DVESScapades

escapades: interesting, stimulating, exciting activities and adventures

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

June 11, 2008

Program: a very special 'secret under cover speaker and demo'
Come to find out more! You missed a great one last month, see report.

President's Message - **by AnnLynne Benson**, DVESS President and EFMLS Director

It was news to me, after all these years as serving as your President, to learn that the president of every EFMLS club is automatically a Director in the EFMLS. You remember the EFMLS, right? The **Eastern Federation of Mineralogical and Lapidary Societies** which is our "parent" organization in the **American Federation of Mineralogical Societies**.

This revelation came to my attention in the June-July, 2008 issue of "*EFMLS NEWS*" (I should read that more often), in an article written by the EFMLS President.

The Director (in this case, me) is expected to attend the EFMS Annual Meeting; the most recent one was held in February. On the agenda were an informal "cracker barrel" session to talk about items coming up for vote, bylaw changes, adoption of a budget and a membership dues increase (that would be an increase in the dues our club pays for each DVESS member to the Eastern Federation for, among other things, **INSURANCE**, so we can have field trips to quarries, etc. which **REQUIRE** insurance for admission.

If the Director is unable to attend Federation meetings, another person may be appointed to stand in and vote as the Director's alternate AND each club is entitled to an additional vote - if we send two people, we get two votes!

If we can't send anyone, we can turn to our Regional Vice President "who wants to hear our ideas and opinions". The article ended with the EFMLS motto, "Communication and Involvement are the Keys to Our Success" and the suggestion that each club talk with their Regional Vice President about what's important to your club.

Within five minutes I was on the phone with Michael Kessler of East Stroudsburg, PA, telling him that DVESS membership is dwindling, we no longer have a field trip leader, our Junior Rockhounds class is down to about half a dozen kids and we need HELP!!! I mentioned that we have a DVESS member who is also active in the Rock and Mineral Club of Lower Bucks County which has a large and thriving membership, and asked him if this "bridge" between our two clubs could in any way benefit both clubs.

Mike asked if we have a Publicity committee and promised to send me a packet of information. The next step is in all of our hands. If **WE** do not do something to save our club, soon there will be no club. **YOU** are part of **WE**. How important is this to you? It's very important to me. Our Executive Board members are all wearing more than one hat. Our Treasurer/Membership Chair/Program Chair and I are looking to **YOU** for ideas, opinions and suggestions. Grab one of us after the meeting, come out to an Executive Board meeting, e-mail the editor at decuzzic@comcast.net with any info, hitch a ride with us to another group's meeting to find out what they're doing that's growing their club.

"Communication and Involvement are the Keys to Our Success". Together we can save and grow this club. Let's talk about how **WE** can make this happen.

Birth Stones 2nd in the series
(Also covers our "off" months of July & August)

June – Pearls
Pearls are known as organic gems because they are created by living creatures. The existence of the pearl begins with a piece of grit or dirt entering the shell of a mollusk, oysters and clams. The organism in self-defence coats the particle with layers of a substance called nacre, which eventually becomes thick enough to form a pearl. There are basically two types of pearls, natural and cultured. The process of the pearl coming to life is the same in both, only in the latter, the irritant is placed within the mollusk through human intervention. The pearl has been used to make jewelry since ancient times and considered to be a symbol of beauty, love, happiness and wealth. It has been one of the most coveted of gems due to its luminous beauty, inner glow and priceless nature.

July – Ruby
The color red is often associated with the gemstone ruby, which is the birthstone for people born in July. Rubies belong to the corundum family of minerals and have a hardness of 9 on the Moh's scale. Ruby with its beautiful red color is a universal favourite signifying love, passion, blood and romance. It is believed to have great medicinal powers, protective powers and is said to bring peace and prosperity.

August – Preidot
This bright green gemstone was called the evening emerald in the ancient times because it resembled emeralds in the light of the burning lamps. Peridot is the gemstone variety of the mineral olivine formed during volcanic eruptions. Originally found in the ruins of ancient Greece, it is now prevalent in Red Dea island of St. Johns, Arizona, New Mexico, Burma, Pakistan and China. Ground Peridot taken internally was once used to treat asthma and was believed to be a symbol of power and influence. People born in August believe this coloured gemstone to be their birthstone.
Article Source:
http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=William_Brister

Report on May's Fabulous "Learn To Do It Yourself Meeting"

Sorry so many of you missed this meeting but those of that were there learned all about micro-mounts from Gary. He graciously brought all the necessary bits and pieces so we could see about 1000 of his micro-mounts and make our own with crystals of our choosing. The three of us have well mounted, beautiful, but tiny mounts to start our own collections.

A BIG THANK YOU to Gary for a GREAT meeting. Ed.

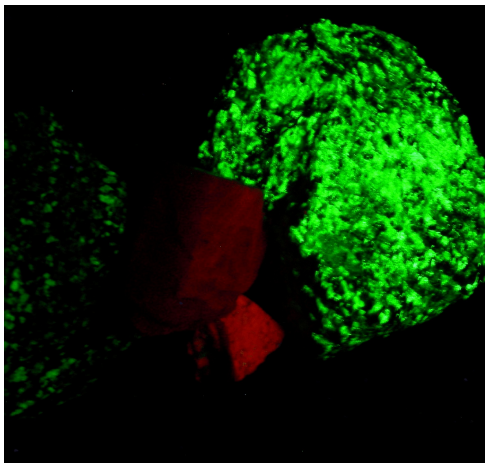
Purpose of the AFMS: To promote popular interest and education in the various Earth Sciences, and in particular the subjects of Geology, Mineralogy, Paleontology, Lapidary and other related subjects, and to sponsor and provide means of coordinating the work and efforts of all persons and groups interested 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)

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

Did anyone see anything or take any photos we could publish???
Please drop a note via e-mail or snail mail so I can put it in the newsletter. It is so much more interesting if you can contribute something.

Beakman gets tongue tied finding out the answer to "what place has the longest name?" (a hill in New Zealand, Taumatswhatkatangihangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu - 58 letters in all !). Still catching his breath, Beakman finds out what's so out of the world about the Guzman Prize is (it's awarded to the first person who can prove they've made contact with aliens),

Gold Facts: Sometimes a "gold" nugget is actually a mixture of gold and silver. Gold mixed with silver is very pale yellow. Mineral collectors call this mixture electrum.
Most gold deposits in the world have ½ ounce of gold for every ton of rock! (A ton is 2,000 pounds.) Many have even less gold, but gold is so valuable that it is worth mining it.
Gold is used by dentists to fix teeth. (Ask your relatives if they have any gold teeth!)
Polished gold is like a very shiny mirror. Because it reflects light so well, it is used on space ships and satellites to reflect the sun's rays and protect these space machines.
Gold is used to treat arthritis and some kinds of cancer.



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

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 Rock hound's special pages, complete with quiz, else where in this newsletter.

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.) Lewis & Clark
What FAMOUS movie first aired on May 25th in 1977 that is still playing? Star Wars
What famous bridge opened on May 27th in 1937? Golden Gate Bridge
What else is May 30th famous for that happened in 1783 in Philadelphia? The 1st US daily paper.

Answers at the meeting, See you there.

RACING CLOCK	WObabeODS	CHARACTER
racing against the clock	babe in the woods	out of character

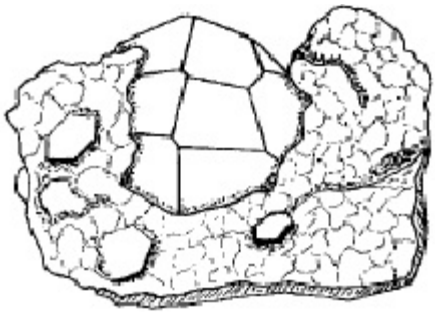
June PUZZLES:
What day in June was the first video cassette recorder in 1975?
What out of this world thing occurred on the 24th of this month that still has an effect on the US /
When was the 1st Corvette in 1953 on the ____ of June.
What day in June was the first Triple Crown winner in 1919?

ANX IETY	PROGRAMS

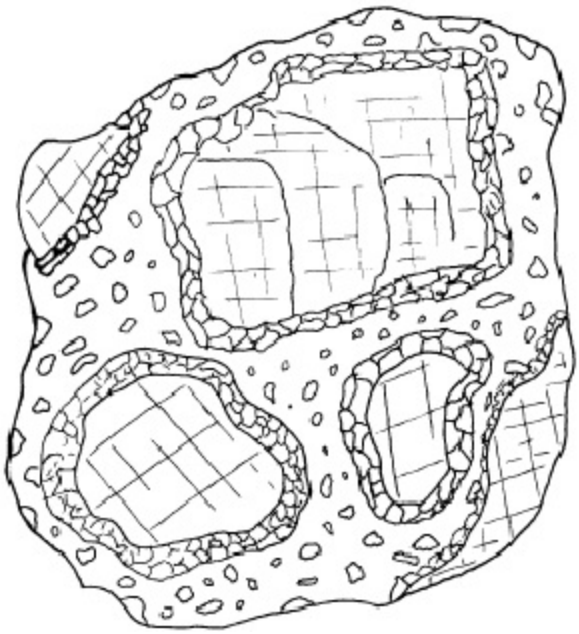
Junior Rock Hounds Section - new series designed for the young at heart and ME - a newbie at this.
This article by permission of Diamond Dan Publications, Mini Miners Monthly

Mineral of the Month Garnet

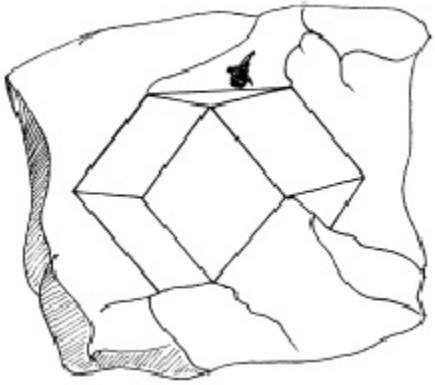
"Garnet" is a name that has been used since ancient times. It came from the Latin word granatum which means a pomegranate because garnet was thought to look like pomegranate seeds. The original spelling was "granat" (which is still the name for this mineral group in German). Eventually the "r" and "a" were switched around giving us "garnet." The name was officially given to this mineral group in the 13th century by Albertus Magnus, who was a German philosopher. Garnet refers to a group of similar minerals. They all belong to the chemical group called silicates because they all contain silicon (Si) and oxygen (O). The garnets belong to the cubic (isometric) crystal system.



Deep purplish-red pyrope in quartz with tan mica crystals from Maine



Deep red garnet in a black rock called amphibolite. This garnet is the New York State gemstone. This specimen is from the Barton Mine.



Dark green garnet from Colorado

Don't worry, I have permission, Editor.

Garnet, continued

The different mineral varieties are different colors and come from different types of rocks. Here is a list:

Pyrope: deep red to purple-red from igneous rocks.

Almandine: Deep red from metamorphic rocks.

Spessartine: Brown, sometimes with a reddish tint, from igneous and metamorphic rocks that have the element manganese (Mn).

Uvarovite: Emerald-green from chromium deposits.

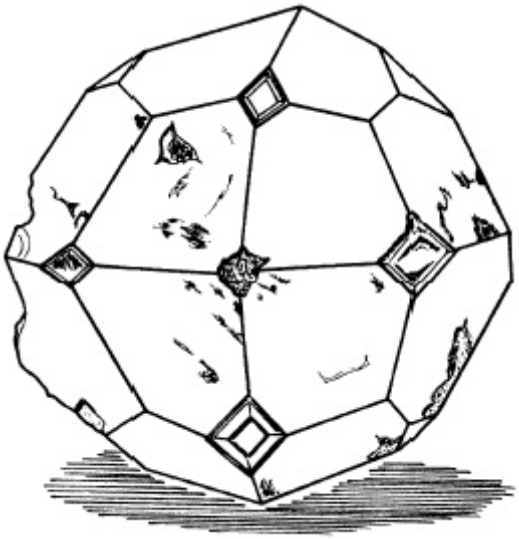
Grossular: Different pale colors (green, pink, white) but not red; found in metamorphosed limestone.

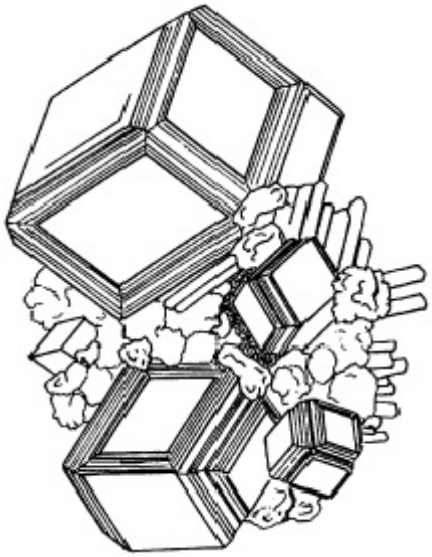
Andradite: Pale to brown and even black. Never red. Found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Hardness: 6 to 7.5 Specific Gravity: 3.5 to 4.3 Luster: Glassy (vitreous) Cleavage: None

Interesting facts: Almandine garnet is sometimes weakly magnetic! Some garnets are cut as gemstones. Some garnet is used to make sandpaper. Garnets are on of the most common of all the minerals.
Above: Bright red garnet from Mexico.

Below Right: Cinnamon orange garnet from Canada. This type is called hessonite.
Below Left: A very large, deep red garnet from New York City.
Garnets are on of the most common of all the minerals.

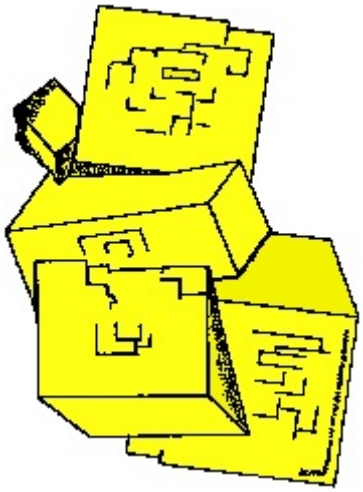




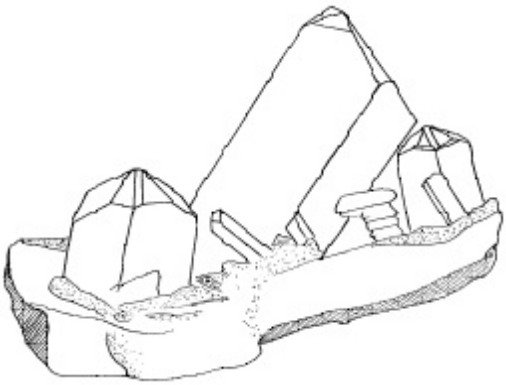
Sunlight & your mineral collection

by Darryl Powell

Do you know that sunlight can change some minerals in your collection? It can even *destroy* some minerals. There is a great old book by Richard Pearl called *Cleaning and Preserving Minerals*. If you can find a copy at a used book store or on the internet, you may want to add it to your library of mineral books. The ideas on this page are mostly from this book.



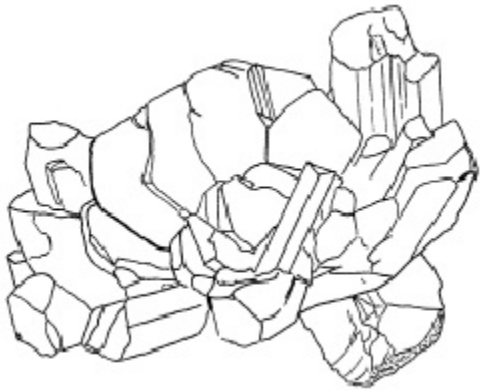
There are some minerals that you will need to keep out of sunlight. Minerals that are affected by light are called *photosensitive*. Sometimes sunlight can change the color of a mineral. For example, some topaz specimens will change from blue to brown when exposed to sunlight. Some fluorite specimens will actually change color.

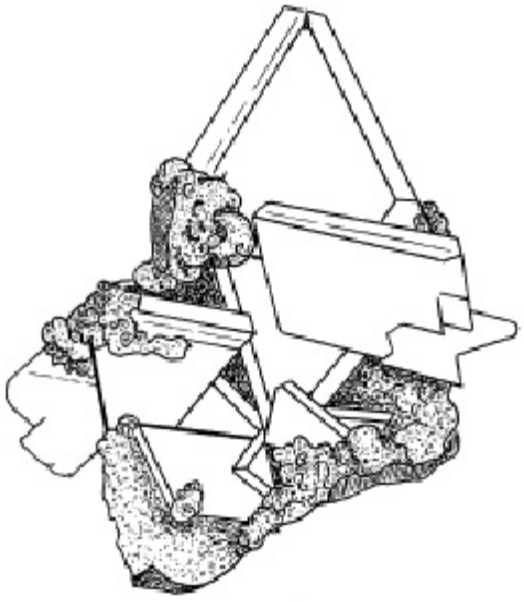


Bleaching is another problem caused by sunlight. Celestite, for example, will lose its beautiful light-blue color and become white or colorless. Rose quartz fades, eventually becoming so light pink that it looks white like milky quartz.

Some minerals *decompose* in sunlight. In other words, they actually break down and fall apart! The mineral called *realgar* is a mineral that contains arsenic and sulfur. It is highly sought after by collectors because of its sharp, bright red crystals. When *realgar* is exposed to sunlight, it breaks down into the powdery yellow mineral called *orpiment*. Good *realgar* specimens should be kept in a dark drawer or box to keep them from breaking down into orpiment.

Vivianite crystals get darker and darker when they are exposed to sunlight. Other minerals affected by light are *proustite* and *pyrargyrite.*





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

JUNE

June 3, 1726-March 26, 1797. James Hutton. His recognition of the enormous length of geologic time came to be included in the ground breaking theories of plutonism and uniformitarianism. He is known as the Father of Modern Geology.

June 18, 1791-May 13, 1859. Denison Olmsted. Completed a manuscript for the first geologic map of a state (North Carolina, 1825). After observing the Leonid meteor shower in 1833 and studying its periodicity, he demonstrated that meteors are cosmic in origin and not an atmospheric phenomenon.

June 21, 1887-September 11, 1956. Norm Bowen. Revolutionized experimental petrology and our understanding of mineral crystallization when The Evolution of the Igneous Rocks was published in 1928. Called the Father of Igneous Petrology, his book became “petrology handbook.”

JULY

July 14, 1862-June 18, 1945. Florence Bascom. First woman geologist hired by the United States Geological Survey (1896). First woman to present a scientific paper at the Geological Society of Washington (1901). First woman officer of the Geological Society of America (1924). First woman to receive a PhD from Johns Hopkins University (1893), even though she was compelled to sit behind a screen during classes so her presence would not “disrupt” the male students.

AUGUST

August 1, 1808-May 26, 1866. Henry Darwin Rogers. First New Jersey State Geologist, appointed by Governor Vroom on April 24, 1835. Presented the first annual report to the Governor on February 16, 1836, and published in the same year.

August 24, 1949. Richard A. Volkert. The first NJGS geologist elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

Meteorite Man Seeks Life in Cosmic Rocks
Real-Life Indiana Jones Globe Hops in Search of Holy Grail of Meteorites

By ELLIOT LEE SPEIGEL Copyright © 2008 ABC News Internet Ventures (with permission)

May 29, 2008 —

When Robert Haag was 9 years old, he witnessed a spectacular sight in the air above a beach in Mexico. It was a meteor -- a bright fireball that began his lifelong fascination with these bits of outer space that sometimes fall to Earth.

Haag, now 52, is one of the best-known collectors of meteorites in the world. For the last 30 years, he's bought, sold, traded and donated meteorites to museums, planetariums, universities and private collections.

Life in a Rock?

This globe-hopping adventurer has been compared to the fictional movie character Indiana Jones. While Jones is known for hunting ancient artifacts like the Ark of the Covenant, the Holy Grail, and, currently, in movie theaters, the legendary Crystal Skull, Haag is on a personal quest to find his own holy grail, the ultimate jackpot in his line of work: evidence of life in outer space.

"The proof may already be on the planet -- it's just waiting for the right guy or gal out there to find a meteorite that's never been seen on Earth before with the real proof that's gonna flip the scientific community on its head," he said.

Scientists once thought they may have found cosmic life in a meteorite, a specimen discovered in 1984 in Antarctica. Several years passed before researchers studying the rock not only determined that it had originated from Mars, but also started to believe the rock contained traces of bacterial life. It became the most-studied meteorite on Earth, but exhaustive tests showed no traces of ancient bacteria.

"The majority of people would say that what was seen in that particular meteorite was not, in fact, fossilized life. There could've been life on Mars at some point, but that's not the smoking gun," said geologist Glenn MacPherson, a meteor curator at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. "Certainly, most scientists believe that there is life outside of Earth -- whether there's any in our solar system or not, whether it comes from Mars or not, is a matter of

some debate," MacPherson said. "I think most scientists hold open the possibility that that could happen."
Haag has hundreds of breathtaking specimens of iron and stony-iron rocks from the cosmos that can be easily viewed in his catalogue. (Hyperlink usable)

Meteorites 'Like Bugs on Earth's Windshield'
Meteorites are rocks from outer space -- usually fragments from asteroids, rocky and metallic bodies in orbit between Mars and Jupiter -- that make it all the way to Earth without burning up in the atmosphere. The ones we see streaking across the sky are generally very small particles that never make it to the ground.
"In some meteorites, we can actually find very tiny grains of stars -- we can show and understand that these particular grains were formed in supernova explosions or in red giant stars, and when these stars die, this material is spewed out into space," Denton Ebel, curator of the meteorite collection in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, told ABCNEWS.com
"Most meteors that we see entering the atmosphere come from the asteroid belt, but some come from the planet Mars," Ebel said. Our only samples on Earth of Martian rocks are meteorites that were blasted off the surface of Mars by the impact of other meteorites which hit Mars. These meteorites are like bugs on the Earth's windshield -- as the Earth goes around the sun, at a very high speed, these meteorites just hit us as we are on our way in our own little orbit.
"They're a sample from another place in the universe -- of a star or a planet or a moon or an asteroid, something that fell out of the sky," Haag said. "When you look at human history, meteorites have been sacred because they fell from heaven."
Haag says hundreds of meteorites fall every year, but only a handful of them are actually seen falling through the air.
So there may be millions of meteorites just lying around waiting to be found. But why would anyone want to go looking for them? Well, one reason is their commercial value. In today's meteorite marketplace, these visitors from the stars can net anywhere from a few dollars to millions, depending on the size, quality and rarity of the specimen.
To zero in on the location of a meteorite, Haag depends on eyewitness accounts, news reports and, if the sighting is an older one, library research.
When he hears about a new find and travels to the location, one of the factors he deals with is the question of who owns the rock. He says people often come out of the woodwork, claiming the rock was originally theirs.
"What happens is, somebody will find one, and because it has no title -- until someone picks it up -- it suddenly now has ownership," he said. "The problem has always been immediate, at the location where it fell: who owns that rock?"
How Rare Is Rare?
It's still a rare event to even find a meteorite, said Carl Francis, curator of the Minerological Museum at Harvard University.
"You start with a planet that gets broken up. Then, some of these pieces have to cross the orbit of Earth and get attracted in by its gravity -- so they don't miss it. And then, they have to not burn up entirely, then they have to hit land -- and not the 71 percent of the Earth's surface that's covered with water -- and then they have to be found by somebody, recognized as meteorites, and then studied," he said. "You've got a lot of steps, so a studied meteorite is a really, really rare thing."
Haag has learned over the years that rocks sitting somewhere they have no geological business being -- on a dry lake bed or in a field -- are likely meteorite candidates. But some are not so easy to find, such as those that wind up buried deep in the ground by the force of their impact.
A certain amount of adventure and risk comes with the territory of worldwide meteorite sleuthing, and Haag has had his share.
"I've been in some pretty remote places looking for these things," he said. "In the jungles of Mexico I ran into landslides, bandits and roads so narrow that my truck nearly went over the edge. I've also walked, unknowingly, through land mines."
His most recent meteorite hunt took him to Peru, near Lake Titicaca, in November to the crater made by a swarm of meteorites, most of which vaporized, leaving only a few pounds behind for Haag to find.
"It was a stone meteorite that was breaking apart real close to the ground, and it created a huge crater, blowing dust in the air, terrifying people and killing animals," he said.
As he always does before packing his bags and grabbing his passport, Haag researched this meteorite fall.
"I immediately left for the airport, to Miami, and went right down there, and I got there pretty much ahead of everybody else, working with some people from Peru who spoke the native Inca language -- it was really a great adventure."
More Than Just Bits of Rock
When NASA's Phoenix Mars Lander touched down on the red planet Sunday, the robotic craft began a three-month mission to dig into the northern polar region of Mars to see whether primitive life could

have once thrived there.
MacPherson points out that "it's increasingly clear Mars is not a life-friendly place -- it's very hostile. If there's any life on Mars, it's not on the surface -- it's far underneath the surface."
But he still feels that studying meteorites is a lot more than just figuring out where some curious bits of rock came from.
"It's where astronomy and geology come together," he said. "Planets are not an unusual thing -- they're a consequence of star formation -- and understanding where our planets come from helps us understand about planets that are forming, literally, by the uncountable billions, throughout the universe, around stars everywhere."
While Haag appreciates the science of meteorites, he revels in the fact that he owns one of the only ultra-rare meteorites from Mars, which fell on Nigeria in 1962. He also may be the first person to have discovered a rock from the moon.
"There was a meteorite fall in Australia in the 1960s, and 25 years after that event, pieces were still sitting out there," Haag said. "And it was just luck that, in the thousands of stones that people picked up, they also picked up a piece of moon rock -- it had fallen there in a completely separate event."
Haag bought as many of the rocks as he could afford, and while sifting through and examining them, he noticed one rock was different from the others. After much research, it was determined that the stone was from the moon -- it's Haag's personal favorite meteorite.

Of Gemstones and Alien Life

According to Francis, one of the most fascinating aspects of the study of meteorites is what's inside them.
"When a meteorite falls through the atmosphere, friction with the air heats up the surface and melts it," he said. "So a fresh meteorite that just landed yesterday has a black, glassy surface, and it doesn't reveal what's inside it until you either cut it or slice it open."
Which is exactly what Haag does, using a high-tech diamond wire saw to cut into meteorites, revealing beautiful nickel-iron and magnesium-rich olivine crystals. One meteorite recovered from Esquel, Argentina, contains the best gem-quality peridot of any meteorite on Earth.
Beautiful crystals aren't the only thing that some meteorite hunters look for when they cut into the space rocks, though. Like Haag, they are hoping to find some sort of evidence of life in the cosmos, but there are those who wouldn't be happy with such a monumental discovery.
"I'm not sure I hope for it," Ebel said. "All these things become bigger than science. From a science point of view, it would be fascinating, but something that profound would have tremendous repercussions among all kinds of people, belief systems and people's view of the world."
"What would the finding of life -- truly alien life -- how would that affect people's views? I hope it would be positive," he said. "You're always playing with fire when you shake people to the core."
Still, scientists applaud Haag's zeal for meteorites.
"Robert Haag is the Indiana Jones of meteorites -- absolutely. There are others who travel [to find meteorites], but Robert has been a great popularizer of meteorites," Francis said. "His natural enthusiasm and ability to develop a market for meteorite specimens has encouraged other people to go out and hunt for more of them. & Before he got involved, we didn't know that we had any lunar meteorites."

All Competitors Welcome

Even Haag encourages people to trek into areas where meteorites may have fallen.
"If you take the time and search, and know what you're looking for, a typical meteorite fall can be worth $1 million," Haag said. "It's a lot of money for something that just came out of the sky brand new."
From a scientific point, MacPherson says it's important to study meteorites.
"Humans like to know where we came from -- it's one of the ultimate questions. Why are we here? Well, we're here because there was a planet in the right place with the right stuff that life could evolve," he said. "In studying meteorites, we've actually been able to glean how our solar system formed."
Haag has played an important role in that research, MacPherson said, because unlike many meteorite hunters, he recognizes that some of his finds belong in scientific and museum collections. Some meteorites acquired from Haag are currently on display in the Smithsonian, MacPherson added.
Where he was once the only full-time meteorite hunter in the world, Haag doesn't mind that the playing field has expanded. "There are hundreds of people looking for meteorites worldwide now -- I've got all kinds of competition nipping at my heels."
Why, after 30 years, does Haag still spend his life with meteorites?
"Because I love it," he said. "I can travel anywhere in the world, chasing these falling stars, and it's the thrill of the chase -- I'm addicted to it."
"I feel sorry for astronomers," Haag said. "They can look up at heavenly bodies, while I have them all over my house. I live among the stars."
Click here for more information about Haag and to view his meteorite collection, click here.

This article by permission of Diamond Dan Publications, Mini Miners Monthly

Answers:
Chrysoprase
jasper
flint
gray or black
agate
quartz
false
bloodstone

stay tuned for more of these "educational" quizes

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 _____.

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.

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.

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

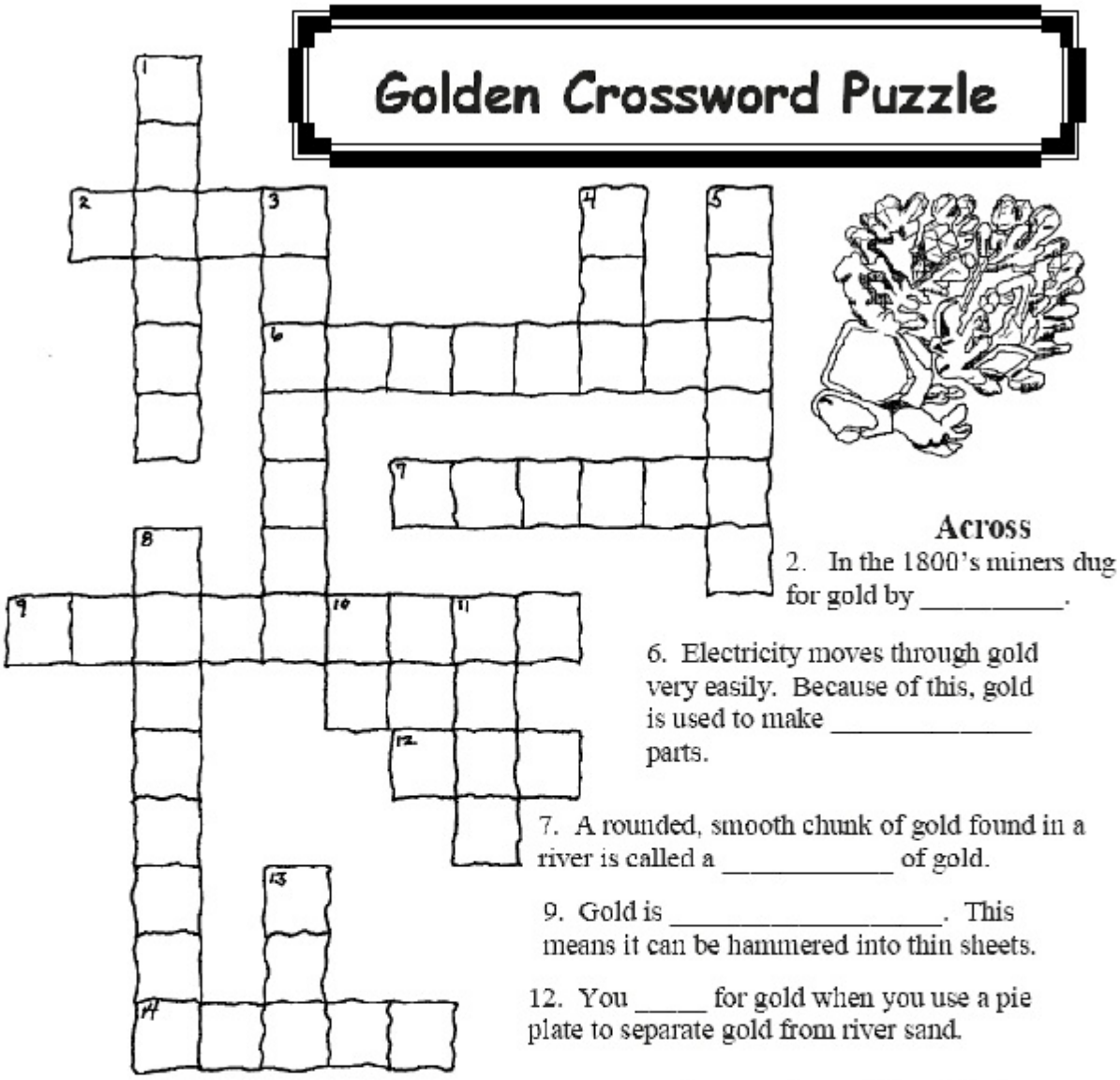
Sept 13 - 14: 43rd Annual Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show, Central Pennsylvania Rock & Mineral Club in NEW LOCATION Eagle View Middle School, Mechanicsburg. PA

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

Puzzle reprinted courtesy of Diamond Dan Mini Miner Newsletter

Golden Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. In the 1800's miners dug for gold by _____.

6. Electricity moves through gold very easily. Because of this, gold is used to make _____ parts.

7. A rounded, smooth chunk of gold found in a river is called a _____ of gold.

9. Gold is _____. This means it can be hammered into thin sheets.

12. You _____ for gold when you use a pie plate to separate gold from river sand.

14. A person who moved to California in the 1800's to find gold was called a "_____ 49er."

Down

1. Gold is often found with the mineral _____.
3. Gold is _____. This means it can be pulled into long, thin wires.
4. The native people of South America used to gold to make works of _____.
5. "Fool's Gold" is a funny name for the mineral _____.
8. A mixture of gold and silver is called _____.
10. The chemical symbol for gold is _____.
11. Very thin, natural gold is called _____ gold.
13. Gold foil is used on space craft and satellites to protect them from rays from the _____.

DVESS WORD PUZZLE #13

by Ed Loveland

02/15

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

BORAX
BRECCIA
CHABAZITE
CHALCEDONY
CHALCOPHANITE
CHALCOPYRITE
CHONDRODITE
CHRYSOCOLLA
CHRYSOPRASE
CLAY
COMET
CRETACEOUS
EMERALD
ERYTHRITE
ESPERITE
FERRIMOLYBDITE
FLINT
FLUORITE
FRIEDELITE
HERKIMER
ICE
KTBOUNDARY
KYANITE
LUSTER
OXIDE
PLEISTOCENE
REALGAR
ROCK
ROCKHOUND
SMITHSONIAN
STREAK

UPCOMING DVESS MEETINGS

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	
President Ann Lynne Benson 856-783-0969 SeleniteQueen@comcast.net	Recording Secretary Grant Elliott 856-728-1731 gle@verizon.net
1st Vice President Lou Detofsky *"Doc Rock"*	Website Coordinator Terry Wilson 609 -714 -1309 terry@dvess.org
2nd Vice President - Jr. Rockhound Coordinator Gerald Feigin gfeigin@co.gloucester.nj.us	Special Events Coordinator Ann Lynne Benson 856-783-0969 SeleniteQueen@comcast.net
Treasurer, Program Chair, Membership Chair Gary Weinstein 856-234-0708 - home 856-795-5077 - work garyskyrock@comcast.net	DVESS Newsletter Editor Carol De Cuzzi 856-428-0621 - home decuzzic@comcast.net

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

Delaware **V**alley **E**arth **S**cience **S**ociety, Inc. (DVESS)
P.O. Box 372
Maple Shade, N.J. 08052
DVESS Website : http://www.dvess.org

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED