

# MOROKS

AUGUST 2013

Monrovia Rockhounds Newsletter

P.O. Box 553

Monrovia, CA 91017

Editor – Janie Duncan



## August 2013 MOROKS Newsletter

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1 MOROKS Board Mtg. @ Janie's	2	3
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# MOROKS NEWSLETTER AUGUST 2013

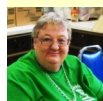


## MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS

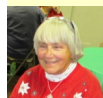


Our Website is [www.moroks.com](http://www.moroks.com)

### ELECTED OFFICERS



PRESIDENT – Janie Duncan (626) 358-8157



VICE PRESIDENT – Camille Rutkowski (626) 289-2621



SECRETARY – Michele Silcock (626) 357 8425



TREASURER – Jim Lloyd (626) 793-9239



AUDITOR – Louise Stack (626) 966 0350

### CHAIRPERSONS

REPRESENTATIVE – Ray Ritchey (626) 359-1624

REPRESENTATIVE – Cal Matthews (626) 798 7481

FEDERATION – Jo Anna Ritchey (626) 359-1624

HISTORIAN – Nancy Hamrick (626) 357-4106

BULLETIN – Janie Duncan (626) 358-8157

CUSTODIAN – Jim Lloyd (626) 793-9239

PICNIC – Donald Sneberger (626) 941-6214

SHOW – Rudy Lopez (626) 993-7989

WEBSITE – Jo Anna Ritchey (626) 359-1624

ROCK RAFFLE - Louise Stack (626) 966-0350

FIELD TRIP – Ray Ritchey (626) 359-1624

PHOTO – Donald Sneberger (626) 941-6214

FELLOWSHIP/cards – Louise Stack (626) 966-0350

**Mission Statement :** Our Purpose is to promote popular interest and education in the earth sciences, including geology, mineralogy, paleontology, the lapidary arts, and related subjects; to sponsor and provide means of coordinating the work and efforts of persons and groups with similar interests; and by and through such means to strive toward greater community and international good will and fellowship. We also support promoting and ensuring the right of amateur hobby collecting, recreational rock hunting and the use of public and private lands for educational and recreational purposes related to the earth sciences. We are a registered 501 C 3 non profit organization.

**Affiliations & Accreditations:** The Monrovia Rockhounds is affiliated with the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies, Inc. (CFMS), the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS), and the American Lands Access Association (ALAA).

**Membership:** Annual donations are \$15.00 per member and \$5.00 per each additional member at the same address. \$10.00 per name badge is payable on the date of initiation.

**Meetings:** MOROKS meetings are held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month. At 7:00 pm, in the basement of the United Methodist Church of Monrovia, located at 140 E. Palm Ave. Monrovia CA 91016. The building is on the corner of Ivy & Palm Ave. We use the door where there is handicapped access in the alley on the west side of the building. Do not try to enter from the front of the building. Guests are always welcome at our General Meetings. Please come and share our love of rocks.

**Information:** Monrovia Rock Hounds Inc. was founded August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1957. The club colors are green & white. The club is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing knowledge of the lapidary arts, geology, mineralogy, and other related fields. Members enjoy slide shows, lectures, demonstrations, displays, lapidary classes, our club library as well as field trips for exploration, study and collecting specimens.

If you have any submissions for this newsletter or need to contact the editor Janie Duncan please email her at [janieduncan@altrionet.com](mailto:janieduncan@altrionet.com)

**Monrovia  
Rockhounds  
AUGUST Birthdays**

- Beverly Davila
- William Davis
- Hoang Nguyen
- Nancy Hamrich
- Thomas Fuentes
- John Matthews



**Mushroom Rock State Park Kansas**

**AUG 17: Museum trip** - Jurupa Mountains Cultural Ctr & Alf Museum  
**SEP. 14: Lompoc Area** - including Jalama Beach. Collecting petrified whale bone and other specimens. additional collecting on Sunday.  
**OCT 12, 13: Searles Lake Gem-O-Rama.** Collecting pink halite and hanksite. This can be a one-day, two or three-day trip.  
**NOV 2, 3 : Whittier Claim** - honey onyx, agate, jasper, palm root, others. One or two day trip.  
**NOV 28 - Dec 1: Afton Canyon** agates, fluorite, amygdules, petrified wood.  
**JAN 18: Quartzsite** for the QIA Pow Wow



**The Tagua Nut (Vegetable Ivory)** Via Gem Cutters News

The Tagua nut, a true ivory, known to have been used for over 125 years, is the exceedingly hard kernel of a nut produced by a palm. It grows in northern South America Botanical name: *Phytelephas macro-carpe*. Found in dense thickets near or along rivers, the tree may reach heights of twenty to thirty feet. From eight to thirty nuts are massed in large thorny heads, resembling en-larged chestnuts, but may be found growing at ground level, or a few feet above the ground, or in the top of the tree, depending on the species.

About 1859, ships returning to Germany from South America car-ried tons of Tagua nuts in their holds as ballast. Some of these found their way into the hands of skilled Austrian carvers, who made beautiful hand-carved buttons of them. By 1860, ivory buttons were in demand, and Schnollen, Germany, became the center of the ivory button industry. By 1864, a factory was established in America, where ivory buttons were made in many forms - dyed and natu-ral, shiny and dull fin-ish, metal rimmed, carved, and stamped. Prob-ably your grandmother or great-grandmother used ivory buttons made from the Tagua nut. In the early 1900s, experimenta-tion with plastics developed, and in a few years, cheaper plastic buttons foretold the end of the ivory button industry. The use of Tagua nuts for carvings and figurines continued in the Orient. Today, many would like to work with ivory, to slab, carve, cab, or scrimshaw, but scarcity, high cost, and endangered species have turned us back to the Tagua nut. Working with Tagua: It handles, cuts, ages, and works just like animal ivory. To cut: Use any small saw - hack-saw or similar. Cut dry. Do not use your diamond saw - it is a waste of time and the nut may absorb oil. To grind: A worn 80 or 100 belt will re-move saw marks. To polish: A worn 400 or 600 belt used dry will polish, or you can use any white polish and your favorite buff. Use a little mois-ture here.



**PREZ SEZ**

Well I am off to Montana to see my sister and look at some rocks. See you all when I return in August! *Janie Duncan*



**VICE PREZ SEZ** Sorry I missed the July program. The August program by John Cook should be very interesting and a subject we have not heard before.

*Camille Rutkowski*

## MONROVIA ROCKHOUDS NO JULY BOARD MEETING



Browse by category ▾

All Ca

Back to home page | Listed in category: Collectibles > Rocks, Fossils & Minerals > Fossils > Vegetation > Petrified Wood

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### Petrified Wood Log 45+ feet long, 3 1/2+ foot diameter

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## Beehive Rock and Gem Club

Submitted by Dave Offret

**Huge rare find** (as per McWayne Museum in Birmingham, Al) in tact with stump 45-50 feet long, 3.5 to 5.5 feet diameter petrified tree! Excavated around log but remains fully supported in ground. Buyer to determine means of removal and transportation. Weight as been estimated at 60,000 pounds. I have listed this item for a good friend. Terms of purchase and removal will require negotiation with owner listed below. Seller is a heavy equipment contractor and can coordinate and assist with removal. Also roughly 30 pieces of petrified wood assumed to be limbs from the same tree excavated previously are available and may be purchased separately. These pieces are 500-1000 lbs. each. Only serious buyers and/or interested qualified experts should enquire about viewing. Located in East Central Alabama. Via beehive buzzer



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### FAUX SILVER

I'm fortunate to live in a big city that has frequent jewelry shows where I can buy supplies. But there are certain risks in buying at one of these events or from some of the online venues. Recently, a friend bought a package of 12 mm Sterling jump rings that became copper plated in the pickle. There was no sign of any steel contamination, so I tested them with a magnet to discover they were just plated steel. I ran into a similar misrepresentation a couple years ago. I bought some "genuine" turquoise beads that I needed for 10mm cabs only to find they were a white magnesite that had been dyed. Best solution is to carry a couple of simple tools with you when you go to buy stones or findings. I usually carry a ten power loupe and a small vernier caliper to measure things. From now on, I'll also be carrying a small, strong magnet with me to test the findings. Dealers are not necessarily the problem. Many have no idea their metals are plated. They were duped by their supplier. Regardless of who's to blame, I think it's worth reporting any problems you find to both the dealer and to the show promoter.

JULY 18TH

**MONROVIA ROCKHOUNDS GENERAL MEETING**

**President:** *Janie Duncan* called the meeting to order at 7:05 PM.

**Vice President:** *Camille Rutkowski* was absent Tonight is a program by Steve Hardinger owner of Dragon Minerals "Advice on Buying Minerals" and August is John Cook and blue Chalcedony of the Argus Mountains. He is from the Ventura Club. September will be the game Black Rock and a preview of Janie's new kid's game Rock-it Science. October is the Silent Auction.

**Secretary:** *Michele Silcock* was absent. The minutes were approved as written in the bulletin.

**Representative:** *Ray Ritchey* no report. **Representative:** *Cal Matthews* No report

**Treasurer:** Jim Lloyd. We have 33 paid members.

**Website:** *Jo Anna Ritchey* No report.

**Federation:** *Jo Anna Ritchey* absent. Janie reported Pasadena club plans to host the 2014 CFMS Show.& convention at the Pomona fairground by the Sheraton Hotel May 30-June 1 Janie has been asked to do a children's table.

**Fellowship:** *Louise Stack* 2 guests present tonight. Our speaker and Pamela Osburne, Judy's sister. Em Matthews is waiting for her next hip surgery. Michele is doing well and almost through with her therapy.

*Jo Anna* finished her Chemotherapy and we wish her a fast recovery.

**Photographer:** Donald Sneberger gave Janie the card.

**Field trip:** *Ray Ritchey* is working on 3 for September

**Rock of the Month Talk:** Ray Ritchey was on banded onyx. Very interesting talk. See pics.

**Bulletin:** *Janie Duncan* No report.

**Historian:** *Nancy Hamrick* was absent.

**Picnic:** *Donald Sneberger* was good.

**Great Rock Drawing:** *Louise Stack* Amethyst was won by Denise Davis. August will be a quartz crystal.

**Custodian:** *Jim Lloyd* had no report.

**Refreshments:** Janie brought them tonight and Judy and Pamela will do August.

**Show:** *Rudy Lopez* has gone fishing. We need donations.

**Old Business:** *Janie Duncan* **New Business:** *Janie Duncan* 1. Janie is doing 1 more boy scout Merit Badge Class. 2. Loretta Silvers has been accepted as a new member. She was absent. 3. We will ask Corry Cash if she wants to join. 4. Janie and Louise did a kid's booth for the Culver City Show last weekend.

**Janie Duncan** Adjourned the meeting at 7: 35 pm

August program is John Cook "Blue Chalcedony of the Argus Mountains"

**The World's  
Biggest  
Amethyst Geode**  
The "Empress of  
Uruguay" at Atherton  
Tablelands, Cairns,  
Australia

Vis Hound's Howl



**Shop Hint** When you use fine steel wool on a piece, be sure to rinse the silver thoroughly in water before continuing the next step of soldering. Even the heat of the torch will not eliminate the steel wool dust that accumulates on the piece, and if you drop it uncleaned into the pickle, you will get a fine cast of copper plating, covering the silver entirely. Via Chips & Splinters



<http://www.amlands.org> for more information on what you can do to protect our rock sites.



# MOROKS PICTURE PAGE By Donald Sneberger

## July Meeting program by Steve Hardinger



Steve Hardinger

Ray Ritchey on Banded Onyx



## Cosmetic Minerals of Ancient Egypt

Minerals have been used for adornment for millennia. The Egyptians made an extensive use of many familiar minerals, and, according to recent discoveries, synthesized other compounds using relatively sophisticated chemical techniques.

Egyptians were fond of eye and face coloration of white, green and black. Generally these were mineral powders mixed into pastes with fats. Minerals commonly used to make black powders were galena (PbS), manganese oxides such as pyrolusite, magnetite (iron oxide), cuprite and tenorite (copper oxides), and stibnite (antimony sulfide).

Green eye paints used malachite (copper carbonate) and chrysocolla (hydrated copper silicate). White face paint often came often from cerussite (lead carbonate). One might speculate on the health effects of spreading such poisonous compounds thickly over one's face!



The above mentioned minerals are common in deposits accessible to the Egyptians. Recent work on cosmetic powders preserved in their original containers and stored in the Louvre has turned up several rare minerals used as pigments. These minerals were either very rare or are unknown in Egyptian deposits. These are phosgenite (a lead chlorocarbonate) and laurionite (a lead chlor-hydroxide). Both would be suitable for white pigments, if found in quantity. Laurionite is a famous mineral from the ancient deposits at Laurium Greece, where it formed by the action of salty water on slags. It also occurs rarely in other oxidized zones over ore deposits, such as in Cornwall, England. Phosgenite is a bit more common, and can form with laurionite and other minerals in oxidized zones. The conditions of preservation of these minerals in Egyptian cosmetics make it unlikely that they are the effects of subsequent weathering of the cosmetics, but were originally pigment components.

Walter et. al., in a recent article in Nature, speculate that the phosgenite and laurionite were synthesized by the Egyptians. Both could form from mixtures of smelted lead oxides in the presence of carbonate and salt water. Walker and colleagues were able to form these minerals using techniques accessible to the ancient Egyptians. They followed recipes for medicines described on papyrus. This called for lead oxide mixed in water with salt, natron. The reaction is slow and delicate, but produced laurionite that matches morphologically that found as face paint in Egyptian tombs. A similar technique should produce phosgenite. The delicacy of the process suggests a surprising knowledge of wet-chemical techniques 4,000 years ago. Clues for their formation could have come from observations of during the processing of galena or weathering of lead articles. These papyrus list in addition, over 100 recipes using minerals or synthesized compounds or treatment of a variety of ailments. It is apparent that ancient Egypt harbored its own creative scientists inspired by observations on minerals to create desired (if unhealthy) products.

- Dr. Bill Cordua, University of Wisconsin-River Falls References:  
Lucas, A., 1962, Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries, 4th edition revised by J.R. Harris, London, Edward Arnold Publishers.  
Walter, P. et. al., 1999, "Making Make-up in Ancient Egypt", Nature, vol. 397, p. 483-484.



## Russia reveals shiny state secret: It's awash in diamonds

**'Trillions of carats' lie below a 35-million-year-old, 62-mile-diameter asteroid crater in eastern Siberia known as Popigai Astrobleme. The Russians have known about the site since the 1970s.** By Fred Weir, Correspondent / September 17, 2012 Via Shawnee slate

Russia has just declassified news that will shake world gem markets to their core: the discovery of a vast new diamond field containing "trillions of carats," enough to supply global markets for another 3,000 years. The Soviets discovered the bonanza back in the 1970s beneath a 35-million-year-old, 62-mile diameter asteroid crater in eastern Siberia known as Popigai Astrobleme. They decided to keep it secret, and not to exploit it, apparently because the USSR's huge diamond operations at Mirny, in Yakutia, were already producing immense profits in what was then a tightly controlled world market. The Soviets were also producing a range of artificial diamonds for industry, into which they had invested heavily.

The veil of secrecy was finally lifted over the weekend, and Moscow permitted scientists from the nearby Novosibirsk Institute of Geology and Mineralogy to talk about it with Russian journalists. According to the official news agency, ITAR-Tass, the diamonds at Popigai are "twice as hard" as the usual gemstones, making them ideal for industrial and scientific uses.

The institute's director, Nikolai Pokhilenko, told the agency that news of what's in the new field could be enough to "overturn" global diamond markets.

"The resources of superhard diamonds contained in rocks of the Popigai crypto-explosion structure are, by a factor of 10, bigger than the world's all known reserves," Mr. Pokhilenko said. "We are speaking about trillions of carats. By comparison, present-day known reserves in Yakutia are estimated at 1 billion carats."

The type of stones at Popigai are known as "impact diamonds," which theoretically result when something like a meteor plows into a graphite deposit at high velocity. The Russians say most such diamonds found in the past have been "space diamonds" of extraterrestrial origin found in meteor craters.

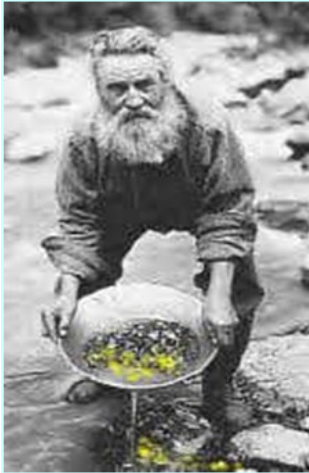
[**Editor's note:** *The original version misstated the type of deposit needed to create impact diamonds.*]

They claim the Popigai site is unique in the world, thus making Russia the monopoly proprietor of a resource that's likely to become increasingly important in high-precision scientific and industrial processes.

"The value of impact diamonds is added by their unusual abrasive features and large grain size," Pokhilenko told Tass. "This expands significantly the scope of their industrial use and makes them more valuable for industrial purposes." Russian scientists say the news is likely to change the shape of global diamond markets, although the main customers for the super-hard gems will probably be big corporations and scientific institutions.

**THE LURE AND LORE OF ROCKS: BANDED RHYOLITE** BY KRISTIN LOLMAUGH Via The rockhouser  
Rhyolite was named "streaming rock" because of its beautiful bands, bubbles and crystal-rich layers that form as lava flows onto the surface of stone and moves forward. Rhyolite can look very different, depending on how it erupts. Its colors vary from light gray, pink, yellowish, cream, mauve, tan to medium brown, light to brick-red; mottled or banded patterns are relatively common. Because of its varied formational traits it represents change, variety, and progress. It allows us to reach out and beyond our capabilities of what we think we can achieve by helping us to break through the mental barriers. Rhyolite is used for meditation, progression in life, focusing on the present moment and resolving issues not yet complete. During a New Mexico rock hunting trip I drove over the mountains to the little town of Hillsboro where we stayed at a bed and breakfast. After a fabulous breakfast, we went to the local rock shop and showed our findings to the owner. He explained that most of what we had could be considered Leaverite. He recommended that we walk through Percha Creek. For the rest of that day we followed the river, stopping to rock hunt whenever we found an opening along the road. We found some wonderful Banded Rhyolite. The Rhyolite looks dusty or sandy in its natural state, making you think it will crumble when you work on it. However, appearances are deceiving – it works up to a beautiful shine.





## Turquoise Mojave Desert Mining Lore

via The Agatizer

An ancient source of turquoise lies 14 miles northeast of Baker, California, in the Mohave Desert. Known as Turquoise Mountain, the peak is laced with veinlets of bluegreen turquoise. Turquoise Mountain is part of a highly mineralized zone that includes the Halloran Springs gold district. When American prospectors from the gold mines wandered over to Turquoise Mountain, they discovered many ancient shafts, tools, and excavation pits on the slopes of Turquoise Mountain. About 80 miles west of Turquoise Mountain another source of the blue gemstone exists. This rich deposit lies somewhere on the western flanks of a small peak known as Slocum Mountain. It is located 3 miles south of the old site of Copper City, in the south-central part of California. The Superior Valley bounds the mountain



on the east while Grass Valley forms the western boundary. Slocum Mountain is a small peak, encompassing only about 7 square miles and rising to an elevation of 5123 feet. The ore deposits at Copper City were discovered in the 1880's. By the following decade, the camp was bustling with activity. It was to the mining camp known as Copper City that two brothers named Jim and Roy Morrow came in the year 1898. The Morrow brothers found more than they bargained for in this desert mining camp. It happened one day when they were working on the slopes of Slocum Mountain, just south of Copper City. Jim and Roy stumbled onto a rich turquoise deposit on a low ridge, along the west flank of the mountain. The deposit contained no primary ore minerals of copper so they abandoned the claim. Years later, the Morrow brothers decided to return to the turquoise deposit on Slocum Mountain, but they were unable to find it. After several more attempts, they eventually gave up.

### Geology of the Area

Slocum Mountain and the majority of the surrounding hills are mostly composed of highly weathered Mesozoic-age granitic rock. A few small exposures of Tertiary volcanic rocks occur on Slocum Mountain; much larger exposures of similar rock crop out 10 miles northwest of Slocum Mountain at Eagle Crags. To the south of Slocum Mountain, in the Opal Mountain/Black Mountain area, Miocene volcanic and pyroclastic rocks and younger Pleistocene basalts are abundant. A few miles west of Slocum Mountain lie a series of heavily weathered and dissected hills that extend roughly 7 miles in a northwest-southeast direction. These small hills are composed of hypabyssal Tertiary-age rhyolite. But again, most of the underlying bedrock in the area consists of Mesozoic granitic rock. The heavily weathered granite is ideal host rock for veinlets and nodules of turquoise. Unfortunately, Slocum Mountain lies within the China Lake Naval Weapons Center. Permission (fat chance) is required to enter this facility.

### Canada Home to World's Oldest Rocks

Canadian and U.S. researchers say they have found the oldest rocks in the world, along the Northern Quebec coast of Hudson's Bay. The rocks, found in an area known as the Nuvvuagittuq greenstone belt some 40 kilometers south of Inukjuak, are estimated to be 4.28 billion years old, according to a team of researchers from McGill University, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) and the Carnegie Institution for Science in Washington, D.C. That would put the creation of the rocks at roughly 300 million years after the planet was formed making them the oldest preserved piece of the Earth's early crust, researchers said Thursday. Jonathan O'Neil, a Ph.D. candidate at McGill's department of Earth and planetary sciences and the lead author of a study to be published in Friday's issue of the journal *Science*, said the discovery would offer new insight into the early Earth.

"Our discovery not only opens the door to further unlock the secrets of the Earth's beginnings," said O'Neil in a statement. "Geologists now have a new playground to explore how and when life began, what the atmosphere may have looked like, and when the first continent formed"

The rocks are known as "faux-amphibolites", taking their name from their resemblance to another class of rocks mostly composed of silica minerals. The researchers used isotopic dating, analyzing the decay of the radioactive elements neodymium-142 and samarium-146 to determine the age of the rocks.

The oldest previously known rocks were found in an outcrop called the Acasta Gneiss, which lies southeast of Great Bear Lake in the northwestern corner of the Canadian Shield in the Northwest Territories.

Richard Carlson, a researcher at the Carnegie Institution for Science, Don Francis, a McGill professor in the department of Earth and planetary sciences, and UQAM professor Ross Stevenson were the paper's other authors.

Posted Sep 25, 2008 at: <http://ca.news.yahoo.com/s/c> via EL Gambrisino



## Go see a CFMS Show this AUGUST!

**August 2 - 4: NIPOMO, CA** Orcutt Mineral Society, Santa Maria Nipomo High School 525 North Thompson Ave. Hours: Fri/Sat 10 - 5; Sun 10 - 4 Contact: Wes Lingerfelt, (805) 929-3788  
 Email: [info@omsinc.org](mailto:info@omsinc.org) Website: [www.omsinc.org](http://www.omsinc.org)

**August 30 - September 2: FORT BRAGG, CA** Mendocino Coast Gem & Mineral Society Town Hall Corner of Main & Laurel Hours: Fri-Sun 10 - 6; Mon 10 - 4 Contact: Jerry Sommer, (707) 937-1833

John was in the fertilized egg business. He had several hundred young layers (hens), called 'pullets,' and ten roosters to fertilize the eggs. He kept records, and any rooster not performing went into the soup pot and was re-placed. This took a lot of time, so he bought some tiny bells and attached them to his roosters. Each bell had a different tone, so he could tell from a distance, which rooster was performing. Now, he could sit on the porch and fill out an efficiency report by just listening to the bells. John's favorite rooster, old Butch, was a very fine specimen, but this morning he noticed old Butch's bell hadn't rung at all!

When he went to investigate, he saw the other roosters were busy chasing pullets, bells-a-ringing, but the pullets, hearing the roosters coming, would run for cover. To John's amazement, old Butch had his bell in his beak, so it couldn't ring. He'd sneak up on a pullet, do his job and walk on to the next one. John was so proud of old Butch, he entered him in the Saint Lawrence County Fair and he became an overnight sensation among the judges.

The result was the judges not only awarded old Butch the "No Bell Piece Prize," but they also awarded him the "Pulletsurprise" as well.

Clearly old Butch was a politician in the making. Who else but a politician could figure out how to win two of the most coveted awards on our planet by being the best at sneaking up on the unsuspecting populace and screwing them when they weren't paying attention.

Vote carefully this fall, the bells are not always audible. **Via CHIPS 'N SPLINTERS**



**Old Butch**

## West Coast GEM & MINERAL SHOW

Holiday Inn - Orange County Airport  
 2726 S. Grand Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92705  
 (Take 55 Fwy exit 8 for Dyer Rd. to S. Grand Ave.)

**NOV. 8 - 10, 2013**

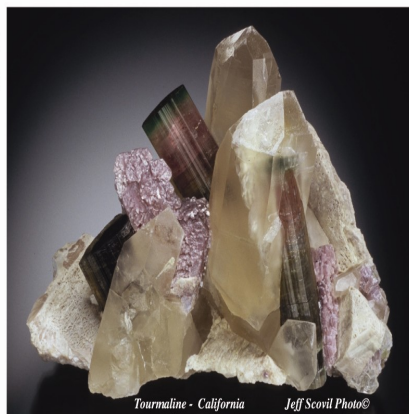
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## ROCK QUIZ Via Rocky Mountain Federation

1. What a rock want to be when it grows up?
  2. What do you call a dog who collects rocks?
  3. How do you keep a baby rock quiet?
  4. What is a rock's favorite kind of music?
  5. Where do rocks sleep?
  6. What did one rock say to the other rock?
  7. What is a rock's favorite transportation?
  8. What is a rock's favorite cereal?
  9. Where does a rock like to eat best?
  10. What is a rock's favorite television show?
- Websites: [Fossils-facts-and-finds.com](http://Fossils-facts-and-finds.com); [Kids.gov](http://Kids.gov); [Kidsgeo.com](http://Kidsgeo.com);  
 Submitted by Karen Mitchell, *Rockhound Gazette*, Jan 2013

1. A Rock Star
2. A Rockhound
3. Rock it
4. Rock 'N Roll
5. On Bedrock
6. Nothing it's a rock!!!
7. A Rocket
8. Cocoa Pebbles
9. The Hard ROCK Cafe!
10. "Third Rock from the Sun"

*Invite*