

DESERT SUN STILL

BOYS' LIFE • JULY 1968

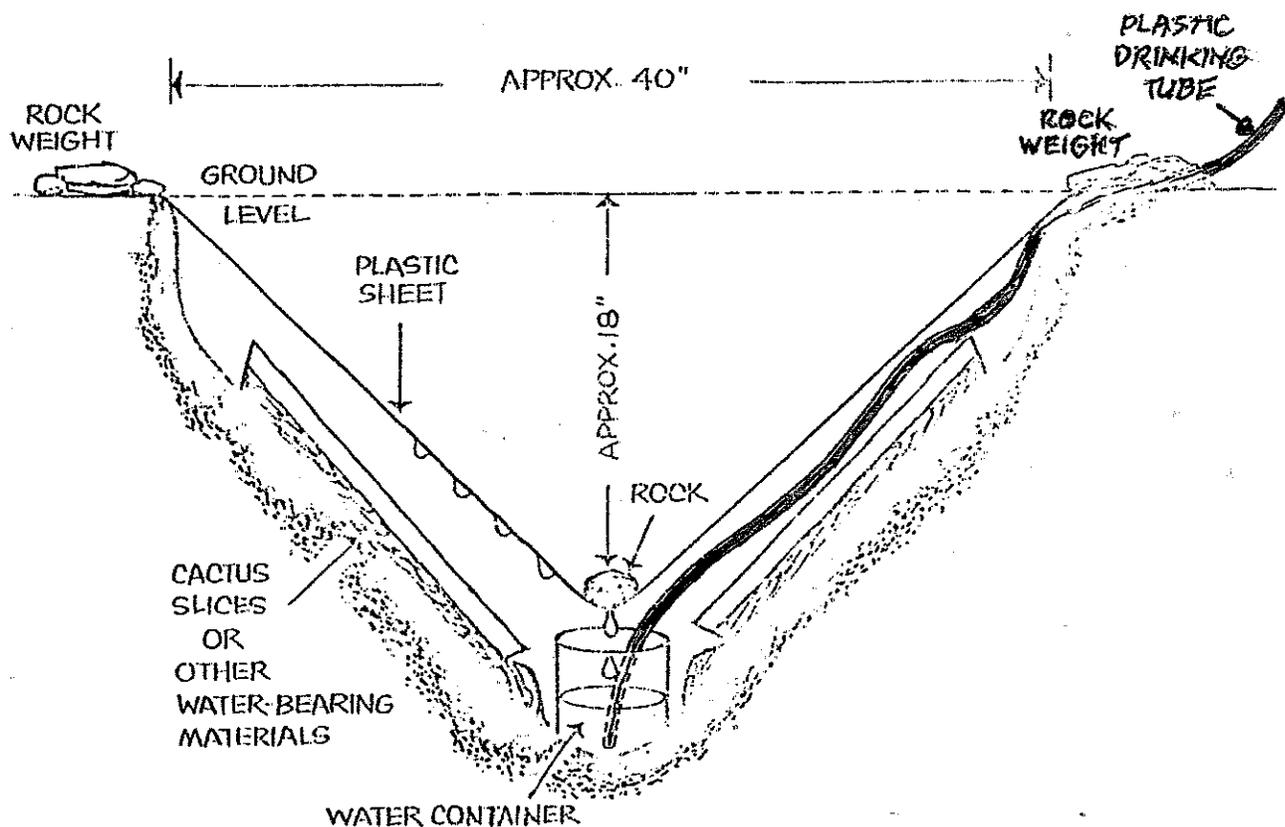
THIS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT TYPE OF DESERT STILL

You will need:

a catch cup
cut up cactus
plastic sheet
rock small (in bottom of sheet)

a long tube (straw)
shovel (to dig hole with)
rocks large (to hold sheet in place)

1. Make your hole about 40 inches in diameter and 22 inches deep.
2. Put your catch cup in the bottom.
3. Place straw in cup (and hold in place with a rock near top of hole) be sure to leave enough straw to suck water up out of the cup.
4. Place cut up cactus around hole.
5. Position plastic sheet (with small rock in bottom – with rock over the cup).
6. Hold plastic sheet in position with enough rocks so it won't blow away or let dirt into your water cup.
7. Replace cactus when water produced starts to diminish.



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MAP BOOK
PREPARED BY
VICTOR VALLEY
GEM & MINERAL CLUB
ROCKHOUNDS



**FIELD
TRIP
MAPS**

MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES

GENERAL DYNAMICS
ROCKHOUNDS



**FIELD
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MAPS**

ACTIVITY OF THE GENERAL DYNAMICS POMONA RECREATION ASSOCIATION
MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES

MIKE SMITH

II 1



General Dynamics

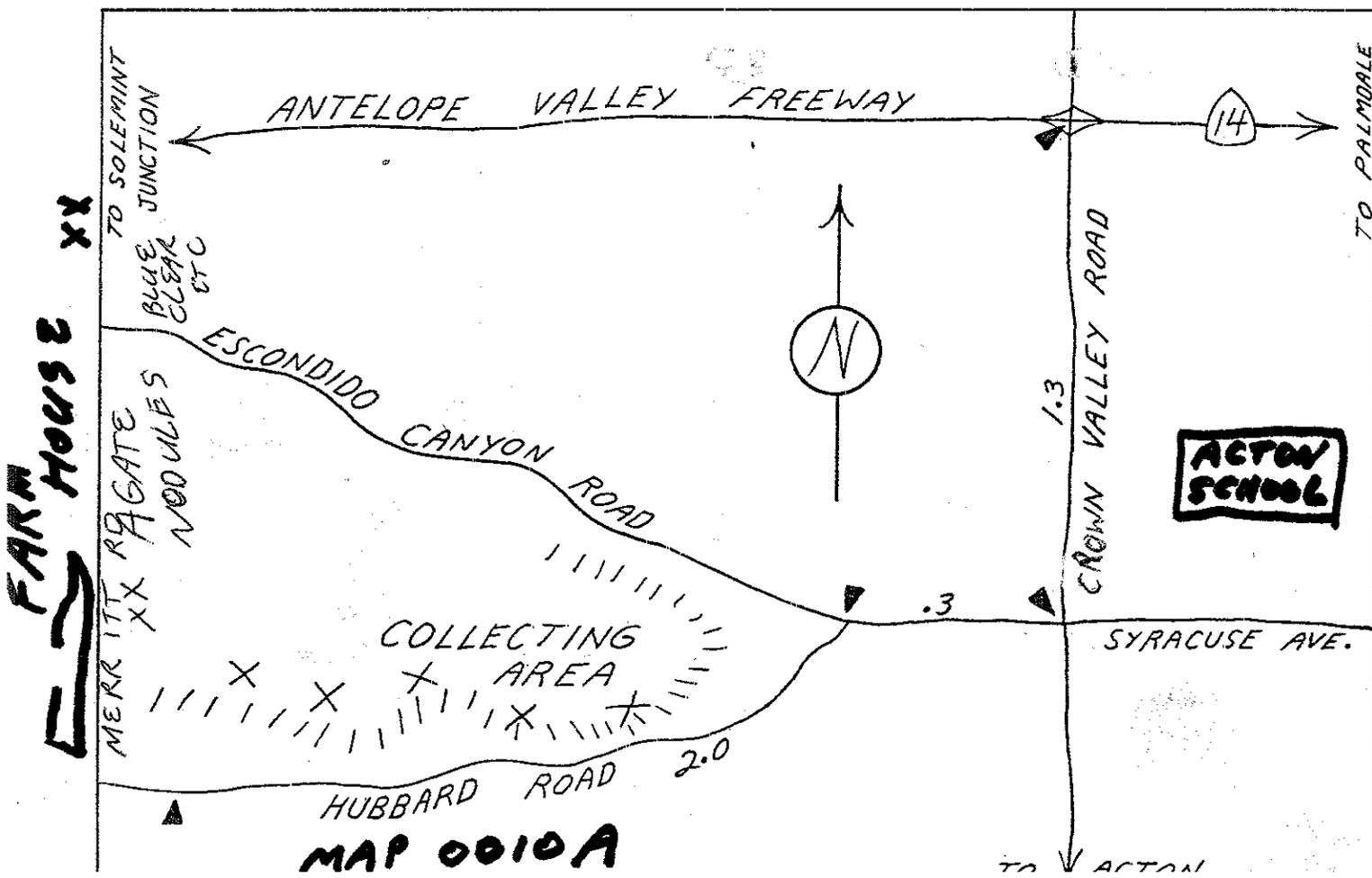
ACTON AGATES

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Agate

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL Clear, solid agate nodules, many displaying beautiful banded patterns. If you are lucky, one may turn out to be iris agate, which shows rainbow hues when cut thin and polished. This is caused by the spacing and density of the minute lines in the agate. This material is plentiful, takes a good polish and makes into fine jewelry pieces.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

HOW TO GET THERE Take Antelope Valley Freeway east from Solemint Junction, passing the weird sandstone formations of Vasquez Rocks, named for the bandit Tiburcio Vasquez who used this natural hiding place to good advantage during his exploits in the 1860's. At 17.8 miles from Solemint Junction, exit on Crown Valley Road, turn right. Proceed 1.3 miles to Syracuse Avenue, turn right, and go .3 mile to Hubbard Road. Turn left onto this dirt road. The agate is found in float on the right side of the road for the next 2 miles. Hike on the slopes of these hills to find the agates. Be sure to stay out of posted areas and don't leave any litter, as this is one sure way of causing the locality to be closed to future collecting.



ADELANTO DENDRITES

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Black Dendrites, 2) Massive Red Garnet

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

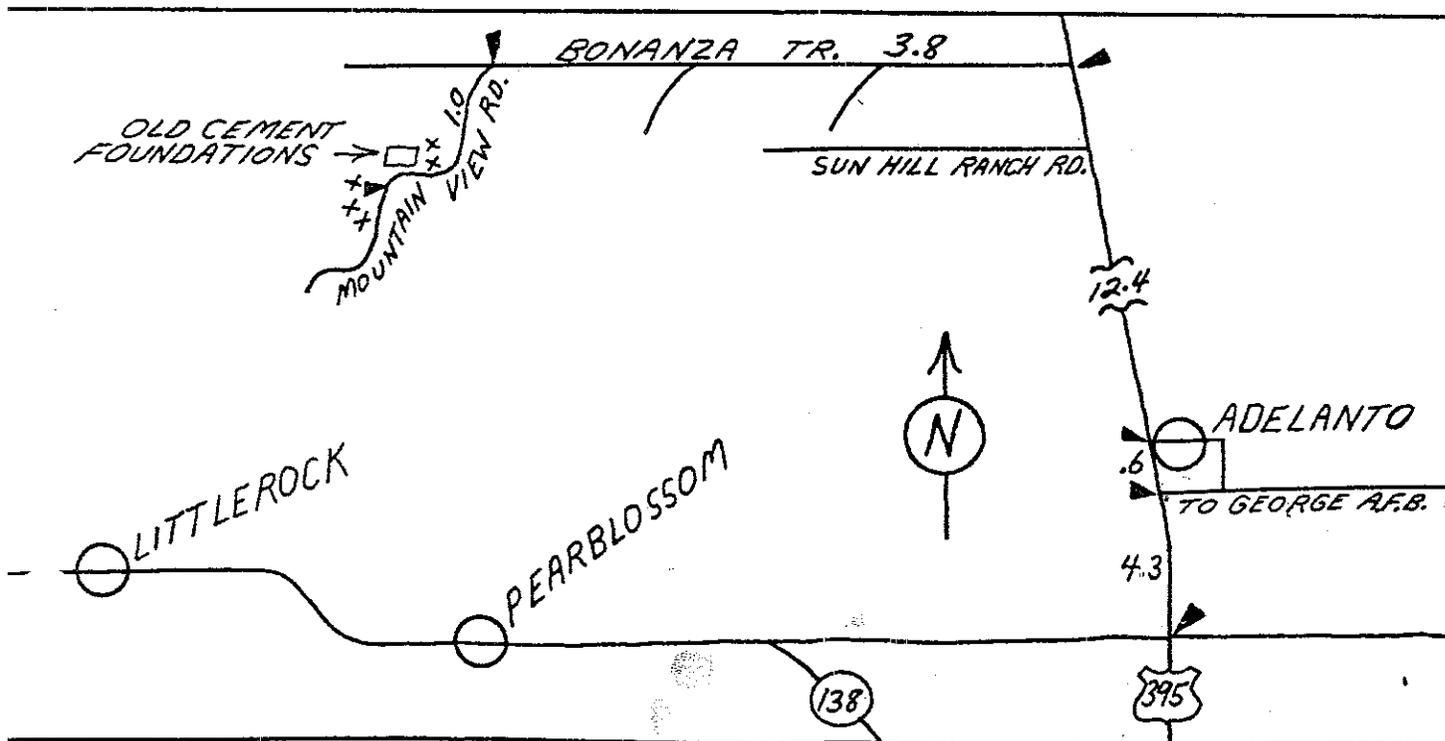
1) Black Dendrites. Beautiful specimens of black manganese "fern" deposits on white, gray, green and pink native rocks. The dendrites will be found as masses of densely distributed small "ferns" on some specimens, while others will occur as one or two large "ferns", sometimes up to 5" long. These dendrites are caused by the mineral manganese being deposited in solution and growing in a branching pattern. They are not fossilized ferns as many believe.

2) Red Garnet. Massive pieces of rusty red garnet. This material occurs in same localities as dendrites.

This area is an abandoned tungsten mine and a black light may show some interesting specimens on the old dumps.

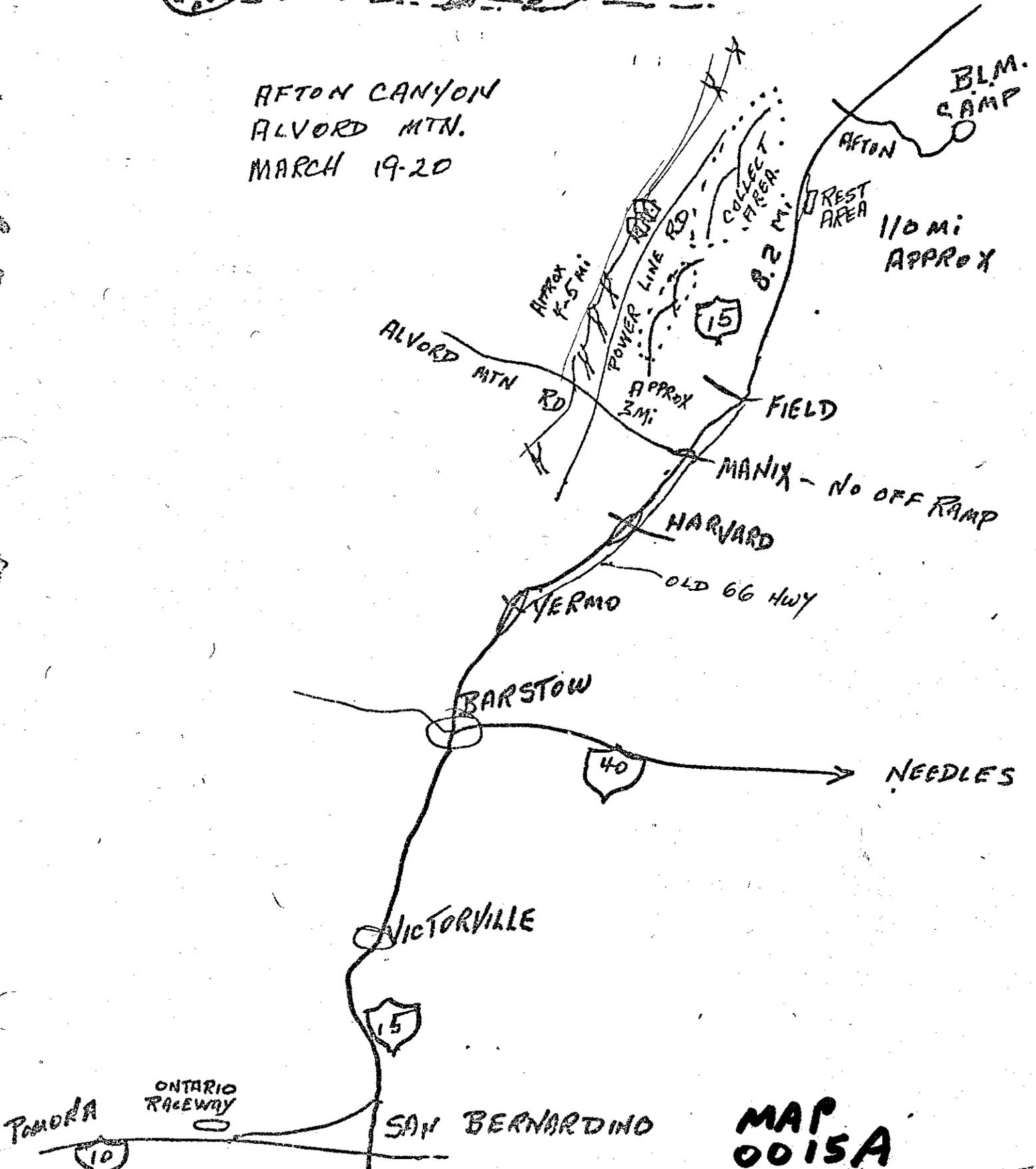
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick.

HOW TO GET THERE Take Highway 138 east from Pearblossom. Continue east to Highway 395, turn left. You will pass a turnoff to George AFB and Victorville at 4.3 miles and the turnoff to Adelanto business district is passed when you have gone another .6 mile. From here, continue north on Highway 395 for 12.4 miles and turn left onto dirt road marked Bonanza Tr. (This is .7 mile north of Sun Hill Ranch Road.) Proceed on Bonanza Tr., a good dirt road heading west, 3.8 miles. Turn left onto Mountain View Road. Continue south 1.0 mile toward cement foundations of old mine. The dendrites are found around these concrete abutments and the mine diggings in the surrounding area.



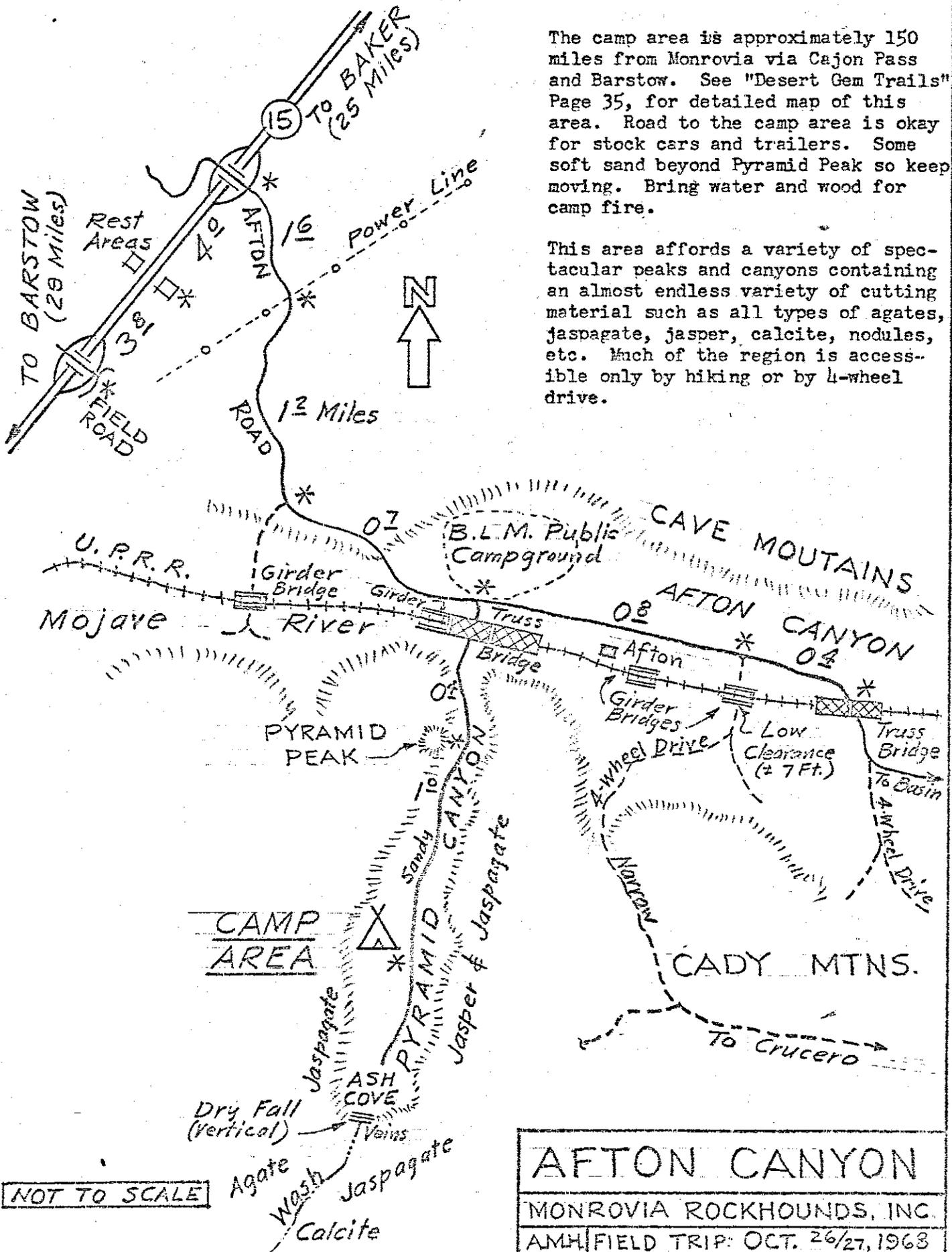


AFTON CANYON
ALVORD MTN.
MARCH 19-20



The camp area is approximately 150 miles from Monrovia via Cajon Pass and Barstow. See "Desert Gem Trails" Page 35, for detailed map of this area. Road to the camp area is okay for stock cars and trailers. Some soft sand beyond Pyramid Peak so keep moving. Bring water and wood for camp fire.

This area affords a variety of spectacular peaks and canyons containing an almost endless variety of cutting material such as all types of agates, jaspagate, jasper, calcite, nodules, etc. Much of the region is accessible only by hiking or by 4-wheel drive.



NOT TO SCALE

AFTON CANYON
 MONROVIA ROCKHOUDS, INC.
 AMH FIELD TRIP: OCT. 26/27, 1963

ROCKATOMICS GEM & MIN SOCIETY.

" SPECIAL INTEREST"

Our field trip will be set up one week, Oxnard will be having their show on the third weekend, and I know most of you will be over there.

PLACE. Hidden Hills - Afton Turn off, turn N, over the freeway proceed as per map, Good road graded, and trailers, campers can make it.

TIME. APRIL. 10&11 1971

MATERIAL. Petrified Wood, Jasper, Jasp- Agate, palm root, ~~XXXXX~~ & Reed. It is colorful in bright yellows, reds, and soft pastel greens, pinks, white.

TOOLS. Hammer, shovel, bag, spray bottle. To save your tongue. NO WATER OR WOOD, Bring plenty of both A fire sat eve as usual.

SANITARY FACILITIES NONE. find a bush,???

SUPPLIES. You can get them all at Yermo.

A pot luck again, And it will be served at 3,00 P.M. Sharp,

Bring tables, and of cours some food too. I will be starved again ha ha?

AGAIN I SAY ALL DOGS MUST BE KEPT ON A LEASE IN CAMP AREA.

This can be a one day or a weekend trip.

Just a reminder, please take all litter home, and do not bury it as the animals will dig it up and scatter it.

Look for markers and streamers, orange & blue, & red & blue.

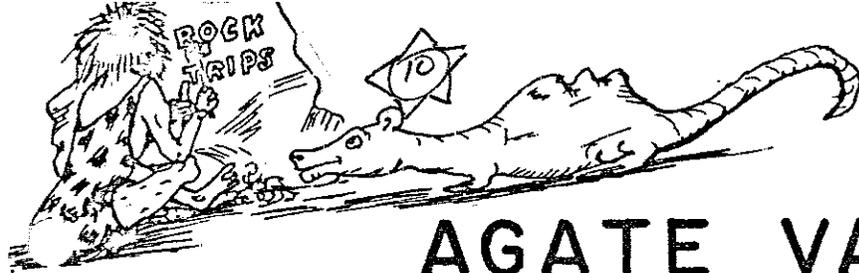
See you all there.

Just a wishful wish on my part, I hope we have as nice a weather as we had last trip.

YOUR ROCK HUNTER UPPER

KELLY & JACK.





General Dynamics

AGATE VALLEY

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Agate, 2) Green Opal, 3) Botryoidal Chalcedony

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

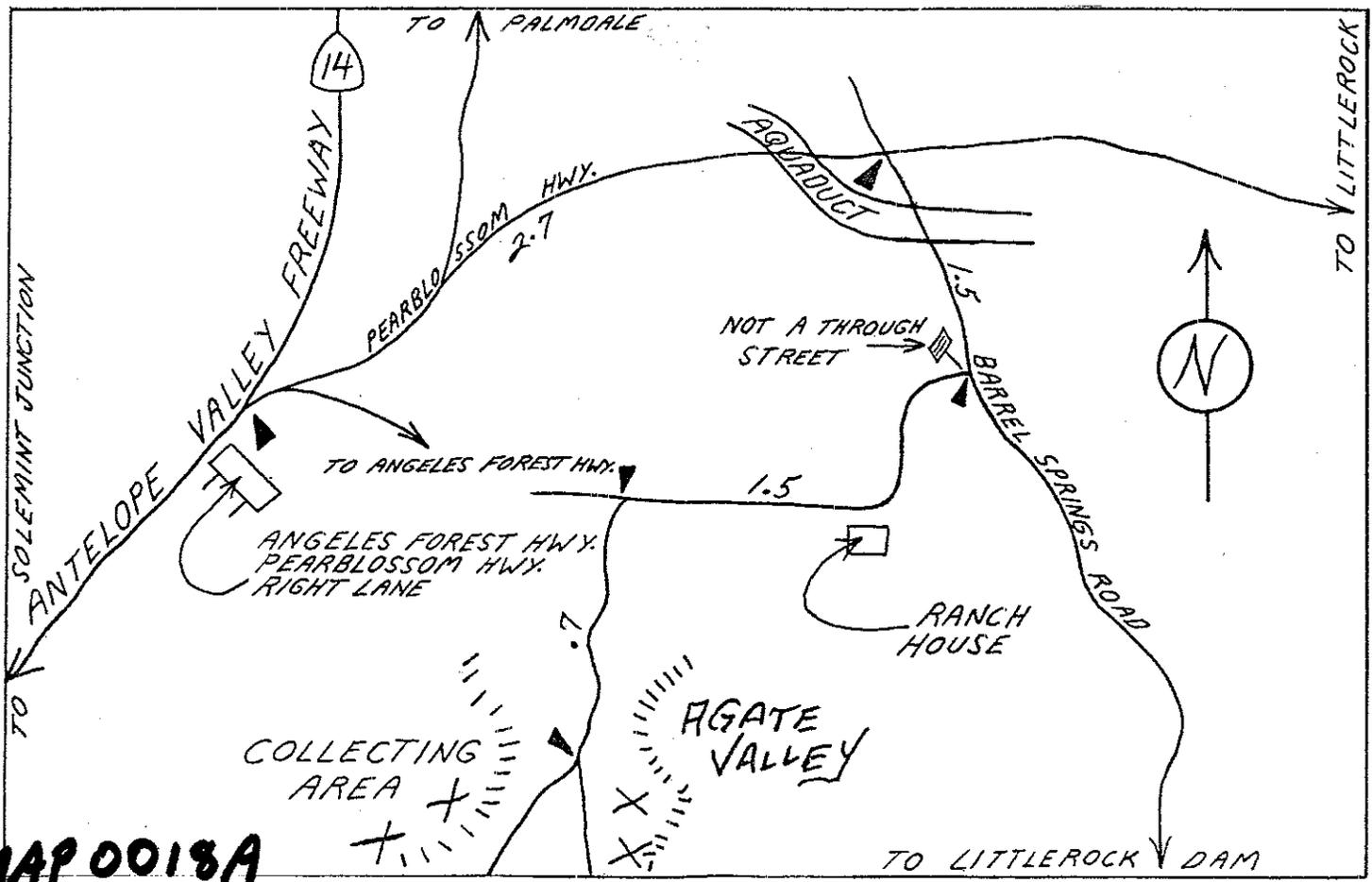
1) Agate. Good, clear agate, some with distinctive banded patterns. Takes a nice polish and is good jewelry material. Occurs as nodules weathering out of the basalt and as thin seam agate.

2) Green Opal. Fair grade opal. Takes a polish and is suitable for cabbing, etc.

3) Botryoidal Chalcedony. Good examples of this material. Some very closely resembling fire agate.

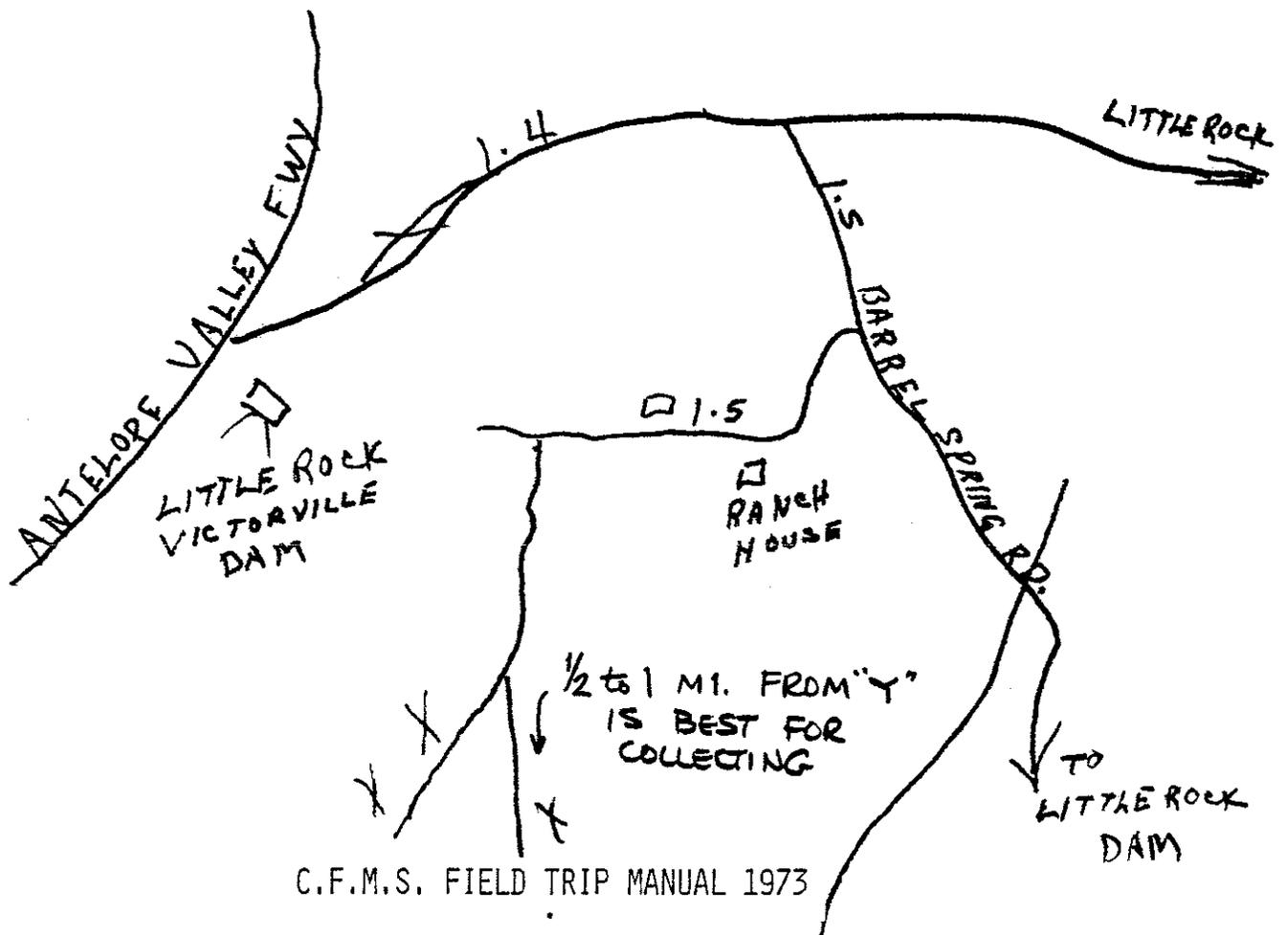
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

HOW TO GET THERE Proceed on Antelope Valley Freeway (Highway 14) northbound. Take Angeles Forest Hwy/Pearblossom Hwy offramp and follow Pearblossom Hwy. Continue on road to Littlerock and Pearblossom 2.7 miles. Turn right onto Barrel Springs Road. Go 1.5 miles and turn right onto well used dirt road marked by sign: "Not a Through Street." Continue 1.5 miles and turn left. You are now heading into Agate Valley. About .7 mile farther is a "Y" in the road. You may wish to park here and hunt on the surrounding hills or explore on the dirt roads crisscrossing the area. The agate, ^{GREEN}opal and chalcedony occur as float on the reddish-brown hills and in some of the narrow canyons.



MAP 0018A

COLLECT:
AGATE, GREEN OPAL
BOTRYOIDAL CHALCEDONY



AGATE in The ALVORD Hills

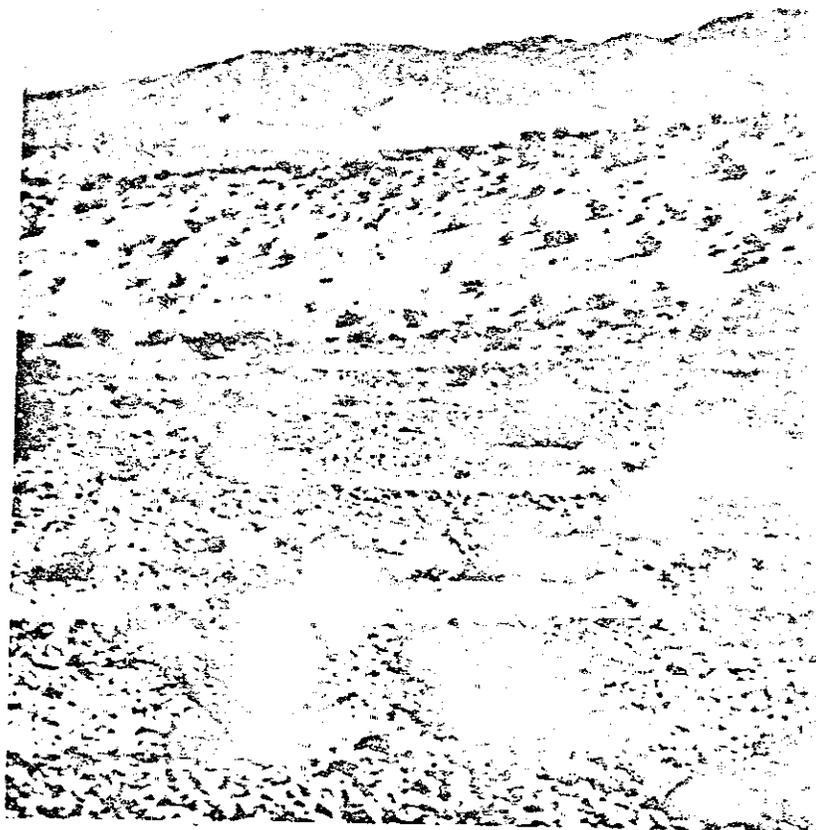
A California Field Trip

MAP 0021 A

MODERN MAPS do not show the Lower Mojave Valley and few people have heard of it. Yet, each year, thousands of travelers drive through the Valley on Interstate 15—the main artery from Southern California to Las Vegas, Nevada. Beginning at Yermo, and ending at Afton Canyon, this 25 mile stretch of desert valley might be called a barren and arid wasteland.

Its landscape is one of broad alluvial slopes rising leisurely to the mountains on either side. Rocky bajadas and deep washes dissect the western border while to the east great sand dunes have been piled against the mountain sides by violent winds. Only the higher peaks have escaped burial. Not even a Joshua tree—sentinel of the desert—breaks the monotony of this sea of detritus sparsely covered by elfin, drought-stricken creosote bushes. Here and there, in a ravine or

by
Mary
Frances
Strong



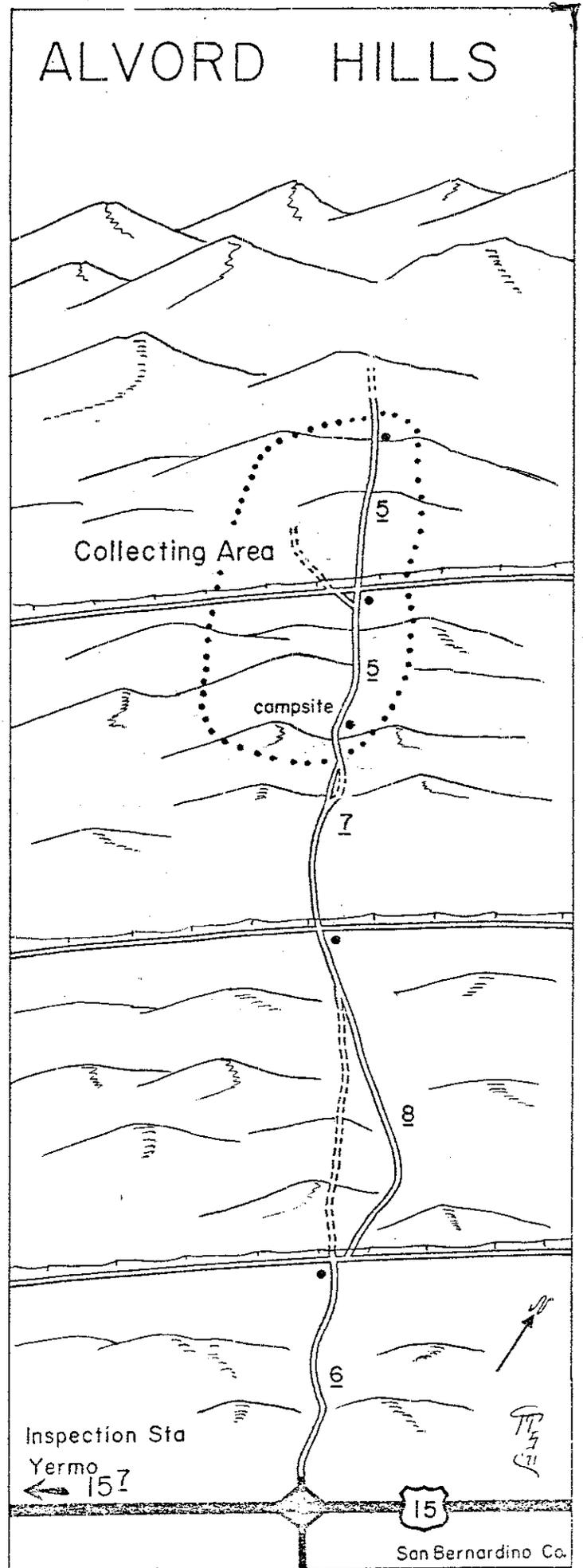
shallow depression. an occasional silvery-leafed desert holly will be seen bravely fighting the elements to stay alive

Though barren and desolate the Lower Mojave Valley may appear to be, it is a region of hidden surprises and exciting history. Through its length runs a river and it was once filled by a prehistoric lake along whose shores horses, camels and mastodons roamed.

The Valley has felt the wheels of covered wagons as pioneers traveled along the Old Spanish Trail; and it enjoyed the distinction of having a military camp built to protect them. Today, it is rich in excellent gem and mineral collecting areas. Of particular interest and within easy reach from a modern freeway, are the agates in the Alvord Hills.

The agate fields are reached by taking the Field Road offramp, approximately 15.7 miles east of the California Inspec-

Photos
by
Jerry
Strong



MAP 0021 B

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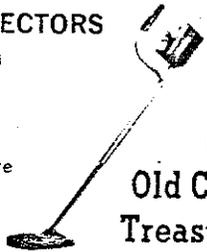
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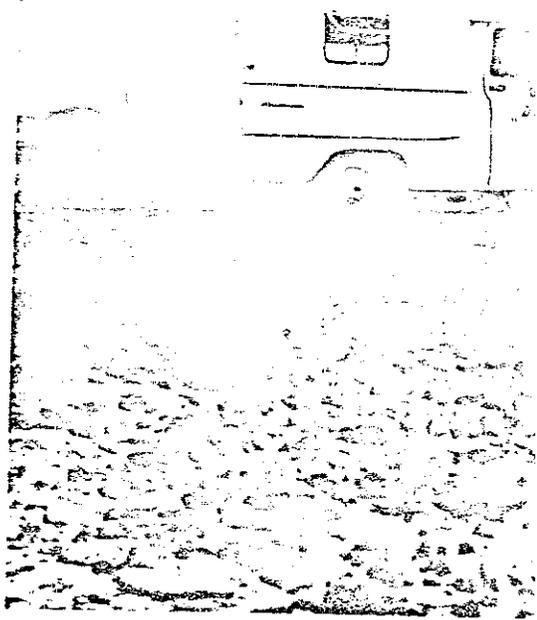
tion Station on Interstate 15 Cross over
the freeway and follow the good dirt
road northwesterly into the hills (see
map and road log for details). Two miles
from the freeway the road goes down
into a shallow valley and the main collect-
ing area begins. The valley makes an ex-
cellent campsite and offers a bit of shelter
from the desert winds. The road and the
collecting area continue for the next mile
where the road climbs a ridge and eventu-
ally joins the power-line

Agate, jasp-agate, jasper and petrified
palm wood will be found as float on both
sides of the road throughout the area in-
dicated on the map. Here are great quan-
tities of material in small sizes for tum-
bling and larger chunks for slabbing.
There is also a considerable amount of
leaverite. The collecting is easy—just a
matter of walking and looking. Even the
most discriminating rockhound should be
able to pick up some colorful, good qual-
ity, cutting material

There is a wide range of color and pat-
tern to be found in the Alvord Hills
specimens—pastel shades of pink, yellow,
salmon, beige and dark brown, black and
white. The most coveted material is the
blood red, gem-quality jasper shot
through with blue or white chalcedony.
This material is known as "lace carnelian"
and will cut into beautiful cabochons. The
scarcest item is the petrified palm root. It
is of brown color and can easily be over-
looked, if the specimens aren't carefully
scrutinized for eyes. An occasional
chunk of petrified reed may also be
found. It polishes well to show the reed
structure very effectively.

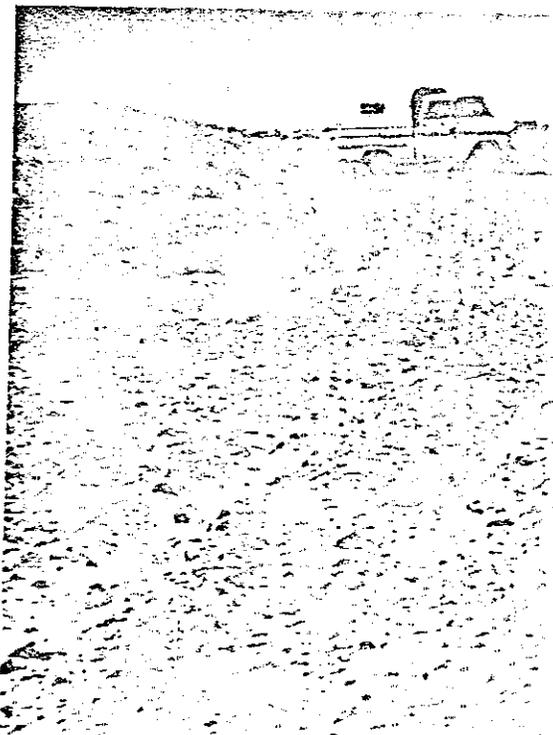
Looking east from the collecting area,
the sand-covered Cady Mountains form
the border of the Lower Mojave Valley
and the course of the meandering Mojave
River can be traced along the valley floor

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The river flows underground for many
miles along its course, surfaces in Afton
Canyon to run above ground several
miles, then, once again, sinks into the
sands

During Pleistocene Time, a million
years ago, the Mojave River flowed into
the Lower Mojave Valley and formed
Lake Manix. The climate was more hu-
mid then and this desert region is known
to have supported considerable wildlife
including horses, camels, mastodons, an-
telope and birds. The fossil remains of
fish vertebrae and four species of fresh
water mollusks have been found in the
green beds of old Lake Manix. These, to-





Fray Francisco Garces—the first white man to cross the Mojave Desert

During the 1860s, the settlement of the Mojave Desert region began as the result of its division into townships and sections by the United States General Land Office. A journey along the Mojave Desert section of the Spanish Trail was not without danger from marauding Indians. Following attacks on travelers and miners, Camp Cady, with a complement of a hundred soldiers, was established in the Lower Mojave Valley—two miles southwest of the present-day railroad siding of Manix. It is now in ruins.

Doctors tell us that hobbies are the rejuvenators of man. If this be so—the Alvord Hills are the right prescription. They offer the rockhound an easy-to-reach area, removed from the noise of the main highway. It is a peaceful setting of low hills and broad horizons uncluttered by the litter of civilization. Except for three pole lines, there is little to mark man's encroachment.

The ample gem fields make the pursuit of the hobby rewarding. The air is clear and refreshing to breathe and the night sky glitters with a million sparkling diamonds. A special quiet covers the area with the comfort of a favorite blanket. Yes, the Alvord Hills in the Lower Mojave Valley are the Rx for good collecting, good camping and good fun on the Great Mojave Desert. □

gether with the uniform bedding and the green color, which is due to oxidation beneath water, clearly indicate the presence of a sizeable lake. J. P. Buwalda studied the deposits extensively. In the published report of his findings of 1914, he named the prehistoric body of water Lake Manix.

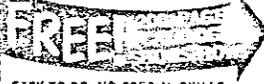
The Lower Mojave Valley was also part of the famed Old Spanish Trail. First recorded by John C. Fremont during his expedition of 1844, it apparently had been in use over a period of years prior to Fremont's journey. The portion of the route from the Colorado River to the San Gabriel Mission was a well-established Indian trail; traveled in 1776 by Padre

ALVORD HILLS LOG

Mileages are not accumulative. Take the Field Road offramp on Interstate 15, at approximately 15.7 miles east of the California Inspection Station at Yermo. Cross over freeway.

- 0.0 Dirt road begins.
- 0.6 Pole line road. Jog right and then left.
- 0.8 Cross 2nd pole line road.
- 0.7 Reach little valley. This is an excellent campsite. Collecting area begins.
- 0.5 Cross 3rd pole line.
- 0.5 End of main collecting area.

This is a good dirt road and OK for cars and trailers.

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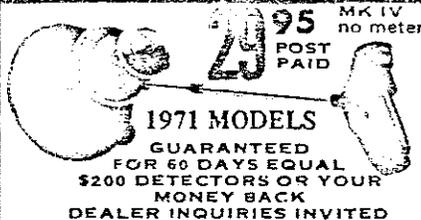
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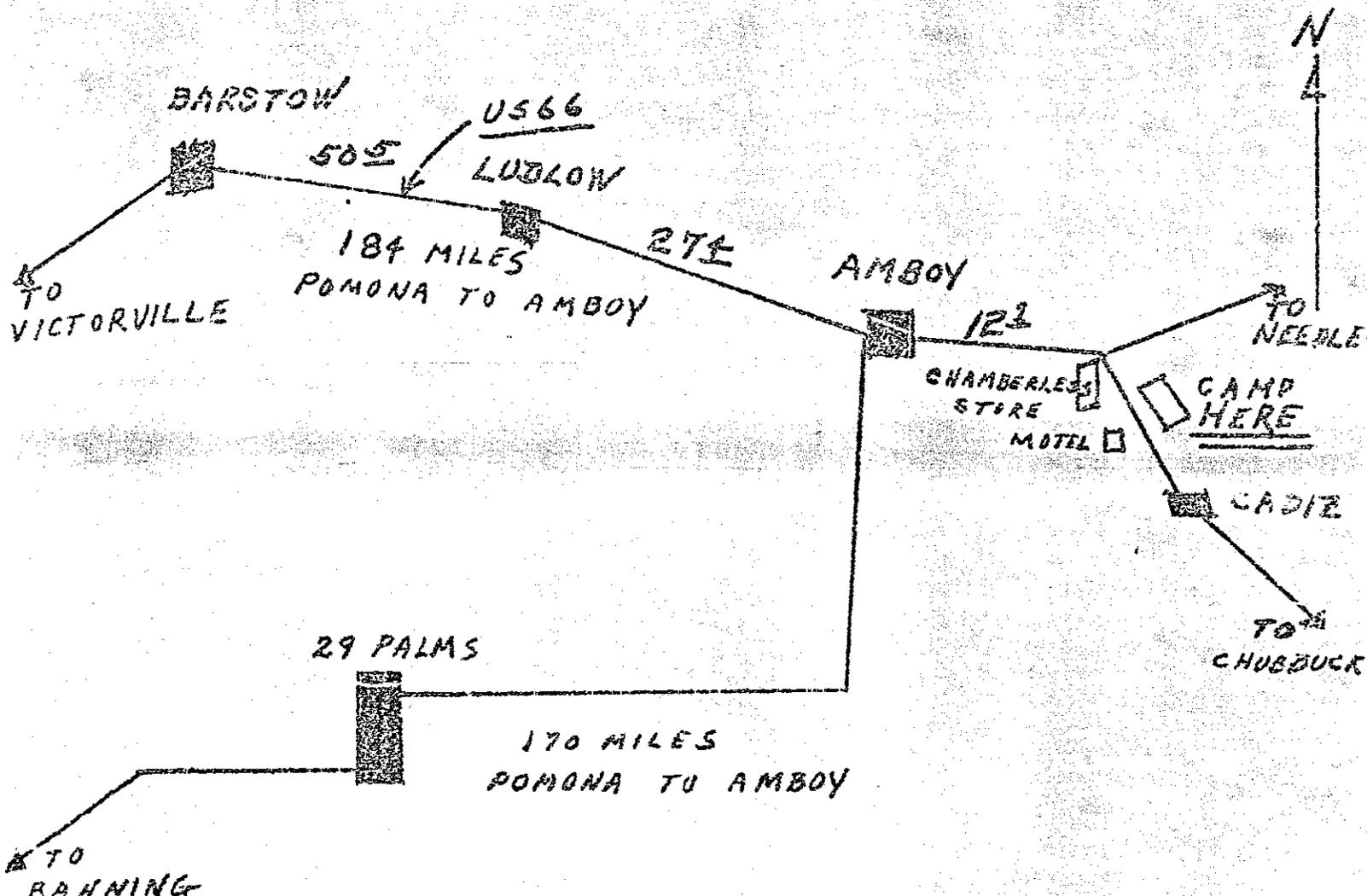
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MAP 0021D

AMBOY FEB 17/18, 1968

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



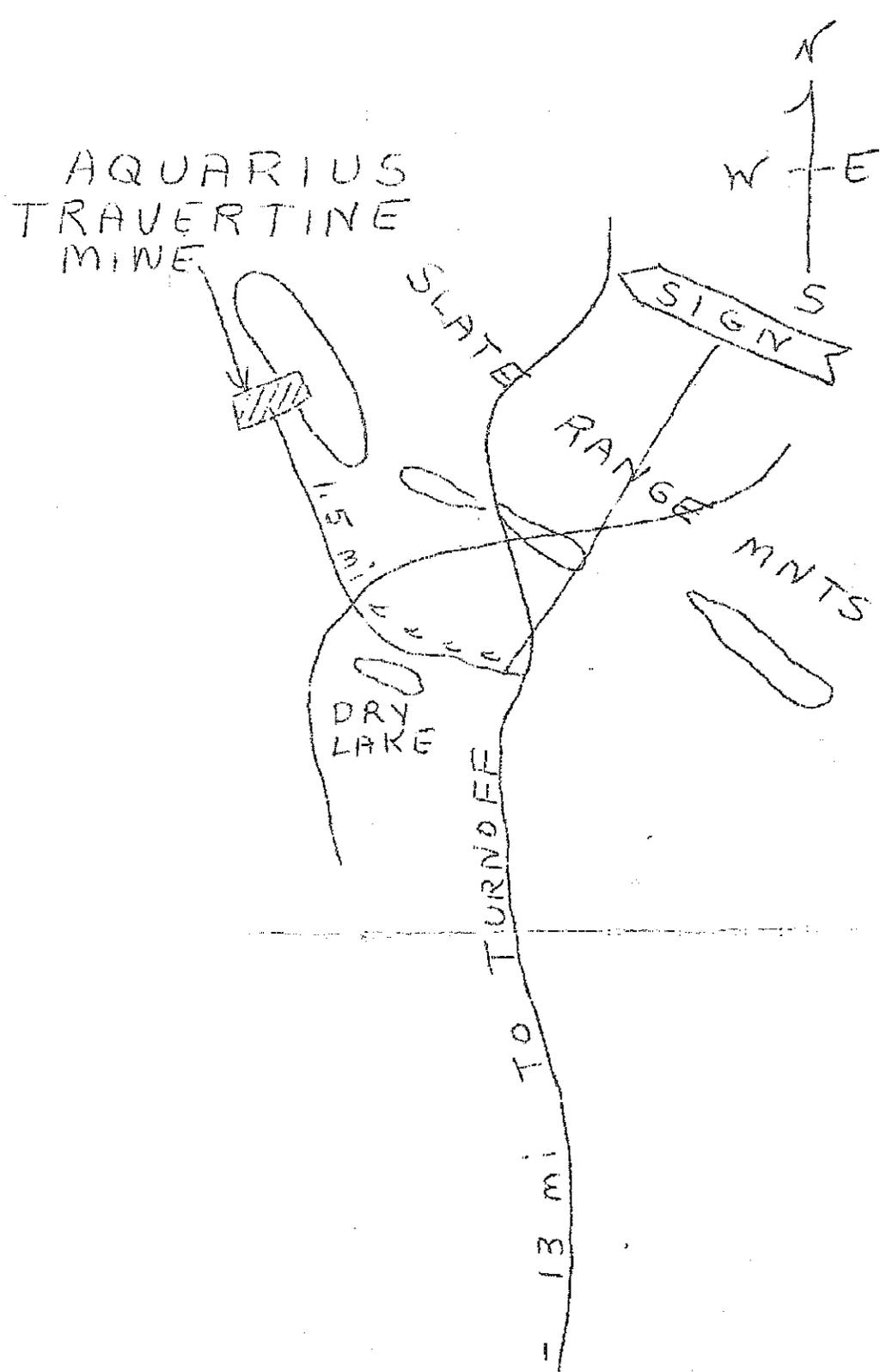
MATERIALS: ALGAE, TRILOBITES, BRECCIATED JASPER. — HEAVY TOOLS A MUST, BRING FIREWOOD & WATER.

IF YOU COME OUT SAT NITE FOR SUNDA

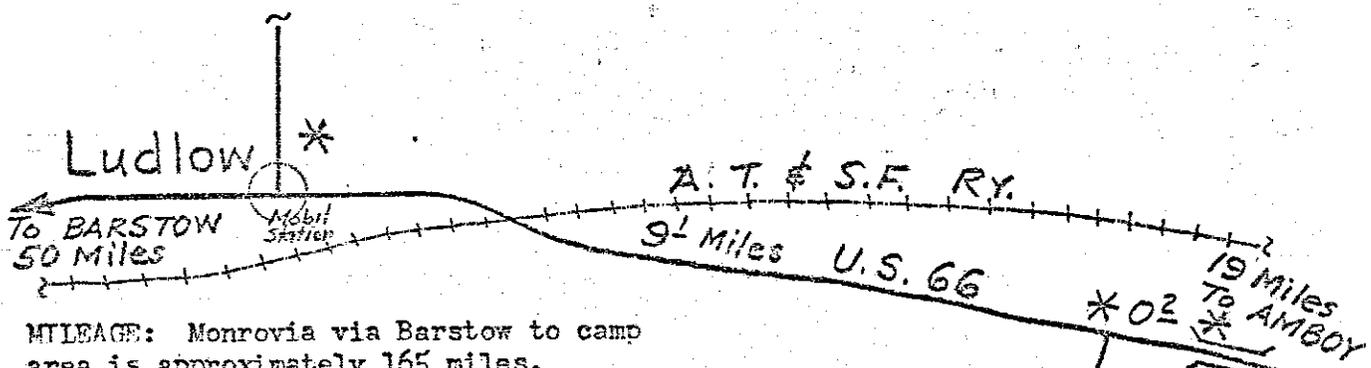
SEE JOEL BOWSER (622-5663) BY 2-15-68

REMOVE FROM BULLETIN BOARDS 2-19-68

MAP 0013A



MAP 0024A



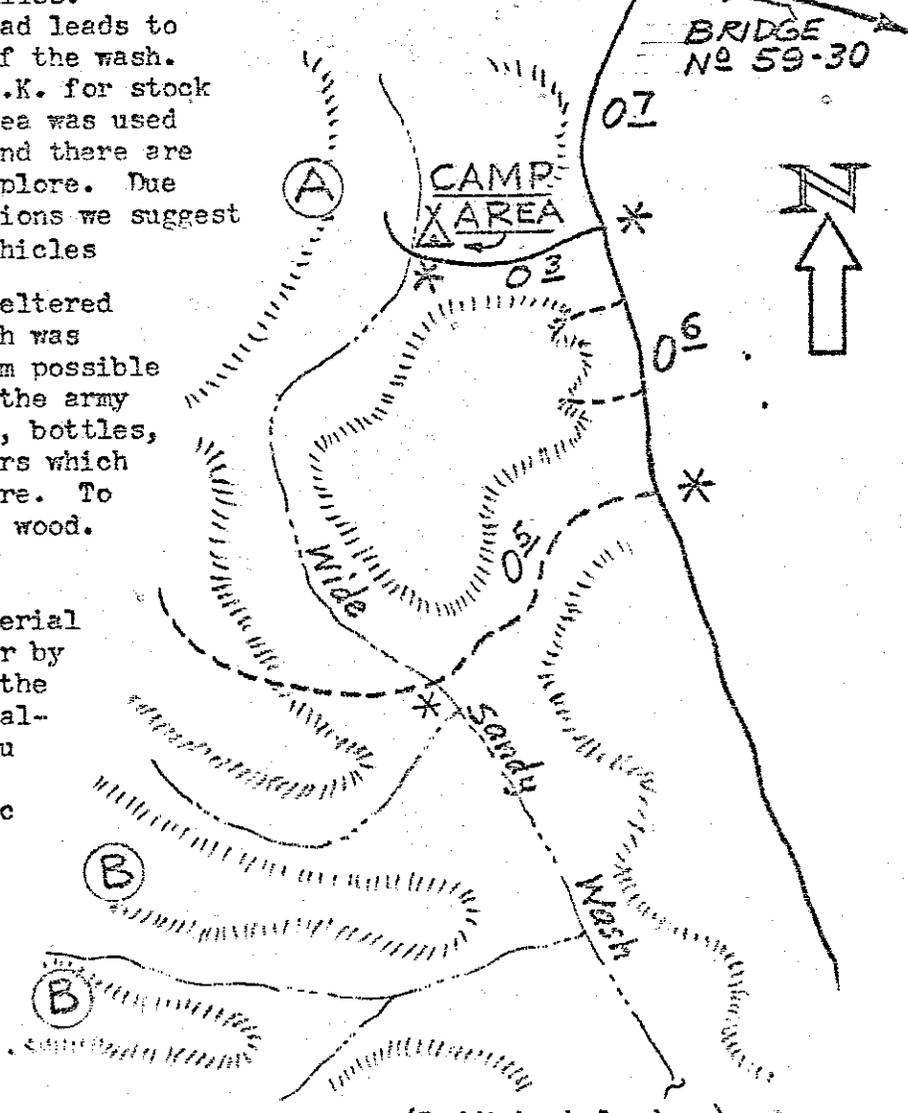
MILEAGE: Monrovia via Barstow to camp area is approximately 165 miles.

ROAD CONDITIONS: A good road leads to the camp area at the edge of the wash. Though a bit sandy, it is O.K. for stock cars and trailers. This area was used by the army for maneuvers and there are many roads and tracks to explore. Due to the extreme sandy conditions we suggest the use of 4-wheel drive vehicles beyond the camp area.

CAMPING FACILITIES: The sheltered area on the edge of the wash was selected for protection from possible winds. You will note that the army littered the area with cans, bottles, etc., as well as some timbers which may be used for the camp fire. To be safe bring your own fire wood. This is open desert country with no water.

COLLECTING AREAS: Most material may be found in the float or by shallow digging. To check the color and quality of the chalcedonies we suggest that you carry water with you to the collecting areas. A plastic gallon container of water and a second container cut in half to make a pan, plus a small stiff brush, will be a big help in removing the layer of dirt and revealing the color of your finds.

- COLLECTING AREA (A) : Agate, chalcedony, carnelian (Reddish chalcedony).
- COLLECTING AREA (B) : Flower agate, chalcedony, carnelian.



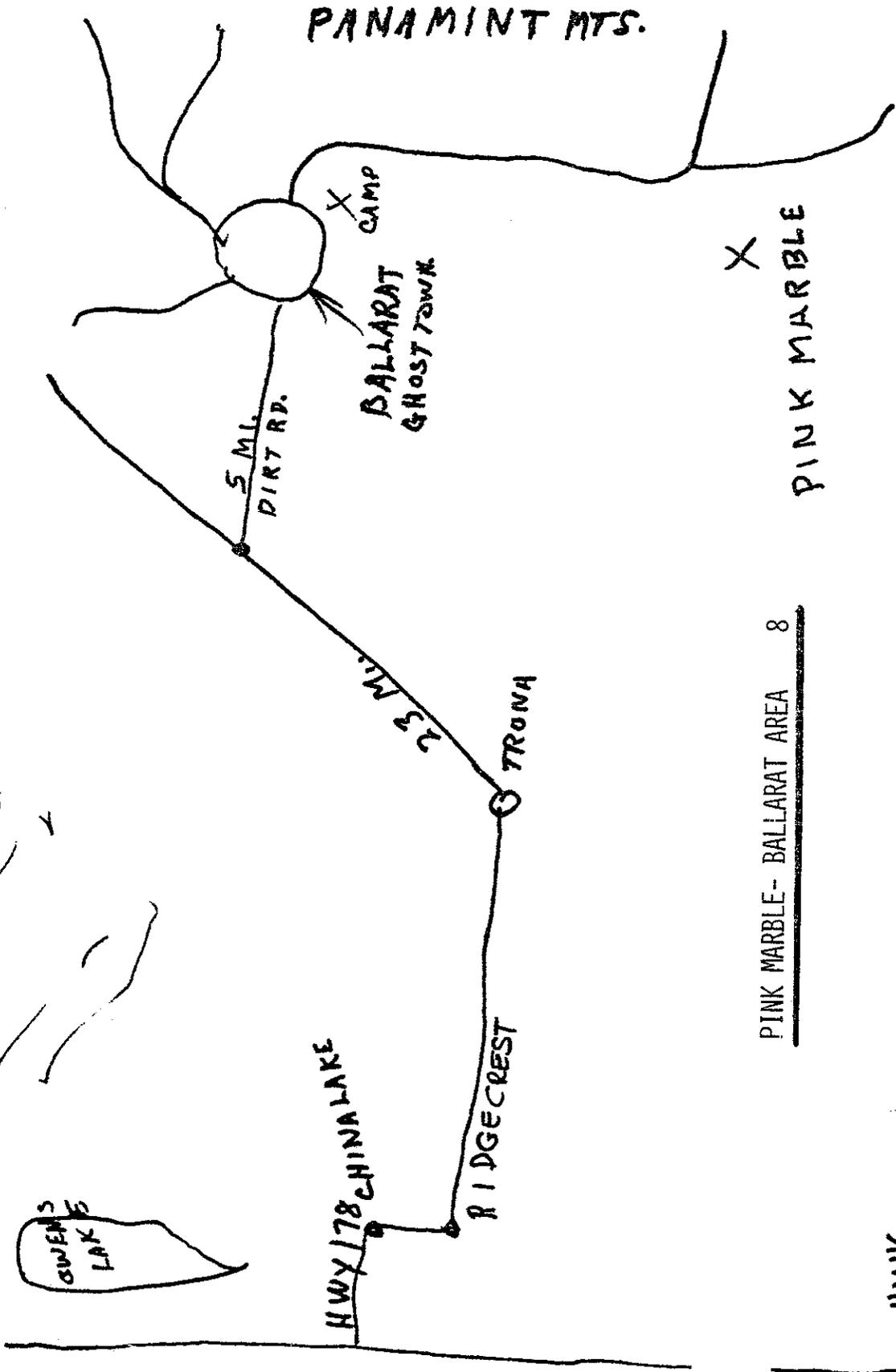
ASH HILL

MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.

AMH FIELD TRIP 26, 1968

NOT TO SCALE

MAP 0026A



MAP 0029A

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

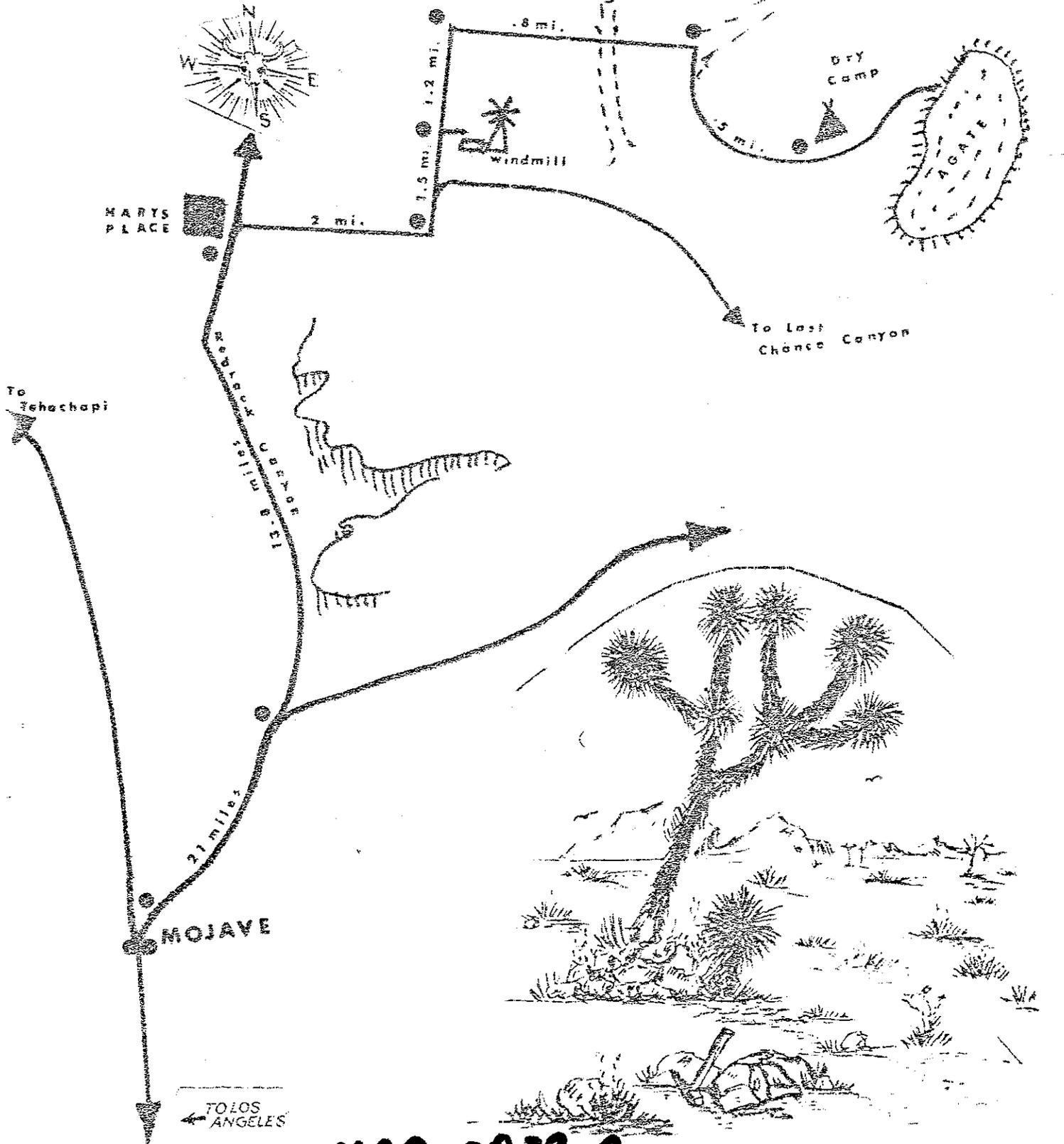
HWY 14
X
MOJAVE

PINK MARBLE- BALLARAT AREA 8

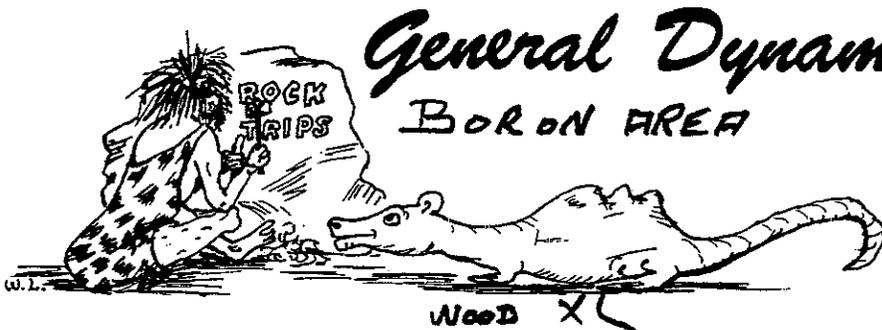
X
PINK MARBLE

BLACK MOUNTAIN

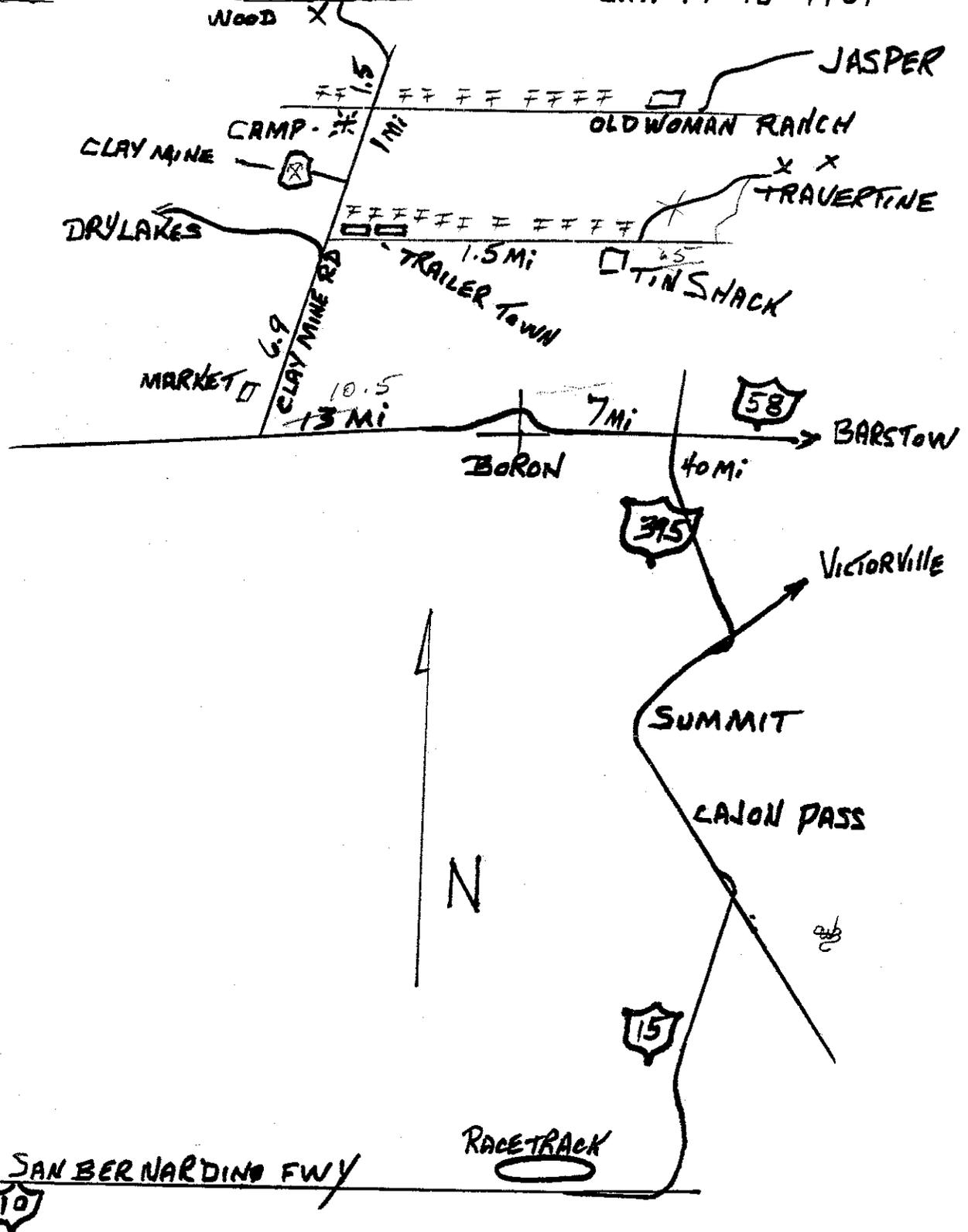
MATERIAL: Agate



MAP 0032 A

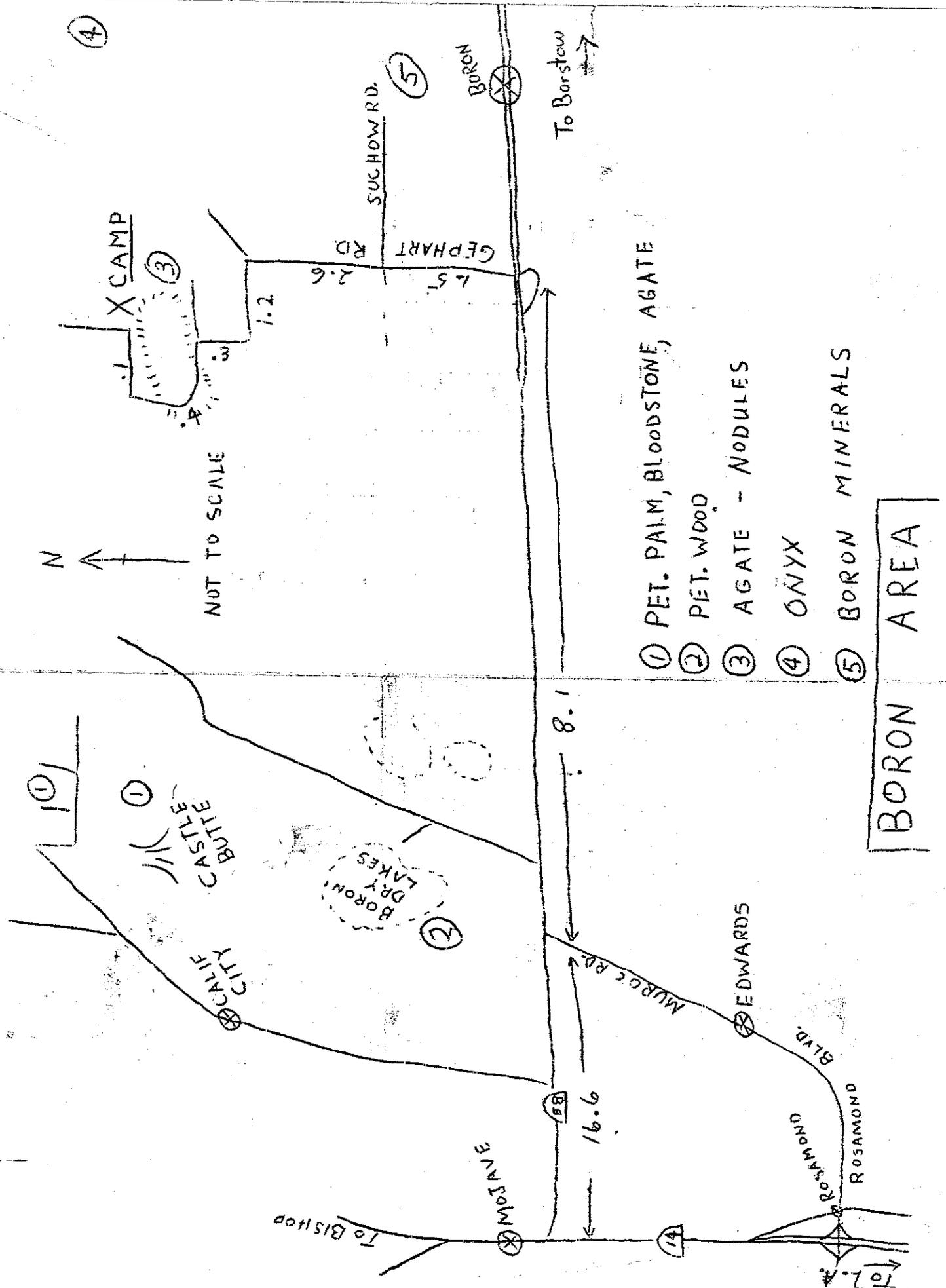


**ROCKHOUNDS
FIELD TRIPS**
THIRD WEEK END
JAN 17-18-1981



MAP 0085A

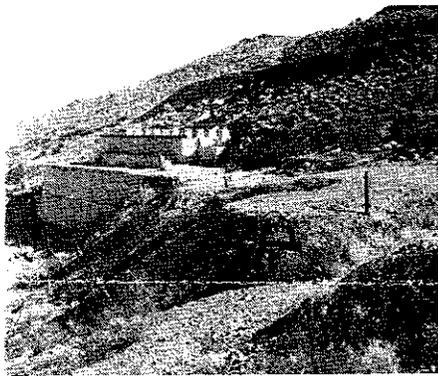
MAP 0035 B



ORANGE BLOSSOM CHRYSOCOLLA

TRY AN ABANDONED GOLD MINE
IN CALIFORNIA'S BRISTOL MOUNTAINS

by LORAN E. PERRY



The Orange Blossom Mine in the Bristol Range in Southern California has been probed by comparatively few rockhounds for its chrysocolla values and intriguing mementos. A myriad of

Little remains of the abandoned Orange Blossom gold mines except concrete foundations and litter left by 400 employees.

speculative interest still abound at the old mine to a degree that makes the area a "must" in any mineral collector's planning.

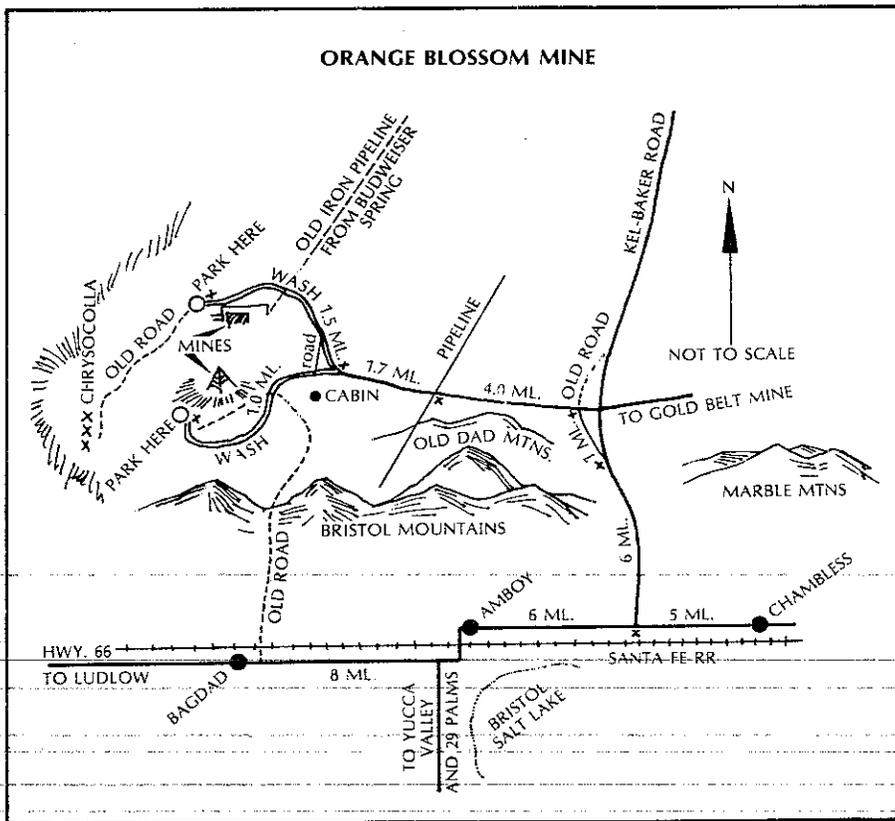
Several years ago Eunice and Carl Linderoth of the Palomar Gem and Mineral Society were well-known for their chrysocolla pendants, cabochons, and jewelry. Although it was not generally known where material came from, the couple finally disclosed that they were gathering their cutting material at the Orange Blossom Mine. A gold operation, the mine was auspicious and comprehensive as mining activities go. It was discovered in the early 1800s and shut down in 1910.

Concentrates from the Orange Blossom were hauled southward over the mountain to Bagdad on the Santa Fe Railroad, some eight miles over a road of no return. It was so steep that mule-drawn ore wagons were compelled to return to the mine via Amboy and the Kel-Baker Trail, not a road at that time.

Actually the Orange Blossom Mine consists of two distinctly different locations one-half mile apart. One is the original discovery shaft, known as "Orange Blossom No. 1," and the other is known as "Orange Blossom Extension," sometimes called "El Dorado." Both were prolific and productive in gold values, which were mostly free-milling with two stamp mills in operation. The original Orange Blossom Mine features a 10-stamp mill, and its counterpart one-half mile north on the other side of a low ridge, had a 20-stamp mill. The ore averaged about \$30 a ton at gold's depressed value of the day, and only conjecture may estimate the millions of dollars the mine produced in its lifetime. Only a wild imagination could guess what the Orange Blossom would have produced by today's gold values.

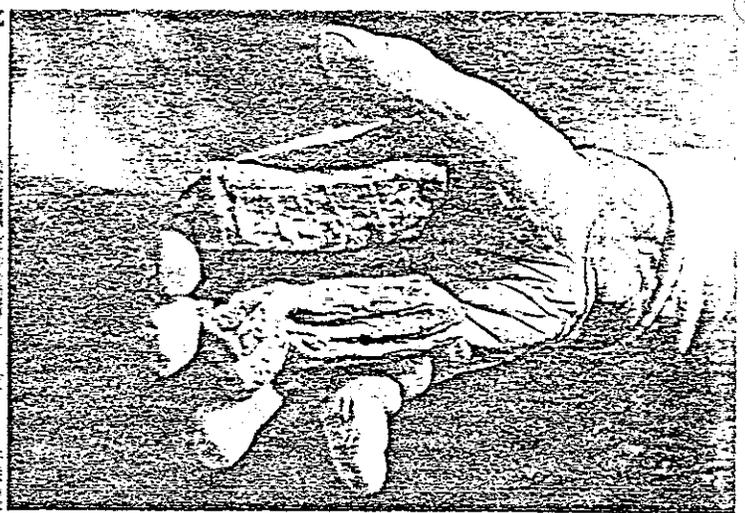
Some 400 people lived at and

Continued on page 44

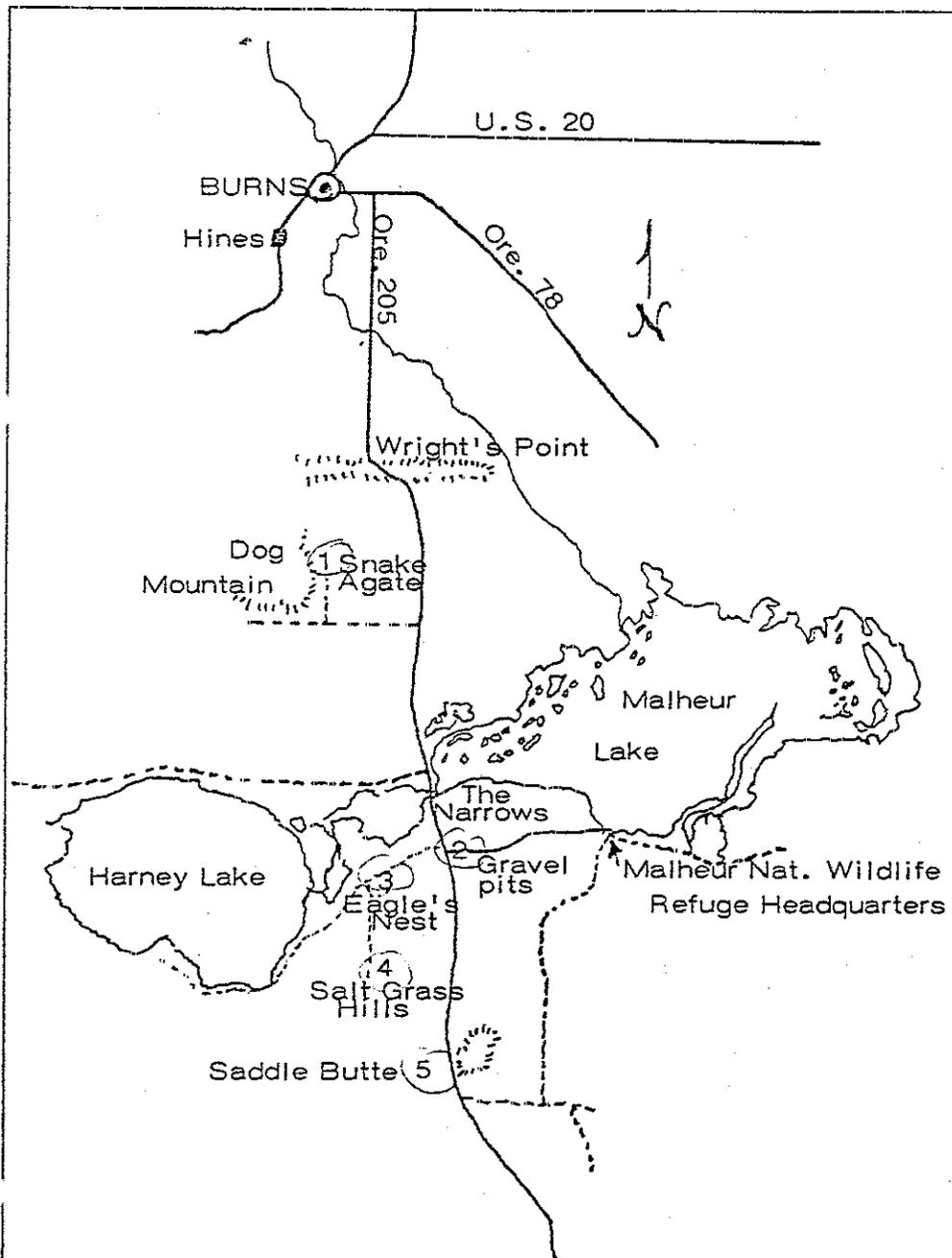




Left—A beautiful specimen of gnarled root collected by the author at Eagle's Nest.



Right—A couple of Eagle's Nest limbs just as they came from the ground.



Map showing major roads from Burns, Oregon.

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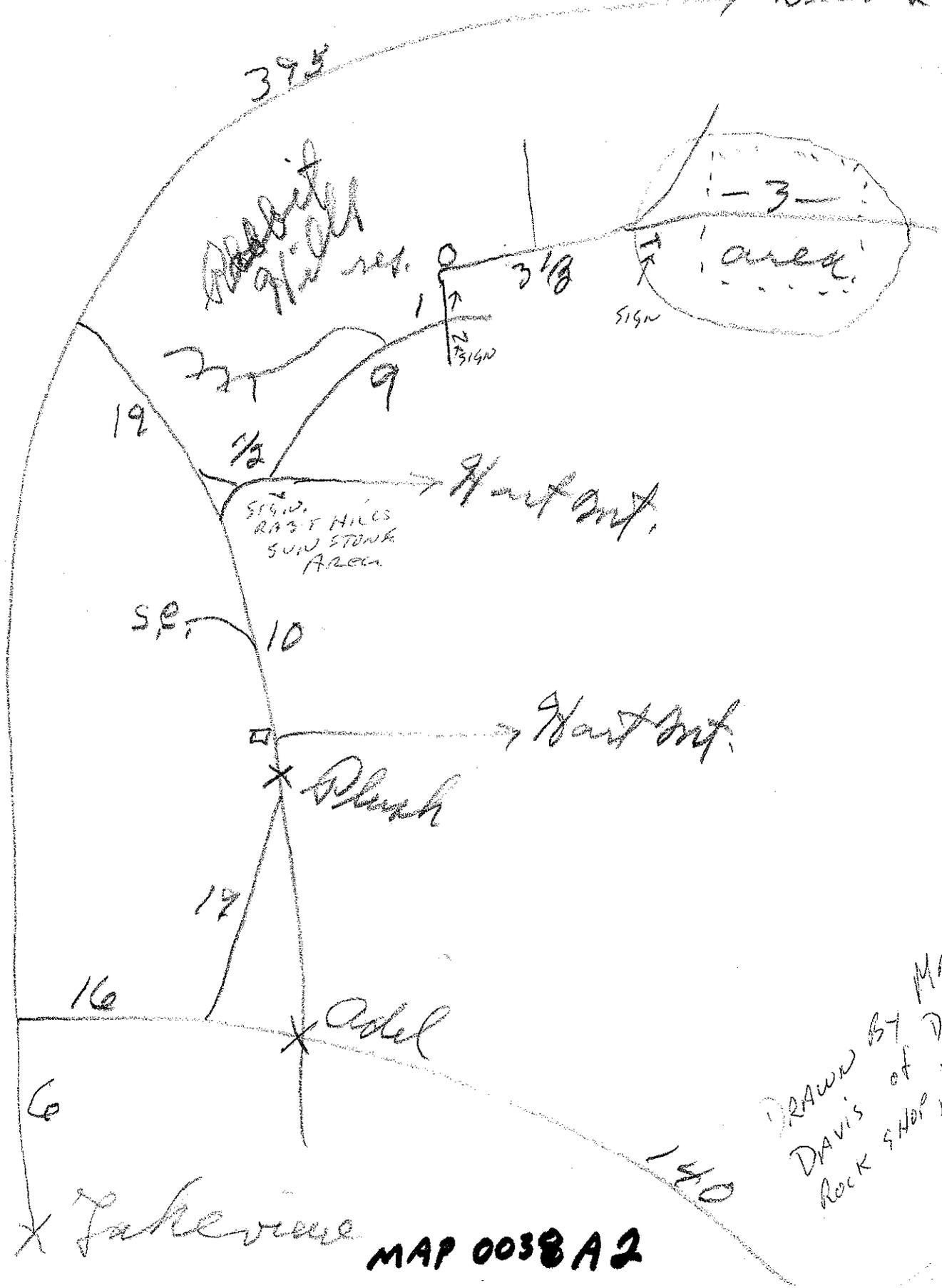
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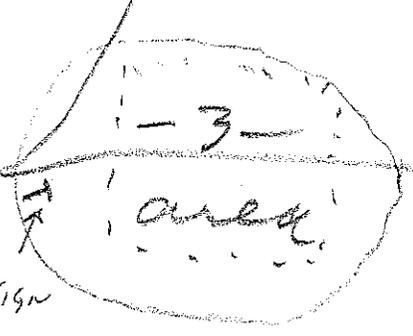
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MAP 0038A2

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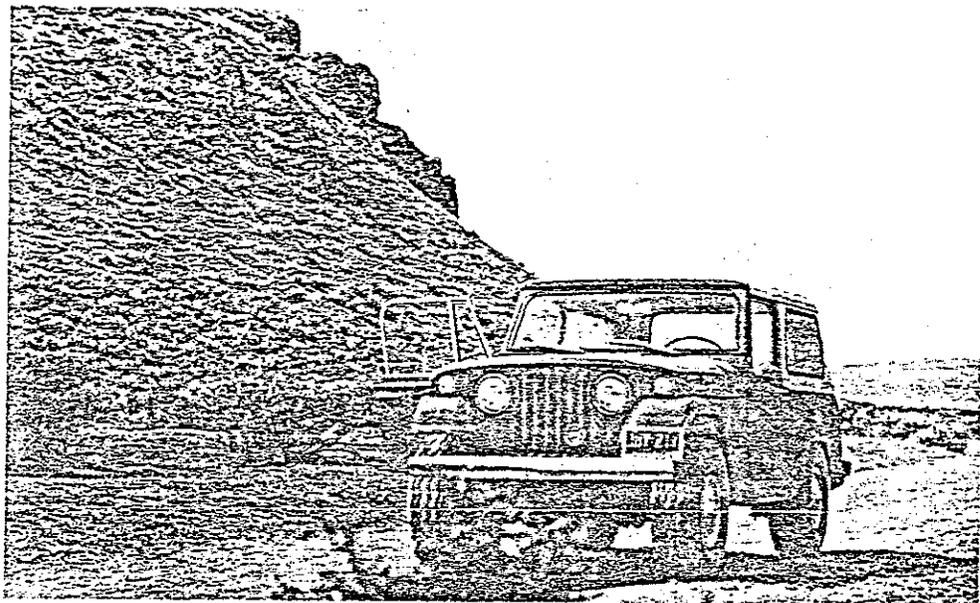
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Eagle's Nest cliff is on the left. Petrified wood and oolite are found in their original deposits on top of the hill. All along the base and sides of this cliff are pieces of oolite, flints, and occasionally petrified wood. Look for arrowheads on the right. Two older abandoned gravel pits are also on the right.

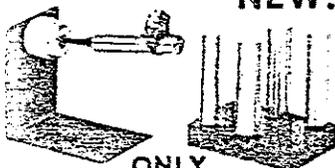
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Millions of years earlier great flows of lava and pumice ash embedded water-logged forests, eventually producing petrified wood. Hot water, laden with silica and other dissolved minerals percolated through beds of lava and sedimentary rocks, leaving nodules of agate, jasper, and flint. Sometimes it completely filled the empty pocket where a tree limb had weathered and dissolved out of the rock, leaving a perfect cast of the original limb. Oolite formed when ancient lake beds deposited small, spherical calcifications around organic or dust particles, to be finally covered or completely replaced by harder quartz.

It has taken millions of years to form some of these rocks. Agates are found in many colors and varieties, from milky chalcedony to banded, dendritic and crystalline, in many shades and colors. Petrified limbs are often found, excellent in color and grain formation. Jaspers, flints and cherts are common.

The flints and agates of these beach gravel deposits were favorites with the ancient people who lived here and used them to make tools and weapons. Undoubtedly the Indians who later lived in this valley used some of the more highly polished and beautiful stones as ornaments or charms. I have found them in old campgrounds among broken arrowheads and chips of flint and obsidian, many miles from places where they naturally occur.

The general area of these gravel pits may be the only place where exactly the right combination of agates and semi-precious gemstones was present in sufficient quantity, in conjunction with the polishing agents, to produce such beautifully polished beach pebbles. Of course it must be remembered that the stones were washed down in rivers and streams, and partially tumbled and polished before they reached their final resting places on the ancient beaches.

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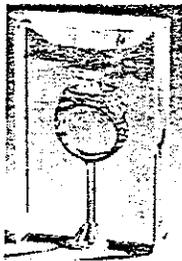
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The author has himself worked into a hole in search of snake agate.

the relatively large size of some of them, this was not a beach of the modern (post glacial) Harney Lake. The gravel appears to have been dropped into its present place by tremendous water forces operating thousands, if not millions of years before the recent geological times.

It is quite possible that this same combination of conditions and materials existed in other parts of Oregon and the Great Basin, although the gravel pits at the Narrows are the only place I know where these beautiful naturally polished pebbles are to be found. But then, who knows where else these same conditions may have produced something as good, or even better? Certainly countless thousands of pebbles still lie buried all along the former beaches in the same area where the diggings have so far unearthed them.

Perhaps the most satisfying experience of all is that of tracking down these stones to their source. After I had spent some time examining the gravel pits and collecting specimens, I began hunting for the sources of these interesting materials in the surrounding hills. I was able to locate the sources of some of the agates, petrified wood, oolite and flints. Since they can all be included in one field trip, I will describe them in the sequence in which you would encounter them.

How to Get There

Leave Burns on Highway 78 East, and turn south at a well marked intersection about a mile and a half east of Burns. You turn onto State Highway 205, which leads to Frenchglen, Fields and Denio. A sign at the turn directs you to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. The road is paved, and mile posts are measured from this intersection, not from Burns.

The first landmark you reach is a high, narrow ridge sticking out into the valley, capped with a dense lava flow, and known as Wright's Point. At the top of Wright's Point you can pull off the road and survey the vast extent of Harney Valley beyond. All of the collecting points except Saddle Butte are visible from this vantage point.

Ahead and on your right you will see a mountain slightly higher than Wright's Point, named Dog Mountain. About midway along the base of the highest part of the mountain, several miles south, you can see a ranch house and possibly some evidence of digging. This is the Clyde This-

(Continued on Page 542)

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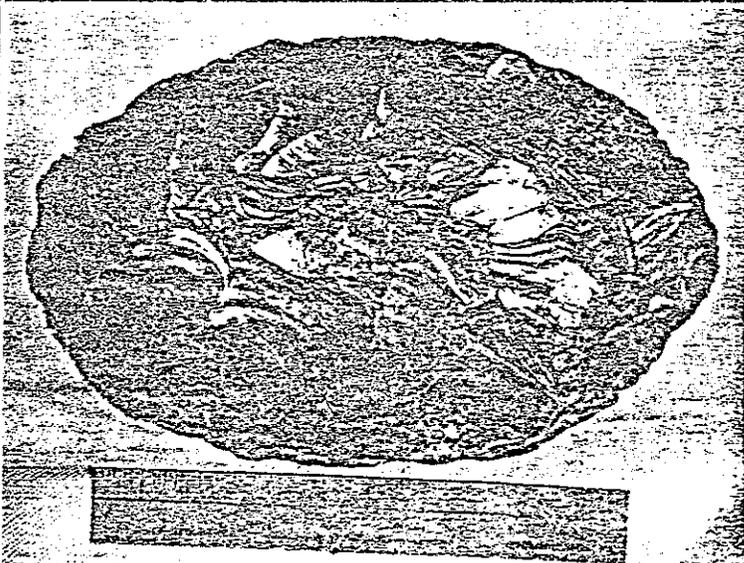
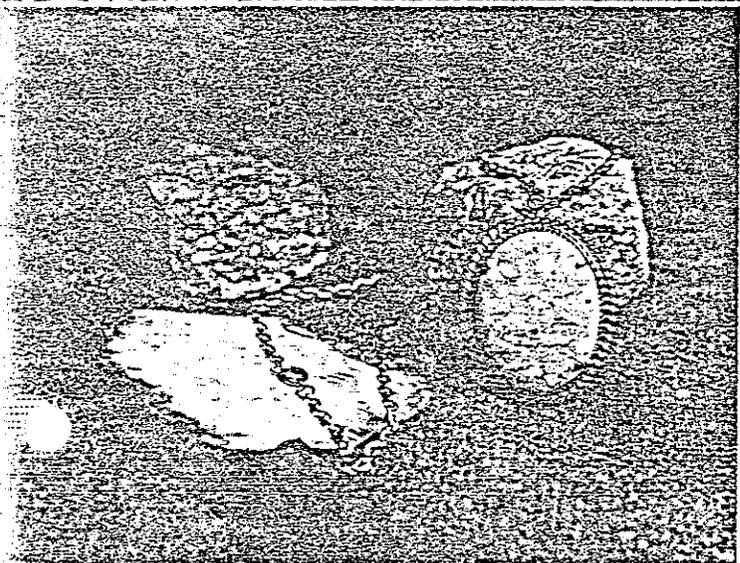
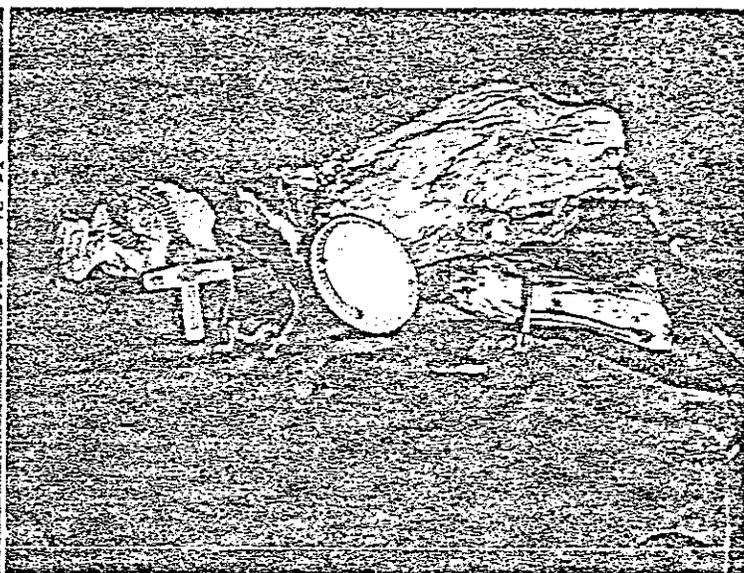
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Top Left—A handful of polished "beach pebbles" in contrast with a piece of pumice foam. The handful of stones is heavier than the pumice, which will float on water.

Top Right—A cross cut from Snake Agate, against a piece of the natural stone, an oolite cabochon and a pendant of black petrified Eagle's Nest wood, along with a piece of raw wood and a partially tumbled limb.

Lower Left—Oolite from Eagle's Nest makes beautiful cabochons. Solid, dense pieces are well worth cutting and polishing.

Lower Right—This Harney County Indian artifact, probably a combination knife and scraper, is shown with a six inch ruler for size comparison.

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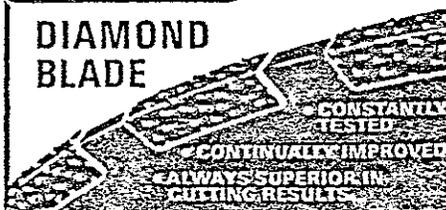
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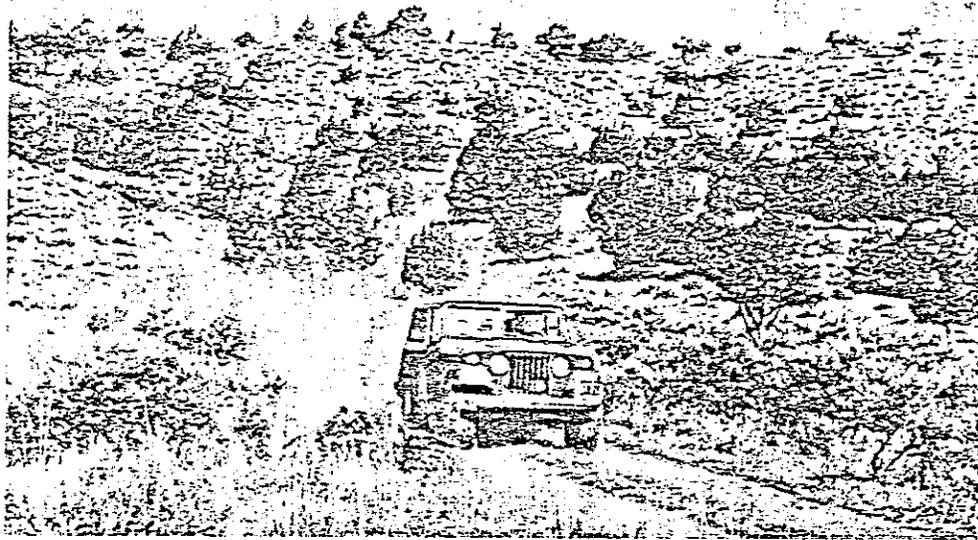
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A closer view of the Snake Agate diggings with a rig coming out.

sell Ranch, and the site of the solid, milky chalcedony known locally as "snake agate." The name is a corruption of the term "snake skin," in which the outer surface of the stone has a pattern reminiscent of the scales on a snake's back.

The deposit is on private property, and the owner charges \$2.00 per person to dig, for six pounds of material; plus a charge of 40 cents per pound for anything over six pounds. The digging is fairly easy, however, and success is assured.

To reach the diggings, follow 205 south until you are at the south end of Dog Mountain, just past mile post 16. Turn right on a posted, gravelled road following a power line. After two miles, take another right turn (north) at a posted dirt road, and go another two miles along the base of the mountain until you reach the ranch house and the diggings. The owners will show you the most productive places to dig.

While you are still on Wright's Point, observe where the road disappears to the south over a low range of hills. At the base of the hills is the turn-off to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, to the left, just before mile post 24. The gravel pits are on both sides of the road to the east. The pit north of the road is the most extensive, and seems to yield the best polished stones.

Still on Wright's Point, look again at the distant hill where the road disappears. Notice that it ends in an abrupt cliff a couple miles to the right of the road. This cliff is called Eagle's Nest because eagles have regularly raised a brood of young in a nest high on the cliff. At the top of this cliff, and scattered all the way back on the hill as far as the highway, are extensive deposits of oolite and petrified wood.

To reach the top of the cliff, turn right on a dirt road a few hundred feet ahead of the turn to the gravel pits. Go about a mile and a half and follow the road around the base of the cliff and then up a steep, dusty hill on the back side of it. Before you reach the cliff, you will pass several older, abandoned gravel pits which are excellent digging spots.

On top of Eagle's Nest you will see
(Continued on Page 544)

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This sign identifies the turn off to the gravel pits, (left) and Eagle's Nest Hill (right).

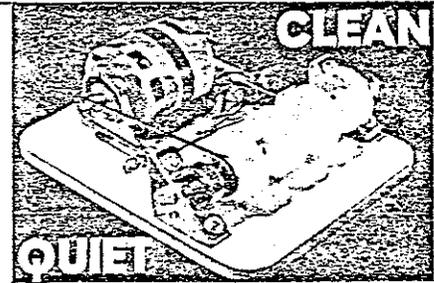
where great quantities of earth and rock have been moved by eager rockhounds digging for the beautiful petrified wood, particularly small limbs and roots, which are found here. Good specimens of oolite used to be scattered all over the place, but now you may have to dig for it.

The petrified wood is not concentrated in this one spot, but logs and limbs have been found in an area covering many square miles. For instance, drive for exactly three miles on a dirt road leaving the base of Eagle's Nest, directly south, into the Salt Grass Hills. Here, in soft digging, you can find chunks of good quality flint and agate which often appear to be log and limb casts.

Your best bet in most of this area is to scout the surface for "float," and then try digging wherever you find it in ground that has not previously been dug. You will note that the original area on top of Eagle's Nest is under claim by the Stinkingwater Rock and Relic Club of Burns. The club took this precaution to prevent rock hogs from coming in with power equipment and other methods that quickly deplete the area. The club welcomes all legitimate rockhounds and trusts them to leave a clean camp, take only what they can use, and leave some for the next rock hunter.

You can reach other digging areas on the hill by following the pavement on up the hill south of the gravel pits. A jeep trail leaves the road on the right just past mile post 25, and another about three quarters of a mile farther on.

Another petrified wood collecting area, possibly part of the same formation as



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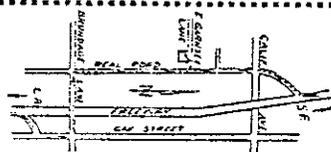
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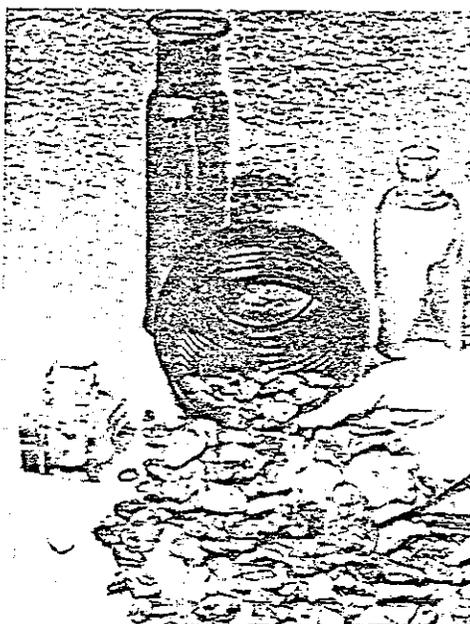
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the Eagle's Nest deposit, is at Saddle Butte. Follow the pavement on south from the gravel pits to mile post 32. Here you are exactly opposite Saddle Butte which is on the left of the road. Some good logs have been dug on the south flank of the butte. Follow the pavement to a jeep trail leaving the road to the left a short distance before you reach mile post 33. A State Highway gravel pile is opposite the turn. Petrified animal bones have been found in the walls of some gullies at the southern base of the butte.

In case you don't find anything on Saddle Butte, drive out on the flat past the gravel dump and scout for float. Some nice limbs and even fairly chunky pieces of weathered logs have been found out here on the flat under the power line.

Two things to watch for while you are rock hunting in this area are arrowheads and rattlesnakes. Both were much more common in the past than they are now, but you can still find both if you are on the watch. The snakes will stay out of your way if you make enough noise with your feet as you walk. They hear the vibrations in the earth, but not the sound waves in the air. So stomp your feet as you walk, and you will seldom, if ever, see a rattlesnake. The arrowheads are a different matter. They are even harder to find, but at least they stay put while you search for them. ☺

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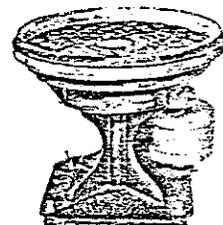
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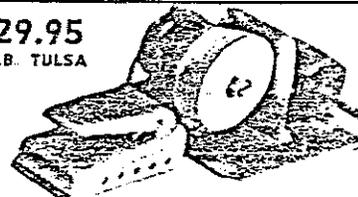


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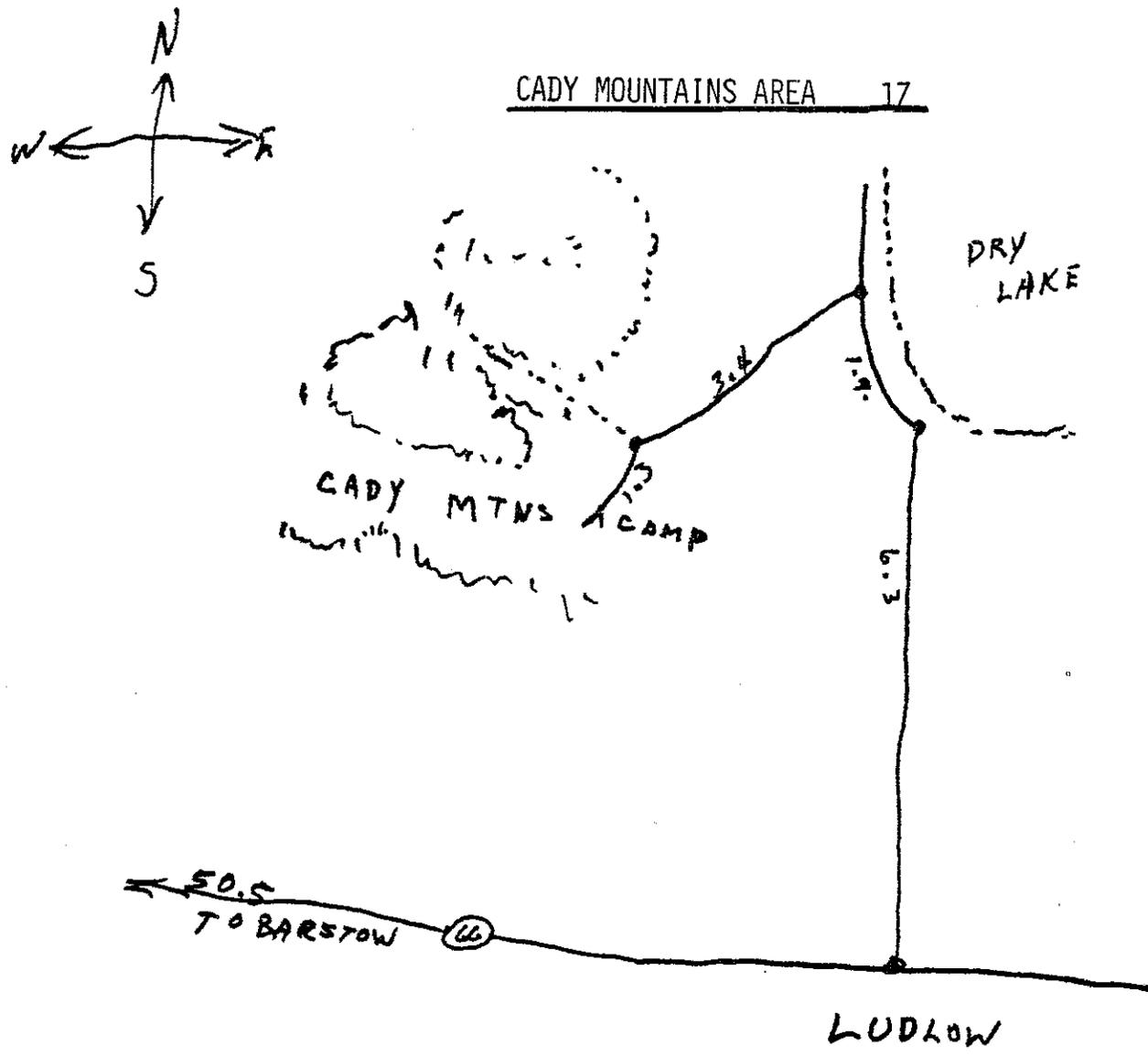
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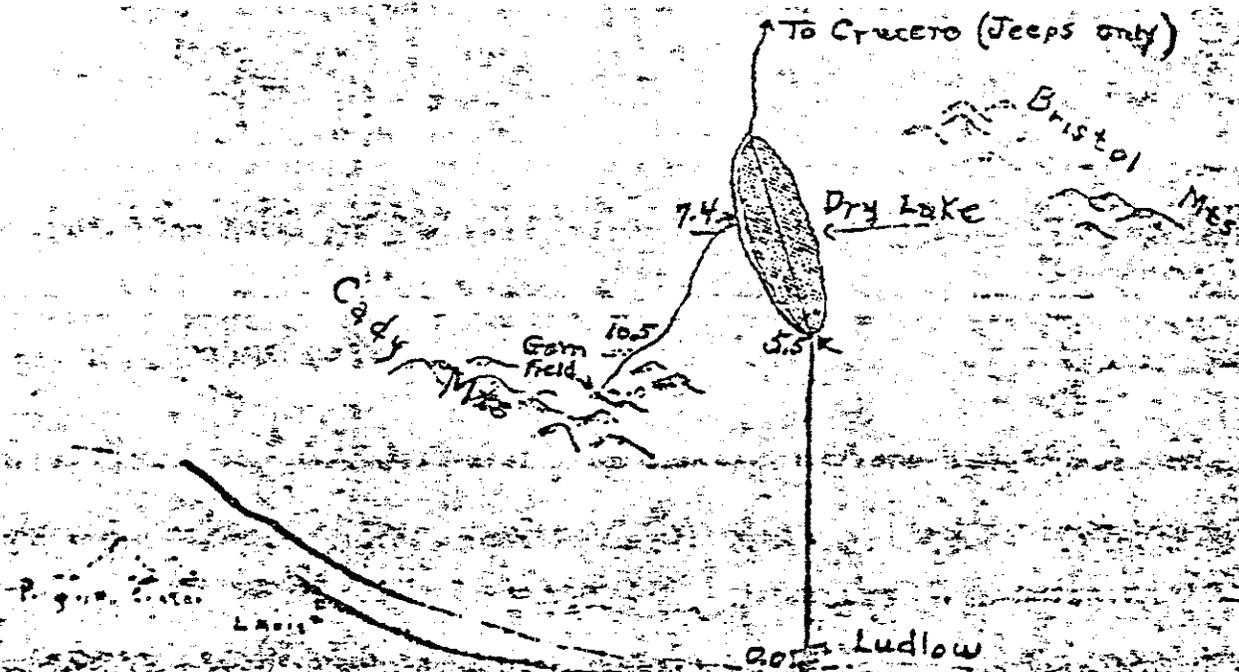
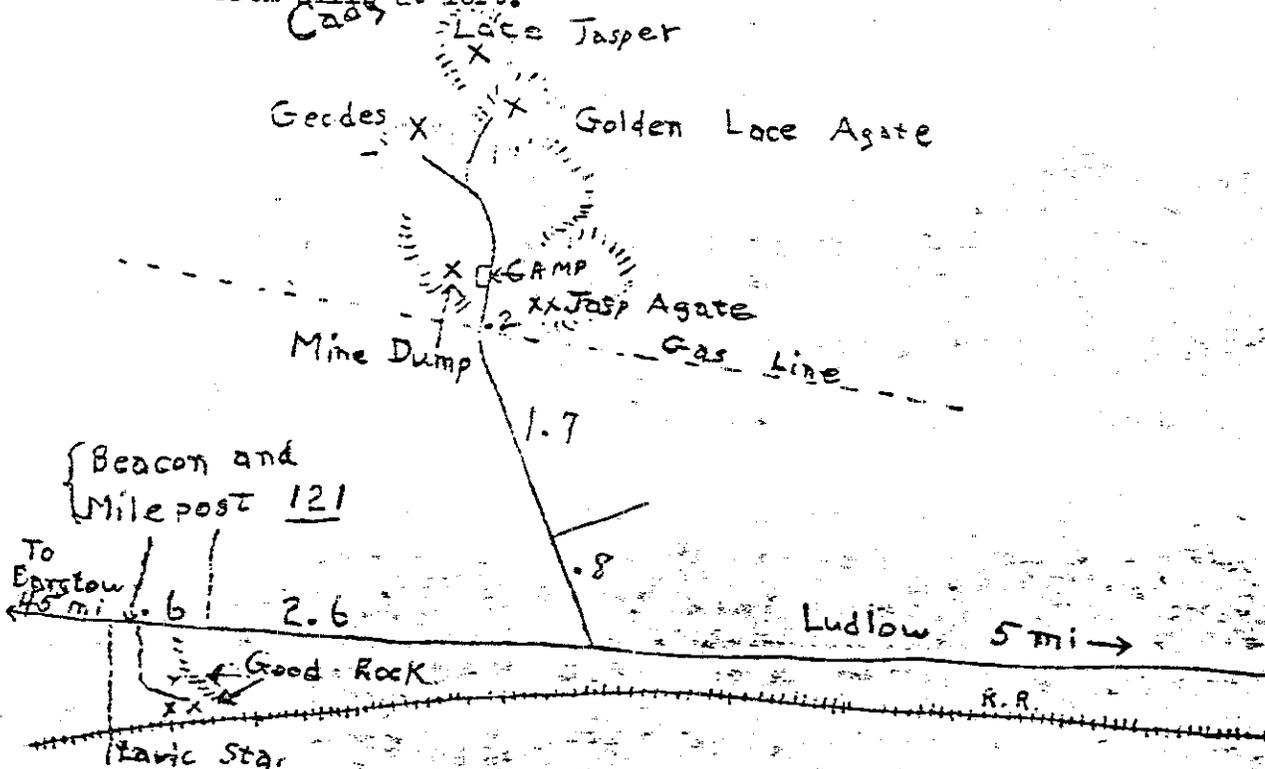
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 HAVE LOTS OF MATERIAL.
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When you go into the Cady's be sure and carry plenty of water and be careful of your tires.

The top map shows one of the oldest and still the best collecting areas for jaspers and jasp-agate to be found anywhere. All you have to do in several places is to drive a short distance from the highway, get out of the car and start picking up good materials. The bottom map shows a very good area for moss and lace agate, jasper and some plume agate. The directions for finding gem materials is as follows: Road branches at 11.8 mi. Left branch goes 100 ft. to camp site. Rt. branch goes .2 mile to base of hill. Bad twisty road. To reach gem field take wash right which reaches road at about 11.8 mi. and follow it about .5mi. keeping to right of low range of green hills. Go through narrow reddish cut and up a drainage channel that comes down from hills at left.



TO AFTON CANYON

End of road, diggings on side of hill. Large parking area. Last 1/4 mile not for trailers, too narrow. Good parking here.

DRY LAKE

OLD TREES

3.1 Mi.

GREEN BROWN MASS AGATE

5.6 Mi. FROM Ludlow

CADY MOUNTAINS

Good wide dirt road

PIPE LINE Rd. 2 1/2 Mi. FROM Ludlow

JASPER CHAISE CANYON 0.8 FROM LUDLOW

TO BASTOW

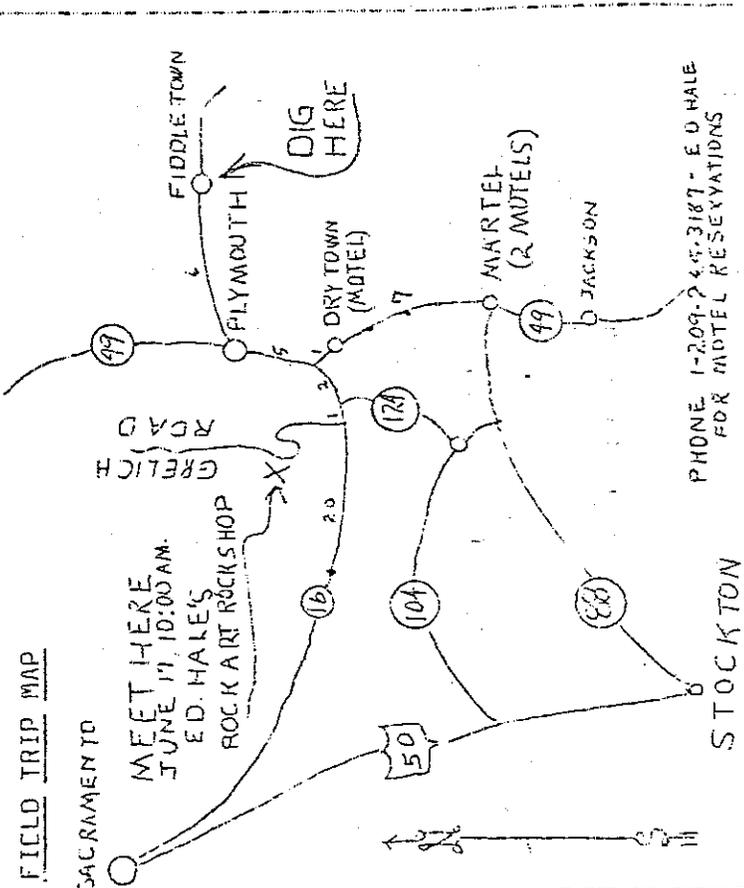
Ludlow

US. 66

20 mi AM

Rail road





MAP 0042 E

WHAT'S NEW IN 1972?

In June the Library Table will feature several exciting new books. First of those, Montroy's Presence In The Past, is a brand new book written by a local author, Angela Fink. Miss Fink is a resident of Carmel. The Sunset Book on Mexico augments our June program for those wishing to know more about our Latin neighbors.

THANKS TO PAT MONAHAN, the Table will also feature:

- English Victorian Jewellery - Ernie Bradford
- Wonder Book of Rocks & Minerals - Wonder Books
- Western Gem Hunter's Atlas - Cy Johnson
- Poisonous Dwellers of the Desert - Matt N. Dodge

If you get them at our monthly meeting, they will be on the book table.



CADY MOUNTAINS

ROAD CONDITIONS - All types of cars

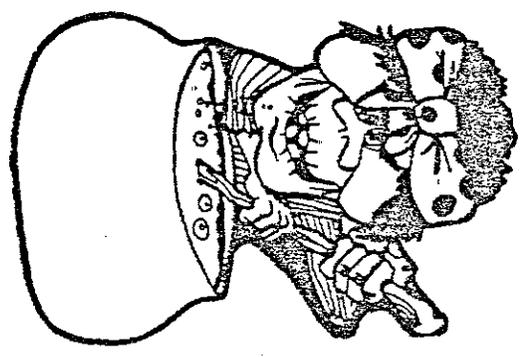
CAMP AREA - Dry camp no wood or water, bring your own.

SUPPLIES - Gas and supplies at Ludlow

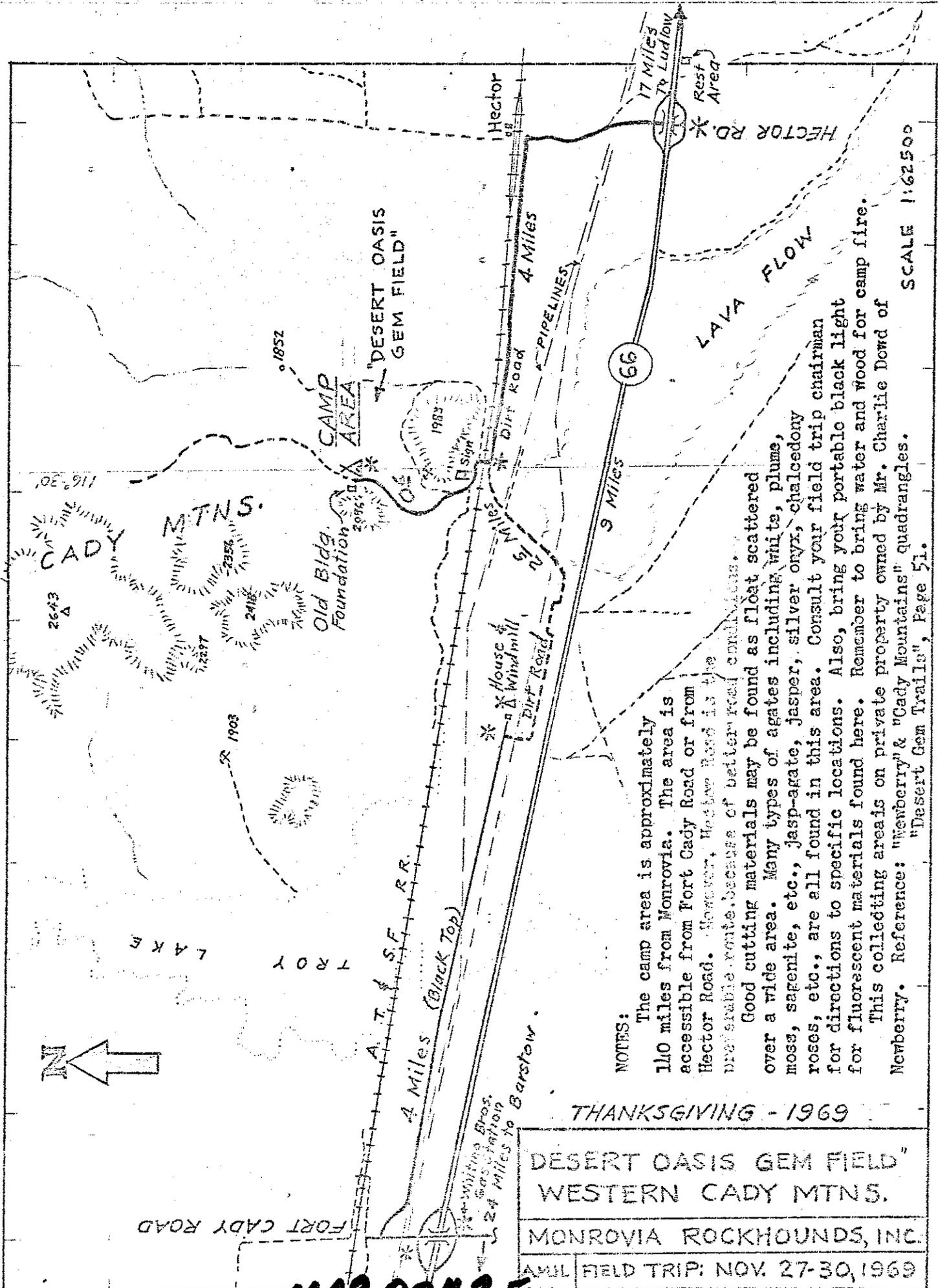
ROUTE - Take route 66 to Barstow then 66 towards Ludlow, when you reach BEACON watch your mileage. 4.6 miles on your left there is a road take this road and 3.7 miles in you will cross a gas line road. About .5 miles passed the gas line road is the campsite on your left.

Material - At one time a mine operated here but is closed now, the suggested campsite is a quarry like area. A tremendous amount of colorful jasp-Agate may be collected in area in all directions. Just beyond the campsite the road branches. The right fork is a sandy wash, a short hike up this wash is a dark basalt covered hill, this area contains Golden Lace jasp-Agate. Agate nodules are found weathering out of the basalt. They are not plentiful and range from pea size to egg size. There are some nice calcite crystal specimens and variety dogtooth spar in the area. Areas A, C, and D are also very close. See map. Our area is Area "B". Lets plan a pot luck supper Saturday night at 5 P.M.

SEE YOU ALL THERE.



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NOTES:

The camp area is approximately 110 miles from Monrovia. The area is accessible from Fort Cady Road or from Hector Road. However, Hector Road is the preferable route because of better road conditions.

Good cutting materials may be found as float scattered over a wide area. Many types of agates including white, plume, moss, saffronite, etc., jasp-agate, jasper, silver onyx, chalcedony roses, etc., are all found in this area. Consult your field trip chairman for directions to specific locations. Also, bring your portable black light for fluorescent materials found here. Remember to bring water and wood for camp fire.

This collecting areas is on private property owned by Mr. Charlie Dowd of Newberry. Reference: "Newberry" & "Cady Mountains" quadrangles. "Desert Gem Trails", Page 51.

THANKSGIVING - 1969

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FIELD TRIP: NOV. 27-30, 1969

MAP 0042 E

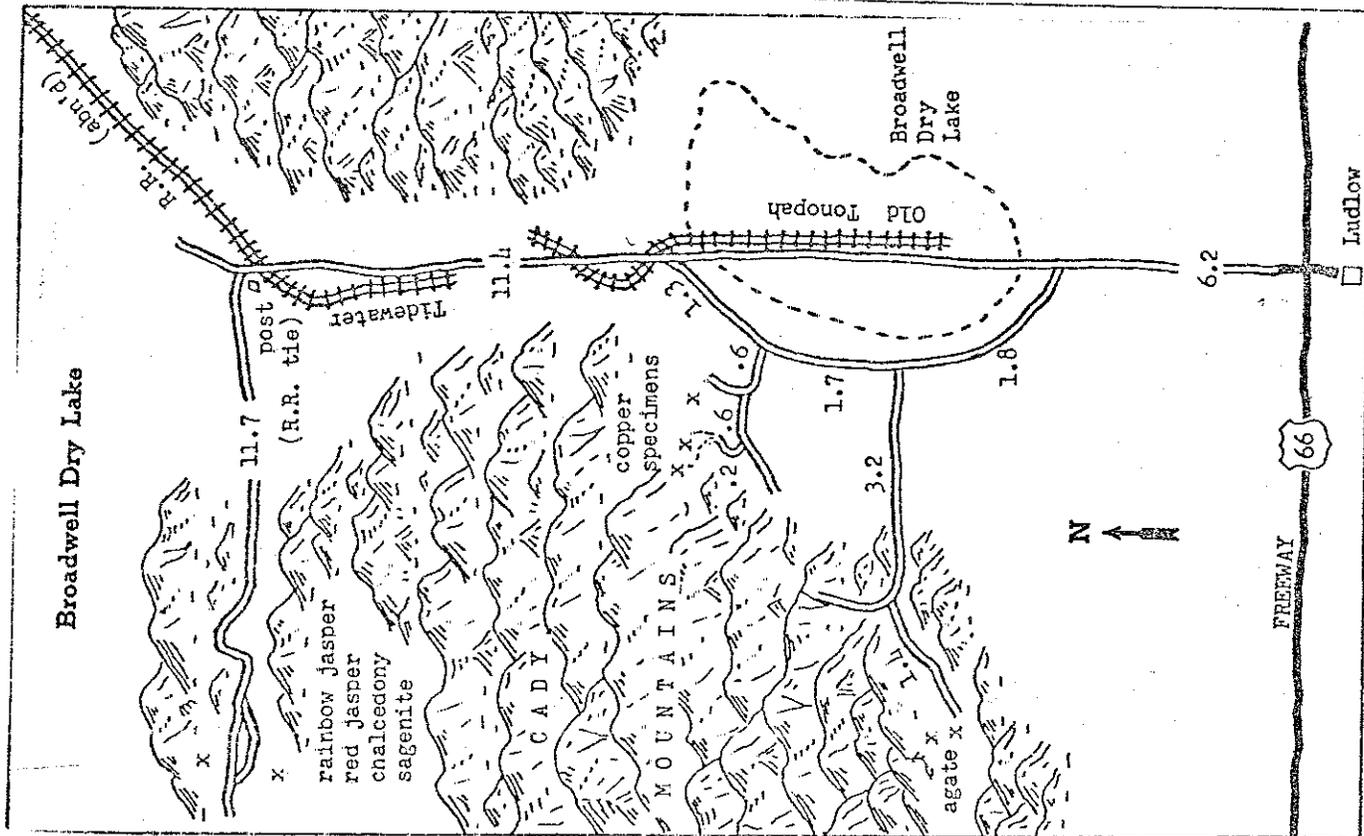
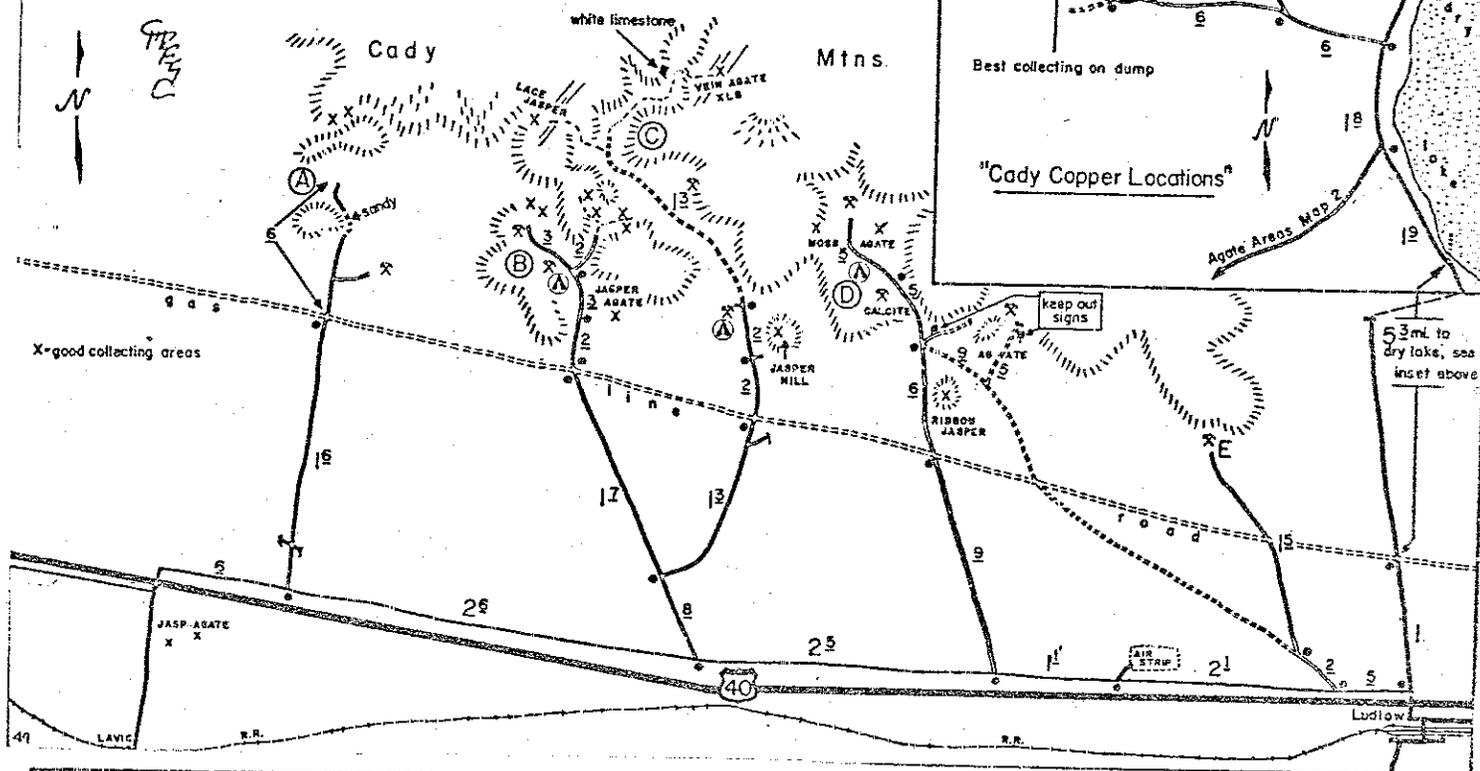
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ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS

CADY MOUNTAINS, Southern Section

Map 1



**CADY MOUNTAINS
(Southern Section)**

The Cady Mountains contain a large number of good gem collecting areas and I have not attempted to map them all. The locations in the southern section are the most accessible for the average car and will provide many days of good collecting. In fact, at least a week should be spent here if you are seriously interested in obtaining good cutting material and minerals. **Status:** All areas open to collecting. **Road Conditions:** Typical desert roads throughout the region O.K. for stock cars and trailers. Road conditions will not be mentioned under each separate area unless limited to 4-wheel

drive vehicles. **Road Log:** Detailed mileages are given on all maps and a separate log is given only for the sagenite location. **Camping Facilities:** Suggested camps are designated by symbols. All are dry camps, no water or wood. This also seems to be a perpetually windy area, so be prepared. **Supplies:** Gas at Ludlow. **Map 1, Area A, Black Hills Agate. What to Collect:** Evidently, country rock from this locale was used in the construction of the freeway. The agate veins have been bulldozed. Hike north to the hills where plumose chalcedony and jasp-agate occur as float. **Area B, Quarry Cove. What to Collect:** At one time a mine operated here

a very large scale but it has long been idle. The suggested campsite is in a quarrylike area. A tremendous amount of colorful jasp-agate may be collected on the alluvial fan in all directions. Just beyond the campsite, the road branches. The right branch heads up a sandy wash. It is best to hike this short distance. A dark basalt-covered hill on your right contains golden lace jasp-agate. You will note float as you hike up the hill to the vein outcrops. Agate nodules will also be found weathering out of the basalt. They are not plentiful and range from pea-size to egg-size. There are also some very nice calcite crystal specimens, variety dogtooth spar. Keep a sharp lookout for sardonyx. It is of good quality and color. All I have found has been float, but there may be veins of it in the area. You will note collecting areas designated northwest of the campsite. Actually, this entire area produces good material. **Area C, Agate Canyon and Jasper Hill. What to collect:** "Jasper Hill" is no misnomer. The hill is low and a bright red color. It is literally covered with brilliant red, yellow, purple, green, and white jasp-agate. The suggested campsite is also a good collecting locale.

Agate Canyon has two fine collecting sites (see map). On the left (NW), you must hike to the second saddle to reach the large veins of lace-jasper. It is hard to give directions for foot travel but look for the diggings. A great deal of material

has been removed but there is still plenty left. The plume agate and calcite crystal locations are reached by hiking up the main wash. It becomes quite narrow at this point and forms the floor of a steep canyon. Watch for a white limestone outcrop in the wash on the left. Just beyond this outcrop a few yards, a loose talus slope will be found on the right. I would guess it is 2 miles from the end of the road. The crystals and agate will be found on the mountainside above the talus slope. Take your time and search carefully. The plume agate is fine cutting material and the crystals are excellent specimens. **Area D, Wide Valley. What to collect:** Just before entering the valley, a low hill will be noted on the east. Interesting ribbon jasper may be collected here. Continue north and follow the road left into a wide valley. An old mine dump will be seen to the west. Some good, clear calcite rhombs may be collected by hiking over the hills on both sides of the valley.

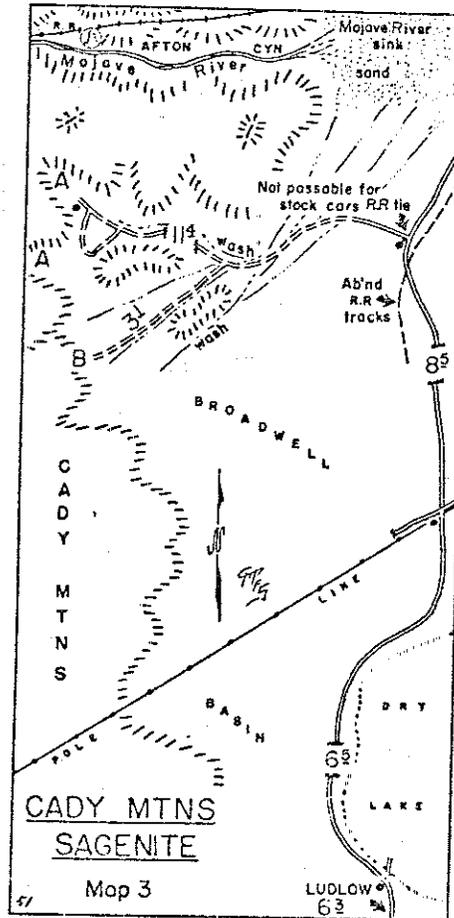
Cady Copper Mines

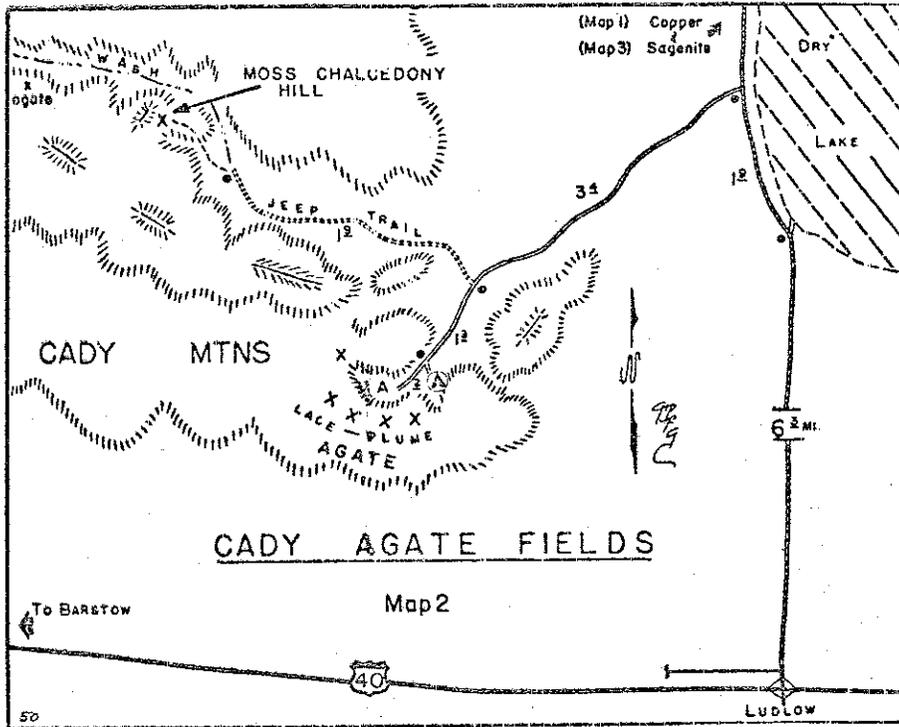
What to collect: Copper specimens. The first mine can be seen from the road. A trail leads up to the various dumps. The second mine seems to have the best specimens. I became interested in these mines when shown some beautiful diop-tase specimens reportedly from this locality. Unfortunately, I have yet to find any here but perhaps you will. Chryso-colla, malachite, cuprite and bornite, plus hematite, are to be found. Some of the material will cut and polish.

Map 3

Cady Mountains Sagenite. What to collect: **Area A.** Outstanding sagenite in agate in a rainbow of colors. Red, yellow, and green jasper. Banded lace and picture agate. Clear chalcedony, calcite crystals, and quartz crystals. Material is found on the slopes of the canyons. White limestone outcrops indicate the collecting area. Since I visited this area, I have been told of excellent petrified wood being found here. **Area B.** Green jas-

per, moss agate, and geodes. I have found several very interesting iron-calcite geodes here. They are rather nondescript and easily overlooked. They are shaped like potatoes and a dull iron stain covers the exteriors. When cracked open they are found to be filled with calcite and quartz crystals. **Status:** Open to collecting. **Road Condition:** Good, graded dirt road to turnoff. Sandy road the last 11.4 miles, mainly for 4-wheel drive vehicles though pickups with 4-speed transmissions can negotiate the road if driven carefully. Not a trip for inexperienced desert drivers or stock cars. **Road Log:** From Ludlow, go north on Crucero Road. At 6.3 miles you will reach Broadwell Dry Lake; keep left around the lake for 6.5 miles and cross the power line road. Keep ahead. Just prior to 8.5 miles from the power line road, you cross an old railroad bed and will see a railroad tie erected beside tracks leading to the left. Desert Magazine mapped this area in 1957 and its group placed the tie as a marker. It was still there on my recent visit to this area. Follow the dirt tracks west for a distance of 11.4 miles. The road ends near a canyon. **Camping Facilities:** Since this is Jeep country, your campsite depends on your equipment. Open desert. No water or wood. **Supplies:** Gas at Ludlow.





LUDLOW OBSIDIAN

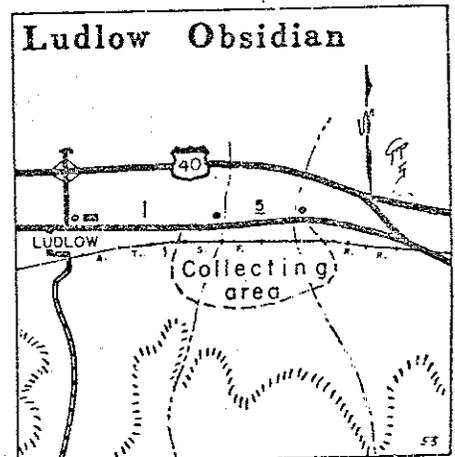
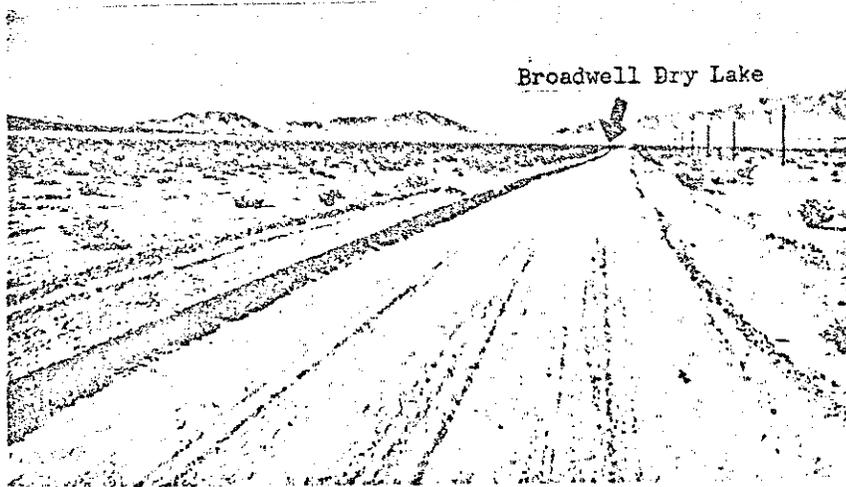
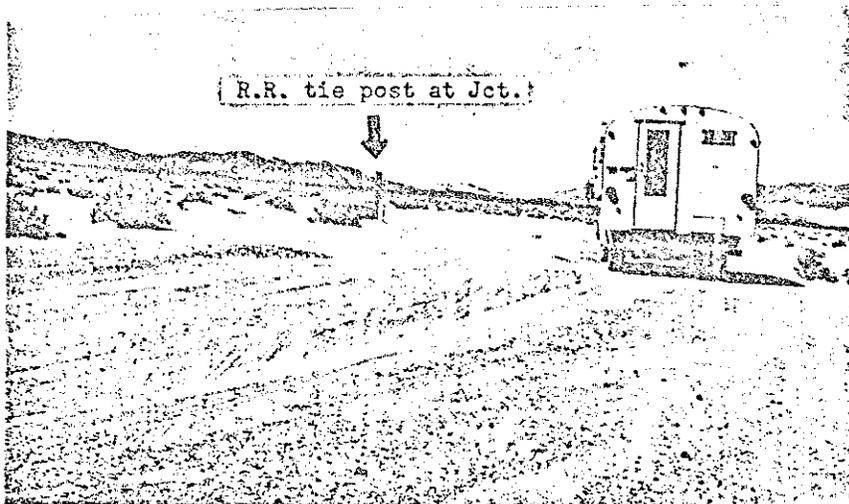
What to collect: Here is an easy trip for obsidian. It is not all of cutting quality but some nice chunks can be found. Size ranges from chips to boulders weighing several pounds. It is found in the sandy area indicated on the map. Collecting is best from the railroad tracks south.

Status: Open to collecting.

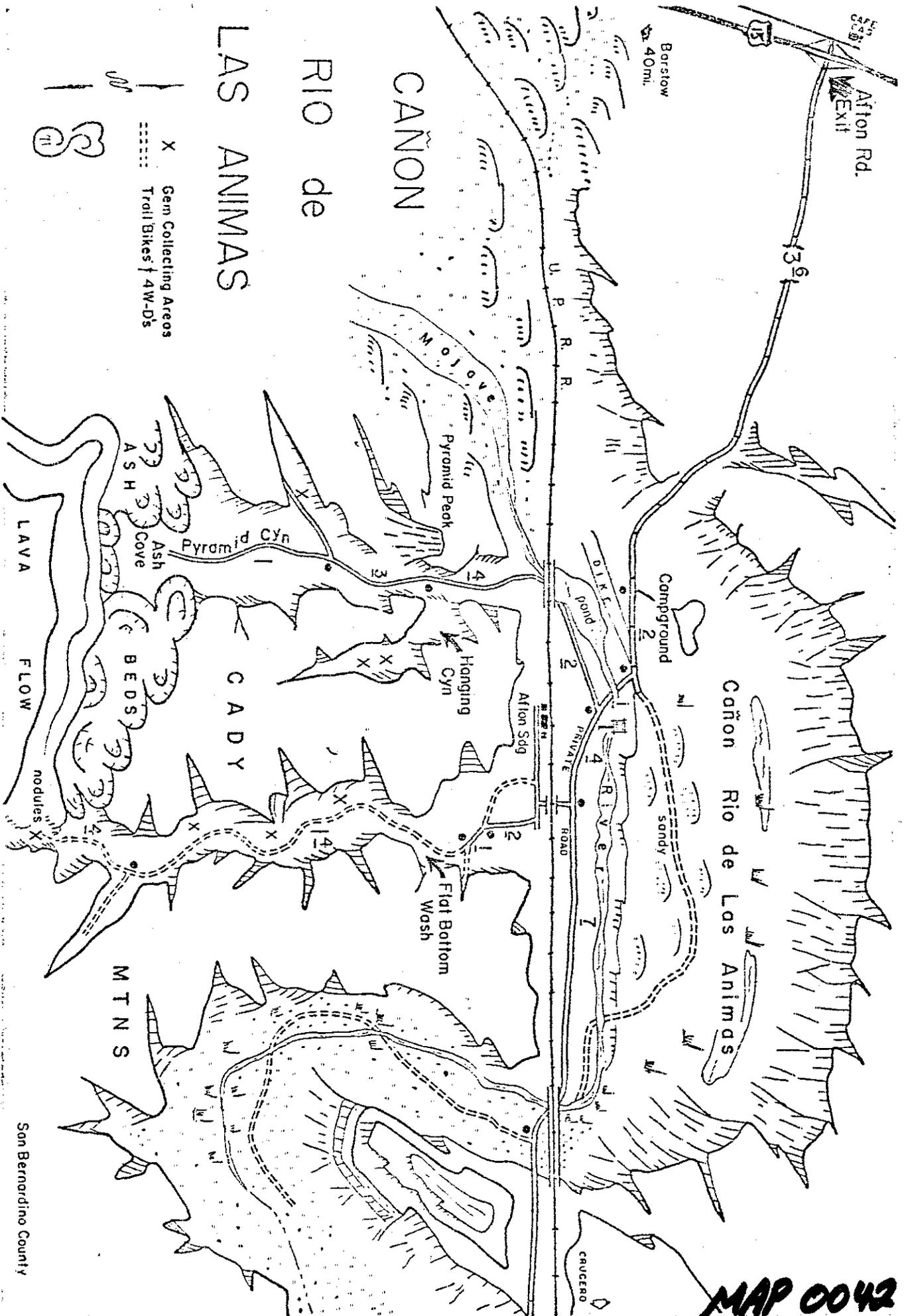
Road Conditions: Paved highway to location.

Road Log: Collecting area begins about one mile east of Ludlow and continues another half mile east.

Camping Facilities: Not a good camping area as no access roads lead off the highway. Best bet would be to go north or west from Ludlow a short distance. See map "Cady Mountains, Southern Section."



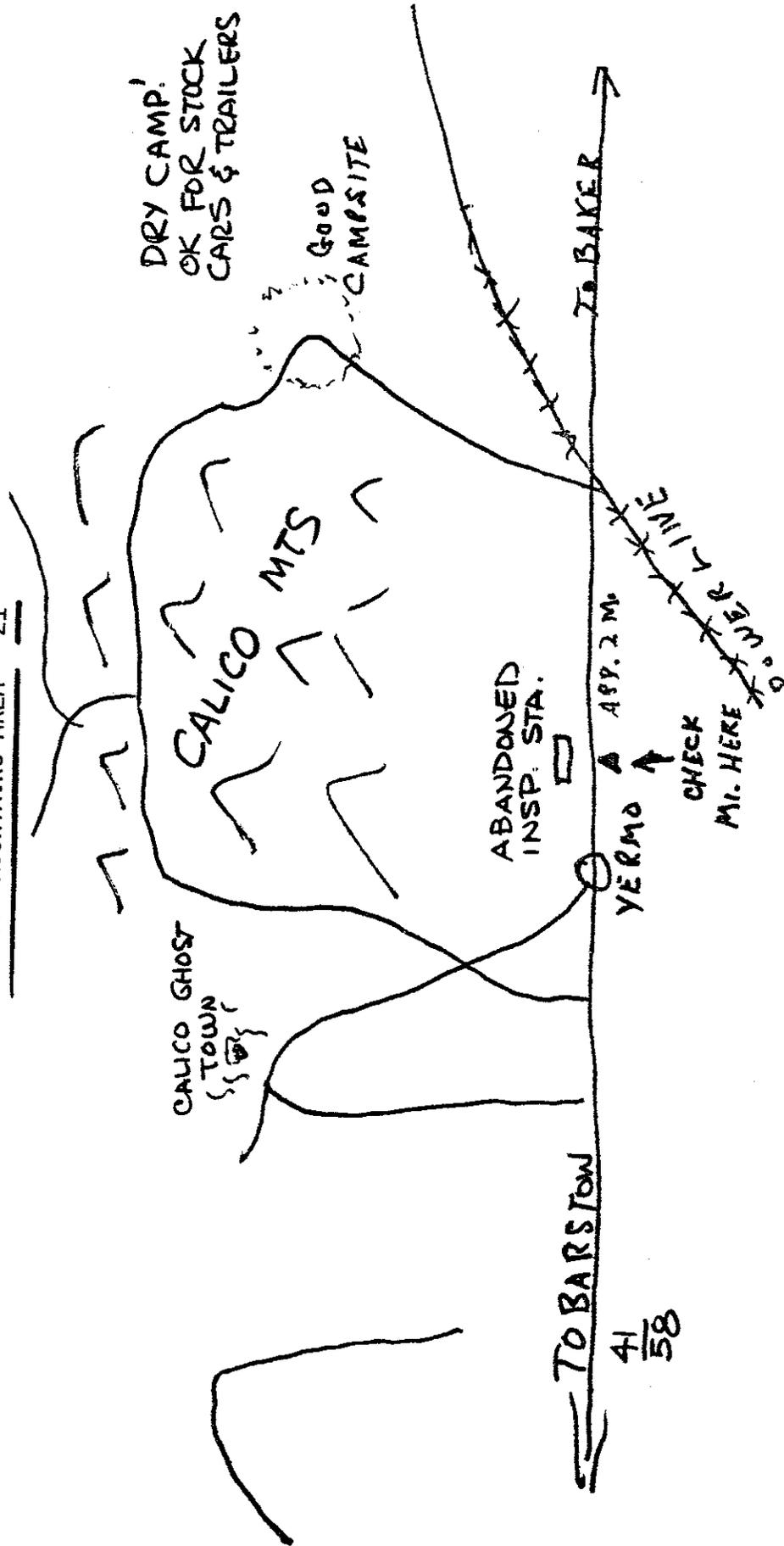
MAP 0042 I



San Bernardino County

MAP 0042 J

CALICO MOUNTAINS AREA 21



COLLECT: SAGENITE, MOSS AGATE, JASPAGE
HONEY ONYX, SILVER ONYX, PALM WOOD
AND PETRIFIED WOOD.

MAP 0046A



CALICO JASPER

This area is well worth the trip just to see and appreciate the beauty Mother Nature has bestowed on the hills surrounding Calico. While you are partaking of the beautiful scenery, you can collect some very worthwhile jasper to take home as a memento of your visit to this region of colorful history and landscape. Here we give directions to an area where the material is easy to reach and readily recognized. There is a lot of very good gemstone material in these hills and a little exploration can uncover many fine pieces.

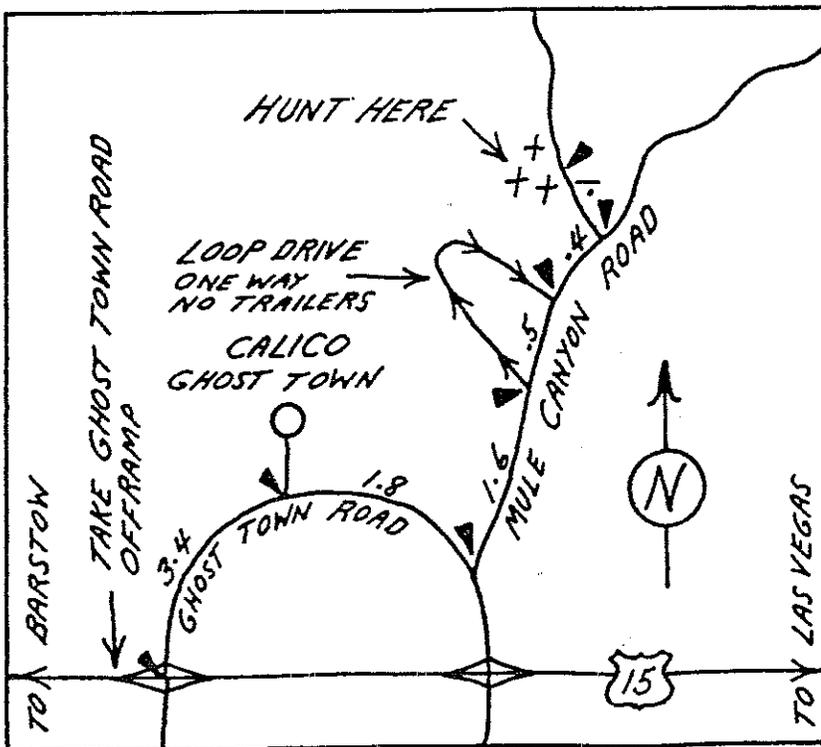
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Jasp-agate

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL Jasper and agate pleasingly combined in a rainbow of colors--red, pink, orange, gold, with yellow predominating. Attractively patterned; quite suitable for cabbing and tumbling.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock hammer (and camera if you like to photograph natural beauty)

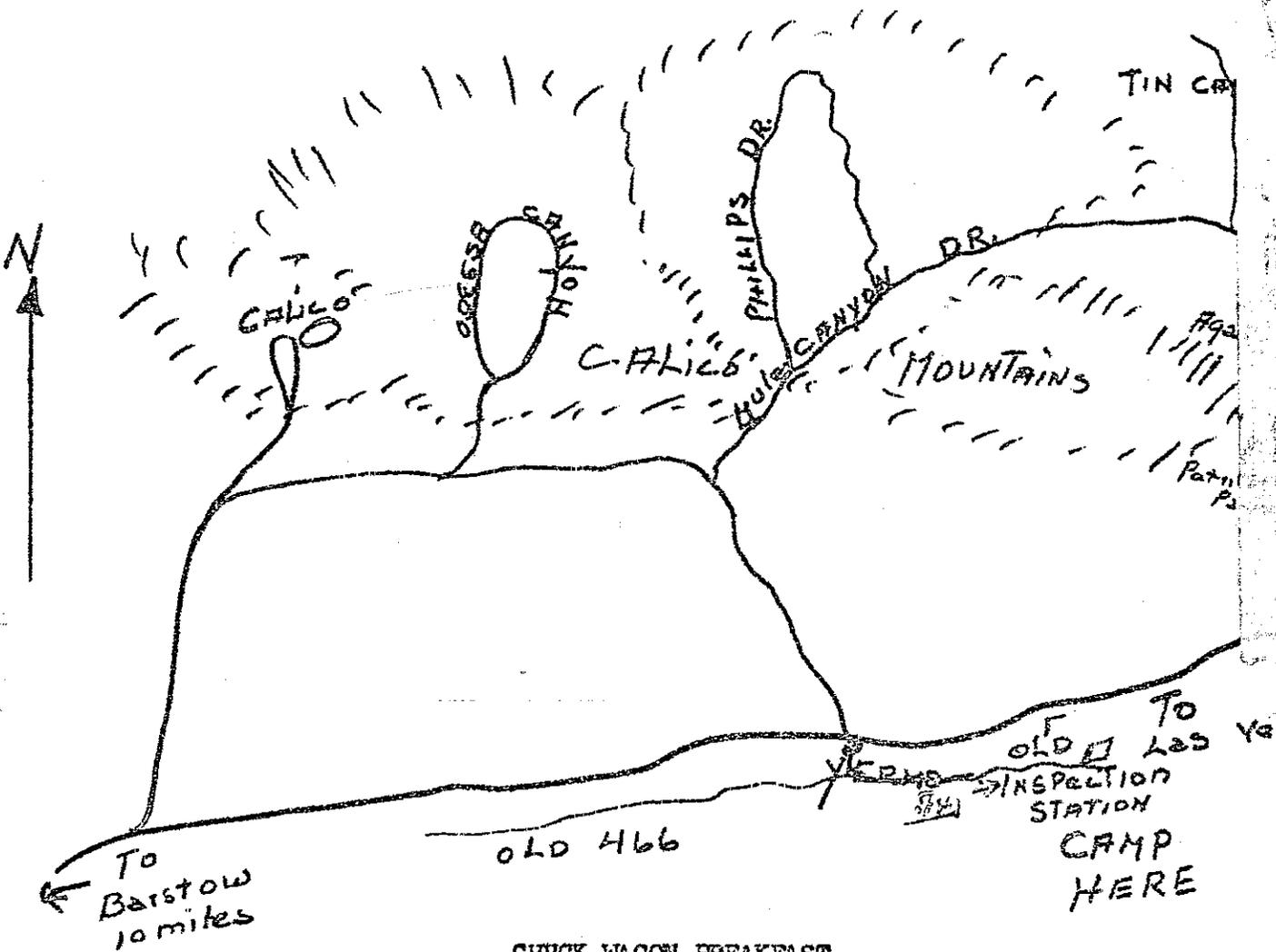
HOW TO GET THERE From Barstow go east on Highway 15. Exit on Ghost Town Rd. offramp. Turn left onto Ghost Town Rd. Immediately you will see the richly colored hills from whence Calico gets its name. Follow this paved road north. You will pass the entrance to Calico ghost town at 3.4 miles. This is well worth a visit if you have time.

Continue on paved road another 1.8 miles from Calico to well maintained dirt road on left marked Mule Canyon Rd. Turn here and follow Mule Canyon Rd. into one of the most breathtaking naturally colored areas in this part of the country. As you round the curves of Mule Canyon, you'll be treated to the many purple, green, orange, yellow, gold and chocolate brown hued Calico Mountains. Also note the interesting rock formations clinging to the cliffs. At 1.6 miles a road marked "No trailers beyond this point" and "One Way" takes off to the left. This is a short loop drive through some very scenic areas. This road re-joins the main road .5 mile up Mule Canyon (at sign: "Do Not Enter"). From this point, continue .4 mile to a road on left going abruptly up hillside. Take this road .1 mile. It is rather rocky, but be cautious and take it easy and you will reach a spot where you can pull off on left. All around your car will be the jasp-agate material. This area may have been under claim at one time, but on our last trip no restrictions were made on collecting.



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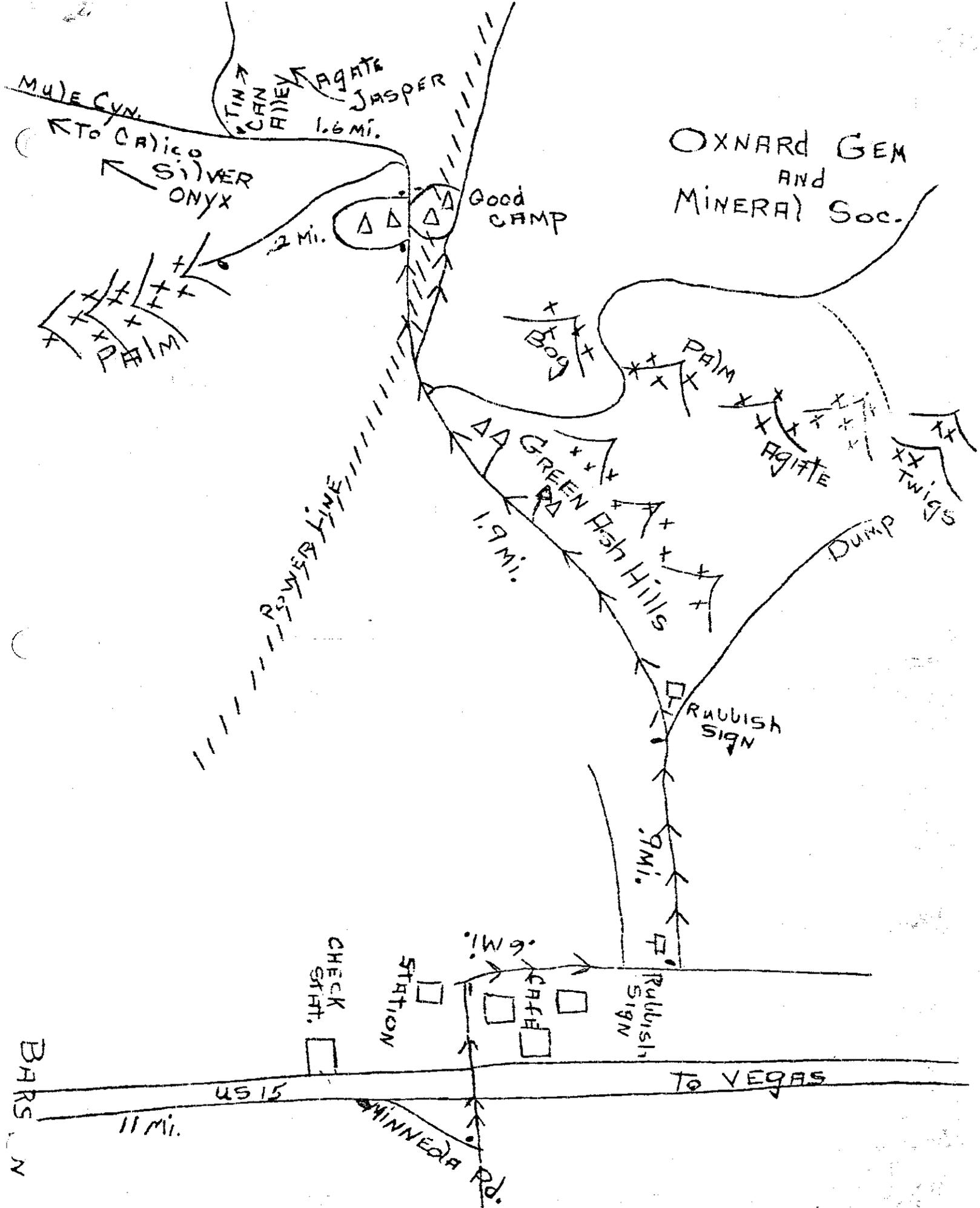
BRING OWN TABLE SERVICE * WATER AVAILABLE * BRING FIRE WOOD

MATERIAL TO BE FOUND: PETRIFIED WOOD, AGATE, ONYX.

FOR MAPS CALL: Days-Charles Meisner Ex. 293 Nights-H. Pennington Ex. 295
4268

Remove from bulletin boards 5-20-68

MAP 0046 C



CAMARILLO SAGENITE

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Sagenite in agate, 2) Chalcedony roses, 3) Aragonite is reportedly found here

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Sagenite occurs as singularly long needles or small-needled clusters of yellow to brown in agate. Good agate which takes an excellent polish and is good for jewelry.

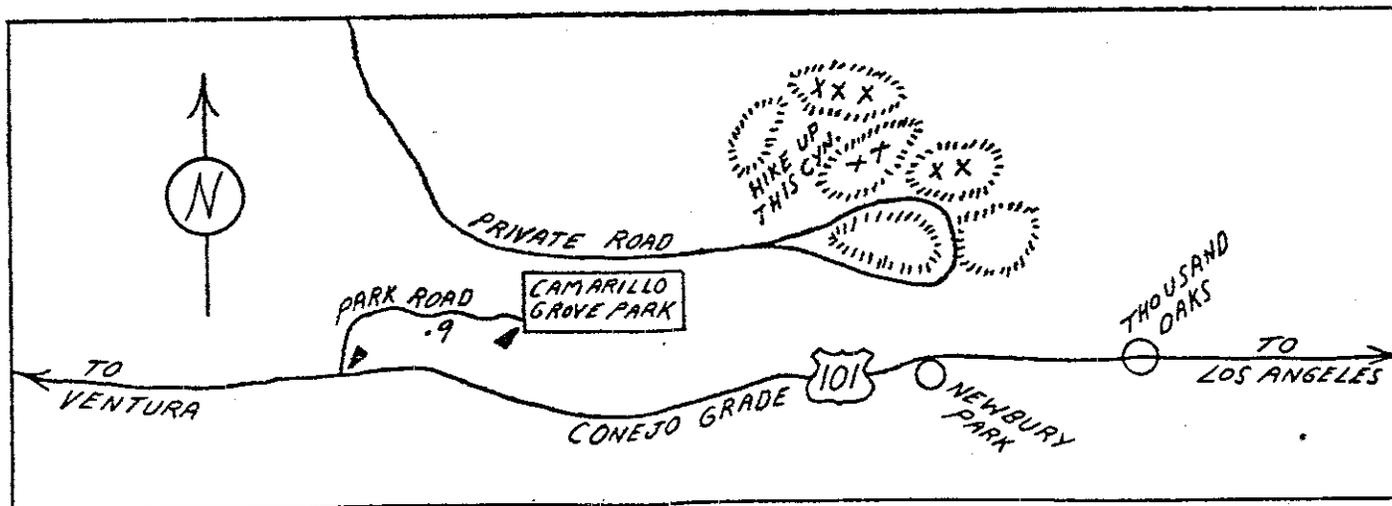
2) Chalcedony roses. Small, white rosettes of chalcedony.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

HOW TO GET THERE Take Ventura Freeway past Thousand Oaks and Newbury Park. At the bottom of Conejo Grade turn right onto Park Road and proceed .9 mile to Camarillo Grove Park, You can camp in the park from November to March. From the park walk up the private dirt road.

The hills here are quite brushy and there are many long-spined cactus plants, so wear good protective clothing and heavy boots. Some good material is found as you walk up the first wide canyon on the left (north) side of the road. More is found scattered on the hill at the head of the canyon. If you prefer to walk up the dirt road, agate can be found on the hills to the left of the road for about 1 mile.

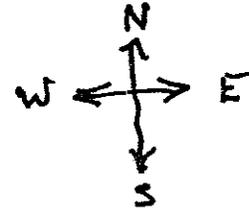
The sagenite is not too plentiful, but by walking over the hills and keeping a sharp eye for the mottled reddish agate, you can find pieces suitable for cutting. The chalcedony roses are spread over this same general area.



SUB
DIVISION

CASTLE BUTTE AREA 1

← TO CAL. CITY



ALSO

GO EAST TO GEPHART
ON HWY 58 THEN No.
FOR 6 MI. FOR AGATE
AND JASPER IN HILLS
TO THE EAST.

TRAUVERTINE

AGATE
JASPER
PALM

SMALL
MILL

3 MI.

DIG FOR WOOD
3' - 5' DOWN

DRY
LAKE

CLAYMINE

WHEN FWY IS
COMPLETE THERE
WILL BE A OFF
RAMP TO CLAYMINE
ROAD AND EDWARDS
A.F. BASE.

CASTLE BUTTE RD. 6.2 MI.

DIG FOR
PETR. WOOD

4 MI.

CLAYMINE RD.

EDGEMONT
ACRES

ELEV.
2300'

← 16.5 MI. TO MESA

EDWARDS
A.F. BASE

OLD HWY 58 11 MI. TO BORON

NEW FWY.

30 MI. TO
LANCASTER

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

MAP 0052 A

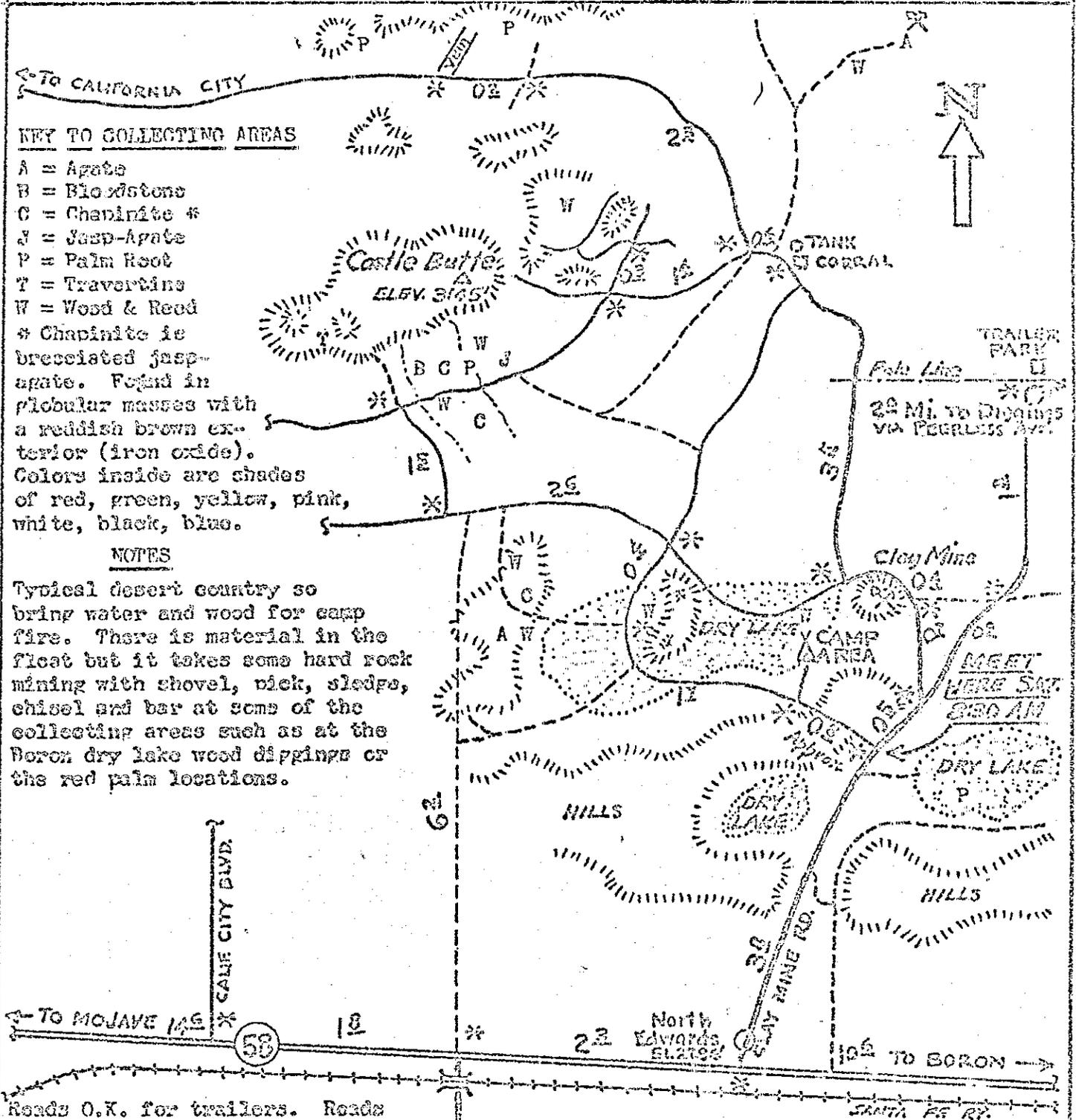
KEY TO COLLECTING AREAS

- A = Agate
- B = Bloodstone
- C = Chapatite *
- J = Jasp-Agate
- P = Palm Root
- T = Travertine
- W = Wood & Reed

* Chapatite is brecciated jasp-agate. Found in globular masses with a reddish brown exterior (iron oxide). Colors inside are shades of red, green, yellow, pink, white, black, blue.

NOTES

Typical desert country so bring water and wood for camp fire. There is material in the float but it takes some hard rock mining with shovel, pick, sledge, chisel and bar at some of the collecting areas such as at the Boron dry lake wood diggings or the red palm locations.



Roads O.K. for trailers. Roads and mileages shown are subject to revision due to rapid growth of civilization in this area. Suggested Route: Monrovia via Angeles Crest to Lancaster to Rosamond to Edwards to Clay Mine Road to Camp Site. Approximately 100 miles.

Mileage between points shown as follows:

MAP 0052 B

(1.8 Miles)

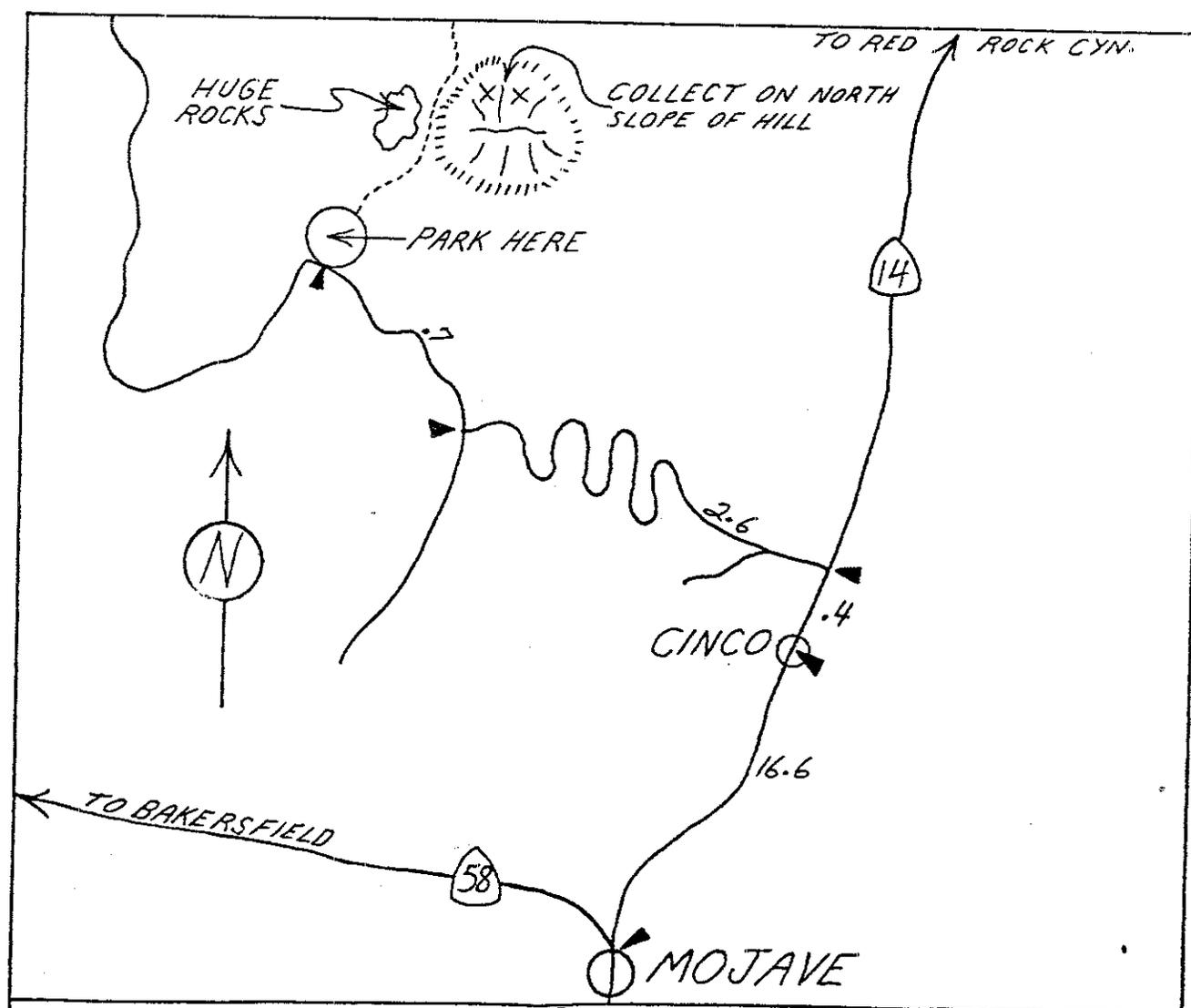
EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE

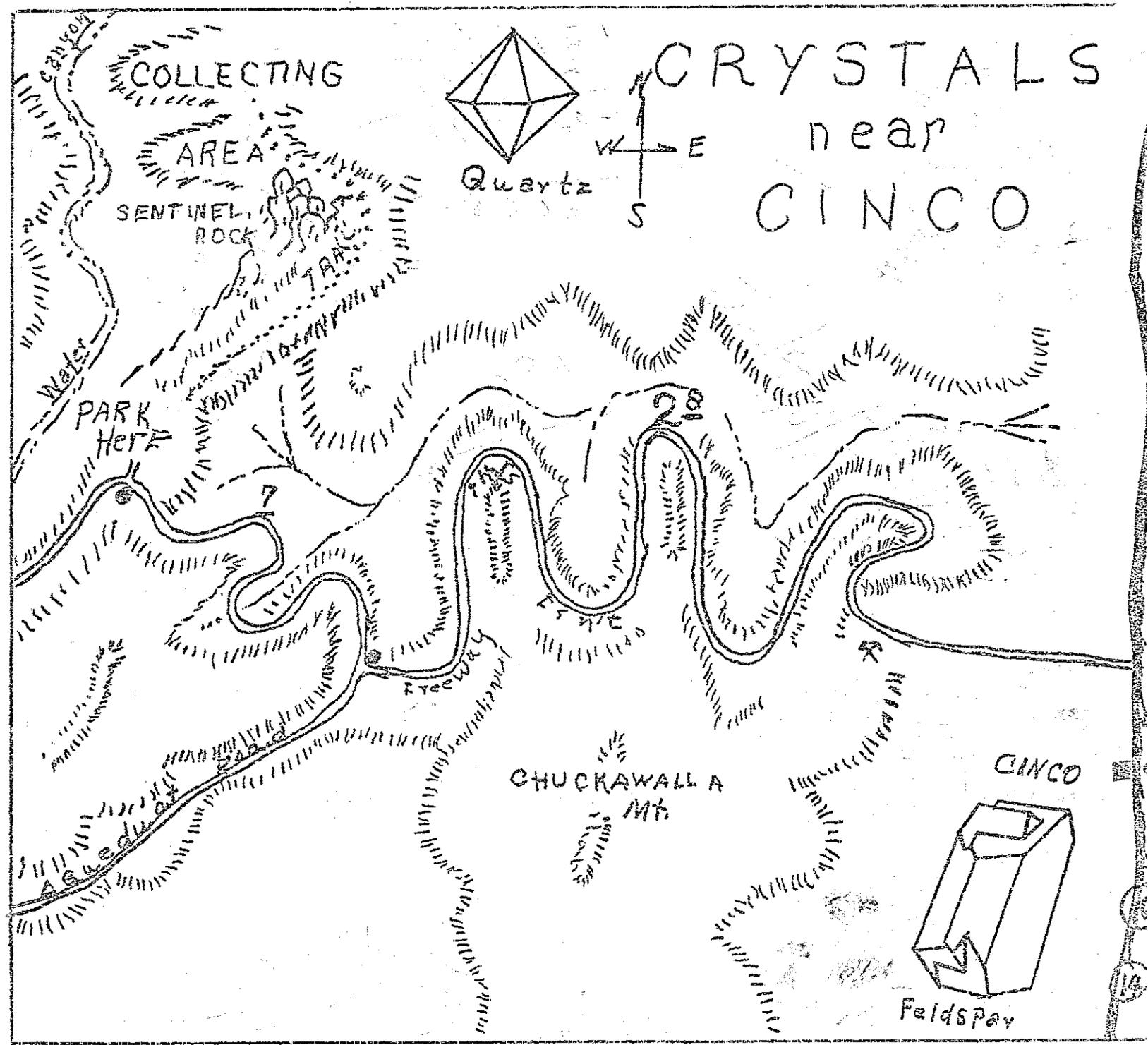
CASTLE BUTTE	
MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.	
AMF FIELD TRIP: April 2/28, 1966	

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick. A larger pick is handy for breaking up some of the hard spots in the talus outcropping.

HOW TO GET THERE From Mojave, take Highway 14 northbound over a creosote bush and joshua tree covered alluvial plain. Continuing 16.6 miles from Mojave is the little town of Cinco (consisting of a combination cafe and gas station). At .4 mile north of Cinco, turn left off highway and bear to right onto a well-maintained dirt road. Follow this good dirt road 2.6 miles up into the hills.

As you gain altitude, you'll have an excellent view of the vast Mojave Desert to the north, south and east. When you reach the branch in the road, turn right and continue on .7 mile. Park to right on wide, gentle slope. Follow trail over ridge approximately 1/4 mile. Hunt feldspar and quartz crystals on right side of trail, opposite huge boulders overhanging canyon.





1. Cinco Plus 4 miles turn left.
 2. Aweeduct Road 2.8 Miles from Cinco
 3. Turn right and Proceed 7 Mile
 - 4 Park here.
 - 5 Proceed North to the Talus slopes.
for collecting.
- (Cinco - only a filling station. 15 ± Miles North of Mojave.)

MAP 0055B

CINCO-FELDSPAR CRYSTALS

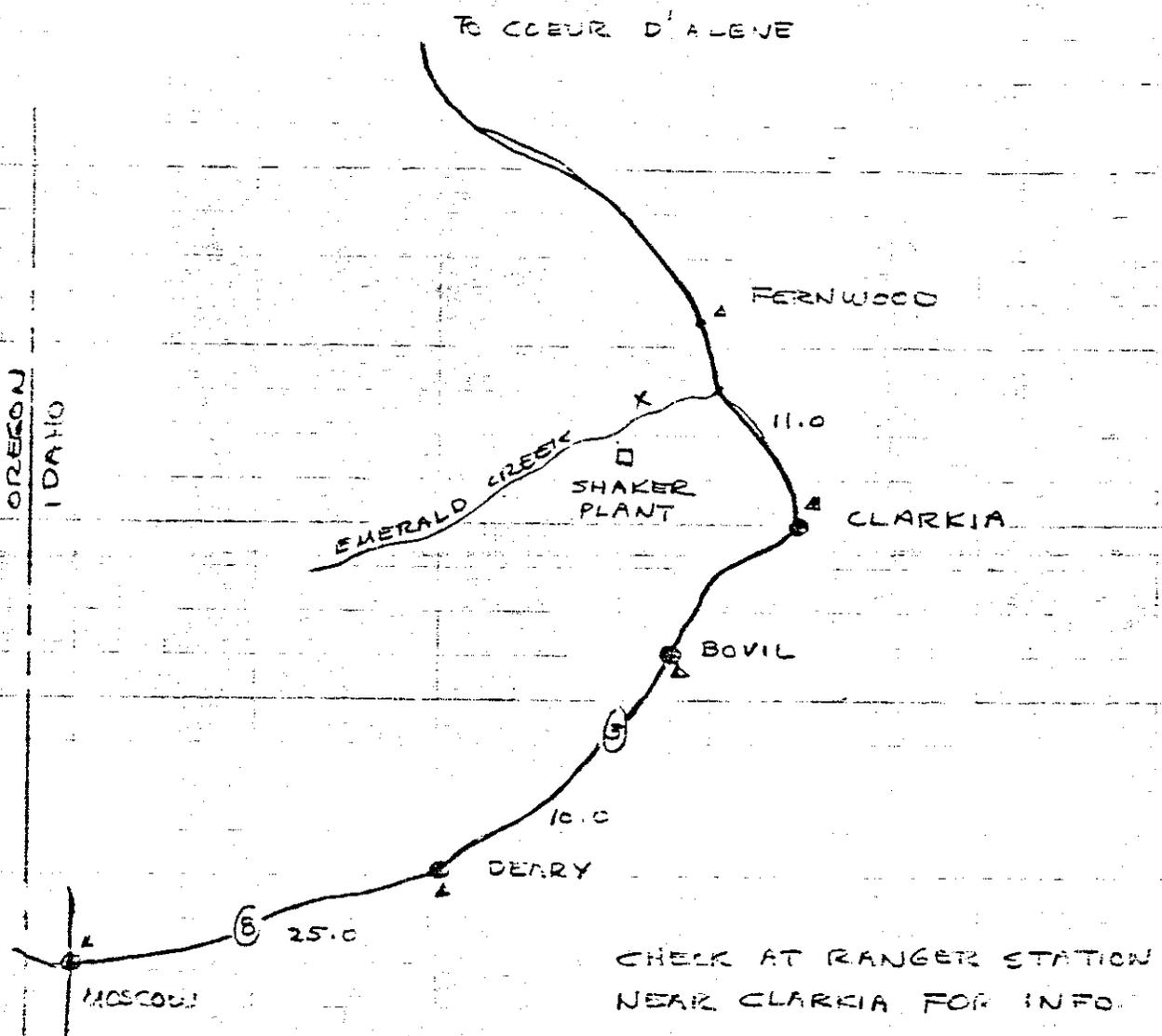
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Feldspar Crystals, 2) Tiny Quartz Crystals

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Feldspar Crystals. Well-formed crystals can be dug out of talus outcroppings. These are mainly Carlsbad twins (two interlocking feldspar crystals) and they make excellent specimens.

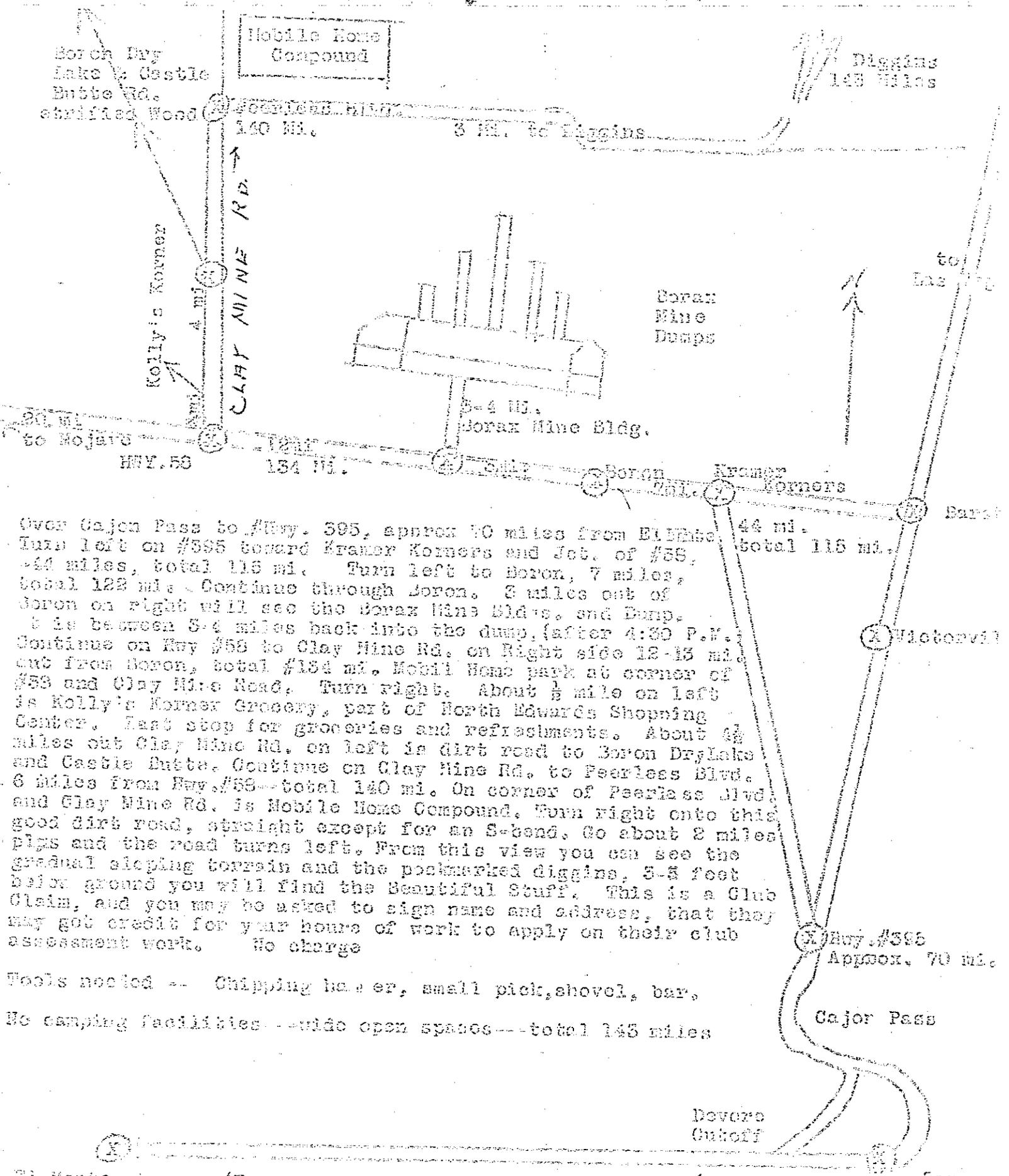
2) Quartz Crystals. Tiny, clear crystals, many of them doubly terminated, occur in talus with the feldspar crystals. These are quite small but show good crystal structure.

MAP 0055 C



STAR GARNETS
CLARKIA IDAHO

MAP0058A



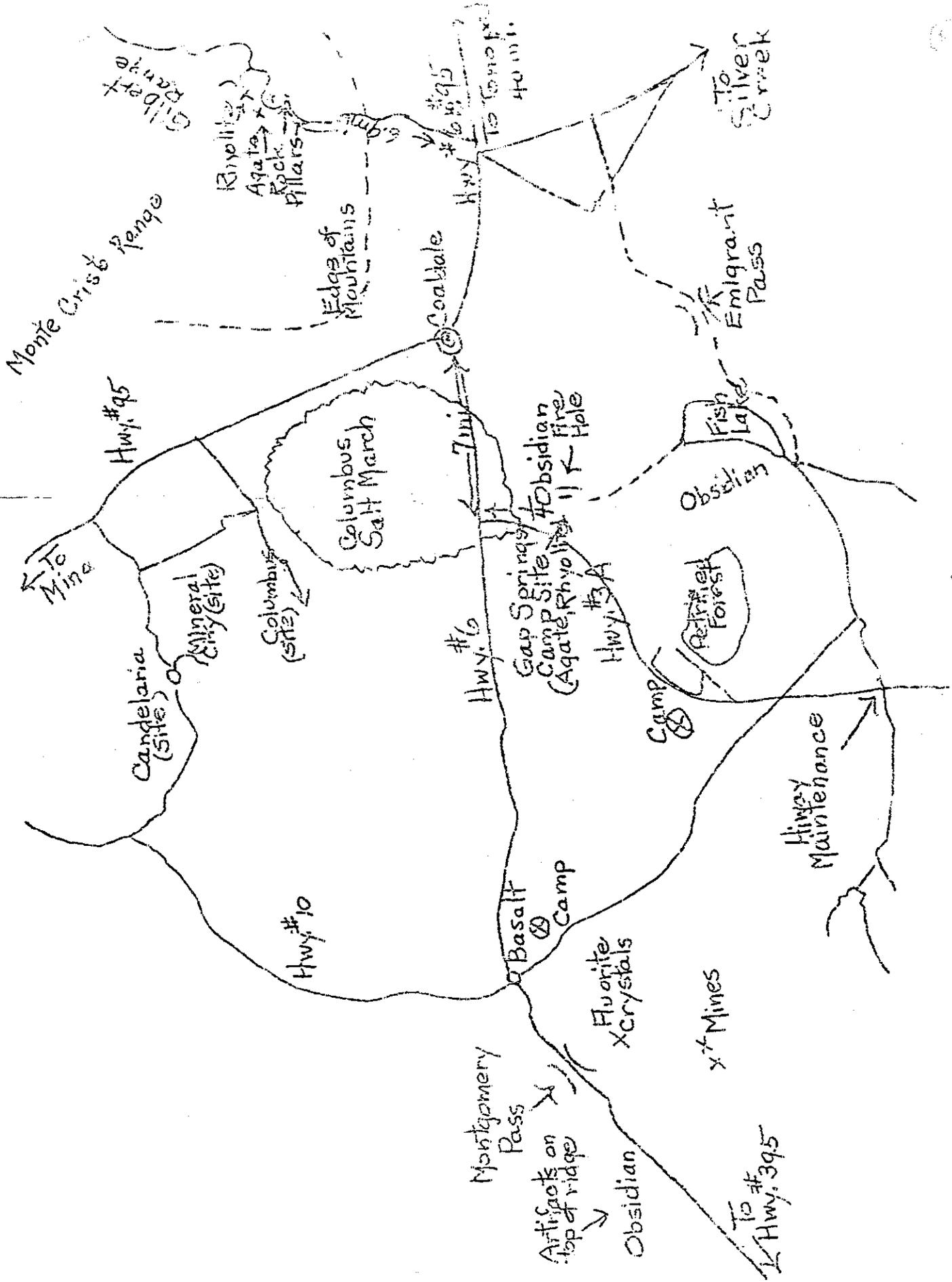
Over Cajon Pass to Hwy. 395, approx 10 miles from El Monte. Turn left on #395 toward Kramer Corners and Jct. of #55, 44 miles, total 118 mi. Turn left to Boron, 7 miles, total 122 mi. Continue through Boron, 3 miles out of Boron on right will see the Borax Mine Bldg. and Dump. It is between 3-4 miles back into the dump, (after 4:30 P.M.) Continue on Hwy #55 to Clay Mine Rd. on Right side 12-13 mi. out from Boron, total #134 mi. Mobil Home park at corner of #55 and Clay Mine Road. Turn right. About 1/2 mile on left is Kolly's Corner Grocery, part of North Edwards Shopping Center. Last stop for groceries and refreshments. About 1/2 miles out Clay Mine Rd. on left is dirt road to Boron Dry Lake and Castle Butte. Continue on Clay Mine Rd. to Fearless Blvd. 6 miles from Hwy. #55--total 140 mi. On corner of Fearless Blvd. and Clay Mine Rd. is Mobile Home Compound. Turn right onto this good dirt road, straight except for an S-bend. Go about 2 miles plus and the road turns left. From this view you can see the gradual sloping terrain and the postmarked diggins, 3-5 feet below ground you will find the Beautiful Stuff. This is a Club Claim, and you may be asked to sign name and address, that they may get credit for your hours of work to apply on their club assessment work. No charge

Tools needed -- Chipping hammer, small pick, shovel, bar.
 No camping facilities -- wide open spaces -- total 145 miles

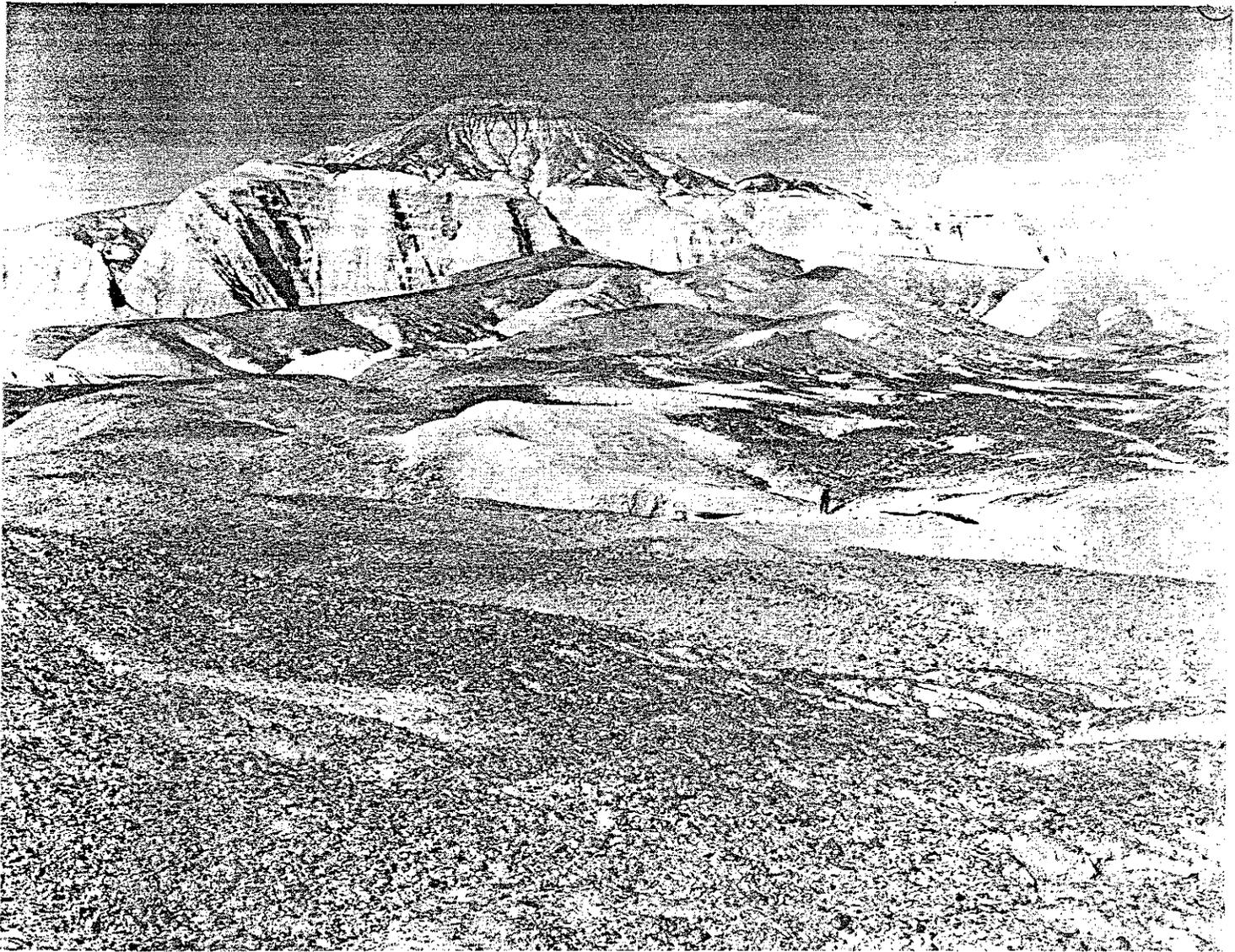
El Monte -- (Freeasy) to San Bernardino San Bernardino
 El Monte Gem and Mineral Club Field Trip APRIL 27th & 28th, 1968

YOU WILL FIND ONYX & TRAVERTINE MAP 0062A

Coaldale, Nevada Field Trip



MAP 0065A



COLLECTING PETRIFIED WOOD in the Southwest

By Mary Francis Strong

Author, *Desert Gem Trails*

Photos by Jerry Strong

Part 4 of 4 SPERRY WASH, CALIFORNIA

In the May, June and September issues of this year, the author described some prime petrified wood collecting areas in Arizona, Utah, Nevada and parts of California. Also, for those who are not familiar with the desert, safety precautions were listed in the June

*and September issues. If you have not traveled to such areas, reviewing these articles or referring to the author's book, *Desert Gem Trails*, is advisable.*

As the hawk flies, Sperry Wash is just 8 miles east of Southern Death Valley. It also boasts a similar climate and is not a place to visit between May and October. Summer

The barren but picturesque Alexander hills have produced some fine specimens of petrified wood. Known as *Sperry Wash Wood*, palm, cycad and tree fern have been among the various types collected here. It is an immense area to cover, but exploring and probing should result in some good material.

temperatures can soar to 125° with the nights cooling to a mere 100 to 105. October, November and December are the most pleasant months for collecting trips.

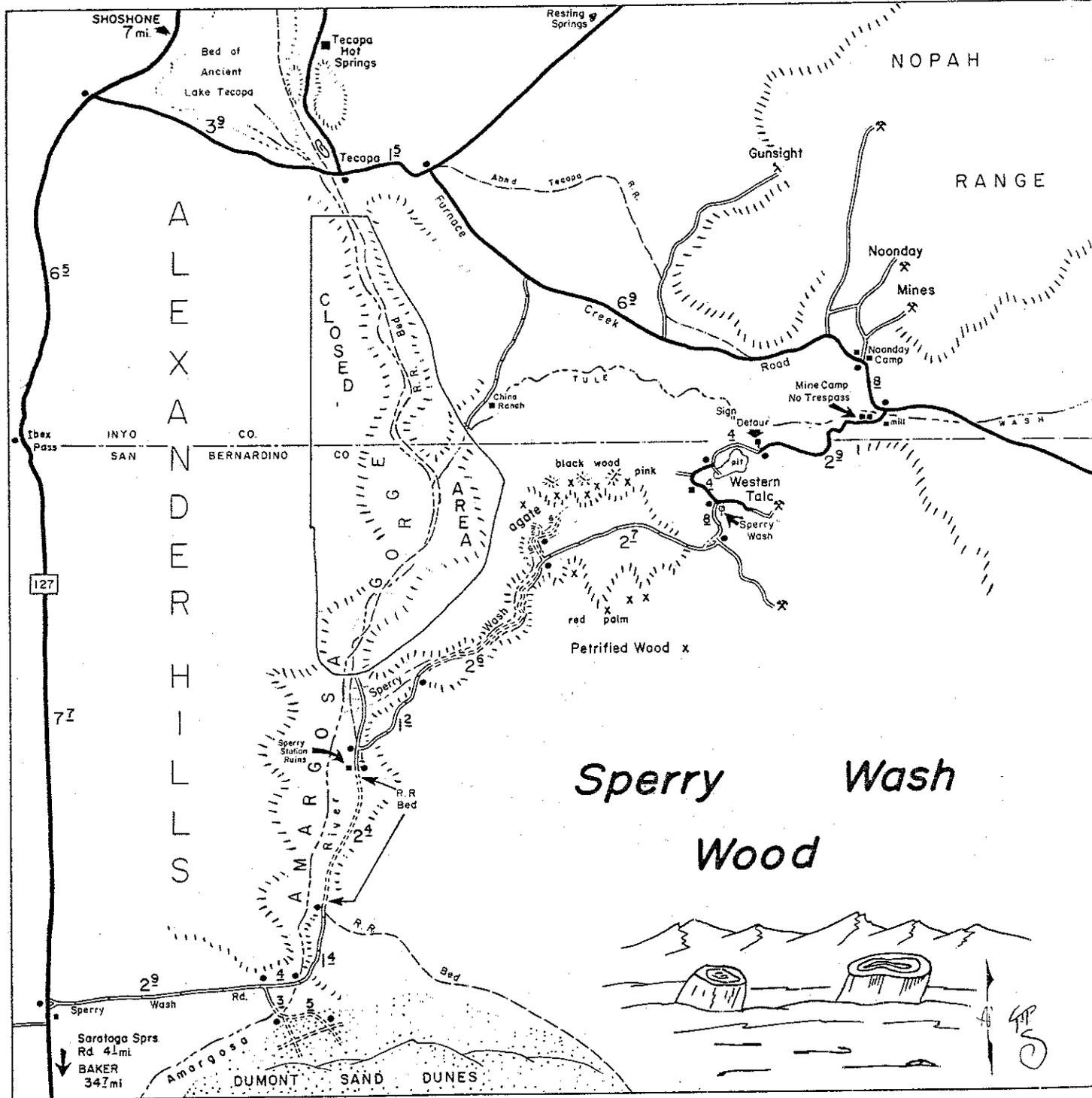
The best route to Sperry Wash Wood Area is via Furnace Creek Road south out of Tecopa. Formerly, it could be reached from Highway 127. However, the Amargosa River Trail has been washed out and the road rerouted over a 2½-mile section of the old Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad grade. In many places, this narrow railbed is 30 feet above the ground and erosion had made it almost impassable for 4WD in 1976. We were forced to fill several cuts before we could get through. Once onto this section of "road," it is impossible to turn around, if you should come to an impasse.

From Tecopa, all but 3½ miles is paved.

continued on next page

GEMS & MINERALS — 55

MAP 0068A



Sperry Wash . . .
continued from page 55

Beyond the Western Talc Mine, a graded road (once asphalt) leads down a long alluvial slope to the entrance of Sperry Wash Canyon. It is a bit rough but O.K. for trailers. There is one problem — very little room for camping. Several dirt tracks lead off to the south, as you come down the slope, and offer campsites for trailers. The road going down the canyon is for those with 4WD.

The extensive wood deposits in upper Sperry Wash were discovered in 1957. 56 — OCTOBER 1978

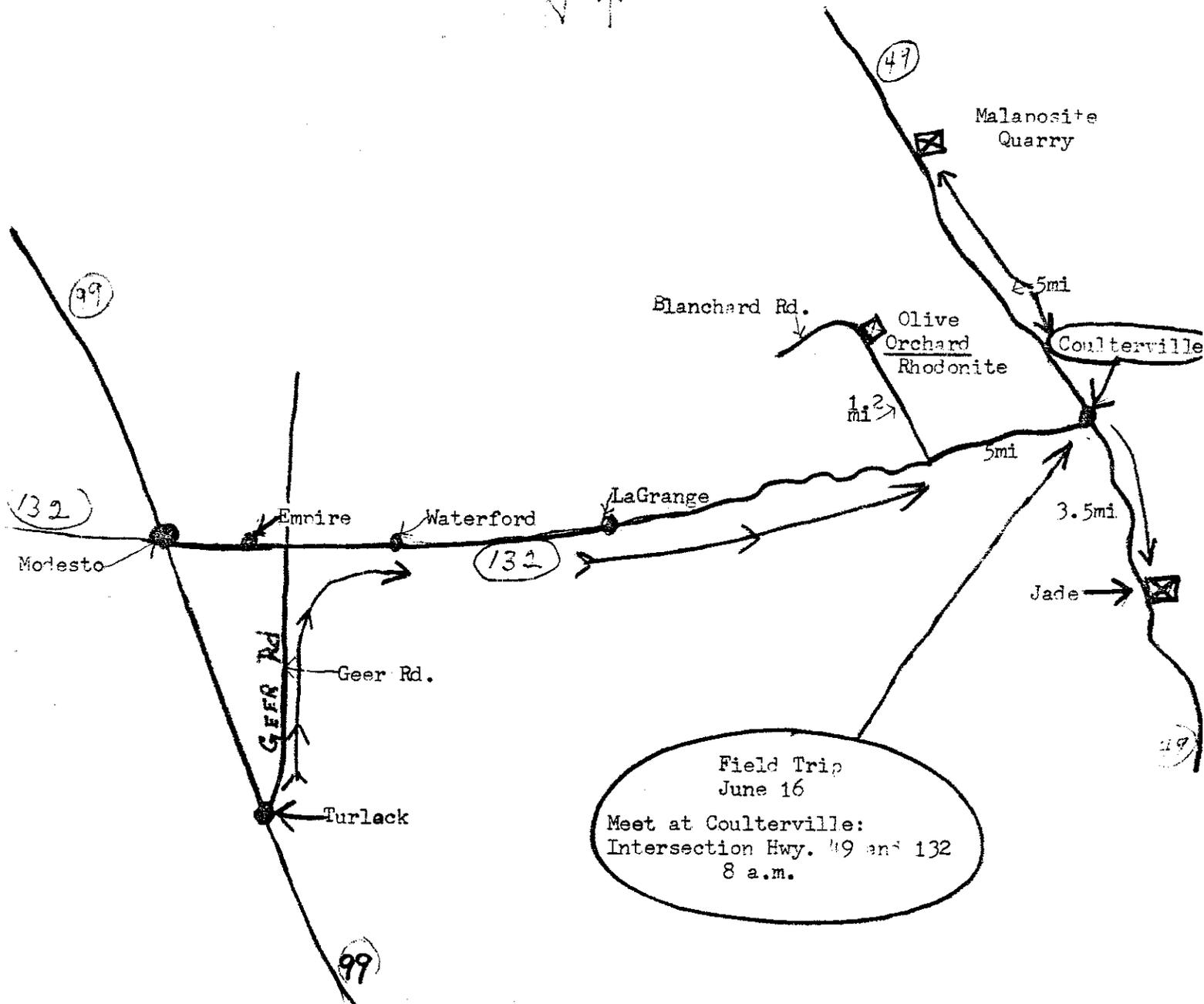
Specimens found indicate this vast, now extremely arid region was once covered by a sub-tropical forest of palms, tree ferns and cycads. The petrified wood is beautiful and comes in several colors including red, white and black palm fiber; black agatized roots and limb sections; orange palm; plus pink and tan cycads. Petrified bog, small limb sections and rootlets are found in float. Large logs are buried in soft, clay-like ash. A steel "prod" bar is handy for locating the latter.

A considerable amount of wood has been collected over the past two decades. Even so, a variety of fine specimens can still be obtained by those willing to hike and dig.

The various deposits are indicated on the map. Allow ample time for collecting — several days at least. Explore the areas well away from the main road.

The red palm locales on the south are a "shank's mare" country. Four-wheel drive vehicles can drive up the wash toward the northern hills where pink, black and orange wood is to be found. Every flash flood changes the wash and in its upper section there are several channels. Exploring and maneuvering your way to the eroded hills is necessary. A trail bike or just hiking are other alternatives. Considerable effort is required to obtain good material, but the rewards make it all worthwhile.

N ↑



The material we will collect will be Malanosite 2¢ per lb. at quarry, Jade \$3.00 per day -no limit- for those who dig. No charge for those who do not dig, Rhodonite \$.50 per lb.

Heavy tools such as bars, sledge hammers, picks, gads, and shovels needed. Bring gloves and safety glasses for your own protection.

Do not pick up rocks along public highways. This is strictly forbidden and violators are subject to arrest. All field trips are on private property. Respect the rights of others. Do not go through fences or trespass.

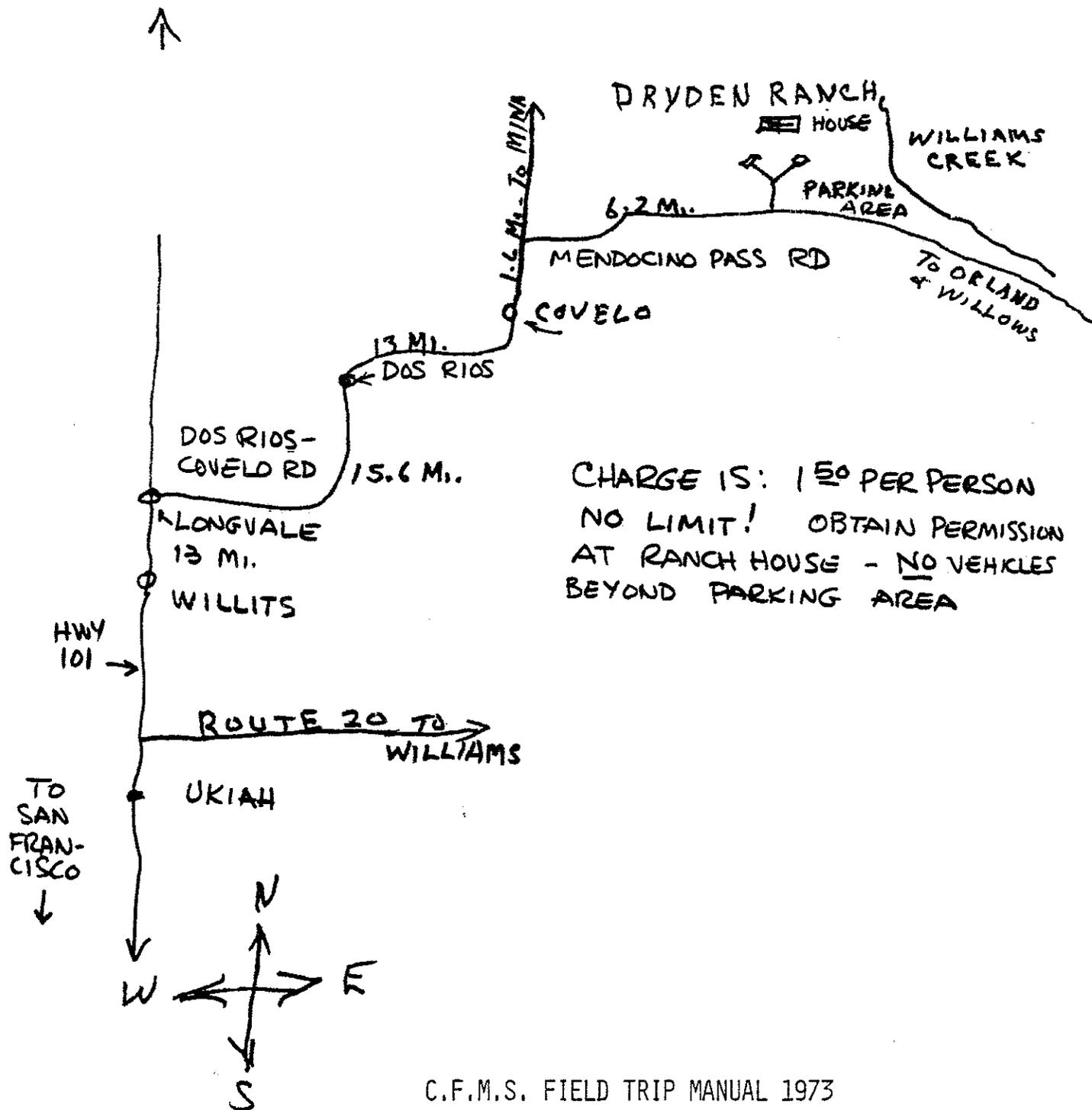
Help us keep this area clean. Do not litter.

Stores and restaurants are available in the area but it is advisable to take along some water.

Club Colors: Green and Yellow

Don Luker
Field Trip Chairman

MAP 0070A



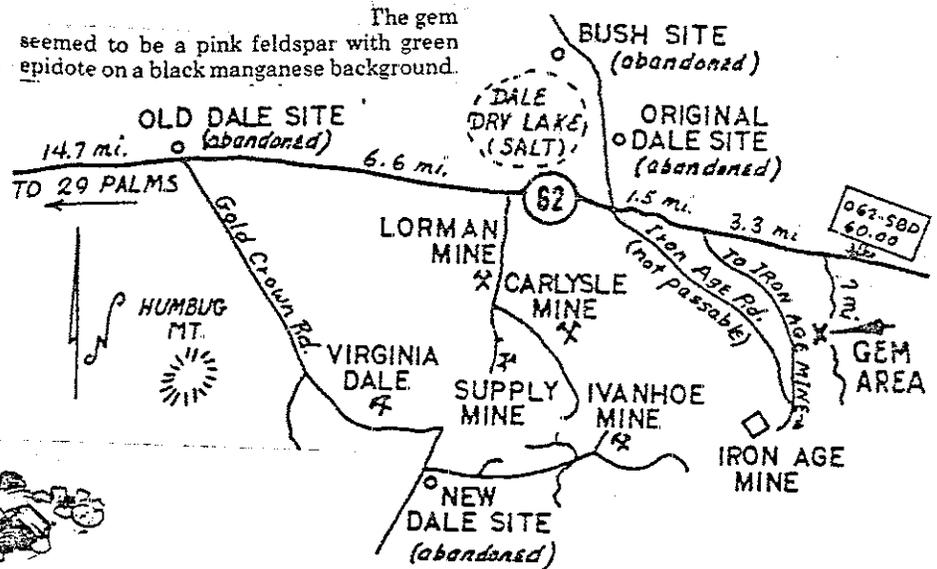
C.F.M.S. FIELD TRIP MANUAL 1973

GENERAL DYNAMICS ROCKHOUNDS

FIELD TRIP MAP



The gem seemed to be a pink feldspar with green epidote on a black manganese background.



The Dale Mining District. No attempt was made to name or accurately locate all the mines in the area. The region is a veritable network of tunnels, shafts and impassable roads with all the inherent dangers. Therefore, one should faithfully follow the author's directions to the collecting area. Before entering any mine sites, the County Recorder's Office should be checked for ownership. Never go onto a private claim or private property without the owner's permission. Entering an abandoned mine shaft is dangerous and has resulted in more than one death;

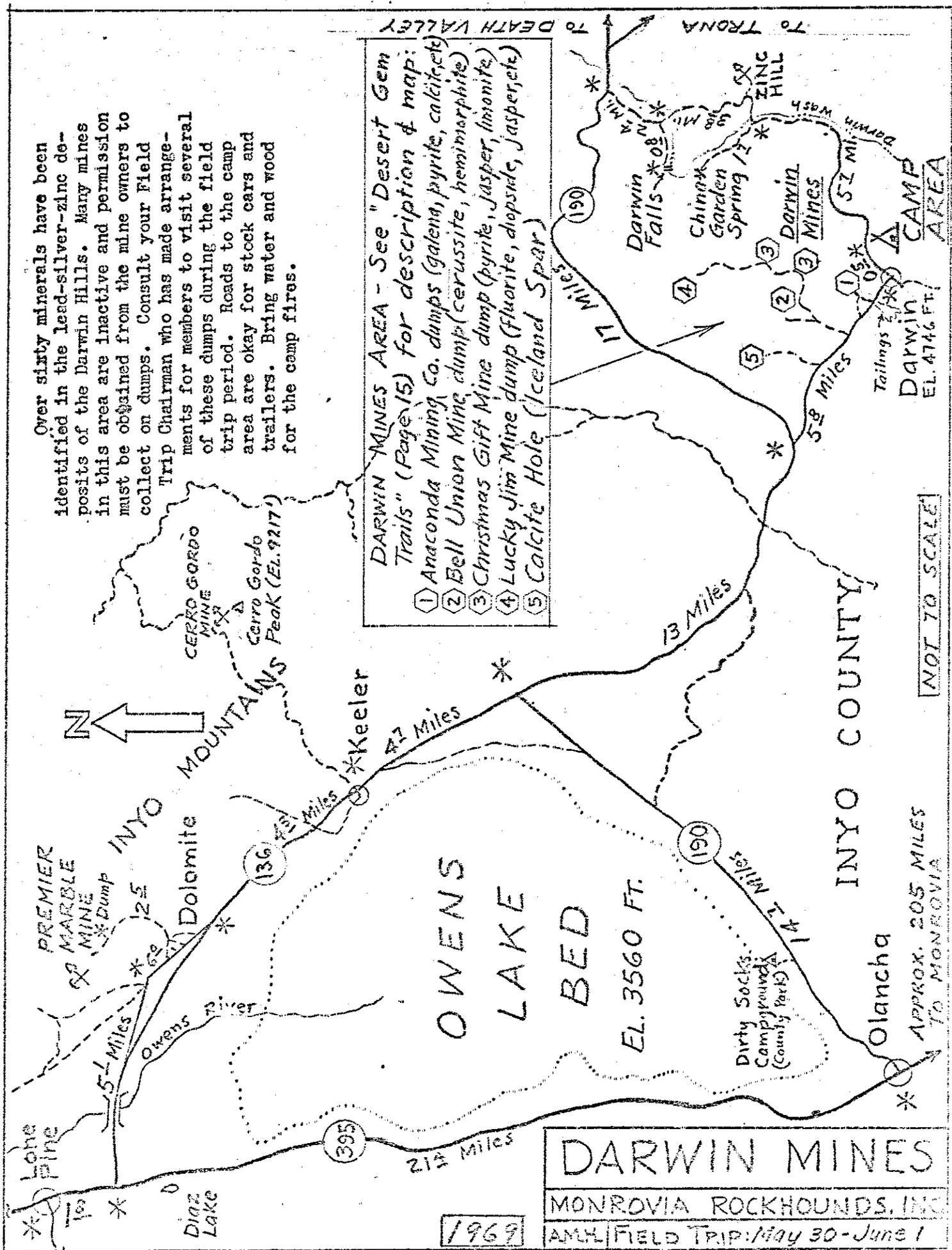
ACTIVITY OF THE GENERAL DYNAMICS POMONA RECREATION ASSOCIATION
MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES

MAP 0075A

Over sixty minerals have been identified in the lead-silver-zinc deposits of the Darwin Hills. Many mines in this area are inactive and permission must be obtained from the mine owners to collect on dumps. Consult your Field Trip Chairman who has made arrangements for members to visit several of these dumps during the field trip period. Roads to the camp area are okay for stock cars and trailers. Bring water and wood for the camp fires.

DARWIN MINES AREA - See "Desert Gem Trails" (Page 15) for description & map:

- ① Anaconda Mining Co. dumps (galena, pyrite, calcite, etc)
- ② Bell Union Mine dump (cerussite, hemimorphite)
- ③ Christmas Gift Mine dump (pyrite, jasper, limonite)
- ④ Lucky Jim Mine dump (fluorite, diopside, jasper, etc)
- ⑤ Calcite Hole (Iceland Spar)



PREMIER MARBLE MINE *Dump

CERRO GORDO MINE
Cerro Gordo Peak (EL. 9217)

OWENS LAKE BED
EL. 3560 FT.

DARWIN MINES

MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.

AMBL FIELD TRIP: May 30 - June 1

1969

MAP 0077A

[NOT TO SCALE]

APPROX. 205 MILES TO MONROVIA

INYO COUNTY

Olancha

Dirty Socks Campground (County Park)

DARWIN CAMP AREA
EL. 4746 FT.

Darwin Falls
China Garden Spring
Darwin Mines

ZINC HILL

TO DEATH VALLEY

TO TRONA



INYO MOUNTAINS

Keeler

47 Miles

13 Miles

17 Miles

5.2 Miles

5.8 Miles

136

190

395

21.5 Miles

5.1 Miles

Diaz Lake

Dolomite

Lone Pine

100

62

25

17

10

5

0

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100



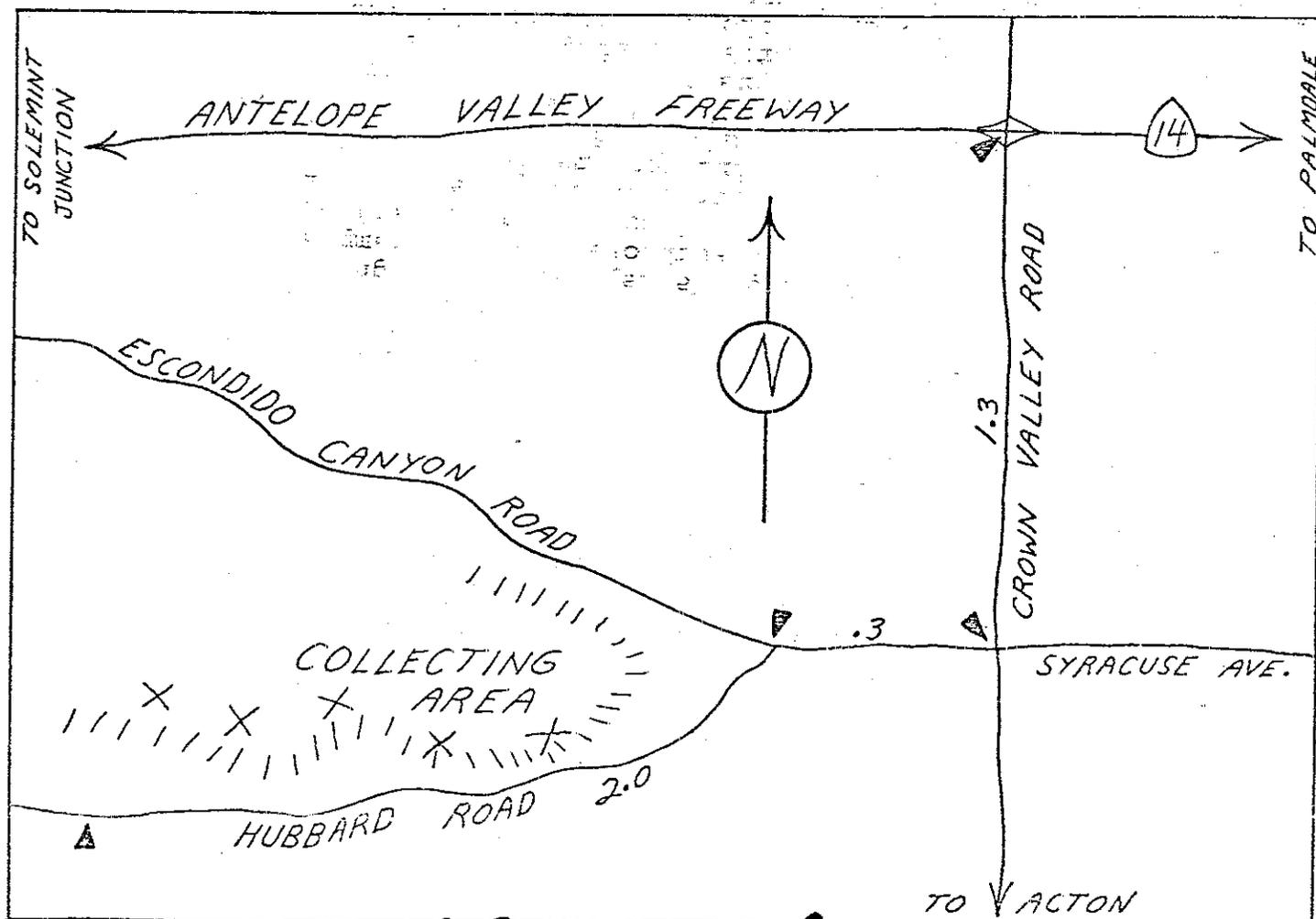
General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL Clear, solid agate nodules, many displaying beautiful banded patterns. If you are lucky, one may turn out to be iris agate, which shows rainbow hues when cut thin and polished. This is caused by the spacing and density of the minute lines in the agate. This material is plentiful, takes a good polish and makes into fine jewelry pieces.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

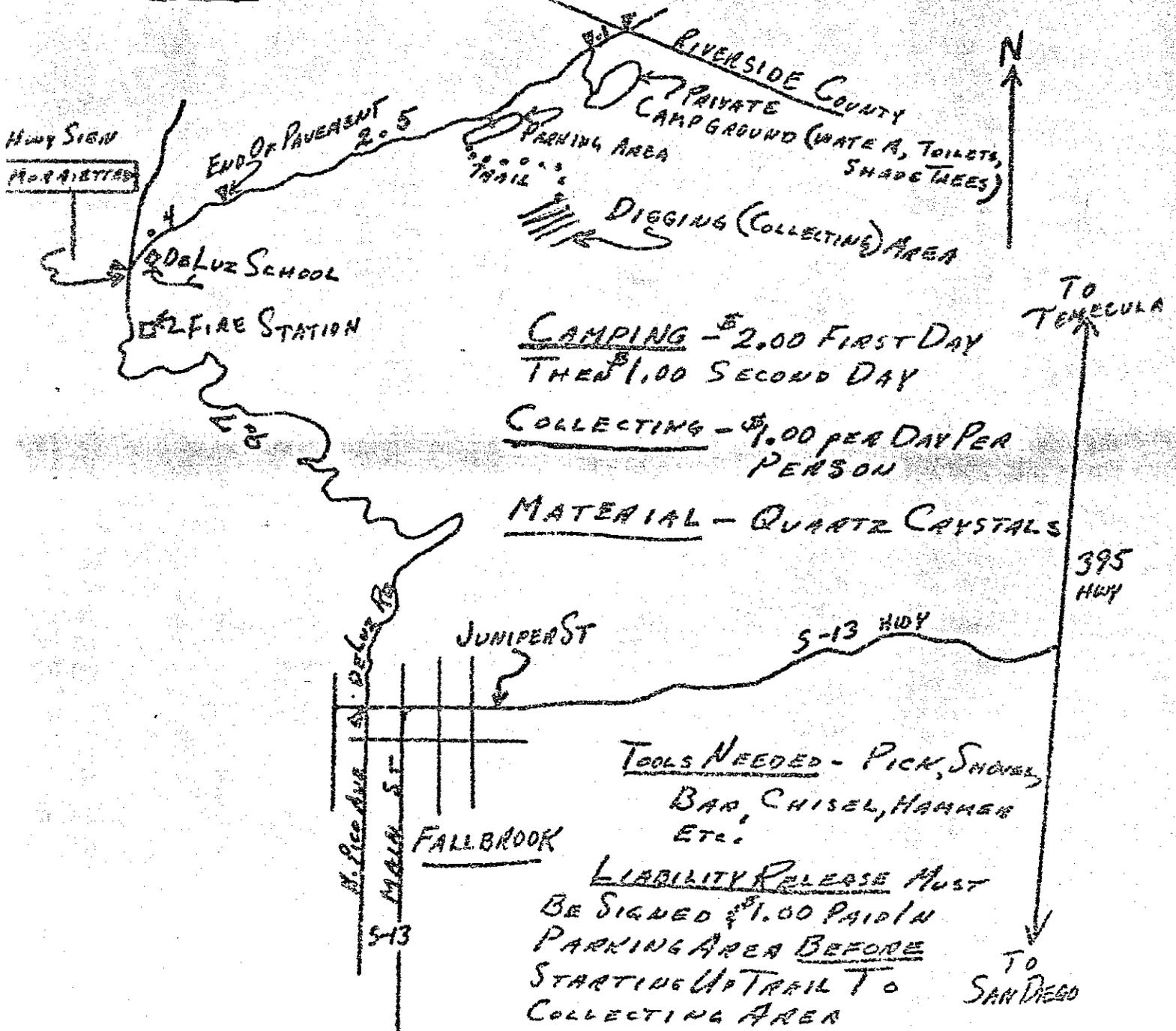
HOW TO GET THERE Take Antelope Valley Freeway east from Solemint Junction, passing the weird sandstone formations of Vasquez Rocks, named for the bandit Tiburcio Vasquez who used this natural hiding place to good advantage during his exploits in the 1860's. At 17.8 miles from Solemint Junction, exit on Crown Valley Road, turn right. Proceed 1.3 miles to Syracuse Avenue, turn right, and go .3 mile to Hubbard Road. Turn left onto this dirt road. The agate is found in float on the right side of the road for the next 2 miles. Hike on the slopes of these hills to find the agates. Be sure to stay out of posted areas and don't leave any litter, as this is one sure way of causing the locality to be closed to future collecting.



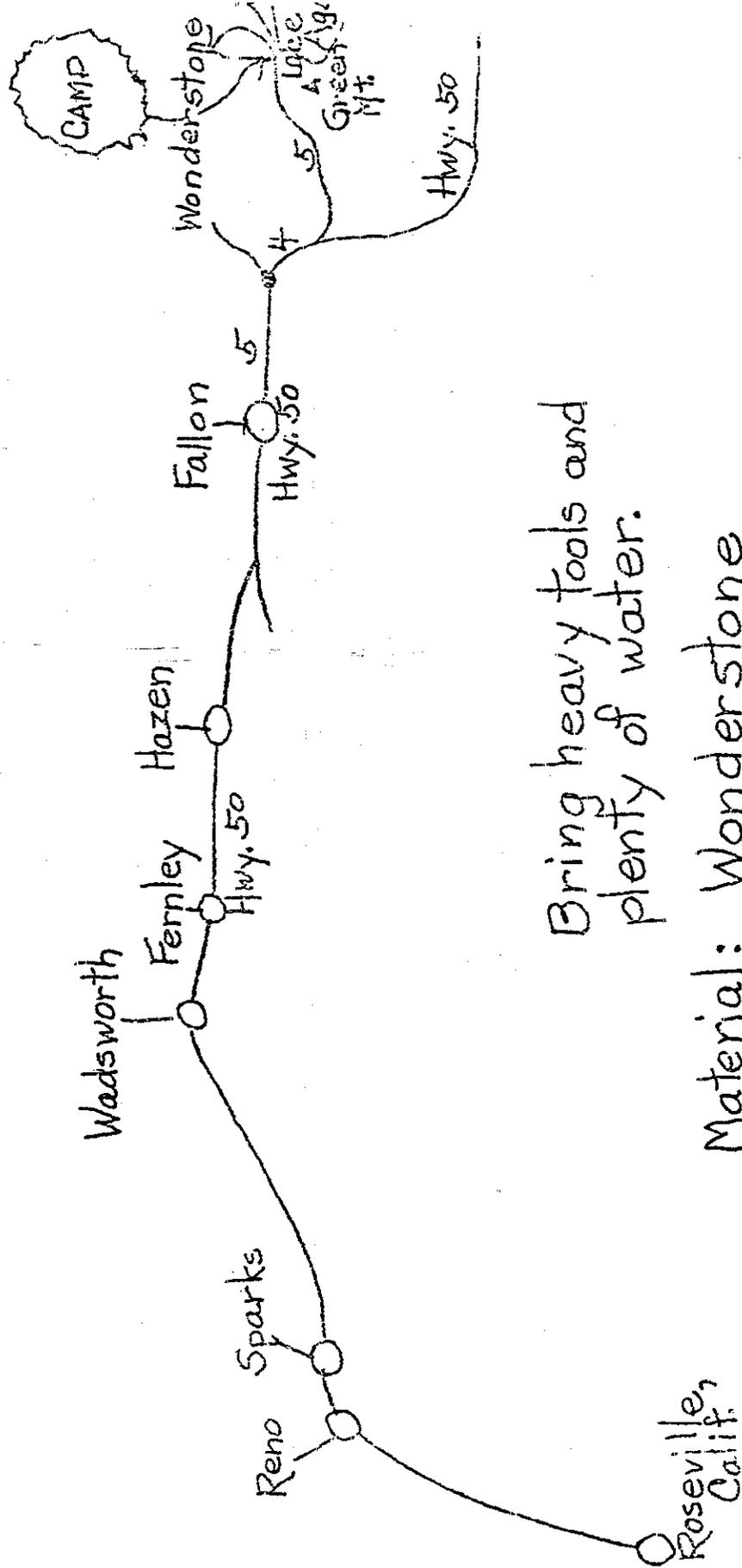
FALLBROOK CRYSTALS

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



Fallon ~ Nevada



Bring heavy tools and plenty of water.

Material: Wonderstone
Lace Agate
Rainbow stone

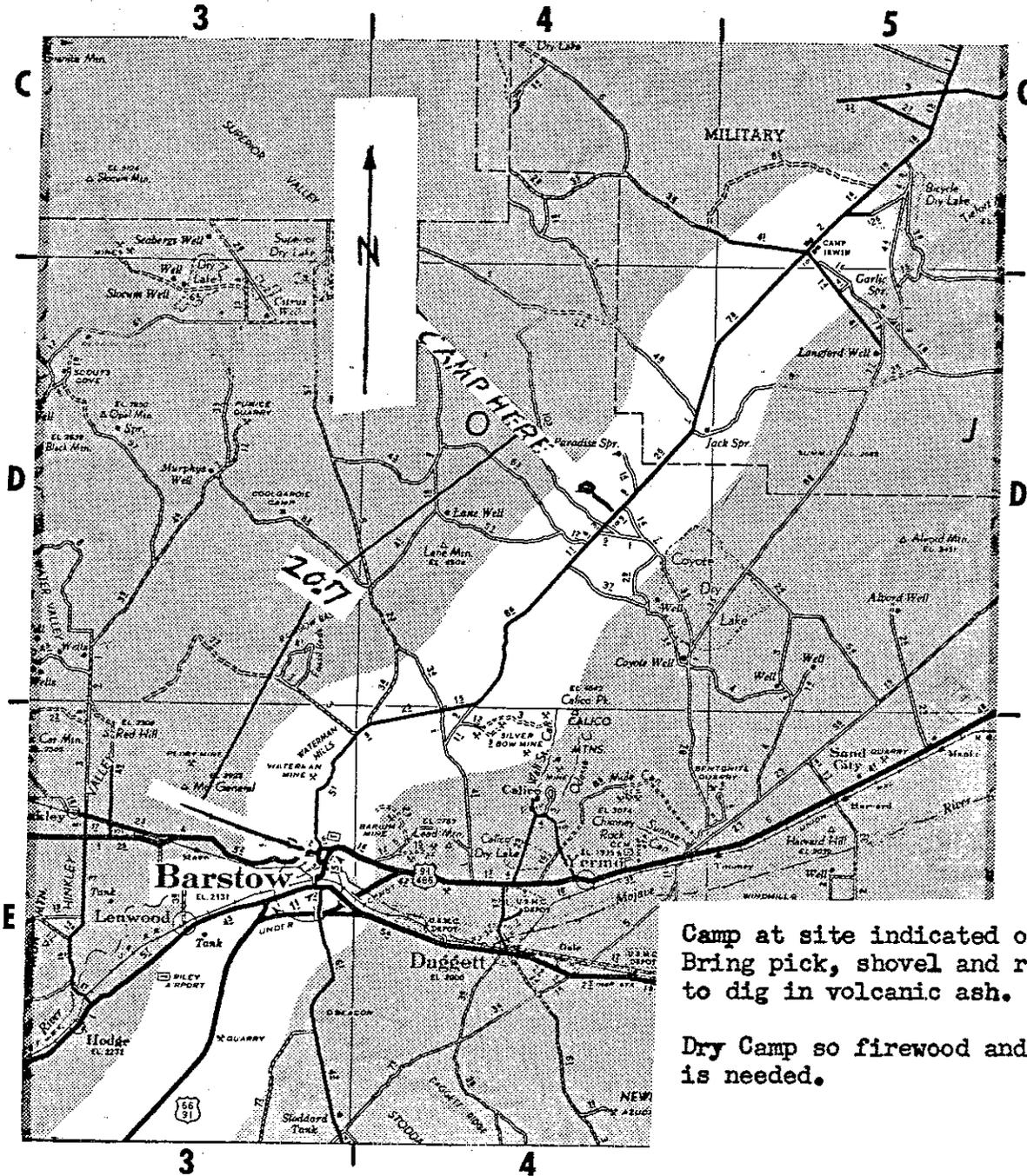


General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS

CAMP IRWIN

CHAPENITE—RED MOSS AGATE

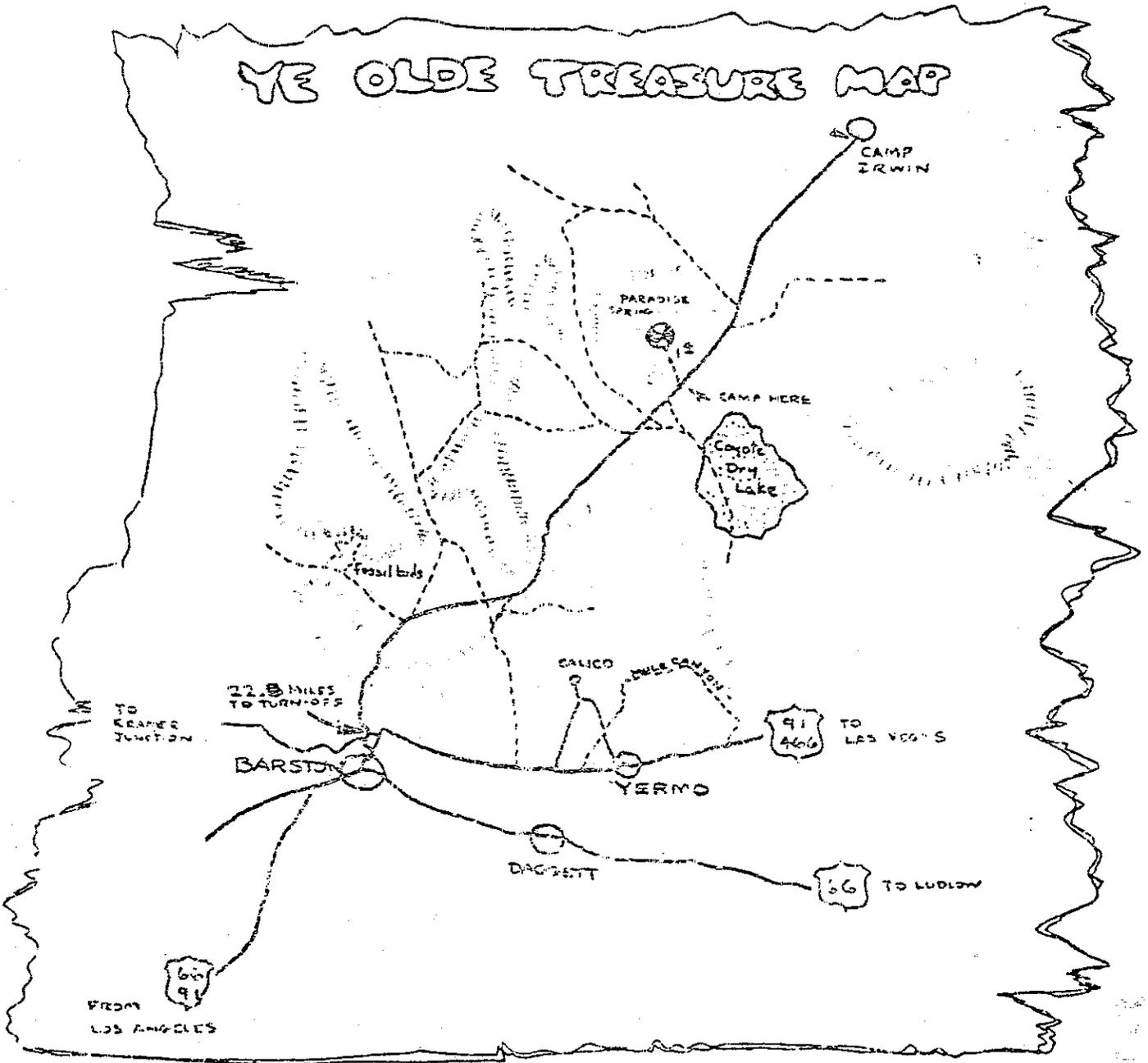


Camp at site indicated on map.
Bring pick, shovel and rock pick
to dig in volcanic ash.

Dry Camp so firewood and water
is needed.

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-Persona 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

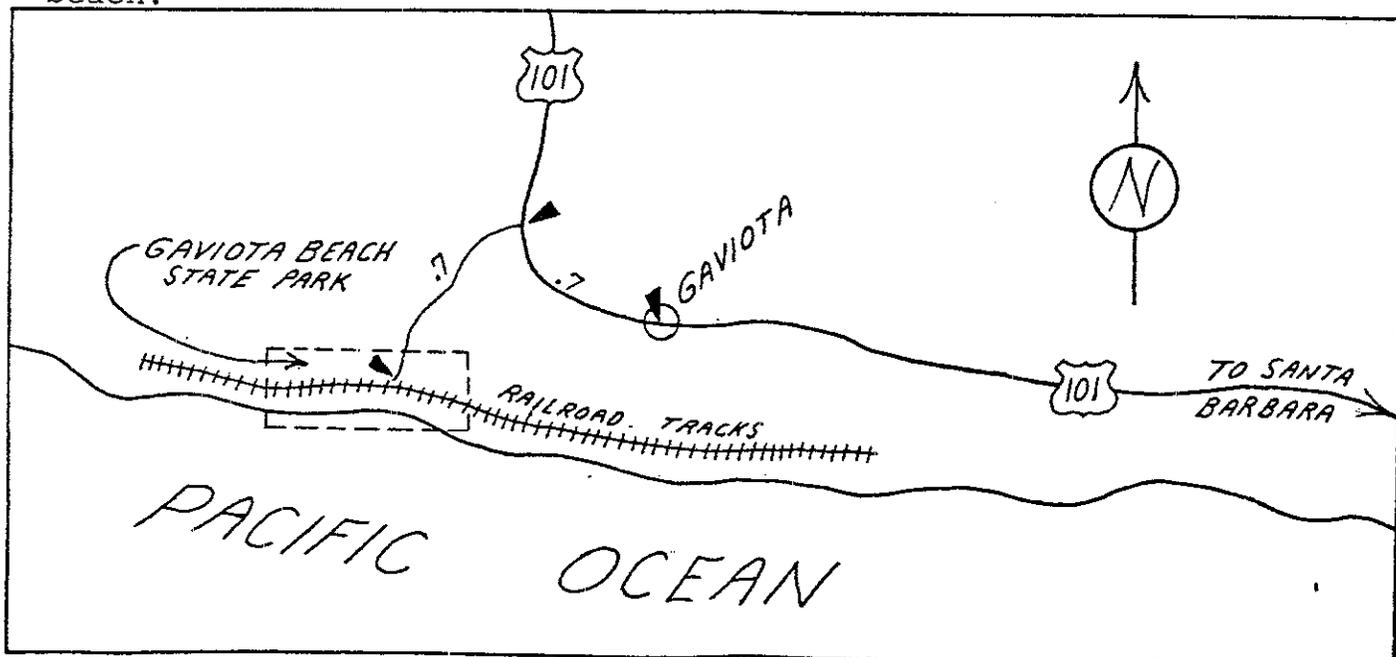
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

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 Tropico Gold Mine. Turn right here for .8 mile to entrance to Burton's Tropico 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 Tropico, 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

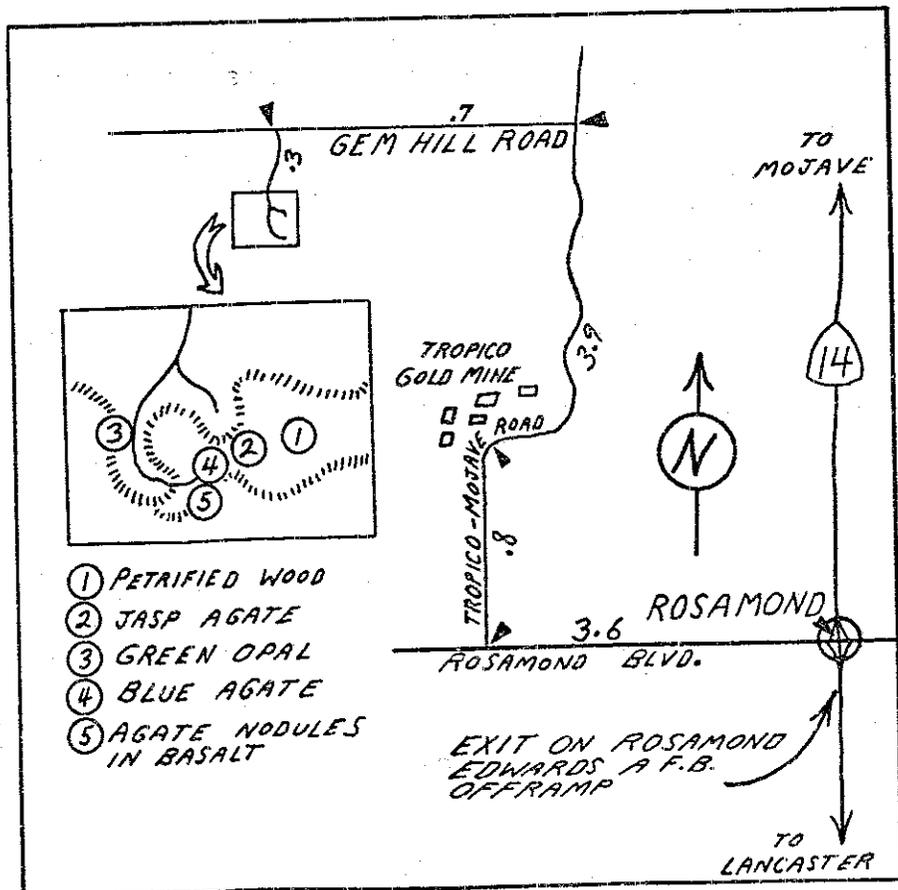
1) Petrified Wood. Brownish-gray exterior giving a rather chalky appearance. White, cream, and brown are the most predominant colors. Fairly good display of wood grain on broken surfaces. Digging is required for this material. Good for tumbling and cabbing.

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.

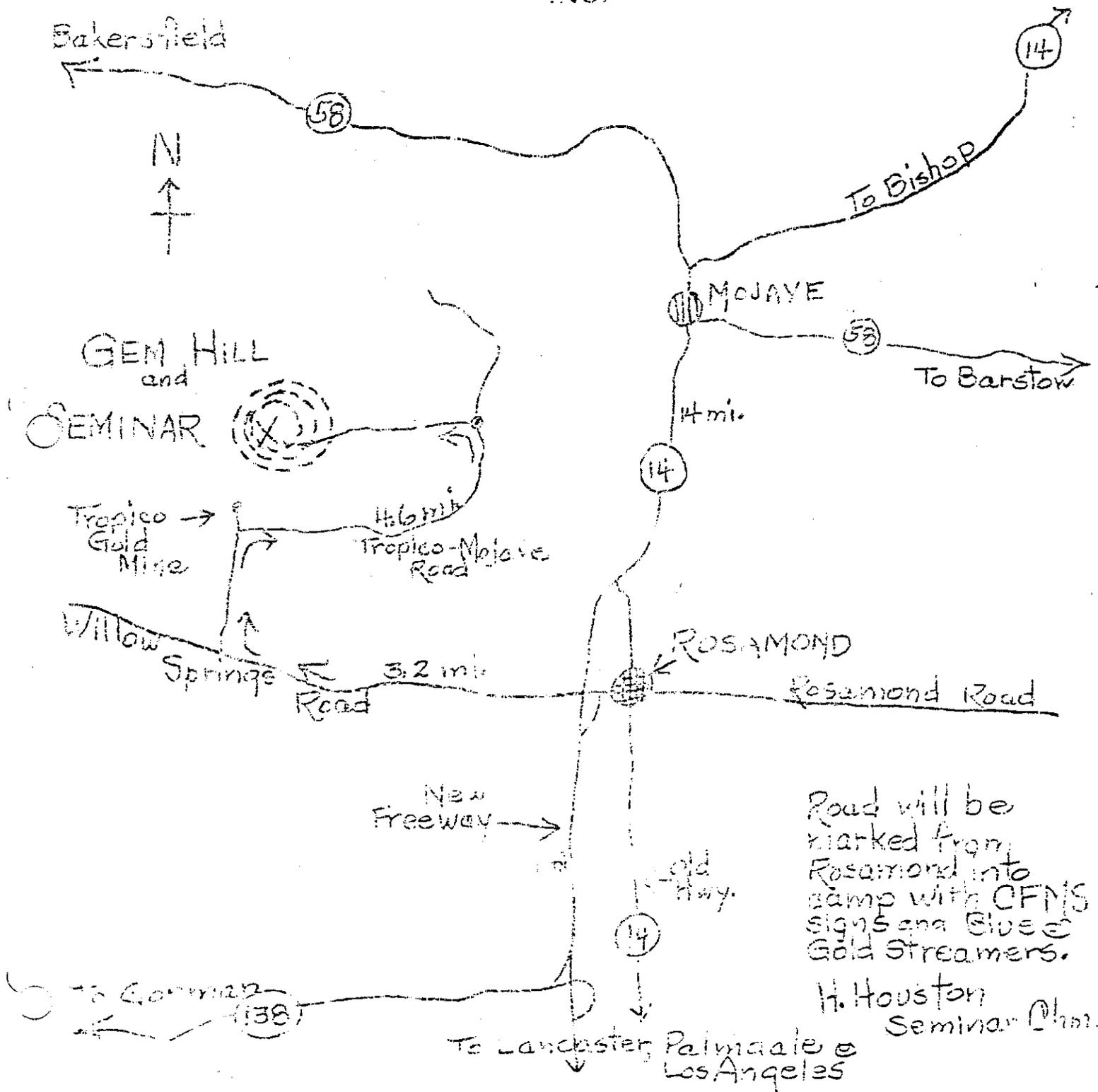


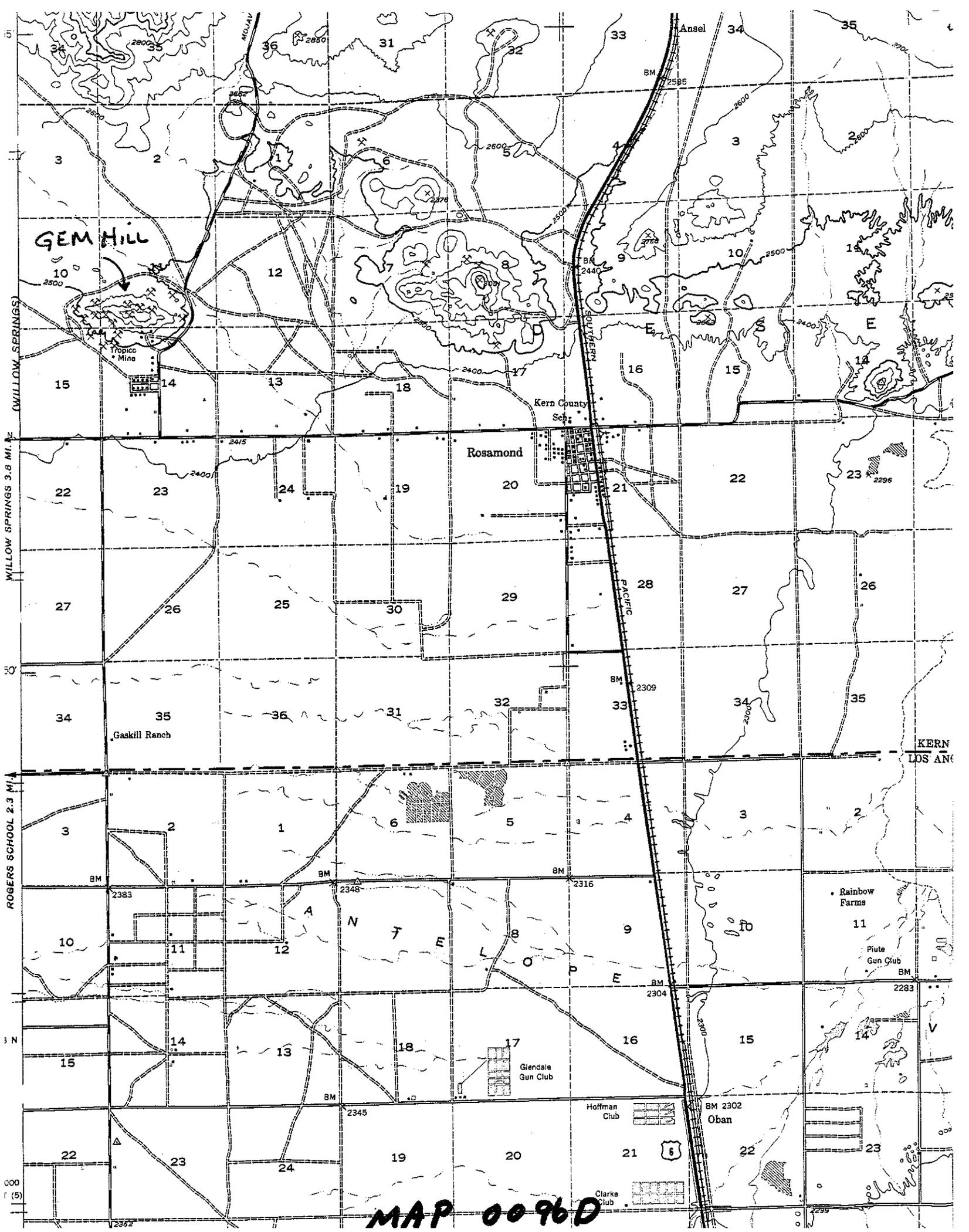
MAP 00 96 B

FIELD TRIP SEMINAR

Southern Section → 1971

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION of MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES
INC.





GEM HILL

WILLOW SPRINGS 3.8 MI. N

ROGERS SCHOOL 2.3 MI. N

KERN
LOS AN

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.

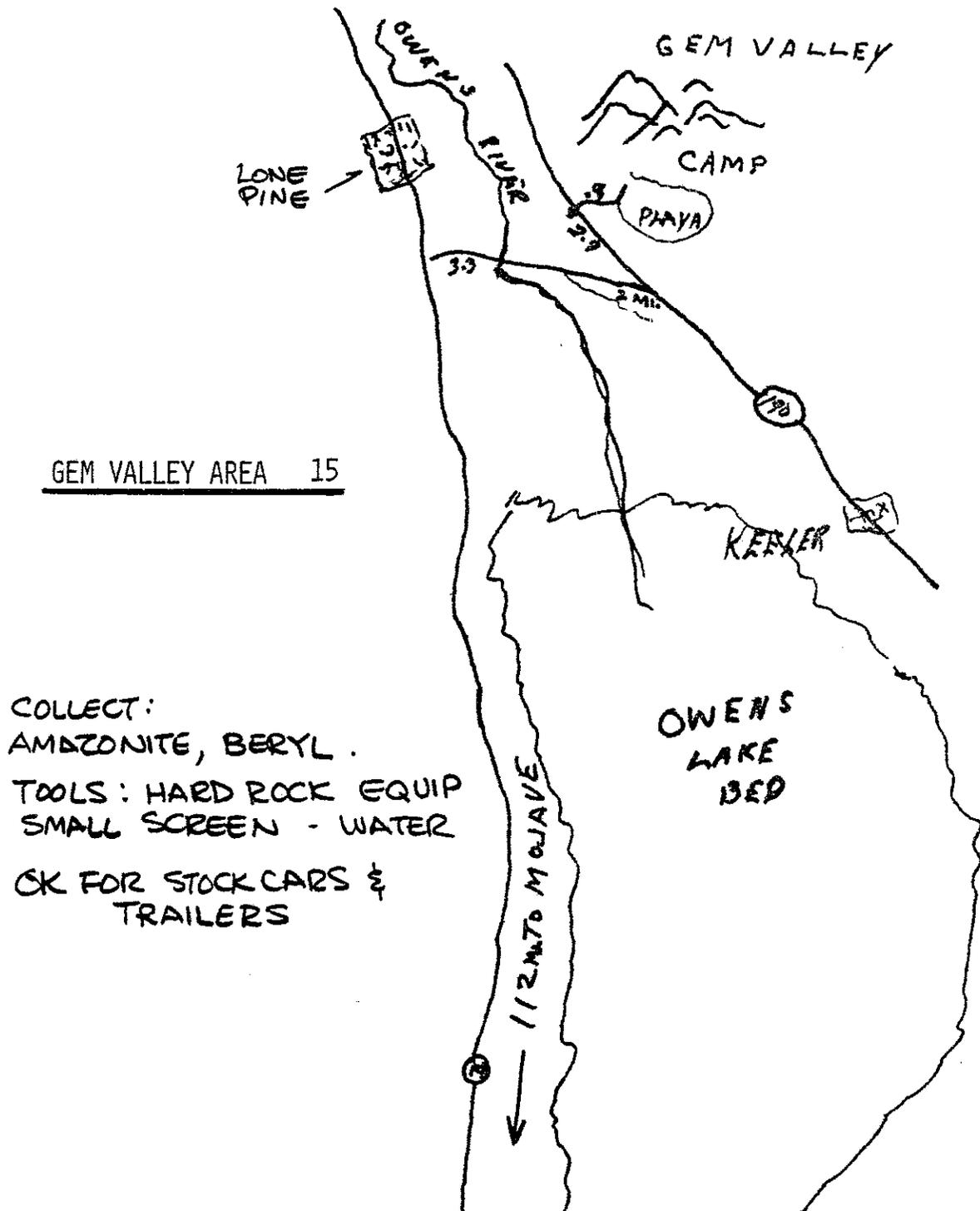
No facilities. Primitive desert area. Store about six miles away on Rosamond Highway.

Printed in U.S.A. by Prudential Press

Ord. 26752-10 - Ed. 7-58



MAP 0096E



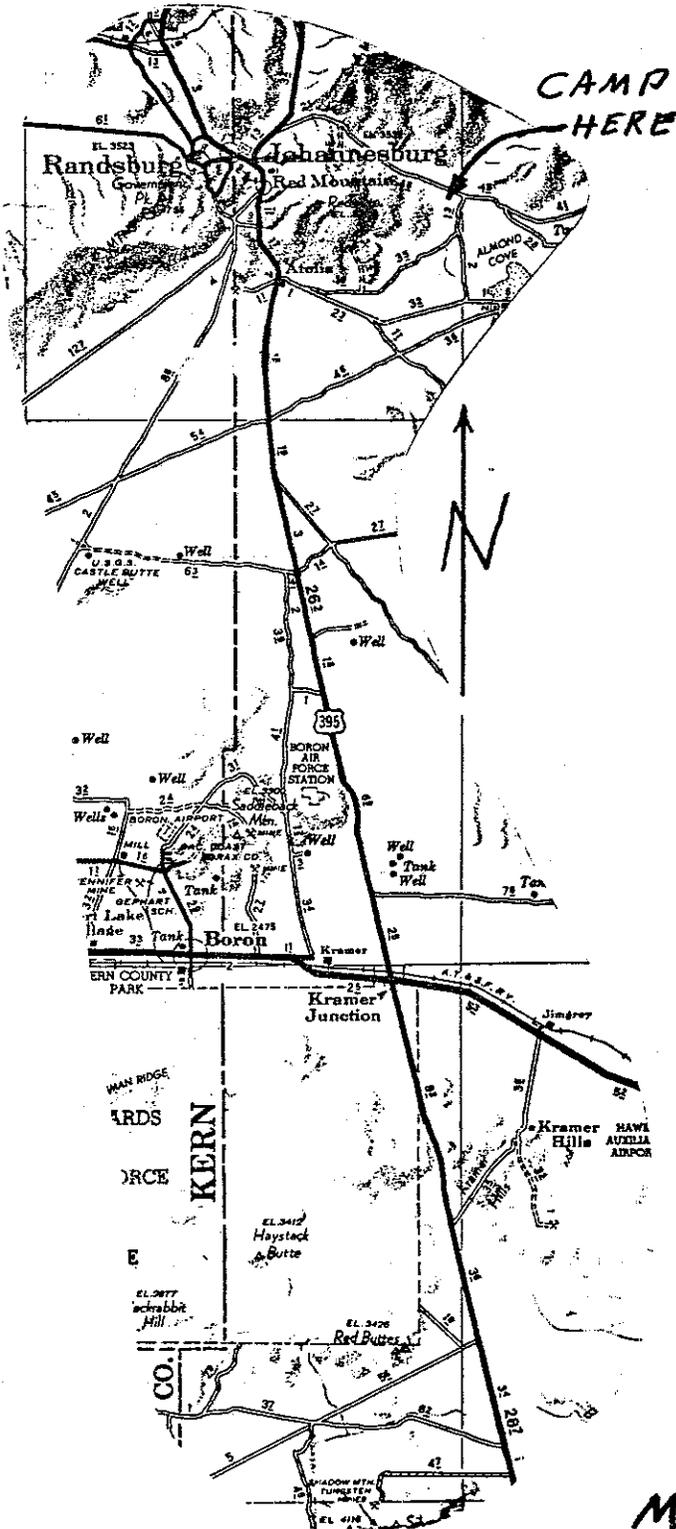
C.F.M.S. FIELD TRIP MANUAL 1973



General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS
FIELD TRIPS

GOLDEN VALLEY



AGATE

Indian Artifacts

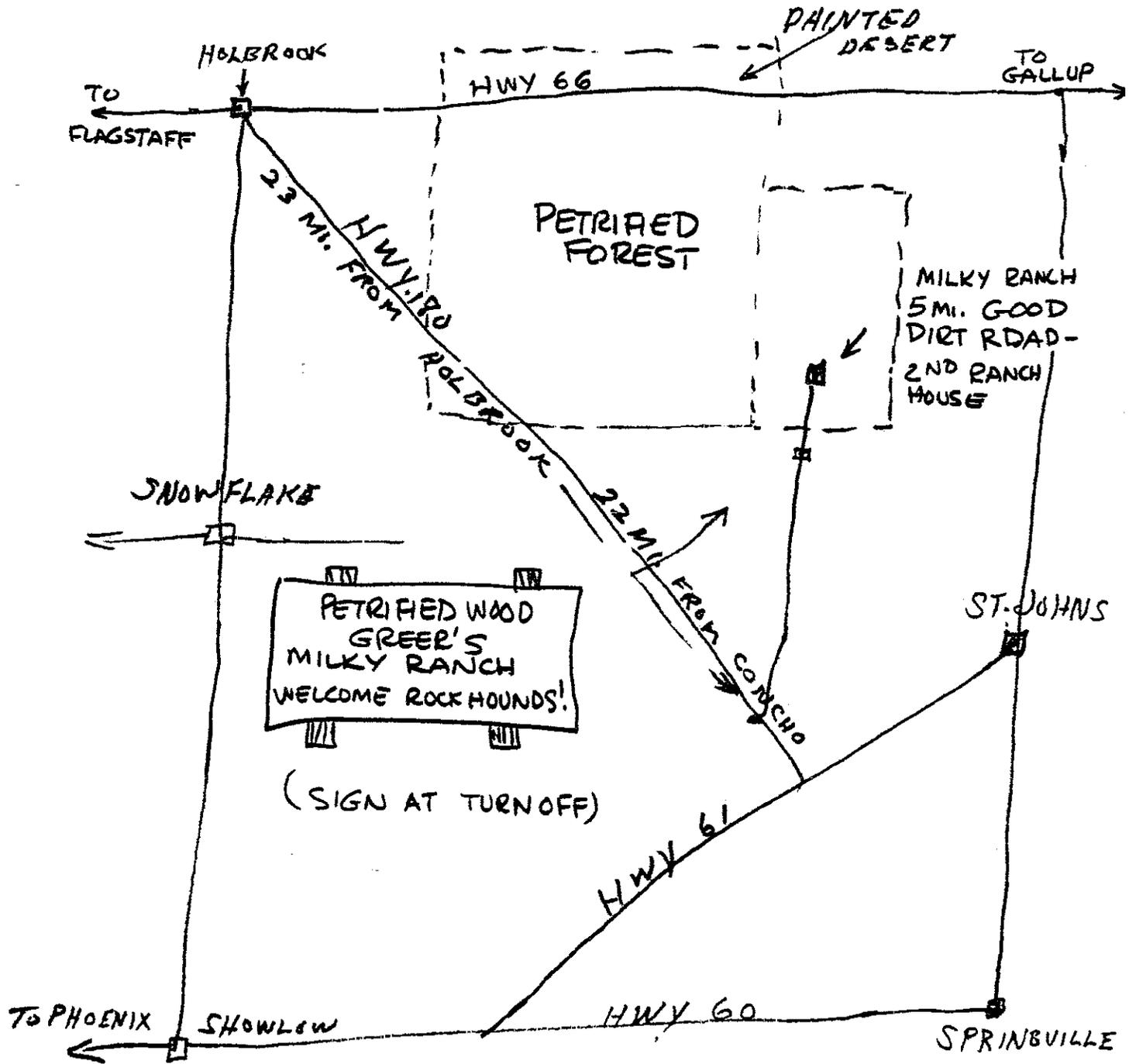
Dry Camp - Bring Firewood and Water

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)

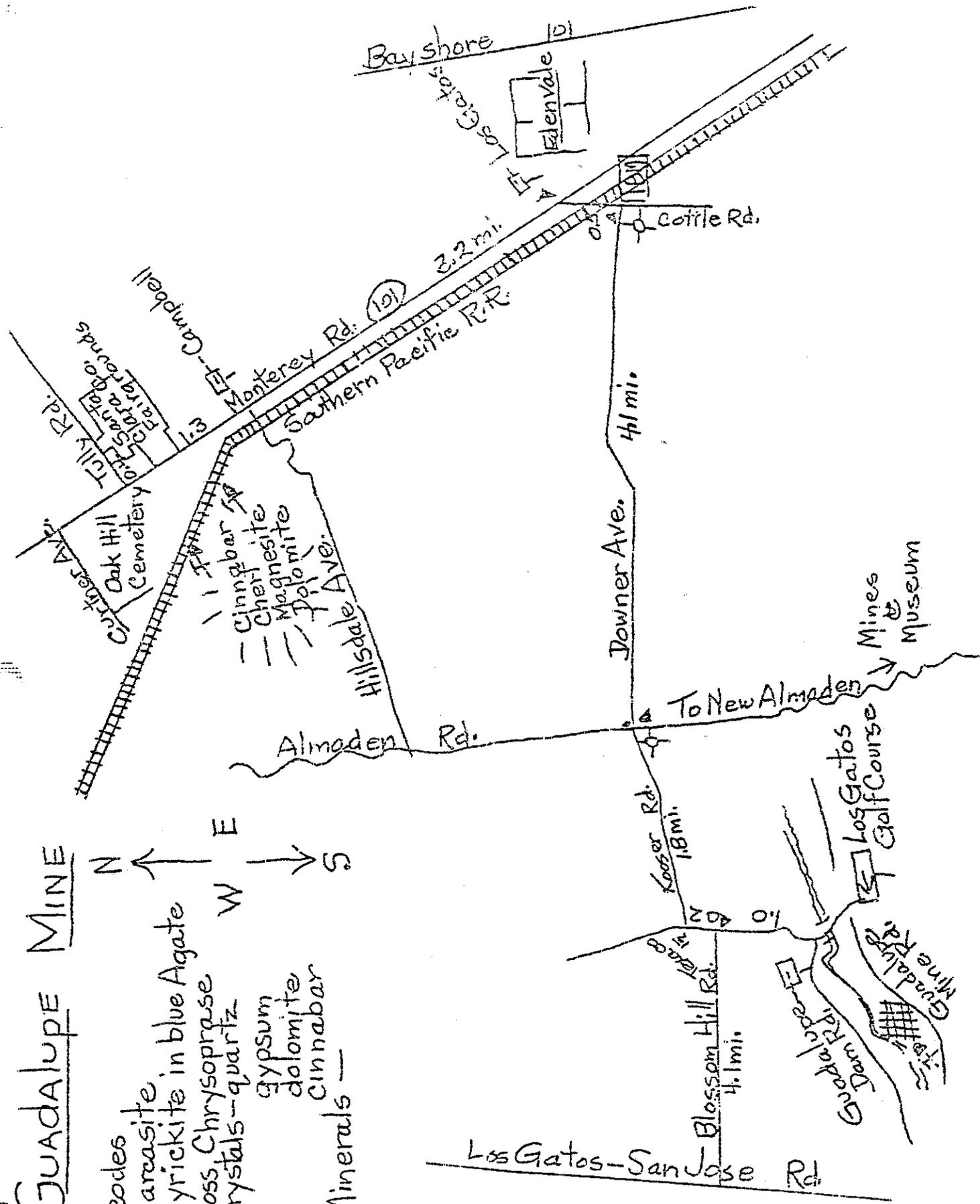
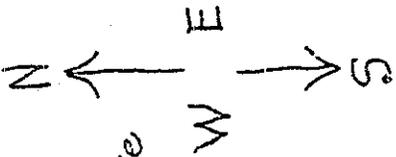


C.F.M.S. FIELD TRIP MANUAL 1973

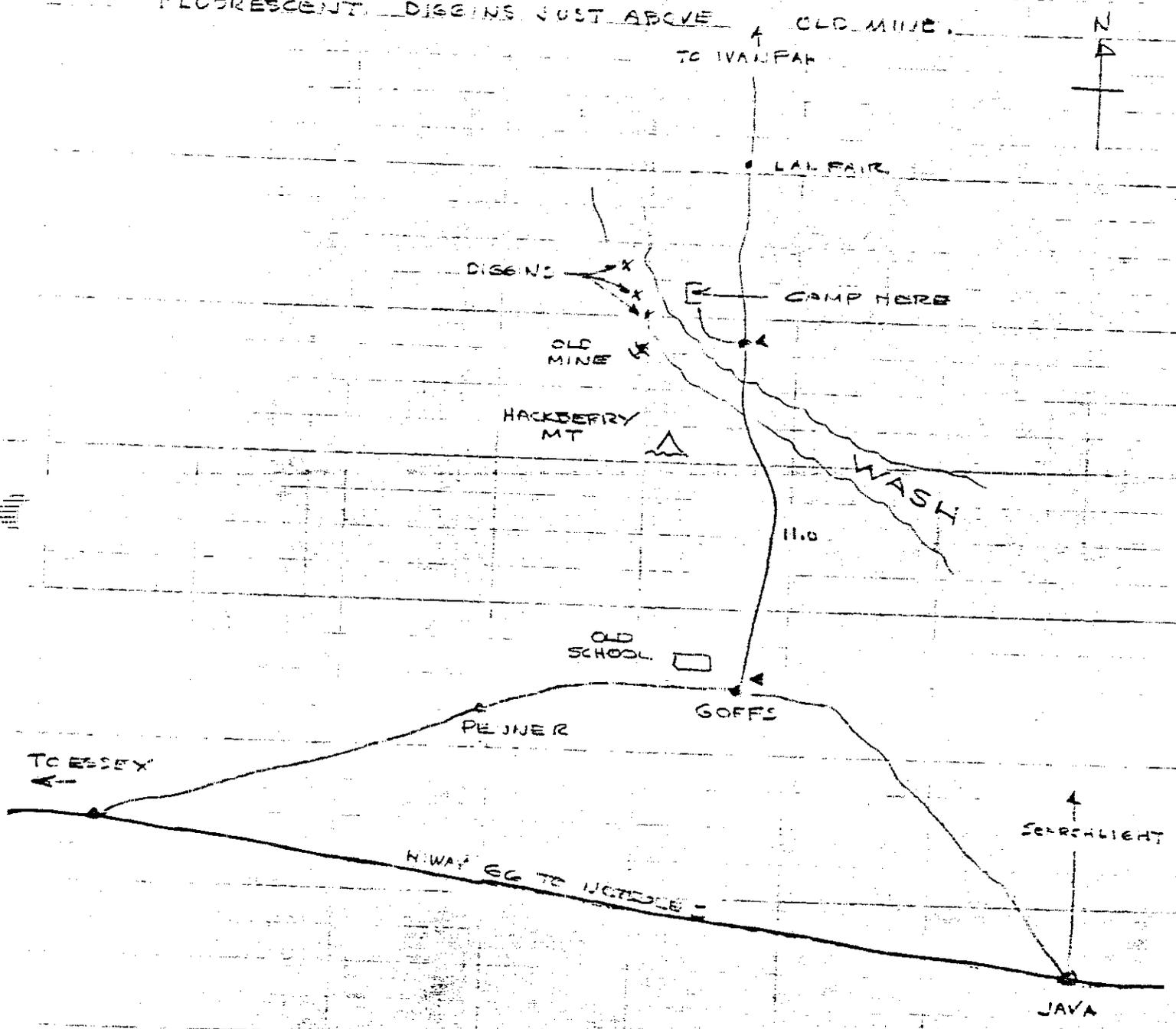
MAP 0103A

GUADALUPE MINE

- Geodes
 Marcasite
 Myrickite in blue Agate
 Moss Chrysoptase
 Crystals-quartz
 gypsum
 dolomite
 Cinnabar —
 Minerals —



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

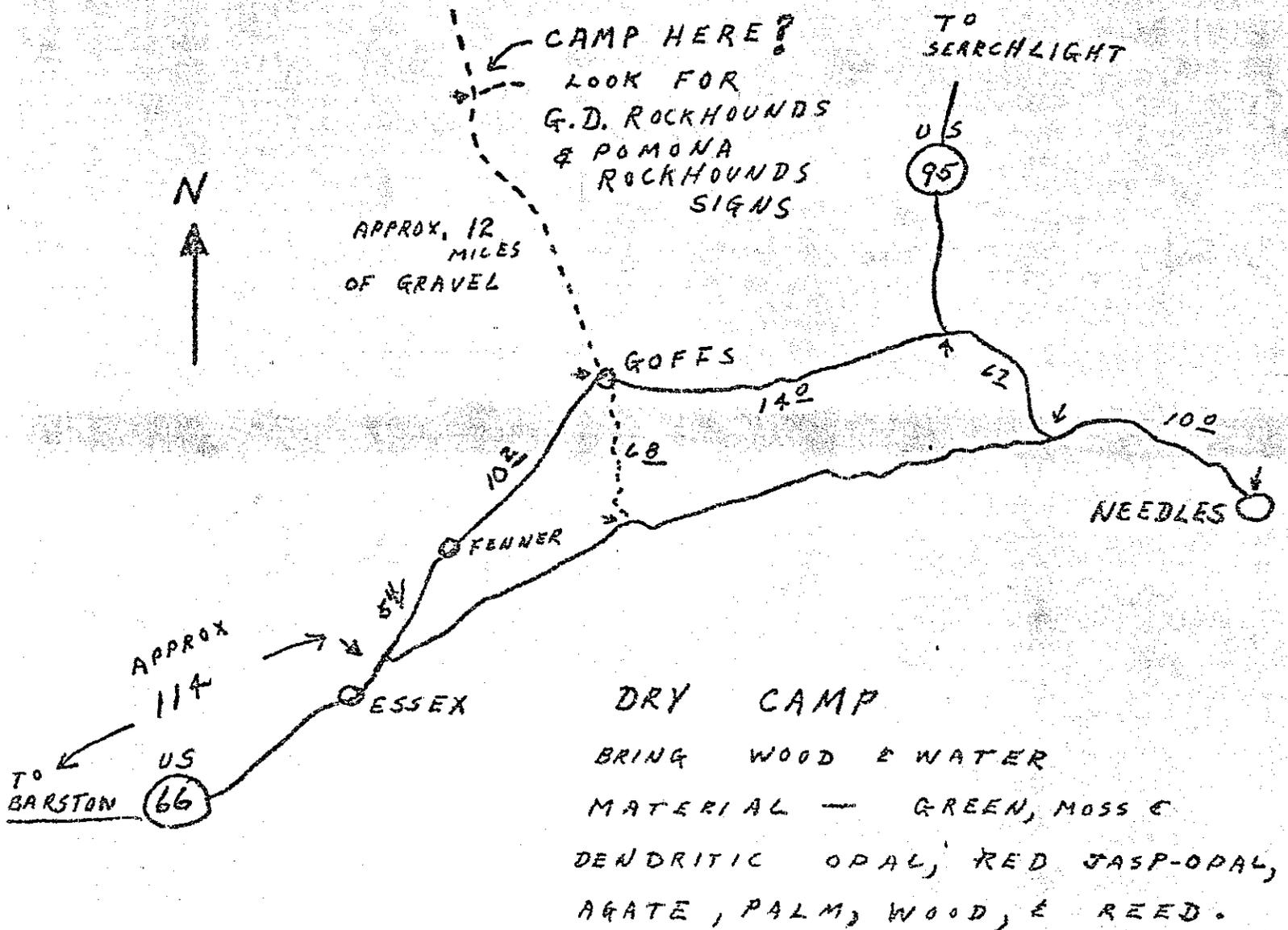


MAP 0110 A HACKBURY WASH, CALIF

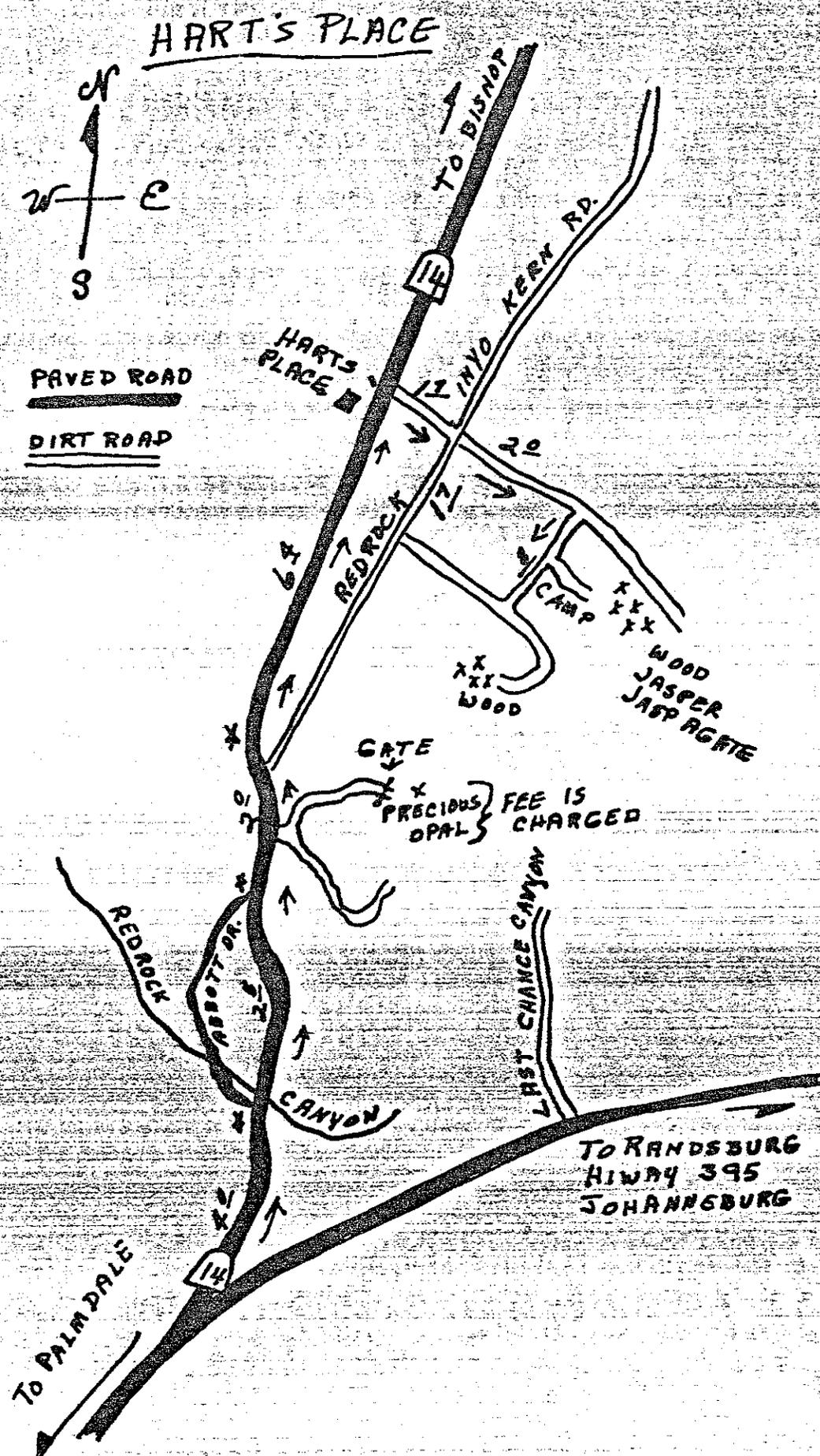
HACKBERRY WASH

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



MAP 0110 B

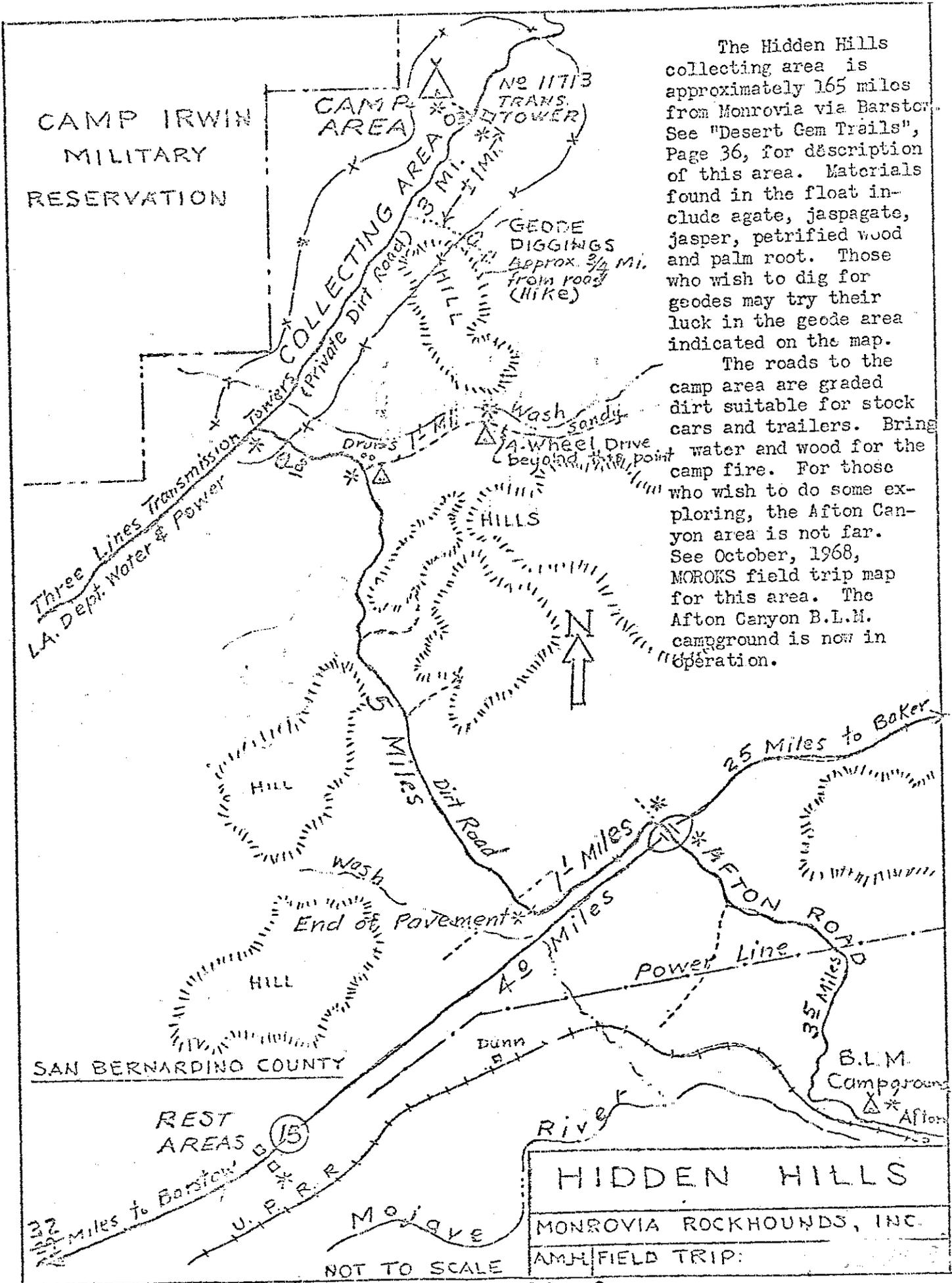


MAP 0113 A

CAMP IRWIN
MILITARY
RESERVATION

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.



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.

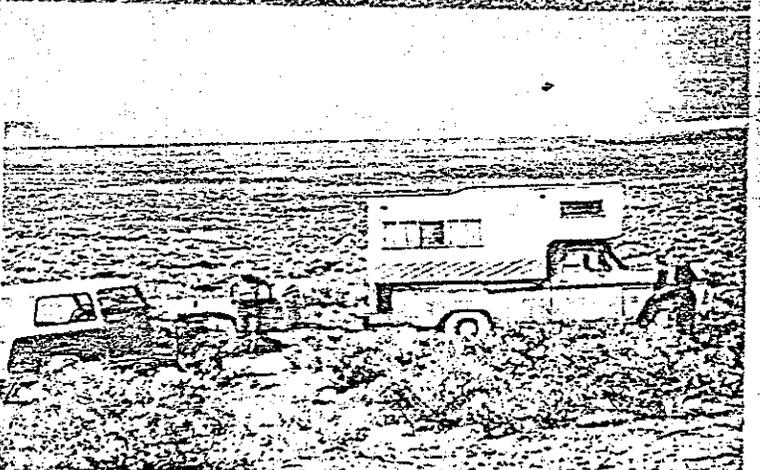
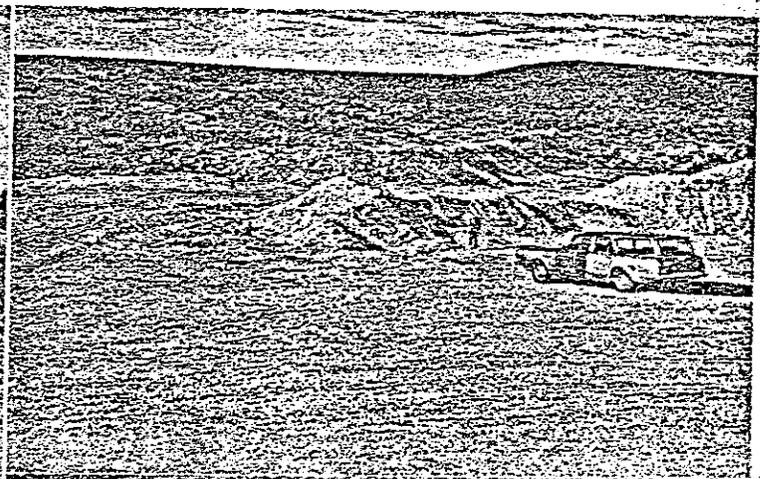
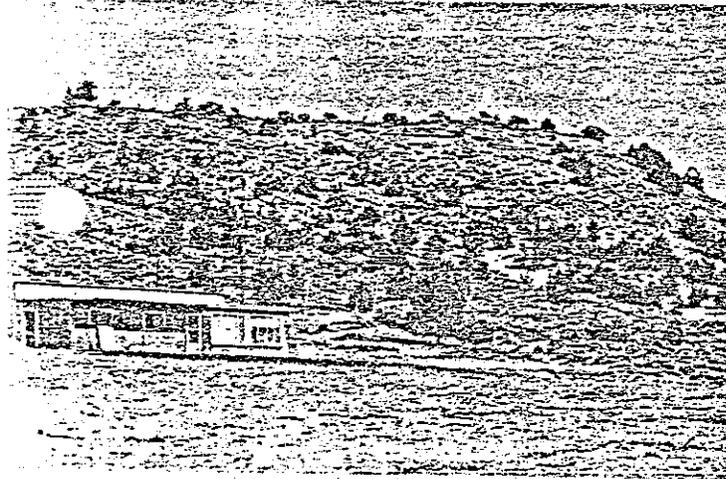
The source of the pumice had to be nearby, and plentiful, to keep renewing and replenishing the supply as the wave action reduced it to fine sediment. A road

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.

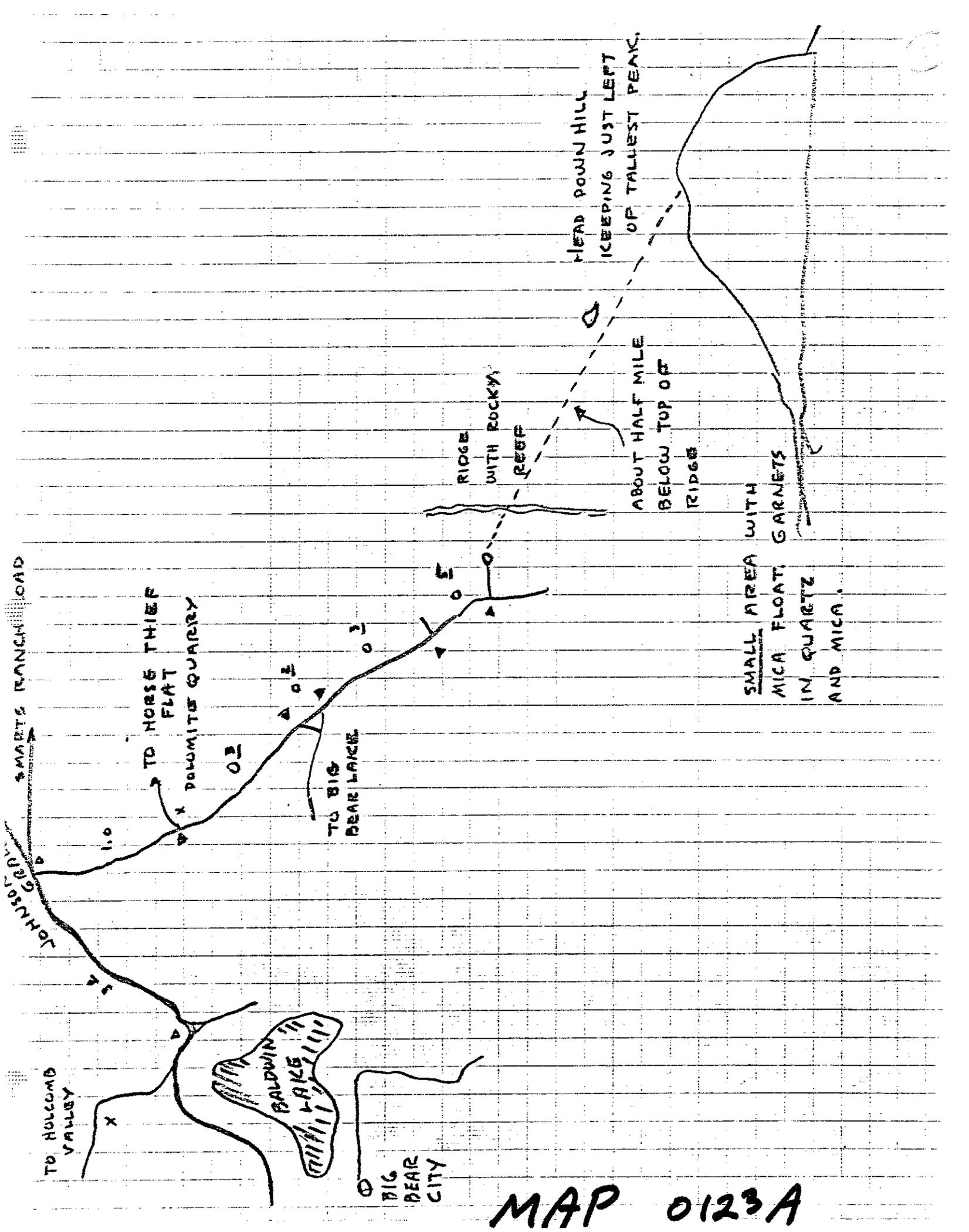


Top Left—The Dog Mountain Snake Agate diggings. Thissell's house was still under construction when this picture was taken.

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.

Top 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.



SMART'S RANCH ROAD

JOHN GRAY

TO HULCOMB VALLEY

TO HORSE THIEF FLAT
PEROMYITE QUARRY

TO BIG BEAR LAKE

BALDWIN'S LAKE

BIG BEAR CITY

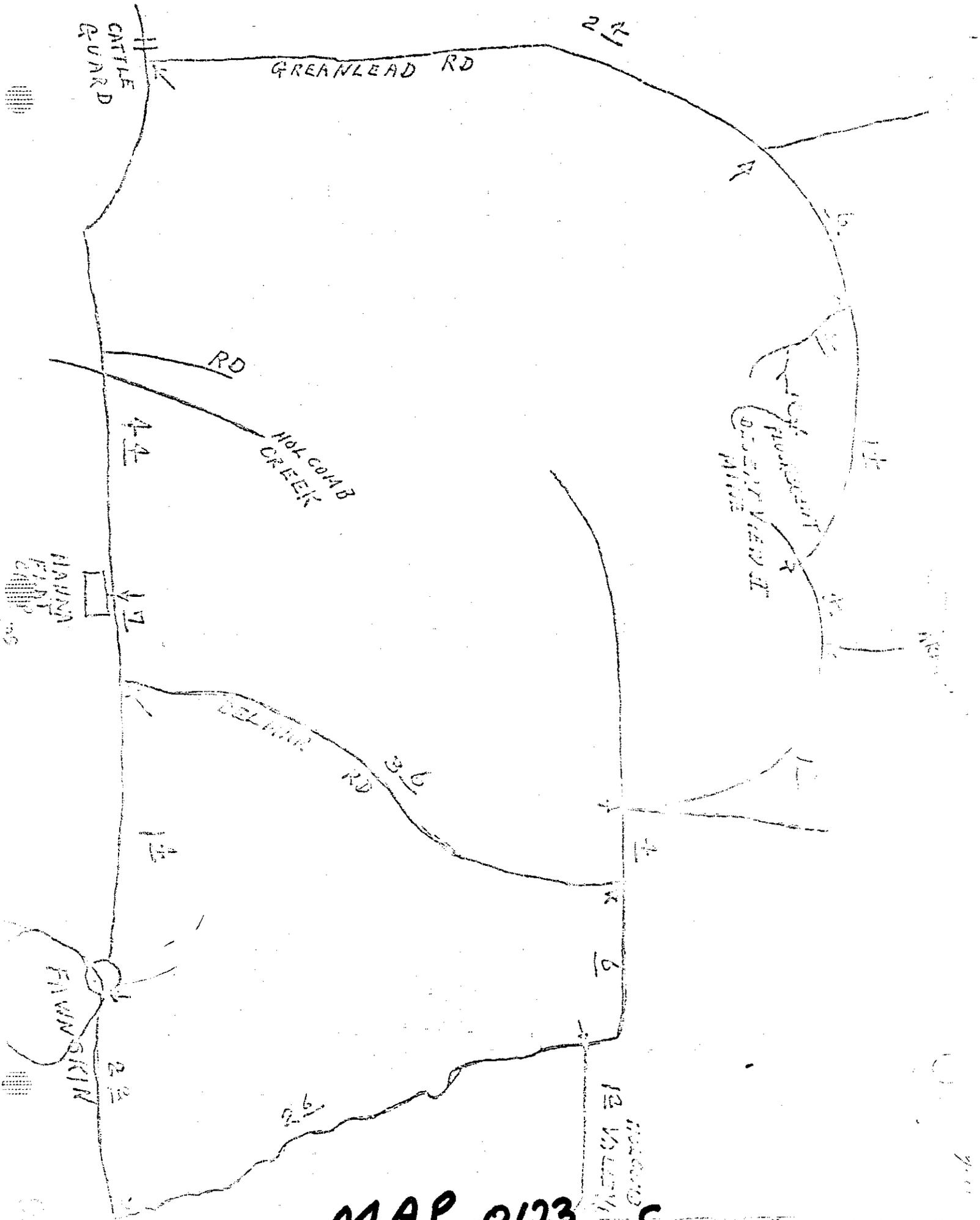
RIDGE WITH ROCKY REEF

ABOUT HALF MILE BELOW TOP OF RIDGES

HEAD DOWN HILL KEEPING JUST LEFT OF TALLEST PEAK

SMALL AREA WITH MICA FLOAT, GARNETS IN QUARTZ AND MICA.

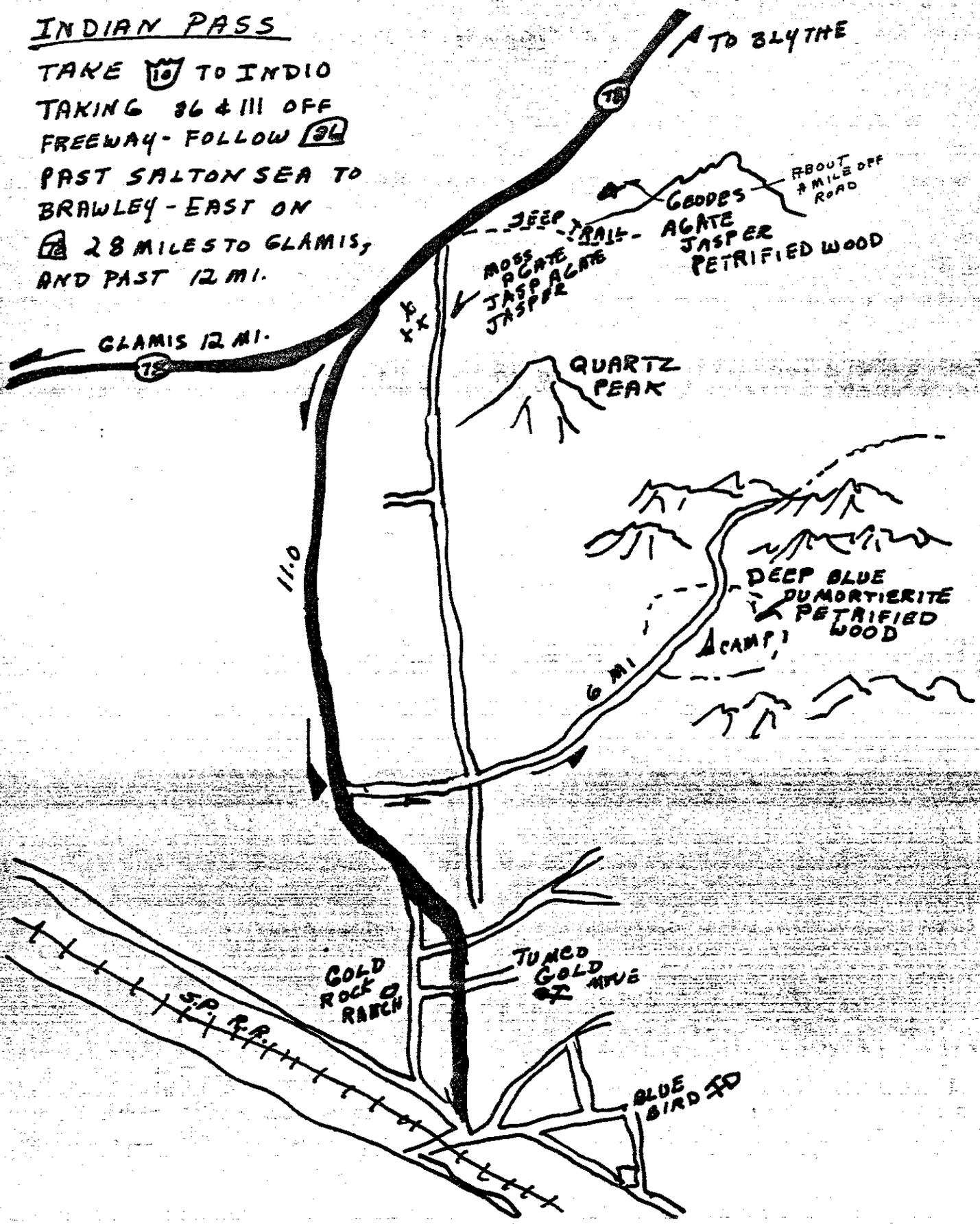
MAP 0123A



MAP 0123 C

INDIAN PASS

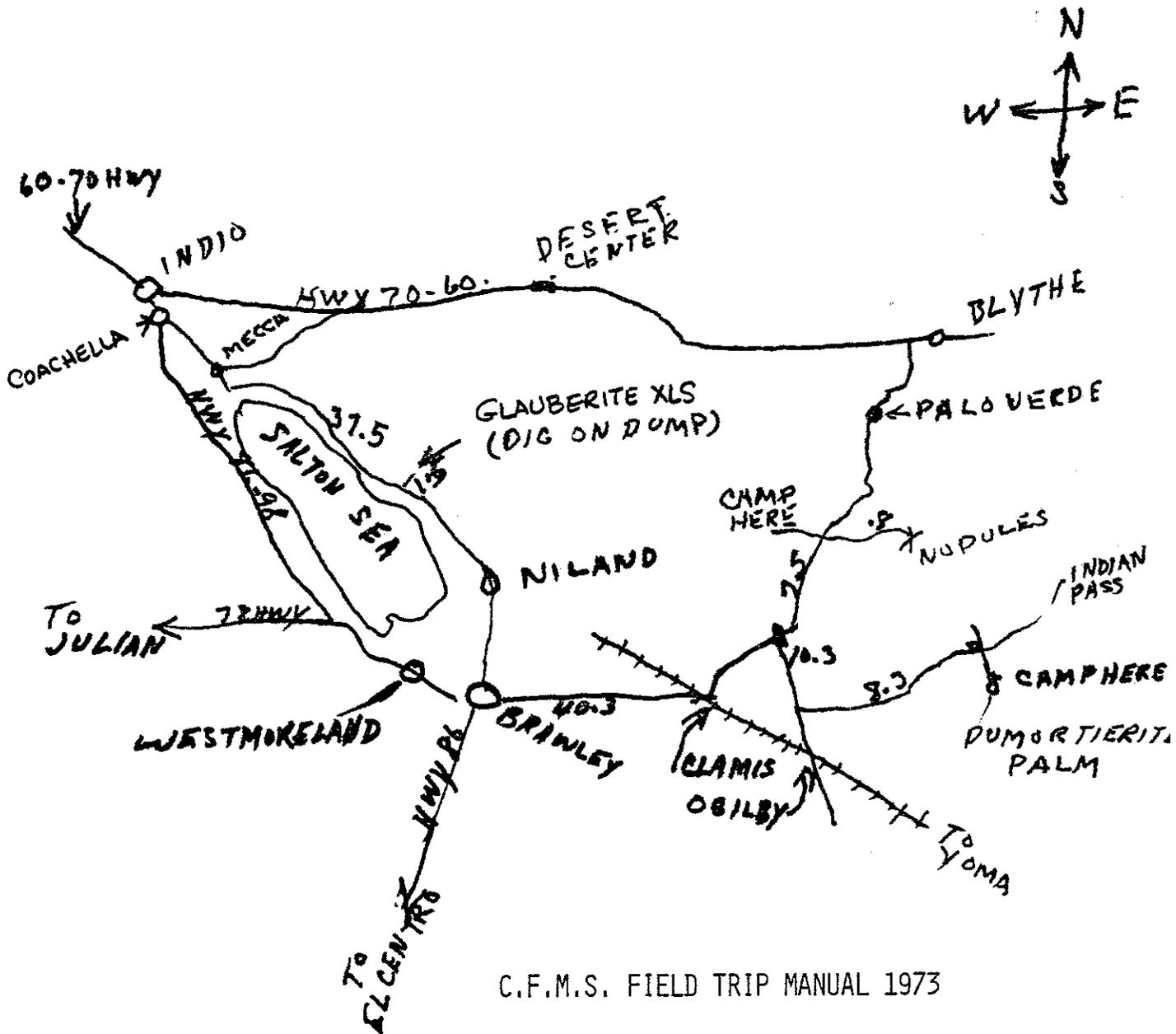
TAKE **10** TO INDIO
TAKING 86 & 111 OFF
FREWAY - FOLLOW **34**
PAST SALTON SEA TO
BRAWLEY - EAST ON
78 28 MILES TO GLAMIS,
AND PAST 12 MI.



MAP 0126 A

NODULE BEDS AREA (INDIO) 4

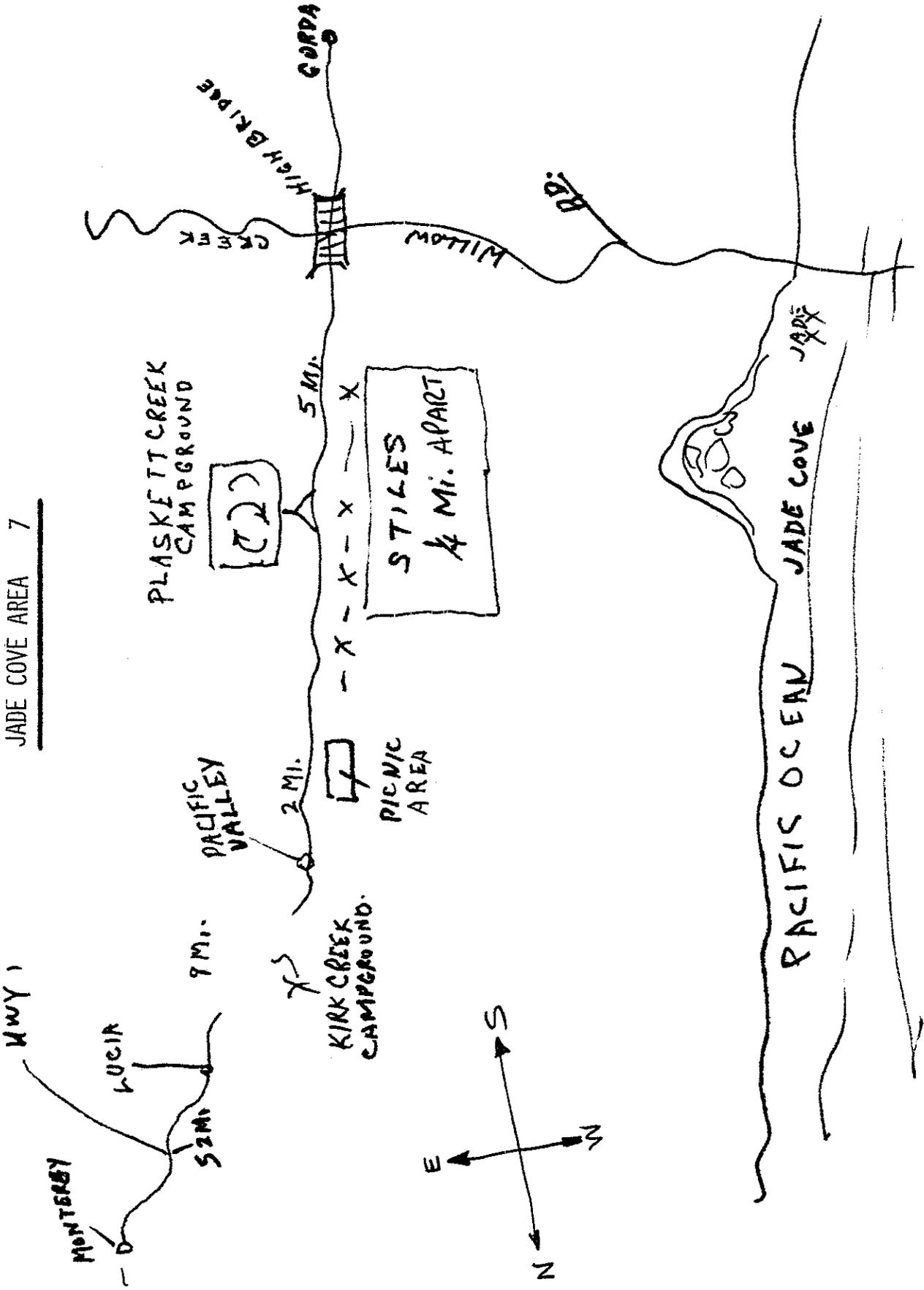
COLLECT: DUMORTIERITE, PALM,
GLAUBERITE XLS, NODULES



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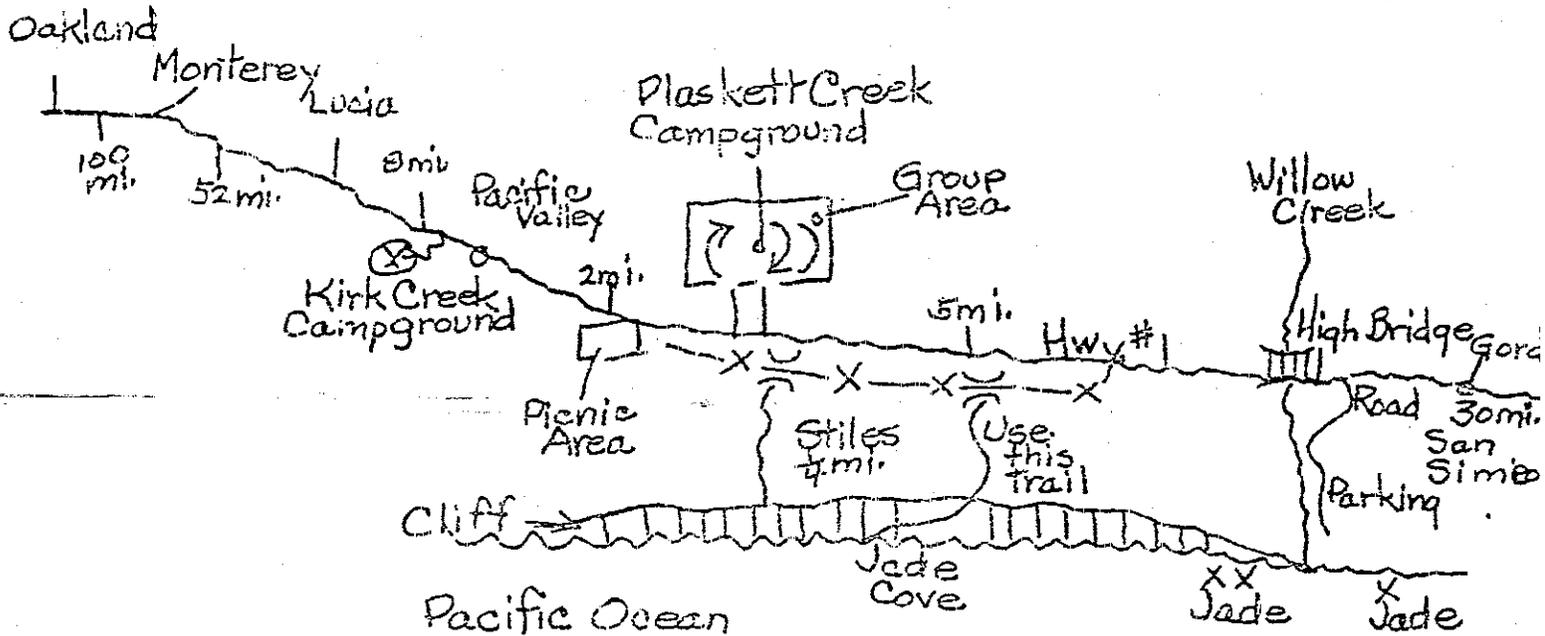
MAP 0130A

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.

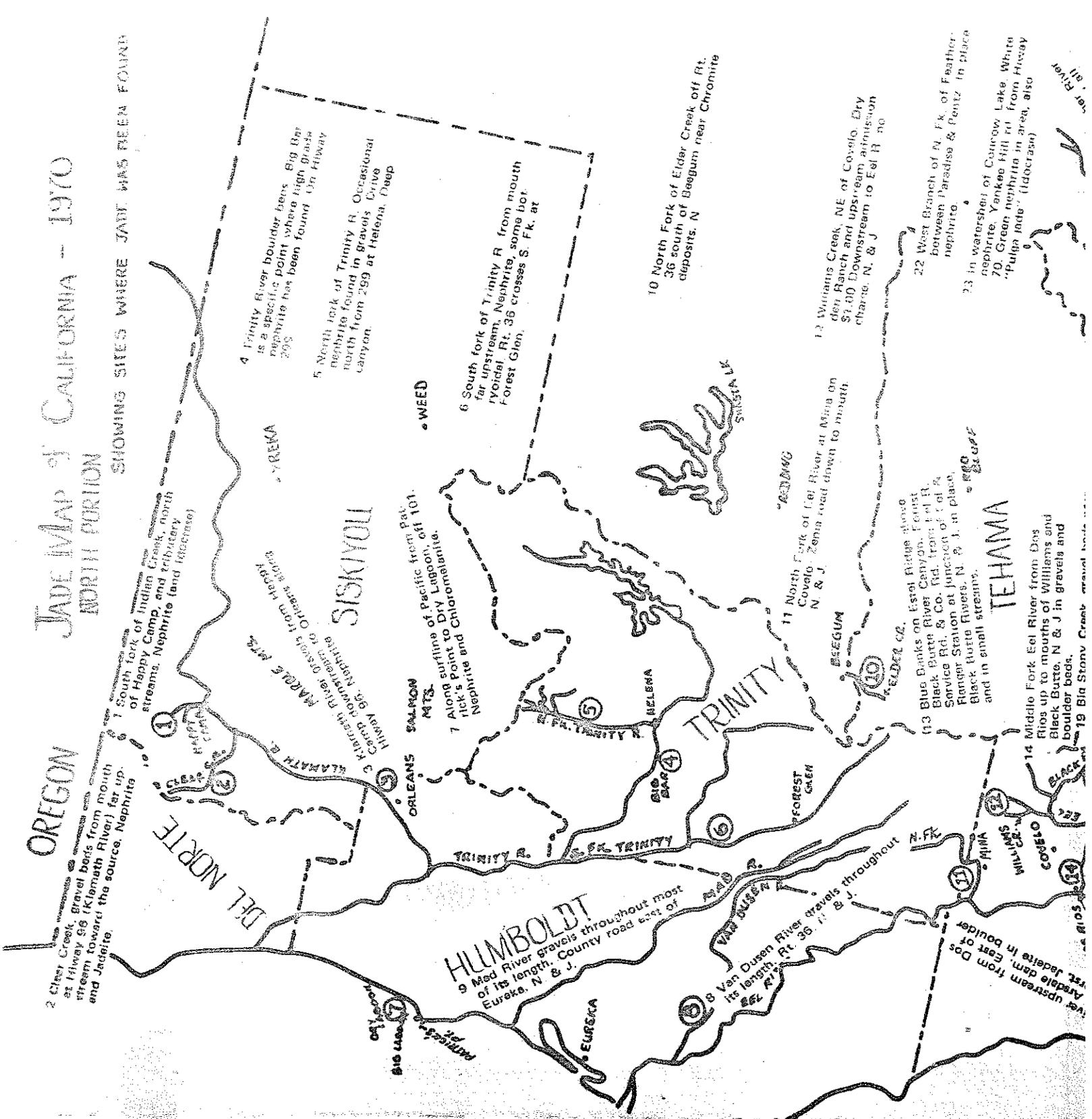
Safety: Trails were meant to be used. Watch the waves. They are sneaky and the surf is deep. Extra care must be taken to see that children stay on safe ground. No beach, just slippery rocks. The waves come in fast and unexpectedly.

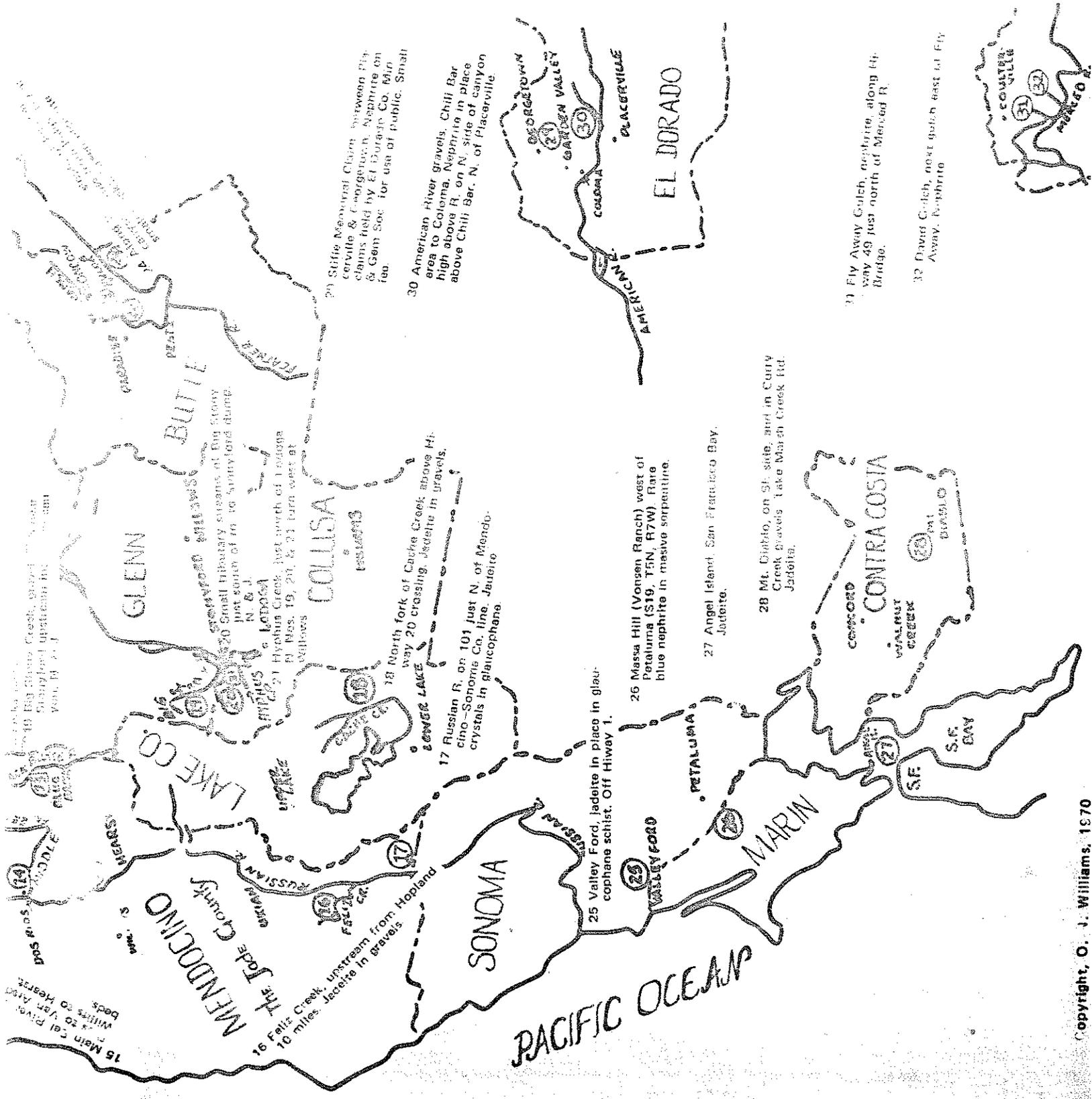
MAP 0133B

JADE MAP of CALIFORNIA - 1970

NORTH PORTION

SHOWING SITES WHERE JADE HAS BEEN FOUND





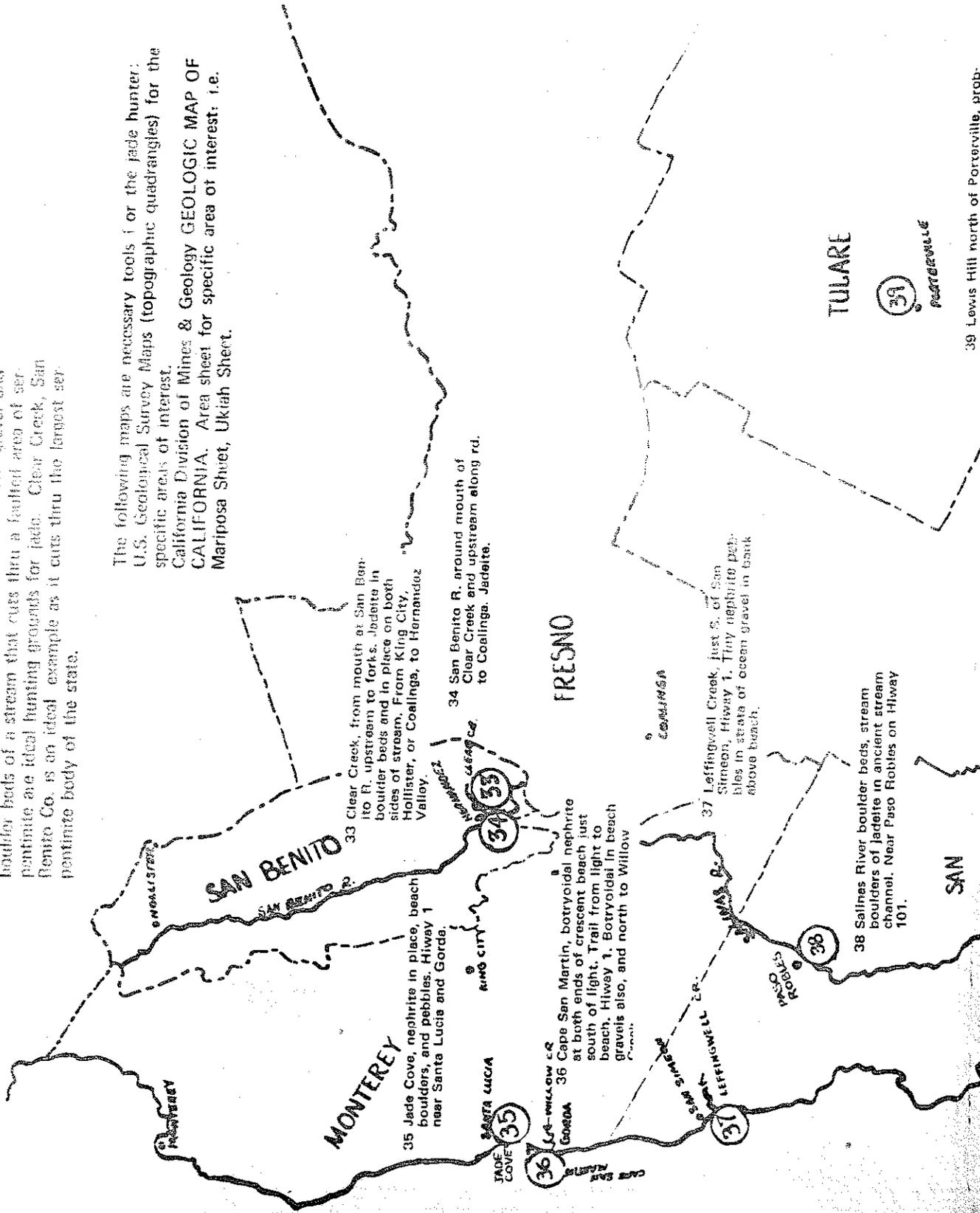
MAP 0136 B CENT CA

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.

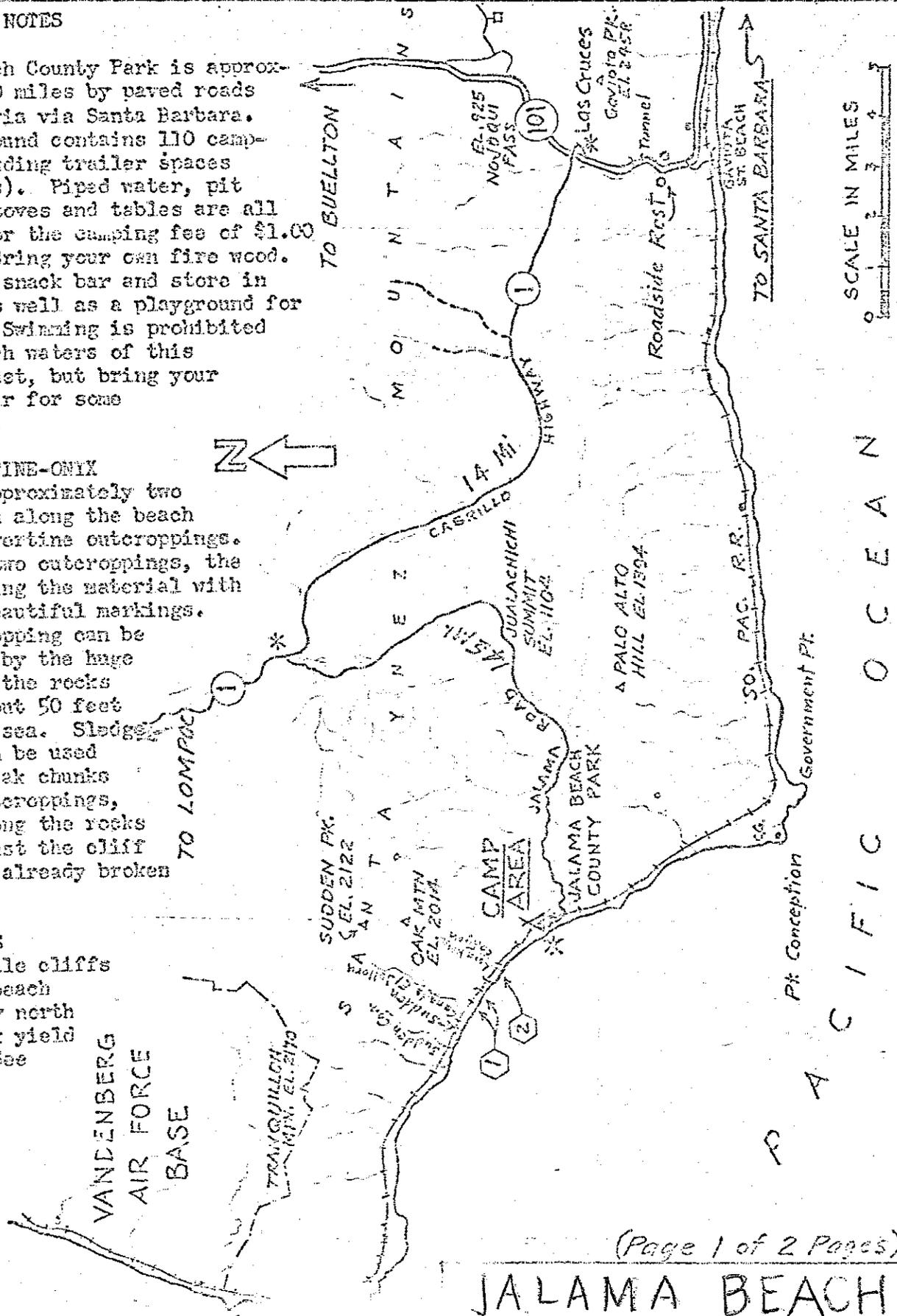
6. Marcasite. Look for the rocks with the rusty spots and then chip a corner. On broken surfaces you can see the brassy colored marcasite. Marcasite is iron pyrite, and when exposed to moisture, it rusts easily which is the reason for the characteristic rusty appearance. Takes a good polish. Makes attractive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

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.

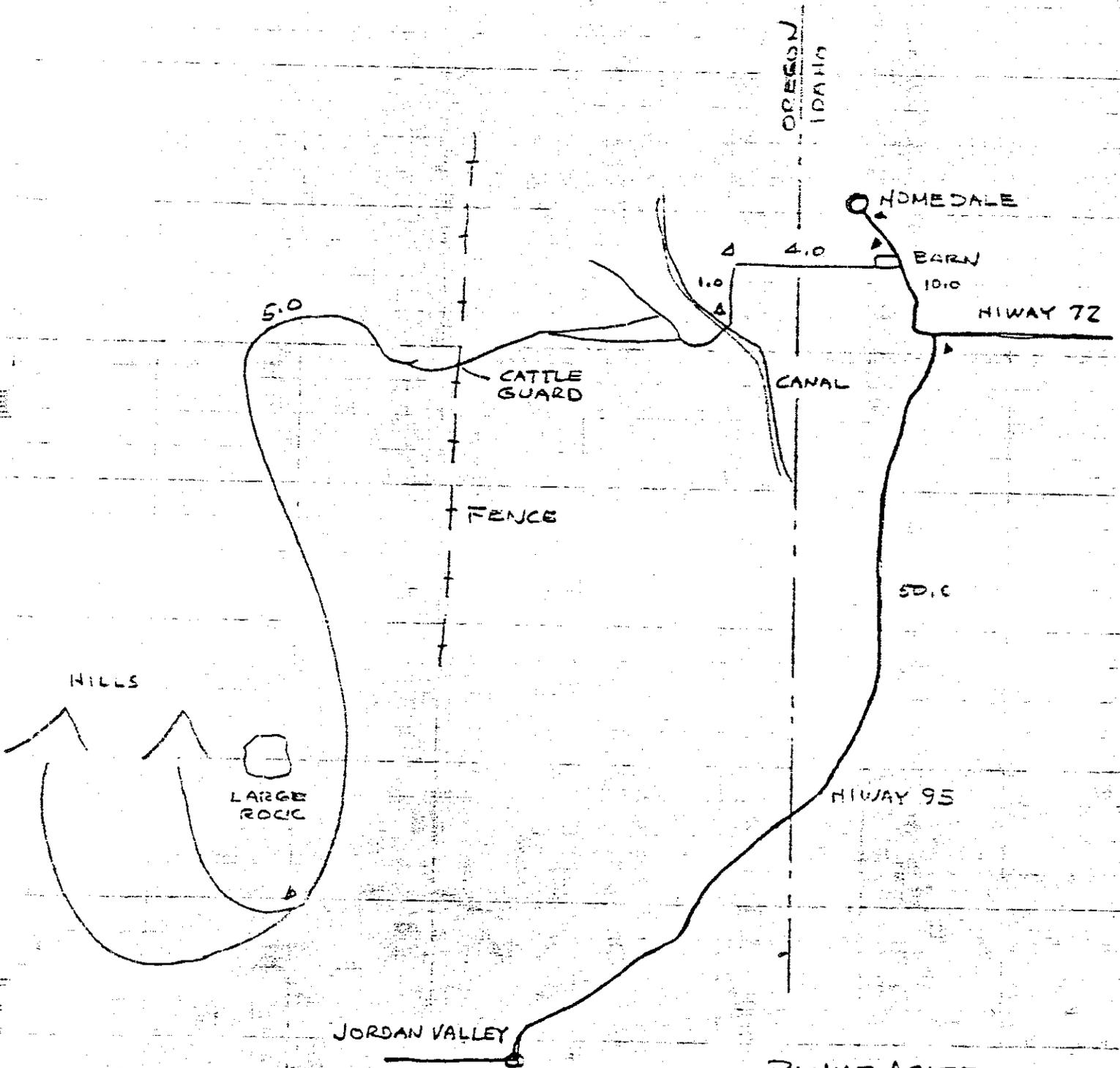
TIDE TABLE: Time is Standard Time (00:00 Midnight; 12:00 Noon; 18:00 = 6 PM)

1968	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

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

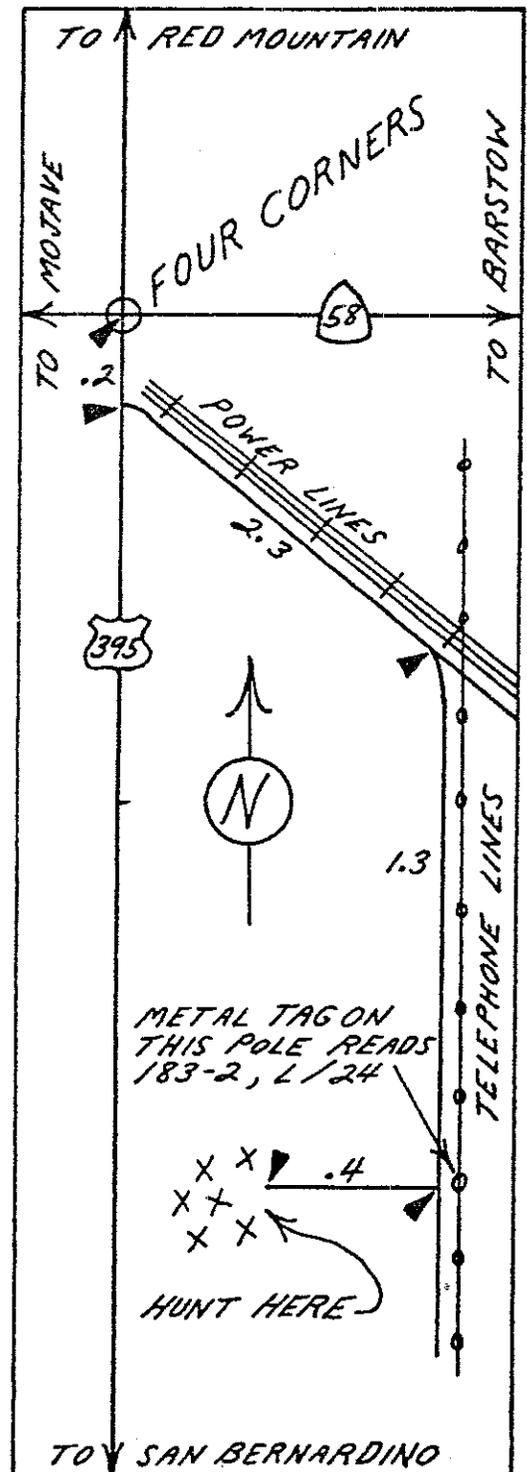
1) Dendritic Agate. Good dendrities occurring in red, blue and translucent agate. A wide selection of material is available here. There is good cutting material and is suitable for all aspects of the lapidary art.

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.

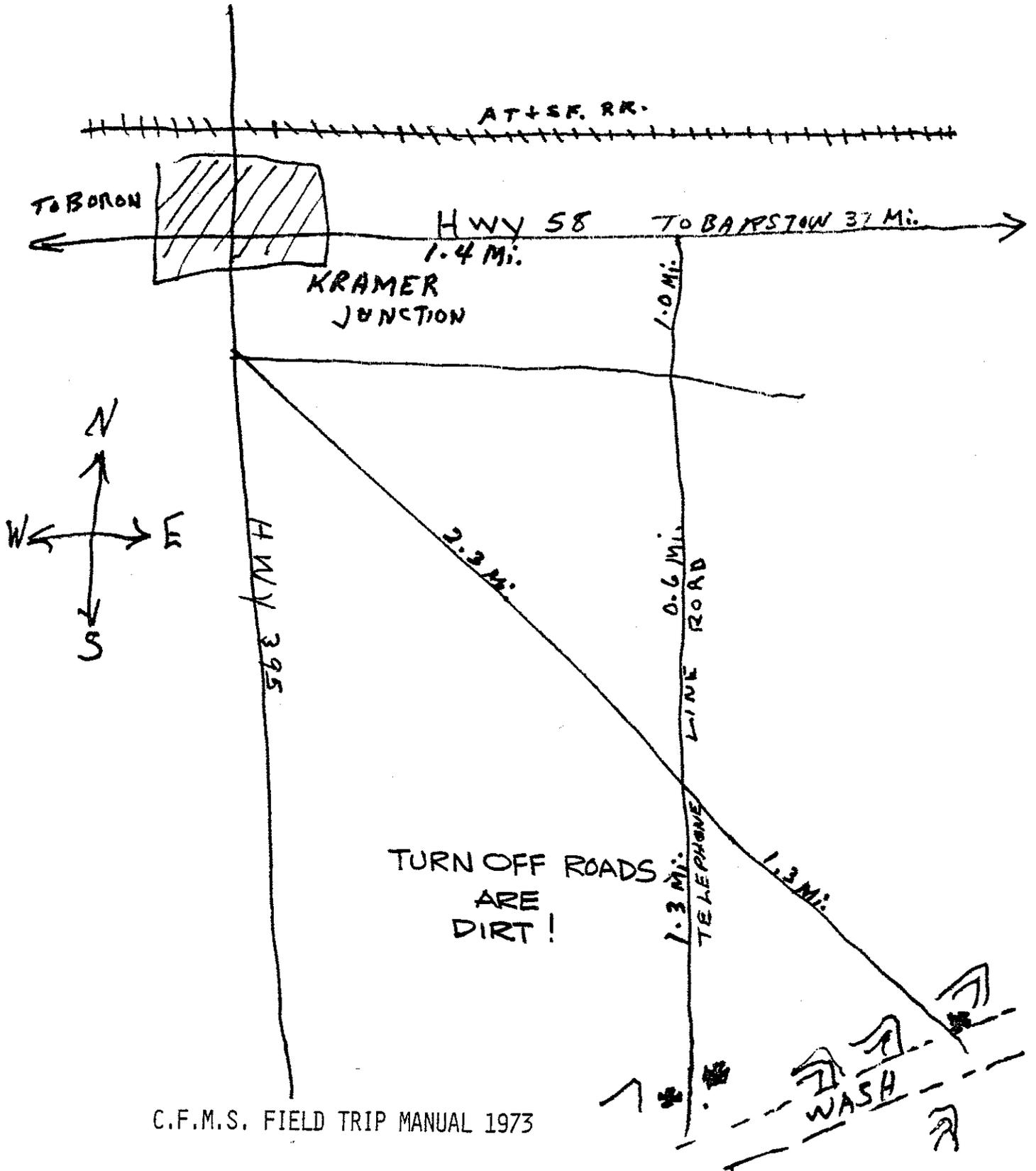
3) Petrified Bog. The bog occurs much the same as the palm except that the eyes and fibers are intermingled and twisted at all angles as opposed to the straight, neat arrangement of the agatized palm.

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



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

MAP 0146B

SUMMIT
LODGE

RANGERS
STATION

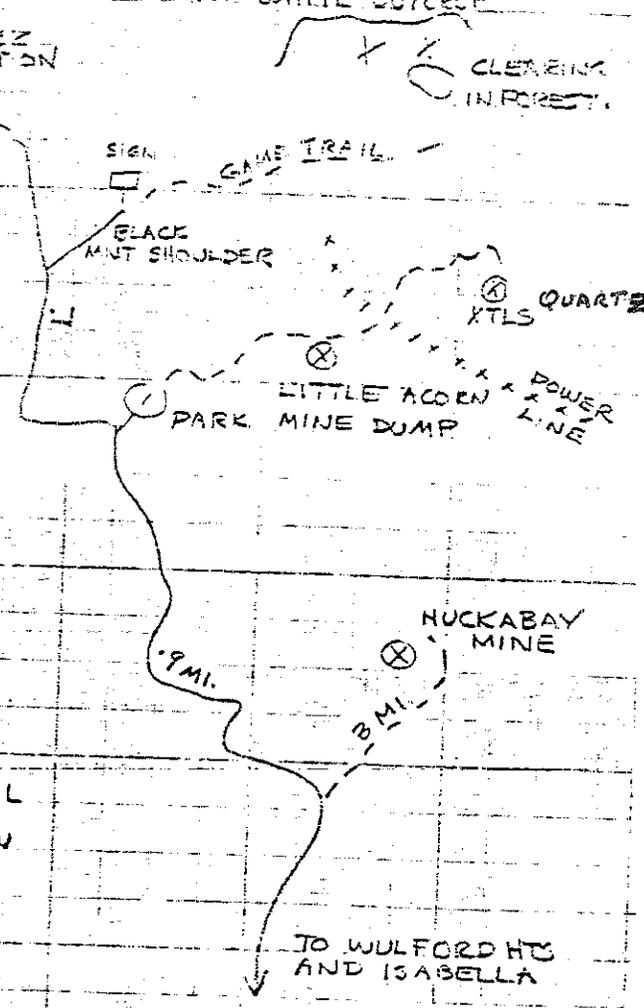
HIGH WHITE OUTCROP

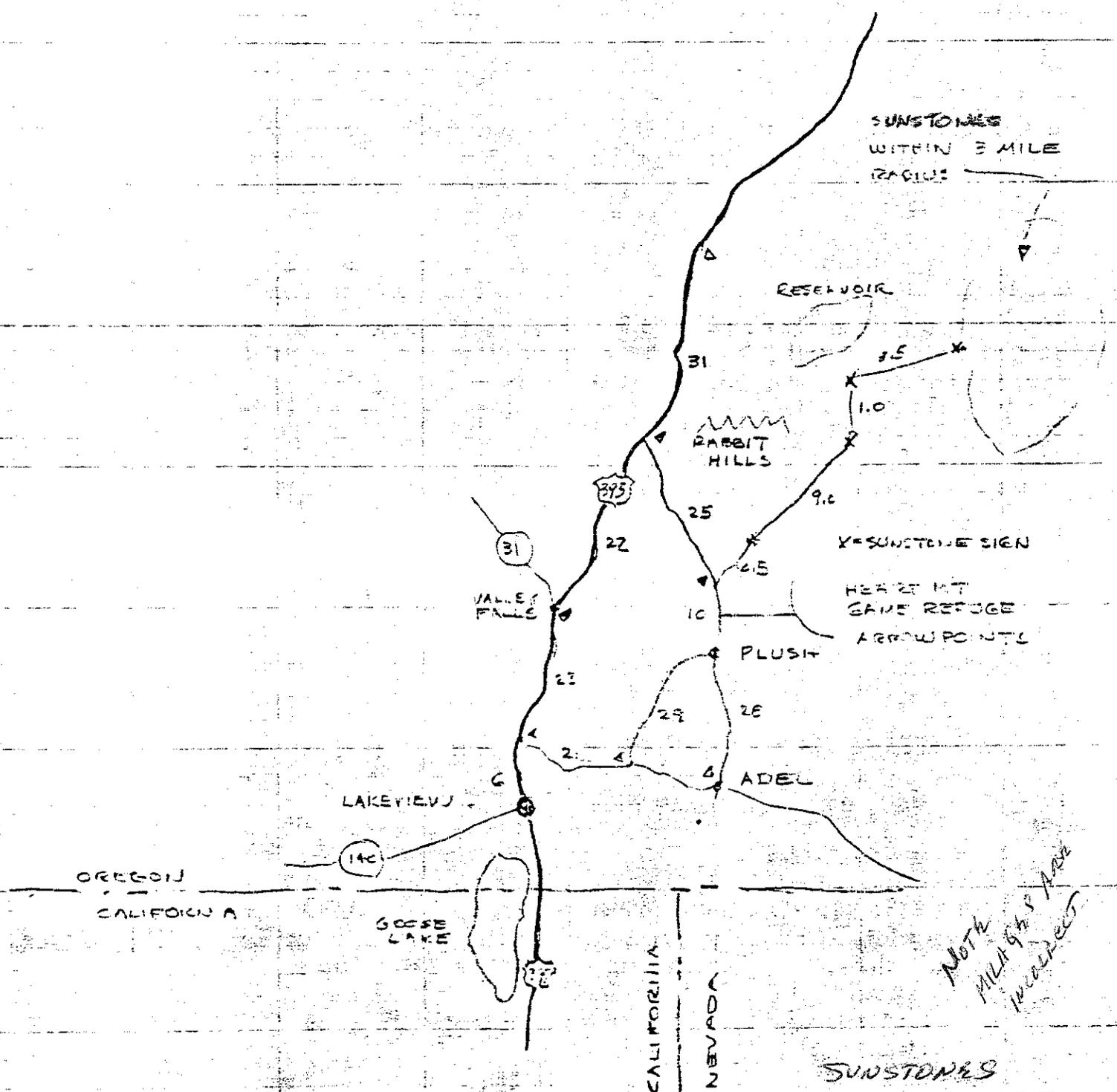
QUARTZ CRYSTALS

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





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?"

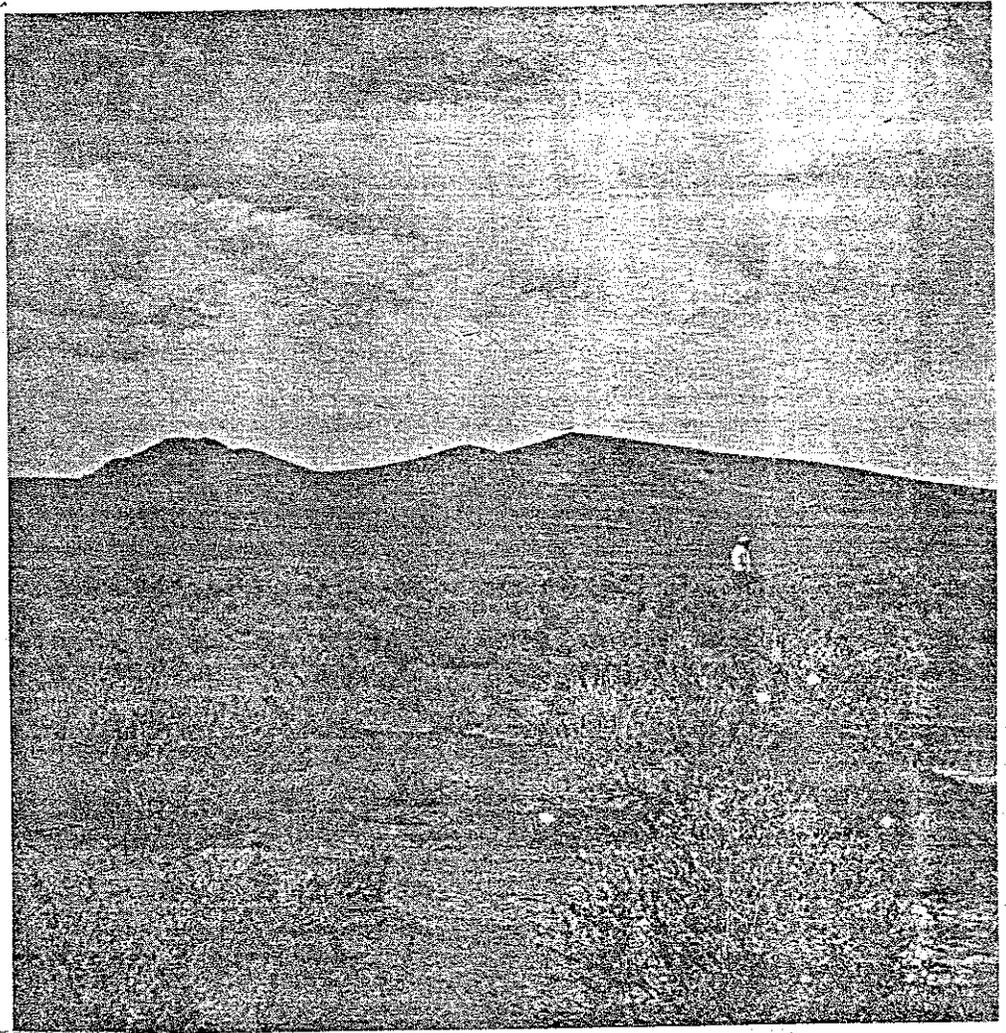
"No, I don't mind. The crystals were given to me by a friend in Lakeview, so naturally I won't sell them, not that I haven't had plenty of offers," she told us, with a smile. "I had one of the stones faceted, polished and mounted in the ring I am wearing. Faceted sunstones can be mounted in brooches, 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.

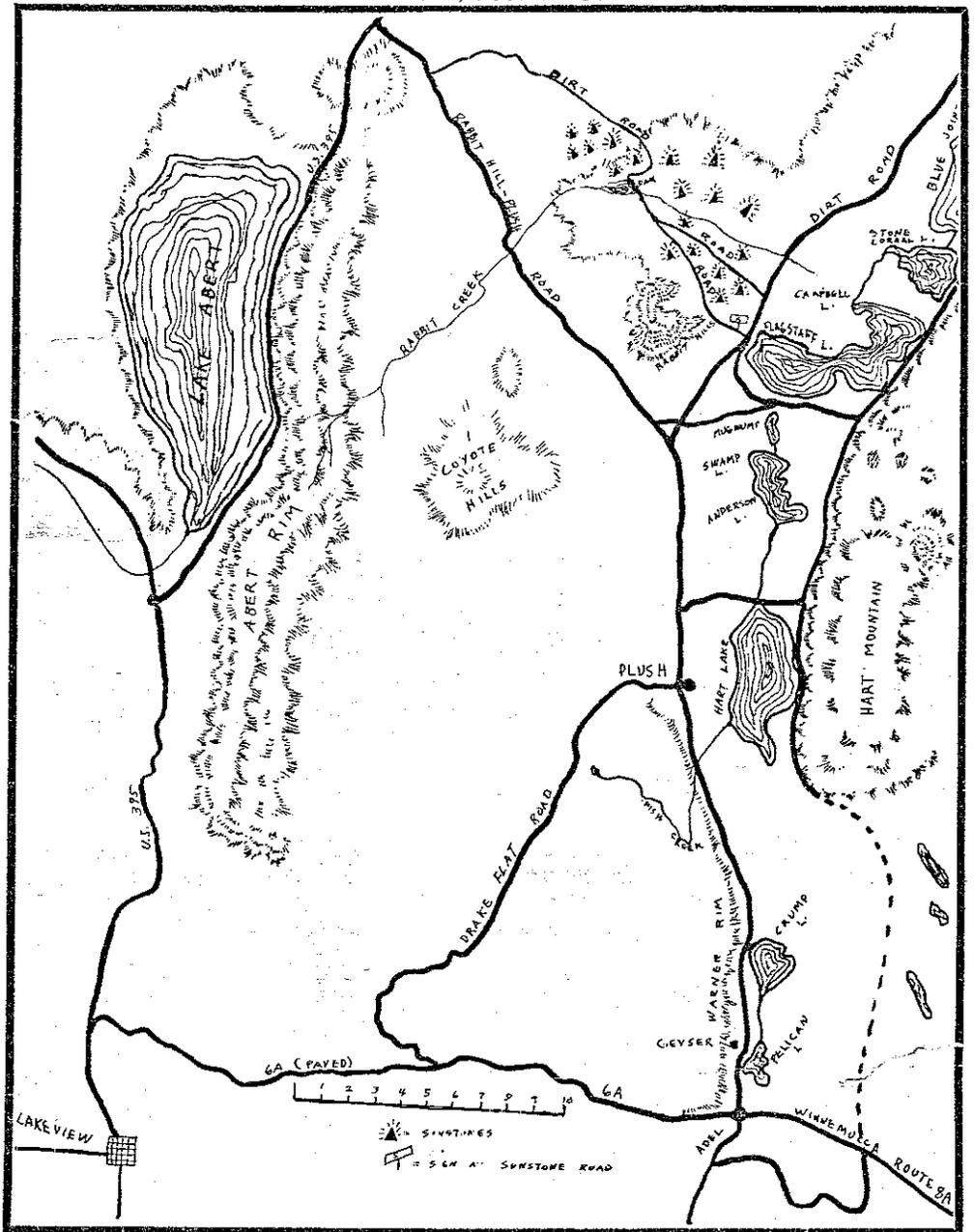
To keep people from getting burned and to put a stop to vandalism Crump fenced in the geysers and posted signs. However, some people do not heed signs. On September 6 of this year three people were burned by the north geyser when they ignored the signs and got too close. They were hospitalized in Lakeview.

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 groundmasses 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
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COMPLETE AT LOW \$48.75 F.O.B.
Cal. residents 4%
Free literature. Dealers Quotes
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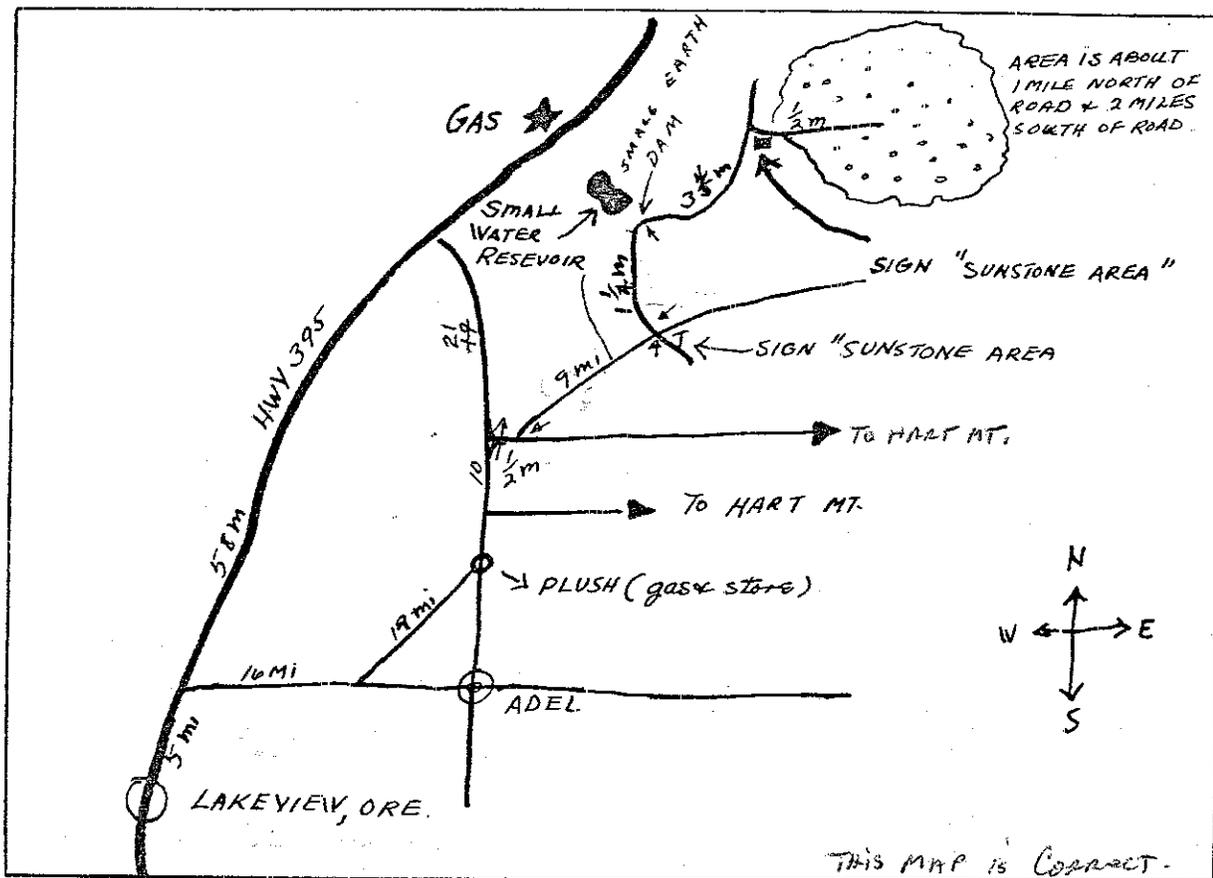
FRANCES PAUL CRAFTS
3033 La Madera Ave., El Monte, Cal. 91732

FINE MINERALS CRYSTAL & GEM ROUGH FOSSILS
See our display at shows — Visit us in San Diego (please phone first).

SEND FOR OUR NEW MAIL ORDER LISTING

PLUMMER'S MINERALS
Phone AC 3-3300 20 POINT LOMA AVENUE (not Boulevard)
Oceanside, Calif. 92053 area - SAN DIEGO 7, CALIFORNIA

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 -

CAROLINA MOTEL & APARTMENT

1050 EAST 3RD STREET
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

- ★ 25 UNITS
- ★ 10 HOUSEKEEPING
- ★ REASONABLE RATES
- ★ PHONE-HILLCREST-447-4152

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

FT. BRIDWELL

DAVIS CREEK

OPEN MAY 1 TO OCT 15

MATERIAL 10¢/POUND; 30 POUND MIN.

MR & MRS RAY GRIFFITHS

ROYAL PURPLE MINES

NEW PINE CREEK, ORE 97635

1968 INFO

US 395

20.0

ALTURAS

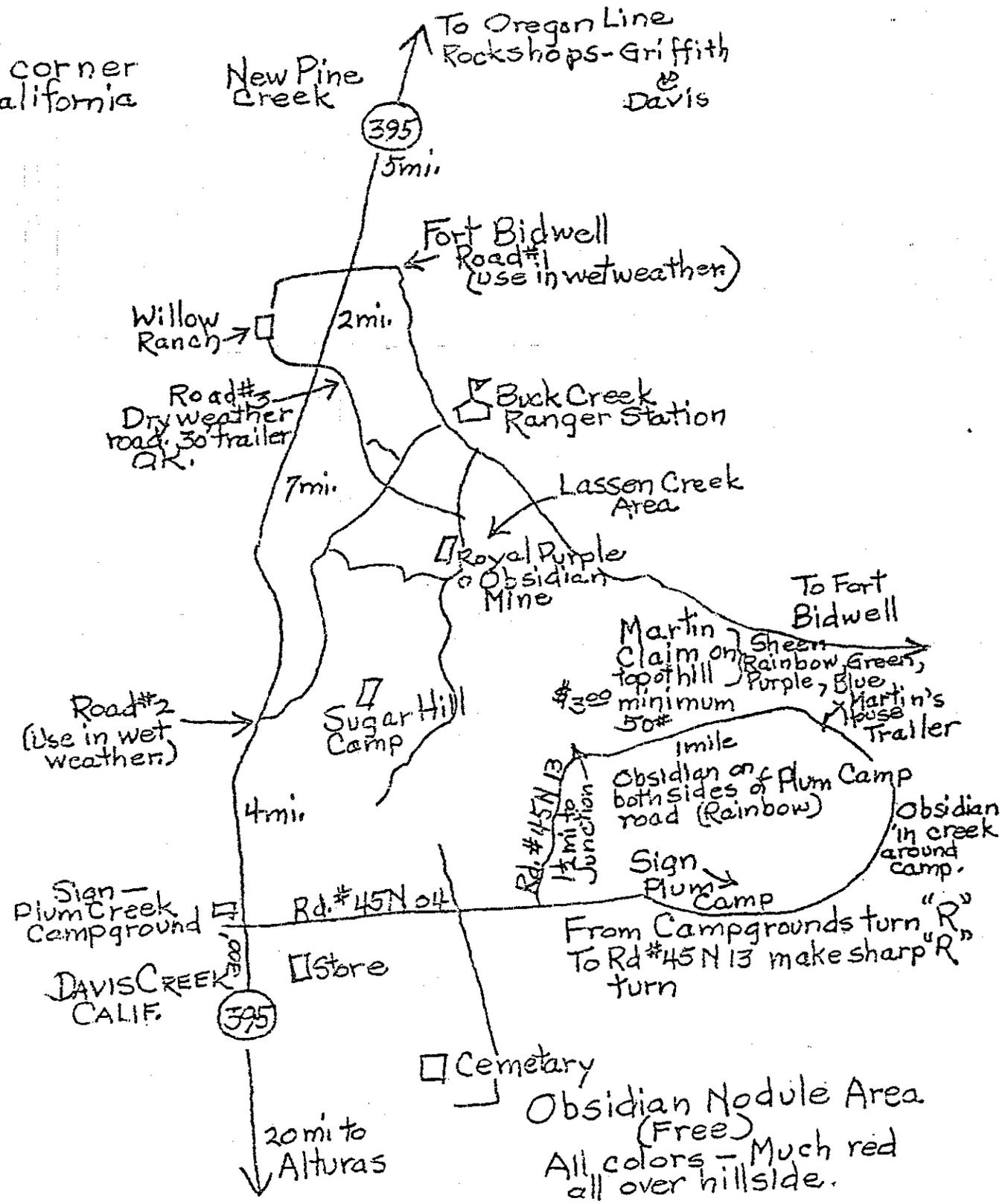
ROYAL PURPLE OBSIDIAN

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.

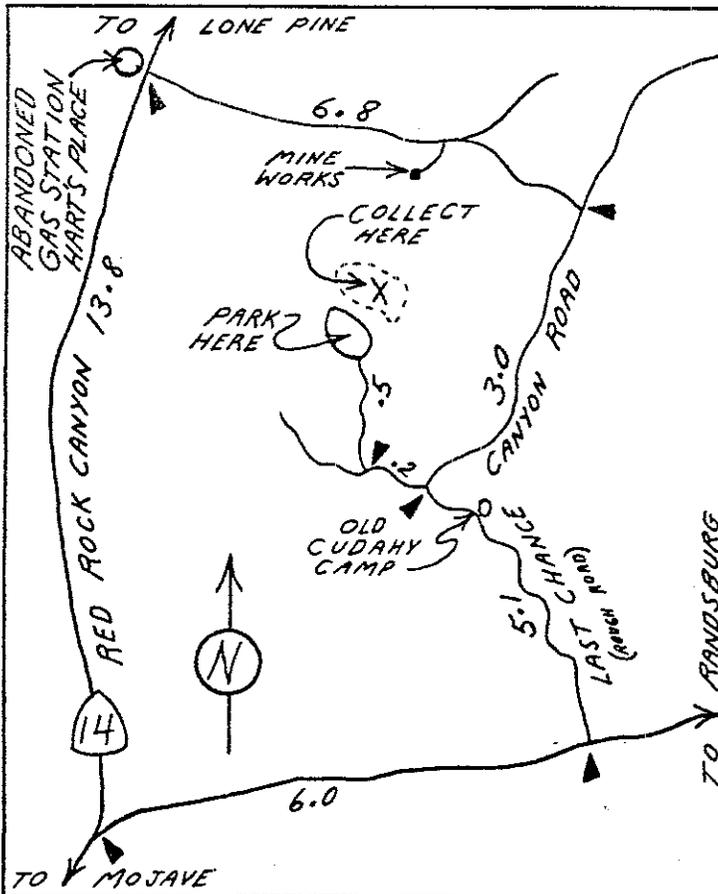
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Petrified Palm Root

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

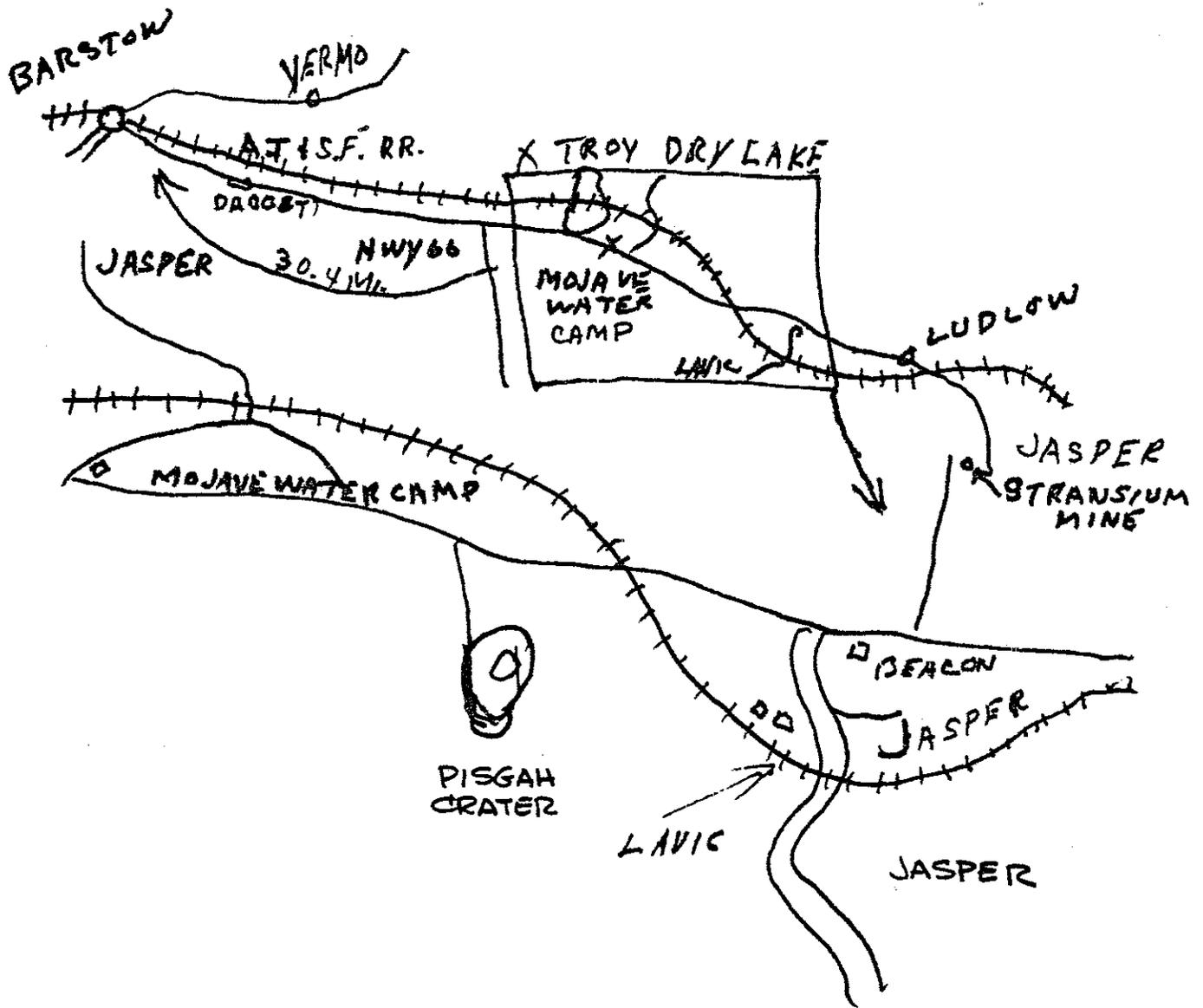
Mostly dark brown agate containing some blue agate sections. Look closely and you can see the palm root fibers and eyes as contrasting, light colored agate in the brown. Some pieces contain much more of the palm than others. This is a very good grade agate and it takes an excellent polish. Best suited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



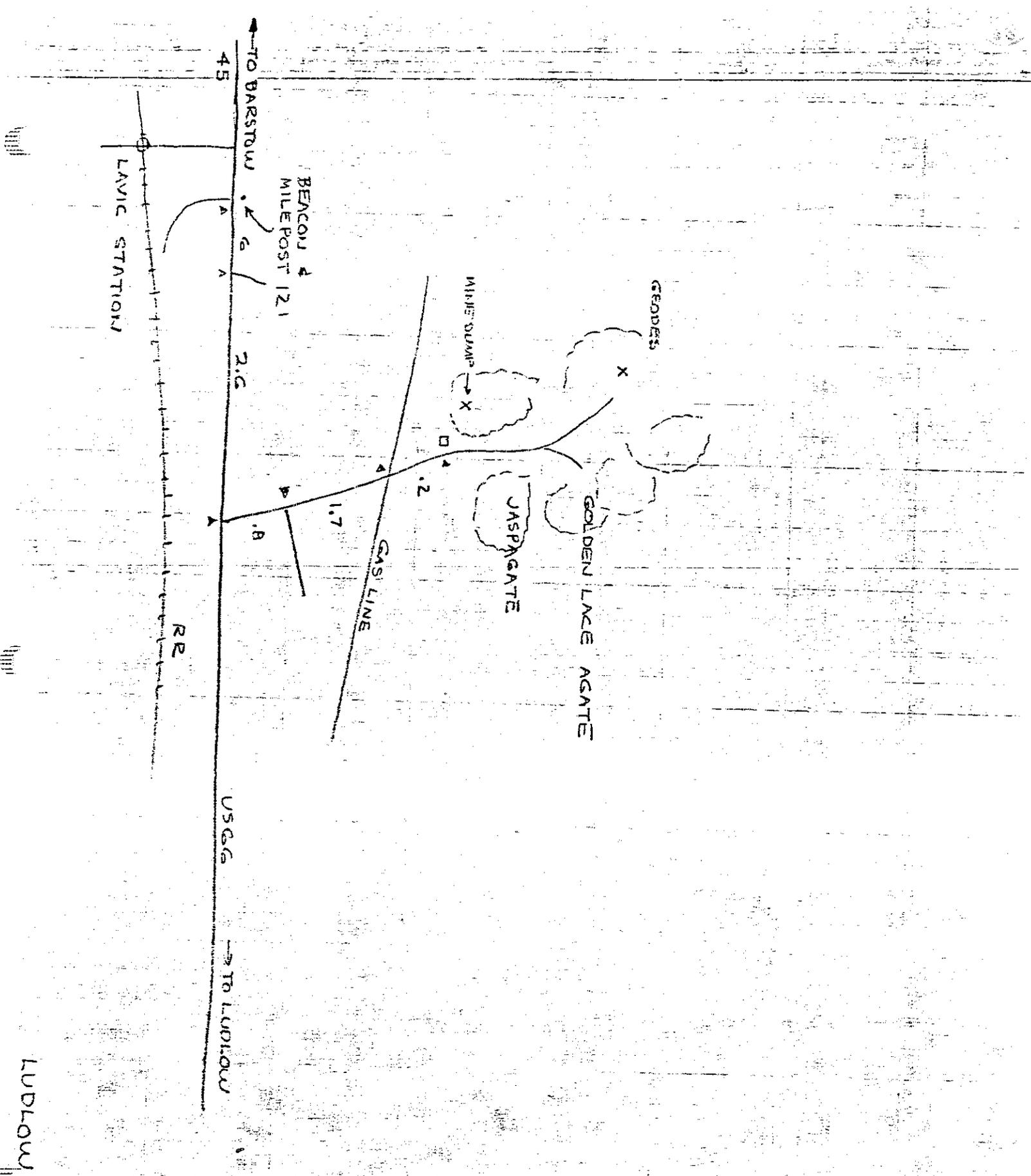
the right. Stay on main road which now drops down and follows washbed to junction with Last Chance Canyon Rd. which is 6.8 miles from turnoff at Hwy 14. From here you will view the spectacular pink hues in the hills bordering the washbed. In the bluffs along the road you will notice many old gold prospect 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

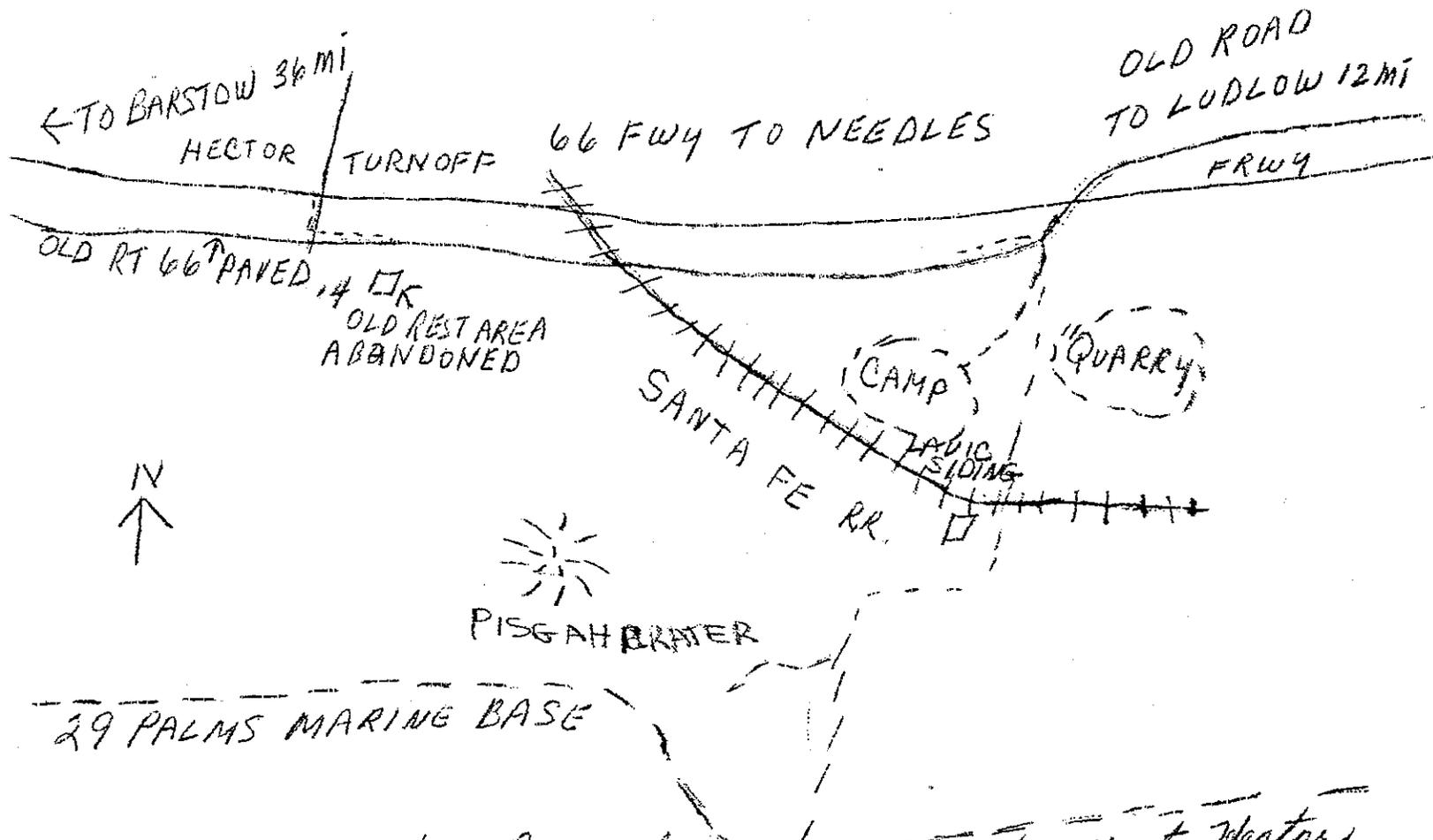


MAP 0163 B

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

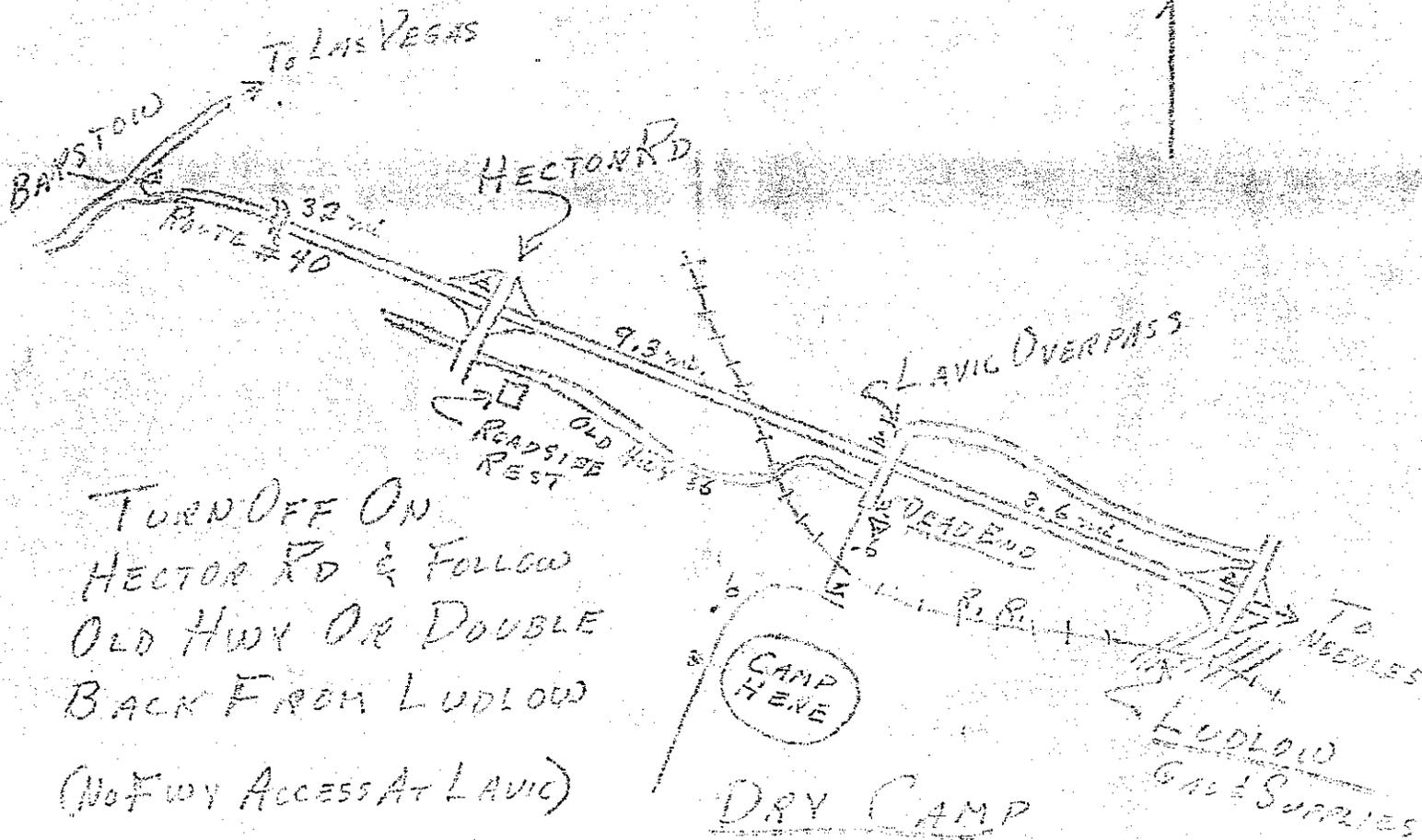
MAP 0163C

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

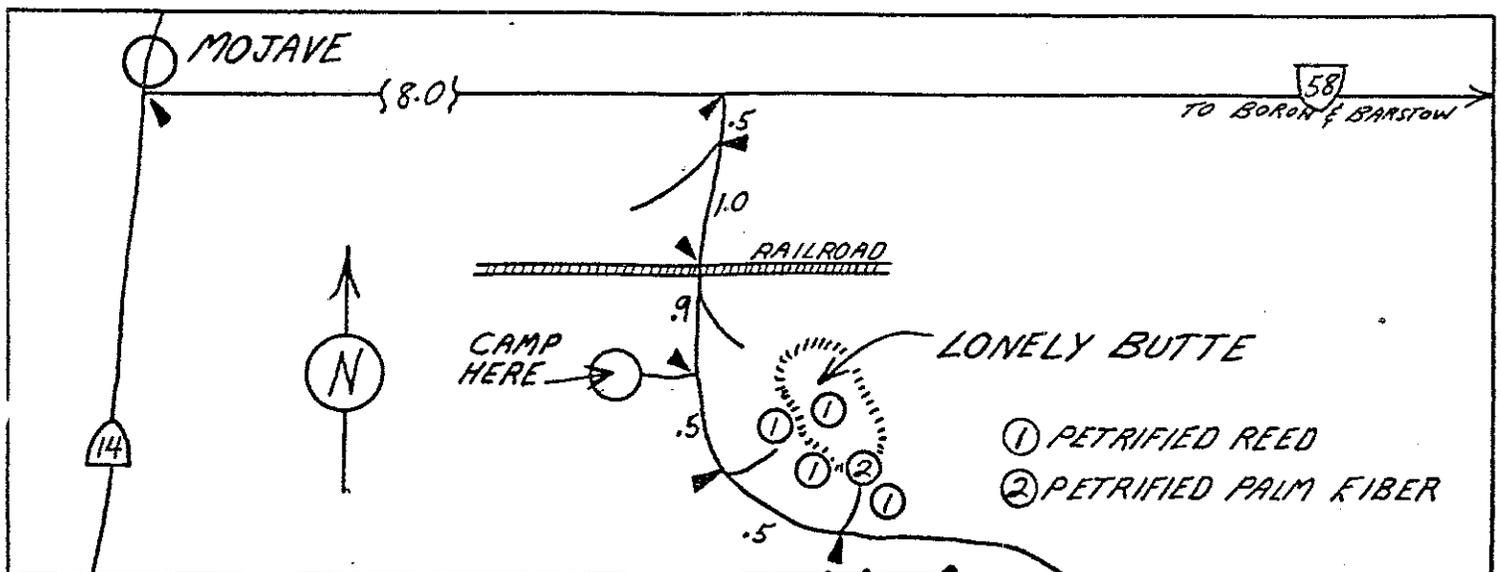
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

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.

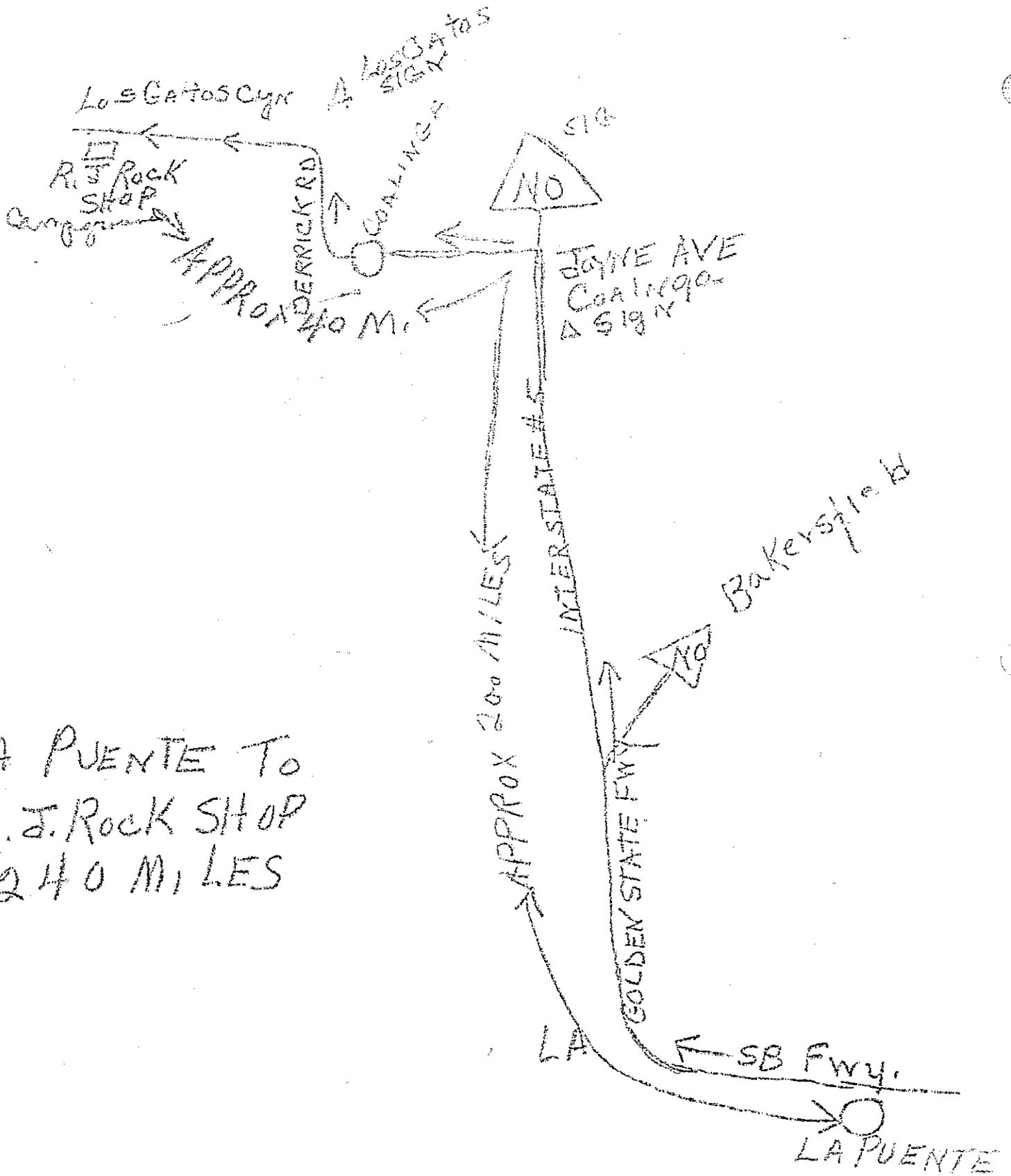
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick

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

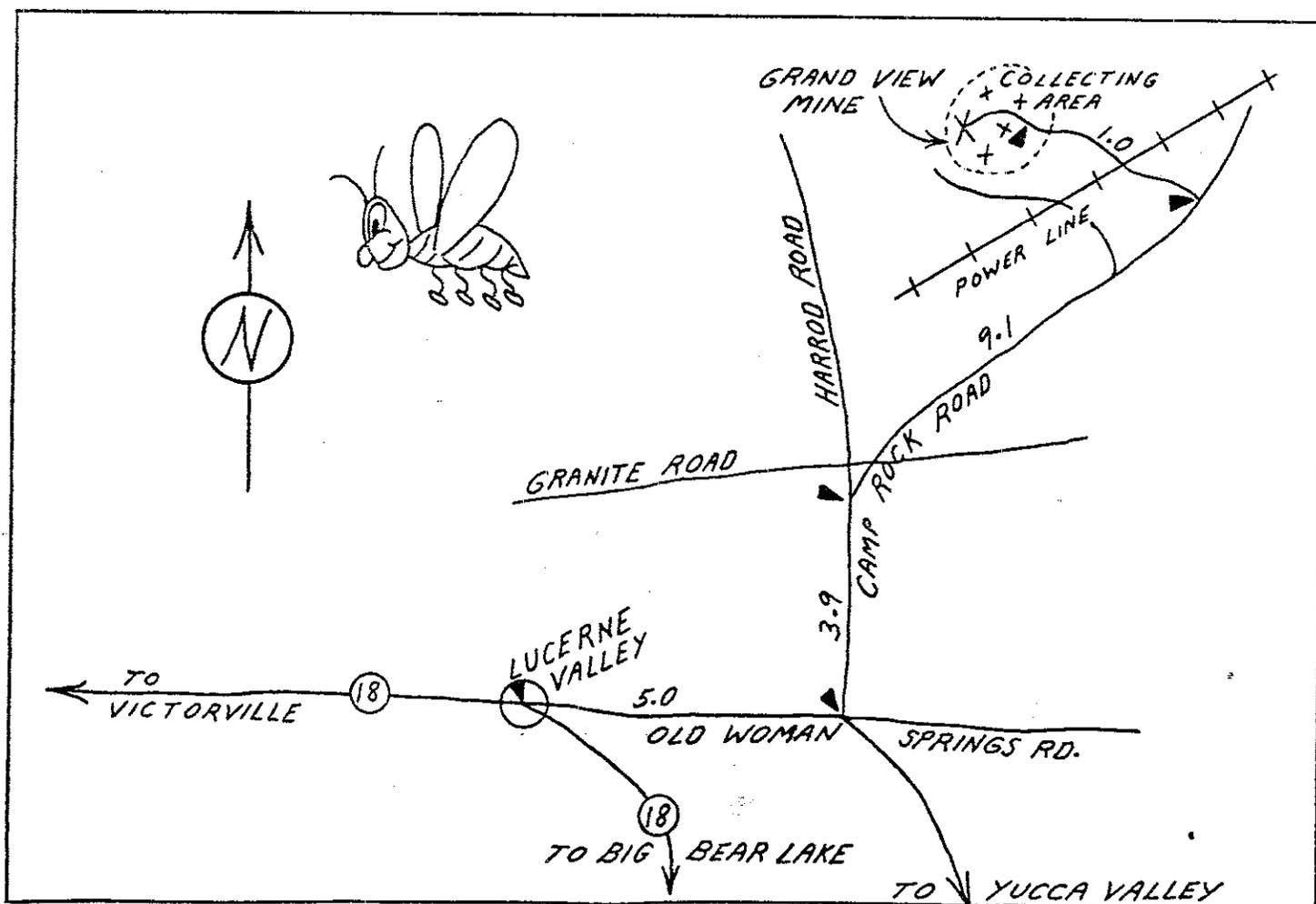
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Rhyolite-Porphry (Bugeye Rhyolite)

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.

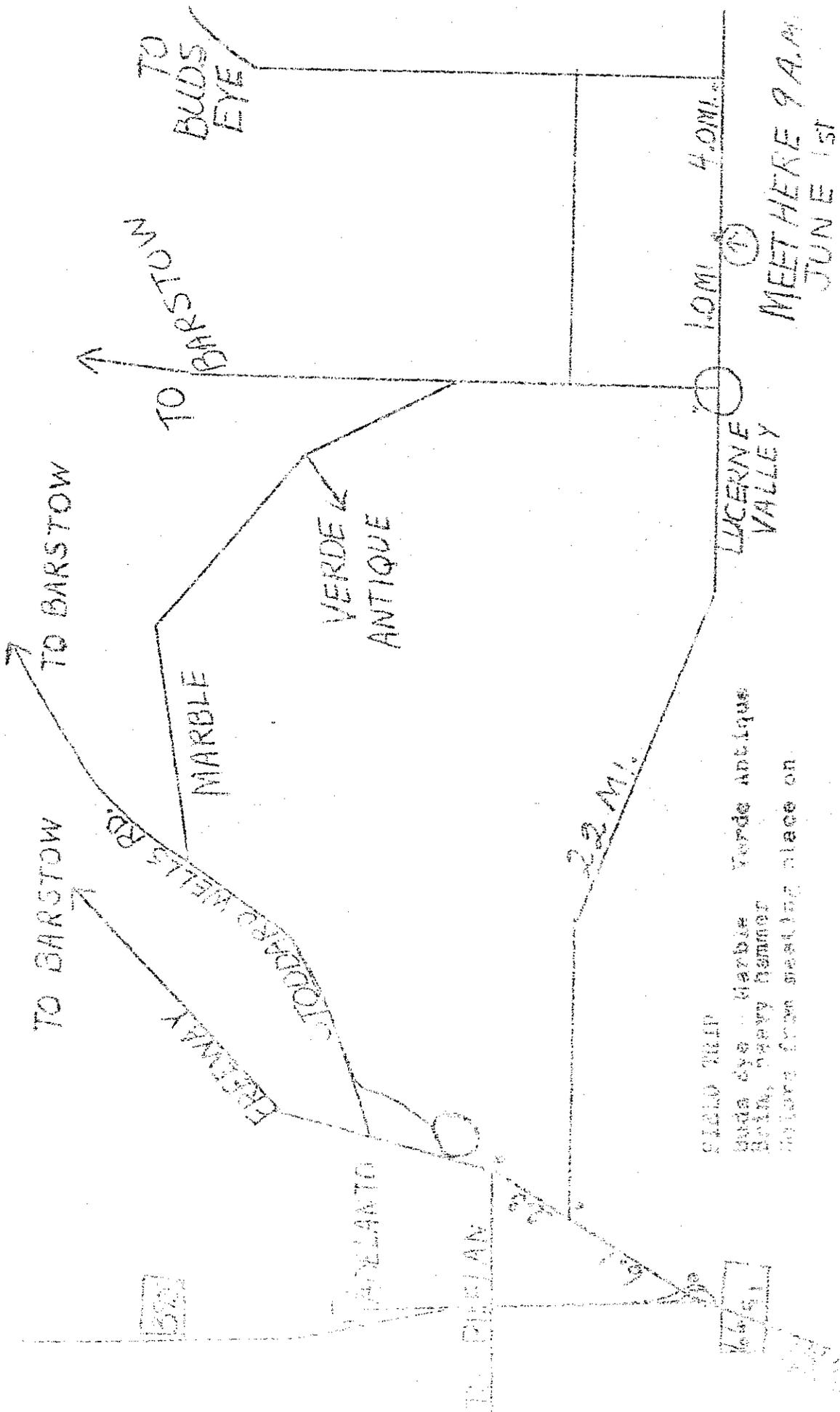
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick.

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

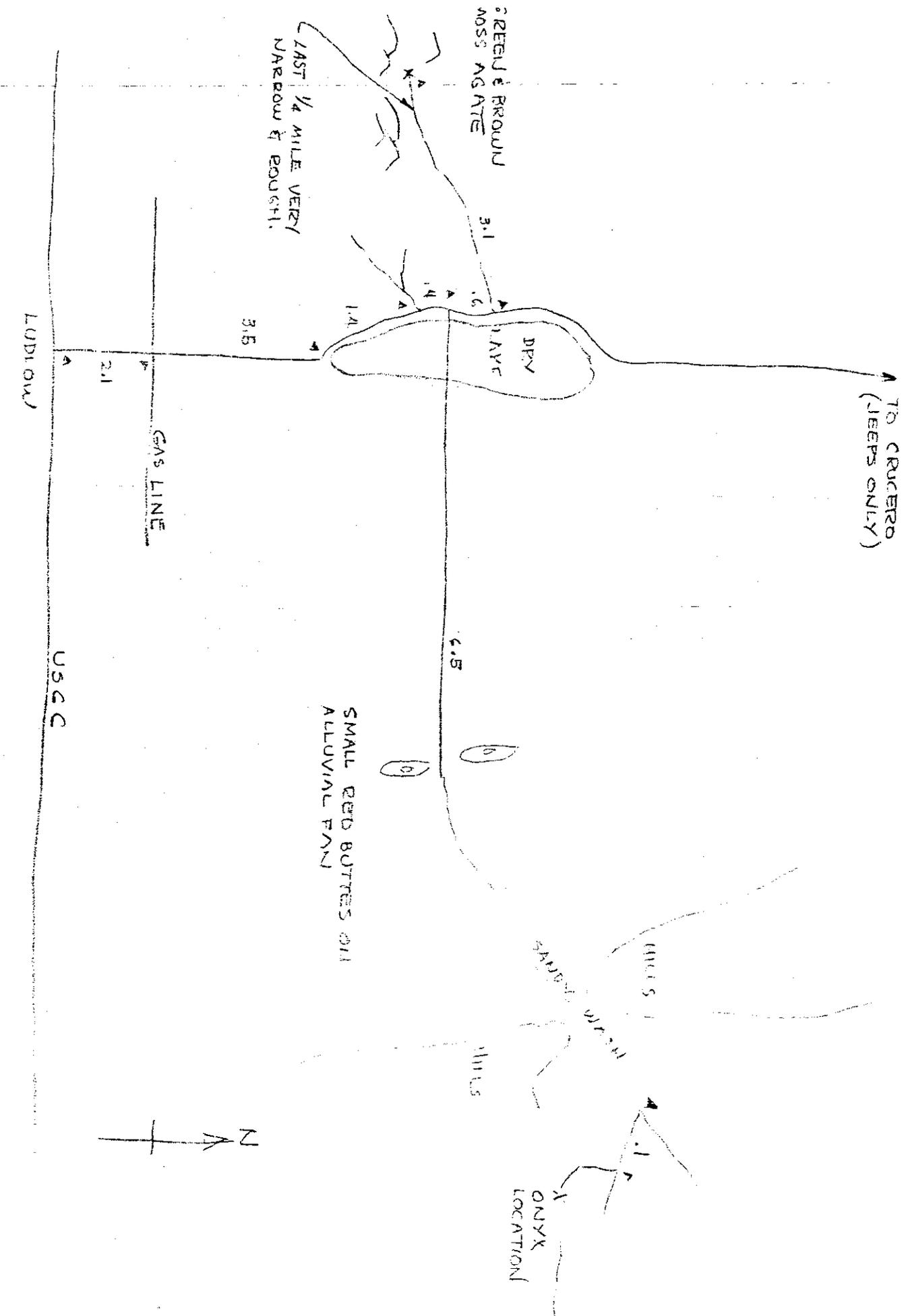
LUCERNE VALLEY



MAP 0173 B

(8)

LUDLOW



MAP 176 A

LUDLOW

FIELD TRIP VIEW 1 MINERAL QUARRY INC

LUDLOW - EAST END OF CADDY'S

ABOUT 15-20 MILES BY DRIVE CUT OFF

FROM FREDERICKS AVE & FOOTHILL FREEWAY

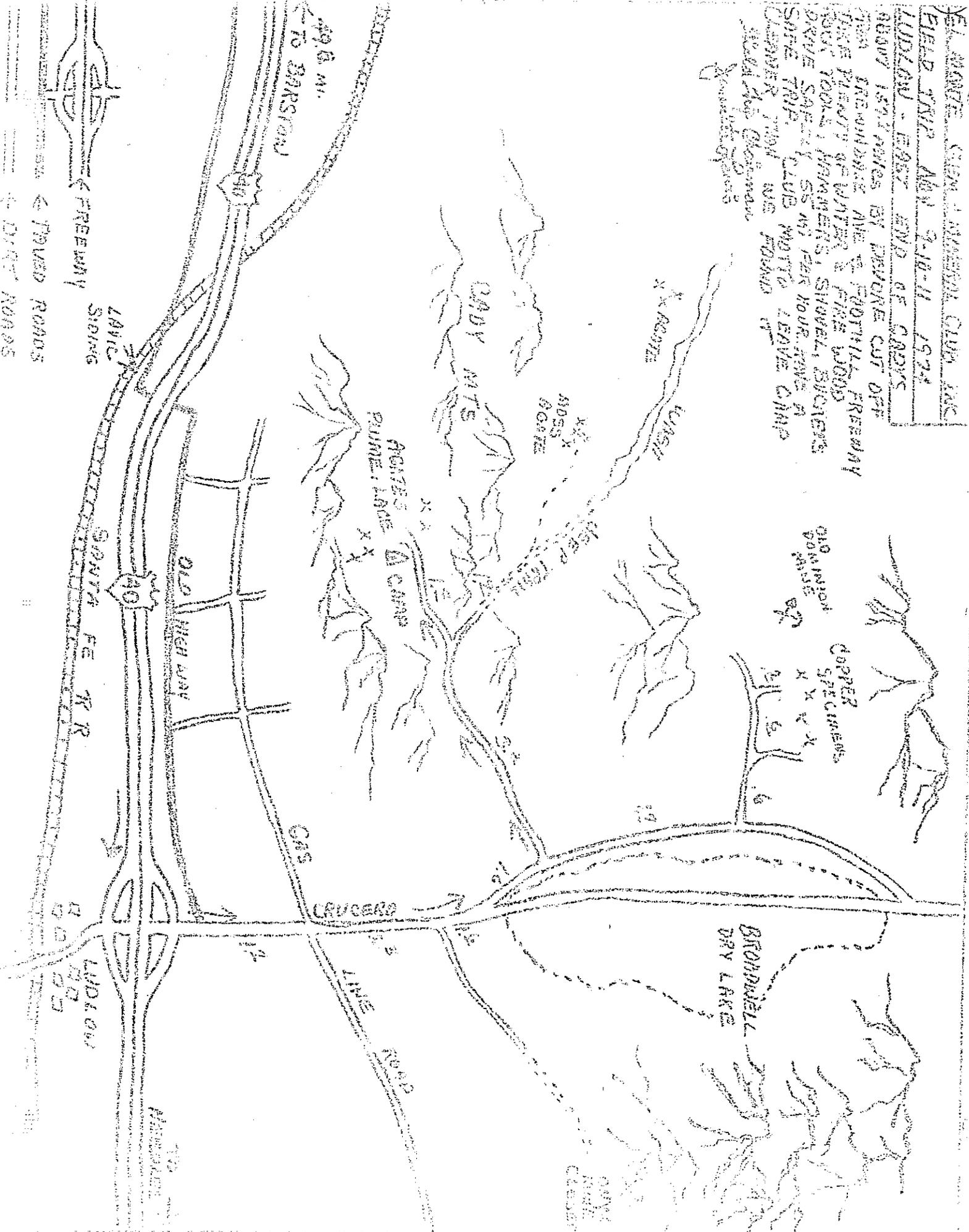
DRIVE SURELY SS W/ PER HOUR. HAVE A

SAFE TRIP. CLUB MOTO LEAVE CAMP

LEADER TRIP WAS FOUND W/

Lead by Chapman

James Chapman

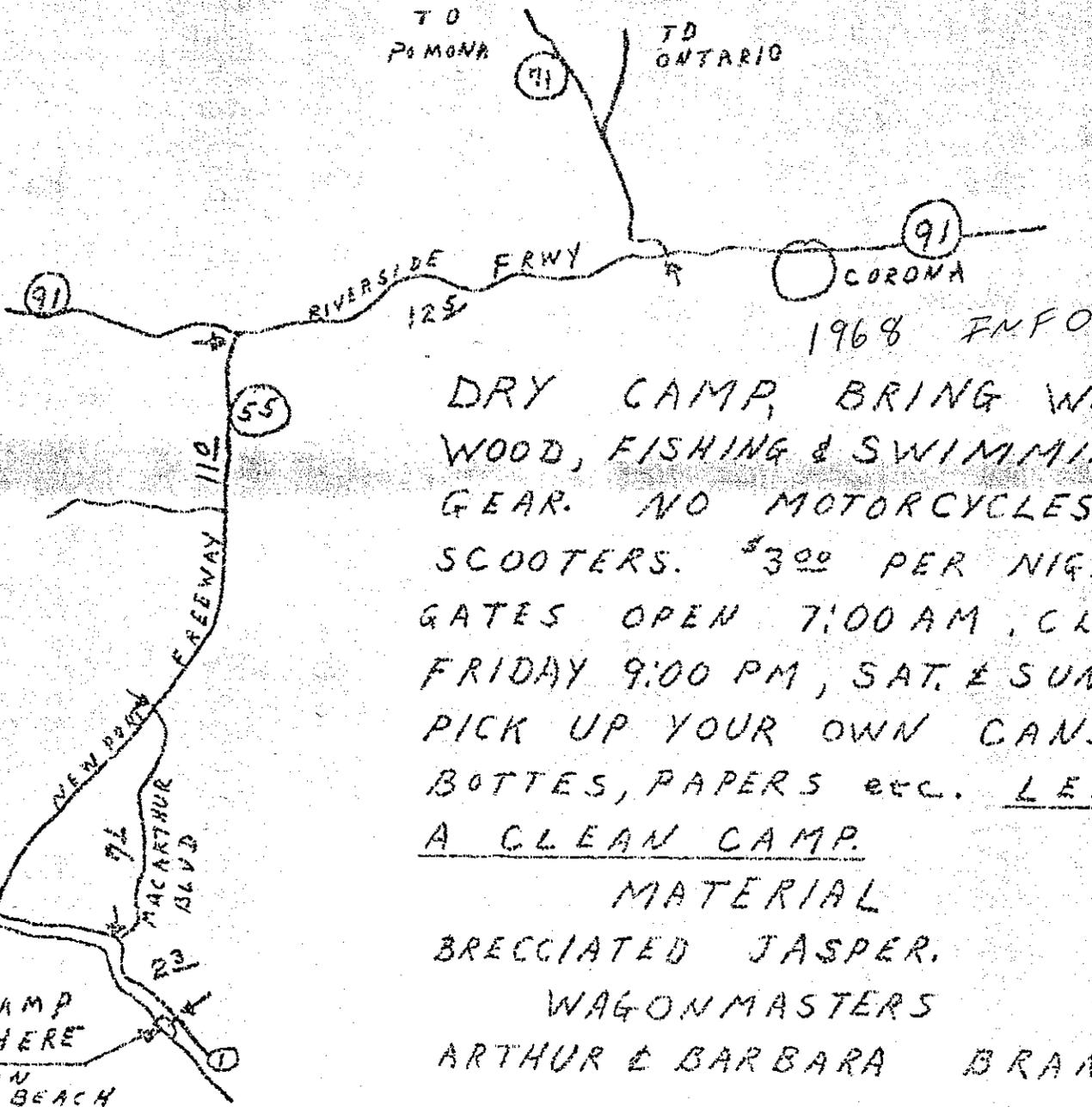


MAP 0176 B

RANCHO CERRITOS

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



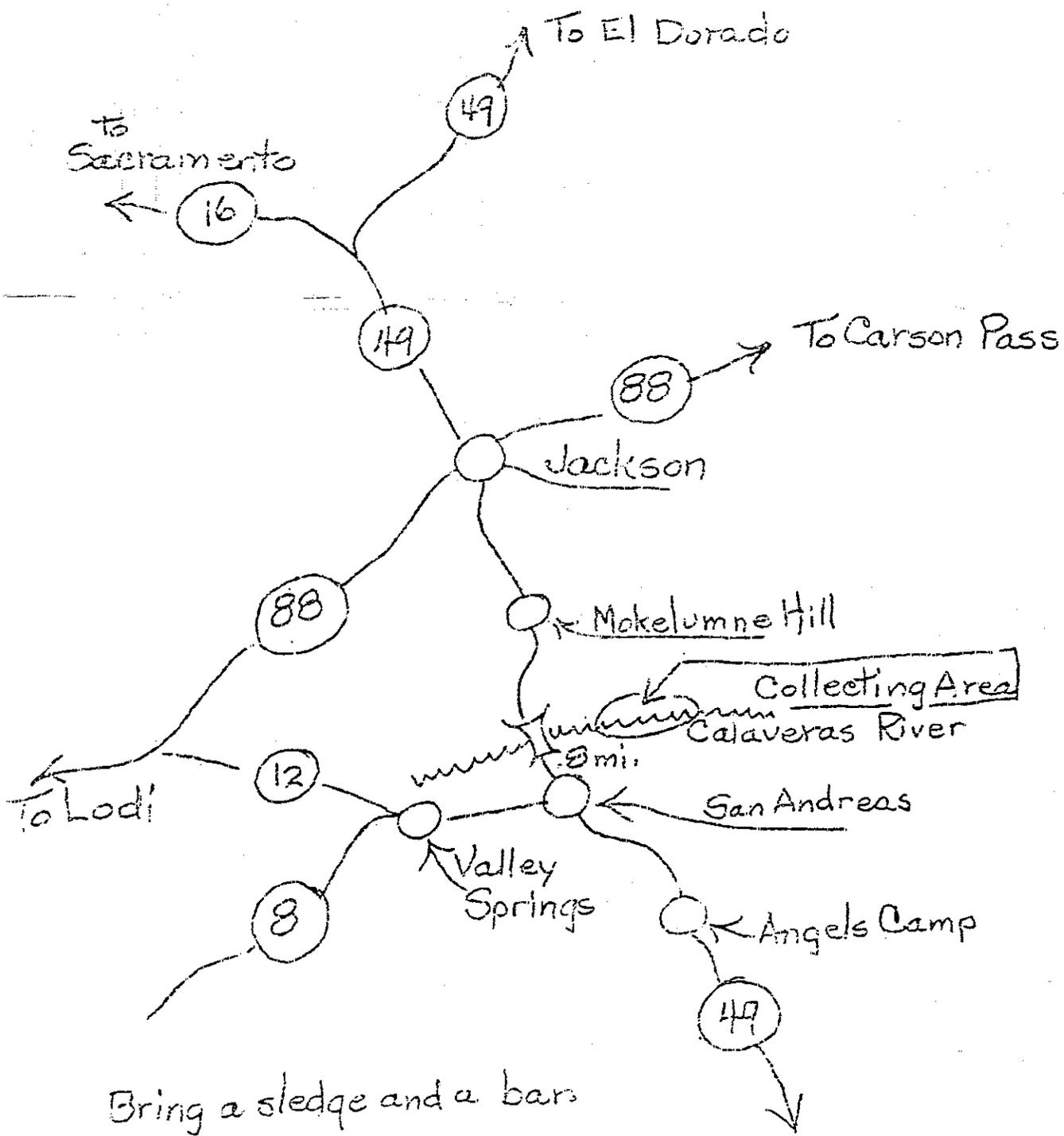
1968 INFO
DRY CAMP, BRING WATER,
WOOD, FISHING & SWIMMING
GEAR. NO MOTORCYCLES OR
SCOOTERS. \$300 PER NIGHT
GATES OPEN 7:00 AM, CLOSE
FRIDAY 9:00 PM, SAT. & SUN. 7:00 PM
PICK UP YOUR OWN CANS,
BOTTLES, PAPERS etc. LEAVE
A CLEAN CAMP.

MATERIAL
BRECCIATED JASPER.
WAGONMASTERS
ARTHUR & BARBARA BRANT

OCEAN

MAP 0200 A

"Birds Eye Serpentine"



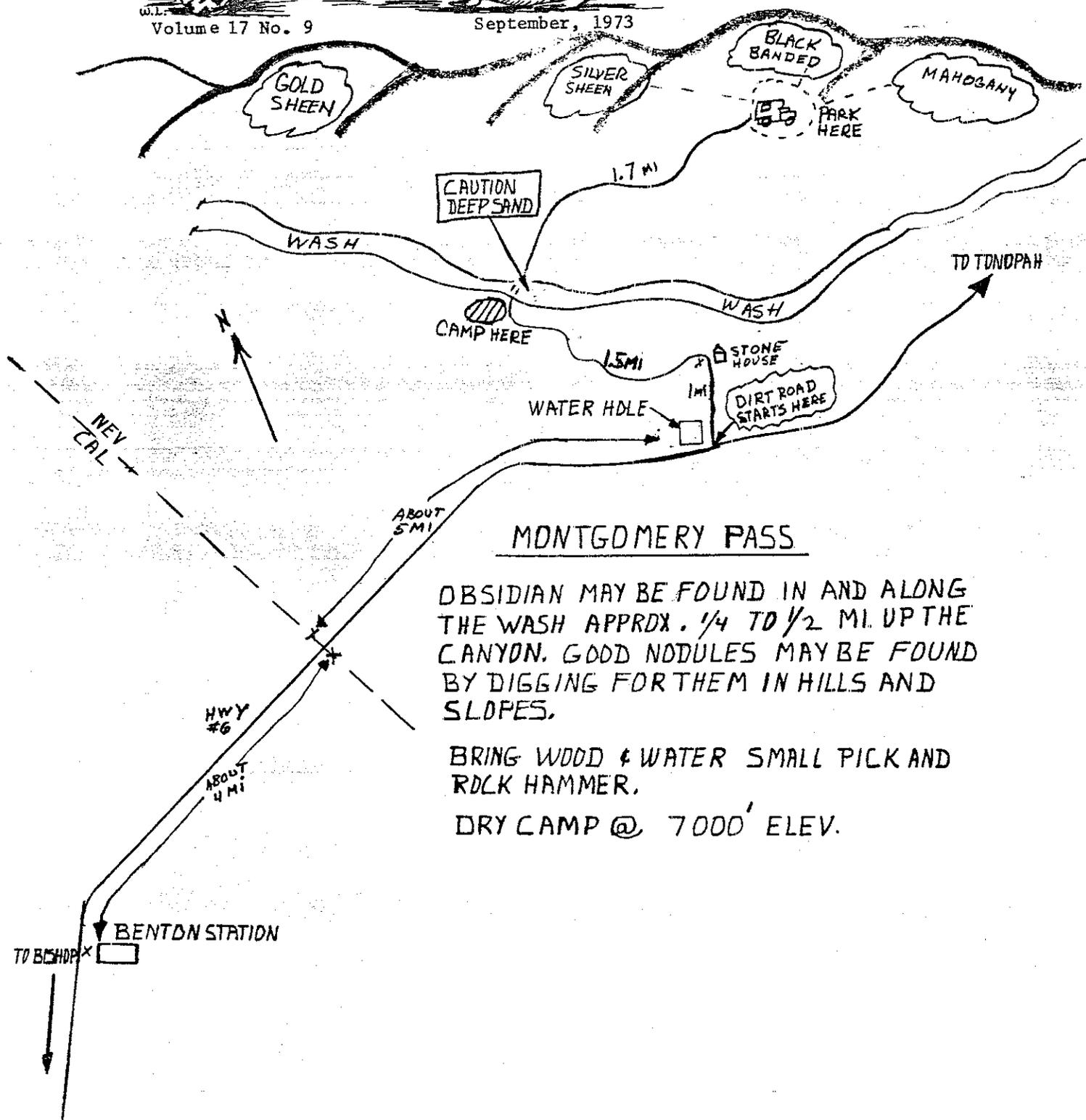
General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



W.L.
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.

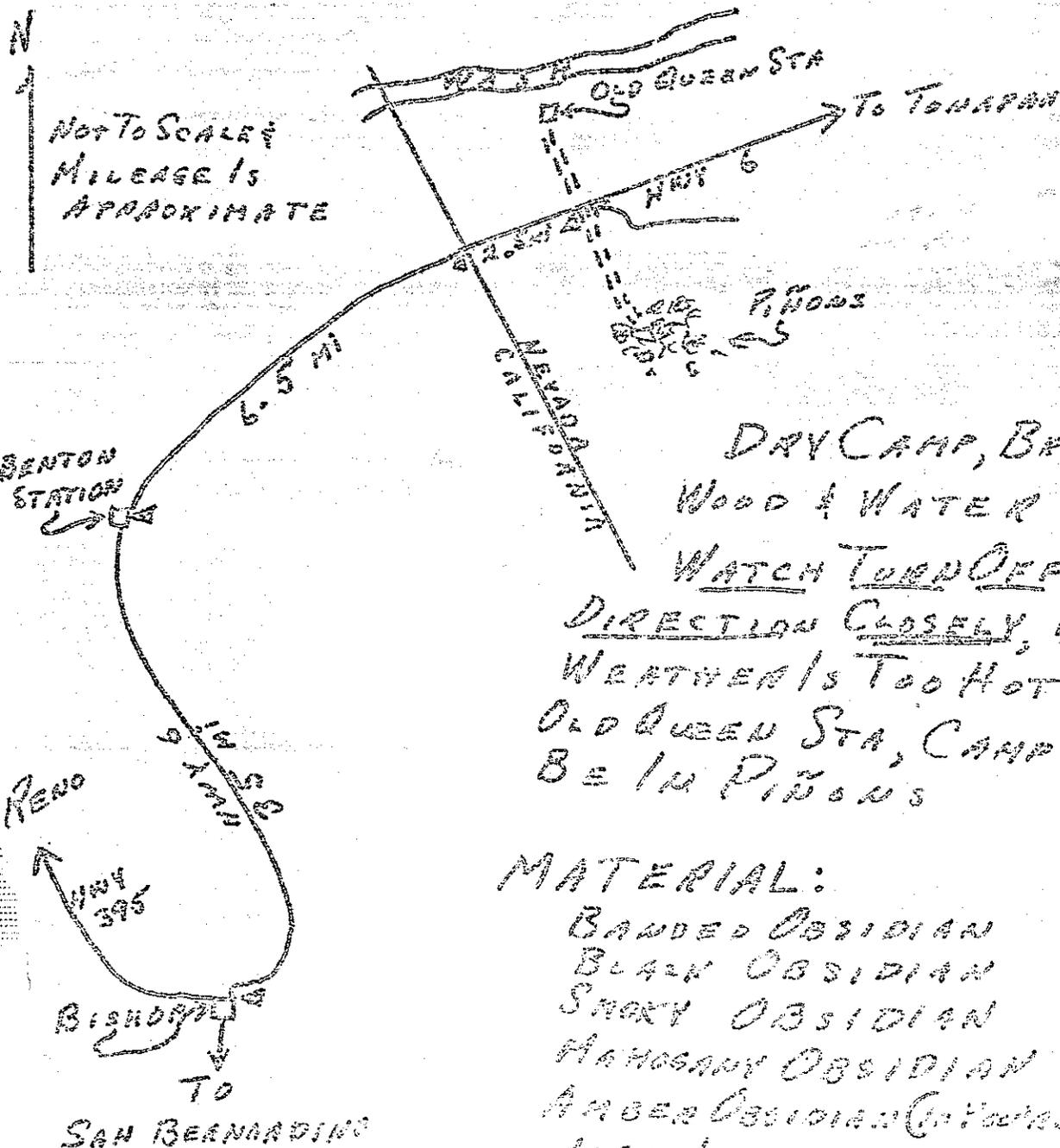
MAP 0210A

General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



MONT GOMERY PASS



MAP 0210C

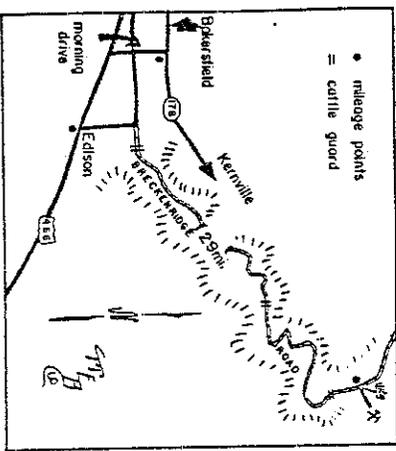
Mt. Breckenridge Rose Quartz

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.

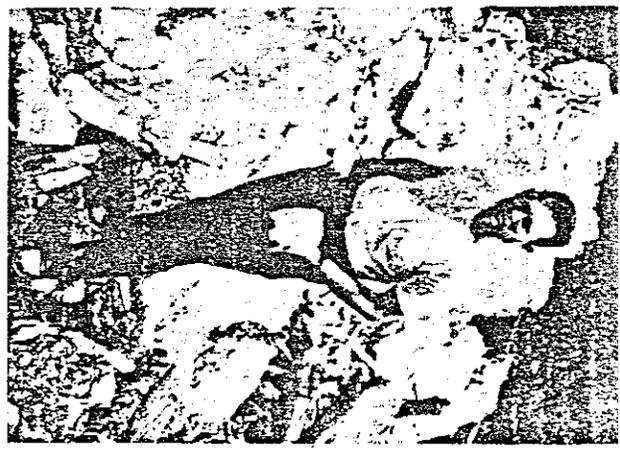
We found the material quite beautiful

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.

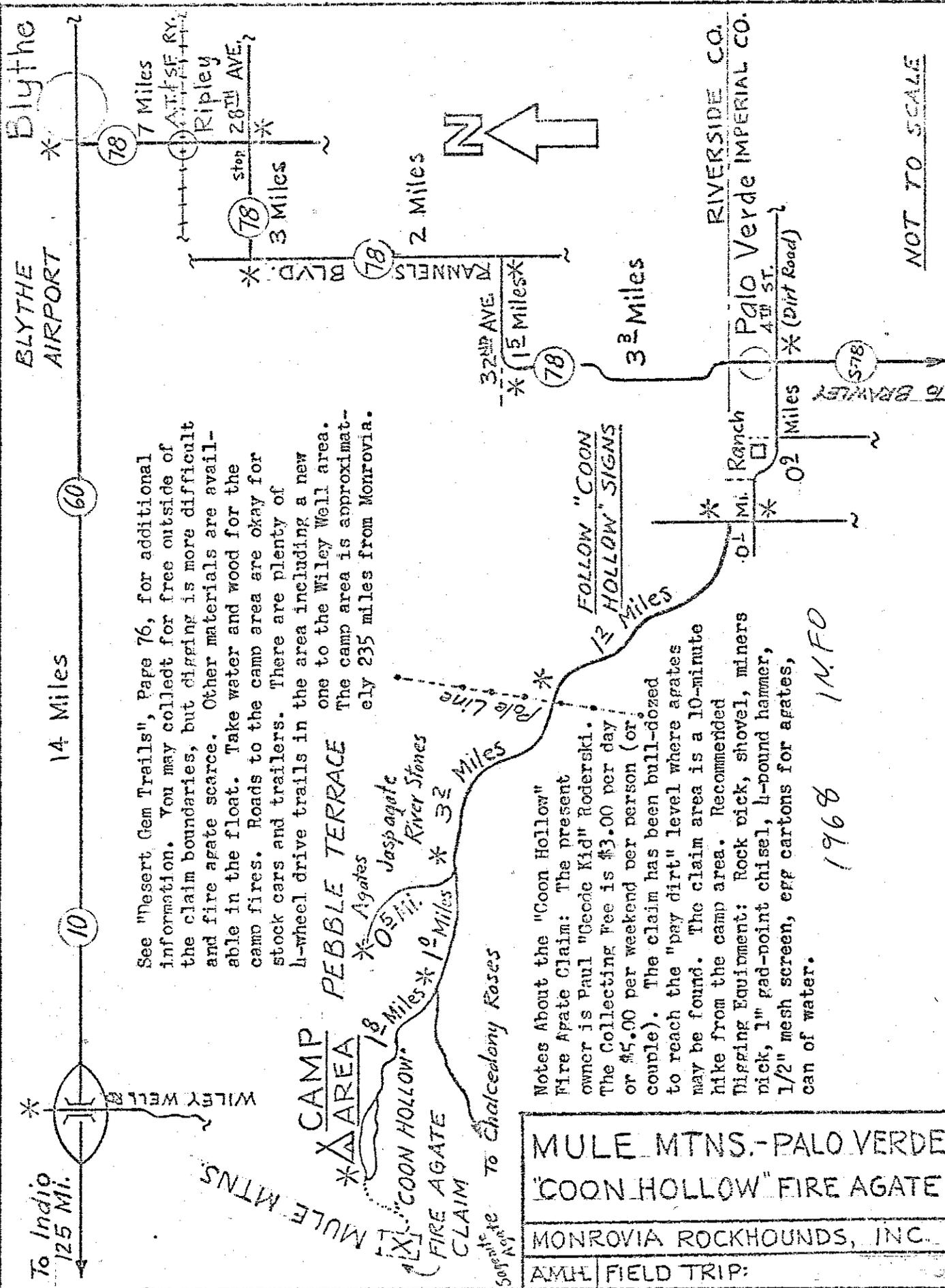
made industrial diamonds that can be used in metal bonded wheels, although the new stones are not yet on the market. GE describes the tiny diamonds as usually being single crystals in "blocky" shape, many of them having regular crystal faces. Colors range from light green to dark gray.

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

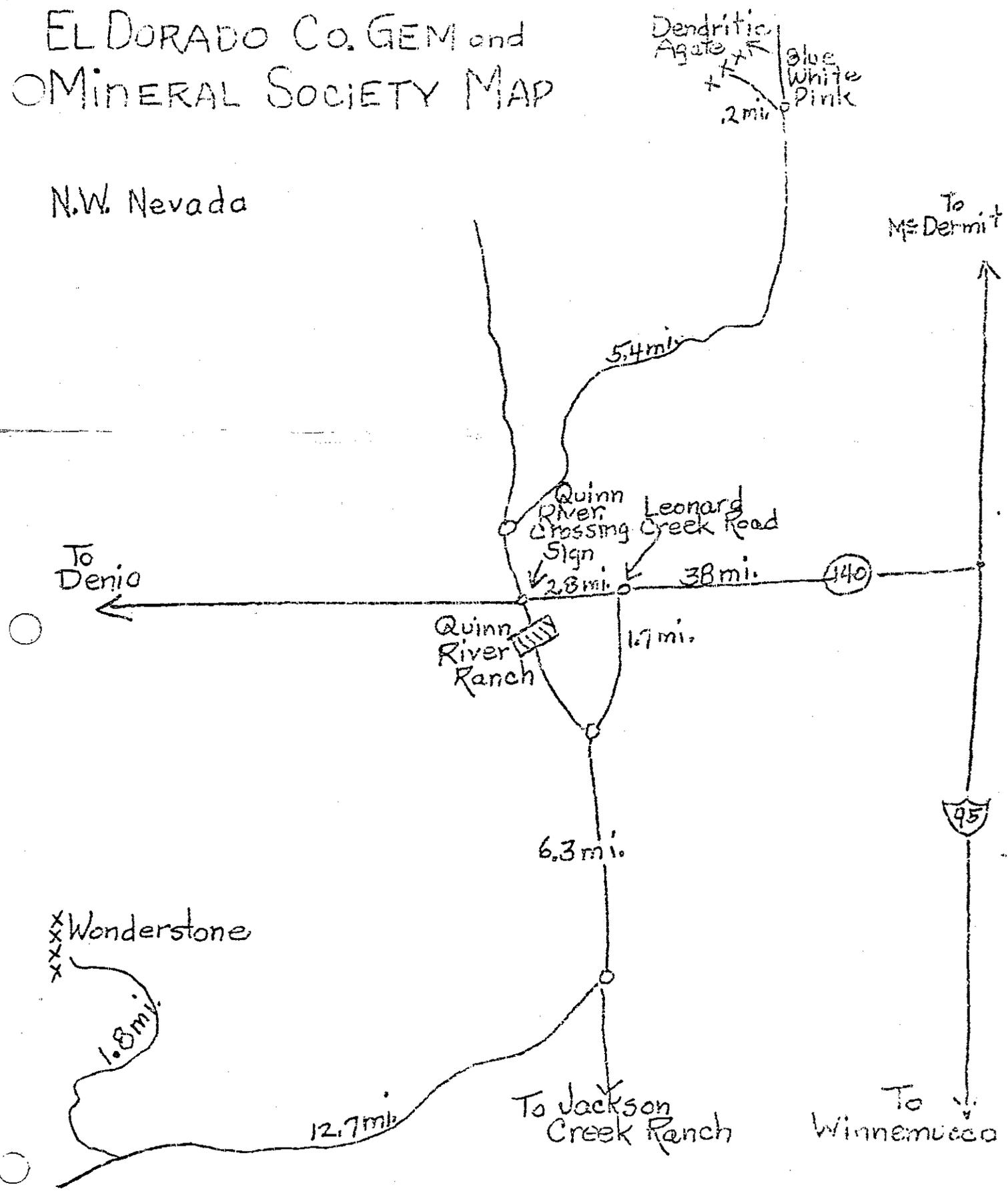
MULE MTNS. - PALO VERDE
 "COON HOLLOW" FIRE AGATE
 MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS, INC.
 AMH FIELD TRIP:

NOT TO SCALE

MAP 0216 A

EL DORADO Co. GEM and OMINERAL SOCIETY MAP

N.W. Nevada



MAP 0220A

General Dynamics



ROCKHOUSES FIELD TRIPS

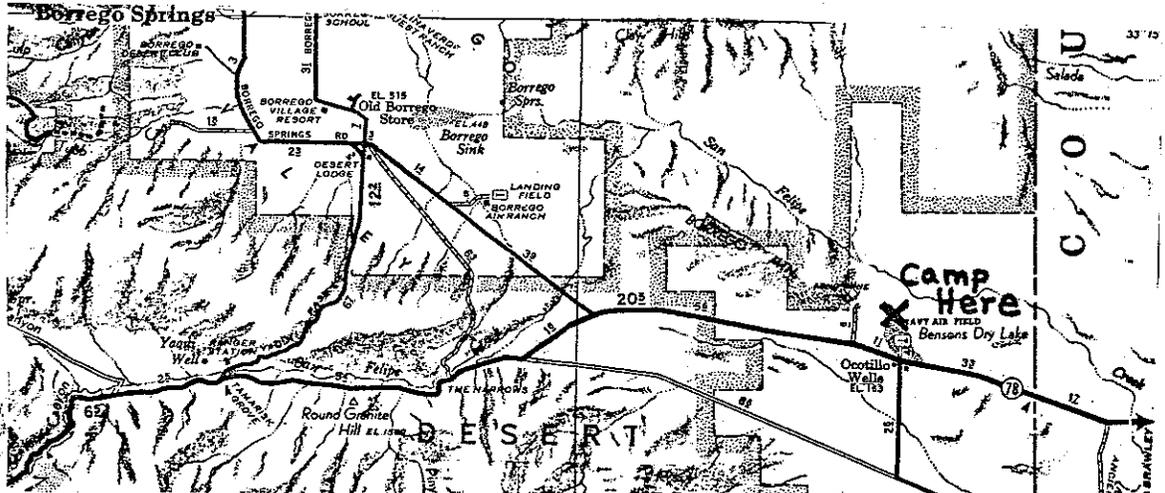
OCOTILLO WELLS



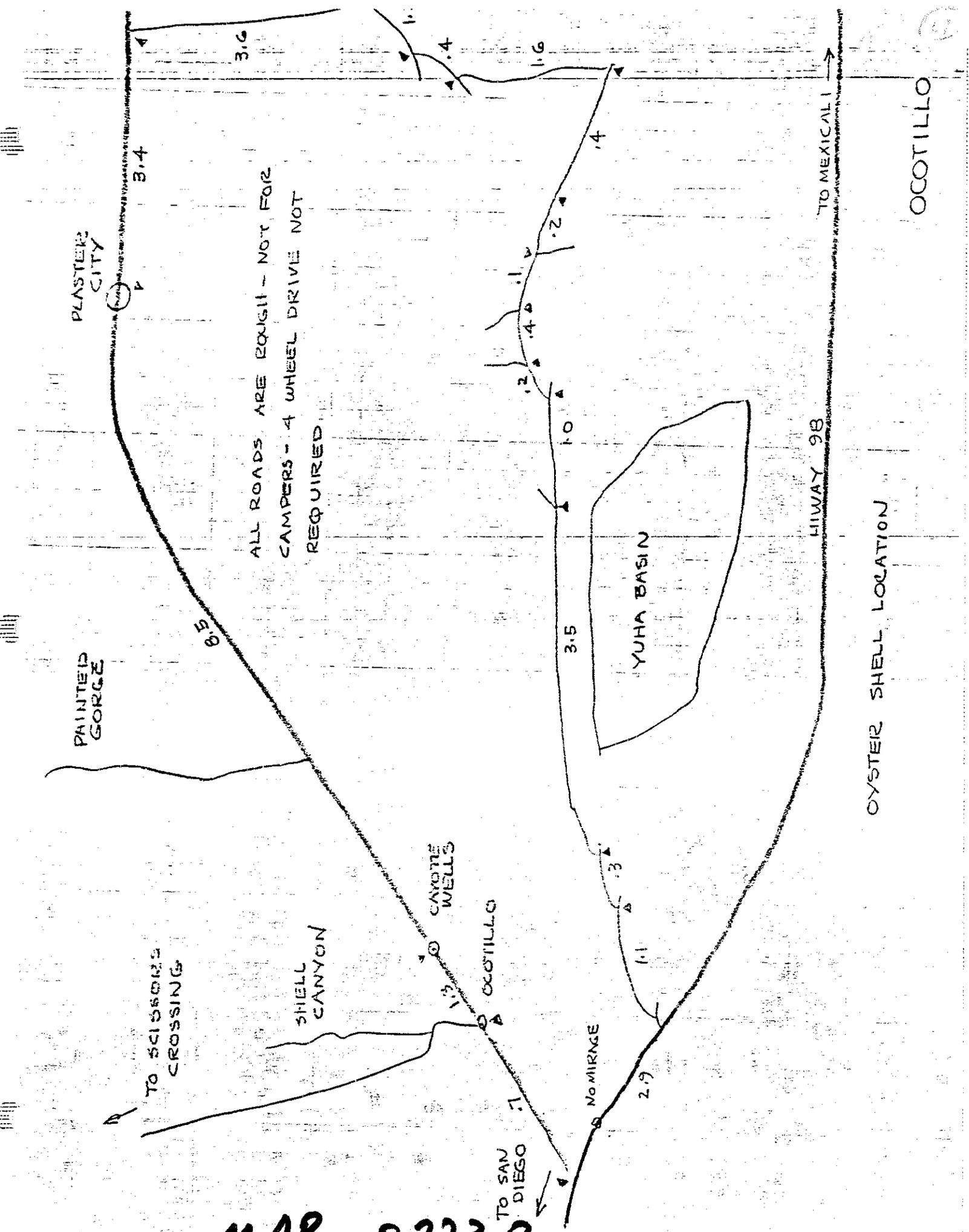
For petrified Wood and fossils.

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

OYSTER SHELL LOCATION

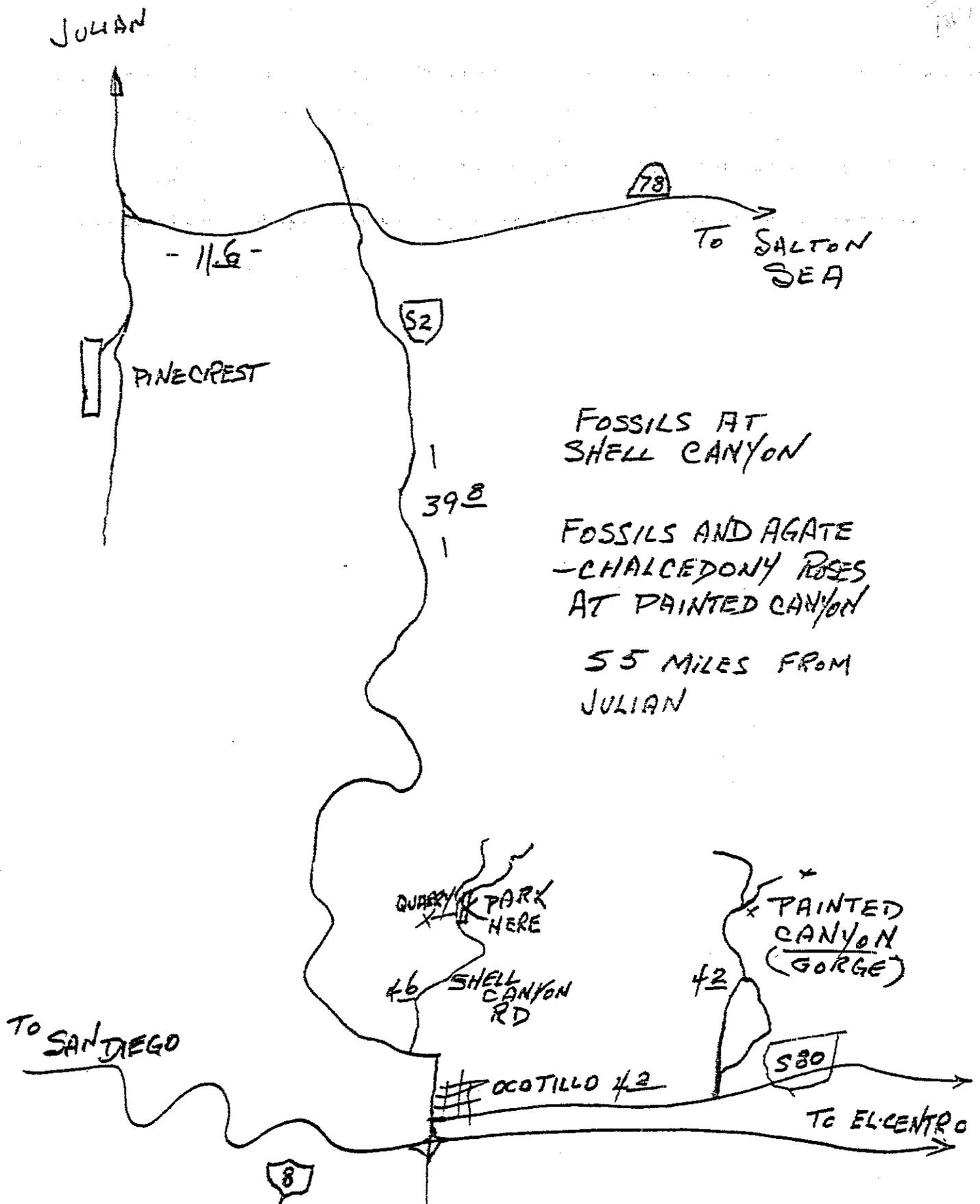
HIWAY 98

TO MEXICALI

TO SAN DIEGO

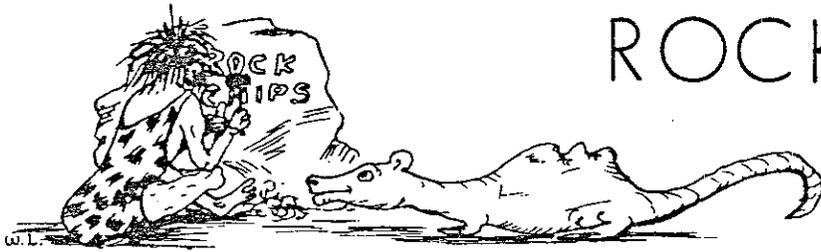
TO SCISSORS CROSSING

MAP 0223 B

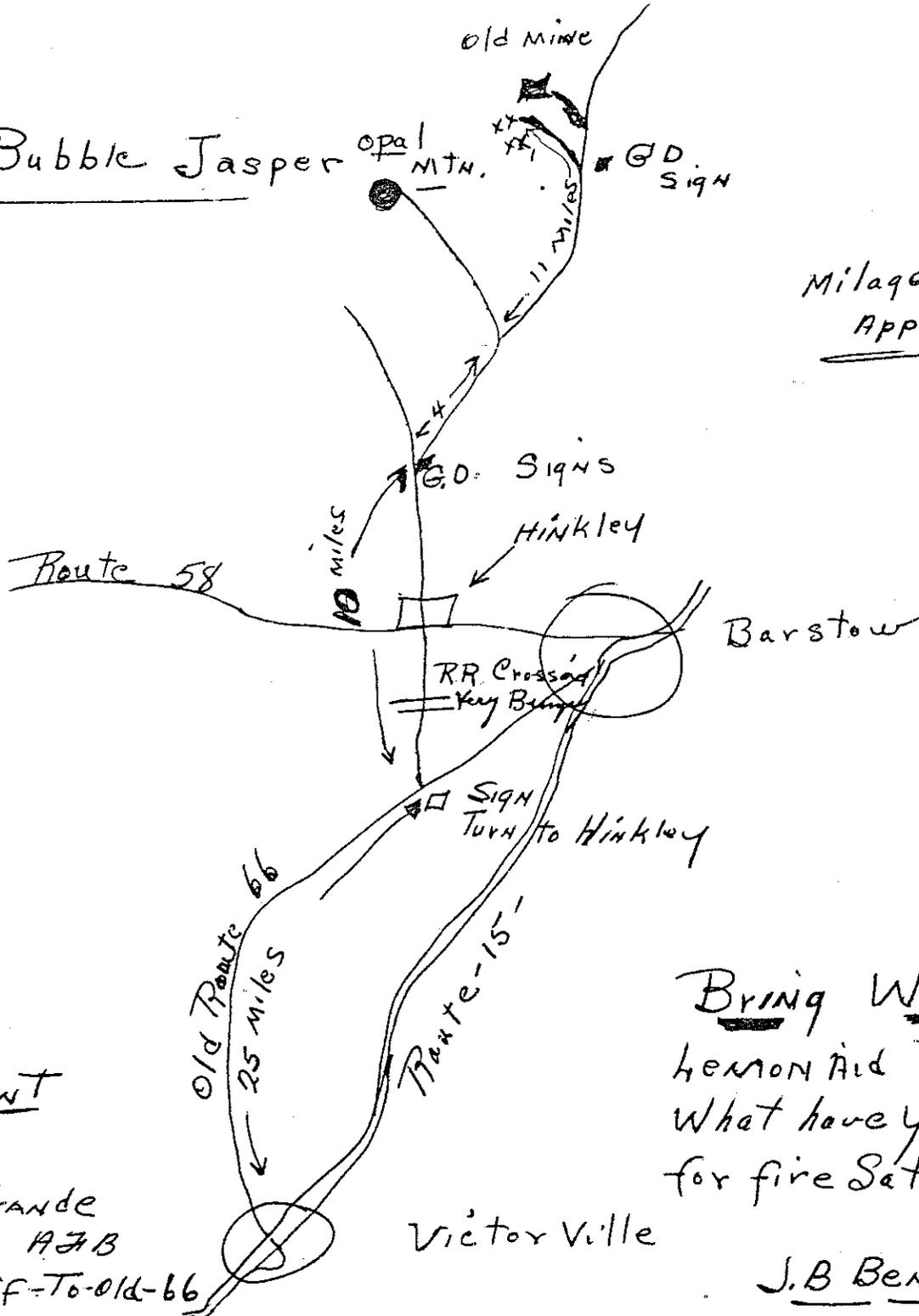


MAP 0223C

ROCK CHIPS



Soap Bubble Jasper



Milages are Approx

Important

OVE Grande
George A & B
Turn-off-To-old-66

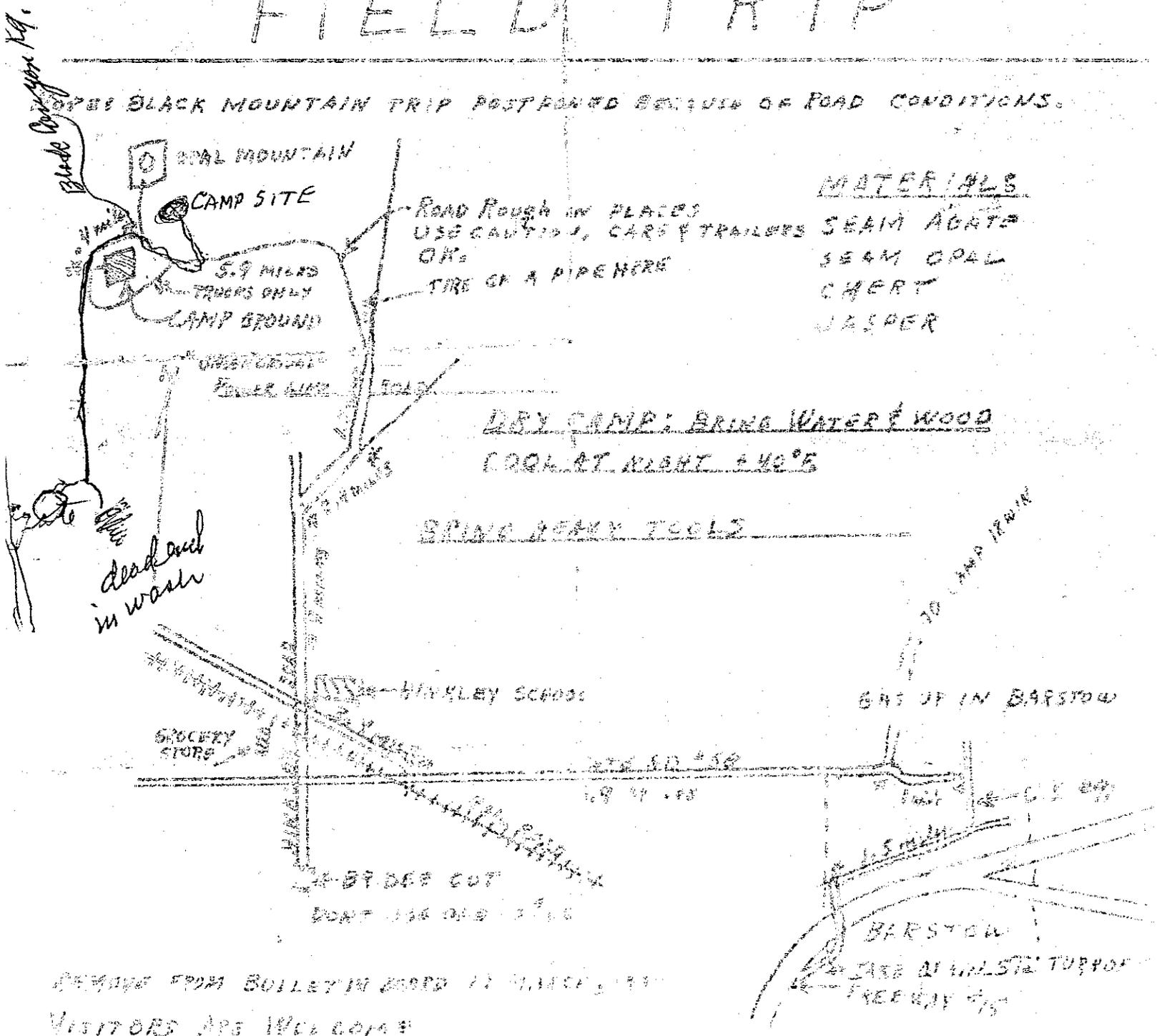
Bring Wood
Lemon Aid Pop Corn
What have you
for fire Saturday Nite

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 40°E

BRING HEAVY TOOLS

GROUP UP IN BARSTOW

REMOVE FROM BULLETIN BOARD 17 MARCH 1958

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

MAP 0226B

Rockhound & Gold Panners Guide

OROVILLE AREA

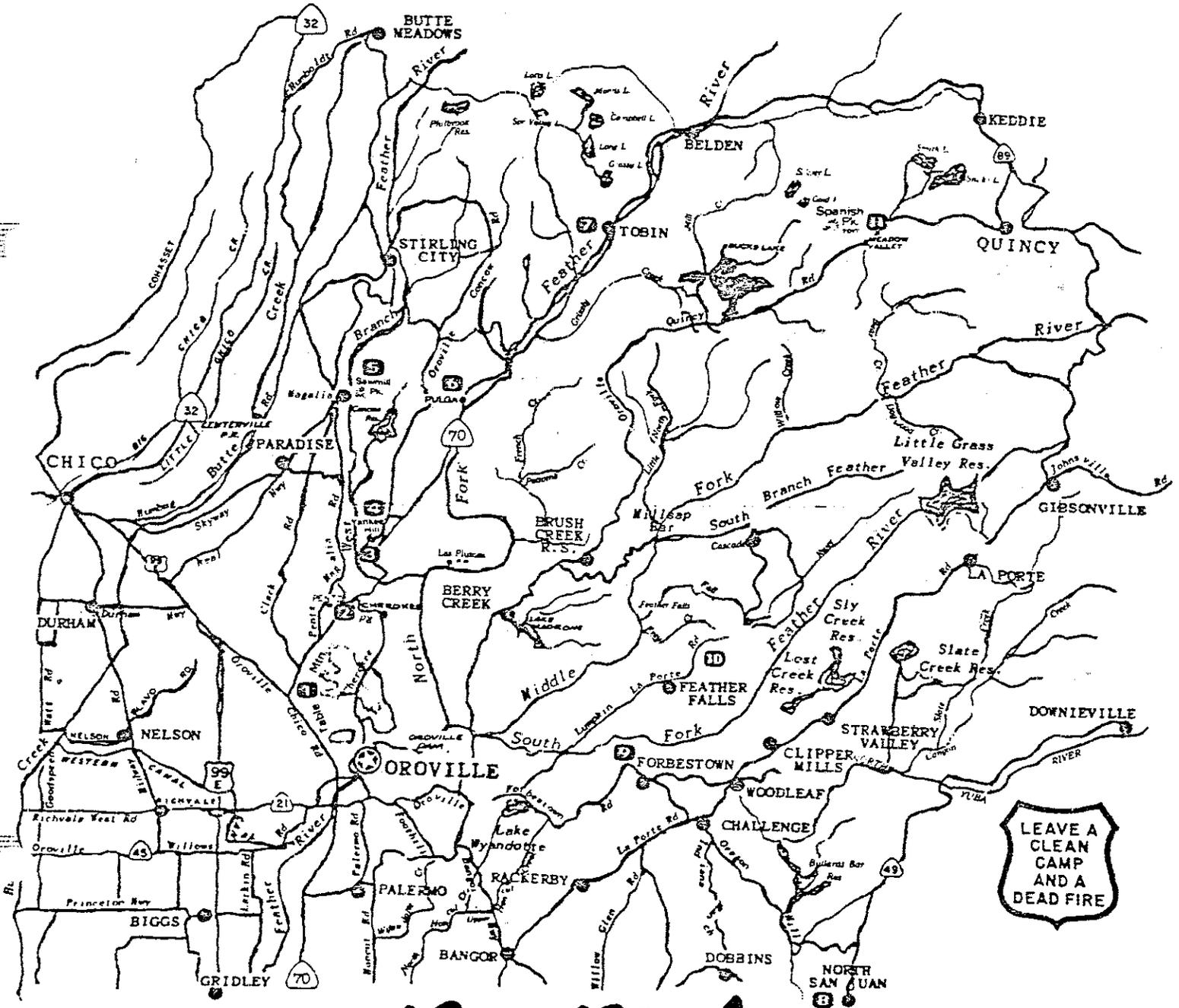
Courtesy - Oroville Area Chamber of Commerce, Oroville Inn



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)



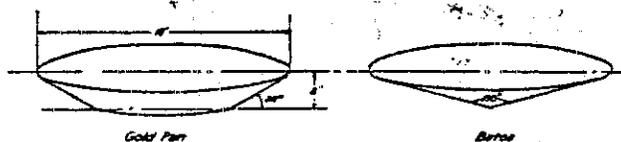
MAP 0230 A

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.

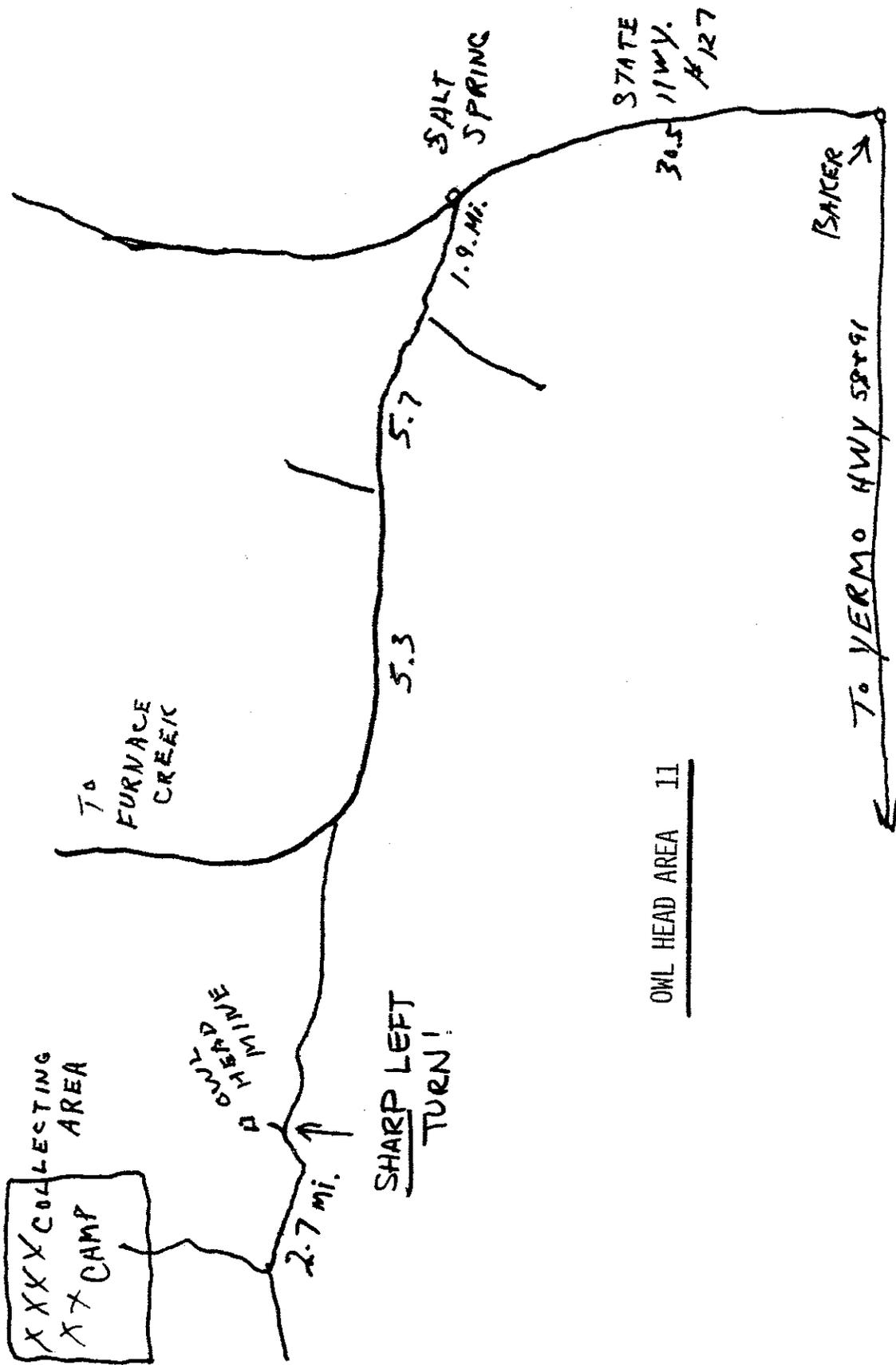
GEMS AND MINERALS IN THE OROVILLE AREA

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION OF CORRESPONDING NUMBERED AREAS ON MAP

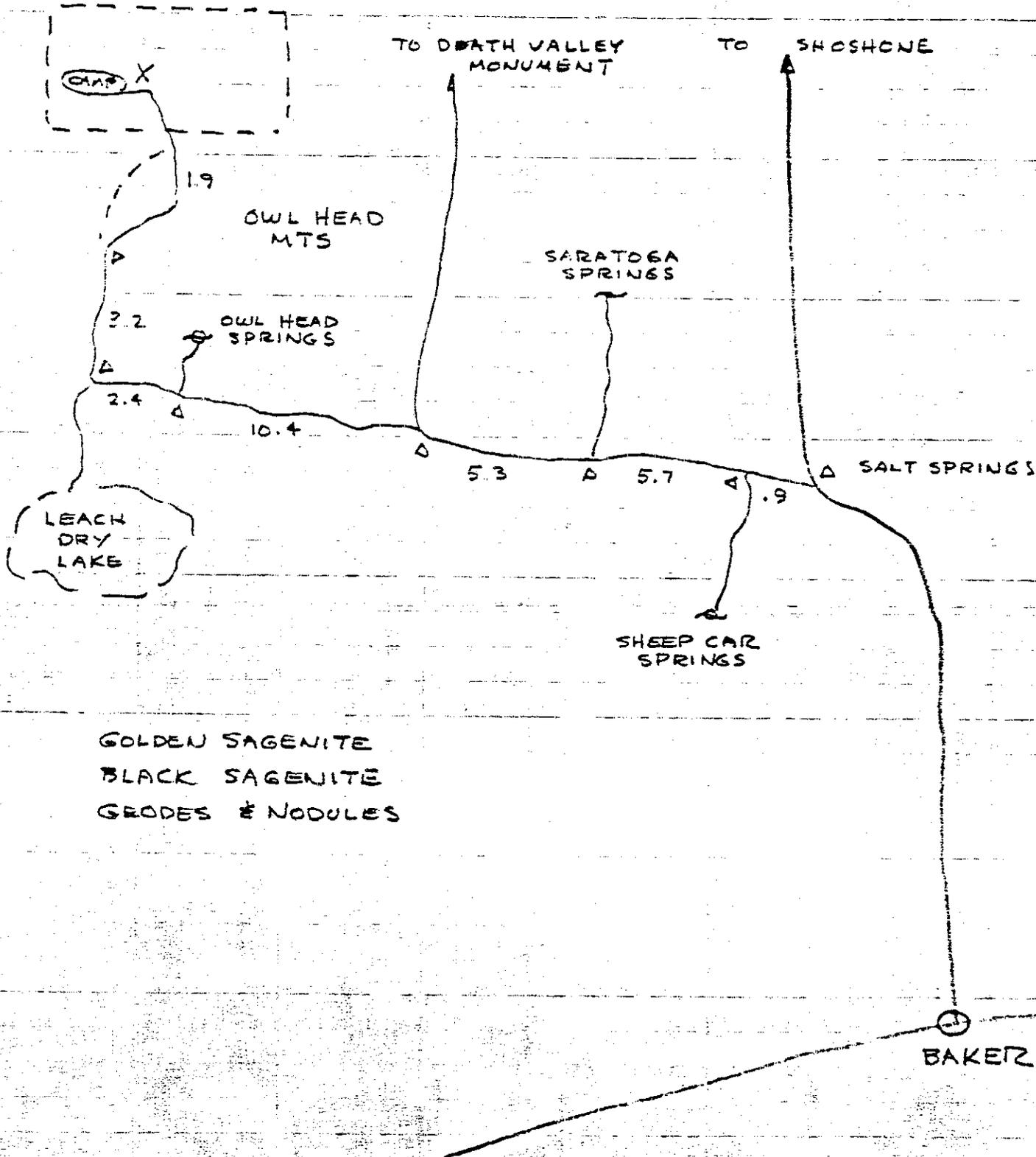
- ① TABLE MOUNTAIN AREA - Table Mountain Agate in valleys and niches, takes high polish. Wood agate (Not precious).
- ② PENTZ AND CHEROKEE AREA - Green quartz, Red jasper, agate, Quartz crystals, Diamonds.
- ③ NELSON BAR AREA - Idocrase, Jasper.
- ④ YANKEE HILL AREA - Diamonds, Gold.
- ⑤ SAWMILL PEAK 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



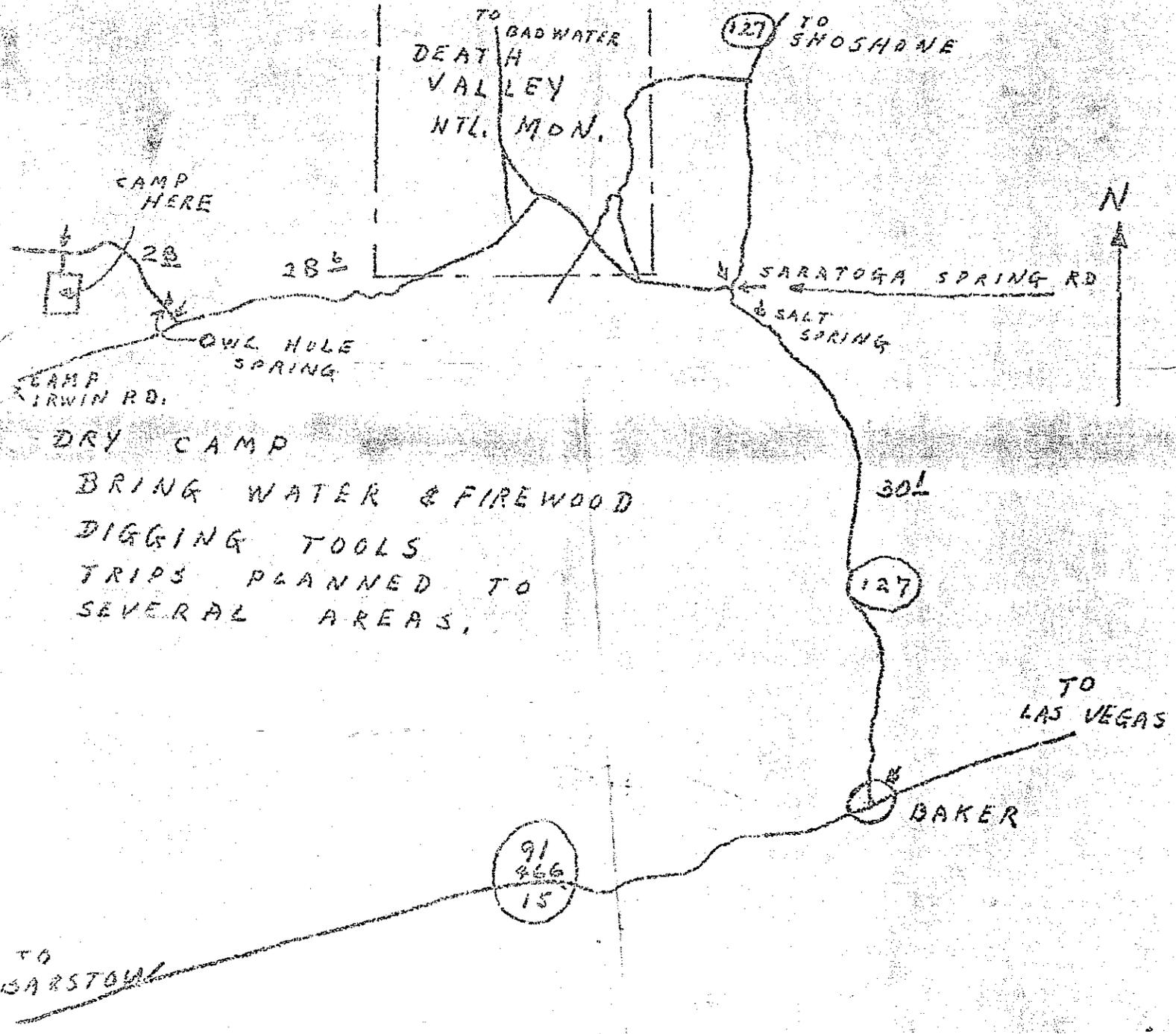
GOLDEN SAGENITE
 OWL HEAD SPRINGS CALIF.

MAP 0233B

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

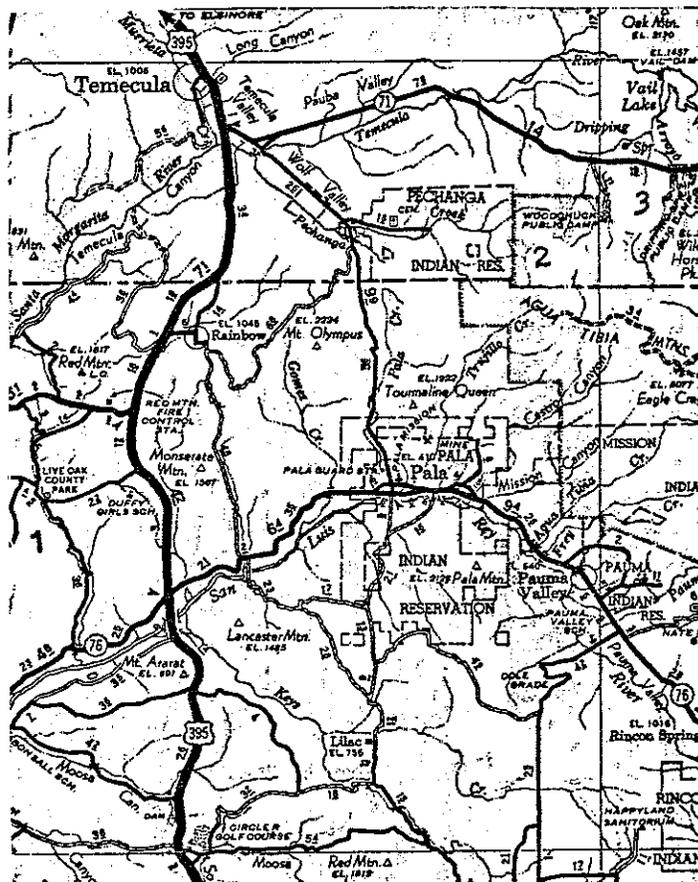
LEPIDOLITE

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

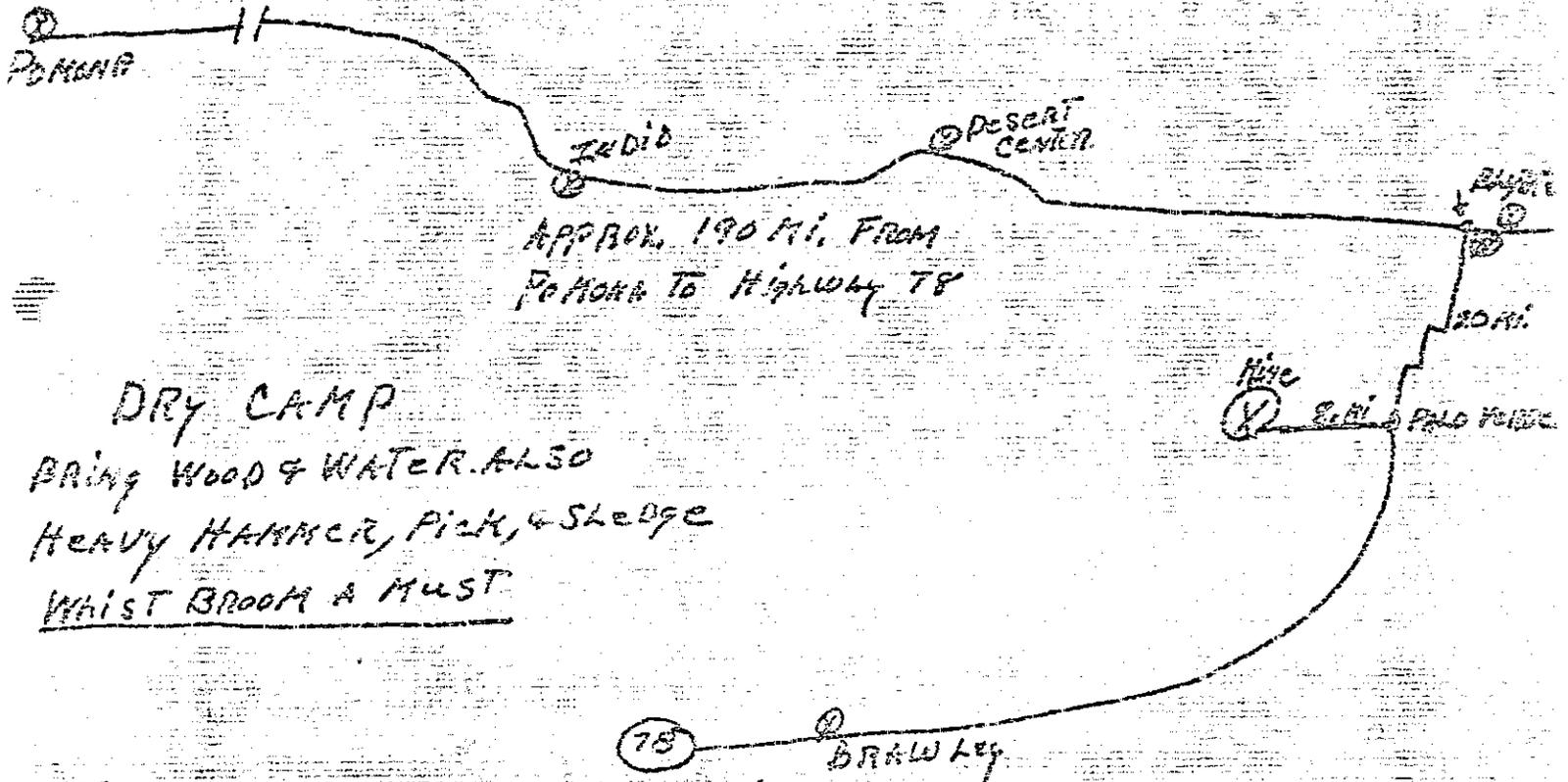
MAP 0236A

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.

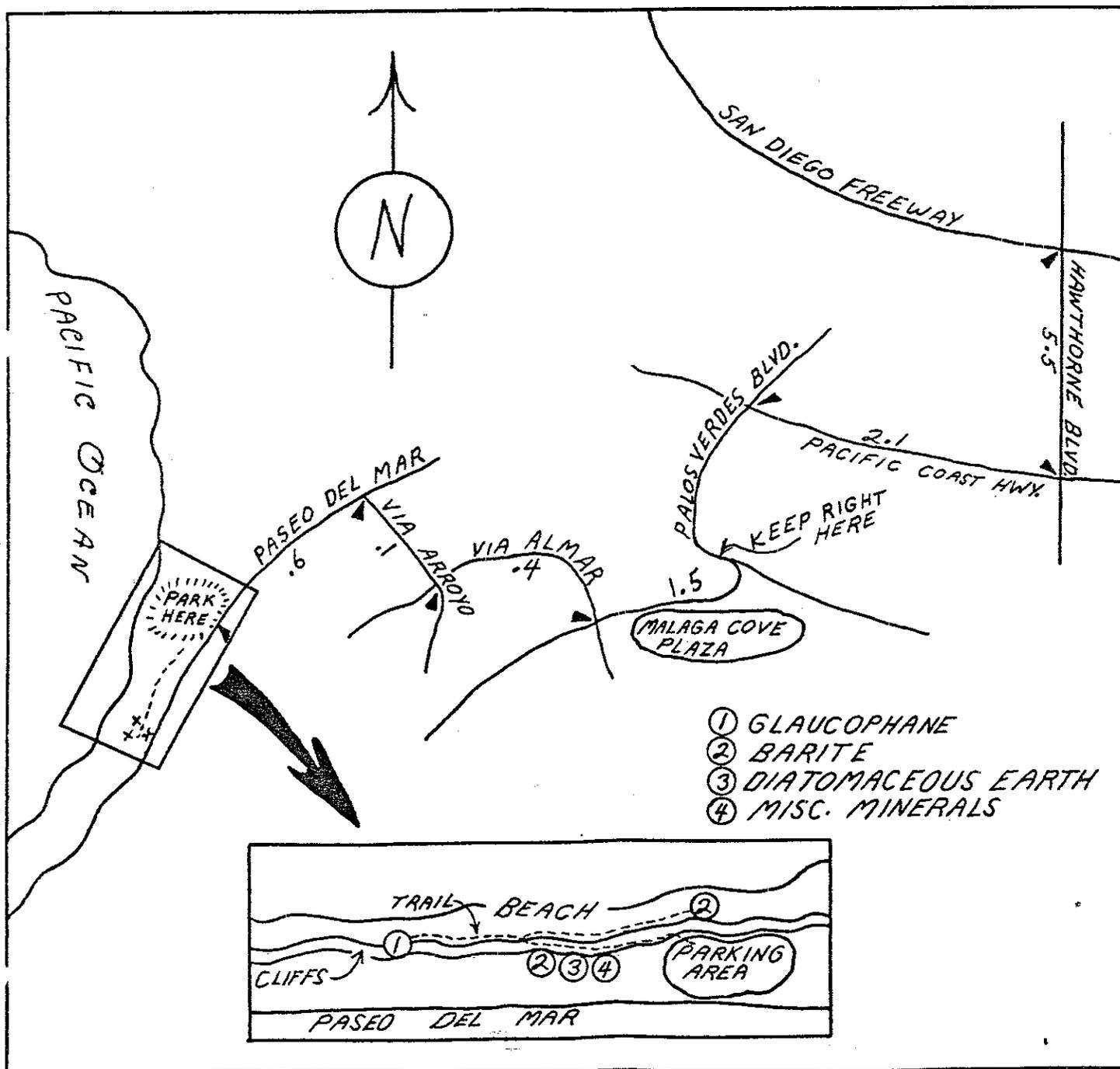
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick, chisels, sledge hammer (if you wish to break the boulders of glaucophane), paper to wrap crystals.

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 0240 B

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

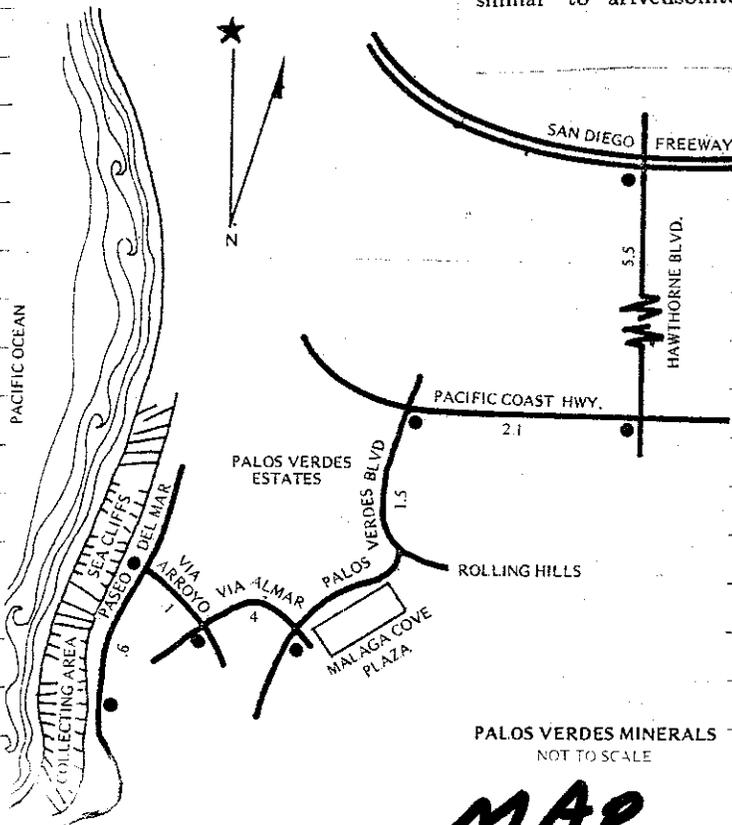
other sodium-rich amphiboles. In other words, it's a rock-forming mineral, associated with rocks poor in silica, such as nepheline syenites. It is vitreous or glassy in luster, translucent, deep green to black (the name glaucophane is from the Greek "to appear greenish blue"), hardness 6-6½, specific 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.



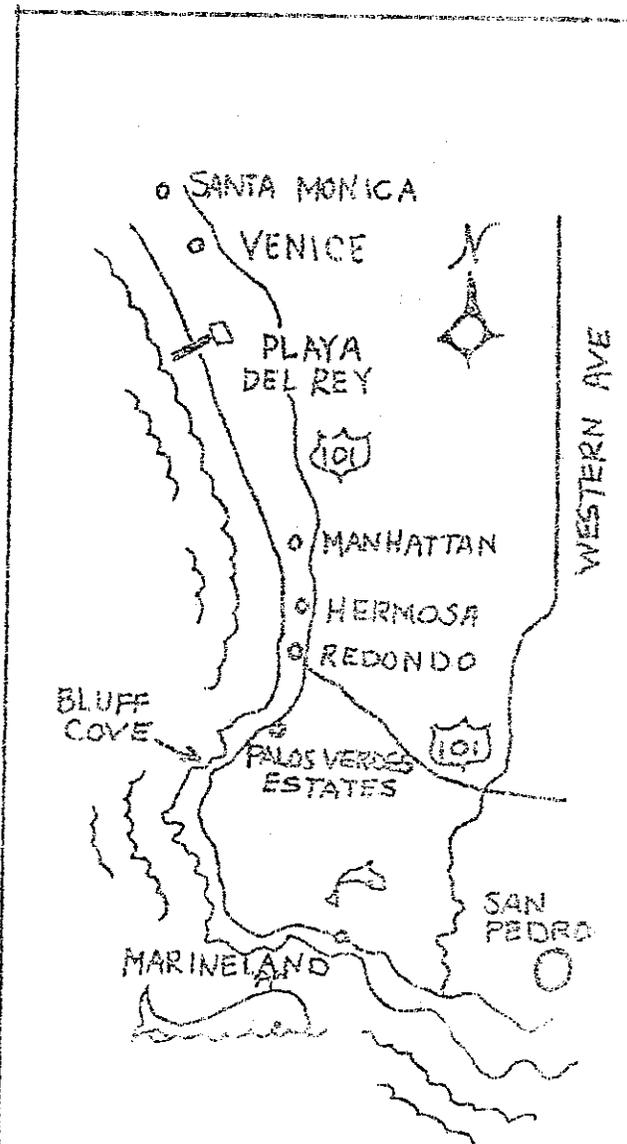
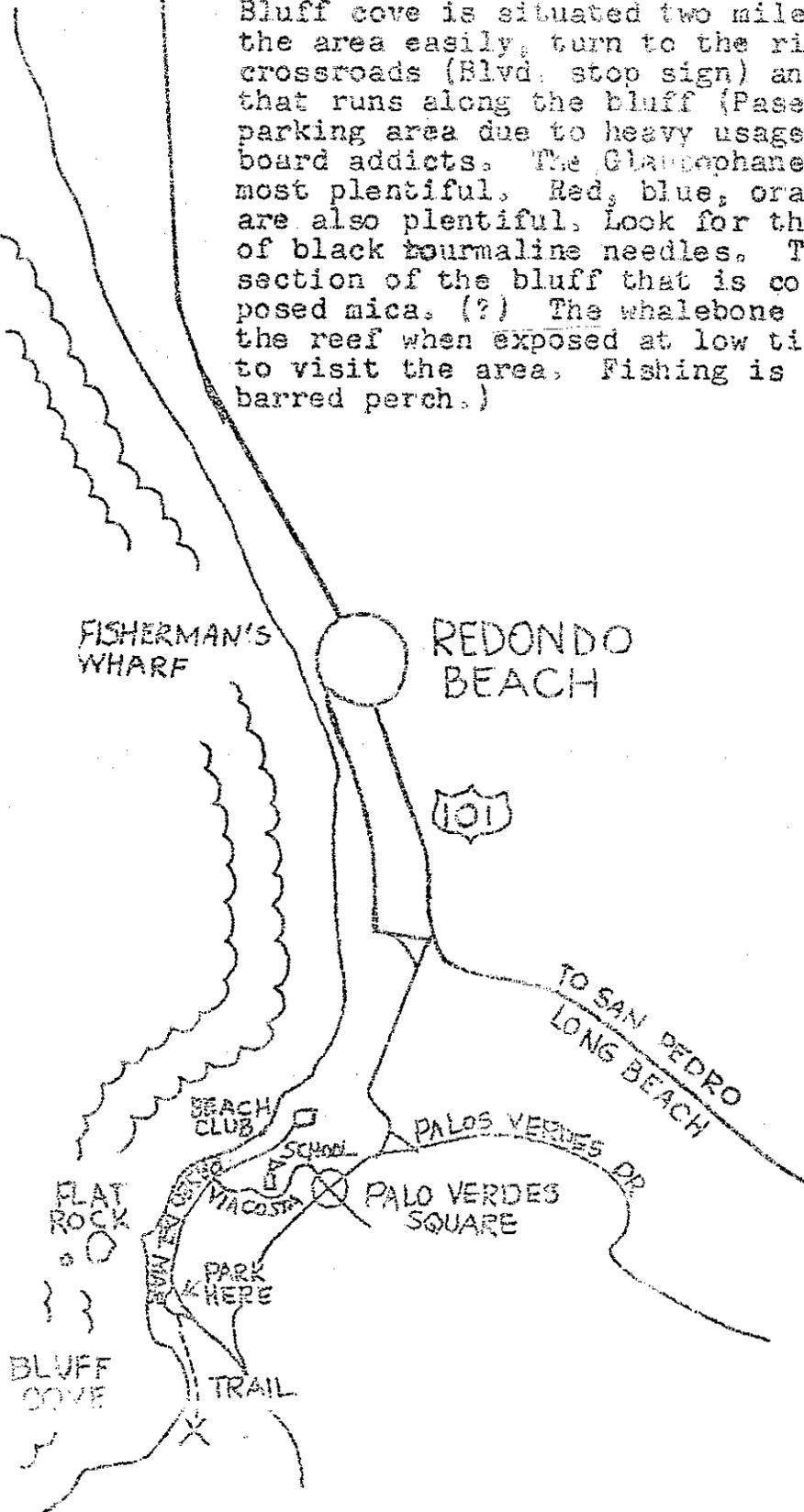
MAP 0240D

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.

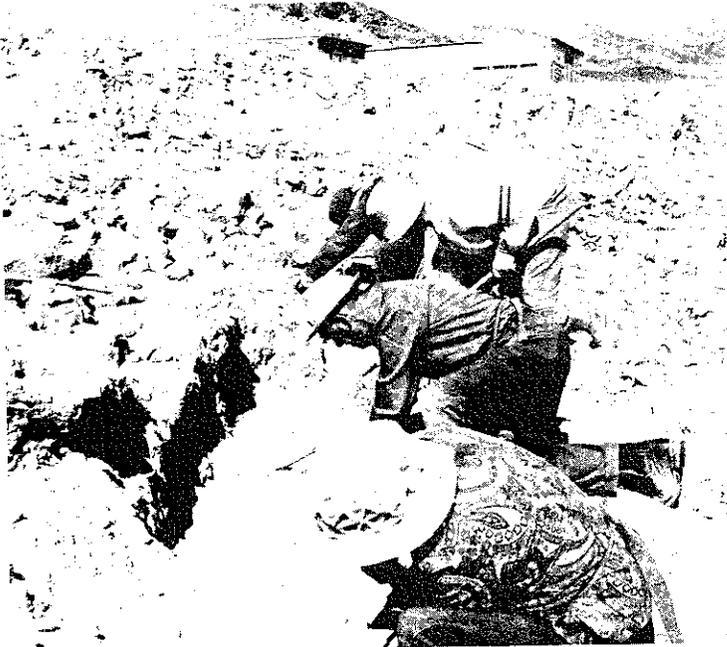
Bluff cove is situated two miles south of Redondo Beach. To find the area easily, turn to the right at the Palos Verdes Square crossroads (Blvd. stop sign) and wind down the hill to the road that runs along the bluff (Paseo del Mar). You can't miss the parking area due to heavy usage by (lobster) skin 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.

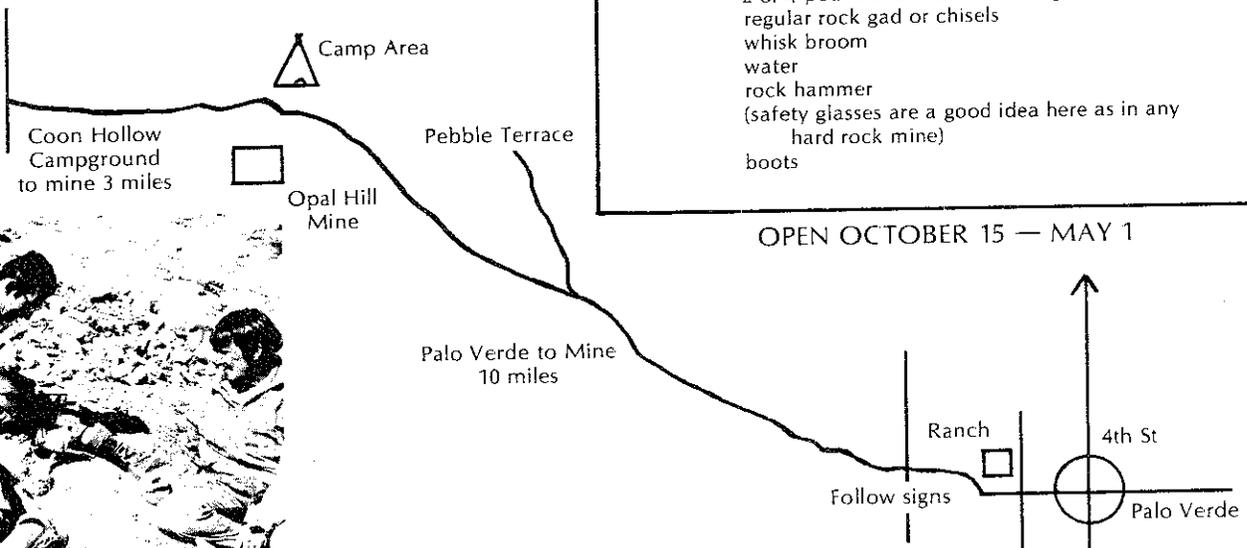
If you come for hard rock mining, come prepared. Here is a suggested list of the minimum items needed:

- 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

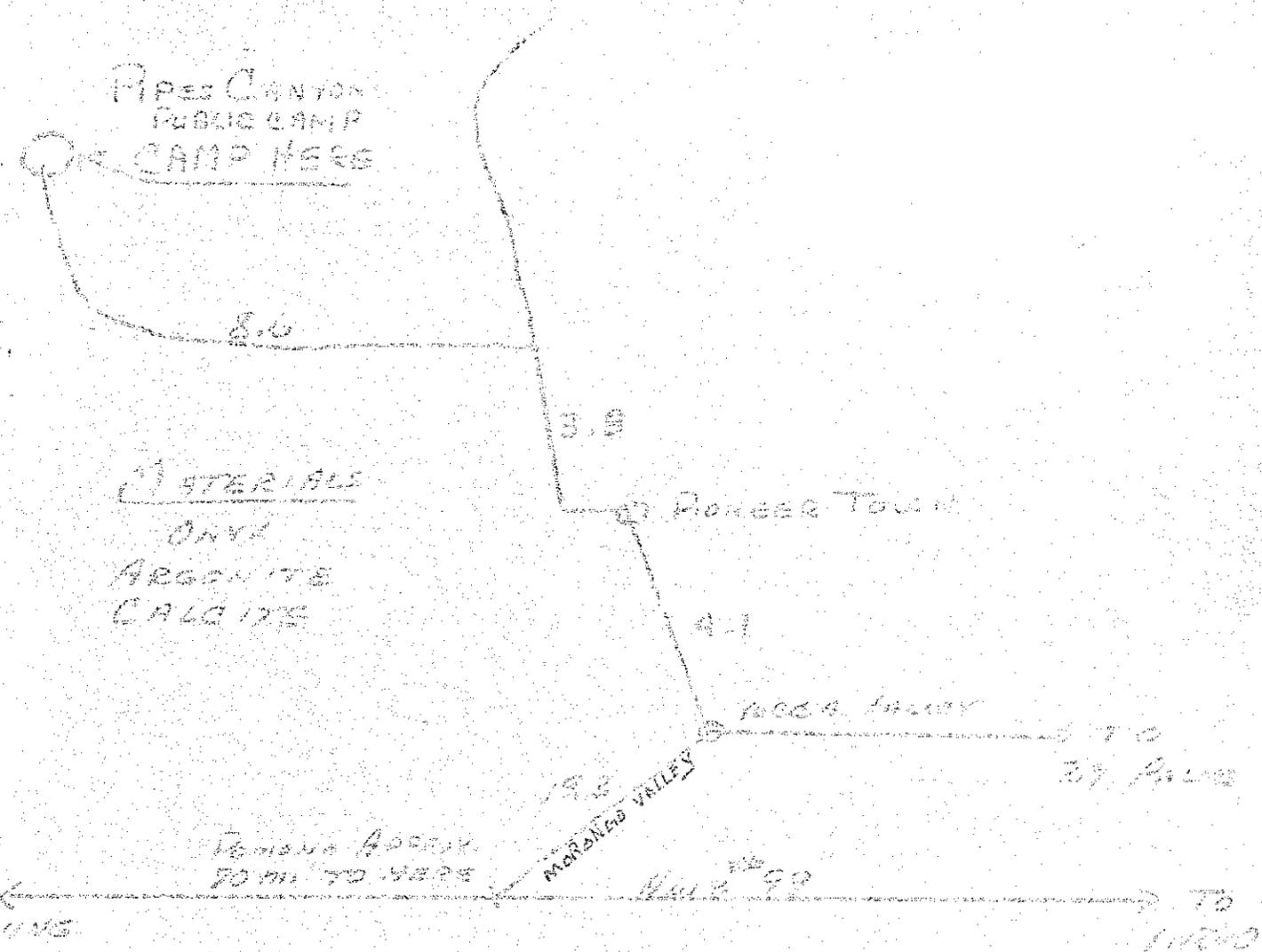
Rates: \$10.00 — 1 day
40.00 — 1 week
80.00 — 1 month

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

0240 F

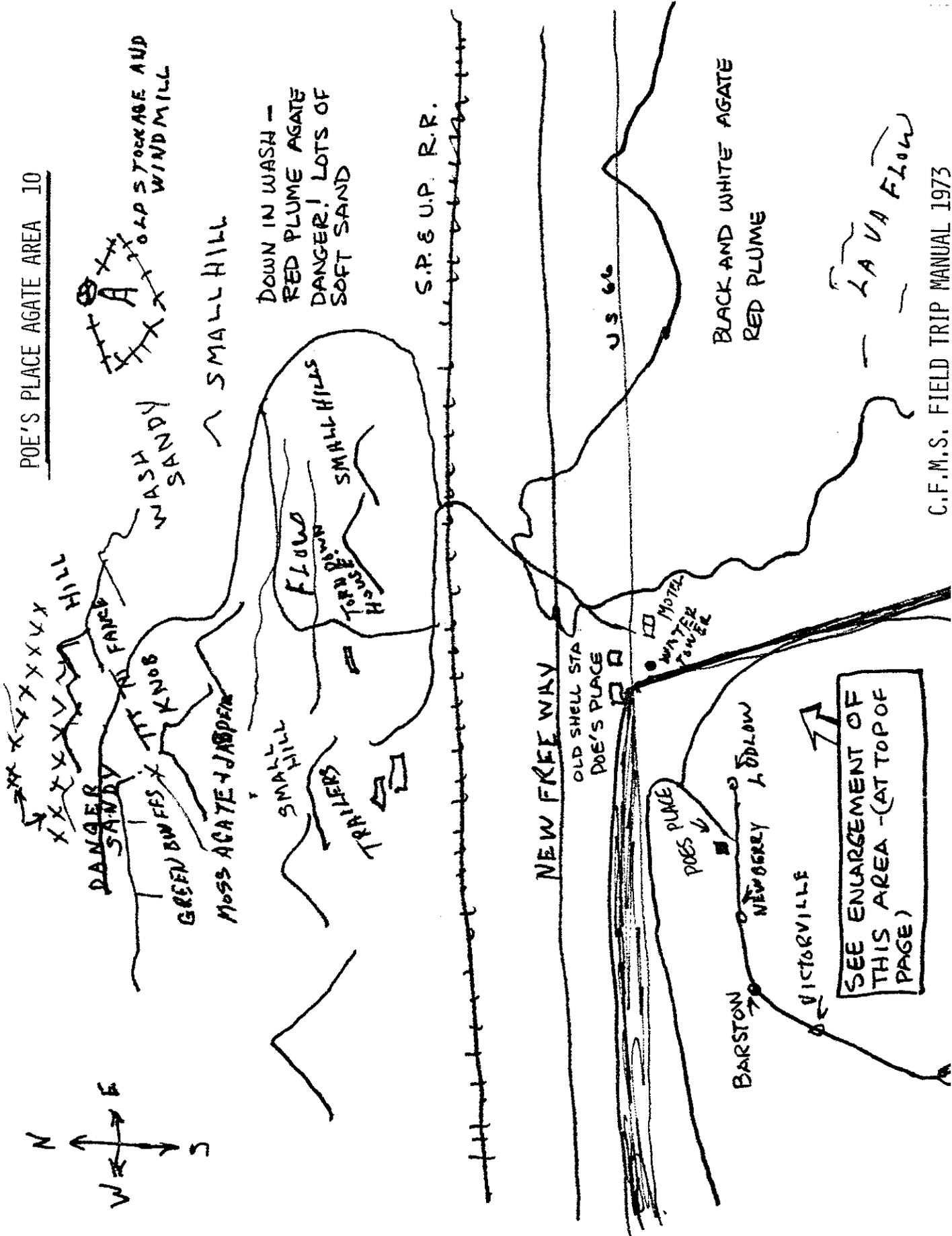
General Dynamics

ROCKHOUNDS FIELD TRIPS



DRY CAMP
 HEAVY TOOLS MAY BE NEEDED
 LAST 7 MILES RUGGED
 BE CAREFUL PULLING A TRAILER
 IT MAY BE GOOD
 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

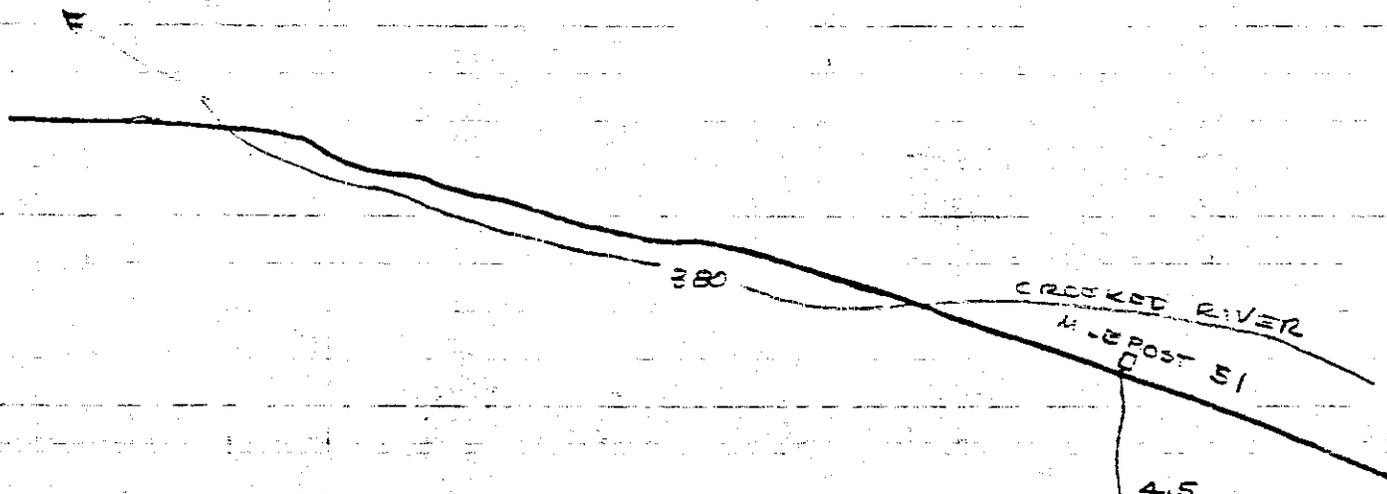
BLACK AND WHITE AGATE
RED PLUME

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

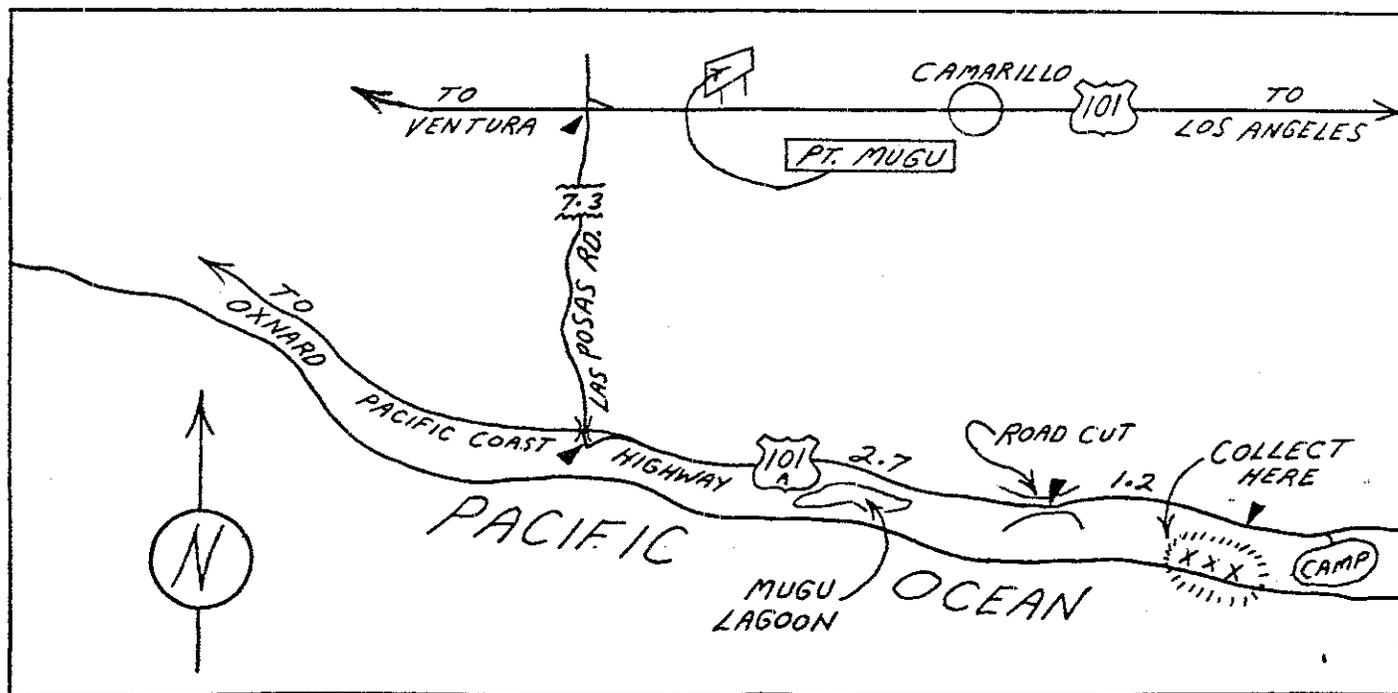
This is a good family outing for the summer season as it is right on the beach and there is a camping area nearby if you wish to stay over.

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

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.

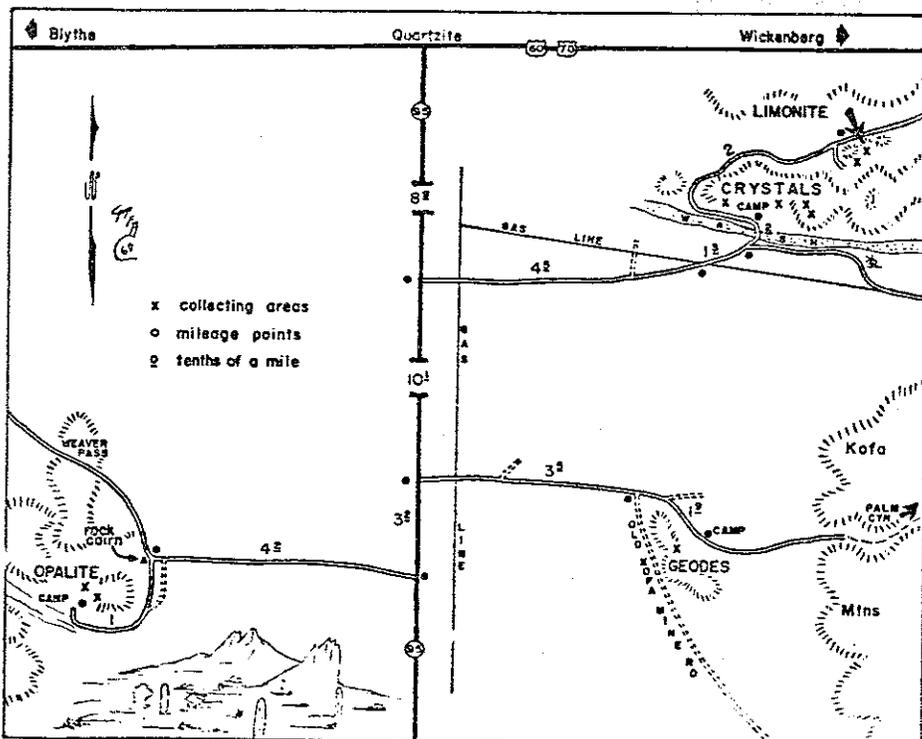
CRYSTAL HILL

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,



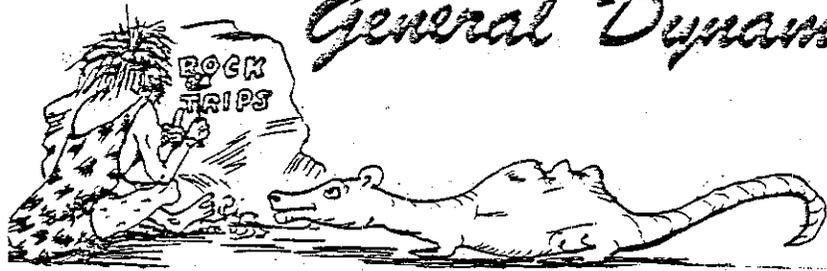
watch for reddish and white clay pockets. It is here you will find the crystals. In many cases the crystals will have weathered from their original position of deposition. In such cases they are found in soft dirt vugs and are easy to remove.

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.

RAINBOW BASIN

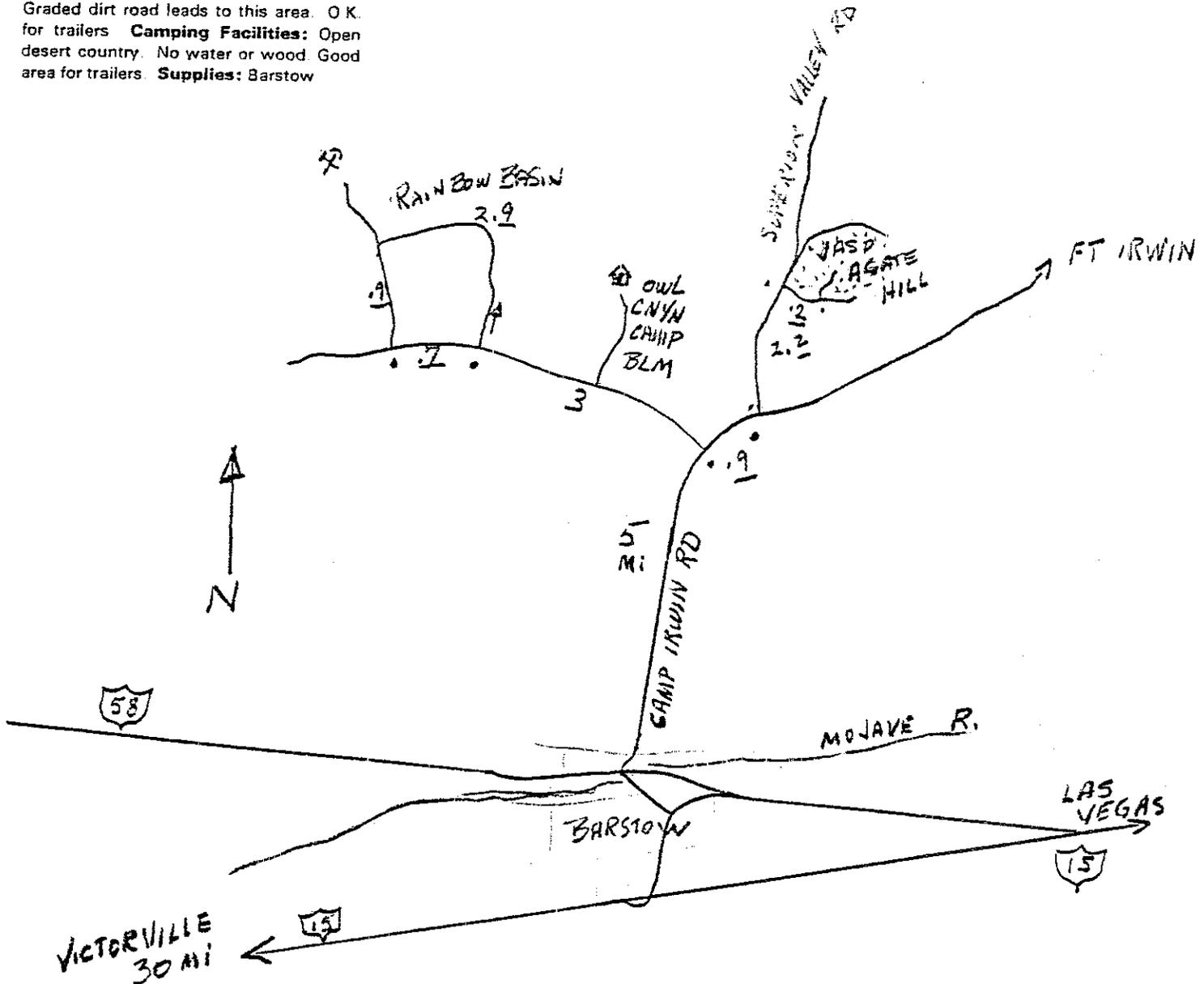
No collecting: This is now a Registered National Landmark. It is still very interesting to visit because you can see Tertiary fossils including saber-toothed tigers, camels, hyena-like dogs, oreodonts, primitive horses, tortoises, gulls, hawks and ducks—all in their natural environment. For reference, 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



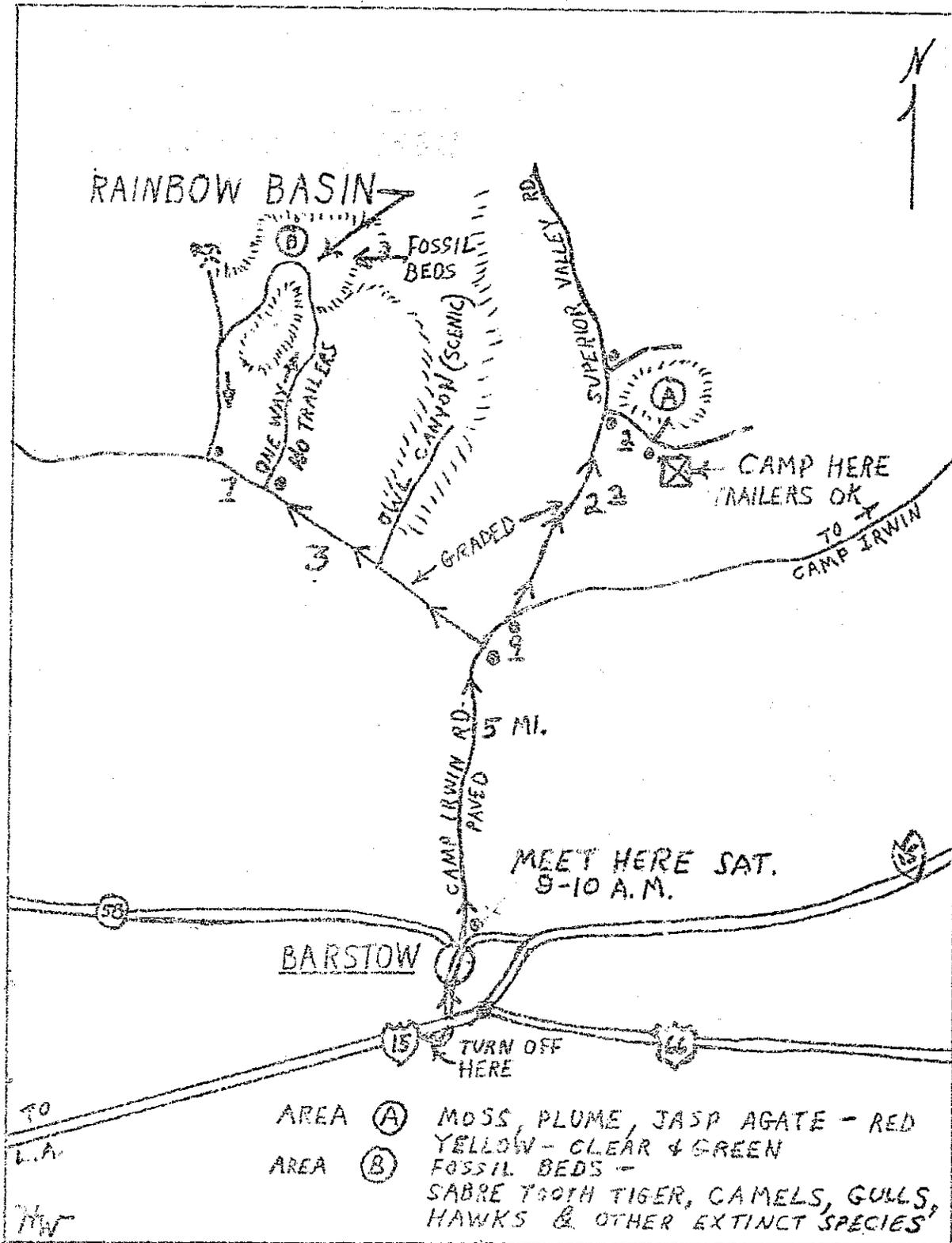
ROCKHOUDS FIELD TRIPS

Jasp-Agate Hill

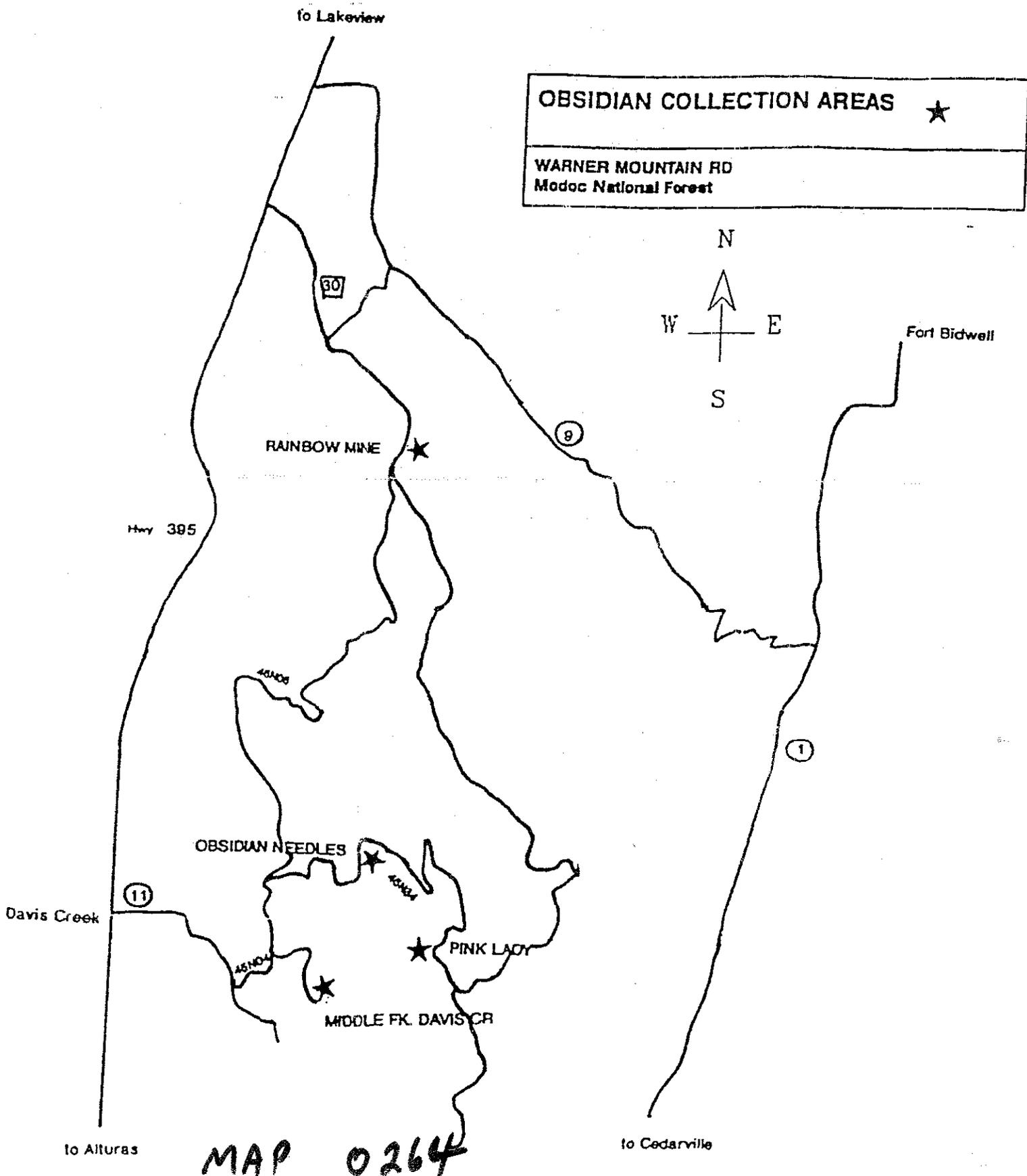
What to collect: A large quantity of small but gemmy specimens of jasp-agate will be found here in float. Good moss and plume material in yellow, red and clear. Now and then a fine green moss agate will be found. **Status:** Open to collecting. **Road Conditions:** Graded dirt road leads to this area.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

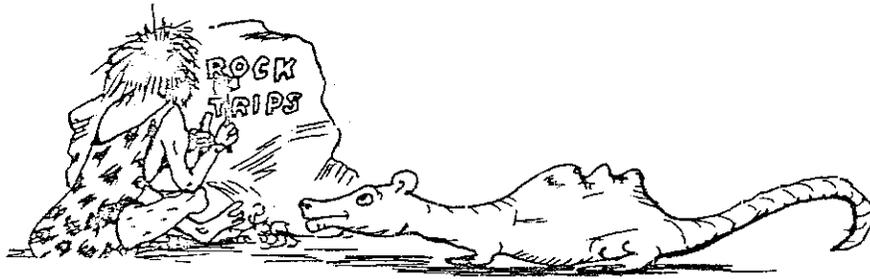


MAP 0263 A



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.





General Dynamite TO 91107

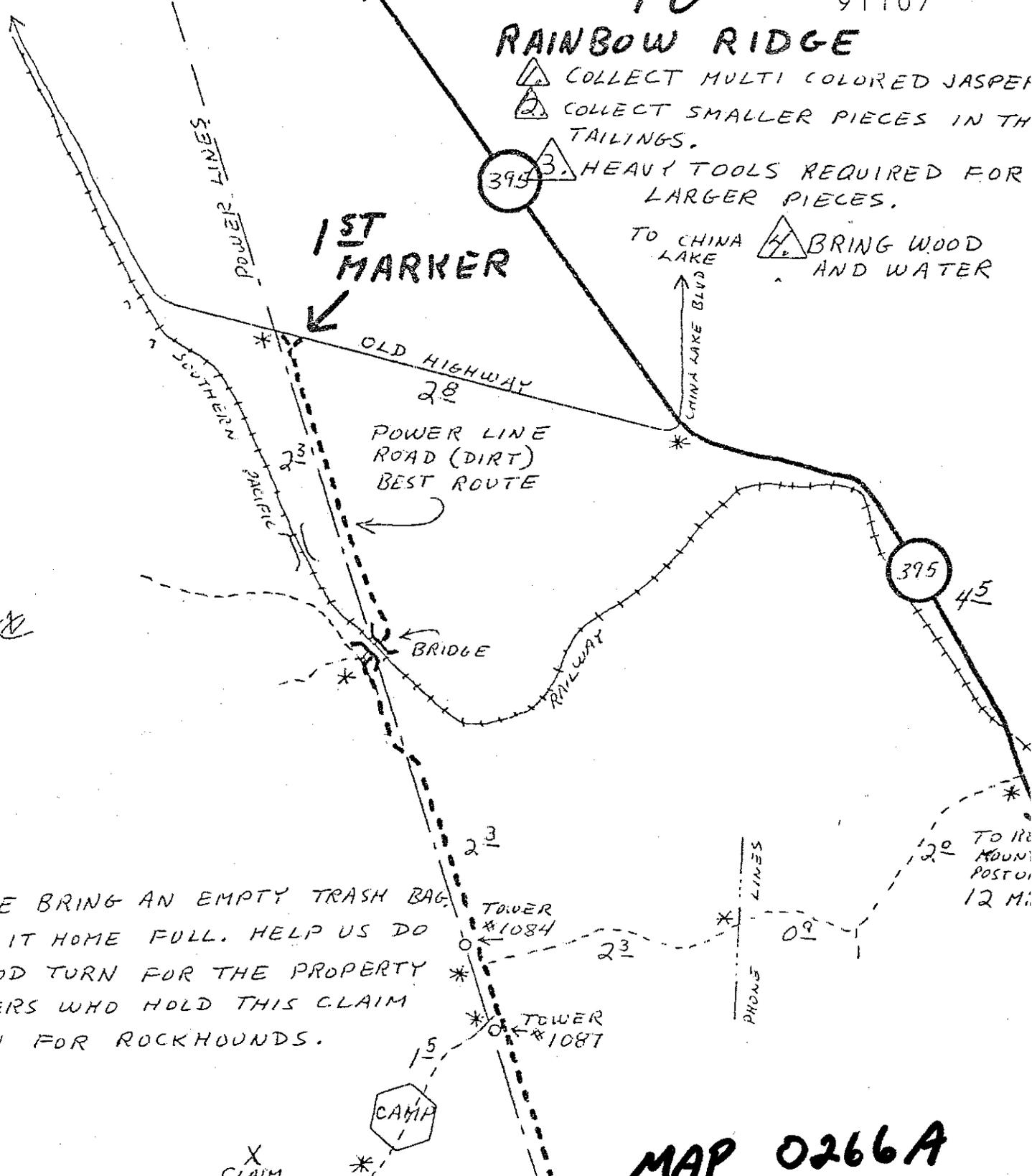
RAINBOW RIDGE

- 1. COLLECT MULTI COLORED JASPER
- 2. COLLECT SMALLER PIECES IN THE TAILINGS.
- 3. HEAVY TOOLS REQUIRED FOR LARGER PIECES.

4. BRING WOOD AND WATER

TO INYOKERN

TO INYOKERN



1ST MARKER

OLD HIGHWAY 28

POWER LINE ROAD (DIRT) BEST ROUTE

BRIDGE

RAILWAY

TOWER #1084

TOWER #1087

CAMP

X CLAIM

TO RAINBOW MOUNTAIN POST OFFICE 12 MI

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.

MAP 0266A

RANDBURG RHODONITE

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Pink Rhodonite

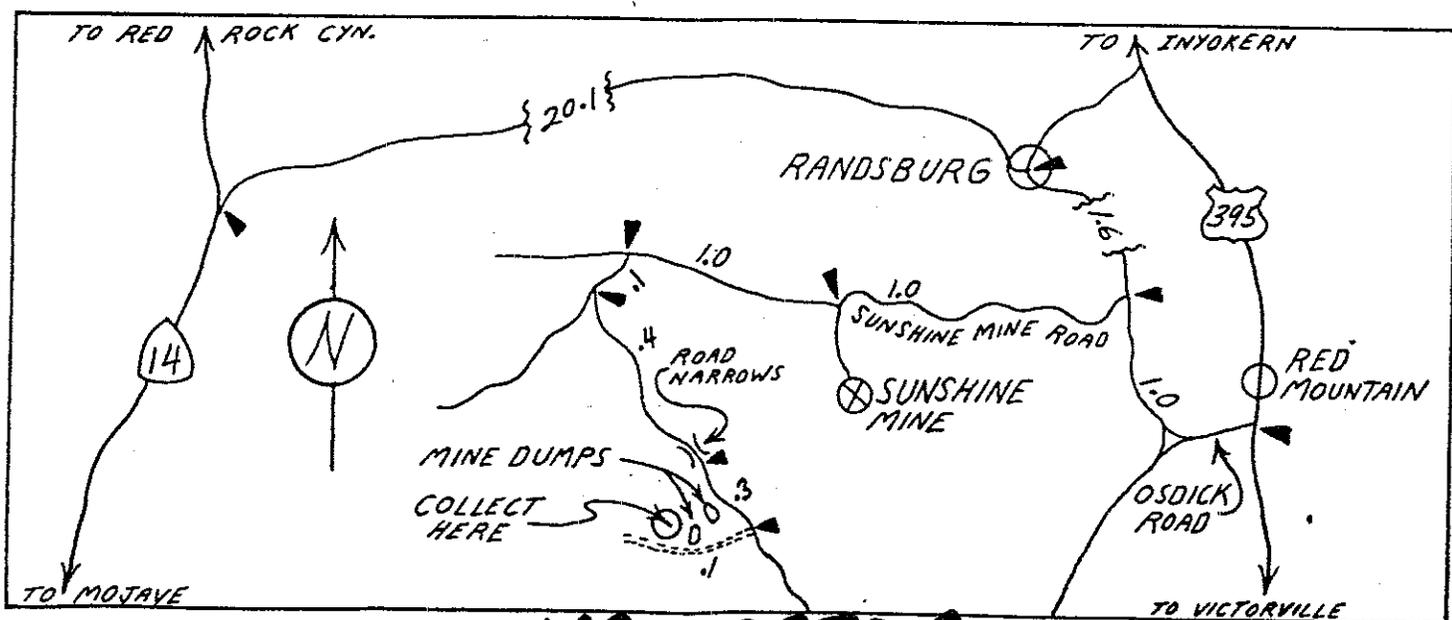
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

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)

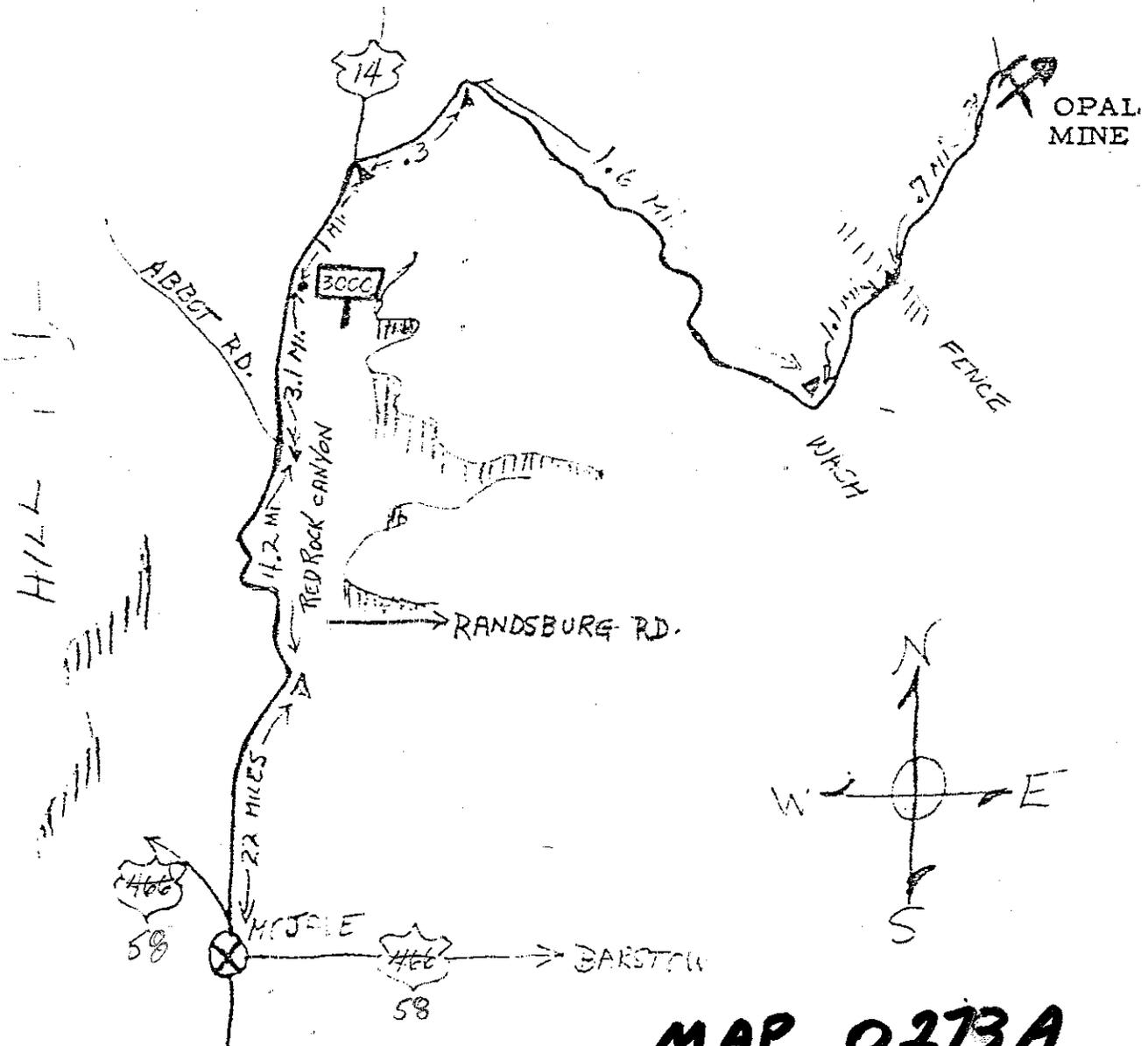
From Mojave, take Highway 14 north for 10 miles to Randsburg-Johannesburg cutoff, turn right. Follow this paved road 20.1 miles east to Randsburg, the famed gold mining town of old. Many of the original buildings are still in use and you may wish to stop awhile to visit some of the little shops. At junction 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.



MAP 0270 A

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.



MAP 0213A

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.

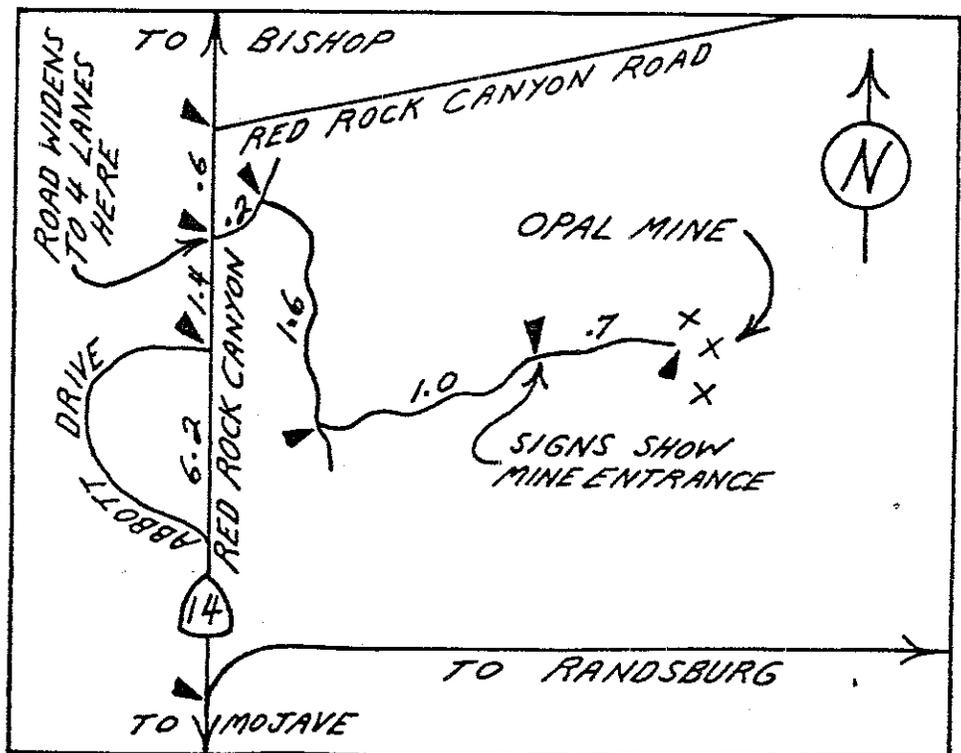
A CLAIM IS IN EFFECT ON THE OPAL DEPOSIT AND A \$1.00 FEE IS CHARGED FOR COLLECTING.

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

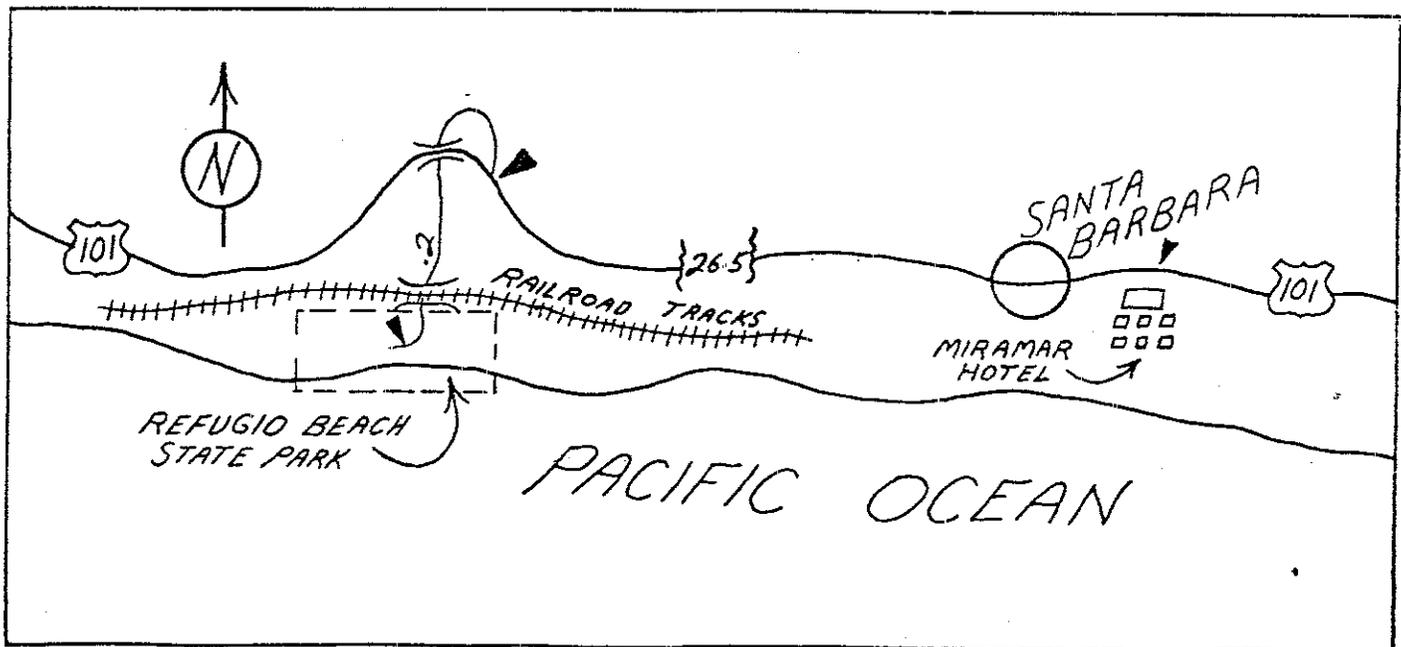
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

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

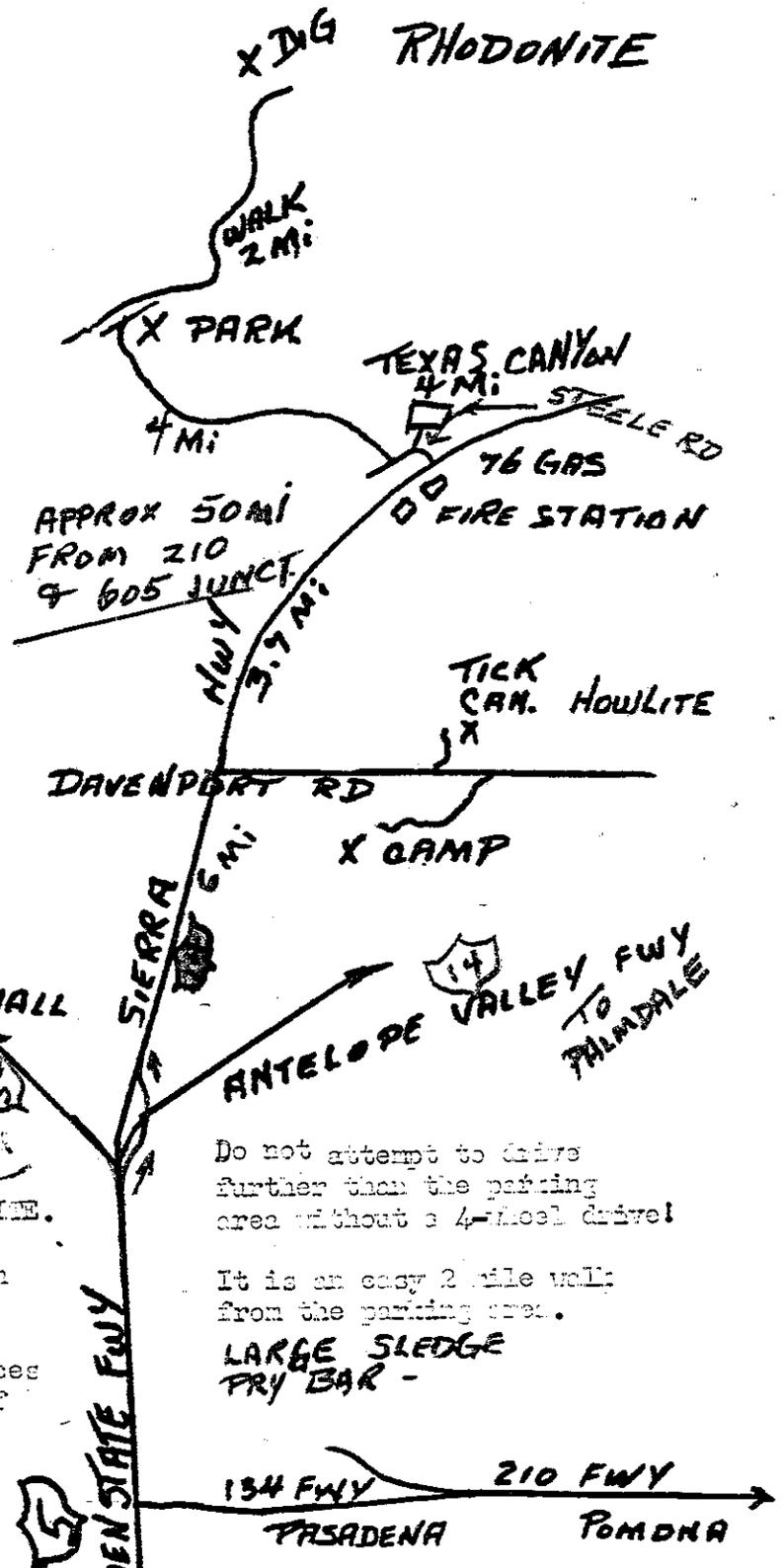
HOW TO GET THERE Take Pacific Coast Highway (U.S. 101) toward Santa Barbara. If you start checking your mileage from the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara, Refugio Beach will be approximately 26 1/2 miles west. You should pay special heed when you are getting near, as the turnoff is on a sharp curve and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

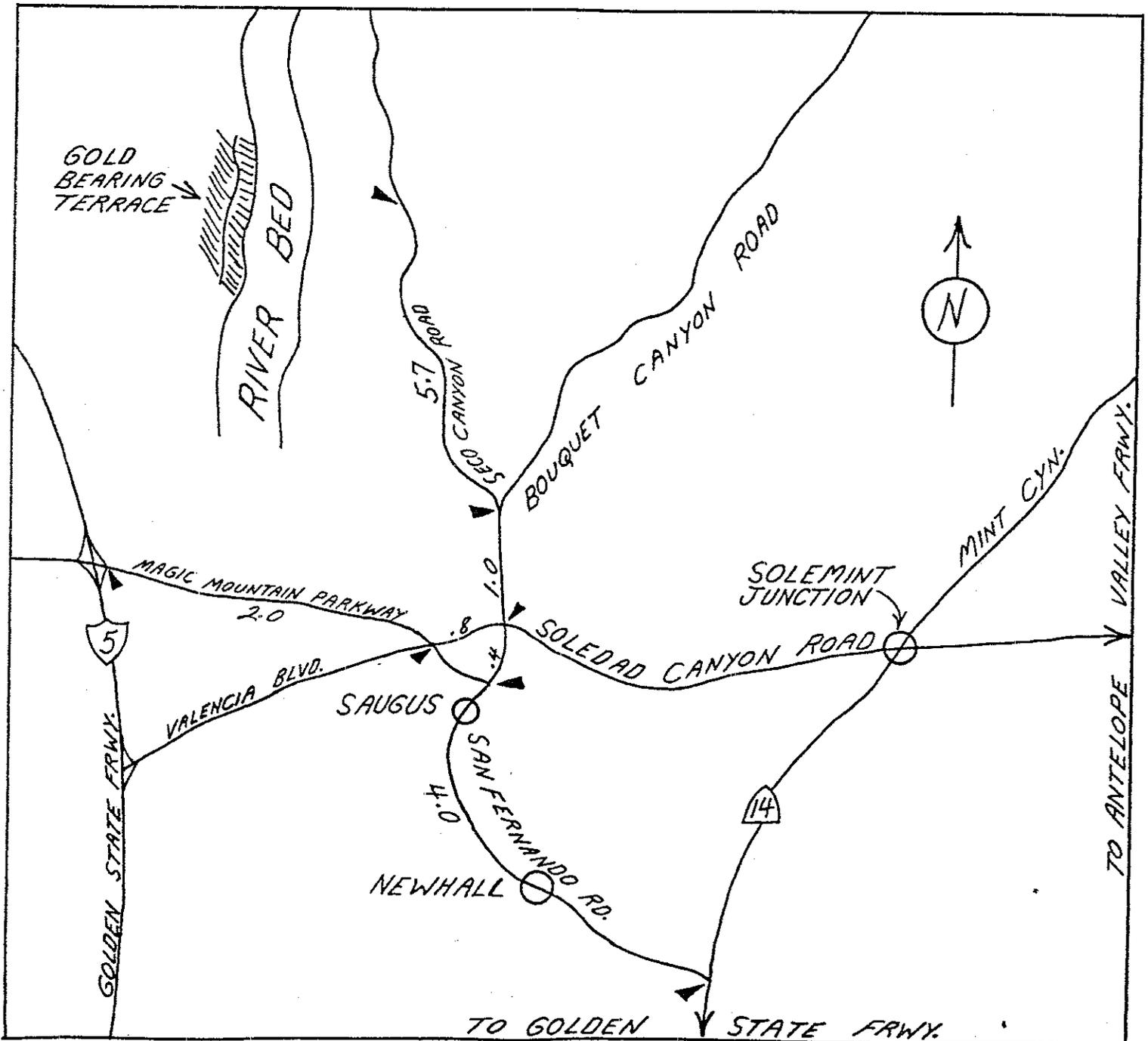
Do not attempt to drive further than the parking area without a 4-wheel drive!

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

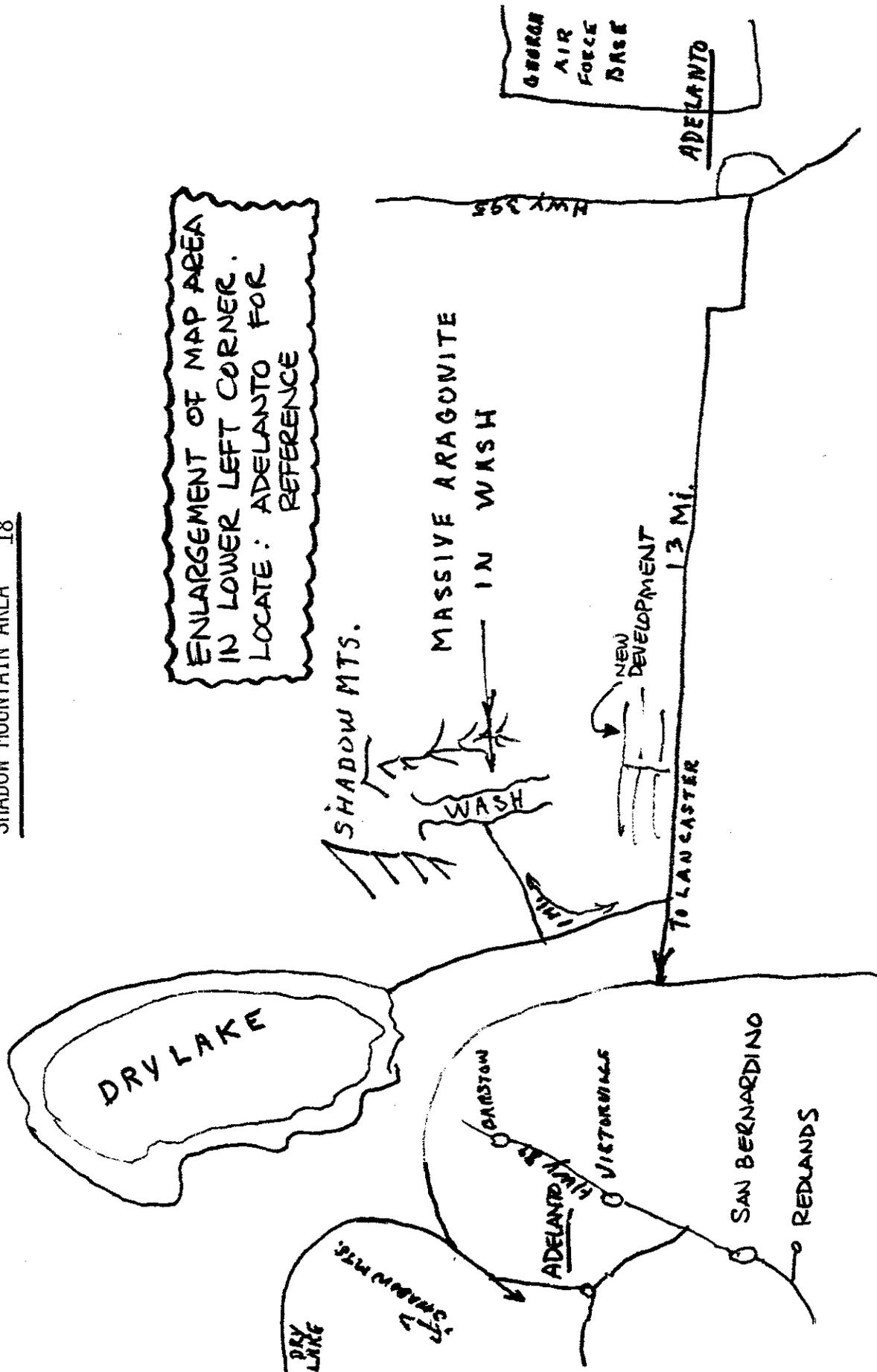
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Gold (stream carried flakes and tiny nuggets).

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

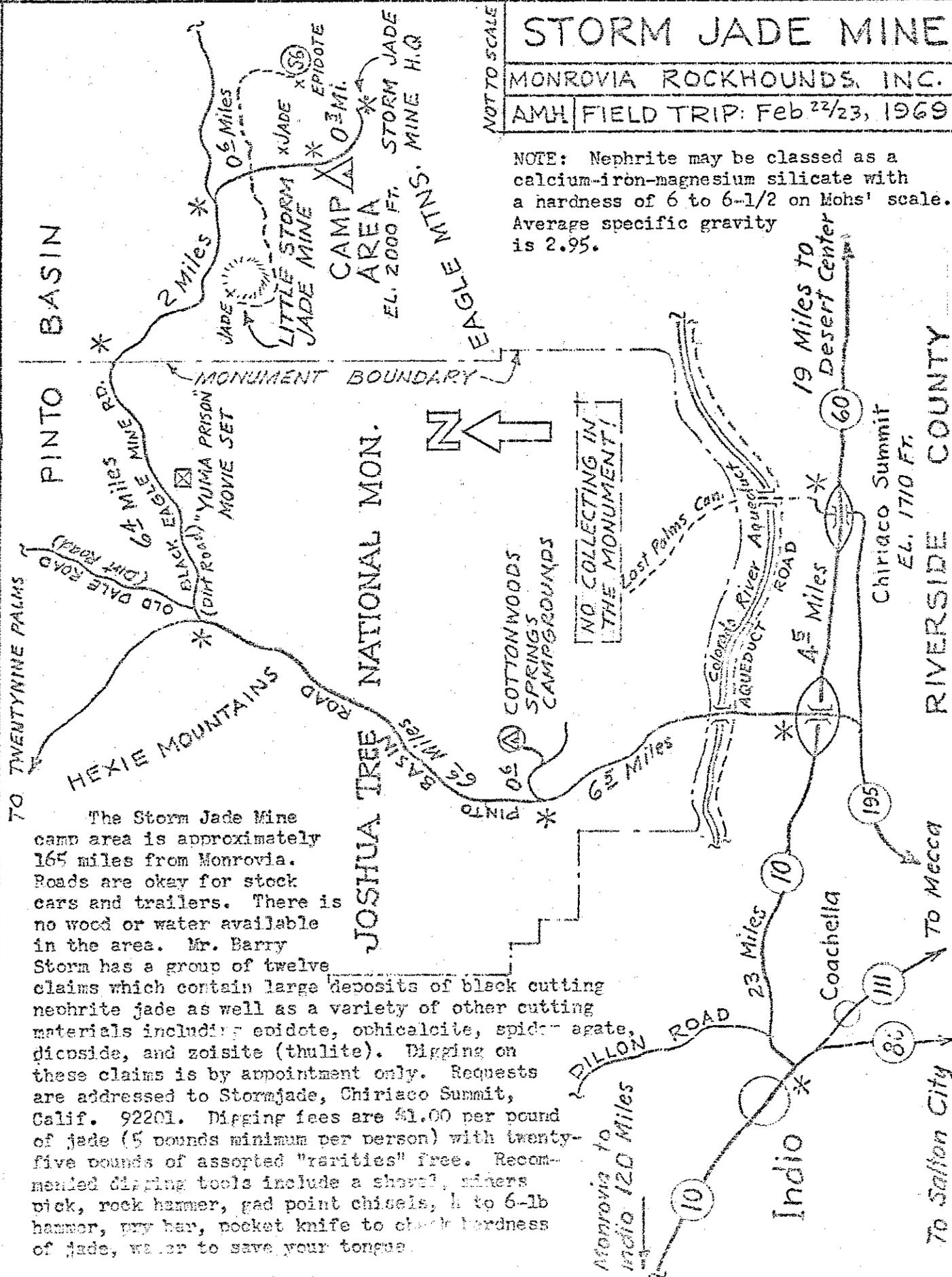
STORM JADE MINE

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.



01 Lower Mt. north 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.

SAN
 LUIS OBISPO

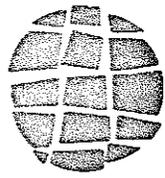
SANTA BARBARA

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.

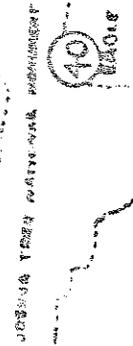
SAN BERNARDINO

RIVERSIDE

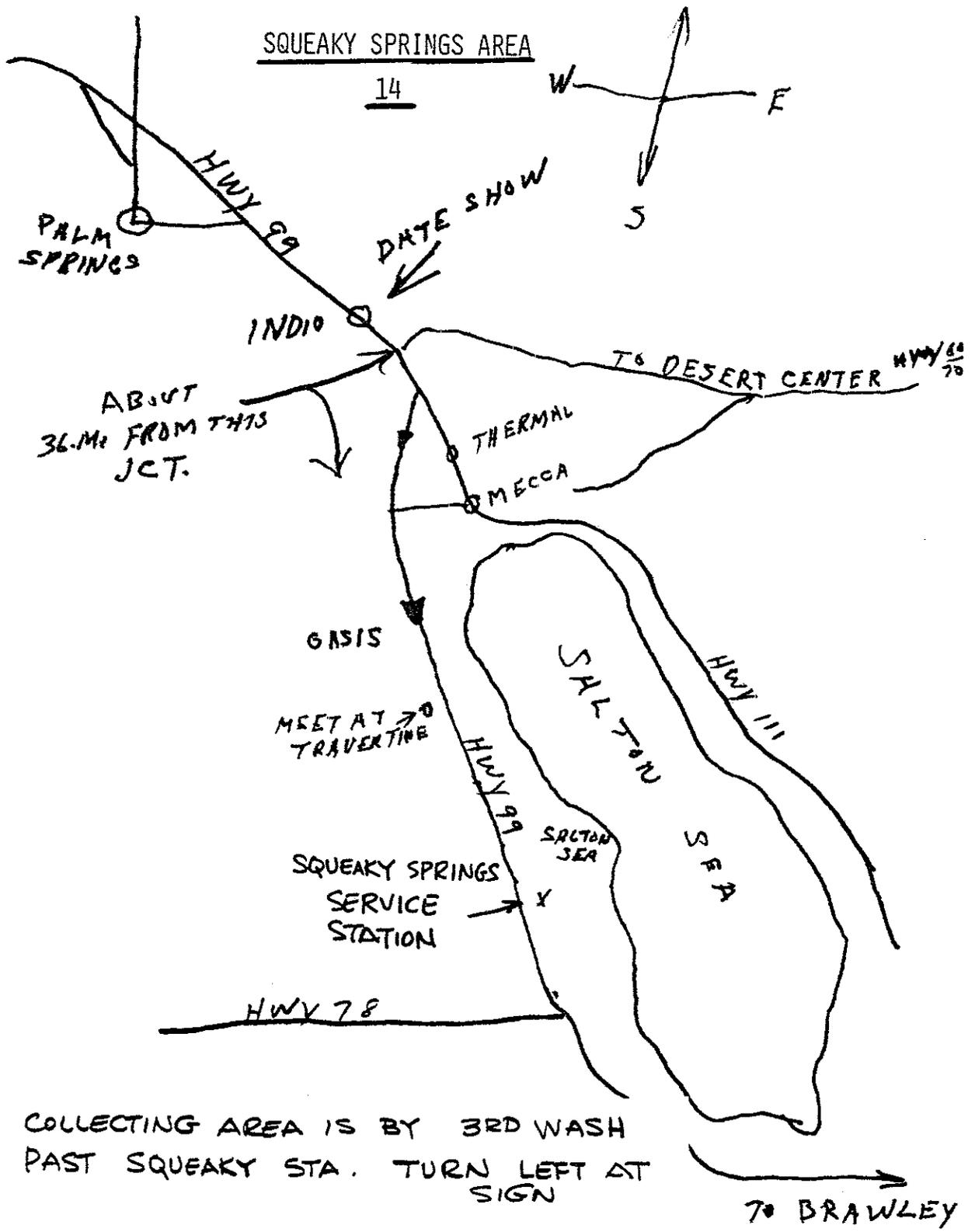


Wilderness Originals
 and **Jade world**
 Miners and Processors of Fine Jade

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.



MAP 0294A



MAP 0296A

Thousands of fossil shark teeth have been found at Sharktooth Hill. They are found in several different layers of the Miocene rocks representing an age roughly equivalent to from 15 to 30 million years ago. Nearly fifty distinct species of sharks and rays are known from these sediments. The largest teeth are from *Carcharodon*, a shark that reached a length of over sixty feet. Specimens of this type are rare. Most common are the teeth of *Isurus*, three-inch specimens are found but most are one to two inches long. Also found with the shark teeth are the fossilized remains of clams, oysters, snails, sea urchins, bony fishes, seals, sea lions, sea cows, porpoises, whales, turtles and other marine animals.

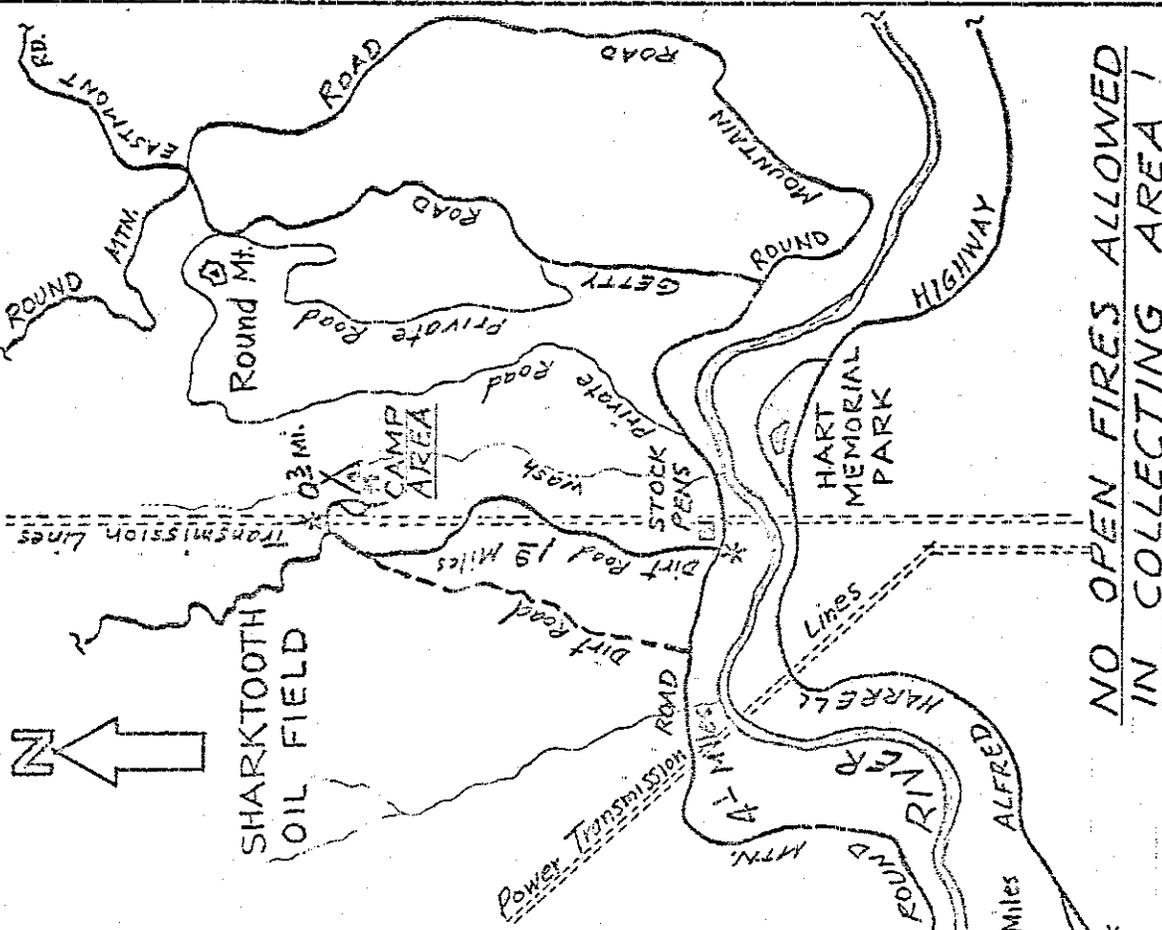
NOT TO SCALE

SHARKTOOTH HILL

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

BY K. H. BROWN, INC.

REVISED FEB. 17/8, 1970



**NO OPEN FIRES ALLOWED
IN COLLECTING AREA!**

NOTES: The Camp Area is approximately 140 miles from Monrovia. Roads are okay for stock cars and trailers. Elevation of Camp Area is approx. 900 feet. Bring water. A tray screen about 14" x 24" with 1/4" mesh hardware cloth (1/8" for small teeth) is suggested. Also, a sharp pick & a shovel.

BAKERSFIELD

TO LOS ANGELES

SHARK TOOTH HILL

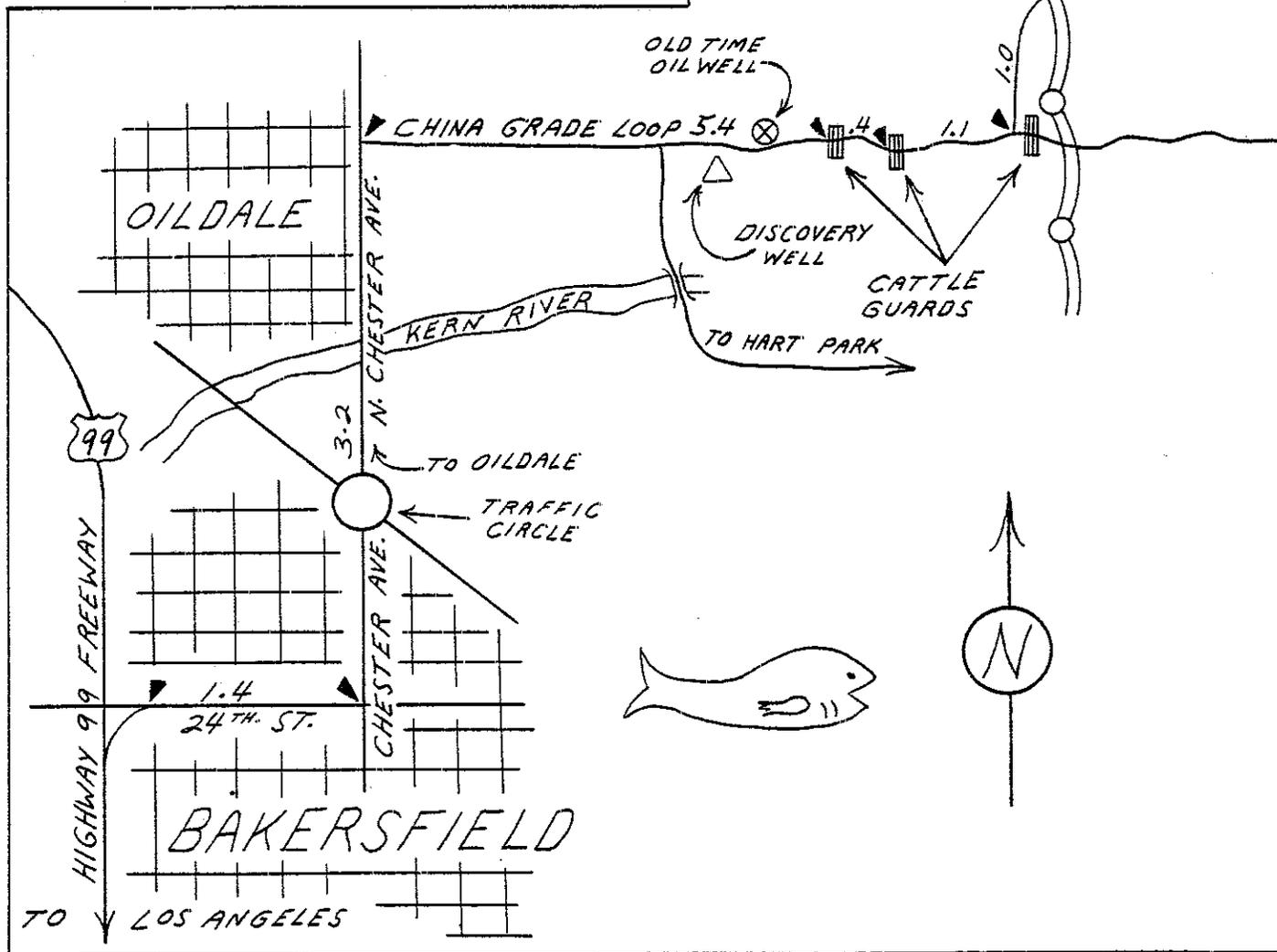
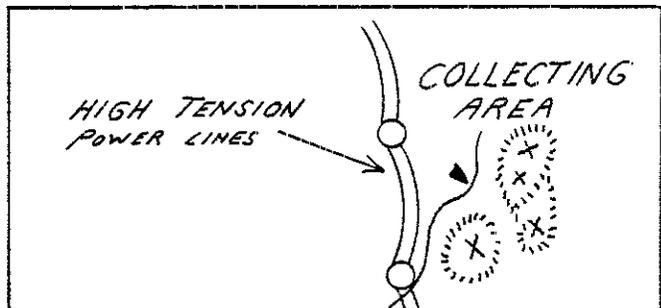
TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Petrified Sharks Teeth, 2) Fossils,
3) Poor grade bone

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Shark teeth ranging in size from tiny quarter inchers up to teeth measuring 4" x 5". The roots of the teeth are sandy white and the teeth a mottled white.

2) During the early excavations of this area, segments of shark vertebrae were uncovered. At times, you can find small bone fragments and fossilized sea shells in the strata along with the teeth.

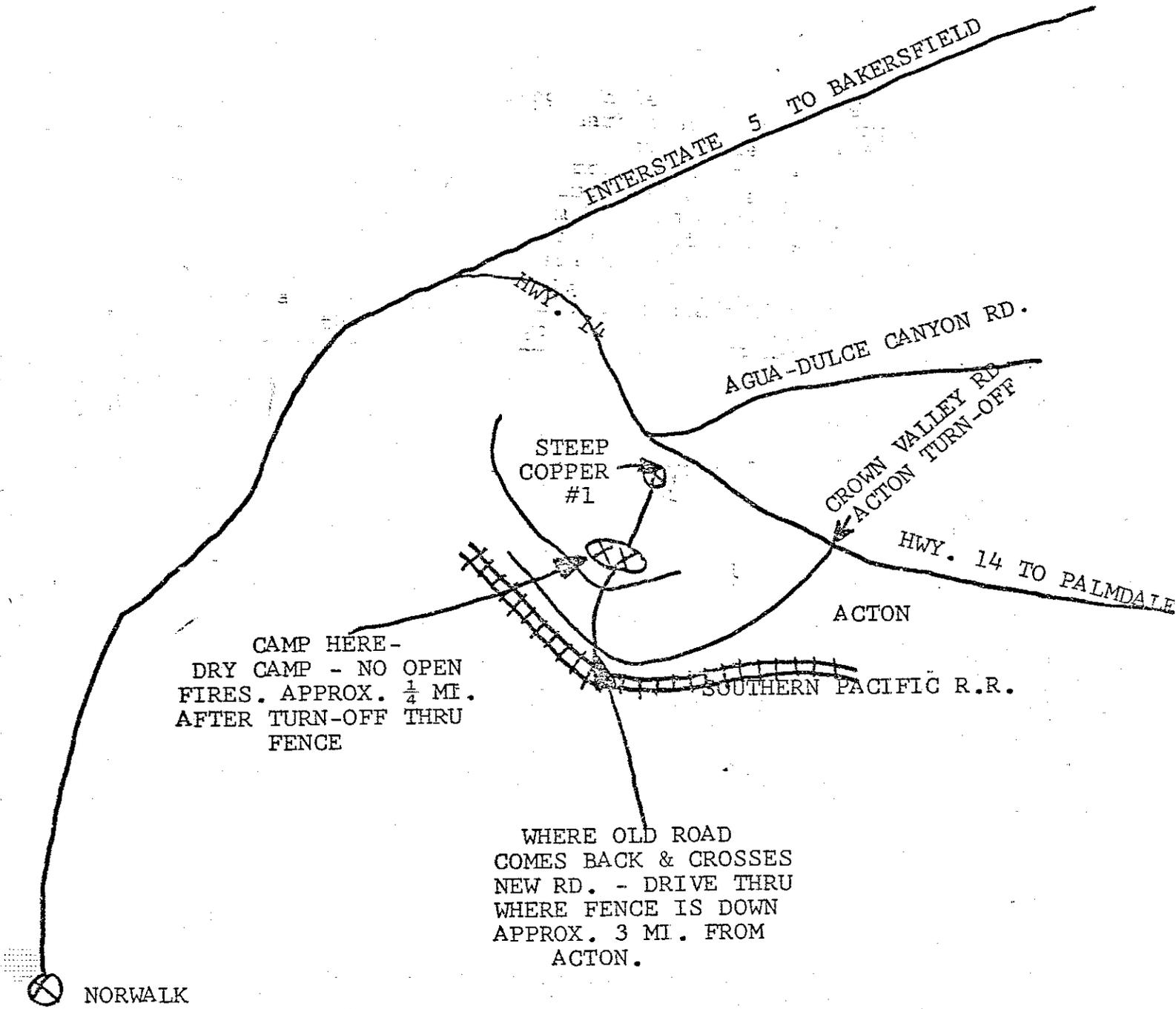
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick, small chisels. A $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen and shovel can be used to sift dirt other people have dug out. In this way you can often retrieve sharks teeth others missed when digging.



FIELD TRIP FOR MAY 18-19

This trip is by invitation of Mr. Duke Hayes, speaker at the April general meeting. This is at Steep Copper Mine #1. This is a copper mine, and minerals usually associated with copper are malachite, azurite, chrysocolla and turquoise. Mr. Hayes had some excellent samples at the meeting. This should be a very interesting trip. The distance is approximately 70 miles from Norwalk.

Sherman Morgan,
Field Trip Chair.



MAP 0304 A

PLUME AGATE

SUCKER CREEK and GRAVEYARD POINT

Hot!
Take Garden Parasol
Snakes!

To Adrian

95

HOMEDALE

Turn Left at Concrete Culvert

2 mi.

Graveyard Point

Dumps Canal

Airstrip

Marsing

Snake River

Deep Wash

Geodes High over Road

Crossing

Sucker Creek

UTAH

OREGON

95

To Grandview

S

Homedale

2 mi.

Deep Wash

Cattle guard Camp here (sand)

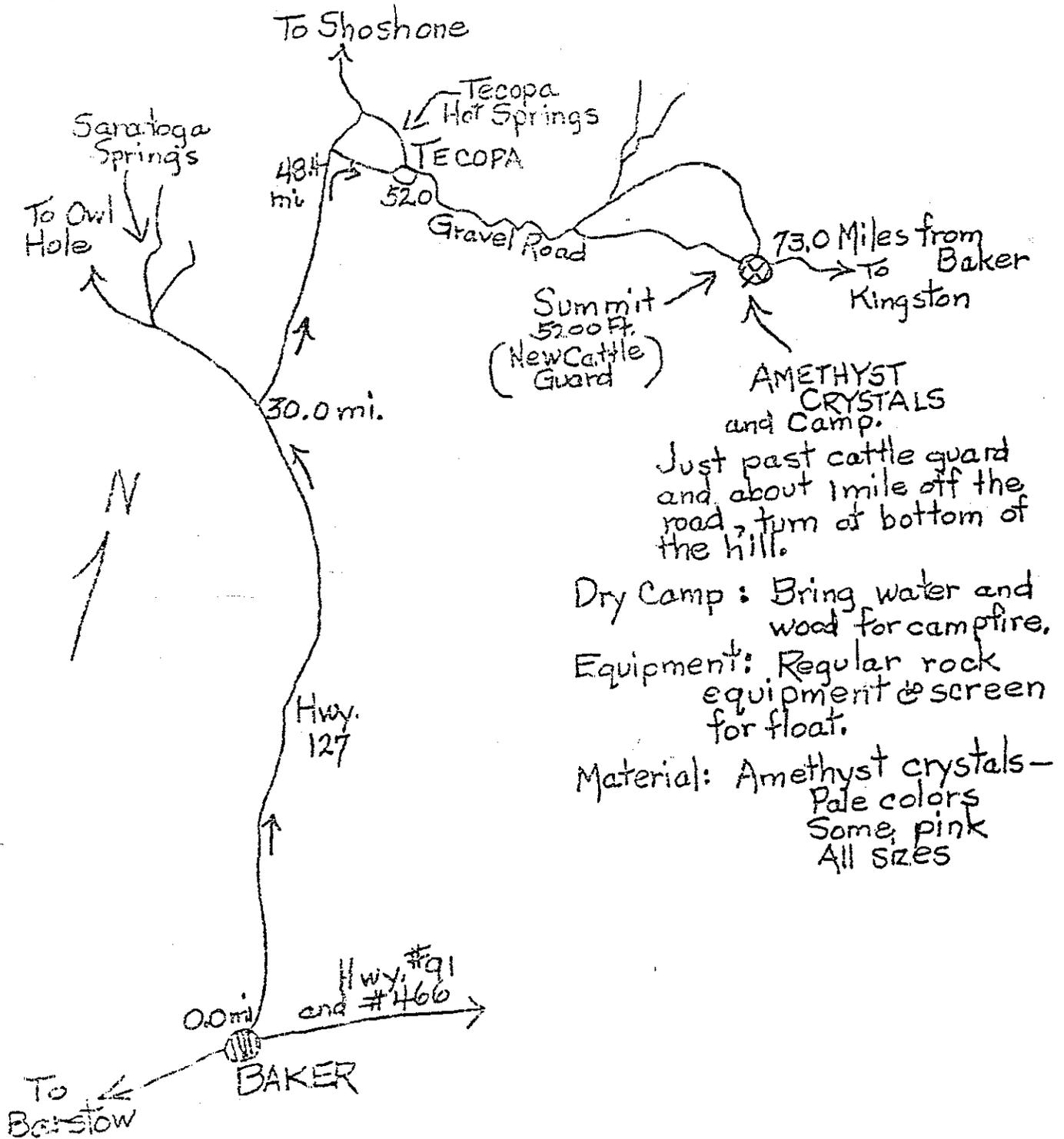
4 mi.

2 mi. Bridge

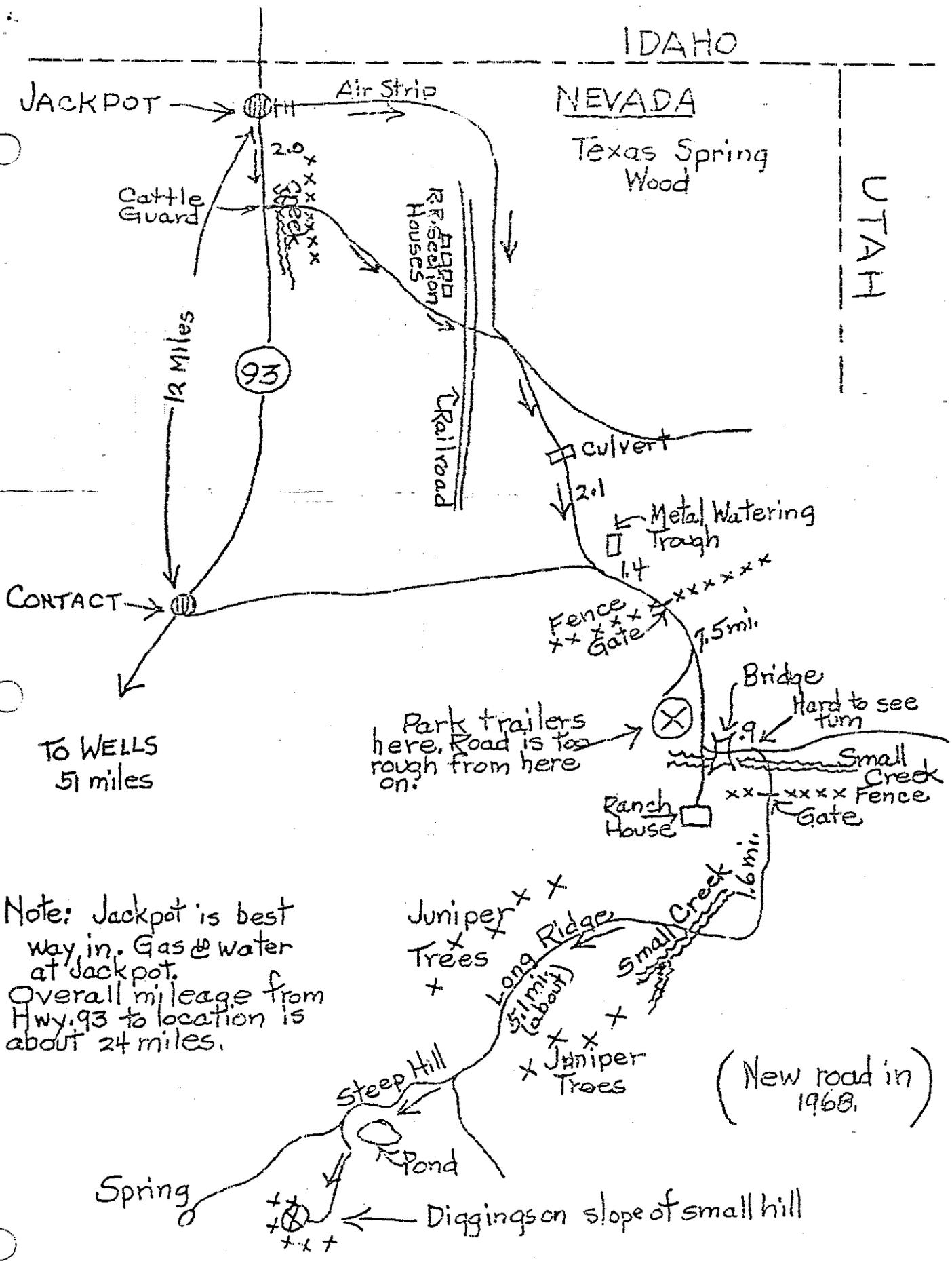
Airstrip

Dumps

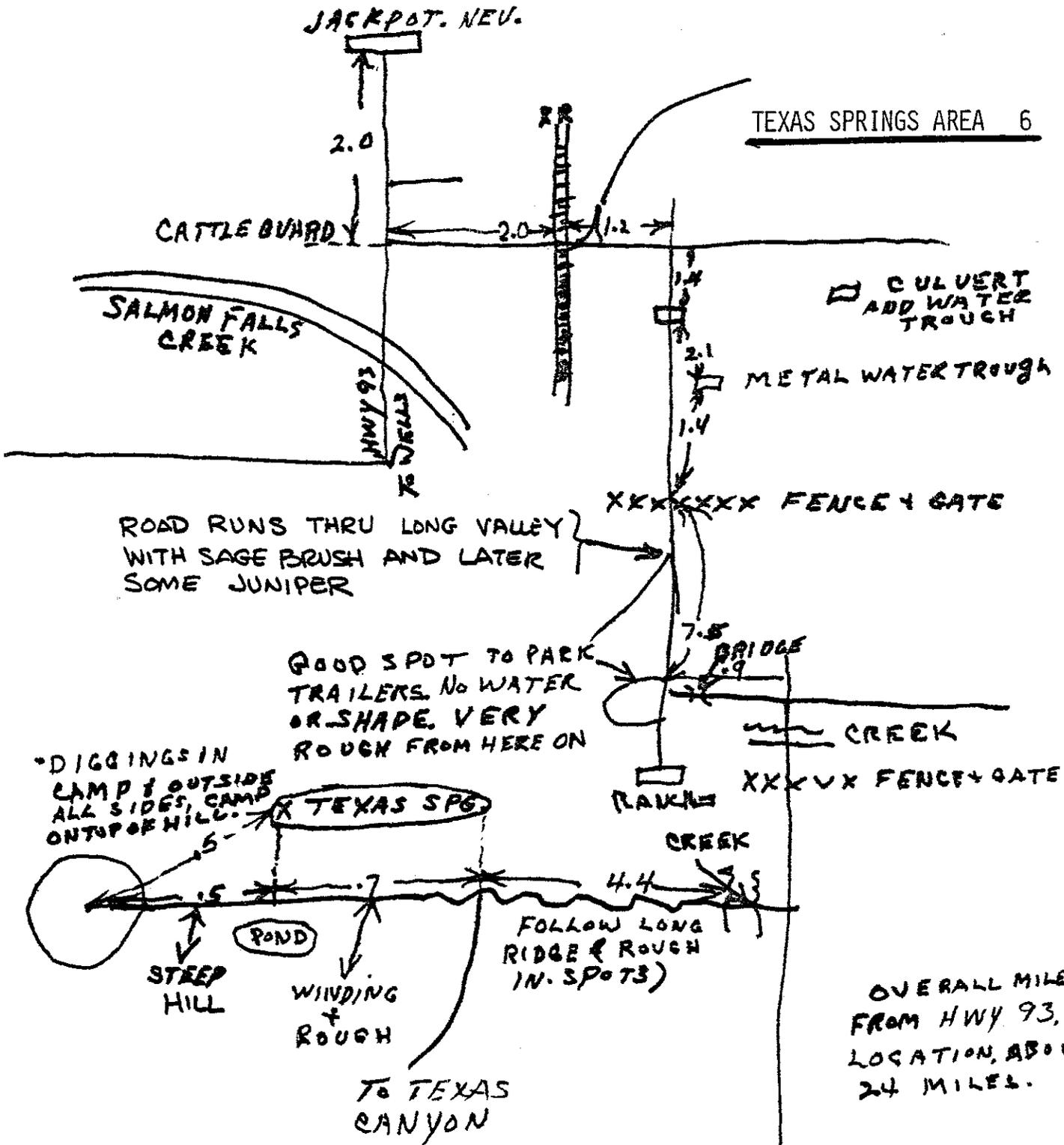
QUARTZ CRYSTALS - AMETHYST



MAP 0310 A

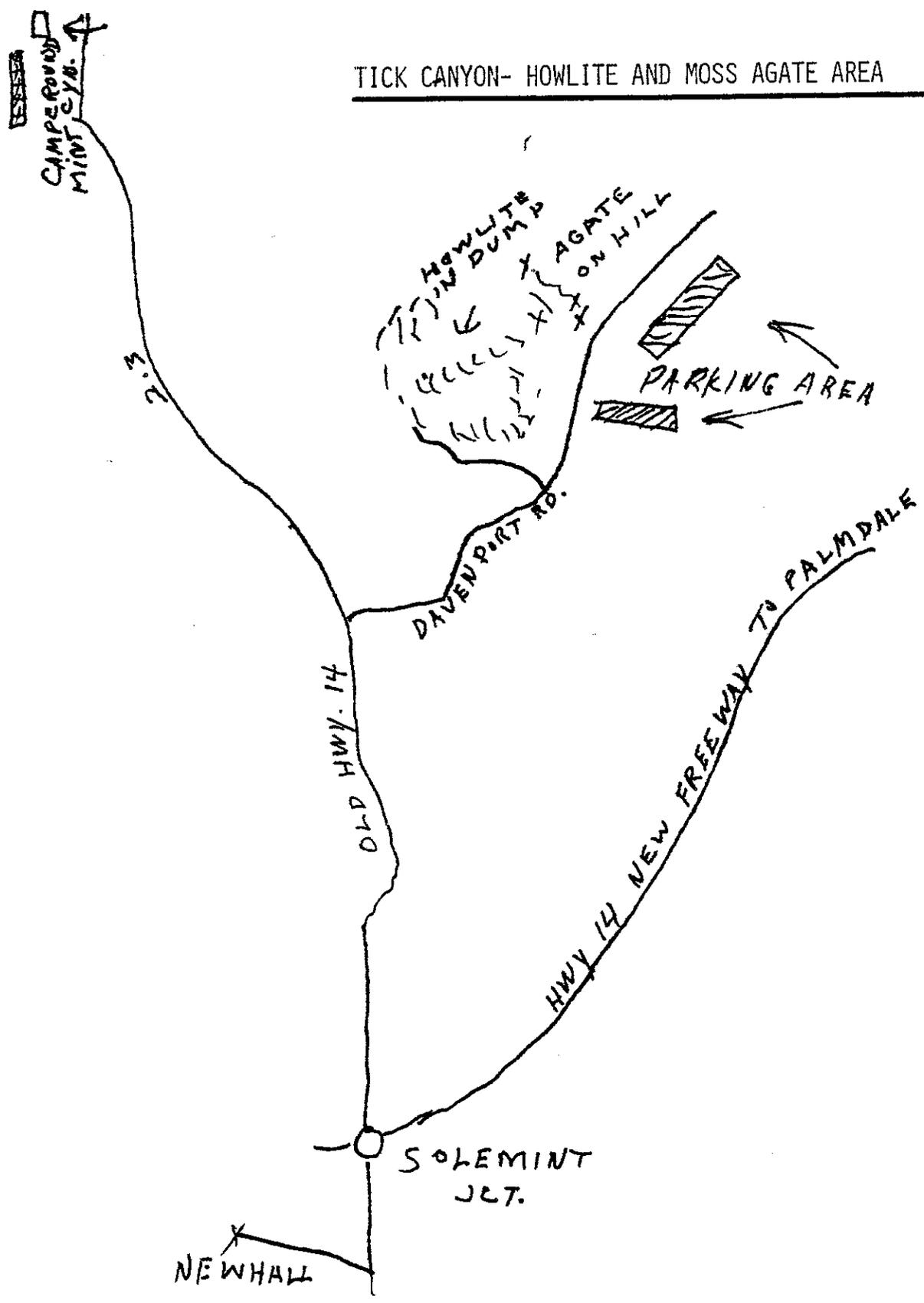


MAP 0313A



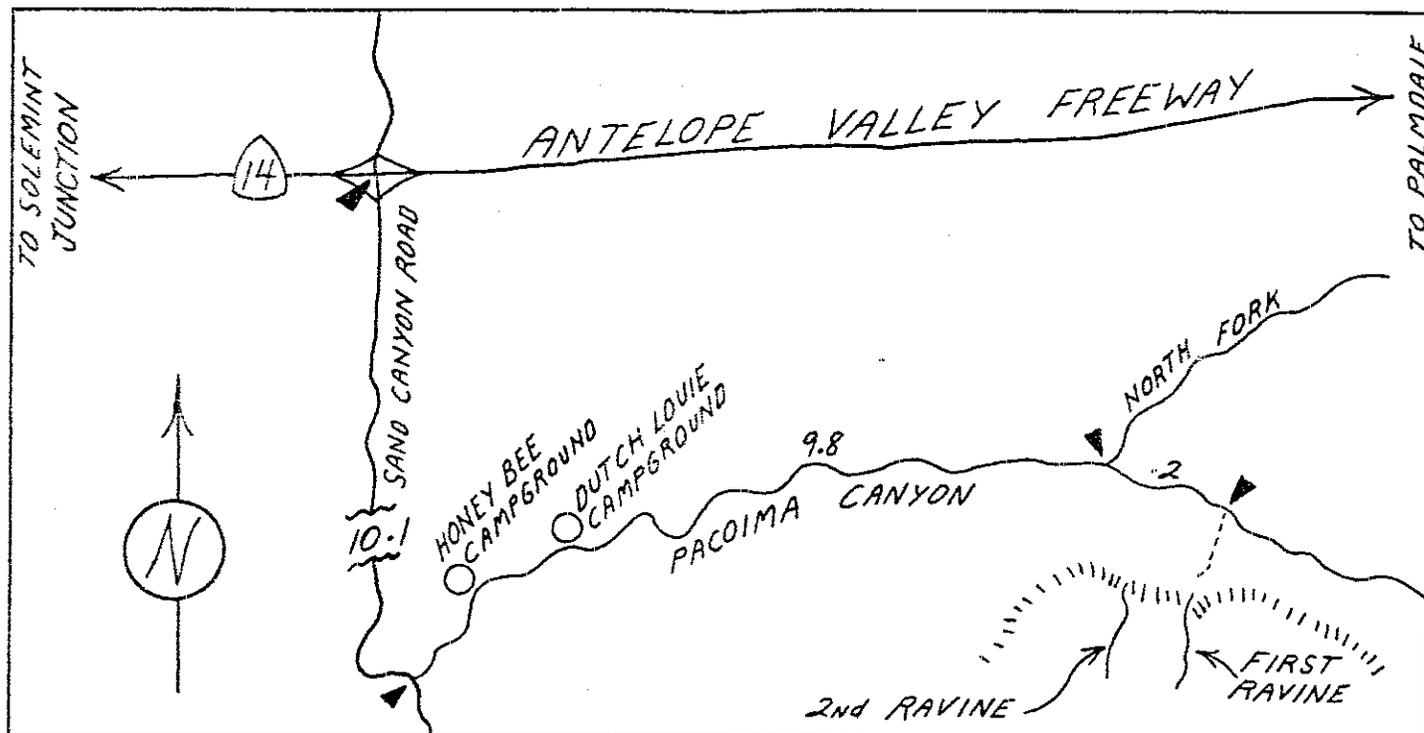
OVERALL MILEAGE FROM HWY 93, TO LOCATION, ABOUT 24 MILES.

STAY ON MOST TRAVELLED ROAD AND GENERALLY TAKE RIGHT TURNS AFTER LEAVING RANCH HOUSE AREA. ROAD TO RANCH NOT TOO ROUGH, BUT IS VERY DUSTY AT TIMES



MAP 0317A

PACOIMA CANYON PEGMATITE — CONTINUED



TICK CANYON HOWLITE

Howlite is a borate mineral and occurred here along with an extensive deposit of borax and colemanite. The Sterling and Pacific Coast Borax companies mined the borax and colemanite from 1908 to 1922 and are said to have recovered over \$3,000,000 worth of material. The Howlite was of no use to the miners and so was thrown aside as waste.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Howlite, 2) Agate

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

1) Howlite. Creamy white in color, sometimes with gray-black veins which give this gemstone its very showy appearance. Occurs as gray nodules or masses looking very much like a head of cauliflower. A piece chipped off the gray exterior will reveal the white interior. Of course, the material with the lined pattern in the white is the most desirable. Small nodules can be picked up on the dumps. It is necessary to dig in the dumps to uncover the larger pieces. Takes a good polish. Makes striking cabs, pen bases, bookends, and is soft enough to carve.

MAP 0317B

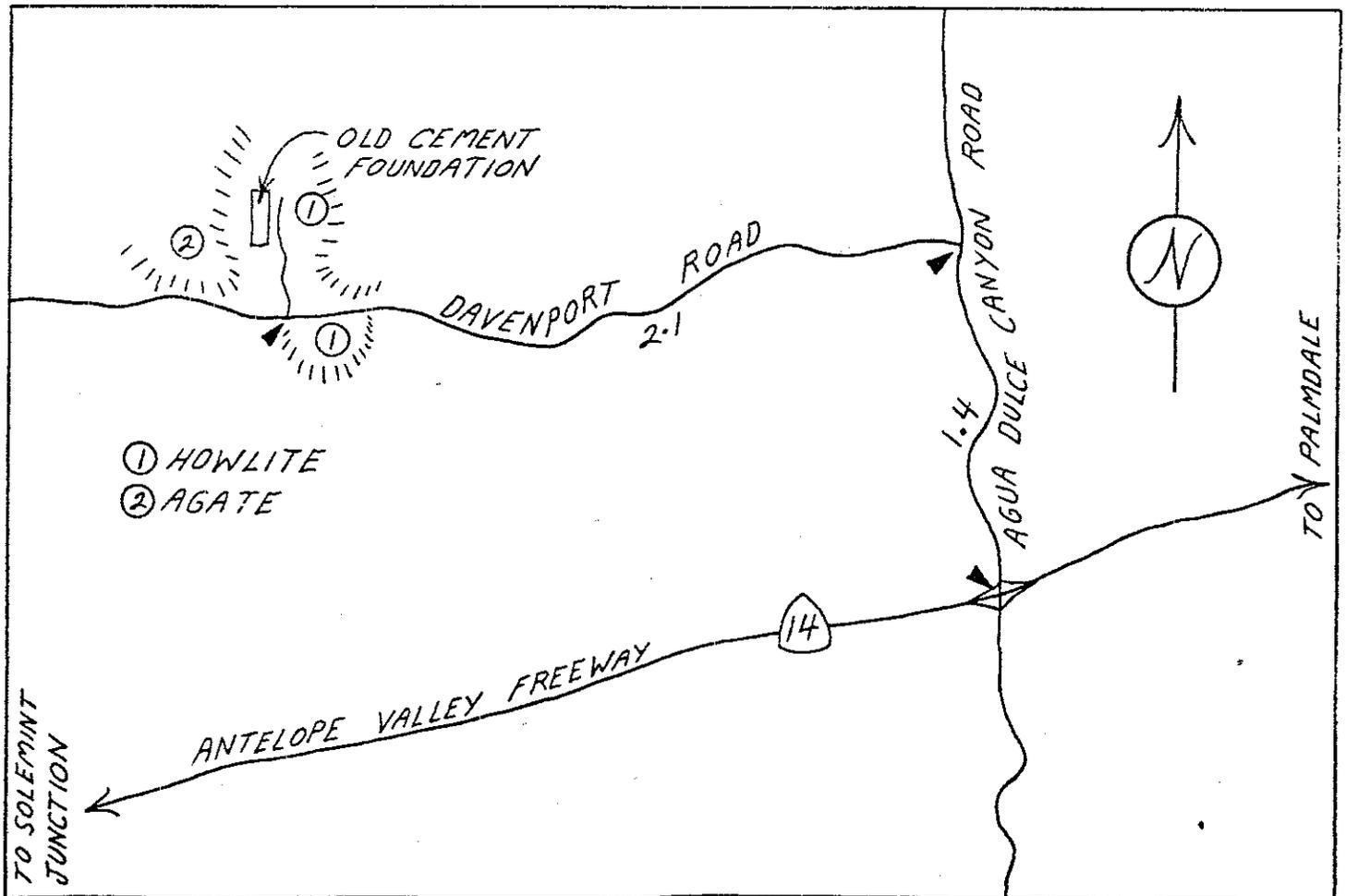
-please turn to next page-

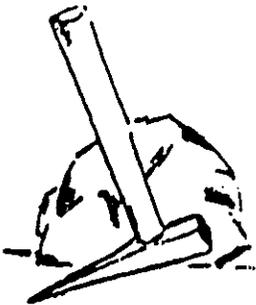
TICK CANYON HOWLITE ~ CONTINUED

2) Agate. Good grade of agate, some with green and red moss occurs in veins on the slopes of the hill to the west side of Tick Canyon.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick and shovel for digging in the mine dumps. Heavy digging tools and chisels if you plan to dig in the agate veins.

HOW TO GET THERE From Solemint Junction proceed northbound on Antelope Valley Freeway. Exit at Agua Dulce Canyon Road offramp, turn left and proceed up Agua Dulce Canyon 1.4 miles. Turn left onto paved Davenport Road and go 2.1 miles to Tick Canyon. As you approach, you'll note the pink cast to the hills and the dark gray mine dumps on each side of the road. Looking up into the mouth of Tick Canyon, you'll have no trouble identifying it, as it is a singularly distinctive canyon set apart by an awesome play of colors on the canyon walls. A poor dirt road goes into the canyon a short way, but it is best to park along the highway and walk in. The Howlite is found throughout the gray mine dumps opposite the cement foundations of the old Borax mining operation.

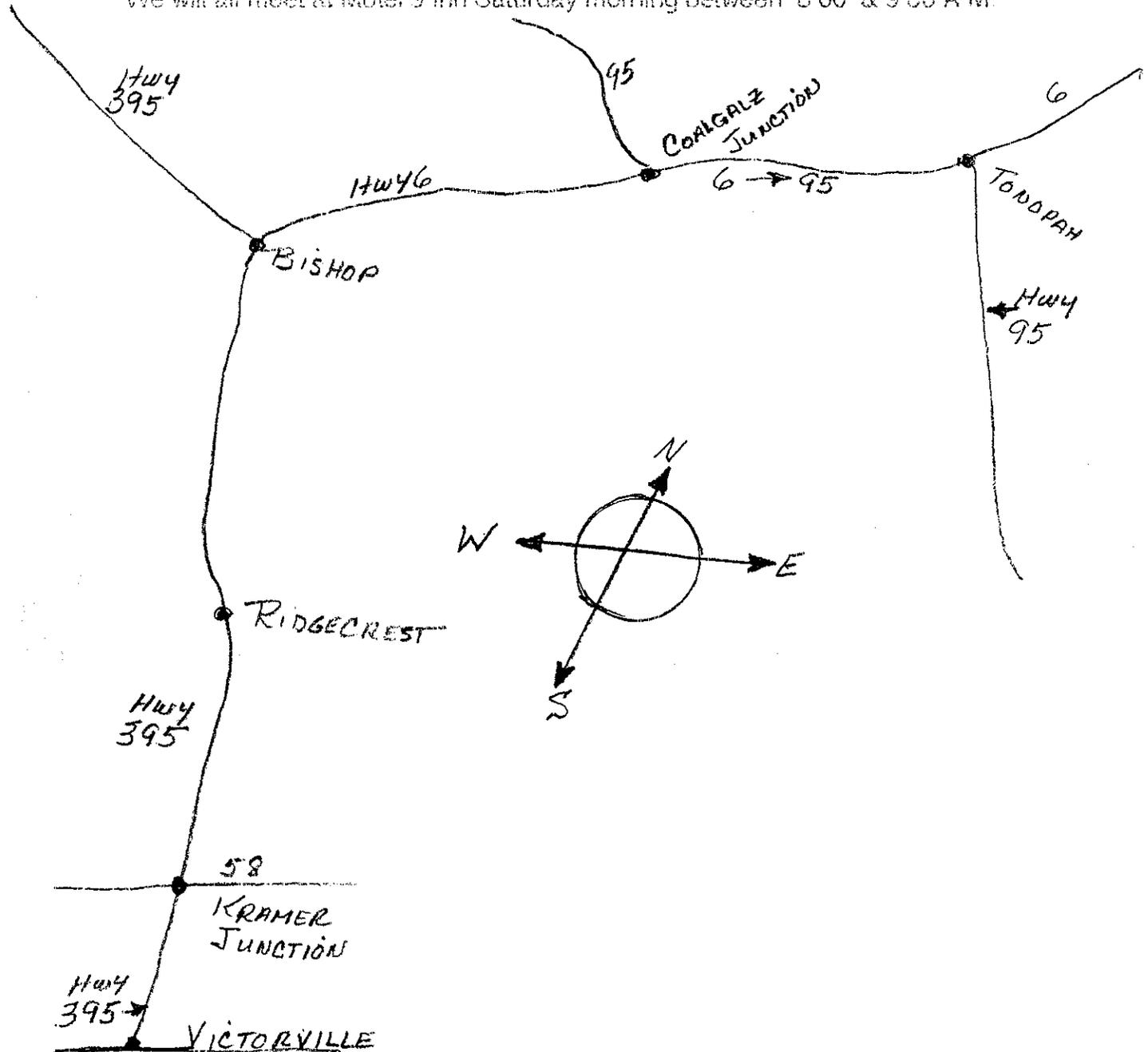




VICTOR VALLEY GEM & MINERAL CLUB

15056 - B 7th STREET • VICTORVILLE, CA 92392-3811 • (760) 243-2330

FIELD TRIP TO TONOPAH, NEVADA May 21, 22, 23 2004
We will all meet at Motel 9 Inn Saturday morning between 8:00 & 9:00 A.M.



KEEP THE WAGON MASTER INFORMED LET HIM KNOW IF YOU LEAVE BEFORE HE LEADS YOU OUT. KEEP WITH IN EYESIGHT OF THE OTHERS IN THE GROUP. You must sign the roster and the waiver before we leave for the mine. The cost of the Motel is \$29.50 Plus tax per night and \$35.00 to get into the mine.

MAP 0318A

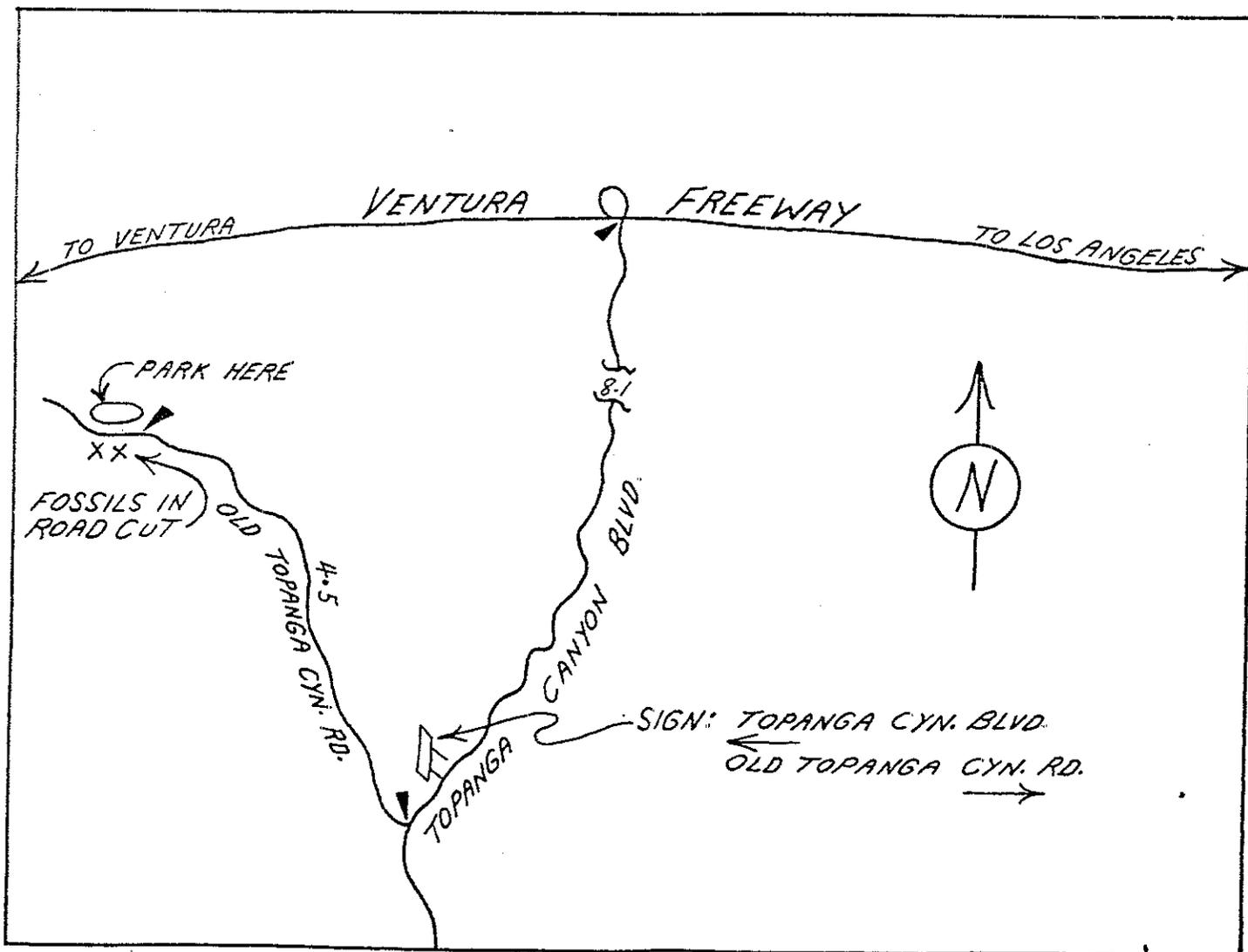
TOPANGA CANYON FOSSILS

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Fossilized clam shells and various other types of marine life fossils.

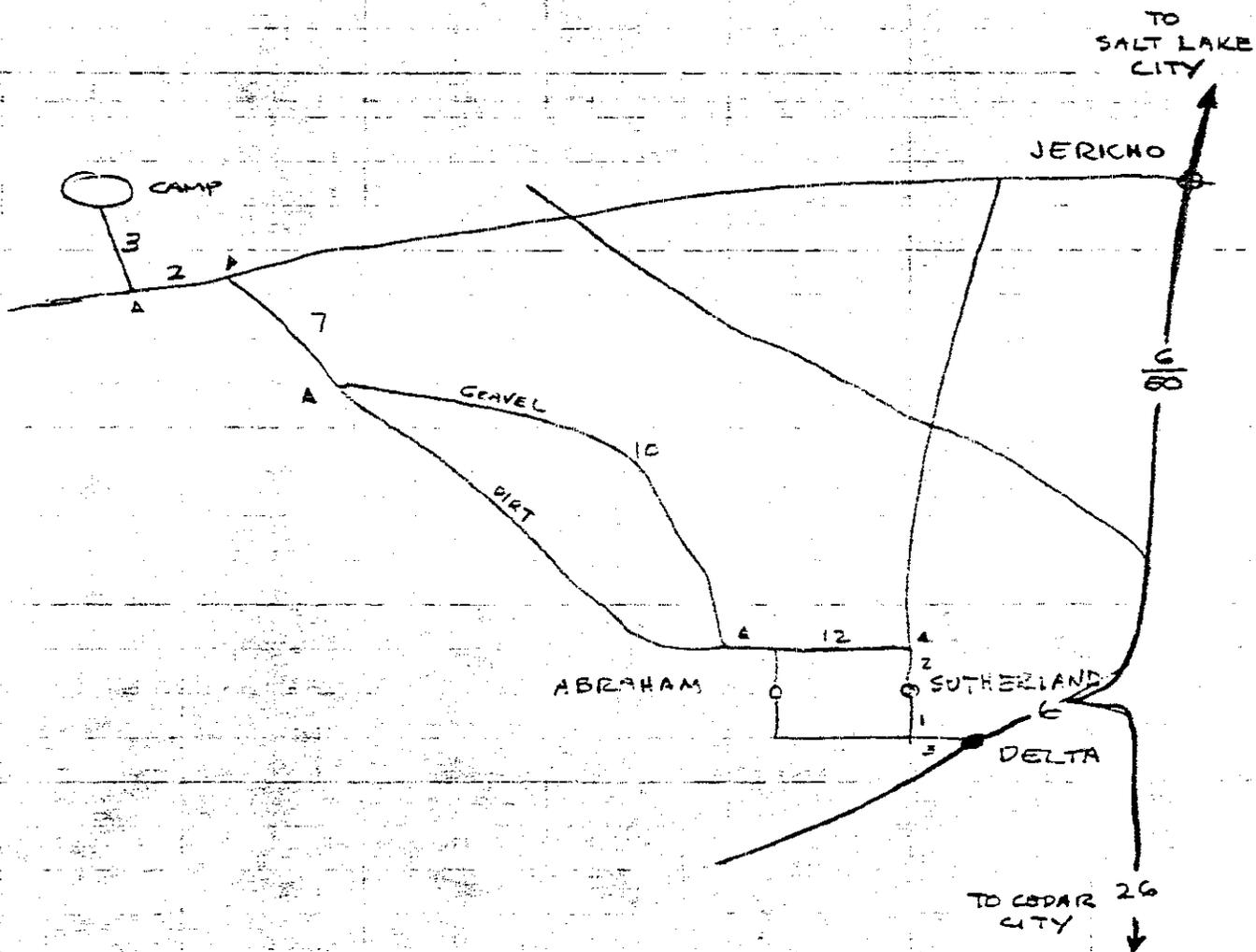
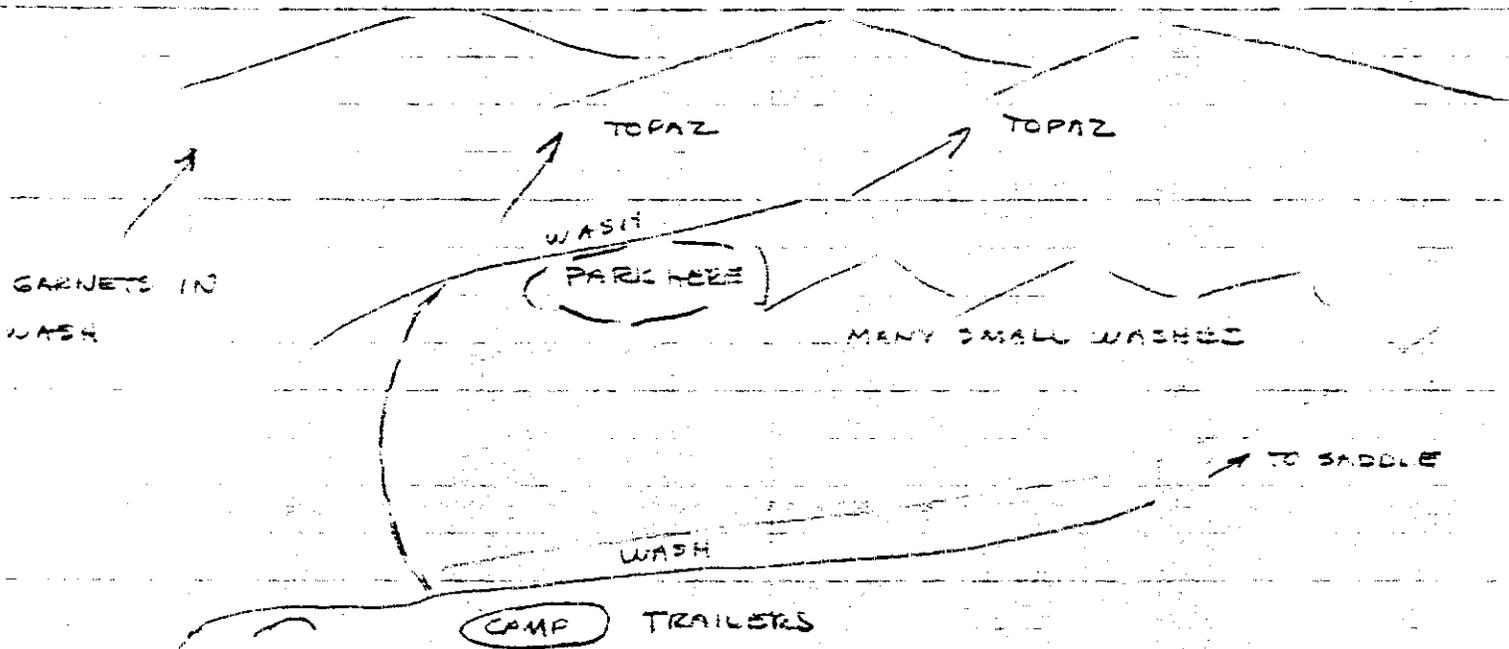
DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL Good fossilized clam shells. The other fossils are of varying quality, from good fossilization to material that crumbles at the slightest touch.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick, small hammer, small picks or chisels.

HOW TO GET THERE Take Ventura Freeway westbound and exit on Topanga Canyon Blvd. South. Follow Topanga Canyon Blvd. 8.1 miles, then turn right onto Old Topanga Canyon Road. Continue on 4.5 miles. Park on wide turnout on right side of road. From the parking area you can see the cliffs to the left where there are numerous pock marks left from the removal of the fossilized clams. There are still many clams in this cliff that can be retrieved. The adjacent cliffs also contain varied types of fossils.

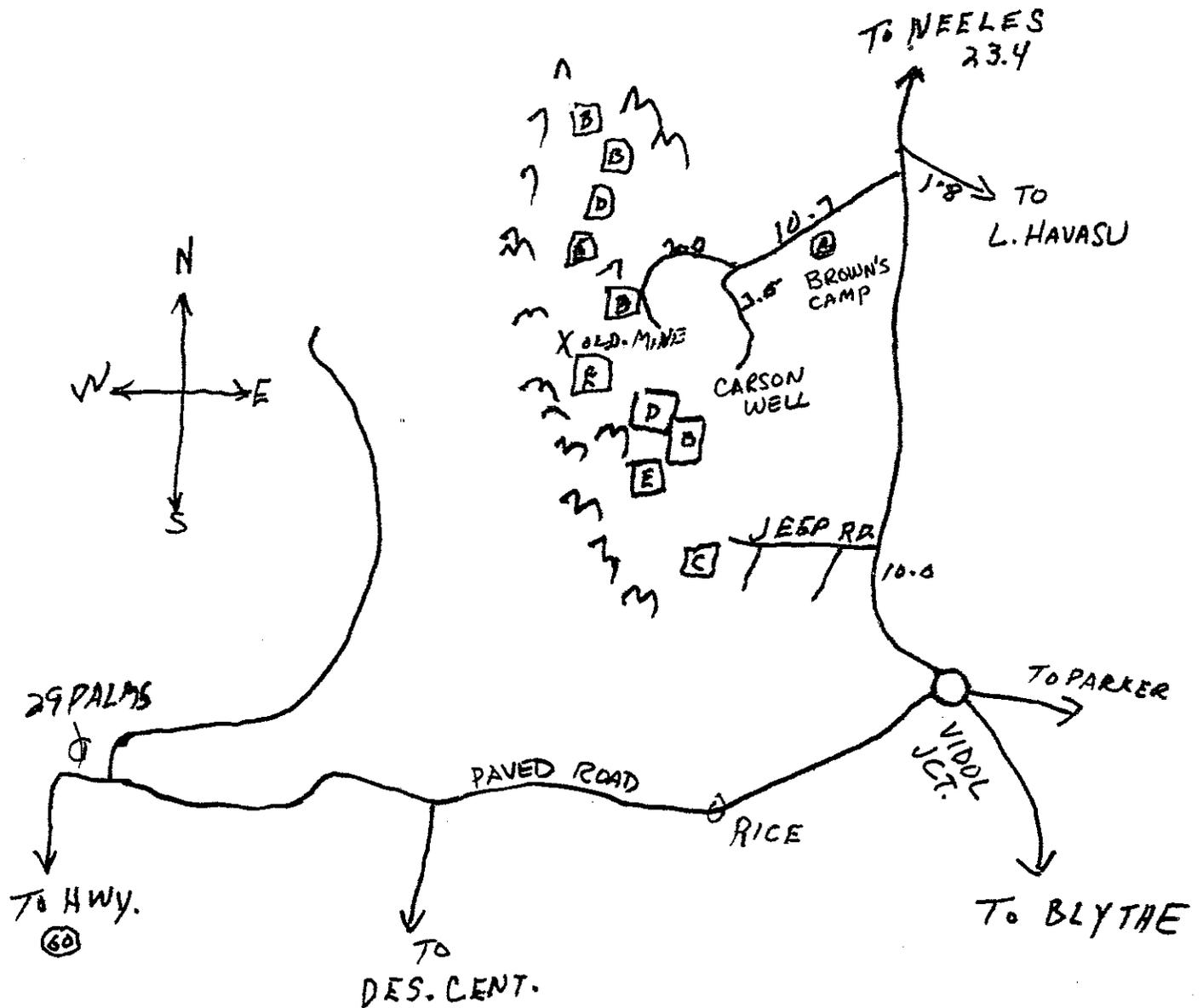


MAP 0320A

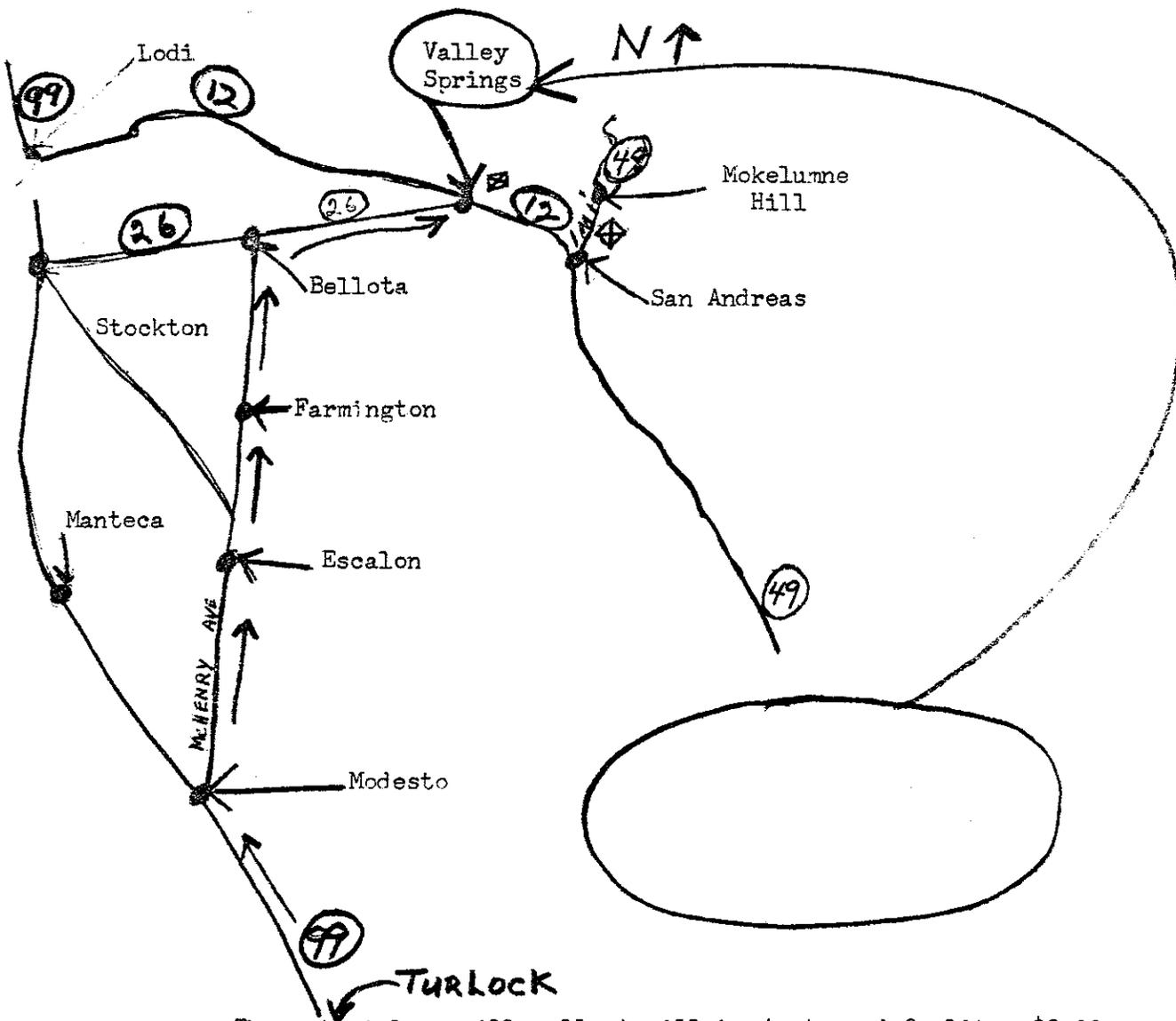


TOPAZ MT. UTAH

MAP 0324A



- A- LAVENDER ROSES
- B- CHALCEDONY ROSES
- C- LARGE PINK ROSES
- D- FORTIFICATION AGATE
- E- BACON . AGATE



The material we will collect will be Agate and Opalite - \$3.00 per day per person whether you collect or not and Polka Dot Serpentine - no charge. The Serpentine will cab but is best for carving and book ends.

Heavy tools such as bars, sledge hammers, picks, gads, and shovels needed. Bring gloves and safety glasses for your own protection.

Do not pick up rocks along public highways. This is strictly forbidden and violators are subject to arrest. All field trips are on private property. Respect the rights of others. Do not go through fences or trespass.

Help us keep this area clean. Do not litter.

Stores and restaurants are available in the area but it is advisable to take along some water.

Don Luker
Field Trip Chairman

MAP 0331A

VICTORVILLE BLACK JADE

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND 1) Black Jade with Magnetite,
2) Verd Antique Marble, 3) Spectacular Hematite

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

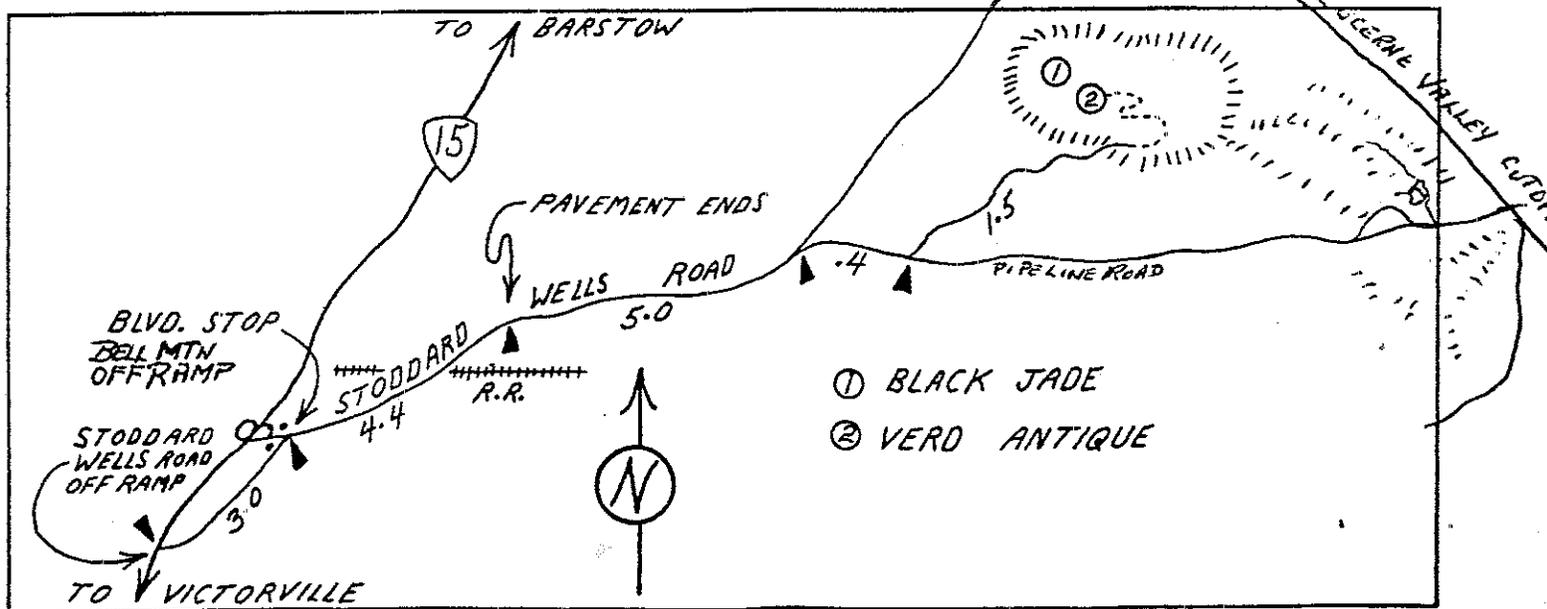
1) Black Jade. This jade is a very dark green or black in color with magnetite inclusions. After polishing, the magnetite can be gold plated and thus makes striking pieces. You should be selective in the rough chunks you take, as some is so saturated with magnetite, there is no contrast between it and the jade. Takes good polish and is suitable for all types of lapidary work.

2) Verd Antique Marble. Colors ranging from yellow to yellow-green and chartreuse green. Takes an excellent polish. Large pieces suitable for bookends, spheres, pen bases and cabs.

3) Spectacular Hematite. Occurs in a greenish matrix as black platelets with a metallic luster. Shows a reddish brown streak on streak plate. Good specimen material can be found on hill below the verd antique quarry.

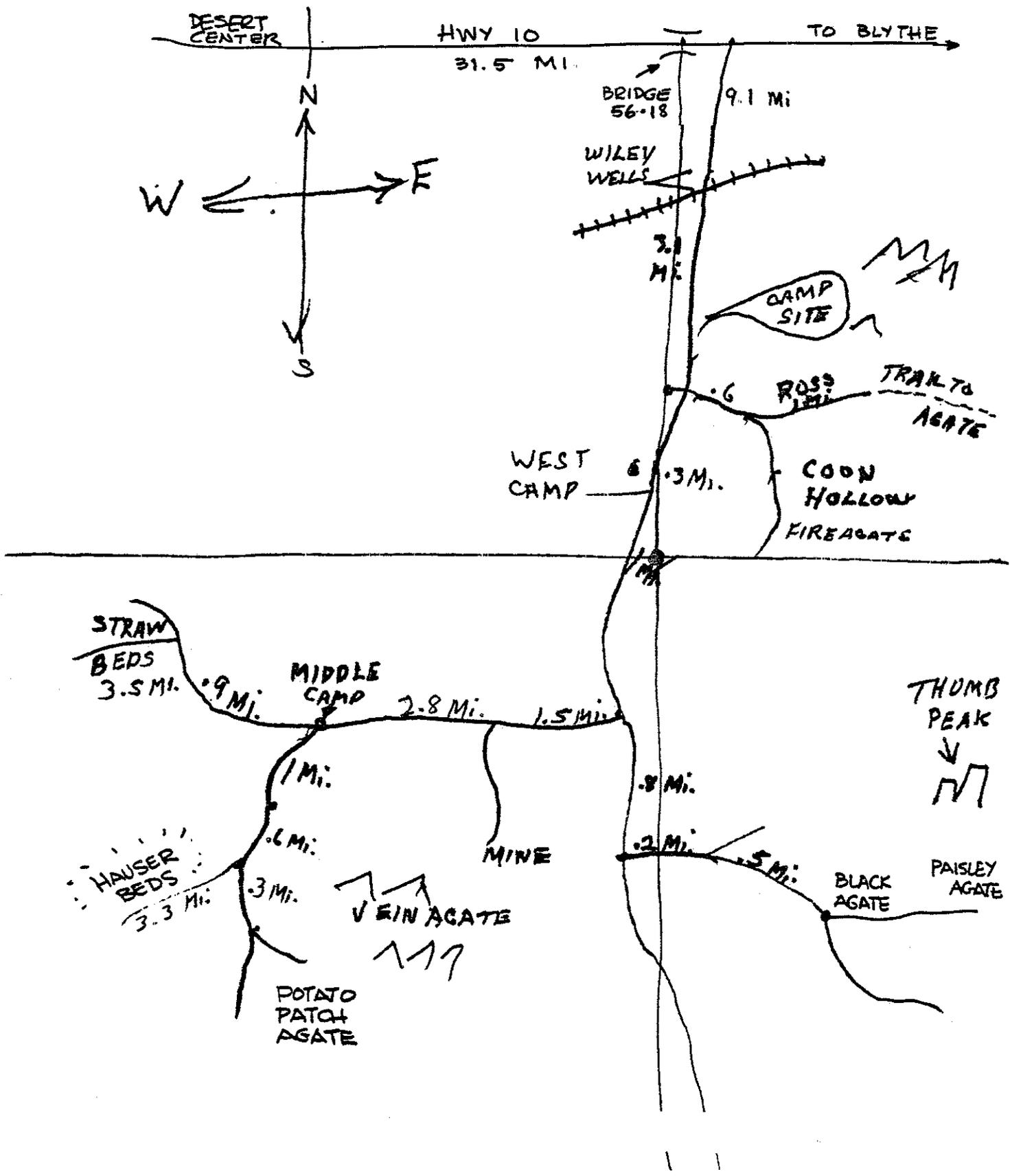
EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick. Heavy tools if you plan to dig in verd antique quarry.

HOW TO GET THERE Take Highway 15 through Victorville to the Stoddard Wells Road offramp and go north 3 miles to boulevard stop. Turn right onto Stoddard Wells Road and proceed to pavement end (4.4 miles). Go on 5 miles and turn right onto well-traveled dirt road. Continue on .4 mile and bear left. (Note: From here you can see a mountain straight ahead with a large, white outcropping. This is the verd antique quarry. Slightly up the hill and to the left a way is the jade outcropping.) Follow dirt road 1.5 miles to base of mountain mentioned above. Beyond this point the road is quite steep and rough. Park your car and walk up the road to verd antique deposit. Hike up hill, and to west to jade outcropping. The hematite is scattered on the slope of the hill below the quarry.



MAP 0335A

WILEY WELLS AREA 3

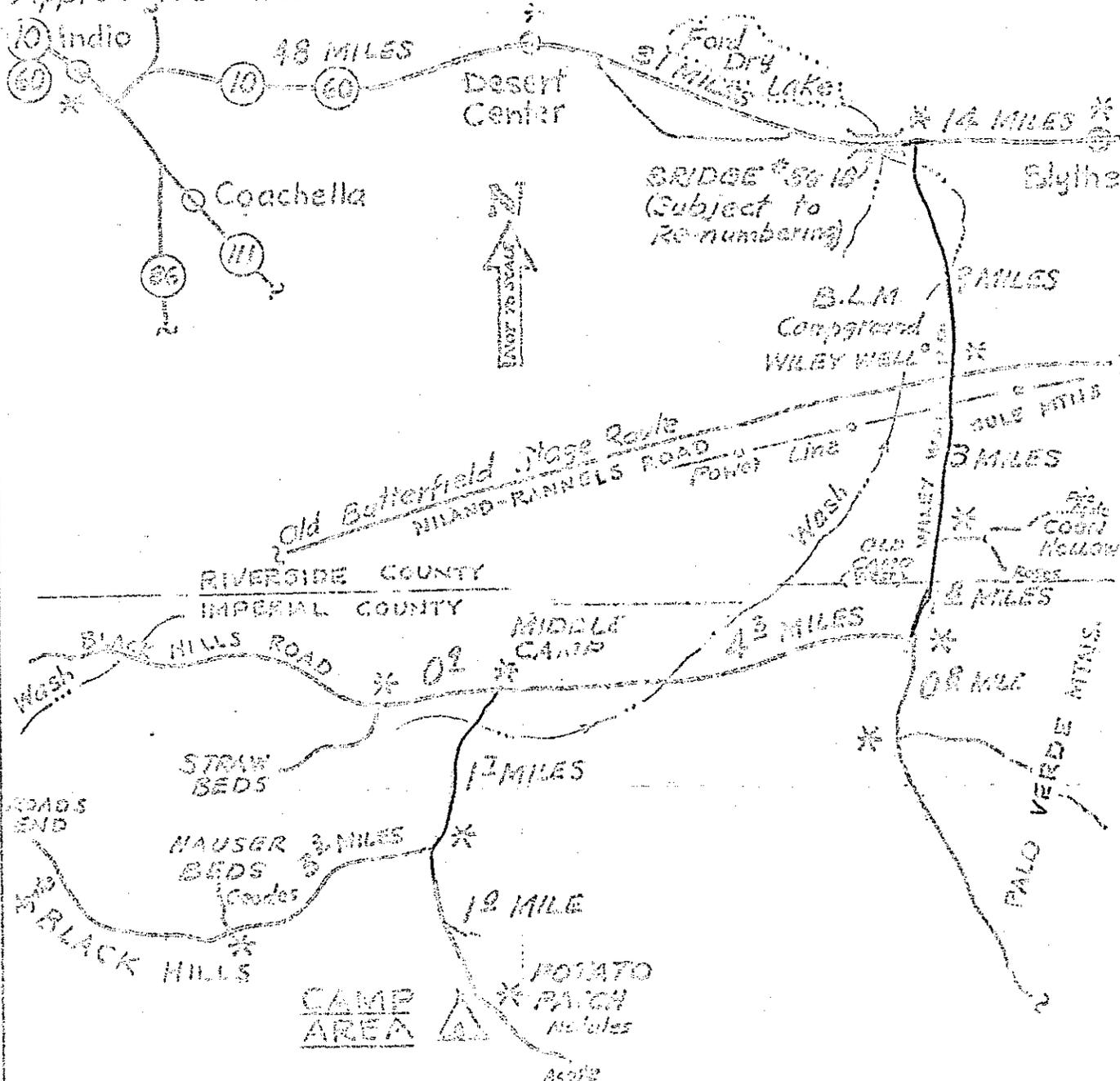


MAP 0340 A

See "Desert Geotrails", Page 13, for list of collecting areas and materials to look for. Take digging equipment for uncovering pedules and pedes.

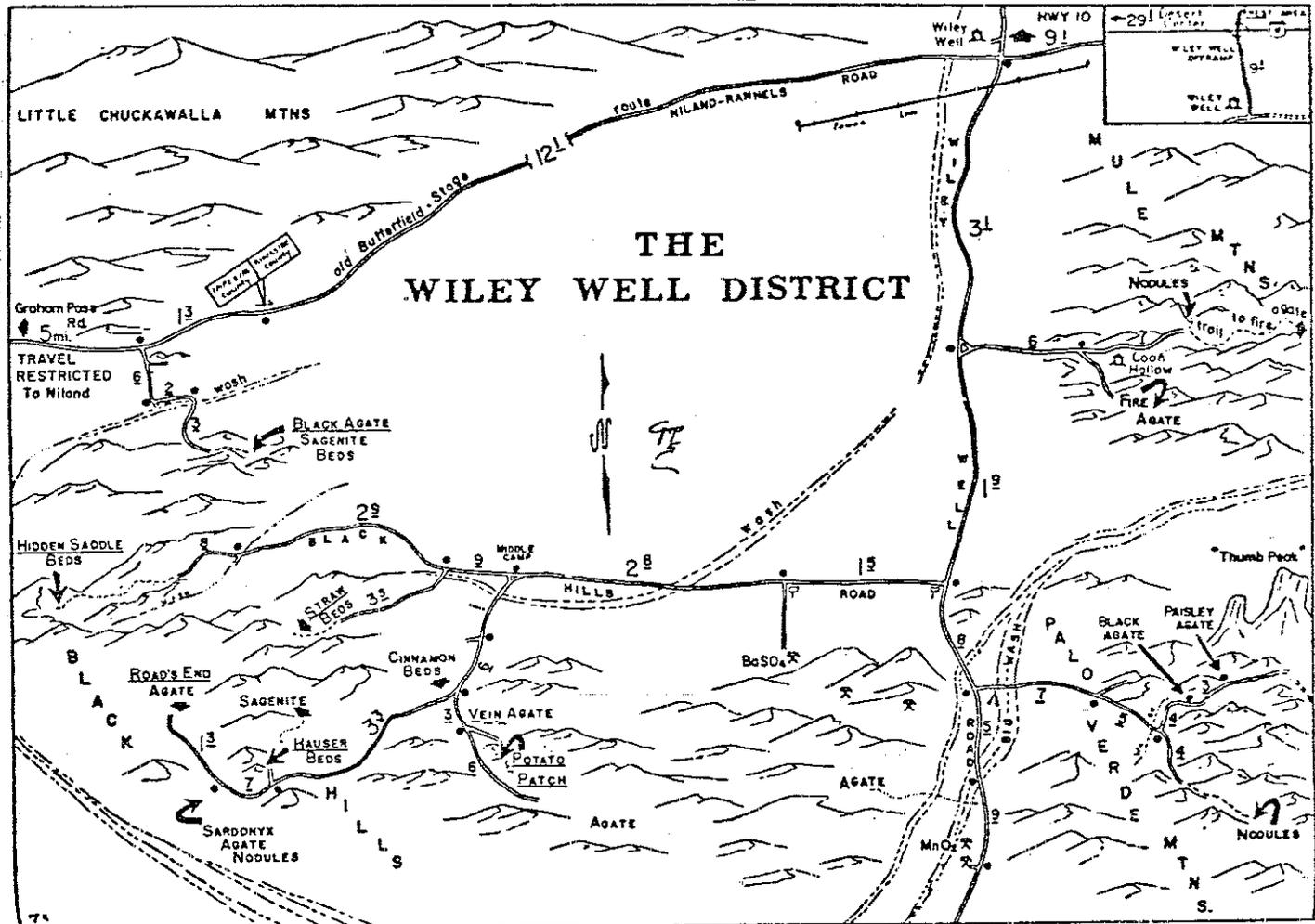
Monrovia to Indio
Approx. 120 Miles

... as the Potato Patch Camp Area. Also, don't forget to take water and wood for the campfires.



Camp Area is approximately 725 miles from Monrovia. Roads to Camp Area are okay for stock cars and trailers. If doubtful, check with Field Trip Chairman for road conditions from Middle Camp to Potato Patch.

WILEY WELL AREA
MONROVIA ROCKBOUNDS, INC.



THE WILEY WELL DISTRICT

This region is, doubtless, the most popular collecting area on the Colorado Desert. There seems to be no end to the gem material here and collecting is as good today as it was 20 years ago.

Status: All areas are open to collecting. **Road Conditions:** All roads to the collecting locations on the map are typical desert roads. OK for trailers. **Camping Facilities:** BLM Campgrounds at Wiley Well and Coon Hollow. Tables, restrooms and water available. Lots of open desert country for those who prefer privacy. Deadwood in washes for fires. **Supplies:** All supplies at Blythe. **Fee Areas:** Some of the collecting locales have been placed under claim and a fee is charged. These conditions change regularly. **What to collect:**

Black Agate Beds. Nodules and geodes. Very nice, black agate nodules, some with sagenite. It is necessary to dig for them.

Straw Patch. A trail leads up the canyon to the numerous diggings. Blue and black agate nodules, geodes and jasper will be found here.

Cinnamon Beds. At the crest of the road, just beyond the turnoff to the Potato Patch, is an interesting nodule deposit. The nodules are small but the interiors resemble cinnamon sprinkled on agate. They are elusive and highly-prized by many collectors.

Potato Patch. This area is well known for its nodule beds where, by digging into the soft ash, the nodules drop out like potatoes. I'll not attempt to describe them. Anyone unfamiliar with these nodules will find hundreds of pieces on the dumps of the various diggings. The deep blue ones are eagerly sought.

Hauser Beds. The beautiful, crystalline geodes from this location are known world-wide as exceptionally fine specimens. Again, it's a matter of digging in the soft ash. A trail leads north from the Hauser Beds for about 200 yards to

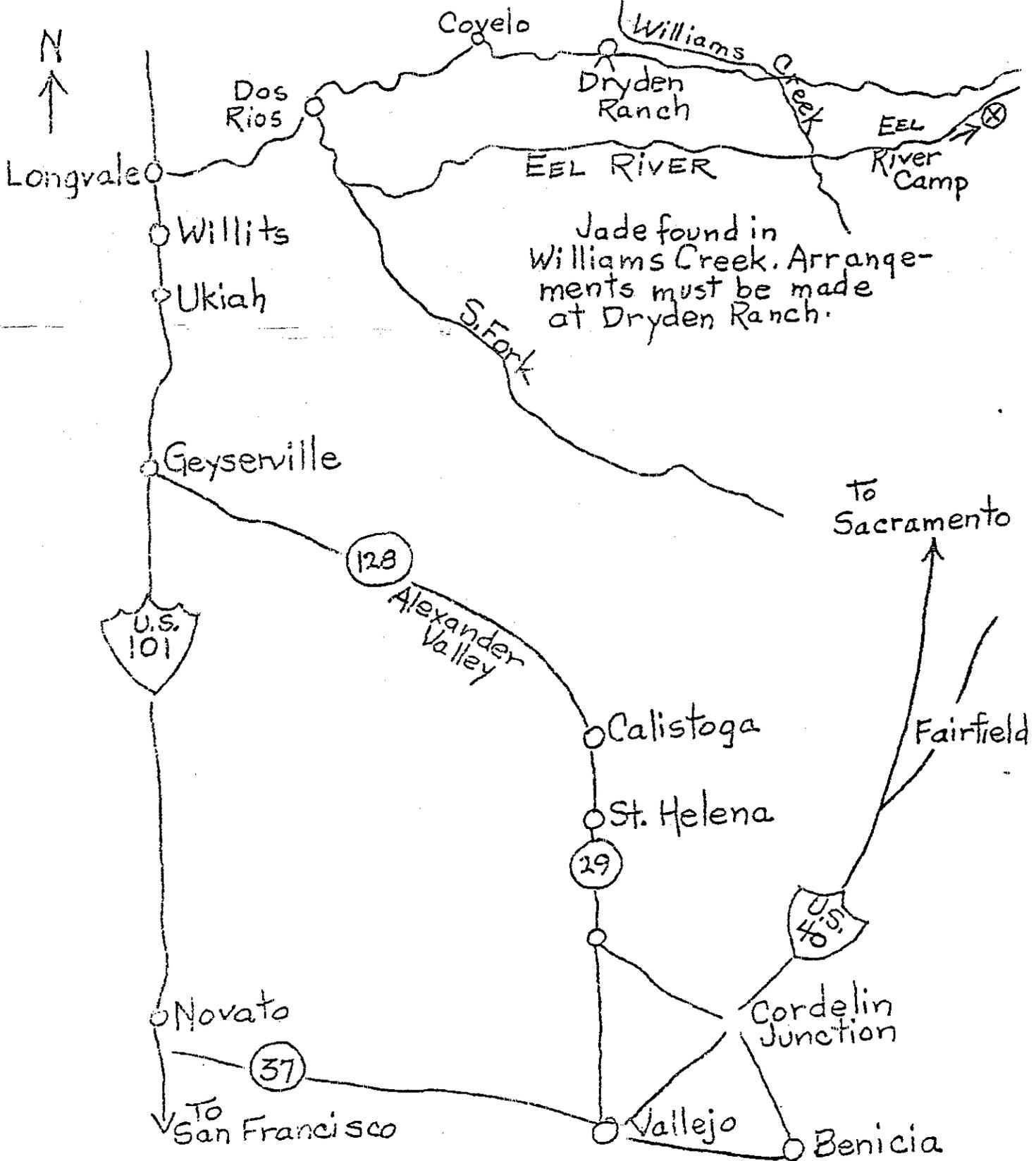
another digging. Large geodes containing calcite crystals are found here.

Roads End. From the Hauser Beds to Roads End, there are several areas of desert pavement where sardonix, "pastelite," blue agate, green jasper and small brown nodules will be found. One area is shown on the map. Road's End is a good area from which to explore the western slopes of the Black Hills. A little hiking will produce sagenite agate opal, black agate, "pastelite," geodes and nodules.

The Black Hills Areas

The Black Hills Road gives access to a number of geode and nodule beds as well as localities for agate in float. **Hidden Saddle Beds.** This deposit is reached via a well-defined trail from the end of the road; approximately a half-mile hike.

Jade → Williams Creek



MAP 0343A

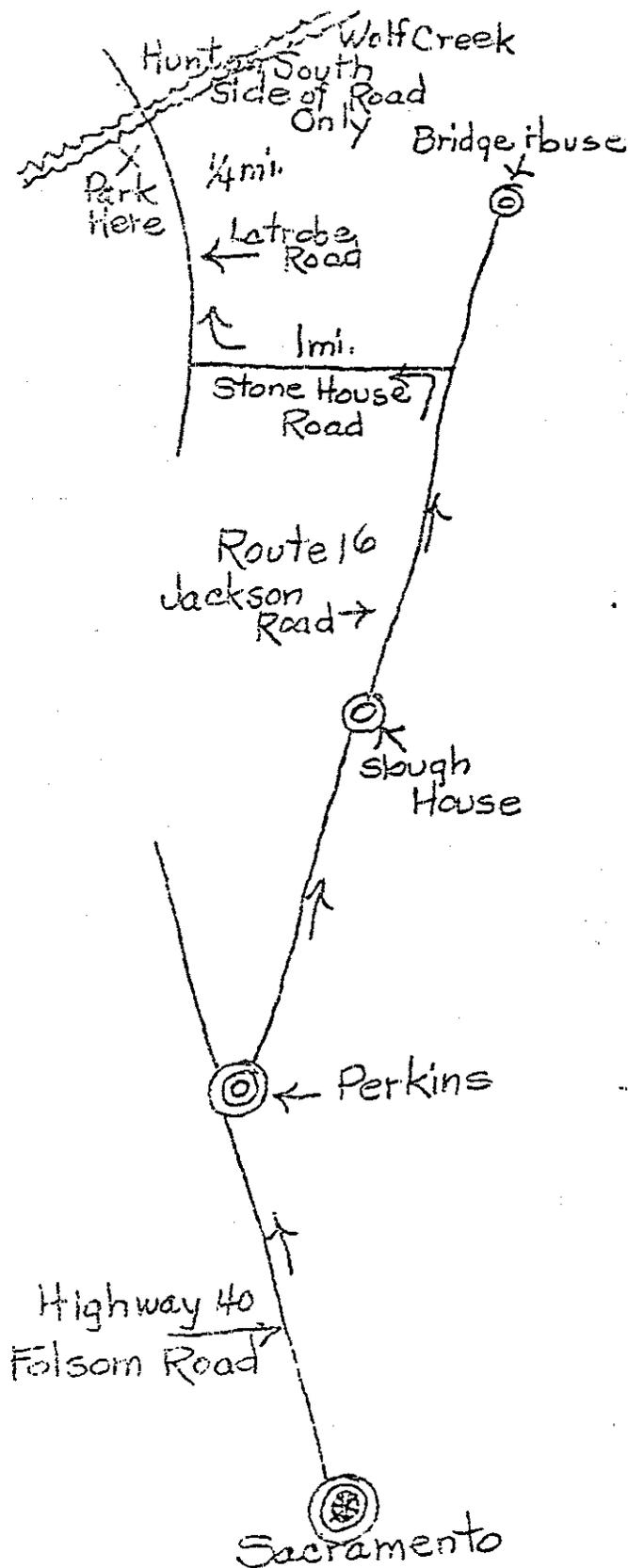
Wolf Creek Field Trip

Materials

Jasper	Excell.
Agate	Scarce
Gold	Scarce
Opalized Wood	Scarce
Quartz	Fair
Flint	Fair
Chert	Fair
Blood Stone	Fair

Permission must be obtained
prior to entering from
Mr. Richard Harry
9990 Elder Creek Road,
Sacramento, Ca.
Telephone 363-5005

CAUTION: Must stay in the
creek and away from livestock.
Any damage to fence, gate or
disturbing livestock could
result in everyone being
barred from entering.



ACTINOLITE AT WRIGHTWOOD

This is a good trip for the summer season as you will be high in the Angeles National Forest where it is always cool, even when the lower elevations are sweltering in a heat wave. During the winter, the ground is covered with snow much of the time, and it is unlikely much gem material can be found.

TYPE OF MATERIAL FOUND Actinolite.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

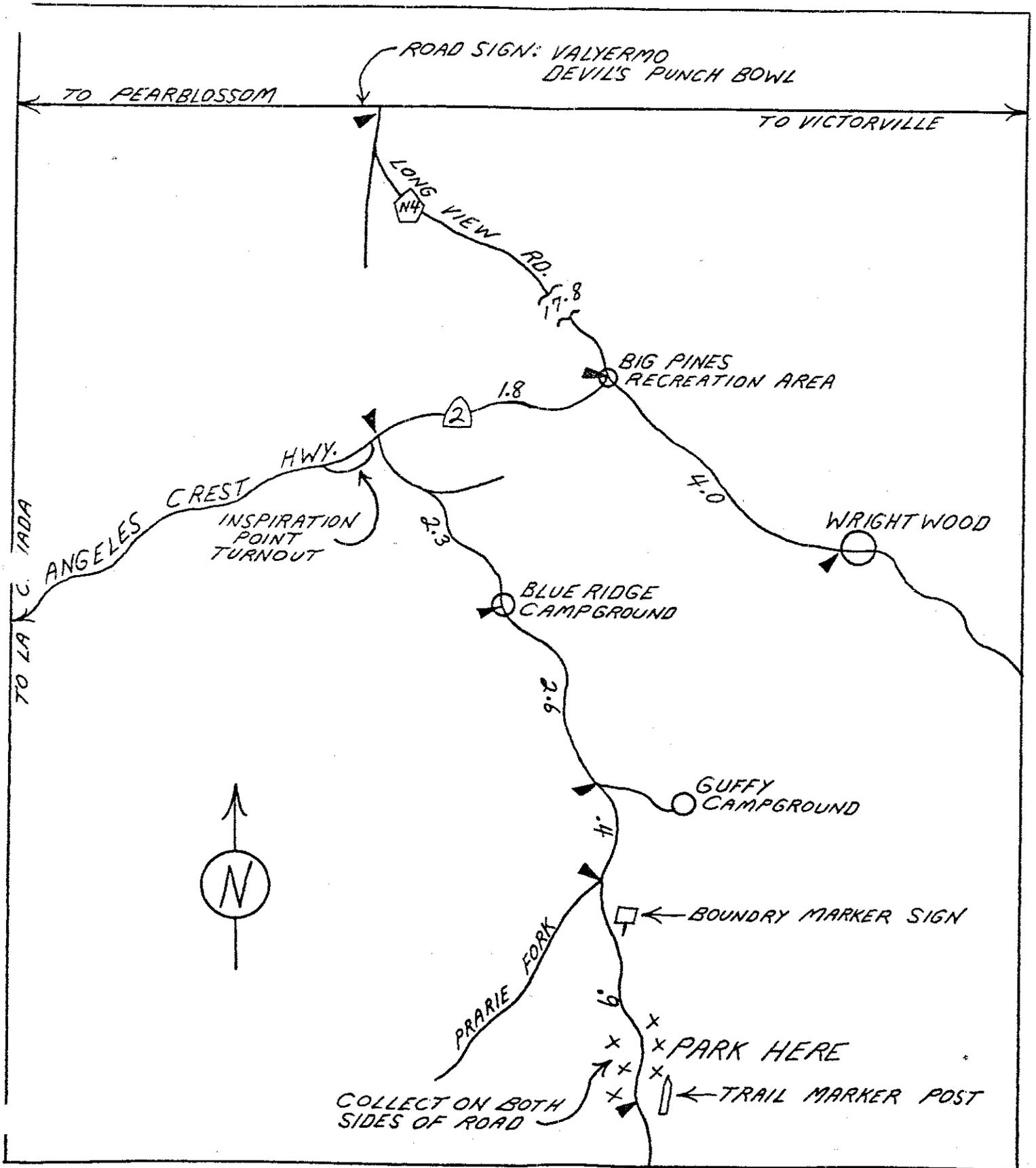
Actinolite is an amphibole, and is colored a beautiful green due to the presence of lead in its chemical composition. It occurs here as fine, bright green crystal masses. Some single crystals of faceting grade may be found. This material is somewhat disguised and a piece which looks like a poor quality specimen on the outside can prove to be an exceptional piece when broken apart. Look for the rounded chunks of rock when distinguishing the actinolite from the common blocky pieces of gneiss that are found here in great profusion. The actinolite may also be found in huge chunks, but digging is usually required to recover these larger pieces.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED Rock pick, shovel and sledge hammer.

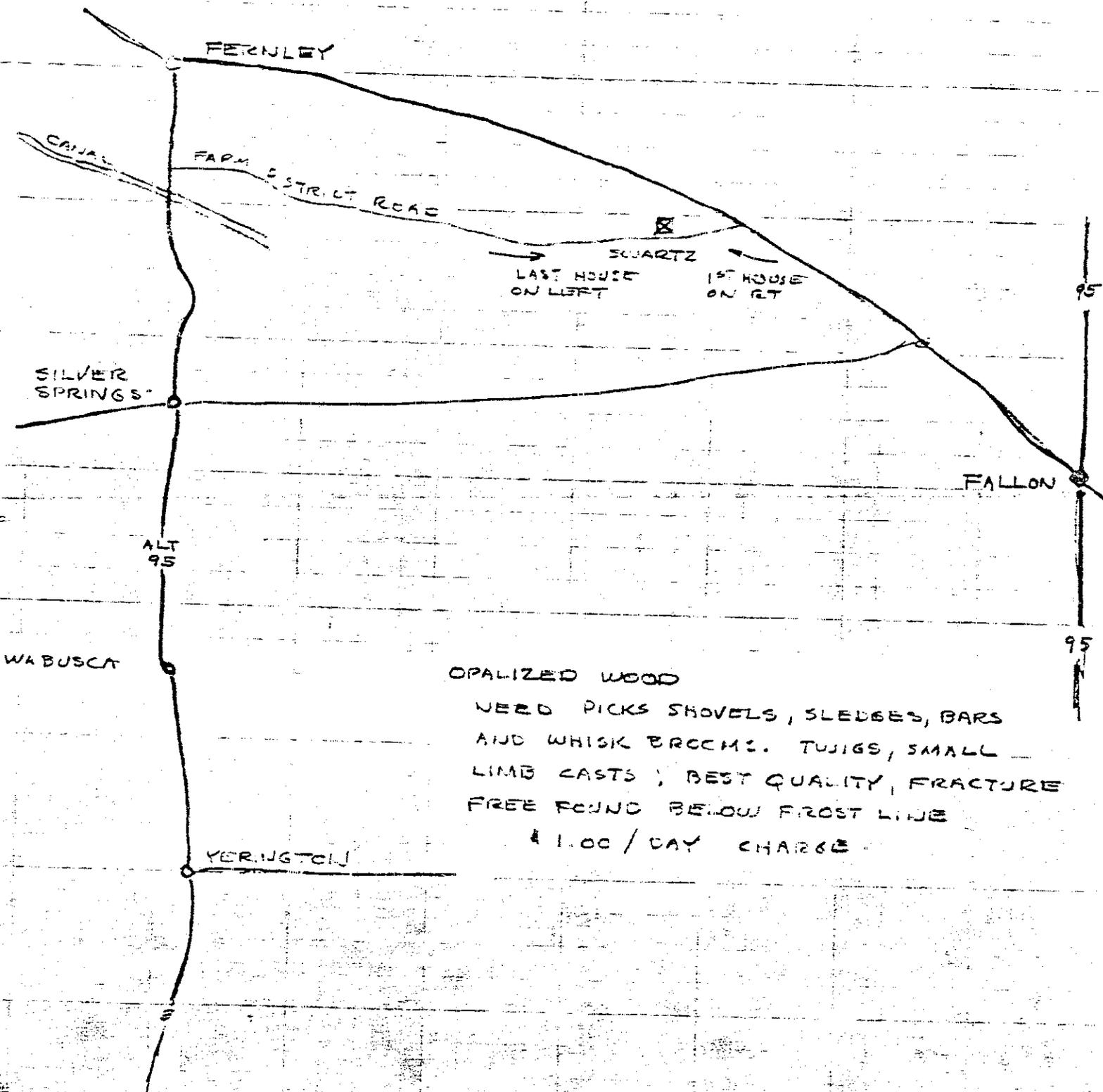
HOW TO GET THERE Highway 138 leaves Pearblossom and heads east toward Victorville. Soon you will see a sign directing you toward Valyermo and Devil's Punchbowl. This highway is marked Longview Road. Turn right here and soon you will be winding up toward the tall timber country. As the road slowly ascends into the mountains, you soon leave the Joshua trees and before long you are surrounded by the big pine trees. At 17.8 miles you will be at Big Pines Recreation Area. Turn right and continue 1.8 miles. Turn onto the graded and oiled road at the eastern end of Inspiration Point turnout. Keep right at fork and continue 2.3 miles along the top of Blue Ridge to the Blueridge Campground. The road affords many breathtaking views of San Gabriel Canyon as it winds among the pines and you may be able to see Mt. Baldy in the distance. The road goes through Blueridge Campground and on 2.6 miles toward Guffy Camp. At the fork, stay to the right on the main road marked to Prairie Fork. Continue .4 mile and bear left on East Blueridge Rd. About .1 mile up this road a sign marks the boundaries of Angeles Forest and San Bernardino National Forest. Continue on another .8 mile to collecting area. There are good places to park here near a forestry trail marker. The actinolite is found scattered around the entire area on both sides of the road from the parking area. Large chunks of beautiful crystals can be found if one scouts the outlying ground. For the trip home, one can continue on Highway 2, Angeles Crest Highway, for a scenic trip through the pines and possibly snow, back to the San Fernando Valley or Azusa.

MAP 0350 A

ACTINOLITE AT WRIGHTWOOD ~ CONTINUED



MAP 0350 B



OPALIZED WOOD

NEED PICKS SHOVELS, SLEDGES, BARS
 AND WHISK BROOMS. TWIGS, SMALL
 LIMB CASTS; BEST QUALITY, FRACTURE
 FREE ROUND BELOW FROST LINE

\$ 1.00 / DAY CHARGE



ALBANY
YERINGTON

HIWAY 100

TO RAFTER 7 RANCH

FLYING M RANCH

AIRSTRIE

PINE GROVE
GHOST TOWN

X DIGGINGS AT
WHITE PATCH
CAMEL TEETH, MANOTTE TEETH
EQUINE BONES, ETC

MAP 0354 B

YERINGTON, NEVADA

Place: Sierra Mountains

Time: whatever you can make it. Collecting area all around you.
Several locations will be covered on each day. Hangers will be out Friday.

Mileage: One way - 150 miles

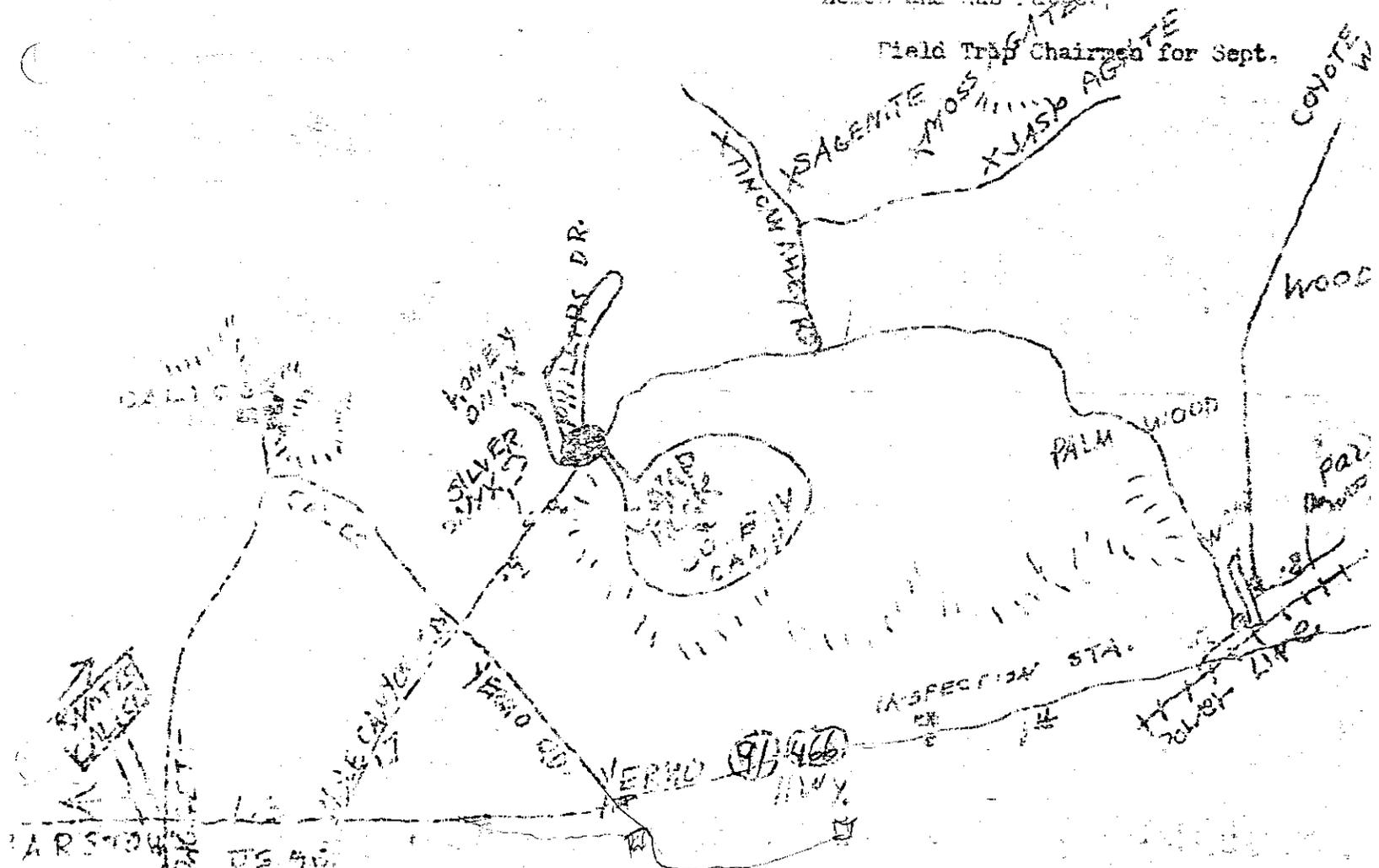
There is agate, jasper, jasp-agate (onyx - silver & honey), palm root, rock agate, lace agate, rare fossils, and we found Calico rose (jasper not far from camp). There was a small charge for the silver onyx and a short steep hike involved, but everyone that brought back this material was very happy with it.

The camp site at Camp Rock is a very popular camping spot. Total mileage from highway to camp is 3.2 miles. This is a dry camp site. Bring wood for a nice campfire, get together. If you want to see the Glass Town of Calico it is to the far west camp.

We made this trip in April of this year and we came home with plenty of silver onyx, large pieces (boulders) of rainbow jasper, and a large selection of palm roots with red eyes, some very dark pieces and also the lighter colors. It seemed to be quite plentiful.

See you in camp at one of our favorite field trip sites.

Helen and Gus Patzer,
Field Trip Chairmen for Sept.



MAP 0360 A

DESERT
TRAVEL
HINTS



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT
GARY PENROD, SHERIFF



P.O.Box 108, Barstow, California 92311
Tel: (760) 256-4838

In Memory of

E. PAUL KNIGHT **ERIC C. KNIGHT**
1933 - 1998 1965 - 1995

Father and Son

Follow These Helpful Hints to Survive Your Next Trip to the Desert

- ⊕ **Let someone know your trip route, destination, and return date.** Leave a map or written directions with someone. Let them know if you change plans after you leave. If you get stuck, we need a place to begin looking.
- ⊕ **Be prepared.** Take plenty of rations and a minimum of one gallon of water per person for each day. More is better. Take shelter material, plenty of sun screen, proper clothing, and a first aid kit. Take a first aid/CPR class. Expect the unexpected to happen and you are likely to be prepared.
- ⊕ **Dress in light colored, loose fitting clothes** for the heat, and several layers of clothing for cooler weather. Wear a hat.
- ⊕ **Your vehicle should be in good condition.** A safety check before you leave is a good precaution. Check your tires and the gas gauge before you leave the pavement. Take a tire jack, some tools and tow rope or chain.
- ⊕ **Stay on the dirt roads.** Avoid going cross country on what looks like hard surface. Just a few feet in soft sand can sink a vehicle up to the axles. Even four wheel drive vehicles can become easily stuck in the sand.
- ⊕ **Never go alone.** Always take a companion, especially if you are not familiar with the area. If things go wrong you can help each other.

If Things Go Wrong....

- ⊕ **If your vehicle gets stuck.** Don't panic. Don't continue spinning your tires. Try jacking the drive wheels up and putting solid material under the tires to gain traction. Boards, sticks, rocks, floor mats, vegetation or anything solid may help regain traction.
- ⊕ **If your vehicle won't go any further,** raise the hood. This is a universal distress signal. You have to decide if you are going to stay with the vehicle or try to walk for help.

Things to consider:

1. Your vehicle can provide you with shelter from the heat or cold, and it contains all your supplies.
2. Your vehicle is much larger than a person, and therefore easier to find.
3. If you choose to walk out for help, how many supplies can you carry?
4. Avoid strenuous activity in the heat of the day. Conserve your energy.
5. As a last ditch effort, during daylight, you can use a small amount of gasoline to set a tire or other material on fire that will create a large dark cloud that will be visible for miles. Be sure that you set the fire a safe distance from your car if you choose this option.
6. Stay in the shade of the vehicle. On a hot day, the sand can get up to 200 degrees or more. Conserve your energy for the cooler part of the day.

Have The Will to Survive. Do the Right Things and You Will Survive!

- ⊕ **Don't Panic.** Remain calm and think rationally. Don't lose your cool. Panic is your enemy.
- ⊕ **Make yourself visible.** A column of smoke can be seen for miles in the daytime. Think of ways to attract attention to your location. If at all possible, be visible from the air and ground. Use anything that makes noise like a vehicle horn. Your vehicle affords you many resources.
- ⊕ **Don't ration water.** Drink if you are thirsty. Your body is a canteen and will store water.
- ⊕ **Avoid eating if possible.** The digestion process uses valuable water and can cause dehydration. You can survive for several days without eating but only a few days without water.
- ⊕ **Stay clothed.** Your clothes will actually insulate you from the heat if you are not active and are in the shade. Use plenty of sun screen on exposed areas of your body such as your arms, hands, face and neck.
- ⊕ **Cell phones and radios work** in many remote areas. Keep trying to call someone.
- ⊕ **Above all, stay calm and stay alive**

Should You Leave Your Vehicle and Go For Help ?

You have to make the decision whether to stay with your vehicle or try to walk to safety. Some things to consider before you decide to leave your vehicle and walk out for help include, but are not limited to:

☉ **Do you know where you are?** Can you easily walk to safety or will it be a gamble? How long will it take, and can you easily make it?

☉ **Do you have enough water?** Do you know the shortest route or are you just guessing. Will it take more than one day? Drinking alcohol can cause dehydration and is not a replacement for water.

☉ **How long will it take to reach help?** If you are not in good enough shape to hike out, it will cost you your life! This is your call.

☉ **What time of day is it?** Leave at the right time. Avoid any activity during the hot part of the day. It could zap your energy and it will cause your body to require more water.

☉ **Can you still be found?** Leave a note with the time and day and the direction you were going.

Will Someone Report You Missing? If someone is likely to report you missing, it might be better to stay with your vehicle. It has all your supplies. It can provide you shelter, and can be an excellent signaling device.

Volunteers

Members of the SBSD Search and Rescue teams are citizen volunteers from all walks of life who are dedicated to helping people and the community. Members must complete extensive training in such skills as survival, tracking, land navigation, first aid and CPR, climbing with ropes, rappelling, mine rescue, 4x4 driving, ATV operation, horseback, map and compass and many others. All members must pass written and field testing that meets national standards established by **The National Association for Search and Rescue.**

Each member must equip themselves with personal survival equipment, clothing and gear necessary to accomplish their mission. Average start up costs are about \$300 to \$400, but most members spend much more than that on specialized gear.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOMED

When the squads are not training, they are searching for ways to raise funds for rescue equipment and vehicles.

BARSTOW DESERT RESCUE SQUAD TEL(760) 256-4838

This pamphlet was prepared by the Barstow Desert Rescue Squad and was written as a simple guide on how to make your next trip to the desert a pleasant and successful one.

**FOLLOWING THESE HELPFUL HINTS
CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE OR THE LIVES OF
YOUR LOVED ONES ON YOUR NEXT
DESERT TRIP.**