Grindings

Idaho Gem Club, Inc.

P.O. Box 8443 Boise, Idaho 83707-2443

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DIRECTORY

The deadline for issues is the Friday after each Board Meeting for the current month's edition. To submit articles, please send them through email to Dana Robinson, Editor drobinso@boisestate.edu

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hello Fellow Rockhounds.

May is here and so are the flowers and many rockhounding adventures. Our first adventure is to Tony Funk's Rock Yard on May 17th. Our club and the Owyhee club are meeting at 8 am at the Blacks Creek Rest Stop off I-84 just east of Boise. John Write and Brandon Favreau, our field trip coordinator, will be leading the troops to Gooding, Idaho. Tony buys collections and dumps them on his 4 acre spread. His $1 and $2 piles are long and wide, with many other piles and barrels of rocks from around the world. Most are priced cheap and he's stacking them deep. He's also cooking up a mess of hotdogs and hamburgers and we are providing the sides. So please bring your favorite picnic foods to share (don't everyone bring chips). Tony is providing a nice venue to get a great assortment of rocks and gems at bargain prices, so put a little time and effort into providing a nice contribution. This day will see three gem clubs together; the Magic Valley club will also be there, so it's a grand affair, fun for all. So make plans to come to Gooding and join us. Weather will probably be hot so dress accordingly, bring cold drinks, a couple of buckets and your pot luck food . . . or dessert.

May 31st and June 1st we'll be going to Beacon Hill for moss agate nodules. Willa Renken will be leading both days, Saturday and Sunday. We're meeting at 8 am at the rest stop going into Ontario, OR, leaving at 8 am, so don't be late. You'll need water, digging tools, lunch, buckets and a little luck to find some fantastic world famous moss eggs. A high clearance vehicle is required. When we gather, if you want to ride with someone in a higher vehicle, don't be shy. Ask around and someone is always ready to share their ride. We'll have some specimens at our next meeting to look at.

The following weekend, Saturday, June 7, our club and the Owyhee club are going to Glass Buttes in Oregon to load up on a variety of obsidian. We're meeting at 8 am at the Oasis Cafe and Motel in Juntura, Oregon, approximately 2.5 hours from Boise, so allow enough time to travel. We're leaving the Oasis at 8:30 so don't be late. It can be an overnight trip, so make plans for staying in Burns, or pitch a tent and enjoy a camping adventure. If there is enough interest, the group may go to the Gary Green jasper area to college jaspers on Sunday.

Also that same weekend is the Gem Faire in Boise at the Expo Idaho. Set-up is Thursday morning, June 5, at 10 am. I'll be bringing a cabachon machine and we'll have a sign-up sheet for the machine and manning our booth at the next meeting. The Gem Faire generously allows us to participate in their show. We are there to sign up new members and show off our rocks and jewelry. But we don't sell out of our booth. The show is June 6th through the 8th, and the times are listed at the bottom of Page 2 in the *Grindings*. Come show your support for our club and fill up those shift sheets. It's a fun show, so we'll see you there!

We had several people donate to our basket for Hawthorne Elementary School and Terri and I put together the basket. It looked great and the ladies at Hawthorne were very excited about it. Thank You everyone who helped make that happen.

Sign-up sheets for the Kemmerer, WY, trip will be available at the next meeting. Join us and dig 50 million year old fossil fish. Come along for the trip of a lifetime!

We have many workshops going on every month, and we've also got many club events happening this month. Come be a part of the best gem club in Idaho and the Northwest. Leave your worries at home and come have some rock fun!

Respectfully Submitted,
Rick Corbett, President

TRUNK SALE
from 5:30-6:45 before the meeting in the Grange parking lot

ACTIVITY CALENDAR

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	6 Board Meeting 7 pm	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17 Field Trip Tony Funk's 8 am
18	19 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	20 General Meeting 7 pm	21	22 Workshop 6-8:45 pm	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31 Workshop 10 am Field Trip Beacon Hill 8 am

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1 Field Trip Beacon Hill 8 am	2 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	3 Board Meeting 7 pm	4	5	6 Gem Faire Expo Idaho Fri-Sat-Sun	7 Field Trip Workshop 10 am-2 pm
8 Field Trip Glass Buttes Sat-Sun	9	10	11	12	13	14 Spectra Mine Extravaganza Plush, OR
15 Spectra Mine thru 16th	16 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	17 General Meeting 7 pm	18	19 Workshop 6:45-8 pm	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1 Board Meeting 7 pm	2	3	4	5 Workshop 10 am-2 pm
6	7 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	8	9 Thunder Egg Days Setup Nyssa, 9 am	10 TED Nyssa Noon-9 pm	11 TED Nyssa 9 am-9 pm	12 TED Nyssa 9 am-9 pm
13	14	15 Picnic Meeting 6 pm	16	17 Workshop 6-8:45 pm	18 Field Trip Kemmerer 3-day Trip	19 Field Trip Kemmerer
20 Field Trip Kemmerer	21 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	22	23	24	25	26 Workshop 10 am-2 pm
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	5 Board Meeting 7 pm	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16 Field Trip Whangdoodle 8 am
17	18 ROLE* Workshop 6-8:45 pm	19 Picnic Meeting 6 pm	20	21 Workshop 6-8:45 pm	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30 Workshop 10 am-2 pm

**To participate in the ROLE workshops, you must complete your first level in the general workshops.*

Upcoming Events

Coeur d' Alene Rock & Gem Show, May 31, 9 am- 5 pm, June 1, 10 am-4 pm. Kootenai County Fairgrounds Jacklin Building, 4056 N Government Way, Coeur d' Alene, ID

Gem Faire, June 6-8, 10 am-5 pm, Expo Idaho South Bldg, 5610 W Chinden Blvd, Garden City, ID

Pikes Peak Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show, June 6-7, 10 am-6 pm, June 8, 10 am-4 pm. Norris Penrose Event Center, 1045 Lower Gold Camp Rd, Colorado Springs, CO

Spectra Mine Extravaganza, June 14-15, Sunstone Collecting Area, Plush, OR

Thunderegg Days, July 10, 12 pm-9 pm, July 11-12, 9 am-9 pm., Nyssa High School, 809 Bower Ave, Nyssa, OR

2025 FIELD TRIPS

May 17	Tony Funk Rock Yard, BBQ Joint field trip with the Owyhee Club, 8 am
May 31- Jun 1	Beacon Hill, Geodes Willa will lead for this trip, 8 am
Jun 7-8	Glass Buttes, Obsidian Joint trip with the Owyhee club
Jul 10-12	Thunder Egg Days, Nyssa
Jul 18-20	Kemmerer, WY, Fossils 3-day trip, Rick might lead this trip
Aug 16	Whangdoodle and Queenstone claims Opal and Jaspers
Sep 20	Haystack Butte
Oct 4-5	Beacon Hill, Geodes

MAY FIELD TRIP

The field trip on May 17th will be to Tony Funk's Rock Yard in Gooding. He has several acres of rocks sorted in piles with various prices starting from $1 per pound. This is a joint trip with the Owyhee club and the Twin Falls club. We will meet at the Rest Stop just east of Boise on I-84 at 8:30 am, leaving at 8:30 to caravan over to Tony's. Or you can just meet us at Tony's place at 10 am. According to Google it will take about 1-3/4 hours to get there so you can plan your departure.

Tony is going to barbecue for us so bring your favorite pot luck dish to share. Also bring drinks, your table service and a comfy chair. No tools are needed for this trip, just bring some buckets to put your finds in.

1727 S. 2150 E., Gooding, Idaho

BEACON HILL FIELD TRIP

May 31 and June 1

This is the first Beacon Hill trip for the year. Both days we will meet at the first rest stop in Oregon, just past the Snake River bridge and before Ontario. We meet at 8:00 am and depart in a caravan at 8:30 am.

If people arrive at the entrance to the claim trail, they may NOT enter until Doug or Willa Renken arrive to lead group in all at once.* They will open the gate at 9:00 and take us up to the claim. Do not enter the gate to get a head start, even if it's open! Crossing a lot of private property in a large group takes planning and good relations with the ranchers, which the Renkens do for us. Please wait for them.

You will need a high clearance vehicle, but you can always find someone willing to share their vehicle. Be sure to bring water, lunch, digging tools and buckets.

**** The only access to this claim is twice a year on scheduled IGC field trips with the Renkens.***

GLASS BUTTES FIELD TRIP

June 7 and June 8

This is a weekend trip to the obsidian collecting area in central Oregon. You can find lodging in Burns, OR. We will meet at the Oasis Cafe & Motel in Juntura, Oregon, at 8:00 am and depart in a caravan at 8:30 am. It is about 2.5 hours to the Oasis, so plan for the travel time. This is also a combination trip with the Owyhee club. Emory Coons will meet us there and show us where to find the various kinds of obsidian.

On Sunday we may go to the Gary Green jasper area if there is enough interest from everyone.

WORKSHOPS

See the calendar for upcoming workshop dates. Come cut your rocks and learn cabochon making. Brent Stewart, Rick Corbett, and Liz Warner keep the club lapidary workshop operating year round.

Third Thursday of each month from 6:00 pm-8:45 pm
Saturday the week after general meeting — 10:00 am-2:00 pm
ROLE Workshops are the First and Third Mondays — 6:00 pm-8:45 pm

WORKSHOP LOCATION

2620 W. Idaho St., Boise, ID
Next door to Stewart's Gem Shop

$5 Fee for each visit (kids free)

WIRE WRAPPING WORKSHOPS

Idaho Gem Club Wire Wrapping Workshops
2nd Tuesday of each month from 6pm to 9pm
Only $10 to participate, includes copper wire and stone
Location: 10417 W Shiloh Dr
Boise , Idaho
Instructor: Maryann Weed - 208-412-0205

So many styles to learn

Maryann Weed is offering Wire Wrapping Workshops for club members at her shop. The cost is reasonable and the location should be much quieter than our workshop. There will be sign-up sheets at the general meeting if you are interested.

JUNIORS PROGRAM

The Owyhee Gem & Mineral Society is hosting a Junior Geologist Program at the Owyhee County Museum. The information is on the flyer below. It will be a great learning resource for our younger geologists. Check it out!

RUCKS PIT DIG

A couple of our members took advantage of the special dig at Rucks Pit in Florida. Amy Schroeder and Ryan Fisher went down and dug fossilized clam shells. They had a great day, as you can see from these pictures! Thanks for sharing!

IDAHO MUSEUM OF MINING AND GEOLOGY

Willow Creek Jasper Mine Field Trip

This field trip to a privately owned Jasper Mine is in your backyard. If you love adventure, a rough road, and discovering jasper in thunder eggs, this trip is for you. Read more about it here and sign up soon, tickets go quickly. The trip is limited to 25 people.

Date: May 24, 10 am to 2 pm

Admission:
IMMG Members & kids — Free
Adult Non-members — $20 plus Eventbrite fee

Pre-registration is required at:
https://www.eventbrite.com/e/willow-creek-jasper-mine-field-trip-tickets-1344504441979?aff=oddtdtcreator

Sponsored by Idaho Museum of Mining and Geology
www.idahomuseum.org

Faces in Idaho Mining History

Idaho is known as the Gem State and the Silver Capital of the World. We'll take a photo tour and discuss Idaho mining history from Bogus claims to Billions made from mineral extraction from the beginning to modern day operations. You'll hear about the people who made history in Idaho's early days of silver mining. Join historian, Troy Lambert, as he shares fascinating information on early Idaho mining.

Date: May 25, 1 pm to 2 pm

Admission:
IMMG Members & kids — Free
Adult Non-members — $5 plus Eventbrite fee

Pre-registration is required at:
https://www.eventbrite.com/e/the-faces-of-idaho-mining-history-tickets-1332561048969?aff=oddtdtcreator

Please email
operations@idahomuseum.org if you have questions about any events

SUNSHINE LADY REPORT

By Deana Ashton

IGC Sunshine Lady sends cheerful greetings to club members needing get well wishes, sympathy and anniversary expressions. If you know someone in need of cheer or attention, please text or call Deana at 208-794-5628.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Steve & Sue Oakes
Leila Hooper

WELCOME NEW JUNIORS

Lincoln Rice
Olas Rice
Spencer Moeller
Kade Moeller

New Members:

Our website at idahogemclub.com has all of the information regarding our club operations. We also have a facebook page for interacting and socializing. Please contact any Officer or Board Member with questions or suggestions! Welcome to your Gem Club!

METEORITES

A meteorite is a rock that originated in outer space and has fallen to the surface of a planet or moon. When the original object enters the atmosphere, various factors such as friction, pressure, and chemical interactions with the atmospheric gases cause it to heat up and radiate energy. It then becomes a meteor and forms a fireball, also known as a shooting star. Once it settles on the larger body's surface, the meteor becomes a meteorite. Because of the atmospheric conditions encountered, meteorites vary greatly in size.

Meteorites that are recovered after being observed as they transit the atmosphere and impact Earth are called meteorite falls. All others are known as meteorite finds. Meteorites have traditionally been divided into three broad categories: stony meteorites that are rocks, mainly composed of silicate minerals; iron meteorites that are largely composed of ferronickel; and stony-iron meteorites that contain large amounts of both metallic and rocky material. Modern classification schemes divide meteorites into groups according to their structure, chemical and isotopic composition and mineralogy. Micrometeorites are less than 1 mm in diameter and differ from meteorites in that they typically melt completely in the atmosphere and fall to Earth as quenched droplets.

Most space rocks crashing into Earth come from a single source. The origin of most meteorites can be traced to just a handful of asteroid breakup events – and possibly even individual asteroids.

Fall Phenomena

Most meteoroids disintegrate when entering the Earth's atmosphere. About five to ten a year are observed to fall and are subsequently recovered and known to scientists. Few meteorites are large enough to survive through the atmosphere and create large impact craters. Instead, they typically arrive at the surface at their terminal velocity and, at most, create a small pit.

Large meteoroids may strike the earth with a significant fraction of their escape velocity, leaving behind a hypervelocity impact crater. The kind of crater will depend on the size, composition and incoming angle of the impactor. The force of some collisions have the potential to cause widespread destruction. The most frequent hypervelocity cratering events on the Earth are caused by iron meteoroids, which are most easily able to transit the atmosphere intact. Examples of craters caused by iron meteoroids include Barringer Meteor Crater, Odessa Meteor Crater, Wabar craters, and Wolfe Creek crater; iron meteorites are found in association with all of these craters.

In contrast, even relatively large stony or icy bodies such as small comets or asteroids, up to millions of tons, are disrupted in the atmosphere, and do not make impact craters. Although such disruption events are uncommon, they can cause a considerable concussion to occur. The well-known Tunguska event probably resulted from such an incident. Very large stony objects, weighing tens of millions of tons or more, can reach the surface and cause large craters but are very rare. Such events are generally so energetic that the impactor is completely destroyed, leaving no meteorites.

Several phenomena are well documented during witnessed meteorite falls too small to produce large craters. The fireball that occurs as the meteoroid passes through the atmosphere can appear to be very bright, rivaling the sun in intensity, although most are far dimmer. Various colors have been reported, including yellow, green, and red. Flashes and bursts of light can occur as the object breaks up. Explosions, detonations, and rumblings are often heard during meteorite falls, which can be caused by sonic booms as well as shock waves resulting from major fragmentation events. These sounds can be heard over wide areas, with a radius of a hundred or more kilometers. Following the passage of the fireball, it is not unusual for a dust trail to linger in the atmosphere for several minutes.

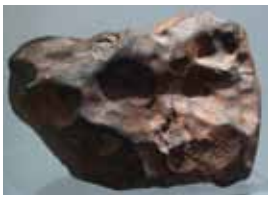
As meteoroids are heated during entry, their surfaces melt and experience ablation. They can be sculpted into various shapes during this process, sometimes resulting in shallow thumbprint-like indentations on their surfaces called regmaglypts. If the meteoroid maintains a fixed orientation for some time, without tumbling, it may develop a conical "nose cone" or "heat shield" shape. As it decelerates, eventually the molten surface layer solidifies into a thin fusion crust, which on most meteorites is black.

Meteoroids that disintegrate in the atmosphere may fall as meteorite showers, which can range from only a few up to thousands of separate individuals. The area over which a meteorite shower falls is known as its strewn field. Strewn fields are commonly elliptical in shape, with the major axis parallel to the direction of flight. In most cases, the largest meteorites in a shower are found farthest down-range in the strewn field.

Classification

Most meteorites are stony meteorites, classed as chondrites and achondrites. Only about 6% of meteorites are iron meteorites or stony-iron meteorites. About 86% of the

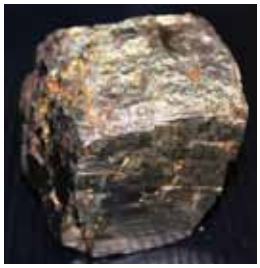
meteorites are chondrites, which are named for the small, round particles, or chondrules, they contain. The chondrules are composed mostly of silicate minerals. Certain types of chondrites also contain small amounts of organic matter, including amino acids, and presolar grains. They are about 4.55 billion years old and are thought to represent material from the asteroid belt that never coalesced into large bodies. Like comets, chondritic asteroids are some of the oldest and most primitive materials in the Solar System. They are considered to be the building blocks of the planets.



About 8% of the meteorites are achondrites, meaning they do not contain chondrules. Some of these are similar to terrestrial igneous rocks. Most achondrites are also ancient rocks, and are thought to represent crustal material of unidentified asteroids. Two small groups of achondrites are special, because they are younger and do not appear to come from the asteroid belt. One group comes from the Moon, and includes rocks similar to those brought back to Earth by astronauts. The other group is thought to be from Mars and are the only materials from other planets ever discovered by humans.

About 5% of meteorites that have been seen to fall are iron meteorites composed of iron-nickel alloys, such as kamacite and/or taenite. Most iron meteorites are thought to come from the cores of planetesimals that were once molten. After the planetesimal solidified, it broke up in a collision with another planetesimal. Due to the low amount of iron meteorites in collection areas like Antarctica, where most of the meteoric material can be recovered, it is possible that the percentage of iron-meteorite falls is lower than 5%. The abundance of iron meteorites relative to total Antarctic finds is 0.4%.

Stony-iron meteorites constitute the remaining 1%. They are a mixture of iron-nickel metal and silicate minerals. One type, called pallasites, is thought to have originated in the boundary zone above the core regions where iron meteorites originated. The other major type of stony-iron meteorites is the mesosiderites.



Tektites are not themselves meteorites, but are natural glass objects up to a few centimeters in size that were formed by the impacts of large meteorites on Earth's surface.

Chemistry

Researchers have discovered that 4.5 billion-year-old meteorites found on Earth contained liquid water along with prebiotic complex organic substances that may be ingredients for life. Scientists also reported detecting sugar molecules in meteorites, suggesting that chemical processes on asteroids can produce some organic compounds fundamental to life. A Japanese group reported that they had found adenine, thymine, guanine, cytosine and uracil inside carbon-rich meteorites. These compounds are building blocks of DNA and RNA, the genetic code of all life on Earth.

Sources of Meteorites Found on Earth

Until recently, the source of only about 6% of meteorites had been traced to their sources: the Moon, Mars, and asteroid Vesta. Approximately 70% of meteorites found on Earth now appear to originate from break-ups of asteroids.

Weathering

Most meteorites date from the early Solar System and are by far the oldest material on Earth. Analysis of weathering due to water, salt, oxygen, etc. is used to quantify the degree of alteration that a meteorite has experienced. Several weathering indices have been used. The most commonly employed weathering scale, used for ordinary chondrites, ranges from W0 (pristine state) to W6 (heavy alteration).

Fossil Meteorites

"Fossil" meteorites are sometimes discovered by geologists. They represent the highly weathered remains of meteorites that fell to Earth in the remote past and were preserved in sedimentary deposits well enough that they can be recognized through mineralogical studies. Some fossil meteorites from the Ordovician are highly weathered but still resemble the original meteorite under a petrographic microscope, even though their original material was almost entirely replaced by terrestrial secondary mineralization. The extraterrestrial origin was demonstrated in part through isotopic analysis of relict spinel grains, a mineral that is common in meteorites and is able to persist chemically unchanged in the Earth's weathering environment. Scientists believe that these meteorites originated from a collision that occurred somewhere between Jupiter and Mars.

Naming

Meteorites are always named for the places they were found, where practical, usually a nearby town or geographic feature. In cases where many meteorites were found in one place, the name may be followed by a number or letter (e.g., Allan Hills 84001 or Dimmitt (b)). The name designated by the Meteoritical Society is used by scientists, catalogers, and most collectors.

Terrestrial

- Allende – largest known carbonaceous chondrite, Chihuahua, Mexico
- The Bacubirito Meteorite – A meteorite estimated to weigh 18–27 tons
- Campo del Cielo – a group of iron meteorites associated with a crater field of at least 26 craters in West Chaco Province, Argentina
- Canyon Diablo – Associated with Meteor Crater in Arizona.
- Cape York – One of the largest meteorites in the world. A 34-ton fragment is exhibited at the American Museum of Natural History
- Gibeon – A large Iron meteorite in Namibia, created the largest known strewn field.
- Hoba – The largest known intact meteorite.
- Kaidun – An unusual carbonaceous chondrite.
- Mbosi meteorite – A 16-metric-ton ungrouped iron meteorite in Tanzania.
- Nōgata – The oldest meteorite whose fall can be dated precisely
- Sikhote-Alin – Massive iron meteorite impact event that occurred in 1947.
- Tucson Ring – Ring shaped meteorite, used by a blacksmith as an anvil, in Tucson, AZ. Currently at the Smithsonian.
- Willamette – The largest meteorite ever found in the United States.
- Carancas impact event – A stony meteorite that may have weighed up to 4000 kilograms created a crater 13 meters in diameter near the village of Carancas, Peru.
- Russian meteor event – a 17-metre diameter, 10 000 ton asteroid hit the atmosphere above Chelyabinsk, Russia in 2013, producing a very bright fireball in the morning sky. A number of small meteorite fragments have since been found.

Extraterrestrial

- Bench Crater meteorite (Apollo 12, 1969) and the Hadley Rille meteorite (Apollo 15, 1971) − Fragments of asteroids were found among the samples collected on the Moon.
- Block Island meteorite and Heat Shield Rock – An iron meteorite discovered on Mars by the Opportunity rover. Two nickel-iron meteorites were identified by the Spirit rover.

Large Impact Craters

- Acraman crater in South Australia — 56 mi. diameter
- Ames crater in Major County, OK — 9.9 mi diameter
- Brent crater in northern Ontario — 2.4 mi diameter
- Chesapeake Bay impact crater — 56 mi diameter
- Chicxulub crater off the coast of Yucatán Peninsula — 110 mi diameter
- Clearwater Lakes, double crater impact in Québec, Canada — 16 and 22 mi diameter respectively
- Lonar crater in India — 1.14 mi diameter
- Lumparn in Åland, in the Baltic Sea — 5.6 mi diameter
- Manicouagan Reservoir in Québec, Canada —62 mi diameter
- Manson crater in Iowa — 24 mi diameter (crater is buried)
- "Barringer Crater" in Arizona, the first confirmed terrestrial impact crater — .75 mi diameter
- Mjølnir impact crater in the Barents Sea (40 kilometres (25 mi) diameter)
- Nördlinger Ries crater in Bavaria, Germany — 16 mi diameter
- Siljan Ring in Sweden, largest crater in Europe —32 mi diameter
- Sudbury Basin in Ontario, Canada — 160 mi diameter
- Ungava Bay in Québec, Canada —160 mi by 200 mi

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MINUTES OF THE IDAHO GEM CLUB GENERAL MEETING

APRIL 15, 2025

The meeting was called to order at 7:09 by Rick Corbett and the Pledge of Allegiance was recited. Six guests stood and introduced themselves. Becky drew winning door prize tickets for 6 juniors and 12 adults.

Rick asked for any corrections to the minutes as printed in the *Grindings*. Willa made a motion to accept the minutes, Becky seconded, the membership voted and the motion carried, with Mike opposed.

Treasurer Report: No report. Please talk to a board member with any questions.

Juniors Report: The juniors are learning about mining this week.

Federation Director: No report..

Field Trip Report: Check out the Graveyard Point samples on the front table. There are also leaf fossils from the March field trip. The April 19th field trip will be going to Graveyard Point for plume agate. We will be meeting at the Ion Chevron station just outside of Marsing at the intersection of Hwys. 55/95. Meeting time is 7:45 am, leaving at 8:15 to avoid confusion with another club leaving from the same location. You will need a high clearance vehicle, and you can dig or not. There is lots of surface material to collect. Look for the float.

On May 17th we are going to Tony Funk's place in Gooding. It will be a combination trip with the Owyhee club and the Twin Falls club. There are piles of rock to look through, much of which is $1 per pound. We will meet at the Rest Stop just east of Boise at 8 am, leaving at 8:30 am to caravan to Tony's. If you don't want to caravan, you can just meet everyone at Tony's at 10 am. Tony barbecues hamburgers and hot dogs for everyone and we bring all the pot luck side dishes. He is also requesting buns this year. Also bring along your own drinks, buckets and a chair.

Workshop Report: Brent went over the workshop dates. The general workshops are April 17th, 6-8:45 pm, and April 26th, 10 am-2 pm. The ROLE workshops are on May 5 and 19, 6-8:45 pm. The general workshops for May are May 22, 6-8:45 pm, and May 31, 10 am-2 pm.

Brent is also rearranging the saws and equipment to make room for more.

Old Business: No old business.

New Business: July and August meetings are pot luck picnics at Kristen Armstrong Park, starting at 6 pm. The short business meeting is followed by an auction to benefit the banquet fund.

June 6-8 is the Gem Faire at Expo Idaho. We set up a table for demonstrations and club promotion. We will have a genie for demos, and a microscope and monitor to show micromounts. We need volunteers to man the table. Sign-up sheets are on the front table.

Maryann Weed is hosting wire wrapping classes for a minimal charge for club members. A sign-up sheet is on the front table. They will be held on the second Tuesday of the month.

Rick did an interview on AM670 radio to talk about the club. You can listen to it as a podcast at TheGreatIdahoShow.com.

Meeting was adjourned at 7:51 pm.

Respectfully submitted, Dana Robinson, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE IDAHO GEM CLUB BOARD MEETING
MAY 6, 2025

Rick Corbett called the meeting to order at 7:03 pm.
Present: Rick Corbett, Willa Renken, Teresa Nebeker, Terri Frostrom, Cordell Blaine, Lynn Hansen, Debbie Mitchell, Jason Smith and Dana Robinson
Excused: Liz Warner

Rick asked for any corrections to the minutes as printed in the *Grindings*. Willa made a motion to accept the minutes, which was seconded by Terri. Board members voted and the motion carried.
Juniors Report: Cordell would like to split the group off earlier in the meeting, after door prizes. Should work fine.
Treasurer Report: Teresa went over the financial statements for deposits and disbursements. She also went over the final show numbers. Costs were up a bit due to some one-time wiring costs, etc.
Federation Director Report: Debbie had a reminder to save stamps . . . Caldwell is ahead of us!
Field Trip Report: The field trip for May 17th is to Tony Funk's in Gooding. We will meet at the rest stop just east of Boise at 8 am, leaving at 8:30 to caravan, or you can meet at Tony's at 10 am. It is a pot luck dinner so bring sides and salads. Tony will barbecue hamburgers and hot dogs, and Rick will bring some buns as well from our club. It is a joint trip with the Owyhee and Magic Valley clubs.

May 31 and June 1 Willa will lead us in to the Beacon Hill claim. We will meet at the Ontario rest stop on I-84 at 8 am, leaving at 8:30.

June 7th is the trip to Glass Buttes. It is a weekend trip. We will meet at the Oasis Cafe & Motel in Juntura at 8 am, leaving at 8:30. Emory Coons will meet us and show us where to find the various types of obsidian. May go to Hampton Butte on Sunday if there is enough interest. You can stay at a hotel in Burns if you would like.

There is also an event in Plush, OR, called the Spectra Mine Extravaganza on June 14-15. Jason has details.
Workshop Report: No report.

Old Business: June 6-8 is the Gem Faire at Expo Idaho. We will meet on Thursday, June 5, to set up our table.

The basket donation was taken to Hawthorne Elementary for their silent auction. Thanks for all the donations.
New Business: Willa suggested starting up our trunk sales before meetings now that its nice weather. We will start at 5:30 and end at 6:45 for the meeting for May 20th and June 17th. Maybe we could also do smaller auctions for September and October too to benefit the banquet.

There were two new member applications this month. Dana made a motion to accept the new members, Jason seconded, the board voted and the motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 7:59 pm.

Respectfully submitted, Dana Robinson, Secretary

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