

# Beehive Buzzer

July 2014 Volume 42 Issue 7



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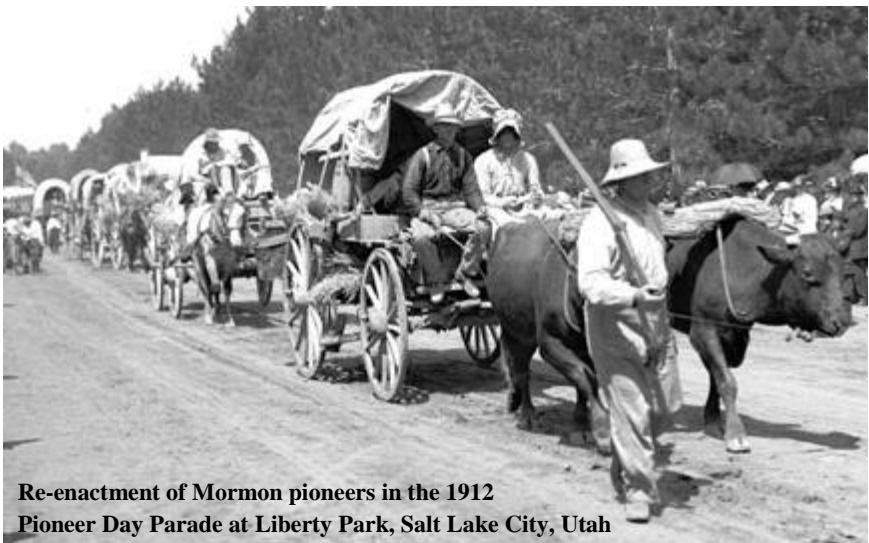
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area



Photo: Cassandra Crowley

## ----- Notice! -----

**Our monthly meeting on July 24  
has been *cancelled* due to the holiday.**



Re-enactment of Mormon pioneers in the 1912 Pioneer Day Parade at Liberty Park, Salt Lake City, Utah

## Have a wonderful Pioneer Day!

### Heads up...

Next Month is our annual Summer Party!

Date: August 28

Location: Sandridge Park, 4400 South 2100 West, Roy Utah

Time: 6:30 pm

Food will be provided. Bring a desert, plates and utensils.

If you like, bring rocks to sell to donate to the club.

More details in next month's newsletter...

"I come from pioneer stock, developers of the West, people who went out into the wilderness and set up home with nothing but a pair of oxen."

Joni Mitchell



**Calendar****July****24****Pioneer Day  
(No Monthly Meeting)****Jul 30 – Aug 3  
AFMS Inter-Regional  
Field Trip****Terry, Montana  
(See pages 3-4)****August****7****Board Meeting  
Roy Municipal Center  
(Outside)****7 pm****16****Mantua, Sardine  
Summit, Hyrum  
Field Trip****28****Annual Summer Party  
Sandridge Park, Roy  
6:30 pm****September****4****Board Meeting  
Roy Municipal Center  
(Outside)****7 pm****12-19****McDermitt, NV  
Field Trip****20****Ophir, Mercur  
Field Trip****25****Monthly Club Meeting  
Roy Municipal Center  
7 pm****July Birthstone — Ruby****Birthstone Color: Red**

Like a perfect red rose, the Ruby's rich color speaks of love and passion. Called the "Rajnapura" or King of Gems by ancient Hindus, July's birthstone is among the most highly prized of gems throughout history. The Ruby was considered to have magical powers, and was worn by royalty as a talisman against evil. It was

thought to grow darker when peril was imminent, and to return to its original color once danger was past—provided it was in the hands of its rightful owner!

Rubies were thought to represent heat and power. Ancient tribes used the gem as bullets for blowguns, and it was said that a pot of water would boil instantly if a Ruby was tossed into it. Ground to powder and placed on the tongue, this crystal was used as a cure for indigestion.

The word Ruby comes from the Latin "ruber," meaning red. It is a variety of the mineral Corundum, and is found as crystals within metamorphic rock. Corundum is the second hardest mineral, after Diamond. It comes in a variety of colors, and is considered a Sapphire in any color except red, which is designated as a Ruby. Rubies range in hue from an orangey red to a purplish red, but the most prized gems are a true red in color. Large sized Rubies are very rare and valuable.

The history of Ruby mining dates back more than 2,500 years ago. The most beautiful crystals are thought to be from Burma, but quality Rubies are also found in India, Sri Lanka, Australia, Kenya, Tanzania, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States.

It has been said that the Ruby's red glow comes from an internal flame that cannot be extinguished, making a gift of this stone symbolic of everlasting love. With its hardness and durability, it is a perfect engagement gem. And if worn on the left hand, ancient lore has it that the Ruby will bring good fortune to its wearer, too!

**Show Dates:** Check <http://www.rockngem.com/show-dates-display/?ShowState=ALL> for shows throughout the country.

**Field Trip Schedule**

July 30-August 3 Terry, MT

August 16 Mantua, Sardine Summit, Hyrum

September 12-19 McDermitt, NV

September 20 Ophir, Mercur

October 18 Gold Hill

October 11-? Floy Wash/Henry Mtns

## Details on the Multi-Regional Field Trip to Terry, Montana July 31-Aug 3

### Inter-Regional Field Trip News

*by Doug True, Field Trip Chair*

Four Full days of fun, 3 days of fieldtrip!. What could be better then collecting near Terry, Montana?

The present plans call for 3 trips per day to the Yellowstone River for 3 days, 2 trips the hunt cretaceous sea fossils and working on one per day to trip for dinosaur fossils. Because our trips are during the dry (fire season) we will be using buses for transportation to the gravel bars on the river plus several autos in case someone needs to return to the park. We will be staggering the trips with 4-5 hours collecting each day. All of our trips will be on a first come first served, sign ups will start on Wednesday July 30 and Thursday morning the 31st. If we need to add more trips for the river or sea fossils we will, but the dino trips might be limited. You will not go back to the same location - each day is a new spot.

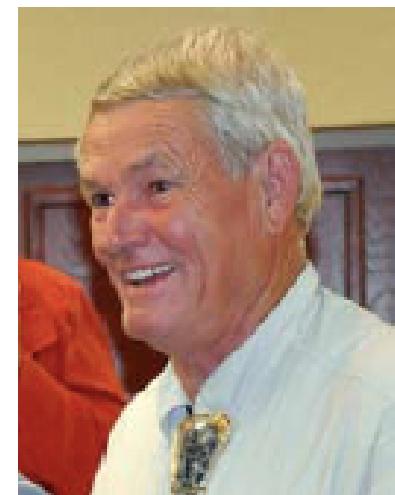
We are having a great response to the Terry Fieldtrip and have been getting lots of questions and sign ups. At the time of this printing all of the RV parks in Terry are full (34 spaces). The Hotel/ Motels are full (48 rooms) We have lots of RV dry camping and Tent spaces. But if you want a Motel or RV space you will have to make reservations in Miles City, Mt. about 37 miles away ( 30 minutes) drive. In encourage you to do that now!

Four Full days of fun, 3 days of fieldtrips. The present plans call for 3 trips per day to the Yellowstone River for 3 days, 2 trips the hunt cretaceous sea fossils and working on one per day to trip for Dinosaur fossils. Because our trips are during the dry (fire season) we will be using buses for transportation to the gravel bars on the river, plus several autos in case someone needs to return to the park. We will be staggering the trips with 4-5 hours collecting each day. All of our trips will be on a first come first served, sign ups will start on Wednesday July 30 and Thursday morning the 31st. If we need to add more trips for the river or sea fossils we will, but the dino trips might be limited. You will not go back to the same location - each day is a new spot.

As you may have noticed our trips will run between 4-6 hours each day since temperatures in August can run between 85- 95 degrees (sometimes even higher) and we don't want anyone getting heat stroke. We want everyone to enjoy all of the fun at the park.

Collecting will be on dry river gravels, sagebrush areas and you could encounter a rattlesnake now and then and some time ticks and except for the river area, always cactus. You need to plan your clothing for the trip carefully. Be sure to include long pants, hats, good shoes, and sun block. Also plan to have lots of water.

When you get back to camp a pool and showers will be waiting for you, a beautiful park with lots of shade and then things start to happen. There will be a welcome potluck on Wednesday evening and some live music after. A time to get to know each other. Plans are to have 2 programs each evening Thursday and Friday This will be announced in future updates, as we have more speakers than we have time.



There will be a benefit barbecue on Saturday evening (money raised will go to the Cameron Gallery). Beef will be donated by local rancher. The barbecue will be held at the local park in Terry and after that a live band provided by the Terry Chamber of Commerce will play. Sunday will be a an open day, a time for a buy-sell-or trade day in the park, a good time to see if any of the locals will bring out some of there Montana Agate etc. There will be a Junior or kids hunt at the river Sunday morning. Kids will hunt the gravel for specially marked agates and they could win great prizes. The Ye old Timers Rock Club has donated two New Tumblers with kits and H&I lapidary donated a reconditioned tumbler with new barrels. More prizes are still to come On Sunday evening we will have a farewell potluck dinner at the park.

Agate hunting success will depend on three things - the amount of ice on the river this winter (ice jams open up new material and it looks good thus far), high water in the spring and summer to wash and sometimes clean the rock, and last but not least your being able to spot them. There are also lots of petrified wood, and jaspers to be collected. I will have 8-10 fieldtrip leaders to help make your trip successful.

This will give you a taste of what will happen in these four days. Watch for future articles for more information and updates. If you decide to join in on the fun I need to know a few things, names of those attending,

where you are from, club affiliated, how you are staying, RV Dry Camp, Tent Camping, RV Park, Motel. Everything is free, music, trips, potlucks, programs, bus rides. etc. We will have a donation bucket to help on our expenses.

For more information and to register, contact Doug True at <[dtruefossils12@yahoo.com](mailto:dtruefossils12@yahoo.com)>



Source: AFMS Newsletter, February 2014

## Inter-Regional Field Trip News

*by Doug True, Field Trip Chair*

In conjunction with the Inter-Regional field trip this July 30 - August 2,in Terry, Montana, there will be a benefit arbeque on Saturday evening (money raised will go to the Cameron Gallery). Beef has been donated by local rancher. The barbecue will be held at the park in Terry and after that, a live band, provided by the Terry Chamber of Commerce will perform.

Sunday will be a an open day, a time for a buysell-or trade day in the park – a good time to see if any of the locals will bring out some of there Montana Agate. There will also be a Junior or kids hunt at the river Sunday morning. Kids will hunt the gravel for specially marked agates and they could win great prizes. The Ye old Timers Rock Club has donated two New Tumblers with kits and H&I lapidary donated a reconditioned tumbler with new barrels. Other prizes are still to come After that we we will have a farewell potluck Sunday evening at the park.

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You can find information in the February 2014 AFMS Newsletter or contact Doug True <[dtruefossils12@yahoo.com](mailto:dtruefossils12@yahoo.com)> for registration or more information.

Source: AFMS Newsletter: May, June, July 2014

## RS 2477 Roads, Rights of Way, and Our Public Lands

by Andy Johnson, NFMS Public Lands Advisory Chairman

Federal and State Public Lands Management Agencies are moving forward with their plans to update, revise and chart the course of Public Land Management policy on our lands for the next 15 to 20 years. We all need to be reminded and aware of some simple facts as this process plays out on Public Lands within our NFMS geographical area and elsewhere in our nation. There are some fundamental truths regarding the "RS 2477" law which I would like to share with you in hopes they might not be forgotten and lost in this process of change.

What is RS 2477 you ask! It is a simply worded and straight forward law. The entire text of RS 2477 reads as follows, "The right-of-way for the construction of Highways across public lands not reserved for public purpose is hereby granted."

In 1976 Congress specifically and clearly reaffirmed the validity and intent of RS 2477. Having become a law in 1866 there are those with a mind-set now, who argue that RS 2477 is not relevant and consistent with modern public land management policy. But when Congress repealed RS 2477 twenty-two plus years ago and replaced it with many other laws found within the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLMPA) they also specifically and explicitly reaffirmed all RS 2477 grants previously made. RS 2477 was a self-executing law. When the conditions were met, the right-of-way was made. No further action by the grantee or by Congress was necessary to validate it.

Congress specifically by-passed the Executive Branch of the Federal Government in making RS 2477 grants. Under our Constitution, Congress has the exclusive power to manage and dispose of public lands and property (Article IV, Section 3: "The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States;"). In 1976 when Congress reaffirmed the RS 2477 right-of-way granting process as original established, it had the total power to do so. The Federal land management agencies really then have no authority over public lands beyond what Congress delegates to them.

This RS 2477 right-of-way grant is a property right. Therefore, it enjoys the same constitutional and legal protections as any other property. Legally, when the grant was made, the federal government's interest in the land underlying the right-of-way became the "servient estate" and the interest of the right-of-way grantee became the "dominant estate". That means that while the federal government is protected against unnecessary or undue damage to the land underlying the right-of-way, it cannot interfere with the grantee's exercise of its rights.

The RS 2477 grant also conveyed a bundle of associated rights. These include the right to maintain the road and even upgrade the road. This federal law also is different because state law plays a major role. It can partially determine the scope of these associated rights, how the requirements of the grant offer were met, as

well as the width of the right-of-way granted.

It is legally incorrect to call RS 2477 assertions "claims." The term "claim" suggests that there is some process which must still be followed before the RS 2477 right-of-way is fully granted and valid. In reality, the grant was either validly made before RS 2477 was repealed in 1976 or it was not. If it was, then it is not a claim but a valid grant, and the grantee asserts its validity. If it was not, then it cannot be asserted under a repealed law. The anti-access activists and some federal bureaucrats like to talk about "claims" to confuse the issue. When someone talks about RS 2477 "claims," they are either confused or deceptive.

Congress granted a right-of-way, not a road. In fact, RS 2477 rights-of-way can host a number of things besides roads. The legal definition of "highway" in the law means not only the frequently-traveled, periodically-maintained roads commonly associated with it, but also other kinds of public ways, including carriage-ways, bridle-ways, foot ways, trails, bridges, and even railroads, canals, ferries and navigable rivers. The essential element in defining "highway" is that whatever the means of transport, the public has the right to come and go at will.

The present physical condition of a road is totally irrelevant to whether a valid RS 2477 right-of-way exists. This should be obvious, but this is the point on which the anti-access folks are spreading the most misinformation. Whether a road is barely visible on the ground or even has been obliterated for any other reason, the legal status of the right-of-way is not affected. The grantee can legally re-establish the road even if it has totally disappeared. It follows, then, that it is also impossible to determine whether a valid right-of-way exists simply by looking at it. A right-of-way can only be relinquished or abandoned in accordance with state law.

A valid RS 2477 road can be established merely by the passage of vehicles. The case law and federal policy for over a century are clear: construction by machinery is not required to do so. Anti-access forces are frantically trying to convince the public otherwise. Don't be misled. No federal land management agency can determine the validity of an RS 2477 assertion. The agency can only determine for its own administrative purposes whether or not it will recognize the assertion as valid. Constitutionally, only a court can determine the validity.

No federal agency has the authority to close an RS 2477 road for any reason, period. This follows logically, but many federal bureaucrats think they have this authority and try to act accordingly. When next you run into one, outline the points listed here and ask them to cite the legal authority by which they claim they can close an RS 2477 road. Ties them in knots.

Source: AFMS Newsletter, May, June, July 2014

## Misplaced Piece of the Cretaceous Returns to Utah, August 2013



*Utah State Paleontologist, Jim Kirkland, is happily reunited with this unique (the first fully intact) shark coprolite from the Cedar Mountain Formation.*

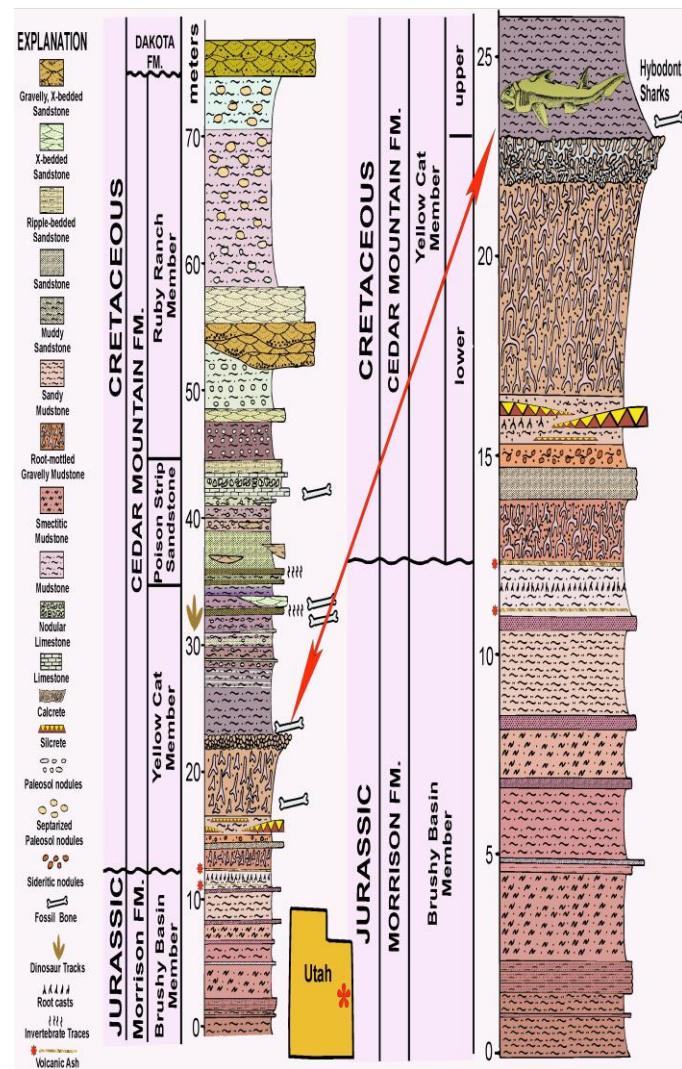
In August, the UGS received an important piece of Utah history in the form of an Early Cretaceous coprolite. A coprolite is a fossil feces; and in this example a fully intact feces from an Early Cretaceous fresh water spiny (hybodont) shark. Although discovered in the early 1990s, the fossil had been missing for about 20 years.

The discovery goes back to when *Utahraptor* had first been discovered; I was exploring the outcrops of the upper Yellow Cat Member of the Cedar Mountain Formation with geologist Dan Howe (Howe Resources, Buena Vista, CO) who picked up an unusual blob of rock that included fish scales within it. Fragments of such things were not uncommonly found in this interval throughout the area and were an important line of evidence that these rocks had been deposited in a lake. A spiral, layered structure indicated these lumps were coprolites from a fish with a spiral intestine (spiral valve). Of the fish known from these beds only lungfish and hybodont sharks had spiral intestines and only hybodont shark coprolites were apt to consistently include fish scales within them. However, this was, and still is, the only complete example of this kind of fossil known from these rocks. Later, I called Dan and asked him where the

fossil was and he assured me he had given it to me. After an intensive search through all my sample bags, it did not turn up. So, I assumed I had stupidly put it down and walked off without it.

A couple of weeks ago, I got a call from Dan who had stumbled across it going through some boxes (he had moved his life a few times across three states). Dan quickly sent it back over to Utah.

While, future scientific studies of these coprolites can be carried out on the many fragmentary specimens, this remains the sole specimen for which the complete external morphology can be appraised. This specimen will be added to the Natural History Museum of Utah's collections, where it may be examined by students and researchers in perpetuity.



*Yellow Cat Road Section with Hybodont Shark level indicated*

Source: Utah Geological Survey Blog

Kids Page**Kids Wind Chimes**

By Sherri Osborn

Follow these directions and you can make some wind chimes using rocks, ribbon and a stick.

- **Age guide lines:** 8 years and up
- **Time required:** 30 minutes (this does not include drying time)

The above age and time guidelines are estimates. This project can be modified to suit other ages and may take more or less time depending on your circumstances.

**Materials Needed:**

- 12 rocks
- Ribbon
- Stick
- Craft glue or hot glue gun and glue sticks
- Scissors

**Instructions:** Go hunting for 12 small rocks. Clean the rocks and let them dry.

Cut 3 pieces of ribbon about 24 inches long. They do not have to all be exactly the same length. Start off by wrapping the ribbon around one rock, leaving about a 2 inch tail, use the glue to secure the ribbon to the rock. Move up the ribbon about 2 more inches, and wrap it around another rock. Glue it to the ribbon to secure. Add two more rocks to this first ribbon the same way. Now do the same to the other two pieces of ribbon you cut.

Wrap one end of each rock covered ribbon around the stick and use glue to secure them in place. Space them evenly along the stick.

Cut a piece of ribbon about 8 inches long. This will be the hanger. Wrap each end around the stick, towards each end, and glue them in place.

Finally, for a finishing touch, cut 3 pieces of ribbon and tie them into bows and glue them onto the stick to cover where the other ribbons are glued on. Once all of the glue is dry, you can hang and enjoy your wind chimes.

**Junior Members Glossary**

**Agate:** A waxy variety of cryptocrystalline quartz (chalcedony) colors in bands, clouds or distinct groups.

**Book:** A stack of thin, flat crystals that form a "book".

**Breccia:** Rock composed of broken fragments of minerals or rock cemented together by a fine-grained matrix.

**Concretion:** Rounded rocks embedded in layers of stone sedimentary rocks.

**Cleavage:** The property to break along smooth lines or planes.

**Dendritic:** Tree-like, branching, tree-like growths.

**Dispersion:** The property of a transparent stone to slip light into the seven spectral Colors.

**Fluorescence:** The ability of some gems to appear a different color when viewed under ultraviolet light.

**Fossil:** The remains of plants & animals that have been replaced by minerals.

**Fracture:** The way a mineral breaks when it won't break on a cleavage plane.

**Gemstones:** rocks & minerals that have been cut & polished for decorative use and are usually rare and valuable.

**Geode:** A sphere with a hollow inside, often lined with crystals, grows from the outside in.

**Geologist:** A scientist that studies rocks, minerals and earth sciences.

**Hardness:** How ease it is to scratch a mineral.

**Inclusions:** Foreign matter that is "included" within a stone, may be a foreign body such as a crystal, a gas bubble or a pocket of liquid.

**Lapidary:** The science and art of cutting and polishing gems to their finished state.

**Matrix:** The rock that mineral specimens are found in are called the matrix or host rock.

**Metamorphic:** Igneous or sedimentary rocks that have been changed through extreme heat & pressure.

**Mineral:** Non living matter, chemically the same all the way through.

**Mohs Hardness Scale:** Numerical scale ranging from 1-10 that assigns a rating to a gem according to its ability to resist scratch.

**Paleontologist:** A scientist who studies about the forms of life that existed in former geologic periods, chiefly by studying fossils.

**Physical properties:** The common visible and tangible characteristics used in the identification & study of minerals.

**Refraction:** The bending of light as it enters a medium and slows down.

**Rockhound:** Someone who collects rocks, minerals and fossils in the field for fun.

**Rough:** Refers to the raw, natural state in which gems are found before they are cut.

**Rutiles:** Needle-like inclusions of foreign matter with stones. These can produce some phenomena as stars or cat's eye.

**Schiller:** color shimmer or flash when light hits the surface in a certain way.

**Sedimentary:** Layers of sand, clay & bits of rock laid down by water & turned to rock, often contains fossils.

**Specific gravity:** How heavy something feels when compared to what you would expect.

**Table:** The flat top part of a gemstone. The table is the largest facet.

**Termination:** The point at the end of a crystal.

**Thunder-egg:** Geode-like body commonly containing opal, agate or chalcedony weathered out of welded tuff or lava.

**Transparency:** Physical characteristic of minerals, used to describe how much light can pass through a specimen.

**Vitreous luster:** The most common gem luster. This is a luster with a shiny, glass like appearance.

**Vug:** A hollow space in a rock where crystals often grow.

**Zoning:** A term that describes the uneven distribution of color in a gemstone and is best seen when looking at the stone through the top table facet.

## Safety Report: Eye Safety

Eye hazards include ultraviolet light from the sun on the way to and while on field trips, protection from flying particles at collecting sites, and from chemicals, fumes, vapors, gases, dust and particles back at home in the shop.

Safety glasses, also known as spectacles, have heavy frames and impact resistant lenses, usually of polycarbonate, to provide protection from flying particles and if tinted will also provide protection from lasers, ultraviolet light, and sunlight. Do not use tinted lenses indoors where vision may be impaired. Safety glasses can be fitted with the same corrective lenses as available in normal glasses. Safety glasses should be fitted with side shield or have built in side shields to provide protection from particles entering the eyes from a side angle. Safety glasses should be fitted to the eye and temple length and should fit comfortably over the eyes. The frame should be close to the face and supported by the bridge of the nose. Keep safety glasses clean and clear of scratches and if damaged, discard. Store in a dry clean place where they cannot fall or be stepped on.

Safety Goggles provide a secure shield around the entire eye area to provide against hazards coming from many different directions and spread the force of impact over a larger area around the eyes and are worn in addition to safety glasses. Safety Goggles should also have impact resistant lenses and are available tinted or with fog free coatings if required, and can be vented or indirectly vented to provide protection from splash hazards.

Face Shields are required when pouring hot liquids, using acids to clean rocks or fossils, breaking rocks and hand or mechanical equipment, and while

dressing grinding wheels. Face shields are worn with Safety Glasses and Safety goggles and are available with protective headgear and chemical hoods.

Select the proper level of eye protection prior to starting any activity. Remember that bypassing a level of eye protection because "it will only take a second and I will be careful" could cost you one of your most precious possessions, your eyesight...

From EFMLS News 2/07, via T-Town rockhound 11/07,  
via The Post Rock 12/07

## Science News on the Web

### Meteorite Hunter Discovers New Mineral

By Adam Mann, Jun 26, 2012, Wired

"Hidden within a rock from space is a mineral previously unknown to science: panguite.

The new mineral was found embedded in the Allende meteorite, which fell to Earth in 1969. Since 2007, geologist Chi Ma of Cal-tech has been probing the meteorite with a scanning electron microscope, discovering nine new materials, including panguite...

Geology geeks can note that the mineral's chemical name is  $(\text{Ti}^{4+}, \text{Sc}, \text{Al}, \text{Mg}, \text{Zr}, \text{Ca})_{1.8}\text{O}_3$ , meaning that it contains some familiar elements like oxygen, magnesium, and aluminum, but also some more exotic ones like zirconium and scandium.

Zirconium in particular is a key element that can help scientists decipher the environment before and during the solar system's formation..."

For full story, go to:

<http://www.wired.com/2012/06/new-mineral-panguite/>

### Putnisite: New Mineral Discovered in Australia

By Natali Anderson, Apr 22, 2014, Sci-News.com

"A multinational group of scientists led by Dr Peter Elliott of South Australian Museum and the University of Adelaide has described a new mineral from the Polar Bear peninsula, Southern Lake Cowan, Australia..."

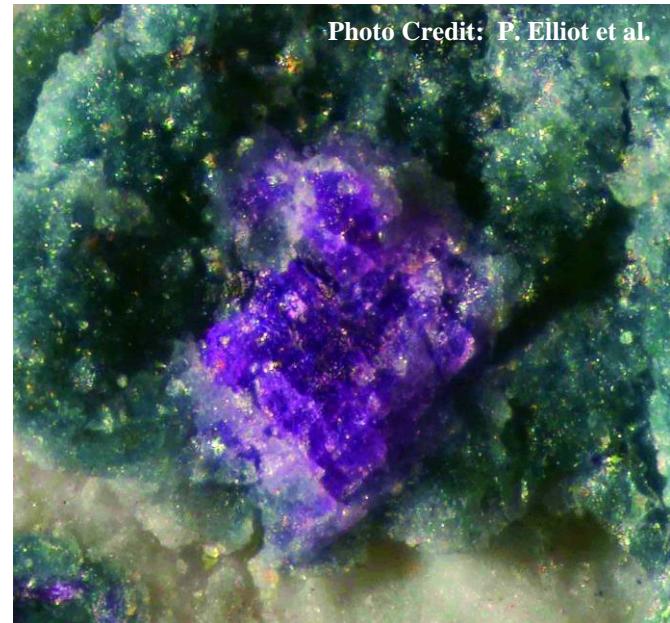


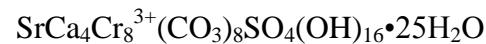
Photo Credit: P. Elliot et al.

Putnisite occurs as isolated pseudocubic crystals, up to 0.5 mm in diameter, and is associated with quartz and a near amorphous Cr silicate.

It is translucent, with a pink streak and vitreous lustre. It is brittle and shows one excellent and two good cleavages parallel to {100}, {010} and {001}...

Most minerals belong to a family or small group of related minerals, or if they aren't related to other minerals they often are to a synthetic compound – but Putnisite is completely unique and unrelated to anything...

Putnisite combines the elements strontium, calcium, chromium, sulfur, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen:



The mineral has a Mohs hardness of 1.5–2, a measured density of 2.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and a calculated density of 2.23 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. It was discovered during prospecting by a mining company in Western Australia.

'Nature seems to be far cleverer at dreaming up new chemicals than any researcher in a laboratory,' Dr Elliott concluded."

For full story, go to:

<http://www.sci-news.com/geology/science-putnisite-new-mineral-australia-01869.html>

## Officers & Club Information

### **2014 Board of Directors**

#### **Officers**

President	Dan Siler	801-737-3013
Vice President	Nancy Anderson	801-425-7470
Secretary	Dave Offret	801-791-6081
Treasurer	David Law	801-731-4255

#### **Activity Committee and Chairpersons**

Field Trip Leader	Joe Kent	801-771-8184
Program	Ray Rutledge	801-732-8331
Door Prize	Jim Alexander	801-399-0785
Hospitality	Linda Pilcher	801-392-7620
Communications	Kay Berry	801-825-6261
Membership	David Law	801-644-4931
Mini-show	Alice Crittenden	801-547-7781
Safety	Lynn Hayes	435-723-2216
Publicity	Mark Acker	801-475-4705
Buzzer Editor	Dave Harris	801-737-1266
Associate	Leora Alexander	801-399-0785
Photographer	Shari Bush	801-388-8605
Calling Committee	Sherm & Ricky Thompson	435-760-1362

#### **Federation Representatives**

Rocky Mountain Federation Delegate	Joe Kent
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 1/4 page or 15 cents per word for less than 1/4 page.

#### **General 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**

Yearly membership dues are for adult members are	
Single	\$11
Couple or Family	\$16
Junior (Under 18 not part of family membership)	\$5

Dues are due October 1 of each year.

#### **Meetings**

General club meetings are held at 7 pm on the fourth Thursday of each month in the multi-purpose room of the City of Roy Municipal Center located at 5051 South 1900 West, Roy, Utah.

*All visitors are welcome!*

Board Meetings are held at 7 pm on the first Thursday of each month at the Roy Library located at 1950 West 4800 South, Roy, Utah.

#### **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](mailto:beehivebuzzer@gmail.com).

Any material in this bulletin may be copied, unless marked as copyrighted, as long as credit is given.



Via Golden Spike Newsletter, June 2014