



THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC

C/o School of Natural Science
B.C.R.I. Parramatta Campus University of Western Sydney
Locked Bag 1797 Penrith South DC N.S.W. 1797
Website: www.minsocnsw.org.au

NEWSLETTER

JULY 2016

The July Meeting will be held on Friday the 1st of July at 7.30 p.m. in the clubrooms of the Parramatta and Holroyd Lapidary Club at 73 Fullagar Rd, Wentworthville.

The program at the July Meeting will commence with a talk on : -

‘Mineral of the Month: GOLD’

Members are invited to bring in gold specimens to help illustrate the talk.

The talk will be followed by a lecture to be given by Adam McKinnon on : -

The Hera Gold-Lead-Zinc-Silver Mine at Nymagee

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS AND PROGRAMS

Meetings will be held on the first Friday of the months throughout the year.

- August 5th : **Society AGM** followed by the Betty Mayne- Edna Walker Memorial Lecture : -
‘Mineral Curiosities’ by Brian England.
- September 2nd : **Mineral Quiz** by Noel and Ann Kennon. The quiz may be preceded by a talk on the Triple Chance Mine and on Pegmatite minerals.
- October 7th: **‘4.5 Billion Years of Mineral Evolution’** by David Colchester
- November 4th : Lecture on **‘Meteorites’** by Ross Pogson
- December 2nd : **Christmas Social**

- February 3rd 2017: Lecture on **‘Radioactivity and Minerals’** by Geoff Parsons.
- March 3rd 2017: Lecture on **‘The Milton Lavers Collection’** by Paul Carr.
- April 7th 2017: Lecture on **‘19th Century European Minerals in the Australian Museum’**
by John Rankin.
- Mau 5th 2017: **Members Mini-Auction.**

Friday 5th of August 2016. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are hereby duly notified that the Meeting on Friday the 5th of August 2016 will be the Society Annual General Meeting which will commence at 7.30 p.m. in the Parramatta and Holroyd Lapidary Club room.

The A.G.M. will present the President's report for 2015/2016, the Treasurer's report and presentation of the annual financial accounts for 2015/2016 and the election of the Society Committee and office-bearers for 2016/2017. In accordance with the Society Constitution the entire current Committee retires at the commencement of the A.G.M. and all positions are open for nomination and election. Any other business may also be raised and discussed. The minutes of the previous 2015 A.G.M. were circulated in the September 2015 Newsletter. Copies will be available at the 2016 A.G.M. or may be obtained from the Secretary.

Nomination forms for election to the 2016/2017 Committee are being circulated with this Newsletter. Further copies may be obtained from the Secretary if required. According to the Society Constitution nominations should be received seven days before the commencement of the A.G.M. Only financial and Honorary Life members of the Society are eligible for nomination or allowed to participate in any voting. Any members who feel able to serve on the Committee are urged to discuss this with any of the current Committee members and to make known their availability for nomination at the A.G.M. A member can be nominated for but cannot hold more than one position.

The SOCIETY POSTAL ADDRESS

With the change in Meeting venue from the Western Sydney University the Society official postal address, - Locked Bag 1797, Penrith South DC, N.S.W. 1797, as registered with the Department of Fair Trading, may have to be changed eventually. In the meantime with the reduction of University activity at the North Parramatta campus and eventual extensive building renovations mail sent to the official address may not be possible to collect frequently.

For the time being and foreseeable future all members and other societies, clubs and correspondents are requested to send all mail to the Secretary's home address: -

Secretary, The Mineralogical Society of NSW Inc,
58 Amazon Road, Seven Hills, NSW 2147

FIELD TRIPS

Field Trip over the 22nd, 23rd & 24th of July 2016 to Lithgow and Oberon

Friday - Sunny Corner, Saturday & Sunday - Lowes Mount State Forest Locality.

All Society members are welcome to attend. The party will be based at and staying overnight in Oberon.



Figure 1 Epidote crystal
collected by Denis O'Brien

Optional Friday 22nd July. Visit to Sunny Corner to the Copeland Mine and Silver Hill Tunnel, 2km walk from Nevada Mine along scenic bush track, 1km by 4WD.

Saturday at Malley's Reef, Lucks-All-Reef and in locality looking for quartz crystals. Denis O'Brien has found a number of specimens and will help guide through the area.

Sunday at the garnet skarns.

A State Forest Fossicking Licence is required. It is an annual permit for all NSW.

Apply online at : - <https://fpos.fcns.w.gov.au/FossickMain.aspx>
and then select "START" for an electronic application.

The cost of a yearly fossicking permit is \$27.50 inclusive of GST.

To register, e-mail Edward Zbik at etzed@optusnet.com.au
or SMS name and dates attending to 0401 538 480.

The SOCIETY COMMITTEE

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--|
| PRESIDENT: | Dieter Mylius | Tel: (02) 9477 1060 |
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| | David Colchester | Tel: (02) 9449 3862 |
| | Geoff Parsons | Tel: (02) 9548 3289 |
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| | Edward Zbik | Tel: (02) 9638 6586 |
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The JUNE MEETING

The Meeting was opened by the President, Dieter Mylius, who reported that by kind permission of and arrangement with the Parramatta and Holroyd Lapidary Club an area in the Club library room had been cleared for the **Society Library** and some shelving had already been purchased and erected. At the present time the shelves were empty subject to obtaining and inserting library borrowing cards into each book and magazine. Ultimately Society and Club members would be at liberty to examine and borrow the library books and magazines which would be on display.

The President also referred to a recent exploratory **Field Trip** in May to a part of the **Tolwong** mineralized area along the Shoalhaven Gorge. Unfortunately the weather became wet and therefore uncomfortable over the weekend and the small party had to camp and carry all their gear some distance from where they were able to park vehicles. There are a few other trips to the Tolwong area planned since there are a number of mineralized sites to explore under research arrangements with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The next reconnaissance trips would be to the Tolwong mine and another to access the route from the Bungonia direction.

Ed Zbik announced some details of the forthcoming field trips to **Sunny Corner** and **Cordillera** as well as Tolwong. He asked that any members with photographs taken on the trips should bring these in to the July Meeting to display to members.

‘Kingsgate Re-visited’

The Kingsgate mineral deposits are in an area of land to the east of Glen Innes in New England. The mines were first opened up in the late nineteenth century by prospectors looking for tin but finding bismuth which was also commercially significant and mining commenced. Initially the molybdenum minerals also being found were discarded but gradually by the early 1900s molybdenum had become important for the processing and hardening of steel and also then collected, processed and exported. Later still, amounts of optical-quality quartz were recovered for use as radio components. Mining continued sporadically up to the late 1940s, mainly for the molybdenum, the bismuth having long been worked out.

Professor Peter Williams spoke first to provide expectations of further research and described developments over the last few years in regard to studying the mineralogy at Kingsgate. It transpired that the work done by researchers on Kingsgate in the early days was not all that thorough. There were however two stand-out summary papers, one by the late Laurie Lawrence and a review by Brian England, published in the *Mineralogical Record*.

(The References: - *A contribution to the study of the molybdenite pipes of Kingsgate, NSW, with special reference to ore mineralogy. Professor Laurie Lawrence. - Proceedings of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 203, 67-94. 1962.*

Famous Mineral Localities: The Kingsgate Mines, New South Wales, Australia. Brian M.England. – The Mineralogical Record, Volume 16, Number Four, July-August 1985).

Over the last few years a number of researchers including Jim Sharpe and John Rankin have been investigating what there really is at Kingsgate. The recent research has found over forty-five minerals which had not been previously recognized. In the view of the speaker the mineralogy at Kingsgate and what people were recognizing as discrete minerals in the old days was fairly rudimentary with bismuth and bismuthinite accepted as the only bismuth-bearing facies.

Another factor influencing the early researchers and miners at Kingsgate was that in the early days bismuth was the significant commercial product. It was not until German workers established that molybdenum would be important in steel manufacture providing hardening qualities that the minerals containing it became valued. Up to then all the molybdenum minerals had been dumped and tended to wash away down the nearby creeks.

The later research by Laurie Lawrence indicated that there were a number of other bismuth-bearing minerals such as bismuth-lead sulpho salts. It is now known that there is a host of these minerals present in the Kingsgate ores with some new ones still to be properly described and Professor Williams anticipated that there would be quite a number of new primary bismuth-bearing minerals to be described in the future. One reason why these minerals may have been missed in the early days is that many are fibrous or acicular in appearance and may simply have all been attributed as bismuthinite.

Another factor in the failure by early workers to recognize the number of different bismuth minerals was that the early miners had been very scrupulous and thorough in gleaning all the bismuth from the ores being mined. An anecdote related by the speaker was from an occasion over the last few years in visiting Kingsgate which has become a fifth-generation grazing property and he got into conversation with the grandfather of the current manager. The old fellow told the visitors a story about how during the Depression his father and a pal had sat alongside dumps at Kingsgate all day with a bucket of water and two paint brushes picking up lumps of ore and scrubbing these to remove unwanted material and concentrate any bismuthinite which they could then sell for medicinal purposes.

Proceeding to describe aspects of recent research Professor Williams advised that quite an amount of the oxide bismite had been found but since this was unstable in air specimens nearly all became coated with a layer of the carbonate bismutite. Then there have been a series of quite rare secondary minerals recognized and it had become apparent that there was a relationship between the pipe deposits at Kingsgate with a deposit at Su Senargiu in Sardinia. This was where the mineral gelosaite was first described but later also recognised at Kingsgate. Recent research had subsequently identified two other minerals related to gelosaite which is a bismuth molybdenum oxide/hydroxide containing molybdenum in both oxidation states five⁺ and six⁺.

The deposit at Su Senargiu contains a large number of minerals including a new mineral mambertiite described in 2013 which contains molybdenum entirely as oxidation state five⁺. Previously in 2008 the mineral sardignaite had been found which has the molybdenum entirely as six⁺. Professor Williams confidently expected that both these minerals also exist at Kingsgate and it would be just a matter of the research continuing and enough people looking at enough samples until they turn up.

Other minerals identified by the researchers over the last few years have been two bismuth hydroxy-sulphates, cannonite - $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})_2\text{SO}_4$ which is very common, particularly around the 25-North pipe and riomarinaite $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, less common. Both these minerals had been known initially in the laboratory having been synthesized by some Austrian workers in the early 1970s. Recent research has looked at the stabilities of the two minerals, both formed under the strongly acidic conditions in the Kingsgate oxidation zones but that riomarinaite is less stable and will slowly change into cannonite.

In the 1940s with some increased significance of the quartz at Kingsgate for radio components the Australian Government commissioned the then chief geologist at North Broken Hill, M.D. Garretty, to investigate the area. The geologist was very thorough identifying a structural trend through the area and prepared a map explaining something of the lay-out of the mineralised pipes at Kingsgate which were generally regarded as enigmatic. In conclusion Professor Williams stated that he expected much from Kingsgate in the near future, with lots of new minerals to be found or recognised and more exciting discoveries made but that there needed to be lots more eyes looking.

Jim Sharpe spoke next and posed the question, ‘Why Kingsgate?’ The reason surely was that the site was quite appealing with collectors and researchers constantly going back there and by now it was apparent that there were many more types of minerals still to be found. In looking back at the earlier work such as that done by Laurie Lawrence and Neville Markham in 1962 the speaker noted that a lot of their mineral identification work in those days would have involved looking at polished sections. Laurie Lawrence was clearly an expert in deciphering what minerals were in polished sections having studied under Paul A. Ramdohr at Heidelberg in Germany who was considered the top man in this technique.

In 2008 exploratory drilling and trial open pit mining of the Kingsgate area by the Auzex Resources prospecting company had been conducted and this had found several new mineralised pipes and produced an amount of spoil giving the researchers plenty of new material to examine. This had involved taking over three hundred x-rays of specimens with the identification of several minerals new to the site. Two of these were lead-copper-bismuth-antimony sulphides, kobellite and tintinaite but with differing proportions of all the component elements.

Jim Sharpe was able to refer to a number of images of early and later views of Kingsgate which were being projected as he spoke as well as a number of specimens of various minerals brought in for display by members. He had also prepared a list to hand around at the Meeting of the forty-eight minerals found at the site so far. The list indicated the thirty minerals identified by the time of the Lawrence and Markham work in 1962. Then four more were added by Brian England in 1985, another one by Laurie Lawrence, (‘et al’) in 1998, another seven by Peter Williams and Jim Sharpe in 2004 and three more by the same team after the work by the Auzex company in 2008. Subsequently yet two more have been found by Society members working on old dumps, gelosaitite found by Noel Kennon and obradovicite identified by Dieter Mylius in an Australian Museum specimen.

The prospecting company examination of Kingsgate had led to the conclusion that further mining at the site would be uneconomic although Jim Sharpe expected that mining would probably re-commence at some time in the distant future, there still being an amount of mineralisation at the site.

So the number of minerals at Kingsgate was up to forty-eight with more being discovered constantly which beats by a country mile another notable Australian mineral deposit such as Wolfram Camp with only about thirty minerals.

Brian England commenced his contribution to the Forum by advising that his first visit to Kingsgate had been in 1963 when he stayed at the Craigieburn caravan park at Glen Innes. The proprietor of the caravan park had two large quartz crystals outside her office. Upon asking about them and being told that they came from Kingsgate the speaker decided to visit the site eventually spending an hour there. At that time there were piles of quartz on both sides alongside the track to the old ‘25’, the ‘Big Hole’. The dumps between there and Mt Morgan were as high as the ceiling in the Meeting room. It was all crystalline quartz with hundreds, possibly thousands of tons of cuttable quartz, smoky, citrine and colourless comprising the dumps. Only a few pieces were picked up by the speaker at the time and he had brought in one to display which contained wires of native bismuth. He had later learned this was quite common then and he had just picked it up alongside the track. By today the dumps which the speaker had seen in 1963 were all gone and often comprised a depression in the ground where they had been.

Subsequently Brian England had made a number of visits to Kingsgate finding usually only granitoid quartz. On every visit he had loaded his car with this latter material to take home and go through it all, breaking it all up carefully into small pieces looking for vesicles, in the process possibly dealing with possibly over two tons of material. A tray of thirty-eight samples with unknown minerals from this

work had been brought in and the speaker invited Jim Sharpe to attempt to identify them. Some were no doubt of gelosaitite, possibly two of skorodite but the rest were unknown. One sample found over thirty years ago upon being examined by the speaker under an SEM instrument was found to be apparently composed of cerium, lanthanum and molybdenum.

In 1967 on one of his trips to New England the speaker was advised to contact Jack Lawler who was a miner and at that time a part owner of the Sachs old 45 lease. In meeting and talking with him then and over several visits over the next ten years the miner proved to be a wealth of information about the mining at Kingsgate being able to identify every mine in the field. Jack was something of a character. He drove an old Studebaker car in which he had two speeds, 'stop' and 'flat out'.

Easter 1973 saw the speaker visiting Kingsgate for 6-7 weekends in a row with members of the Hunter Valley Gemology Club. During one visit a party went down the old 25 workings and about half-way down found a subsidiary pipe and were able to work it for about fifteen meters recovering an amount of quartz. Such work in an old and unstable mine was clearly dangerous and a procedure used by the collectors was to stick match-sticks in any cracks in the ceiling of the subsidiary adit to be warned if the walls started to move at all when one or more matchsticks would fall out. In that case the collectors should get out quickly. This wise safety precaution probably saved them from serious injury because one night this was exactly what happened and ten minutes after such a warning a rock fall occurred.

In August 2001 Brian England took a party from the Hunter Valley Amateur Geological Society to Kingsgate to cover the area fairly thoroughly. Commendably one of the party with good eye-sight found a sample with a very small amount of blue mineral about four millimeters wide. The mineral turned out to be fluorite which is the only record of that mineral noted from Kingsgate. A visit over a June 2007 weekend proved memorable for one of the worst storms that the Hunter Valley may have experienced. When the speaker reached Murrurundi the countryside was white with snow but once he had got across the ranges the weather was beautiful and whilst all hell was breaking loose on the coast the party enjoyed perfect weather at Kingsgate and a few other places on their itinerary. The visit on that occasion had been held primarily to examine the new open cut put in by Auzex and a number of specimens from that trip had been brought in to display.

The Goodwins pipe had been mentioned earlier and Brian England noted that it is one of the few pipes where the visitor can walk into a small cut and examine the ceiling where there is a cross-section of the pipe exposed with quartz and moly, (molybdenum sulphide), around the edges. That pipe is the only place at Kingsgate where the speaker has seen calcite and he suggested a process whereby this could have occurred involving the formation and subsequent mineralisation of the pipes. An interesting point about the mineralogy of Kingsgate possibly not generally known is that gold is quite common in association with some of the minerals. Over the years the speaker has made hundreds of polished sections of the Kingsgate sulphides including 40-50 of moly samples from the various mines some showing gold in between moly blades, others showing gold inclusions in bismuthinite.

Noel Kennon was the next speaker and he described a visit to Kingsgate he had made in September 2004 with members of the Illawarra Lapidary Club. At that stage there was still some debris downhill from the mine where specimens could still be found. He found two pieces of grey miarolitic quartz material, with small quartz crystals and fragments all joined up together. Curiously about six weeks later a fellow in a small group of three others from Victoria found another piece of exactly the same material and subsequently the speaker went back again with the Victorians and spent two days there without finding any more such samples. The specimens of friable open aggregate contained all of the more common Kingsgate minerals, ferrimolybdate, bismuthinite, muscovite, koechlinite, anatase, scheelite, wulfenite, etc and others that could not be identified. One of the minerals was a dark-blue granular material with grains about 0.1 to a half a millimeter.

What does one do in such circumstances ?, ... one speaks to Jim Sharpe and asks him to analyse it. A few days later Noel Kennon received a call from Jim who advised him that the request to analyse the sample had got, 'two old guys', (his words), - himself and Peter Williams, all worked up over the prospect of having found a new species.

After some discussion about what had been found so far the analysers, (the two old guys), were asked to continue with the analysis which was started in 2005. The blue crystals were quickly shown to be a hydrated basic bismuth molybdenum oxide and monoclinic. In order to establish all the parameters to submit the mineral to the appropriate authorities for recognition as a new mineral, possibly to be named 'kingsgateite', more work had to be done and some of the sample was sent to California to have neutron diffraction performed. A technical problem with the sample was that nearly all of the crystals were severely twinned and a single crystal would be needed to establish the precise crystal structure. Eventually a single crystal was extracted and sent off for analysis.

Another problem had arisen because some of the crystals in the samples whilst mostly being blue, others were yellow, or green and some light blue. It turned out that these were all gelosaites because the mineral contains molybdenum in two varying states of oxidation, 5⁺ and 6⁺ and depending on the ratio of each state various different colours would be produced in essentially the same mineral. Unfortunately for the Kingsgate collectors and UWS researchers, gelosaites had already been described from Su Senagiu with the only other occurrence in the World to date at Kingsgate noted.

[The stated composition of gelosaites may be alarming to some, the formula is given as follows : -

$$\text{BiMo}_{(2-5x)}^{6+} \text{Mo}_{6x}^{5+} \text{O}_7(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (0 \leq x \leq 0.4)]$$

Noel Kennon had brought several samples of gelosaites showing the different colours in to display to the Meeting.

The last main speaker was Dieter Mylius who referred to a number of visits he had made to Kingsgate over the years starting in the 1970s when he and Sue were actually on their honeymoon and after spending several comfortable nights at Tweed Heads on the coast had decided to camp inland at Kingsgate. Moving on he pointed out that a number of people would talk about the 'hidden collection' and referred to a specimen on display originally from the Australian Museum. In the course of an examination of Museum molybdenite specimens to ascertain whether they were actually all molybdenites one Kingsgate specimen number D21489 acquired from George Smith in 1913 was examined. It did prove to be ferri-molybdenite ($\text{Fe}^{3+}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3 \cdot 8(\text{H}_2\text{O})$), with molybdenite but the material it had been sitting on was not. In analysing this the answer came up as obradovicite - $\text{H}_4(\text{K},\text{Na})\text{Cu}^{+2} \text{Fe}^{+32}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{MoO}_4)_5 \cdot 12(\text{H}_2\text{O})$. This was checked three times with the same answer. Yet another mineral to add to the Kingsgate list.

After the main speakers had delivered their talks a number of members asked a few questions or offered briefer anecdotes or stories about the talks or about Kingsgate and fossicking there before the Meeting broke up to examine and discuss the minerals which had been brought in. Several microscopes had been set up to aid examination of micro specimens.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The CAMPBELLTOWN & DISTRICT LAPIDARY CLUB

presents their Annual Gem, Mineral & Jewellery Show.

Over Saturday & Sunday, the 9th & 10th of July 2016.

From 9.00am to 5 pm on Saturday, 9.00 am to 4.00 pm on Sunday

Entry Fees are: Children & Seniors \$3. Adults \$5 and Families \$15. Refreshments

Featuring displays of lapidary & silver work. Dealers with fossils, polished gems, rough and slabbed stones, tools and jewellery, including handmade silver items.

SYDNEY CRYSTAL SHOW

Being held over Saturday and Sunday, the 6th & 7th of August, 9 am to 5 pm.

In Fraser Park Pavilion, 100 Marrickville Road, Sydney. 350m from Sydenham Station.

Entry \$10 adults, \$5 kids. Refreshments, free parking.

Further information from website :- www.sydneycrystalshow.com

Or :- www.facebook.com/sydneycrystalshow

Another Crystal Show will be held over the 3rd and 4th of December weekend.

BLAXLAND GEM & MINERAL CLUB GEM SHOW

Over Saturday and Sunday the 20th and 21st of August in the Glenbrook Community Hall,
Great Western Highway, Glenbrook, NSW.

(Next to Glenbrook Theatre), just west of the Information Centre.

Displays of lapidary work and gem, mineral and crystal sales. Refreshments available.

8 am to 4 pm Daily. Entry: Adults: \$3 Children \$1

Information from :- <http://www.freewebs.com/blaxlandgemmineralclub/BGMCshow.htm>

The CARLINGFORD GEM & MINERAL FAIR

Over Saturday and Sunday the 27th & 28th of August in the Roselea Community Centre,
645 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford. (Between The M2 and North Rocks Road).

Entry fees are \$7 for adults and children under 18 accompanied by parents are free.

Gem, mineral, jewellery & lapidary dealers. Sales of minerals, fossils,
jewellery, rough & cut gemstones, opals, beads & supplies.

Displays of collections, cabbing, faceting and jewellery making demonstrations by the local clubs.

For more information email Peter Beckwith at peterrare@optusnet.com.au

GEMKHANA 2016

The Annual Gem & Mineral Show and Competition of Lapidaries from all over NSW will be presented by the Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW Inc. at the Hawkesbury Showgrounds on the Windsor Road at Clarendon, directly opposite the RAAF base, approximately mid-way between Richmond and Windsor, turn-off on to Racecourse Road.

To be held over the Labour Day weekend, Saturday to Monday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of October 2016 from 10.00 am to 5.00 pm on Saturday & Sunday, and from 9.00 am to 12 noon on Monday.

Quoting from the G&LC Website:

'Sales and Displays, Demonstrations, Jewellery, Gem Faceting, Gemstones, Gem Identification. Minerals, Gemstone Carving, Crystals, Fossils, Beads & Equipment. Local and interstate Gem, Jewellery and Mineral Dealers. Demonstrations by experienced club members, activities for children Raffle, Wheelchair access, Refreshments, Plenty of parking'.

As a special treat the Museum of Comparative Zoology will provide for display a model of the fierce Albertasaurus, along with other pre-historic models.

'We hope to see a good number of tailgaters again this year but please note some changes to insurance requirements. We cannot offer insurance at a daily rate, tailgaters now need to arrange to have their own Public Liability Insurance. The new arrangements are described on the Council website:-

gemlapidarycouncil.org.au/gemkhana/

Further information on insurance may be obtained from the Council's brokers, - Webster Hyde Heath at (08) 8362 5553 or *www.whhib.com.au*'

THE 39TH JOINT MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES OF AUSTRALASIA SEMINAR.

From the 30th September to 4th of October 2016 with the formal proceedings being held over Saturday, Sunday and Monday the 1st to 3rd of October 2016.

Hosted by The Mineralogical Society of Queensland.

Subject: **"Mineralogy - Science and Passion"**

Venue: In the theatre of the Queensland Museum on the corner of Grey and Melbourne Streets, South Brisbane, (Southbank).

Quote from the Queensland Mineralogical Society Inc Website:

'The Mineralogical Society of Queensland is pleased to announce details of their 2016 seminar and invite you to attend in Brisbane, Queensland, on the Queen's Birthday weekend, Sept-Oct 2016.

The theme is **Mineralogy - Science and Passion** - giving guest speakers leeway to speak on almost any subject that they are passionate about. We are presently finalising our program of guest speakers and this will be publicised on the website *www.mineral.org.au* and through state and affiliated societies and clubs. We are sure that the variety of topics and our presenters will have something for everyone. As well as the seminar we are conducting field trips and a microscopy session in the days before and after the formal proceedings for those who can attend.

Seminar Registration: Adult \$85 per person, student \$40 per person.
Seminar Dinner is \$50 per person.

In addition to the formal proceedings on Friday the 30th September there will be an informal Micromount session and on the Monday morning after the Seminar there will be a mineral bazaar. The venue for both the Micromount session and mineral bazaar will be the Mt Gravatt Lapidary Society Club rooms approx. 12klm south-east of the Brisbane CBD. There will also be optional field trips, half a day on Monday the 3rd and the full day of Tuesday 4th October.'

GEM AND LAPIDARY EXHIBITION AT BEECROFT

To be held over Friday 28th to Sunday 30th October 2016 in the Beecroft Community Centre, Beecroft.

Presented by the Northern Districts Lapidary Club.

The annual Gems, Jewellery and Minerals show and Exhibition, lapidary competition and display.

Gemstones, minerals, slabs, jewellery, book stall, plant stall, some machinery,
club tours, refreshments. Kid's fossicking area.

<http://ndlapidary.org.au/gem-show-at-beecroft/>

The BROKEN HILL GEM & MINERAL SHOW: 'ROCK-ON 2016'

The Broken Hill Mineral Club is presenting the 2016 'Rock-On' Gem & Mineral Show over Friday to Sunday, the 30th September to 2nd of October in the Adkins Pavilion and Memorial Oval in the Broken Hill Showgrounds.

Information from the Club at P.O.Box 747, Broken Hill, NSW 2880,
from Jason McArthur on (08) 8088 7303 or mobile 0427 743 940
or from the Website: *<http://brokenhillmineralclub.wikispaces.com>*

CENTRAL COAST GEM & MINERAL FESTIVAL

Presented by the Central Coast Lapidary Club in the Mingara Club, Wyong Road, Tumbi Umbi.

Over Saturday from 9am to 5pm and Sunday 9am to 4pm on the 8th to 9th of October.

For further details please phone 02 4362 2246.

Or Festival organizer Rob Scott, - phone number 0405 904 881

GEM & MINERAL SHOW

Gem and Lapidary Exhibition Beecroft presented by the Northern Districts Lapidary Club
In the Beecroft Community Centre, on the corner of Beecroft and Copeland Roads,
Beecroft, over Friday to Sunday the 28th to 30th of October

'Gem show and exhibition, lapidary competition and display, gemstones, minerals, slabs, jewellery, book stall, plant stall, some machinery, club tours, refreshments. Kid's fossicking area.'

Further information from the website : - <http://ndlapidary.org.au/gem-show-at-beecroft/>

CANBERRA SPRING GEMCRAFT & MINERAL SHOW

Presented by the Canberra Lapidary Club in the Mallee Pavilion in the Epic Showground, Northbourne Avenue, Canberra over Saturday and Sunday the 29th & 30th of October. Entry \$5 adults, \$10

'Minerals, fossils, jewellery, rough & cut gemstones, opals, beads, lapidary equipment & supplies.

Other : Sieve for sapphires Displays of members' collections, free sessions on fossicking & gold detecting, cabbing, faceting & jewellery making demonstrations.'

Information from : - www.canberralapidary.org.au Email : canberralapidary@gmail.com
Phone: 02 6260 5322

WINDSOR GEM & MINERAL FAIR

Over Saturday and Sunday November 26th and 27th, of November at the Windsor Function Centre, Dight St, Windsor, on the corner of George & Dight Streets Windsor.

Entry fees \$7 for adults and children under 18 accompanied by parents are free.

Gem, mineral, jewellery & lapidary dealers. Minerals, fossils, jewellery, rough & cut gemstones, opals, beads & supplies. Lucky door prize as well as the club raffle held by the Hawkesbury Valley Lapidary Club. Displays of member's collections, cabbing, faceting and jewellery-making demonstrations.

For more information email Peter Beckwith at peterrare@optusnet.com.au

THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W. INC

NOMINATION FORM FOR ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR 2016/2017

| POSITION | Name of Nominee (Please print) | Signature of Nominee |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| OFFICE-BEARERS | | |
| PRESIDENT | | |
| VICE-PRESIDENT | | |
| SECRETARY | | |
| TREASURER | | |
| COMMITTEE MEMBERS | | |
| MEMBER | | |
| MEMBER | | |
| MEMBER | | |
| MEMBER | | |
| MEMBER | | |

PROPOSER:

Name (Please print):

Signature:

Date: