

**BEEHIVE ROCK & GEM CLUB**  
**DAVID HARRIS, EDITOR**  
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OGDEN, UT 84414



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BEEHIVE ROCK  
AND GEM CLUB

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OGDEN, UTAH 84402

**VOL. 39 No. 8**

Website: <http://www.beehivrockandgem.com>

August 2011

**MEMBER OF UTAH FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES**

The Beehive Rock & Gem Club began in April of 1970.

The purpose of our club is: To collect, cut and polish rocks, to gather fossils, mineral specimens, to discuss and impart our knowledge of the different phases of collecting, polishing and displaying-

To promote, organize and hold meetings, outings, trips, and similar events. To enjoy and protect our natural resources.

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**USUAL DATE FOR MEETING – FOURTH THURSDAY – 7 PM  
OGDEN HINKLEY AIRPORT TERMINAL, 3900 S & AIRPORT ROAD**

**November, December have changes. Maybe others.**

**Call any Board member for current information.**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BEEHIVE ROCK & GEM CLUB FOR 2011**

President & Board Chair	Joe Kent	801-771-8184
Vice President	Steve Smith	801-731-4216
Secretary	Norine Ramos	801-774-8306
Treasurer	David Law	801-731-4255
Field Trip Coordinator	Roger Bush	801-775-0147
Assistant	Ray Law	801-825-5857
Program Chairman	Ray Rutledge	801-732-8331
Door Prize Chair	Jim Alexander	801-399-0785
Hospitality Chair	Linda Pilcher	801-392-7620
Communications Chair	Kay Berry	801-825-6261
Membership Chair & Club Directory	David Law	801-644-4931
Mini-show Chair	Dean Bennett	801-773-7142
Safety Chair	Lynn Hayes	435-723-2216
Publicity	Mark Acker	801-475-4705
Managing Editor of BUZZER	Dave Harris	801-737-1266
Associate	Leora Alexander	801-399-0785
Calling Committee Chairs	Sherm & Ricky Thomson	435-760-1362
Calling Committee Chairs		

**FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVES**

Rocky Mountain Federation Delegate -----President  
 Utah Federation Delegate -----TBA  
 Public Land Advisory Committee ----- Jim Alexander

**DUES**

Due: October 1  
 Single - \$11  
 Couple or  
 Family - \$16  
 Junior - \$5  
 Overdue: January 1

**Annual Beehive Rock & Gem Club Potluck Picnic****August 25, 2011**

Meet in the picnic area behind the airport terminal.

Grills will be going; hot dogs and hamburgers will be cooking.

Plan to be ready to eat about 6 PM. Bring your favorite foods, casseroles, salads, desserts to share.

Remember your plates and tableware, a tablecloth may come in handy too.

Meats, buns, and soda pop will be provided by the Club.

Bring your rocks to swap, plus good rocks to sell to build up the Club's treasury, please put a fair price on them.



## April Meeting Minutes

July 28, 2011

Welcome to visitors Dwayne Roby from Bismark North Dakota and Bill and Heidi from Eden. Dan and Kim Gray will be in town during the last part of Aug. They would love to go to some rock hounding spots that are north and/or west of Utah county. They plan to be at our August club meeting.

Scott and Julie made a video that shows how they find topaz at Topaz Mountain. I am excited to go and use their technique!

Betty Shepard gave a lesson on corundum. She gave a lot of information and also passed around samples. Thanks Betty for your hard work putting the presentation together.

Our guest speakers were Tony and Carolyn Thurber. Carolyn makes cute ants out of opal and wire and puts them on crystals. Tony takes rocks and petrified wood and inlays opals into them. He would love to share his talents with others. If you missed the meeting and would like to talk to him or see more of his necklace and earring designs, you can find him on the north side of the street at the Ogden Farmers' Market.

Norine was unable to attend the July meeting so these notes were written by Bonnie Kent. Please excuse any errors.

## Board Notes

July 5, 2011

Most of the Board showed up in spite of the date change.

The Potluck was the main topic. See the Program announcement for what you should bring. Remember the plates and silverware? Paper plates will be there but never work as well.

We really would appreciate you bringing nice rocks and/or slabs to the Potluck to sell for the Club's profit we need to keep the Club \$\$ in good shape so we don't have to raise dues.

Our Kentucky members the Grays plan to be here for the Potluck.

Joe Kent is trying to set up a Field Trip to take them on. If you are interested call Joe Kent or Ray Law to get on the list for information.

Leora Alexander, Associate Editor

## We Remember

Le Jeanne (Lee) Koons Dyer passed away June 30. After retiring she and Keith returned to her Utah roots and discovered rock hounding. They found friends and fun in the Golden Spike and Beehive Rock Clubs.



Lee's creations were unique and she wore them proudly. She and Eve Cavalli were kindred spirits in that realm. Their "rings on her fingers" and necklaces providing "bells" around the neck (if not "on her toes"). So each makes her own music "wherever she goes"!

We will miss them both. Sincere condolences to Keith from his friends in the club

Leora Alexander, Associate Editor

## On the Internet

The August issue of Rock & Gem magazine has a list of some of the best rock hounding sites on page 18. Two of them are: The American Federation of Mineralogical Societies ([www.amfed.org](http://www.amfed.org)) will give links to each of the regional Federation websites. These will lead you to clubs in your area and provide links to information on many facets of the rockhounding hobby.

Beehive Rock & Gem Club belongs to the Rocky Mountain Federation – 9 states. The Golden Spike Club belongs to the Northwest Federation – about the same number of states. NV, AZ & CA belong to the California Federation.

Bob's Rock Shop has been a long-time source for rock hounds. It links to many kinds of information for all ages. ([www.rockhounds.com](http://www.rockhounds.com))

Leora Alexander, Associate Editor

### Field Trip Report

The Club field trip for September will be to the Albert Creek area south of Kemmerer, Wyoming on the weekend of 17-18 September. This location is 18 miles north of I-80 on US189. We will be camping just south of the collecting area on the east side of 189. The exact mileage to the camp will be determined at the time of the trip, but WILL BE before mile marker 18, so watch for our camp on the east side. This will be our first time camping in this area, so the exact location will be determined by conditions as we find them. The material we will be collecting is mostly petrified wood. There have been some Septarian nodules found near the creek.

If there are any questions call me at 801-775-0147.

See the map below.

Roger Bush, Field Trip Coordinator

Phone: 801-775-0147

Email: [r.bush2003@comcast.net](mailto:r.bush2003@comcast.net)

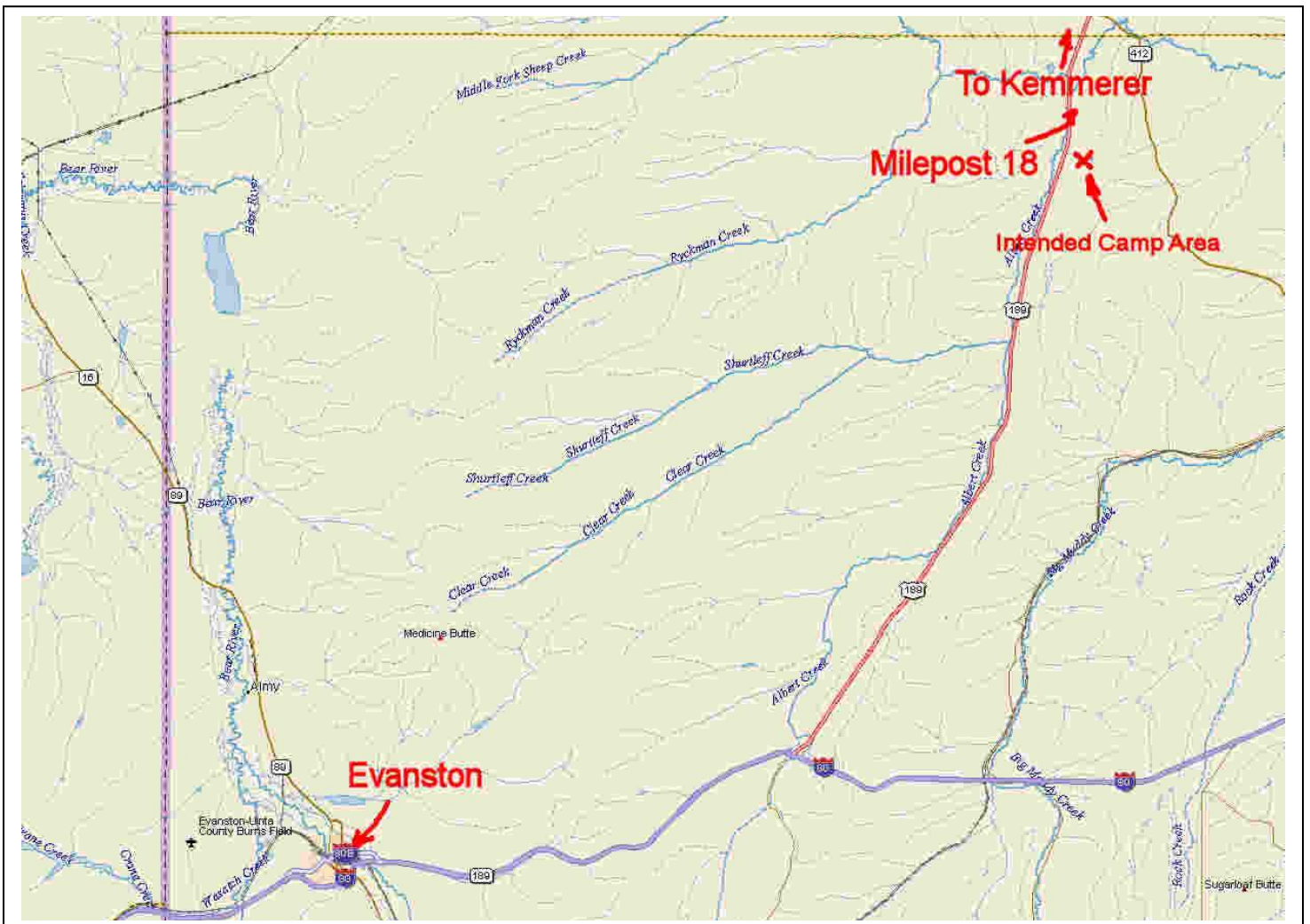


### Jokes

- What did one rock say to the other rock?  
Nothing – It’s a rock.
- What is a rocks favorite transportation?  
A Rocket.
- What does the rock want to be when it grows up?  
A Rock Star.
- What did the sedimentary rock tell his teacher during the test to become a metamorphic rock?  
I am under too much pressure.
- Where did the stone go to dance?  
To the Crystal Ball.
- Where is Grandma Rocks favorite place to sit?  
In her rocking chair.
- What did the marble say to the slate?  
Don’t take me for Granite.
- What did the metamorphic rock say to the igneous rock?  
Don’t take me for granite because I am Gneiss.

JokesByKids.com

Via Rock Chips, Timpanogos Gem & Mineral Society, July 2011



## Show Dates

### September

(2<sup>nd</sup> Largest Combined Rock Show in USA:)

**10-18—DENVER, COLORADO:** Wholesale and retail show; Eons Expos RLLLP; Denver Coliseum, 4600 Humboldt St.; Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-6, Mon. 9-6, Tue. 9-6, Wed. 9-6, Thu. 9-6, Fri. 9-6, Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-4; free admission; minerals, fossils, dinosaurs, crystals, gems, jewelry, meteorites, children's activities, contact Christine Coyle, 38 Fox Ridge Rd., Sparta, NJ 07871, (516) 818-1228; e-mail:

[lowellcarhart@yahoo.com](mailto:lowellcarhart@yahoo.com);

Web site: [www.coliseumshow.com](http://www.coliseumshow.com)

**14-18—DENVER, COLORADO:** Show, "Denver Coliseum Show"; Eons Expositions LLC; Denver Coliseum, 1900 44th St.; Wed. 9-6, Thu. 9-6, Fri. 9-6, Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-4; free admission; minerals, fossils, rough, gems, jewelry, amber, meteorites; contact Lowell Carhart, 7514 Antelope Meadows Circle, Peyton, CO 80831, (516) 818-1228; e-mail:

[lowellcarhart@yahoo.com](mailto:lowellcarhart@yahoo.com);

Web site: [www.DenverColiseumShow.com](http://www.DenverColiseumShow.com)

**14-18—DENVER, COLORADO:** Fall wholesale/retail show, "Colorado Mineral & Fossil Show"; Martin Zinn Expositions; Holiday Inn – Denver Central, 4849 Bannock St.; Wed. 10-6, Thu. 10-6, Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; free admission; 200 wholesale and retail dealers, free shuttle to Merchandise Mart; contact Martin Zinn Expositions, P.O. Box 665, Bernalillo, NM 87004-0665; e-mail: [mzexpos@aol.com](mailto:mzexpos@aol.com); Web site: [www.mzexpos.com](http://www.mzexpos.com)

**16-18—DENVER, COLORADO:** Show, "Colorado Fossil Expo"; Martin Zinn Expositions; Denver Merchandise Mart Plaza Annex, 451 E. 58th Ave.; adults \$6, seniors and teens \$4; Fri. 9-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; 50 dealers, fossils, meteorites, petrified wood, amber, paleontological exhibits, part of the Denver Gem & Mineral Show; contact Martin Zinn Expositions, P.O. Box 665, Bernalillo, NM 87004-0665; e-mail: [mzexpos@aol.com](mailto:mzexpos@aol.com);

Web site: [www.mzexpos.com](http://www.mzexpos.com)

**23-25—SANDY, UTAH:** Wholesale and retail show; Gem Faire Inc.; South Towne Exposition Center, 9575 S. State St.; Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; adults \$7 weekend pass, children 11 and under free; jewelry, gems, beads, crystals, silver, rocks, minerals; contact Yooy Nelson, (503) 252-8300; e-mail:

[info@gemfaire.com](mailto:info@gemfaire.com); Web site: [www.gemfaire.com](http://www.gemfaire.com)

### October

**1-2—ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO:** Annual show, "Gems from Heaven in 2011"; Chaparral Rockhounds; Roswell Convention & Civic Center, 912 N. Main St.; Sat. 9-5, Sun. 10-4; adults \$3, children under 12 free; contact Diane Weir, 2300 S. Union Ave., Roswell, NM 88203, (575) 622-5679; e-mail: [dcweir@dfn.com](mailto:dcweir@dfn.com)

**5—DENVER, COLORADO:** Retail show; Rings & Things; Ramada Plaza Denver North, 10 E. 120th Ave.; Wed. 12-5; free admission; gemstones, bead strands, 15% off many gemstone and bead strands, findings and stringing supplies; contact David Robertson, PO Box 450, Spokane, WA 99210, (800) 366-2156; e-mail: [drobertson@rings-things.com](mailto:drobertson@rings-things.com); Web site: [www.rings-things.com/Show/city.php?city=Den](http://www.rings-things.com/Show/city.php?city=Den)

### September Birthdays & Anniversaries

**BIRTHSTONE** — Sapphire - Aluminum oxide corundum. 9 on Moh's Scale of Hardness, Birthstone's blue color comes from iron and titanium.

**ANNIVERSARIES** — Faceted blue, 23rd. Blue Star, 26th. Gray Star, 65th. Purple Star, 67th.

Blue Spinel – magnesium aluminum oxide - Moh's Scale, 7 ½ to 8.

**FLOWERS** — Aster or Morning Glory - both beautiful in blue shades.

The **Logan sapphire** is a flawless specimen from Sri Lanka, a cushion-cut stone which possesses a rich



deep blue color and is the second largest sapphire known, weighing 422.99 carats (84.6 g).

The Logan sapphire is named after Mrs. John Logan, who donated the gemstone to the Smithsonian Institution in 1960.

The cushion-cut stone is one of the world's most famous sapphires and is set in a brooch surrounded by 20 round brilliant cut diamonds weighing in total 16 carats (3.2 g). It is currently on display at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C.

Source: Wikipedia.com

Photo by Andrew Bossi from Laurel, Maryland.

## American Fed. of Mineralogical Societies Code of Ethics

**I will** respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without the owner's permission.

**I will** keep informed on all laws, regulations, or rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

**I will**, to the best of my ability, ascertain the boundary lines of property on which I plan to collect.

**I will** use no firearms or blasting material in collecting areas.

**I will** cause no willful damage to property of any kind -fences, signs, buildings, etc.

**I will** leave all gates as found.

**I will** build fires in designated or safe places only and will be certain they are completely extinguished before leaving the area.

**I will** discard no burning material -matches, cigarettes, etc.

**I will** fill all excavation holes, which may be dangerous to livestock.

**I will** not contaminate wells, creeks, or other water supplies.

**I will** cause no willful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

**I will** support the rockhound project H.E.L.P. (Help Eliminate Litter Please) and will leave all collecting areas devoid of litter, regardless of how found.

**I will** practice conservation and undertake to utilize fully and well the materials I have collected and will recycle my surplus for the pleasure and benefit of others.

**I will** cooperate with field-trip leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

**I will** report to my club or federation officers, Bureau of Land Management or other authorities, any deposit of petrified wood or other materials on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations for public educational and scientific purposes,

**I will** observe the "Golden Rule," will use "Good Outdoor Manners," and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and public "image" of rockhounds everywhere.

## Digging In The Rockpile

By Vickie Hathaway



Hey everybody!  
How is your rock hunting going this summer? I'll be glad when it cools off a bit so that Larry and I can escape to the desert and look for stone treasures!

The "rock of choice" for this month is fossilized wood, (quartz group), also called agatized wood.

Fossilized wood is petrified wood with the mineral composition of jasper, chalcedony and, less frequently, opal; it consists of silicon dioxide only. The wood has not actually become stone as is usually understood by the layman. The organic wood is not changed into stone, only the shape and structural elements of the wood are preserved. The expert speaks of a pseudomorphosis of chalcedony (or jasper or opal) after wood.

Well preserved petrification occurs only where trees, after their death, are quickly covered with finegrained sedimentary rock. Thus the outer structure of the wood is preserved in a negative form among the enclosing rock. It is not a change that takes place, but an exchange. Sometimes this process is so slow that the inner structure of the wood, the annual rings, the structure of the cells, even wormholes, are preserved. It can also happen that the appearance is totally changed by the crystallization process.

The colors are mostly dull gray or brown, sometimes red, pink, light brown, yellow and even blue to violet. The colors become stronger with cutting and polishing.

The most important occurrence is the "petrified wood" near Holbrook in Arizona (US). There are fossilized tree trunks of up to 213ft/65m long and 10ft/3m thick belonging to the araucaria variety of plants. The tree trunks were deposited there from various parts by water about 200 million years ago, and then covered by several hundred yards of sediment. In the course of time, part of the fossilized wood was exposed by weathering from the enclosing sandstone. Nowhere is the fossilized wood as

splendidly colored as in Arizona. In order to preserve this natural beauty spot, the "Petrified Forest" was declared a national park in 1962.

There are smaller deposits of petrified wood on all continents. Egypt supplies a good quality (Dschel Moka Ham near Cairo), as does Argentina (Patagonia). In Nevada (Virgin Valley), the fossilized wood shows beautiful iridescence of opal.



It is used mostly for ornamental objects and decorative pieces (table tops, ashtrays, bookends, paper weights), less frequently for jewelry purposes.

Rock Chips, Timpanogos Gem & Mineral Society, Aug 2011

## Shop Tips

### What Can We Do With Fractures?

By Dick Peterson

We deal with fractures almost all the time we do Lapidary work. Mostly we try to work around them, or ignore them, but we don't always have to. Sometimes if the fracture is wide enough to accept a Bonding agent that is as thin as water such as Triple T Red Label or Sea Bond, we can heal the Fracture.

First you need to clean the Fracture(s) with a fine tooth DICK PETERSON brush or a fine wire brush with acetone. Next warm the stone (warm only) from underneath and next apply the Bonding agent. The heat from underneath will pull the agent towards it. Also the agent will actually get thinner for a few seconds. This procedure works best on opaque stones such as Jasper and only sometimes on Agates that are translucent.

One time I was trying to save a very pretty translucent stone. It had a very predominate fracture that would not accept my bonding agent, so I took my dremel tool and put a small one inch Diamond blade in it and then cut along the fracture about 1/32nd of an inch deep, about the same width and then cleaned the stone gain, applying the warmth, then the bonding agent and crossed my fingers. And Guess What! IT WORKED PERFECTLY!

Sometimes you can learn a lot, just by thinking and trying.

Rock Chips, Timpanogos Gem & Mineral Society, July 2011

### Reclaiming Saw Oil

With the increased cost of saw oil, it is all the more important to reclaim the dirty oil in your saw, as well as an ecological imperative to minimize this type of waste. As we know, oil doesn't wear out, so if we keep it clean, it will last indefinitely.

Here are a couple of methods to reclaim 85 to 90 percent of your oil. Use a stock tank or barrel with legs fitted off the bottom of the tank. Inside the tank, insert a false bottom of metal elevated a foot or so off the bottom of the tank. Install a valve at the bottom of the tank to drain off the clean oil after processing.

When your saw oil gets dirty, clean out the sludge and pour it into a common ordinary paper grocery bag(s) and set it on the false bottom of the tank. The oil is filtered as it seeps through the sides of the paper bag leaving the sludge in the bag and the clean oil at the bottom of the tank.

Another way for reclaiming saw oil uses two five-gallon plastic buckets. Drill a number of 1/2" holes every two inches or so in the bottom of one of the buckets. Place one large paper grocery sack in this bucket, which will act as a filter. Place a large metal coffee can face down in the bottom bucket to keep the top bucket suction free and easy to lift and drain off the oil in the bottom bucket. Pour the dirty oil in the paper sack and let it drain.

Warm weather or a heated shop will speed up the process. Trim off the edges of the paper sack and cover the five gallon bucket with a bucket lid or place a piece of cardboard over the top to cover the oil. You can drain the oil, easily, from the bottom bucket as it collects by switching the top bucket to another bucket and then continue the settling or filtering process.

Information for this article is from:  
[www.stoneageindustries.com/reclaiming\\_saw\\_oil.html](http://www.stoneageindustries.com/reclaiming_saw_oil.html)  
 Via Pick Hammer News Aug 2011



Via Ammonite Jun-Jul 1995, via Rockhound Gazette Aug 2011,

## Silicon, Silica, Silicates, and Silicone

**By: Dr. Bill Cordua, University of Wisconsin, River Falls**

People get confused about the differences between silicon, silicate, silica, and silicone. What is it exactly that we collect, cut and polish?

Silicon is a chemical element, one of the 97 natural building blocks from which our minerals are formed. A chemical element is a substance that can't be subdivided into simple substances without splitting atoms. Silicon is the second most abundant element in the Earth's crust, making up about 27% of the average rock. Silicon links up with oxygen (which makes up 55% of the Earth's crust) to form the most common suite of minerals, called the silicates. Quartz, feldspars, olivine, micas, thomsonite, jadeite, and prehnite are all silicates. There is so much oxygen around that pure native silicon is almost never found naturally.

Silica is a bit trickier concept. It refers to the combination of silicon plus oxygen. The mineral quartz is silica. But so are the minerals tridymite, coesite, cristobalite, and stishovite, which are mineral forms of silica that are stable at high temperatures and pressures. All these minerals are also silicates. In other words, quartz is a silicate made of pure silica. But feldspars contain sodium, aluminum, potassium, and calcium in addition to silicon and oxygen. Thus, feldspars are silicates but they aren't pure silica.

Geochemists also use the term "silica" to refer to the overall silicon and oxygen content of rocks. This is confusing, but stems from the fact that in rock analysis, the sample is dissolved, the solution treated, and the amount of silicon present is determined by precipitating it as silica. So a geologist may say "This rock is 48% silica." A rockhound will look at the rock and say "How can that be? I don't see any quartz in it!" Both are right. The rock will not have the mineral quartz because the silicon and oxygen are tied up with other elements to make silicate minerals like feldspar. It's a bit like looking at a cake and saying "I don't see any eggs in there!" The eggs are cake ingredients but are present now in different forms.

Now, what is silicone? It is a synthetic polymer of silicon with carbon and oxygen that could be in solid, liquid, or gel form. It has all kinds of medical uses, such as in antacids, artificial joints, pacemakers, and implants of various notoriety, but is not, as far as anyone knows, found in rocks.

Can pure silicon be found in Nature? Yes, rarely. Recently, Russian geologists were sampling gases from Kudriavyy volcano on the Kamchatka Peninsula. Here they drove quartz tubes into vents jetting out gases of over 900 degrees Celsius. Their tubes filled with minerals precipitating from this gas. Among them were pure silicon metal embedded in masses of salts such as halite. The silicon formed crystals up to 0.3 mm across. It was associated with pure aluminum metal, Si-Al alloys and other rare minerals. This find was unusual enough to warrant a note in the prestigious science journal, *Nature*.

So unless you are in Russia sampling hot volcanic gases, you can be sure that what you are finding are silica and silicates, but not silicon or silicone.

Reference: Korzhinsky, M.S., et. al., 1995, "Native Al and Si Formatio

Source: Leaverite News, via Quarry Quips 10/05, via Rockhound Ramblings 4/06, via Watsatch Gem Society News and Views 8/11