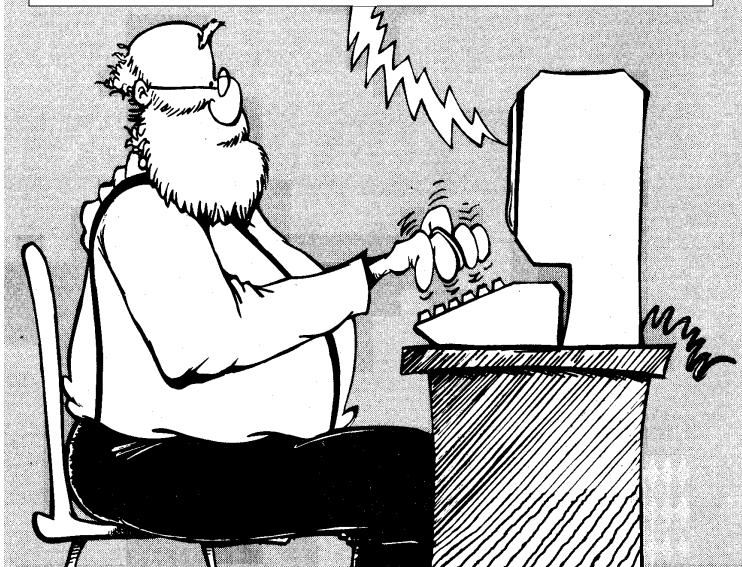


WHITTIER



ROCKHOUNDER
GEM & MINERAL
SOCIETY

Query: Where to go to enjoy a Rockhound's Christmas
Potluck on December 16th at 6:30 PM?
Answer: WGMS at Sorenson Park in Whittier!



DECEMBER 1999

ROCKHOUNDER

A BUZZ FROM THE PREZ

It does not seem like a year ago, we were trying to encourage someone to be President, that I accepted the position. Now that year is nearly gone, we can see that it had some sad times, some great times, and some regular times. All of our goals were not reached to their fullest, but much was accomplished even with the trying times.

The first of the year met us with grief at the loss of **Jim Akin** and **Grace Bradshaw**, two people who loved youth. Jim has been missed so much at the Boys and Girls Club. Diamond Pacific gave us some new grinding wheels for our machines and we were thrilled. **Les** had heart surgery and things looked glum again. Now we, rather, Les is determined to get the cabochon making classes going again. We will be a part of the Annual Christmas Party for the boys and girls at the Club.

Joe and Marcia announced their wedding plans and we were all delighted. Joe continued to plan field trips for us even though his interests were elsewhere. Marcia had good intentions as our Secretary; but she was busy. The only trip which we could attend was to the club claim, and it was great. Recently Marcia's father's terminal illness has taken her time and thoughts.

New badges were ordered and we wear them with pride; even though we have not completed our desire to put a gold nugget on those of our fifty-year members and silver nuggets on the badges of our twenty-five year members. I could do that as a gift for all at the Christmas Party, but I think that we can do that later.

Under the leadership of **Jay Valle**, we had a great show. **Vern** had plans to put our club on the map, but the "16 to 1 Mine" was unable to help us. Every member helped produce a remarkable show. The refurbished cases (Thanks to our elves - **Joe, Vern, Jack, and Jay**) made our displays attractive. **Kathy Piechota** used her salesmanship to do our donation awards while nursing a broken arm and helping her parents. The demonstrations were handled by

Les and were notable. Our new age "Techs" were awesome with charts, equipment, and many more things. A little awakening in the wee hours of the morning encouraged them to produce a minute by minute report on after shocks of the earthquake. **Mayor Nordbak** proclaimed *Earth Science Week* in honor of our club's fiftieth year to present a show to educate of the Whittier residents about geology, rocks, minerals, etc.

We celebrate the founding of our club on November 15, 1949 at our regular meeting November 15, 1999. **Sylvia and George** gave us a great review of the years of our club and helped us to appreciate the history of our club and take a pledge to continue for another fifty years.

Thank you all for letting me be your President this year. And Best wishes to Jay and his Board of Directors in 2000. May we all stay healthy!!!!

Izzie



November Meeting Notes

There were 23 Members, 2 guests, and 4 previous members, **Beverly Berg, Norm Davidson, and Gene and Mona Tate** who attended the November meeting. The previous members had come to listen to **Sylvia Cliffe and George Cyrog** talk about the WGMS, how it started and where it has been.

Sylvia started off and immediately turned the "microphone" over to **George**, who was in at the beginning of WGMS and has participated in most of the "red-letter" events which have happened to us over the years, including finding and filing on the Whittier Club Honey Onyx Claim. **George** entertained us with his anecdotes and recollection of events. **Sylvia** then retook the stage and presented a general history spanning 50 years of Club activities. Afterwards, the audience and our esteemed former members joined in with some amazing and extremely humorous (now it's funny!) field trips and disasters over the years. Afterwards, we enjoyed cake, and sparkling apple cider was provided for a celebratory toast which was ably presented by **George Cyrog**. The meeting was an entertainment event of the year and I give it 2 thumbs up.

In October, we voted to donate \$100.00 to the CFMS scholarship fund in **Bill Sundgren's** name. However, a scholarship fund was set up by Bill and his

wife before he passed away and the membership present voted to contribute to this charity, rather than the CFMS because that was Bill’s wish.

New members **Art and Ginger Ragazzi** were formally introduced as members by **Sylvia** and presented with their membership cards and packages.

The annual Christmas potluck is on for December 16th at 6:30 PM. Turkey will not be provided by the club this year so main dishes are going to be needed and appreciated. A gift exchange will be held as usual. Ideally, your gift should be around \$10.00 in value and have a “rock” theme. If you wish to bring junior-aged children, contact **Isabelle Burns** so a suitable present can be purchased for them. The new officers will also be installed at this time.

The slate of Y2K officers listed in the November bulletin were unanimously approved of by the members. Note: We still need to fill the Secretary position!

September Door Prizes

2 MAIN PRIZES:	Donated By	Won By
Gold Nugget Earrings	The Fenders	Les Roy

ADDITIONAL PRIZES:

Prize	Donated by	Won By
Screwdriver/Ratchet Set	The Cliffes	Art Ragazzi
Utility Knife	Jack Zywoციenski	Beverly Berg
Sport Binoculars	The Cliffes	Ginger Ragazzi
Pill Boxes	The Cliffes	Ginger Ragazzi
Handbook of Treasure Signs	WGMS	Jay Valle
Flowers	WGMS	Jack Zywoციenski

OOPS!!

In the November Bulletin, I inadvertently misspelled the **Maneth’s** last name (got it right at least once) and called **Mike’s** wife **Delores** instead of **Mary** (no doubt she was surprised to hear about the “other” wife). Sorry about that.

JValle, editor and responsible person

The Passing of Marcia's Dad

Marcia Goetz' father lost his battle with cancer on November 10, 1999. He had been undergoing chemotherapy and radiation treatments and had appeared to be recovering when he took an unexpected downturn.

Earl Grady was born in La Mesa, Texas on November 26, 1924. He was 74 years old. Earl was a retired Electrical Dispatcher with Southern California Edison. He enjoyed the occasional rock collecting trip, but his passion was woodworking. He was very skilled and especially liked making wooden toys.

I know he will be missed by his family and friends, and I offer our sympathies to Marcia on her loss.

JValle and Family

William Sundgren Scholarship Fund

Last month's ROCKHOUNDER included an article on the sad news that **William "Bill" Sundgren** had passed away earlier this year. *Bill* was the printer, assembler, folder, stapler, address labeler, stamper and deliverer to the postal service of our bulletin for many years until a couple of years ago.

At the October board meeting the board voted to send \$100 to the CFMS Scholarship Fund in *B i t* ~~ndmory~~. Prior to doing that, we found out that *Bill* and his wife, *Vicki* had made arrangements to establish the **William Sundgren Scholarship Fund** with their own investment of \$5000 to start, for high school students planning to make teaching their life profession. Initially the fund will be open to all qualified students at the Windham High School in Windham, Maine, where *Bill* earned his early education. Afterwards, other qualified students would be eligible for scholarships.

As the board had voted to originally send the \$100 to CFMS, a motion was made, seconded and passed at the November regular meeting to change the award over to the **William Sundgren Scholarship Fund**.

Vern Cliffe

What Does Grit Size Mean?

Most of us who use tumblers, grinders, or polishers are familiar with labels giving grit size. We may also be familiar with the numbers to know that as the grit size number goes up it is for sanding and polishing. - 80 - 220 grit are the common sizes for grinding and shaping your stones. It is easy to assume that the grit size number means the number of particles per inch, but that is not the case. The following table gives the number of particles per linear inch for some commonly used sizes:

Grits Size Particles Per Inch

80	120
100	147
120	179
150	208
180	294
220	385
240	403
280	571
320	781
400	1111
500	1538
600	3030

Grits above 600 are for polishing, and 1,200, 14,000, and 50,000 are readily available. The most commonly used abrasive is silicon carbide, although garnet, corundum, and diamond are available. Silicon carbide is a man-made abrasive and is efficient and economical. Grit sizes below 240 are separated by passing the material over screens. Finer grained particles above 240 grit are graded by a sedimentation or centrifugal separation process.

The F grading system - 1F, 2F , 3F , and 4F - means the grit is not fully graded. For example, 1F is 280 grit. This means that it contains some finer but none coarser than 280. 2F is 320 or finer, 3F is 400 or finer, and 4F is 500 or finer. These ungraded grits are usually less expensive.

[Most of this info is from "Introduction to Lapidary" by Pansy D. Kraus.

Via Rockhound Rambling 8/99 via The Rock Bag 11/99.

Thanksgiving Field Trip to Mariposa

There were ten individuals who attended the field trip with *Joe and Marcia* stopping by from time to time. *Joe and Marcia* were working on her Mother's home, remodeling the electrical junction boxes, etc., and piling up undergrowth and burning it. (Guess most persons knew that *Marcia's* *Father* had passed away recently). *Sylvia and I* traveled to Mariposa caravanning with *Harry and Arlene Billheimer*, which gave us a sense of security with my just having recently taken up driving again after having had a recent seizure. Thank you, *Harry and Arlene*.

Joe and Marcia had made arrangements for our group ahead of time and everything at the Fairgrounds worked out great so we were able to park our vehicles on grass, hook up to water and electricity and use their kitchen and dining facilities. They also must have had some influence with the weatherman as the days and nights were perfect.

In addition to the four of us, other attendees were *Ed and Corinne Imlay*, *Tony and Sandy Fender* and from Gem Carvers Guild of America, *Vince and Ruth Jarrell*. We visited the following places while in the area and not necessarily in the following order: collecting cross rocks, ruins of a copper smelter and the nearby dumps of a low grade ore copper mine, the California State Mining and Mineral Museum at the Fairgrounds, the local Rock Shop which had a combined sales room and workshop in a one car garage (it gave us some great ideas), a soapstone quarry and sales building and finally the close by Yosemite Valley.

It's too bad that more members couldn't make the journey north and share our experiences, it was a trip that we will long remember.

Vern and Sylvia Cliffe

Travelin' the West

"It's difficult to find a precise definition of *butte*. A vast upland area is a *plateau*. When bounded on all four sides by cliffs, it's a *mesa*. When the boundaries of the mesa erode to a point at which the height is greater than the width, it's a *butte*. If it continues eroding, it becomes in succession a *monument*, a *chimney*, a *spire*, a *needle*, and finally, a *memory*."

(Quote from *Centennial*, by James Michener)

Via The Pegmatite 12/99

CFMS News

The annual fall meeting of CFMS was held November 13, 1999. The new Insurance Plan was discussed and we were informed that the fee for insurance for 2000 will be \$3.00 per member and dues are \$1.50 per member.

The following new officers were elected and installed.

Pat LaRue	President
Bob Stultz	President Elect
Jo Anna Ritchie	2nd Vice President
Lois Allmen	Secretary
Jack Williams	Treasurer

Reports were given or present by the committees. Jim Strain of the PLAC Committee announced that January 31 will be the opening of the Wiley Wells collecting area as a Historical Rockhound Collecting Area. The CFMS will be ask to keep the roads up in the area, not leave any garbage in the area, and meet some other minor requirements. As Jim lives close to the area he will probably assume the duties of this requirement.

Presented by Isabella Bums Director

National Park Service Reminder

*This information was found in **The Pegmatite Bulletin, 12/99**. My take on it is to wonder how much more anti-rockhound you can get. You are guilty of "theft" even though it can't be shown that the rocks in your car were collected in the Park. So much for the Rule of Law!*

"Theft of natural resources such as rock and minerals, as well as archeological and historical objects, is a major problem in Big Bend and other national parks," said park superintendent Cisneros. "People must realize that all natural and cultural features in a national park must be left undisturbed, and that even possessing minerals and other natural resources in the park is against the law." (From National Park Service news release, Mar. 22, 1999)

[If you must travel through a national park with rocks, declare them at the entrance, get them marked, labeled, bagged, signed, or sealed, whatever it takes to show the ranger at the exit that the rocks are yours and were not picked up in the park. -ed.)

CFMS EARTH SCIENCE STUDIES

April 9 - 16, 2000

Zzyzx Road, Soda Springs, California



The fifteenth annual CFMS Earth Science Studies Seminar will be held at the California State University Desert Studies Center, located in the National Preserve. To reach the Center take I-15 to Zzyzx Road, drive south on four miles of unpaved road.

Our program will offer classes in lapidary arts, lectures, and field trips to collecting sites and/or interesting historical areas. It is a great place to advance your learning in the midst of good comradeship.

The facilities are rustic. They are dormitory style rooms with a bed, mattress, and desk. Each person is responsible for cleaning his or her own room. Rest rooms and showers are provided in a separate building. No pets are allowed as this is a College Desert Study Center.

Register for this exciting and interesting seven day program by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment of \$220.00 per person by March 10, 2000. There will be no cancellation refunds after this date, unless we have a replacement on our waiting list or you can find a replacement, then 20% of the money will be kept for administrative expenses.

Make checks payable to CFMS
Mail forms to Florence Meisenheimer
101 N. Wake Forrest Ave.
Ventura, CA 93003-2246
(805) 642-3155.

Isabella and Bill Burns
Chair Persons

Keep part above this line

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Society(ies) _____

The Facilities have ramps for physically challenged. Special diets are not provided, but you can bring your own diet foods.

Please check the workshops and/or activities in which you desire to participate. List choices 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

- _____ Field trips
- _____ Bead stringing
- _____ Carving (soft stone)
- _____ Study of fossils
- _____ Cabochon Making
- _____ Silver smithing
- _____ Wire wrapping

Fees: Room assignment will be on a first registration basis. Fees include lodging, three meals a day, and workshops. There may be a small additional fee for materials used in some classes.

Double room	\$220.00 per person	_____
Dormitory room	\$220.00 per person	_____
RV (no hook-ups)	\$220.00 per person	_____
Total amount enclosed		_____

Caves & Spelunking

The United States boasts some of the most spectacular show caves in the world. Each year, millions of visitors flock to developed caves in some thirteen National Parks and monuments, including Mammoth Cave in Kentucky (by far, the longest cave in the world at over 350 miles), the spectacularly decorated Carlsbad Cavern in New Mexico, and the complex, crystalline labyrinth of Wind and Jewel Caves in South Dakota.

Many people that have visited the caves mentioned above might feel that they've seen the biggest and the best caves have to offer. Having seen a few holes in the ground, they've seen them all. What more could they possible experience?

Answer: LOTS! Just as every mountain or river has its own character, so, too, does every cave. Some show caves you explore by foot, others by boat, or even rappel. Most show caves feature calcite stalagmites, stalactites, columns, draperies, or soda straws, but in each cave these formations develop in their own unique way. Some cave passages are lofty, windy canyons, others are broad, flat galleries, or open, cathedral-like in shape, and others look as if a city architect laid them out. Some caves feature towering, fluted domes, or are pocked by seemingly bottomless pits. And some present rushing waterfalls, underground rivers, or placid reflecting pools. All caves are a world unto themselves with minerals, life forms, sights, sounds, smells, or simply feels that are entirely their own.

Stalagmites are developing columns, which are growing up from the floor of the cave. Stalactites are developing columns, which are holding on tightly to the ceiling of the cave. Soda straws are hollow straw-shaped protrusions hanging from the ceiling with liquid centers from which mineral-laden water drops. Draperies are wide and thin columns shaped like theater draperies. In some caves, there are large hollow columns, which may be beat on sounding like a pipe organ.

Cave dwellers are as varied as their caves. Some creatures found in caves

have adapted to the dark environment and are virtually or completely blind. Some are albino in their coloring. These cave dwellers include insects like spiders and centipedes, and salamanders, fish, and, of course, bats.

So, even if you've toured the parks and plumbed their depths, you've only scratched the surface of caves. Many times it is the smaller, less celebrated cave that offers visitors a particularly rewarding experience. Less frequently visited caves allow for more intimate leisurely tours and suffer minimal impact due to human traffic. Caves are fragile. Mineral formations that took many thousands of years to develop can be destroyed in a moment of carelessness. Broken formations soon seem dull and lifeless outside the cave environment and leave behind scars that heal exceedingly slowly, if at all...

Some of the caves can be explored at your own pace, but most provide guided tours. A few even offer the chance for a wild, off-trail caving experience under the supervision of a trip leader...

SOURCES: <http://www.goodearth.com>; <http://www.cavern.com>; <http://www.caves.orb>; <http://www.goodearth.com/showcaveltx.html>

ROCKHOUND GAZETTE 1998 via FGMS Chips 11/99

FROSTED GLASS:

FROSTED GLASS: This is a simple way to decorate a glass vase or window for the holidays or other occasions. Add Epsom salts to a saucepan holding two cups of boiling water until no more salts will dissolve (makes a super-saturated solution). Add a few drops of liquid glue to help make the "frost" adhere to the glass. With a brush, apply the mixture to the outside of whatever you are decorating in whatever design you like. You can frost all over or make holly leaves, flowers, etc. The liquid will begin to evaporate at once and the crystals of the salts will look just like frost, but can be washed off later.

From "The Conglomerate" 10/98 via CFMS Newsletter 12/99

Boiling Water Makes Rocks

Water is a solvent if it is hot enough or acidic enough. In the acid scenario, rainwater meets carbon dioxide, seeps down, encounters sulfides and, bingo, sulfuric acid.

This liquid roams and dissolves minerals and puts in motion mineral substances to travel and interact with other substances. Malachite is formed this way. The bumps on turquoise indicate dissolved minerals flowing in cool water.

In the hot water scenario, rainwater seeps into the ground and goes deep enough to be heated by magma or already boiling water. Now heated, this water moves back up by a process of steam and condensation - dissolving minerals and redepositing their constituents along the way. Cooled, the water sinks, encounters again the heat source, moves upward, and repeats the dissolving and depositing. This repetition gives agate its layered look. Amethyst crystals can form once the silica content of the water thins out sufficiently.

Perhaps the oldest, certainly for jewelers the most fortuitous, case of raindrop to rock is the formation of opal, in yet another scenario.

In a dry desert area, the rainwater goes down through permeable rocks rich in silica. The downgoing water carries silica to the underground water table, raising it. Being raised, it spreads out to fill fissures and such. The rain stops, the dry desert eventually drops the water table down by evaporation, but the ledges and fissures are left high, and not completely dry.

Within these fissures, the silica rich water gets richer by evaporation. When the silica to water ratio is just right, spheres form (bubbles). These spheres are what make opal opal. With further evaporation, the spheres become gelatinous, eventually harden, and, like adding ball bearings to a cup, they layer the cavity in an orderly fashion. Water is trapped between the spheres.

The orderly arrangement of the spheres diffracts the light (segments and moves it around). This light movement, in combination with the varying amounts of water inclusions, gives the light play of precious opal. Water here acts as a sort of music to the spheres.

Yes, water is a solvent. Find enough opal and many of your financial problems will be solved.

*Source: **Gemstones and their Origins**, by Peter C. Keller.*

Ed Montgomery, Minerals Chair from The Nugget 12/99

The Biggest, The Best, and The Most Gargantuan

The largest gold nugget ever found was called the Holterman Nugget. It was found in Australia on October 19, 1872, and weighed 7,560 ounces. That's 472 1/2 pounds, my friends.

The largest silver nugget weighed 2,750 pounds troy. It was discovered in Sonora, Mexico, and was "appropriated" by the Spanish government before 1821.

The largest pearl, for you pearl lovers, weighs 14 pounds, 1 ounce. It is 9 1/2 inches long by 5 1/2 inches in diameter. It was found in Palawan, Philippines, on May 7, 1934, inside the shell of a giant clam. It presently resides in a San Francisco bank vault and was worth \$4,080,000 as of July, 1971. It is called the Pearl of Lao-Tze.

Opals anyone? How about one found in Andamooka, South Australia, in January, 1970. It weighs 34,215 carats and was unearthed by a bulldozer.

There is a Topaz out there that weighs 21,327 carats. Light blue in color, with 221 facets; it's called the Brazilian Princess. It was exhibited at the Smithsonian in 1978 and was then worth \$1,066,350.

Want something from the good old US of A. How about a turquoise weighing 218 pounds found in Riverside County, California, on January 17, 1975.

Jade? Well . . . how about a boulder size piece found in British Columbia in 1977. It weighs 63,307 pounds.

Marble? The largest single slab ever found weighed 100.8 tons. It was quarried in Yule, Colorado, and a piece of this slab was cut for the coping stone on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

Benjamin Mark, via DEL AIR BULLETIN 1998 via Chips 11/99

**PRACTICE SAFETY
with rocks and minerals**

By Richard Pankey, CFMS Safety Chairman

In the past couple of months I have had several inquiries concerning hazard exposure when collecting or working with rocks and minerals. The 2 most common concerns are silicosis and asbestosis. Both of these conditions are caused by the inhalation of fine dust particles that cause damage to the lungs. Peter Girardot, Safety Chair for the SCFMS, had an excellent 3 part series titled "It's Just Dust Isn't It?" printed in the AFMS Newsletter in 1998.

These are such fine articles I am not even going to try and paraphrase them. (I refer Club Safety Chairs, Shop Foremen and Bulletin Editors to the many fine Safety articles that are published in the AFMS Newsletters.)

However, there are more potential hazards from collecting and working with rocks and minerals than these two. These potential hazards are due to several factors:

1. Dust generated when grinding, sanding and polishing rocks;
2. Toxicity due to the presence's of metals;
3. Toxicity due to chemical composition (arsenates, cyanates, etc.).

The effects range from simple skin irritation or allergic reactions, to acute poisoning, to long term lung damage, and even in extreme circumstances death.

Now having said the above, I did not mean to scare anyone nor remotely suggest that we quit collecting and working with rocks and minerals. My purpose is that with awareness of potential hazards and dangers we can take the necessary steps to minimize or eliminate them. Our objective is to minimize our exposure to hazardous materials and hazardous environments.

Some simple, basic principles:

1. Minimize or eliminate dust and fumes.
 - Work in a well ventilated area, keep a window open and have plenty of fresh air.
 - Wear a dust mask (they are cheap and fairly comfortable).
 - Grind and sand with water.
 - Use an exhaust system.

- 2. Don't lick specimens and rocks (in the field or in the shop); use a squirt bottle. A rock doesn't have to taste bad to be poisonous or harmful.
- 3. Think before you act. Evaluate the situation for potential hazards and dangers.

When collecting and working with rocks and minerals, think and PRACTICE SAFETY.

From CFMS Newsletter 12/99

Mazed™ "Santa Claus"

by Isaac Thayer



© Copyright 1998, Network Solution Developers, Inc., All rights reserved.
www.puzzlemaker.com

IMT@mazed.com

Wiley Well District Field Trip

January 31 - February 4, 2000

Hosted by CFMS Field Trip Chairman - North

By Richard Pankey, Field Trips - North (2000)

In the November CFMS Newsletter, I published an announcement flier that can be copied and distributed to club members interested in attending this trip. The collecting trips for Thursday and Friday were listed as "To be announced". Well, I am pleased to announce that we now have two interesting sites for our collecting, thanks to the help of Michael Peterson. The first is a new spot near Clapp Springs. According to Michael, "the material is 'unidentified', but cabs and spheres beautifully!" The second spot is a petrified wood and fossil area on the Arizona side of the Colorado River across from Palo Verde. So, as of now, we have scheduled 5 days of collecting in and around the Wiley Well District.

At recent Federation Directors meetings and in CFMS Newsletter articles, Jim Strain, Public Lands Advisory Chair, has kept us informed about several issues effecting the Wiley Well District. Jim has been working with BLM officials to get the Hauser Bed set aside as a "Rockbound Educational and Recreational Area". Jim is making arrangements for some BLM people to join us during our trip. Jim and the BLM people will give us some campfire talks about the plans for the Hauser Beds and other topics effecting the area.

To help me plan and accommodate all who will attend this trip, please call, write or e-mail me with your "reservation". Since our insurance situation was resolved, this trip is open to members and guests. Start now to make your plans to join us, whether for a day, a few days or the whole week, at the Wiley Well District.

Words To Live By

It's too bad spring fever and spring cleaning come at the same time.

Talk slowly but think quickly.

The dog is loved by old and young; he wags his tail and not his tongue.

An illusion--that there'll be more time tomorrow.

From VGMS Bulletin 07/99

Gem and Mineral Shows

Looking through all the Shows listed in the CFMS Newsletter and other sources, I noticed that all the December Shows were early and too late for this bulletin. But, for all you “Show Goers”, I’ll list the towns where shows will be held in January and February and full details in the January bulletin.

January/February – Blythe and Quartzsite.

February – Quartzsite, Indio and North Hollywood.

Have a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Vern Cliffe

Editor: Jay Valle, 1421 Latchford Avenue, Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
Home: (626) 934-9764; Work/Voice mail: (909) 396-2332;
e-mail: jvalle@aqmd.gov, Fax: (626) 336-5614

Bulletin exchanges are welcome and should be sent to the editor.

Affiliations

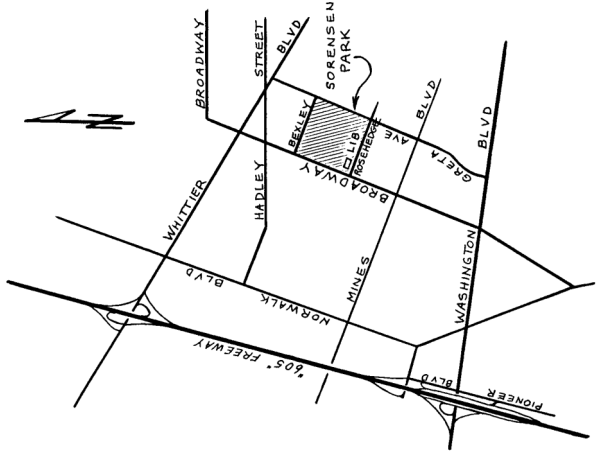


California Federation of Mineralogical Societies
American Federation of Mineralogical Societies
Special Congress Representing Involved Bulletin Editors



Whittier Gem and Mineral Society, Inc.

Post Office Box 865
Whittier, California 90608-0865
**Editor: Jay Valle, 1421 Latchford Ave.
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745**



Meeting Date: December 16, 1999 at 6:30 PM
Location: Sorensen Park (See Map)