

Bulletin of the Mineralogical Society
of Southern California

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June 2011

The Meeting of the Mineralogical Society of Southern California

Unraveling the origin of the Earth's first "Slushball" Earth panglacial episode recorded in isotopic composition of oxygen in rubies and kyanites from Karelia, Russia by Ilya Bindeman

**Friday, June 10, 2011 at 7:30 pm
Geology Department, E-Building, Room 220
Pasadena City College
1570 E Colorado Blvd., Pasadena**

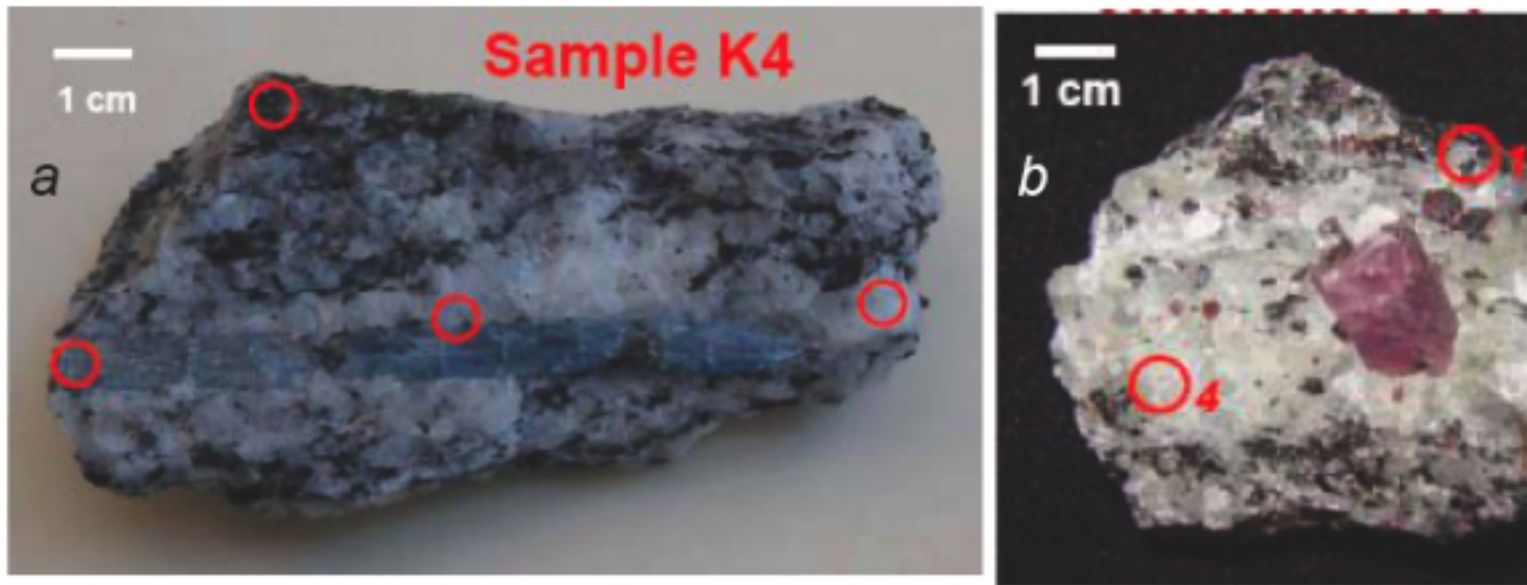
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June program:

is a talk about recent studies of Kyanite and Ruby specimens and what they indicate about the early history of the Earth. The official title is: **Unraveling the origin of the Earth's first "Slushball" Earth panglacial episode recorded in isotopic composition of oxygen in rubies and kyanites from Karelia, Russia.**



Ilya Bindeman is an Associate Professor at the University of Oregon. Originally from Russia, he got his BS degree from Moscow State University, finished his PhD in 1998 from the University of Chicago, worked as postdoc and Research Scientist at the University of Wisconsin and Caltech. This year he is currently on sabbatical at the University of Geneva and Caltech, working on these unique rocks and minerals that record the unique climate condition 2.4 billion years ago.

His interests are in isotope geochemistry of rocks both igneous and metamorphic, and he uses a variety of isotopic tracers to predict the origin of large volume magmas, and the impact of these eruptions on the environment.

July Program: Ancient Egyptian Mines for Peridot and Other Gemstones

Lecture synopsis: Ancient Egypt was the source of several gemstones, including amethyst, amazonite, carnelian and other colored chalcedonies, emeralds, peridot, and turquoise. In this presentation, the speaker describes his recent discovery of a peridot mine of the Greco-Roman period on Egypt's Zabargad Island in the Red Sea, and also provides an overview of the other gemstone mines in Egypt's Nubian and Eastern Deserts. Examples are given of ancient jewelry made from all of these gemstones.

Speaker bio: James ('Jim') Harrell is Professor Emeritus of Geology at the University of Toledo in Toledo, Ohio. He received his BA in Earth Science in 1971 from California State University at Fullerton, his MS in Geology in 1976 from the University of Oklahoma, and his PhD in Geology in 1983 from the University of Cincinnati. Prof. Harrell retired in 2009 after 30 years of teaching at the University of Toledo. For the past 22 years he has been conducting a survey of ancient quarries and mines in Egypt, and has so far made 31 trips to this country in support of this research. In recent years, he has also done fieldwork on ancient quarries in Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen. Prof. Harrell is currently writing a book about the rocks and minerals used by the ancient Egyptians. For a list of his publications and other information on his research, visit his website at <http://www.eeescience.utoledo.edu/egypt/> or write to him at james.harrell@utoledo.edu.

MEANDERINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT by Ann Meister

I've just returned from the Marty Zinn's West Coast Gem and Mineral Show. Thanks to Jim Kusley for distributing the "business" cards. I hope we get some results. The show appeared to be well attended based on the parking situation and the number of people in the hallways and ballrooms. I hope the dealers did well. I saw Jim and Josh Imai with a flat of goodies.

In addition to shows, one of the activities that I have always enjoyed is the open house. The purpose of the open house is to give a member a chance to share their collection with other MSSC members, often including flats of

specimens, hidden under beds or in closets or garages, that don't make it to show cases, but are interesting or special to the collector. It is also a chance to socialize comfortably at someone's home and to share our collecting stories. We have had the privilege to view the Moller and Minette collections as well as other, less illustrious, but interesting collections. We also include special visits to dealer member's shops or homes. This tradition continues with our annual open house at Jewel Tunnel Imports.

To continue the open house custom, two are being arranged. One is a "rediscover the Mineral Hall" at the Natural History Museum of LA County which will include a behind the scenes tour of Tony Kampf's realm. This will be in conjunction with the Museum's Gem and Mineral Council. There is no date set but we are aiming for sometime this fall.

On a yet-to-be-determined Sunday in July, we are invited by our June speaker (*date for talk has been changed and will be announced later, ed.*), Walt Lombardo, to an open house at his shop Nevada Mineral and Book Company in Orange, CA. He opened the shop a year or so ago and has been moving his stock of minerals and books there from Las Vegas. He now has all of his minerals there, including flat upon flat of personally collected items that haven't seen the light of day since the day they were collected some as many as 20 years ago. Many of these are from Nevada localities, as well as Colorado, Arizona and California. We will have the adventure of discovering what is in the flats and hear Walt's collecting stories. I saw the stacks of flats and am intrigued by the feldspar Baveno twins and quartz that he showed me from the Clark Mountains. Walt also has many books, new and used, as well as a publications room with USGS reports and other good stuff. This is really a fun place to explore. See the bulletin next month for directions and schedule.

Is anyone interested in hosting an open house at their home? You don't need a fancy collection, just a desire to continue the discussions that start during the coffee hour after meetings. Let me know at president@mineralsocal.org.

HELP WANTED *3rd Notice*****

No one is volunteering for this important job. If we want the MSSC to survive, this is a necessary activity. MSSC needs someone to do marketing and advertising. The primary focus is to get meeting announcements onto on-line bulletin boards such as the Yahoo group la-rocks and calendars for local communities such as Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Altadena, Monrovia etc. so that we can entice visitors and potential members to our activities. Outreach to local schools may also become part of this job though not necessarily. Please contact Ann Meister at president@mineralsocal.org.

We also need a field trip chairman. Everyone wants field trips but no one wants to coordinate this activity.

WEST COAST - FALL GEM & MINERAL SHOW

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Minutes of the May 13, 2011 Meeting

The 876th meeting of The Mineralogical Society of Southern California was held on Friday, May 13, 2011, at Pasadena City College, Pasadena, CA. President Ann Meister brought the meeting to order at 7:33 p.m. The following announcements were made:

- (1) Marty Zinn's West Coast Mineral Show will be held May 20 – 22, 2011 at a new venue, the Holiday Inn on Grand Ave. in Santa Ana, CA.
- (2) The next MSSC Board meeting is scheduled for 1 p.m. on June 26, 2011 at the home of Leslie Ogg and James Imai.

Bruce Carter then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Larissa Dobrzhinetskaya, who gave a presentation titled: "Diamonds from UHPM Terranes." Dr. Dobrzhinetskaya is a professor at the Dept of Earth Sciences, UC Riverside, and has a very distinguished educational and academic background. This presentation was about microdiamonds found in Ultra-High-Pressure Metamorphic rocks, and their implications for understanding subduction in continental / continental crustal collisions.

The presentation was fascinating and Dr. Dobrzhinetskaya was an excellent speaker. Seventeen people attended the meeting. If you didn't attend, you missed a great talk and a lively discussion.

The door prize was won by Pat Caplette (an unusual Brazilian tourmaline altering to Byssolite(?)).

President Meister brought the meeting to a close at 9:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Robert Griffis, Secretary



THE POTLUCK Saturday, August 20, 2011

The potluck will run from 12 PM to 1 PM. The swap meet will run from 1 PM to 4 PM. The building will be opened @ 11 AM for arrival and setup. Sorry, no selling/trading until the potluck has ended.

Please feel free to attend even if you don't plan to sell or trade (you can still eat and still buy). You've all been to potlucks before so you know what to do.

We will be eating indoors with air conditioning. FGMS will supply plates, cups, napkins, knives, forks and spoons and will also supply beverages and ice. It is suggested you bring any serving utensils and mark them so you're sure to get them back. Let's see what delicacies turn up this year!

THE SWAP MEET!

You may bring a limited amount of items to sell or trade that are related to gems/jewelry, lapidary, minerals or fossils. Table space is limited and you may only get half of a table to set up on. You may also put boxes or flats underneath your allotted table space. Please do not bring items that you do not intend to sell or trade. If an item is sold or involves a cash & trade arrangement we ask you to make a 10% contribution (not to exceed \$100) to the FGMS building fund to help keep events like this to continue in the future. Please bring your own change for your transactions as we will not be playing banker. Also, we are providing a place so that a mineral swap meet can occur but will not be responsible for any transactions or trades that occur.

**THIS EVENT IS OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETIES INVITED
AND THEIR GUESTS RSVP BY AUGUST 13, 2011 PLEASE**

Dear Gem & Mineral Council Member,

If you were at the Annual Meeting last Saturday you heard the news about Dr. Tony Kampf's new discovery Krotite!! Here is all the good news from MSNBC (and it is quite the buzz on the internet)!!

4.5 billion-year-old meteorite yields new mineral
Krotite was formed when solar system was in its infancy, scientists say



By Jeanna Bryner Managing editor

LiveScience updated 5/6/2011 7:01:30 PM ET 2011-05-06T23:01:30

A 4.5-billion-year-old meteorite from northwest Africa has yielded one of the earliest minerals of the solar system.

Officially called krotite, the mineral had never been found in nature before, though it is a human-made constituent of some high-temperature concrete, according to study researcher Anthony Kampf, curator of Mineral Sciences at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

"This is one that simply was not known in nature until we found it here," Kampf told LiveScience. "That's pretty dramatic."

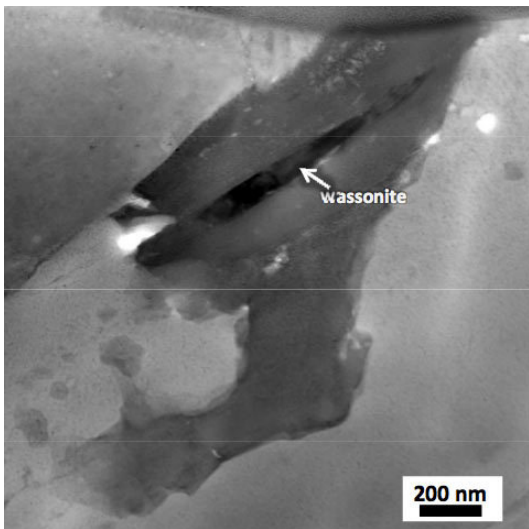
The meteorite containing krotite is called NWA 1934 CV3 carbonaceous chondrite. Chondrites are primitive meteorites that scientists think were remnants shed from the original building blocks of planets. Most meteorites found on Earth fit into this group. The mineral, a compound of calcium, aluminum and oxygen, needs temperatures of 2,732 degrees Fahrenheit (1,500 degrees Celsius) to form, supporting the idea that it was created as the solar nebula condensed and the planets, including Earth, were formed, the researchers say.

The tiny mineral sample — just 0.2 inches (4 millimeters) long — came from a grain in the meteorite dubbed "cracked egg" for its appearance. In addition to krotite, the cracked egg grain contains at least eight other minerals, one of which is new to science, the researchers say.

Studying this mineral and other components of the ancient meteorite is essential for understanding the origins of the solar system, the scientists say.

When meteors hit the ground they are called meteorites. Most are fragments of asteroids (space rocks that travel through the solar system), and others are mere cosmic dust shed by comets. Rare meteorites are impact debris from the surfaces of the moon and Mars.

Another ancient meteorite, this one discovered in Antarctica, also recently yielded a new mineral called Wassonite.



The fact that krotite forms at such high temperatures and low pressure make it likely it is one of the first minerals formed in the solar system.

The mineral is named after Alexander N. Krot, a cosmochemist at the University of Hawaii, in recognition of his significant contributions to the understanding of early solar-system processes.

The finding is detailed in the May-June issue of the journal *American Mineralogist*.



The latest on California politics and government

May 13, 2011

California officials announce closure of 70 state parks

State parks officials today announced the closure of 70 parks because of the state budget deficit, including the governor's mansion and the Stanford mansion in Sacramento.

Gov. **Jerry Brown's** January budget plan proposed reducing the state parks budget by \$22 million. The Legislature in March approved \$11 million in cuts to state parks and \$10 million in cuts to off highway vehicle parks in the next fiscal year, with \$22 million in cuts to state parks in future years.

The **California State Parks System** was directed to identify which parks would close based on attendance rates and historical significance. The department operates more than 270 state park units covering more than 1.4 million acres.

PHOTO GALLERY: State parks scheduled to close
(<http://blogs.sacbee.com/capitolalertlatest/2011/05/california-officials-70-state-parks.html>)

"We regret closing any park," **Ruth Coleman**, director of California State Parks, said in a statement. "But with the proposed budget reductions over the next two years, we can no longer afford to operate all parks within the system."

The department at first said service reductions will begin over the summer and closures will begin in September, but later announced that the parks will not be fully closed until July 1, 2012. The cuts have not yet been signed by Gov. **Jerry Brown**, so a final list could grow or shrink based on the actions the Legislature takes to close the budget deficit.

Parks officials said they tried to protect the most significant cultural and natural resources, while maintaining the parks that provided the most public access and state revenue. In addition, the department intends to seek partnership agreements with local governments and non-profits in attempt to keep some of the parks open. They said 92 percent of total park attendance will be retained and 94 percent of existing revenues even with the closures.

Besides the recently renovated **Stanford Mansion** and the **Governor's Mansion** state historic parks, both in downtown Sacramento, the list includes **Brannan Island State Recreation Area** in Sacramento County and **Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park** and **South Yuba River State Park** in Nevada County.

Here's a full list of the closures from the parks department:

- Anderson Marsh SHP
- Annadel SP
- Antelope Valley Indian Museum
- Austin Creek SRA
- Bale Grist Mill SHP
- Benbow Lake SRA
- Benicia Capitol SHP
- Benicia SRA
- Bidwell Mansion SHP
- Bothe-Napa Valley SP
- Brannan Island SRA
- California Mining & Mineral Museum
- Candlestick Point SRA
- Castle Crags SP
- Castle Rock SP
- China Camp SP
- Colusa-Sacramento River SRA
- Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP
- Fort Humboldt SHP
- Fort Tejon SHP
- Garrapata SP
- George J. Hatfield SRA
- Governor's Mansion SHP
- Gray Whale Cove SB

Greenwood SB
Grizzly Creek Redwoods SP
Hendy Woods SP
Henry W. Coe SP
Jack London SHP
Jug Handle SNR
Leland Stanford Mansion SHP
Limekiln SP
Los Encinos SHP
Malakoff Diggins SHP
Manchester SP
McConnell SRA
McGrath SB
Mono Lake Tufa SNR
Morro Strand SB
Moss Landing SB
Olompali SHP
Palomar Mountain SP
Petaluma Adobe SHP
Picacho SRA
Pio Pico SHP
Plumas-Eureka SP
Point Cabrillo Light Station
Portola Redwoods SP
Providence Mountains SRA
Railtown 1897 SHP
Russian Gulch SP
Saddleback Butte SP
Salton Sea SRA
Samuel P. Taylor SP
San Pasqual Battlefield SHP
Santa Cruz Mission SHP
Santa Susana Pass SHP
Shasta SHP
South Yuba River SP
Standish-Hickey SRA
Sugarloaf Ridge SP
Tomales Bay SP

Tule Elk SNR

Turlock Lake SRA

Twin Lakes SB

Weaverville Joss House SHP

Westport-Union Landing SB

William B. Ide Adobe SHP

Woodson Bridge SRA

Zmudowski SB

(CapitolAlert)Editor's note: This post has been updated to reflect corrected information from the Parks Department. Officials incorrectly told reporters that park closures will begin in September.

June 2011 CFMS Board of Directors Meeting

The CFMS Show was in Anderson, California from 5/13-5/15/2011. Not many from Southern California traveled to the Show as probably the distance (500 miles for me) seemed to be a bit far. This was a lovely show. The clubs in the area are very active and the Redding club has a workshop that is something wonderful. The city had an empty house that after a bit of effort was rented to the club. This building has one room for silver work, one for wire wrapping, one for bead making, one for juniors, and misc activities in the "dining room". I expect that the garage housed their saws and grinders. The club also owns the tools and gas used for these activities (wow!). There is a cost (daily, monthly, quarterly or annual) for using the facilities. They hold classes there and also classes through the Parks and Recreation Dept.

The local juniors put in some impressive cases. Jim Brace-Thompson gave a special prize of \$100.00 for the best junior case (either in competition or non-competition) in his opinion. A case of thumb nail minerals won both his special prize and a trophy. This was a difficult decision as a case of petrified wood was also very good.

The 2012 CFMS Show will be in Riverside. The date has not been set yet. The 2013 CFMS Show will be held at the Ventura County Fairgrounds.

Jo Anna Ritchey

MSSC Bulletin Places Third in Bulletin Editors Contest

Shau-Lin Lee, Editor of the MSSC Bulletin placed third in the Small Bulletin Category. Congratulations Shau-Lin!!

Artificial Weathering

by Chuck Safris
Central Iowa Mineral Society

It is always a thrill to find a cracked concretion that separates cleanly in the field with a light tap of a rock hammer to reveal a beautiful fossil. More often, however, a promising looking concretion is not already cracked and resists being broken. When it finally breaks under the blows of a rock hammer, there is some shattering or uneven breaking which can damage the enclosed fossil. An even then, there is a chance that the enclosed fossil is not exposed. With a little patience, there is another way to expose the enclosed fossil. Artificial weathering is a simple alternative that may lead to the collection of fine, undamaged, fossils if the matrix material is suitable.

Freezing and thawing causes accelerated mechanical weathering of a rock. If water can seep into pores or micro cracks in the rock, the rock will become saturated. When the water expands as ice forms during a freezing cycle, pressure is exerted on the rock, leading to cracking or exfoliation. If the fossil is a carbon film, then the fossil is a natural weak spot in the concretion and with luck the subtle pressure of freezing will open the concretion so that the fossil is perfectly exposed and undamaged.

The process is very simple for any rock that will take up water. A container (other than glass, which might break during the freezing process) suitable for the specimen's size is selected and the concretion is covered with water and allowed to soak for several days. Then a series of freezing and thawing cycles are achieved by using the freezer in the summer or the back porch in the winter. By achieving a freeze thaw cycle every day, the process is accelerated. It is important that loosened residue from each cycle be

removed and examined because if there are any fossils revealed, the next freeze cycle could destroy them.

If you live in a northern climate and there is no hurry, the suitable rocks could be placed in container full of water and simply left outdoors all winter where the daily temperature swings would do all the work. It has been reported that thousands of Mazon Creek (IL) fossils have been exposed using accelerated artificial weathering this way.

In Iowa, fossil collectors are on the lookout for blade shaped nodules of limey shale in Pennsylvanian exposures and stream beds. With any luck and some artificial weathering, a well preserved, beautiful fern frond is likely to join your fossil collection.

Reference: "Freezing and Thawing of Fossils"; J. Pojeta and M. Balanc, U. S. Geological Survey, Reston VA, Undated.

The reference material is printed in the book "Paleotechniques". The book is subtitled "The Paleontological Society Special Publication No. 4", 1989 and is edited by Rodney M. Feldmann, Ralph E. Chapman and Joseph T. Hannibal. It is published by the Department of Geological Sciences, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN. Its ISBN number is 0-931377-04-2. The article appears on pages 223-226 and is not dated.

The article goes deeply into the use of various freezing agents, of which tap water is the one I wrote about.

Chuck Safris, Editor
News Nuggets
Central Iowa Mineral Society
Des Moines, Iowa

Submitted: January 1999

Stop Itching

Apply a paste made from vinegar and cornstarch. Keep on until itch disappears.

Mineral Prices: Why So High?

By John Betts [John Betts - Fine Minerals](#)

"By John Betts. All rights reserved. Reprinted with permission of the author."

I am a part time mineral dealer. I get many questions about the prices of collectible mineral specimens. Novices are the most confused because they have yet to understand the confusing factors that affect mineral values. The following is a chronology of prices and events of a typical mineral specimen.

The Beginning

All minerals start in the ground. A specimen is not worthless (because collectors may still lust after the undiscovered specimen) but it does not yet have a price tag. It will lay there undisturbed, as it has for millions of years, until one of two things happen. Either it will erode from the solid rock, work its way into a sedimentary deposit and start another cycle of rock formation OR man will intervene and do something with it. It could go to a smelter to be refined into a commercial / industrial resource. Or it could become a collectable mineral specimen. I am going to focus solely on this latter path.

Price Evolution

A collector digs it up and store it wrapped in newspaper in his basement. It typically will remain in this state for two or three years, until his wife threatens to toss out all of the "junk" in the basement. Price = \$0

The collector washes it off for the first time and decides it is still worth keeping even though most of the other material he collected should have been left in the ground. He trades it at a swap along with ten other pieces to a collector that can see through the iron staining and dried pocket clay. He gets an amethyst from Brazil in exchange. Price = \$.50

The experienced, new owner dissolves the pocket clay and iron staining in acid to reveal the real beauty of the crystals. It is now clean and lustrous. Price = \$5.00

The specimen is donated to the local mineral club for their fund raising auction. It sells for \$12.

The new owner trades it away at a local swap to a savvy collector who knows the location has just been closed and no more specimens will ever be found. New owner values it at \$25.

Years later, Mineralogical Record runs an article on the lost location. The author identifies a rare left-handed twin crystal form as unique to the location. The owner doubles the price to \$50.

The owner dies leaving most of his collection unlabelled. His heirs have no idea of what to do with the collection. A local mineral dealer calls the widow and offers \$1800 for the whole collection and will not charge her extra for moving it. The price paid each specimen approximately .50.

Now the mineral, unlabelled, is misidentified by the dealer as originating in Austria and a \$50 price is assigned along with the "classic" location notation.

The specimen does not sell for two years. The small-time dealer discovers there is no money in selling mineral specimens. Decides to sell wire wrapped amethyst pyramids instead. Sell his whole stock for 20% the labeled prices. The specimen goes for \$10.

The new owner is more knowledgeable and recognizes the true origin of the specimen. He researches the location and makes a Xerox copy of the article in Mineralogical Record as a sales prop and prices it at \$100.

An "instant" collector, who has just started collecting minerals again, now that he makes enough money at age 35 after giving up collecting in high school, buys the specimen for \$90. He is happy. He got 10% off!

Meanwhile, there is so much demand for minerals from the old location that prices climb. Brian Wayne Lees-Thompson reopens the mine attracting attention to the location again. Because of savvy marketing and the perceived shortage of specimens prices are set at numbers that look like long distance telephone numbers (though the small specimens are only priced at numbers that resemble zip codes).

After two years the market is saturated. (After all, how many people are there in the world that will pay over \$10K for a mineral specimen, 500?) Mr.

Lees-Thompson can't give them away. Prices drop to 10% of post-reopening prices. The minerals from the mine become a commodity worth about as much as Uruguayan Amethyst! Meanwhile our specimen is sold to a new owner for \$150.

He shows the specimen to an experienced collector who owns a microscope. They spot rare inclusions of baloneyium. They write an abstract that is accepted for presentation at the Rochester Mineralogical Symposium. They give a 15 minute presentation. It is offered for sale for \$500.

It sells immediately to a locality collector that specializes in only that location. It is placed in a position of honor in his collection. The abstract is published in Rocks and Minerals magazine. The collector is offered \$1000 for it and he refuses.

As the owner's age goes up, so does the mineral's value in the owners mind. But he also knows that he can't take it with him when he passes on. He offers it to a local museum for \$5000. The museum has an annual acquisition budget of \$1000. They try to find a donor to purchase the specimen for donation to the museum.

In the meantime the owner dies. The heirs know nothing about the collection - they just want to move into the house. So everything is hauled away by the trash hauler. The mineral specimen ends up in the local landfill and starts the rock-forming cycle anew.

So what is a mineral really worth?

This silly chronology illustrates that the price is determined in varying parts by aesthetics, rarity, location, associations, uniqueness, marketing, and scholarly study. As in art, the value increases with knowledge of the subject. There is no absolute value. As a result there are no hard and fast rules. (Adler, 1981)

If there were not mishaps along the way the greater fool theory would prevail. Each owner would buy it and sell it to a greater fool that will pay more. Eventually it works its way up the price ladder until it reaches a

practical limit. As a collector, all that matters is whether there is a bigger fool out there to pay more than we did. And there is.

References

Adler, Mortimer J., 1981, Six Great Ideas, Macmillan Publishing Co., New York

This article and others can be found at Mr. Betts web site:
<http://www.johnbetts-fineminerals.com>"

It has been mentioned by others that it would be helpful if you, the collector, would have a business card of a mineral professional that you trust (ex. Rock Currier of MSSC and many others) placed with your collection. Should anything happen to you, your heirs would have someone to ask about the value of the collection and perhaps help them sell part or all of it.
Editor

You Might Be a Rockhound If ...

- You're planning on using a pick and shovel while you're on vacation.
- Your internet home page has pictures of your rocks.
- You will walk across eight lanes of freeway traffic to see if the outcrop on the other side of the highway is the same type of rock as the side you're parked on.
- You can point out where Tsumeb is on a world globe.
- The baggage handlers at the airport know you by name and refuse to help with your luggage.
- You have ever found yourself trying to explain to airport security that a rock hammer isn't really a weapon.
- You never throw away anything.
- You have ever taken a 22-passenger van over "roads" that were really intended only for cattle.
- You consider a "recent event" to be anything that has happened in the last hundred thousand years.

Calendar of Events

June 3-5 - WOODLAND HILLS, CA

Rockatomics Gem and Mineral Society
Pierce College
20800 Victory Blvd
Hours: 9-5 daily
Gary Levitt (818) 993-3802, (cell) (818) 321-6290
Website: www.Rockatomics.org

June 4-5 - GLENDORA, CA

Glendora Gems
Goddard Middle School
859 East Sierra Madre
Hours: Sat. 10-5; Sun. 10-4
Bonnie Bidwell (626) 963-4638

June 4-5 - LA HABRA, CA

North Orange County Gem and Mineral Society
La Habra Community Center
101 W. La Habra Blvd.
Hours: 10-5 daily
Dave Swarton (626) 912-1531
Website: www.nocgms.com

July 9-10 - CULVER CITY, CA

Culver City Rock & Mineral Club
Veterians Memorial Auditorium
4117 Overland Ave (Overland & Culver)
Hours: Sat 10-6; Sun 10-5
Robert Thirlaway
Website: <http://www.CulverCityRocks>

November 11–13—Santa Ana, CA

West Coast Gem & Mineral Show, Holiday Inn—Orange Cnty. Airport,
Dire St. & Grand Ave.
Info.—mzexpos@aol.com, or www.mzexpos.com.

Society Contacts for 2010

OFFICERS

President Ann Meister *president@mineralsocal.org*.

Vice President: Bruce Carter

Secretary: Bob Griffis

Treasurer Jim Kusley

CFMS Director: Jo Anna Ritchey

Past President Geoffrey Caplette

DIRECTORS

2009-2010 Leslie Ogg

Geoffrey Caplette

James Imai

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Field Trip Vacant

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Jim Kusley

Program and Education

Bruce Carter

Show Vacant

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Jo Anna Ritchey joannaritchey@gmail.com



About the Mineralogical Society of Southern California

Organized in 1931, the Mineralogical Society of Southern California, Inc. is the oldest mineralogical society in the western United States. The MSSC is a member of the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies, and is dedicated to the dissemination of general knowledge of the mineralogical and related earth sciences through the study and collecting of mineral specimens. The MSSC is a scientific non-profit organization that actively supports the geology department at Pasadena City College, Pasadena, California. Support is also given to the Los Angeles and San Bernardino County Museums of Natural History. The Bulletin of the Mineralogical Society of Southern California is the official publication of the Mineralogical Society of Southern California, Inc.

The MSSC meetings are usually held the second Friday of each month, January, February and August excepted, at 7:30 p.m. in Building E, Room 220, Pasadena City College, 1570 E Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, California. The annual Installation Banquet is held in January, and the annual Picnic and Swap Meeting is held in August. Due to PCC holidays meetings may vary. Check the Society web page for details. The Society also sponsors the annual Pacific Micro mount Symposium held at the San Bernardino County Natural History Museum during the last weekend of January.

Annual Membership dues for the MSSC are \$20.00 for an individual membership, \$30.00 for a family membership.

The Society's contact information::

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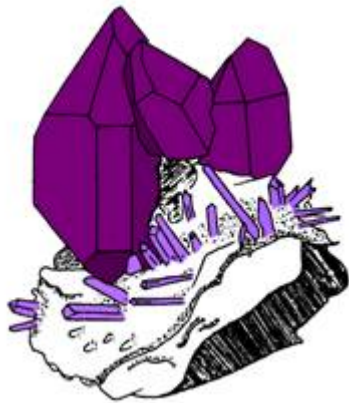
The Mineralogical Society of California, Inc.

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DISCLAIMER:

The Mineralogical Society of Southern California, Inc. is not responsible, cannot be held responsible or liable for any person's injuries, damages or loss of property at or traveling to or from any general meeting, board meeting, open house, field trip, annual show or any other MSSC event.



Amethyst Crystals



Ruby (crystals in matrix)



Amethyst Crystals



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