

WHITTIER

**ROCKHOUNDER**  
GEM & MINERAL  
SOCIETY

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S p r i n g   c a m e   e a r l y   t o   t h e   G r e e n

# ROCKHOUNDER

**THE PREZ SEZ:**

*V J K U*

*U R C E G*

*T G U G T X G F*

*H Q T*

*V J G*

*R T G U K F G P V ) U*

*O G U U C I G*



Y I O U " I g p g t c n " O g g v k p i

V j w t u f c { . " O c t e j " 4 6

c v < " 5 9 2 " R O

**A**t the time that this bulletin confirmed program for the M assured that we will have a program (plus delicious coffee

4 2 2 7 " U j q y " W r f c v g

**W**e are on our way to producing our event is an opportunity to show Society is about, and to showcase showplace at the Whittier Community letters have been sent.

Our theme is **\$ N Q E C V K Q P y ' e N Q E C V K Q P . " N Q**  
**\$ I t g c v " N - G e k c p v f k " G p z u e " k v , k p v i a ' s T q e n g u \$**sted by  
cia Goetz and amended by Larry and highlight the many fine lapidary m specific, well known locations. La prime examples of famous collectin accessible to us. These two sites h for more than 60 years and have pro avid rockhounds.

Some upgrades of equipment are in spinning wheel at the Wheel of For newer, -l"osopkiifnfgi"er model and a small donation award ticket "tumbler" i maintenance will probably happen du

Your participation is always coveted what you will display this year and for the Show Raffle.

Looking forward to an  
*L c { " X c n n g . " 4 2 2 7 " U*

H k g n f " V t k r " v q " D t q c f y g n n "  
 O c t e j " 3 ; " ( " 4 2 . " 4 2 2 7  
 \* U g g " o c r " q p " r c i g u " : " ( "

**B**roadwell Dry Lake is located north of Barstow. Normally completely dry eastern part of the lake bed, this the lake may not be a wise choice. western perimeter road and camping area.

This location is well known and has many years. We plan to pay a visit to this site because of the clear agate with great variety. At least, resemble ornaments on a Christmas tree. Sites will be investigated and hoped to find good rock for us to collect.

V q " i g v " v q " q w t " e c o r u k v g < "

- < Take 1/2 mile east to Barstow.
  - < Transition onto Hwy 40 and go east.
  - < Exit and turn under the freeway north.
- (Note: this is an unpaved desert road)

There should be signs for **RNUT**, **Y I Q** Uotrheb owtahy **RNU It Yo**" show you the way to camp.

We will be leaving the campsite Saturday if you want to do - things you are interested in (about 2 1/2 hours from Whittier). Another day we are going to Barstow and the - 1/2 / 2 hours south of the local morning. Whatever you decide, there will be a Saturday evening between 4:30 and 7:00 evening campfire.

For more information please contact 372 62

Q w v " q h " U k i j v " J k f f g p k v

D { " O c t k c p p g " N w v j g t . " o g o d g t " q l  
H t q o " O q p g { " U v c v g o g p v u " ; 1 ; ;  
\* 6 v j " R n c e g " C H O U " 3 ; ; ; " C f w n v " C t

When I expressed an interest in ordinary, obscure mineral, a friend of mine, Mr. J. K. F. G. P. K. V. G. At first I thought he was a real gemstone and definitely worth the couple of books on minerals and gemstones that were not mentioned in the index of existence of the mineral. When I found out that it is **u"raq f w o w a p i g** spread eagle gem. "

The operation **u r q f w o g g l g** was I had found it easier to locate scientific information more interesting historical data can be kind Clear Lake Gem & Mineral Society

Hiddenite, the gem, comes from Hiddenite, North Carolina, and both are named after the mineralogist, contributor to scientific information, consultant from Newark, New Jersey because Thomas Edison had sent him to possibly serve as filament for his successful in his quest for platinum. J. Adlai D. Stephenson (possibly a candidate). Stephenson gave Hiddenite an emerald deposit in Stoney Point (later Hiddenite). The stones had been tentatively identified as cleavable and splintery, which are characteristics of Hiddenite. Stephenson received a **k m o w n r e d i l y t s b u o r n g** collector to whom he had sent some information to help in the identification of the mineral. To Professor J. Lawrence Smith, a geologist from Kentucky. Smith determined that the mineral was spodumene and named them hiddenite not for the discoverer. To Smith, the name did not come as a total surprise, since the mineral had been found in Brazil in 18

Hidden reported his failure to locate the deposit and promptly returned to North Carolina. He proceeded to dig up the emerald area. The Hiddenite Mining Company continued to operate approximately \$9,500 worth of hiddenite. Hiddenite was sold to A. C. Hamlin, who had been a member of Hamlin's wedding party. Most of the emeralds from the North Carolina site were located in a deposit that consisted of a highly metamorphosed limestone through which parallel strips of small emerald crystals were embedded.

Overall, the hiddenite deposit turned out to be unproductive and failed to produce any significant operation. Over the years, several attempts were made and abandoned, and during those attempts, several mineral specimens were found. According to reports, the deposit contained specimens of gem quality emerald with a total of 492 carats. At the present time, there are many specimens at the Hiddenite site, but they are mostly of poor quality.

Although chemically simple (lithium aluminum silicate) in many hues ranging from colorless to deep blue, kunzite in honor of George F. Kunz, is the green variety that is most commonly found. It is most abundant in the area around Spodumene, (SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (Laird), in ample supply, but its rarity makes it valuable. Spodumene must also be considered in the hiddenite category; otherwise the crystals would be unrecognizable. Therefore, according to most sources, kunzite is only found in the emerald green spodumene varieties. Different sources disagree on whether kunzite is rightfully named hiddenite but also on whether true hiddenite comes only from the area around Spodumene, while the more liberal sources claim it also comes from Madagascar, Myanmar (formerly Burma) and elsewhere.

Since hiddenite is a member of the spodumene group, its physical properties, such as a cleavage parallel to the vertical prism and vitreous luster. It is a trichroic gemstone in three directions, appears bluish green, yellow and red in different directions, has a monoclinic crystal system, a refractive index of 1.53-1.54 and a density of 3.2-3.3.

\*E q p v k p w g f " q p " r c i g " 3 5 +







**E t q y p " L g y g n u " q h " G p i n c p  
D { " D g v v { " L q p g u**

**F**rom earliest Saxon times, the Crown has been the high state and circumstance of

Through the centuries of Plantagenet and Tudor, the execution of Charles I by Cromwell, the Restoration of the monarchy, the Revolution of 1688, of the majesty and authority of the throne, each added more to the value and intrinsic value.

The Royal Treasury has often been used for their own purposes. It went to woo the Infanta of Spain, his treasure. He also used much of the treasure against Spain, and later, more of it against Charles to finance his war against the Puritans managed to dispose of the jewels impossible to value for their historical value. The jewels sold for what they would have fetched at 70 schillings an ounce (20 schillings per ounce). Jewels and other pieces survived the sale. The Regalia made for the coronation of the monarchy in 1660.

There have been many additions to the Regalia. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the Regalia worth a King's ransom.

**V j g " K o r g t k c n " U v c v g " E t q y p**

Although originally made for Queen Elizabeth I of very ancient origin. Mounted at the sapphire worn by Edward the Confessor, the oldest jewel in the treasure of England, known as the "Black Prince's Ruby," Prince of Wales, the Black Prince. The second largest of the stones cut for

**M k p i " I g q t i g ) u " E t q y p**

Originally known as the Imperial Crown. It is used for the coronation of the Emperor of India as Emperor of India.

**V j g " U v c v g " E t q y p " q h " S w g g p " O c t { . " e q p u q**

The largest diamond in the world is the Cullinan I, a very beautiful Indian diamond, slightly over 5 carats in weight and the most valuable diamond in history and the world. It was discovered in 1905 during the assassination of the Maharajah of Mysore. In 1850, the East India Company discovered the two other large diamonds are Cullinan II and Cullinan III. Cullinan I is of 63 1/2 carats.

**U v 0 " G f y c t f ) u " E t q y p**

Is the traditional Crown of England, used for the coronation of the Sovereign. Made in 1686, it closely follows the design of the Crown of St. Edward. It is made of gold and set with diamonds.

**S w g g p " G n k | c d g v j ) u " E t q y p**

This is a crown of great beauty, made for the Queen Mother, on the occasion of the coronation of King George VI.

**V j g " U e g r v t g " c p f " Q t d u**

Among the sceptres is the magnificent sceptre of King George VI. It has a jeweled head, set in its head, the sceptre is carried in the left hand. The sceptre is placed in the Sovereign's right hand. It is used by the King or Queen Regnant.

**V j g " U r w t u " c p f " D t c e g n g v u**

Made for Charles II, they copy the traditional emblems of Knighthood, a sword and a shield.

*\* E q p v k p w g f " q p " r c i g " 3 4 +*

**E t q y p " L g y g n u " q h " G p i n c p**  
\* E q p v k p w g f " h t q o " r c i g " 3 3 +

**V j g " O c e g u**

The maces which are carried in processions by the Sergeant at Arms, - ~~hand~~ ~~ed~~ ~~w~~ ~~e~~ ~~a~~ ~~p~~ ~~o~~ ~~n~~ ~~t~~ ~~h~~ ~~e~~ ~~u~~ ~~s~~ ~~d~~ ~~e~~ ~~d~~ soldiers in earlier times.

**U v " G f y c t f ) u " U v c h h**

The original staff is said to have been reputed to have embodied a piece of the Staff of Life.

**V j g " C o r w n n c " c p f " U r q q p**

By far the oldest pieces in the collection are the 6th or 7th century, and are probably used in the coronation ceremony is placed into the anointing Spoon through the hole.

**V j g " U y q t f u**

There are five major swords in the collection, the quillion of which is formed by the unicorn, the Supporters of the Royal Coat of Arms, considered to be the most expensive pieces in all colors and when made for the monarch. The other three swords are similar in design to the Sword of Justice to the Spiritualist, and a curious sword called "Curtana" which has its tip cut off square.

As you probably know, the Crown Jewels are guarded by the Yeomen of the Guard.

Reference: Gems and Jewels - ~~f~~ ~~a~~ ~~a~~ ~~s~~ ~~l~~ ~~a~~ ~~n~~ ~~d~~ ~~S~~ ~~c~~ ~~h~~ ~~u~~ ~~b~~ ~~n~~ ~~e~~ ~~l~~. Orbis Publishing Limited, London.

*H t q o " U j k p " U m k - p p g p e P T q u m " \* E O g p g t c n " 6 1 2 3 " x k c " E H O U " P g y u n g v v g t C . w ' i 7 " 1 4 2 3 2 . 6 " x k c*

Q w v " q h " U k i j v " J k f f g p k v g  
\* E q p v k p w g f " h t q o " r c i g " 9 +

no characteristic inclusions, and a

Today hiddenite is extremely rare. The only specimen from the "Hamlin necklace," can be found at the American Museum. Other notable hiddenite exhibit specimens include: a specimen from the American Museum in Columbia; the Colburn Museum in New York; the Smithsonian in Washington D.C.; the American Museum in New York; and the British Museum in London.

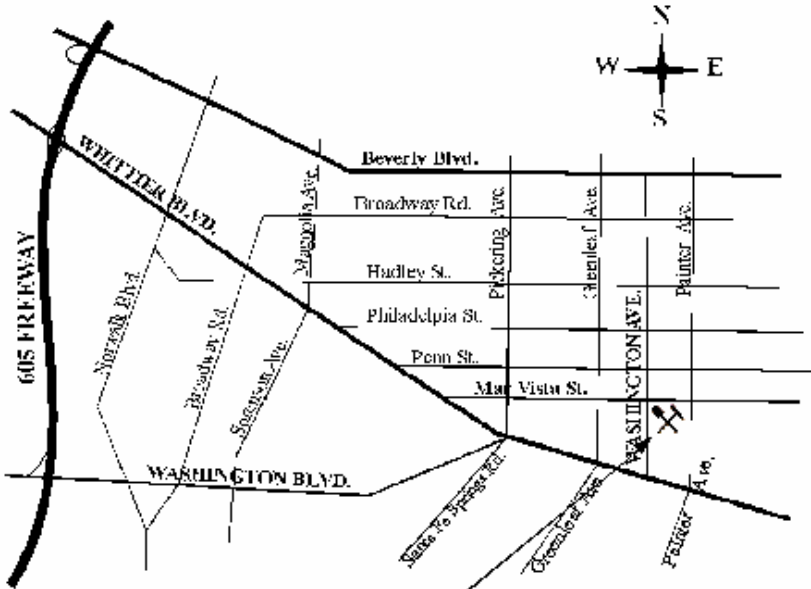
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X k c " E H O U " Y g d r c i g



Y I O U " O G G V K P I " N Q E C V K Q P # "  
Y j k v v k g t " E q o o w p k v { " E g p v  
9 8 5 2 ' u j k p i v q p " C x g 0 " Y j k v v l



MAR VISTA & WASHINGTON AVE.  WHITTIER COMMUNITY CENTER

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D w n n g v k p ' a g z e e j e p i g m e a n d s h o u l d b e s e

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**N q e c v k q p < " Y j k v v k g t " E q c**  
**\* u g g " r c i g " 3 7 " h q t " o**