Southern Maryland Rock and Mineral Club



Rock Talk





Message from the President Rich Simcsak

Welcome to 2015! 2014 brought us many good things to the club and 2015 promises for better. Our elections were held last month prior to the Holiday Party and the Club has honored me to be President for another year. Polly Zimmerman will continue as the Membership Chairman, Jim White will also keep the position of Field Trip Coordinator, and Cheryl Reese volunteered to maintain the Club's Treasury. The Secretary position will be done by Linda Holden, Tim Foard will maintain the Rock Talk he started last year, Bob Davidson will continue as Webmaster of our Award winning website. We are STILL in need of a Program Coordinator. Anyone that is interested **PLEASE** myself Polly. contact or

The 25th Annual Show is still on for February 14, 2015 at The Showplace Arena. Flyers are available for all to help publicize the event. The January Meeting we will go into details on the show and how it will be setup, organized and where volunteers will be needed. Please be ready to address all concerns about the show. If anyone is planning to sell at the show - you must contact Mike Patterson at the Nature

Center ASAP so we can have an accurate count of tables at the arena.

As a reminder - Annual Club Dues is due this month. Please arrive early to be able to pay the dues so we can start the meeting on time.

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DECEMBER MINUTES

DATE: December 11, 2014; An abbreviated meeting was called to order at 7:10 pm by President Richard Simcsak.

VISITORS/NEW MEMBERS: --- No visitors or new members.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership due are due. Pay at the Nature Center's front desk.

NEWSLETTER: No Report.

FIELD TRIPS: (Jim White) --- Annual trip to James Madison University January 31st. Jim needs to ensure an accurate number is given to Dr. Kearns for the visit. Contact him for further details.

PROGRAMS: Holiday Party tonight with Pot Luck Dinner.

ELECTION: Elections were held for the next year's club staffing.

President - Rich Simcsak

Membership - Polly Zimmerman

Treasuer - Cheryl Reese

Field Trip - Jim White

Programs - OPEN - STILL IN NEED OF A

VOLUNTEER

Webmaster - Bob Davidson Rock Talk Editor - Tim Foard

WEBMASTER: No Report.

OLD BUSINESS: Rock Show --- tables are still available for rent. Contact Mike Patterson at the Nature Center.

NEW BUSINESS: No Report.

ADJOURNED: Meeting adjourned at 7:45 PM.



Rich in holiday attire at the Party/Pot Luck Dinner

Next Meeting: January 27, 2015@7:00 PM Program

Preparations for upcoming show

Refreshments

Clearwater Nature Center, 11000 Thrift Road, Clinton, MD.

Upcoming Shows and Events

February 14: 25th Annual Mineral Jewelry, and Fossil Show, hosted by the Southern Maryland Rock and Mineral Club, the Show Place Arena, 14900 Pennsylvania Ave., Upper Marlboro, MD

March 7-8, 2015 - Newark, DE - The Delaware Mineralogical Society, Inc. will hold its 52nd Annual Earth Science Gem and Mineral Show @ Delaware Technical and Community College 400 Stanton-Christiana Road; Newark, DE

March 21-22, 2015 - Gaithersburg, MD -Gem Lapidary, and Mineral Society of Montgomery County MD., Inc. 51st Annual GLMSMC Gem, Mineral and Fossil Show At the Montgomery County Fairgrounds , 16 Chestnut Street, Gaithersburg, MD

March 28-29, 2015 - Sayre, PA - The 46th Annual Che-Hanna Rock & Mineral Club show, Athens Twp. Vol. Fire Hall, 211 Herrick Ave, Sayre, PA

Upcoming Field Trips

"Saturday, Jan 31st is our annual trip to James Madison University to visit Dr. Lance Kearns. For those new members or anyone who has never been, Dr. Kearns has one of the most complete Geology labs around, including x-ray diffraction equipment for definitive mineral ID. We take our specimens to him and he uses his knowledge and equipment to ID them. He also has surplus specimens for sale at very reasonable prices, a great opportunity to add to your collections. If that's not enough the school has a GREAT mineral museum, worth the trip all by itself. One of the few places in the WORLD where you can see Turquoise CRYSTALS.!!!

We will be doing something a little different this year, a combined trip with the Montgomery County club, suggested by Jonathan Harris, their trip chair, and whole-heartedly endorsed by Dr. Kearns (it's probably one more Saturday that he will have free). Hopefully this won't make for too big a group and everyone will get a chance to get their specimens identified."



Dave with Dr. Kearns

EFMLS/AFMS NEWS by Timothy Foard



The EFMLS Newsletter for January has proposed changes to the EFMLS bylaws to be voted during the annual Convention in Hickory, NC. There is a syllabus of classes to be taught at the Spring session of Wildacres. The slate of EFMLS candidates for the 2015-2016 term is present in this issue. Also included in the newsletter is a renewal reminder, contest deadlines reminders, an article on collecting responsibly, and one on the history of mineral collecting up to the 16th century.

For these and other information, visit www.amfed.org.efmls



The December/January newletter of the AFMS has announcement of AFMS rockhounds of the year, the AFMS website contest. Included are recommedations of educational DVDs or the regional program library and updates on the Endowment Fund and the Lolo National Forest (MT), which is closed to collectors. Articles on safety during the holiday season, membership building via the bulletin, activities in Quartzite, AZ are also included.

For these and other information, visit www.amfed.org

SMRMC OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Rich Simcsak sadsack56@msn.com

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Rocks, Minerals, and Fossils in the News

http://www.mercurynews.com/california/ci 27182062/st orms-expose-rare-fossils-pacific-coast-beaches

Storms expose rare fossils on Pacific Coast beaches

Associated Press Posted: 12/21/2014 09:48:18 AM PST

SAN FRANCISCO -- The storms that struck California this month have led to the discovery of fossils on beaches and mountains along the Pacific Coast that date back anywhere from 5,000 to 10 million years, according to a news report.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported (http://bit.ly/1vc DMYD) the heavy rain, wind and runoff eroded coastal bluffs and mountains and exposed the fossils.

This week, marine biologist Giancarlo Thomae found a meglodon tooth on a Santa Cruz beach that could be 10 million years old. Meglodons were massive great white shark of its era.

He also recently found the tooth of a bison that lived about 5,000 years ago in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains. The area, which received up to 25 inches of rain from the storms, is an area scientists have identified as once being the sea floor.

Other finds include the tooth of an extinct animal that was similar to a hippopotamus, teeth from an extinct species of sea lion and 20 species of ancient sharks. A National Park ranger found a tooth from a saber-toothed cat in the cliffs at Fort Funston in San Francisco.

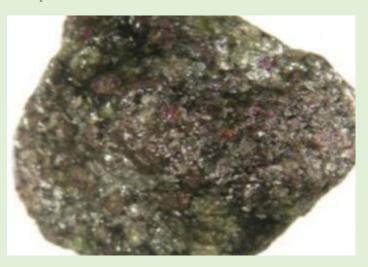
One scientist says a blend of volcanic events, sea level fluctuations and geologic uplifting could have led to the discoveries of the fossils. "In many cases, it's likely that preserved remains like a shark tooth settled out in the ocean, or that of a mammal like the tooth of a saber-tooth settled in an ancient river valley," Tom Hesseldenz said. "It fossilized and then ended up above sea level due to sea level change and uplifting."

http://www.livescience.com/49154-diamond-rich-rock-russia.html

Strange Rock from Russia Contains 30,000 Diamonds

by Becky Oskin, Senior Writer | December 16, 2014

02:44pm ET



This rock from Russia's Udachnaya mine contains 30,000 diamonds. Credit: Larry Taylor

SAN FRANCISCO — Here's the perfect Christmas gift for the person who has everything: A red and green rock, ornament-sized, stuffed with 30,000 teeny-tiny diamonds.

The sparkly chunk was pulled from Russia's huge Udachnaya diamond mine and donated to science (the diamonds' tiny size means they're worthless as gems). It was a lucky break for researchers, because

the diamond-rich rock is a rare find in many ways, scientists reported Monday (Dec. 15) at the American Geophysical Union's annual meeting.

"The exciting thing for me is there are 30,000 ittybitty, perfect octahedrons, and not one big diamond," said Larry Taylor, a geologist at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who presented the findings. "It's like they formed instantaneously."

The concentration of diamonds in the rock is millions of times greater than that in typical diamond ore, which averages 1 to 6 carats per ton, Taylor said. A carat is a unit of weight (not size), and is roughly equal to one-fifth of a gram, or 0.007 ounces.

The astonishing amount of diamonds, and the rock's unusual Christmas coloring, will provide important clues to Earth's geologic history as well as the origin of these prized gemstones, Taylor said. "The associations of minerals will tell us something about the genesis of this rock, which is a strange one indeed," he said.

Although diamonds have been desired for centuries, and are now understood well enough to be recreated in a lab, their natural origins are still a mystery.

"The [chemical] reactions in which diamonds occur still remain an enigma," Taylor told Live Science.

Scientists think diamonds are born deep below Earth's surface, in the layer between the crust and core called the mantle. Explosive volcanic eruptions then carry hunks of diamond-rich mantle to the surface. However, most mantle rocks disintegrate during the trip, leaving only loose crystals at the surface. The Udachnaya rock is one of the rare nuggets that survived the rocketing ride.

Taylor works with researchers at the Russian Academy of Sciences to study Udachnaya diamonds. The scientists first probed the entire rock with an industrial X-ray tomography scanner, which is

similar to amedical CT scanner but capable of higher X-ray intensities. Different minerals glow in different colors in the X-ray images, with diamonds appearing black.

The thousands upon thousands of diamonds in the rock cluster together in a tight band. The clear crystals are just 0.04 inches (1 millimeter) tall and are octahedral, meaning they are shaped like two pyramids that are glued together at the base. The rest of the rock is speckled with larger crystals of red garnet, and green olivine and pyroxene. Minerals called sulfides round out the mix. A 3D model built from the X-rays revealed the diamonds formed after the garnet, olivine and pyroxene minerals.

Exotic materials captured inside diamonds, in tiny capsules called inclusions, can also provide hints as to how they were made. The researchers beamed electrons into the inclusions to identify the chemicals trapped inside. The chemicals included carbonate, a common mineral in limestone and seashells, as well as garnet.

Altogether, the findings suggest the diamonds crystallized from fluids that escaped from subducted oceanic crust, likely composed of a dense rock called peridotite, Taylor reported Monday. Subduction is when one of Earth's tectonic plates crumples under another plate. The results will be published in a special issue of Russian Geology and Geophysics next month (January 2015), Taylor said.

The unusual chemistry would represent a rare case among diamonds, said Sami Mikhail, a researcher at the Carnegie Institution for Science in Washington, D.C., who was not involved in the study. However, Mikhail offered another explanation for the unusual chemistry. "[The source] could be just a really, really old formation that's been down in the mantle for a long time," he said.

http://www.chinatopix.com/articles/28939/20141221/ancient-earth-created-water-deep-inside-its-core-not-from-comets.htm

Ancient Earth Formed Water Deep Inside its Core and not from Comets

Ana Verayo | Dec 21, 2014 12:00 PM EST



A new study suggests water originated from the Earth itself as opposed to the theory that icy comets with frozen water brought water with them as they crashed into the planet.

Researchers from Ohio State University revealed evidence the Earth's plate tectonics gradually pushed the water from inside the mantle towards the surface of the planet. Most scientists believe that when the Earth was at its developing stages, the planet didn't naturally possess water, making it uninhabitable.

When the solar system was in its infancy, many comets and asteroids crashed into Earth, bringing water life needed to thrive.

The new study examines how the Earth produced its own water and how plate tectonics played a pivotal role in forcing water up to the surface.

The Earth is truly unique since it is the only planet in the whole solar system that has water on its surface and also with active plate tectonics, according to Wendy Panero who is an associate professor of earth sciences at Ohio State University.

The water that's found inside the mantle and the presence of plate tectonics made Earth habitable.

Panero and her team believe rocks and minerals contain hydrogen atoms inside them. Minerals also contain a lot of oxygen and when these rocks and minerals combined, the water inside those rocks formed water.

This process is only found deep inside the Earth's mantle in a specific rock called ringwoodite. Prior studies of ringwoodite revealed evidence the Earth's mantle has a deep water reservoir caused by this unique rock.

During a lab experiment, researchers compressed these rocks and minerals and used a computer how to measure the reaction of these rocks to plate tectonics, They discovered that this process easily transports water from the core to the surface and created the first oceans.

Researchers have estimated that the amount of water inside the Earth's mantle is as much as the water in the Pacific Ocean. This underground water circulates due to plate tectonics.

Panero also adds this water cycle process took about billions of years to form the water on Earth.

Locust Lane

Timothy Foard

Shortly Baltimore after moving into the about 15 vears of the ago, one first things I did after settling in was to conduct an internet search for fossil localities within short driving distances from home. I already knew about the Calvert Cliffs decades earlier and already made trips there. One of the fruits of my internet labor was a trilobite locality at Locust Lane, in York County, Pennsylvania. An early Paleozoic site about an hour's drive from a region more known more for relatively younger aged fossils certainly caught my attention.

At the first available free time I made the trip to the Locust Lane site. It is a roadside shale exposure. Traffic was very light. I spent an hour at the area without finding anything. This was also my first experience collecting from a shale exposure, and I didn't know what to expect. All my time spent examining slabs of shale. I left without finding any fossils. I was not disappointed because of the relatively short distance I traveled. Another trip was planned in a few months, and before the second trip I searched for additional info that would increase my likelihood of success. The Internet was relatively young back then—Google only had less than a billion web sites—and there was nothing more regarding this site and what to expect. The second visit to Locust Lane was equally unproductive. Still not disappointed, but decided not to make another visit until I am armed with more info. During the next few years I periodically made internet searches for this site for new info, but found nothing useful. Locust Lane eventually slipped into obscurity for me as other events compete for my attention. Fast forward about 12 years later—I met up with my friend Nick at the 2014 Gem and Mineral Show at the Howard County Fairgrounds and one of the vendors had several trilobites from York County, of the same geological period and strata, the early Cambrian Kinser Formation, as the Locust Lane exposure. These specimens were well preserved and were all belong to the genus Olenus. Seeing these specimens generated a renewed interest in Locust Lane, despite the fact I have even less free time than I did so many years ago. I want to make a third trip there, but this time to do things differently. After arranging for a day trip—the driving time has now doubled since I no longer live in Baltimore—I invited Nick to along on this one. A recent internet search was a little more productive this time and gave me one vital piece of information: the trilobites are so sparsely distributed throughout the formation that if you are lucky, you might find only 1 specimen if the entire day is spent collecting there. I also saw additional photos of specimens collected from the site.

Armed with this piece of info I was ready for the trip. One of the things that popped up during the earlier visits and I completely forgotten about was the directions to site was inaccurate and we wasted a lot of time getting back on track. Nick wanted to stop by a nearby park to meet up with an acquaintance who has knowledge of trilobites in the area. We stopped at the Richard Nixon County Park—established in 1968 and named after the newly elected president at the time— to enquire about his acquaintance. He was off that day, and we spent about a half-hour looking around. The one feature which stood out for me about the park was the mounted heads of various big game animals from North America and Africa. This county park apparently received substantial donations from private organizations to create such an exhibit.

We left the county park and still weren't able to find the site. After typing a couple of key words on the navigation app on the phone I was able to pull up a map of the area and found the road, which was about a half-hour away. The phone navigation took us to the neighborhood and the internet directions took us to precise site.

It looked a lot different and smaller than I remembered a decade ago, but at least we made it there. Earlier I mentioned that I will have to do things differently if I am to be successful. One of them was to get more info on the area, which I did. The other thing was not to waste time inspecting surface material, unless it is a large piece that can be split open with chisel. In addition, I gained a little experience collecting from shale during a trip to a trilobite quarry in Utah. I purchased several very thin chisels designed to split shale. I brought these chisels with me to Locust Lane. Finally, I plan to focus my time on excavating fresh material, which means removing all of the loose shale to reach the slabs still in place.



Nick searching for trilobites at Locus Lane, PA.

Exposure of Kinser Formation at Locust Lane

It was raining steadily all day, and it finally stopped at some time during our visit. We were muddy, the shale was especially slippery and the site is elevated about 15 feet above the road. Four hours of removing overburden, four hours prying up slabs; four hours of splitting shale. We said little to each other; each intent on finding a trilobite. I made an occasional inquiry to Nick for his opinion on some anomaly on the shale. Occasionally standing up to stretch and rake away the loose shale we created. The shale was soft, but it was not easy to work in a stable position because of the incline.



Trilobite fragment in shale

Cephalon (head) of trilobite (*Olenus*)

Finally, I found a fragment of a trilobite thorax, and a little later, Nick found the best specimen—he exposed the complete head (cephalon) of an *Olenus* specimen. This is probably a complete trilobite, but decided not to risk damage it in the field.

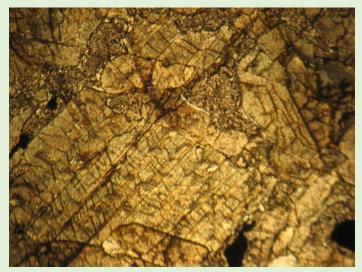
I was particularly satisfied on finding even a fragment after three visits spanning a 12-year period. Nick found a specimen in just only one visit. He felt bad for me for not finding any during the first two trips and gave his specimen to me. We both knew that we could possibly find twice as many specimens after moving only half the material we moved. We understood the nature of fossil hunting—they are where you found them. I asked Nick whether he would return to Locust Lane; he said it wasn't worth the drive and effort. I will definitely do this again in the future.

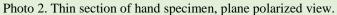
Member's Finds

This rock specimen (Photo 1) was collected with difficulty from a rather large boulder using a sledge hammer by several SMRMC members during the June 7th field trip to U. S. Silica mine in Montpelier, Virginia. One of the collectors handed me the specimen and asked me to take a thin section in hopes of identifying the specimen. I initially thought it was some kind of metallic ore, because of its dark color and it was quite heavy for a 2-inch specimen. A slice of the rock viewed at 40X under both plane (Photos 2 and 4) and crossed (Photos 3 and 5) polarized light rules out most metallic ores (except for the small black spots in the lower right corners of 2 and 3), which are opaque in thin sections and have to be viewed with reflected (overhead) light. The diamond shaped crystal near the center right of Photo3 exhibits cleavage and habit typical of the amphiboles. Photos 4 and 5 show subhedral crystals—those with some but not all of their crystal faces present—with defined borders (high relief). Photo 4 also displays first order interference colors, whereas Photo 3 shows second order colors, which are slightly less intense than first order. From the lower left towards the center of the Photo 3 are longitudinal sections of an amphibole mineral displaying alternating interference colors due to slightly different crystal orientation.



Photo 1. Hand Specimen





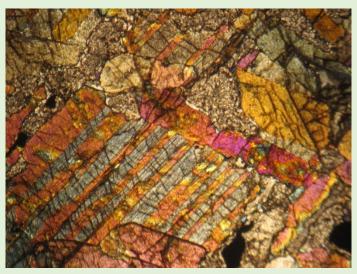
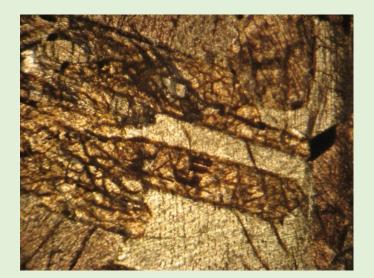


Photo 3. Thin section of hand specimen, crossed polarized view



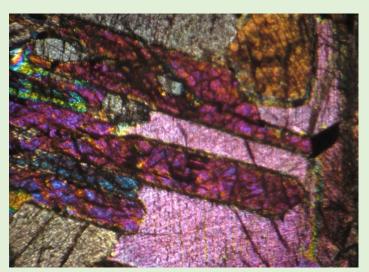


Photo 4. Another thin section of hand specimen, plane polarized view. Photo 5. Another thin section of hand specimen, crossed polarized view

Based on interference colors, the moderate to high relief on some of the crystals, cleavage, and physical appearance of the hand specimen, this specimen is hornblende.

Collected any interesting specimens? Send a photo or two to the editor at bmorebugman@yahoo.com for inclusion in the next issue of Rock Talk.

Rock Tumbling Contest

The Feather River Lapidary & Mineral Society invites you to join us for our sixth annual World Rock Tumbling Contest in 2015. To get on the mailing list or to learn more, please contact the tumbling coordinator at tumbling@featherriverrocks.org.









2015 Worldwide Rock Tumbling Contest

Entry fee this year will be \$30.00 for continental US residents. This includes shipping the material to you. Outside the USA will be \$30.00 plus any additional shipping. **Contest details, rules, and application** (pdf).

- 3 lbs of rough obsidian rock will be shipped to you when application and check are approved beginning in early January 2015.
- Deadline for application is June 1st, 2015.
- Mail 5 (yes, only 5) of your best finished rocks and a copy of the entry form postmarked no later than August 15th, 2015.

Print and fill out the application. Mail the application and a check or money order payable to FRLMS to: Feather River Lapidary & Mineral Society or FRLMS, Attn: Tumbling Contest, P.O. Box 2645 Oroville, CA. 95965

For more information, call (530) 533-2968 or email Tumbling@FeatherRiverRocks.org

Fifth Annual Worldwide Rock Tumbling Contest - 2014

The 2014 contest was a huge success and the Brazilian Agate that was returned was beautiful! Judges had a difficult time judging the tumbled rock.

- First place \$250.00 was Chuck Martin from MI
- Second Place \$100.00 was Noel Runyan & Gerald Perko from CA
- Third Place \$50.00 was Denise & Mike Halopoff from CA
- Honorable Mention was Ed Obermeyer from OR



http://www.featherriverrocks.org/rockin-info/rock-tumbling-contest-drop-down2#

2015 Rock Show Discussion items for SMRMC Meeting on Jan 27, 2015

***the intent of this list is to confirm who will help and what else is needed for the show.

A.	<u>Free Demonstrations</u>				
	(1) Gold panning Dave Lines				
	(2) Flint knapping Marco De Pompa				
	(3) Jewelry making (title?) Lorna Larson(4) Fossil making (who?)(5) Mini-mines who? Where?	time			
	(4) Fossil making (who?)	Time	??		
	(5) Mini-mines who? Where?	Times			
	(6) Fluorescent display Gary and Cindy Lohm	nan all day?			
В.	Help for Scouts who? Where? Map? When? Time?				
C.	Free rocks for kids vendors are encouraged to provide free rocks, etc. for kids				
D.	<u>Door prizes</u> every ½ hour who collects? Who announces? Who distributes?				
E.	Breakfast snacks (coffee, OJ, donuts for vendors) who buys? Where? Map? How announced?				
F.	Other possible event Silent Auction persons in charge? (need 2 minimum) Who Collects items?				
	Location? Set up tables for? Advertise with signs	s? Time to begin and	end (recommend 1 hour)?		
	Timekeeper? Announcements? Auction bid shee	ets (Name of item, na	ame of bidder and amount bid 10		
	rows at least)? Pencils? Set-up by 10 a.m.? Proc	ceeds to CWNC? Roo	ck Club? Lapidary club? Need to talley		
	up bid sheets at end and collect \$ and distro iten	ns?			
G	<u>Show schedule</u> List Times for all events/demos/doorprizes? Locations of demos map?				
H.	<u>Other</u> ?	?			
. V	olunteers/Jobs to be done at Show				
Α.	Admission Tickets who?				
В.	Vendor badges who?				
C.	Door prize drawing slips who provides blank s	lips and collects duri	ing show?		

3. Preps for show

H. Other

A. <u>Show flyers ---- hardcopy</u> --- need last minute blitz by Club members to pass out/put up flyers all over Southern MD, DC, Montgomery County, Northern Va. How many flyers printed and ready to go? <u>ACTION</u> REQUIRED

F. Small road signs --- how many? Who makes? Who sets up/removes signs? KISS ("Rock Show" with an arrow

B. <u>Email Show Flyer (electronic version)</u> to everyone on our individual mailing lists --- *(Flyer modified by Glenda on 12-14-14 and Dave sent to all 15 clubs in DC area by 1-20-15). <u>ACTION REQUIRED</u>

E. Electronic sign for Show Place Arena --- advertise for 1 week ahead? What words on sign?

- C. <u>Facebook/ other social media</u> --- need for ALL club members too put out the word to everyone on their Social Media sites --- this is free advertising and a biggie for people nowadays. _____ACTION REQUIRED
- D. Ads done for show --- to date --- Dave L. volunteered to do ads

D. Big sign for entrance (25th Annual show....) --- Harry League?

G. Table layout for show floor --- who? And when?

(1) Rock and Gem magazine --- SHOW IS on Free Show listing as of January 2015 issue plus on R&G website (They require submission 4 months ahead of month of show --- we didn't confirm show date until mid October 2014) --- MP's submissions (Oct 16 and Nov 20 were not picked up by R&G until Dec 2014).

- (2) Rock and Gem magazine --- Classified ad for Feb Issue --- submitted in Mid Dec by Dave Lines --- ad cost approx. \$50 --- request reimbursement from Club ??
- (3) Rock and Mineral Magazine --- Dave missed 4 month submission deadline 🗇
- (4) The Mineralogical Record --- Dave missed 4 month submission deadline 🖯
- (5) EFMLS Show Calendar --- show is listed
- (6) MD Penny Saver ---- Show is listed under "For Sale Jewelry" RE-listed on 1-22-15 (1st one expired)
- (7) <u>DC and VA Pennysaver</u> --- need to submit
- (8) Calvert County Community Calendar --- listed as of 1-22-15
- (9) The BayNet.com/events submitted as Major Event on 1-22-15 (see also news@baynet,com)
- (10) Website that lists shows ---www.visitprincegeorges.com/event --- saw 1-22-15
- (11)Southern Maryland Online news@somd.com --- submitted 1-17-15
- (12)<u>The County Times newspaper</u> published every Thursday for St. Mary's county --- email <u>news@countytimes.net</u> --- submitted 1-17-15
- (13)<u>Calendar of events (Md Independent newspaper)</u> <u>community@somdnews.com</u> --- submitted 1-17-15 --- show is listed
- (14) <u>Dcmilitary.com ---- DC Military calendar</u> --- submitted 1-18-15 --- show is listed
- (15)PGLiving@washpost.com (Thursday Supplement) --- submitted 1-19-15 (email reply "thanks")
- (16)Fairfax: fxtyle="font-size: fxtyle;">fxtyle="font-size: fxtyle;">fxty
- (17)Loudoun: Idliving@washpost.com
- (18)Prince William: pwliving@wahpost.com
- (19)Arlington/Alexandria: axliving@washpost.com
- (20)Southern Maryland: smliving@washpost.com
- (21)DC: dcliving@washpost.com
- (22) Montgomery: <u>mocoliving@washpost.com</u> ---Include event names, dates, times, an exact address, prices and a publishable contact number. All items must be received at least 14 days before publication.
- (23) "Calendar.gazette.net" ---- submitted 1-19-15
- (24)Washington Post Weekend and Going Out Guide sections --- filled out form and submitted 1-20-15
- (25)gazette.net for Montgomery county --- submitted 1-19-15
- (26)<u>Craigs List</u> ad --- posted 1-24-15 --- under "events" --- need more in different categories
- (27)Bob D. sent coupons to 368 past attendees on 1-17-25
- (28)Dahlgren Navy Base --- Public Affairs Officer (Jeron.Hayes@navy.mil) offered to put our show listing in base newspaper. --- 1-23-15 (if time allows, I will attempt to telephone all other local military base PAOs (I have 20 local base Main phone numbers) and get their emails so I can send them our show flyer/press release.
- E. Press Releases for show --- by Dave L.
 - (1) The Calvert Recorder ---email "Jesse Yeatman jyeatman@somdnews.com" --- submitted 1-22-15
 - (2) The Enterprise (St. Mary's county) --- email Megan Cady mcady@somdnews.com --- submitted 1-21-15
 - (3) <u>The Maryland Independent</u> (Charles County) --- emailed 3 weeks ago about Library Display in La Plata library (also mentioned Rock Show) --- already published in MD Independent at Weds 1-21-15
 - (4) Washington Post --- sent Press Releases to <u>Metro@washpost.com</u> and <u>localliving@washpost.com</u> on1-21-15



The Southern Maryland Rock and Mineral Club

Meetings take place on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm

Clearwater Nature Center, 11000 Thrift Road, Clinton, MD.

For More information, call:

(301) 297-4575

We're on the web: **SMRMC.org**

The Southern Maryland Rock and Mineral Club's Annual

Door Prize Entry Form Drawings every half-hour, must be present to win

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Email Address

(if you wish to receive an email notification next year)