



February 2016

Volume 44 Issue 2

Beehive Buzzer

The official Newsletter of the Beehive Rock and Gem Club, Ogden UT

Beehive Rock & Gem Club Meeting

Golden Hours Senior Center, 650 East 25th St., Ogden, UT

February 23, 2016 — 7:00 PM

Come out to our monthly meeting on Tuesday, Feb 23. No details except that it is going to be an interesting, worthwhile evening.



Annual Club Auction Coming Soon...

Next month on Tuesday, March 22, is our annual club auction with our esteemed club auctioneer, Ray Law. This is a good time to

go through your workshop and garage and pick out a few things to donate to the auction. Items can be anything that someone else would be interested in buying, such as, raw specimens, finished products i.e. jewelry, tools and equipment. It does not have to be related to rock hounding. Last year we sold an patio umbrella. Just bring your items to the meeting on March 22. Bring your checkbook or cash for any good opportunities. It is always great fun and it has been a very successful way to raise funds for the club. So successful, that we have not had to raise club annual dues in over a decade.



Club Calendar

Feb	14	Sun	Happy Valentine's Day!
	23	Tue	Monthly Club Meeting, Golden Hours Center, 7 pm
Mar	3	Thu	Board Meeting, Golden Hours Center, 6:30 pm
	13	Sun	Daylight Saving Time 2016, Set clocks ahead one hour
	17	Thu	St. Patrick's Day
	23	Tue	Annual Club Auction, Golden Hours Center, 7 pm
	25	Fri	Good Friday
	27	Sun	Easter



**Happy
Valentine's
Day!**

From the Nuggets of Gold “Junior Rockhounds” of the Shawnee Gem Mineral Club, Shawnee, OK...



Organizing Your Collection

By: Mandie Briant

The Slate, February 2016

Here are some steps to organizing your collection.

Identification...

You should buy a good rock and mineral book. This will help you in identifying your rocks.

Labeling...

Here is some good information that you may want to keep on the rocks you have in your collection:

Number (unique to that specimen), Mineral (the true mineral name) plus any varietal names, Country, State, Town, Mine, Mine specifics (i.e. 700' level, station 192), year it was mined and how you acquired the specimen, Price paid

Cataloging...

Each rock specimen has its own label which identifies it. Your catalog keeps a record of all your rocks. As your rock collection grows, your catalog will also include information on where your rocks are stored

Display...

There are so many ways to display your rocks. You can use very little space or you can take up a whole room. Just use your imagination and have fun with it.

a Absolutely Last Day for 2016 Dues!



If you have been putting it off, this is the last chance. You have until March 1, 2016 to get your dues in. Pronto!

Thanks to everyone who paid their dues. We are looking forward to another fun, and exciting year!



“Today is Valentine's Day - or, as men like to call it, Extortion Day!”

Jay Leno

“What I find most disturbing about Valentine's Day is, look, I get that you have to have a holiday of love, but in the height of flu season, it makes no sense.”

Lewis Black



Image: JJ Harrison

February Birthstone

Amethyst, the gemstone believed by ancient Greeks and Romans to ward off the intoxicating powers of Bacchus, also is said to keep the wearer clear-headed and quick-witted. Throughout history, the gemstone has been associated with many myths, legends, religions, and numerous cultures. English regalia were even decorated with amethysts during the Middle Ages to symbolize royalty. It has been associated with many myths, legends, religions, and numerous cultures. Amethyst is purple quartz, a beautiful blend of violet and red that can be found in every corner of the earth. Historically, the finest amethyst were found in Russia and were featured in much royal European jewelry. Today, while Brazil is the primary source of this gemstone, fine material can be found elsewhere, especially in Zambia.

(Reprinted from the American Gem Society website)

Via The Slate, Feb 2016



Emerald Cut Amethyst

Took A Second Look

JOEL MILES

4831 West 36th, Denver 12, Colorado

I have had a lot of hobbies
And with most of them I've found
When my interest was the highest
There was never dough around.

I am never, let's say, loaded—
So I've had to get along.
I ain't squawkin' or complainin'
And the world has not gone wrong.

I'm not sayin' that these hobbies
Are not good for other guys.
For, the other fellows business
Is his own I recognize.

But I had to think of something
I could do when I was flat.
Like I told you up above there
I am no aristocrat.

So I bought myself a gold pan
At a time when I was flush,
And I dreamed of Nome and Sitka
As I prospected the brush.

As I searched and kept on searching,
The world opened like a book.
And I saw things I'd been missin'
When I took a second look.

There were minerals and gemstones,
There were fossils and geodes,
And it didn't cost a penny
As I lugged rocks home in loads.

I have not yet found a treasure
That will go on auction blocks.
Life's become quite satisfactory
Though I'm still "upon the rocks".

Apache Tears

Bev Eisenacher

Obsidian - "Volcanic Glass" - is formed when felsic lava cools too quickly to form crystals. Although mineral like, this lack of crystals disqualifies it from being a mineral. However, it is sometimes called a mineraloid. It has a very complex composition but is usually at least seventy percent silicon dioxide.

Obsidian older than the Cretaceous age has not been found. It is meta stable at the surface. At formation it has a low water content (less than one percent by weight) and, as it is exposed to ground water, it hydrates and transforms to perlite.

"Apache tears" are a unique form of obsidian. If water is present at the time of the obsidian formation it may hydrate to form perlite. Curved fractures may form and, if the hydration does not reach the core, 0.5 to 5 cm nodules of obsidian may form. These nodules are usually black but may range to red or brown. Apache tears are found in the southwest United States and in the past could easily be found in the desert in Arizona. As might be expected, from the name of a tribe and the location where these nodules are found, the name comes from a Native American legend.

The legend goes that there was a band of Pinal Apaches who had a hidden camp on top of Big Picacho. In July of 1870, General George Stoneman established an outpost near what is now known as Superior, AZ.

When winter arrived the tribe had difficulty finding game and forage. Faced with starvation, they began raiding settlements. US Cavalry Company B and the ranchers hunted for the raiders and found the hidden trail to the camp on top of Big Picacho. The initial surprise attack

killed 50 of the warriors. Rather than being captured or killed by the enemy, the remaining 25 leapt from the cliff. (One version I found said the attack was by another tribe.) The wives and families of the warriors, in their grief, gathered near the base of the cliff. Their mourning and despair were monumental, for not only the 75 warriors had perished, but also the fighting spirit of the Pinal. Some versions of the legend claim that their tears turned to stone as they hit the white sand and in others the Great Father was so moved by their grief and despair he wrapped their tears in black stone. These black stones when held in front of a light source become translucent and show the shape of a tear within.

It should not be surprising that in spiritual and healing lore Apache tears have the ability to alleviate grief and sorrow. Some believe that if you carry an Apache tear you will never cry again because the Apache women already cried enough. Apache tears are easy to carry in a pocket and may be wrapped to form a pendant. Some say the stones bring good luck and are powerful meditation stones. It is thought that they remove and transmute negative energies such as sorrow and grief.

Sources:

<http://bjordangemstones.blogspot.com>

<http://meanings.crystalsandjewelry.com>

<http://www.crystalsrocksgems.com>

<http://www.firstpeople.us>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_tears <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obsidian>

to by author via The Rock Buster News 11/15



Rock Hounding on Federal Lands

By Mike Nelson, RMFMS Public Lands Access Committee Convenor
Rocky Mountain Federation Nes, Feb 2016 (title revised)

My last two PLAC columns in November and January focused on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), a federal agency administered by the Department of Interior, and their rules concerning the hobby collecting of minerals. I am somewhat familiar with the BLM regulations since:

- 1) I have collected [mostly fossils and with permits] on BLM lands since the late 1960's
- 2) The BLM lands are centered here in the west where I live and collect
- 3) I recently finished a multi-year term on the Royal Gorge Resource Advisory Committee (BLM: RAC).

In Colorado rockhounds seem to have a solid and good relationship with the BLM. My advice for collectors has always been—talk to the local BLM office.

Of course the other major player in the federal land management arena is the United States Forest Service (USFS), an agency of the Department of Agriculture. Both the BLM and the USFS are multi-use agencies and are different from more single-use agencies like the United States National Park Service (part of the Department of Interior) where a national park or monument is designated to protect and preserve "something"—an ecosystem, dinosaur fossils, a historic building, etc. The USFS is active in protecting resources but also in providing for resource extraction (timber cutting, petroleum drilling, personal Christmas trees, etc.), as well as recreation.

The USFS manages the resources on about 193 million acres in ~155 national forests and 20 national grasslands located, by my count, in 42 states and Puerto Rico. Ton-

gass National Forest in Alaska is the largest forest at 16,576,303 acres while in the lower 48 Toiyabe National Forest in California-Nevada comes in at 3,238,284 acres. The USFS also manages the small 743 acres of the Choctawhatchee National Forest in Florida. California has 18 forests while Kansas has a single national grassland.

As with portions of the lands managed by the BLM, rock, mineral and fossil collecting on USFS holdings are a mixed bag. What should be, at least in my opinion, a simple straightforward set of regulations following uniform guidelines established by the USFS, has turned into a hodgepodge of rules. The problem with this variety of regulations is that amateur rockhounds often get confused when moving from one National Forest to another and their collecting habits in "Forest A" may be illegal in next door "Forest B." And, according to scuttlebutt I read in club newsletters and on the Internet, some Forest Service officers are unfamiliar with collecting regulations.

However, I cannot place the entire blame on our friends at the USFS since the agency has no legislated authority for the disposal of minerals and rocks coming from USFS land other than those specified in the various mining laws and their 228 mining regulations (this is my opinion as I read federal regulations). This is the reason why many Forest Service officers will state that recreational mining (rockhounding) does not exist on agency lands—all collecting is "just mining". What the agency needs is some legislated authority (such as the Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 2009) to allow casual collecting opportunities for rockhounds other than such regulations defined in the various mining laws. Although by definition, casual

collecting (on various USFS sites) is "rockhounding" for personal use and does not include collecting for commercial use and sale, federal regulations (as I understand) still requires authorization under the agency's 228 mineral regulations (my count, maybe a plus or minus a few). The USFS does have formal "locatable mineral" regulations that allow for the collecting of rocks and minerals for research and information gathering purposes, and for making a discovery on a mining claim. And, it is my understanding that without a mining claim, rocks and minerals may not be removed from agency land for commercial purposes. The USFS also manages "withdrawn areas" where any collecting is prohibited unless for research, information, and educational purposes, or on a government verified valid claim, and in all cases this collecting requires Forest Service approval of an operating plan. I will not even delve into the procedures of getting a permit for a mining claim, filing a Notice of Intent for significant excavation work, etc. That sort of thing may require the advice of an attorney! Casual collecting of common rocks and minerals is not authorized by the USFS but is usually/often overlooked by the agency—maybe, but do not take my word for it! Otherwise, "rockhounding" may require a permit (sometimes free) for personal collection and use. But again, any collection for commercial use would require a permit—and I presume this would mean selling collected specimens at a local club show.

And finally, petrified wood is treated as a mineral (not as a fossil) but has its own collecting rules and regulations, partially reproduced below:

continued

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

(a) Persons may collect limited quantities of petrified wood for noncommercial purposes under terms and conditions consistent with the preservation of significant deposits as a public recreational resource.

Sec. 3622.4 Collection rules:

(a) General. The authorized officer shall control the removal without charge of petrified wood from public lands using the following criteria:

(1) The maximum quantity of petrified wood that any one person is allowed to remove without charge per day is 25 pounds in weight plus one piece, provided that the maximum total amount that one person may remove in one calendar year shall not exceed 250 pounds. Pooling of quotas to obtain pieces larger than 250 pounds is not allowed.

The major problem with collecting on lands managed by the USFS, as I listen to my colleagues on the PLAC Committee, seems similar to collecting on BLM lands—Wilderness Areas or at least proposed Wilderness Areas. It is my understanding, as I stated in the last Newsletter, that neither the USFS or the POTUS can establish a Wilderness Area. That job is left to the U.S. Congress. These areas are usually established after an organization or a “group” of citizens or a congressional member brings forward a proposal. Therefore, it behooves rockhounds and their organizations to maintain connections with their congressional delegations and offer personal suggestions with Wilderness Proposals. In fact, what may work the best is a personal visit with congressional staff. I realize this is a big and expensive chore; however, at one time in my life I visited many federal agencies and congressional staff during scheduled times in Washington.

Should the AMFED and/or the regional federations pursue sending a representative to D.C.?

What I am uncertain about are the areas that have been “proposed” for inclusion as Wilderness Areas and therefore are managed as such—seemingly without the Wilderness designation! For example, I have been checking on the Indian Creek area of southwestern South Dakota where rockhounds like to collect Fairburn Agates. I found out that Indian Creek was “Recommended for Wilderness” (I presume by the USFS but am asking questions) and therefore is managed as if it were a Wilderness Area. But, there seems no indication that any member of the current South Dakota Congressional Delegation will move for action on this recommendation in the near future. Can it stay “Recommended” in perpetuity? Stay tuned. All of this is quite confusing to an ole country boy like me!

And finally, there seems to be an attempt by some more local entities (county commissions, etc.) to resurrect a U.S. House of Representatives #1581 (do a WEB search on H.R. 1581) introduced in April 2011. In summary: “Wilderness and Roadless Area Release Act of 2011 - Releases public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 that have not been designated as wilderness and identified by BLM as not suitable for designation as wilderness from further study for wilderness designation. Makes such lands no longer subject to the Act's requirement pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair suitability for preservation as wilderness.

Releases inventoried roadless

areas within the National Forest System that have not been designated as wilderness and were not recommended for designation as wilderness as a result of the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II) or the subsequent revision of a land resource management plan, from further study for wilderness designation. Makes such System lands no longer subject to management to maintain roadless character and values and to comply with other land-use restrictions of the Roadless Area Conservation Rule, as amended by the Roadless Area Conservation Final Rule (2001) and the State Petitions for Inventoried Roadless Area Management Final Rule (2005).”

As best that I can tell, H.R. 1581 is not on the fast track in Washington. And finally, do not believe everything that I write in this column. I try to be accurate; but there are many confusing issues with land use. If you have questions, contact the federal agencies.

If you have any questions or comments for Mike regarding PLAC or information contained in this article, you can reach him at:

csrockguy@yahoo.com



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Visitor Information:
<http://www.womsk.org/show.htm>
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Convention contact: Gene Maggard
gandemaggard@gmail.com
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Advanced registration is due March 1, 2016. For registration forms, go to:
<http://rmfms.org/conventions>

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Officers & Club Information

2015 Board of Directors

Officers

President	Nancy Anderson	801-425-7470
Vice President	Jason Meyer	801-690-6479
Secretary	Dave Offret	801-791-6081
Treasurer	David Law	801-644-4931

Activity Committee and Chairpersons

Field Trip Leader	Roger Bush	801-775-0147
Field Trip Coordinator	Dennis Anderson	801-425-7470
Program	Tom & Debbie Larsen	385-319-2808

Door Prize	Jim Alexander	801-399-0785
Hospitality	Linda Pilcher	801-392-7620
Communications	Steve Smith	801-731-4216
Membership	David Law	801-644-4931
Mini-show	Alice Crittenden	801-547-7781
Safety	Dennis Anderson	801-425-7470
Publicity	Mark Acker	801-475-4705
Buzzer Editor	Dave Harris	385-205-0304
Associate	Linda Pilcher	801-392-7620
Associate	Leora Alexander	801-399-0785
Calling Committee	Sherm & Ricky Thompson	435-760-1362

Federation Representatives

Rocky Mountain Federation Delegate	Dan Siler
Utah Federation Delegate	Open
Public Land Advisory Committee	Jim Alexander

Club Affiliations

The Beehive Rock & Gem Club began in April of 1970 and is a member of the following:

Utah Federation of Mineralogical Societies

Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies

American Federation of Mineralogical Societies

Scribe

Advertising Rates:

For sale ads are permitted for members at no charge. Business advertisements will be charged at the rate of \$5.00 for ¼ page or 15 cents per word for less than ¼ page.

Objectives of the Club

The purpose of our club is to stimulate interest in the collection of rocks, minerals, gem materials, and legal fossils. To discuss and impart our knowledge of the different phases of collecting, cutting,

polishing and displaying them. Also to organize educational meetings, field trips and similar events while enjoying and protecting our natural resources.

Membership Dues

Annual membership dues for adult members are:

\$11	Adult Single
\$16	Couple or Family
\$5	Junior Single (Under 18 and not part of a family membership)

Dues are due October 1 of each year.

Meetings

General club meetings are held at 7 pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Golden Hours Senior Center located at 650 E 25th St, Ogden, Utah.

All visitors are welcome!

Board Meetings are held at 7 pm on the first Thursday of each month at the Golden Hours Senior Center located at 650 E 25th St, Ogden, Utah.

Mailing Address

Beehive Rock & Gem Club
P.O. Box 1011, Ogden, UT 84402

Newsletter

The Beehive Buzzer is the official newsletter of Ogden Beehive Rock and Gem Club and is published eleven times per year. Please send submissions and exchange bulletins to beehivebuzzer@gmail.com.

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