GEMBOREE 2016

The 52nd National Gem & Mineral Show

At the Ulverstone Showgrounds
Flora St
Ulverstone, Tasmania

25th-28th March 2016



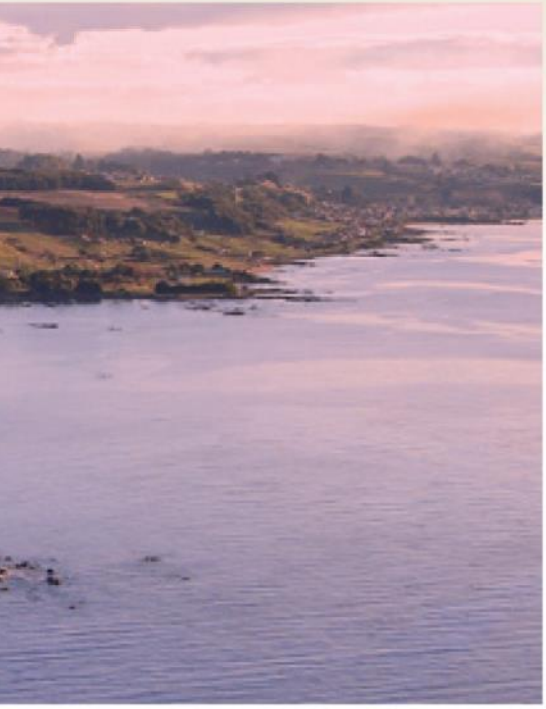






For more information visit
www.centralcoast.tas.gov.au or
www.coasttocanyon.com.au

WELCOME TO TASMANIA'S BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL COAST



Ulverstone, in Tasmania's beautiful Central Coast welcomes you to Gemboree 2016.

Extending from the beautiful pristine coast in the north, south to the majestic Leven Canyon through beautiful, rich farmland, the Central Coast area has something for everyone.

Our beautiful temperate climate is perfect for out door pursuits such as bushwalking, trout fishing and with a world class mountain bike park all within easy reach of town you will be spoilt for choice.

Whilst you visit with us take the chance to follow the North West tasting trail, named on Australian Traveller Magazines "Foodie Weekend Hotlist".

We love to share what's unique about this beautiful area we call home, so call into our Visitor Services Centre where a friendly local can help you put together a time on the coast you will love.

coast to CANYON

CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL

Further information
Ulverstone Visitor Information Centre
13-15 Alexandra Road,
Ulverstone Tasmania 7315
phone 03 6425 2839 | fax 03 6425 5926
email info@coasttocanyon.com.au

Welcome to GEMBOREE

Mayor Jan Bonde

On behalf of the Central Coast community, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the 52nd National Gem and Mineral Exhibition. We are delighted that you have chosen to hold your Gemboree in Ulverstone and hope that you enjoy the hospitality, friendliness and natural beauty for which our municipal area is renowned.

Tasmania's Central Coast spans an area of 931km2; it includes Ulverstone, Penguin and many small rural settlements dotted throughout the countryside. We have a population of approximately 22,000 residents and Ulverstone is Tasmania's largest town. Approximately 93,000 residents live within a 50km radius of Ulverstone, making us most centrally located within the North-West region.

Our brand is 'Coast to Canyon', in recognition of our beautiful coastline and pristine beaches, the rugged Leven Canyon, and everything in between. Our Dial Range is the backdrop to rich farmland, productive valleys and the meandering Leven River. Our economy is based on our agriculture and we are home to large processors such as Simplot potatoes and Botanical Resources pyrethrum, along with innovative small producers providing berries, wines, olive oil, cheeses and speciality grains, to name just a few. I hope during your stay, you have the opportunity to sample some of our wonderful local products.

We are very fortunate in Tasmania to have wealth of gems and minerals within a relatively small area. Fossickers can comb the North-West Coast's beaches for silver and jasper, pan for gold at Doctors Rocks, and sieve for sapphires and zircons at Boat Harbour, with plenty of other opportunities scattered throughout the State.

Please enjoy your stay with us. We are extremely proud that you have chosen Central Coast as the venue for Gemboree 2016 and I wish you all a successful and most memorable event.

Councillor Jan Bonde
Mayor
Central Coast

CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL

Front Cover Images Courtesy:
tasphotoalbum.com.au

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GEMBOREE is hosted by the TLMA under the auspices of AFLACA

CONTENTS

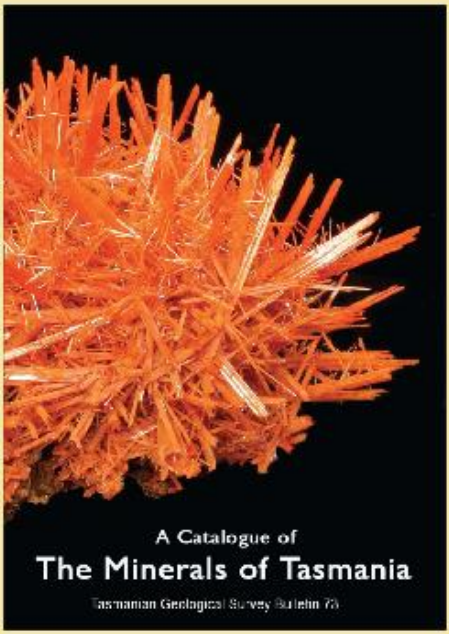
Articles

Gemboree Information

— New Release —

A Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania

by Ralph Bottrill and Bill Baker



Catalogues of the minerals found in Tasmania have been kept since almost the earliest days of mining and have been of invaluable assistance to prospectors, mineral explorers, mineralogists and collectors. The Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania was first published by the Tasmania Department of Mines in 1910, and was extensively revised in 1969. Since then the improvements in technology and further investigations of minerals and mineral deposits have not only increased the number of identified species and data on mineral occurrences, but have also invalidated many previous 'species'.

The new Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania, published in late 2008, extensively updates the previous catalogue. A total of 753 minerals are described, comprising 483 confirmed species, 162 unconfirmed species, 72 variety or invalid names, and 36 series and group names. All entries in the 1969 catalogue have been re-evaluated and are now reclassified as to their known or likely validity. Species invalidated or doubted from the 1969 listing have been retained, with comments.

The new 254 page A4-size catalogue includes information on mineral occurrences and 314 colour photographs of Tasmanian mineral specimens. The soft-cover book has a recommended retail price of $49.50 (including GST and post/packing). A very limited number of hard cover books are available only from MRT at $75 (plus $5 post/packing).

How to get a copy

Copies of A Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania can be purchased from Mineral Resources Tasmania:

In person: From our Rosny Park offices, 30 Gordons Hill Road, Rosny Park

By mail: Mineral Resources Tasmania, PO Box 56, Rosny Park, Tasmania 7018

By phone: (03) 6165 4800

Email: info@mrt.tas.gov.au

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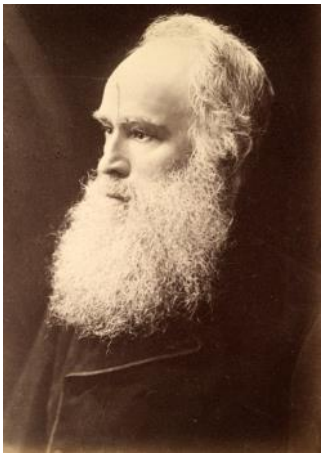
County Devon

In the 1790s, Governors of the new settlement at Sydney Cove became increasingly concerned at French interest in Van Diemen's Land. When Bass and Flinders proved in 1798 that the peninsula was actually an island, it became imperative that it be settled, in order to claim possession and to ensure control of shipping through what was now realised was a short cut to Sydney through Bass's Strait. Settlements were established in the Derwent estuary in 1803, and in the Tamar estuary in 1804.

At first, the island was divided into two counties. The township at York Town (near Beaconsfield) in the north became the capital of the bustling and industrious County of Cornwall, and the remote village of Hobart in the south became the administrative centre of Cumberland. But the population grew and spread out, and in 1836 a redistribution into 18 counties was proclaimed, and this arrangement can still be seen in many council and electoral boundaries today.

Ulverstone is the heart of the old county of Devon, which stretched from the Tamar River in the east, to the Emu River in the West. Travelling west from the Tamar it included Beaconsfield/Beauty Point, Port Sorell, Latrobe, Devonport, Ulverstone and Penguin. On the southern border it included Deloraine.

Devon exhibited an extraordinary diversity of minerals, and the discovery and limited mining of high-grade iron ore in 1805 was followed by the establishment of a government lime works in 1816, and gold being found in 1847—all at Beaconsfield—and then coal being mined at Latrobe in 1850.



The dreamer: James "Philosopher" Smith in later life.

However it was the discovery of the world-class Mount Bischoff tin deposit just outside the county's south-western corner that most excited speculation about the potential for world-class discoveries to be made in and around Devon.

Mount Bischoff is located at today's Waratah, south of Burnie, and its massive cassiterite orebody was found by the great prospector Philosopher Smith in 1872.

James Smith was called Philosopher, because to his

Mount Bischoff c1875. Courtesy of the State Library of Victoria.

neighbours he was a dreamer. He was certain that the North-West held hidden riches, and he was determined to prove it. He was certainly proved right. The Mount Bischoff find produced 56,000 tons of metal from over 5 million tons of ore, and dominated the world tin market for decades—driving tin miners in Britain out of the industry.

When the Philosopher first reported his find, he had difficulty in convincing investors to stump up the substantial capital he needed to develop a mine out in the wilderness. People thought it was just another dream. His friend T C Just, editor of the *Cornwall Chronicle*, was a great proselytiser of the mineral potential of northern Tasmania, but couldn't persuade Melbourne investors to back it. Finally Launceston solicitor William Ritchie managed to float a local company for him, and one of the world's great mining companies was born.

The pioneers were not hopeless optimists when they sank fortunes into iron ore at Beaconsfield and Penguin, asbestos at York Town, silver and tungsten at Penguin, copper near Burnie and Port Sorell, shale oil, lime and coal at Devonport, and other enterprises. Most of the extraordinarily diverse mineral occurrences in Devon proved to be small—but Mount Bischoff, and then Beaconsfield, proved that great riches could be found—if you had a dream.

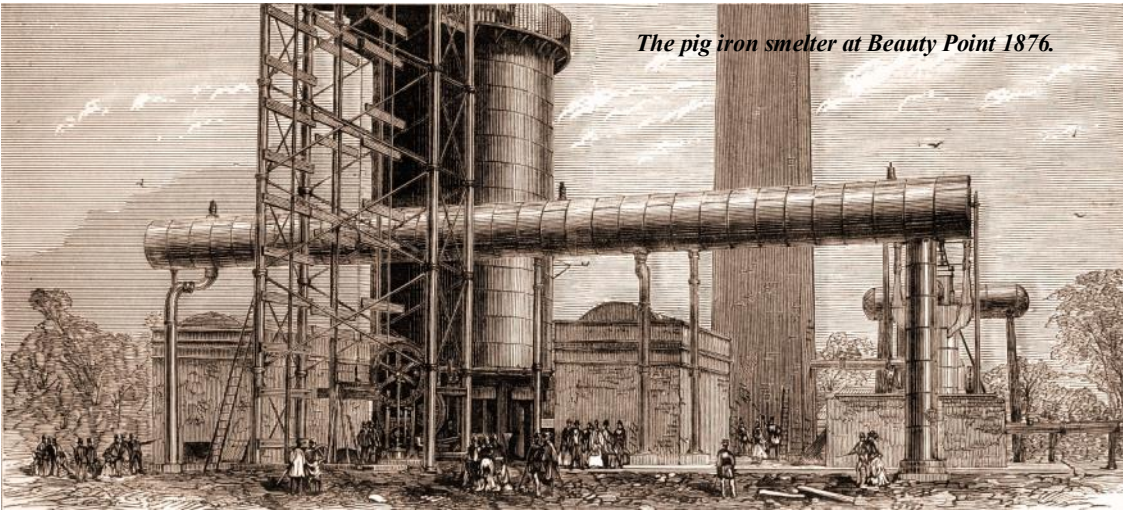
Iron

Iron mining near Beaconsfield in 1872.

The early settlers of Australia were not encouraged to search for mineral wealth. In particular, it was believed by the authorities that the discovery of gold would be bad for discipline, and would divert scarce resources from essential endeavours such as agriculture.

However when Lt-Governor William Paterson settled at York Town on the west bank of the Tamar in 1805, he couldn't help but find limestone, serpentine, asbestos and other minerals. In particular, he found high-grade iron ore west of today's Beaconsfield. He set a convict team to mining bulk samples, and sent some home to England to be smelted, where it was found to be the best ore they had ever seen! His sample graded at around 70% iron, double the local ores, and produced metal equal to Swedish pig—the industry benchmark.

Beaconsfield was the first iron ore discovery made in Australia, but Paterson's find wasn't developed until 1872, when local newspaper proprietor T C Just floated the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. This became the biggest and most modern iron smelter of the 19th Century, not just in Tasmania, but in the Southern Hemisphere. It also triggered the construction of other smelters in the area. Unfortunately it failed because chromium in the ore made the pig too brittle. Chromium had never been heard of in iron ore before, but the honour of this find, which was also the first find of chromium in Australia, did not com-



The pig iron smelter at Beauty Point 1876.

pensate Tom Just for the collapse of his great and pioneering company. Ironically, it was discovered in 1915 that adding chromium and nickel to iron made stainless steel.

While the production of pig iron failed, the iron deposits of North-West Tasmania remained a tantalising prospect for miners. Philosopher Smith had found magnetite on the Blythe River near today's Ferndene Reserve in the Dial Range, near Penguin, in the 1860s, and there was known to be a major deposit at Savage River, near Mount Bischoff.

In the 1880s there was an unsuccessful attempt to exploit the Penguin iron. Then a favourable report on the deposit by the Tasmanian Government Geological Surveyor in 1895 renewed interest, and in 1897 the Tasmanian Iron Co was formed in Sydney to open cut and deliver high-grade iron ore, with low impurities, for an iron and steel works in NSW. Production peaked in 1905, but the labour-intensive mining and horse-drawn tramway winding for miles down to Penguin, over 25 bridges, proved uneconomic. Production ceased in 1909 after shipping 6,500 tons. The mine reopened in the 1960s, but on a small scale and did not last.

The Savage River magnetite deposit that was discovered in the 1870s was unable to be accessed until much later, but proved to be a more significant and profitable producer. Opened in 1967, it is still producing today. Some 4 million tons of ore a year are mined, crushed, mixed with water and sent to Port Latte on the coast, between Wynyard and Stanley, by a remarkable 83km long pipeline. At Port Latte there is a gas-fired pelletising plant, which converts the magnetite slurry to high-purity and low-contaminant pellets for Port Kembla and Chinese, South Korean and Japanese steel furnaces.

The Savage River Open Cut today.

The top image shows iron ore (mainly hematite) from Iron Cliffs at Penguin, and in the centre is a sample of hematite from the Blythe mine nearby. At the bottom is the high-grade ore from Mt Vulcan, outside Beaconsfield, that amazed the foundry in Portsmouth in 1807. This last ore is a mixture of hematite, goethite, limonite and magnetite. In some parts of the deposit, magnetite predominates and other parts have no chromium contaminant. The ore can seen erupting from Beaconsfield streets, and 140 years ago fed 4 blast furnaces that ringed the locality. One of the smaller furnaces, the Tamar Hematite Iron Co on the river at Beaconsfield, produced a high-grade product that was regarded as equal to the best Swedish. Unfortunately the Tasmanian Government preferred to buy imported product of inferior quality at a higher price, and Melbourne companies were similarly snobbish. The pig iron was sent to America and Britain, where it found a ready market and was recognised for its quality, but the cost of transport made that uneconomic and with iron prices collapsing internationally, the company shut down. The death of the Manager then made the shutdown permanent.

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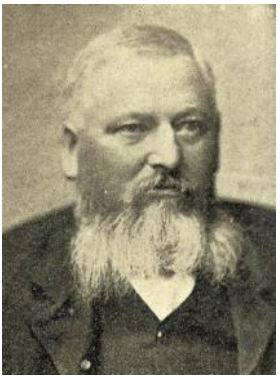
Gold

The 1830s and 1840s were a long period of depression in Tasmania. Melbourne and Geelong had been founded by Launcestonians in 1835, and all the energies of the island went to developing these northern colonies of Launceston.

The general malaise was exacerbated in the 1850s by our fit and enterprising men being lured to the Victorian gold rush, but there was some compensation later as these men came home again with experience and skills in mining. Many were convinced that northern Tasmania could make their fortunes, and scoured the bush prospecting.

There is strong evidence that gold was found at Beaconsfield in 1847 by a man working at the Tamar Lime Works. No-one at that time had any experience with gold. They thought it was pyrite, and the discovery wasn't followed up.



William Dally, discoverer of the Tasmania Reef.

In June 1877 a man named William Dally stumbled across a fabulous reef on top of Cabbage Tree Hill at what is now Beaconsfield. He called it the Tasmania Reef, and it was the richest discovery anywhere in Australia in the period between the Ballarat gold rush of the 1850s and the Kalgoorlie rush of the 1890s. The surface ore carried kilos, not ounces, to the ton, and the rock was so weathered that it could be smashed with a shovel and lumps of gold picked out "*like blackberries off the bush*".

The Tasmania mine at Beaconsfield in 1886. From the Picturesque Atlas of Australasia 1886 Vol 2.

Within just a few months the mine had made everyone associated with it wealthy, and before long Beaconsfield was the third largest town in Tasmania. Some 300 mines sprung up on Cabbage Tree Hill and its sister hill to the south, Salisbury Hill.

Immediately north of Beaconsfield another town grew

up at around the Port of Beaconsfield, and while initially called Ilfracombe, it is known today as Beauty Point. There was a settlement around the huge battery and treatment works to the south too, but it was never named and disappeared when the mine closed in 1914.

Part of the Tasmania mine battery and treatment plant c1900.

The Tasmania mine produced 2,000,000oz over the two periods of its economic life, 1887-1914 and 1999 -2012. There is plenty of gold still there of course, but the mine was already at 1.2km depth when it closed, and it simply wasn't profitable to continue. Erosion of the hill that hosted the reef created a major alluvial field that underlies all of Beaconsfield today. This provided employment for hundreds of miners for years, and it is believed that a deep lead of about 3 ounces a ton still exists under the town's main street at a depth of at least 60m.

The importance of Mount Bischoff and Beaconsfield to Tasmania cannot be understated. They pulled Tasmania out of its long depression and largely made the city of Launceston that you see today.

There is gold throughout Devon and across Tasmania. Most creeks and many beaches will give colour on panning. Around Ulverstone, Buttons Creek and the Gawler River have yielded alluvial gold in the past. Beaconsfield may have closed, but there is a tailings treatment project planned there, and south-west of Mount Bischoff, the Henty Gold Mine is still operating, though it is scheduled to close this year. The Rosebery multimetal mine on the west coast produces substantial quantities of gold as a byproduct of its zinc/lead/silver/copper recoveries, and the Mt Lyell copper mine at Queenstown started life as a gold mine.

In the gold room at Beaconsfield in 2011.

The International

At the Ulverstone Gemboree 2016 you will have an opportunity that should not be missed—and that is to see the work of the very top facetors. Not just from Australia, but from around the world. This is because you will be able to see the stones these people have cut in a very special faceting competition, which has become second to none the world over. It is known as the 'International Faceting Challenge'.

The International Faceting Challenge is a world class faceting competition which is run and sponsored by the Australian Facetors' Guild. The Guild is an organisation which began in Warwick, Queensland in 1981 and is Australia's largest single lapidary organisation. It has been responsible for promoting the art of faceting and related activities throughout Australia and has achieved world-wide recognition.

While you are looking at the display, don't forget to examine the Challenge Cup, which is a perpetual trophy and is a silver cup mounted on a polished mahogany base. There are plates fixed to the wooden base, on which have been engraved with the names of the facetors comprising each of the winning and the runner-up teams since the competition began.

The first International Faceting Challenge to be displayed in Tasmania was the 2006 International Faceting Challenge which was finalised and exhibited at Hobart, at Easter 2006.

This year the results of the sixteenth International Faceting Challenge will be on display at the Gemboree at Ulverstone.

The International Faceting Challenge (IFC) had its beginning in September 1984 when three Australian Facetors' Guild members who at the time were on their way to the annual Guild Seminar in Warwick, Queensland conceived the idea of challenging the facetors of

Gem Faceting Challenge

the USA to a faceting competition. The first Challenge was launched the same year.

Since the initial challenge was finalised at the Gemboree at Loxton, South Australia at Easter 1986, a new challenge has been conducted every two years, with the results being published and stones being displayed at the Gemboree every second time.

The five entrants from each country/region who obtain the highest points for their entries constitute the team for their country. In addition to this, the competitor with the highest points is named the Individual Champion.

The International Faceting Challenge has been very well received by overseas facetors, and is seen as the Olympics of faceting.

Although the basics have not changed greatly over the period the challenge has been running, there have been small changes introduced along the way which have resulted in the refining and improvement of the competition.

As a point of interest, the photo below is a picture of a stone which received the maximum possible points of 100 in one of the Sections in 2008 and was cut by Ewing Evans from the USA (a very good cutter). This was the only stone in that particular Challenge which scored 100 points.

The shield below is the Champion Facetor shield and the name of the facetor who tops the individual competition is engraved on it.

Full details of the International Faceting Challenge are available from:

www.facetorsguild.com.au

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Telephone: 0407 750635

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Article by Alan Adam.

Lime

One of the difficulties encountered by the first settlers at Sydney was the failure to find limestone. Without limestone there was no mortar, concrete or renders and large structures had a tendency to collapse in high winds. Some lime was made from roasting shells, but the supply was very limited. The first usable limestone in Australia was found at Sorrento when Port Phillip Bay was first settled in 1803, but when that settlement failed and was relocated to Hobart, the supply of lime also failed.

Colonel Paterson, the Governor of Cornwall (northern Tasmania) discovered limestone at Beaconsfield in December 1805, and when the supply of shells from huge Aboriginal middens at Beauty Point and Kelso ran out, the first government lime works was established on Middle Arm near Beaconsfield in 1816.

The kiln from the Government Lime Works dates from 1816 and may be the oldest industrial relic in Tasmania. Photo courtesy of Nik Haygarth.

In the years since then, limestone has been found at many sites and many mining operations established. The Melrose-Eugenana limestone deposits south of Devonport have been mined almost continuously since 1851, including by BHP and later by Goliath Cement (now Cement Australia), who are still there.

Limestone from Melrose being shipped out from Devonport for BHP Newcastle c1960.

Flowery Gully, near Beaconsfield, still produces limestone today, and the deposits there and at Beaconsfield were known in the past for the beautiful marbles they produced, only to be roasted for lime. The stone from the Government Lime Works site was noteable for being where the first fossil species was found and described in Australia.

VENUES

1965	Coonabarabran
1966	Coonabarabran
1967	Nundle
1968	Gundagai
1969	Beechworth
1970	Nundle
1971	Coleraine
1972	Tanunda
1973	Inverell
1974	Nambour
1975	Broken Hill
1976	Gunnedah
1977	Shepparton
1978	Gympie
1979	Tanunda
1980	Wanneroo
1981	Devonport
1982	Glen Innes
1983	Broken Hill
1984	Mount Isa
1985	Wanneroo
1986	Loxton
1987	Shepparton
1988	Canberra
1989	Devonport
1990	Bundaberg
1991	Loxton
1992	Midland
1993	Alice Springs
1994	Ballarat
1995	Glen Innes
1996	Toowoomba
1997	Launceston
1998	Gawler
1999	Rockingham
2000	Ballarat
2001	Wagga Wagga
2002	Rockhampton
2003	Gawler
2004	Warragul
2005	Bathurst
2006	Hobart
2007	Townsville
2008	Murray Bridge
2009	Horsham
2010	Devonport
2011	Bathurst
2012	Bundaberg
2013	Murray Bridge
2014	Gatton
2015	Horsham
2016	ULVERSTONE

THE HISTORY OF GEMBOREE

The first GEMBOREE was staged in 1965 at Coonabarabran, NSW. It was organised by Norm Patison, editor of the Australian Lapidary Magazine. Norm had the vision of the GEMBOREE becoming a national gathering of lapidaries who, until 1965, had done little beyond forming a few clubs, without much thought of communication or interaction. Interstate contact was non-existent in those days.

After organising the second GEMBOREE in 1966 with even greater success, Norm issued a challenge "for any one, two or three clubs to host next year's GEMBOREE". The challenge was accepted by three Sydney clubs who organised the 1967 GEMBOREE at Nundle, then 4 clubs combined to run it in 1968 at Gundagai.

In 1968, the newly formed Combined Victorian Gem Clubs Association staged their first state gathering - the Gemkhana. It was held over the March Labour Day weekend to avoid clashing with the GEMBOREE.

Success of the Gemkhana encouraged the Victorian Association to seek permission to run the 1969 GEMBOREE - with the object of making it a truly national show, staged in a different state each year. Permission was readily given, and Beechworth in northern Victoria was the venue of the first GEMBOREE held outside NSW. The Australian Lapidary Magazine gave terrific support to the organisers, and the result was the then biggest crowd seen at a GEMBOREE.

Since 1969, the GEMBOREE has been staged in all states and territories. 1972 was the first year for South Australia, and Queensland's first was in 1974. 1980 was the debut for Western Australia, and Tasmania kicked off in 1981. In 1988, the GEMBOREE was staged in Canberra and in 1993 it was held at Alice Springs. Sadly, WA's very small lapidary population combined with distance forced WA to withdraw as a GEMBOREE host - at least for the moment.

Norm Patison lived to see the GEMBOREE become a truly national event, and his name is commemorated on a perpetual trophy at the national gem & mineral competitions held in conjunction with GEMBOREE.

TAILGATING APPLICATION FORM

(COMMERCIAL)

GEMBOREE 2016

I wish to apply for **Commercial** Tailgating at the 2016 GEMBOREE in Ulverstone. I have read the **"Terms & Conditions"** and by signing this form, both my assistants and I agree to abide by them.
(Please Print Clearly)

Surname …….. **Given name** ……..…..

Address ……..…..

Phone ……... **Mobile** ……... **Email** ……..……..…..

Please circle the days you wish to Tailgate:

Friday 25 March **Saturday 26 March** **Sunday 27 March** **Monday 28 March**

FEES: **$50 PER DAY or part thereof** for up to 4 metres or 12' site.
Note: *A copy of your Public Liability Insurance cover MUST be attached to this Application Form.*

PAYMENT:

Tailgating Fee …… Day/s	**@ $50 per day**	**$ ……..…...**
Extra Site/s … x … Day/s	**@ $50 per day**	**$ ……..…...**
Registration Fee … X … Day/s	**@ $8 per day**	**$ ……..…**

(Per adult if you have not registered a Campsite or as staying Off Site.)

TOTAL Enclosed *(Cheque/Money Order)* **$ ……..…..**

DECLARATION: I have attached a copy of my Public Liability Insurance policy with a minimum cover over $10M that will be valid at the time of this event. I have also read and will abide by the **Terms & Conditions** below.

Signed: …….. **Date:** ……..

Please Note: *If you do not have a business name and/or do not buy stock for the purpose of re-selling, you may be eligible to use the "Private/Non-Commercial" Tailgating Application Form. Please check all Terms & Conditions first to ensure you are eligible.*

Terms & Conditions:

1. I will abide by the following terms and conditions to tailgate at GEMBOREE 2016.
2. I will sell only items or material which is of a lapidary nature or lapidary related.
3. I will trade only within the times and areas allotted to me by the organisers. Tailgating sites will be cleared each day and there shall be no camping on these sites.
4. I will trade in a respectful manner at all times and follow instructions from the organisers.
5. I understand that my application to tailgate does not entitle me to trade, except upon acceptance by the organisers and receipt of the permit to trade.
6. I agree to pay the appropriate registration fee as a participant of GEMBOREE 2016 and to pay the required tailgating fees.
7. A copy of my Public Liability Insurance cover with a minimum cover of $10M that will be valid at the time of this event is attached to this application form.
8. I understand that my application form lodged without a copy of my insurance **will not be accepted** and will be returned.
9. I understand that the organisers are not able to provide Public Liability insurance for commercial tailgaters.
10. Should I contravene any part of these terms, I agree to vacate the GEMBOREE 2016 site and forfeit all monies paid.

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES PAYABLE TO: "Tasmanian Lapidary & Mineral Ass Inc GEMBOREE"

MAIL TO: GEMBOREE 2016 Secretary, PO Box 400 ULVERSTONE TAS 7315
(Please Note: *A stamped self addressed envelope must be included.)*

ENQUIRIES: Alan Morris/Gavin Linger 0400 858850 0417 160440

TAILGATING APPLICATION FORM

(PRIVATE / NON-COMMERCIAL)

GEMBOREE 2016

I wish to apply for **Private/Non-commercial** Tailgating at the 2016 GEMBOREE in Ulverstone. I have read the "**Terms & Conditions**" and by signing this form, both my assistants and I agree to abide by them.
(Please Print Clearly)

Surname …….. **Given name** ……..…..

Address ……..…..

Phone …….. **Mobile** …….. **Email** ……..……..…..

Please circle the days you wish to Tailgate:

Friday 25 March **Saturday 26 March** **Sunday 27 March** **Monday 28 March**

FEES: **$50 PER DAY or part thereof** for up to 4 metres or 12' site.
Note: *Price includes compulsory Public Liability insurance at $20/day.*

PAYMENT:

Tailgating Fee …… Day/s	**@ $50 per day**	**$ ……..…..**
Extra Site/s … x … Day/s	**@ $30 per day**	**$ ……..…..**
Registration Fee … X … Day/s	**@ $8 per day**	**$ ……..…**

(Per adult if you have not registered a Campsite or as staying Off Site.)

TOTAL Enclosed *(Cheque/Money Order)* **$ ……..**

DECLARATION: I am a casual amateur tailgater who **does not have a business name** and/or **does not buy stock for the purpose of re-selling.** I have also read and will abide by the **Terms & Conditions** below.

Signed: …….. Date: ……..

Please Note: *If you do have a business name and/or buy stock for the purpose of re-selling, or have your own insurance, you **MUST** use the "Commercial" Tailgating Application Form!*

Terms & Conditions:

1. I will abide by the following terms and conditions to tailgate at GEMBOREE 2016.
2. I am a hobbyist and do not earn any monies from any Commercial/Semi-commercial phase of the hobby e.g. mining, dealing, full time cutting or manufacturing. I will not make credit card facilities available.
3. I will sell only material surplus to my hobby activities e.g. field collecting, up-grading my collection and/or items made by me as ancillary items for my hobby, which will be of a lapidary nature or lapidary related.
4. The material for sale has not been purchased with the object of resale, except for commercially manufactured findings used in jewellery making.
5. I will trade only within the times and areas allotted to me by the organisers. Tailgating sites will be cleared each day and there shall be no camping on these sites.
6. I will trade in a respectful manner at all times and follow instructions from the organisers.
7. Application to tailgate does not entitle me to trade, except upon acceptance by the organisers and receipt of the permit to trade.
8. I agree to pay the appropriate registration fee as a participant of GEMBOREE 2016 and to pay the required tailgating fees.
9. Should I contravene any part of this contract, I agree to vacate the GEMBOREE 2016 site and forfeit all monies paid.

PLEASE MAKE ALL CHEQUES PAYABLE TO: "Tasmanian Lapidary & Mineral Ass Inc GEMBOREE"

MAIL TO: **GEMBOREE 2016 Secretary, PO Box 400 ULVERSTONE TAS 7315**
(Please Note: *A stamped self addressed envelope must be included.)*

ENQUIRIES: Alan Morris/Gavin Linger 0400 858850 0417 160440

GEMBOREE 2016

REGISTRATION FORM

Mail to: GEMBOREE Secretary,
PO Box 400 Ulverstone Tasmania 7315

Please post this no later than 31 January 2016. Make cheques out to "GEMBOREE 2016" and enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. Registration covers from noon Wednesday 23 March 2016 until noon Tuesday 29 March 2016. Onsite power is available. NO GENERATORS BETWEEN 6pm and 10am.

Surname …….. Given name ……..

Address ……..

State ……... Postcode …….. Phone number……

CAMPSITE ACCOMODATION ***Please indicate if you have an annexe***

Caravan ……. m x ….. m Annexe …. m x ….. m
Caravan ……. m x ….. m Annexe …. m x ….. m
Tent ……. m x ….. m
Close to toilets? Yes/No *Disabled? Yes/No*

ON-SITE FEES **For 4 adults or family**

Powered site—$120		$ …….
Unpowered site—$100		$ …….
Extra adult/s—at $25 each	No. …..	$ …….
Extra vehicle—$5		$ …….

OFF-SITE FEES **Per person for the duration of the GEMBOREE**

Adults—at $24 each*	No. …..	$ …….
Children under 16—at $5	No …..	$ …….
ea Family—at $50 each	No. …..	$ …….

SOUVENIR GEMBOREE BADGES

—at $ 6 each No. ….. $ …….

Total Enclosed $ …….

**Admission at the door is $8 per day per adult, so the prepaid admission is cheaper.*

GEMBOREE 2016

VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE FORM

Mail to: GEMBOREE Secretary,
PO Box 400 Ulverstone Tasmania 7315

Please post this no later than 31 January 2016.

Please offer some of your time to help make the GEMBOREE more enjoyable for everyone. Your help will be greatly appreciated. Indicate below which areas, days and times you are able to assist. The major areas in which we need help are:

- CAMPSITE MARKING etc from Tuesday 22 March.
- CAMPSITE GATES from noon Wednesday inc overnight Wed & Thursday.
- EXHIBITION DOORS from noon Friday to Monday closing.
- EXHIBITION HALL STEWARD from noon Friday to Monday closing.
- EXHIBITION DISMANTLING.
- CAMPSITE CLEANUP, TRESTLE LOADING etc.

NAME ……..…..

ADDRESS ….……..…….

STATE ……..……... POSTCODE ……..

PHONE ……..…….. EMAIL ……..

Area(s) in which you are offering to help:

……..

……..

Times you are available between am Tuesday 22 March to noon Tuesday 29 March:

……

……

……...

GEMBOREE 2016

NON-COMPETITIVE DISPLAY ENTRY FORM

Mail Address: GEMBOREE 2016,
PO 400 Ulverstone Tasmania 7315

NAME.....… Phone ..……

ADDRESS.....……

.....…….. Postcode..... ……

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT .....…….

……..

……..

SIZE: Width.....mm Depth.....mm Height.....mm

NOTE:

1. Is your Showcase FREE STANDING or TABLE TOP? *(Circle applicable).*
2. Please indicate if your Exhibit is not contained in a Showcase, e.g. a NOVELTY ITEM or LARGE MINERAL SPECIMENT. Such exhibits may be displayed on trestles and if you advise it is necessary, will be roped off to avoid being touched.
3. NO FEE IS PAYABLE.
4. Your Exhibit must be set up in the GEMBOREE Exhibition Area between 4.00pm and 6.00pm on Thursday, 24 March 2016 OR AT SUCH TIME AS MAY BE AGREED UPON WITH THE COMMITTEE. **Please indicate if you wish to set up earlier and we will do our best to assist you**.
5. Your Exhibit can be collected from the Exhibition Area between 4.00pm and 5.00pm on Monday 28 March 2016.
6. ***Individuals, Clubs, Traders, Museums and Mining Companies are invited to participate.***

SOME WORDS OF THANKS

Many people helped to produce this magazine, with articles, information, photos or by giving permission to use copyrighted material. I sincerely thank you all. Special thanks to Leonie Hiscuitt MLC, Matt Latham, Ralph Bottrill and Mineral Resources Tasmania, Central Coast Council, the State Library of Tasmania, Šime (Sam) Caberica, Sonia Phelan and all the sterling people at the GEMBOREE Committee.

ULVERSTONE GEMBOREE 2016
COMPETITION SECTIONS

GROUP 1 & 2: CABOCHONS All Cabochons must have minimum size 15mm on longest dimension across the outline shape. Maximum size of 50mm on longest dimension across the outline shape.

O 1A.1	Standard Cabochon	- Petrified wood	CS	PT01, AT 21	A
I 1A.2	Standard Cabochon	Petrified wood	CS	PT02	A
N 1A.3	Standard Cabochon	Petrified Wood	CS	PT03	A
J 1A.4	Standard Cabochon	Any Material	CS	AT01, AT15	A
O 1A.5	Standard Cabochon	Tiger Eye	AA	AT07	A
I 1A.6	Standard Cabochon	Any Material	AA		A
N 1A.7	Standard Cabochon	Any Material	AA		A
O 1B.1	Fancy Cabochon	Blue Lace Agate	CS	PT01, AT27	A
I 1B.2	Fancy Cabochon	Any Material	CS	PT02, AT27	A
N 1B.3	Fancy Cabochon	Any Material	CS	PT03, AT27	A
J 1B.4	Fancy Cabochon	Any Material	CS	AT01,	A
O 1B.5	Fancy Cabochon	Agate	AA		A
I 1B.6	Fancy Cabochon	Agate	AA		A
N 1B.7	Fancy Cabochon	Any Material	AA		A
O 2A.1	Double St. Cabochon	Agate	CS	AT18	A
I.2A.2	Double St. Cabochon	Agate	CS		A
N 2A.3	Db. St. Cabochon	Agate	CS	PT03	A
J 2A.4	Db. St. Cabochon	Agate	CS		A
O 2B.1	Db. Fancy Cabochon	Obsidian	CS	PT01	A
I 2B.2	Db. Fancy Cabochon	Obsidian	CS		A
O 2B.4	Db. Fancy Cabochon	Obsidian	AA		A
I 2B.5 Db	Fancy Cabochon	Obsidian	AA		A

GROUP 3: FREE FORM SC A Maximum size 50mm and minimum must not be able to be passed through 10mm diameter hole.

O 3.1	Free Form	Any Material	CS	AT27	A
I.3.2	Free Form	Any Material	CS	AT27	A
N 3.3	Free Form	Any Material	CS	AT27	A
J 3.4	Free Form	Any Material	CS	AT01	A
O 3.5	Free Form	Solid Opal	CS	AT14	A
I 3.6	Free Form	Solid Opal	CS		A
N 3.7	Free Form	Solid Opal	CS		A
J 3.8	Free Form	Solid Opal	CS	AT01	A

GROUP 4: OPAL SC A Maximum size 30mm and must not be able to be passed through a 10mm hole.

O 4A1	Opal doublet – Flat Top	CS	PT01	A
N 4A.2	Opal doublet - Flat Top	CS		A
J 4A.3	Opal doublet – Flat Top	CS		A
O 4B.1	Opal doublet - Domed Top	CS		A

GROUP 5: CARVINGS & CAMEO Fully 3 Dimensional SC B

O 5A.1	Fully 3 D. Hardness 5 or under		AB
O 5A.2.	Fully 3 D. Hardness over 5	AT25	AB
N 5A.3	Fully 3 D. Any Hardness		AB
J.5.A.4	Known Form Any Hardness Any Material	AT03	AB
O 5B.1	Carving in relief Any Hardness Any Material	AT27	A
I.5.B.2	Carving in relief Any Hardness Any Material	AT27	A
O 5C.1	Cameo Minimum 25mm on longest dim.		A
N 5C.2	Cameo Minimum 25mm on longest dim.		A

GROUP 6: SCRIMSHAW

O 6.1	Scrimshaw	A
N 6.2	Scrimshaw	A

GROUP 7: SPHERES & OVOID

O 7A.1	Sphere minimum overall size 40mm –maximum 100mm		A
N.7.A.2	Sphere min.overall size 40mm -max 100mm		A
O.7.B.1	Ovoid - natural lapidary material	AA	A
N.7.B.2	Ovoid - natural lapidary material	AA	A

GROUP 8 -11: FACET CUTS

O.8A.1	Standard Round Brilliant cont. Girdle Aust.Nat.Colour Quartz	AT23
I.8A.2	Standard Round Brilliant cont. Girdle Colour Quartz	
N.8.A3	Standard Round Brilliant cont. Girdle Nat. Colour Quartz PT03	AT22
J.8.A.4	Standard Round Brilliant cont. Girdle Nat. Colour Quartz	
O.8.B.1	Standard Round Brilliant Faceted Girdle Aust. Topaz PT01	AT16
I.8B.2	Standard Round Brilliant Faceted Girdle Aust. Topaz	
N.8B.3	Standard Round Brilliant Faceted Girdle Aust Topaz AT22	
O.9A.1	Standard Oblong Stepcut corners Australian Topaz AT23	
I.9A.2	Standard Oblong Stepcut corners Australian Topaz	
N 9A.3	Standard Oblong Stepcut corners Clear CZ AT22	
J.9A.4	Standard Oblong Stepcut corners Clear CZ	
O.10.1	Flower - Colour Manmade Spinel AT10 AT16 AT27	
I.10.2	Round Cushion Manmade Corundum AT27	
N.10.3	Hexa Brilliant No.2 Colourless Topaz AT22 AT27	
J.10.4	Hexa Brilliant No. 2 Colourless Topaz	
O.11.1	Signet Manmade Corundum AT16 AT27	
I.11.2	Moonglow Natural Amethyst PT02 AT27	
N.11.3	Moonglow Natural Amethyst AT22 AT27	

GROUP 12: TUMBLED STONES SC A and C D Maximum size 30mm and not to be able to be passed though 15mm hole.

O 12A.1	Pre Form Group of 3. 3 Different Materials	AT 27	A
I.12.A.2	Pre Form Group of 3. 3 Different Materials	AT27	A
N 12A.3	Pre Form Group of 3. 3 Different Materials	AT27	A
O 12B.1	NATURAL SHAPE GROUP of 3 Any Material		A
N 12B.2	NATURAL SHAPE GROUP of 3 Any Material		A

GROUP 13 and 14: POLISHED FACES Minimum size 50mm and maximum 150mm on any dimension.

O 13.1	Polished Face	Flat surface	Any Material AA	AT27	A
I.13.2.	Polished Face	Flat Surface	Any Material AA	AT27	A
N 13.3	Polished Face	Flat surface	Any Material AA	AT27	A
O 14.1	Any Material	Curved Face	any material AA		A
N 14.2	Any Material	Curved Face	any material AA		A

GROUP 16: GEM TREE SC - E - Issue 7. Refer page 61—D 16 E

O 16.1	Single TREE	E
N 16.2	Single TREE	E
J 16.3	Single TREE	E

GROUP 17: NOVELTY GEMCRAFT SC-F Issue 7 page 62 D-17.1-D17.2 A

O 17.1	Novelty Gemcraft	AT27	A
I.17.2.	Novelty Gemcraft	AT27	A
N .17.3	Novelty Gemcraft	AT27	A
J . 17.4	Novelty Gemcraft		A

GROUP 18: HAND FABRICATED & WIRE WRAPPED JEWELLERY SC-G

O 18A.1	Hand Fabricated Jewellery, Not intended to include lapidary, fossil or min. items AT02
I 18A.2	Hand Fabricated Jewellery. Not intended to include Lapidary, fossil or min. items
N 18A3	Hand Fabricated Jewellery. Not intended to include lapidary, fossil or min. items.
J 18A4	Hand Fabricated Jewellery. Not intended to include lapidary, fossil or min. items.
O 18B1	Hand Fabricated Jewellery with lapidary item/s . Cut and set by entrant AT11 AT27
O.18B.2	Hand Fabricated Jewellery with lapidary item (Opal) S/Cut and set by entrant AT24
I.18B.3	Hand Fabricated Jewellery with Lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant AT27
N.18B.4	Hand Fabricated Jewellery with Lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant AT27
O 18C.1	Hand Fabricated Jewellery with natural Mineral/fossil specimen/s set by entrant. AT06

N 18C.2 Hand Fabricated Jewellery with natural Mineral/fossil specimen /s set by entrant
O 18D.1 Hand Fabricated Jewellery with commercial Lapidary item/s set by entrant
N 18D.2 Hand Fabricated Jewellery with commercial Lapidary item/s set by entrant
O 18 E.1 Wire wrapped jewellery with lapidary item/s cut and set by entrant
N 18E.2 Wire wrapped jewellery with lapidary item/s cut and set by entrant AT26
J 18E.3 Wire wrapped jewellery with lapidary item/s cut and set by entrant

GROUP 19: CAST JEWELLERY using patterns, moulds and dies made by entrant. SC G
O 19A.1 Cast Jewellery NOT intended to include Lapidary, Fossil or Mineral items AT28 G

GROUP 20: CAST JEWELLERY Using natural objects as patterns SC G
O 20A.1 Not intended to include Lapidary, Fossil or Mineral items AT28 G
N 20A.2 Not intended to include Lapidary, Fossil or Mineral items AT28 G

GROUP 21: CAST JEWELLERY USING COMMERCIAL WAX MODELS SC G
O 21A.1 Cast Jewellery not intented to include Lapidary, Fossil or Mineral item. AT28 G
N 21A.2. Cast Jewellery not intended to include Lapidary, Fossil, or Mineral item. AT28 G

GROUP 24: ENAMELLED JEWELLERY—HAND FABRICATED SC G
O 24A.1 Enamelled Jewellery in hand-fabricated setting. G
N 24A.2 Enamelled Jewellery in hand-fabricated setting. G

GROUP 25: COMMERCIAL MOUNT JEWELLERY SC G
O 25.1 Commercial Mount Jewellery with Lapidary item/s cut & set by entrantG
I 25.2 Commercial Mount Jewellery with Lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant PT02 G
N 25.3 Commercial Mount Jewellery with Lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant PT03 G
J 25.4 Commercial Mount Jewellery with Lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant AT01 G

GROUP 26: ENAMELING SC - G and SC – H
O 26A.1 E Enamelled Jewellery in Commercial Mount G
N 26A.2 Enamelled Jewellery in Commercial Mount G

O 26B.1	Enamelled Jewellery Without Mount			G
N 26B.2	Enamelled Jewellery without Mount			G
O 26C.1	Enamelling Non - Jewellery Functional	SC - H	AT05	G
N 26C.2	Enamelling Non – Jewellery Functional	SC - H		G

GROUP 27: GENERAL METALCRAFT SC A

O 27A.1	General Metalcraft, Not intended to include Lapidary, Fossil or mineral item/s	A
N 27A.2	General Metalcraft, Not intended to include Lapidary, Fossil or Mineral item/s	A

GROUP 28: METAL SHEET WORK SC - A

O 28A.1	Bas Relief or Impressed Pattern	A

GROUP 29 TO 31: SHOWCASES SC I

O 29A.1	Showcase Unlit		I
N 29A.2	Showcase Unlit		I
O 29B.1	General Lit	AT17	I
N 29B.2.	General Lit		I
O 31A.1	Showcase Novelty Own Choice		I
N 31A.2	Showcase Novelty Own Choice		I

GROUP 32: FOSSILS SC - A

O 32A.1	Fossil Non Display invertebrate Australian	AT08	A
N 32A.2	Fossil Non Display Any type Any Location	AT08	A
J 32A.3	Fossil Non Display Any Type Any Location	AT08	A
O 32B.1	Fossil Non Display Group of 3 Mixed Australian	AT08	A
N 32B.2	Fossil Non Display Group of 3 Mixed Any location	AT08	A
J 32B.3	Fossil Non Display Group of 3 Mixed any Location	AT08	A

GROUP 34: MINERAL NON DISPLAY SC - A & SC - J

O 34A.1	Mineral Non Display Single Australian Specimen Cabinet Size	AT13	A
N 34A.2	Mineral Non Display Single Australian Specimen Cabinet size	AT12	A
J 34A.3	Mineral Non Display Single Australian Specimen Cabinet size	AT19	A
O 34A.4	Mineral Non Display Any Australian Crystal Cluster Cabinet size	AT13	A
N 34A.5	Mineral Non Display Any location Crystal Cluster- Miniature	AT12	A
O 34B.1	Group of 3 Australian Crystal Cluster Cabinet size	AT09 & AT13	AJ
N 34B.2	Group of 3 Any location Crystal Clusters Cabinet size	AT13	AJ
J 34B.3	Group of 3 Any location Crystal Clusters Cabinet size	AT19	AJ
O 34B.4	Group of 3 Australian Thumbnail Crystal Clusters	AT09 AT27	AJ
I.34B.5	Group of 3 Australian Thumbnail Crystal Cluster	AT27	
N 34B.6	Group of 3 Thumbnail specimens –Any Location	AT12 AT27	AJ
J 34B.7	Group of 3 Thumbnail Specimens –Any Location	AT19	AJ

GROUP 37 MINERAL SHOWCASE DISPLAY SC- A & SC I

O 37B.1	Mineral Showcase Display LIT	AT20	AI

ANNUAL TROPHIES

AT 01 Dorothy Caladine
JUNIOR CHAMPION LAPIDARY
Entrant with highest aggregate score of their best entry in each of any three of the following five Junior sections.
J 1A.4, J 1B.4, J 3.4, J 3.8, J 25.4
Donor: Rhonda Sabella.

AT 02 Northern Lapidary Supplies
OPEN HAND FABRICATED JEWELLERY WITH NO LAPIDARY ITEMS
O 18A.1
Donor: NTH. Lapidary Supplies

AT 03 Dorothy Caladine
JUNIOR CARVING
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section J 5A.4 Carving Fully 3 Dimensional, any hardness.
Donor: Rhonda Sabella

AT 04 The Crystal Habit Trophy
BEST MINERAL OF THE SHOW
Donor selects winning entry from all Mineral on display, whether in competition or not. Display specimens belonging to Dealers or Institutions are not eligible for this award.
Donor: Peter Beckwith

AT 05 Val Annear
OPEN ENAMELLING NON JEWELLERY
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 26C.1 Enamelling Non Jewellery
Donor: Victorian Gem Clubs Association Inc. In memory of Tony Annear.

AT 06 John S Ryding
OPEN HAND FABRICATED JEWELLERY WITH NATURAL MINERAL SPECIMENS.
Entrant with highest entry in section O18C.1
Donor: AFLACA Trophy Fund

AT 07 Harry Miller
OPEN STANDARD CABOCHON /AA
Entrant with highest entry in section O 1A.5
Donor: AFLACA Trophy Fund

AT 08 Earth Stone
BEST FOSSIL OF THE SHOW
Donor selects winning entry from all fossils on display, whether in competition or not. Display specimens belonging to Dealers or institution are not eligible for this award.
Donor: Mr. Jon Mommers

AT 09 George Lude
OPEN 3 AUSTRALIAN CRYSTAL CLUSTERS
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 34B.1 or 0 34B.4
Donor: Queensland Lapidary & Allied Craft Clubs Association Inc.

AT 10 Alex Amess
OPEN FACET CUT
Entrant with highest entry in section O 10.1
Donor: Victorian Gem Clubs Association Inc.

AT 11 A & E Metal Merchants
OPEN HAND FABRICATED JEWELLERY WITH LAPIDARY ITEM/S
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 18B.1 (Not Opal)
Donor: A & E Metal Merchants

AT 12 Jim Johnson
NOVICE CHAMPION MINERAL ENTRANT
Entrant with highest aggregate score of their best entry in each of a minimum of any 3 of the Junior or Novice Mineral sections including Showcases.N34A.2, N34A.5, N 34B.6
Donor: AFLACA Trophy Fund.

AT 13 Broken Hill Centenary
OPEN CHAMPION MINERAL ENTRANT
Entrant with highest aggregate score of their best entry in each of a minimum of three Open Mineral Sections.
Donor: AFLACA.

AT 14 Ted Koller
OPEN SOLID OPAL CUT
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 3.5 Free Form
Donor: Victorian Gem Clubs Assoc Inc.

AT 15 Dazlyn Gems
JUNIOR CHAMPION CABOCHON
J A.4 Standard Cabochon
Donor: Dazlyn Gems

AT 16 Peter Collins
OPEN CHAMPION FACETOR
Entrant with highest aggregate score of their best entry in each of the following three Open Faceting sections. If tied, the entrant with the highest points scoring entry will be the winner.
O 8B.1Standard Round Brilliant Faceted Girdle. O 10.1 Flower. O 11.1 Signet
Donor: Australian Facetors Guild.

AT 17 Arthur Roffey
OPEN SHOWCASE GENERAL LIT
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 29B.1
Donor: Arthur Roffey

AT 18 Boris Novic
OPEN DOUBLE STANDARD CABOCHON
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 2A.1
Donor: Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW Inc.

AT 19 Patrick C. Murphy
JUNIOR CHAMPION MINERAL ENTRANT
Junior entrant's highest aggregate score of their best entries in each of a minimum of three Mineral sections. Irrespective of division, including Showcase.
Donor: Arthur Roffey

AT 20 Cyril Kovac
OPEN MINERAL SHOWCASE DISPLAY LIT
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section. O 37B.1
Donor: Cyril Kovac

AT 21 Brian Bown
OPEN STANDARD CABOCHON - CRAFTSMANSHIP
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 1A.1
Donor: Brian Bown

AT 22 Jack Bushby
NOVICE CHAMPION FACETOR
Entrant with highest aggregate score of their best entry in any three Novice Faceting Sections .If tied the entrant with highest point scoring entry will be the winner
N 8A.3 Standard Round Brilliant cont. Girdle
N.8B.3 St. Round Brilliant With Faceted Girdle
N 9A.3 Standard Oblong Stepcut corners
N 10.3 Hexa Brilliant No 2.
N 11.3 Moonglow
Donor: Southern Rockhounds

AT 23 Dick Moppett
OPEN STANDARD FACET CUT
Entrant with highest aggregate score of their best entry in each of the following two Open Faceting Sections.
O 8A.1Standard Round Brilliant Cont. Girdle
O 9A.1Standard Oblong Stepcut Corners
Donor: Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW Inc.

AT 24 Chas Totterdell
OPEN- HAND MADE JEWELLERY WITH OPAL
Entrant with highest scoring entry in O 18B.2
Donor: Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW Inc.

AT 25 The Lapidary & Gem Club Of Victoria
OPEN-CARVING FULLY 3 DIMENSIONAL
Entrant with highest scoring entry in section O 5A.2 Carving Fully 3 Dimensional hardness over 5.
Donor: Victorian Gem Clubs Assoc Inc

AT 26 Gold Coast School of Wirecraft
WIRE WRAPPED JEWELLERY – NOVICE ONLY
Entrant with entry with highest score in N 18E.2
Donor: Paul Howard

AT 27 The Tony Annear OAM Memorial Trophy.
Highest aggregate score of entrant's best entry in the following ten sections.
1B Fancy Cabochon
3 Free Form
5B Carving in Relief.
Faceting section 10.
Faceting Section 11.
Tumbled stone section 12A.
Polished face flat surface section 13.
Novelty Gem section 17.
Hand fabricated Jewellery Section 18B.
Mineral group of 3 specimen section 34.B.

AT 28 Cast Jewellery Trophy
Highest individual scoring entry in any of the cast jewellery sections.
19A and 20 A.
Donor: QGCA.

CHECK OUT

OUR WEBSITE AT:

tasmanianlapidarymineral.weebly.com

PERPETUAL TROPHIES

PT-01 Tom Jenkins
OPEN CHAMPION LAPIDARY
Donor: Victorian Gem Clubs Association

Highest aggregate score of Entrant's best entry in each of the following 5 Sections
O-1A-1 Standard Cabochon
O-1B-1 Fancy Cabochon
O-2B.1 Double Fancy Cabochon
O-4A.1 Opal Doublet
O-8B.1 Standard Round Brilliant Faceted Girdle

PT-02 Harold Evans
INTERMEDIATE CHAMPION LAPIDARY
Donor: Victorian Gem Clubs Association

Highest aggregate score of Entrant's best entry in any 3 of these 4 Sections
I-1A.2 Standard Cabochon
I-1B.2
I-11.2 Moonglow
I-25.2 Commercial Mount Jewellery with lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant

PT-03 Norm Patison
NOVICE CHAMPION LAPIDARY
Donor: P Murphy & T Annear via AFLACA Trophy Fund

Highest aggregate score of Entrant's best entries in any 4 of these 5 Novice sections
N.1A.3 Standard Cabochon
N.1B.3 Fancy Cabochon
N.2A.3 Double Standard Cabochon
N.8A.3 Standard Round Brilliant continuous girdle
N.25.3 Commercial Mount Jewellery with lapidary item/s cut & set by entrant

PT-04 Ray Powell
CHAMPION CLUB
Donor: Gem & Lapidary Council of NSW

Club with the highest aggregate members' points.
20 points for highest scoring entry/s
15 points for second highest scoring entry/s
10 points for each 3rd highest scoring entry/s
5 points for each 4th highest scoring entry/s

GEMBOREE 2016

COMPETITION ENTRY FORM

Mail Address:

GEMBOREE Competition Manager
PO Box 400 ULVERSTONE TAS 7315
Phone: (03) 6425 4340

Entry form, fees and return postage to arrive by 15th January, 2016, with stamped self-addressed envelope for return of receipt.
Make cheques made out to GEMBOREE 2016.

NAME.. PHONE .... MOBILE...............................

ADDRESS.. POSTCODE.......................

CLUB... D.O.B. (if junior).................................... NUMBER OF ENTRIES.........

ENTRY FEES: The entry fee is $5.00 within Australia. Overseas entries are FREE.

INSURANCE: You are strongly urged to send your entries to us by registered mail. We will also return your entries by registered mail, but note that this covers loss only up to $100. If you require us to cover you for more than $100 when we return your entries, then you must enclose extra money to cover that cost. Please check with your Post Office.

YOUR RETURN INSTRUCTIONS: I Will Collect / Please Mail (Circle one)

ENTRY FEE............ $ ....5 (free is sent from overseas)
RETURN POSTAGE... $ ....
EXTRA INSURANCE.. $..........
TOTAL ENCLOSED.... $..........

Please make cheques payable to GEMBOREE 2016

YOUR SIGNATURE: ....

Section	#	Section	#	Section	#	Section	#	Section	#	Section	#	Section	#	Section	#
O 1A.1		I 1A.2		N 1A.3		J 1A.4		O 1A.5		I 1A.6		N 1A.7			
O 1B.1		I 1B.2		N 1B.3		J 1B.4		O 1B.5		I 1B.6		N 1B.7			
O 2A.1		I 2A.2		N 2A.3		J 2A.4		O 2B.1		I 2B.2		O 2B.4			
I 2B.5		O 3.1		I 3.2		N 3.3		J 3.4		O 3.5		I 3.6			
N 3.7		J 3.8		O 4A.1		N 4A.2		J 4A.3		O 4B.1		O 5C.1			
N 5C.2		O 6.1		N 6.2		O 7A.1		N 7A.2		O 7B.1		N 7B.2			
O 8A.1		I 8A.2		N 8A.3		J 8A.4		O 8B.1		I 8B.2		N 8B.3			
O 9A.1		I 9A.2		N 9A.3		J 9A.4		O 10.1		I 10.2		N 10.3			
J 10.4		O 11.1		I 11.2		N 11.3		O 12A.1		I 12A.2		N 12A.3			
O 12B.1		N 12B.2		O 13.1		I 13.2		N 13.3		O 14.1		N 14.2			
O 18A.1		I 18A.2		N 18A.3		J 18A.4		O 18B.1		O 18B.2		I 18B.3		N18B.4	
O 18C.1		N 18C.2		O 18D.1		N 18D.2		O 18E.1		N 18E.2		J 18E.3			
O 19A.1		O 20A.1		N 20A.2		O 21A.1		N 21A.2		O 24A.1		N 24A.2			
O 25.1		I 25.2		N 25.3		J 25.4		O 26A.1		N 26A.2		O 26B.1			
N 26B.2		O 27A.1		N 27A.2											
Entries below to be set ready for judging by 6pm Thursday 24 March 2016. Show number of entries (1 or 2) beside section.															
O 5A.1		O 5A.2		N 5A.3		J 5A.4		O 5B.1		I 5B.2		O 16.1		N 16.2	
J 16.3		O 17.1		I 17.2		N 17.3		J 17.4		O 26C.1		N 26C.2		O 28A.1	
O 29A.1		N 29A.2		O 29B.1		N 29B.2		O 31A.1		N 31A.2		O 32A.1		N 32A.2	
J 32A.3		O 32B.1		N 32B.2		J 32B.3		O 34A.1		N 34A.2		J 34A.3		O 34A.4	
N 34A.5		O 34B.1		N 34B.2		J 34B.3		O 34B.4		I 34B.5		N 34B.6		J 34B.7	
O 37B.1															

Competition Showcase Dimensions

O 29B.1		Width.....	Depth	Height .....
N 29B.2		Width.....	Depth	Height .....
O 31A.1		Width.....	Depth	Height .....
O 37B.1		Width.....	Depth	Height .....

ULVERSTONE GEMBOREE 2016

COMPETITION SCHEDULE & CONDITIONS

THIS IS A LEVEL 4 COMPETITION

Enquiries and correspondence relating to these competitions to be directed to:
Competition Manager, PO Box 400 Ulverstone, Tasmania 7315. Ph. (03) 6425 4340

GENERAL CONDITIONS

All sections will be judged according to the rules and conditions of the Competitor & Judging Manual for Lapidary & Allied Competitions **Issue No. 7 April 2006** unless otherwise stated in this schedule.

The Competition Committee may transfer an entry to its correct Section if they are of the opinion that it has obviously been entered in the wrong Section.

All enquiries MUST be directed to the Competition Manager: Sam Caberica
Phone (03) 6425 4340 **OR** posted to:
Competition Manager
PO Box 400
Ulverstone
Tasmania 7315

The Assistant Competition Manager is Helen Parker.

Competitors are responsible for insurance of their entries whilst in transit and in the possession of the GEMBOREE Committee.

COMPETITION SECTION ABBREVIATIONS:
0 = OPEN DIVISION
I = INTERMEDIATE DIVISION
N = NOVICE DIVISION
J = JUNIOR DIVISION
C = JUDGED AS CRAFTSMANSHIP
AA = JUDGED AS AESTHETIC APPEAL
SC = SPECIAL CONDITION

ENTRY FORMS:
Entry forms for all sections must be received no later than 15th. of January 2016. Together with entry fee of $5 and with sufficient funds to cover cost of return (Register post preferred) and a stamped self addressed envelope for return of receipt. Receipt for entry form will be sent after posted entries arrive. Late entries will not be eligible for competition, they will be used for display ONLY.
Please note: Register mail covers loss only to $ 100 value unless extra cover is asked for. Cheque for small amounts should be avoided.

ENTRIES IN SECTIONS 1 ,2, 3, 4, 5C, 6, 7, 8, 9 ,10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26A, 26B and 27 must be mailed to Competition Manager no later than 15th of January 2016. Receipts for these entries and Entry form will be sent by mail. Please send all mail entries by REGISTER POST !

ENTRIES IN SECTIONS 5, 16, 17, 26C, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, and 37 section must be delivered to Competition Committee at GEMBOREE site between 1pm and 5pm on Thursday 24th of March 2016.
Receipt for these entries will be provided upon receipt of actual entries . To be eligible for competition these entries MUST have their approximate dimensions in mm entered onto the entry form.

ENTRIES NOT SET UP by 6 pm will be excluded from competition and will be display ONLY.

RETURN OF ENTRIES: Entries in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5c, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26A, 26B and 27 sections may be collected from site between 4pm and 6pm. On Monday 28th March 2016. Recipt and proof of identity MUST be given. Entries not collected as above will be posted by Register mail no later than end of April.
Entries in Groups 5, 16, 17, 26C, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, and 37, sections must be picked up from site between 4 and 5pm on Monday

28th March 2016. Receipt and proof of identity must be given. ENTRANTS who are unable to provide their receipt will be asked to wait until all receipts holding entrants have collected they entries first.

JUDGING SHEETS: May be collected from site on Saturday 26th. March between 3 and 4pm. Not collected Judging sheets will be returned with entries. Again receipt and proof of identity must be given.

AWARDS and TROPHIES: Medallions will be awarded and engraved as appropriate and will be displayed with entry during the GEMBOREE. Perpetual Trophies will be engraved with winner's name and will be displayed during GEMBOREE after which they will be retained by GEMBOREE Committee.

The winner of each Perpetual Trophy will be presented with an appropriately engraved Keep Trophy during an Award Ceremony held during the GEMBOREE. Annual Trophies will be engraved with the winner's name and will be presented during an Award Ceremony held during the GEMBOREE.

Trophies and medallions won by competitors not attending the GEMBOREE will be forwarded with their entries and judging sheets.

OVERSEAS COMPETITORS:
Will be deemed to be "Open Division" except Juniors and will not be charged an entry fee due to the high costs associated with currency exchange.

Entrants are advised to clearly label their packages "Lapidary Competition Entries to be Returned". It is also advisable to include a copy of the entry form in the package. Experience has shown that this minimises possible customs queries both in Australia and in the country of origin.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. SIZES & TOLERANCES
Where an entry does not conform to the size conditions in this schedule or the No 7 Manual, it will be ruled ineligible and not be judged.

B. CARVING - GROUP 5 Sizes and information on labels are listed in the Manual. Page 37 D 8-4.1re sizes and D8-4d re labels.

C. FACET SECTION GROUP 8 – 11: Information on boxes is given in the Manual (Page 43 D 11.3d re boxes and D11-3e re identification of material)

D. TUMBLED STONES GROUP 12: For measuring sizes refer Manual (Page 55 - D 12.4)

E. GEM TREES - GROUP 16: For size Refer to Manual (Page 61 D 16.2)

F. NOVELTY GEMCRAFT GROUP 17: See Manual (Page 62 –D 17)

G. JEWELLERY AND METALCRAFT GROUPS 18 - 27: Competitors should read part E of the Manual in relation to all Jewellery and Metalcraft section.

H. ENAMELLING NON JEWELLERY GROUP 26: See Manual re size requirements (Page 82 E13.11)

I. SHOWCASES : Showcase maximum size is covered by rule F 2 page 87 of J and R Manual. Size of the showcases used in these competitions must be shown on the official entry form to ensure sufficient space in competition display.

J. IDENTIFICATION STICKERS: Each entry of Fossil or Mineral specimen must have a numbered identification sticker where more than one specimen is required as per schedule. Stickers will be given to entrants by the Competition committee at the time of set up.

LECTURES AT GEMBOREE

Don't miss out on the FREE lectures being conducted at GEMBOREE.

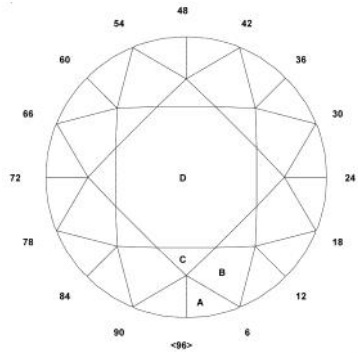
We are lucky to have some of the foremost experts on Tasmanian gems and minerals coming in to give riveting discourses on Tassie gems, geology and mineralogy.

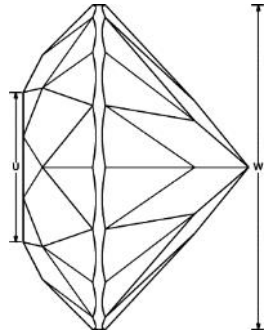
There's sure to be one to pique your interest. Get the schedule from our Secretary when you arrive.

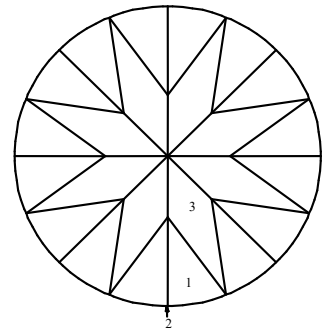
OPEN SECTION O.8A.1—STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH CONTINUOUS GIRDLE
INTERMEDIATE SECTION I.8A.2—STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH CONTINUOUS GIRDLE
NOVICE SECTION N.8A.3—STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH CONTINUOUS GIRDLE
JUNIOR SECTION J.8A.4—STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH CONTINUOUS GIRDLE

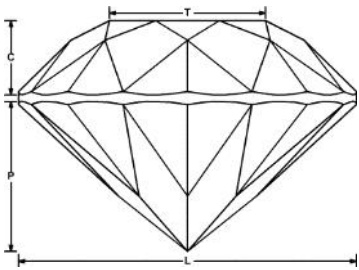
MATERIAL—Coloured Quartz SPECIFIED SIZE 8mm

FACETS – 58 (57 + Girdle): MEETS – 41 (Crown 24, Pavilion17)









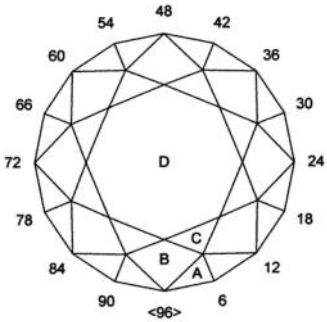
Standard Round Brilliant (Continuous Girdle)
Angles for R.I. = 1.540
57 + rolled girdle
8-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.000 T/W = 0.602 U/W = 0.602
P/W = 0.435 C/W = 0.139
Vol. /W³ = 0.209

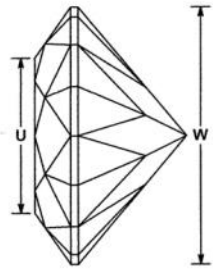
PAVILION			
1	43.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	Cut to TCP
2	90.00°	Continuous	Set Girdle
3	41.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Cut to girdle line, form PCP
CROWN			
A	40.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	Set girdle thickness
B	35.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Cut to girdle line
C	20.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	Cut to meet A & B
D	0.00°	Table	Cut to meet B & C

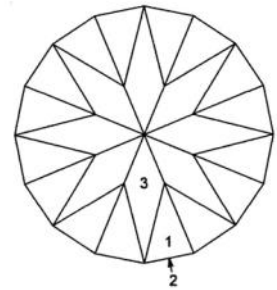
OPEN SECTION O.8B.1—STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH FACETED GIRDLE
INTERMEDIATE SECTION I.8B.2—STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH FACETED GIRDLE
NOVICE SECTION N.8B.3 STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT WITH FACETED GIRDLE

MATERIAL—Topaz

FACETS – 58: MEETS – 57 (Crown 32, Pavilion 25)

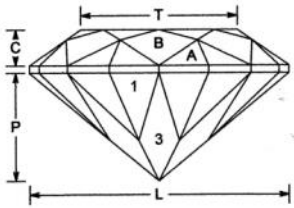






STANDARD ROUND BRILLIANT - Faceted girdle

Meets = 57 (crown 32 Pavilion 25)
Angles for R.I. = 1.610
57 + 16 girdles = 73 facets
8-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.000 T/W = 0.602 U/W = 0.602
P/W = 0.420 C/W = 0.139
Vol./W³ = 0.205



PAVILION

1	42.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	Cut to TCP
2	90.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	Set size of stone
3	40.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	Meet 1, 2 at girdle

CROWN

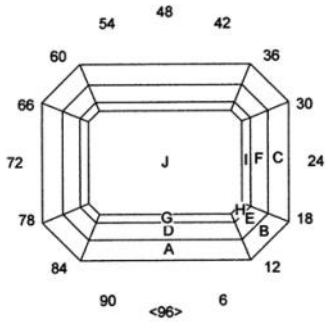
A	42.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	Set girdle width
B	35.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	Meet A at girdle
C	20.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Meet A, B
D	0.00°	Table	Meet B, C

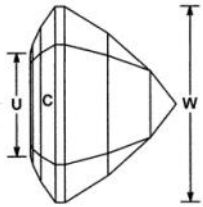
OPEN SECTION O.9A.1—STANDARD OBLONG STEPCUT WITH CUT CORNERS

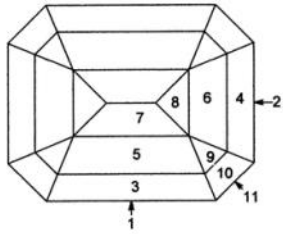
INTERMEDIATE SECTION I.9A.2—STANDARD OBLONG STEPCUT WITH CUT CORNERS

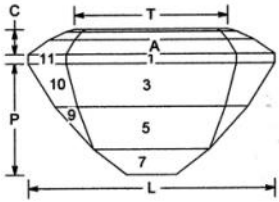
MATERIAL—Natural Australia Topaz

SPECIFIED SIZE 10 by 8 mm
FACETS—53: MEETS – 44 (Crown – 24, Pavilion – 20)









STANDARD OBLONG STEPCUT/CUT CORNERS

Meets = 44 (Crown 24 Pavilion 20)
Angles for R.I. = 1.760
45 + 8 girdles = 53 facets
2-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.250 T/W = 0.776 U/W = 0.526
P/W = 0.567 C/W = 0.127
Vol./W³ = 0.463

PAVILION

1	90.00°	96-48
2	90.00°	24-72
3	58.09°	96-48
4	58.09°	24-72
5	47.98°	96-48
6	47.98°	24-72
7	38.00°	96-48
8	38.00°	24-72
9	47.98°	12-36-60-84
10	58.09°	12-36-60-84
11	90.00°	12-36-60-84

CROWN

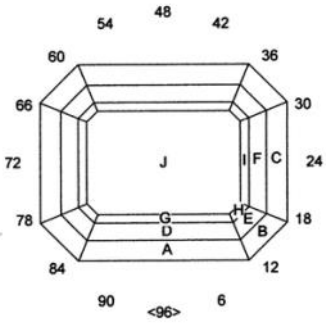
A	35.00°	96-48
B	35.00°	12-36-60-84
C	35.00°	24-72
D	25.00°	96-48
E	25.00°	12-36-60-84
F	25.00°	24-72
G	15.00°	96-48
H	15.00°	12-36-60-84
I	15.00°	24-72
J	0.00°	Table

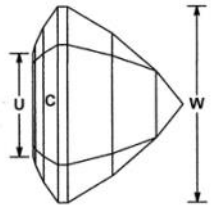
NOVICE SECTION N.9A.3—STANDARD OBLONG STEPCUT WITH CUT CORNERS

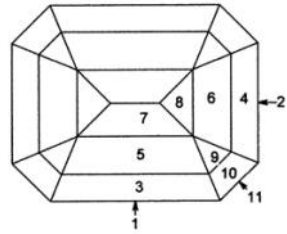
JUNIOR SECTION J.9A.4—STANDARD OBLONG STEPCUT WITH CUT CORNERS

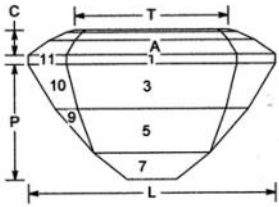
MATERIAL—Clear Cubic Zirconia

FACETS—53: MEETS – 44 (Crown – 24, Pavilion – 20)









STANDARD OBLONG STEPCUT/CUT CORNERS

Meets = 44 (Crown 24 Pavilion 20)
Angles for R.I. = 2.160
45 + 8 girdles = 53 facets
2-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.250 T/W = 0.776 U/W = 0.526
P/W = 0.588 C/W = 0.127
Vol./W³ = 0.474

PAVILION

1	90.00°	96-48
2	90.00°	24-72
3	59.00°	96-48
4	59.00°	24-72
5	49.00°	96-48
6	49.00°	24-72
7	39.00°	96-48
8	39.00°	24-72
9	49.00°	12-36-60-84
10	59.00°	12-36-60-84
11	90.00°	12-36-60-84

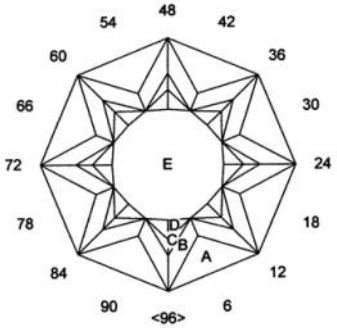
CROWN

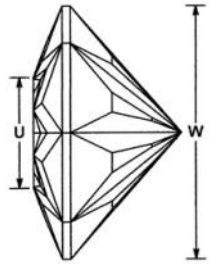
A	35.00°	96-48
B	35.00°	12-36-60-84
C	35.00°	24-72
D	25.00°	96-48
E	25.00°	12-36-60-84
F	25.00°	24-72
G	15.00°	96-48
H	15.00°	12-36-60-84
I	15.00°	24-72
J	0.00°	Table

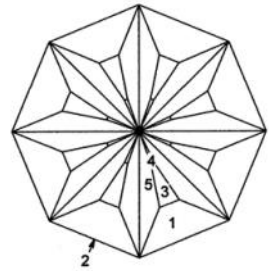
OPEN SECTION O 10.1 Flower

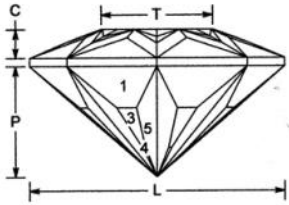
MATERIAL—Coloured MM Spinel

FACETS – 105: MEETS – 41 (Crown – 32, Pavilion – 9)









FLOWER by IRENE WHITHAM

Computer work by John Wren
Meets 41 (Crown 32 Pavilion 9)
Angles for R.I. = 1.720
97 + 8 girdles = 105 facets
8-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.000 T/W = 0.436 U/W = 0.436
P/W = 0.437 C/W = 0.113
Vol./W³ = 0.178

PAVILION

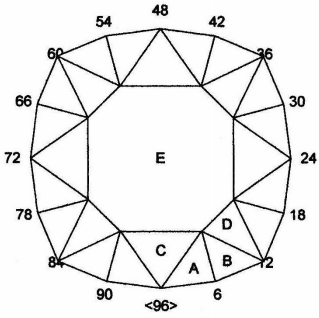
1	47.10°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Cut to TCP
2	90.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Set size of stone
3	41.90°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	New TCPMaking 1 1/3 of Culet
4	40.80°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	New PCP making 3 2/3 of Culet
5	41.40°	02-10-14-22-26-34-38-46-50-58-62-70-74-82-86-94	Meet 1,2 And PCP

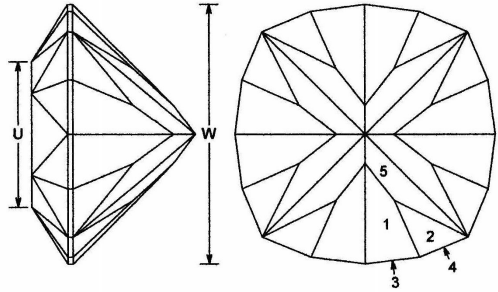
CROWN

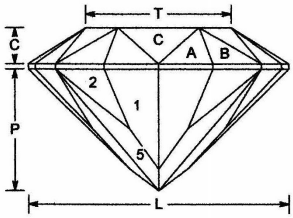
A	27.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Set Girdle thickness
B	23.90°	04-08-16-20-28-32-40-44-52-56-64-68-76-80-88-92	Meet A at girdle
C	21.50°	02-10-14-22-26-34-38-46-50-58-62-70-74-82-86-94	Cut as design
D	19.90°	01-11-13-23-25-35-37-47-49-59-61-71-73-83-85-95	Cut as Design
E	0.00°	Table	Meet 3 and 4

INTERMEDIATE SECTION I 10.2 Round Cushion

MATERIAL—MM Corundum







A Round Cushion by Charles Covill

Angles for R.I. = 1.760
49 + 16 girdles = 65 facets
4-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.000 T/W = 0.559 U/W = 0.559
P/W = 0.469 C/W = 0.139
Vol./W³ = 0.227

PAVILION

1	45.00°	02-22-26-46-50-70-74-94	Cut to form TCP
2	43.83°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Cut to meet TCP
3	90.00°	02-22-26-46-50-70-74-94	Size stone
4	90.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Level girdle
5	41.00°	08-16-32-40-56-64-80-88	Meet 2 - 4 - 5, form PCP

CROWN

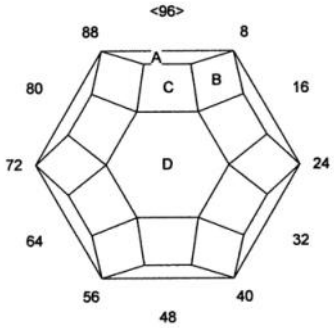
A	35.00°	02-22-26-46-50-70-74-94	Set girdle thickness
B	35.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	Level girdle
C	32.21°	96-24-48-72	Meet A - 3
D	29.00°	12-36-60-84	Meet B - 4 - B
E	0.00°	Table	Meet A - B - C - D

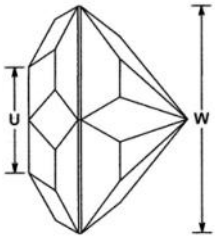
NOVICE SECTION N 10.3 Hexa Brilliant 2

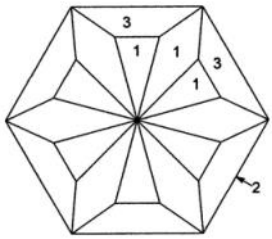
JUNIOR SECTIO J 10.4 Hexa Brilliant 2

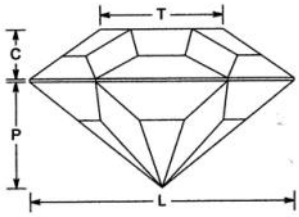
MATERIAL—Colourless Topaz

FACETS – 43: MEETS – 19 (Crown – 12, Pavilion – 7)









Hexa Brilliant #2 by Charles Covill

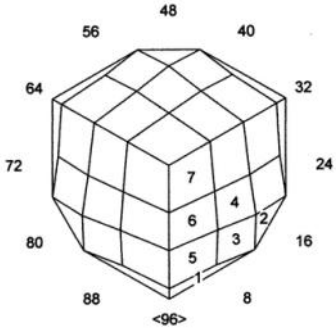
Meets 19 (Crown 12 Pavilion 7)
Angles for R.I. = 1.610
37 + 6 girdles = 43 facets
6-fold radial symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.155 T/W = 0.536 U/W = 0.464
P/W = 0.468 C/W = 0.216
Vol./W³ = 0.284

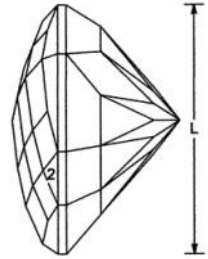
PAVILION			
1	39.00°	96-08-16-24-32-40-48-56-64-72-80-88	Cut to PCP
2	90.00°	96-16-32-48-64-80	Set size of stone
3	52.00°	96-16-32-48-64-80	Meet 1,2
CROWN			
A	60.00°	96-16-32-48-64-80	Set Girdle width
B	35.00°	08-24-40-56-72-88	Meet A,2
C	29.00°	96-16-32-48-64-80	Set C 1/3 of A
D	0.00°	Table	Meet B,C

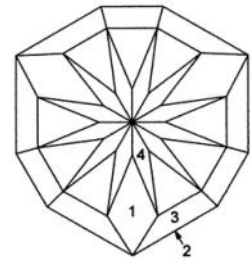
OPEN SECTION O 11.1 SIGNET

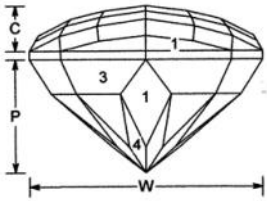
MATERIAL—Coloured MM Corundum

FACETS – 75: MEETS – 53 (Crown – 31, Pavilion – 22)









SIGNET by Wilf Ross

Meets = 53 (Crown 31 Pavilion 22)
Angles for R.I. = 1.540
66 + 9 girdles = 75 facets
3-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.077
P/W = 0.489 C/W = 0.195
Vol./W³ = 0.279

PAVILION

1	40.98°	96-08-16-24-32-40-48-56-64-72-80-88	Cut to TCP
2	90.00°	08-16-24-40-48-56-72-80-88	Meet 1 and Set shape
3	57.76°	08-16-24-40-48-56-72-80-88	Meet 2
4	39.00°	04-12-20-28-36-44-52-60-68-76-84-92	Meet 1, 3

CROWN

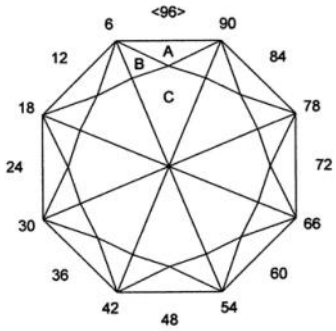
1	60.00°	08-24-40-56-72-88	Set Girdle thickness
2	42.34°	16-48-80	Meet 1 level girdle
3	32.00°	12-20-44-52-76-84	Meet 1,2 at girdle
4	21.76°	16-48-80	Meet 2, 3
5	28.86°	10-22-42-54-74-86	3 and 5 to be equal width
6	17.50°	13-19-45-51-77-83	meet 3, 4, 5
7	12.50°	16-48-80	Meet 4, 6

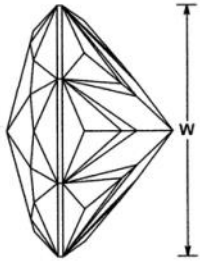
INTERMEDIATE SECTION I 11.2 Moonglow

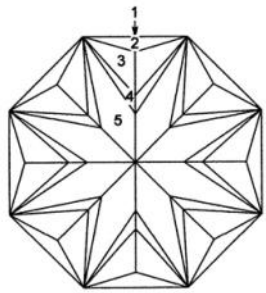
NOVICE SECTION N 11.3 Moonglow

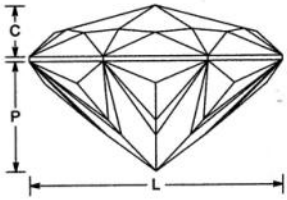
MATERIAL—Natural Amethyst

FACETS – 88: MEETS – 50 (Crown – 25, Pavilion – 25)









MOONGLOW By Henry Larson
Meets = 50 (Crown 25 Pavilion 25)
Angles for R.I. = 1.540
80 + 8 girdles = 88 facets
8-fold, mirror-image symmetry
96 index
L/W = 1.000
P/W = 0.438 C/W = 0.201
Vol./W³ = 0.230

PAVILION			
1	90.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	Set shape
2	55.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	Level girdle
3	41.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	meet 1 at girdle
4	40.00°	04-08-16-20-28-32-40-44-52-56-64-68-76-80-88-92	meet 1 at girdle
5	39.00°	06-18-30-42-54-66-78-90	meet 1 at girdle
CROWN			
A	43.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	Set girdle width
B	34.00°	03-09-15-21-27-33-39-45-51-57-63-69-75-81-87-93	meet a at girdle
C	15.00°	96-12-24-36-48-60-72-84	meet A, B

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kaheimer@bigpond.net.au

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Mineral Resources Tasmania
Department of State Growth

Tasmanian Government

APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING LICENCE

FULL NAME AND POSTAL ADDRESS OF APPLICANT

Given Name (s): _____

Surname _____

Postal Address

_____

_____

_____ Postcode: _____

Phone No.: _____ Mobile No.: _____

Email Address: _____ Fax No.: _____

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE AND LODGEMENT OF FORMS

Registrar of Mines
Mineral Resources Tasmania

Postal Address:	*Street Address:*	*Email*
PO Box 56	30 Gordons Hill Road	info@mrt.tas.gov.au
ROSNY PARK TAS 7018	ROSNY PARK TAS 7018	

FURTHER ADVICE

Further advice may be obtained by contacting Mineral Resources Tasmania:

Telephone:	(03) 6165 4800	Facsimile:	(03) 6233 8338
Email:	info@mrt.tas.gov.au	Internet:	www.mrt.tas.gov.au

The prescribed application fee of $29.60 per person must accompany this application.

Applications made through Service Tasmania: **STaRS Code: MR2**

Amount paid _____ Receipt Number _____

Cashier (Initial & date) _____

Cost allocation: 892010.45.4611

Tenement Administration use: Licence Number _____

Licence issued _____

Initial and date _____

Personal information we collect from you for registration and tenement administration processes will be used by the Director of Mines for that purpose and may be used for other purposes permitted by the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* and associated laws. Your personal information may be disclosed to contractors and agents of the Director of Mines, law enforcement agencies and other public sector bodies or organisations authorised to collect it.

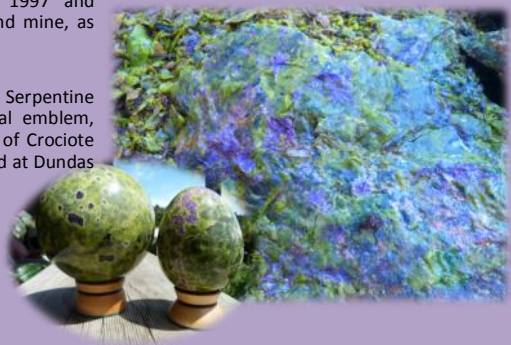
This information will be managed in accordance with the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004* and may be accessed by you on request to the Department. You may be charged a fee for this service. Failure to provide this information may result in your application not being processed or records not being properly maintained.

CONDITIONS RELATING TO PROSPECTING LICENCES

1. A prospecting licence enables the holder to prospect on some lands which are subject to the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995.*
2. Prospecting on private property or existing mining leases, retention licences or exploration licences may only be conducted with the consent of the property owner or the holder of the mineral tenement.
3. Prospecting on land which is subject to an application for an exploration licence or a mining lease may only be conducted with the consent of both the applicant and the Director of Mines.
4. Prospecting is allowed on State Forest and Regional Reserves, and in some Conservation Areas.
5. Prospecting is **not** allowed in National Parks, Nature Reserves, Nature Recreation Areas, Historic Sites, Forest Reserves and in public and municipal reserves (tips, cemeteries, etc.).
6. Only hand prospecting for material is allowed and only hand-held tools may be used. The use of mechanical machinery or any explosives is prohibited. The use of sluices and trommels and motorised pumps is not permitted. The licence will be withdrawn from any person breaching this condition.
7. The use of suction dredges is illegal in Tasmania.
8. Prospectors are to conduct operations in a manner as not to cause or aggravate soil erosion.
9. Excavation on any natural stream bank is not permitted. Banks must not be undermined.
10. Prospecting in roadside gutters, or extraction from road embankments, is not permitted.
11. All care is to be taken in the prospecting of materials and any diggings shall be restored to normal surface level before leaving the area.
12. No vegetation is to be cut or removed.
13. Discovery of mineral and fossil specimens not recognised as common should be referred to Mineral Resources Tasmania.
14. No Aboriginal artefacts or site, or historic relics or site, are to be damaged or removed.
15. No speleothems (stalactites, etc.) are to be removed from caves whether these are previously broken or not. Removal of speleothems is an offence and offenders can be prosecuted.
16. Excavation in any sinkhole in a karst area or within 10 metres of the entrance of or within any cave is not permitted.
17. Vehicles are not to be taken off formed tracks.
18. No fires are to be lit.

DUNDAS EXTENDED MINERALS

Dundas Extended Minerals was formed in 1997 and incorporates the Dundas Extended underground mine, as well as the Stichtite Hill open cut mine.



Specializing in a combination of Stichtite and Serpentine minerals, also Crocoite the Tasmanian Mineral emblem, Galena, Chrome Cerussite and rare specimens of Crociote and Chrome (Yellow) Cerussite combined, mined at Dundas on the West Coast of Tasmania, Australia.

Stichtite and Serpentine combination mineral is available as raw material or carved into animal figurines, spheres, eggs and a selection of bead sizes.

Visit our website http://stichtiteserpentine.homestead.com or email dundasext@skymesh.com.au if you are interested in acquiring a sample.

Michael & Eleanor Phelan – Owners of Dundas Extended Minerals, exploration miners of Dundas Extended and Stichtite Hill mines

Phone 0408 578 973

Copper

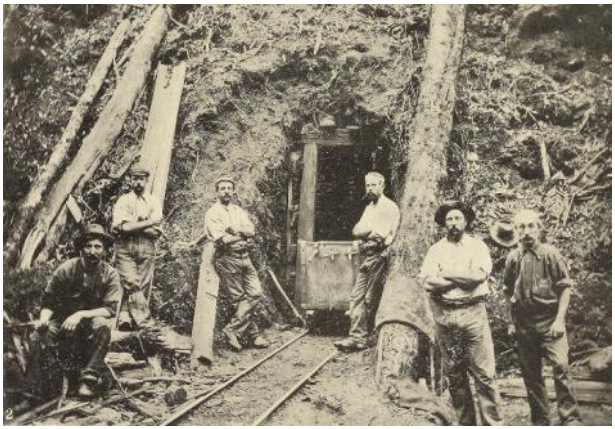
Copper is another element that occurs at various sites around Devon, but has never been found in an economic deposit.

Reports of copper in the early days were quick to excite the Tasmanian public imagination because of the wealth that had come out of South Australia after its copper discoveries of the 1840s. When copper was then found in New South Wales as well, local punters were primed to jump onto any Tasmanian copper float that had a good story to tell. Copper mines were developed at Badger Head (near Port Sorell), Frankford, Beaconsfield, Penguin and at Cuprona (near Burnie).

The first significant occurrence discovered was of chalcopyrite on the beach at Badger Head in 1877, and this led to the formation of the Tasmanian Copper Co and three years of underground mining in search of an economic lode. While there were veins of rich ore, they never widened to a mineable lode and the company collapsed in acrimony. The sacked mining manager said there was "*not enough copper to make a kettle*".

In 1879 William Dally, the man who found the Tasmania Reef at Beaconsfield, found a rich vein of copper at Saxon's Creek at Frankford, south of Beaconsfield. This led to the Pandora Mine which, like at Badger Head, always held the promise of a rich lode, but despite extensive underground searching, never delivered a vein wide enough to be profitably mined. It existed in a number of incarnations over decades, and as one government geologist said, always gave just enough to keep people interested and investing.

In 1882 the Rising Sun gold mine at Beaconsfield came on a rich lode of copper, and followed it into the bowels of the earth in the hope of finding something significant, but once again, the miners hopes were never realised. That same year a mine was developed at Myrtle Creek, 2km south of Penguin beach, by the Devon Consols Copper Mining Company. This mine failed, but was interesting for the long hexagonal hairs of native copper in the ore.

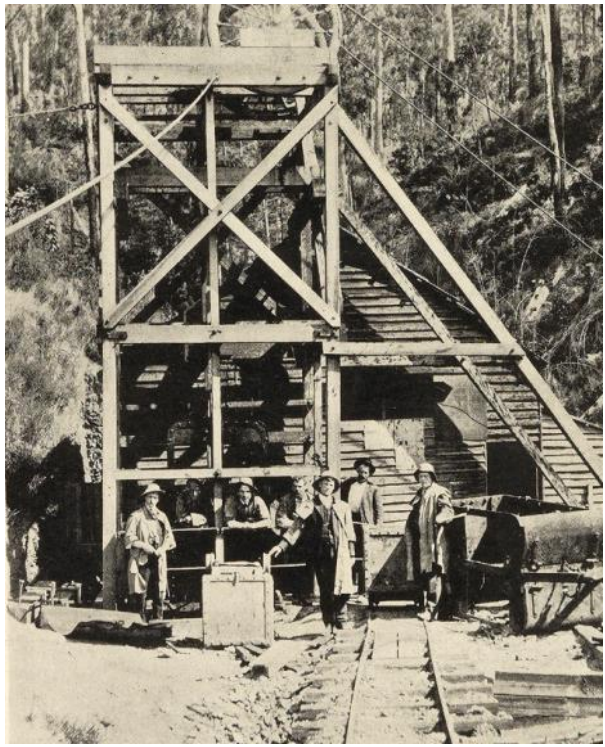


The original adit at Cuprona.

Probably the best chance was at Cuprona, southeast of Burnie, only a kilometre from the

Blythe iron mine. It certainly led to the most grandiose expectations.

The copper was found in 1907 by a local farmer, Aubrey Sice, and was profitably mined by him and his brother and brother-in-law for a few months under the name Copper King mine. Dreams of it becoming another Mount Lyell (Queenstown) led to a public float, with claims that it was "*destined to become one of the most valuable assets of our island*." Assays up to 33% copper were returned, but as all prospectors know, hand-picked samples that give huge assay results almost never reflect the true value of an orebody!



The Copper King mine headframe in 1909.

Meanwhile, another copper show had been found on the Blythe Iron Co block, on the other side of the river next door, and amid speculation that the two occurrences were part of the same major orebody at depth, the share price skyrocketed.

The miners set to work, with dreams of wealth and poetry on their lips:

"*Where the eucalypt is blooming,*
Where the river gorge is glooming,
Came the mine and mill and fluming,
And a wondrous change."

Townships with euphonious names sprung up—Cuprona and Ellenton—and land prices rocketed. But it was not to be. They sank and drove, but the ore was not there. It had been only a surface phenomenon after all.

Left: Chalcopyrite from Pandora mine.

Right: Chalcopyrite-siderite from Copper King.

Silver

The Penguin Silver Mine 1871. Its GPS coordinates are S41° 6.969' E146° 5.099'.
From the Illustrated Australian News 27/3/1871, courtesy of the State Library of Victoria.

Penguin was settled as a timber town in 1861, exporting large quantities of timber to the goldfields of Victoria, but there were no roads in the area and access was solely by sea, which limited exploration and development. That same year Philosopher Smith found galena and copper minerals over a long stretch of the foreshore, from one to three kilometres from Penguin Creek.

With the inaccessibility of most mineral occurrences in Tasmania, finding a potential orebody on the beach seemed a godsend, until Smith found that it was not possible to get a lease on a foreshore.

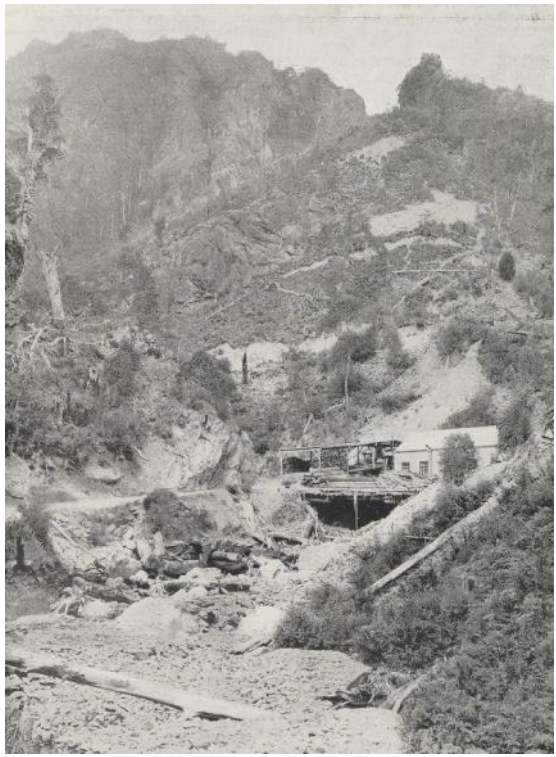
After years of lobbying, made difficult by the need to keep the find a secret, a lease was finally obtained and Smith and his partners could move forward. They formed the Devon Mining Co Ltd, secured 180 acres under lease, and sank a prospecting shaft located on the beach, one mile from the Penguin jetty. They sank to 10ft, and obtained a sample which assayed at 100oz of silver a ton.

The vein was just 4 inches at the surface, but widened to 4ft at 10ft depth. Then in April

1870 they floated the Penguin Silver Mines Co with a capital of £60,000 and sold the venture into the float. The mine seemed so sure, that they only needed to release a quarter of the shares to the public.

Just 100ft west of the shaft was a gossan which was tested and assayed at 100oz silver a ton, and 3% copper oxide. It exhibited native silver and copper. 100ft east was a galena gossan which assayed at 71% lead and 19oz a ton silver!

Within weeks there was general store and a hotel at the site, and the people of Penguin were beside themselves with excitement.
"What is Tasmania made of?
Silver and gold, And riches untold,
That's what Tasmania's made of!"
Cornwall Chronicle 18/3/1870



The Round Hill silver mine at Sheffield.

Further assays returned up to 240oz a ton of silver with other metal credits including gold and hopes were high. A shaft was sunk just above the high-water mark (now below high-tide), prospecting holes dug around the area (including below the waterline) and a steam crushing plant ordered. Surprisingly, even though the north drive was under the sea, water influx was not a big problem and the whim shown in the painting above was able to keep the mine dry. Sadly though, the ore proved to be in numerous narrow veins and pockets which never merged into a large body, and the venture failed in 1871.

Three Government Geological Surveyors examined the prospect over following years, and the first two thought it reasonably likely that all the veins would merge at depth into one large orebody. In 1882 the Neptune mine was developed adjacent to Penguin Silver on their east side, and did much shaft and drive work, but folded the following year. The Neptune mine was pumped out and mined again in 1884, but failed a few years later. A local tried again unsuccessfully during WW1. The Penguin Silver Mine was dewatered and cleaned out by a Melbourne group in 1898 without success. Then a third official report was pessimistic and no work done subsequently.

Silver/lead deposits were also discovered at Mt Roland and Mt Claude near Sheffield in the early 1870s. Round Hill, a spur of the Mt Claude range, was first mined in 1872, and then again in 1883 by the Mt Claude Company. It was refloated as the Southern Cross but failed in 1890s depression, then reopened as the Round Hill Silver Lead Co in 1907 and ran for many years.

Tungsten

Older fossickers will remember the Poseidon and Tasminex hysterias of the 1960s.

Both companies floated as 25 cent shares in October 1969 as nickel speculations, and when both reported strikes in Western Australia a few weeks later, their shares skyrocketed.

The Tasminex, now Kara mine.

Poseidon went from 25c to $200 and Tasminex to $96, on absurd interpretations of their orebodies and projections of their financial prospects—encouraged in Tasminex's case by their Chairman. In the latter's case, when assays came back, they didn't have any appreciable nickel at all.

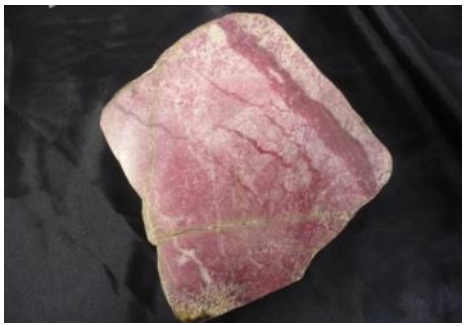
Poseidon went bust, but Tasminex was fortunate to find a small magnetite/scheelite show at Kara, 29km southwest of Burnie, and in 1978 opened a small open cut mine. Under their current name Tasmania Mines Ltd, they produce around 250,000t of magnetite a year for the Australian coal washing market, and 50,000t of high-grade scheelite for the European specialty steel industry.

King Island Scheelite in the 1980s. The service town of Grassy is in the background.Image courtesy of King Island Scheelite Ltd.

Sheelite also occurs on King Island, which was also part of the old County Devon. The discovery at Grassy, on the southeast corner of the island in 1904 was the first significant mining development of the new century in Tasmania. Established in 1915, the mine operated intermittently until its final closure in 1990. There is a plan well-advanced to reopen the mine

Tungsten ore. Courtesy of King Island Scheelite Ltd.

Probably laurionite, a rare lead mineral, from Neptune Mine at Penguin.



Left: Zoisite from the serpentine and asbestos mines of Anderson's Creek, near Beaconsfield. When found, it was mistakenly assumed to be rhodochrosite. Image courtesy Shane Richardson of Gem & Stone Creations, Beaconsfield.

Shale Oil & Coal

The Mersey Coalfield extends from Spreyton, 5km south of Devonport, to Railton, and was discovered on the river at Tarleton at the beginning of 1851. Coal seams and specimens are visible in the Don River, and early in that year, travellers en route from the Leven River to Launceston were forced to stop for the night at the camp of two burly paling splitters near the Don. They noticed that the campfire was burning coal. For 5 gold sovereigns the timbermen showed them where the coal was located and the travellers immediately bought a huge 690ha property covering the area between the Mersey and Don Rivers. The Mersey Coal Co was established in Launceston shortly afterwards.

The coal is of early Permian origin and is low in ash but high in sulphur. It is found in thin and faulted seams up to 600mm thick. The discovery was reported to the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land at their March 1851 meeting.

The Mersey Coal Co began operations in 1853 digging shafts and building tramways, and spent £20,000, but failed to make a commercial proposition of it and wound up in 1857.

In the meantime, a famous Welsh coalminer named Zephaniah Williams (transported for treason and then pardoned) had become interested, and formed his own company in 1853. He found many outcrops within the field, and operated as the Denison Colliery from 1855, constructing a jetty on the Mersey and getting the government to put a road in, but then he also folded in 1859.

High quality coal in a more substantial seam was discovered at Fingal, east of Launceston, in 1863 and the inability of anyone to create a profitable and permanent operation on the Mersey coalfield gave the opportunity for Fingal to develop. Coal is mined there today.

Bituminous coal from the Alfred Colliery, Tarleton.

Many mines were established around Latrobe over the years, including the Alfred and Don Collieries 1855-83, Aberdeen Co 1931-5 and the Novelty Coal Co in 1938-9. The Illamatha Collieries ran intermittently from 1901 to 1961, but with their closure the field was abandoned for good.

The prospecting for coal in 1851 immediately led to the discovery of a "combustible shale", and it was soon realised that a belt

of oil shale, of late carboniferous origin and unrelated to the local coal deposits, stretched from Latrobe to Quamby Brook.

Oil shale was regarded as a curiosity in the 19th century, and even as late at 1903 a Royal Commission doubted that oil would ever replace coal as a fuel, though it was useful for laying down dust on roads. However this did not stop the formation of the Tasmanian Shale and Oil Co by Adelaide speculators, and active prospecting by them was undertaken from around 1901.

Early in the 20th Century it became apparent that oil was more than just a dust-settler and lubricant, and submarines and locomotives were highly public users.

The Tasmanian Shale and Oil Co NL commenced actual mining in June 1910 at China Flats, on the river 4km south of Latrobe, and were joined soon after by the Latrobe Shale and Oil Co NL. Tasmanian Shale and Oil built retorts to produce 20 tons of oil, but closed in 1914.

Tasmanian Shale Oil Co haulage and adit 1911.

With the announcement of a reward for a payable oilfield in 1920, there was much interest in the oil shale. The Tasmanian Cement Co built a retort and mined in the 1920s to provide fuel for their cement works at Railton, but it wasn't practical.

Up to 1935 many other companies, notably the Australian Shale Oil Co (1924-7), tried to produce oil, mainly at the Great Bend on the Mersey River near Latrobe, but only about 360,000 gallons were retorted in total.

Interest has continued to the present day, but no viable operation has ever been established.

Oil shale from China Flats, near Latrobe.

About Ulverstone

GEMBOREE 2016 runs all Easter from 12 o'clock Good Friday to 3pm Easter Monday. It is at Ulverstone, which is the next town on the highway west of Devonport. The exhibition venue is at the Ulverstone Showgrounds over the bridge (i.e. the west side of the river) on Flora St. Camping is available on the grounds, and all sites have power—but the number of sites is limited.

Getting to Ulverstone is easy. You can fly straight to Devonport from Melbourne in one hour by Qantaslink, or take the Spirit of Tasmania ferry direct from Melbourne. The Spirit operates a regular nightly service and usually has a cheaper day service at Easter. The ferry crossing takes 9 hours. You must book the ferry early, particularly if you want an overnight service. Cheap flights go to Launceston, 120km from Ulverstone where Jetstar, and Virgin Blue fly in. The flight from Melbourne is only 45 minutes. Cheap direct flights to Sydney are also available and take 80 minutes.

Hobart is 270km from Ulverstone and has cheap flights direct from Brisbane & Adelaide.

If you come in on the ferry, follow the signs out to the highway, turn right, and go 20km to Ulverstone. There are then multiple exits to Ulverstone.

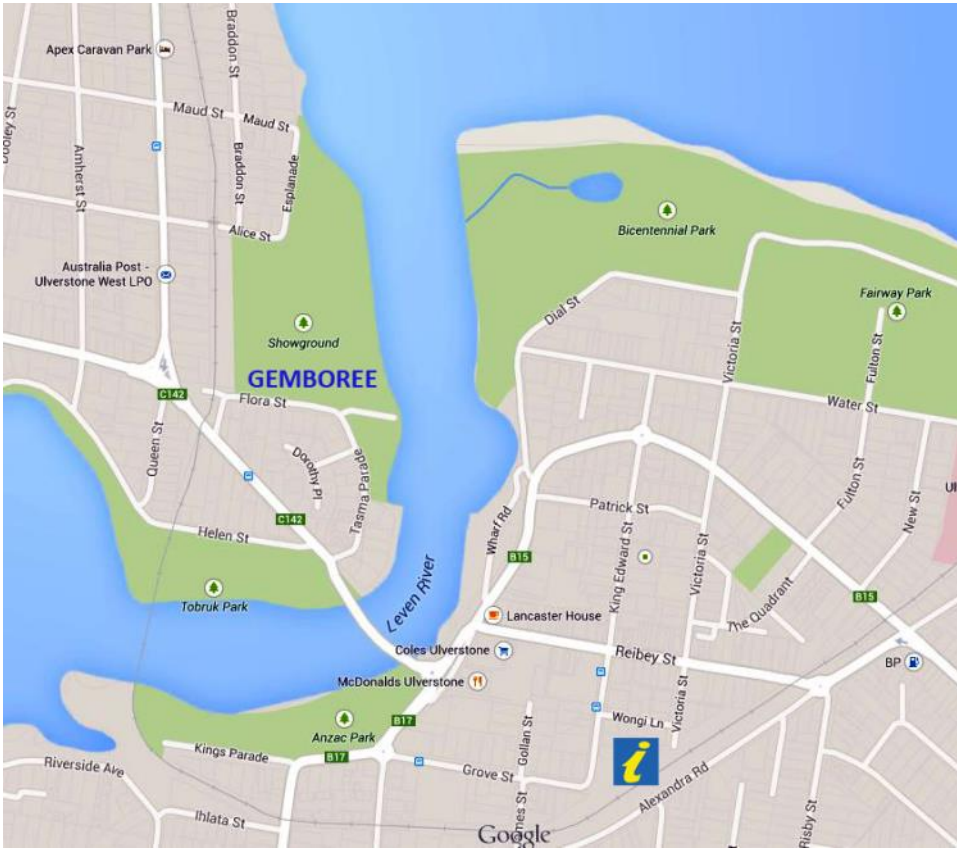
Go through Ulverstone and over the bridge and turn right. You are at the GEMBOREE, which is at the back of the showgrounds building. Visitor information is back in Ulverstone in Alexandra Road. The main street of Ulverstone (Reibey St) runs into Alexandra Rd.

Note that you cannot bring fruit, vegetables or plants into Tasmania.

Ulverstone has free WiFi:
Free Wi-Fi is available from 6am - 10 pm 7 days a week in the main street of Ulverstone, and permits users free access for an hour. The network is labelled "CCFREE".

Accommodation:
A list of local accommodation venues can be found on the Coast to Canyon website on http://www.centralcoast.tas.gov.au/page.aspx?u=531

Things to see and do:
Many attractions are accessible from Ul-



verstone. Leven Canyon is 35km south and well worth a look. There is a 15 minute walk in to the viewing platform. Gunns Plains is a lovely spot about half-way to Leven Canyon, with caves to see. Braddons Lookout is just off the highway near Forth—you go past it on the way to Ulverstone. For the more adventurous, probably the nearest good spot to access the Tarkine Cool Rainforest area is from the historic tin town of Waratah, about 50km south of Burnie. About 10km the other side of Waratah on the right hand side, is the Philosopher's Falls walk. It is a reasonably easy walk of about 45 minutes each way (i.e. 90 minutes round trip).

Campervans:

Campervans/caravans may stop for 48 hours anywhere in the Central Coast. Council prefers that you choose: Hall Point, Sulphur Creek – no dogs are allowed in this area as it is the location of a penguin colony; Lions Park, Penguin limited to sealed area at end of roadway; Preservation Bay – on the eastern side of the Penguin Surf Club; Nicholson Point, Ulverstone - the open area near the boat ramp. There are some areas that have been designated as unsuitable for overnight stays and are signposted either as 'no camping' or 'no overnight stays'. These areas include: Esplanade, Turners Beach and Dial Street, Ulverstone. **Wastewater dump stations** are at Victoria Street (northern end), Ulverstone; and Stubbs Point, Penguin.

GEMBOREE 2016
Excursions

A number of half to full day excursions are planned during the Gemboree. The tentative list is attached and these will be confirmed closer to the date. It is envisaged that participants will organise their own transport, collecting and safety equipment, and Fossicking Licences prior to the trips.

☆ **Beaconsfield/Flowery Gully**

This trip will visit the Flowery Gully Limestone mine to collect calcite crystals and also to see the Beaconsfield Museum, adjacent to the famous Beaconsfield gold mine.

☆ **Zeehan/Dundas**

This trip will visit this famous old mining area and include a trip to the crocoite mines, as well as two great local museums.

☆ **Calder**

This trip will visit the Calder gravel quarries where agates can be collected.

☆ **Penguin Iron Mines**

This trip will visit the historic Penguin iron mines where some jasper and ironstones can be collected.

Contact:
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Ochre

Ochres occur at a number of sites around the Tamar Valley. The most significant resources being in the form of chromic iron oxides at Andersons Creek, near Beaconsfield, where they occur in association with the secondary iron deposits and have been utilised in the past on a small scale. Another resource is in the gravel reserve immediately north of Beaconsfield on the Green's Beach Road.

The Scott's Hill ochre mine in March 1918, at the time of the Governor's visit. It was then owned by the Serpentine Paint Co.

The principal deposit is on Scott's Hill, next to Anderson's Creek, and is a multi-coloured ochre with needles of magnetite. Goethite is also present. The deposit was first mined in 1872 as a trial feed for the local iron smelter, and some sent to England.

Sampling undertaken about 1887 indicated that the oxides were suitable for the manufacture of oxide paints and in 1888 the Chromate, Asbestos, Paint and Gold Mining Company Limited was formed to work the deposits.

Ochre as taken from Scott's Hill.
Image courtesy Dr Paul Richards.

This company did not survive and the property was taken over in 1892 by the Native Paint and Oxide Company, who also took up the property on Green's Beach Road. A mill was erected and over the next two years some 500 tons of oxides were produced from Scott's Hill and 1,000 tons from the gravel reserve, principally for gas purification.

No further interest was taken in the deposits until the Anderson Creek leases were taken over by

the Serpentine Paint Company in 1918. A paint factory was established in Launceston and production recommenced on the old workings on the flank of Scott's Hill. Operations continued on a small scale until 1928.

The workings are still accessible and consist of a long narrow open cut approximately 4 m wide by 75 m long, at GPS S41^0 11.468' E146^0 45.526'. The cut was driven from about creek level to a face some 8 m in depth. Early testing indicated ore a further 4-5m below the floor of the cut. The deposits occur as a surface mantle covering the flanks of both Scott's Hill and Mount Vulcan and where exposed in the workings are highly variable in colour. Yellow, red, green and brown layering is prominent, and enabled the paint company to make 30 different paint shades. The oxides are mostly fine-grained with only minor grit or pebble material.

Local resident Nigel Burch (TLMA treasurer) was intrigued that no reference on Aboriginal ochre sites mentioned any location in the Tamar Valley, and consulted one of Tasmania's foremost authorities on Aboriginal history, and took him to the Scott's Hill site. It seemed unbelievable that what was apparently the best ochre deposit in Tasmania, and located on the surface, would be unknown and unutilised by Aboriginals.

The expert agreed, and has written a paper on the subject. It seems probable that Scott's Hill would have been an important source (and perhaps the premier source) of the colouring material for indigenous cultural use, and that the speed at which the local indigenous population disappeared led to the site being completely forgotten.

Mineral Resources Tasmania

Information on Fossicking for Gems & Minerals

Cerussite, Magnet

In Tasmania, mineral and gem fossicking can be undertaken fee-free in several designated fossicking areas. Fossicking outside of these areas requires a prospecting licence, available from MRT.

Details of the fossicking areas are available in a booklet from MRT for $5.50.

Other publications of interest include **A Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania** ($49.50) and **Occurrences of Gemstone Minerals in Tasmania** ($5.50). Numerous maps and reports on minerals, geology and mines are available through the MRT website (www.mrt.tas.gov.au).

Contact details for mineral and gem dealers, miners, clubs, etc are also available.

Topaz, Killiecrankie

Ferroaxinite Colebrook Hill

Sapphires Weld River

Crocoite, Dundas

Quartz, Gladstone

Petrified fern, Lune River

Mineral Resources Tasmania

www.mrt.tas.gov.au

info@mrt.tas.gov.au

Tasmanian Government

PO Box 56 Rosny Park Tasmania 7018 ● Telephone (03) 6165 4800

Mineral Resources Tasmania

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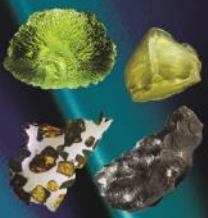
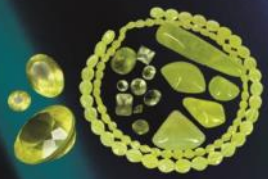
Fossils



Meteorites & Tektites



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