

May 2004

***PRESIDENT'S
PATTER***

Nothing submitted this month.

Jerry Lohmann, President

***MINUTES OF THE
GENERAL MEETING***

Minutes of the April 6, 2004 meeting.

President Jerry Lohmann opened the April 6th meeting of the CRA at 6:45 PM. Jerry also led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Minutes: The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as written and published in the Tektite.

Hospitality Report: Emmeline Ellis was ill, but had nothing to report. Mary Jane Dunn reported that Cathy Davis had fallen and broken her hip and would be in the hospital for a couple of weeks.

Membership Report: Phyllis Mahoney reported 23 members were present.

Louise Robson is moving into an assisted living facility, so her new address will be at the Grossmont Gardens

County Council Report: There was no County Council meeting report.

CFMS Report: Jerry asked if anyone would like to be the volunteer for the CFMS. This entails going to two meetings during the year.

Election Committee Report: John Duncan reported for the Election committee that the current officers have their jobs for life. If anyone would like to volunteer though, it would be appreciated.

Field Trip Report: Still need a Field Trip Chairman. No field trips were planned by or for the CRA. There are field trips listed

in the Tektite by other clubs including the Internet group The Die-Hards.

John Duncan reported that the Die Hard Rockhounds were taking a field trip on August 17th to the Thursday mine for lepidolite. The cost is \$15.00. If you would like to go either search the Die-Hard Rockhounds website or call John Duncan for information on how to contact them.

Annual Picnic: Phyllis Mahoney has reserved the same area at Miramar for our summer "picnic" meeting. It will be August 14th.

Show & Tell: Jim Claypool had brought a rock that his son found in Chula Vista. Was wondering what information anyone could give to him. One suggestion was to go to the Museum of Natural History and see if they could tell him.

Door & Raffle Prizes: There were no Door Prizes donated by the membership. The raffle prizes were won by: John Duncan, Mary Jane Dunn, Patsy Lilly, Franklin Wade, Jim Claypool, Gary Clark, June Wade and Linda Clark.

Program: The Program was the completion of the video about Kartchner Caverns and it was shown after we had refreshments.

Lynda Lohmann,
Secretary

**MINUTES OF THE BOARD
MEETING**

Next Board meeting will be May 11, 2004.

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FIELD TRIPS

???????????? Chairperson

As all of you know we DO NOT have a Field Trip Chairperson nor do we have an active field trip program.

I will try to post information about where and when other Clubs and groups are going out and doing what we would all like to do and that is ROCKHOUND.



CFMS Field Trip South

Where: - Northeast side of the Cady Mountains, Afton Canyon area.

When: April 23-24-25, 2004

Sponsor: CFMS Field Trip South

Organization: CFMS

Material to collect: Red and yellow agate, jasper, (plume & sagenite) opalite, calcite rhombs, chalcedony roses, amygdules, green fluorite, onyx and much more.

Leader: Bob Fitzpatrick

Proposed Schedule: Early Friday will be for setting up camp. Friday around 1 p.m. I will be leading a field trip. Each day around 8 a.m. we will be going to a different area to collect. There will be a potluck Saturday around 5 p.m.

Vehicle: 4-wheel drive from camp to collecting areas. The desert road is sandy and in some areas has large rocks in it.

Camp & Facilities: This will be dry camping, no water, no picnic tables, no toilets, no firewood to be gathered and no fees.

Tools: Collecting bags, rock hammer, eye hear, flashlights, spray water bottle, etc. camp chair (to sit in at night around the fire.)

Safety concerns: Do not lick the rocks, use sunscreen, stay away from rattlesnakes, us bug spray, be aware of flash floods, be extra careful and don't get lost.

Climate & Weather: It can be hot during the day and cold at night, it could rain.

Clothing: Appropriate for this time of the year.

Other remarks: All club members and their guests are welcome to join us. Come for the day or camp out with us. Bring food, lots of water, a camera and lots of firewood for the campfire at night. If you need a motel or supplies, they are available in Baker or Barstow. Don't forget we will have a potluck on Saturday night, so bring a dish to share and your own place setting. Each night after dark we will have a campfire where we can all join together and have a good time roasting marshmallows, telling jokes or just talking about the good OLE times.

I should be arriving at campsite around 11 a.m. on Friday. Saturday and Sunday we will be leaving the camp at around 8 a.m. and drive to the collecting areas.

You must observe the AFMS code of ethics and sign a consent and assumption of risk waiver of liability form. Hope to see you there.

For additional information: E-mail me at RUROCKY2@aol.com or call me at (909) 845-3051. Bob Fitzpatrick, CFMS Field Trip Chair - South, 2004

DIE HARD ROCKHOUNDS (Internet Rockhounding Club)--

May 16th, THE CARMALITA MINE, Thanks to Scott Richie & Erik Cordova for inviting our club to their mine. This should be a really good trip. Make a special effort to make this one. Scott told me that the view from here is wonderful. More details to come.

HOSPITALITY CORNER

Emmeline Ellis, Chairperson

Cathy Davis fell and fractured her hip. She will be spending a couple off weeks in the hospital.

Cathy please take care of yourself for a while. We will keep you in our thoughts and prayers.

If you know of someone that could use our thoughts and prayers please let Emmeline know. You can reach her at (619) 463-0778.



SHOP and FIELD TRIP HINTS

Remember, your Editor only writes these things up. She DOES NOT try them out!!

When epoxying a small job, dip a toothpick into the resin bottle and another toothpick into the catalyst bottle. Twist the toothpicks together and you will have enough for the repair job.

From The Agatizer Mar 04.

Drilling holes. – If you have a drill press, you can drill holes by using a nail or piece of tubing as the bit and some abrasive grit as the cutting media. It's worked fine for the author, even better than diamond bits for small holes. Here is the sequence.

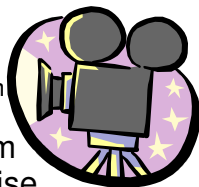
1. Fix the piece to a scrap of wood with wax or glue.
2. Clamp the wood to the drill press so the bit is properly positioned to drill the hole.
3. Build a dam around the hole with modeling clay so you can keep water in the hole at all times.
4. Sprinkle a little 100-200 grit in the hole.
5. Drill with light pressure.
6. Raise the drill out of the hole every 20 seconds or so to let water and grit reach the bottom of the hole.
7. Add more abrasive grit as needed.
8. As you reach the bottom of the hole, be careful to ease up on the pressure or you will chip the surface near the exit hole.

From Brad Smith on LA-Rocks via The Agatizer May 2003

PROGRAM

Bob Cadman, Program
Chair

The program for May will be a surprise. Come and find out just what Bob Cadman has up his sleeve this month.



*HAPPY BIRTHDAY
TO OUR MAY
CELEBRANTS*

Jean Kreutzer	5/09
Max Treece	5/09
Janene Meadows	5/19
Al Thompson	
5/19	
Robert Bryne	
5/23	

Save Trim Saw Scraps. Most tumblers produce better results if there are small bits of pieces of rock of the same

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hardness in with the bigger ones you are trying to polish.

From Tumbler via Breccia Mar 04

Geode Cutters that cannot decide which way to cut a non-spherical geode should try rolling it on a flat surface. Roll it several times and note which side stops "up" most frequently. Then cut on a plane parallel to the floor. Crystal growth inside the geode probably is at the top and bottom of it's resting position, as stalactites and stalagmites grow in caves.

From Rock Chips via Breccia Mar 04

For jade polishing try a mixture of 1/3 micron diamond product, 1/3 Vaseline and 1/3 liquid floor polish. Only a small quantity is needed.

From Petrograph via Breccia Mar 04

DID YOU KNOW??

New Tree of Life. Biologists have long divided all living things into two kingdoms: plants and animals. But there is a new division to make, based on DNA sequencing. The new tree of life has three branches: **bacteria, archaea and eukaryea.**

The *eukaryotes* are divided into five smaller kingdoms: animals, fungi, green plants, red plants (mostly seaweeds) and brown plants. Since 1995, scientists from 12 nations have been working on the green plants, which make up on sixth of all known species. At the Botanical congress in St. Louis, in 1999, a revolutionary new classification was proposed.

DNA analysis indicates that all green plants, from the tiniest single-cell aquatic plant to the grandest tree, descend from a single ancestor a billion years ago. A sheet of green tissue the

size of a pinhead. This tissue is similar to the modern genus *Coleochaete*.

DNA analysis also indicates that a little-known flowering shrub, *amborella*, that grows only on the island of New Caledonia is the closest surviving relative of the first flower from which all other flowers evolved.

DNA analysis further indicates that mushrooms have more in common with humans and animals than with forests or trees. It has been further theorized that plants invaded the land from freshwater ponds, rather than from the sea. They acclimated to wet-dry environmental cycles in the freshwater ponds, surviving on dry land longer and longer.

From Discover magazine via Agatizer May 03.

Did you know the first recorded use of turquoise dates back to 5000 BC in Mesopotamia, where people use the gemstone to make beads?

Did you know jade because of its toughness has been used for many cultural things like hammers, fishhooks and stone axes?

Did you know that the first geologist on the moon was Harrison Schmitt who was part of Apollo 17 mission? From rock samples he collected, scientists have been able to learn many things about the moon.

From The Nugget via Breccia Mar 04.

The Mountain That Moved Fifty Miles!

On the eastern border of Las Vegas and dominating the skyline is the 4,052 foot tall Frenchman Mountain. It is composed of sedimentary rock and was once part of the Grand Canyon, 50 miles to the east!

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Seas once covered that area and the sediments of sand and lime mud which accumulated at the bottom of that sea eventually became cemented together to form sandstones and limestones. These were deposited horizontally about 500 million years ago and many layers contain fossils.

Between six to 10 million years ago the earth was caused to fracture because of the westward pulling of the North American plate. This horizontal master fault, which occurred one to two miles below the surface, was accompanied by secondary curved vertical faults.

As the land was pulled westward, the blocks were caused to slide down and become tilted.

Continued pulling and sliding caused tilting up to 50 degrees and the westward movement of Frenchman mountain about 50 miles to where it is today. The rest of the same formation is below Lake Mead and at the Grand Canyon or has weathered away and been washed downstream.

Note: if you travel east on Lake Mead Blvd., from the intersection of Hollywood Blvd., about one mile, you will see a small parking area on the right hand (south) side of the road and a granite slab marker. Stop there to learn more about this remarkable happening and to discover rocks, which are at least 1.7 billion years old.

From Howard F. Hahn in The Tumble Rumble
Oct 02 via Lithoshore Nov 02.

Dolores Wheeler, not only are you our resident artist, but now you are also our photographer. Thank you.



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NAWS China Lake Petroglyph Information --

Prehistoric rock art, petroglyphs and pictographs, is the most widely known cultural resource at China Lake. Petroglyphs are designs which are pecked into rocks, and pictographs are images which have been painted on rocks. These images are found throughout the world. The Station supports the largest collection of Native American rock art in North America. In fact, it is one of the most remarkable concentrations of prehistoric rock art in the world. Archaeological evidence indicates that some of the petroglyphs are over 4,000 years old. Over 14,000 petroglyphs, located in over 100 miles of basalt lined canyons, can be found on Station lands. Petroglyphs include images of big horn sheep, hunters, anthropomorphs, [atlatis](#), shields, and medicine bags, as well as numerous abstract images and motifs which have been interpreted differently by various researchers.

The earliest records for some of the Coso rock art sites are dated 1929, when F.R. Johnson and Robert A. Carter, researchers affiliated with the University of California reconnoitered part of Renegade Canyon. The public became aware of these spectacular petroglyphs via several magazine articles published during the 1930s and 1940s. With the creation of the Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS) in 1943 during World War II, unrestricted access to this part of the desert ended, and the Coso petroglyphs were largely ignored by both the public and archaeologists for the next 20-odd years. Research conducted by Campbell Grant in the latter half of the 1960s renewed interest in the area. Since the 1960s, extensive research has been conducted at various Coso rock art sites on the North Ranges.

The docents of the Maturango Museum, in concert with the Navy, offer [tours](#) of these fascinating areas throughout the year, on a reservation basis. Tour information, dates, and reservations are available through the [Maturango Museum](#).

Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons National Historic Landmark --The largest concentration of petroglyphs on Navy lands at China Lake are clustered in the Coso mountain range, within the Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons, a National Register Historic Landmark. The canyons have a combined length of over 4 miles and contain over 20,000 petroglyphs of bighorn sheep, hunters, shaman (medicine men), and a variety of abstract motifs. Academic research efforts are currently ongoing within the Landmark area to further define, delineate and understand these unusual prehistoric treasures. The petroglyphs of the Coso Mountains were recommended for National Historic Landmark status in November 1964 and were designated in May 1965. This Landmark is located in the middle of the Station's North Range. In the 30-plus years since designation, several attempts to formally define the boundaries for this Landmark have failed for various reasons. In June 1996, the Navy began a [resources inventory study](#) under contract to support boundary recommendations for the Coso Rock Art Landmark. This effort is currently in progress.

Under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, passed during Franklin Roosevelt's presidency, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized "to make a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." In response to that authorization, the [National Historic Landmark Program](#) is today conducted by the National Park Service for the Secretary of the Interior. Consistent with the intent of the act, Landmark status remains reserved for those properties which have exceptional value to the nation as a whole.

The original nomination document consists of a one-page National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings form, that remarks on the "absolutely fantastic", "200,000 plus petroglyphs" located in the volcanic canyon lands. The form lists approximate acreage at 300, and an attached map has a solid line drawn on a segment of Petroglyph Canyon, and a segment of Renegade Canyon. It was patently obvious that the area merited a Landmark status, and typical for the time, no thorough study was made to support this listing.

Several years later, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places. All National Historic Landmarks were automatically included in the National Register. This same year, Campbell Grant was awarded a Wenner Gren Foundation grant-in-aid to undertake research of the Coso petroglyphs. Grant was affiliated with the [Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History](#) during the period that he directed the Coso rock art study. Results of his study were published by the [Maturango Museum](#) in 1968 as *Rock Drawings of the Coso Range*, by Campbell Grant, James Baird, and Kenneth Pringle. Grant and his assistants recorded nearly 70 rock art locations in and near the North Range.

From <http://www.nawcwps.navy.mil/~epo/petro.html>