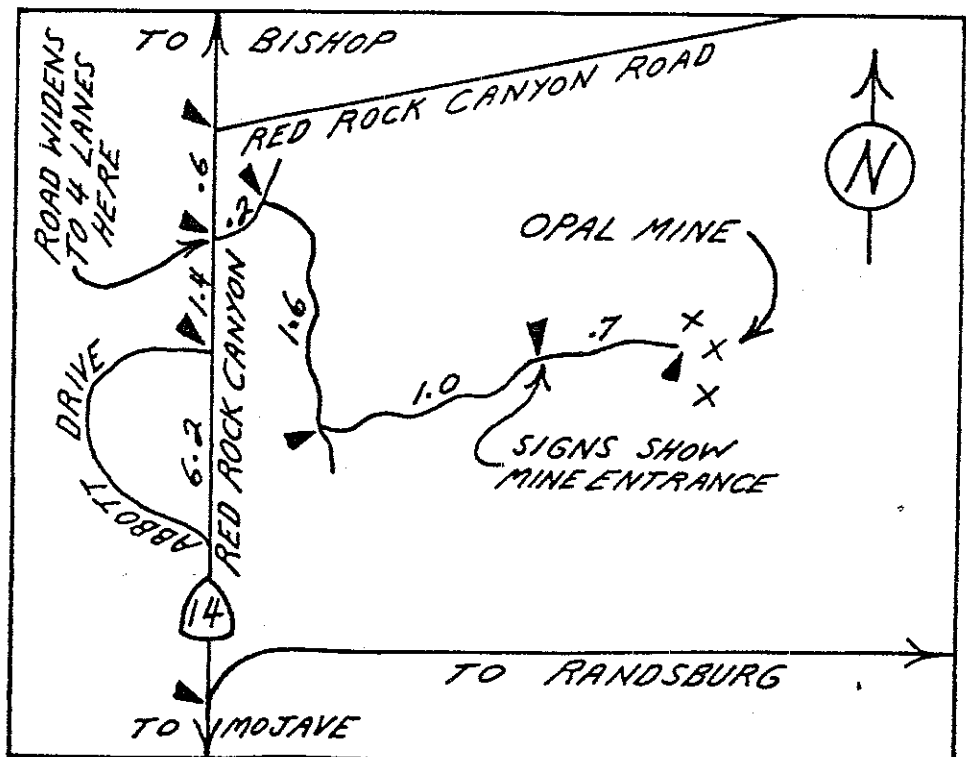
A CLAIM IS IN EFFECT ON THE OPAL DEPOSIT AND A \$1.00 FEE IS CHARGED FOR COLLECTING.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Fire Opal

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL Clear and semi-translucent fire opal up to 3/4" in diameter occurring in basalt. This opal gives an excellent color display and can be entirely separated from the basalt matrix with care and patience.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock hammer, chisels, sledge hammer.

HOW TO GET THERE From Mojave head north on Highway 14 past turnoff to Randsburg and Johannesburg and continue through the colorful, pinnacled formations of Red Rock Canyon. You may recall having seen this area in western movies as it has been used as a movie setting quite a bit. At 6.2 miles from Randsburg cutoff, you will note a narrow paved road on left, Abbott Dr., intersecting Highway 14. From here, continue 1.4 miles on Highway 14 and watch closely on right just after road widens to 4 lanes again for a dirt road going over curb to right. (If you reach Redrock Cyn. Rd., you have gone too far, turn around and go back .6 mile.) Turn here and follow this road .2 mile to well traveled dirt road on right. Take this road 1.6 miles down wash to junction with narrow road going up canyon on left. Follow this road up canyon and along top of ridge 1 mile to entrance to Cowdon-Nowak Mining Co. claim. Road continues .7 mile to diggings. The opal nodules will be found in the hard basalt. The large chunks must be broken down very carefully to reveal the encased opals. It seems best to wait to break the chunks until you are away from the basalt waste piles as it is all too easy to lose a fine opal among all the rubble. The claim is open to public entry on weekends only. There is a \$1.00 fee per person.



MAP 0273 B

WHALEBONE AT REFUGIO BEACH

Whalebone is best found at Refugio Beach during the winter when the storms have carried the sand off the beach and exposed the rocks.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Petrified Whalebone

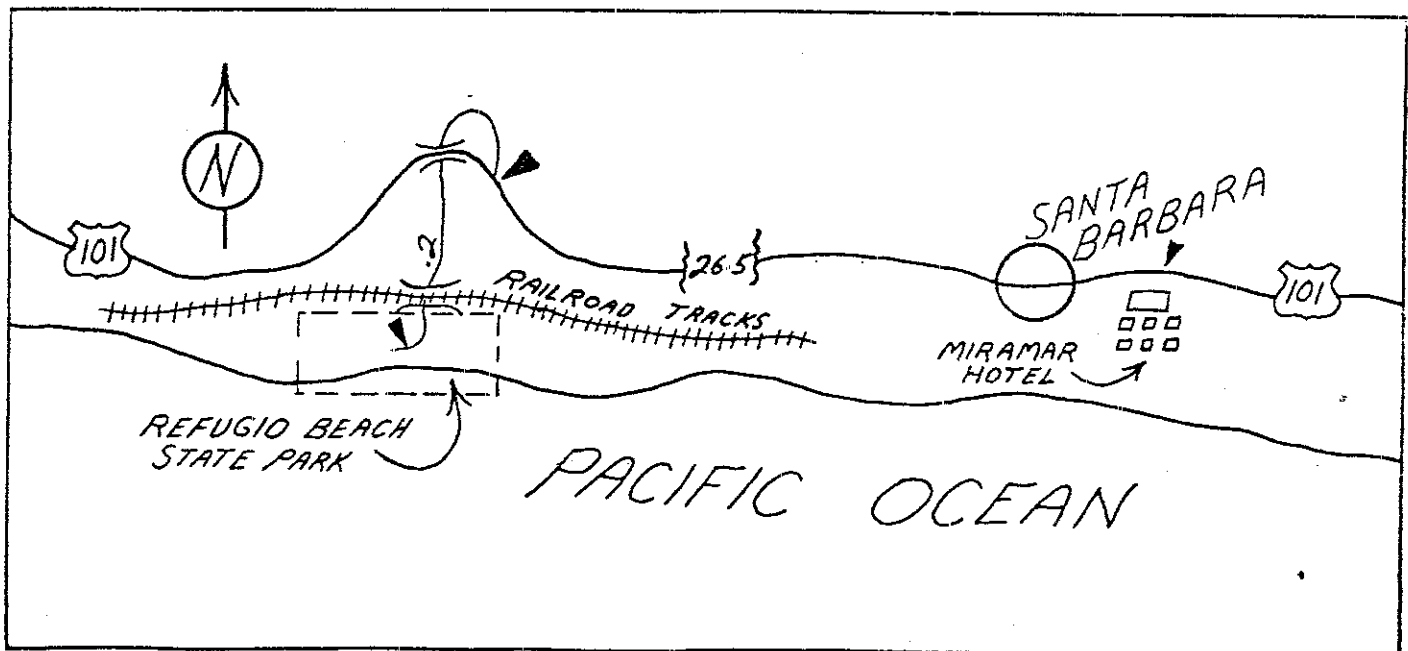
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

Whalebone occurs as light and dark brown, rounded chunks. Agate has replaced the cell matter in the bones of these giant mammals that lived in this area millions of years ago. There are a lot of rocks here that look very much alike and it takes careful scrutiny to distinguish the whalebone. Wet the pieces you think have possibility and it will be easy to see the cell structure when you do have a piece of whalebone.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

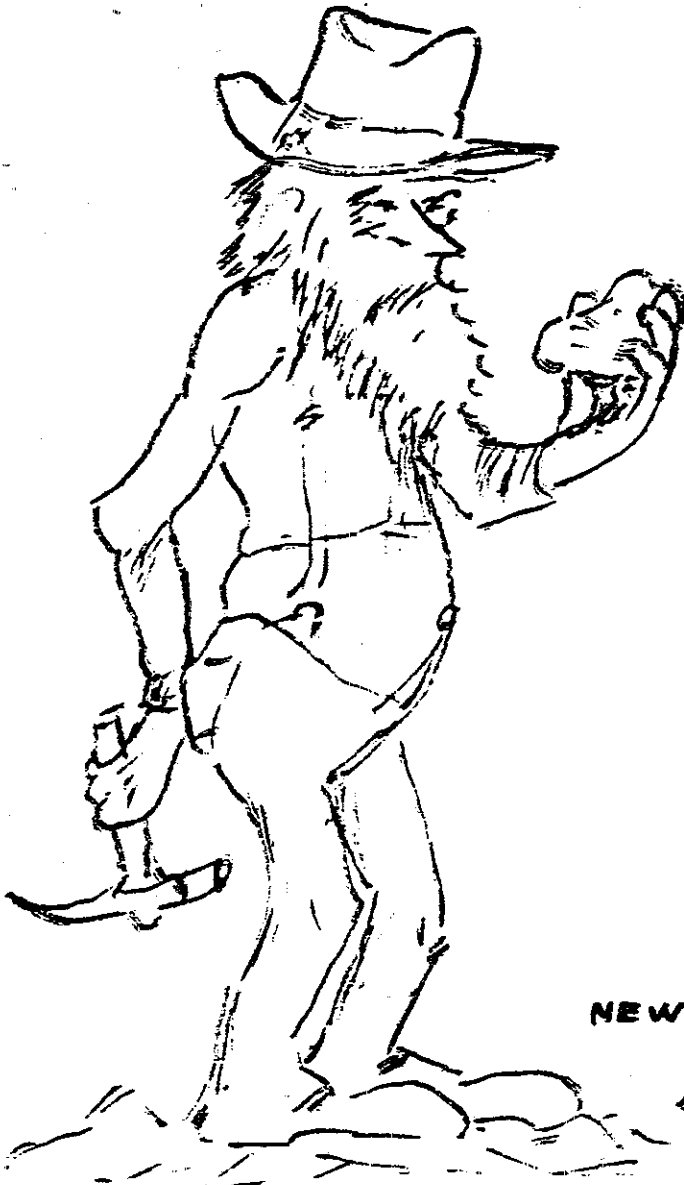
HOW TO GET THERE Take Pacific Coast Highway (U.S. 101) toward Santa Barbara. If you start checking your mileage from the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara, Refugio Beach will be approximately 26 1/2 miles west. You should pay special heed when you are getting near, as the turnoff is on a sharp curve and it is very easy to miss.

Refugio Beach State Park has an outstanding campground. A palm-tree grove grows right down to the beach sands and grass grows thickly under the trees. There is a small admission charge to the park for daytime use. A slight additional charge is made for overnight camping. There is a snack bar, ice house and small grocery store in the park. The whalebone is found among the rocks along the beach.

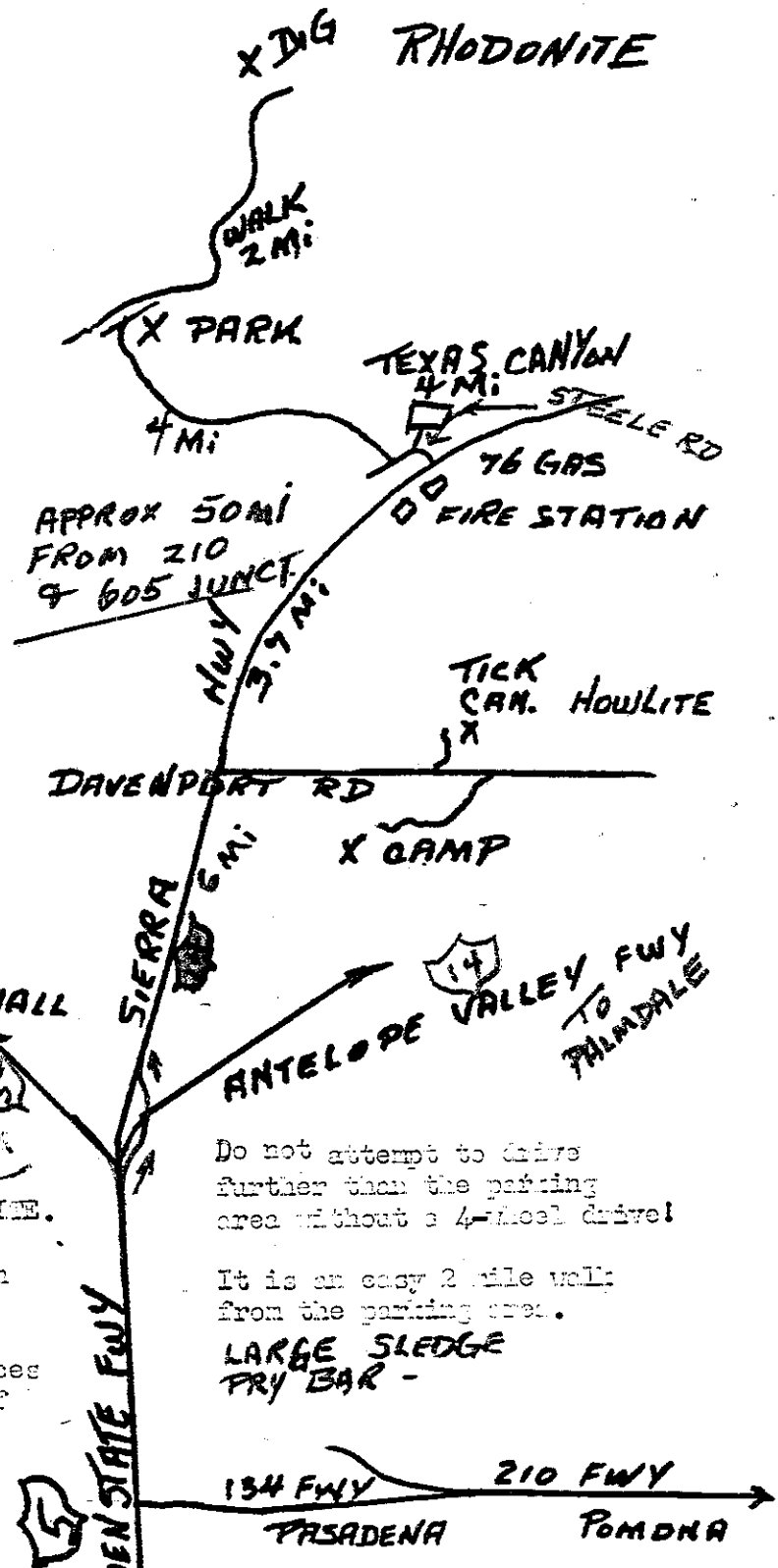


MAP 0276A

ROCKHOUNDS



The material is a particularly nice RHODONITE. A vivid pink with black webbing which takes a very good polish. You have to break open hard black rock to find the pink inside. Fine material is found without digging in the ledge of host rock, but the bigger pieces require heavy sledges and bars to break off boulders for further breaking down. Some of the best material is small pieces found by simply running over the float beds around the area.



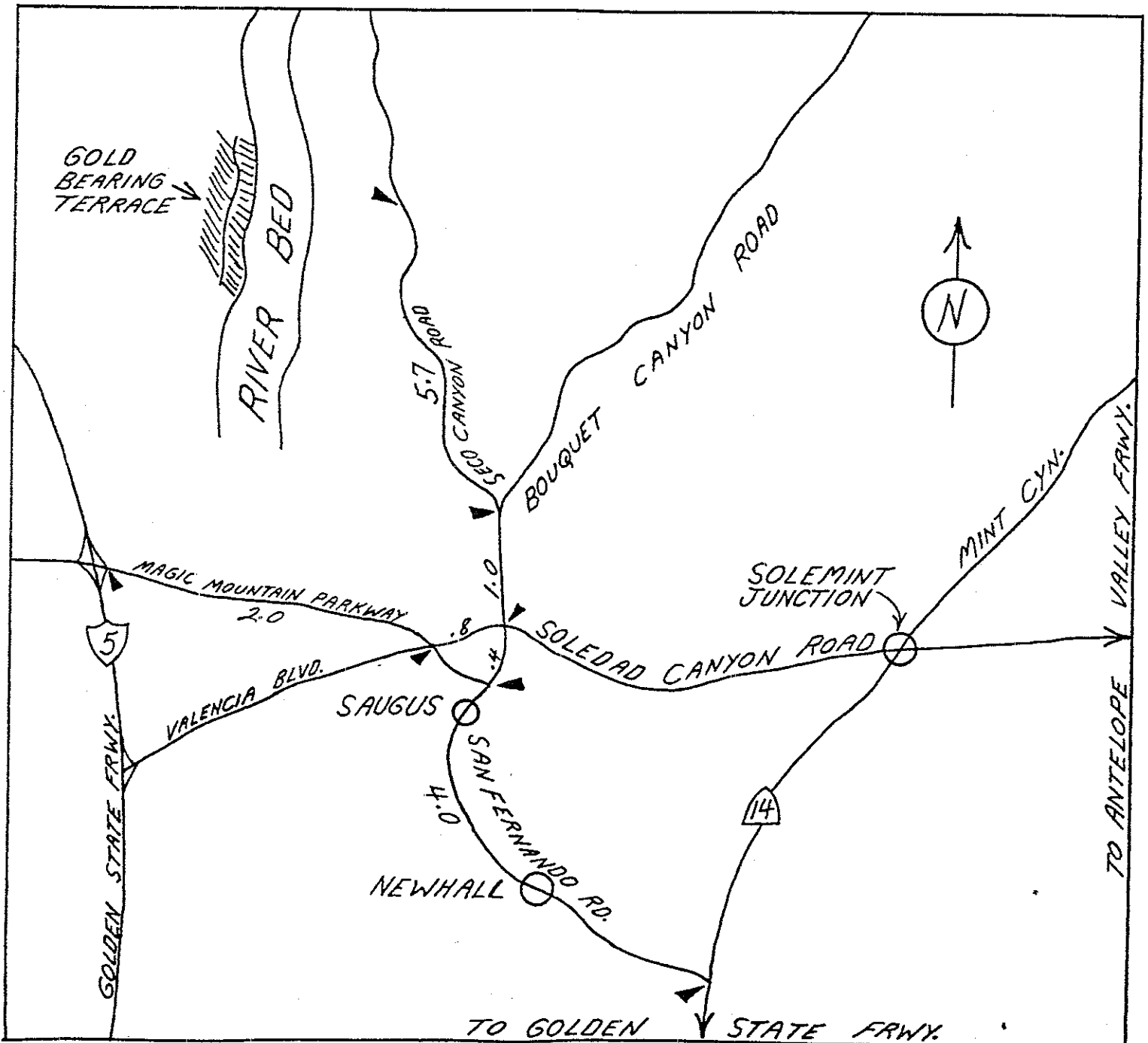
Do not attempt to drive further than the parking area without a 4-wheel drive!

It is an easy 2 mile walk from the parking area.

LARGE SLEDGE
 FRY BAR -

SAN FRANCISQUITO GOLD

Although gold has, for the most part, lost its intrigue to the serious prospector, it still holds a certain fascination and challenge to the amateur collector. It seems that everyone, sooner or later, decides to try their luck at finding some of the elusive yellow metal. While we know of no place where gold is found in great abundance, San Francisquito Canyon is a place where there is a good chance of getting some "colors." It is best to visit this area during the wet season if you plan to pan, as the stream dries up in the summer.



MAP 0283A

SAN FRANCISQUITO GOLD ~ CONTINUED

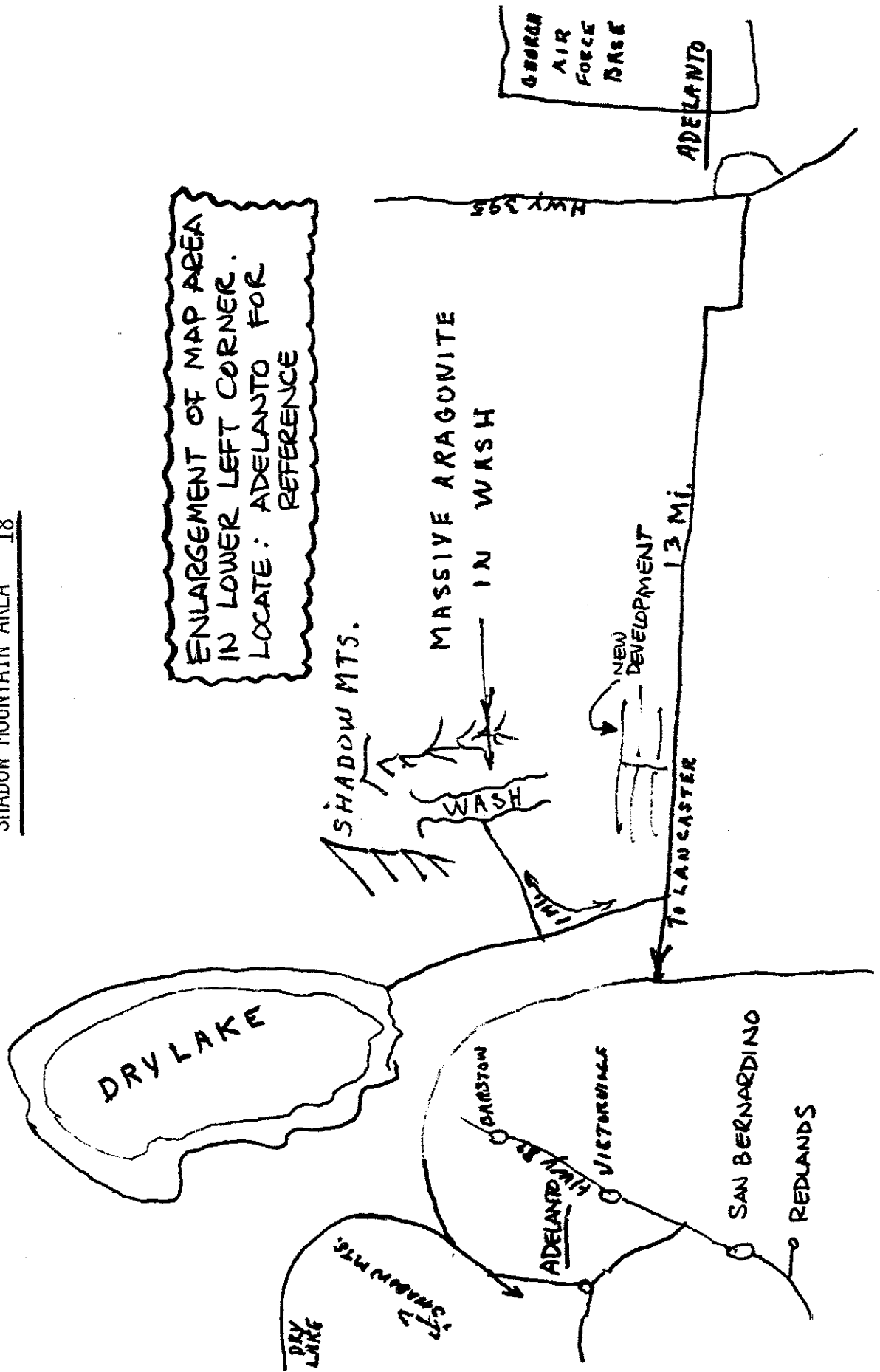
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Gold (stream carried flakes and tiny nuggets).

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL From tiny flakes to match-head size pieces.

This might be a good place for a word or two on how to identify the gold. Assuming one is an amateur "prospector" with only a gold pan, and some knowledge of how to pan (using a circular motion) once you get down to the black sand, be careful not to wash away too much black sand at once. Keep slowly washing away the black sand until only about 2 to 3 tablespoons remain. Shake this remaining into a mass at one side of the pan. Find a place to sit where the sun will shine over your shoulder and into the pan, as sunlight brightens the gold immensely and makes it easier to see. Then, retaining only about 2 tablespoons of water in your pan, start slowly swirling the water around the edge of the bottom of the pan (using a slow "rocking" motion) passing it over the mass of black sand. Each time the water passes over the sand, a few particles will be displaced and the gold will soon be revealed. When you see a suspect piece, remember what the old prospectors say: "If you're sure its gold, it is; if you think it's gold, it ain't."

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Small shovel, garden trowel, gold pan, small glass container (to put gold in).

HOW TO GET THERE Take Highway 14 north toward Palmdale. Take turnoff to Newhall-Saugus. From here continue 4.0 miles, passing through Newhall and on to the little town of Saugus. Keep right at "Y" intersection. Continue on Bouquet Canyon Road 1.4 miles. Turn left onto Seco Canyon Rd. which takes you into San Francisquito Canyon. The mouth of San Francisquito Canyon is filled with homes; soon you leave the encroaches of civilization and begin winding up into the canyon. On both sides of the road are sprawling ranches where livestock can be seen. At 5.7 miles park at edge of road. You will see a clump of trees at edge of washbed. From the clump of cottonwoods, you can look directly across the river to the gold bearing gravel terrace.



ENLARGEMENT OF MAP AREA
IN LOWER LEFT CORNER.
LOCATE: ADELANTO FOR
REFERENCE

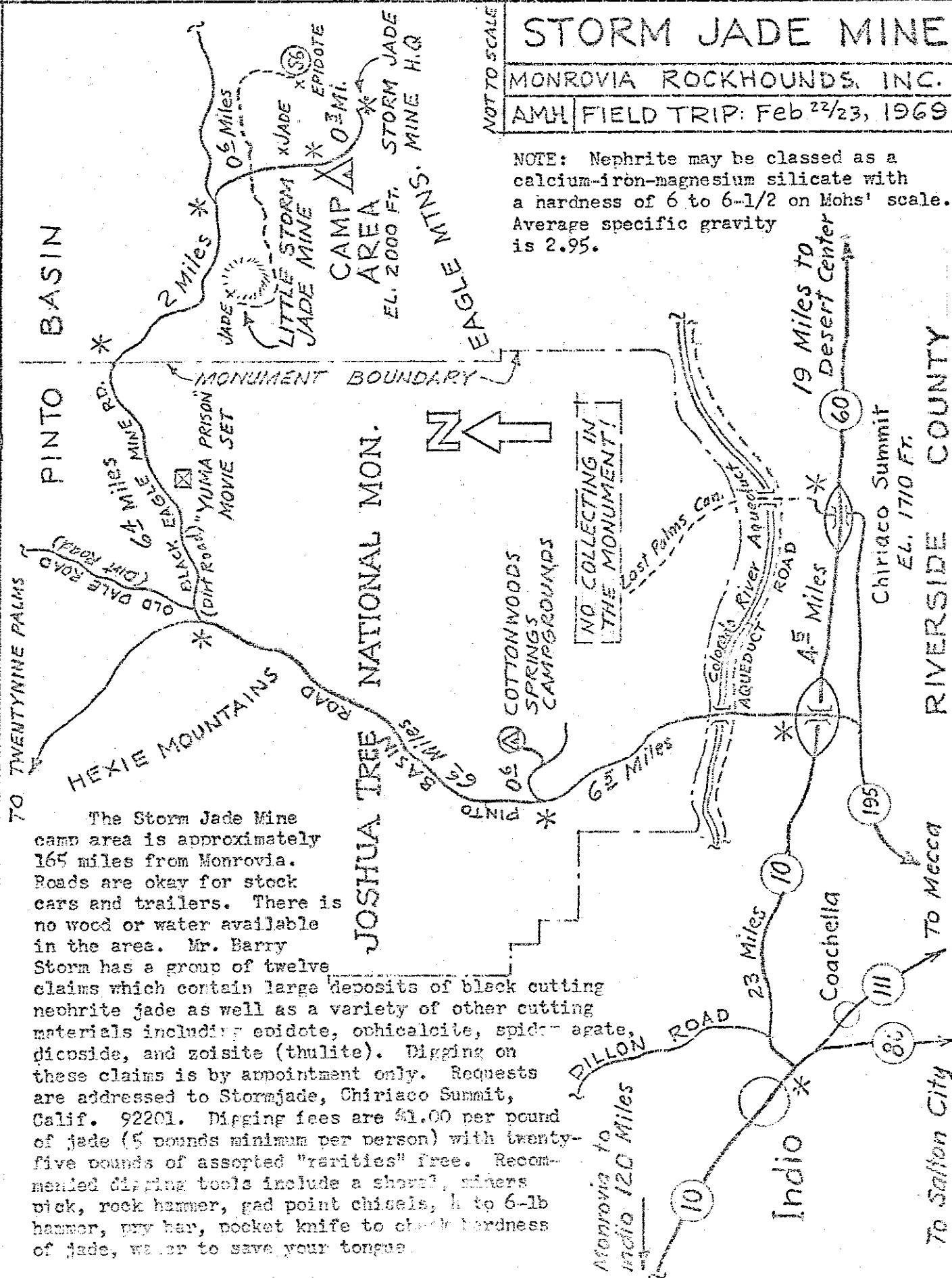
STORM JADE MINE

MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.

AMH FIELD TRIP: Feb 22/23, 1969

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: Nephrite may be classed as a calcium-iron-magnesium silicate with a hardness of 6 to 6-1/2 on Mohs' scale. Average specific gravity is 2.95.

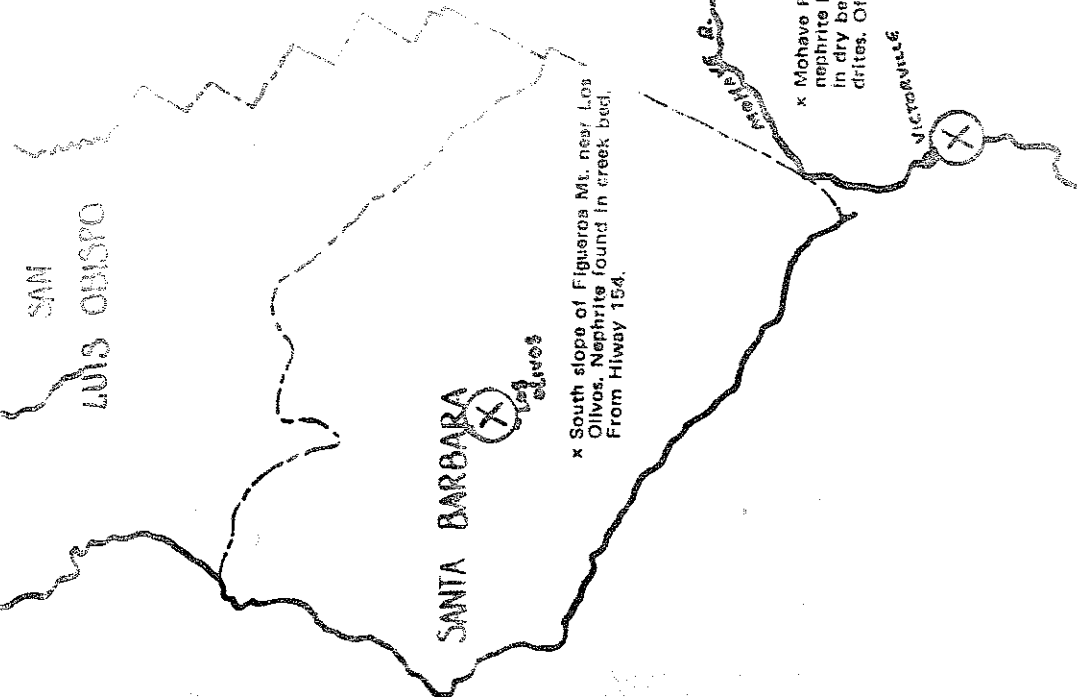


The Storm Jade Mine camp area is approximately 165 miles from Monrovia. Roads are okay for stock cars and trailers. There is no wood or water available in the area. Mr. Barry Storm has a group of twelve claims which contain large deposits of black cutting nephrite jade as well as a variety of other cutting materials including epidote, ophicalcite, spider agate, diopside, and zoisite (thulite). Digging on these claims is by appointment only. Requests are addressed to Stormjade, Chiriaco Summit, Calif. 92201. Digging fees are \$1.00 per pound of jade (5 pounds minimum per person) with twenty-five pounds of assorted "rarities" free. Recommended digging tools include a shovel, miners pick, rock hammer, gad point chisels, 4 to 6-lb hammer, pry bar, pocket knife to check hardness of jade, water to save your tongue.

Lower end south of Victorville, probably mined out but all stone walls of farming area are possible sources of dark green nephrite.

NEPHRITE
 Hardness: 6 to 6.5
 Spec. Gr.: 2.9 to 3.1
 Both are "heavy" in the hand.
 Toughest because of interlocking crystals.
 Silicate of calcium & magnesium.
 An amphibole.

JADEITE
 Hardness: 6.5 to 6.9
 Spec. Gr.: 3.3 to 3.6
 Neither can be scratched with a pocket knife.
 Usually the most valuable.
 Silicate of sodium & aluminum.
 A pyroxene.

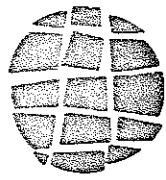


x South slope of Figueras Mt. near Los Olivos, Nephrite found in creek bed. From Hwy 154.

x Mohave River near Victorville, black nephrite boulders and cobbles found in dry bed and on desert floor. Derris. Off Hwy 66.

40 Eagle Mts. Dark green to black nephrite on desert hills just outside Joshua Tree Nat. Mon. Turn N. off Hwy 10 east of Indio at Chiriaco Summit. Road marked from Nat. Mon. boundary to Storm Jade Mines.

RIVERSIDE



Wilderness Originals
 and **Jade world**
 Miners and Processors of Fine Jade

MAP 0294A