

# DVESScapades

*escapades: interesting, stimulating, exciting activities and adventures*



## Delaware Valley Earth Science Society Newsletter

Delaware Valley Earth Science Society, Inc. ( DVESS )  
P.O. Box 372 Maple Shade, N.J. 08052  
DVESS Website : <http://www.dvess.org>



### Meeting: May 11, 2011

**Program:** Derek Yoost on microstructures in meteorites and how they relate to the formations in the solar system.

**President's Message** - May We had a great day up at Sterling Hill's Super Dig last weekend with perfect weather and a full slate of activities. Don Halterman, one of our members at the time, conceived this event in the late 90s. It is going strong as ever, and attracts collectors from all over the world. We may be small in monthly meeting attendance, but in fact we have active members from afar, several of whom are instrumental in pulling off the Sterling Hill trip. A big thanks to our far away members Jeff Winkler, Stephen Bogner, Alice and Rick Harty for all the work they do for our annual Super Dig, as well as the other volunteers that comprise the staff. And of course thanks to all who attend the Super Dig and help make the event successful for all.

Don't forget to bring interesting finds to the club, and we can all ooh and ahh over them. This month I'll bring some fossils I found on my recent trip to England; anyone else have something, feel free to show and tell. – Terry Wilson

### DUES ARE PAST DUE!!!!!!

If you have already paid, thank you. If not "anti-up now". If you joined for the Digg, WELCOME.

Now, – a call for your photos of the day's events and your doings at the dig on the 30<sup>th</sup> or any other day. Email me at [decuzzic@comcast.net](mailto:decuzzic@comcast.net) or put them on your facebook page and give me the access to copy them and print them in the newsletter, thanks. Ed

#### Inside this Issue - May, 2011

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DVESS General Meeting Minutes            By Grant Elliott, Recording Secretary

Meeting was held at Centenary UM Church in Berlin, NJ.

Attendance: Gary Weinstein - Treasurer/Program Chair, Terry Wilson - President/WebMistress, AnnLynne Benson - 1st VP/Special Events Coordinator, Grant Elliott - Recording Secretary, Carol DeCuzzi - Newsletter Editor/Membership, and Mil LeCompte - Jr Rockhound Coordinator. Others present included Stu Cleveland and Sue Vancola, amongst others.

Ann was the lucky door prize winner of a nice fern fossil specimen.

Terry gaveled the meeting to order at 8:02pm.

Programs:

- May    Derek Yoost on microstructures in meteorites and how they relate to the formations in the solar system.
- June   Patti Kane Vanni on North Dakota fossils.
- July   Amy Carpennelli, on mass extinctions.
- Aug    To be announced.
- Sept   Our annual fantastic, members 'Show and Tell'.
- Oct /Nov    Lou Detofsky or Don Miller (Fossil elephants) will make presentations, depending on their health. Lou previously volunteered to give a presentation on "Geology of the Caribbean".
- Dec    Xmas party.

Field trips:

- May 14<sup>th</sup>      Fern fossils
- June (TBD)    Warm Springs, Virginia
- July (TBD)    Cavern trip in Pennsylvania
- April 19<sup>th</sup>      Rutgers Lecture in New Brunswick
- April 30 May 1      Sterling Hill Digg

Events:

- June 26<sup>th</sup>      Pool Party/Auction at Gerald Feigin's house

Program: for April, Ken MacKenzie from Sewell, NJ presented a program on Aurora fossils and had a large array of the North Carolina fossils on display. He also gave samples of Aurora fossil gravel to each member who wished to explore their own little bag of turf.

Exec 4/20/2011 at Ann's house.

Meeting concluded at 9:15pm. Some members then repasted to/at the Pallas Diner.

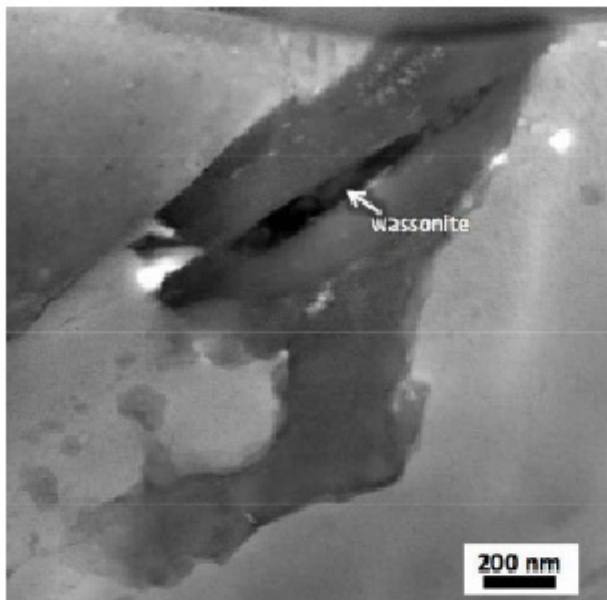
# A Brand New Mineral

## Wassonite

In 1969 (when Diamond Dan was only 7 years old!) Japanese scientists collected samples of meteorites on the Yamato Mountains in Antarctica. The specimens they collected were a type of meteorite called *chondrites*. These meteorites are about 4.5 billion years old and came from an asteroid that orbited the sun between Mars and Jupiter. The specific meteorite specimen in which the new mineral was found is named Yamato 691.

It is important to know the different names of these rocks that travel through space. An *asteroid* is a small body of rock and/or ice and metal that orbits the sun in the inner solar system (which means no further out from the sun than the planet Jupiter). A *meteor* is a fragment or piece of an asteroid that travels through space. When a meteor of any size hits the earth's surface, it is called a *meteorite*.

The new mineral discovered in Yamato 691 was given the name *Wassonite*. It is named in honor of John T. Wasson who is a meteorite scientist. He specializes in meteorites and meteorite impacts on earth. He is a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). This new mineral was officially announced on April 5, 2011. It is composed of two elements, sulfur and titanium.



If you are hoping to have a wassonite crystal in your collection you are going to be very disappointed. First, it is very, very rare. Second, it is very, very, very small - about 100 times smaller than the width of a human hair. Pluck a single hair out of your head. Now, using a magnifying glass and a knife, try to slice your hair into 100 equal pieces!! OK, we all know it can't be done. This is how small (MICROSCOPIC) wassonite specimens are. Here is a picture of the wassonite specimen (left). The picture was provided by NASA. It is so small, a very special microscope called a *transi-*

*tion electron microscope* is needed to see the specimen.

To read a little more about wassonite, visit this website:

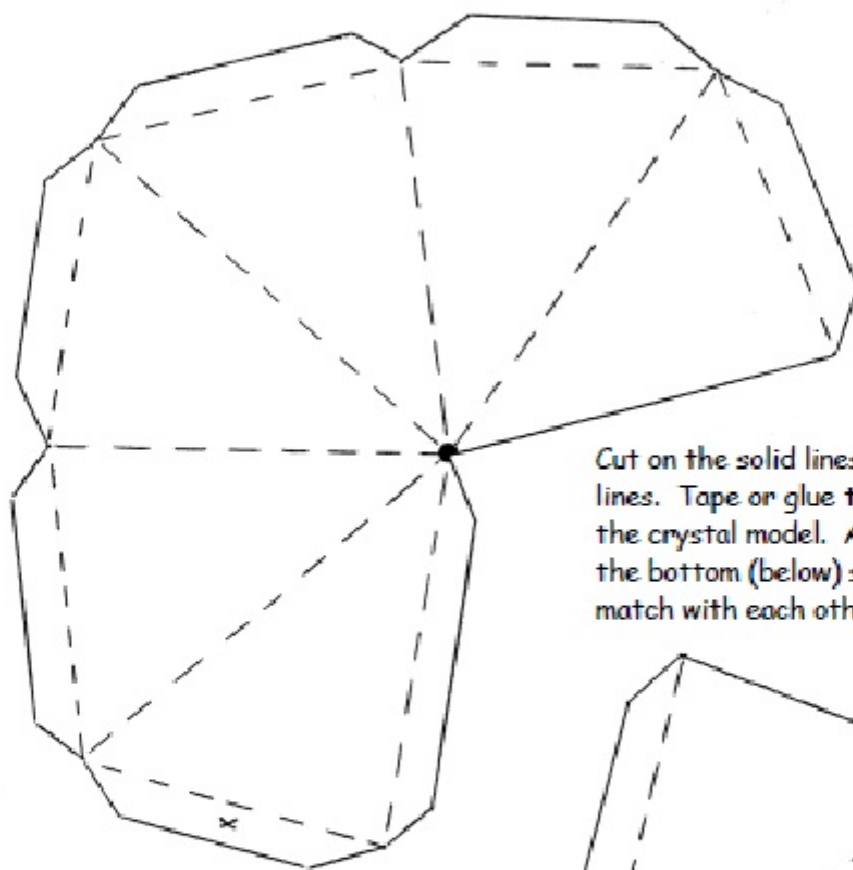
<http://www.livescience.com/13581-antarctic-meteorite-mineral-wassonite.html>

## [www.diamonddanpublications.net](http://www.diamonddanpublications.net)

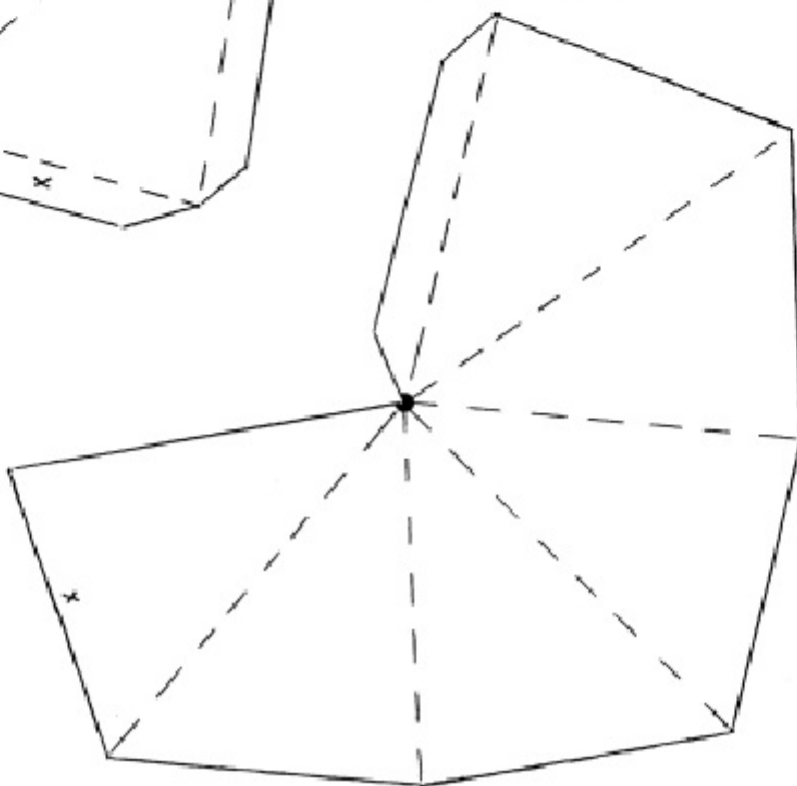
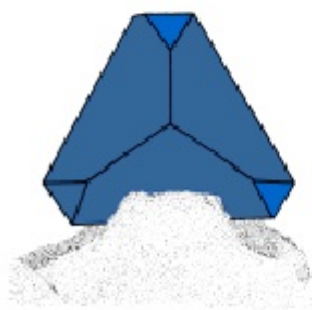


# Benitoite Cut-and-Fold Model

Benitoite is the only mineral that forms in the Ditrigonal Dipyramidal class of the Hexagonal crystal system. Until benitoite was discovered, mineralogists determined that this crystal class was possible, but had never discovered an actual specimen of any mineral that crystallized in this form. Here is a cut-and-fold model of a simple benitoite crystal. You have permission to make a copy of this model on a piece of heavy paper. The final crystal model works better when it is done with heavier paper.



Cut on the solid lines. Fold on the dotted lines. Tape or glue the tabs on the inside of the crystal model. Attach the top (left) to the bottom (below) so that the two x's match with each other.





# The Father of Mineralogy

## Georgius Agricola

Minerals have been used, mined, and enjoyed for thousands of years. The science of mineralogy, however, began more recently in history. The man who is considered by many to be "The Father of Mineralogy" is Georgius Agricola. To be very accurate, he was the first to carefully study geology, which included observations about minerals and mineralogy. He is also known by the name Georg Agricola. His birth name was Georg Bauer.

Georgius Agricola was born on March 24, 1494 in Glauchau in the Province of Saxony. This region is now part of the country of Germany. Agricola was a brilliant man who studied and knew much about many subjects. He taught Latin and Greek. He studied medicine and became a doctor. He practiced medicine throughout his life, but he became very interested in mining and geology. Of course he studied rocks and minerals, but he also carefully studied the tools and machines used in the process of mining. Remember, in the early 1500's, mining machines were not power machines like those used today. They were simpler machines that were powered by hand or by animals.

Georgius Agricola was an author of scientific books. He is best known in mineral and mining history for his very famous book, *De Re Metallica*, which means *On the Nature of Metals*. Back then, the word "metal" was used to refer to all



minerals. So, this is a book about minerals, as well as about everything that was known at the time about mining, how to find ores, how to remove them from the ground, how to run a mine. It even includes information about sicknesses that miners would have. Another famous book by Agricola was titled *De Natura Fossilium* which means *On the Nature of Fossils*. In Agricola's day, a "fossil" was not just the remains of ancient organisms. At his time in history, anything that came out of the ground was called "a fossil."

Georgius Agricola died on November 21, 1555 at the age of 61. His most famous book, *De Re Metallica*, was published a year after he died!

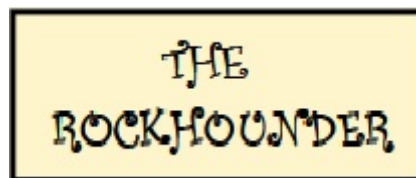
Above: Stamps showing a pictures of Georgius Agricola.  
Bottom left: "Fire-setting underground" from *De Re Metallica* by Georgius Agricola.



from our sister club the -

the Gem, Lapidary, and Mineral Society of Montgomery County MD., Inc.

Again a reminder!!!



### **SAFETY NOTE FOR SPRING    Take your Benadryl® with you!**

Owen Martin, AFMS Safety Chair. AFMS News May 2010

Well it was a hard winter by most standards in the central and south and eastern U.S. It even snowed three times at our house in Houston and froze hard enough to break pipes in several houses in our neighborhood. Not that I'm complaining - after all we get PLENTY of summer for 6+ months every year. With that being said the cold weather delayed up the spring bloom and as a result EVERYTHING started blooming last week! So my Bradford pears, dog wood, peach and red buds are in full bloom. Weeds are taking over the hibernating grass and have tons of little flowers, my pine is pollinating and so are some oaks and maples across the street. AND to top it all off Cedar keeps blowing in from Hill Country.



Now the weather was just perfect this weekend so I figured it was time to get out and at least do some yard work - about 8 hours worth. This was after a land clearing project in Hill Country from the previous weekend. As a result of proximity and increased respiratory activity I did myself in. All those allergens caught up with me and just about knocked me out. It wasn't exactly an asthma attack, but my eyes were swollen, my nasal passages were swollen up so that I couldn't breathe except out of my mouth, and I kept coughing up crud!

OK - so the moral of the story is that I should have taken Benadryl® prior to engaging in such activities. Not to say that I wouldn't have had some impact from all that pollen, but at least I could have mitigated the violent response my body had to it all. Luckily I was able to nurse my bloated head on the couch while watching conference basketball tournaments.

However if I was in the field and had such a problem, especially one that could have led to an asthma attack, then I would have been in trouble. Keep that in mind as you head out on your first hunt of this spring! Prepare, be safe and breathe easy!!!

# MINERALS FROM OUTER SPACE

## Armalcolite



On page 3 of this issue you learned about the discovery of a brand new mineral called wassonite. It was found in a meteorite that was discovered in Antarctica. Here is the story of another mineral. This is the only mineral with a type locality not on planet Earth. A "type locality" is a phrase that refers to the place (that is, the locality) where a mineral was first discovered.

"Armalcolite" was collected on the moon at the Apollo 11 landing site which was called "Tranquility Base." The three astronauts that flew the Apollo 11 mission were Neil Alden Armstrong (b. 1930), Edwin Eugene Aldrin (b. 1930) and Michael Collins (b. 1930). The mineral name, armalcolite, was created from the first letters of the astronauts' last names, ARMstrong, ALdrin, COLins, in honor of these brave men who collected and returned the type samples. Even though it was collected on the moon, it was not studied and identified until scientists had a chance to analyze the rock specimens the astronauts brought back from the moon. Other minerals that were also found at Tranquility Base were chromite, ilmenite, olivine and pyroxene group minerals.

Since its discovery on the moon, armalcolite has been identified from a number of localities on Earth, including Germany, Mexico, Oman, Mongolia, Romania (to name a few), and in the U.S.A. in Montana, Utah, Texas and Wyoming.

Armalcolite crystallizes in the orthorhombic crystal system. It has a hardness of 5, a steel gray color and metallic luster. Its chemical formula is  $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+})\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_6$ , which is magnesium, iron, titanium oxide.

*Photo above: From left to right, Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, crew of Apollo 11. Photo from NASA; public domain.*

*Right: "Earth Rise", one of a series of pictures taken by the Apollo 11 crew as they flew around the moon to become the first humans to see the Earth rise over the horizon of the moon.*



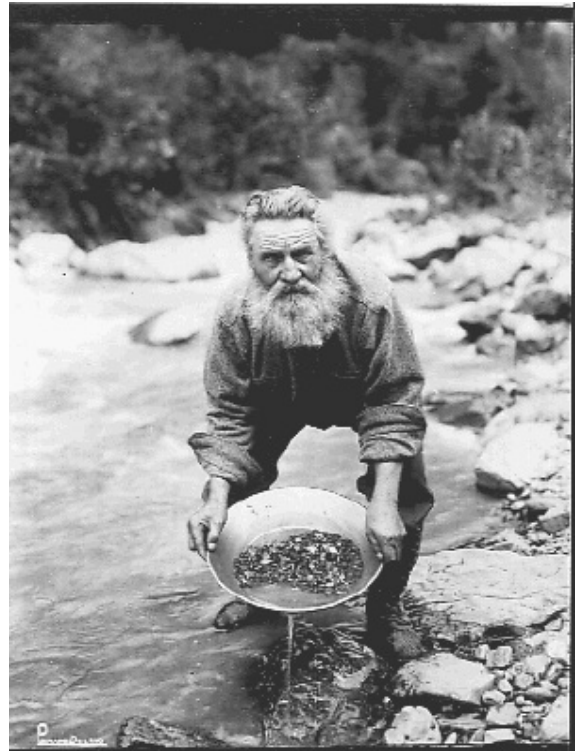
## GOLD

100,000 people left for the Klondike  
30,000 completed the trip  
4000 found Gold that's 4% of all those who left everything  
to "find GOLD" ever came back "RICH" !!! *From the gold  
rush archives.*

The Klondike gold rush began in July of 1897 when two ships docked in San Francisco and Seattle carrying miners returning from the Yukon with bags of gold. The press was alerted and soon, miners of all shapes and sizes, called "stampeder", were on their way to the gold fields. Within six months, approximately 100,000 gold-seekers set off for the Yukon.

The work that was necessary to retrieve the gold was incredible. Most of the gold was not at the surface, but rather 10 or more feet below. To reach it, the miners had to dig through the permafrost - the layer of permanently frozen ground. The ground had to be thawed before it could be dug. Then the dirt had to be sluiced to separate it from the gold.

All digging had to be done during the summer as it was impossible to dig in the winter when temperatures could reach -60°F. It was incredibly difficult work.  
Photo courtesy of Alaska State Library



April 20, 2011

### **First Dinosaur Fossil Found in Angola Turns Out to Be a New Creature**

Scientists have found a dinosaur fossil (n. any remains of a living thing from a former time) in Angola for the first time. It belongs to a new creature. That's good news for the African country. For years, much of Angola's news was about war.

#### **Gentle Giants**

The scientists wrote a paper about their find. The fossil belongs to a sauropod. Those dinosaurs had long necks, ate plants and were some of the largest creatures ever.

The fossil was found in an area that was an ocean 90 million years ago. There were fish fossils and shark teeth nearby. The team thinks the dinosaur might have been

washed out to sea. The ancient sharks might have torn it apart.

The scientists came from different countries. They all belong to the PaleoAngola project. The project started in 2005. This was the first dinosaur dig in Angola since the early 1960's because of Civil war. The war for independence from Portugal didn't end until 2002.

#### **Global Research**

other experts agree that the group's science is solid. Matthew Bonnam, a sauropod expert, said "I think they've been very careful, its really cool" to see such research coming out of Angola.

From the **News for You**, pg 2 April 20, 2011, vol. 59, no. 16.



**Ever thought about being a Dinosaur Hunter but can't go out in the 'field'? Just check out this story about Nick Longrich.**

## **The Dinosaur Hunter Who Found — and Named it *Mojoceratops***

Nick Longrich finds ancient treasure not only in the ground but in long-overlooked collections in museums.

by Valerie Ross From the Discover Magazine [December 2010 issue](#); published online February 12, 2011

Hailing from a family of Alaskan fishermen, Nick Longrich still comes home each year to catch halibut. More often, though, he casts his line into the distant past. As a paleontologist at Yale, he has had dramatic success scouring dusty museum archives for relics of ancient creatures. The 34-year-old Longrich has discovered five new dinosaur species — most recently [Mojoceratops](#), an outlandish 75-million-year-old beast with elaborate frills atop its giant head.



### **What got you interested in hunting down long-lost species?**

In Alaska we had tide pools in front of our house. I collected starfish; crabs and baby octopuses hatched in the spring; I went into the mountains to look at the wildflowers. I've always been a naturalist — it's just that now I'm studying things like fossil birds and a giant salamander I discovered in a museum drawer while I was looking for dinosaur bones.

### **How did you come to be digging through the “junk” collections of museums?**

I was rummaging through drawers in the Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology in Canada, looking for a *Tyrannosaurus rex* claw, when I found something I'd never seen before. It was a piece of [Albertonykus](#) — a small, insect-eating dinosaur. That was the first dinosaur I named. For more info google Nick Longrich.

## **20 Things You Didn't Know About... Kissing**

Our unique human lips, the conquests that carried kissing, and how kissing makes men and women more like each other

by Sheril Kirshenbaum; Illustration by Jonathon Rosen From the Discover January-February special issue; published online March 19, 2011

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Only you: Human lips are different from those of all other animals because they are everted, meaning that they purse outward. |   |   |
| 2 | But we are not the only species to engage   | 3 | in kissing-like behaviors. Great apes press their lips together to express excitement, affection, or reconciliation. Scientists are not sure why humans kiss, but some think the answer lies in early |

- feeding experiences. Through nursing and (in some cultures) receiving pre-chewed food from a parent's mouth, infants may learn to associate lip pressure with a loving act.
- 4 Another possibility: Smelling a loved one's cheek has long served as a means of recognition in cultures around the world, from New Zealand to Alaska. Over time, a brush of the lips may have become a traditional accompaniment.
  - 5 And yet kissing is not universal, leading some experts, like anthropologist [Vaughn Bryant](#) of Texas A&M, to think it might actually be a learned behavior.
  - 6 The Roman military introduced kissing to many non-kissing cultures (after its conquests were over, presumably); later it was European explorers who carried the torch.
  - 7 Being close enough to kiss helps our noses assess compatibility. In a landmark study, evolutionary biologist Claus Wedekind of the University of Lausanne in Switzerland reported that women prefer the scents of men whose immunity-coding genes are different from their own. Mixing genes that way may produce offspring with a stronger immune system.
  - 8 [Wedekind's experiment, widely known as the sweaty T-shirt study](#), involved very little sweat. Male participants were asked to shower beforehand so their scent would be faint.
  - 9 The earliest literary evidence for kissing comes from northern India's Vedic Sanskrit texts, written 1,000 to 2,000 years ago. A portion of the Satapatha Brahmana mentions lovers setting mouth to mouth.
  - 10 Love Is the Drug: Dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with feelings of desire and reward, spikes in response to novel experiences, which explains why a kiss with someone new can feel so special.
  - 11 In some people, a jolt of dopamine can cause a loss of appetite and an inability to sleep, symptoms commonly associated with falling in love.
  - 12 Can't Get Enough of Your Love: Dopamine is produced in the ventral tegmental area of the brain, the same region affected by addictive drugs like cocaine.
  - 13 In men, [a passionate kiss can also promote the hormone oxytocin](#) (video), which fosters bonding and attachment, according to behavioral neuroscientist Wendy Hill of Lafayette College in Pennsylvania.
  - 14 Holding hands and kissing reduces levels of the stress hormone cortisol, thereby lowering blood pressure and optimizing immune response.
  - 15 And a passionate kiss has the same effect as belladonna in making our pupils dilate.
  - 16 Prelude to a Kiss: Two-thirds of all people turn their head to the right when kissing, according to psychologist Onur Gntnkn of Ruhr-University Bochum in Germany. This behavior may mirror the head-turning preference observed in babies and even in fetuses.
  - 17 Evolutionary psychologists have discovered that men are far more likely to prefer sloppy tongue kisses than women.
  - 18 The exchange of saliva could provide a reproductive advantage for males. During an open-mouthed kiss, a man passes a bit of testosterone to his partner. Over weeks and months, repeated kissing could enhance a female's libido, making her more receptive to sex.
  - 19 Always brush and floss, boys. Evolutionary psychologist [Gordon Gallup](#) of the State University of New York at Albany found that when deciding whether to kiss someone, women pay much closer attention than men do to the breath and teeth of their partner.
  - 20 You Give Love a Bad Name: One milliliter of saliva contains about 100,000,000 bacteria.



# Nanotechnology

How it might kill us, how it might save us, and how it was used in the smallest ever marketing stunt  
by Rebecca Coffey From the **Discover** [July-August special issue](#); published online October 29,  
2010

- 1 Get small. A nanometer is about the width of a strand of [DNA](#); if you design, build, or use functional systems smaller than 100 of these, you're a nanotechnologist.
- 2 By that definition, we have been doing nanotech for centuries. For instance, the [colors in medieval stained glass windows result from nanocrystals](#) created in the heating and cooling of the glass.
- 3 Size matters. At the nano scale, materials take on unusual properties. Their color, transparency, and melting point often differ significantly from those of larger clumps of the same stuff.
- 4 Nanoscale bits of metal oxide, carbon fiber, or metal blends can detoxify hazardous waste: Their extreme solubility and chemical reactivity help them zero in on the nasty stuff.
- 5 This approach is already being used at sites in a dozen states, mostly to clean groundwater fouled by solvents, metals, and petroleum.
- 6 Brighter colors! Richer flavors! Less spoilage! Those are some of the reasons why companies are dumping nanoparticles into hundreds of [products](#), including cosmetics, sunscreens, and food.
- 7 Analysts say the global market for manufactured goods using nano-materials could hit \$1.6 trillion by 2013.
- 8 Uh-oh. Studies show that nano-particles can work their way into the bloodstream, penetrate cells, and get past the blood-brain barrier. Research has linked such particles to lung damage; the brain may be affected too.
- 9 But if those particles don't kill us, they just might save us. Scientists at U.C. San Diego have designed a [fluorescent nanoparticle](#) that glows inside the body, making it easier to image tumors and organ damage.
- 10 Yale researchers have created [plastic nanospheres](#) that encapsulate proteins called cytokines, which stimulate the immune system's killer T-cells. An injection of those spheres could help fight disease and infection.
- 11 And in a University of Southern California lab, nanotubes have been used to create [synthetic neurons](#) (pdf).
- 12 The USC team is trying to assemble these neurons into functional networks, which would bring us closer to assistive brain implants.
- 13 In 1989, using an atomic force microscope, IBM engineer Don Eigler became the first person to move and control a single atom.
- 14 Eigler and his team [later used 35 xenon atoms to spell out "IBM"](#) thus performing the world's smallest PR stunt.
- 15 Atoms? Big whoop. Researchers at Princeton and U.C. Santa Barbara can control the spin of a single *electron*, trapping it in a "corral" created by applying voltage to minuscule electrodes.
- 16 But they're not playing cowboy. [The breakthrough](#) could lead to powerful quantum computers that store and manipulate data in the spin of individual electrons.
- 17 Not to be outdone, Stanford scientists [used scanning tunneling microscopy and holograms to write information](#) within the interference patterns formed by electron waves on a copper sheet.

- 18 The letters are less than a third the size of Eigler's "IBM."  
Government researchers have [created arrays of chromium nanodots](#) that can store magnetic data with unprecedented uniformity. One goal: drawing more complex integrated circuits on silicon chips.

- 19 For the rodent who has everything. Georgia Tech scientists [made piezoelectric generators out of nanowires and attached them to tiny hamster jackets](#). When the critters ran, the generators created electricity.
- 20 Zhong Lin Wang, co-inventor of the jacket, envisions a shirt that charges your cell phone as you stroll, or an implanted device for measuring blood pressure that's powered by your own heartbeat.

April 20, 2011

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This space left empty for your ARTICLE and/or photos



#### **DVESS MEETING LOCATION : DIRECTIONS:**

From Atco (west-bound), after the traffic light at Taunton Ave. (Rite Aid drugstore on the left), the church is about the

3rd building on the right; turn into the first driveway. If you miss it, pass by the church and turn Right onto Broad St. (at

the Berlin Diner) then turn Right into the parking lot of the Baptist Church and go straight all the way - the parking lots of

both churches connect.

From Rt. 73 in Marlton: head East (South) on Rt. 73. As you enter Berlin, you will pass Wal-Mart (on the left) and a

shopping center (on the right) with Shop Rite and Staples. **Get into the Right "Exit Only" lane and follow the signs for**

**Cross Keys Rd. At the intersection of Cross Keys Rd. and the White Horse Pike (Rt. 30) turn LEFT. At the next**

**intersection (Broad St.) continue straight past the Berlin Diner and SPEEDY MART on your left; pass by 2 or 3 white storefronts on the left then see the big white church with red front doors on your left. Pass in front of the church and turn into the driveway on the far side. Education Building is behind the church.**

From Lindenwold or Clementon on the White Horse Pike (east-bound):

As you enter Berlin business district, you will pass through the traffic light at Cross Keys Rd. (CVS Pharmacy on right corner). Follow highlighted directions above.

#### **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 1<sup>st</sup> family member + \$5.00 for each additional family member

\$10.00 for the 1<sup>st</sup> Senior ( 65+ ) member + \$5.00 for each additional family member

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

*"Silver"* \$50.00 for 1<sup>st</sup> family member - receive a Geode Specimen

*"Gold"* \$75.00 for 1<sup>st</sup> family member - receive a Native Gold Specimen

*"Platinum"* \$100 for 1<sup>st</sup> family member - receive a Premium Specimen

#### **SOCIETY INFORMATION**

The Delaware Valley Earth Science Society, 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of each month throughout the year at Centenary United Methodist Church, 151 South White Horse Pike, (route 30) in Berlin. Junior Rockhounds meet at 7:30pm with the regular meeting beginning around 8 pm.

Anyone with info for the newsletter please share with me. You can be published!

Stuff you did in school, on a trip etc., see my info below ( next page ).

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.

**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.

<i>DVESS Directory 2008</i>	President <a href="mailto:terry@terryfic.com">terry@terryfic.com</a>	Terry Wilson or <a href="mailto:terry@dvess.org">terry@dvess.org</a>
1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President 856-783-0969 Ann Lynne Benson <a href="mailto:SeleniteQueen@gmail.com">SeleniteQueen@gmail.com</a>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice President	
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Website Coordinator 609-714-1309 Terry Wilson <a href="mailto:terry@dvess.org">terry@dvess.org</a>	Special Events Coordinator 856-783-0969	Ann Lynne Benson <a href="mailto:SeleniteQueen@gmail.com">SeleniteQueen@gmail.com</a>
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### Membership Form

start w/ first family member (designated as head of family) Juniors must have an adult head of family with the Junior as the additional family member for insurance purposes.

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP+4 \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Profession, School or Major Work  
\_\_\_\_\_

Okay to let other members of the Club see your email and other orange-starred information (on website)?

Okay to share \_\_\_\_\_

Do NOT share \_\_\_\_\_

Newsletter Delivery **ONLY** via e-mail

additional family members to be registered w/  
above member

Type of membership Regular Membership:

\$15.00 for the 1<sup>st</sup> family member + \$5.00 for each additional family member

\$10.00 for the 1<sup>st</sup> Senior ( 65+ ) member + \$5.00 for each additional family member

Dues are collected on a calendar year Jan to Dec, no pro-rata rates

additional members on another paper if needed

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name (only if different from above)  
\_\_\_\_\_

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name (only if different from above)  
\_\_\_\_\_

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name (only if different from above)  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

"Silver" \$50.00 for 1<sup>st</sup> family member - receive a Geode Specimen

"Gold" \$75.00 for 1<sup>st</sup> family member - receive a Native Gold Specimen

"Platinum" \$100 for 1<sup>st</sup> family member - receive a Premium Specimen

Interests: Minerals \_\_\_\_ Fossils \_\_\_\_ Lapidary \_\_\_\_ Collecting \_\_\_\_ Museum Trips \_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_ Sterling Hill \_\_\_\_ other, please list \_\_\_\_\_

How did you learn of DVESS? \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

What NON-DVESS interests or hobbies do you have? Would you be willing to share with our members?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What would you like the club to do or provide for you? \_\_\_\_\_

D V E S S

01/15/11

W O R D P U Z Z L E  
# 36

b y E d L o v e l a n d

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

BORAX	MEETING
CORAL	CLUB
MALACHITE	DVESS
QUARTZ	ZINC
SAPPHIRE	CAVE
SHOWCASE	GARNET
STIBNITE	GRAPHITE
TRAVERTINE	JADEITE
FACET	LEPIDOLITE
MUSCOVITE	ORE
ONYX	ROCKS
PALLASITE	SULFUR
PYROPE	SYLVITE
SPECIMEN	CRYOLITE
COLLECTION	DIAMOND
DISPLAY	MEMBERS

**Delaware Valley Earth Science Society, Inc. ( DVESS )**  
**P.O. Box 372**  
**Maple Shade, N.J. 08052**  
**DVESS Website : <http://www.dvess.org>**

**RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**

