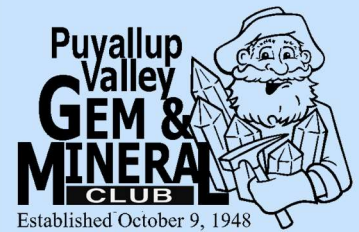


ROCK-A-TEER



Newsletter of the Puyallup Valley Gem & Mineral Club

Jillian Higgins

Issue 40

Volume 93

May

2021

THIS ISSUE

President's Perspective P.2
Field Trip Report P.2
Tentative Club House Schedule P.3
Thomas Melvin Slee Obituary P.4-5
Meet the Member: Becky Conwell P.5
Club House Report & Club House Rules P.6
Club Show Report P.6
Green Diamonds P.7-11
Community Supporters P.12
From the Bench P.13
Sunshine Report P.13
Mineral of the Month P.13
2020 Show and Tell P.14
2020 Officers and Chairs P.15
Word Search P.16
Happy Birthdays P.16

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We are back on lock down, which is not what we want.

We all just need to hang in there, we will get through and back on track.

If you are interested in volunteering for the Club Show – first weekend in June, please contact Jim Christian or me and we will get you signed up. We are looking for helpers at our welcome booth, and possible demonstrators. Just let us know what you are interested in and we will get you where you can do the most good.

The club is now communicating mostly by email, given that we are not able to hold meetings. If you have not already, please check your email for information, and update the membership director if you have had a change or added a new email address.

Field Trip Report

May 15 – Greenwater

Meeting place - 9:00AM at the Enumclaw Ranger Station for those not camping out

Hunting for - Jasper, Agate, Petrified wood, common opal

Tools you need - Rock hammer, shovel, pry bar, hammer, chisel and a backpack/bucket for your treasures

Access - this area is fairly easy to access

Additional items - lunch/snacks and water, water, water. Dress in layers

June 19 – Wild Turkey Mine

Meeting place - 9:00AM at the Enumclaw Ranger Station for those not camping out

Hunting for - Jasper, Agate, Petrified wood, common opal

Tools you need - Rock hammer, shovel, pry bar, hammer, chisel and a backpack/bucket for your treasures

Access - this area is fairly easy to access

Additional items - lunch/snacks and water, water, water. Dress in layers

Please remember that even though we love to meet new people, fieldtrips are a member benefit and part of your membership dues covers you for injury liability. Though injuries are rare, and we do everything we can to avoid them, we are going out into nature, and uncontrollable environment.

All individuals attending field trips will have to sign a release of liability, and if you are bringing guests, we will try to entice them to join the club by having Membership applications available.

TENTATIVE MAY 2021 CLUB HOUSE SCHEDULE

DATE	DAY	TIME	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
1	Saturday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Glen Ripper
2	Sunday				
3	Monday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Glen Ripper
4	Tuesday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	LaVon Siperek
5	Wednesday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Glen Ripper
		4:00PM-8:00PM	Wire Wrapping	Club House	Tony Johnson
6	Thursday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Tony Johnson
7	Friday				
8	Saturday	10:00AM-3:00PM	Flint Knapping.Agate Carving	Club House	Craig Oda
9	Sunday				
10	Monday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Tony Johnson
11	Tuesday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	LaVon Siperek
		7:00PM	Club Board Meeting	Fruitland Grange	Jim Christian
12	Wednesday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Tony Johnson
		4:00PM-8:00PM	Opal Cutting	Club House	Tony Johnson
13	Thursday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Tony Johnson
14	Friday	7:30PM	Club Business Meet. - TENTATIVE	Fruitland Grange	Tony Johnson
15	Saturday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Greenwater	Field Trip	Tony Johnson
		10:00AM-2:00PM	Silversmithing WORK SHOP	Club House	Dave Sanderson
16	Sunday				
17	Monday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Glen Ripper
		7:00PM-8:00PM	Opal Club Business Meet.	Club House	Tony Johnson
18	Tuesday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	LaVon Siperek
19	Wednesday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Glen Ripper
		4:00PM-8:00PM	Wire Wrapping	Club House	Tony Johnson
20	Thursday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Tony Johnson
21	Friday				
22	Saturday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Glen Ripper
23	Sunday				
24	Monday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Dennis Batchelor
25	Tuesday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	LaVon Siperek
26	Wednesday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Dennis Batchelor
		4:00PM-8:00PM	Opal Cutting	Club House	Tony Johnson
27	Thursday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Tony Johnson
28	Friday	7:30PM	Club Program Night - TENTATIVE	Fruitland Grange	Tony Johnson
29	Saturday	10:00AM-2:00PM	Opal Cutting	Club House	Tony Johnson
30	Sunday				
31	Monday	4:00PM-8:00PM	Members Workshop	Club House	Dennis Batchelor

For questions about a specific class or event, contact the instructor

Jillian Higgins (253)355-3146	LaVon Siperek (253) 531-7294	Dennis Batchelor (360) 870-8741
Tony Johnson (253) 863-9238	Glen Ripper (253) 508-7545	Dave Sanderson (253) 380-8273

As of the publication of this schedule Pierce County is still in Phase 2 and is open on an appointment basis only. As soon as we enter into Phase 3 the club house will be allowed to open with limited conditions.

MEET THE MEMBERS

Name: Faith Jade Preston

Favorite Quote: Don't go that way! never go that way! -Just a worm

What are your skills/past experience with the rock Club or rock hounding?

I was a member of Kitsap mineral and gem society in my 20's. That's where I learned to cab. I'm a rock hound to the core, but most of my hounding has been done at shows, and shops.

What is your favorite rock, mineral or gem?

Amethyst! or perhaps Tanzanite... or anything shiny. too many to choose from!

What is your favorite thing to do with rocks, minerals or gems?

I just love collecting, and seeing the beauty in the rough. capping is probably the best way I have learned to do that.

What are your three favorite books/podcasts?

- Anything by Stephen King
- Acheron by Sherrilyn Kenyon
- The Never Ending Story

What is your favorite memory surrounding rockhounding/rocks in general?

Going to my first rock show, and cracking my first geode! The initial "pop" and revealing the little world inside was super awe inspiring.

In your opinion, what is the best thing about the Puyallup Valley Gem & Mineral Club?

The short time I have been a part of this club, I have met the most amazing and genuine people. I feel like I belong here.

In your opinion, where/how does the club need to improve?

I don't know enough about the club quite yet, and since COVID-19 has started I haven't gotten to be as involved as I would like, or have gotten to meet all of the wonderful members.

What are three (3) things people might not know about you?

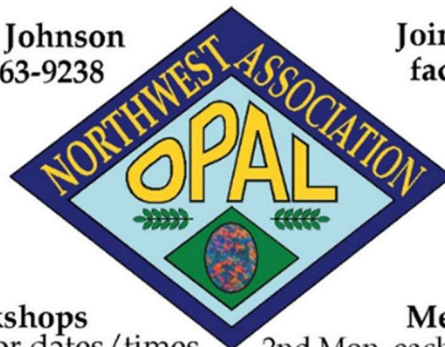
- I love festivals, and music!
- I used to do lead and asbestos abatement
- My favorite holiday is Halloween

What is your greatest accomplishment?

Living through the 80's, 90's and 2000's!

Tony Johnson
253-863-9238

**Join us on
facebook**



Workshops
call for dates/times

Meetings
2nd Mon. each month

Club Shows update

Jim Christian

There is a major change for our Annual June Valley of Gems Show at Swiss Park in Bonney Lake. Due to the recent governmental Covid decisions the main building at The Park will be closed so all activities will be outside. Unfortunately, this also means that the kitchen is not available so we are looking to see if there are some food trucks that can fill in for us. And our many demonstrators as well as our display cases will also be missing this year. The good news, however, is that we have about 23 vendors, some returning, come new, who are ready to come and do what they can do to make the show successful for all. Remember, June 4th, 5th, & 6th, 10AM to 5PM daily, Masks and see you there

Our August Gem Show in The Trees is still on schedule with about 20 vendors committed. There is a change however, in that the entrance to the Tacoma Sportsmen's Club is a bit more difficult to find due to new construction at that location. Amazon has built a new fulfillment center adjacent to the Tacoma Sportsmen's entrance road and it is also serving at the construction entrance as well.

Clubhouse report

Tony Johnson

We are back to Phase II which means scheduling limits to 4 members per session plus the instructor. This is a setback for the clubhouse, since we are once again limited on spacing so have to do a first come, first served process. The Governor is going to review the Pierce County Phase status on May 3rd so we will have more information after that date. We will either move to Phase 1, where the clubhouse will be closed, or stay in Phase 2, limited to 4 members per session, or move back to Phase 3 where we will only be limited by equipment. I know what outcome I want, but we will wait and see what happens.

Club House Rules

When the clubhouse reopens it will be on a trial basis with specific requirements and conditions which are subject to change and because this is a trial, the clubhouse may again close until future notice.

Requirements and conditions:

- Members must already be qualified to use clubhouse equipment.
- Workshops & classes are limited to 4 members plus the instructor.
- Reservations must be made by using the reservation process.
- Each member is limited to one workshop or class per week.
- Each member must follow the usual sign in and payment process AND sign a Release of Liability and Hold Harmless Agreement EACH TIME the member comes to a workshop or class.
- Face coverings and social distancing are required.
- One person at a time in the saw room(s).

Other than making reservations, all comments, concerns, etc. are to be directed to Tony John, phone (253) 863-9238 or email at ynotopals@outlook.net

Field Trip Recap

Tony Johnson

The Saddle Mountain trip was a blast. We had 17 members on the trip and everyone went home with premium materials. We also went to the diatomaceous earth pit and the members who went there came home with outstanding red and white mountain opal. There were many, many happy rock hounds and the day for fun for all.

Lapis Lazuli

A metamorphic rock, gem material, and mineral pigment that obtains its blue color from the mineral lazurite.

Author: [Hobart M. King](#), PhD, GIA Graduate Gemologist



Lapis Lazuli Gemstones: As a general rule, solid blue lapis or solid blue with a few grains of gold pyrite are the most desirable colors. In the photo above the bottom two cabochons approach that ideal. The large cabochon on the top right has a few thin veins of calcite and some calcite mottling. This stone is attractive and some people might prefer it, but the calcite reduces its desirability for most people. The top left cabochon has large patches of calcite that are intergrown with blue lazurite to yield a faded denim color. It also contains many visible grains of pyrite. For most people, it would be the least desirable stone in the photo; however, some people will enjoy it. Desirability in lapis varies from stone to stone and from person to person.

What is Lapis Lazuli?

Lapis lazuli, also known simply as "lapis," is a blue [metamorphic rock](#) that has been used by people as a [gemstone](#), sculpting material, pigment, and ornamental material for thousands of years. High quality lapis lazuli can be a costly gem. The most desirable specimens have a rich, solid blue color and perhaps a few reflective pieces of gold [pyrite](#).

Unlike most other gem materials, lapis lazuli is not a [mineral](#). Instead, it is a rock composed of multiple minerals. The blue color of lapis lazuli is mainly derived from the presence of lazurite, a blue silicate mineral of the sodalite group with a chemical composition of $(\text{Na,Ca})_8(\text{AlSiO}_4)_6(\text{S,Cl,SO}_4,\text{OH})_2$.



Lapis Lazuli - The Rock: This photo shows a specimen of marble in which small patches of lazurite and abundant crystals of pyrite have formed. This is a beautiful rock specimen, but its usefulness as a rough for cutting high-quality lapis lazuli cabochons or beads is limited because the amount of lazurite present at any location within the rock is lower than optimal. However, this type of rock can be dyed to look like reasonable quality lapis. This image copyright iStockphoto / Epitavi.

Geologic Occurrence of Lapis Lazuli

Lapis lazuli forms near igneous intrusions where [limestone](#) or [marble](#) has been altered by contact metamorphism or hydrothermal metamorphism. In these rocks, lazurite replaces portions of the host rock and often preferentially develops within certain bands or layers.

[Afghanistan](#) is the world's leading source of lapis lazuli. Some parts of the country have been actively mined for thousands of years. Other countries that produce notable amounts of lapis lazuli include [Chile](#), [Russia](#), [Canada](#), [Argentina](#), and [Pakistan](#). In the [United States](#) small amounts of lapis lazuli have been produced in [California](#), [Colorado](#), and [Arizona](#).

Physical Properties of Lapis Lazuli

Classification	A metamorphic rock that contains enough of the mineral lazurite to impart a distinct blue color. It may also contain significant amounts of calcite, pyrite, and minor amounts of other minerals.
Color	Blue. Often with white calcite veining or mottling, and gold grains of pyrite.
Streak	Blue.
Luster	Dull, but polishes to a bright luster.
Diaphaneity	Semi-translucent to opaque.
Cleavage	None, though it may split easily along foliation or calcite veins and layers.
Mohs Hardness	Varies between the 3 of calcite and the 5 to 5.5 of lazurite. Not well suited for use as a ring stone or in bracelets.
Specific Gravity	2.7 to 2.9 or more depending upon the amount of pyrite
Diagnostic Properties	Blue color, association with pyrite, and hardness.
Uses	Cabochons, beads, carvings, spheres, inlay, and pigments.

Composition and Properties of Lapis

In addition to lazurite, specimens of lapis lazuli usually contain [calcite](#) and [pyrite](#). [Sodalite](#), hauyne, wollastonite, afghanite, mica, [dolomite](#), [diopside](#), and a diversity of other minerals might also be present. To be called "lapis lazuli," a rock must have a distinctly blue color and contain at least 25% blue lazurite.

Calcite is often the second most abundant mineral present in lapis lazuli. Its presence can be very obvious, appearing as white layers, fractures, or mottling. It can also be finely intermixed with lazurite to produce a rock with a faded denim color.

Pyrite usually occurs in lapis lazuli as tiny, randomly spaced grains with a contrasting gold color. When abundant, the grains can be concentrated or intergrown into distinct layers or patches. It can occasionally occur as a fracture-filling mineral.

As a rock, lapis lazuli is composed of several minerals, each with its own hardness, cleavage/fracture characteristics, specific gravity, and color. Hardness ranges from a Mohs 3 for calcite to the 6.5 of pyrite. The hardness of the material depends upon where you test it.



Banded Lapis: A piece of rough lapis lazuli showing distinct calcite banding and pyrite on a fracture face. Image copyright iStockphoto / J-Palys.

Lapis Lazuli History

Lapis lazuli has been popular through most of recorded human history. Mining for lapis occurred in the Badakhshan Province of northeastern Afghanistan as early as 7000 BC. The lapis was used to make beads, small jewelry items and small sculptures. These have been found at Neolithic archaeological sites dating back to about 3000 BC in Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

Lapis lazuli appears in many Egyptian archaeological sites that date back to about 3000 BC. It was used in many ornamental objects and jewelry. Powdered lapis was used as a cosmetic and a pigment.

Ancient lapis pendant: A Mesopotamian pendant made of lapis lazuli, c. 2900 BC. [Public domain image](#) by Randy Benzie.

In Biblical times the word "sapphire" was often used as a name for lapis lazuli. For that reason, many scholars believe that at least some of the references to [sapphire](#) in the Bible are actually references to lapis lazuli. Some modern translations of the Bible use the word "lapis" instead of "sapphire."



Lapis lazuli started to be seen in [Europe](#) during the Middle Ages. It arrived in the form of jewelry, cutting rough, and finely ground pigment.



Today lapis lazuli is still used in jewelry and ornamental objects. As a pigment it has been replaced with modern materials except by artists who strive to use historical methods.

Lazurite Crystal: A crystal of lazurite on marble from Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan. The specimen is about 3.1 x 3.1 x 1.5 centimeters in size. Specimen and photo by Arkenstone / www.iRocks.com.

Lapis Lazuli as a "Conflict Mineral"?

Afghanistan has been one of the world's primary sources of lapis lazuli through most of recorded history. Most of the country's production comes from thousands of small mines in the Badakhshan Province. This is an area with a destitute economy, where opium poppy growing and gemstone mining are the only important sources of outside revenue.

Much of the area where the lapis lazuli mining occurs is occupied by the Taliban and local members of the Islamic State. They operate illegal mines, attack other mines to capture their production, and demand protection payments from intimidated mine operators. Revenue from these activities is used to fund war and terrorism.

Numerous advocacy groups and some members of the Afghanistan government would like to see Afghanistan's lapis lazuli classified as an international "conflict mineral." This would require the country's government to track the production and sale of lapis lazuli from mine to market. It would also involve an international effort to keep illicit lapis lazuli from being traded. The Kimberly Process, used for tracking the flow of diamonds, would serve as a model for the tracking of illicit lapis lazuli.

Lapis and Turquoise Necklace: Lapis lazuli and turquoise beads in a necklace with sterling silver. Lapis lazuli and turquoise are a common pairing in beaded jewelry. Image copyright iStockphoto / Alexander Kuzovlev.



Use as a Gem and Ornamental Material

Lapis lazuli is most widely known for its use as a [gemstone](#). It is a popular material for cutting into cabochons and beads. It is also used in inlay or mosaic projects and often as a material for small sculptures. These uses made lapis the most popular opaque blue gemstone.

Although personal preferences vary, the most popular lapis has a uniform, deep blue to violet blue color. Many people enjoy a few randomly placed grains of gold pyrite or a few fractures or mottles of white calcite. However, when pyrite or calcite is present in more than minor amounts, the desirability of the material and the value are significantly lowered. Gray [inclusions](#) or mottling also quickly lowers desirability.

Lapis lazuli has some durability problems that limit its suitability for certain uses. Lapis has a [Mohs hardness](#) of about 5, which makes it very soft for use in a ring, cuff links or bracelet - especially if the top of the stone is raised above the top of the setting or bezel. In these uses, lapis will show signs of abrasion with continued use.

Lapis is best used in earrings, pins, and pendants, where abrasion is less likely to occur. When stored as unmounted stones or in jewelry, lapis can be damaged if the pieces are not isolated from one another. Jewelry is best stored in separate boxes or bags, or in trays with separate compartments for each item. Loose cut stones should be stored in separate papers, in bags, or in gem containers where the stones will not rub or abrade one another.

Lapis Lazuli Spheres and Rough: Small blue spheres of lapis lazuli shown together with two pieces of high-quality, solid blue untreated lapis rough from Afghanistan. The spheres are approximately 14 to 15 millimeters in diameter. Image copyright iStockphoto / RobertKacpura.



Treatment of Lapis Lazuli

Lapis lazuli is frequently treated after it is cut and before it is sold as finished gemstones, sculptures, or ornaments. Lapis lazuli is slightly porous and that allows it to accept and hold dye. Much of the material that enters the market has been treated with a blue dye to remove the visibility of white calcite. It is then frequently treated with wax or oil that improve the luster of polished surfaces and seal the dyed calcite.

Ultramarine Pigment: Photo looking down into a small jar of ultramarine pigment made from finely ground and beneficiated lapis lazuli.

Lapis Lazuli Used as a Pigment

High-quality lapis lazuli has been used as a mineral pigment for over 1,000 years. Bright blue pieces of lapis are trimmed of impurities and ground to a fine powder; the powder can then be mixed with oil or another vehicle for use as a paint.

Higher-grade pigments can be produced by washing the powder with mild acid to remove calcite and dolomite that dilute the blue color. The material is then processed to remove grains of pyrite and



other foreign minerals. This lapis-derived pigment was named "ultramarine blue," a name that has been subsequently used for hundreds of years.

During the Renaissance and into the 1800s, paintings done with ultramarine blue were considered to be a luxury because of their high cost. High-quality lapis lazuli was mined in Afghanistan and transported to Europe to manufacture ultramarine blue. This costly pigment was normally used by only the most accomplished artists and those who had wealthy clients to support the additional expense.

Ultramarine blue made from lapis lazuli is one of the few natural pigments with a permanent and vivid blue color, good opacity, and high stability. It has always been very expensive and today can sell for over \$1,000 per pound.

Starting in the mid-1800s, artists and chemists began developing synthetic blue pigments for use as alternatives to ultramarine blue made from lapis lazuli. Some of these pigments also bear the name "ultramarine." An artist who wants an ultramarine pigment made from lapis lazuli today must be sure that the pigment is not synthetic and is actually made from lapis lazuli. Synthetic ultramarine pigments have their advantages. Their blue color is usually deeper and more consistent than traditional ultramarine, and they also cost far less.

Today, because of cost, very little ultramarine made from lapis lazuli is used, mainly by artists who are striving to learn historical techniques or achieve results similar to master painters of the past. It is prepared by a few pigment manufacturers who continue to use lapis lazuli from the historical sources in Afghanistan.



The Starry Night
Vincent Van Gogh (1889)



Girl With a Pearl Earring
Johannes Vermeer (1665)



The Virgin in Prayer
1640-1650



Bacchus and Ariadne
Titian (1520-1523)

Paintings Done With Ultramarine Blue: Four well-known paintings done using ultramarine pigment. Clockwise from top left: *The Starry Night* by Vincent Van Gogh; *Girl With a Pearl Earring* by Johannes Vermeer; *Bacchus and Ariadne* by Titian; and, *The Virgin in Prayer* by Sassetto. All images are in the public domain and were obtained from Wikimedia.org.

Examples of Ultramarine in Paintings

A few master painters (examples of which are provided below) considered the use of ultramarine and other costly pigments an essential part of producing paintings with optimum color.

Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890) used ultramarine to paint *The Starry Night* in 1889. The oil on canvas painting is considered to be one of his best works and is today in the collection of the

Museum of Modern Art in New York City. It is a widely recognized painting.

Johannes Vermeer (1632-1675) used ultramarine to paint the headscarf of the *Girl with a Pearl Earring* in about 1665. The oil on canvas painting has been exhibited at museums throughout the world, and also served as the inspiration for a novel and a film. It is currently in the collection of the Mauritshuis in The Hague.

Titian (1488-1576) used ultramarine blue to paint the dramatic sky and draperies in his oil on canvas painting of *Bacchus and Ariadne*. The painting is now on display at the National Gallery in London.

Many painters have used ultramarine blue to paint the robe of Mary, mother of Jesus. Giovanni Sassoferato (1609-1685) produced one of the most vivid examples when he painted *The Virgin in Prayer* between 1640 and 1650. The oil on canvas painting is on exhibit at the National Gallery in London.

COMMUNITY SUPPORTERS

	<p>South Hill RV Sales</p> <p>Offering the highest rated starter, midline, and high end towables and RV's at the lowest prices which has made us a top volume dealer in Washington state.</p> <p>12414 Meridian East, Puyallup 98373 253-435-7751 or 866-435-7751 www.southhillrv.com</p>
	<p>Rice Museum of Rocks & Minerals</p> <p>To engage, inspire, and educate generations on the splendor and complexity of our Earth.</p> <p>26385 NW Groveland Dr., Hillsboro, OR 97124 503-647-2418 Info@ricenorthwestmuseum.org www.ricenorthwestmuseum.org</p>
<p>H & I Lapidary</p>	<p>Amber, Jewelry, Beads, Findings, Gemstones, Slabs, Rough Material, Fossils, and Aussie items.</p> <p>Mike and LaVon Siperek (253) 531-7294 4203 E 99th Street, Tacoma, WA 98446 Yankees_Diesel@comcast.net</p>

FROM THE BENCH

I came across this suggestion awhile ago and couldn't wait to apply it to my work bench. Sometimes it's hard to contain all the small bits and bobs, like sanding disks, rubber wheels, mandrils, small jewelers files, etc. in their original cases. Believe me, I've tried. Rather than just troughing them all in in a drawer, you can buy magnetic stripping with an adhesive backing at any local hardware store or online. Attach it along any part of your bench and now you have a magnetic surface to collect all your small items.

You can organize them by type, grit, shape, process step, color, function, you name it and it can be done. The best thing is if you don't like the way they are set up, you just pull them all down and try again until you find the perfect set up for you.



SUNSHINE REPORT

With everything going on, we have not had a chance to meet as a group and bring to eachother's attention members who need healing thoughts or prayer sent their way.

Jim Christian is fighting an infection in his right foot.

If you know of anyone else who needs to be recognized in next months
Sunshine Report , please email or call either

Tony Johnson at ynotopals@outlook.com (253) 863-9238 or

Jillian Higgins at J.Y.Higgins@gmail.com (253) 355-3146

2021 SHOW & TELL THEMES and PROGRAM NIGHT EVENTS

MEETING	DATE	SHOW & TELL THEME	PROGRAM NIGHT EVENT
January - 1st Meeting	January 8, 2021	Tiger's Eye or any field trip finds	
January - 2nd Meeting	January 22, 2021	Lace or any field trip finds	To Be Announced
February - 1st Meeting	February 12, 2021	Heart shaped or any field trip finds	
February - 2nd Meeting	February 26, 2021	Red, Pink, & Purple or any field trip finds	To Be Announced
March - 1st Meeting	March 12, 2021	"Sham" rocks or any field trip finds	
March - 2nd Meeting	March 26, 2021	Green or any field trip finds	To Be Announced
April - 1st Meeting	April 9, 2021	April Fools Gold or any field trip finds	
April - 2nd Meeting	April 23, 2021	No Show & Tell	Auction/Potluck
May - 1st Meeting	May 14, 2021	Flower rocks or any field trip finds	
May - 2nd Meeting	May 28, 2021	No Show & Tell	To Be Announced
June - 1st Meeting	June 11, 2021	Fancy Slabs & Fossils + any field trip finds	
June - 2nd Meeting	June 25, 2021	No Show & Tell	Tailgate Party @ Grange Parking Lot
July - 1st Meeting	July 9, 2021	Red, White, & Blue or any field trip finds	
July - 2nd Meeting	July 23, 2021	No Show & Tell	To Be Announced
August - 1st Meeting	August 13, 2021	Carnelians + any field trip finds	
August - 2nd Meeting	Saturday August 28, 2021	No Show & Tell	Picnic & Tailgate Party at club house on Saturday
September - 1st Meeting	September 10, 2021	Crystals + any field trip finds	
September - 2nd Meeting	September 24, 2021	No Show & Tell	Mini Lapidary Demonstrations
October - 1st Meeting	October 8, 2021	Wood + any field trip finds	
October - 2nd Meeting	October 22, 2021	No Show & Tell	Auction/Potluck
November - 1st Meeting	November 12, 2021	Thundereggs & Geodes + any field trip finds	
November - 2nd Meeting	November 26, 2021	No Show & Tell	BINGO Night
December - 1st Meeting	Saturday December 11, 2021	No Show & Tell	Holiday Banquet/Officer Installation on Saturday
December - 2nd Meeting	No Meeting	No Show & Tell	

2021 Elected Officers - Carry Over Until Election

Title	Name	Phone	Email
President:	Tony Johnson	(253)863-9238	ynotopals@outlook.net
Vice President:	Jim Christian	(253)720-9502	Jimchristian_205@hotmail.com
Secretary:	Teresa Rodrick	(253)531-4062	gtrodi@comcast.net
Treasurer:	Jillian Higgins	(253)355-3146	J.Y.Higgins@gmail.com
Association Director:			
1 Year Director:	Glen Ripper	(253)508-7545	glen311944@yahoo.com
2 Year Director:	Patti Dailey-Shives	(253)678-0029	pattidailey28@gmail.com
1 Year Trustee:	Glenn Rodrick	(253)531-4062	gtrodi@comcast.net
2 Year Trustee:	Dennis Batchelor	(360)870-8741	hobbyhorse51@gmail.com

2021 Committee Chairs

Title	Name	Phone	Email
Club house Coordinator	Tony Johnson	(253)863-9238	ynotopals@outlook.net
Club Show Coordinator	Jim Christian	(253)720-9502	Jimchristian_205@hotmail.com
Field Trips Coordinator	Dennis Batchelor	(360)870-8741	hobbyhorse51@gmail.com
Web Master	Jillian Higgins	(253)355-3146	J.Y.Higgins@gmail.com
Editor/Communications	Jillian Higgins	(253)355-3146	J.Y.Higgins@gmail.com
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Sunshine	Tony Johnson	(253)863-9238	ynotopals@outlook.net
Newsletter	Jillian Higgins	(253)355-3146	J.Y.Higgins@gmail.com
Mineral Council	Tony Johnson	(253)863-9238	ynotopals@outlook.net
Historian			



WASHINGTON STATE MINERAL COUNCIL

The Puyallup Valley Gem & Mineral Club is a member of the American Lands Access Association and the Washington State Mineral Council. You can find more information about the ALAA at: amlands.org or the WA Mineral Council at: mineralcouncil@zoho.com

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

May 2021

Ricky Seals – 2nd
 Denyl Bledsoe – 6th
 Kathleen
 Stevenson – 7th
 Shirley Battalio – 9th
 Sherry
 Lawrence – 12th
 John Gates – 17th
 Mary
 Drutis-Porter – 18th
 Mike Siperek – 18th
 Kaitlin
 Hochstrasser – 21st
 Sonara Hauser – 26th
 Michele
 Forsythe – 28th
 Macin Sakura – 28th
 Jerry Rheault – 30th

A PASSION FOR RED

M A N G A N O T A N T A L I T E R
 O Z A P O T E T I N I D A N A V H
 P M K A E M M E R E R I T E U F O
 A C A G A T E T I Z I O L C S E D
 L S T E H P L F I R E A G A T E O
 E S P E P O G R H O D O N I T E C
 T Z E H C P A R I S I T E I A F H
 I W T U A C R A P T Y N L E N E R
 M X I M R L N S O B I E L T T T O
 U L P B N Z E F U S D E E I A I S
 H E U A E D T R E E T L L C L O I
 O N T L L U L D I I I L H N I C T
 N I G I I X N R B T E O M I T O E
 I P U T A A F X U B E W I Z E R K
 L S T E N W I R U E T I R P U C R
 C I N N A B A R H O D O L I T E O
 P Y R O X M A N G I T E P O R Y P

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. ANDESINE | 12. GARNET | 23. RUBY |
| 2. AGATE | 13. KAEMMERERITE | 24. RUTILE |
| 3. BIXBITE | 14. MANGANOTANTALITE | 25. SPHALERITE |
| 4. CARNELIAN | 15. OPAL | 26. SPINEL |
| 5. CINNABAR | 16. PARISITE | 27. TANTALITE |
| 6. CLINOHUMITE | 17. PYROPE | 28. TOPAZ |
| 7. CROCOITE | 18. PYROXMANGITE | 29. TUPGTUPITE |
| 8. CUPRITE | 19. RHODOCHROSITE | 30. UMBALITE |
| 9. DESCLOIZITE | 20. RHODOLITE | 31. VANADINITE |
| 10. FIRE AGATE | 21. RHODONITE | 32. ZINCITE |
| 11. FRIEDELITE | 22. RUBELLITE | |

ROCK-A-TEER

Newsletter of Puyallup Valley

Gem & Mineral Club

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