



June 2017

Volume 45 Issue 6

Beehive Buzzer

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

Monthly Meeting Program

Tuesday, May 23, 2017 at 7 pm

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

For the June monthly meeting we have the honor of having Sage Chamberlin, the owner of the Mogui Cave which is located in Kanab, Utah. Sage will be bringing with her some artifacts from the cave and a presentation about the cave and the Kanab area. All you need to do is come and bring your friends along with your questions to ask her.

Tom & Debbie Larsen, Program Chairpersons

Club Calendar*

June

27 Tue Monthly Club Meeting, 7 pm

July

4 Tue Independence Day

6 Thu Board Meeting, 6:30 pm

15 Sat Field Trip to Blue Forest, Wy

24 Mon Pioneer Day

25 Tue Monthly Club Meeting, 7 pm

August

3 Thu Board Meeting, 6:30 pm

12 Sat Field Trip to Lyman, Wy

22 Tue Monthly Club Meeting, 7 pm

September

4 Mon Labor Day

7 Thu Board Meeting, 6:30 pm

9-10 Sat-Sun Field Trip to Carey, Id

11 Mon Patroit Day

26 Tue Monthly Club Meeting, 7 pm

* (Club activities in Bold)

2017 Field Trip Schedule

July 15: Blue Forrest, Wyoming

August 12: Lyman, Wyoming

September 9-10: Carey, Idaho

October TBA: Floy Wash, Utah

For more information concerning field triops:

Call Roger Bush at 801-388-8605

Thank You!

Thanks to all those who have donated items for the door prizes and to the monthly silent auction!!!! We are still accepting donations.



Happy Pioneer Days Celebration

For current info on
all the events:



Ogden: <http://www.ogdenpioneerdays.com/>
Salt Lake City: <http://www.daysof47.com/>

May Monthly Meeting

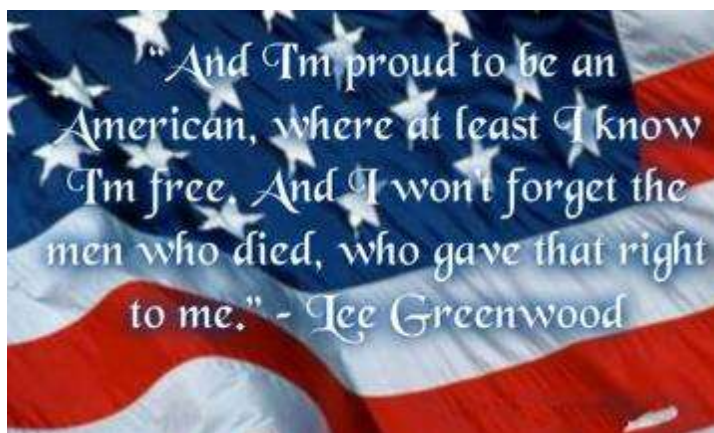
Collection Boxes Project

May 23, 2017

By Dave Harris











**For Sale: 24" Highland Park Rock Saw
Purchased Brand New in 2016! Never Used!**

\$3,800 (Original Total Cost: \$4,836)



Includes 15 gallons of colorless refined STE mineral oil, and a Greenline 24-inch diamond blade 0.160 inch width, 1-inch arbor. Box inside dimensions: 29-7/8 inches wide x 15-1/2 inches deep x 53-7/8 inches long.

Overall height with hood closed is 47-1/2 inches.

Workpiece size: up to 9 inch X 17-3/4 inch cross section. Powerfeed feature includes 3 speeds. Approximate workpiece infeed rates: 1) 6-3/4 inches per hour, 2) 8 inches per hour, 3) 10 inches per hour. Motor is 110 Volt 1.5 H.P. with thermal protection and start and run capacitors.

**For more pictures and details, go to:
<https://www.ksl.com/classifieds/listing/44255112>
Call Julie in Garland, UT at 435-239-0183.**

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same."

Ronald Reagan

GEM OF THE MONTH OF JUNE: PEARL



Birthstone Color: White

From one of the humblest of life forms, the mollusk, comes the pearl. A gem of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. Ancient civilizations had many stories to explain the origin of June's birthstone, such as the Greek belief that pearls were the hardened tears of joy that the goddess of love shook from her eyes as she was born from the sea. According to Arab

legend, pearls were formed when oysters were lured from the depths of the ocean by the beautiful moon and then swallowed moonlit dewdrops. And the Ancient Chinese thought that these gems originated from the brains of dragons.

The scientific explanation for natural pearls is almost as mystifying as folklore. When an irritant, such as a small parasite or a fish lodges in the flesh of an oyster, mussel, or clam, a protective substance called "nacre" is produced. Over years, layer upon layer of shimmering nacre coats the intruder, creating a lustrous pearl. Natural pearls are relatively rare, so a process evolved in which a piece of shell or bead was placed inside a mollusk to stimulate the production of nacre. This results in a cultured pearl, which accounts for about 90 per cent of the pearl industry.

Divers find natural pearls in The Persian Gulf as well as in the waters off Japan, the South Pacific Islands off northern Australia, and the coasts of Panama, Venezuela, and California. Most of the cultured pearl industry is in Japanese and Australian coastal waters. These gems come in a variety of colors, from pure white to pink, yellow, gray and black. They also come in different shapes and sizes.

Pearls have been a passion and even an obsession of people throughout the ages. They have been ground up and used in cosmetics and as a medicine to treat heart and stomach conditions. Some cultures swear by pearls as an aphrodisiac. These gems have adorned crowns, clothing, and temples, and were said to be a favorite of Cleopatra.

Only those with royal status once wore pearl jewelry, but eventually these gems were seen among all classes of people. They continue to be viewed as a mark of taste and refinement as well as a symbol of purity, and they are often given to celebrate a marriage or the birth of a child. Pearls are nature's perfect gift, suitable for all ages, and elegantly worn with everything from jeans to an evening gown.

ALTERNATE BIRTHSTONES

June has two alternate birthstones. The **FIRST** is **Moonstone**, a type of feldspar named because of its uncanny resemblance to the iridescent sheen of the moon. Varying in color from clear to blue-white or peach, it was considered by ancient civilizations to be a sacred stone, bestowing the wearer with great spiritual understanding. Some believed that the Moonstone could even make a person invisible! Mined in Sri Lanka, Brazil, India, Madagascar, and the United States, a gift of this stone is symbolic of health and longevity.



The **SECOND** alternate birthstone for June is the **Alexandrite**. A yellowish or brownish green in color, this gemstone has the unique characteristic of changing color to a red hue when exposed to a glowing light source, such as candlelight.

Because of this quality, it has been characterized by poets as "an emerald by day, a ruby by night." Alexandrite was first discovered in Urals in 1830 but is mined today primarily in Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe, Brazil, Burma, Madagascar and Tanzania. It is a rare and expensive gemstone, symbolic of joy and good fortune.

Source: Golden Spike News, June 2011

COPPER, A RAINBOW YOU CAN HOLD

Early man used native copper as early as 8,000 BC to fashion simple tools and crude pieces for defensive and offensive instruments of war. It was used by the Incas in Peru, and by the early Egyptian, Roman, Greek and Chinese civilizations. Smelting seems to have been discovered under differing circumstances such as the burning of fires for heat and cooking.



Copper

The Bronze Age began about 3000 BC when man began making alloys of copper and tin. Tin was brought to the Egyptians and Greeks from the "Islands of the Cassiterides" by Phoenician sailors and traders.



Cuprite

The "Islands of the Cassiterides" were actually what we know as the British Isles and it was the mines of Cornwall, in southwest Britain, that were the chief source of tin. The island of Cyprus was



Chalcotrichite

the main source of copper. Natives called it "Cyprium metal". Romans later called it "Cyprium". Scientists have provided us with the geological associations of copper in our country. A study of Precambrian formations introduces us to copper and copper minerals, in Montana and Arizona. Paleozoic rocks in Utah provide copper. (ie Bingham Copper Mine) Copper is found in the Mesozoic outcrops of California and Nevada.



Beaverite

The more recent Tertiary Age is where we next pick up the trail of copper. We are aware of copper deposits in Lake Superior, Sierra Nevada, the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic coastal beds that stretch in a chain from Florida to Labrador to western Greenland. Chalcopyrite is by far the most widely distributed ore of copper.

A curious fact is that the areas rich in copper pyrites carry the merest traces of the precious metals. Chalcopyrite is associated with the purple ores of Butte, Montana. When most prospectors were searching for precious metals, Michael Hickey, a Union Army soldier staked out a claim in the Butte called "Anaconda". This claim became the world's



malachite

largest copper enterprise. In locations where copper has decomposed through oxidation it is not desirable for smelting. In these areas are found minerals such as malachite and



papagoite

azurite known for their beauty and desirability in the collector's world. Large deposits of native copper were found in the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan. Loose nuggets called "float copper" from that location were distributed by ice age glaciers throughout a large area.

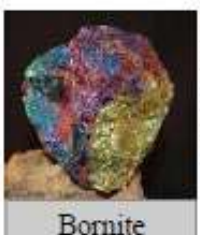
Copper has many uses historically. At one time small amounts of copper salts were used to can green peas, pickles and other vegetables. Adjusted doses are added to water reservoirs to kill weed growth. Most all of New York City's tall buildings are capped with copper. The Statue of Liberty



Covellite

is made of copper. Everyone likes a rainbow. A common dream is to find the pot of gold at either end. Copper is made up of all the colors. Reality is seeking the specimens with your desired colors and holding the rainbow in your hands.

Consider the red of *cuprite*, the red-orange of *chalcotrichite*, the canary yellow of *beaverite*, the green of *malachite*, the blue of *papagoite*, the indigo-blue of *Covellite* or the blue-violet of *linarite*. A freshly broken piece of *bornite*, sometimes called "peacock ore," with exposure to air, has every conceivable hue - golden yellow, the deepest indigo, brilliant green and royal blue. **TRULY A RAINBOW YOU CAN HOLD.**



Bornite

via Conglomerate, 2/12; via The Glacial Drifter, 11/11; via WGMS Rockhounder, 11/11; via Palomar Gem, 4/11; via Garnet Gazette; from Chips N Splinters, 11/10, and CMSetumbler 6/14

Officers & Club Information

2016 Board of Directors

Officers

President	Jason Meyer	801-690-6479
Vice President	Debbie Larsen	385-319-2808
Secretary	Dave Offret	801-791-6081
Treasurer	David Law	801-644-4931

Activity Committee and Chairpersons

Field Trip Leader	Roger Bush	801-388-8605
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	Linda Pilcher	801-392-7620

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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