



Ore-Cutts

Volume XLVIV Number 7

July 2012



Please join us on July 10, 2012 at 7:00 pm at the Luis Oasis Senior Center, 420 Soares Ave. in Old Orcutt for a CFMS program on *Agates* following the Show Preparations.

- Display is *Agates*, but as

always you are welcome to bring any rocks/minerals that you would like to share.

(Remember, those who display receive an extra door prize ticket.)

•The refreshments will be *Cakes* brought to us by Eileen Krienke, Debbie Hood, Sylvia Nasholm & Jeannie Brown.

The Prez Box

By Debbie Hood

Our annual Rainbow of Gems Show is coming up rapidly and the July meeting is our last chance to review what we will be doing and how we will do it. It will be the time to finalize all our plans and deal with all the problems we can anticipate. So, come prepared to report on your plans and any potential problems you might run into and what you plan to do if a problem does materialize. *I realize that no battle plan ever survives first contact with the enemy, but the planning process helps us be ready to deal with whatever challenges crop up, and some challenges WILL crop up. So, be a scout and be prepared.* If you are not responsible for any particular area, come prepared to sign up to assist

either in the kitchen or the Hospitality booth or the Treasure Chest, or wherever someone needs assistance. Everyone PLEASE be willing to come early and stay late this year and give Wes a hand with set up, clean up and dealing with those little issues which will come up.

There was a meeting at the High School with the school officials responsible for areas we will be using. The Board of Directors were all there as well as Margaret & Mike Henson, and Elaine & John Von Achen. Many questions were answered and solutions to problems identified. Should there be any issues, please consult one of these folks first as they probably can help.

Also, please keep in mind that this is our first time holding a show at the Highschool, and we are GUESTS there. We need to treat their home as a good guest/friend would, with respect; and any problems need to be reported to a Board of Directors member so it can be solved before it becomes a big issue.



Sunshine

Sandy Berthelot is out of the hospital and back with us again. It is still not clear what is happening but it is related to the seizures she had years ago. She had another and was hospitalized, then moved to Cottage Hospital for much more extensive testing, She is feeling much better and we hope they will get this all sorted out so they can treat her effectively.

As always, please call and let



Debby Hood know if anyone is ill.

Rock Breakfast

We had 20 members present for the Breakfast at The Home Town Buffet this month, and it is always more fun when we have such a great turnout. Jan brought a magnificent slab of chevron amethyst of deep, rich purples. Jeannie Lingerfelt had a Deedeeite cab she had cut that was truly exceptional, with black breccia in a nearly glass clear agate- beautiful!. There was lots of good food and great fellowship; we hope you didn't miss it!

Agate

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

General Category: Quartz variety.

Chemical formula: SiO₂ silicon dioxide.

Identification:

Color: White to grey, light blue, orange to red, black. Banded.

Crystal habit: Cryptocrystalline silica

Crystal system: Rhombohedra Microcrystalline

Cleavage: None

Fracture: Conchoidal with very sharp edges.

Moh's scale hardness: 6.5–7

Luster: Waxy

Streak: White

Diaphaneity: Translucent

Specific gravity: 2.58–2.64

Refractive index: 1.530–1.540

Birefringence: up to +0.004 (B-G)

Pleochroism: Absent

Agate (/ˈæɡət/) is a microcrystalline variety of silica, chiefly chalcedony, characterized by its fineness of grain and brightness of color. Although agates may be found in various kinds of rock, they are classically associated with volcanic rocks and can be common in certain metamorphic rocks.

Etymology and history:

The stone was given its name by Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher and naturalist, who discovered the stone along the shore line of the river Achates (Greek: Ἀχάτης) sometime between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC. Colorful agates and other chalcedonies were obtained over 3,000 years ago from the Achates River, now called Dirillo, in Sicily.

Ancient use:

Agate is one of the most common materials used in the art of hardstone carving, and has been recovered at a number of ancient sites, indicating its widespread use in the ancient world; for example, archaeological recovery

at the Knossos site on Crete illustrates its role in Bronze Age Minoan culture.

Formation and characteristics:

Most agates occur as nodules in volcanic rocks or ancient lavas where they represent cavities originally produced by the disengagement of volatiles in the molten mass which were then filled, wholly or partially, by siliceous matter deposited in regular layers upon the walls. Agate has also been known to fill veins or cracks in volcanic or altered rock underlain by granitic intrusive masses. Such agates, when cut transversely, exhibit a succession of parallel lines, often of extreme tenuity, giving a banded appearance to the section. Such stones are known as banded agate, rib agate and striped agate.

In the formation of an ordinary agate, it is probable that waters containing silica in solution—derived, perhaps, from the decomposition of some of the silicates in the lava itself—percolated through the rock and deposited a siliceous coating on the interior of the vapour-vesicles. Variations in the character of the solution or in the conditions of deposition may cause a corresponding variation in the successive layers, so that bands of chalcedony often alternate with layers of crystalline quartz. Several vapour-vesicles may unite while the rock is still viscous, and thus form a large cavity which may become the home of an agate of exceptional size; thus a Brazilian geode lined with amethyst and weighing 35 tons was exhibited at the Düsseldorf Exhibition of 1902.

The first deposit on the wall of a cavity, forming the "skin" of the agate, is generally a dark greenish mineral substance, like celadonite, delessite or "green earth", which are rich in iron probably derived from the decomposition of the augite in the enclosing volcanic rock. This green silicate may give rise by alteration to a brown iron oxide (limonite), producing a rusty appearance on the outside of the agate-nodule. The outer surface of an agate, freed from its matrix, is often pitted and rough, apparently in consequence of the removal of the original coating. The first layer spread over the wall of the cavity has been called the "priming", and upon this base zeolitic mineral may be deposited.

Many agates are hollow, since deposition has not proceeded far enough to fill the cavity, and in such cases the last deposit commonly consists of drusy quartz, sometimes amethystine, having the apices of the crystals directed towards the



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free space so as to form a crystal-lined cavity or geode.

On the disintegration of the matrix in which the agates are embedded, they are set free. The agates are extremely resistant to weathering and remain as nodules in the soil or are deposited as gravel in streams and shorelines.

Types of agate:

"Turritella agate" (*Elimia tenera*) from Green River Formation, Wyoming.

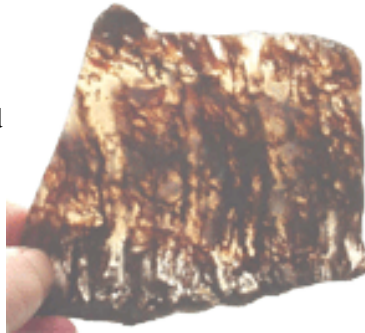
Turritella agate is formed from silicified fossil *Elimia tenera* (erroneously considered *Turritella*) shells. *E. tenera* are spiral marine gastropods having elongated, spiral shells



composed of many whorls. Similarly, coral, petrified wood and other organic remains or porous rocks can also become agatized. Agatized coral is often referred to as Petoskey stone or agate.



A Mexican agate, showing only a single eye, has received the name of Cyclops agate. Included matter of a green, golden, red, black or other color or combinations embedded in the chalcedony and disposed in filaments and other forms suggestive of vegetable growth, gives rise to dendritic or moss agate. Dendritic agates have fern like patterns in them formed due to the presence of manganese and iron oxides. Other types of included matter deposited during agate-building include sagenitic growths (radial mineral crystals) and chunks of entrapped detritus (such as sand, ash, or mud). Occasionally agate fills a void left by decomposed vegetative material such as a tree limb or root and is called limb cast agate due to its appearance.



Greek agate is a name given to pale white to tan colored agate found in Sicily back to 400 B.C. The Greeks used it for making jewelry and beads. Even though the stone had been around centuries and was known to both the Sumerians and the Egyptians, both who used the gem for decoration and for playing important parts in their religious ceremonies, any agate of this color from Sicily, once an ancient Greek colony, is called Greek agate.

Another type of agate is Brazilian agate, which is found as sizable geodes of layered nodules. These occur in brownish tones interlayered with white and gray. Quartz forms within these nodules, creating a striking specimen when cut opposite the layered growth axis. It is often dyed in various colors for ornamental purposes.

Certain stones, when examined in thin sections by transmitted light, show a diffraction spectrum due to the extreme delicacy of the successive bands, whence they are termed rainbow agates. Often agate coexists with layers or masses of opal, jasper or crystalline quartz due to ambient variations during the formation process.



Other forms of agate include Lake Superior agate, carnelian agate (exhibiting reddish hues), Botswana agate, blue lace agate, plume agates, moss agate, tube agate (with visible flow channels or pinhole-sized 'tubes'), fortification agate (which exhibit little or no banding structure), fire agate (which has internal flash or 'fire', the result of a layer of clear agate over a layer of hydrothermally-deposited hematite), Mexican crazy-lace agate, which often exhibits a brightly colored, complexly banded pattern (also called Rodeo Agate and Rosetta Stone depending on who owned the mine at the time).

Uses in industry and art:



Industry uses agates chiefly to make ornaments such as pins, brooches, paper knives, inkstands, marbles and seals. Agate is also still used today for decorative displays, cabochons, beads, carvings and Intarsia art as well as face-polished and tumble-polished specimens of varying size and origin. Because of its hardness and ability to resist acids, agate is used to make mortars and pestles to crush and mix chemicals. Because of the high polish possible with agate it has been used for centuries for leather burnishing tools. Idar-Oberstein was one of the centers which made use of agate on an industrial scale. Where in the beginning locally found agates were used to make all types of objects for the European market, this became a globalized business around the turn of the 20th century: Idar-Oberstein imported large quantities of agate from Brazil, as ship's ballast. Making use of a variety of proprietary chemical processes, they produced colored beads that were sold around the globe. Agates have long been used in arts and crafts. The sanctuary of a Presbyterian church in Yachats, Oregon, has six windows with panes made of agates collected from the local beaches.

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Formation (Upper Miocene) near San Miguel in San Luis Obispo County. To my knowledge, no pearls have ever been found in “our” fossil oysters.

That brought me to the question of what the current largest pearl in the world is. According to Dimensionguide.com, that would be the “Pearl of Allah”, about 9 inches in diameter, and weighing in at 14.1 pounds. The estimated value of the pearl (that kind of looks like a monkey head carved in ivory), is \$93 million, up from an estimate of \$60 million in 1982. Interestingly, the pearl did not come from an oyster, but rather from a giant clam. The pearl was found off the coast of Palawan in the Philippines, and brought to the world’s attention in the 1930’s. It was displayed in Ripley’s Believe it or Not museum for a while, but its’ location is unclear at the current time.

If there IS a pearl inside the newly discovered oyster, it is not likely to even approach the size of the “Pearl of Allah” though, so its reputation as the worlds’ largest will likely remain intact.

Sketch by Wayne Mills—check the web for a (much) better picture of this interesting pearl—looks kind of like an ancient monkey god, doesn’t it?



Birthdays & Anniversaries

Birthday greetings go out to those who are having birthdays in July:

Joellen Chrones, Laura Gebhart, Mike Henson, & Carl Tapper. *Happy Birthday to all of you & Many more!*



No members are listed as celebrating an anniversary in July...I guess everyone was on vacation in July!

Mother Pearl

By Wayne Mills

A recent article by Daniel Distant (June 6, 2012, Christian Post Reporter) about a huge fossil oyster being dredged-up off the English coast, prompted speculation that it might contain the world’s largest pearl. Maybe, but the odds of a large pearl being fossilized inside the oyster are about 1 in a million according to some experts. The fossil oyster is called *Oystrea gigas*, but it is shorter (about 9 inches) and wider (about 9 inches) than the fossil *Oystrea titan* that is found in the Santa Margarita

Name Your Poison

Condensed from a CFMS article by Mark Nelson

Just when you thought it was safe to take a little hike in the chaparral, and stop and smell the flowers, along comes Poodle Dog Bush (*Turricila Parryi*). This lovely plant with long stalks of pretty purple flowers is reputed to be 10 times more toxic than poison oak—and that stuff is nasty! The toxic resin is carried in long hairs that cover the leaves and stalks. When these hairs rub off onto a person’s skin or clothes, or even when the air AROUND the plant is breathed, it can cause a dangerous reaction. and the effects are NOT seasonal

“Skin contact with this plant’s needles results in a delayed outbreak of intensely irritating rash, blisters, itching and pain. (The pain was described by search and rescue workers) as being ten times worse than the most severe case of poison oak dermatitis. The effects can last for a month. Experts recommend initial over the counter pharmacy

products containing hydrocortisone and seeing a doctor for a cortisone injection or other treatment options should blisters develop.

So be prepared if hiking in the wilderness—wear long pants, long sleeves and gloves, and wash well when you return to civilization.

For the full article, look at the July 2012 CFMS bulletin at:

<http://www.cfmsinc.org/newsletter/news2012/007jul12/newsjul12.pdf>



Poodle Dog Bush- ranging from the Southern Sierra Nevada's and San Joaquin Valley to Baja California. Picture from July CFMS Bulletin

ORCUTT MINERAL SOCIETY BOARD MEETING HOME OF MIKE AND MARGARET HENSON, SANTA MARIA, CA. JUNE 5, 2012

President Debbie Hood called the meeting to order at 7:00pm.

Members present were: Wes and Jeannie Lingerfelt, Debbie Hood, Sandy Berthelot, Janis Ferguson, Gloria Dana, Wayne Mills and Mike Henson. Guests included Paul Berthelot, Bill Hood and Margaret Henson.

MINUTES: Debbie Hood read the minutes of the May 8, 2012 general meeting. The minutes were approved as corrected.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Wes Lingerfelt gave the treasurer's report for period ending May 31, 2012. The treasurer's report was accepted as presented. Tax reports are filed for 2011.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

1. Bulletin-still work in progress (cleanup of corruption). Newsletter not out yet.
2. Refreshments for next meeting is at the BBQ.
3. CFMS-next meeting is in July...be sure to speak to Wes if you have anything to present/request.
4. Field Trip-**still** needs a chairperson.
5. Adopt-a-Highway-next meeting to be July 14, 2012; meet at junction of highways at south/east corner of highway 101 and highway 166.
6. Breakfast-to is June 23, 2012 (in bulletin) at Santa Maria Hometown Buffet.
7. Education- Ralph and Wayne did another talk.
8. Scholarship- (\$700.00 available) discussion followed.
9. Sunshine-Sandra Berthelot had some medical problem.

New Business:

Wes brought up issues of meeting with Nipomo High School on June 11, 2012 about gem show needs. Discussion followed. It was also discussed that Renae is re-painting the old signs, and Wes and Wayne have data for media.

The general meeting is to be a BBQ and Potluck on June 9, 2012 at Santa Maria Pioneer Park.

Minutes respectfully submitted,

Jeanne L. Brown, Secretary
*Santa Maria Terrace retirement home dining room
@ 1405 E. Main St. Santa Maria, Ca. is reserved
for the December 8, 2012 annual meeting.
A CALL TO ALL MEMBERS: OMS needs your rock
related donations for door prizes...please contact
any board member.*

ORCUTT MINERAL SOCIETY SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

There were no minutes for this meeting as there was no business to transact.

Shop Helps

By Brad Smith

PATINA RECIPIES

I came across a couple neat web sites for those of you who'd like to explore the area of patinas, especially with high copper metals like copper, brass and bronze.

The first is The Science Company at <http://www.sciencecompany.com/Do-It-Yourself-Patina-Formulas-W12C672.aspx> with plenty of formulas for a variety of colors. There's even more at Tim McCreight's Brynmorgen Press at <http://www.brynmorgen.com/resources.html>

Small quantities of chemicals for making your own patinas are available from The Science Company at <http://www.sciencecompany.com/Patina-Chemicals-C672.aspx>

If you prefer to buy the patinas already for use, one of the best sources I've come across is Sculpt Nouveau at <http://www.sculptnouveau.com/>. Don't miss all the instructional pdf's on the site and click on <http://www.youtube.com/sculptnouveau> for a series of videos showing how to use the products.

SHEET & WIRE STORAGE

The more you work with jewelry, the more problems you have finding the piece of metal you need. My pieces of sheet were generally stored in various plastic bags, and the wire in separate coils. Few were marked, so it often took me a while to locate that piece of 26 gauge fine sheet I bought last year, especially since I usually take my supplies back and forth to classes.

A tip from a friend helped me organize everything. I bought an expanding file folder from the office supplies store (the kind that has 13 slots and a folding cover) and marked the tabs for each

gauge of metal I use. Then I marked all my pieces of sheet with their gauge, put them in plastic bags, marked the gauge on the bag, and popped them into the folder. I usually store coils of wire loose in the folder, but they can also be bagged if you prefer. I use one tab for bezel wire and one for the odd, miscellaneous items.

The resulting folder is really convenient when I want to take my metal out to a class or workshop. It's also colorful enough for me to easily find in the clutter of the shop!

LITTLE BALLS

I often use little balls, silver and gold, as accent pieces on my designs. They can be made as needed from pieces of scrap. Just put the scrap on a solder pad and melt it with a torch. Then throw the balls into a small cup of pickle.

The only problem is if you need to make all the balls the same size. For that, you need the same amount of metal to melt each time, and the only way I know to do that is to clip equal lengths of wire.

But there's an easier way to get a supply of well-formed balls. Simply pick them out of your stash of casting grain. But before you grab for your magnifying glass and tweezers, you may want to do what I do.

Just pour the casting grain out onto a baking pan, tilt the pan a bit and watch all the round ones roll to the bottom. Then pick out the good ones and pour the rest back into your bag for casting.

STRAIGHTENING WIRE

Have you ever pulled out your silver wire and found that it's all bent up. The easiest way I've found to straighten it out is to stretch it a bit. Simply put one end in the vise and grab the other end with a pair of serrated tip pliers. Then pull just enough to feel the wire stretch like a rubber band.

This works best on smaller wire diameters, up to about 16 ga. If you're working on thick wires and pulling hard, be sure to brace yourself in case the wire breaks or pulls out of the pliers.

DO BEZELS SHRINK?

The engineer in me says there's no reason a bezel should shrink when I solder it onto a base plate, but I sometimes find that the stone won't quite fit into the bezel that was perfect just before soldering.

groups.yahoo.com/group/BenchTips/
or Facebook.com/BenchTips

If that ever happens to you, here's a fix that usually works for those times when there's just a minor problem. I file or sand the stone down a little around its base. For soft cabs like turquoise, lapis, jet or howlite, you can use a sanding stick. But for harder cabs like jasper or agates, you have to use a diamond file or one of the ruby nail files from the drugstore.

There are two important things to remember when doing this. First, you can only make a minor adjustment in the stone size. All filing or sanding has to be hidden by the bezel because it takes the polish off the stone. Secondly, remember to round off all sharp edges on the bottom of the stone. A sharp edge here might sit on a little extra solder that's in the bottom joint of your bezel. Just a little bump here can put enough stress the stone to risk breakage when you burnish the bezel down over onto the stone

In addition, here are a couple news items that might be of interest to you:

BUTTERFLIES: There's an exquisite collection of butterfly brooches on display now at the Natural History Museum in Los Angeles. The collection was created by Buzz and Bernardine, who have a passion for rare gemstones that they have chosen to share through unique jewelry pieces. Buzz faceted most of the main gems and Bernardine designed all except for the "Ninja" butterfly, which is Buzz's creation. All the metalwork is done in 18kt gold. <http://nhm.org/site/research-collections/mineral-sciences/temporary-displays>

SHAPING A BENCH PIN: What does your bench pin look like? New ones need some modification to best support the work you do. My feeling is that a bench pin that's not drilled with holes, marked with gouges, or sawed at odd angles is just not working for you.

Take a look at this short video from the GIA (via BenchTubes at Ganoksin.com) that shows some changes to a standard bench pin that makes it efficient for stone setting. It may give you some ideas about changes you could make to your own pin that would let you do your work faster and avoid mistakes that waste time and effort.

<http://www.ganoksin.com/benchtube/video/774/ergonomics-for-Bench-Pin-Modifications>

More BenchTips by Brad Smith are at

July 2012 Calendar

Tuesday July 3, 2012 7:00 to 8:30 pm	OMS Board Meeting-At the Henson home. All members are welcome at this business meeting. For information or directions, call Mike Henson at (805) 934-1308.
Tuesday July 10, 2012 7:00 to 9:00 pm	OMS General Meeting- Luis Oasis Senior Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program-.”CFMS Video • Display-1’x1’ display-Agates. • Refreshments-Cake
Saturday July 14, 2012 8:00 to 10:00 am	Roadside Clean up After the cleanup, coffee and pastry at "Francisco's Country Kitchen" in Santa Maria.
Saturday July 21, 2012 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.	Field Trip to be announced if someone takes the Fieldtrip Chairmanship
Saturday July 28, 2012 8:15 to 9:15 am	OMS Monthly Breakfast- The Girls Restaurant, 1237 Grand Ave., Arroyo Grande.
August 3-5, 2012	
45th Rainbow Of Gems Show	
Wednesday, August 1, 2012 9:00 am to completion	Measure, layout and mark the Show areas. Wes needs help with this. Coffee and donuts will be there to reward the faithful. This is <i>not</i> strenuous work..
Thursday, August 2, 2012, 8:00 am till complete	Show set up at Nipomo High School at 525 S. Thompson Ave. Nipomo. We need some strong folks to move tables and cases, and everyone else to skirt the tables. Coffee and donuts will be there to reward the faithful.

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<p>Thursday August 2, 2012 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.</p>	<p>All members are cordially invited!</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Dinner for Vendors, Exhibitors and Club members who have helped to layout and set up the show.</p>
<p>Friday, August 3, 2012,</p> <p>10:00 am to 5:00 pm</p> 	<p>Opening of the 45th annual OMS Rainbow of Gems Show. Each family is requested to bring 2 pies for the snack bar. Volunteer help is needed in the Snack Bar, & Hospitality Booth. <i>Everyone please wear red club vests to discourage the light-fingered. Look Alert! Be gracious and helpful to our vendors and guests.</i></p>
<p>Saturday, August 4, 2012,</p> <p>10:00 am to 5:00 pm</p>	<p>Enjoy the displays, demonstrations and the vendor's many rocks & minerals for sale. Enjoy the great food in the snack bar. Volunteer: help is needed in the Snack Bar, & Hospitality Booth and Treasure Chest.</p>
<p>Saturday August 4, 2012, 5:30 p.m.</p>	<p>-----Best-darned Top Block BBQ on the Central Coast! Tickets are \$12.00 for Adults and & \$6.00 for kids 12 and under. Don't miss it!</p>
<p>Sunday August 5, 2012</p> <p>10:00 am to 5:00 pm</p> 	<p>Enjoy the displays, demonstrations and the vendor's many rocks & minerals for sale. Enjoy the great food in the snack bar. Volunteer help is needed in the Snack Bar, Hospitality Booth & Treasure Chest.</p>
<p>Sunday August 5, 2012, 5:00 to 7:00 pm</p>	<p>Show takedown and clean up. We need <i>everybody</i> to help with this. Many hands make light work.</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>Sunday August 5, 2012, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Post show victory dinner 7:00 p.m. at the Golden Dragon Restaurant, 151 Dana St. Nipomo</p>

Monday August 6, 2012, 9:00 a.m. till Completed

Final clean up at Nipomo High School: take up booth markers, sweeping up trash, etc. We want to be good neighbors and to be welcomed back next year again, and we don't want to leave it all up to the Lingerfelt's.

CFMS Show Schedule 2012

JULY 2012

July 13 – 15: RIVERSIDE, CA

CFMS GOLD AND GEM SHOW & CONVENTION

Hosted by Valley Prospectors
 Riverside Municipal Auditorium
 3485 Mission Inn Avenue
 Hours: Fri & Sat 10 – 5; Sun 10 – 4
 Contact: Steve Schubert, Show Chair, (951) 943-0535
 Email: meschubert@hotmail.com

AUGUST 2012

August 3 - 5: NIPOMO, CA

Orcutt Mineral Society
 Nipomo High School
 525 North Thompson Ave.
 Hours: 10 - 5 daily
 Contact: Wes Lingerfelt, (805) 929-3788
 Website: www.omsinc.org

August 4 - 5: SAN FRANCISCO, CA

San Francisco Gem & Mineral Society
 Building 1, Treasure Island
 1 Avenue of the Palms
 Hours: Sat 10 - 6; Sun 10 - 5
 Contact: Ellen Nott
 Email: ellen_nott@yahoo.com

August 31 - September 3: FORT BRAGG, CA

Mendocino Coast Gem & Mineral Society
 Town Hall
 Corner of Main & Laurel Street
 Hours: Fri-Sun 10 - 6; Mon 10 - 4
 Jerry Sommer, (707) 937-1833

SEPTEMBER 2012

September 8 - 9: DOWNEY, CA

Delvers Gem & Mineral Society
 Woman's Club of Downey
 9813 Paramount Blvd.

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Hours: 10 - 5 daily
Contact: Jon Fults, (714) 856-7548, (714) 287-5743 cell
Email: jhfults@verizon.net

September 15 - 16: BORON, CA

Mojave Mineralogical Society
Boron Community Park & Building
27177 – 20 Mule Team Road
Hours: 8 – 4 daily
Contacts: Steve Breckenridge (760) 559-0872, Rock5b@starband.net
David Eyre, (760) 762-6861, david_eyre@mail.com

September 15 - 16: PASO ROBLES, CA

Santa Lucia Rockhounds
Pioneer Park & Museum
2010 Riverside Avenue
Hours: 9 - 5 daily
Contact: Dale Conrad, (805) 226-0719
Website: www.slrockhounds.org

September 15 - 16: REDWOOD CITY, CA

Sequoia Gem & Mineral Society
Community Activities Building
1400 Roosevelt Avenue
Hours: 10 - 5 daily
Contact: Mary Lou Froese, (650) 755-8753
Email: mfroese@sbcglobal.net
Website: http://sgms.driftmine.com

September 22 - 23: CHICO, CA

Feather River Lapidary & Mineral Society
Silver Dollar Fairgrounds
2357 Fair Street
Hours: Sat 10 - 5; Sun 10 - 4
John Scott, (530) 321-6331
Email: jweazel@sbcglobal.net
Website: www.orovillerocks.com

September 29 - 30: MONTEREY, CA

Carmel Valley Gem & Mineral Society
Monterey Fairgrounds
2004 Fairgrounds Road
Hours: Sat 10 - 6; Sun 10 - 5
Contact: Janis Rovetti, (831) 372-1311, cell (831) 521-8226
Email: janis12@sbcglobal.net
Website: www.cvgms.org

September 29 - 30: SANTA ROSA, CA

Santa Rosa Mineral & Gem Society
Wells Fargo Center for the Art
50 Mark West Springs Road
Hours: Sat 10 - 6; Sun 10 - 5
Jolene Coon, (707) 849-9551
Email: coons@sonic.net

Website: www.srmgs.org

September 29 - 30: STOCKTON, CA

Stockton Lapidary & Mineral Club
Scottish Rite Masonic Center
33 W. Alpine Avenue
Hours: 10 - 5 daily
Contact: Dorothy Tonnacliff (209) 603-4539 or Jan Bradley (209) 629-3878
Email: slmshow@juno.com
Website: www.stocktonlapidary.com



Big Price Reduction!

White's Spectrum XLT Metal Detector
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OMS Webmaster - Wes Lingerfelt – (805) 929-3788.

Check out our OMS web site at <http://www.omsinc.org> or send e-mail to info@omsinc.org.

OMS Membership \$24.00 for Individual, \$34.00 per couple, \$5.00 Each Additional Family Member, \$5.00 Juniors under age of 18, \$10.00 one-time initiation fee for new members.

Membership Chairperson is Jeanne Brown (805) 481-1811

2012-OMS Officers

Pres.	Debbie Hood	(805) 481-6860
Pres. Elect	Wayne Mills	(805)481-3495
Secretary	Jeanne Brown	(805) 481-1811
Treasurer	Wes Lingerfelt	(805) 929-3788
Immed. PastPres.	Gloria Dana	(805) 929-6429
Federation. Rep.	Wes Lingerfelt	(805) 929-3788

2012- OMS Board Members

Jeannie Lingerfelt	(805) 929-3788
Jan Ferguson	(805) 474-9977
Sandy Berthelot	(805) 349-3977
Mike Schmidt	(805) 260-3741
Mike Henson	(805) 934-1308

Ore-Cutts



Agates



ORE-CUTTS (named after, William Orcutt) was published in 1966. Member Helen Azevedo was the first editor Orcutt Mineral Society was founded in 1958, and was named after William Orcutt, a geologist and Civil engineer who worked in the Santa Maria Valley as a District manager for Union oil Company in 1888. In 1889, William Orcutt discovered the mineral and fossil wealth of the La Brea Tar Pits on the property of Captain Alan Hancock. The La Brea Tar Pits are one of the most significant fossil finds in paleontological history. The OMS is a non-profit club dedicated to stimulating an interest in the earth sciences. The club offers educational programs, field trips, offers educational programs, field trips, scholarships, and other opportunities for families and individuals to pursue an interest in the collecting and treatment of lapidary materials, fossils, gems, minerals, and other facets of the Earth Sciences. In addition, another goal of this Society is to promote good fellowship, and proper ethics in pursuit of the Society's endeavors. Operating Rules have been set forth to guide the Officers and members of the Society in accomplishing these aims. Affiliations of the OMS include American Federation of Mineral Societies, and California Federation of Mineral Societies

OMS Editor

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

