Little Gems

from

Mohave County Gemstoners

Volume 1, Issue 4 September 1, 2008

Message from the President*:*

Hi "GEMSTONERS":

Labor Day and autumn will soon be upon us,…bringing with it cooler days and a resumption of our club's adventurous field trips too. Are we ready to go folks? I heard a resounding and enthusiastic "YES, let's get going!"

Our August 12th meeting really had a lot of "SHOW and TELL" with many members sharing their rocks, gems and jewelry. It was both fun and educational. I encourage everyone to bring something to SHOW to each meeting.
Thank you! Also to all that contributed to the fun raffle and prizes awarded at this meeting.

Oh yes! Thanks also go out to the members that "volunteered" for the Elections Nomination Committee. Now we all need to step forward and do our part and support this committee in preparation of soliciting/gathering nominations for our upcoming club election of officers.

Standing Rules & Club Bylaws are works in progress, thanks to the dedicated efforts of our Bylaws Committee.

I hope to see many of you come out to the club sponsored showing of the Geological Video Series that we will be presenting each month at the Kingman Branch Library, 3269 N. Burbank. Activities start at 6:30 pm, Wednesday, August 20 and will thereafter be presented every 3rd Wednesday of the month until completion of the series. Bring your "jewels" with you to share with participants (and potential new members). Let's let everyone known, "we can do SHOW".

Lastly, do remember that our September 2008 Meeting will start out with our superb Pot-Luck Dinner, YUM!!!, Italian theme, but bring anything you want to share, starts at 6:30 pm, don't miss it!

"ENJOY your autumn wherever",
Pete Hansen
President, Mohave County "Gemstoners' Club"

INSIDE THIS ISSUE…

Welcome New Member
Carolyn Andrews

NEXT MEETING:

Tuesday, September 9, 2008

6:30 P. M. Italian Pot Luck Dinner
7:00 P. M. Meeting
Kathryn Heidenreich Senior Center
1776 Airway Avenue
Kingman, AZ
The featured fare

Italian

Bring your favorite, not Italian no problem

Club Information

The Mohave County Gemstoners' Club is a member of the Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies (RMFMS) and associated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS).

The purpose of the Mohave County Gemstoners is to:
1. Stimulate interest in Mineralogy and Lapidary Arts
2. Stimulate individual's interest in cutting and displaying of minerals, fossils and gemstones.
3. Stimulate interest in Stonecutting, carving and setting of fine gems and jewelry.
4. Stimulate interest in other areas, such as faceting, jewelry design, jewelry fabrication and metalsmithing of jewelry.

The Gemstoners meet the second Tuesday of each month at Kathryn Heidenreich Senior Center, 1776 Airway Ave., Kingman, AZ at 7:00 PM. In March, June, September and December there is a potluck dinner that starts at 6:30 PM.

Fiscal year for memberships runs from January 1st thru December 31st. Dues are $15.00 per person, $20.00 per couple and $25.00 for family (residing in the same home). Family sponsored Junior Membership cost is $8.00. Annual dues are payable on January 1 and are delinquent after the February meeting. Remit payment to Membership Chairman.

Name badges will be required for all members at a cost of $8.00 for pin type and $9.00 for the magnetic type each.

Mailing Address:

Mohave County Gemstoners
P.O. Box 3992
Kingman, AZ 86402

2008 Club Leadership

Elected Officers:

President - Peter Hansen (928) 565-4321
Vice President - "C" Russell (928) 854-2503
Secretary - Glenda Erwin (928) 715-7505
Treasurer -Dave Sims (928) 692-3707
Sergeant At Arms - "C" Russell

Club Committee Chairpersons

Academic Advisor - Rick Vromen
By-Laws – Nan Russell
Newsletter Editor - Glenda Erwin
Donna Robinson
Education - Open
Field Trips - "C" Russell and George Matcham
Greeters/Hostess - "CJ" Sausberg
Historian - Bruce "BJ" Johnson
Jr. Leader - Laurel Nelson
Membership - Nan Russell
Program Director - Open
Publicity – Open
Photographer - Open
Refreshments – Open
Show Chairman 2009 – Open
Scholarship / Donations - Open
Social Director/Special Events - Suzie Green
Sunshine – Open
50/50 – Open
Ways and Means- Open
Telephone - John and Laraine Smith

Life Members

Ben and Eiko Bosserman
Betty Bush
Mildred Page
Lucilla Thompson

Minutes of the Mohave County Gemstoners' Meeting -August 12, 2008

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 PM. Sergeant of Arms, "C" Russell led the Pledge of Allegiance.
This was followed with the introduction of the board members. The president encouraged members to talk with board members at any time.

Pete un-expectantly asked we turn around and shake hands with other members around us. This definitely opened things up and the meeting had to be brought back to order.

Nan Russell, membership chairman, introduced new and returning members. The minutes of the July meeting were read for Glenda who was scheduled to have surgery the next day in Las Vegas and was unable to attend this evening. The minutes were accepted as read.

Treasurer, Dave Sims, gave the treasurer's report and the balance as of August 13th, 2008. Dave also explained the availability of a geology brochure that would be a handy field reference and was available for $3.50. There is also an astronomy version that glows in the dark, for easy reference to the night sky.

A Rock and Gem Show is coming up in Payson on October 11th and another in McDermott, NV Sept 18th-21st. You can speak with Dave for additional information and get coupon for $1.00 off admission.

Pete corrected the starting date for the series on geology at the library. It will be August 20th at 6:30 pm. It is opened to the public. He also urged that members participate and bring rocks and gems to the library for show and tell for the potential new members. . This series is 36 episodes and will be shown in 1 or 2 episodes per meeting depending on how things go.

The library is also going to allow the club to have a display and Pete ask members if they might have something to contribute to the case. The library is going to handle the announcement to the public that series is available to all.

New business: The 2009 Gem and Mineral Show May be held in April from the 23rd thru 25th. This isn't definite yet and there is still hope for early April. . The usual show date was unavailable at the Kingman Academy. Josh at the Powerhouse explained that the only other event that weekend was the River Run in Laughlin.

Elections are coming up and Pete was asking for volunteers for the Nominating Committee. John Smith, Mary Gann and new member, Carolyn Andrews stepped up to the plate.

Happy Birthday wishes were sung by all to the August babies.

Pete reminded us that the Italian Potluck was coming up in September, though you don't have to bring Italian.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:05

"C" passed out door prize tickets to all members as they arrived and after adjournment held the drawings. Eight numbers were drawn and the winner chose from a selection of slabs.

Respectfully submitted
Donna Robinson
Acting Secretary

September Birthstone: Sapphire

The name Sapphire is Greek meaning blue, used to be applied to various stones. In antiquity and as late as the middle ages it was used to describe what today is called Lapis Lazuli. Around 1800 it was recognized that Ruby and Sapphire are a gem variety of corundum. At first only the blue variety was known as a Sapphire. Today corundums of all colors except red or purple-red hue are called Sapphires. The coloring pigment in blue Sapphire is iron and titanium. The pink Sapphire is produced by chrome. With the violet stones, the pigment is Vanadium and small iron content results in yellow Sapphires and green tones. The orange or pinkish-orange shade is known as "padparadsha". Corundum is aluminum and occurs throughout the world in various kinds of rocks. The main Sapphire bearing rocks are marble, basalt or pegmatite. It is mined mainly from alluvial deposits or deposits formed by weathering rarely from primary rock. The underground gem-bearing layer is worked from hand dug holes and trenches. The gems are separated from clay, sand and gravel by panning.

Some of the most famous Sapphires come from India in the Vale of Kashmir high in the

Himalayas and because of the high elevation can only be mined a few months of the year. The fine blue gems have been found there for over 100 years. Australia is also known for its production of very dark blue and blue-green Sapphires. In 1894 Sapphire deposits were discovered in Montana. The host rock is andesite dikes. Mining is carried out on the dike rock, also from weathered material. Color of these Sapphires varies and is often pale blue or steel blue. There has been no serious mining since the end of the 1920's. Corundum also occurs in the U.S. at Macon County, North Carolina and mines are open to the public for a fee, but no gems of a fine quality have been found. Sapphires have occurred in alluvial deposits and were recovered in gold mining operations near Helena, Montana. Yago Gulch in Fergus County, Montana is known to have the best corundum deposits in North America. Fine blue gems 3-4 carats in weight have been found there, but most found are smaller and tend to be flattened and plate-like where as corundum usually occurs in barrel shaped crystals.

Corundum crystallizes in six-sided forms as dictated by the internal atomic arrangement of the minerals. When corundum crystals form they sometimes incorporate inclusions of other minerals such as rutiles. Rutiles (titanium oxide) tend to occur in elongated or fibrous crystals which within corundum orient themselves according to the six-fold symmetry of the corundum host material. Light reflected from the rutile needles, produce a diffuse "sheen". When a cabochon is cut from such material, the reflections are shaped along the curved upper surface of the stone. This phenomenon of asterism and the six-fold symmetry of corundum produces a six ray star. Today the economically important Sapphire deposits are in Australia, Burma, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Sources: "Gemstones of the World" by Walter Schumann and "Gems and Jewelry" by Joel Arem
Color: Blue in various hues, colorless, pink, orange, yellow, green, purple and black
Color of streak: White
Mohs' hardness: 9
Specific gravity: 3.99 - 4.0
Cleavage: None
Fracture: Small conchoidal, uneven, splintery
Crystal system: Hexagonal (trigonal): dipyramidal, barrel-shaped tabloid-shaped
Chemical composition: Al2 O3 aluminum oxide
Transparency: Transparent; opaque
Refractive index: 1.766 - 1.774

Lapis Lazuli

The name "Lapis Lazuli" comes from an ancient Arabic word "allazward" meaning sky or blue. It is also believed to come from both Arabic and Latin meaning "blue stone". From ancient burial sites it has been learned that lapis has been mined continuously for more than 6,000 years in the Badakshan region of Afghanistan, though sporadically. In ancient times lapis was known as "Sapphirus". Today sapphire is a name for colors except red or corundum.

Lapis is composed of several minerals, if only in small quantities of augite, calcite, diposide, mica, hauynite, hornblende and pyrite. Some experts consider it not to be a mineral, but a rock composed mainly of the minerals azurite, pyrite and calcite. The brassy-gold spots and flecks of pyrite in genuine lapis are distinctive. Protruding white calcite diminishes the value of the stone. The best qualities have been in West Hindu Kush Mountains of Afghanistan. It also comes from the Andes Mountains in Chili and Russia. Small quantities of lapis have been found in Southern California. Don't confuse it with azurite found in Southeast Arizona.

Lapis is very sensitive to pressure and high temperatures, hot baths, acids and alkalis. It has been used in jewelry, wall panels and carved. When ground the pigment was used to produce aquamarine, to make cosmetics, medicines and painting. It was one of the most precious commodities of the ancient world and was valued the same as gold.

"Swiss Lapis" and "German Lapis" are both blue-dyed chalcedony. Glass is commonly used to imitate lapis, but the fracture surface is bright, genuine lapis breaks with a dull, uneven fracture. It is always wise when purchasing lapis to inquire whether the lapis has been treated in any way or if it is synthetic and have this noted on the invoice. Also, stated that it is genuine lapis. It used to be that the present of pyrite was a good indication that it was genuine lapis, but Pierre Gilson of Paris manufactured a new synthetic lapis containing actual inclusions of pyrite. This may pose detection problems for the novice. Lapis Lazuli is often confused with "Azurite", "Dumortierite", "Lazulite" and "Sodalite".

Color: Blue
Streak: Light blue
Mohs hardness: 5 - 6
Specific gravity: 2.4 - 2.9
Cleavage: None
Transparency: Opaque
Refractive index: About 1.50
Fluorescence: Strong white

Source and more information: "Gemstones of the World" by Walter Schumann and "Gems and Jewelry" by Joel Arem

METEORITES

The Rosetta Stones to Understanding Our Universe - Final Chapter
(Continued from July 1, 2008 issue of Little Gems)
By Jerry A. Baird
Published in the Rocky Tales, March 2005

Scientists continually search for evidence to support their theories on the formation of the universe and our solar system. Here is an article from the Valley News, dated December 2, 1977:

"Caltech scientists offer hard facts.

The creation of the solar system from interstellar gas and dust may have been triggered by the explosion of a giant star, according to scientists at the California Institute of Technology, it was reported Thursday. The results of study of chemical and physical records preserved in a meteorite were said to be the first hard data supporting the theory that a supernova explosion brought about our solar system, a Caltech spokesman said. "Such an explosion might have produced enough pressure and density increase to start the collapse of the interstellar cloud which eventually formed the sun and planets." The researchers who reported the study were Dimitri Papanastassiou, Malcolm McCulloch, Typhoon Lee and Gerland Wasserburg, all of Caltech's division of geological and planetary sciences.
They examined material from the Allende Meteorite, a two-ton object that fell in Northern Mexico in 1969. It contains calcium and aluminum-rich particles which are believed to represent the first matter which condensed from the collapsing cloud of gas and dust. The scientists said they found unexpected isotopes in three elements; calcium, barium and neodymium. The "isotopic anomalies" proved that the gas and dust which made up the solar system were not a completely uniform mix, but contained injected material from other sources. According to nuclear physics theories, many of the anomalous isotopes could only have been produced by the "rapid neutron capture process" which occurs in very hot exploding stars.

The scientists said that from one-tenth of one percent to one percent of the chemical elements in the solar system may have been produced by the supernova which was about 10 times the size of our sun. They dated the explosion of the giant star at about two million years before the solar system was formed. The research was supported by the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."
The following article was published on page A3 in the Chronicle-Telegram, Elyria, Ohio, dated Friday, October 13, 2000.

"Meteorite may hold Clues to Origin of Life

WASHINGTON (AP) - In a search for new clues abut the origin of life, researchers world-wide are analyzing bits of a bus-sized meteorite that blazed to Earth last January in a spectacular fireball, giving science the most pristine primordial matter ever recorded. The meteorite, estimated to weigh about 220 tons when it smashed into the atmosphere, shattered before it hit the ground and sprayed bits of space rock over a frozen lake in Canada's British Columbia.

More that 70 eyewitnesses saw the fireball and a week later Canadian, Jim Brook, while driving on the ice of Tagish Lake, spotted bits of the meteorite. Working in minus 20 degree temperatures, Brook collected about two pounds of the black, charcoal-like fragments in a plastic bag and stored them in a freezer.

Brook's careful handling will allow scientists to study matter that is virtually unchanged since the solar system formed some 4.6 billion years ago, said Peter G. Brown of the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, Canada. "These are the most pristine meteorite specimens on the planet right now," said Brown, who is the first author of a study appearing Friday in the journal "Science".

Later expeditions gathered some 410 additional fragments, but by then the material had been sitting in the open for weeks, and was most likely contaminated and beginning to erode. The material is about the consistency of dried mud, and rain can cause it to crumble and wash away. Preliminary tests of the pristine material found it is loaded with organic molecules of the type that some experts have suggested could have been the original raw materials for the formation of life on Earth. They believe the object came from the

asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Brown said the object was probably jolted off a larger body and could have spent millions of years in orbit before being captured by Earth's gravity."

In ancient time meteorites were considered sacred stones and today they are considered the history books to understanding the formation of our Universe and solar system. Scientists have created new and exciting methods and equipment for studying meteorites. What they have learned in the last 200 years has forever changed the way we look at the stars and stones that fall from the sky.

Material for this paper has been taken from several publications without giving the authors proper recognition in the appropriate places. Therefore, I am listing those publications below:
Brigitte Zanda and Monica Rotary.
METEORITES, Their Impact on Science and History
Robert Hutchison.
METEORITES, A Petrologic, Chemical and Isotopic Synthesis

Photos are courtesy of Frank Campagnano of Golden Valley. When sliced a meteorite has nickel flecks visible. . The single nugget is magnetic with gold. Shown stuck to a magnet.

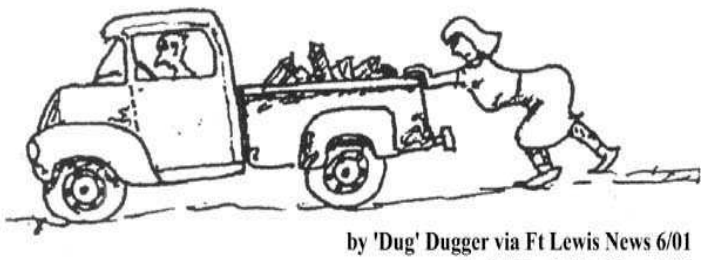
Helpful Tips, Notes, etc….

These hints are gathered from the bulletins and web sites of other clubs. You should use them with caution, as some may not be tried and true.

When evaluating Alexandrite, pay the most attention to the color change; the more dramatic and complete the shift from red to green, without the bleeding throughout of brown from one color to the next, the more rare and valuable the stone. The other important value factors are the attractiveness of the two colors - the more intense the better - the clarity, and the cutting quality. Because of the rarity of this gemstone, large sizes command very high premiums.
Source: The internet, via Del Air Bulletin 2/05, via Chips ' Splinters, 3/05, via Rocky Tales 4/05

How to burp a tumbler: If you're running a tumbler and it keeps burping out gas and making a mess in your shop, here's a tip that I discovered several years ago. I even got published. The burping is due to gas generated by acids and metals. A common example is the iron in a stone (say, bloodstone) reacting with the weak acids formed by grinding other rocks. Simply drop a couple of antacids in the tumbler and the problem will be reduced or go away. Tums for the tumbler, so to speak!
Source: Canaveral Moonstone 4/00, via the Pegmatite, 1/03, via Rocky Tales, 4/05

Save trim saw scraps: Most tumblers produce better results if there are small bits and pieces of rock of the same hardness in with the bigger ones you are trying to polish.
Source: The Pegmatite, 1/03, via Rocky Tales, 4/05

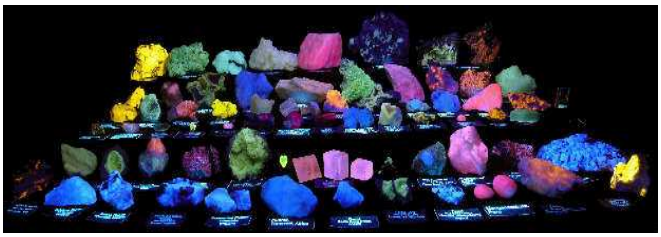


by 'Dug' Dugger via Ft Lewis News 6/01
via Golden Spike News 7/01

Rocks that Glow in the Dark Fluorescent, Phosphorescent Long Wave, Short Wave

When I began to research for information on fluorescent (colors visible under ultraviolet light) and phosphorescent (Colors visible after light is absorbed "charged up" under natural or ultraviolet light) rocks. I encountered some really great people. Tom Contreras from the lower part of the state, Frank Tozour , who has an absolutely fantastic web site, and the folks from blacklight.com who is one of the best businesses I have dealt with as far as immediate customer service.

From the Frank Tozour Collection
The above photo is natural light, below is long wave ultraviolet



Ultraviolet (UV) light is electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than that of visible light, but longer than X-rays. Certain minerals will produce a colorful display when exposed to ultraviolet light. There is Long wave, medium wave and short wave. The ultra violet is measured in nanometers (1 billionth of a meter) visible light is 400.

The tool to use can range from $10.00 at Walmart to $400.00 from specialty vendors.

Minresco has a long wave flashlight with 12 LED (light emitting diodes) that blocks 80% of visible light and only takes 3 AAA batteries. The price is a reasonable $29.00 plus shipping. It is able to produce ultra violet light in the 380-385 nanometer range, the filter reduces the strength of visible light beginning at 400 nanometers, thus increasing contrast and allowing materials that are less fluorescent to be seen. The better the quality of the filter the more costly the light.

The Blacklight shop has a dual wave lamp package. It has a 5-watt tube that emits a 365nm/254nm range that includes UVS-60 Safety Goggles for $119.00 with free shipping in the US. It uses 4 AA batteries and has an AC adapter.

It is absolutely necessary to wear UV goggles at all times when using a shortwave lamp. Eye damage can occur with prolonged use. When worn with the long wave lamp UV goggles will enhance the colors.

Ultraviolet light can detect repairs on cast iron, antiques, urine stains, counterfeit money, even bacteria lurking in corners but most important to us is identifying gems. Fluorescent rocks include fluorite, calcite, gypsum, ruby, talc, opal, agate, quartz, and amber and many many more. Minerals and gemstones are most commonly made fluorescent or phosphorescent due to the presence of impurities. The Hope Diamond, which is blue, phosphoresces red for several seconds after exposure to shortwave ultraviolet light.

Hunting for these "glowing rocks" with the kids can be **a** great method for hooking a future Rockhound.

Here in Mohave County we are likely to find:
Willemite - Homestake mine
Chalcedony - Cerbat Mountains
Botryoidal chalcedony with minor matrix
Short wave light = bright green.
Fluorite - McCracken mine, purple
Plumos Mountains, green in daylight, colorless in artificial light
Scheelite Large, fine-quality brownish to yellow colored stones have been cut from scheelite crystals from a deposit in the Hualapai Mountains in Mohave County

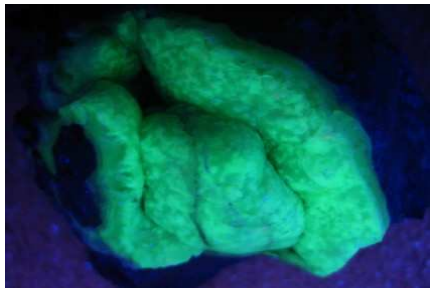


Photo courtesy:Tom Contreras fluorescent chalcedony

You Know You Are a Rockhound If

1. You can pronounce "molybdenite" correctly on the first try.

2. The polished slab on your bola tie is six inches in diameter

3. The bookshelves in your home hold more rocks than books; and the books that are there are about rocks.

4. On a trip to Europe, you're the only member of the group who spends their time looking at cathedral walls through a pocket magnifier.

5. You think you KNOW how to pronounce "chalcedony." **Kal sid knee** 'C' taught me!

6. You are thinking about giving out rocks for Halloween.

7. You planted flowers in your rock garden.

8. You purchase things like drywall compound just to have another nice bucket to carry rocks in.

9. The club you belong to uses rocks for center-pieces for the annual Christmas dinner.

10. The first thing you pack for your vacation is a chisel and a hammer.

Web Bytes

This months' sites are focused on fluorescent rocks. http://cash-and-treasures-wiki.travelchannel.com/ This is where I met Tom Contreras who was more than willing to share his enthusiasm for rockhounding. He is a member of the forum under the name AZrhound.

The most incredible site for the collector of fluorescent rock and mineral is http://home.comcast.net/~jtozour/ also known as "Tozour Family's Fluorescent Rocks" This site is 49 pages of information.

A special thanks to Mr. Tozour for his willingness to help with this article.

The Blacklight Shop carries a range of blacklight products. Bill Sharkey of the Blacklight Shop will quickly answer or get you the correct information you need. http://blacklightshop.com

There is an updated book of everything you want to know about blacklight.http://theblacklightbook.com

Mineralogical Research Co. carries a large variety of books and lights.
http://www.minresco.com/uvlamps/uvp/fbooks.htm

Calendar for September 2008

Board Meeting:
September 2 6:00 PM

Spread the News!
The Nature of Earth: An Introduction to Geology
Place: Mohave County Library
3269 N Burbank, Kingman, AZ
Wednesday, September 17th @ 6:30PM
Episode 4 Plate Tectonics
Episode 5 the Formation of Minerals
Episode 6 Sedimentary Rocks

2008 Meeting Schedule

September 9	**Potluck**	**6:30 PM**
October 14		**7:00 PM**
November 11		**7:00 PM**
December 9	**Potluck**	**6:30 PM**

And Christmas Party

Ten Ways to Get Rid of Leaverites

1. Fix the chuck holes in your driveway

2. Throw them at bill collectors or door-to-door salesmen.

3. Take them to club displays and leave them.

4. Donate them to grab bags.

5. Slip them into your competitor's case when nobody is looking.

6. Throw them over the fence into your neighbor's garden.

7. Fix a large label..."This material insured by Pinkerton's" and leave them unwatched at the shopping mall.

8. Fill up your car trunk to get you through the winter ice.

9. Best of all, don't take them home in the first place!

"Chip & Lick", the Roadrunner (who or whatever that is), via RRC Newsletter, 9/98, reprinted in the December 1989 Paleo Newsletter, Austin Paleontology Society

Letter from the Editors

Sometimes you just have to stop and smell the roses...or in our case, smell the cactus? Well, you get the idea. We all get busy sometimes whether we're working full time or retired, it's just natural to get busy and forget about what's really important in life. Those of us fortunate enough to have family and friends nearby are truly blessed. But for many of us, our families are living far away or no longer with us. That presents to us an opportunity to establish an extended family, including the "family" of fellow Mohave County Gemstoners. Getting more involved with the club and getting to know the other members better, is a chance to really find out what nice people we have in our club.

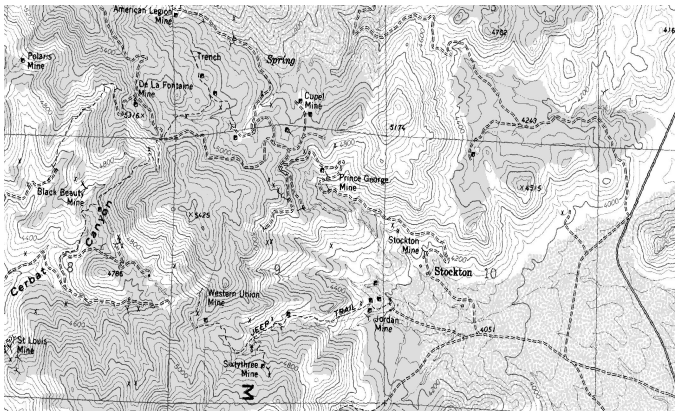
As we are on the downhill side of 2008 (it's September already??!) we hope you are learning new things and making some new friends. It's also hoped that you are able to take some time to appreciate all that we have around us in this area as to the natural beauty of the desert and richness of gemstone opportunities. Here's hoping, too, that come cooler weather, we'll all be out there at some time or other using the experience and knowledge of our club's "seasoned" Gemstoners to check out some of the treasures of the desert in our own backyard. By participating in our upcoming field trips and other educational programs, we'll grow as a club, and as a family.

Sincerely,

Glenda & Donna

The Editors of the "*Little Gems*"

Stockton, Arizona



Only about 8 miles north of Kingman, off Stockton Hill Road, makes it an easy site to visit. Coming from town turn left at the yellow cattle guard and follow the road until you come to the sign for Stockton Hill Ranch. At the fork bear right and go over the wash. Continue until you come to another gate on your left. This gate is to remained closed. It is an easy drive and the road is in good shape.

We have gone up there a couple of times just to have a supper time picnic. I didn't see any snakes or scorpions, but I'm not going to say they are not there. Yellow jackets, gnats and an occasional wasp are another story. But, it is worth the visit. We spotted a herd of deer, some sporting pretty good looking racks, cottontails, quail and other small birds.

The mining village of Stockton Hill, was located on the east slope, it came about as a mining town for local miners until 1892. The town had the basic stock of businesses to support the miners, such as store, saloon, etc. There are several foundations and ruins of buildings. It is not a good idea to take your dog due to the amount of broken glass and other modern trash. Several silver mines, are in the immediate area. The ores averaged $200 per ton at the time.

The area has many tailing piles to pick through. Is there anything valuable? I don't know. The hill has been under claim off and on up until the 1990's. As of this month there are not any active claims at the site.

One of remaining Buildings

View from Stockton, AZ

.

Code of Ethics

I will respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without permission from the owner.

I will keep informed on all laws, regulations or rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

I will, to the best of my ability, ascertain the boundary lines of property on which I plan to collect.

I will use no firearms or blasting material in collecting areas. I will cause no willful damage to property of any kind such as fences, signs, buildings, etc.

I will leave all gates as found.

I will build fires only in designated or safe places and will be certain they are completely extinguished before leaving the area.

I will discard no burning material - matches, cigarettes, etc.

I will fill all excavation holes which may be dangerous to livestock.

I will not contaminate wells, creeks, or other water supplies.

I will cause no willful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

I will practice conservation and undertake to utilize fully and well the materials I have collected and will recycle my surplus for the pleasure and benefit of others.

I will support the rockhound project H.E.L.P. (Help Eliminate Litter Please) and will leave all collecting areas devoid of litter, regardless of how found.

I will cooperate with field-trip leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

I will report to my club or federation officers, Bureau of Land Management or other authorities, any deposit of petrified wood or other materials on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations for public educational and scientific purposes.

I will appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.

I will observe the "Golden Rule", will use Good Outdoor Manners and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and Public Image of Rockhounds everywhere.

Revised July 7, 1999 at the AFMS Annual Meeting

Little Gems
MOHAVE COUNTY GEMSTONERS
EDITOR
PO BOX 3992
KINGMAN, AZ 86402

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Mohave County Gemstoners' Club

An organization dedicated to the social activities, education, sharing of information about and just plain fun of looking for special "gifts" of beauty abounding on our planet.