DVESScapades

escapades: interesting, stimulating, exciting activities and adventures

Delaware **V**alley **E**arth **S**cience **S**ociety **N**ewsletter

May 14, 2008

Program: We will again have a wonderful and educational program on minerals.

President's Message - by AnnLynne Benson

The best part of our hobby, even better than enjoying it so much, is sharing it with others - especially when those "others" are children who are eager to learn. So it was with great delight that I accepted an invitation to teach a rocks and minerals class to the 4th grade at Holly Glen elementary school in Williamstown, NJ on Thursday, April 24. About 30 children learned about types of rocks and were shown examples (previously identified by our own Doc Rock). Following the mineral part of the presentation, each child was presented with a selenite crystal (what else?) and information about DVESS meeting time, location and website. Their openness, interest and excitement, and the appreciation of their teacher Mrs. Parhan, made the afternoon quite a pleasant experience.

The first *Each One Teach One* we've had in many a year may take place as soon as June 28 (exact date to be determined). Newsletter editor Carol De Cuzzi has volunteered to teach a wire-wrapping class (colorful tumbled stones on sharks teeth), to be hosted by myself and Partner Mel (who is the senior teacher of the Juniors program at our sister club, the Rock and Mineral Club of Lower Bucks County) at our home in Clementon. The class will be suitable for adults and Juniors, and a "pot luck" picnic will help make a day of it.

Learning and sharing - that's what the American Federation clubs are all about. The 7 regional divisions of the *American Federation of Mineralogical Societies* (www.amfed.org) exist to "promote popular interest and education in the various Earth Sciences, and in particular Geology, Mineralogy, Paleontology, and Lapidary, and to sponsor and provide means of coordinating the work and efforts of people and groups interested in these areas. "DVESS is dedicated -- in our people and our programs -- to making more information and educational opportunities available in South Jersey and the Philadelphia suburbs. Teaching and learning, caring and sharing is what we're about and we're having a wonderful amount of fun doing it. (See article on Curator)

We are here in room 206 of the Wilson Bldg for the foreseeable future, we can expect to be switching to a new room every semester – you'll need to check the website or call someone on the Executive Board to find out where the **new room** is located for the **September and January meetings**. There are certain advantages to meeting at this University, which make up for the inconvenience.

From Garry New Meeting Room

We had a good turnout for our March meteorite meeting in our new room with an even better turn out for our "Haddy" power point presentation in April. We now meet in the Music building, directly behind the art building where we used to meet. It is a lovely room with very comfy seats. Many thanks to Dr. Louis Detofsky for getting us this facility. Hope to see you there!

WORDS OF CAUTION by John Wright, AFMS Conservation & Legislation Chair

As I research material for my articles, I find it interesting to see who is trying to eliminate or at least restrict access to public lands. I have said in the past, a few are truly concerned about the environment and sincere in their efforts to preserve areas with special interests or appeal. Most, however, are individuals or groups with a selfish or self-serving purpose. Following the money trail used to finance opposition groups is also very interesting. It would take a book to just touch on these two areas and I often get sidetracked by the pure unadulterated sham being perpetrated on the American public by these individuals and special interest groups.

The problem we have is that our members, like most of the American public, for the most part do not understand or cannot fathom just how dedicated and well financed these special interest groups are, and how the gravity of what they want to do will effect our hobby and our lives. Ignorance and indifference are major assets used by these groups to dupe the public and rob them of their access to public owned lands. We have already relinquished many of our rights due to their intrusions and are paying for it in more ways than you think.

The only good thing about being seduced into allowing our access to public lands being taken away from us is that we are in good company. A lot of the supposedly intelligent members of our government, academia, legal and entertainment professions, just to name a few, are marching right along in the parade with us. Unfortunately, many of these esteemed individuals are unwitting puppets controlled by special interests, or use the propaganda espoused by these groups, for the notoriety that keeps them in the spotlight.

Many of our elected officials go out of their way to maintain the support of special interests, or avoid offending them, and our constitutional rights are conveniently being ignored. How do we fight these problems? The first thing we need to do is be informed about issues that could potentially affect us. I listed two great sources other than AFMS in my article last month for obtaining information and there are many other informative sites that can be found online. Also check out the sites of the special interest groups so that you know your competition.

You might want to start with the Wildlands Project (rewilding.org) or the Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Network (Y2Y Network). While these two organizations are primarily involved in the northwest there are similar groups diligently working in other parts of the country and reviewing these sites will give you a good idea of the mind-set behind these movements.

We are also a special interest group and need to make our desires known just like our adversaries. Write and petition your elected officials. Letters to the editors and articles about your club activities published in your local newspapers can gain you recognition and support. Visit schools, put displays in your local libraries and other public facilities. In other words, let it be known that you exist, that you have rights and that you have every intention of continuing and keeping your rights for access of public owned lands.

Purpose of the AFMS: To promote popular interest and education in the various Earth Sciences, and in particular the subjects of Geology, Mineralogy, Paleontology, Lapidary and other related subjects, and to sponsor and provide means of coordinating the work and efforts of all persons and groups interested therein; to sponsor and encourage the formation and international development of Societies and Regional Federations and by and through such means to strive toward greater international good will and fellowship.

(AFMS = American Federation of Mineralogical Societies)

Sterling Hill Mine ? Hmmm, what could be cool in Ogdensburg, NJ ? An old zinc mine might be fun to walk through, but what if the weather is bad ? What if there's a lot of traffic, what if ... As my son and I debated whether it would be worth the trip, I vaguely remembered visiting the mine years ago when he was just a baby. Beautiful scenery, friendly people, lots of walking, some dust and not much to do. Well, grandmom and grand dad were packed and ready to go, so off we went.

Arriving the night before (Fri) at an RV campground in the middle of nowhere sounds kind of fun. As we unpacked for the night, I couldn't help but notice the gorgeous serene surroundings and the absence of anything but nature so close to New York City. After a brief walk to gather some fire wood and acquaint ourselves with the area, it was 12 am and time to bunk down for the night. By the time I finally closed my eyes and was sleeping, it was time to shower and go. Traversing a single lane winding road on the side of a mountain in a 28' RV was more than sobering at 7:45 am. Arriving at Sterling Hill was actually quite a relief for my son who had been watching the event from the top bunk under his sleeping bag wondering which turn would be our last.

Almost 14 years had passed by, and nothing had changed. The mine area looked how it did at our last visit when Anthony was just a baby. But now we were back with a vengeance, picks, buckets, boots, packs and a UV light (oops, without the batteries) Sign in was quick and efficient and most were ready to roll at the starting line at 9am. Walking past the preset piles of rock and down around the buildings, the world just opens up as you enter the quarry area. WOW, the quarry was filled with everything you ever wanted to find in the mines except, it all looked the same (to a newbie). The piles of rock were awesome, except we didn't know what to look for (little did we know). There was plenty of space to spread out and everyone seemed content with each area they visited the entire day.


We are on the way in.

The mine tours were unbelievable !!! First we started out in the museum. The artifacts and specimens they have on display made the trip worth while on its own. Then we were on the way to the lower mine tour. The lower mine was a treat. They really gave you an idea of what it must have been like working day in and day out, under these conditions of work underground.

Our guide was GREAT, very informative and eager to answer any questions we had. Now it was on to the Upper Facility Tour.

AWESOME !! To be witness to the final day's of production at the zinc mine was UNBELIEVABLE. As the group made its way to the top of the hillside, Mr Winkler paused several times to make sure everyone would be included every step of the way. Climbing the steps next to the conveyor belt that has been still since 1986, was eerie to say the least. Zinc ore still on the belt, and a thick layer of dust that had settled on everything and seemed untouched for decades. This was our opportunity to step back in time and grab a piece of history as it sat undisturbed for more than 22 years. Everyone was allowed one piece of zinc ore from the belt, and mine was a beauty. The tour continued down


In the upper mine, conveyor belt


The crushed ore pile

through the processing center and across the conveyer that brought the rock to the transport cars. The view was **MIND-BOGGLING**. Looking down from 100' foot up gave you a spectacular view of the whole facility. Our guide gave us plenty of time to enjoy the view and take as many pictures as we wanted.

Okay, now for the part where it all begins to make sense. As night fell, everyone began to gather in the quarry for the fluorescent show to begin. All those rocks that appeared basically the same **?** Well, they are not. As the UV light basked over the landscape, it looked as if you had stepped into another dimension. The ground and rocks now lit up with bright green, yellow, red and several other colors as you now recognize what looked common in the day light was special and had its own unique qualities. The colors were magnificent and the collecting became somewhat frenzied as it became very easy to identify your specimens. With help from several in the group, we were able to locate some of the more rare minerals and get a great collection to bring home.

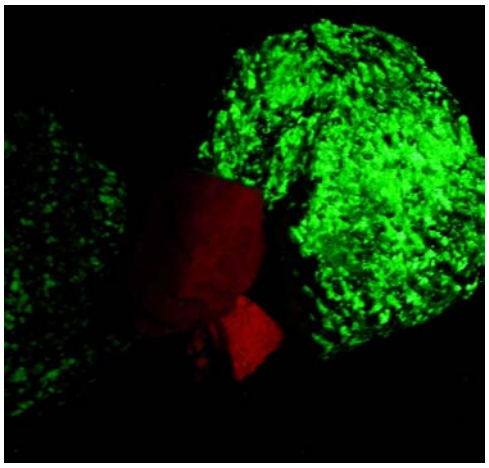
I would like to thank the club, the members, the staff, Sterling Hill Mine and the helpful and friendly collectors that attended. It was well worth the time and effort to get there and we will be sure not to let so much time pass between our next visit. And to the fellow collector who loves Ferrari, we may have missed a race, but we are ahead in the championship with the win. Ciao !
By Bob and Anthony De Cuzzi, their first field trip with the club.

upper mine with conveyor belt

Anthony surveying the dig area

a section of the dig

The wall that was lit with the UV light. Note three “ghosts” floating in front of the wall and the “faces” in the wall.



Some of our finds at Sterling.
The larger on the right and left, from the last ore on the belt in the upper mine, salmon colored quartzite from the dig and the small one, from the crushed pile in the upper mine. Photo on right, same stuff under UV light. Carol & Peter De Cuzzi

What is a Curator? Did you know that if you take care of a mineral collection, you are curator. A "curator" is a person who takes care of the items kept in a collection by storing and displaying them properly. There is an article this month about curating, that it, taking care of, your mineral collection. a curator is the person responsible for looking after a museum's collection, and for deciding how it should be displayed. ... a person in charge of organizing an exhibition

Generally speaking, a Curator is one who takes care of the collection at a museum, historic site, aquarium, or zoo. The word "curator" itself comes from the Latin word curatus, which means "care."

A museum curator has a variety of responsibilities, which vary from institution to institution, depending on the size of the museum, its mission, its budget, and the other positions on the staff. A curator can be an expert in a very narrowly defined field, such as 19th century furniture, or a "jack of all trades," doing a little bit of everything the job might require.

At a smaller museum, a Curator wears many hats. What might be several jobs at a large museum are usually rolled into one person. For example, while my job title is officially "Curator," I perform the duties of a Registrar, Collections Manager, and Director of Exhibitions. At some museums, the Curator might be involved in education programs, volunteer management, public relations, and grant writing, just to name a few.
So what does a Curator do all day?
*Acquisitions:
* Collections Management:
* Exhibitions:
* Research and Writing:
* Community Connections:

Start your life as a curator. Bring those rocks with you to the meeting so 'Doc Rock' and others can help you identify and label them. It will be the beginning of a great life long adventure !!!!!

Check out the new addition of Junior Rockhound's special pages, complete with quiz, else where in this newsletter.

Taken from an ad for Vantage Cruise Lines promo e-mail to me.
How did Alaska transform from "Seward's Folly" to our 49th State?

> The purchase was quickly dubbed "Seward's Folly" and "Seward's Icebox" by the many who considered the deal much less than a bargain! For the next decade, the United States ignored its new 350–million–acre territory. Then, something happened to put Alaska into the spotlight, and transform the "icebox" into a mecca for fortune seekers, and ultimately, our 49th State — as you'll discover when you follow this link.

PUZZLE answers from April:
Who was born the 22nd (1885-1889) and the 24th (1893-1897) President of the US, born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey Grover Cleveland
What famous book published in most of the world's languages was first published on our meeting date in1828? 1st Webster's Dictionary 1828
What was first issued on March 25, 1901 that we all need if we are to travel from place to place on any vehicle? 1st US License plates 1901

CHEESE	YU MIND UR	WAD
Big Cheese	out of your mind	tight wad

Birthstones - 1st in a series

The Gemstone Emerald is the green variety of the mineral Beryl. Emerald is both the May birthstone and the Zodiac stone for the constellation of Cancer.

The wonderful green color of emerald is unparalleled in the gem kingdom. Emerald's precious green color is caused by small amounts of chromium and enhanced by traces of iron. Unlike other beryls, emeralds usually contain inclusions and other flaws. These flaws are not looked on as negative aspects for emerald like they would be for other gemstones. Indeed, these flaws are considered part of the character of the stone and are used to assure the purchaser of a natural stone.

Even artificial emeralds often contain flaws, however, as the process of growing artificial emeralds mimics the way nature does it (slow crystal growth from a molten mix). Nearly all emeralds, even many "natural" stones, have been treated to improve clarity, generally by immersing them in oil. For gemstones, a green colored oil is often used, "improving" the color as well. Unfortunately, this oil may evaporate over the years, making flaws appear where none were visible at the time of purchase. A high-grade mineral oil may be used to improve the appearance again.

May PUZZLES:
What famous expedition began on our meeting date in 1804? (It has strong ties to and the bountiful results from the expedition are at the Academy of Natural Sciences for public viewing.)
What FAMOUS movie first aired on May 25th in 1977 that is still playing?
What famous bridge opened on May 27th in 1937?
What else is May 30th famous for that happened in 1783 in Philadelphia?

Answers at the meeting, See you there.

RACING CLOCK	WObabeODS	CHAR ACT ER

Junior Rock Hounds Section - new series designed for the young at heart and ME - a newbie at this.
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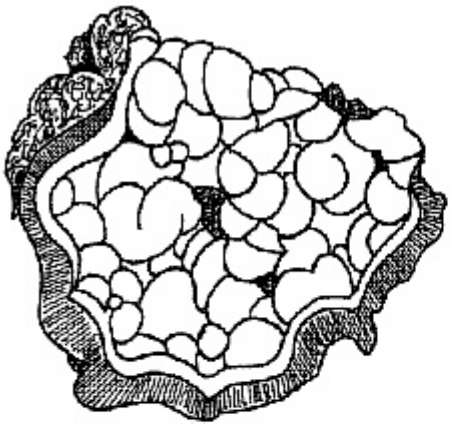
Minerals of the Month: Agate & Chalcedony

A



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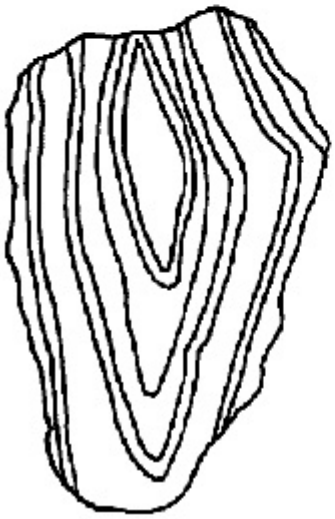

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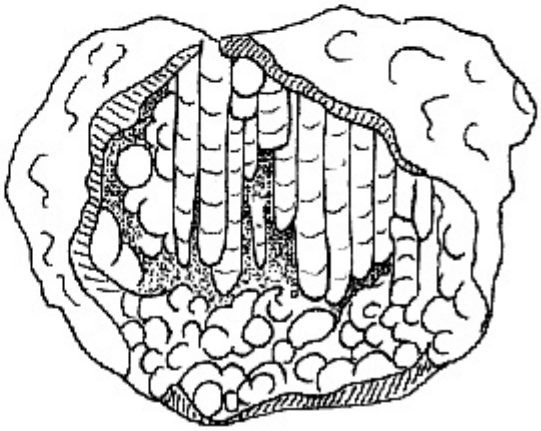


Agate = Quartz

You are familiar with quartz. We have had a lot of quartz crystals in Mini Miners issues. Most of the quartz you are familiar with forms crystals. Examples include rock crystal, amethyst, citrine, smoky quartz, and milky quartz. There is another type of quartz that you have probably seen, but you may not know that it is quartz. This type of quartz forms crystals that are so small that they can only be seen with a special microscope. Mineralogists call this type of quartz cryptocrystalline. Chalcedony and agate are two varieties of this special type of quartz.

Chalcedony is very hard, 7 on the hardness scale. It is light. Chalcedony is usually banded. The bands alternate between fibrous bands and bands that are made up of microscopic grains. There are a number of different varieties, or types, of chalcedony.

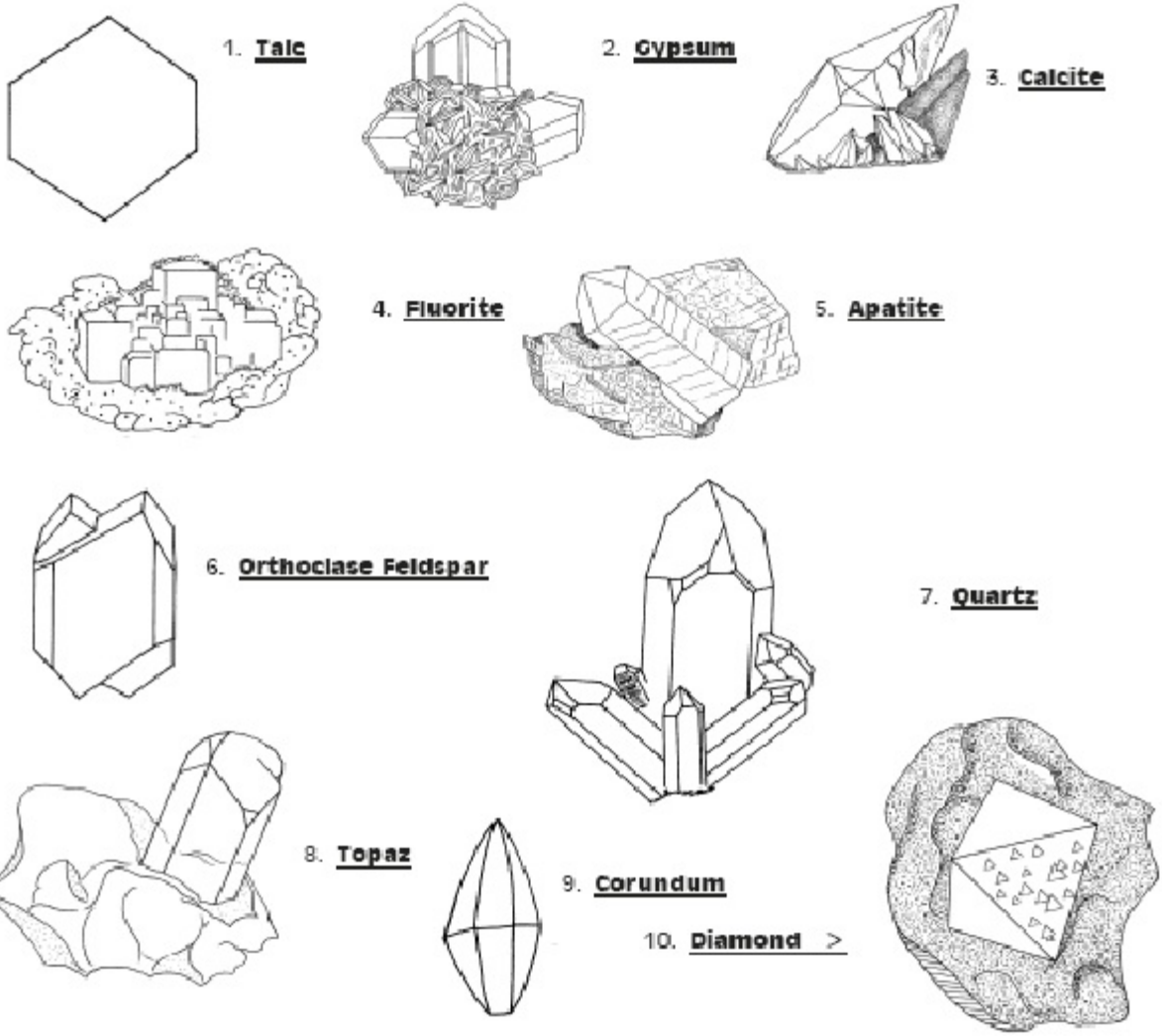
The most popular and well-known is agate. Agate is banded chalcedony. The bands can be different shades of gray. But they can also be a number of different colors. On the this page is a banded agate (lower left - C). Color the different bands different colors (white, gray, red, yellow, brown, purple, etc. Sometimes the different bands form randomly in the specimen, like the upper right agate on this page (B). The bands are red, orange and dark brown. Another type of chalcedony is called jasper. Jasper is red chalcedony. The specimen pictured on this page, in the upper left corner (A), is dark red, rounded jasper. Chalcedony often forms in rounded masses like this specimen. Light to dark brown chalcedony is called carnelian.

Apple-green chalcedony is called chrysoprase. Dark green chalcedony with red spots is known as bloodstone or heliotrope because the red spots look like drops of blood. Gray and black,

waxy-looking chalcedony is called flint. All the different chalcedony varieties are cut and polished by jewelers and lapidary artists to make jewelry. Flint can be chipped into very sharp edges. Native peoples have used flint for arrowheads, spearheads, and various cutting tools. Now that you have read about chalcedony, what do you think the lower right specimen is on the previous page?

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Minerals are identified by analyzing their physical properties. Hardness, specific gravity, luster, color, cleavage and fracture are the physical properties used to identify minerals.

HARDNESS: The hardness of a mineral is a way of describing how easy or difficult it is to scratch the mineral. It is used, in combination with the other physical properties, to help identify a mineral specimen. In mineral books, hardness is shown using the letter "H." An example of this is "Talc, H1". Mineralogists realized that a way to measure the hardness of minerals was needed. In 1824, a mineralogist from Austria named Friederich Mohs chose 10 common minerals and arranged them in order from softest to hardest. This is called the Mohs Scale of Hardness and today is used by mineralogists all over the world. The scale of hardness is as described to the side of this page



Signs You Might be a Rockhound

Has your level of interest in rocks has exceeded "casual"? Are you a full-blown "Rockhound"?

Check to see how many of the following signs apply to you (or people you know). (Modified from Mineralogy for Kids http://www.minsocam.org/MSA/K12/K_12.html - which modified it from Rockhounds.com)

1. You've spent more than ten dollars for a book about rocks.
2. The sign on the side of the highway says "Falling Rock" and you pull over to wait.
3. You're planning to take a pick and shovel while you're on vacation.
4. You think the primary function of road cuts is for easy mineral collecting.
5. Your friend shows you a "pretty stone" they've found, and you work hard to talk them out of it for yourself.
6. You care more about what happened to the diamond in the move "Titanic" than the people.
7. You hit your hand with your rock hammer, your mother screams it broken, and you reply it's a fracture, it has good cleavage, and has produced some unusual streaks in your underwear.
8. Your mother asks how the soup tastes and you reply, "variable color, greasy surface, low specific gravity, texture smooth with bits of ductile material."
9. You lick rocks to show off the wonderful colors.
10. You think Franklin, New Jersey might be a cool place to go on a vacation.
11. Your family puts the birthday candles on a slab of amethyst instead of cake.
12. A truck throws a rock into the windshield of the family car and you examine the rock first.
13. You can pronounce the word "molybdenite" correctly on the first try.
14. You own more pieces of quartz than underwear.
15. You associate the word "hard" with a value on the Mohs scale instead of "work".
16. The rockpile in your garage is taller than Shaq.
17. The local university's geology department requests permission to hold field trips in your back yard.
18. You receive a letter from the county informing you a landfill permit is required if you want to put anymore rocks in your backyard.
19. There's amethyst in your aquarium.
20. Your pets (or children) are named Rocky, Jewel, or Beryl.
21. First on your Christmas list is to attend the Tucson Gem and Mineral Show.
22. You find yourself compelled to examine individual rocks in driveway gravel.
23. You know the location of every rock shop within a 100 mile radius of your home.
24. When they haven't seen you for a week, the shop owners send you get well cards.
25. You can point out where Tsumeb is on a world globe.
26. You associate the word "saw" with diamonds instead of "wood".
27. You've sewn a backpack for your dog.
28. Your Internet home page has pictures of your rocks.
29. You think pet rocks are a pretty neat idea.
30. Your mother has forbidden you to bring any more rocks home.
31. Your teacher has asked you not to bring any more rocks to school until they have time to reinforce the floor.
32. Your mother has had to ask you to move flats of rocks out of the tub so you can take a bath.
33. The severe sunburn from your vacation is a one inch wide strip of skin at the gap between the tail of your shirt and the top of your pants (also known as "plumbers sunburn").
34. You know you're a Rockhound if someone sends you an email entitled AMBER ALERT, and you think it's mineral-related until you open it and discover it's about a missing child. (this just happened to me within the last 5 minutes!)

--Ann Benson President Delaware Valley Earth Science Society
email: President@DVESS.org

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WHAT DID YOU LEARN ABOUT CHALCEDONY?

_____ is the apple-green variety of chalcedony.

The red variety of chalcedony is known as _____.

Which variety of chalcedony is chipped to a sharp edge to make arrowheads and cutting tools? _____ What color is this variety? _____

Colorful, banded chalcedony is called _____.

Chalcedony is a variety of which mineral? Beryl Tourmaline Quartz Topaz (circle the correct answer)

True or False. Chalcedony crystals can grow to very large sizes.

Heliotrope is also known as _____.

Sterling Hill Mine Tour and Dig Report

by Mil LeCompte, DVESS member

Mil LeCompte arrived at 3pm on 4-25-08 after a four hour ride with his trailer full of you name its. I was “fluorescently” greeted by several staff members and volunteers that helped me unload and set up the area for the Sat. a.m. onslaught of boulder pounders and dirt turners (the eager rockhounders).

Rick and Alice Harty arrived about 10 pm and help set up the registration area. At 1 am I laid out my sleeping bag on the imported mineral specimens (road gravel) and slept for about 5 hours. About 7 am I noticed that the area was being invaded by Willemites (the diggers) with all sorts of unusual equipment.

Chuck O’Loughlin arrived a short time later with the matrix folders which had to be filled out in order to obtain anything that you discovered for $1.50 per lb.

The Harty’s worked the Willemites (people who were registering & checking out) until 11:30 pm. I was busy with the overseeing of safety, operating the generator for the lighting of the wall, maintenance, repairman, and etc.

At 1 am Sat, I laid out my sleeping bag and slept until 6 am Sunday morning. It took me several hours with help from the Mine Team to breakdown all of the equipment and load it onto the trailer for the 4 hr ride back home.

After I reached home it took another 6 hrs to wash the dirt off of the tarps, roofs and return equipment that was not mine. I was not able to collect, or really eat much. I had 12 snack bars, 2 peanut butter sandwiches, 2 slices of pizza, 3 donuts and lots of ice tea from 3 pm Friday to 2 pm Sunday.

I had a great time and I am not complaining. However if this club is going to continue this event more people will need to step up and be available to give potty breaks, dining breaks and help with repairs and heck-out. Most of the problems were small because of some of the thing we learned last year. Hopefully 2009 will be even better with more active volunteers.

Keep the fluorescence shining.

May 2, 1944. Carol Scott Keffer. First woman geologist hired by NJGS (1966)

FIRSTS IN GEOLOGY (first in a monthly series of articles on geological history from our Pres.)

JANUARY

January 5, 1818-September 22, 1889. George H. Cook. Supervised the publication of the first large-scale state-wide topographic map in New Jersey, 1887.

January 10, 1638-November 26, 1686. Nicolas Steno. Danish scientist known as the Father of Stratigraphy. His most famous contribution to geology is referred to as Steno's Law of Superposition: layers of rock are arranged in a time sequence, oldest on bottom, youngest on top (unless later processes disturb their arrangement). First to correctly identify fossils found on mountaintops as having originated in the sea.

FEBRUARY

February 12, 1809-April 19, 1882. Charles Robert Darwin. English naturalist who firmly established the theory of evolution in his book Origin of Species, 1859.

MARCH

March 15, 1801-July 23, 1882. George Perkins Marsh. America's first environmentalist. His book, Man and Nature, 1864, marks the start of the modern conservation movement.

March 23, 1769-August 28, 1839. William "Strata" Smith. English geologist, credited with creating the first nationwide geological map. Known as the Father of English Geology.

March 24, 1834-September 23, 1902. John Wesley Powell. Led the first scientific expedition down the Green and Colorado Rivers on a three month journey in 1869 before becoming director of the United States Geological Survey. The journey confirmed his geologic theory about the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and its history. On a second expedition in 1871, mapped the river and published scientific papers concerning his ideas. Powell managed these accomplishments despite the loss of his right arm at the battle of Shiloh during the Civil War.

APRIL

April 21, 1827-December 29, 1861. William M. Kitchell. Organized the first state- sponsored topographic survey in the United States. The topography and the geology of New Jersey were mapped on a county basis, starting with Cape May.

MAY

May 2, 1944. Carol Scott Keffer. First woman geologist hired by NJGS (1966).

May 6, 1843-May 1,1918. G. K. (Grove Karl) Gilbert. New York born geologist was first to identify an area in the Great Basin area of Utah as an ancient lake that existed from about 32,000 to 14,000 years ago during the Pleistocene Era. He named the area Lake Bonneville. Also, the first to identify lunar craters as impact events.

May 25, 1867-October 23, 1945. Henry B. Kümmel. First president of the Association of American State Geologists (May 12, 1908), was New Jersey State Geologist 1901-1937.

May 28, 1807-December 14, 1873. Louis Agassiz. First to formulate theory of the great Ice Age, gathered evidence of glaciation in Europe and later found even more support for his ideas in North America.

DVESS WORD PUZZLE #11

08/21

by Ed Loveland

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

CARBON
CHALCOCITE
CHONDRODITE
CLAY
COESITE
COLEMANITE
COPIAPITE
CYRTOLITE
JAMESONITE
JAROSITE
JOSEPHINITE
JUNKITE
KAEMMERERITE
KAOLIN
KERNITE
LACCOLITH
LAZURITE
LEADHILLITE
LEUCITE
LIMESTONE
LINARITE
LITHIOPHILLITE
LODESTONE
MARBLE
MEIONITE
MINIUM
PHOSPHATES
ROCK
RUBY
SALT
TALC
TIN

Puzzle reprinted courtesy of Diamond Dan Mini Miner Newsletter
(note the old picture of the Stirling Hill mine area)

Famous Mines in the U.S.A.

In this word search are the names of famous mines in the United States of America.
The names can run left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to top or diagonally.
When you are done, use the internet and find information and pictures of each mine.

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

Ruggles; William Wise; Sweet Home; Tilly Foster; Pala Chief; Himalaya; Bennett; Quincy; Kelly;
Red Cloud; Colorado Quartz; Sterling; Homestake; Bristol; Copper Queen; Comstock; Etta; Bunker.

UPCOMING SHOWS AND EVENTS

NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM Sunday Science Lecture Series

The New Jersey State Museum is excited to offer the inaugural season of the Sunday Science Lecture Series, sponsored in part by the Friends of the New Jersey State Museum. Scholarly, yet family-friendly lectures will be presented in the Museum's Auditorium by some of the world's most distinguished and prominent researchers in the fields of paleontology, paleo-artistry, and archaeology.

Arrive early to tour the Fossil Mysteries exhibit in the Auditorium galleries and meet the Museum's paleontologists. Following each lecture, guests will have the opportunity to ask questions, share their own experiences and ideas, and meet the featured lecturer while enjoying light refreshments.

May 4 Dr. Michael Stewart Professor of Anthropology, Temple University "Pottery and Ancient Native American Life in the Delaware Valley"

June 15 Dan Varner World-renowned paleoartist, Paleo-Illustration

** WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW! Space is limited. Reserve your seats early! Free Admission Free Parking Museum Auditorium Doors open at 4pm. Each lecture begins at 5pm. Light refreshments will be served. For more information, or to make reservations, please call (609) 292-6740.

May 3 Gem, Mineral, Fossil & Jewelry Show sponsored by the Bergen Co. Mineralogy & Paleontology Society and The New Jersey Paleontological Society, Bergen County Courthouse Parking Lot, River & Court Streets Hackensack, New Jersey.

May 3 – 4: 5th Annual Treasures of the Earth Show & Sale sponsored by the Mineralogical Society of NE Pennsylvania. Oblates of St. Joseph, Pittston, PA.

Saturday and Sunday, May 17th & 18th from 11am to 4pm each day.
The New Jersey State Museum in Trenton will hold its annual Super Science Weekend

May 17-18: 40th Annual World of Gems & Minerals sponsored by the Berks Mineralogical Society. Leesport Farmers Market Banquet Hall, Leesport, PA.

May 24: Chesapeake Gem & Mineral Show sponsored by the Chesapeake Gem & Mineral Society. NEW LOCATION: Ruhl Armory, 1035 York Rd (MD 45 just off I-695); Towson, MD.

August 2 - 3: 59th Annual Gem & Mineral Show sponsored by the Gem, Lapidary & Mineral Society of Washington, DC Stone Ridge School, Bethesda, MD

Sept 13 - 14: 43rd Annual Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show, Central Pennsylvania Rock & Mineral Club in NEW LOCATION Eagle View Middle School, Mechanicsburg. PA

Sept 20 - 21: 44th Annual Atlantic Coast Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show hosted by the Gem Cutters Guild of Baltimore. Howard Co. Fairgrounds, West Friendship, MD.

Sept 24-28, 2008 National Gem, Jewelry, Mineral & Fossil Show & Convention Humble Civic Center, 8233 Will Clayton Parkway, Humble, TX 77338 Contacts: (281) 446-4140 http://www.amfed.org

UPCOMING DVESS MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 2008 - TBA No meetings July and August

There **IS**, however, a Picnic for the Club (members and their guests) scheduled for the 2nd Sunday in July (July 13th), watch the newsletter for info.

DVPS Meets on the 4th Thursday of the month at 7:30 PM in THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, Philadelphia, PA Website – www.dvps.org

DVESS MEETING LOCATION : On the 2nd floor of Wilson Hall at Rowan University, off Rt 322. There are 4 handicap parking spaces in front of the building and an elevator, entrance. Members and guests may park in the big lot next to the building.

Directions: From Rt 55, exit at Mullica Hill/Glassboro Rt 322; head East toward Glassboro. At the traffic light, go straight, cross the railroad tracks, make the first left into the parking lot.

Directions: From Delsea Drive, Rt 47, go West on Rt 322 toward Mullica Hill. As you go through the college campus, notice the buildings on your right. Westby Hall is the last building on the right before the railroad tracks. Pass in front of Westby Hall then turn right into the parking lot go all the way to the back, follow the road thru to the next parking lots. Turn right then left into the lot. Wilson is the music building in front of you. We are on the 2nd floor, room 206.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Regular members are entitled to participate in all DVESS activities. Sponsoring members are entitled to the same plus a specially chosen mineral specimen. Dues are renewable each year in January. Membership rates for the Society:

Regular Membership:

$15.00 for the 1st family member + $5.00 for each additional family member
$10.00 for the 1st Senior (65+) member + $5.00 for each additional family member
$10.00 for Rowan University Students with College ID

Sponsoring Memberships (each additional family member - $5.00):

"Silver" $50.00 for 1st family member - receive a Geode Specimen
"Gold" $75.00 for 1st family member - receive a Native Gold Specimen
"Platinum" $100 for 1st family member - receive a Premium Specimen

SOCIETY INFORMATION

The **D**elaware **V**alley **E**arth **S**cience **S**ociety, Inc., (DVESS), a non-profit organization, was founded in 1956 and incorporated in the state of New Jersey in 1957. The Society:

* promotes interest , knowledge and the development of skills in the "earth sciences". These interests include mineralogy, paleontology, lapidary arts, archeology and local preservation.
* supports the conservation of natural resources, advocates the availability of collecting sites and maintains close contact with those in the academic field.
* is a member club of the Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies (http://www.AmFed.org/EFMLS)

MEETINGS

The Society meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month from September through June, at Rowan University, Wilson Hall, Glassboro, New Jersey. At 7:30 PM members meet to socialize, view displays, sign the registry and receive a door-prize ticket, toward a specially chosen specimen. Meetings start promptly at 8:00 PM and include the evening's program followed by the monthly business meeting, concluding around 10:00 PM. Meetings are open to the general public. Privilege to enter Rowan University facilities is limited to the night of the meeting between the hours of 7PM & 10PM under the direction of the University staff. Permission from the University staff is required to enter the school at any other time.

AFMS CODE OF ETHICS (American Federation of Mineralogical Societies)

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 of 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.
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 supply.
I will cause no willful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.
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 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 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 appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.
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.

DVESS Directory 2008	
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Editor's Notes: Editor is not responsible for authenticity of information in any articles submitted for publication. Nor are the opinions expressed in the "DVESScapades" necessarily those of the officers of the Delaware Valley Earth Science Society, Inc., and/or the editor.
To submit an article for publication in the DVESScapades contact the Newsletter Editor. decuzzic@comcast.net, or Delaware Valley Earth Science Society Inc., DVESS, P O Box 372 Maple Shade, New Jersey 08052 or DVESS Website: http://www.dvess.org

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