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Dusty Rocks
P.O. Box 1803
Klamath Falls OR 97601

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Dusty Rocks

**July
2018**

ROCK AND ARROWHEAD CLUB

P.O. BOX 1803

KLAMATH FALLS, OR 97601

www.klamathrockclub.org



DUSTY ROCKS

Rock and Arrowhead Club ~ Klamath Falls Oregon



OFFICERS & EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: Laura Limb
541-273-7503
1528 Dayton St, Klamath Falls OR, 97603

Vice President: Kristin Sayles
541-539-1452
11597 Spring Lake Rd, Klamath Falls, OR
97603

Secretary/recorder: Sherry Lee
503-867-4112
2226 Applegate Ave,
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Treasurer: Robert Stroope
541-539-9599
10072 Westbrook Dr, Klamath Falls, OR
97603

NFMS Director: Kathi Milem
3333 Anderson #3 Klamath Falls, OR
97603

NFMS Delegate: Alyssa Carnes

Member @ Large: Leah Stump

www.klamathrockclub.org
Webmaster Denise Sebastian,
nicee1214@gmail.com Send your items for
sale, photos, adventures, etc

Rock and Arrowhead Club Meetings are held at the Klamath County Museum Meeting Room – Main & Spring Streets, using the **West** entrance

Meetings are held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 pm with the exception of December when we have our Christmas Luncheon and Party and after the March show, when the meeting is held on Tuesday.

Visitors are cordially invited to all meetings. To join:

Dues are \$13.50 per year per adult (\$25 for families plus \$1 per child), \$7.50 ages 16-18

The club mailing address is:
PO Box 1803, Klamath Falls OR 97601

General Objectives of the Club:

To promote popular interest, knowledge and understanding in the various earth sciences, as in Geology, Mineralogy, Paleontology and Lapidary and other related subjects. To sponsor and provide means of coordinating the work and efforts of all persons interested therein.

Helping Others:

The club participates in the NFMS stamp program, saving large commemoratives, airmail, pre-canceled, and foreign stamps of all values. Proceeds from stamp sales will be used to benefit any charity deemed worthy by the NFMS Endowment Fund.

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Committee Chairs

- Sunshine.....Chris Chance
- Program.....Kristin Sayles
- Greeter/Door Prize.....
- Refreshments.....Chris Chance
- Historian.....Don Perryman
- Librarian.....
- Claims Rep.....Garwin Carlson
- Field Trips.....
- Black Light Display.....Marshall Curran
- Show Chair.....Garwin Carlson
- Asst Show Chair.....
- Safety Officer.....Laura Limb
- Publisher/ Webmaster...Denise Sebastian

THE NORTHWEST NEWSLETTER is published 11 times a year. Copies are sent to each member's household. The cost is included in your annual dues.

Two free copies of the **AFMS NEWSLETTER** are mailed to each member club. Subscriptions are available at \$3.50 for 9 issues. Send payment to:
American Federation of Mineralogical Societies
PO Box 26523 Oklahoma City, Ok. 73126

We are affiliated with

- Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies
- American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

Newsletter Editors

Chris Chance 541-891-3608
& Linda Stroope 503-393-5025

Visit Us At www.klamathrockclub.org Contact Webmaster Denise Sebastian nicee1214@gmail.com for anything relating to our website Please e-mail mrsllas@ccountry.net to join & get on our email list.

Reference to use of arrowheads within our club is limited to flint napping activities during workshops, annual shows and personal creations. No gathering of arrowheads on field trips is authorized or suggested by any club members.

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From the President...

Hello Fellow Rockhounds,

What an awesome start to the rock hunting season. I have had the chance to attend the Prineville Pow Wow and see old friends and make new acquaintances. We truly are a friendly community and willing to share our knowledge and love of nature.

Remember to bring back a large rock for the silent auction at our March 2019 show. Our theme will be Nature's Treasures. I can't wait to see the variety of treasures that we gather.

Remember to be safe, responsible and a good steward of the land.

**Your President,
Laura Limb**

NEXT MEETING:

Monday 7/9/18, 7 pm

Treats: Tom & Cheryl Endicott

Happy Birthday

- Roger Black
- Ralph Branson
- Will Smith
- Joyce Chadderdon
- John Ellwanger
- Sandi Masterson
- Sue Neal
- Michael Peterson
- Brian Wade



Save the dates!

Rock shows— see last page



July 7—Yadenite in Klamath Falls with Todd & the Klamath Co Museum—see pg 8

July 20-22 Lassen / Davis Creek for obsidian—see pg 9

Labor Day Weekend—Tuledad



Rock and Arrowhead Club
General Meeting Minutes of June 11, 2018 7:00 pm
Location: Klamath Museum



The meeting was called to order by President, Laura Limb, at 7:00 pm, followed by salute to the flag.

Birthday greetings to all born in the month of June, with some corrections.

35 Members in attendance - Three door prizes were drawn by Zeke, Chris and Roy.

Welcome to guests – no guests

Review of the May minutes - It was moved by Kristin Sayles and seconded by Don Perryman to accept the minutes as written. Motion carried.

Treasurer's Report – Robert Stroope gave the update on the RAC account.

Robert advised that if it is required that the books be kept electronically he is stepping down, but will remain as interim treasure until another is found. Bob Wilson will temporarily assist Robert with entering the account data on a spreadsheet.

Northwestern Federation (NWF) Report - Kathi Milem – Nothing new at this time. NWF is telling everyone to Stay Hydrated and Be Safe. Don't forget to submit pictures and articles to our Face Book page .

Sunshine Report - Chris Chance – None that she knew of - Laura advised that Dave Sayles and Cliff Bennett had surgery, while Leah Stump was dealing with an infected scratch from a cat.

Webmaster Report - Denise Sebastian – reported that she has updated the site with a more friendly web host. Password is rocks2018. She will be adding by laws, constitution and updated field trip maps

Newsletter - Linda Stroope and Chris Chance - Feel free to submit pictures and articles on your collection trips.

March 9 - 10, 2019 Rock Show Theme - Kristen Sayles - Membership did an elimination vote on the 13 theme ideas with **Nature's Treasures** being the ultimate winning choice.

November Craft and Art Fair - Doris Newnham gave a brief history of the Craft and Art Fair along with its purpose. Increasing the number of vendor participating was discussed in order to make money rather than suffer an average \$350 loss for 2016 and 2017. Advertising was discussed. Bake sale was discussed and tabled. Doris Newnham moved that the Craft and Art Fair continue, Denise Sebastian seconded, motion carried.

Club member field trips – Ed Haas collected abalone shells on his trip to Mendocino and shared them with the members

Tom Endicott reported on the Graveyard Point trip - had 2 good days before the weather moved. Graveyard Point is pretty picked over, but there were other areas to explore.

Bob Wilson explored Hwy 39, picking up some partially formed yadenite and visited the Crater Rock Museum.

Cheryl Lee visited the Richardson's Ranch to dig thunder eggs - pits hadn't been worked on other than by individual and collecting was disappointing, but the collection of rocks around the gift shop was wonderful.

Club Field Trips: ***We still need a volunteer to manage the club field trips:***

July 14 Yadenite with the Klamath Museum - 10am, ICOR parking lot same as 2017. Details to be posted

July 21 - 22 Lassen Creek/Davis Creek, CA – obsidian - Don Perryman will go early & set out the signs. There will be a silent auction and a potluck Saturday night

June Minutes, cont'd

Aug Social Security Bar - coast trip - agates and jasper AND/OR Virgin Valley for opals
Need guides or leaders for both.

(Ed. Note: camping in the Social Security Bar area of Brookings would be more accessible after Labor Day, when school is again in session—let's discuss a September outing other than Labor Day weekend.)

Sept (pending) Tuledad – agate (Ed. Note: this is scheduled for Labor Day weekend at this point) Robert Stroope agreed to go early & put out the RAC signs.

Sept/Oct date pending Potential gold panning at Beaver Creek in California - Needs to be coordinated with Prospector's Club

Old Business –

Executive board meeting June 7, 2018, at the Klamath Co. Museum at 6 pm. Minutes of meeting submitted to membership covering By-laws and Constitution were reviewed which had minor changes; discussion of applying for 501-c-3; Budget; having quarterly executive board meeting; and programs for the rest of the year:

June: Sunstones	July: Obsidian	August: Opals
Sept: Tuledad agate	Oct: How to make a cabochon	
Nov: Tumbling rocks or wire wrapping or gem trees	Dec: Christmas Potluck	
Future idea: Silver smithing		

New Business: None

Program – Garwin Carlson discussed what to bring on the June 22-24 field trip. This is a dry camp, no water, no toilet and no shade. (LeRoy Bieler moved and Nicky Biehn second the motion that a port-a-potty be provided with Denise Sebastian towing it over and back, motion carried)

One may surface collect, dig and sift with screens or dig in the pit the Club has opened. Garwin has not seen rattlesnakes or ticks on the claim, but it never hurts to be prepared.

Garwin showed samples of tumbles and faceted sunstones. "Sunstones are feldspar crystals that formed in lava. Thirteen to fourteen million years ago, a volcano in Steens Mountain erupted, pouring out massive amounts of lava. The lava flow was subsequently covered by a vast lake and remained underwater for thousands of years. As the lake gradually dried up, the exposure to weather caused the lava to decompose and reveal loose sunstones. (BLM publication)" Garwin shared a sample of lava with sunstone embedded in it.

He also discussed tumbling the sunstones advising the use of 220 grit for a week; 500 grit or pre-polish for a week and finishing with the polish for a week. Can add small pieces of obsidian for fill.

Next meeting: July 9, 2018 - 7:00 pm at the Klamath County Museum

Meeting Adjourned at 8:15 pm

Refreshments: Yummy mini cupcakes were provided by Chris Chance – thank you for providing the evening refreshments.

Respectfully submitted by,

Cheryl Lee, Recorder
















SAFETY FIRST

Now that the warmer weather is with us, so are the dangers associated with sunlight and hot temperatures. To avoid exposure to the sun, wear long sleeves and pants (not shorts!), hats, sunglasses with UV protection, and a non-allergenic, waterproof, sunscreen with a Skin Protection Factor (SPF) of 50 or higher on the remaining uncovered skin. Reapply the sunscreen [Note: SPF lab tests use far more product than the average user] every two hours.

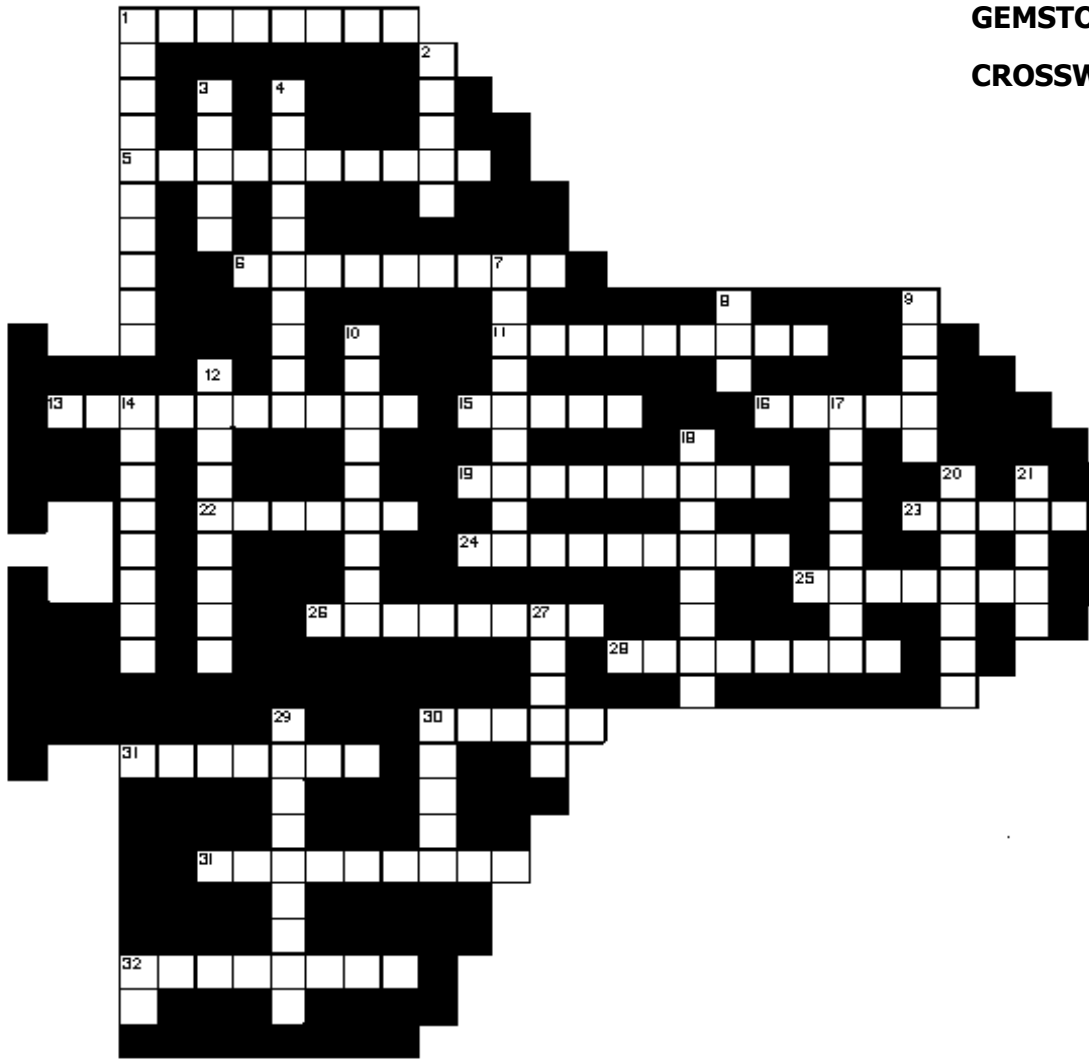
Protect your skin and eyes even on cloudy days which can be when you will receive your worst exposure. UV damage can be more severe at higher elevations where the air is thinner and filters less out of the sunlight. In exceptionally hot parts of the country, such as the Desert Southwest, avoid exposure to the sun between 10 AM and 3 PM when the sun's rays are the most intense.

Heat exhaustion or prostration is caused by the body running out of salt and/or water. The symptoms may include profuse sweating, with pale, moist, cool skin, headache, weakness, dizziness, loss of appetite, heat cramps, nausea (with or without vomiting), urge to defecate, chills ("goose flesh"), rapid breathing, tingling of the hands and/or feet, dehydration, a low grade fever (99F to 102F) and confusion.

Heat stroke is caused by profound disturbance of the body's heat regulating mechanism due to prolonged exposure to the sun, high temperatures, high or low humidity, and lack of air circulation. Symptoms include red (flushed) dry skin, headache, dizziness, nausea (stomach pains), confusion, weakness, loss of consciousness, convulsions, weak and rapid pulse and breathing, a high fever (104F to 106F) and low blood pressure due to shock. To treat heat stroke and heat exhaustion, move the victim to a cool spot (air conditioned and with a fan if possible), lay on the back with legs elevated, loosen tight clothing, and place cool compresses on the forehead, neck, and underarms. Water can be sprinkled on the victim, and if conscious and not vomiting, 1 teaspoon of salt dissolved in a quart of water can be administered by mouth at the rate of 4 ounces every 15 minutes. If the symptoms persist or the victim is unconscious, seek medical attention or transport to a hospital immediately while continuing treatment.

HEAT EXHAUSTION	OR	HEAT STROKE
Faint or dizzy 		Throbbing headache 
Excessive sweating 		No sweating
 Cool, pale, clammy skin		 Body temperature above 103° Red, hot, dry skin
Nausea or vomiting 		Nausea or vomiting 
Rapid, weak pulse 		Rapid, strong pulse 
Muscle cramps 		May lose consciousness 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get to a cooler, air conditioned place • Drink water if fully conscious • Take a cool shower or use cold compresses 		<h2>CALL 9-1-1</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take immediate action to cool the person until help arrives
 Weather.gov/socialmedia Weather.gov/heat	 	 @SacramentoOES SacramentoReady.org

**GEMSTONE
CROSSWORD**



Across	Down
1 Stars	1 Highest possible luster
5 Sea blue gem	2 1/100th carat
6 Pink gem	3 Tiny crystals in a cluster
11 No crystal structure	4 Person who studies gemstones
13 Light bounce	7 Green garnet
15 Magnifier	8 Holds a gem while cutting
16 Bottom tip of a gem	9 Glass imitation
19 Symmetrical crystal formation	10 Purple garnet
22 Widest part of a gem	12 Six sided crystal
23 Flat surface on a gem	17 Person who cuts gems
24 Looks like a tree	18 Purple quartz
25 Favorite Chinese carving stone	20 Color variation
26 Tough green gem	21 Band that holds a gem
28 Optical effect from poor cutting, (hyphenated)	27 Golden gem
30 Unit of weight	29 Light hole in the bottom of a gem
31 Not a living organism	30 Top portion of a gem
32 Family of ruby	

Yadenite!

ONLY in Klamath Falls. Our combined outing with Todd Kepple of the Klamath County Museum is Saturday, July 7, 10 am, ICOR parking lot on New Way off Dan O'Brien same as 2017.

To quote Todd: yadenite is "a combination of diatomite and mineral-rich geothermal aquifers that over the millennia have produced some very beautiful stones here. Some rockhounds call it opalized rock, and some call it chert. But many of us like to call it Yadenite, in honor of John Yaden, a local collector who promoted awareness of this special rock back in the 1950s."

RAC's very own geologist Tommy Wells knew John Yaden personally.

As always, we need to have RAC members on hand to help ID rocks and the club will have water, some cookies, spray bottles, a table or two and some chairs. Please bring any Yadenite samples (polished & unpolished) to show as samples.

Chris Chance's denim collecting bags for the kids depicted below and a shot of some of last year's hunters. Thank you Ed for the jeans! Todd said that 2017 was by far a record year for attendance. Most of the people polled said they'd learned of the outing from Facebook.



New members!



Sherry Douma

Arden Robinson

Dale & Diana Robinson

Brian, Brandy & Clarissa Wade

Lassen Creek Field Trip for Obsidian July 20-22, 2018

The season is officially open as of 5/31/18 and the area is described by the USFS as Lassen/Rainbow, Middle Fork Davis Creek, Needles and Pink Lady designated collection areas in the Warner Mountains.

***A reminder: *free permits are required* and can be obtained at the Davis Creek Mercantile, 41942 Hwy 395; at the USFS Office in Alturas on W 8th Street; and at the Warner Mtn Ranger office in Cedarville. Maps are attached to the permits. There are also a couple of maps on the RAC website. See also Gem Trails of California. Permits MUST be carried on your person!

This is a really great outing for obsidian collectors and just for camping. The Lassen Creek campground is off Hwy 395, about 10 miles north of Davis Creek. Take Forest Service Rd #30 east to the campground. Thank you Don Perryman for heading out early and placing some RAC signs. The campground is unimproved except for a pit toilet, but is grassy with large trees and shade and is bordered by Lassen Creek, which is small and wade-able for 2 and 4 footed kids.

Friday night features a great BBQ at the Davis Creek store, 5-8 pm and this year runs 5/25/18 through Labor Day. On Saturday night we will have an RAC potluck plus mini-silent auction, so bring a rock or two and a buck or two and join in. Proceeds go toward sending Kathi & Elyssa to the annual NW Federation meeting. Wind permitting, we could have a nice campfire and roast a marshmallow or s'more.

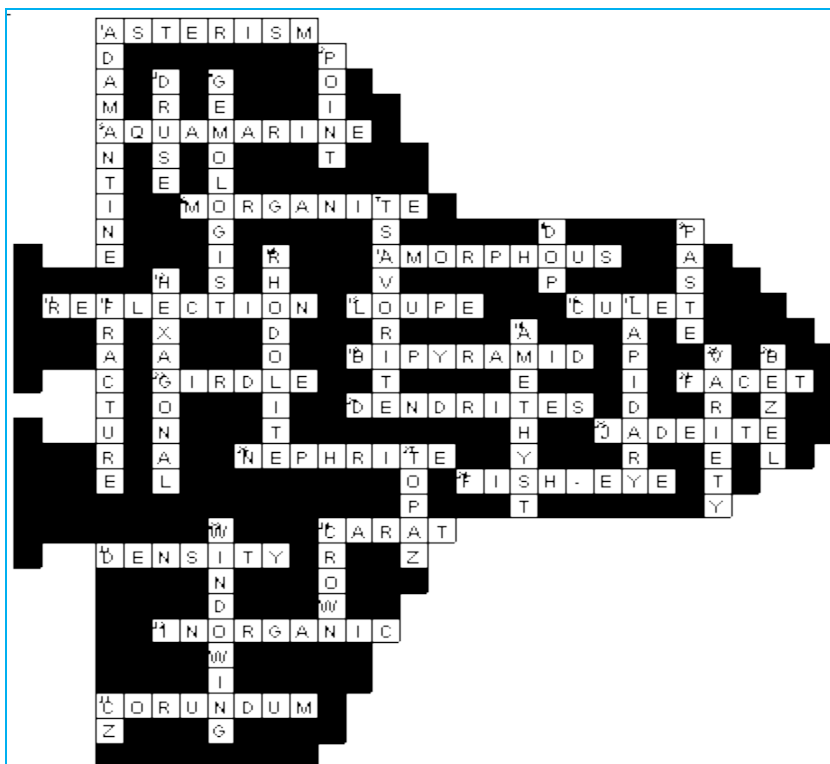
Bring tools for digging as most of the rock is recovered with sweat labor, except for easily dug needles. Tires are often an issue as obsidian is sharp and can cut tires, shoes, paws. At least one good spare *not a donut type* is advisable plus the first aid kit you already have on board, right? Don't spin your tires. And don't let pieces slide or slip in your hands.

Get extra if you possibly can. The club needs some large specimens for the 2019 silent auction *and* Kathy Milem has said in the past that the Montana folks really appreciate it when she brings obsidian to the NW Federation show. Maybe we could send a couple of buckets of obsidian with her next year to barter for some Montana agate?

Some 2017 photos
from this outing



Puzzle key



Cheryl Endicott and Peggy Bieler tending the Endicott booth at the Prineville Pow Wow, 7/14-17/18 while the husbands were off searching for thunder eggs.



Glass Buttes
7/17/2018
Peggy & LeRoy
Bieler and
Robert Stroope

This is a lengthy, but excellent article about obsidian by Jim Miller, BSc, MSc Geology, Oregon State. As our July field trip will focus on obsidian, we thought it a good time for a tutorial.

OBSIDIAN IS HOT STUFF

By Jim Miller, B.Sc., M.Sc. Geology OSU

Obsidian...even the name is exotic. Ever since I had my first rock collection as a child, I've loved obsidian. Sharp and shiny, obsidian is so different from other rocks. But until a few years ago when I made my first obsidian collecting trip to Glass Buttes, Oregon, I thought obsidian was pretty much just black glass. That amazing trip really opened my eyes. The ancient volcanic hills called Glass Buttes hold a dazzling variety of gem-quality obsidian, including: mahogany, red, flame, midnight lace, jet black, pumpkin, brown, rainbow, gold sheen, silver sheen, green, lizard skin, snowflake and more. My goal in this article is to increase your awareness of some of the more fascinating aspects of this incredible stone.

Obsidian is natural glass that was originally molten magma associated with a volcano. This volcanic glass has an almost total absence of sizable mineral crystals within the glass matrix. When I say "crystals," don't visualize those beautiful pointed prisms of quartz found in geodes. All rocks consist of mixtures of various crystalline minerals. When crystallization occurs, the atoms that comprise a mineral become arranged in regular, geometric patterns that are unique to the specific mineral. Crystal faces form only where there is enough open space in the rock mass to allow the natural geometric forms of the crystals to develop as free faces. Granite is composed entirely of intergrown crystals of quartz, feldspar, mica and other minerals. These relatively large mineral crystals (easily visible to the naked eye) give granite a rough fracture surface.



Like all glass and some other types of naturally occurring rocks, obsidian breaks with a characteristic "conchoidal" fracture. This smooth, curved type of fracture surface occurs because of the near-absence of mineral crystals in the glass. The intersections of conchoidal fracture surfaces can be sharper than a razor. This had obvious advantages for our Stone Age ancestors, who used obsidian extensively for tool making.

Obsidian consists of about 70 percent or more non-crystallized [silica](#) (silicon dioxide). It is chemically similar to granite and [rhyolite](#), which also were originally molten. Because obsidian is not comprised of mineral crystals, technically obsidian is not a true "rock." It is really a congealed liquid with minor amounts of microscopic mineral crystals and rock impurities. Obsidian is relatively soft with a typical [hardness](#) of 5 to 5.5 on the mineral hardness scale. [same as sun stones, as Garwin Carlson has explained, so they can be carefully tumbled together] In comparison, quartz (crystallized silicon dioxide) has a hardness of 7.0.

....continued....

Obsidian occurs only where geologic processes create volcanoes and where the chemical composition of the magma is rich in silica. Obsidian-bearing volcanoes are typically located in or near areas of crustal instability or mountain building. In North America, obsidian is found only in localized areas of the West, where the processes of plate tectonics have created geologic conditions favorable to volcanism and the [formation](#) of obsidian. Obsidian typically forms near the end of a volcanic cycle and is often associated with domes of volcanic rock, such as the hills of Glass Buttes, Oregon.

Why glass?

If obsidian is similar in composition to granite and rhyolite, both of which were originally molten, then why is obsidian glassy? The answer relates to the original cooling rate and water content of the magma. Granite cools very slowly miles below the surface of the earth; this slow cooling over millions of years allows for the formation of sizable mineral crystals within the slowly cooling mass of molten rock. Rhyolite typically cools more rapidly near the earth's surface and contains smaller mineral crystals than granite. When rhyolite magma approaches the earth's surface and the pressure of burial decreases, most of the water in the magma is lost as steam. The resulting silica-rich magma with little remaining water becomes very viscous (thick and pasty) obsidian magma. This magma is so viscous that sizable mineral crystals cannot grow before chilling of the magma "freezes" crystal development.

Some obsidian is erupted as lava flows at the ground surface. These surface flows are so viscous that they flow very slowly. One article I read indicated that "an ant could probably outrun an obsidian [lava](#) flow." An excellent example of a relatively recent obsidian flow can be found at Paulina Lake (part of the Newberry Volcano), approximately 30 miles southeast of Bend, Oregon. Portions of this obsidian flow are mixed with layers of [pumice](#), a glassy, bubble-rich, lightweight rock that develops when water vapor (steam) escapes rapidly from the molten glass at or near the ground surface.

Sometimes obsidian of excellent quality develops as surface lava flows. However, the best quality obsidian often forms below the ground surface around volcanic vents. Silica-rich magma squeezes into rock fractures to form layers and lenses of obsidian that are relatively free of dirt, [ash](#) and other impurities.

Like taffy!

Changes in magma composition and water content often occur during the [eruption](#) and subsurface emplacement of obsidian flows. The high [viscosity](#) of the molten obsidian prevents effective mixing of these magmas, resulting in obsidian that is "streaked" with different layers or colors. Each of these streaks or lines may represent a distinct pulse of an obsidian eruption. You can visualize the process that results in streaked obsidian if you consider two blobs of green and red taffy that are mixed together. Distinct streaks of red and green taffy result as the blobs are mixed. In the case of obsidian, the slow flow of stiff, viscous magma away from the source vent provides the mixing needed to create the layered or streaked varieties of obsidian. The "midnight lace" variety of obsidian often has incredibly contorted streaking, apparently formed as the obsidian layers were stretched and rolled with slow movement of the magma.

Snowflakes?

Obsidian is relatively unstable from a geologic perspective. It is rare to find obsidian older than about 20 million years, which is very youthful in comparison to most continental rocks that form the Earth's crust. Over a long period of time, obsidian gradually changes from glass to rock in a process known as "devitrification." In this process, the silica molecules within the glass slowly rearrange into organized crystal patterns. The "snowflakes" in snowflake obsidian are quartz crystals that have formed through devitrification of the original obsidian. The crystals that develop through devitrification cause obsidian to lose its conchoidal fracture and glassy texture.

Native Americans discovered almost all of the obsidian locations in North America. Each obsidian source area has a unique assemblage of trace elements, allowing identification of the original source locality for the obsidian used in prehistoric artifacts. Trace element analyses have shown that native peoples traded this valuable commodity many hundreds of miles from the volcanic source areas along numerous trade routes. The fact that obsidian was transported great distances attests to the mystique of this unique material.

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Editor's Corner

Are we having fun yet? I am, and hope this newsletter has something to amuse ,educate, or just entertain you. Right now I am keeping busy by making blue jean bags for the kids to collect Yadenite in and any other rocks they find. These bags are especially made for carrying rocks, no rips, no tears ,like the plastic bags. There is no charge for the bags. I will bring a marking pen to put your name on yours Anyone who wants to keep the bag safe and bring it back to the 2019 Yadenite hunt, they can show me and claim a prize. Just ask for the bag lady, that will be me.

Chris Chance, co-editor email chrischance38@msn.com

We very much need your photos and any captions you might care to add. Makes our newsletter more personal & interesting and you don't have to keep seeing just what I'm able to snap! It's great to have faces to attach to names, too. Send your photos, please!!

Linda Stroope, co-editor email stroopemail@gmail.com

Some upcoming shows:

Oregon Geo Fest Broadway Center, Eugene
7/21-22 Website: <http://oregongeofest.com>

Eureka Whsle/Retail show, Redwood Acres Fairgrounds
7/20-22 gemfaire.com

Anderson, CA Whsle/Retail show, Shasta District Fair
& Events Center on Briggs St, 7/27-29 gemfaire.com

North Bend, OR 56th Gem & Mineral Show Far West Lapidary
Club, Aug 3-5 at the N Bend Community Center on Broadway

Ashland Rocks! Gem & Mineral Show, Wesley Hall 175 N Main,
Corner of Laurel & Main behind the Methodist Church
Aug 25-26 scottsrocks.com for more info

Members, if you attend another club's show, be sure to take note of things that club might be doing that we could consider adopting, ourselves. Report back at a meeting or email Chris or Linda and we can bring it up at the next meeting. Our show is fabulous but there's always room for improvement.



philipmartin.info