

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

Send Exchange Bulletins to:

June Harris

107 Dell Way

Scotts Valley, CA 95066

 **Mother's Day**

Please Deliver Promptly

BRECCIA

**Santa Clara Valley
Gem and Mineral Society**



All American Club

Volume 54
Number 5

San Jose, CA
May, 2007

SCVGMS ELECTED OFFICERS

President: Randy Harris
(831) 438-5150
Vice President: Marc Mullaney
(408) 691-1584
Secretary: John Eichhorn
(408) 749-0523
Treasurer: Frank Mullaney
(408) 266-1791
Editor: June Harris
(831) 438-5150
Federation Director: Ruth Bailey
(408) 248-6195
Alternate Fed. Director: Gail Matthews
(650) 962-9960
Directors:
Rick Kennedy (408) 529-9690
Larry Moore (650) 941-4966
Dean Welder (408) 353-2675
Matt Wood (408) 744-9402
Jim Ziegler (408) 528-4907
Historian: Linda Spencer (408) 997-7319
Parliamentarian: Bill Gissler (408) 241-0477

SCVGMS COMMITTEE HEADS

Donation Receiving Committee Chairman:
George Yamashita
Field Trip Committee Coordinator:
Dean Welder
Field Trip Committee: Randy and June Harris, John Eichhorn, Marc Mullaney
Financial Advisory Committee: Ruth Bailey, Chuck Boblenz
Founder's Day Picnic Food: Carol Pimentel
Founder's Day Picnic Raffle:
Founder's Day Bingo: John Eichhorn
Hospitality: Claire Ferguson
Installation Dinner: Open
Future RH: Gail Matthews & Marsha Owen
Librarian: Pat Speece
Member Displays: Jim Ziegler
PLAC: (Public Lands Advisory Committee)
Frank Monez
Program: Bill Gissler
Refreshments: Marsha Owen and Denise Osterback
Secret Auction: Donation Receiving Comm.
Sergeant-at-arms: John Eichhorn
Show 2007: Marc Mullaney
Show 2008: Open
Silent Auction: John and Sylvia Palmieri
Social Committee: June Harris and Claire Ferguson
Sunshine: Ernestine Smith
Trailer Custodian: Herb Vogel
Trophies: Frank Mullaney
Webmaster: RK Owen

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

P.O. Box 54, San Jose, CA 95103-0054

Website: www.scvgms.org

Email: info@scvgms.org

Phone Number (408) 265-1422

An Invitation

This society is pleased to invite guests to attend general meetings, study groups, and field trips. General meetings are normally held the fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:45 PM at 100 Belwood Gateway (The Cabana Club), Los Gatos, CA 95032. Belwood Gateway is just south of Blossom Hill Road between Leigh Avenue and Harwood Road.

Our next general meeting will be on May 22, 2007 at the Cabana Club, 100 Belwood Gateway, Los Gatos, CA 95032 at 7:45 PM.

Our next board meeting will be on May 24, 2007 at Dean Welder's home, 22682 Summit Rd., Los Gatos, CA 95033 at 7:30 PM.

Our Society's Purpose: The inculcation of a love of rocks and minerals by the furtherance of members' interests in the earth sciences and by education in all facets of related educational activities with the promotion of good fellowship, proper ethics, and conduct.

Our Membership Requirements: Attendance at two general meetings within twelve months. This society is a member of the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies (CFMS) and is affiliated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS). Dues are \$10.00 per year.

Our Newsletter, the Breccia, is published ten times annually. The deadline for most articles is the Sunday before the regular meeting. The Breccia Editor is June Harris who may be contacted by email at juneconeyharris@yahoo.com or by phone at (831) 438-5150. The Breccia is proofread by Linda Spencer. Ruth Bailey and Bill Norton handle all aspects of mailing. Exchange bulletins may be sent to June Harris at the following address: 107 Dell Way, Scotts Valley, CA 95066. Permission to copy is freely granted to American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) affiliated clubs when proper credit is given.

Study Group Leaders

For information on a study group, please call the leader(s) listed below

Carvers	Frank Mullaney	(408) 266-1791
Cutaways	Frank Mullaney	(408) 266-1791
Facet Cutters	Max Casey	(408) 227-0526
Fossileers	Gail Matthews	(650) 962-9960
Future Rockhounds	Gail Matthews & Marsha Owen	(650) 962-9960 (408) 377-5373
Jewelers	Marc Mullaney	(408) 691-1584
Mineraleers	Chuck Boblenz	(408) 734-2473
Smithies	Kelly Van Vleck & Pat Speece	(408) 262-8187 (408) 266-4327
Stringers	Pat Speece	(408) 266-4327

Randy's Ramblings

Hello Fellow Rockhounds,

I would like to thank all of you who helped with the show. I think this was one of the best shows we have ever had. At the very least, it was the best one I have attended. Many of you put in many long hours, and I think Marc will agree that it would not have happened without your help. We hope to make it even better next year.

You probably haven't thought about it, but your annual dues are due at the end of May. Please pay them promptly. There are many things the club does that far exceed the \$10 that we pay every year.

The Founder's Day Picnic will be held on June 23rd. I am sure Carol Pimentel would appreciate help with some of the details. Please volunteer to help her. The more help she has, the easier it will be. Also, anyone planning on attending should fill out a reservation form and mail it to Carol. That way, she will know how much food to buy. You can download a reservation form from the Website: www.scvgms.org

Thanks again for helping with the show.

Randy Harris, President

Dues are due
by May 31, 2007.
Please send your dues to:
SCVGMS Treasurer
Frank Mullaney
5705 Begonia Drive
San Jose, CA 95124
Adult dues are \$10.00
Junior dues are \$3.00
Please pay promptly.

Come one, Come all!
Study Group Demo Day
May 19 from 10AM - 3PM
at the Cabana Club.
Call Marc Mullaney for
more info (408) 691-1584
or email him at
geologistm@aol.com

Founder's Day Picnic
June 23, 2007
at the Cabana Club
Reservations Required
Forms were in the
April Breccia and will be
available at the May meeting.
Forms must be in by
May 22 General meeting.
Questions or
would like to help?
Call Carol Pimentel,
(408) 229-2320.

Check out what our study groups are doing!!!

MINERALEERS BY CHUCK BOBLENZ



Wow! This was the general exclamation of the six attendees of the Mineraleers as they arrived at Matt Wood's home. He has fabulous minerals and lapidary items on display throughout his home. As each of us moved from display to display, it was common to hear "Wow," "Geez," "That is great," and on and on.

One of our group very pointedly stated to Matt, "his displays exceed those he had seen in a number of museums," and everyone expressed similar sentiments. Matt, we thank you for sharing your great collection with us.

The next Mineraleer meeting topic is Field Identification and will take place on Tuesday, May 8th, at 7:30 PM at the Boblenz' residence. Each attendee will have the opportunity to apply the techniques learned that evening. So plan now to come out and join us. Please RSVP to Jeri or me at 734-2473.

Two New Study Groups Information Below

The Cutaways Lapidary Group and the Carvers will be starting again. If you are interested in participating in either of these groups, contact Frank Mullaney at (408) 266-1791 or email him at rockyfiv@aol.com.

New Class Forming -- Ming or Gem Trees

Long-time member Diana Nelson has offered to teach how to make a ming or gem tree.

The class will meet once a month, starting in the summer. Details unavailable till later. Diana has taught this class before, and I have made four.

If there is enough interest,
Diana will go ahead with the details.
Contact her if interested.

Pat



Jewelers by Marc Mullaney

We had a total of nine people attend our last meeting. We started making jump rings using a jump ring mandrel set. Several people started making a soldered chain, while others started with the bezel for the pendant. We will continue with the chain and pendant at the next meeting on May 3rd at 7 PM at the Cabana Club. Everyone is welcome to come and join us. We will talk about our next project, for which I have several ideas. See you there.

Faceters by John Eichhorn



The restart meeting of the Faceters study group was held at Max Casey's house on Saturday, April 7th. Max hosted the workshop in his garage with his faceting machine and his Genie capping machine. Sam and Brian Baxter tried grinding and polishing agates they had found in the desert near Barstow. Max and John Eichhorn explained how to use the faceting machines. Jim Ziegler and Jennifer Le worked together on setting up and starting a stone on their own faceting machine, and they are still together! Mrs. Casey treated us to fresh lemonade and orange wedges from the back yard trees, which were enjoyed by all. The next meeting will be scheduled by the group.



Stringers by Pat Speece

The new Stringers class is ready to go. The pre-meeting was held prior to our show so students could get some materials there. We are offering basic skills and information via some new projects, as well as some popular past projects.

We are thinking of having some Saturday workshops --- one-shot projects. Interested members should contact me at 266-4327 or sparkylarky@sbcglobal.net.

Member Displays By Jim Ziegler

Well, we weren't completely without things to look at on the show-and-tell tables, but the pickings were a little slim. Please feel free to join in with your contribution at the next meeting.

Steve Jobe was visiting, and he brought along three stunning pieces of Virgin Valley opal in water-filled vials. They had some really nice flash in them, and they have me thinking about a trip to Virgin Valley.

Jennifer and I brought along our first efforts at flat lapping—three geodes and a large slab of Ballarat marble. We also exhibited some 'old find' material from days of my youth (I was a 'Pebble Pup'). That included some Arizona petrified wood, Riverside blue calcite, and the Ballarat marble.

Colleen McGann, the past president of CFMS, was our guest speaker. As part of the evening's program on tourmaline, she brought an impressive and colorful collection of tourmaline, kunzite, lepidolite, and associated minerals from the Pala mine in San Diego County, Brazil, and elsewhere. Thank you, Colleen.

The subject of the May program is opal. Let's see some fire—bring along your finer specimens so that we can all bask in the warm glow.

The following people are scheduled to bring something for member displays at the May general meeting: Frank Monez, Larry and Winnie Moore, Gerry Moseley, Frank and Julaine Mullaney, Kevin Mullaney, Marc and Ann Marie Mullaney, Jim and Diana Nelson, Bill and Margaret Norton, Paul Nowicki, and the Owen Family.

Thank you all for your participation.
Jim

**May Program
will be on
Opals and the
Virgin Valley Mines**

SUNSHINE BY ERNESTINE SMITH

We are sad to announce the death of Gladys Comp. She was residing in Sacramento. Old timers of our club fondly remember her and her family, including her late husband, Charlie, and daughter, June, who were part of our club. Our sympathies go out to her family.

If you have information concerning any member who is ill, hospitalized, or has had a death in the family, please contact our sunshine person, Ernestine Smith, (408) 395-5035.

April Meeting Program Reviewed

By Bill Gissler

The April meeting program was on Tourmaline. Using the Stewart Mine Tourmaline video as an introduction, we saw how Tourmaline gem crystals were mined from mineral pockets 70 feet below the earth in Pala, California. The video described the properties of Tourmaline and showed many beautiful crystals in a variety of colors. Colleen McGann showed us some real tourmaline crystals from her collection and related her experiences in building her collection. Interested in learning more about Tourmaline? See pages 11 through 13 in the April issue of the

**Donations of
cotton fabric
and yarn
needed for
Girl Scout
Gold Award project.
We have an offer
from a Girl Scout
to make rock bags
for our upcoming
'08 show.**

SCVGMS 2007 Calendar



May 3 Jewelers study group meeting
May 4-6 Snyder's Pow Wow
May 8 Mineraleers study group meeting
May 12 Benitoite Field trip, contact Rick Kennedy or Dean Welder for details.
May 15 '07 Show Meeting at Ruth Bailey's home at 7:30 PM.
May 19 Demonstration Day at the Cabana Club
May 22 Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM at the Cabana Club. The evening's program will be on Opals and the Virgin Valley Mines.
May 24 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Dean Welder's home.
June 7 Jewelers study group meeting
June 23 Founder's Day Picnic, meal at noon, meal and raffle, RSVP required.
June 26 Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM with a Silent Auction throughout the meeting.
June 28 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Matt Wood's home.
July 24 Potluck/BBQ before meeting at 6:30 PM, Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM at the Cabana Club. The evening's program will be on Idar-Oberstein with displays by Bill Gissler and Linda Spencer.
July 26 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Jim Ziegler's home.
August 11 Demonstration Day at the Cabana Club
August 28 Potluck/BBQ before meeting at 6:30 PM, Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM at the Cabana Club .
August 30 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Frank Mullaney's home.
September 25 Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM at the Cabana Club. Nominating committee elected.
September 27 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at June Harris' home.
October 23 Potluck at 6:30 PM, Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM, both at the Cabana Club.
October 25 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM at Marc Mullaney's home.
October 27 Demonstration Day at the Cabana Club.

November 27 Regular Meeting at 7:45 PM at the Cabana Club. Election of Board and Silent Auction throughout the meeting.
November 29 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM. Location to be determined.
December 4 Installation Dinner at the Cabana Club.
December 6 Board Meeting at 7:30 PM. Location to be determined.

2007 Show Report by Marc Mullaney

Well the show is over, and we had some interesting results. We had a total of 2,667 people through the front door with 1,394 paid admissions. Last year we had about 1,650 people through the door and just under 1,200 paid admissions, which was 30% up from 2005. The trend is in the right direction.

We tried a lot of new things and got some positive and some not so positive results about the visibility programs. The "American Woman" was a good draw that brought in an extra few hundred paid admissions. The Kids Area brought in an extra 900 to 1,000 people that were unpaid except for the Kids Area fee. I will have a more complete report when all the expenses and revenues are calculated.

We also handed out next year's show schedule to all the dealers and attendees. Next year's show is on April 4-6, 2008, starting on Friday.

I want to thank everyone for all their work. If you were not at the April meeting, I will mail out your Thank You certificates. I need everyone to contact me with any guests that you may have had come and help. I did not get all of the PGGS members who came to help.

Thank you to one and all for a very successful show.

Be Safe, Be Well

Searching for Mental Health

by Don Monroe, AFMS Safety Chair

From the AFMS Newsletter, May 2007

All of us are searching for something, usually rocks or minerals. We want to find things to extend our hobby or add to our collections. Many of us are also looking for ways to improve our health and extend our useful life. But, I ask you, how many of us have concerns about our memory or mental sharpness. My doctor tells me that it is absolutely normal to have these concerns as we mature (read that as "age"). We have little questions such as:

- Why do I have trouble remembering names of people that I know very well and even see often?
- Why do I enter a room and cannot remember what I came in there for or why I am there?
- Why do I select a novel or a piece of clothing and then realize that the reason I like it is that I already have one just like it?
- Where did I park my car?

I have been assured that this does not indicate Alzheimer's disease or even an onset of some form of dementia. I have been told that this is perfectly normal, but frankly this answer does not warm my heart or even satisfy my curiosity. I have concluded that there must be something I can do to help. I have read a lot about this situation and have determined that it is not unusual, but there are some proactive steps to consider.

- First have a positive attitude! Be happy because nobody likes a grouch. Associate with pleasant people of all age groups.
- Be concerned about your physical condition. A little moderate exercise can do wonders; walking is among the best.
- Diet. I hate that word, but we are not talking about weight control. We are talking about healthy eating. I have heard it said that we are what we eat. We must worry about blood pressure and blood sugar levels. Much can be accomplished if we eat what we know to be healthy.
- Mental exercise. Use your brain! Write something

such as a journal or stories for your children and grandchildren. Write a family history or do genealogical research. Do articles for club or federation publications. Match wits with Jeopardy contestants or do crossword puzzles. Attend workshops or, even better, teach. Share your knowledge with others. I was not a great student in college but I needed money so I tutored other students. It was hard work but I really learned a subject in depth by teaching it.

- Consider doing for others. There are so many opportunities for service to the handicapped, the elderly, and the poor. I enjoy hunting but I really enjoy hunting with a group that is affiliated with a rehabilitation hospital. Our hunters have many, many physical limitations but it will make you totally humble to be with these people who are determined to overcome what appear to be totally debilitating physical conditions.

I suppose I can sum much of this article with the words: "stay active."

DRC Report By Jane Yamashita

Jane and George Yamashita of the DRC organized the Silent Auction at the show. We did fairly well, considering we had never done it before. The auction brought in \$260 on Saturday and \$144 on Sunday. All of the rocks came from our donated DRC material, and the Naturals of the Earth dealer at the show donated some buckets of slabs which sold well, too. We also sold some obsidian pieces and some petrified wood pieces. The folks that watched the arrowhead flintknapping enjoyed buying a piece of obsidian. This coming week we will be getting ready for our April 28th rock sale at the Speece's home from 9 AM till 12 PM. We have inherited a large number of rocks and miscellaneous items from the Scholarship booth. After we go through them and sort them, they will be available at the next rock sale. Hope to see you there.

CFMS Show Schedule

Changes to this calendar are printed in italics. For the latest version of the CFMS Show Schedule go to www.cfmsinc.org



May 4, 5, 6 2007, Bishop, CA Lone Pine Gem & Mineral Society Tri County Fairgrounds Sierra Street & Fair Drive Hours: Fri. 9-5, Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 3 Francis Pedneau (760) 876-4319 Jeff Lines (760) 937-4498

May 12-13 2006, Reno, NV, Reno Gem & Mineral Society, "Jackpot of Gems", Reno Livestock Events Center, Exhibit Hall 1350 N. wells Ave. Hours: Sat. 10 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Call: (775) 356-8820 Website: renorockclub.com

May 18-20 2007, Redding, CA Superior California Gem & Mineral Association Shasta County Fairgrounds, Anderson, CA Hours: Fri. & Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Bill Seward (530) 365-8641

May 19-20 2007, Yucaipa, CA Yucaipa Valley Gem & Mineral Society Yucaipa Community Center 34900 Oak Glen Road Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Bill Jochimsen Email: bjim2285@aol.com

Website: [/www.mysite.verizon.net/YucaipaGem/103.html](http://www.mysite.verizon.net/YucaipaGem/103.html)

May 19-20 2007, Newbury Park, CA Conejo Valley Gem & Mineral Club Bochard Park 190 Reino Rd., Newbury Park, CA Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4:30 Robert Sankovich (805) 494-7734 Email: rmsorca@adelphia.net

May 26. 27. 28 2007, Weaverville, CA Trinity Gem & Mineral Society Lowden Park; 550 Washington St. Hours: Sat. & Sun. 10 - 5; Mon. 10-4 Jack renewing 778-3786 Jim Robertson 623-3493

June 2-3 2007, Glendora, CA Glendora Gems 859 E. Sierra Madre Hours: Sat. 10 - 5; Sun. 10 - 4 Bonnie Bidwell (626) 963-4638 Email: YBidwell2@aol.com

June 2-3 2007, La Habra, CA, North Orange County Gem & Mineral Society, La Habra Community Center, 101 W. La Habra Blvd. Hours: 9 - 5 both days Don Warthen

June 15-17 2007, Lancaster, CA Palmdale Gem & Mineral Club Antelope Valley Fairgrounds

Hours: 9-5 Daily Email: pgmc@antelecom.net

August 3-5 2007, Nipomo, CA Orcutt Mineral Society St. Joseph Church 298 S. Thompson Ave. Wes Lingerfelt (805) 929-3788

August 31 - Sept. 3 2007, Fort Bragg, CA Mendocino Coast Gem & Mineral Society Town Hall, Main & Lausal Hours: Sat. & Sun 10-6; Mon. 10-4 Don McDonell (707) 964-3116

September 22 2007, Los Altos, CA Peninsula Gem & Geology Society Recreation with Rocks Rancho Shopping Center Football Expressway & Springer Road Hours: Sat. 9:30am - 4:30pm David Muster (408) 245-2180 Email: colleen.mcgann@hds.com

October 7 2007, Fallbrook, CA Fallbrook Gem & Minera Society "Fall Festival of Gems" FGMS Museum 123 W. Alvarado Hours: 10 - 4 Mary Fong-Walker (760) 723-3484 Email: mrwizard@tfb.com

Website: FGMSORG/organization/orglocations/html

October 13-14 2007, Grass Valley, CA, Nevada County Gem & Mineral Society, "Earth's Treasures", Nevada County Fairgrounds, 11228 McCourtney Road, Hours: 10 - 5 both days, Cliff Swenson (530) 272-3752

October 20-21 2007, Anderson, CA Shasta Gem & Mineral Society Shasta District Fairgrounds Hours: Sat. 9-5: Sun. 10-4 Bill Seward (530) 365-8641

October 20-21 2007, Placerville, CA El Dorado County Mineral & Gem Society El Dorado County Fairgrounds 100 Placerville Drive Hours: 10 - 5 both days Jackie Cerrato (530) 677-2975 Email: jacobocer@directcon.net Website: eldoradomineralandgen.org

November 3-4 2007, Concord, CA, Contra Costa Mineral & Gem Society, Centre Concord - 5298 Clayton Rd. Clayton Fair Shopping Center, Hours: 10 - 5 both days Sam Woolsey (925) 837-3287

November 10-11 2007, Yuba City, CA Sutter Buttes Gem & Mineral Society, "Festival of Gems", Grace Franklin Hall, 442 Franklin Avenue, Hours: Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 9 - 4 Cliff Swenson (530) 272-3752

Opal Tips

Is opal fragile? A properly cut and polished opal, when properly set, lasts a lifetime. A properly cut opal has a flat back that can be evenly supported by a matching flat setting.

Thicker is better: The layer of color must be thick enough to cut down into it slightly to achieve the best results.

Always cut for quality: Think of this whenever a stone has a problem. Example: it may be possible to cut one big stone with a little potch, or cut out the potch and cut two smaller stones. Generally, it is better to cut the smaller stones.

Why is opal stored in water? As a buyer, ALWAYS ask to see the opal dry. Opal is stored in water because its appearance wet most closely resembles what it will look like polished. Be aware that water, even more so than glycerin, hides cracks.

Crystal opal is brittle. Therefore, it flakes more easily. It needs a 320 lap for working. Be sure to break in all diamond wheels with agate to knock off the uneven edges of the diamonds.

Tips by Cliff Coan in the Opal Express, 4/99; via the Pegmatite, 3/02; via Del Air Bulletin 3/04; via The Rock Bag, 4/04.

Upcoming Field Trip Opportunities

Contact Dean Welder (408) 353-2675 for information about the below field trips.
Dean will make the appropriate introductions for you to be able to attend.

April 28 Yerington NV for verde antique, pyrite, Minnesota Mine.

May 12-18 Eastern Montana (Glendive) for fossils, petrified wood, Montana moss agate.

May 19 Robert Sibley Volcanic Regional Preserve—tour, no collecting.

June 3-10, Virgin Valley and Black Rock Desert. For more information, call Jennifer House at (408) 243-7025.

June 9 Babcock Mt., Taylorsville CA for rose quartz

June 23-24 Hallelujah Junction, CA for rose quartz

June 24 CFMS Field Trip Cerro Gordo Mine for smithsonite, and 50 other different types of minerals. \$5.00 fee

June 30-July 1 Elko NV for fossils, petrified wood, brachiopods, crinoids, horn coral.

July 7 Forest City, CA 16-1 Mine Tour of gold mine and ghost town

July 21-22 Edward's Crossing, Yuba River, North San Juan/North Bloomfield area for gold panning.

July 28-29 Fairview (east of Fallon NV) for agates and geodes

August 11 Sutter's Gold Mine and Wine Tasting

August 20-24 Virgin Valley, NV for opal fee digs

August 24-27 Echo Mt. Stone, CA for volcanic material, fee dig.

August 27-31 Davis Creek. Lassen Creek for obsidian.

September 1-3 Cedarville, CA for petrified wood

September 24-October 1 Southern Utah for petrified wood.

October 6 San Andreas area for serpentine and to Stories in Stone, presentation by Russ Shoemaker.

October 27-28 Kettleman Hills, CA for fossils

Thanks For Supporting The Scholarship Booth!

By Mark Wartenberg

Debbie and I would like to thank everyone who has helped out with the scholarship booth over the years, and we also want to thank the club for supporting this very worthwhile activity. With the help of a number of hardworking volunteers, the booth brought in over \$2500 to support the funding of scholarships for San Jose State geology students. This was the most successful year in the 15 years that Debbie and I have been involved with the scholarship booth, and we feel that we are ending on a high note.

It was more than 15 years ago that Frank Mullaney suggested that I get involved with the booth that was being re-established by Diana Nelson after some years of neglect. Being new to the club, I was eager to join an activity in support of the annual show, and Diana made it a fun job. We sold books and magazines and rocks that were donated by the members, as well as jewelry items that we prepared with other members in workshops that the Nelsons hosted at their home. We really had a lot of fun, and the booth made a good income that was used for a scholarship that year.

After that first year, I became more involved and eventually took over the responsibility for the booth. Shortly thereafter, I asked Debbie to help out, and she ran the booth for several years while I took on other show responsibilities. Since our show in 2000, we have run the booth together. As we took in more donations over the years, the size of the booth grew considerably, as did the income from the booth. After the Campbell club disbanded, we inherited the spinning wheel which added a new dimension to the booth and brought a lot of attention from junior members and children who came to the show. We began hosting workshops to prepare items for the wheel, and these turned into potluck events that were productive, fun, and memorable.

Now we feel it is time to hand over the torch to someone new who will keep this type of activity going and carry on the tradition into the future. Once again, Debbie and I would like to thank everyone who helped over the years. To all of those who donated materials, helped to sort through donations and prepare them for sale, helped to make items for the wheel and to sell at the booth, and to all of you who supported by buying those items, we thank you all. Ultimately this list includes nearly all of the members who have been in our club over the years, but we would especially like to thank Gary & Kathy McChristian who spent many precious weekends with us on both Juniors and Scholarship Booth activities.

Thanks for all of the great memories!
See you at a meeting sometime,

Mark & Debbie Wartenberg

The Classification of Opals

via the BEMS Tumbler, 12/2005; via Skagit Gems, 5/03

Opals may be classified in any of several ways. The most logical for jewelers' purposes considers basically the background color and transparency of gem varieties. In addition to the basic types, a number of terms are used to designate the dominance of various characteristics.

White Opal— Semi-translucent white stones showing play of color are called white opals; they are also referred to by some in the trade as "Hungarian opals," regardless of origin. Fine qualities are sometimes called White Cliff opal, after the Australian opal field of that name.

Black Opal— Opal with play of color in a black or dark gray body mass is called black opal. Those with dark blue, green, brown, or other dark body colors are also called black opal, when the vivid play of color is also present. Less correctly, the term is used for stones with light gray body colors.

Transparent to Semitransparent Opal— These have body colors ranging from colorless to yellow, orange, brown, and red; many have only a slight play of color, and some have none. All types in this classification, either with or without play of color, are often referred to as Mexican opal.

Common Opal— included in this classification are all opals without play of color, with the exception of the aforementioned fire opal. They occur in every possible body color and vary from translucent to opaque. Very few are suitable for gemstones.

The second step in the classification procedure is to describe the varieties of black and white opal according to the size and shape of the color patches, and hue of the play of color, and the distribution of areas showing play of color, as follows:

Pinfire or Pinpoint Opal— those in which the color patches are very small and close together. The small pinpoints can be of any color, but red is considered the most desirable.

Harlequin or Mosaic Opal— Those that exhibit play of color in rather regular, angular, close-set patches.

Flash Opal— Opals in which the play of color shows in sudden flashes that quickly disappear or suddenly change as the stone is moved. The flashes can be of any color, but red is considered to be the most desirable.

Those based on Hue and Play of Color.

Peacock Opal— Those in which the interference colors resemble a peacock's feathers.

Gold Opal— A type in which the entire surface exhibits a yellow play of color.

Lechosos Opal— A term used for opal showing a green play of color only.

Those based on the Distribution of Areas Showing Play of Color.

Onyx Opal— This type consists of flat alternating layers of gem-quality opal with play of color and common opal without play of color.

Agate Opal— Similar to onyx opal, except that the layers exhibiting play of colors are irregular.

Wood Opal— This variety is dark brown to black and opaque. Only small, isolated areas show color.

Cats-eye Opal— A variety in which the play of color produces a chatoyant band.

Opalized Bone— Dark brown and opaque, showing small patches of play of color and the structure of the replaced bone. It is sometimes called "Greek Opal"

Oolitic Opal— A black opal named oolitic, because it appears to be composed of a multitude of spherules, is reminiscent of oolitic limestone.

Matrix Opal or Opaline— Opal containing, or surrounded by, some of the rock in which it occurs.

In addition to all the kinds of opals just discussed, five types of treatment must be considered.

Floating Opal— Small, broken pieces of gem opal placed in liquid-filled transparent glass containers.

Opal Doublets— Usually, sections of opal too thin for use as gems are cemented to pieces of chalcedony, glass, or inferior opal, using a black adhesive.

Painted Opal— Transparent to translucent opal on which the back is painted black to improve the appearance of the stone.

Triplet Opal— Consists of a base of common opal, chalcedony, or other material, a thin layer of gem quality opal, and a top of colorless quartz.

Treated Black Opal— Very low-grade porous opal is often treated to darken the stone and give the appearance of black opal.

Opal Tips

Rubbing your opal on your face brings out the colors. Skin oils cause opals to sparkle. All opal does not need to be backed with a black backing. Try other stones for different effects. Using a white opal backing gives a triplet a natural look. Some fire opal works well with a red backing.

via The Opal Express, 3/04

Geologists Find Opal Deposit in Wyoming

Geologists Find Large Deposit of Opal in Central Wyoming Exciting Rock Collectors.

By Bob Moen, Associated Press Writer
via Opal Express, April 2005 edition

Cheyenne, Wyo. Mar 1, 2005– William Ainslie has been collecting rock and gemstones in Wyoming for a half-century, and news that state geologists have found a deposit of opal in central Wyoming has the 81-year-old rock-shop owner ready to head for the hills.

"I would like to know where it's at," he said in a telephone interview Tuesday. "I getting too old to climb steep hills... but I'd sure try."

On Friday, the Wyoming State Geological Survey will release a report detailing the exact location of a "large opal deposit" found in Fremont County in hopes that it might lead to a successful and lucrative mining operation.

Quality opal can be refined into expensive, colorful, delicate gems that the American Gem Society describes as an "enchanted gem" through which some believe "the mysteries of love can be exchanged."

"The opal found in Wyoming is mostly of the "common opal" variety, but there were also traces of the highly valued "precious opal," according to state geologist Wayne Sutherland, who assisted in writing the report.

"The traces of precious opal indicates to us that there is the likelihood of finding more of that," Sutherland said. "...We think there's some real economic possibilities for the deposits."

Because of interest already shown in the find, W. Dan Hausel, state senior economic geologist in charge of metals and precious stones who has led the research into the Wyoming site, decided to schedule a release time for the report so that no one prospective mining company or rock enthusiast gets an advantage, Sutherland said.

Sutherland said the site in a desolate, mountain area southeast of Riverton contains many outcrops of opal within a three-square-mile area. A 34-pound chunk of opal from the site was brought back to the state geological

survey office in Laramie where it is on display.

Melissa Connely, a geology instructor at Casper Community College, said opal deposits are found in many areas but are usually small and of poor quality. The best known deposit of precious opal for gems is in Australia, she said. The best quality opal deposits in the United States are found in Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon. The more color the opal shows, what geologists call "play of color" or rainbow effect, the more valuable it is, she said.

Sutherland said the Wyoming deposit contains a broad array of colors: yellow-orange, transparent blue, semiclear with black spots.

Connely said she would withhold judgment on the Wyoming opal for now, but "I would be interested in taking a look."

Whatever the value of the Wyoming opal, Ainslie, a retired underground uranium miner, said he would gladly make room in his collection case at his home-based Bill's Rock Show for a piece. "It's part of being a rockhound," he said.

On the Net: <http://www.wsgs.uwyo.edu/> Wyoming State Geological Survey Reprinted for educational purposes under the "fair use" provision of the U.S. Copyright Act.

Another Trick for Cutting Mexican Jelly Opal

When cutting Mexican opal with transparent or clear (that's most of it!) base color, cut a high dome on the top side and a moderate dome on the back. The reason for this is twofold:

- 1) If you get the top and bottom domes just right, the light will refract within the stone as it does in a properly cut faceted stone. The effect will be as though light is trapped within the stone and the color will "glow" in a seemingly bottomless stone. It works great with or without play of color. Try it!
- 2) Polishing the back of the opal helps the stone to last longer. A polished surface tends to retard water loss from the opal over time. A rough surface has many times more actual surface area per given dimension than a polished surface, thus increasing the potential for physical and chemical interactions.

via McCurtain County Gem and Mineral Club News, 6/05; via 2005 SCRIBE CD, via Mag 7 by Paul Born in Lapidary Digest #189, 12/26/98, via The Opal Express 1/99. (Noncommercial re-publish permission granted.)

How Opal is Graded and Sold

via The Tektite, 6/2004

Rough opal parcels are sorted into three grades: tops, middle, and low. Each tops parcel has a King stone, which is the best stone in the parcel. Some parcels have several King Stones. Color is the primary criteria for grading, but the graders also take into consideration the number of imperfections and faults, and whether a stone is the right shape to be cut into an oval or one of the other popular shapes. You can buy rough opal in several different conditions.

Mine Run. Direct from the mine. The stones have not been cut or ground down. This means that there is more guesswork in the cutting. Purchasing mine run opal can be risky if you are not very experienced.

Off Cuts. The miner has removed whatever opal he has a market for and sells you what's left. With off cuts, you can usually tell what you are going to be able to cut. You must still watch for cracks in the opal because once a crack becomes obvious, a stone can lose half its value.

Rubs. This can often be the best way of buying rough if you are not very experienced. The miner has cut and ground the stones into basic shapes after having removed most of the rubbish. What you have left is the stone nearly ready for the dopping and polishing process. You have the satisfaction of cutting your own stones without the high risk of buying mine run rough.

Hints and Tips

Here's an eclectic assortment of hints and tips you may find helpful when buying or working with opal.

1. Not all opal is valuable. Potch, sometimes called "common opal" does not reflect colors. Potch does have its use, however, as a backing for doublets and triplets. When there is color mixed with potch it's called "potch and color."
2. Some classes of rough opal are unsuitable for making gemstones. Some are very porous. Others have a chalky appearance. Still others can lose their color in a short period of time. And yes, it is common for certain types of opals to shatter in a dry atmosphere when the water from the gel evaporates. The best protection for buyers is to purchase opal from a knowledgeable and reputable dealer who accurately details exactly what you

are purchasing and is willing to guarantee the stones. Note: If you buy rough opal, there is no guarantee that it will not crack. This is a calculated risk you take and is part of the "excitement" of opal cutting.

3. When examining opal jewelry, look at the stone from the side to determine whether it's a triplet. Solid and doublet opal domes are simply the opal formed into a curved dome shape. Triplets have clear crystal domes to protect the flat opal surface.
4. It is very difficult to tell whether a stone is a doublet or a solid if it is in a setting. It helps if the back of the setting is open, but it is still no real indication because the back of a doublet and a solid looks very similar, although a doublet is usually perfectly black on the back whereas a solid black opal usually has some imperfections. So if the back of a stone looks too perfect, you have to be a little suspicious. For this reason, it's best to buy opal from reputable dealers who know what they are doing because, unfortunately, many jewelers are not also experienced in opal.
5. When buying opal over the net, ask the seller to give you a summary of how close the graphic sample is to the real thing. Opal is very difficult to photograph, and the appearance on the computer screen may give it a different look. This is particularly the case in regards to size. Graphics look different sizes on different screens, usually a lot larger than actual... so make sure you get your ruler out and actually draw the size on a piece of paper so that you will know in your own mind's eye the actual size of the stone.
6. The same thing applies to the color of the stone. Make sure you get the supplier to give a commentary on the color so that you will know pretty well what you are getting. The camera sometimes picks up colors that are only minimal, while ignoring the feature colors.

Cutting Tips

Opal is one of the easiest stones to cut. The trick is chasing the color to make sure you approach the color from the right direction. Lapidary clubs are a good resource for new opal cutters. Ask experienced members for advice on the basics of cabochon cutting.

Your first task is to search an opal for any hint of color. Then you use a wet grindstone to grind off the potch until you can see where the color is going. When you've exposed enough color, you can choose

Continues on next page

continued from page 12

the top and bottom for your stone based on where you see the best color contrasted against the background color.

Let the stone dry, and then check for cracks and imperfections. Everyone wants to cut a big stone, but two or three small perfect stones are a better choice than one big stone with imperfections.

Remember, too, if you're planning to make a jewelry piece, settings come in standard, calibrated sizes. Unless you'll be making a completely custom setting, you're better off sticking with a common size. A diamond blade, 10 thousandths thick, is a good choice for cutting opal stone to size. Many lapidaries will tell you to run a diamond blade slowly with opal. This is a big mistake. Opal is not a hard material like agate, for example. Opal slicing is best done either in water or with water passing over it at the speed achieved from an ordinary 1440 RPM, 1/4 H.P. motor with a 6" pulley on the shaft. If you don't force the stone and you have plenty of water passing over it, you will not cause any damage. In fact your diamond blades will last longer because they will not buckle as easily. After you've cut the stone into the basic shape, use a wet grinder to finish shaping and remove rough edges.

The final step is sanding. Begin sanding with a 320-grit paper. If the paper is new, you may rub it on some potch or a sheet of glass to dull its sharpness a bit. You can then use either a 600-, 700-, or 800-grit wet and dry sandpaper to gradually take out the finer scratches and bring up a matte polish. Finally, on a leather lap, use a paste of cerium or tin oxide (mix with water) to bring up the final polish. Your finished opal should have a nice, high dome for easy mounting.

Save the chips! You can use those bits of opal to create stunning mosaic patterns.

If you have a piece of opal jewelry that has become scratched or dull, just use the finer paper (700- or 800-grit). You can try to work the above process by hand-cutting small strips of the sandpaper and just rubbing them back and forth across the stone until the scratches are taken out.

If the paper is too harsh, just tone it down by rubbing it on a piece of glass. The next step is to get a piece of old sheet or pillow slip (cloth) and vigorously polish with tin oxide or cerium oxide.

If you want to polish the gold or silver at the same time, use some metal polishing paste. Most of these items can be purchased from the hardware store, with the exception of the oxides which may only be available at lapidary supply stores or at workshops that polish gravestones. (stone masons) (Check your phone book for location)

Opal Cracks and Crazing

by Paul Downing

Opal, they say, is a delicate stone. They are wrong! There are two things that may happen to an opal. It may crack or it may craze. An opal may crack when subjected to severe pressure applied by a sharp instrument, but so can diamonds, and many diamonds do chip. An opal may craze if it dries out and/or changes its internal structure. But the vast majority of all opals do not crack or craze.

Crazing is readily identifiable in an opal. It starts with small intertwined cracks at the surface of the stone which may spread over time. The pattern they form looks like a spider web or a dried mud puddle. Scientists do not know why some opals craze. One common explanation is that the opal loses part of the water trapped between silica spheres. It then shrinks, and the surface tension causes the crazing. Another explanation is that the chemical structure of the silica spheres changes as a result of being exposed to the light. The energy of the light activates the chemical reaction.

Cracking is easily distinguished from crazing. Cracks are long and go into the stone. When examined with transmitted light, a crack will reflect an orange light from one or more directions. Usually there is only one crack. Cracks are caused by external pressure. The miners break up large pieces of opal by squeezing them between the sharp jaws of a file nipper. Prongs in jewelry designed for faceted stones do the same thing to an opal. Most cracked opals are the result of inappropriate setting. On rare occasions, an opal will crack for no apparent reason. People have told me of opals that cracked in their rings when they went outside in very cold weather.

The problem of cracking and crazing made me curious, so I started an experiment about a year ago. I took several opals and put them in a paper bowl in the freezer. After several days they were frozen solid. I then ran them under scalding tap water. After repeating this exercise six times, none of the opals cracked or crazed. Next I placed these opals in a west window and let them bake in the hot Florida sun. After almost a year, not a one has cracked or crazed. The experiment included opals of several types. Base colors ranged from white to gray. Some opals had full fire, some only lines of color, and some had no fire at all. They were from Coober Pedy, Mintabie, Andamooka, and Lightning Ridge. Some had inclusions in them. Others had cracks. Neither the inclusions nor the cracks spread.

I conclude from my observations that we really do not know why an opal crazes. We do know that almost all (well over 99%) of the opal from any Australian mining area does not craze. We know that almost all cracking results from pressure caused by improper setting of the opal or extraordinarily rough wear. Opal has an undeserved reputation. Cracking and crazing are very rare. Is opal delicate? Not really.

via Opal Express, 12/05; via the Stone Chipper, 10/04; via Serendipity Gems, 1/92.

How to Shape and Polish Opals Without Machinery

Opal is a hydrated silica with varying amounts of moisture. Its hardness varies from 5.5 to 6.5. This method of cutting and polishing opal practically eliminates fracturing from heat. There are four basic steps in shaping and polishing:

1. Sanding off the matrix on both sides to locate the best fire.
2. Rough shaping the stone.
3. Sanding and pre-polishing, which result in the final shaping and size.
4. Final polishing the gemstone.

Supplies needed

1. A carborundum stone, double grit, sold by most hardware stores.
2. Wet or dry sand paper, 400- and 600-grit
3. A piece of inner tube, 6" square.
4. Two pieces of corduroy or velvet material, 6" square
5. Polishing agent, Tripoli or tin oxide
6. Aluminum pie pan
7. Dop stick and household glue or cement.

Instructions:

Place carborundum stone on the inner tube in the pan, coarse side up. Pour water on the stone until some stands on top. Always work opal on a very wet stone. With a circular motion, grind on both sides to reveal the best fires. Mark size of desired stone on the back of the opal and grind down to size. When size has been obtained, wash opal, carborundum stone, inner tube, and pan. Do this between each process.

Now the opal is ready to be dopped. Use a cold dop of household cement. Coat the end of the dopstick. Also coat the back of the opal. Let it set a minute, and then press together. Stand in modeling clay or other support to dry, about eight hours.

When the opal is set on the dopstick, use the coarse side of the carborundum to shape the opal. Wash all equipment. Then this time, using the fine side of the stone, sand out all the scratches, wash, and proceed. Go through this process first using the 400-, then the 600-sanding paper. The opal should have a pre-polish on it.

For the final polish, use the same process with the tin oxide. A little Linde A may be added to the tin oxide if you wish. To remove the stone when finished, soak overnight in water and the stone will come loose. Good luck, and may you have a beautiful stone. Malachite, turquoise, chrysocola, as well as many other stones under 6.5 hardness may be polished with this method.

via The Post Rock, 2/04; via The Rockpile, 12/02

What are the Sugar and Smoke Treatments of Opal, and How Can I Identify Them?

There are a number of treatments that are used to darken opals and bring out their play of color. The two most commonly seen are sugar treatment and smoke treatment. These processes work only with porous opals, as they darken the stones by impregnation of carbon. Before starting either treatment, the opals are preformed into their finished shapes.

The first step in sugar treatment is to wash and dry the opals. Treaters then place the opals in an acidified Glucose-lactose solution—two to three times the opal's volume—with a few drops of sulfuric acid added. This impregnating solution is heated at 105 degrees C for up to 10 to 12 hours, until it evaporates. The temperature is then raised to 125 degrees C to solidify and then dehydrate the sugars impregnating the matrix opal.

After this sugar-impregnated matrix opal is separated from the sugary mass surrounding it, the opal is immersed in a glass vessel filled with concentrated sulfuric acid and heated to 100 degrees C for 4-5 hours, reducing the impregnating sugars to black carbon, which darkens the opal's color and dramatically enhances its play of color. The carbon-impregnated opal is then allowed to cool before being washed in tap water for several hours to remove residual sulfuric acid.

Smoke treatment is not as common as sugar treatment. There are a number of variations. In one, the opals are wrapped in layers of newspaper and then covered in aluminum foil, or soaked in used motor oil and wrapped in brown paper. Heat is applied until the paper turns to carbon, which penetrates the opal as with sugar treatment.

With experience, gemologists can identify both treatments using standard gemological equipment. Sugar-treated material has small dark areas that resemble pepper; smoke-treated stones have a darker, patchy-looking appearance. Both of these appearances can be detected with magnification and reflected light. Note, too, that both treatments typically affect only a shallow layer below the surface, so the new color may be removed with wear.

To learn more about smoke and sugar treatment of opal, consult the GIZ Colored Stone Grading courses.

via The Opal Express, 6/05; from the Insider Gemologist 6-11-2004. The GIA Insider is a bi-weekly electronic bulletin. Reprinted for educational purposes under the "fair use" provision of the U.S. Copyright Act.

**Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society
General Meeting Minutes
April 24, 2007**

President Randy Harris called the meeting to order at 7:45 PM at the Belwood Cabana Club in Los Gatos. Members and guests were welcomed. Minutes were approved as printed in the Breccia. The board meeting will be at Ruth Bailey's home, April 26th, 7:30 PM. Everyone enjoyed the dessert social before the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE: Letters from: Antioch Lapidary Club, two CO-OP field trip notices. California State Mining and Mineral Museum membership cards.

NEW MEMBERS: Brian and Sam Baxter, along with Cindy Wilkie, were presented with their new member packets .

SUNSHINE REPORT: See details in the Breccia.

HOSPITALITY: There were 42 members and 5 guests in attendance tonight.

STUDY GROUPS: See details in the Breccia for all groups. Pat Speece displayed a Ming Tree and a sign up sheet for a workshop. Next Jewelers study group is May 3rd at the Cabana Clubhouse.

Frank Mullaney is looking for someone to give talks at grade schools.

DEMO DAY: Next day will be May 19th, 2007 at the Cabana Clubhouse.

DONATION RECEIVING COMMITTEE: See details in the Breccia. Next sale will be April 28th at Pat Speece's house. 9AM to 12 noon.

PLAC: See details in the Breccia.

FEDERATION: See details in the Breccia. CFMS website will have information on the Camp Paradise event .

SHOW: See details in the Breccia. Ruth Bailey presented show ribbons to Bill Gissler for Cutaways, Anne Ruiz for Faceting, Stringers, and Carving. Jesus Ruiz for Silversmithing. Frank Mullaney presented Mark Mullaney with a large shark tooth for work his as Show Chairman. Mark Mullaney presented June Harris with a set of book ends for her effort with the kid's area at the show, and presented certificates to everyone who helped at the show. Mark Wartenberg discussed the Scholarship Booth and the need for a future leader for the area.

FIELD TRIPS: See details in the Breccia. Current local events: Rush Ranch Tail Gate sale, Suisun CA , April 28th; Santa Cruz club show, Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium, Sat-Sun, 10AM to 5PM April 28th-29th; Snyder's Pow Wow, May 4th-6th, near Valley Springs CA (Big outdoor rock flea market, with dry camping.) 36 miles east of Stockton; Benitoite Gem Mine Field Trip, May 12th, fee dig, contact Rick Kennedy.

MEMBER DISPLAY: See details in the Breccia.

PROGRAM: Bill Gissler showed a movie on tourmaline and Colleen McGann displayed part of her tourmaline collection with a talk on the mines and the different types of tourmaline.

SECRET AUCTION: Four rocks were sold.

FOUNDER'S DAY: Sign-up flyers were available. The picnic will be on June 23rd, 2007.

DOOR PRIZES: Jim Laflame, Pat Speece, Carol Pimentel, Hans Kirsch, and Nancy Reineking were the winners.

Respectfully submitted,
John Eichhorn, Secretary

**Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society
Board Meeting Minutes
April 26, 2007**

President Randy Harris called the meeting to order at 7:45 PM at the home of Ruth Bailey on April 26th. All board members were present except for Gail Matthews, Rick Kennedy, Bill Gissler, and Dean Welder. M/S/P to approve the minutes of the March 29, 2007, board meeting as read. Guests were Montella Lopez and Mrs. Winnie Moore.

CORRESPONDENCE: Letters from: Dodge and Cox Fund (2), San Jose Mercury News, Empire Broadcasting (2), K-Bay (2), Donation Receiving Committee.

NEW MEMBERS: None.

TREASURER'S REPORT: M/S/P to pay the bills.

STUDY GROUPS: Frank Mullaney will restart the Carvers and Cutaways study groups after the summer.

DRC COMMITTEE: Rock Sale at Pat Speece's house Saturday April 28th. 9 AM to 12 Noon.

SHOW: See details in Breccia. Show close out meeting will be Tuesday, May 15th.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: Discussion on the control of the club website. Letter to be sent to web address. Committee to work on a uniform expense policy for all club activities. M/S/P to purchase a display case for Hollister BLM office. John Eichhorn to work on the display case purchase and organizing specimen donations.

NEW BUSINESS: Frank Mullaney has a proposal from the SC Fair for a space in the August County Fair. Frank will provide additional information. Survey will be sent to show dealers. Discussion on the Char Choate Trophy for the CFMS show. Discussion of a kids area for other shows. Plans to build a folder and to contact other clubs with a letter on copyright issues of materials used in the program. M/S/P to allot \$400.00 for materials and fabric for rock bags to be used at club shows. Donations of fabric to be solicited. Girl Scouts to be contacted for project. Discussion on the future scholarship funding, to be continued at future meetings.
M/S/P to adjourn at 9:45 PM

Respectfully submitted,
John Eichhorn, Secretary

**Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society
Treasurer's Report
April 25, 2007**

Beginning Balance: \$15,845.65

Receipts:

Show— Dealer Fees	\$ 425.00	
DRC Secret Auction/ Show Silent Auction	\$ 428.75	
Show— Hospitality Booth	\$ 191.00	
Dues	\$ 20.00	
Show— Lucky Dip	\$ 578.00	
Show— Entrance Tickets	\$7,383.00	
Show— Scholarship Booth	\$2,564.20	
Show— Kids Area	\$ 541.90	
Show— Miscellaneous	\$ 102.00	
Interest	<u>\$ 1.30</u>	

Total Receipts \$12,235.15

Disbursements:

Show— American Woman	\$1,000.00	
DMV Trailer Licenses	\$ 20.00	
Secretary of State	\$ 20.00	
Show— Exhibitors and Advertising	\$ 198.39	
CFMS Program Rental March and April	\$ 15.00	
Show— Program Speakers	\$ 100.00	
Show— Competition Judging	\$ 50.00	
Show— Scholarships to Clay and Buerer Expressions	\$1,500.00	
Show— Door Prizes	\$ 751.48	
Show— Trailer Transportation	\$ 150.00	
Show— Kids Area	\$ 300.29	
Show— Show Chairman Expenses	\$ 254.73	
Breccia Postage	\$ 46.75	
Show— Fairgrounds Expense	\$ 31.50	
'08 Show Down Payment for Fairgrounds	<u>\$7654.50</u>	
	<u>\$1050.00</u>	

Total Disbursements \$13,142.88

Ending Balance \$14,937.92