ROCK SOLID

FEBRUARY 2026 MONTHLY BULLETIN

A non-profit 501(c)3 group founded in March 1956, organized to educate the general public and members' knowledge of Mineralogy, Gems, Jewelry Making, Fossils and related earth sciences.

MEETINGS: The meetings are the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and December. The Clubs annual holiday party is in mid-November and the annual picnic is in June which includes a silent auction. Visitors are always welcome.

The meetings are at Hope Chapel (formerly Indian Creek Community Church), 12480 Black Bob Road in Olathe, Kansas. Meeting times are from **6:00 to 8:45** and we must be out of the building by 9:00. We meet on the lower level in room **018**. 6:00 to 7:00 is not structured, as member's fellowship and have a raffle. At the end of the raffle anyone who purchased tickets - and did not win anything - can go take one item from the table. The meeting starts at 7 PM followed by the guest speaker. Information is available at our website: olathegemclub.org

DUES: $15.00 per year for individuals / $5.00 per year for minors / children under the age of 12 are free. (Due by May meeting, and delinquent by September meeting)

OFFICERS and CHAIRPERSONS 2025 – 2026:

President: Norman Onnen (816)645-1333

Vice President: Vacant

Secretary: Alison Betts (913)962-9584

Treasurer: Barbara Crompton (913)492-6783

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Field Trip Coordinator: Lesliee Hartman (785)380-6016

Field Trip Assistant: Larry Wells (913)787-5138

Programs: Norman Onnen

Librarian and Historian: Norman Onnen (816)645-1333

Gem Show Chairman: Norman Onnen

Raffle: Lesliee Hartman

Association Delegates: Chet McLaughlin & Mandy Lorenz

Alternate Assoc. Delegates: Larry Wells

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE:

So, January has quickly flown by with only a late, but first real and much too cold fling of winter. At least the snow of last week (4"-6" at various locations around the KC area) was dry and light making recovery a quick and easier task. (OGMS member Lucy Griffith and her family in Portland, Maine experienced 18" of snow and ice with another large surge expected over the next week.)

Now the short month of February gives those of us with cabin fever the urge to be out and about - - part of which might be a trip to the annual Tucson G&M Show which concludes on Feb. 15. Some OGMS members have been hiding out during Jan. at Quartzsite, AZ and will move over to Tucson in a few days. One OGMS member (Bear Carpenter) reports that he has just returned from Quartzsite with several hundred pounds of rocks and specimens that he will use in his flint knapping efforts. (Bear will be set up here at the March 13-15 G&M Show so we can visit with him to see his new finds and specimens).

Members, guests, and visitors are reminded that the club has **no regularly scheduled meeting in March**. Instead, we are involved in the set up and operation of the 64th Annual KC Gem & Mineral Show at the KCI Expo Center (11730 NW Ambassador Drive) which will occur March 13-15, 2026.

Please note: the club annual summer picnic this year will be later than usual and will occur on **Saturday, June 27 at Kill Creek Park** instead of the first Saturday of June as in the past, due to various conflicting events.

And then, as normal, there will be no formal club meetings during June, July, and August to allow for family vacations, etc. (However various other functions such as field trips, etc. will continue during the summer. Please check our website and watch for email notices.

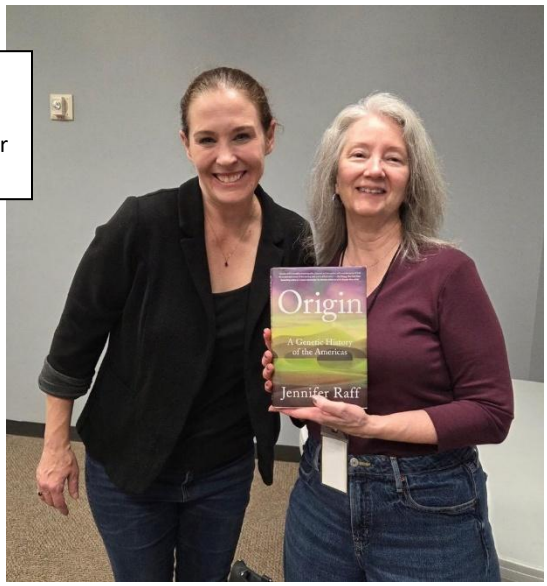
OGMS Club Meetings

The Feb. 5, 2026 OGMS club meeting will feature a presentation entitled "Turquoise Tales: From Native American Jewelry to Tonopah" by member Lydia Cline (accompanied by her husband Roger). The Cline's are avid collectors of unique Native American jewelry and turquoise. Lydia will discuss and display some of their pieces, and describe a 2025 family visit and dig at the Otteson Brothers turquoise mine(s) north of Tonopah, Nevada. (For those specifically interested in turquoise, you might want to Google "Otteson Brothers Turquoise." This describes that family history, beginning with father Lynn Otteson mining in Colorado (the Lick Skillet Manassa King mine), as well as the Royston Claim in Nevada.)

.Dr. Raff OGMS Presentation

On Jan.8, 2026 we were treated, and very much appreciated, "The Origin(s) of the First People of the Americas" presentation by Dr. Jennifer Raff, KU Anthropological Geneticist and Professor of Anthropology. Dr. Raff discussed the development and migration(s) of mankind throughout the world, and focused on how, when and where man populated the Americas. Not your typical anthropologist, she specializes in research involving complex human

DNA and genetics, which through time considerations help identify human movement in the Americas. ("Clovis First" is not necessarily first as some are finding out.) During the Jan. meeting a drawing was held with the winner of Dr. Raff's autographed "Origin, A Genetic History of the Americas" book being OGMS member Luci Tosh. (This, while not scripted, could not have been more appropriate as Luci is a Native American (Citizen Band Potawatomi)).



OGMS member Luci Tosh (r) winner of the Origin, A Genetic History of the Americas book, with author Dr. Jennifer Raff, professor of Anthropology and Genetics at KU

(Only by chance, on Monday Jan. 12, 2026 Kansas City Star featured an article entitled "The Year 2025 in Neanderthal research", and another article describing 660,000 year old arrowheads - tipped with poison, found in South Africa.)

New OGMS Members

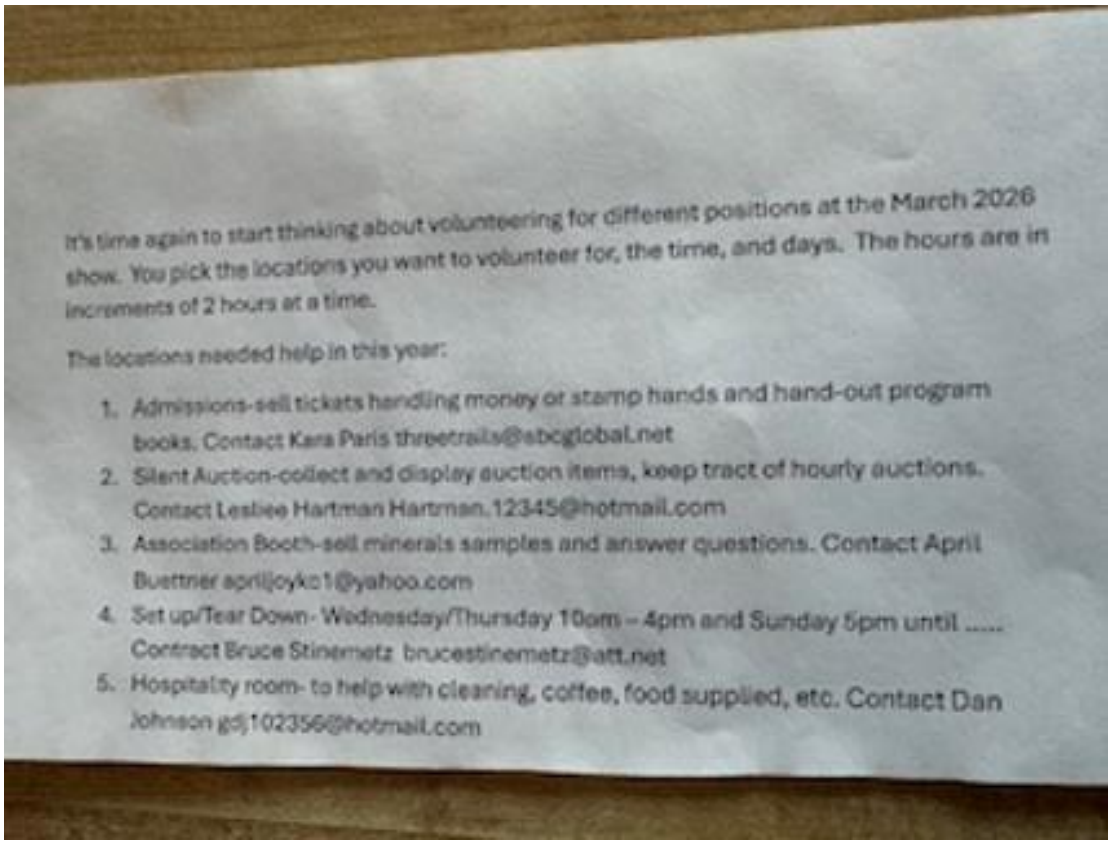
Diana Dane	Raleigh, NC	Interested in "All" (Especially bucket list travel)
Quinton Dane	Raleigh, NC	Interested in "All" (Especially bucket list travel)

The Danes most recently hiked the Italian Dolomites. Over time this was preceded by hiking the Matterhorn in Switzerland, the Fagradalsfjall lava flow in Iceland, to the base camp of Mt. Everest in Nepal, Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa, and Machu Picchu in Peru. They have also visited the Great Wall of China, the five villages of the Italian Cinque Terra, and biked across Austria to the Danube River. Their next adventure is an excursion to Patagonia, South America and hiking the W trail. The Dane's are the aunt and uncle of 12-year-old OGMS member Magnolia Moran of Ft. Myers, FL.

[Considering Mt. Everest? This mountain, in the Himalayan Range, is elevating at the rate of 2mm/year. The cause is not plate tectonics, which was the original force causing this uprising, but is now a result of isostatic rebound (where surface materials and associated weight are removed (through erosion) to the extent that the land rises as if floating - - which it actually is. (See the topic "A little in depth Kansas Geology - - and some glaciation" concerning Lake Superior). Likewise, the Rocky Mountains are presently elevating under the same geological process. And considering mountains, it is understood that the Appalachian Mountains 240-480 million years ago stood at over 30,000 feet high, thus surpassing Mt. Everest and the Himalayan Range.] (Wikipedia and Geography and Geology of the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet, 1908).

March 13-15 64th Annual KC Gem & Mineral Show

"Just around the winter corner" is our club involvement in the annual March gem and mineral show. With seven other organizations, this is our show!!!! To continue the success of this principle event we are soliciting volunteers for different positions (see the attached memo from the Association), and for set ups (on Wed., March 11, 2026), organizing and placing club member display cases, the Association booth, sales tables and show operations. Please contact and schedule your involvement with the individual designated on the attached memo. Volunteers need to contact and give me your name (at onnenne@kc.rr.com) prior to March 10 so that proper badges can be made and are ready for you. Regardless of your involvement times, your club membership card always provides free admission to the show.



It's time again to start thinking about volunteering for different positions at the March 2026 show. You pick the locations you want to volunteer for, the time, and days. The hours are in increments of 2 hours at a time.

The locations needed help in this year:

1. Admissions-sell tickets handling money or stamp hands and hand-out program books. Contact Kara Paris threetrails@sbcglobal.net
2. Silent Auction-collect and display auction items, keep tract of hourly auctions. Contact Leslee Hartman Hartman.12345@hotmail.com
3. Association Booth-sell minerals samples and answer questions. Contact April Buettner apriljoykc1@yahoo.com
4. Set up/Tear Down- Wednesday/Thursday 10am – 4pm and Sunday 5pm until ..... Contract Bruce Stinemetz brucestinemetz@att.net
5. Hospitality room- to help with cleaning, coffee, food supplied, etc. Contact Dan Johnson gdj102356@hotmail.com

At this time, we have 12 display cases already scheduled (we normally place 20+/-), and have 3 additional club cases available for loan to interested members. (Contact me at onnenne@kc.rr.com to reserve a case which I will intend to deliver to you at our Feb. 5 club meeting. Other members who own their own cases, and intend to display, please let me know in advance so that we maintain an accurate count.

Special exhibits of interest coming to this show include a cast of the famous Archaeopteryx (the first feathered theropod dinosaur - a bird) found in the German Bavarian Solnofen quarry, and the 900-piece Sara Marie McDaniel Kennedy thumbnail collection (courtesy of the Oklahoma Mineral and Gem Society) which are displayed at the end of the Bulletin.

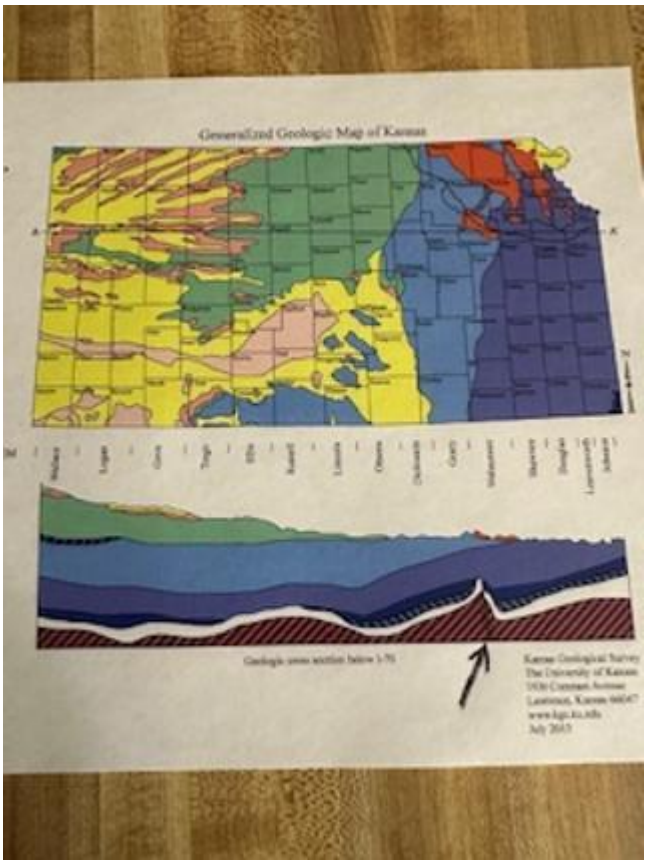
The Kennedy's are credited with the discovery of the Great Salt Plains selenite beds near Jet, OK at which many OGMS members collect on an annual basis. Also, the highly popular fluorescent room will return, with numerous new specimens and UV lights AND, Mr. Bone's (Tim Seeber) returns.

The Great Wall of China

Mention of the Great Wall of China raises questions and misconceptions - - the most common being that it can be seen from space, and from the moon, by the human eye. This is not true, and is confirmed by astronauts even in low-earth orbit. From the moon it has been determined that it would require vision 17,000 times greater than human capacity.

An interesting question involves discussion of what materials the wall was made of. To be expected, the 13,171-mile-long wall, was built in sections (between fortification posts and observation towers) mostly of locally obtained stone when and where available. Supplemental to this were bricks, tamped/rammed earth, wood, and sand. Early portions of the wall were primarily tamped/rammed earth (which was used also with wood in desert areas). Of particular interest was the use of a particularly strong mortar made of slaked lime mixed with sticky rice, creating a most durable composite which resisted earthquakes and the elements. (AI Overview)

The wall was built over 2,000 years encompassing several dynasties (primarily the Qin dynasty 221-206 B.C. and the Ming dynasty 1368 -1644) using millions of soldiers, farmers, convicts, and slaves. With the average human generation considered to be 26.9 years, that would equate to the wall being built over 74 generations. How many of us can identify even 3 generations (about 75 years) of our own families?



A Little in-depth Kansas Geology - - and Some Glaciation

More than 1.1 billion years ago (1.1 bya, which is about 1/4 the age of earth), what became the North American continent was subjected to a rising ridge (aka "rift"), that if it continued, would have split the continental plate in two (or possibly three sections). Known as the Mid-continent Rift System, the southern portion of this arm of the ridge is recognized beneath eastern Kansas (see the black arrow on the Kansas Geological cross section) and extends beneath Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin into Lake Superior. While buried to various depths under these states, rocks produced by the rift are exposed on Isle Royale (in Lake Superior), on the Michigan Keweenaw Peninsula, and

marginally in NW Wisconsin and Minnesota.
This Mid-continent Rift System consists of three arms (i.e. the southwest arm (which is the one beneath KS), a southeast arm (which extends into MI, IN, OH, KY, TN, AND AL), and a short "failed" north arm which extends into Ontario). As such the focal or meeting point of these arms is in Lake Superior. This failed rift left thick layers of igneous rocks at or near surface as described above, but otherwise are buried beneath later sedimentary formations, which in Kansas is about 6 miles deep.
This conveniently morphs into a discussion about Lake Superior (and in reality, the other Great Lakes as well). Back 1.1 bya ago the area around the Great Lakes was presumably much higher than now. Fast forward considering the potential of other prehistorical events, and more recently the Pleistocene, it is understood that glaciation dramatically changed the landscape. The volume and weight of Pleistocene glacial ice is suggested as having depressed the land thus in large part forming the Great Lakes. At Lake Superior's maximum depth of 1,332 feet the glacial trench is scoured by Pleistocene (and possibly older glaciers?) proving that at one time that it was exposed surface affected by moving ice. Studies suggest that Lake Superior (and supposedly the others as well) are gradually rebounding since the glacial ice weight has been removed. As such it would seem the lakes are slowly emptying, and should the trend continue geologically unabated, might result in a much larger scale Boundary Waters wetland - - eons away.

PaleoCamp
The Kansas Geological Survey (KGS) annually sponsors a Paleocamp Elementary and a Paleocamp High School. I am aware that the Elementary session is free - - however sign up begins Feb. 1 and is first in/first registered. More information may be obtained at the following link https://kgs.ku.edu/paleocamp , or with Andy Connolly (who will be manning the KGS booth at the March gem and mineral show).

FIELD TRIPS:

Copper Valley Mine: Please read: I did an email earlier about having May 16th and June 13th days but after much consideration, June has been cancelled and **we are only going in May**. May 16th we will have a field trip to the Copper Valley Mine. I need to know by April 16th if you will be going, after April 16th you will not be put on the list. These are the rules of the copper mine. Read below to see if you want to go to this location. Let me know at lhartman.12345@gmail.com. I will need your name, email, and phone number so I can contact you if needed. The mine will only take 40 adults and children are not included in that count. They will accept children as long as you watch your children. I was here last year so if you have any questions just ask.

COPPER VALLEY MINE

Price: $40 Entry Per Adult (16 and older, kids are free with a paying adult). Entry includes one 5-gallon bucket per paying adult; further buckets are $20/each.
DIG Time: 8am-3ishpm
Meet Time: 7:30am @ Phillips 66, must leave for the mine at 7:55am

WHERE TO MEET

1) We will meet at the Phillips 66 Gas Station right off of the Ste Genevieve 150 Exit of I-55, about 25 minutes south of Arnold, MO. **https://maps.app.goo.gl/wRgRd8j7B8NyfU46A?g_st=ic**

2) When you arrive at the meet up spot, look for a black Ford car with a white flag on the window, and line up behind it. I will be there at 7:15 to wait on folks to come, please confirm with me that have arrived, that way I can keep track of who all is missing.

ARRIVAL, PAYMENT, AND THE MINE

3) Once we arrive at the mine, you will need to hear a quick safety speech, sign a waiver, and turn it in along with your $40 entry for every adult over 16 years old. This entry fee includes your first bucket of collected material. Any further buckets will be $20 each, and you can collect as many as you wish. If you have more than one bucket per adult, those bonus buckets must be paid for at the picnic table before you go to your car.

4) This event is cash only, so please plan accordingly. We will be able to make change if needed, but we cannot accept credit, debit, or other payment methods. There is an ATM available at the Phillips 66 we will meet at prior to coming to the mine, if needed.

5) We will have at least one 4x4 there to shuttle your buckets and a few people at a time down to and up from the mine and the various tailings piles. This is a convenience, not a guarantee. If you want a ride somewhere, just holler at one of us as we drive around, and we'll gladly pick you up. However, there may be a delay as there will be many other rockhounds enjoying the mine with you, and we may have to make a second trip to get you. In coming, you are agreeing that you are capable of traversing the mine without aid; if you cannot physically do so, we ask that you reconsider your visit for your safety.

6) The tailings piles are very tall, and the sides are steep. While we don't mind you collecting on the steep sections, you do so at your own risk, and must do so with the people below you and above you in mind! Also, please be aware as you pick up rocks, we do have small Missouri scorpions on the property. They will generally leave you alone, but they are around.

7) What to Bring:

a. A Rock Hammer
b. A Shovel
c. Gloves
d. A Sifter
e. Water and bowl of some kind to clean rocks off (You will want this!!)
f. Lots of Water to drink
g. Snacks
h. Multiple 5 Gal Buckets
i. Bug Spray

Recommended tool I have found very useful here: Garden Hoe and Cultivator, Heavy... https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0CNGK6FYH?ref=ppx_pop_mob_ap

8) This is rain or shine, but the weather looks good at the moment. Bring hydration. I'll have water for sale for $1/ bottle, but still, plan on it potentially being hot and humid. There is shade under the trees there near the piles, but that is it.

9) Lastly, some info about the mine: This mine was open in the late 1800's, early 1900's, and its primary material they were mining for is Copper. It is found here, not in nuggets or float copper (like in areas like Upper Michigan), but in botryoidal black ore. You may even find some pieces around the site still in the piles. The mine was closed and many parts of it, such as the train tracks and equipment, were taken and repurposed for the War, but there are still a few pieces left on the site. This site exists because, during the raising of the St. Francois Mountains, this spot was part of that event, and was home to some hydrothermal activity, which deposited the heavier metals and more here. This is evidenced by what we can find here, which include:

a. Volcanic breccia (rocks glued together by volcanic activity)
b. Copper ore
c. Malachite
d. Azurite (some in "blueberry" form)
e. Chrysocolla
f. Calcite (some in dogtooth form, some in blocks and squares, many of which are very translucent and UV reactive with oranges and pinks and other colors)
g. Fluorite (we haven't found any yet, but it is there)
h. Smithsonite
i. Fossils (in the limestone, primarily near the first tailings pile, so far we have found gastropods, crinoids, and suspected trilobites)
j. More – who knows what else will be found as we dig!

10) Lastly, a bit of info about where you'll be digging:

a. The first pile you'll come to is known as the "Homestead Pile", and is home to our best pieces of chrysocolla, fossils, and where our best piece of blueberry azurite was found. It's worth exploring for all those things, but beware of the steep slope! It's barely been explored, but there are incredible fossils and more there to be found!

b. The second pile is further down the road and up the hill all the way at the end. You'll pass by the third pile on your left, but your goal is to reach the one right in front of you, the "Mill Pile." This is the main mill site where they broke the rock down into smaller pieces to be shipped out. This spot is where you will absolutely find the best pieces of crystal malachite, azurite, and smaller dogtooth calcite pieces, and much more. You'll need to dig, you'll need to really have an eye for them. They'll be small, but they'll be beautiful.

c. Finally, downhill and to the right from the Mill Pile is the third hill, the “St. Louis Brick Pile”, which is named after the stamped bricks that are near and around that pile. You’ll be able to clearly see one of the mine shafts to your right as you ascend the hill to the top, and while we ask you not to cross the roped barrier, is a great spot to cool off since the mine blows cold air out constantly. This spot is famous for the extremely large dogtooth calcite crystals that have come out of it, and other smaller dogtooth calcite crystals. Some are weird, some are perfectly formed, it depends. You’ll definitely want to dig around here, as this pile is very deep, and who knows what’s under the surface.

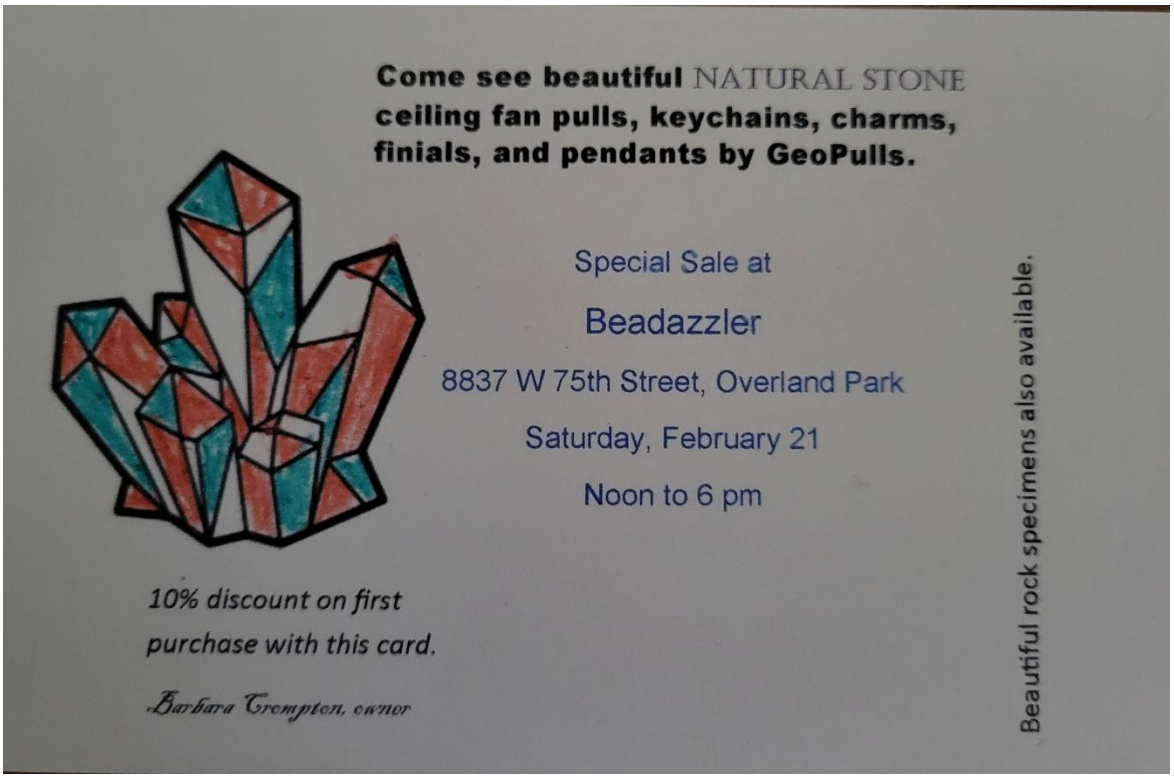
d. There are two more piles that we’ll have open sometime in the future, and those are the “Little Colorado” and “Little Montana” piles. Both the drive there and the views there will transport you out west, and when they are open, you’ll find the material there is excellent. Stay tuned for opportunities to hunt there, it will be epic!

If you have any ideas for a field trip, please let me know by email or text lhartman.12345@gmail.com or 785-380-6016. Lesliee

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Local Show in Overland Park

Barbara Crompton is having a show at Beadazzler in Overland Park on Saturday February 21st. They will have pieces from Nicole, Alison, and Barbara. Scott is offering some awesome gems and minerals.



Recent work

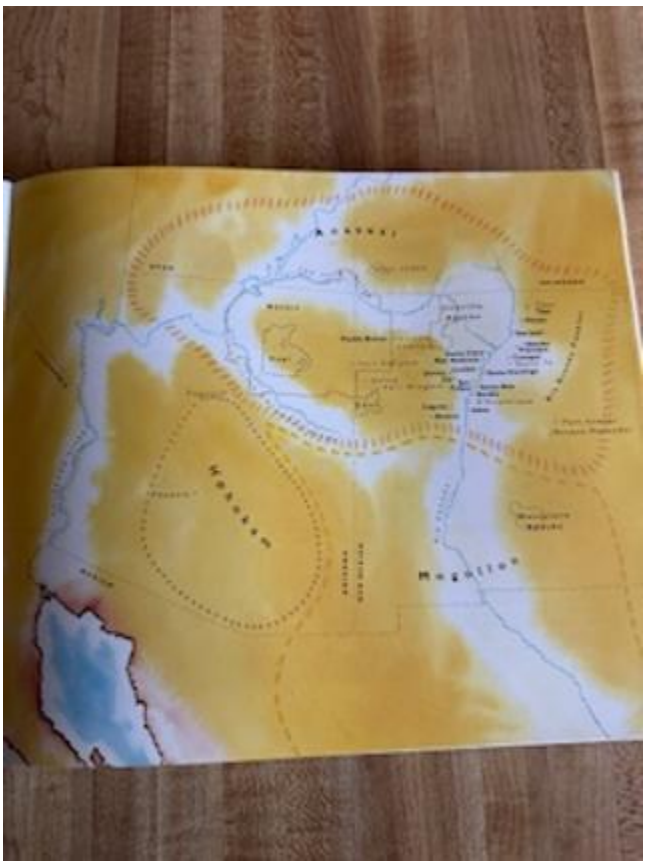
Last year OGMS members Luci Tosh and Larry Wells began discussing the design she had in mind for a pendant which would contain an outstanding

Luci Tosh and Larry Wells with pendant diagram (Jan 2026)

Australian opal along with diamonds (from her mother's wedding set) on a 14k gold hand applied florentine and milgrain finish engraved pendant. The results is an exceptional piece, fabricated and recently completed by Larry. This was viewed and discussed at our Jan. 8 meeting to numerous rave reviews. N Onnen

The evolution of jewelry in the American SW

While natives throughout the world certainly adorned themselves with decorative items in the very distant past, the historical period became an infliction point in understanding the concept of jewelry in the American southwest. For more than 2,000 years, as recognized and documented from prehistoric sites, there are indications of primitive jewelry making (as well as pottery, basketry, and weaving) by the Native Americans. To adorn themselves and their clothing, these prehistoric inhabitants (from about 300 B.C. to A.D.1540) made various types of beads, pendants, bracelets, rings, necklaces, earrings, and buttons of materials such as stone, wood, shell, clay, and bone. The inhabitants seemed to develop their artistic expression from about A.D. 900 -1200 A.D., a period in which turquoise and shell jewelry became significant. Subsequent to this, other materials were added to the palette such as argillite, hematite, jet, malachite, pipestone feathers, and serpentine. Over time, life forms such as carved birds and animals (fetishes) were added to the jewelry interests.



These early inhabitants represented three major cultural groups in the SW (the Hohokam along the Gila, Salt and Santa Cruz rivers in southern Arizona, the Anasazi in the Four Corners high-plateau country (which included Mesa Verde in Colorado), and the Mogollon in the mountainous region of eastern Arizona with the Mimbres Valley of SW New Mexico). These groups were rather stationary and involved in developing agriculture, and as such were influenced by other cultures primarily by way of internal and external trade routes into Mexico, to Baja California/Gulf of California and to the Pacific Ocean coastline. A major drought during the thirteenth century caused widespread population and cultural changes to the degree that some peoples disappeared and others migrated, however the jewelry traditions (and other artistic forms) moved and prevailed with them.

The Spanish influence, beginning about 1540 (the recognized start of the historical period), saw descendants of the Anasazi (Navajo, aka Dine' or the "The People") in towns along the Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico, at Zuni Pueblo in western New Mexico and at the Hopi villages in Arizona. The Mogollon mostly moved south into northern Mexico (however a few intermingled with the Anasazi to become ancestors of the Zuni), and the Hohokam became ancestors to the modern Pima and Tohono O'odham (Papago) of southern Arizona. The Spanish when entering the SW found many small adobe villages inhabited by Native Americans scattered along the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico. Reminding the Spanish of their own towns, they called these settlements "pueblos" and their inhabitants Pueblo Indians. With their entry, the Spanish brought the influence of white man's religious icons to the natives and their jewelry. They also brought and entered much prized coral into the trade network.

Fast forward, these various peoples in their individual settlements continued their jewelry and related traditions aided by the influence of trade routes and materials available to to them, however over time intermingling via marriages between tribes resulted in the development of certain concepts and abilities/specialties unique from pueblo to pueblo and settlement. In 1821 the Mexican Revolution ended the Spanish rule in the SW, and Mexico governed until relinquishing the region to the U.S. in 1848. With that came 15 years of skirmishes between the U. S. and the Navajos (and Apaches). In 1863 Colonel Kit Carson was ordered to obliterate the Navajo crops and livestock, a planned effort to force the Navajo to surrender and move them in a 300-mile march to an inadequate reservation at Bosque

Redondo in SE New Mexico. This was a disaster due to unrest, starvation and disease, and after 4 years the Navajos, following numerous deaths and extreme hardship were allowed to walk back to their four-corners original home.

Metal in the form of brass, copper, and silver objects had been traded from the Spanish and Mexicans for several years but these had not been worked by the Native Americans until around 1850 when Navajo Atsidi Sani (“Old Smith”, or Herero “Iron Worker" as he was called by the Mexicans) learned blacksmithing from a Mexican near Mt. Taylor. During their incarceration time at Bosque Redondo in the

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So, while the Navajo clearly progressively perfected silversmithing (in the form of horse bridles, buttons,

necklaces, and concha belts), other pueblos and associated groups continued to evolve the use of turquoise, shells, etc. in necklaces, earrings, etc. It was not until about 1880 that turquoise was first set into silver (reportedly by Atsidi Sani's brother "Slender-Maker-of-Silver). From there a merging of artistic capabilities evolved with capabilities and materials being traded and shared (quite often through marriages and moving between Pueblos). In many cases the silver work would be done by one individual (mostly Navajo) and the stone or other material embellishments would be done by others (such as the Zuni for mosaics and fetishes, the Santo Domingos for beads, rough and finished stones, etc.). While some Pueblos specialized in such as basketry, weaving and pottery for personal use and trade, the significant groups related to the jewelry effort were the Navajo, and the pueblos of the Santo Domingo (turquoise, heishi necklaces), Zuni (mosaics, fetishes, needle-point work and inlay), Laguna (mosaics), Hopi (overlay work), and Isleta (crosses) to name a few.

While initially for their own use and trade, other influences over time changed the NA jewelry profile. Early traders who began supplying sheet silver and wire, also engaged the Indians with supplies and design ideas for mass production and sale - which in turn provided much needed jobs and income. This then was further influenced by the construction of the Santa Fe railroad through the SW, bringing tourists and the Fred Harvey Company (Fred Harvey Houses). Then, WWI, WWII, a depression, the Korean War, and the Viet Nam War resulted in many tribal individuals traveling off the reservations, serving in the military, and being exposed to other cultures and places. These experiences, including exposure to different technologies, in many cases led to returning NA jewelers incorporating new concepts and materials into their designs. Added to that, several NA PowWows and annual shows

18K+ Gold & diamonds ring Private Collection 1970's

feature highly structured contests which have greatly influenced the NA jewelry business in terms of design and materials. Added to the traditional materials one now sees gold, diamonds, lapis, spiny oyster, abalone, amethyst, fossilized walrus ivory, sugilite, malachite obsidian, pipestone and mother-of-pearl.

About 1970 NA artists frequently began placing stamps (Hallmarks) on their work in the form of initials, symbols, dates, etc. This feature was generally widely accepted, and eagerly looked for by purchasers, but is now being sabotaged by copy-cat imports from China, the Philippines, etc.

18K+ Gold turquoise nugget & diamonds ring Private collection 1970s

Today, the NA jewelry business flourishes with intense interest in the spectacular new, but clearly related designs being produced by well-known Indian artists. Also, there is much attention being paid to pawn and estate jewelry surfacing. And with gold and silver prices rising dramatically, the field is growing. Related to the use of gold in NA jewelry, in the 1970's Ted Charveze, an Isleta Pueblo Indian who then lived in Topeka, was, with a partner, making and selling near bullion jewelry, some containing turquoise nuggets and diamonds. Ted (now deceased) moved back to the Isleta Pueblo and in 1991 was honored when the Heard Museum in Phoenix presented the Ted Charveze Memorial Award to Kenneth Begay. Examples of this type of jewelry are in an area private collection. That being said, some recent NA jewelry has been exhibited at shows with diamonds and gold. N Onnen

Charles Laloma Badger-Paw Necklace 14K gold & diamonds Private Collection Southwestern Indian Jewelry D Cirillo; 1989

UPCOMING EVENTS

Upcoming Events and Shows
If you have interest in any of the shows listed here, please check the status of the shows and promoter notices. (For a more complete regional and national listing, visit ROCKGEM.COM)

[Note: Excitement in AZ!!!!!! Annually over 1 million snowbirds (visitors from Canada and around the U.S.) converge at Quartzsite and then on to Tucson, AZ for the gem and mineral shows. Many OGMS members are already in Quartzsite this year.]

Jan 28 - Feb 15 Tucson Gem and Mineral Show (Main Convention Center Feb. 12-15)

Feb 5 – OGMS Club Meeting

Mar 13 - 15 64th Annual Kansas City Gem and Mineral Show. KCI Expo Center **Please Note:** No OGMS Club meeting in March

Apr 2 – OGMS Club Meeting

Apr 4,5 – Lincoln Gem and Mineral Show https://www.lincolngemmineralclub.org/happenings/annual-show

Apr 18,19 – Northwest Arkansas Gem and Mineral Society Show, Bentonville, AR https://nwarockhounds.com/

Apr 24 – 26 Wichita Gem and Mineral Show https://wichitagemandmineralsociety.org/show/

May 7 – OGMS Club Meeting

Jun 5,6 – Springfield Rock & Gem Fair, Springfield, MO https://ogms.rocks/events/

June 27 – OGMS Picnic

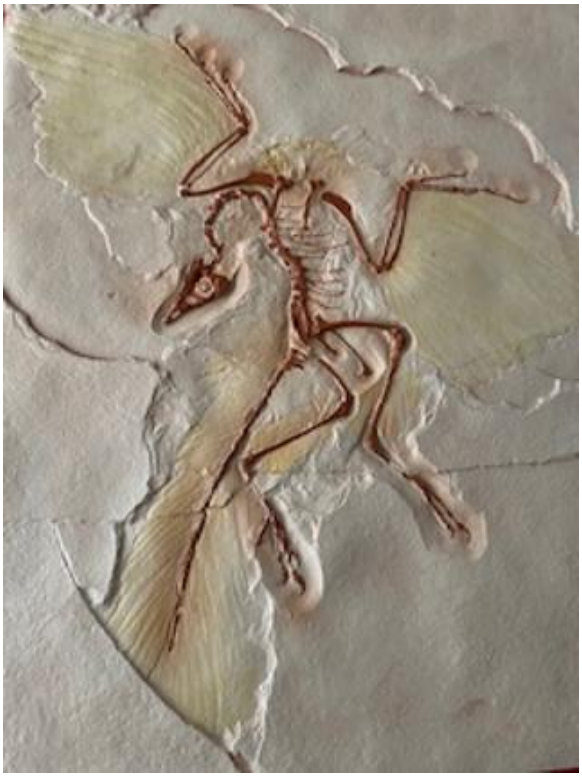
Jul 9 – 12 – RMF Congress, Tulsa, OK

Jul 10 – 12 – Tulsa Rock and Mineral Society Rock, Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show. Tulsa, OK. Exchange Center at Expo Square, 4145 E. 21st St., Tulsa, OK 74114 https://tulsarockandmineralsociety.org/

Sept – Mozarkite G&M Show, Lincoln, MO 3rd weekend of September at The Lincoln City Park (Exact Date TBD) https://www.mozarkite.org/general-4

Nov 6 – 8 – 47th Annual KC Shows of Integrity G&M Show; KCI Expo Center

Archaeopteryx Cast



Sara Marie Kennedy partial thumbnail collection