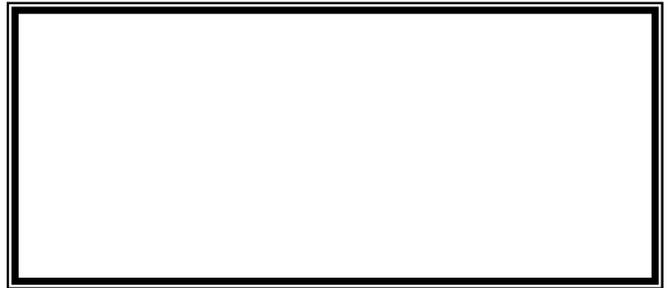




**YUBA SUTTER GEMS
P.O. BOX 269
MARYSVILLE, CA 95901-3118**



GENERAL EDUCATION MEETING

Thursday, September 26, 2019

7:30 pm

Feather River Baptist Church

5400 Chestnut Road

Olivehurst, CA 95961

SUTTER BUTTES GEM & MINERAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 269

MARYSVILLE, CA 95901

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2019

OFFICERS

(Area Code: 530)

President	Larry Baird	916-607-7734
Vice President	Tim Unruh	633-9623
Secretary	Inez Berg	633-4612
Treasurer	Karen Horita	916-677-6696
Bulletin Editor	Carollyn Lutton	823-1917
Field Trip Chairman	Tim Unruh/Gerry Hill	633-9623
Show Chairman	Karen Horita	916-677-6696

DIRECTORS

Past President	Debra Bluford	916-308-6907
1-Yr Director	Lucy Baird-Clark	743-5561
2-Yr Director	Candi Baird	635-5167
3-Yr Director	Rebecca Heverin	743-3808

STANDING COMMITTEES

Federation Director	Inez Berg
Program Chairman	Tim Unruh
Membership Chairman	
Club Librarian	Inez Berg
Junior Director (Rock Stars)	Inez Berg
Publicity	Karen Horita
Historian	
Sunshine Chairman	Carol Nelson 673-2146
Hospitality Chairman	All Club Members
Web Site	sutterbuttesgemmin.org

**Sutter Buttes Gem & Mineral Society is a member of
California Federation of Mineralogical Societies
and affiliated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies**

**Exchange Bulletins send to: Bulletin Editor
P.O. Box 269
Marysville, CA 95901**

**(Club bulletin material should be in-hand of the
Editor by the third Tuesday of the month.
Permission to reprint is granted, proper credit will
be appreciated.)**

DUES: Single - \$20.00

Family - \$25.00

MEETING PLACE:

**Feather River Baptist Church
5400 Chestnut Road, Olivehurst, CA 95961**

**TIME: Executive Board, 4th Thurs, 7:00pm
Education Meeting 4thThurs, 7:30pm**

YUBA SUTTER GEMS

September 2019

SUTTER BUTTES GEM & MINERAL SOCIETY

“An All American Club”

FROM THE PRESIDENT’S PEN

Greetings, everyone. We received a generous gift of rocks, minerals, and lapidary equipment this month from a past member, Ron Kelly. His daughter-in-law contacted me this week, and they have more rocks and minerals for us. There are some nice specimens that we can possibly use for our silent auction. Thanks Ron and family!

Tim Unruh is working on setting up some field trips.

As always, looking forward to seeing all of you at the September 26 meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Larry Baird

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DATE TO REMEMBER

Sep 26 7:00 PM - Business Meeting
7:30 PM - General Educational Meeting, Feather River Baptist Church
5400 Chestnut Road, Olivehurst, CA
Program: The subject will be Glass

UPCOMING SHOWS

Sep 21 -22 Feather River Lapidary & Mineral Society
Silver Dollar Fairgrounds, 2357 Fair Street
Chico, CA
Oct 5 – 6 Nevada County Gem and Mineral Society
Nevada County Fairgrounds, 11228 McCourtney Road
Grass Valley, CA
HOURS: Sat 10-5; Sun 10-4
Oct 19 – 20 El Dorado County Mineral & Gem Society
El Dorado County Fairgrounds, 100 Placerville Drive
Placerville, CA
HOURS: 10 – 5 DAILY

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CFMS

2020 Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Festival, June 26-28, 2020. Lodi Grape Festival & Harvest Fair, Lodi, CA., Trona Gem-O-Rama has been cancelled for this year. The July 4th and 5th earthquakes did a great deal of damage and interrupted production at Searles Valley Minerals, Inc. Rockhounds will **NOT** have access to the property.

Desert burros – There have been 42 shot along the highway from Los Angeles to Los Vegas. They are a protected animal and the public is being asked to provide any information leading to an arrest. CFMS is asking its members to report anything they see.

Certificate of Insurance – This certificate is provided to the fairgrounds each year for our show. It provides coverage of up to a million dollars for anyone injured at our show.

Inez Berg, Federation Director

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BIRTHDAY FOR SEPTEMBER

Birthstone: Sapphire

16th - Debra Bluford
Carollyn Lutton

30th – Doug True

Flower: Aster

Typically, sapphires appear as blue stones, ranging from very pale blue to deep indigo, due to the presence of small amounts of titanium and iron within the crystal structure. The most valued shade of blue is the medium-deep cornflower blue. Sapphires also occur in other natural colors and tints – colorless, gray, yellow, pale pink, orange, green, violet and brown – called fancy sapphires. These different colors are caused by different kinds of impurities within the crystal. For example, yellow sapphires get their color from ferric iron, and colorless gems have no contaminants.

The word “sapphire” has its roots in several ancient languages: the Arabic “safir,” the Latin “sapphires” (meaning “blue”), and the Greek work “sappheiros” for the island of Sappherine in the Arabian Sea where sapphires were found in ancient Grecian times. Ancient Persians called sapphire the “Celestial Stone.” It was the gem of Apollo, Greek God of prophesy and was worn by his worshipers visiting his shrine in Delphi to seek his help. It was used by ancient Etruscans as far back as the 7th century B.C.

The biggest source of sapphires world-wide is Australia, especially New South Wales and Queensland. Found in alluvial deposits of weathered basalt, Australian sapphires typically are blue stones with a dark and inky appearance. Kashmir, in India, used to be a well-known source of the cornflower-blue stones. In the United States, a major source is the Yogo Gulch Mine in Montana that mostly yields small stones for Industrial use.

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SUTTER BUTTES GEM & MINERAL SOCIETY HISTORY:

2002 – The annual show was scheduled for November 23rd and 24th at the Fairgrounds. Set up on the 22nd. It was suggested we increase the dealer table fees, add more dealers (10-11) and have a Youth Day on the 22nd. It was reported that the show could be held March 15th and 16th, 2003 because of the conflict with several other shows.

Field Trips were taken in February to the Maidu Culture Center and in March to the Kennedy Mine. Field Trip for April was to Fallon, NV to the Wonderstone Mts. for agate and jasper, Snyder’s Pow-Wow in May and Virgin Valley in August. The club went to Cache Creek in June for agate and jasper (the same material found at Stoneyford. One member was going to Wall Canyon and invited any club member who wished to go, to go along with him. A trip was scheduled to Crystal Peak and Verdi, NV. Another field trip suggestion was to the California Mining and Mineral Museum.

Several members volunteered their homes for the annual picnic, but it was decided to hold it again at Sam Brannan Park in Yuba City.

One club program had members demonstrating carving and fluorescent rocks were shown. There were videos, “Discovery of Silver in Virginia City”, one on diamonds and another on salt mining. Fred Ott spoke at one program on increasing membership. His suggestion was club information and postcards be placed at senior centers, stores, etc., for people to fill out and return for club information. Postcards and club information was printed and distributed. Another suggestion was to have 5th and 6th graders write essays on rocks/geology for prize money.

Inez Berg, Historian

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MINUTES, BOARD MEETING— August 22, 2019

The meeting was called to order by President Larry Baird There were 9 Board members present.

SECRETARY: Motion to approve the minutes of the meetings of June and July, as printed in the bulletin, was made by Debra and seconded by Liz.

TREASURER: Karen handed out printed reports. The PO box rent was paid.

SHOW: Thirteen of fourteen vendors have paid. We are on the fairgrounds calendar.

CFMS: The Trona October show and field trips have been cancelled due to extensive earthquake damage.

NEW BUSINESS: Former member Ron Kelly is moving and is donating his rock and equipment to the club. Arrangements will be made to pick up these items.

FIELD TRIPS: Tim is looking into arranging trips to the Gold Bug Park in Placerville, Old Auburn Court House or a metal detecting trip. He reported there was a full moon on the viewing night for the meteor shower.

PROGRAM: The subject for the September program will be glass.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Inez Berg, Secretary

MINUTES, EDUCATION MEETING – August 22, 2019

The meeting was called to order by President Larry Baird. He then led the flag salute.

SECRETARY: Motion to approve the minutes of the meetings of June and July, as printed in the bulletin, was made by Debra and seconded by Liz

SHOW: Thirteen vendors have already paid.

GUEST: Linda Rose brought rock to be identified.

NEW BUSINESS: Former member Ron Kelly is moving and has donated rock and equipment to the club. His daughter and grandson were present, and a date was set to pick up the donated items.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Inez Berg, Secretary

PROGRAM: Rock Identification by Jim Hutchins

Jim had slides ready showing various methods to identify rocks and a large group of specimens. He started with the basic groups, igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary. He talked about the Mohs scale to identify the hardness of rocks with diamond being the hardest at 10. Although diamond can cut other rocks, it can be laid on a metal plate, and hit hard enough it will break. Another method is color and streak of the rock. He said that if the miners had known gold streaks gold and pyrite (fool’s gold) streak greenish or blackish, they would not have been fooled. How the mineral breaks can help in identification. He then identified various rocks.

Inez Berg

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KNOW YOUR ROCKS

Leaverite: Also known as Dropite, Junkite and Crudite. This type of rock should be discarded immediately. It constitutes 90% of most rocks. This includes Sourgrape Agate and Mutilated Quartz.

Sack Rock: This material is stuffed into a sack but falls from the top as the bearer struggles back to the car. If taken home, it will be tossed into corner and forgotten.

Wonder Rock: You always wonder why you brought it home, and where you found it.

Braggin’ Rock: Also called Pocket or Eating Rock. This material is licked, rubbed, spit upon or fondled until it assumes a near polish and is frequently passed around for admiration.

@#%&! Rock: A large heavy, possibly angular rock that falls on your foot as soon as you have removed your hiking boots.

Largest Spider Fossil Ever Found:

Nephila Jurassica

By Dean Praetorius

Scientists have discovered what is believed to be the largest spider fossil ever. Alas, those huge, dog-sized arachnids from the movies are but a dream. Found in a layer of volcanic ash in Inner Mongolia, China, *Nephila jurassica* wasn't all that monstrous, despite being the largest spider fossil ever found.

The fossil was about as large as its modern relatives, with a body one inch (2.5 centimeters) wide and legs that reach up to 2.5 inches (6.3 cm) long. Golden orb-weavers nowadays are mainly tropical creatures, so the ancient environment of *Nephila jurassica* probably was similarly lush. Pair of male and female fossil *Mongolarachne jurassica*. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolarachne>.

SPECIAL NOTE - After being described in 2011, *Nephila jurassica* has since been found to not represent a species of *Nephila*, and was granted its own genus as *Mongolarachne* in 2013.

www.prehistoric-wildlife.com/species/n/nephilajurassica.html

This website has lots of good information about everything from sabre-tooths and mammoths to all kinds of dinosaurs via The Rollin Rock 8/10

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Malachite

Many references have been made in gem books about the enormous size and quantities of malachite that have been used. At one time, gem grade malachite was widely used as ornamental stones. Huge masses once were mined in the Nizhna Tagilsk mines, situated on the Siberian side of the Ural Mountains. These properties were owned by nobility and the clergy, and were operated solely for their benefit. In one mine, a solid block of malachite was quarried and taken out intact. This block had the fantastic size of 9 x 18 feet. This mine produced more than a half million pounds of pure, solid, gem-quality malachite.

Since malachite was so plentiful, it was used for a variety of uses, mainly decorative building purposes. Whole rooms in palaces were lined with sawed slabs. Large table tops were a common item in the furniture of the nobility.

Churches of old St. Petersburg held man-fluted Corinthian columns of malachite. The Queen of England received fabulous pieces carved from malachite, as did all the nobility and clergy of Europe. Items ranged from vases to caskets, clock cases, jewelry boxes, to tiny snuff boxes.

The Belgian Congo and Rhodesia are the largest producers of rough malachite today. It also is found in Australia, England, U.S.S.R. and in Arizona.

The term malachite is derived from the Greek word "malache" meaning mallow, in reference to its leaf color. Chemically, malachite is a carbonate of copper with about 8% water. Heating will drive off the water, with a resultant change in color. To preserve the original color, acids or liquids should not be brought in contact with it.

Malachite is a soft stone, only 3 ½ to 4 in hardness, and is a poor choice for rings. It will dull easily, so is not resistant to wear.

(by Mae Williams in Gems & Mineralines, via Petrified Digest, via The Glacial Drifter 12/18). Photos from State Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg, Russia, via The Rollin Rock 8/19

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