



A monthly publication of the Clear Lake Gem & Mineral Society

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NEXT MEETING: July 17, 2017
TIME: 7:30 p.m.
LOCATION: Clear Lake Park Building
 5001 Nasa Parkway
 Seabrook, Texas

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MINUTES OF THE JUNE 19, 2017 MONTHLY MEETING



Meeting was called to order at 7:37pm by David Tjiok, our Vice President. David started the meeting by introducing guests and new members.

Our guest speaker was a no-show, so we continued with the business part of our meeting. Jerry Newberry, our treasurer, awarded a scholarship to Frank Okonwo. Pictures were taken and Frank told us a little about himself. Hopefully the other two recipients will be at the July general meeting to accept their scholarships.

Jerry then gave a treasurers report.

Victoria Faulkner showed us some logo items she would like the club to think about purchasing. Prices and ordering will be discussed at the next board meeting.

Vince Barrows brought up options for future field trips. We would like for club members to make suggestions too.

Charlie Timme will be teaching a class at his home on making dichroic glass pendants on Sat. Oct. 14. The limit will be 9 students. By the end of the meeting 5 had already signed up. Charlie will follow up with how to wire wrap the pendants.

Vince gave us a rundown on the next speakers we will be having. July will be on underwater archeology.

Raul took over the meeting and we took a short break and had door prize drawings.

We then held a show and share. John Caldyne stepped up and gave a talk on cutting and polishing rocks. He showed us some beautiful raw rock. Vince showed his fossils and sea urchins from a recent hunt. Pierce McGown (one of our visitors) showed us his septarian nodule that had been shaped into a ball. And Eli (new member) shared some rocks he hoped to get identified. Show and Tell was really fun for everyone! Well done!

Meeting adjourned at 8:56pm.

Respectfully submitted by Pam Dudley, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE JULY 3, 2017, BOARD MEETING



Building was locked so we had to meet outside. Meeting began at 7:38pm. Raul let us know that the other two scholarship recipients will be at the July meeting to receive them. David may not be at the meeting so we nominated Trina to take the pictures.

Our program has been confirmed. It will be Underwater Archeology.

Field trips were discussed again. Possibly a day trip to Caddo Mounds. Vince is going to contact Annabel to get advice on field trips.

Raul asked if anyone wanted to take over doing the newsletter. No takers, but he will ask at the general meeting. We truly appreciate the wonderful job Annabel does for us and we hope she will continue. Annabel, we think you should enter the newsletter awards competition if you would like to. Our newsletter is top notch!

Victoria presented the logo samples to the board along with prices. It was decided to order 500 bags, 1500 pens, 250 cups, and 250 stress rocks. These items will be used at the show, for new membership, thank you for speakers, etc.

Vince asked about milestone points for our upcoming show. Discussion went on for awhile about that. As a club, we are thinking NASA related things may be our crowd draw. Vince will check NASA's website to see what's available. Sara has volunteered to continue doing our graphics.

Having a mini-show has been put on hold till next year. Venues fill up fast, so we will try to work out something for next year. Suggestions are welcome.

Last but not least, we had a board member retire. We need some new volunteers.

Meeting adjourned at 8:43pm.

Respectfully submitted by Pam Dudley, Secretary

MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Maritime archaeology (also known as **marine archaeology**) is a discipline within archaeology as a whole that specifically studies human interaction with the sea, lakes and rivers through the study of associated physical remains, be they vessels, shore side facilities, port-related structures, cargoes, human remains and submerged landscapes. A specialty within maritime archaeology is nautical archaeology, which studies vessel construction and use. As with archaeology as a whole, maritime archaeology can be practiced within the historical, industrial, or prehistoric periods. An associated discipline, and again one that lies within archaeology itself, is underwater archaeology, which studies the past through any submerged remains be they of maritime interest or not. An example from the prehistoric era would be the remains of submerged settlements or deposits now lying under water despite having been dry land when sea levels were lower. The study of submerged aircraft lost in lakes, rivers or in the sea is an example from the historical, industrial or modern era. Many specialist sub-disciplines within the broader maritime and underwater archaeological categories have emerged in recent years.

Maritime archaeological sites often result from shipwrecks or sometimes seismic catastrophes, and thus represent a moment in time rather than a slow deposition of material accumulated over a period of years, as is the case with port-related structures (such as piers, wharves and jetties) where objects are lost or thrown off structures over extended periods of time. This fact has led to shipwrecks often being described in the media and in popular accounts as 'time capsules'.

Archaeological material in the sea or in other underwater environments is typically subject to different factors than artifacts on land. However, as with terrestrial archaeology what survives to be investigated by modern archaeologists can often be a tiny fraction of the material originally deposited. A feature of maritime archaeology is that despite all the material that is lost, there are occasional rare examples of substantial survival, from which a great deal can be learned, due to the difficulties often experienced in accessing the sites.

There are those in the archaeology community who see maritime archaeology as a separate discipline with its own concerns (such as shipwrecks) and requiring the specialized skills of the underwater archaeologist. Others value an integrated approach, stressing that nautical activity has economic and social links to communities on land and that archaeology is archaeology no matter where the study is conducted. All that is required is the mastering of skills specific to the environment in which the work occurs.

Submerged sites

Pre-historic landscapes

Maritime archaeology studies prehistorical objects and sites that are, because of changes in climate and geology, now underwater.

Bodies of water, fresh and saline, have been important sources of food for people for as long as we have existed. It should be no surprise that ancient villages were located at the water's edge. Since the last ice age sea level has risen as much as 400 feet (~120 meters).

Therefore, a great deal of the record of human activity throughout the Ice Age is now to be found under water.

The flooding of the area now known as the Black Sea (when a land bridge, where the Bosphorus is now, collapsed under the pressure of rising water in the Mediterranean Sea) submerged a great deal of human activity that had been gathered round what had been an enormous, fresh-water lake.

Significant cave art sites off the coast of western Europe such as the Grotto Cosquer can be reached only by diving, because the cave entrances are underwater, though the upper portions of the caves themselves are not flooded.

Historic sites

Throughout history, seismic events have at times caused submergence of human settlements. The remains of such catastrophes exist all over the world, and sites such as Alexandria and Port Royal now form important archaeological sites. As with shipwrecks, archaeological research can follow multiple themes, including evidence of the final catastrophe, the structures and landscape before the catastrophe and the culture and economy of which it formed a part. Unlike the wrecking of a ship, the destruction of a town by a seismic event can take place over many years and there may be evidence for several phases of damage, sometimes with rebuilding in between.

Coastal and foreshore

Not all maritime sites are underwater. There are many structures at the margin of land and water that provide evidence of the human societies of the past. Some are deliberately created for access - such as bridges and walkways. Other structures remain from exploitation of resources, such as dams and fish traps. Nautical remains include early harbours and places where ships were built or repaired. At the end of their life, ships were often beached. Valuable or easily accessed timber has often been salvaged leaving just a few frames and bottom planking.

Archaeological sites can also be found on the foreshore today that would have been on dry land when they were constructed. An example of such a site is Seahenge, a Bronze Age timber circle.

Ships and shipwrecks



Wreck of Russian submarine *Akula* was found in 2014 near Hiiumaa, Estonia.

Main article: Archaeology of shipwrecks

The archaeology of shipwrecks can be divided into a three-tier hierarchy, of which the first tier considers the wrecking process itself: how does a ship break up, how does a ship sink to the bottom, and how do the remains of the ship, cargo and the surrounding environment evolve over time? The second tier studies the ship as a machine, both in itself and in a military or economic system. The third tier consists of the archaeology of maritime cultures, in which nautical technology, naval warfare, trade and shipboard societies are studied. Some consider this to be the most important tier. Ships and boats are not

necessarily wrecked: some are deliberately abandoned, scuttled or beached. Many such abandoned vessels have been extensively salvaged.



The bow of *Vasa*, a Swedish warship that foundered and sank on its maiden voyage in 1628. It was salvaged in 1961 and is now on permanent display at the Vasa Museum in Stockholm.

[BENCH TIPS BY BRAD SMITH](#)

FANCY RIVET HEADS



For a nice looking rivet head, use brass escutcheon pins. You'll have perfectly rounded heads that are all the same size and shape. The pins are a little hard to find, so try the best hardware stores first. Be sure to get solid brass pins, not brass plated steel. If unsure, test them with a magnet.

The pins are readily available online. Lee Valley Tools has them in 14 - 18 gauge and lengths from

1/4 inch to 1 inch. Go to <http://www.LeeValley.com> and do an item search on "brass escutcheon pin"

For best results, select a drill that gives you a hole with a close fit to the rivet. Trim the rivet to a leave a little less than one diameter sticking out the back side. Place the head on a scrap of hard plastic on the anvil so as to not flatten the head. I prefer a ball peen hammer (with a small 3/8 inch ball) for setting the rivet.

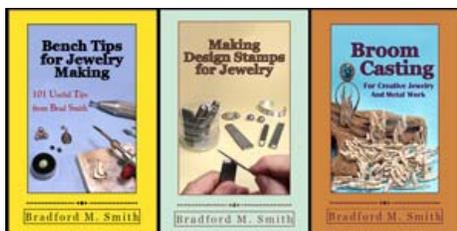
EASIER PRONG SETTING

When setting stones in a prong mount, the tool is less likely to slip off the prong if you grind a groove into its face or rough up the face a bit with sandpaper. Some folks prefer a prong pusher for doing this, and others like a set of pliers.

The easiest way to create a slot on the pusher is with a file, and the easiest way to create a slot on one jaw of your pliers is with a cutoff wheel. Then rough polish the slot with a medium grit, knife-edge silicone wheel.

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Brecciated Jasper History



The word "jasper" is derived from the Greek word *iaspi* meaning "spotted stone," related to the Hebrew *jashpeh* and the ancient Assyrian word *ashpu*. Jaspers were worn by Egyptian priests in amulets covered with inscriptions from their Book of the Dead and wrapped up with mummies for protection in the afterlife. The Minoans of Crete carved seals for the palace of Knossos of jasper.

Jasper was the 12th stone in the breastplate

of the Hebrew High Priest, and is said to be the foundation stone of New Jerusalem.

Some Native American tribes used jasper to dowse for water and to call rain.

"Brecciated" comes from "breccia"--a geology term used to identify rock composed of broken fragments cemented together into a fine-grained matrix. Brecciated jasper is made when the earth melds sharp-angled fragments of stone together, just like a hearty stew includes carrots, potatoes, onions and other chunks in a lentils base.

Brecciated Jasper Metaphysical Properties

Jasper was popular in the ancient world for its medicinal and spiritual values, and has been used for centuries by cultures around the world for its unique properties. Legend has it that jasper would drive away evil spirits and protect against snake and spider bites. In the fourth century, jasper was called "the great rain bringer." Medicinal values attributed to jasper include an ability to strengthen the stomach and provide cures to gynecological issues.

Brecciated jasper is also thought to provide mental clarity and focus to its wearer. The uplifting stone may help to increase organization and decrease stress. Jaspers in general have been viewed as symbolizing the variety that is the Earth, and all the balance and grounding that implies.

Brecciated Jasper Geological Properties

Jasper is a variety of quartz that may contain up to 20 percent foreign materials or inclusions, including organic material and mineral oxides, which determine the color, pattern and appearance of the stone. Uniformly colored jasper is uncommon but not unheard of; usually jasper is multicolored, spotted or banded. This stone is opaque, even in thin slices, and takes a high polish. Different types of jasper display different lusters. Like agate, the wide selection of jaspers include a range of trade names and classifications that are used by jewelry makers and collectors.

Brecciated jasper contains hematite, an iron compound, which gives it both its red tones and the dark bands. It is primarily deep red--veined or patterned with brown, black and beige--and sometimes has clear crystal inclusions.

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 24-25, 2018
 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.

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	Board of Directors:	Shannon Oliver	Jim Edwards
		Mary Wells	John Caldyne
	Newsletter Editor	Annabel Brownfield	

Annual Show 2018	Vince Barrows	Library.....	Vacant
Constitution & Bylaws.....	Sara Chelette	Membership.....	Victoria Faulkner
Community Benefits.....	Vacant	WWW System Admin.....	Mike Flannigan
Historian.....	David Tjiok	Refreshments.....	Doug Dann
Publicity.....	Eddie Dove	Education/Field Trips.....	Annabel Brownfield

Membership Dues Jan. to Dec. 2017: 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

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