

2016 MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE

Past due March 31, 2016



Membership Dues Jan. to Dec. 2016: Adult \$15:00, \$5.00 per additional adult at same address, Junior \$5.00, \$5.00 per member with adult at same address, Family Dues \$20.00 (4+) at same address. Send Dues to CLGMS, PO BOX 891533, Houston, TX, 77289

FEBRUARY BIRTHSTONE



Amethyst, the gemstone believed by ancient Greeks and Romans to ward off the intoxicating powers of Bacchus, also is said to keep the wearer clear-headed and quick-witted. Throughout history, the gemstone has been associated with many myths, legends, religions, and numerous cultures. English regalia were even decorated with amethysts during the Middle Ages to symbolize royalty. It has been associated with many myths, legends, religions, and numerous cultures. Amethyst is purple quartz, a beautiful blend of violet and red that can be found in every corner of the earth. Historically, the finest amethysts were found in Russia and were featured in much royal European jewelry. Today, while Brazil is the primary source of this gemstone, fine material can be found elsewhere, especially in Zambia.

See more at: <http://www.americangemsociety.org>

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 18, MONTHLY MEETING

Please note: due to a technical difficulty minutes written at the January meeting were lost and have been rewritten from memory. Please provide corrections and additions at the February meeting

The January club meeting was held on the 18th at the Clear Lake Park community building.

The meeting primarily covered show preparations:

Show:

- We are nearly sold out of dealer space!
- Raul attended the Houston club meeting and was given contact info for the owner of the fluorescent display we are hoping to borrow for our show.
- The next meeting will have a signup sheet for show volunteers. All members are requested to volunteer to help run the show. Anyone who volunteers may enter the show without paying admission.
- Post card design and mailing list needs to be at the printer the first week of February. Trina has reworked estimates for this and suggests going with a local printer. It will cost about \$200 more to make color postcards. We decided to go with color post cards.
- We have lined up getting two digital ad boards to advertise our show for the two weeks prior to the show.
- Members spent time preparing items for the show including gluing rocks on the bolo backs and folding/cutting the pamphlet with information on our club and membership application.
- Sara will check with Kim to see if she has ordered supplies for the kids necklaces.

Community benefits

- Charlie has selected three schools to donate money to so that they can expand their geology resources. He brought the letter that he wrote up and plans to send them out after this meeting. He will ask for a representative from each school to come to our March meeting to accept the donation.

Respectfully submitted

Trina Willoughby, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 1, 2015, BOARD MEETING

The February board meeting was held on the 1st.

This meeting primarily covered show topics.

Show items

1. We have not heard back about security or the ATM yet.
2. We also have not been able to get in contact with the gentleman that has the Houston fluorescent display.
3. We need to reserve the U-haul. Raul will coordinate this. Raul will drive for the event.
4. Printing
 - a. Postcards – need to get this to Bay Area Printing this week. Sara is almost done with the design.
 - b. Programs with maps will be printed the week of the show. Sara will have this design
5. The College of the Mainland has not been contacted yet.
6. Sandy got the new badge holders in is working on name tags
7. Sandy has gone through all the signs at the locker and divided them into ones that we need for 2016 and others. We will need 9 signs made for this year.
8. All known scout leaders and contacts have been given information on the show.
9. We are on some of the online calendars. Need to get on more.
10. We need someone to be responsible to be at the convention center between 5-8 between when Sara has to leave and when security shows up. Both John and Raul think they are available for this.
11. We have 43 dealers. We are sold out.
12. We need to find out how many then call exhibits are needed for club members and then call George Wolf to let him know how many spaces are open.
13. Table covers and masking tape are needed for the show.

For next year – get in the rock and gem magazine – have to submit at least 3 months early.

March presentation – school presentation and show and tell.

Respectfully submitted

Trina Willoughby, Secretary

MCFADDEN BEACH FIELD TRIP

Saturday, February 20, 2016

Meet at the beach side entrance to Sea Rim State Park at 9:00 a.m. Low tide at 12:00 Noon. The park is located 20 miles south of Port Arthur on State Highway 87. State Highway 87 is closed between Sea Rim and High Island. The park is 10 miles west of Sabine Pass.

What to find: Fossil teeth, fossil bones, clovis points, shells

What to bring: Weather appropriate clothing (may be cold), hat, sunscreen if necessary, tools to dig with, gallon baggies, buckets or other type containers to collect specimens, lunch, water.

Four-wheel drive vehicle is NOT required. Questions and RSVP: Annabel Brownfield, 281-486-1866, annabel.brownfield@gmail.com.

CLOVIS POINTS

Clovis points are the characteristically-fluted projectile points associated with the North American Clovis culture. They date to the Paleoindian period around 13,500 years ago. Clovis fluted points are named after the city of Clovis, New Mexico, where examples were first found in 1929.^[1]



A typical Clovis point is a medium to large lanceolate point. Sides are parallel to convex, and exhibit careful pressure flaking along the blade edge. The broadest area is near the midsection or toward the base. The base is distinctly concave with a characteristic flute or channel flake removed from one or, more commonly, both surfaces of the blade. The

lower edges of the blade and base are ground to dull edges for hafting. Clovis points also tend to be thicker than the typically thin later-stage Folsom points. with length ranging from 4–20 centimetres (1.6–7.9 in) and width from 2.5–5 centimetres (0.98–1.97 in). Whether the points were knife blades or spear points is an open question.

Clovis points were first discovered in the city of Clovis, New Mexico, and have since been found over most of North America^[3] and as far south as Venezuela. Significant Clovis finds include the Anzick site in Montana; the Blackwater Draw type site in New Mexico; the Colby site in Wyoming; the Gault site in Texas; the Simon site in Idaho; the East Wenatchee Clovis Site in Washington; and the Fenn cache, which came to light in private hands in 1989 and whose place of discovery is unknown. Clovis points have been found northwest of Dallas, Texas.^[4]

In May of 2008 a major Clovis cache, now called the Mahaffey Cache, was found in Boulder, Colorado, with 83 Clovis stone tools. The tools were found to have traces of horse and cameloid protein. They were dated to 13,000 to 13,500 YBP, a date confirmed by sediment layers in which the tools were found and the types of protein residues found on the artifacts.^[5]

A fluted obsidian point from a site near Rancho San Joaquin, Baja California Sur was found in a private collection in 1993.^[6] The point was surface collected several years earlier from an alluvial terrace approximately 14 km. to the south of San Ignacio.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clovis_point

BENCH TIPS BY BRAD SMITH

SHARP KNIVES FOR CUTTING MOLDS



Cutting molds is easier and more precise with a sharp blade. A new Xacto blade is sufficient for cutting RTV molds but is usually not sharp enough for vulcanized rubber. For that it's best to use scalpel blades available from most jewelry supply companies.

The #11 blade is triangle shaped, and the #12 is hawksbill shaped. I find the hawksbill is particularly nice for cutting the registration keys of the mold.

USE YOUR THUMB



When using multiple bits in a Foredom, we often have to deal with several different shaft sizes - the usual 3/32 inch burs, the larger 1/8 inch shafts sizes and of course the many different sizes of drills. For some reason I really dislike having to turn the key multiple times to open or close the jaws of the handpiece chuck.

So I have two ways to speed up that task. For opening up the jaws, I just remember "four", the number of turns I have to make to open the

chuck just enough from the 3/32 bur shaft size to the larger 1/8 bur shaft size.

For closing the jaws around a smaller shaft, there's a neat trick. Hold the new bit in the center of the open jaws of the chuck, put your thumb lightly onto the outer toothed collar of the chuck, and gently start up the Foredom. As the chuck turns, it will naturally tighten the jaws around the bur shaft or the drill bit. Then all you have to do is a final tightening with the key.

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By the way, we editors do a lot of writing and often never realize how many people are reading and appreciating the effort. Today I was surprised by some feedback.

Way back in 2007, I wrote an article for the inaugural issue of Interweave's Jewelry Artist magazine about broom casting. Last year, a portion of it was reprinted in the company's huge Jewelry Making Daily blog. That was definitely neat, but yesterday I was blown away by their announcement.

My post was named the most popular one of 2015, eight years after the original. Who would have guessed that so many people get a kick out of pouring molten silver into a floor broom. My book on the entire process is available on Amazon at <http://amzn.to/1Z6hYws>

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"Bench Tips for Jewelry Making" and "Broom Casting for Creative Jewelry" are available on Amazon.

HEMATITE

The word hematite is derived from '*haimatites*' which is the Greek word for blood red. The name is believed to be because hematite that has been crushed into powder is a reddish brown color. Hematite is a very common mineral and can be easily found almost anywhere in the Earth's crust. It is found in sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks, although hematite is normally found in iron ore. Hematite is only mined at a few locations because it is so expensive to mine. Most of the hematite today comes from England, China, Australia, Brazil (the rainbow variety), India, Russia, the Ukraine, Mexico, South Africa, Canada, Venezuela, and in the United States. Most of the hematite mined in the US comes from mines in Michigan and Minnesota. Rainbow hematite is a name given to foliated specular hematite that only comes from a mine near Belo Horizonte in Brazil. Hematite is the state mineral of Alabama.

Hematite is a moderately hard mineral, 5 to 6.5 on the Moh's Hardness Scale, but it tends to be very brittle. Hematite will scratch glass and can be scratched with the blade of a knife. Checking the streak of hematite can produce varied results. Some hematite will produce a brilliant red streak, while another piece will leave a reddish brown streak. You need to be careful when streak testing hematite that has a metallic luster. Metallic hematite is often more brittle and will leave a trail of fragments. The loose particles will need to be brushed off the streak plate to see the color of the streak. Hematite can have a metallic, submetallic, or earthy luster. Metallic or submetallic hematite usually is black to silver in color while earthy hematite colors tend towards red or reddish brown. Hematite is always opaque and does not fluoresce. Hematite may be found in many different forms including botryoidal, crystalline, fibrous, massive, micaceous, and oolitic. Hematite is non-magnetic and should show no reaction to a magnet, however, some specimens of hematite do have enough magnetite to allow them to be attracted to a magnet. This has led to some people incorrectly believing that a piece of hematite is really magnetite or magnetic pyrrhotite. Pure hematite is about 70 percent iron and 30 percent oxygen, but pure hematite is seldom found.



Red Hematite



Hematite Pebbles

Specular hematite, which is sometimes called "micaceous hematite", looks metallic while seeming to be a rock made up of shiny mica flakes. The flakes are really hematite. Testing the hardness of specular hematite isn't easy because it has a tendency to crumble. Hematite is used in scientific and medical equipment as a radiation shielding. It is also used as the ballast in ships. Hematite is used as a pigment for red and pink paints. Hematite is used to produce cabochons, beads, small sculptures, tumbled stones, and other items for jewelry and other forms of ornamentation. The bright silver color of hematite and its "weighty feel" make it a very popular tumbled stone. Hematite is sometimes ground into powder that is mixed with water to make a liquid with high specific gravity. This liquid is used in the processing of coal and other mineral material. Crushed coal has a very low specific gravity. When it is placed in heavy water, the coal floats and impurities such as pyrite sink. Hematite is used to make the polishing compounds known as "red rouge" and "jeweler's rouge." Red rouge is a hematite powder used to polish brass and other soft metals. It can be added to mashed corn cobs or crushed walnut shells for tumble-polishing brass shell casings. Jeweler's rouge is a paste that is used to polish gold and silver jewelry. Sometimes you will find stones called "magnetic hematite" or "iridescent hematite" for sale. These are normally not hematite. They are actually man-made materials that don't even have the same chemical composition as hematite. Hematite has even been found on other worlds. The Mars Exploration Rover, 'Opportunity,' discovered that the soil where it landed contained lots of little balls that were nicknamed "blueberries." Further analysis with the Thermal Emission Spectrometer (TES) aboard, showed them to be iron oxide, mostly in the form of hematite. It is the iron in the Martian rocks and soil that make Mars appear red from Earth.

Hematite in History

Over 164,000 years ago in Africa, Stone Age man used hematite to draw on cave walls.



Nodular Hematite



Hematite Ore

Hematite was one of the first pigment minerals to be used by man. At least 40,000 years ago, people found hematite, crushed it into a fine powder and used it to make paints. “Red ochre” was an important pigment used in cave paintings and paint pigment. Color variations are a result of the type of hematite used and the impurities, such as clay and other iron oxides that are mixed in it. During the Renaissance, when many painters began using oils and canvas, hematite was one of the most important pigments. Its color was opaque and permanent and it could be mixed with a white pigment to produce a variety of pink colors that were used to paint flesh.

In ancient times it was believed that large deposits of hematite formed on battlegrounds where soldiers were injured and lost blood from their battles. Native American warriors used powdered hematite to make their warriors invincible. The Ancient Egyptians used hematite to control bleeding. Objects made of hematite have been found in ancient Egyptian tombs.

Hematite has often been made into tumbled stones or cut into cabochons and beads. These are popular as inexpensive jewelry items.

Mystical Properties of Hematite

Hematite is believed to be a healing and grounding stone. It is used to strengthen the body and is thought to reduce stress and enhance one's personal magnetism. It is carried to increase optimism and courage. Hematite is reported to be helpful in transforming negativity. Some people believe that carrying hematite will help relieve certain medical

problems by drawing the illness from the body. It is also said to rid you of compulsions, addictions, stress, and hysteria. Hematite will boost your courage. It causes negative energies to dissipate and will protect your aura. Hematite will help to build your self-esteem, strengthen your willpower, and improve your memory.

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RAREST MINERAL



According to many, including the Guinness Book of World Record, **Painite** is the world's rarest mineral. For decades, only two crystals were known to exist. The mineral is made up of aluminum, calcium, boron, zirconium and oxygen.

<http://www.miningglobal.com/top10/1393/PHOTOS-Top-10-Rarest-Gems-Found-on-Earth>

WACO PIT FIELD TRIP

We are planning a field trip to Waco Pit near Waco, TX, in the spring. We are hoping to find a nearby location for camping.

This is Del Rio Formation, Cretaceous Epoch. You can find some shark teeth, small echinoids, micro ammonites, occasional starfish, nautilus hoods, fish bones, and miscellaneous other invertebrates.

What to bring? Sack Lunch, water, extra shoes, socks, rubber boots (sometimes the pit gets very muddy), plastic bags for collection of specimens.

More details will follow.

SCFMS and MEMBER CLUB GEM SHOWS			
	Feb 20-21, 2016 GEORGETOWN, TX Williamson County Gem and Mineral Society Community Center- San Gabriel Park; 445 East Morrow Street	February 27-28, 2016 Pasadena, TX Clear Lake Gem & Mineral Society Pasadena Convention Center 7902 Fairmont Parkway	February 19-21, 2016 Plainview, TX Hi-Plains G&MS Ollie Liner Center
March 5-6, 2016 Big Spring, TX Big Spring Prospectors Club Howard Co. Fair Barn	March 5-6, 2016 Robstown, TX Gulf Coast G&MS Regional Fairgrounds	March 12-13, 2016 Live Oak, TX (San Antonio) Southwest G&MS Live Oak Civic Center 8101 Pat Booker RD	Mar 10 – 13, Deming, NM, Deming G&MS, SWNM Fairgrounds,thedgms @ gmail.com, www.thedgms.com
Mar 18 – 20, Albuquerque, NM, Alb. G&MC, Expo NM State Fairgrounds, paulhlava@q.com, www.agmc.info	Apr 1 – 2, Ada, OK, Ada GM&FC, Pontotoc Cnty Agri-Plex, okieed42@windstream.n et,	April 09-12, 2016 Abilene, TX Central Texas G&MS Abilene Civic Center North 6th & Pine	April 15-17, 2016 Alpine, TX Chihuahua G&MS Alpine Civic Center
Apr 30 – May 1, Waco, TX, Waco G&MC, Extraco Event Center, www.wacogemandmineral. org	May 7 – 8, Lubbock, TX, Lubbock G&MS and the SCFMS Show and Convention, http://www.lubbockgemandmineral.org/57th-annual-show	May 21-22, 2016 DeRidder, LA DeRidder G&MS Beaugard Parish Fairgrounds 506 West Drive	May 28-29, 2016 Fort Worth, TX Fort Worth G&MS Will Rogers Mem. Center
Aug 13-14 2016 Baton Rouge, LA Baton Rouge GMS Marriot Hotel	August 20-21, 2016 Bossier City, LA Ark-La-Tex G&MS Bossier City Civic Center	August 27-28, 2016 Gem & Mineral Show Jasper, TX Pine Country G&MS Events Center	September 17-18, 2016 Dallas, TX Dallas G&MS Restiol Expo Cen. Mesquite, TX
October 8-9, 2016 Temple, TX Tri-City G&MS Mayborn Civic Cen.	Fort Worth, TX Cowtown Gem, Min. & Glass Society	October 29-30, 2016 Glen Rose, TX Paleo. Soc. Of Austin Somervell Expo Center Hwy 67	November 5-6, 2016 Amarillo, TX Golden Spread G&MS Amarillo Civic Center Exhibition Hall
November 11-13, 2016 Humble, TX Houston G&MS Humble Civic Center 8233 Will Clayton Pkwy	SCFMS November 10-12, 2017 Humble, TX Houston G&MS Humble Civic Center 8233 Will Clayton Pkwy		

STONEY STATEMENTS
 Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society, Inc
 PO BOX 891533
 Houston, Texas 77289

(Postage)

Meeting 3rd Monday of the Month
 7:30 P.M.
 Clear Lake Park Building
 5001 NASA Parkway, Seabrook, Texas



Member of:

Next Annual Show
 February 27-28, 2016
 Pasadena Convention Center

CLGMS is on the Web:
<http://www.clgms.org>



American Federation of Mineral Societies

South Central Federation of Mineral Societies

Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society, Inc

MEMBER: American Federation of Mineralogical Societies and South Central Federation of Mineral Societies

PURPOSE: To promote education and popular interest in the various earth sciences; in particular in those hobbies dealing with the art of lapidaries and the earth sciences of minerals, fossils and their associated fields.

2015 OFFICERS:	President	Raul Montelongo
	Vice President	David Tjiok
	Secretary	Trina Willoughby
	Treasurer	Mike Flannigan
	Program Director	vacant
	Board of Directors:	Shannon Oliver Sara Chelette
		Bob Brock Jim Edwards
		Sandra Christiansen vacant
	Newsletter Editor	Annabel Brownfield

Annual Show 2016	Sara Chelette	Library.....	Vacant
Constitution & Bylaws.....	Sara Chelette	Membership.....	Victoria Faulkner
Community Benefits.....	Vacant	WWW System Admin..	Mike Flannigan
Historian.....	David Tjiok	Refreshments.....	David Tjiok
Publicity.....	Eddie Dove	Education/Field Trips.....	Annabel Brownfield

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