

Little Gems

Volume 1 Issue 6

November 2008

Photo at McCracken Mine Jack Hommel is the speck under the L taking in the spectacular view

Message from the President

Hi "**GEMSTONERS**" :


At last,...October 2008 finally arrived bringing with it much welcomed cooler weather, beautiful moon rises over the Hualapai Mountains and spectacular sunsets over the Cerbat and Black Mountains.

Our monthly Club Meeting was very well attended, reflecting our impressive growth in membership to about 70 members total. We were able to nominate at least one member for each of the 2009 Officers (5) and Directors (3) positions for the upcoming November Club Election. We had another fun raffle made possible by your generous contribution of gems, slabs, specimens and jewelry for this activity. We viewed "Stay Out And Stay Alive" video regarding the potential life-threatening hazards presented by abandoned mines. We also got to sing "Happy Birthday" to the October babies, and greet and touch bases with each other.


In addition, beautiful October weather permitted us to take two fieldtrips to the McCracken Mine area. Thanks! go to "C" Russell, our club VP and Fieldtrip Chair for leading us (safely) on these superb outings. The mine area was very interesting geologically, and several variations of quartz formations (crystal, druse and banded) were found. The fieldtrip party had a lot of fun exploring, collecting and enjoying friendship, fresh air and the beautiful views from this mine site. See other exciting field trip and club activities scheduled for 2008 within this newsletter and plan to sign-up and attend. .

I look forward to seeing you all in November!
Enjoy Always!

Pete Hansen,
President, Mohave County Gemstoners' Club



NEXT MEETING:
Tuesday, November 11th
6:30 P. M. Socializing,
7:00 P. M. Meeting



Tuesday, December 9th
Christmas Potluck
6:30 P. M.
Kathryn Heidenreich
Senior Center
1776 Airway Avenue
Kingman, AZ

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♣ 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.

Little Gems is published monthly. Submissions are requested to be to the editors by the 15th of each month, preferably by email :Glenda @ glenda_erwin@hotmail.com or call 928-303-4779 or Donna @ brisnoon@hotmail.com or @928-263-1480. *Little Gems* is also published via email - if you have internet, please share your address with the editors. This saves the club money (just under \$1.00 per issue per membership) and you will have the newsletter immediately and be able to view it in color. The Newsletter is in PDF format so it will be necessary to download Adobe Reader (free program) in order to view the newsletter.

♣ 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) 692-3797
 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

Mailing Address:

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

Minutes of the Mohave County Gemstoners'

October 14, 2008

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM. We had a full house and everyone was welcomed by President Pete Hansen. Guests and visitors were also welcomed and introduced.

Minutes of the September meeting were read by Secretary Glenda and approved as read.

Nan handed out badges to new members and information packets to other new members. Eventually every member will receive a packet and will need to fill out an application for the coming year.

George Tirpak is under the weather with an injured foot and needs a card from the Sunshine Committee. We all hope he feels better soon.

Treasurers Report: Dave Sims presented his report and all expenses for the month including name tags, our share of the Honey Onyx Mine claim and flyers for the upcoming Gem Show, with a balance in our account of \$4,655.82 and \$36.00 in the petty cash fund.

Nominations for Officers for 2009 were open to the membership. The following nominations were submitted: President - "C" Russell; Vice President - Pete Hansen; Treasurer - Dave Sims; Secretary - Glenda Erwin and St. at Arms - John Smith. Also these are the nominations for three the Board of Directors positions: One year - Susan Green; Two years - Leonard Deutsch; Three years - Laraine Smith. These positions will be voted on at our November meeting.

Field Trip Report: "C" Russell reported that field trips through December are scheduled.

November 8 - 9 Lake Havasu is having their Gem Show and "C" would like to see everyone who can, attend as a "field trip" for that weekend. "C" has raffle tickets available for sale for that event as well. This Saturday, October 18th, anyone interested in going to the McCracken Mine meet at the Power House parking lot at 7:00 AM. October 25th the Burro Creek trip will be a weekend event for those interested in camping out, otherwise, meet at the campground at 9:30 AM for departure to the mine.

Check with the *Little Gems* for all other scheduled field trips. Also, radios are now going to be available for the caravan to be able to keep in touch for safety purposes.

Any members visiting our Honey Onyx claim, are not required to have a permit due to our mine's proximity to BLM and State property. For those who have never been there, it's located north on Stockton Hill Road between milepost 11 and 12. Donna will get the information to the membership on acquiring a permit.

"C" ran a video on Mine Safety titled: "Stay Out and Stay Alive". A pretty well done film that will help us all stay safe when we're out and about. Pete announced that there are more geology brochures available for sale, and this Wednesday night at the library at 6:30 PM will be a continuation of the Geology series. We all sang "Happy Birthday" to all those born in October.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:45 PM

Respectfully submitted,
Glenda Erwin, Secretary



Letter From The Editors

The newsletter is now in its sixth month. To keep it interesting for all members. Glenda and I need your input. We would welcome your photos, editorials, articles, suggestions. Give us a call at home or bring it to the meeting.

Creating a unique title page for the for "Little Gems" has been a challenge. We are suggesting that members submit their favorite Mohave County scenic photo that could be used as the background for the title. Credit would be given to the contributing member for that month.

If you know of a fellow member who might not be feeling up to par let us know so we can wish them well as a group.

Sincerely

Glenda 928-303-4749
Donna 928-263-1480

Arsenic Ores

Arsenic is an ore of the element arsenic, although most arsenic comes from arsenic compounds, which are much greater in abundance. Most Native Arsenic specimens are sold to collectors rather than to industry.

Arsenic is largely used in the manufacturing of glass. It eliminates the initial green color in glass caused by iron impurities. It has been used in the past as a poison, and continues to be used as an insecticide. It has also been previously used for medicinal purposes. It is used electronically in the structure of lasers and semiconductors. It is also used as a coloring matter for paint and fireworks.

Source: www.minerals.net



Relagar is a pretty red colored mineral when first exposed, but will turn a not so pretty red-dish brown color after a few hours in sunlight.

Orpiment is a pretty yellow mineral but it will turn a not so pretty brownish yellow color in sunlight. Both minerals are poisonous and after handling you need to wash your hands! Both minerals can be found in the mine dumps in Ophir, Utah (a ghost town in northern Utah) and in the foothills near Mercure. When these minerals decompose, they produce fumes which smell like horseradish. Going into old mines that have this smell is not wise. You may ask why would anyone collect these minerals? They are really pretty and there are many other minerals which are also poisonous, so don't worry about that.

Arsenides and Aresenates are comprised of some very pretty minerals and are collectible. Just don't lick them! Wash your hands after handling them. Fumes are poisonous and smell like garlic when struck.

Source: *Utah Rockhounding*

Do Not Try This!

Source: *The Household of Cyclopedia of General Information* printed 1881

To Protect Gilders from the Pernicious Effects of Mercury.

They should have two doors in their work room, opposite to each other, which they should keep open, that there may be a free circulation of air. They should likewise have a piece of gold applied to the roof of the mouth, during the whole time of the operation. This plate will attract and intercept the mercury as they breathe, and when it grows white they must cast it into the fire, that the mercury may evaporate, and replace it when it is cool again. They should, indeed, have two pieces of gold, that one may be put into the mouth whilst the other is purifying and cooling; by these means they will preserve themselves from the diseases and infirmities which mercury occasions.

Note: The gilding process was done by covering a bronze, or any metal form, with an amalgam of gold and mercury. This special formula, called Mercury-Gilding, was spread over the metal and heated, the mercury was thus driven off as vapor and a coating of gold was left in an absolutely pure state on the surface of the metal.



Gilded creamer and sugar bowl left

Gilded frame



Traditional Birthstone

Topaz



In Ancient times all brown and yellow gemstones, even green ones were called "Topaz". Many think the name "Topaz" was probably from the name of an island in the Red Sea called Topazos, known now

as Zebirgel. The other belief is the name came from a Sanskrit word meaning "fire". Today's important suppliers are Brazil, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Russia. Light blue topazes are also found in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall, England. Fine topaz occurs in colorless crystals, pink, blue, green and sherry color. "The Braganza", a famous stone of 1640 carats, in the Portuguese crown, is a colorless topaz, not a diamond as it was believed for many years.

Be careful when buying topaz as many other stones are created by heat treatment and are sold as topaz. There is much written about topaz and I would suggest you read up on this before buying.

Tiger Eye or Tiger's-eye or Tigereye

Formed through pseudomorphism of crocidolite in quartz, and keeping the fibrous structure. Brown iron produces the golden-yellow color. Tiger Eye may be bleached in hydrochloric acid and dyed in various colors including red, yellow, gray, blue and green. Heating yellow-brown tigereye can sometimes oxidize the iron that causes the brown coloration to produce reddish tones.

The most important deposit is in South Africa but is also found in Western Australia, Burma, India and California.



Zodiac October 23rd to November 22nd

Carnelian-Blood Red




Natural Carnelian comes from a variety of chalcedony whose color is a red to brownish red.

Natural carnelian comes from Brazil, Uruguay, India and California. The oldest spelling is Cornelian which comes from "kornel" which is a type of cherry. The best color comes from India because when the brown tints were exposed to the sun to enhance the color to a brilliant red. Many carnelians are agate from Brazil and Uruguay colored with ferrous nitrate solution. These when held against the light will show strips where the natural variety has a cloudy distribution of color.

Ancient Birthstone

Sard

Is named after a town in Asia Minor and not separated from carnelian red-brown variety of chalcedony. Artificially colored sard is produced by saturation with sugar solution.



BIRTHDAY WISHES

GINGER JOHNSON
NOVEMBER 3RD

JUDY NOLAND
NOVEMBER 8th

ROGER PRICE
NOVEMBER 11th

CHARMAYNE MORGAN
NOVEMBER 29th

CLEANING QUARTZ CRYSTALS



Always neutralize the OXALIC acid with baking soda before disposing of it.

Cleaning crystal is a three step process. First the clay must be washed off the crystal. Second, the iron oxide film coating is removed in an oxalic acid bath. And last, the oxalic acid is washed off the crystal with fresh water. Sounds simple, but there are many ways to do each step depending on the type of crystal (points or clusters) and the quantity you have to clean. Washing the clay off the crystal is not always as easy as it sounds, especially with clusters. Points are fairly easy to rinse with a garden hose. I do not recommend doing it in your kitchen sink because the clay

can plug up your sink traps and plumbers are more expensive than your crystal. Most clusters have small cracks and crevices filled with clay. A pressure washer works best to flush out the clay. You can let the clusters dry in the sun for a couple days after washing to shrink the clay and pressure wash again. This process may have to be repeated several times. The cleaner the crystal the more effective the acid bath. Trapped clay prevents the oxalic acid from removing the iron film in that spot. The clay and iron oxide will also turn your acid green and eventually reduce its effectiveness. So do not rush the process and remove as much clay as possible before putting the crystal in acid. Oxalic acid can be purchased in powder form at most drug stores, cleaning supply houses or rock shops. Prices will vary with quantity but expect to pay \$2 to \$4 per pound. Mix the oxalic acid with fresh water. The recommended mixture varies from one pound oxalic to two gallons of water up to one pound per five gallons of water. I use one pound per two gallons water. If you see funny green crystals growing in your solution you know you have added more oxalic than can dissolve in the water, you're saturated. This will not hurt anything, it just looks funny. Now you have to decide how fast you want to remove the iron oxide film off your crystal. If you are not in a hurry, you can let them soak in a plastic bucket in the sun for several days. If you are in a hurry you need to heat the acid. I do not recommend building a fire under your plastic bucket. An old crock pot works fine for the smaller crystals. Half of a fifty gallon drum will work for the bigger crystal. Set the drum on cement blocks and build a wood fire under it for a few hours. You can also use a propane burner to heat the acid. I do not recommend cooking your crystal on your kitchen stove and do not put oxalic acid in aluminum pans. The oxalic acid should be heated in a well ventilated area and wear rubber gloves if you stick your hands in the acid or OSHA might get you. And be sure to neutralize your acid with baking soda, lime, or ashes from your fireplace before disposing of it. When you remove the crystal from the acid you should wash it thoroughly with fresh water. I use a pressure washer to help remove any clay residue. If you're not satisfied with the results, repeat steps one through three. I've had to clean small, needle point clusters as many as six times before I was satisfied with them. Some clusters have trapped clay that cannot be removed except with a hammer. You can get them clean this way but they do not look very nice when you're done.

Continued on page 12





Don't Forget the "Go Bag"

The "Go Bag" is the bag that always stays packed. It's the one you simply grab going out the door and carries the necessities all the things you might want, wish you had, or glad you did bring on your back country excursion. Years of experience traveling remote back roads and different encounters, sights and finds has helped keep this bag packed. The only things that might be last minute into the bag is the camera, GPS unit, and topos of where we are heading.



Always leave the house with the thought that just possibly you could be stuck somewhere for at least twenty four hours. Food and drink can always put back in the fridge if unused. It doesn't take but 20 or 25 miles in behind the hills to lose all cell phone signals.

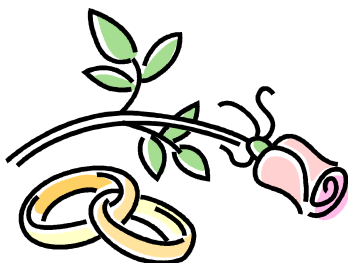
This past summer we had the itch to go and explore an area near the house. We just had to get out and do what we love. We went up to the mine site at the end of Jaeger-son Avenue in Kingman. It's not but 4 miles from the house. We climbed the hill just fine, parked, poked around for a while then started home. The car almost made it down the hill but stalled. It wouldn't start, wouldn't start again and again, sat there awhile giving it a rest. It never did start and finally let it roll down the hill, asked a homeowner if it was ok to leave the car there, called for a ride home, called for the tow truck. From break down to home was 5 hours on a July afternoon. All I brought was 4 bottles of water for what we thought would be an hour or so trek in our immediate neighborhood. Another lesson learned. Always expect the unexpected.



Happy Anniversary

RICHARD & PRISCILLA PORCH
NOVEMBER 10TH

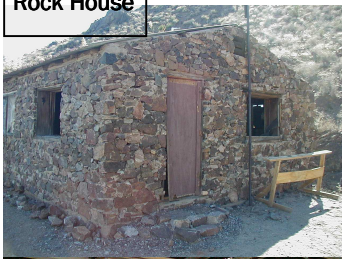
EDWARD & IRENE LINDSAY
NOVEMBER 15TH



What's In the "GO Bag"

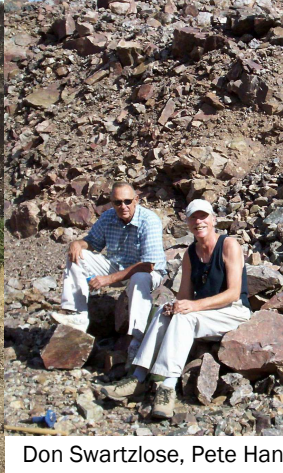
2 way radio	binoculars	pens, notebook
tissue	plastic ponchos	stapler, tape
whistle	umbrella for	ac/dc inverter
bandaids	rain/sun	lighter/matches
antiseptic	emergency	bungee cords
sewing kit	blanket	twine
topo atlas	sunscreen	slingshot & shot
compass	jack knife	bug spray
flashlight	magnet	
batteries	wipes	

Always in the car a more extensive 1st aid kit, cups, bowls, utensils, full change of clothes, 2 un-opened gals water, non perishable snacks, blanket, soap, paper towels, and of **course digging tools and bucket.**

Rock HouseCabin above,
Gary Gann, Doug Gilmour**Field Trip Report McCracken Mine**

It was a wonderful turnout for the October trip to the McCracken Mine (13 members) and the Rock House on a little side trip for those that were last to leave. Everybody found something, There are pockets of crystals throughout the rock debris and walls. Some found amethyst while others found the clearer variety. Many were happy with large samples of yard rock. There are interesting samples showing folds and sparkle with colors of white, cream and light brown. You did not have to climb up to the higher levels to find your keeper of the day.

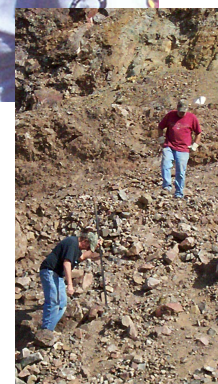
crystal pocket

Jack Hommel
Carolyn Andrews

Don Swartzlose, Pete Hansen



Bob Nelson

**Field Trip Report Burro Creek**

It was a perfect weekend for an extended outing, warm days and cool nights. John Ainley, Gordon & Ginger Johnson came for the day Saturday. Gary & Mary Gann stayed for weekend bringing along their quad for exploring other areas. Nan Russell along with canine companions Lucia, Uma, & Prissy enjoyed the peace and quiet of the campground. "C" was busy showing us where and what to collect. Dennis & Donna Robinson along with Pete Hansen set up camp for the weekend. We had a very nice campfire Saturday night and wished more members had been able to join us. Maybe next time. Saturday "C" led us 14 miles in from highway 93 to 4 different collecting sites. There was plentiful material to choose from. Some just roadside. I heard that Gordon collected the elusive blue agate and a garnet. Most of the material was pastelite and agate.

Ginger Johnson , left.
John Ainley (above) looking over his find.

Below: Ginger, "C", & Lucia going over a find. Gordon trekked the trenches looking for the right one



FIELD TRIP GUIDELINES - MCG



Sign in is 15 minutes before departure.

- Leader will state approximately how far, road conditions, and if 4WD is required when each member signs in.
- Each vehicle is to keep the vehicle behind in sight and STOP if the car/truck is not visible (unless otherwise stated by the leader).
- Always notify the leader if you are hiking or driving to another site and your approximate return time. Participants must notify the leader if they are leaving the group and not planning to return and sign out (with time) and return the radio.
- Members are requested to wear name badges.
- Handheld radios: stay on Channel 3

Field Trip Schedule

Black Mountains

Saturday, November 15th

Meet: Powerhouse

Leader: Tom Hauser

Time: 8:00 AM

Looking for dendrites

Bring: Hammer, Pick, Bag Lunch

Off highway 68, 2WD to general area and then 4WD to collecting spot. We will buddy up with 4WD vehicles.

Lake Havasu

Saturday, November 22, Havasu

Looking for blue agate. Garnets are in field some petrified wood has been found.

2WD

Bring big sledge, hammer, pry bar, collection bag

Food and drink

Lake Havasu @ Acoma Wash

Saturday Dec 13, Lake Havasu...Acoma Wash looking for chert, agate and more.

Meet at Big Boy located at intersection of 95 and Kiowa @ 8:00 AM

Bring pick, bag wear comfortable shoes as it is a 1/4 mile walk to wash.

Mind Your Manners!



1. Be mannerly and perlitte.
2. Look gneiss.
3. To eat pyrite, use your fork.
Don't let your apatite for things that come quartz show.
4. Don't try to be a tufa or as hard as flint.
5. If you must be a wulfenite, go find yourself a Ruby and don't go Gypsum some poor fellow out of his Opal. Willemite, but Jasper never would.
6. Shist remember, keep swimming or you'll zinc.

Source: Lapidary, March 2001 via T-Town Rockhound, 9/05, Blue Agate 4/06



TUMBLING TIPS

courtesy: www.stoneageindustries.com

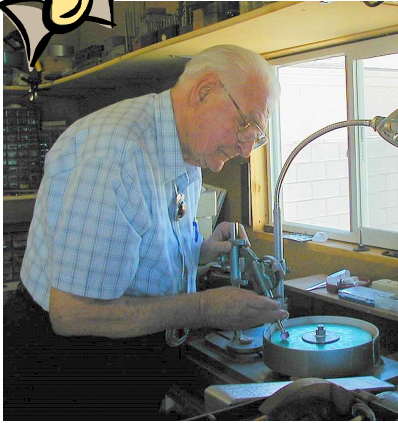


When getting started in the rough grit stage, check to see that no edges on a chip or slab taper off to almost nothing. Use a tile nipper, to chip off the thin edges because this stone will not tumble into a useable stone. The very thin edge will always stay the same and continue to break thin in the tumbler. ***When tumbling in a barrel tumbler, a mix of rough chips and broken slabs (flats) can be tumbled successfully together, although

the final polish time in agates and jaspers took 4-5 days longer, the polish was great! The rounded stones were ready at two weeks of polishing, but the flats needed more time. All it took was an extra five days and no harm was done to the rounded stones with extra days of polishing. A schedule we like to follow for rotary or barrel tumbling for beautiful polished agates and jaspers is 6 weeks for the Course grit stage (60/90), 2 weeks for Medium grit (150/220), 2 weeks Fine grit (500F), and Polish at two weeks. (Plus an extra five days if flats are included with the small stones.) You'll notice while you are tumbling that the stones in the tumbler are filling less and less space due to the grinding process, and the ground rock, grit and water slurry is covering the stones more and more. Each week when adding more course grit (since the course grit breaks down quickly), we first drain the extra liquid (grit and water slurry) back down to a level of one to two inches below the stones, then add the fresh Course grit (one tablespoon per estimated weight of rock remaining in the tumbler). Too much water slows the grinding process. Recently on the start of the third week of Course grit tumbling, small dogtooth amethyst crystals were added in the tumbler to take advantage of the extra space in the tumbler, and we continued the usual process of four more weeks at course grit, etc. (Another addition was broken picture jasper slabs.) The amethyst and picture jasper did not need as much time tumbling in the course grit for nice smoothing and when the tumbling process had been completed, the added stones turned out quite nice. Remember, the tumbler should be from 1/2 to 3/4 full to achieve maximum grinding action and of course you want to tumble as many stones as possible in the least amount of time. The best way to tumble with the fastest completion time is to have all stones of the same hardness or type of gemstones. But keeping the tumbler full or maximum capacity for tumbling requires you have to have extra similar material for each grind sequence, course, and medium to add to the tumbler when processing. (Little material is removed in the Fine grit stage and no additional stones are needed.) If you have no additional stones to add in the course or medium tumbling stage, remember, ceramic media is a nice filler option to use instead and they can be reused. The flats or tumbled polished flat gemstones are ready to be used in earrings, pendants and more by attaching a fold over bail, etc.



MEMBER SPOTLIGHT



Herman Hanekamp

A tinker, a tailor, a soldier, a sailor, Herman Hanekamp is about as multi faceted as the gems he creates. He is able to bring to life beautiful cabs, faceted gems, clocks, rings from molten silver and on and on I could go.

Born in Holland, served in WWII, moved to Indonesia, married Roentah 62 years ago, back to Holland, trained as a machinist, and was also a professional photographer. Next was the move to San Diego and they became a US citizens. Herman worked for the US Navy, as a civilian employee, for 17 years as a ship model maker working with a 1 to 48 ratio to work out the placement of guns on the ships.

About 20 years ago he found the hobby of gems and minerals. Roentah is the collector and has rocks and minerals from all over the world. Herman is the artist and his ability does not seem to have a limit. He is willing to share his knowledge. So please at the next meeting tap into this extraordinary man.



Above: Can you see the swan that has been captured in the stone.

The clock on left is black onyx from Mayer, AZ

Above right:: A sampling of the many faceted stones Herman has brought to life.



Hints & Tips



These hints are gathered from the bulletins, fellow Rockhounds, and web sites of other clubs

You should use them with caution, as some may not be tried and true.

Do you chuck up a rock in the saw in the easiest way possible? Orientation of the rock should be the most important factor. If in doubt of the orientation of the best possible pattern and color distribution when slabbing your gemstone, make several tests cuts from the stone. A 20-90 degree change of slabbing direction can reveal a markedly different and more beautiful pattern and color design.

www.stoneageindustries.com

KINGMAN LIBRARY DVD SERIES 6:15 3RD WEDNESDAY

Wednesday, November 19 at 6:30 pm
Metamorphic Rocks
Volcanic Activity
Phases of Volcanic Activity

Wednesday, December 17 at 6:30 pm
Hawaiian Islands and Yellowstone Park
Mass Wasting—Gravity at Work
Mass Wasting Processes

Wednesday, January 21 at 6:30 pm
Weathering
Soils and the Clay Minerals
Climate and the type of Soils



**FOR SALE
OR TRADE**

Various sized display cases 5
available. Call (928) 753-4836

SHOWS



Nov 1-TUCSON, AZ

7th annual silent auction;
Old Pueblo Lapidary Club
3118 N. Dale
Sat. 9-2
free admission
contact Danny Harmsen
(520) 323-9154

Nov 29-30

WICKENBURG, AZ

8th annual
Wickenburg Gem & Art Fair
Wickenburg Gem &
Mineral Society
Wickenburg Community
Center
160 N. Valentine St.
Sat. 9-5, Sun. 9-4
free admission
more than 30 vendors, gems,
minerals, jewelry, local artists,
photo exhibit, door prizes, grab
bags, Spinning Wheel; contact
LucilleBurroughs
P.O. Box 20375
Wickenburg, AZ
85358, (928) 684-0099
email: gnlu@q.com

Support our Neighbor Club

November 8th & 9th, 2008

Lake Havasu

Gem & Mineral Society
39th Annual
Gem & Mineral Roundup
City Community (Aquatic) Center
9:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Displays of Handcrafted Jewelry
Minerals, Fossils, and Rocks

The Knowledge Room will be open
Friday, November 7th


Designs and Collections of Unusual



Continued from page 6

Trick - The porous sandstone base of some clusters will turn green in dirty, hot oxalic acid. When the sandstone gets hot the pores expand and open allowing the acid to penetrate. When the sandstone cools the pores will close trapping the acid and turning the sandstone green. One method of removing the green color is to re-heat the clusters in acid to open the pores, and while still warm, put them in warm soap water (dish washing soap works fine) to soak for several days in the sun. The soap water will neutralize the acid turning the sandstone base back to its normal color. It's best to use clean, fresh acid when cleaning clusters that have a sandstone base. Another way to clean sandstone base clusters is to heat the clusters in clean water before putting them in the acid bath. This will open the pores and fill them with water. Then, when you heat the clusters in acid, the acid cannot penetrate the water filled sandstone. Soaking sandstone base clusters in cold (non-heated) acid for several days will also prevent most of the green problem. For small crystal cleaning jobs you can use a product called "Iron Out". Iron Out is used to remove rust stains from sinks, bath tubs and toilets. Millard wrote, "Hello again, -- We had a lot of trouble finding oxalic acid in this part of the world, so we cleaned our crystals with a compound called "Iron Out" which is a bisulfate cleaner sold at Home Depot. It is normally used to remove iron stains from porcelain or water softeners, and is fairly cheap--about \$3.90 for 18 oz. of powder. It was quick and did a very good job. We used about 3 TBS per cup of water and cleaned a few points at a time. Don't know how it compares to oxalic, but our finished points look good. One bottle did our bucket full." <http://www.arcstallmine.com/>
<http://rockhoundingar.com/contents.html>

November 2008

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4 BOARD MEETING 6 PM	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 REGULAR MEETING 7 PM	12	13	14	15 BLACK MOUNTAINS
16	17	18	19 LIBRARY DVD SERIES 6:15	20	21	22 LAKE HAVASU
23	24	25	26	Thanksgiving 27 	28	29
30						



December 2008



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2 BOARD MEETING 6:00 PM	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 HOLIDAY POTLUCK 6:30 PM	10	11	12	13 ACOMA WASH
14	15	16	19 LIBRARY DVD SERIES 6:15	18	19	20
21 	22	23	24	25 	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



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.

MOHAVE COUNTY GEMSTONERS' CLUB
HAPPY THANKSGIVING WISHES TO ALL OUR MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

