



Club Notes



General Meeting: Dec. 9th 2017

This is the Christmas Party so the following is the list for bringing food for the party which starts at 1:00 PM. Doors open at 12:00. Those with the last name that starts with A-F bring a salad, those with the last name that begins with G-M bring a dessert and those with the last name beginning with N-Z bring a hot dish.

Next Board Meeting The meeting will be Dec. 12th, 2017 at 7pm at the shop downstairs.

Next Show w Meeting:

The next show meeting will be Tuesday December 7th at the shop at 7:30 PM



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MGSCV Petrograph December 2017
Monthly Bulletin of the Mineral and Gem Society of Castro Valley, inc.

This publication is the bulletin of the Mineral and Gem Society of Castro Valley, Inc., a member of the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies, Inc., the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies and the North Bay Field Trip Association.

Bulletin Submission Policy

Submission deadline is the second Friday following the General Meeting (normally the second Wednesday of the month.) Anonymous contributions will not be considered for publication in the Petrograph; however, if requested at the time of submission, the contributor's name can be withheld. Members are encouraged to submit articles that may be of interest to the general membership. The bulletin editor reserves the right to edit any submitted articles or omit any submission from publication. Source must be cited for material quoted from other authors. Permission to reprint Petrograph articles is hereby granted provided properly cited.

2015 MGSCV Officers

Elected

President - Bonnie Andrade	President@mgscv.org	
Vice President - Neil Delfino	VP@mgscv.org	
Secretary - Betty Milam	Secretary@mgscv.org	(510) 589-8858
Treasurer - Sheryl Cooper	Treasurer@mgscv.org	
1 st Year Director - Michelle Bennette	Director1@mgscv.org	
2 nd Year Director - Jodi Minshall	Director2@mgscv.org	
3 rd Year Director - Norm Hodgson	Director3@mgscv.org	
Federation Director - Mike McBride	Federation@mgscv.org	
Shop Manager Neil Delfino	ShopManager@mgscv.org	
2014 Show Chairman - Cathy Miller	ShowChair@mgscv.org	
Membership - Tony Cooper	membership@mgscv.org	510-589-5292
Editor -Diana Cohoon	Editor@mgscv.org	925-3483000
Past President -	pastpresident@mgscv.org	

Appointed

Scholarship Chair - Mary Howell
Librarian - Mark Montgomery
Historian - Norm Hodgson

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Purchasing Agent - Beth Farmer

Education Coordinator - Shirley
Buschke

Field Trip Coordinator-Mike Cox

Mikecox.34ford@gmail.com

Parliamentarian -

Reception/Host - Jim Ewing

Sunshine Reporter - All members

Door Prizes - Bonnie Andrade

Web Master - Tony Cooper

webmaster@MGSCV.org



Publication Staff



✧Contributors: **Shirley Buschke, Betty Milam, Sheryl Cooper,**

BOARD MEETING

Nov. 14th 2017

By: **Sheryl Cooper**

BOARD MEETING

The Board Meeting minutes are unavailable at this time, and will be published in January's issue.

GENERAL MEETING - Nov.21st, 2017
Submitted by **Betty Milam**

The general meeting was called to order at 7:40 PM.

Drawing: **Sheryl** reported that we have a new member from L.A. area. We now have 135 members. Every members' name is in the bucket. The drawing this evening is for \$125.00 so next month the drawing will be for \$130.00.

Petrograph: **Neil Delfino** moved to approve October's Petrograph, Motion seconded and approved unanimously.

Program: Dennis Frieberg: Neil

introduced **Dennis**, a dealer at our show, who will speak about Jade and methods of treating the stones. **Dennis** is a member of the contra Costa Mineralogical society (CCMS), and the Bay Area Mineralogists which meets in Menlo Park.

Jade is cherished by many but it confuses many others. Jade has been known by humans for 7,000 years. It's known for it's beauty, it's rarity, and it's durability. Durability is a trait meaning it's soft enough to carve, but is tough. Hardness is how well a gemstone resists scratches and abrasions.

. It comes from Myanmar. Jade is a Metamorphic mineral.

Gemstones of the world is a very useful minerlogical book.

As **Dennis** was showing various Jades on screen, the lights went out, and the cell phones lit up and the meeting continued as planned.

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Show: The next show meeting will be held the first Tuesday of December or on the 5th at the shop at 7:00 PM.

Nominations for 2018 Officers: **Bonnie Andrade** President, Vice President and shop Manager will be **Neil Delfino**, Treasurer **Sheryl Cooper**, Secretary **Betty Milam**, Federation Representative **Mike Mc Bride**, Show Chairman **Cathy Miller** Palimentarian **Mark Montgomery**, Member Chair **Sheryl Cooper**. Editor of the Petrograph **Diana Cohoon**. The next board meeting will be on December 12th. The General Meeting will be on December 9th at 1:00 PM which is our Christmas party held at the church on Montgomery St. where our general meeting is usually held, Doors open at noon and it is a pot luck and the assignments for bringing dishes is in the club notes at the beginning of this Petrograph.

The meeting adjourned at 8:15 PM.



ROCK RUMBLES

By Shirley Buschke

ROCK RUMBLES Dec. 2017

Your silver chain is tarnished. What to do? Maybe it isn't tarnish. Instead the chain has picked up oils on your neck and then dust in the air has found a home, giving the illusion of tarnish. Try scrubbing with soap and a tooth brush. Be sure you

protect the catch or you may detach it and then you do have trouble. You may still need silver polish. Tarnex, a silver polish, works fine but use with discretion. It eats silver.

Enjoyed the Concord show. **Sub Nashimoto** was looking for a finding for some of his jade. Noted that jewelry, just as food, has taken a jump in price. **Naomi Morgan** had two display cases filled with her intarsia birds. That woman is truly an artist. Her daughter was working with kids doing rock painting. Even a couple adults were joining in. Something different were large slabs, with painting on both sides. Most were Thanksgiving on one side and Christmas on the other. Great decoration for the holidays.

A very informational program on jade at our meeting. The differences between Jadite and Nephrite are difficult to discern. There are no easy tests. You need sophisticated equipment to be sure of identification. And then the lights went out at the meeting. The rest of the evening was spent by candle light, must have been a hundred votive lights and cell phone lights. It seems there had been an accident, and the whole block was out of electricity. Still dark when we left about 9:30. Advice from the speaker was the same we hear always-- know your dealer. If the price is one you can afford and you love the piece, buy, but know it might be a knock-off. So far no one has been able to synthesize jade. Our speaker was **Dennis Freiburger** from the Concord club. He suggested checking "min.dot.org" for mineralogical information.

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Christmas luncheon doors open at 12 and eat at 1:00 Saturday Dec 9 here at our usual meeting place. This is a pot luck. Suggested food is listed in the Petrograph, but bring something if your shelves don't have your suggested donation. Club furnishes turkey and ham. **Beth** usually brings the ham but she is president of another organization and they would not change their date. As president she did not have much choice.

Silent auction was in the dark. **Mark Montgomery** usually brings some sleepers. Don't know how the dark affected sales.

Please don't wait to be asked. Our show chairman needs help. Just phone or leave a note at the shop for her. She is there often as she brings **Jim Ewing**. **Horace Robertson** often brings **Ed Rigor**. Remember, new members, some of us old timers don't drive any more but we are eager to participate.

SHOW SCHEDULES

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

December 9 - 10: RIALTO, CA

Orange Belt Mineralogical Society

Near Rialto City Hall Lot

105 South Palm Avenue

Hours: 9 - Dusk daily

Contact: Jessica Pierson, (909) 381-0089

Email: OBMSTailgateInfo@gmail.com

Website: <http://OBMSrocks.yolasite.com>
Show Page

JANUARY (2018)

January 20 - 21: EXETER, CA

Tule Gem & Mineral Society, Visalia

Exeter Veterans' Memorial Building

324 N. Kaweah Avenue

Hours: Sat 10 - 5; Sun 10 - 4

Contact: **Margaret Buchmann**, (559) 799-6034

Email: margaretbu03@gmail.com

Website: www.tulegem.com

FEBRUARY (2018)

February 16 - 25: INDIO, CA

San Geronio Mineral & Gem Society

Riverside County Fair & National Date Festival

82-503 Highway 111

Hours: 10 - 10 daily

Contact: Bert Grisham, (915) 849-1674

Email: bert67@verizon.net

February 17 - 18: ANTIOCH, CA

Antioch Lapidary Club

Contra Costa County Fairgrounds

1201 West 10th Street

Hours: 10 - 5 daily

Contact: Brenda Miguel, (925) 301-6957

Email: brenda.miguel@yahoo.com

Website: www.antiochlapidaryclub.com

February 24 - 25: VALLEJO, CA

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Vallejo Gem & Mineral Society

Solano County Fairgrounds, McCormack Hall

900 Fairgrounds Drive

Hours: 10 - 5 daily

Contact: Dan Wolke, 707 334-2950

Email: dncwolke@sbcglobal.net

Website: www.vjgems.org

MARCH (2018)

March 2 - 4: NEWARK, CA

Mineral & Gem Society of Castro Valley

Newark Pavilion

6430 Thornton Avenue

Hours: Fri & Sat 10 - 6; Sun 10 - 5

Contact: Cathy Miller, 510-887-9007

Email: showchair@mgscv.org

Website: www.mgscv.org

March 3 - 4: VENTURA, CA

Ventura Gem & Mineral Society

Ventura County Fairgrounds

10 West Harbor Blvd.

Hours: Sat 10 - 5; Sun 10 - 4

Contact: Diane Cook, (805) 312-8467

Email: info@vgms.org

Website: www.vgms.org Show Page

March 10 - 11: SAN MARINO, CA

Pasadena Lapidary Society

San Marino Masonic Center

3130 Huntington Drive

Hours: Sat 10 - 6, Sun 10 - 5

Contact: Ellen Ferrell, (727) 512-0381

Email: pasadenalapidary@aol.com

Website: www.pasadenalapidarysociety.org

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March 10 - 11: SPRECKELS, CA

Salinas Valley Rock and Gem Club

Spreckel's Veteran's Memorial Hall

5th & Llano Streets

Hours: 10 - 5 daily

Contact: Gary Beck, (831) 679-2896

Email: garybeckpca@yahoo.com

Website:

<http://salinasrockandgem.pagecloud.com>

Show Page



GEM OF MONTH

By Shirley Buschke

Shirley has not been getting to the shop much lately so there is no Gem of the month. If anyone has been going to the shop currently, please write an article about someone new at the shop and send it to me. Shirley is 93 and cannot get to the shop unless someone can drive her. Send it to editor @mgscv.org.

KIDS KORNER

By **Isabelle Bennette**

Our Threatened Pearls

By: **Isabelle Bennette** Age 13

China's pearl industry is under much stress as production and economic pressure rises as well as environmental concerns. Since the early three hundreds A.D., China has been active in pearl productions and fisheries. Both seawater oysters and freshwater mussels are threatened by harm to their ecosystem. Pearl farmers have noticed the decline of production in their mussels and oysters. These pearls are in danger of environmental devastation, with repercussions such as fall of the pearl industry.

To understand the effects China's government's decisions had on pearl farms, we first need to look at the pearl farming process in China. Pearl farmers only cultivate freshwater mussels, usually in abandoned rice paddies that are flooded to two or three feet to become artificial ponds. The ponds are fertilized with manure as to produce enough algae for the mussels to eat. Then, freshwater carp are added to the pools so that they can refine the algae by eating poor quality phytoplankton (algae) for the mussels and to stop rapid growth of algae. Saltwater oysters are usually dived for and start their growth in hatcheries so they are not affected by pollution when most sensitive. While oysters produce one or two standard pearls in their lifetime, mussels can produce thirty to fifty, which is why oyster pearls are more expensive.

Recently, metal concentrations in the ocean have risen due to multiple types of polluting, most from the coast rather than trash from ships. Worsening water conditions are caused by coastline gentrification producing a higher metal concentration, fish, shrimp and crop farming, mining, and refineries. Although this coastal development is good for the local governments, they do not realize the damaging consequences on the pearl industry and overall water quality. Also, pearl farmers have had to follow the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan, which was supposed to help end industrial pollution, but resulted in many pearl business owners taking out the algae and sewage that nourished their pearls. Pearls are especially sensitive to any change in their ecosystem and react quickly so pearl farmers always know when something is wrong.

The demand for pearls will begin to increase slowly resulting in higher prices because of the decline in pearl farming. Many pearl farm owners are stopping production in China now for many reasons. Some choose to convert their paddies into more profitable monopolies such as fish aquaculture, while others are paid to relocate by the Chinese government to make room for gentrification. Pearl farmers have also relocated to move to less polluted and populated areas. China's economy is largely affected by the ceasing production of pearls as well. As oyster pearls are becoming harder to find because of pollution, there has been an overproduction of second-class mussel oysters. Pearl

farmers have been relocating their pearl farms to places such as Indonesia, Vietnam, or the Philippines in hopes to reach less polluted waters than China. As pearls become more expensive, China experiences the impact of forcing lucrative pearl farmers out of their country.

Pearls are a great trademark of the jewelry industry, but the recent decline in production hints at quality pearl strings becoming more and more expensive and rare in jewelry. Pearls will present another reason why humans need to become more ecologically sensitive and try to save our precious Earth. The growth of the human population has gotten in the way of the existence of other species and the world's beauties. Pearls need to be cherished and valued as they begin to become a rarity, as they may be symbolic of the quality of future rocks and our own Earth.

WHAT IS JASPER?

Submitted by **Jodi Minshall**

There is a wide variety of reference sources regarding the material we call jasper. There is no way to capture it all in one brief article, so here is a very general guide to the characteristics and usage of jasper in modern lapidary along with some interesting historical facts about the uses of jasper down through the ages.

Jasper is a form of silicon dioxide (SiO₂), typically opaque, with a dense crystalline structure similar to that of quartz or chalcedony. Mineral impurities introduced during formation are thought to be the source of its multi-varied colors as well as

the cause of its opacity. Typical colors are brown, red, green, yellow, and more rarely blue and can be manifested in many different combinations and patterns in Jasper specimens. The specific gravity of jasper is typically 2.5 to 2.9.

<http://www.cst.cmich.edu/users/dietr1rv/jasper-groupb.jpg>

<http://www.cst.cmich.edu/users/dietr1rv/jasper-groupb.jpg>

Many Varieties of Jasper

A Few Varieties of North American Jasper

- * Band (or banded) Jasper - an alternative name for ribband jasper.
- * Blood jasper - misnomer for bloodstone.
- * Bruneau Jasper - beautifully patterned brown or reddish brown and cream colored jasper from Bruneau River Canyon, Owyhee County, Idaho.
- * Catalinaite - Jasper/sardonix pebbles found on shores of Santa Catalina Island in the Gulf of California, Mexico.
- * Cave Creek Jasper - rather bright red jasper from Maricopa County, Arizona.
- * Creolite - red and white banded jasper from San Bernardino and Shasta counties, California.
- * Dallasite - green and off-white jasper from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.
- * Dalmatian Jasper - off-white jasper with scattered black spots from an unspecified locality.

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- * Iolanthite - local trade name for a banded reddish jasper found as pebbles in Crooked River, central Oregon.
- * Jaspagate (agate jasper, jasp fleuri, and jasponyx) - names sometimes given material that 1. consists of bands of transparent chalcedony and sub translucent jasper, or 2. is deemed intermediate between jasper and agate.
- * Jasper Breccia - term applied to two different materials: 1. breccias the larger fragments of which are jasper and 2. breccias that have been jasperized.
- * Jasperine - name sometimes applied to color banded jasper.
- * Kinradite - trade name for orbicular jasper that contains white or nearly colorless spherulites of quartz, from Point Bonita near the Golden Gate Bridge, California. See also Oregonite.
- * Moss Jasper - jasper with features similar to those of moss agate from the Mojave Desert of California.
- * Morrisonite - marketplace name for a varicolored jasper, which apparently had a volcanic ash precursor, from near the southern end of Lake Owyhee, Malheur County, Oregon.
- * Mushroom Jasper - cabochons, beads, pendants have been marketed widely as mushroom agate, mushroom jasper and mushroom rhyolite, which is said to have been metamorphosed.
- * Oolitic Red Jasper - this hematite-pigmented jasper, found along the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior could be fashioned into striking beads, earrings, small pendants, etc.
- * Orbicular Jasper - also called Poppy Jasper -- i.e., roughly spherical zones -- with one or more colors different from the color of the main mass. One noteworthy source is Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California.
- * Oregonite - trade name sometimes given to kinradite from the area near Grants Pass, Oregon.
- * Paradise Jasper - local trade name for variegated red jasper from Morgan Hill, California.
- * Pastelite - jasper characterized by pastel colors --e.g., pinks, light greens and tans -- that appear as wavy lines in articles fashioned from it. This jasper is rather widespread in western United States.
- * Petrified Wood - much petrified wood is largely, if not wholly, jasper.
- * Picture Jasper - name applied to scenic jasper.
- * Poppy Jasper (poppy jasper and poppy stone) - trade name(s) for orbicular jasper that contains sporadic relatively bright red, orange or yellow orbicules, typically within a yellowish green background, from the Paradise Valley and Llagas Creek, California.
- * Riband Jasper (also ribbon jasper) - jasper with bands of different colors.
- * Rogueite - greenish jasper found in gravels of Rogue River, Oregon.

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* Russian Jasper - name sometimes given red-flecked jasper from northern California found in the Russian River area.

* Scenic jasper (picture jasper) - typically light tan jasper with dark brown lines that, when cut in certain directions, exhibit patterns that resemble natural panoramas of, for example, rolling topography and/or shorelines. A particularly noteworthy example is the jasperized volcanic ash, sometimes referred to as Biggs jasper, from Biggs Junction, Sherman County, Oregon.

* Sioux Falls Jasper - multi-colored jasper from Sioux Falls, South Dakota that has been used for such things as tabletops and interior architectural trim.

* Vabanite - reddish brown jasper with yellow flecks and/or streaks from California.

* Variegated jasper - name sometimes given rather high-quality jasper from the San Francisco region, California.

* Wilkite (Willow Creek jasper) - delicately colored yellow, purple, pink, and green variety of jasper, found near Willow Creek, north of Eagle, Ada County, Idaho.

* Xyloid Jasper - petrified wood that consists largely of jasper - i.e., jasperized wood.

* Zonite - term applied to various colored jasper and chert in Arizona.

The name jasper is believed to be derived from the Greek word *iaspis*, and variants can be found in other ancient languages: old French *jaspre*, Anglo-Norman *jaspe*, Latin

iaspidem, and many others. Jasper is one of the traditional birthstones for March.

Where Jasper is Found

Jasper is a common material and is widely distributed, occurring chiefly as veinlets, concretions, and replacements in sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, as in the Urals, North Africa, Sicily, France, India, Venezuela and Germany, and North America. Some varieties are color-banded, and beautiful examples of jasperized petrified wood are found in Arizona. In the USA Jasper is also found in California, Utah and Wyoming.

Jasper Throughout History

In ancient writings the term jasper was used to describe translucent and brightly colored stones, particularly chalcedony, but also was applied to the opaque jasper. In more modern times the name is applied almost exclusively to the opaque form of the stone. For thousands of years, black jasper was used to test gold-silver alloys for their gold content. The alloys to be tested were rubbed across the black jasper, called a touchstone, which produced a streak on the stone. The color of the streak was then evaluated to determine the gold content. This method was typically accurate to within one part in one hundred. Jasper is one of the gemstones used in the traditional art of *Commeso*, also known as *florentine mosaic*. *Commeso* is the technique of fashioning pictures with pieces of brightly colored, semiprecious stones, and was developed in Florence in the late 16th century. The stones most commonly used for *commeso* mosaics are agate,

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quartz, chalcedony, jasper, granite, petrified wood, and lapis lazuli. Comnesso art, mainly seen in

tabletops and small wall panels, ranges from emblematic and floral subjects to landscapes. A form of Comnesso we see at our club is called Intarsia.

Green jasper was used to make bow drills in Mehrgarh between 4th-5th millennium BC. Jasper is known to have been a favorite gem in the ancient world; its name can be traced back in Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Assyrian, Greek and Latin writings. On Minoan Crete, jasper was carved to produce the official seals circa 1800 BC, as evidenced by archaeological recoveries at the palace of Knossos.

Uses for Jasper

Most Jasper is very pretty, and a fairly inexpensive gemstone; although, some of the more rare varieties can be expensive to purchase because of their scarcity. It is typically shaped and polished into beads or cabochon style jewelry, and in most cases takes a very nice polish.

Care and treatment of Jasper Pieces

The polish on jasper can be washed away by flowing water. Clean your jasper pieces with a soft dry cloth to protect the surface polish on the stone.

Article Sources:

All That Gifts.com Encyclopedia of Gemstones <http://www.all-that-gifts.com/se/jasper.html>

Jasper. Author anonymous. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jasper>

Mindat.org <http://www.mindat.org/min-2082.html>

International Colored Gemstone Society http://www.gemstone.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=140:sapphire&catid=1:gem-by-gem&Itemid=14

Well we have come to another end of the year. We lost a very special member named Howard Buschke who was so famous for his Turquoise trees, a few lucky people have one of their own. His carvings were superb and were available for all to see at our shows. I am going to miss him especially when the show begins and he was been with me for three days selling raffle tickets at the front door with his cigar box!!!!

Speaking of the show, we need to go to the show meetings to prepare for our show, which is the sole resource for the club for the whole year. The income pays for the shop rent and utilities and supplies. New people need to get involved as well to learn the workings of their club too.

Now that we are a 5013c corporation we can receive donations that are deductible for the donors. We need to have members to contact corporations and businesses and ask them to donate money to our club in exchange for acknowledgment at our show and in the Petrograph. Please keep this in mind in your daily business. Editor



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Shop Schedule
(All shop session's members only)

MAP

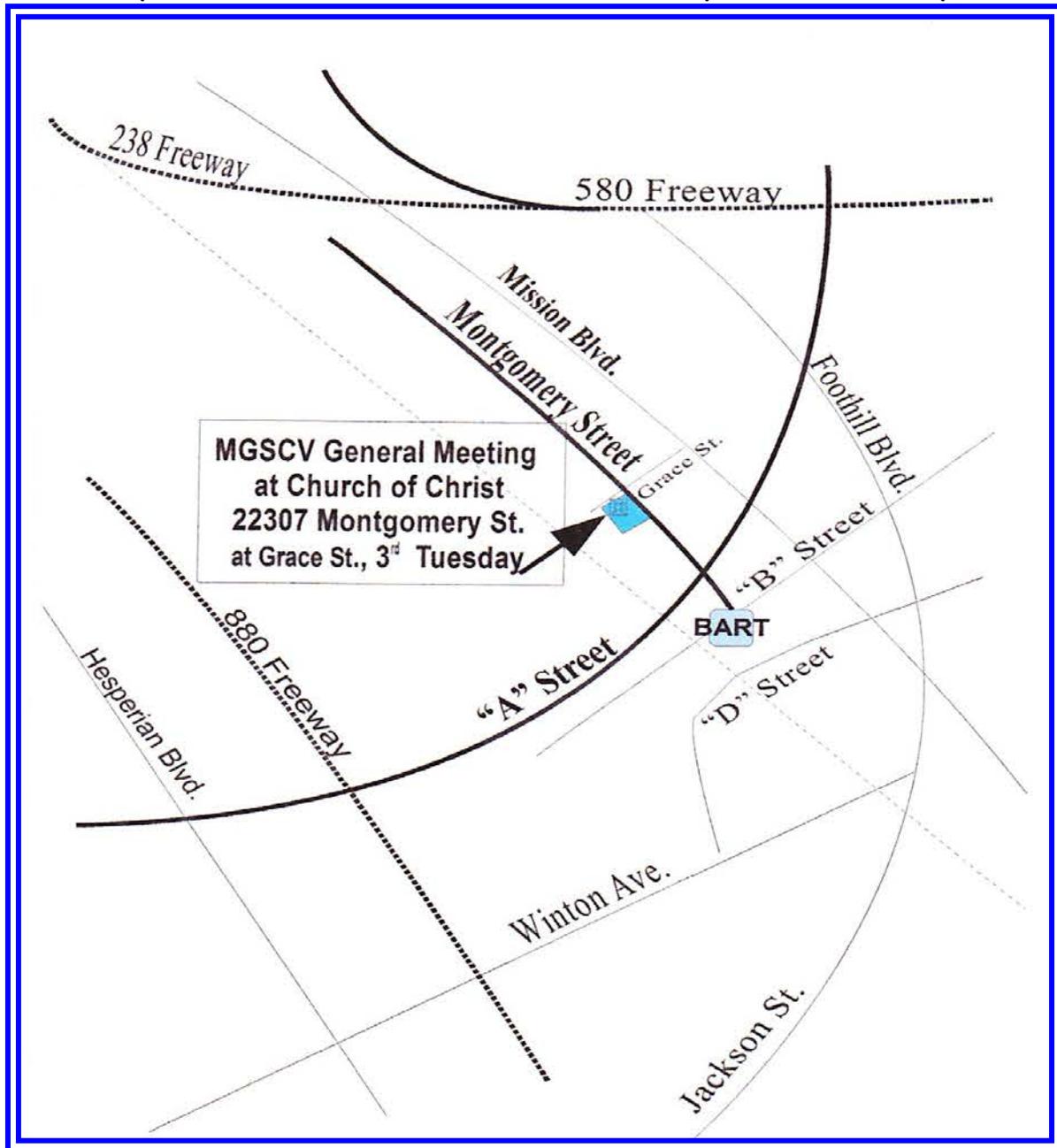
- Monday** 10 AM to 1 PM, Lapidary
 6 PM to 9 PM, Beginners only in lapidary
- Tuesday** 12-to 5 PM, need daytime supervisor
 6 PM to 9:00 PM, Lapidary,
- Wednesday** 9AM to 12:00PM, Lapidary
 Library open 10AM to noon.
 5:30 - 8:00 PM Lapidary
- Thursday** 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM, Lapidary
 7 PM to 9 PM, Lapidary
- Friday** 9-1 PM Lapidary, Faceting (experienced only)
- Saturday** 9 AM to 3 PM, Faceting Class 9-12, Juniors,
 w/supervisor's approval, lapidary
 Library open 10AM to noon.
- Sunday** 9:30AM to 12:30 PM, Lapidary



SHOP NOTICES:

Email us at info@mgscv

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From I 580: Take the A Street exit and go west, turn right on Montgomery Street and go to 22307 Montgomery Street.

From I 880: Take the A Street exit and go East. Turn left on Montgomery Street and go to 22307 Montgomery.

From Jackson Street: Go north on Mission Boulevard, turn left onto A Street, then right on Montgomery Street and go to 22307 Montgomery Street.

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Monthly Bulletin of the Mineral and Gem Society of Castro Valley, inc. Mineral & Gem Society of Castro Valley (MGSCV) Membership Application and Information



Membership is good for one calendar year from January 1st through December 31st. Please fill out and sign the application. Mail the completed form, a check for the dues **payable to MGSCV**, and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to - **MGSCV, Attn: Membership Chair, P.O. Box 2145, Castro Valley, CA 94546.**

Your membership is active upon receipt of your check and application. It will be processed and membership cards will be at the shop within 4 weeks. Your email will be added to the list for the Petrograph, our newsletter. Your name will be added to the roster in the lobby at the workshop and in the drawing at the general meetings for cash prizes, if present.

We are a non-profit club whose sole purpose is the education of lapidary arts and geological sciences for all who are interested. **No products produced in the shop can be sold for profit.** All members should have or be familiar with the MGSCV Handbook. A copy is available for review in the club's lobby or one can be emailed to you by sending a request to info@mgscv.org.

Before any member may operate any equipment or take any class they must have completed an orientation and their first cabochon. **To schedule an orientation send an email to WorkShopManager@mgscv.org with your name, phone number, and a good time to call you.** During the orientation you will learn about the club and get a tour of the workshop. Monday evenings are reserved for beginners only.

Membership dues cover less than 10% of our annual operating costs. It is our annual show that funds the club, workshop and all activities. ***A requirement of membership is that every member must work at the show for a minimum of 4 hours.** The show is always held the first full weekend of March, so mark your calendars. The show is fun to work and is the reason we have the best workshop/club in Northern California. Shop services such as rock sawing, casting, special classes (faceting, wire wrap, metal work, etc...) will not be available to members who do not work at the show.

Membership Chairperson

Type of Membership(s): new membership renewal membership Lifetime (voted in by the board)

* With Shop privileges	Junior Membership	NO Shop Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/> Single - \$45	<input type="checkbox"/> Junior (11-17 with adult) - \$1	<input type="checkbox"/> Single - \$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Couple - \$80	<input type="checkbox"/> Junior (11-17 without adult) - \$5	<input type="checkbox"/> Couple - \$60

After July 1st all **new** membership dues are half (1/2)

Name(s) (Please print all the names.)

Adults: _____

Juniors: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

(Our monthly newsletter, the Petrograph, will be emailed to this address.)

Occupational Skills: _____

(Sometimes we are in need of advice and/or help in regards to electrical, plumbing, mechanical, clerical or other skills.)

Confidentiality: (check all that apply) **I do not want** my _____ phone _____ email printed in the roster at the shop.

I agree with the By-laws and rules of the Mineral & Gem Society of Castro Valley (MGSCV).

Members Signatures: _____

Mineral & Gem Society of Castro Valley (MGSCV)
Membership Application and Information