



THE MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC

Website: www.minsocnsw.org.au

Please address all correspondence to :-
The Secretary, 58 Amazon Road, Seven Hills, NSW 2147

NEWSLETTER NOVEMBER 2019

The November Meeting will be held on the 1st of November at 7.30 pm in the clubrooms of the Parramatta and Holroyd Lapidary Club at 73 Fullagar Road, Wentworthville.

The program at the November Meeting will commence with a talk to be given by Brian Holden on

Collecting at Torrington, (with a Twist)

The talk will be followed by a lecture to be given by David French on :-

Minerals in Coal

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS AND PROGRAMS

December 6th: **Christmas Swap and Sell.**

Members who have overlooked paying a subscription to the Society for this year are reminded that whilst they can buy minerals at the Christmas Social they are not allowed to sell unless they are currently financial. (At this late time of the year members who are un-financial or uncertain of their status should just pay for next year). Membership subscription forms are always available on the Website and will otherwise be sent out with the December Newsletter.

2020: The Society does not hold General Meetings in January and the first Meeting in 2020 will be on February the 7th. Meetings will be held on the first Friday of each subsequent month through the year unless the first Friday is before a long weekend when the Meeting would be put back one week. This will be necessary in June and October next year.

The **2020 Joint Mineralogical Societies Seminar** will be held in Sydney at the Ryde-Eastwood Leagues Club over the October long weekend and the activities may last from Friday the 2nd to the 6th of October or later depending on the length of the field trip program. Accordingly the Society General Meeting may be cancelled altogether that month, to be decided. Members will be advised well in advance.

There is a full schedule of **General Meeting Evening Programs** being planned for 2020 with lectures to be given on a number of subjects. These may include:- A Report on the 2019 Mineralogical Seminar in Perth particularly describing the extensive Field Trip Program; Opal Classification, Gold from the Beta Hunt Mine; Update on the Minerals of the Cobar Region; Description of the Ted Elliott Collection at Georgetown; Historical Hill End Photographs by Beaufoy Merlin; Minerals of Santori; Bismuth Carbonates; Mines of Cornwall.

Lecture dates and speakers for 2020 are yet to be confirmed.

R.I.P. ARTHUR ROFFEY OAM

With deep regret it has to be announced that Arthur Roffey passed away in the morning of Saturday 26th October in the Hawkesbury Hospital in Windsor. He was in his early nineties and whilst slowing down but never really completely retiring had always remained active within his life-long interest and work in the fields of lapidary exhibitions and mineralogy. He had been able to attend Society meetings a few times earlier this year but unfortunately over the last few months his health had been failing.

For those members who would wish to attend Arthur's funeral details are not yet available but inquiries can be made to the Secretary, George Laking. Telephone and e-mail below, mobile 0468 387 899. Details once established will be e-mailed to members.

Very many people with interests in the earth-science field will have known Arthur Roffey. He was one of the founding members of the Mineralogical Society in 1975 and had remained a member since then being created a life member in 2013, the same year that he was awarded the OAM in recognition of his services to lapidary and mineralogy. The announcement of the award and background history on Arthur that was provided in the Society's July 2013 Newsletter is repeated here.

'Arthur Roffey has spent much of his life working in and promoting the fields of lapidary work and mineralogy. Mainly through the Gem & Lapidary Council of N.S.W. Inc with which he had been long associated he has been involved in organising exhibitions and shows around the State if not the country, presenting and promoting the appreciation and knowledge of lapidary work and mineralogy to the public. In addition to his substantial involvement with lapidary clubs and the Council he was one of the founding members of the Mineralogical Society in 1975. Arthur described his life's work in an autobiographical lecture he gave to the Society in April 2012, *'MY HISTORY IN LAPIDARY AND MINERALS'*.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours List published on the 10th of June 2013 it was announced that Arthur David Roffey had been awarded the **Medal of the Order of Australia** in the **General Division** in recognition of his services to lapidary and mineralogy.'

The SOCIETY COMMITTEE

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The OCTOBER MEETING

In a substantial response to the invitation to members who had visited the **Manuka** mine in central NSW to bring in a number of their best specimens from the site to show to the October Meeting an impressive display covering two tables had been provided. Many of the specimens showed the more unusual features of Manuka quartz with double-terminated, multi-turreted and scepter forms, all smoky to a degree. Some twenty-five members had managed to visit the site during two trips, in 2018 and June this year and large amounts of quartz with a few other minerals had been collected mainly from Manuka but also from a few other sites along the way.

Other sites visited during the trips had provided a smaller amount of other minerals or specimens such as quantities of quartz crystal groups from a pegmatite site alongside the road near Mt Hope, notably including a 35kilo 'specimen' which Hayley Bambridge had found and which she later back in Sydney had to purchase a trolley to be able to transport the piece from her car into the Meeting room. Other smaller amounts of specimens collected from sites in the central NSW- Cobar region were mainly of copper minerals, malachite and azurite.

At the commencement of the Meeting John Chapman recommended that members offer a **vote of thanks to Ed Zbik** for all the work he had put in over the last few years organising many field trips, and notably the excursions to central NSW and Manuka.

John Behrens reported that Society Life Member **Arthur Roffey** was in seriously failing health and currently in Nepean hospital. It was expected that he might be allowed to go home after a while but John believed that this would not be for long before a return to the hospital. He had noted that Arthur had not been able to attend the Gemkhana in September which was very unusual for him and indicated his degree of illhealth.

Geoff Parsons was invited to deliver a report on his visit to the 2019 **Joint Mineralogical Societies Seminar in Perth** which he and a few other Society members had attended, either as delegates or speakers. The Seminar had been held from Friday 30th August, the lecture program over the Saturday and Sunday 31st August and 1st of September with other events including a mineral sale on Monday 2nd September. The W.A. Society hosting the Seminar had organised a very lengthy field trip schedule conducted over seven days from the 3rd to 9th of September visiting probably well over a dozen sites during the trip.

Geoff had driven over the Nullarbor to W.A. and including attending the entire field trip program had travelled a total of almost 12,500 klm. He felt that the Seminar had been very good, the lecture program and subjects good and interesting, the micro-mineral day excellent with more than 24 microscopes available for attendees to use, the social functions including the dinner, also good and the mineral auction of specimens donated to help boost the Seminar operating budget held after the dinner raised over \$7,000.

In addition to the planned Seminar schedule there was a social function on the Friday evening held on the premises of Crystal Universe/Ausrox, a commercial store selling minerals and gemstones. Another extra private social function was held on the Sunday night when delegates were hosted by a wealthy collector and mining company executive, Mark Creasy, at his large building which served as his home and office and featured an entire floor filled with mineral display cabinets equipped with excellent lighting. A 'Mineral Market' was held on Monday when there were also visits arranged to places of interest in Perth. A photographic competition had been incorporated into the Seminar program and one of the winners was Society Vice-President John Chapman.

The field trip schedule commenced on Tuesday the 3rd of September with the delegates heading north initially to Geraldton on the W.A. coast before on subsequent days heading north-east into the Murchison area visiting a large number of sites and staying overnight at Mt Magnet, Cue and the De Grussa mine. The mine was probably the furthest north the trip reached and Geoff Parsons was quite impressed with the size of the operation which was much larger than Manuka with which some members would be familiar. The De Grussa mine had built a small village to house its workers and there were 377 'dongas' plus another contractors village. The kitchen at De Grussa was about four times the size of that at Manuka. Helpfully the mine had created dumps containing specimen material although the delegates were only allowed to collect seven kilos each.

Each day had involved the party travelling from about 250 to near 500 klm and Geoff had estimated that he had travelled a total of about 2,500 klm over the entire field trip. Along the way he had also been impressed with the size of road trains encountered and sometimes huge transporters carrying multi-ton mining machinery which even the road trains had to turn off the road to avoid. A final point he stressed was that members embarking on a lengthy field trip should always check their equipment.

The President, Dieter Mylius announced that the theme for the **2020 Seminar** which would be held in Sydney over the October long weekend was '**43 Shades of Silver**' (The 2020 Seminar will be the 43rd since the first Seminar was held in Melbourne in 1978 and every year since then). The theme would encompass silver & silver coloured minerals, secondary silver minerals, silver deposits, mines, history, uses and chemistry. It was hoped that there would be a field trip held as part of the Seminar program although it would probably not be as extensive as the one just held in West Australia. The 2020 field trip may involve a tour from Sydney to Bathurst, Mudgee and back through the Hunter Valley.

The President then moved on to present the lecture program of the evening the first one of which was to be given by himself on : -

Three Small European Mining and Mineral Museums

Dieter Mylius

In the course of planning European holidays Dieter Mylius would have an itinerary which would include visits to museums but in travelling about sometimes a small museum might be found as a 'happy accident' not having been on his original program since the museum may not have been as well publicized as the larger and more well-known or eminent ones. He was to speak about three of the smaller museums which he had found and visited during overseas trips. These were the Threlkeld Quarry and Mining Museum in Keswick, Lakes District, U.K.; The Steiner Museum in Bramberg am Wildkogel, in the Salzburg area in Austria and the MIMA (Minerals And Mathematics Museum) in Oberwolfach, in the Black Forest in Germany.

Small not-so-well-known museums may be quite site specific and relate to mines, quarries, rocks, minerals and geology of their local area, which make them useful to get an idea of what is about locally, and what is likely to be seen and found. They can be very detailed and staffed by "boffins" or they may be run by a family, a small trust or group of individuals. They may be located away from major centres and car parking is usually easy although without a car the visitor may need to be resourceful to get to them. Being small the visitor can tour them in a few hours unlike the large institutions such as the NHM in London or the Natural History Museum of Vienna that comprehensively cover a wide range of minerals and localities, that the visitor can never adequately see in one day. The small museum may often be situated in very attractive parts of the world, so there is often another reason for being in the area.

The Threlkeld Quarry and Mining Museum is housed in a small building 5km east of Keswick, in the Lakes District of England. Keswick is on Derwentwater, which most kids know from their Derwent coloured pencils commemorated by the Derwent coloured pencil museum in Keswick. In the Threlkeld museum there are various rooms such as the Mining Room and Quarry Room with informative displays, minerals and information on the nearby Cumbrian mines that exploited Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn, W, graphite, baryte and fluorite deposits. Displays can appear somewhat non-professional, with mineral specimens representative rather than top shelf. But the information given is second to none.

The museum is located in a microgranite railway ballast quarry which dates back to the 1870's, closing in 1982. It is also the home of the Vintage Excavator Trust, with a working collection of excavators. There is also a working narrow gauge railway, drilling and explosives displays and so on.



'Welcome to Threlkeld'.



The Museum

The Steiner Museum in Bramberg am Wildkogel, in the Salzburg area in Austria is a family museum displaying the results of three generations of collecting and specialises in minerals of the Hohetauern, the high Alps in Austria. The museum is the family house comprising a home, shop and museum of 70 square meters in area. Minerals have been mostly self-collected from alpine clefts in the nearby alpine valleys, the family having the rights to collect minerals and mine small-scale deposits at Habachtal (for emeralds), Knappenwand (for epidote) and other localities in the surrounding valleys. The area is very attractive, even in winter when the view below is covered in snow.



View across Bramberg am Wildkogel looking SW



Steiner Museum. Quartz crystal veranda post

The final small museum that Dieter Mylius wished to speak about was the MIMA (Minerals And Mathematics Museum) in Oberwolfach, in the Black Forest in Germany. Also a very attractive part of the World.



Oberwolfach about 4km north of the more major town of Wolfach

The museum features separate sections of minerals and mathematic displays. Minerals are mainly from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) area including the Clara, Wenzel and Wittichen mines. The town is also home to

the Mathematical Research Institute of Oberwolfach. Dieter Mylius gave a lecture to the Society on the Clara mine in February 2016 which was mined for fluorite and barite but has over 400 other minerals.



All top class minerals are beautifully displayed.



Section on how mathematics can relate to minerals

‘Eight Amazing Museums. Six Countries. Four Continents’

Graham Ogle

Graham Ogle has the good fortune to have a job which involves him in a great deal of travelling around the World including to some of the more unlikely countries. In the course of his travelling and no doubt fitting in holidaying periods along the way he has been able to visit an envious number of mineral sites, mines and museums in the various countries. In the course of his lecture he was to describe eight museums in six countries located on four continents. His lecture was illustrated by almost three hundred images and through the lecture he gradually built up a table showing the numbers of minerals, - type locality species and total species found in each country comparing them to the numbers for Australia.

EUROPE:

The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels: Belgium:

The first museum described was in Belgium which is said to be a boring country although the speaker was able to find a few attractive or interesting places including the Institute of Natural Sciences. As a small country Belgium only has a total of 326 minerals and 19 type locality species compared to Australia with 1,468 and 174 respectively. Belgium’s minerals are also somewhat uninteresting but the museum had a number of attractive specimens on display although mainly from other countries. One feature that Graham Ogle particularly noticed was a micro-minerals display and also an impressive display of dinosaur fossils recovered from a coal mine. The fossil discovery was made in 1878 when miners working underground started uncovering what they thought were the remains of tree trunks encrusted with gold. It was later established that the remains were Iguanodon dinosaur bones fossilised in pyrite. The museum had set up eight of the dinosaur remains, some being up to eight meters tall, shown occupying the entire ground floor area of the building. Images of the dinosaurs and a painting of early museum workers preparing the bones and setting them up were projected.

The Deutsche Museum, Munich, Germany:

Germany has many museums and a larger number of minerals than Australia with 363 type locality species and a total of 1,774. Graham Ogle was able to visit the Deutsch Museum a year ago, conveniently when the Oktoberfest was underway. The museum is actually on an island in the Isar River and is architecturally impressive. Displays featured by the museum which particularly impressed the speaker were mining exhibits depicting mining activities with life-size models and reconstructions of shafts, tunnels and other mining operations using actual mining equipment taken from discontinued mines. Some of the shafts had been extended down to 10 to 15 meters by digging into the rock underneath the museum and also tunnels had been constructed with mining infrastructure set up including ore buckets, cages, trolleys and models of the miners working.



The Deutsche Museum, Munich

The Deutsch Museum does not only feature mining operations. There were a number of displays and exhibits of various machinery and old water-wheels and some early 1900s military planes. One exhibit was of a very early plane copied from the first one made by the Wright brothers who had visited Europe first in 1908 to demonstrate their plane design and provide flying demonstrations.

ASIA:

The Geological Museum, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Graham Ogle has made a few visits to Uzbekistan and initially described aspects of the country noted on earlier trips including many fine Islamic-style buildings and in the capital Tashkent a statue of Tamerlane (The Conqueror) who had rivalled Genghis Khan in his depredations. The famous cities of the Silk Road, Samarqand and Bukhara are situated in the south of the country. Ten years ago on the occasion of his first visit to Uzbekistan the people and officials were very friendly with the speaker being shown around wherever he wanted and constantly plied with vodka. One interesting site was the Ulugh Beg astronomical observatory in Samarqand which featured a meridian line built into a trench structure.

The Geological Museum was quite large and had a mineral collection which was very well displayed. It also featured a number of the usual museum exhibits including a range of fossils and mining exhibits. The speaker had been given an introduction to the collection curator, Rustam Yusupov, who was very hospitable and showed the visitor around including his office where he had a number of mineral samples which he was investigating. Uzbekistan has 13 type locality specimens and a total of 271. 12 of the type locality minerals have been described by the curator. A list was projected of the more uncommon minerals.

Arsenuranylite	$\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_4(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Avicennite	Tl_2O_3
Hydroglauberite	$\text{Na}_{10}\text{Ca}_3(\text{SO}_4)_8 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Khamrabaevite	$(\text{Ti}, \text{V}, \text{Fe})\text{C}$
Kyzylkumite	$\text{V}_3 + \text{Ti}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})$	Mavlyanovite	Mn_5Si_3
Nekrasovite	$\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2(\text{Sn}, \text{As}, \text{Sb})_6\text{S}_{32}$	Stibiocolusite	$\text{Cu}_{13}\text{V}(\text{Sb}, \text{Sn}, \text{As})_3\text{S}_{16}$
Stistaite	SnSb	Tsnigriite	$\text{Ag}_9\text{SbTe}_3\text{S}_3$
Uklonskovite	$\text{NaMg}(\text{SO}_4)\text{F} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	Ustarasite	$\text{Pb}(\text{Bi}, \text{Sb})_6\text{S}_{10} (?)$
Vyacheslavite	$\text{U}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})$		



The Museum



The curator, Rustam Yusapov

The Institute of Geology, Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

For a smaller country than Uzbekistan, Tajikistan has produced a larger number of mineral type species and total minerals with 57 and 407 respectively. The larger number was due to the existence of one of the top ten prolific mineral sites in the World, the Dara-i-Pioz Glacier site which has produced 38 type species and a total of 142 minerals. This site is an alkaline massif with boron-rich granitoids intruding into schists, crossed by metasomatite and pegmatite veins. Graham Ogle had also obtained an introduction to a professor of the Academy of Sciences of Tadjikistan, Faiziev Radzhabovitch, who is an expert on the Dara-i-Pioz minerals. Not unexpectedly the professor has a mineral, faizievite, named after him. It has a particularly impressive, or alarming formula, - $K_2Na(Ca_6Na)Ti_4Li_6[Si_6O_{18}]_2[Si_{12}O_{30}]F_2$.



The National Museum of Tajikistan



A selection of Dara-i-Pioz minerals in front of a picture of the site

Whilst in Tadjikistan Graham Ogle had been advised that the Dara-i-Pioz site could be visited but only with a great deal of care. It was in a remote area, quite inaccessible in the winter and there were 'separatists or bandits in the area!'

NORTH AMERICA:

In moving his lecture to his third continent, North America, and fifth country, the United States, Graham Ogle dealt with three museums in the U.S. showing a series of images of The La Brea Tar Pits and Museum, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science and the Harvard University Mineralogical & Geological Museum in Boston. North America has produced the most type locality mineral species and total numbers of minerals in the World with 837 and 2,670 respectively.

The La Brea Tar Pits and Museum

The geological feature of the Tar Pits is well within the city of Los Angeles not far from what the Americans call 'downtown', - the CBD or city centre. In travelling around the city the visitor would notice many

oil derricks alongside the roads still pumping. Los Angeles is situated above an oil field about 1,000 feet below ground level which has still not been completely pumped out. Many thousands of years ago a number of deep pools of oil were formed by the oil seeping to the surface and over the years thousands of animals blundered into the pools, were trapped, died and were preserved. The animals were those existing in North America some tens of thousands of years ago and included now extinct types of antelopes, camel-like animals, mammoths, sabre-tooth felines and dire wolves. Excavation of the tar pit sites has also yielded amounts of Native American tools since animals becoming trapped were a source of food for the early people.



The tar pit today.



Mammoth skeleton. Tar Pits Museum. L.A.

The Denver Museum of Nature and Science in Colorado

The mineral collection at the Denver Museum is spectacular and Graham Ogle showed a large number of the more superlative specimens. These included a few specimens from Australia such as a molybdenite from 'Kings Gate', - donated by a William Church in 1911, but mainly American minerals with an emphasis on Colorado specimens and of enviable sizes and qualities. Molybdenum has been Colorado's most valuable metal and has been said to have earned more money for the state than from gold. The mineral however has been all in veins and massive form not providing attractive specimens.

A selection of crystallised leaf gold from Breckenridge, Co, was displayed with a plaque stating that the specimens had been donated in 1900 from the John F.Campion collection, 'MUSEUM'S OLDEST EXHIBIT'. Museum exhibits also included some fossil crinoids from Illinois and dinosaur skeletons, one displayed with a humorous label, 'Rules of the Game ... Eat ... Have Lots of Babies ... Don't get Eaten'.



"Alma King", the largest known rhodochrosite crystal in the World. From the Sweet Home Mine, Colorado. Specimen 14cm x 16.5cm



Amazonite, Fluorite, and Smoky Quartz.
Crystal Peak area, Florissant, Teller County, Colorado.

The Harvard University Mineralogical & Geological Museum

Travelling north-east from Denver the speaker was able to visit the Harvard museum in Boston which was also spectacular with a mineral collection that also featured a few Australian specimens. Apart from a large crocoite there was a specimen of sampleite from the Northparkes mine shown with a label stating that it was a 'Gift of Prof P.A. Williams 2004'. The Harvard collection specimens were from a wider range of sources than those in Denver, Colorado, which had emphasized minerals from that state and included a selection of meteorites from Australia such as a piece of the Cook meteorite found in South Australia and specimens of the Henbury meteorite and a slab from the Boxhole crater, both from the N.T.



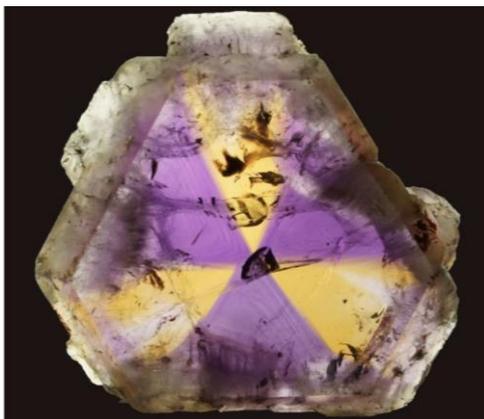
Sampleite from the Northparkes mine, central NSW. Specimen donated to the Museum by Peter Williams.



Stibnite from the Ichinokawa mine, Japan

SOUTH AMERICA

Graham Ogle moved to his final continent to describe the Casa Nacional de la Moneda, the National Mint of Potosi in Bolivia, showing images of the building which had been commenced in 1750 to deal with the great amount of silver being produced from the Cerro Rico (Rich Mountain) mine which overlooks the town. The speaker had previously given a lecture to the Society on the Potosi mine, (*I am rich Potosi, the Treasure of the World*) in July 2008. The Mint is a large and architecturally significant building and contains a varied and interesting collection of exhibits. These include many items made of silver, ornaments, ceremonial items and a large collection of silver coins. There are also examples of the machinery used to smelt the silver, mint the coins and of the dies used. Other exhibits include a storage box with a very intricate locking mechanism, period furniture, other objects of historical interest, minerals and gemstones. The minerals included examples of the semi-precious mineral ametrine for which Bolivia is noted and of the mineral phosphophyllite of which the best specimens in the World were found in the Potosi mine. (Almost all of the world's commercial ametrine production has been from the Anahi Mine in southeastern Bolivia.).



Ametrine



Phosphophyllite

The Potosi mint produced millions of coins over the period of its entire operation until 1951. One exhibit in the museum was a model of the Spanish galleon the Nuestra Señora de Atocha which was wrecked off the coast of Florida in a hurricane in 1622 with a cargo of 300,000 silver coins, silver bullion, gold and a quantity of emeralds. The wreck was located and salvage commenced in 1985 and coins and artefacts worth about half a billion dollars at today's prices have been recovered.



The entrance to the Potosi Mint. The smiling polychrome mask was placed there at the beginning of the War of Independence in 1809 to cover a Spanish royal plaque.



Bolivianite. A 'small' amethyst crystal cluster.

In conclusion Graham Ogle presented a list of figures for the countries with the most mineral type localities and total numbers referring to those he had been describing and also adding for comparison the figures for Bangladesh which he had not described although was due to visit soon. It transpired that Bangladesh was not a significant mineralogical haven !.

QUANTITIES OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES

	<u>Type Locality species</u>	<u>Total species</u>
Australia	174	1,468
Belgium	19	326
Germany	363	1,774
Uzbekistan	13	271
Tajikistan	57	407
USA	837	2,670
Bolivia	45	509
Bangladesh	0	30

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**The Illawarra Lapidary Club Inc presents the 2019
Jewellery Gems and Minerals Festival**

To be held in the Heininger Hall, Ribbonwood Centre, 109 Princes Hwy, Dapto. From 9.00am to 4pm on Saturday 2nd November and from 9.00am to 2.30pm on Sunday the 3rd of November.

Entry: Adults \$3, children under 12 years free.

Featuring: Gemstone Faceting, Cabochon Cutting, Silvercrafts, Jewellery Making and Valuations, Mineral Group displays, Club and Fossicking Information, Refreshments, Raffle, Lucky Door Prizes and Kids' Games.

Dealers Selling: Lapidary Supplies, Minerals, Jewellery, Crystals, Findings, Fossils, Beads and Opals

Enquiries: John (02) 42675618 www.illawarralapidaryclub.com.

The Newcastle Lapidary Club Gem and Jewellery Fair

Over Saturday 9th and Sunday the 10th of November 2019

The Newcastle Lapidary Club will be holding its popular annual Gem and Jewellery Fair on Saturday 9th November (9.00am to 4.00pm) and Sunday 10th November (9.00am to 3.00pm), in the Police Citizens Youth Club Newcastle, cnr Young and Melbourne Roads, Broadmeadow.

'As well as demonstrations and displays of lapidary and jewellery-making, there will be stalls selling a variety of tools, jewellery, gemstones, lapidary material and related craft. This is an ideal opportunity to purchase a beautiful and unique gift for Christmas, as well as an opportunity to learn more about the Club if you are looking for a fascinating hobby. It is a family-friendly event with plenty to interest the children.

Admission and parking are free and a full canteen service is available. A great day out for all the family!

For more information: Phone 02 49529611 (Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays) or Email: newlap@gmail.com

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Newcastle-Lapidary-Club-616736661717997/>

Annual Exhibition, Gem, Jewellery, Mineral Show & Sale

By the Parramatta and Holroyd Lapidary Club.

Being held over Friday to Sunday, the 15th, 16th and 17th of November.

In the Clubrooms at 73 Fullagar road, Wentworthville.

'Demonstrations, Dealers, Tailgaters, children's activities. View gem and mineral displays'

The Windsor Gem and Mineral Expo

To be held from 9:30 till 5:00 on Saturday 23rd November and 9:30 till 4:00 on Sunday 24th November in the Windsor Function Centre on the corner of George Street and Dight Street in Windsor.

Hosted by Australian Gem & Mineral Expo's and the Hawkesbury Valley Lapidary Club.

Displays and demonstrations by the Hawksbury Valley Lapidary Club as well as traders and dealers from around Australia. Items for sale by the many traders will include jewellery, gemstones, beads, opals, carvings, gem rough, lapidary cutting rough, fossils, meteorites, crystals as well as mineral specimens from Australia and all over the world. Entry \$7, kids (*under 18 with parent/s*) free. Lucky door prize.

More information on the website www.agamexpos.com.au

or contact Peter on 0412 333 150 or email at raregems@optusnet.com.au

Illawarra Lapidary Club Inc – Rock Swap

Sunday 23rd February, 2020, At Stuart Park, North Wollongong Between 8am and 2 pm
(Kid's rock scramble 12 noon).

'Club members and others will be selling Jewellery, Gemstones, Cabochons, Minerals, Opals, Findings, Beads, Fossils and maybe some Lapidary equipment. The Rock Scramble is at 12 pm where children and young people can "bag" themselves a rock or two. Bring a bag! and maybe a picnic lunch!'

For more information contact John on 0242675618

<http://www.illawarralapidaryclub.com.au/> 'or like us on Facebook'.
