

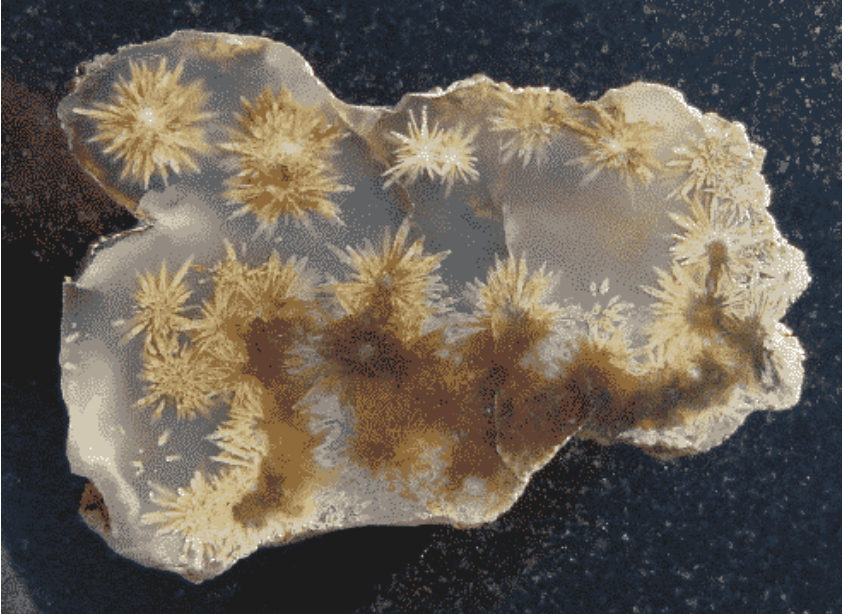
WHITTIER

ROCKHOUNDER
GEM & MINERAL
SOCIETY

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Special Summer Edition
No Meeting in July
See inside for Summer Events

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Nipomo Sagenite consisting of Aragonite in an Agate Matrix
From the **Orcutt Mineral Society** webpage

Whittier Gem & Mineral Society
Elected Officers and Committee Chairmen

2016-17 Elected Officers

President: Jerry Turner

1st Vice President:... Frank Winn..... (Rkhndfw@gmail.com) (626) 912-0404

2nd Vice President: .. Art Ragazzi

Treasurer: Jay Valle (res19pnb@verizon.net)..... (626) 934-9764

Secretary: Yvonne Morton .

Federation Director: Tony Fender.....

Directors: Joe Goetz (joenmar1@verizon.net) (626) 914-5030

..... Marcia Goetz (joenmar1@verizon.net) (626) 914-5030

..... Kathy Valle.....

Appointed Chairmen

Budget/Finance:

Bulletin Editor: Jay Valle (res19pnb@verizon.net)..... (626) 934-9764

Bylaws & Rules Jerry Turner.....

Claim Secretary: Art Ragazzi

Community Kathleen Turner.....

Relations: Jenny Lizarraras

Displays:

Door Prizes: Loretta Ogden.....

Field Trips:..... Joe Goetz (joenmar1@verizon.net) (626) 914-5030

Librarian:

Rockgabbers: Tony Fender

Show Chairman:..... Frank Winn..... (Rkhndfw@gmail.com) (626) 912-0404

Social Secretary: Kathy Valle (bunnie1962@yahoo.com).... (626) 934-9764

Regular Monthly Meetings: 7:30 PM 4th Thursday each month, 3rd Thursday in November & December. No regular meetings in July & August. See Map on cover for meeting place.

Board of Directors: To be announced.

Rockgabbers: To be announced. See pages 4 & 5.

Field Trips: Monthly except July & August. See inside bulletin for details.

Annual Dues: Adults – \$15.00; Married couple – \$25.00, Junior – \$5.00
1-time initiation fee - \$5.00

ROCKHOUNDER

THE PREZ SEZ:

WGMS kicked off the summer with the traditional “Picnic in the Park”. As usual there was lots of great food and good conversation. If there is one universal truism it has to be “Rockhounds will never go hungry”.

For the next couple of months we will all be absorbed in vacation plans and holiday celebrations. This is the point that I jump in and remind everyone that we have a show coming up right after our first meeting following the summer hiatus. So between the summer festivities take some time to plan a display case for the show. Show chairpersons will be recruiting helpers for all of the jobs necessary to put on a first class show. If nobody corners you, don’t be bashful, speak up and volunteer for the job of your choice.

That’s enough nagging for now. Have a safe and happy summer, and come back fired up to put on another terrific show.

Jerry

Seen in a Fortune Cookie...



Bob Rush recently got a fortune cookie from their favorite Mongolian Barbecue restaurant in Valley Springs...

“A rolling stone gathers no moss... but it obtains a certain polish”

Via MLMS Ghostsheet 6/16

MULTI-CLUB FIELD TRIP TO WRIGHTWOOD

SATURDAY, JULY 9TH, 2016

7am — 4:30pm

This trip is both a collecting and an educational activity. California is highly affected by the movement of our Earth's tectonic plates. On this field trip we will see dramatic evidence of where the North American and Pacific plates collide with each other. We will visit several locations along the San Andreas Fault. We will have the opportunity to collect Actinolite specimens.

Field Trip Leaders:

Don Ogden (North Orange County) and Mark Nelson (Pasadena)

Transportation:

This trip is suitable for all types of cars. Due to limited parking at some of the collecting areas, car-pooling and sharing gas expenses is recommended.

Physical Requirements:

We will start at an elevation of 860' in San Dimas and reach 5935' at Wrightwood. Collecting the mineral specimens of Actinolite, Blue Schist and Dolomite require walking over uneven stream bottoms. There will be toilet facilities at Lost Lake (pit toilet) and at our stop at the Grizzly Café in Wrightwood.

Bring:

Water, lunch, camera, layered clothing, hat, sunblock and a collecting bag or bucket. Sandwiches may also be purchased at the Grizzly Café.

RSVP:

With the fire activity this summer wilderness closures are a possibility. Confirm you are coming and give us a cell or home phone number to call in case there is a schedule change!!

Contact Mark Nelson at:

pasadenalapidary@aol.com or 909-996-1784.

Schedule:

- 7:30am** Meet in the parking lot of Lowes Hardware next to the McDonald's at 633 W. Bonita Ave, San Dimas, CA 91773. Here you will sign a liability waiver and have an opportunity to get food or beverages from McDonald's.

- 8:00 am** Depart for San Andreas Fault sites along Old Route 66 in the Cajon Pass.

- 9:00 am** Visit Lost Lake, a seismic fault sag pond. Pit toilet available.

- 10:00 am** Collecting Actinolite in areas east of Wrightwood along Lone Pine Canyon Road. Time permitting, we will stop at an old Dolomite mine.

- 12:00 pm** Stop at Grizzly Café 1455 State Highway 2 in Wrightwood. Restroom and to-go sandwiches are available here.

- 1:00 pm** Arrive at Highway 2 Actinolite collecting area for lunch and collecting.

- 3:00 pm** Depart for our return drive to San Dimas or home.

- 4:00pm** Back at meeting place in San Dimas.

TIGER EYE HISTORY & FACTS:

First of all, tiger's eye, tigereye, tiger eye and tiger-eye are all accepted ways to write this name.

Tiger's Eye is a durable quartz composite with the usual quartz hardness of 7. It begins as the fibrous blue mineral called crocidolite, which is comprised of iron & sodium. Most of us know crocidolite as asbestos. The transformation begins when quartz becomes imbedded between the fibers of crocidolite. This process will result in one of two gemstones. A blue stone is called Hawk's Eye or the golden brown stone called Tiger's Eye.



During the process, the asbestos is completely dissolved. But the quartz takes on the fibrous formations and the blue color of crocidolite. This creates the parallel lines within the gem which gives it that ever shifting play of light and movement the stone is so loved for. This is also known as chatoyancy, the gleam that rolls across its surface, much like the eyes of a cat.



Even though the iron & sodium dissolve, traces of hydrated oxide of iron deposit between the crocidolite and quartz, creating the golden color that is common to Tiger's Eye. How much of this hydrated mineral is deposited will determine how Golden brown, red, green or blue, Tiger's Eye and Hawk's Eye will be. The rarer blue Hawk's Eye will have only the slightest amounts. The varying amounts of hydrated oxide of iron, actually cause several colors and mixes of color. When the color is a greenish gray, it is called cat's-eye quartz. A golden yellow reflection on a brown stone, is called Tiger's Eye. If the stone is blue gray or bluish, it's known as Hawk's Eye. Redish brown, or mahogany colored stones, are known as bull's-eye or ox-eye.

Up until recently tiger eye has been considered to be pseudomorph but new evidence proves otherwise. It has long been thought that the crocidolite fibers were replaced with quartz much like the replacement that happens in petrified wood. New evidence proves this may not be the case and that quartz and the crocidolite co-exist.

Tiger eye has a fibrous structure and in the lapidary shop must be oriented properly to get the chatoyancy and/or the "cats eye" effect. Cuts must be exactly parallel to the length of the fibers to get the full chatoyancy. If the saw cut is perpendicular, or 90° to the fibers, you end up with a lifeless, dark brown to black stone with no chatoyancy or light play at all. Orientation of cutting is critical to getting good chatoyancy and color out of tiger eye.

These fibers in Tiger Eye may be up to about two inches long and very thin. Most are only 0.001 millimeters, or 0.000039 inches in diameter and are not always straight making it even harder at times to cut good chatoyant stones.

TREATMENTS:

In most cases, but not always, red tiger eye is not a natural occurrence. It is usually the result of heating and can be done using the kitchen oven. Here's a basic recipe for heat treating tiger eye.

To protect the tiger-eye from thermal shock during heating, cover slabs of ordinary, gold tiger eye in fine clean silica sand, at least 3" all around the slab.



Place the metal container in a cold oven and increase the temperature by 50 degrees every hour until it reaches 400 degrees. Then turn the oven off and **DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR**. Allow plenty of time for the container to cool all the way through. (If you heat treat tiger eye to sell

(Continued on page 8)

TIGER EYE HISTORY & FACTS:

(Continued from page 7)

BE SURE you let it be known it has been treated, it's only right and it's the law.)

There are natural occurrences that tiger eye can be found with red color. And other known ways have been from brush fires where the deposits are found and also when miners would build fires next to the seams to help crack it up into smaller pieces, remember most of these miners had nothing but hand tools to work with.



Not long after tiger eye was first discovered for lapidary, the world famous Idar-Oberstein lapidaries discovered by using hydrochloric or oxalic acid they could bleach tiger eye to an evenly colored light, translucent yellow. When cut properly they produced "cats eye" stones that look much like the rare variety of chrysoberyl but can be distinguished very easily between the two by gemologists.

Other treatments but not usually done, never by me, but some do do it. In pietersite and bighamite stones especially, it is very common to run into pits, cracks, or voids called vugs. These are some-times filled with wax, super glue or opticon in the last steps of sanding and polishing the stone. I never do any of these treatments but as I said it is and has been done by others.

There are many other types of stones that display a "cats eye" or shimmering chatoyancy. The word "Chatoyant" comes from the French word for "cat" or to glow like a cat's eye.

Tigereye is the anniversary gemstone for the 9th year of marriage

Editors Note: Remember tigereye has asbestos, so always use a face mask and/or keep tigereye under water when sanding and polishing.

Article Provided by Top Gems, via The Palomar Gem 2/05 with additions from the internet, Via Chips 'N Splinters 5/16

Rescue at Courtright

By Rex Nishimura, Pasadena Lapidary Society

At a recent meeting my 13 year old son and Junior Member, Jared, talked about using radios, compass and whistles to be prepared for emergencies on field trips. Last month our family headed out for a warm weekend of fishing and rock collecting adventure near the Courtright Reservoir, south of Yosemite, California. Then the unexpected arrived: a combination of cold, windy weather and thunder-storms produced mediocre fishing and hid rocks under a layer of snow!

Around 9:30 PM on Friday night a man appeared at our camp while I was cleaning dishes. He was looking for his wife, Laura, and their dog, who were two hours overdue back at their campsite from a hike, and he was contacting campers in the area. I thought about this woman lost in the woods, and about Courtright Reservoir being an hour from the nearest phone, and 2 hours from the nearest Fresno County Sheriff's office - and I knew that there would be no search and rescue team before dawn. With the temperature approaching freezing, this person might not survive on her own this night. I knew the area well from years of backpacking and I consulted my maps and reviewed search options with my wife. Jared and I quickly assembled a rescue kit with a warm jacket, compasses, signaling whistle, matches, flash-lights and batteries, ham radio, backup radio, and GPS unit. We drank water beforehand to avoid having to carry extra weight.

We started our search at the husband's camp - on the other side of the lake. There was no idea which direction the wife had gone, but I had previously noted the Courtright Intrusion Zone, a rather peculiar area where volcanic rock intruded upon sedimentary rock. Thinking that this might also have drawn Laura's interest we began our search in this area, hiking and blowing our whistle - then listening for a response. We searched the entire 66 acres of the intrusion zone, finding footprints but no other traces of Laura. The zone terminated in a series of ledges and cliffs and we couldn't go any further.

My compass then began acting erratically, failing to acquire a north in agreement with the stars. I wondered if I had stumbled onto a deposit of magnetite, a naturally forming magnetic rock. My mind began playing tricks on me as the stream seemed to have changed from being the west side of me to the east side. What was going on? The solution was relatively simple. My survival whistle had tiny compass of its own built into the body

of the whistle. When the two compasses were near each other the dials would spin wildly. I gave the whistle to Jared.

As we continued our search I only heard the sound of crunching rocks, my heavy breathing, and an occasional buzz from our ham radio. We then reached the summit of a granite-topped hill - beyond which was a 400 foot drop into a rushing stream. In vain, we tried to make out objects below us but our flashlights found nothing to illuminate.

Then we heard a faint cry above the stream's din. Were we dreaming? We blew our whistle and then heard it again! This was definitely not an animal cry. We radioed in our position and the potential good news that we may have identified her location. We couldn't descend the cliff so we had to hike half an hour back down and around the hill to try to reach her position. She had stopped responding to our whistle and I was worried that we were too late!

A few minutes later our flashlights illuminated a miserable figure standing next to a small white dog. "Are you Laura?" I asked. She began crying and babbling something about dying out there and being thirsty even though she was standing next to a stream. She was hypothermic and exhausted and needed warmth and rest before we could walk her the mile or so to safety. As I pulled out the jacket and put it on her Jared gathered wood and built a fire to warm her. She asked "So is this what you and your son do? You wander the hills looking for people to help?" "We're not search and rescue." I told her, "We're just campers - looking for you." While she slept, I made radio contact with my camp, giving my wife our position, Laura's condition, and our status. A sheriff's deputy was at our campsite and was waiting for this information. As I suspected, search and rescue teams would not arrive until dawn. After a while Laura was rested, warm, hydrated and ready to walk. Her dog, Lilac, was unable to walk due to sore paws so I carried the dog in my arms as we slowly walked Laura back to her camp. Jared kept a hand in Laura's - guiding her so she wouldn't fall off the steep trail. The deputy was waiting for us at Laura's campsite and, after taking a report from Laura and her husband, he gave us a ride back to our camp. He told us that Laura would have died if we hadn't gotten to her when we did. Laura's husband thinks Jared and I were sent from heaven. I don't know how God works - but somehow, when Laura needed help, we were in the right place at the right time!

Via Pasadena Lapidary Society Newsletter 6/16

Summer Weather Safety and Survival Summer Safety Rules

What To Look For and Actions To Take

The Symptoms of Heat Disorders...

Heat Disorder	Symptoms	First Aid
Sunburn	Skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, headaches.	Take a shower, using soap, to remove oils that may block pores preventing the body from cooling naturally. If blisters occur, apply dry, sterile dressings and get medical attention.
Heat Cramps	Painful spasms usually in leg and abdominal muscles. Heavy sweating.	Firm pressure on cramping muscles or gentle massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue.
Heat Exhaustion	Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy. Weak pulse. Normal temperature possible. Fainting, vomiting.	Get victim to lie down in a cool place. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths. Fan or move victim to air-conditioned place. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting occurs, seek immediate medical attention.
Heat Stroke (Sun Stroke)	High body temperature (106+). Hot, dry skin. Rapid, strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness. Victim will likely not sweat.	Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Call 9-1-1 or emergency medical services or get the victim to a hospital immediately. Delay can be fatal. Move victim to a cooler environment. Try a cool bath or sponging to reduce body temperature. Use extreme caution. Remove clothing. Use fans and/or air conditioners. DO NOT GIVE FLUIDS.

You can help yourself and others avoid experiencing the HEAT DISORDERS (above) by following these safety rules.

Thinking About Yourself

- **Avoid the Heat.** Stay out of the heat and indoors as much as possible. Spend time in an air conditioned space. Only two hours a day in an air-conditioned space can significantly reduce the risk of heat-related

illness. Shopping malls offer relief if your home is not air-conditioned. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine. Remember, electric fans do not cool, they just blow hot air around.

- **Dress for the heat.** Wear loose-fitting clothes that cover as much skin as possible. Lightweight, light-colored clothing that reflects heat and sunlight and helps maintain normal body temperature. Protect your face and head by wearing a wide-brimmed hat. Avoid too much sunshine. Sunburn slows the skin's ability to cool itself. Use a sunscreen lotion with a high SPF (sun protection factor) rating.
- **Drink FOR the Heat.** Drink plenty of water and natural juices, even if you don't feel thirsty. Even under moderately strenuous outdoor activity, the rate your body can absorb fluids is **less** than the rate it **loses** water due to perspiration. However, if you have epilepsy or heart, kidney, or liver disease; are on fluid-restrictive diets; or have a problem with fluid retention should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- **Do not drink IN the Heat.** Avoid alcoholic beverages and beverages with caffeine, such as coffee, tea, and cola. Alcohol and caffeine **constrict blood vessels** near the skin reducing the amount of heat the body can release. Although beer and alcohol beverages appear to satisfy thirst, they actually cause further body dehydration.
- **Eat for the Heat.** Eat small meals more often. Avoid foods that are high in protein because they increase metabolic heat. Avoid using salt tablets, unless directed to do so by a physician.
- **Living in the Heat.** Slow down. Reduce, eliminate, or reschedule strenuous activities such as running, biking and lawn care work when it heats up. The best times for such activities are during early morning and late evening hours. Take cool baths or showers and use cool, wet towels.
- **Learn the symptoms** of heat disorders and know how to give first aid.

Thinking About Others

- **Do not leave children in a closed vehicle**, even for a few minutes.

This is a "No-Brainer". Temperatures inside a closed vehicle can reach 140°F - 190°F degrees within 30 minutes on a hot, sunny day. However, despite this common sense rule, deaths from heat occur almost every Summer when someone leaves their child in a closed vehicle.

- When outdoors, **protect small children** from the sun, their skin is sensitive.
- **Help your pets keep their cool.** It will "feel" as hot for them as it will for you. As with children, do not leave your pets in a closed vehicle. Be sure your animals have access to shade and a water bowl full of cold, clean water. Dogs don't tolerate heat well because they don't sweat. Their bodies get hot and stay hot. During summer heat, avoid outdoor games or jogging with your pet. If you would not walk across hot, sunbaked asphalt barefoot, don't make your dog walk on it either. (Dogs can also get blisters on their paws from hot pavement.)
- **Learn the symptoms** of heat disorders and know how to give first aid.

Thinking About Your Environment

- **Protect windows.** Hang shades, draperies, awnings, or louvers on windows that receive morning or afternoon sun. Outdoor awnings or louvers can reduce the heat entering the house by as much as 80%.
- **Conserve electricity.** During periods of extreme heat, people tend to use a lot more power for air conditioning which can lead to a power shortage or outage. Vacuum air conditioner filters weekly during periods of high use.
- **Keep lights turned down** or turned off.
- **Avoid using the oven.**
- **Learn the symptoms** of heat disorders and know how to give first aid.

*From The National Weather Service in Norman, Oklahoma
Via The Slate 6/16*

Upcoming CFMS Gem Shows

- July 11** **CULVER CITY, CA.** Culver City Rock & Mineral Club
Veterans Memorial Auditorium
4117 Overland Blvd, Multi-purpose Room
Website: www.culvercityrocks.org
- Aug 5-7** **NIPOMO, CA.** Orcutt Mineral Society
Nipomo High School, Olympic Hall & Parking Lot
525 North Thompson Avenue
10 AM-5 PM Friday & Saturday, 10AM - 4PM Sunday
Website: www.omsinc.org
- Sept 16-18** **PLACERVILLE, CA.** 77th CFMS Show & Convention
Hosted by El Dorado County Mineral & Gem Society
El Dorado County Fairgrounds, 100 Placerville Drive
Hours: Fri - Sun 10 - 5 daily
Website: www.cfms2016show.com
- Sept 28 -** **YUCCA VALLEY, CA.** Hi-Desert Rockhounds
Oct 2 Sportsman's Club of Joshua Tree, 6225 Sunburst Street
Hours: 9 - 6 daily
Website: www.jtsportsmansclub.com/gem.html
- Oct 1-2** **BORON, CA.** Mojave Mineralogical Society
Boron Recreation Park, 26998 John Street
Hours: Sat 9 - 5; Sun 9 - 4
- Oct 1-2** **VISTA, CA.** Vista Gem & Mineral Society
Antique Gas & Steam Engine Museum
2040 North Santa Fe Avenue
Hours: Sat 10 - 5; Sun 10 - 4
- Oct 8-9** **TRONA, CA.** Searles Lake Gem & Mineral Society
SLGM Show Building, 13337 Main Street
Hours: Sat 7 - 5; Sun 7 - 4
Website: www1.iwvisp.com/tronagemclub
- Oct 15-16** **WHITTIER, CA.** Whittier Gem & Mineral Society
Whittier Community Center, 7630 Washington Avenue
Hours: 10 - 5 daily
Website: wgmsca.com

WGMS MEETING LOCATION!
Whittier Community Center
7630 Washington Ave. Whittier



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

Affiliations



California Federation of Mineralogical Societies
American Federation of Mineralogical Societies
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