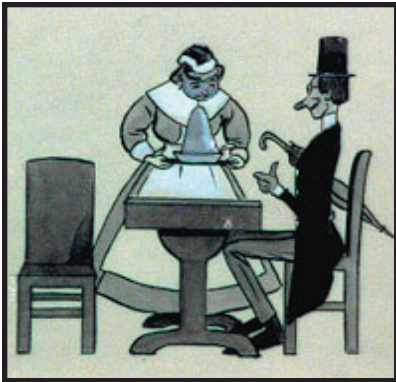


CULVER CITY ROCK AND MINERAL CLUB
P.O. BOX 3324 Culver City, Ca 90231

APRIL 2007

Monday, APR 9, 6:30 pm **Exec Committee: Multi-Purpose Room in the Veterans Bldg.**
Monday, APR 9, 7:30 pm **GENERAL MEETING Multi-Purpose Room in the Vererans Bldg**
(Program for the Meeting: Cabbing the World with Dr. Lou)

APRIL FOOLS DAY 2007



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

April. April. It sounds good, so it will be. Some good news is that we are getting estimates to repair the bathroom at the lapidary shop.

Now that Quartzite is over everyone seems present and accounted for. Or is someone still lost in the desert I don't know about?

Did you know that we, the CCR&MC, are sponsored by The Senior Center? We appreciate their good-neighborly support. I intend to go



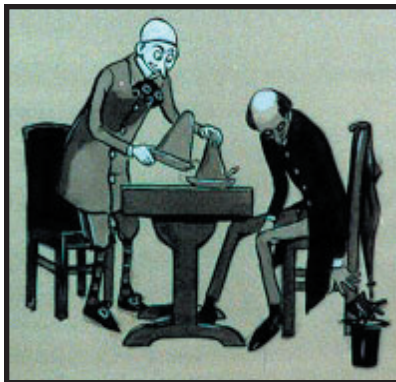
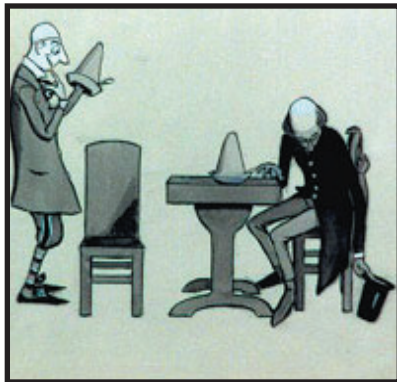
over and officially sign up there. Only \$10 per year.

Anthony has been doing double and triple duties in various capacities. He wants input/feedback on the web-site. He is in the process of updating same. Take a look and let him know.

(As a Luddite I re- that might be a good What properties would might be located in our should be up and run-

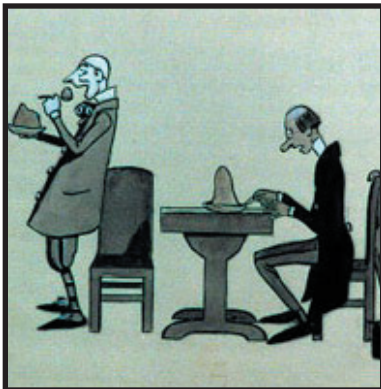
Come to the meeting gonna have another there.

Edgar, the Prez.



cuse myself.) Hey, name for a mineral. it have? The answer vast library, which ning soon.

on April the 9th. We're great presenter. See ya



APRIL PROGRAM

“Cab the World with Dr. Lou”

Dr. Louis Dezseran has traveled widely and collected greatly. 40 years. On April 9th he will come to our meeting and share some of his wealth of knowledge.



In addition to a screen presentation via Power Point, he will bring examples of a variety of cabable materials for hands-on examination. He can expound at length on lapidary issues, even polishing compounds for Jade.

Club members who have visited and surveyed Dr. Dezseran's collection have been impressed with its breadth, and the depth of his knowledge. He has material from places which are no longer even accessible to the public. There is a rumor that he will be bringing a "bucket of stuff" for members to look at and select from. Gratis.

This will be a rock and mineral presentation for our rock and mineral club. There will be something for everyone.

So, show up, tell others, etc., etc.

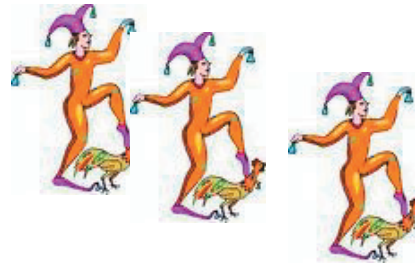
Ed,
Program Chair

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE MTG MAR 12, 2007

- Those present: Ed Montgomery, Rick and Mary Ellen Shaffer, Dolores Dace, Lynne Lukert, Bruce Mensinger, Anthony Ferrari, Lucia Pasquinelli, Sue Acosta
- The meeting was called to order at 6:45pm by President Ed Montgomery. The minutes were approved as published in the Nugget.
- Show Chair, Rick Shaffer reported a reduction in the rental fees for the facilities for the Show.
- We are now being sponsored by the Senior Center instead of Parks and Recreation. Those club members over 50 years of age are invited to join. It costs \$10/year and residency is not required.
- Ed Montgomery spoke with the paddle tennis spokesperson about the bathroom facilities at the shop. It was moved and seconded to talk to Riordan Plumbing about an estimate for fixing the drains and bathroom fixtures. It was passed.
- Treasurer, Mary Ellen Shaffer, passed out copies of the 2007 budget. After discussion, it was moved and seconded that the Executive Committee approve the budget and recommend its adoption by the general membership. Motion passed.
- The Show budget was also shown for informational purposes to the Committee.
- The Library Committee was discussed. We need to get the library organized.

- Anthony Ferrari, Web Master, passed out a paper on our web site and improvements needed.
- The meeting was adjourned at 7:25pm.

Sue Acosta
Recording Secretary



MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MTG MAR 12, 2007

- The meeting was called to order at 7:35pm by President Ed Montgomery who led the Pledge of Allegiance.
- A quorum being established, the minutes were approved as published in the Nugget.
- It was announced that we are being sponsored now by the Senior Citizen Center. Those members over 50 are encouraged to join for \$10 a year.
- Field Trip Co-Chair, Ellen Moe, announced a Craft Fair on Saturday, April 28, at the Westchester Lutheran Church. Booths can be had for \$50. She also provided printed information on 3 up-coming field trips including one on Saturday, March 24, to South Pacific Quarry. It is on our web site, too. A symposium on Jade is being offered by the GIA in Carlsbad on Saturday, April 21. On April 27 there is a field trip to the Ocean View Mine for tourmaline. Approximate cost is \$65. Another field trip on March 23 to Fort Irwin was announced.
- The Trading Post, to be conducted immediately after the general meeting will include 2 meteorite specimens donated by our speaker.
- Membership Co-Chair, Anthony Ferrari introduced new members, Patrick and Louisa Skinner and Barbara Daniels. There were guests, Don and Katy Escobar, from an Orange County club. Members are encouraged to join the Yahoo affinity site by registering.
- The meeting was adjourned at 7:55pm.

Sue Acosta
Recording Secretary

PROGRAM REPORT

The program dealt with meteorites and was presented by Robert Verish, formerly of JPL.

A meteorite is rock falling to earth from outer space. There are 3 types: iron, stony, and stony-iron. The surface can have a fusion crust, i.e., melted exterior from entering the atmosphere; or can be covered with metallic grains of large amounts of iron chondrules (silicate grains)

Mr. Verish found the Los Angeles "Mars rock" composed of basalt.

Meteorites fall to earth from space. They come from impacts of celestial bodies 4 billion years ago when our solar systems formed. They are fragments of asteroids.

He showed samples of real and fake meteorites. Some facts about them:

- 1) they are not radioactive;
- 2) they contain no unusual minerals - they are the same as on earth;
- 3) fireballs are farther away than they seem;
- 4) they are not glowing hot- the interior is actually cold;
- 5) they have to land on earth to be called meteorites;
- 6) most explode into fragments that spread over a wide area;
- 7) they are the oldest and rarest objects on earth (more gold has been found).

There are also lunar meteorites found in Antarctica and Martian ones, too, although most come from the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. The best places to find them on earth are hot or cold deserts. Identification of meteorites: Stony meteorites have either chondrites or achondrites(melted); iron are conglomerates which are broken down structurally or chemically. Stony iron - silicates and nickel iron- are mesosiderites or pallasites.

If you think you have found a meteorite, it can be analyzed (1 oz. specimen) at UCLA by A Dr. Rubin. His website is: aerubin@ucla.edu. Mr. Verish had a display of meteorites.

This was a fascinating and informative program.

Sue Acosta
Recording secretary

MEMBERSHIP

Good day everyone!

It's Spring Season! So many good things to start fresh with and here is one: your Culver City Rock & Mineral membership! Your dues are "past due" now. If you wish to remain current and continue to receive all the club benefits such as access to the lapidary shop, events, meetings, and newsletter, we must receive your renewal by the end of this week.

Please submit your dues and updated info to:

Anthony Ferrari,
2132 Colby Ave., # 9,
Los Angeles, CA 90025

For the members who attend jewelry classes, you can hand deliver your dues to me – save time, envelopes, and stamps!

And now... Welcome and congratulation to our new est members!

Barbara Daniels
Patrick & Lisa Kidder
Holly & Kate Redheffer

Thanks,

Your Membership co-chairs,
Anthony Ferrari and Lucia Pasquinelli

2007 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

Birth date (MM/DD) _____

Dues: Individuals.....\$25.00

2 Persons/Same address.....\$35.00

Junior.....\$10.00

Either renew at the general meeting or send them by mail to:

Anthony Ferrari
2132 Colby Ave., #9
Los Angeles, CA 90025

SHOP REPORT

Of Cab Edges and Rings *Through the magnifying glass*

Cabochon edges chip; that's bad. We want to control this problem. Stone tools (arrow heads, etc.) rely on well-controlled chipping and there is where I'll start.

Stone tools have been found that are 2.5 million years old, older than the existence of humans, Neanderthals, or even their predecessor. We humans have worked stone into tools by observing how stone breaks and learning how to control this breakage. Collectively, we have deep experience, but individually each of us starts afresh. I learned the art of flint knapping and renewed the excitement of rock hounding as a result. Flint knapping is all about controlled breakage, which is largely determined by edge control. And therein lies a direct connection to cabochons and setting them in jewelry.

If you look at a cab from one end (anywhere but top or bottom) the outline is a rounded dome top and a flat bottom. Through the magnifying glass, the junction or transition between top and bottom meets at an angle of 90 degrees or less and is more or less sharp edged. This range of angles is exactly what the flint knapper uses to advantage because it makes removing a flake easy.

Very thin edges are obviously weak and just crumble. The result is typically some jaggedness on your cab edge. A wider-angle edge is impervious to crumbling but can result in running flakes either wide and short across the flat cab bottom or long and narrow across the domed top. Stone that has conchoidal fracture (e.g.: obsidian, flint, chert, glass, opal, most jaspers and agates, and some petrified wood) is sought after by flint knappers for these long running chips.

The setting is typically a flat base with a soldered bezel surrounding the cab. The soldered junction has a rounded edge (solder fillet) that, if excessive can press on a sharp edge cab. A ring setting using prongs produces concentrated local forces on the cab both where it bears down on the rounded top and at the prong base where it meets the junction between the cab's top and bottom.

Maybe, at this point you are wondering how flint knapping stone tools by whacking one stone with another relates to setting a cab. After all, you don't

hammer the cab or the setting. But, you do press on it either if it fits a little snugly or when bending the bezel or prongs. In flint knapping, a refining and finishing technique is to apply concentrated pressure with an antler tine or other strong, pointed tool to remove flakes. Pressure flaking and bezel- or prong-setting produce much the same forces and on the same kind of edges.

Enough of comparing related technologies; here are some easy practical ways to reduce the chance of edge chipping:

- Leave a 75-degree angle, or thereabouts, on the top-to-base meeting edge; make this one-quarter to one-third the thickness of the cab.
- Sand a slight radius at the base edge to give some clearance for the solder fillet on bezels or to relieve the extreme local pressure at the base of a prong.
- When testing cab-to-setting fit, be gentle, be patient.
- Use extra care with flint- or glass-like materials

Bruce Mensinger,
Shop Chairman

BIRTHDAY



Harry Ohnoki	2-Apr
Dennis Chavez	3-Apr
Janice Metz	4-Apr
Richard A Shaffer	8-Apr
Larry Kelly	9-Apr
Frederick Reinhorn	12-Apr
Joan Florreich	14-Apr
John Attwood	20-Apr
Kisa Sato	23-Apr
Burton Ipp	26-Apr
Nic H. Pangos	30-Apr

MINERAL REPORT

SERPENTINE

Serpentine is metamorphic. It is not just one mineral, but a group of rock forming hydrous magnesium iron phyllosilicate ((Mg, Fe)₃Si₂O₅(OH)₄) minerals that can sometimes contain minor amounts of other elements including chromium, manganese, cobalt and nickel. They combine with each other to form many varieties of serpentine. These are polymorphs, they are all serpentine and generally fine distinctions are not made.

Serpentine is derived from serpentinite which has its origins in the ultramafic mantle rock, peridotite.

Peridotite is a heavy, dark, dense mantle rock composed of pyroxine and olivine. It is a pistachio-green color, but weathering creates iron oxides that turn it a medium brown. In rare instances, individual olivine crystals in peridotite are large enough and pure enough to be designated a gem. The resulting gem is a semi-precious clear light green mineral called peridot.

It arises as magma at the oceanic ridge and when it meets sea water, the hot, molten peridotite adsorbs water and metamorphoses to the rock form serpentinite.

When the spreading serpentinite, which is now the ocean floor, reaches an oceanic trench and subduction begins, the rock mass, becomes hot and molten again but instead of continuing to subduct into the trench, most of it begins to rise through fractures at fault zones to the earth's crust. There it forms great masses of a green, slick rock. These green masses of serpentinite can be seen along roadcuts in

the Sierra Nevadas, the Coastal Range and also the Trinity Alps.

Any serpentinite that did not rise through the fractures in the crust will continue to sink into the trench. When the temperature in the trench becomes 550°C, the serpentinite loses its water and reverts back to magmatic peridotite. The resulting water becomes super-heated and melts the material above to create more magma.

Inland from the subduction zone and parallel to the trench, a line of volcanos form from hot spots. Magma rises through the earth from the subducted molten magma below. The line of Cascades (Lassen, Mount Shasta, Mount Ranier) are an example of this. Peridotite can also form in volcanic pipes and brought to the surface during a volcanic eruption. It is very unstable

and reacts with atmospheric water, then alters readily to serpentinite at the earth's surface and later may alter to serpentine.

The serpentines are secondary minerals of serpentinite. They have their origins in the alteration of magnesium silicate rocks and then as alterations of the minerals olivine, pyroxine, hornblende, tremolite and augite. Olivine is the most common source. Alterations can be incomplete and this causes variations of the group.

There are three important mineral polymorphs of serpentine: antigorite, chrysotile and lizardite.

Antigorite: Lamellated Antigorite is a polymorph of serpentine that most commonly forms during metamorphism of hydrated ultramafic rocks and is stable at the highest temperatures -- to over 600°C at depths of 60 km or so. Crystals are micaceous.

Two translucent varieties of antigorite, bowenite and williamsite are called the precious serpentines.

Bowenite is an especially hard serpentine (5.5) of a light to dark apple green colour, often mottled with cloudy white patches and darker veining. It is the serpentine most frequently encountered in carving and



jewellery. The name retinalite is sometimes applied to yellow bowenite. The New Zealand material is called tangawaite. Williamsite is oil-green with black crystals of chromite or magnetite often included. Somewhat resembling fine jade, williamsite is cut into cabochons and beads.

Chrysotile (The following section on chrysotile is a quote from Wikipedia.)

”Chrysotile is an asbestiform sub-group within the serpentine group of minerals. There are three known species of chrysotile: clinochrysotile (which is monoclinic), orthochrysotile (which is orthorhombic) and parachrysotile (which is also an orthorhombic polymorph). These varieties are all phyllosilicates. The chemical formulae for the three are the same: $Mg_3(Si_2O_5)(OH)_4$ with variable iron as Fe^{2+} substituting for magnesium. Chrysotile varies in color from gray-white to golden yellow to green. It has a hardness of 2.5 - 3. The three varieties for Clinochrysotile is the monoclinic form of chrysotile and likely the most common variety. Like the other two species of chrysotile (orthochrysotile and parachrysotile) it is very difficult to distinguish from the other species. Its type location is unknown although the chrysotile from Asbestos, Quebec, Canada is largely clinochrysotile. Orthochrysotile is the orthorhombic form of chrysotile and is more common than the other orthorhombic form parachrysotile. Like the other two species of chrysotile (clinochrysotile and parachrysotile) it is very difficult to distinguish from the other species. Its type location is found in Silesia.

Parachrysotile is a second orthorhombic form of chrysotile. Like the other two species of chrysotile (orthochrysotile and clinochrysotile) it is very difficult to distinguish from the other species. Its type location is Québec, Canada.

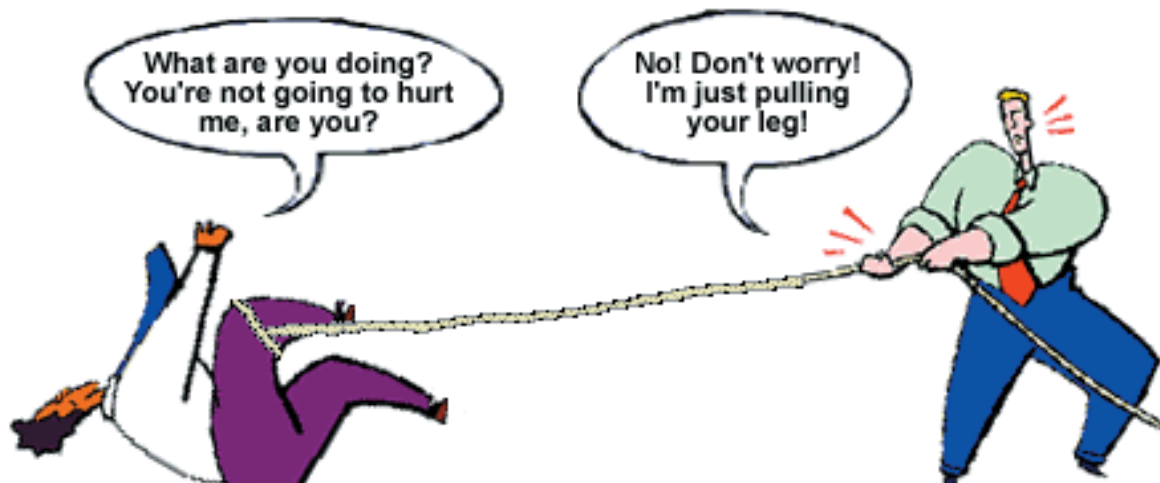
Chrysotile, a form of asbestos, is a proven human carcinogen (List of IARC Group 1 carcinogens). It is known contributor to mesothelioma. However, unlike other asbestos forms of asbestos such as crocidolite and amosite, Chrysotile only poses a risk when absorbed in extreme quantities. This is due to the fact that Chrysotile is a rolled phyllosilicate, whereas other asbestoform minerals are bladed amphiboles. These blades become imbedded in lung tissue upon inhalation, and serve as a constant irritant until the tissue becomes cancerous. Chrysotile is much more flexible than amphibole asbestos, and does not cause cancer in the same manner. Instead, the risk posed by Chrysotile in large quantities is similar to silicosis caused by inhalation of fine grained quartz. However, EPA and OSHA guidelines do not distinguish between phyllosilicate and amphibole asbestoses.”

Lizardite: Lizardite and chrysotile typically form near the Earth’s surface and break down at relatively temperatures, probably well below 400°C. chrysotile is never stable relative to either of the other two serpentine polymorphs. extremely fine-grained, scaly lizardite (also called orthoantigorite) comprises much of the serpentine present in serpentine marbles. It is triclinic, has one direction of perfect cleavage, and may be white, yellow or green. Lizardite is translucent, soft (hardness 2.5) and has an average specific gravity of 2.57.

Verde Antique, a massive greenish serpentine mixed with calcite, dolomite, magnetite or talc. It is mottled or veined and polishes well. It is sometimes called serpentine marble.

Be cause of the high level of nickle in serpentine, the plant community has a difficult time surviving in serpentine soils . Other metals are contributing factors, as well as low levels of minerals such as potassium, phosphorus and calcium.

Lorraine Murphy,
Mineral Chair



FIELD TRIPS

UPCOMING FIELDTRIP OPPORTUNITES

Culver City Rock & Mineral Club -

1. APRIL 14, 2007

•AM: Northridge, Dr. Lou's two Tons Famous collection of opals, aquamarine, topaz, agates, jade, petrified wood, palm wood, etc. You get a FREE Savanna Agate to keep

•PM: Tujaunga, Spectacular, Brazilian crystal and Peruvian, Amber collection

•Reservations needed: Email to ferrarliaa@yahoo.com

2.. SATURDAY - APRIL 21, 2007

SINKANKAS JADE SYMPOSIUM

• The 5th in a great series of annual gem symposiums at the GiA campus in Cadsbad, California is worth the drive just for the displays in the building alone.
• The GIA is located just off of 1-5 near Legoland. The speakers are fantastic. An application form and another short description I found on-line are available. If you want to stay in the area - it is a short hop to fieldtrip #3.

3. SUNDAY - APRIL 22, 2007

OCEANVIEW MINE

• Leader: Thomas Hess, Diehard Rockhounds

• Meeting Location: Pala Casino parking lot, HWY 74 just east off-15

• Meeting time: IOAM Operating tourmaline mine: tourmaline, quartz, aquamarine, kunzite & more Regular cars ok Fee: Used to be \$50, web site says \$65 but they used to give group rates

• HEAD COUNT needed for reservations - please email me (hmcx2@aol.com) or Thomas ([thomascadhess\(a\).yahoo.com](mailto:thomascadhess(a).yahoo.com)) by Saturday, March 17 if interested.

Oceanview Mines web site: 'www.digforgems.com (great pictures & info) Also Culver City Club fieldtrips - see web site 8/31/03 - Pal a /Oceanview Mines

Ellen Moe.

Co-Chaie, Field Trips



MONTHLY SHOW DATES APR 2007

7 PORTERVILLE, CA: Porterville Area Gem & Mineral Society. Earth Science Play Day: hosting the Diamond Pacific Tool Corporation (see and use new tools, demos, etc.) 248 N. Kessing St. Rob Milner,

7-8 PARADISE, CA: Paradise Gem & Mineral Club, Paradise of Gems: Skyway & Elliot. Sat 9-5; Sun 9-4.

14 - 15 MARIPOSA, CA: Mariposa Gem & Mineral Club, Mariposa County Fairgrounds; Hrs: 10 - 5 both days

14 - 15 SAN JOSE, CA: Santa Clara Valley Gem & Mineral Society, Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, 334 Tully Road Hours: 10 - 5 both days

28 - 29 SANTA CRUZ, CA: Santa Cruz Mineral & Gem Society; Civic Auditorium at Corner of Center & Church Streets Hours: 10 - 5 both days

California Federation (CFMS)
PALMDALE GEM & MINERAL CLUB
Antelope Valley Fairgrounds
Lancaster, CA
June 15 - 17, 2007
Hours: 9-5 Daily
web www.palmdalegems.org



CRAFT FAIR..

SATURDAY - APRIL 28, 2007

Sponsored by: Gateway to Art

Location: Westchester Lutheran School 7831 South Sepulveda Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90045

Any crafts, jewelry, art, sculpture - almost anything. Last year, the fee to sell was \$50 for about a 10' x 10' (or 12' x 12') space out on the large field of the school. We may have made some of the school's table's available for sellers. You could bring awnings and you definitely could share a space with people.

For more details:

1. I'll get flyers tomorrow and could mail or fax or email the111.toyou-Ellenathmcx2@aol.com
2. Email Kristenatmom@kodesign.com



the NUGGET

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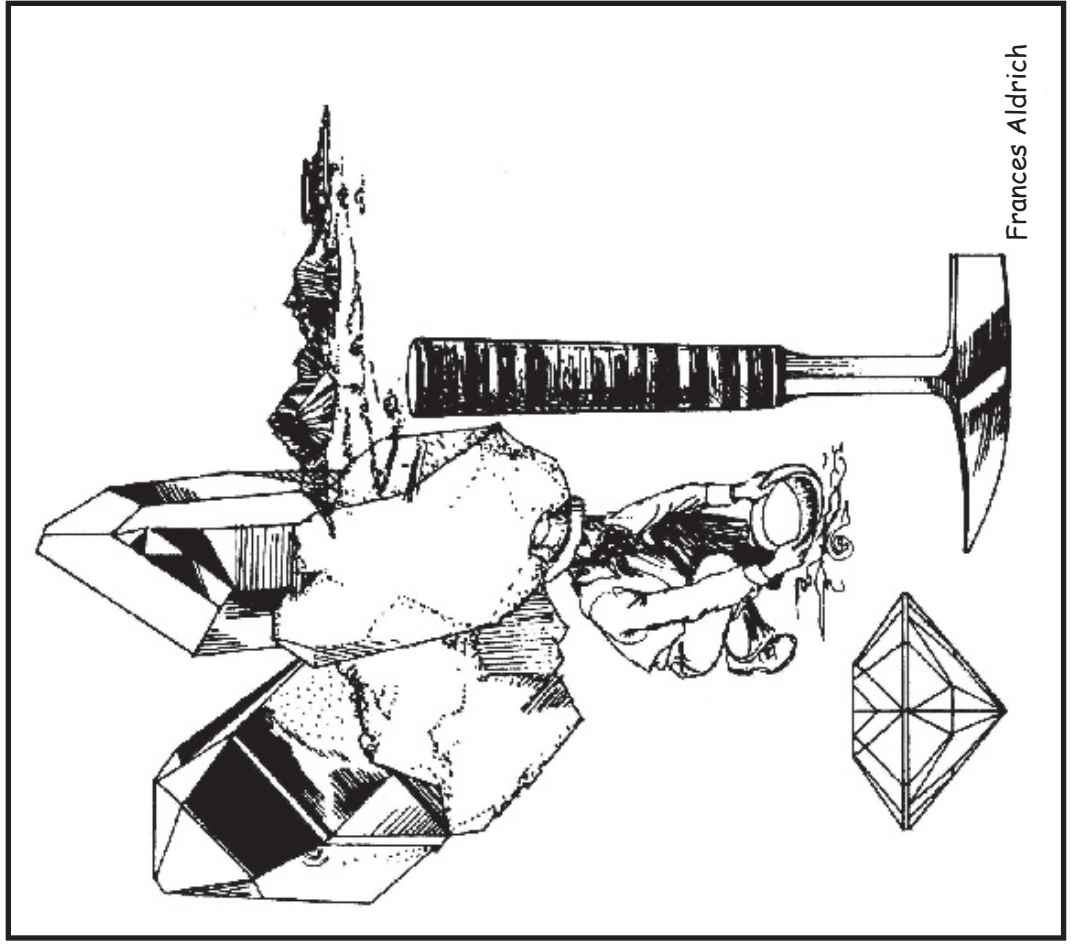
CULVER CITY ROCK & MINERAL
CLUB, INC.
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, USA

FIRST CLASS

CULVER CITY ROCK & MINERAL CLUB

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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Frances Aldrich