



A monthly publication of the Clear Lake Gem & Mineral Society

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**NEXT MEETING:** Tuesday - Feb. 16, 2021  
**TIME:** 7:00 p.m.  
**LOCATION:** League City Library.  
 100 W Walker St, League City, TX 77573

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February Meeting	1	<p><b><u><a href="#">FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING</a></u></b></p> <p>Greetings to all,</p> <p>All, the Precinct 2 Park and Recreation Office has not given an okay to use the county building for our general meeting yet. So for the second time this year, we will <b>have an in-person meeting</b> at the League City Library on <b>TUESDAY, FEB 16<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 pm</b>. This is a very essential meeting as we are finalizing the plan for our annual show.</p> <p><a href="http://www.clgms.org/">http://www.clgms.org/</a></p>
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MINUTES OF THE January CLGMS GENERAL MEETING**\*\*\*\*\* CLGMS ANNUAL SHOW – FEB. 20-21, 2021 \*\*\*\*\***

Security for the show has been set and will be provided by Pasadena Police Dept. – Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> (8 pm) till Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup> (6 pm).

U Haul rental truck has been booked for Thursday, 18<sup>th</sup> (5 pm) till Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup> (8 pm).  
All volunteers need to meet at the club locker by 6 pm at **Great Value Storage**, 4806 Marie Ln. Deer Park, TX 77536. Park behind Mamacita's on Spencer Hwy.  
Dinners will be provided on Thursday and Sunday nights.

Show postcards have been sent out to all the previous attendees.

Children's activities supplies have been ordered.

Hand sanitizers have been purchased – there will be 4- 6 locations. We might also provide wet wipes and disposable masks. Vendors provide their own hand sanitizers if needed.

MINUTES OF THE February CLGMS BOARD MEETING

Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society Board Meeting was held at Panera Bread on 2/01/2020, at Eldorado Blvd at 7:00 pm.

Final tally, we will have 37 vendors committed to our 2021 Annual Show also we will have Walt, the DINO GUY again this year. He is very popular among children and this year he will do a different activity for the children instead of digging (will be a surprise!).

Georgiana Kramer will do the Scout sessions and will be on Saturday - 1, 3 and 5(?) pm and on Sunday – 1 and 3 pm.

The time of the Dino shows and Scout sessions will be alternating so they can use both rooms just in case there will be a large crowd.

**We will have an in-person meeting at the League City Library on TUESDAY, February 16<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 pm.**

100 W Walker St, League City, TX 77573

Please put an effort to come to this meeting as we really need to finalize all the details. Also, please sign-up as volunteers even though you can only work for a couple hour, we really need you all to participate.

We will have a safety protocol in place according to the guideline. Temperature check when entering the building, hand sanitizer throughout the building/show area, wearing mask is required to enter and while walking around, social distancing is encouraged and building maximum capacity occupancy - 300 people (attendees).

**We will be collecting dues to members who have not paid in 2020.**

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### **Field trip report:**

We will be planning for several field trips to Whiskey Bridge for fossilized sea shells. We also try to do some collecting of Turitella and maybe some petrified woods.

### **Upcoming Program:**

Currently we do not have any programs line up.

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**Amethyst:** (Wikipedia – please go the website for all the references)

## **Why so many people love Amethyst?**

### **Cultural History:**

#### **Ancient Greece.**

The Greek word "amethystos" may be translated as "**not drunken**", from Greek a-, "not" + methustos, "intoxicated". **Amethyst was considered to be a strong antidote against drunkenness,**[22] which is why wine goblets were often carved from it.[23] In his poem "L'Amethyste, ou les Amours de Bacchus et d'Amethyste" (Amethyst or the loves of Bacchus and Amethyste), the French poet Remy Belleau (1528–1577) invented a myth in which Bacchus, the god of intoxication, of wine, and grapes was pursuing a maiden named Amethyste, who refused his affections. Amethyste prayed to the gods to remain chaste, a prayer which the chaste goddess Diana answered, transforming her into a white stone. Humbled by Amethyste's desire to remain chaste, Bacchus poured wine over the stone as an offering, dyeing the crystals purple.[24][25]

Variations of the story include that Dionysus had been insulted by a mortal and swore to slay the next mortal who crossed his path, creating fierce tigers to carry out his wrath. The mortal turned out to be a beautiful young woman, Amethystos, who was on her way to pay tribute to Artemis. Her life was spared by Artemis, who transformed the maiden into a statue of pure crystalline quartz to protect her from the

brutal claws. Dionysus wept tears of wine in remorse for his action at the sight of the beautiful statue. The god's tears then stained the quartz purple.[26]

This myth and its variations are not found in classical sources. However, the titan Rhea does present Dionysus with an amethyst stone to preserve the wine-drinker's sanity in historical text.[27]

#### **Other Cultural Associations.**

Tibetans consider amethyst sacred to the Buddha and make prayer beads from it.[28] Amethyst is considered the birthstone of February.[29] In the Middle Ages, it was considered a symbol of royalty and used to decorate English regalia.[29] In the Old World, amethyst was considered one of the Cardinal gems, in that it was one of the five gemstones considered precious above all others, until large deposits were found in Brazil.

#### **History:**

Amethyst was used as a gemstone by the ancient Egyptians and was largely employed in antiquity for intaglio engraved gems.[15]

The Greeks believed amethyst gems could prevent intoxication,[16] while medieval European soldiers wore amethyst amulets as protection in battle in the belief that amethysts heal people and keep them cool-headed.[17] Beads of amethyst were found in Anglo-Saxon graves in England.[18] Anglican bishops wear an episcopal ring often set with an amethyst, an allusion to the description of the Apostles as "not drunk" at Pentecost in Acts 2:15.[19]

A large geode, or "amethyst-grotto", from near Santa Cruz in southern Brazil was presented at a 1902 exhibition in Düsseldorf, Germany.[1]

In the 19th century, the color of amethyst was attributed to the presence of manganese. However, since it can be greatly altered and even discharged by heat, the color was believed by some authorities to be from an organic source. Ferric thiocyanate has been suggested, and sulfur was said to have been detected in the mineral.[1]

#### **Structure, Hue and Tone:**

**Amethyst** is a purple variety of quartz ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) and owes its violet color to irradiation, impurities of iron and in some cases other transition metals, and the presence of other trace elements, which result in complex crystal lattice substitutions.[2][3][4] The hardness of the mineral is the same as quartz, thus making it suitable for use in jewelry.

Amethyst occurs in primary hues from a light lavender or pale violet color, to a deep purple color. Amethyst may exhibit one or both secondary hues, red and blue.[5] High quality amethyst can be found in Siberia, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Far East. The ideal grade is called "Deep Siberian" and has a primary purple hue of around 75–80%, with 15–20% blue and (depending on the light source) red secondary hues.[6] 'Rose de France' is defined by its markedly light shade of the purple, reminiscent of a lavender/lilac shade. These pale colors were once considered undesirable but have recently become popular due to intensive marketing.

Green quartz is sometimes incorrectly called green amethyst, which is a misnomer and not an appropriate name for the material, the proper terminology being prasiolite. Other names for green quartz are vermarine or lime citrine.

Of very variable intensity, the color of amethyst is often laid out in stripes parallel to the final faces of the crystal. One aspect in the art of lapidary involves correctly cutting the stone to place the color in a way that makes the tone of the finished gem homogeneous. Often, the fact that sometimes only a thin surface layer of violet color is present in the stone or that the color is not homogeneous makes for a difficult cutting. It can even cut crystal quartz, which is one of Earth's sharpest gems.

The color of amethyst has been demonstrated to result from substitution by irradiation of trivalent iron ( $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ) for silicon in the structure,[4][7] in the presence of trace elements of large ionic radius,[3] and, to a certain extent, the amethyst color can naturally result from displacement of transition elements even if the iron concentration is low. Natural amethyst is dichroic in reddish violet and bluish violet,[4] but when heated, turns yellow-orange, yellow-brown, or dark brownish and may resemble citrine,[8] but loses its dichroism, unlike genuine citrine. When partially heated, amethyst can result in ametrine.

Amethyst can fade in tone if overexposed to light sources and can be artificially darkened with adequate irradiation.[4] It does not fluoresce under either short-wave or long-wave UV light.

### **Geographic Distribution:**

Amethyst is produced in abundance from the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil where it occurs in large geodes within volcanic rocks. [9][10][11][12][13] Many of the hollow agates of southwestern Brazil and Uruguay contain a crop of amethyst crystals in the interior. Artigas, Uruguay and neighboring Brazilian state Rio Grande do Sul are large world producers exceeding in quantity Minas Gerais, as well as Mato Grosso, Espirito Santo, Bahia, and Ceará states, all amethyst producers of importance in Brazil.

It is also found and mined in South Korea. The largest opencast amethyst vein in the world is in Maissau, Lower Austria. Much fine amethyst comes from Russia, especially from near Mursinka in the Ekaterinburg district, where it occurs in drusy cavities in granitic rocks. Many localities in south India yield amethyst.[1] One of the largest global amethyst producers is Zambia in southern Africa with an annual production of about 1000 tons.


Amethyst occurs at many localities in the United States. Among these may be mentioned: the Mazatzal Mountain region in Gila and Maricopa Counties, Arizona; Red Feather Lakes, near Fort Collins, Colorado; Amethyst Mountain, Texas; Yellowstone National Park; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; Haywood County, North Carolina; Deer Hill and Stow, Maine and in the Lake Superior region of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.[1] Amethyst is relatively common in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia. The largest amethyst mine in North America is located in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Amethyst is the official state gemstone of South Carolina. Several South Carolina amethysts are on display at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History.[14]






**Upcoming Shows:**

Currently all shows have been suspended or canceled, so there is no list of the upcoming show except our own.

SCFMS and MEMBER CLUB GEM SHOWS			
Feb. 2021 – The Annual International Tucson Gem and Minerals. Tucson, Arizona <b>CANCELLED</b>	Feb. 20-21, 2021 Annual Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Show. Pasadena Convention Center. <a href="http://www.clgms.org">http://www.clgms.org</a>		
STONEY STATEMENTS Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society, Inc  PO BOX 891533 Houston, Texas 77289			
Meeting 3rd Monday of the Month 7:30 P.M. Clear Lake Park Building 5001 NASA Parkway, Seabrook, Texas  			



		Member of		
Next Annual Show February 20-21, 2021 Pasadena Convention Center			 American Federation of Mineral Societies	 South Central Federation of Mineral Societies
CLGMS is on the Web: <a href="http://www.clgms.org">http://www.clgms.org</a> 2/20-21/2021				
Clear Lake Gem and Mineral Society, Inc				
MEMBER: American Federation of Mineralogical Societies and South Central Federation of Mineral Societies  PURPOSE: To promote education and popular interest in the various earth sciences; in particular in those hobbies dealing with the art of lapidaries and the earth sciences of minerals, fossils and their associated fields.				
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Membership Dues Jan. to Dec. 2020: Adult \$15:00, \$5.00 per additional adult at same address, Junior \$5.00, \$5.00 per member with adult at same address, Family Dues \$20.00 (4+) at same address. Send Dues to CLGMS, PO BOX 891533, Houston, TX, 77289				