President's Message

This issue of The Rostrum is the first to be produced by the new Editor, Dominique M. Joos de ter Beeerst. I heartily applaud Dominique's spirit of voluntarism, encourage him in this substantial endeavor and look forward to enjoying his efforts.

I hope that all members who went on to Lee Creek Mine field trip had a productive time. Be sure to send news of any exciting finds or acquisitions to Steve Cunningham, who will be writing the "Finds by our Members" column for The Rostrum.

And finally, with Spring and Summer just around the corner, do not forget to use plenty of sun block while collecting or pursuing other activities. Remember that the effects of the sun are cumulative and the "Power Tanning" of our youth may come back to haunt us.

MGS meetings are held bimonthly, beginning in January of each year. Meeting dates are TBA in The Rostrum. Meetings begin at 12:00 pm on the date specified (unless stated otherwise) at the Bowie Community Center, Rt. 450 & Stony Brook Drive, Bowie Maryland.

MEETING: The next MGS meeting will be held on Sunday, July 21 beginning at 11:00am at the Bowie Community Center.

PROGRAM: Open.

The Editor and the Maryland Geological Society, Inc. are not responsible for the accuracy or the authenticity of information in articles accepted for publication, nor are the opinions expressed therein necessarily those of the Society or the Editor.
LIST OF WINNERS - MGS OFFICERS FOR 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Eric Beach</td>
<td>(202) 387-1710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Dick Grier, Jr.</td>
<td>(410) 285-5554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Barbara Ermler</td>
<td>(540) 253-5556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Russell Cox</td>
<td>(410) 668-3383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>Dominique Joos</td>
<td>(703) 455-3185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist. Editor</td>
<td>Dick Grier, Jr.</td>
<td>(410) 285-5554</td>
</tr>
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<td>Assist. Editor</td>
<td>Mike Folmer</td>
<td>(410) 962-0313</td>
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<td>Contr. Editor</td>
<td>Ron Ison</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Chairman</td>
<td>Dick Grier, Sr.</td>
<td>(410) 285-5554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Chairman</td>
<td>Glenn Zamenski</td>
<td>(410) 282-7519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity Chairman</td>
<td>Dick Grier, Jr.</td>
<td>(410) 285-5554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liaison Officer</td>
<td>Cal Pierson</td>
<td>(410) 472-9406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways &amp; Means Chairman</td>
<td>Dick Grier, Jr.</td>
<td>(410) 285-5554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Trip Chairman</td>
<td>Dick Grier, Jr.</td>
<td>(410) 285-5554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Directors</td>
<td>Gary White</td>
<td>(410) 551-7826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debbie Burdette</td>
<td>(301) 725-4278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Powell</td>
<td>(703) 893-7856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chuck Ball</td>
<td>(410) 987-1492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cal Pierson</td>
<td>(410) 472-9406</td>
</tr>
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MEETING DATES & THEMES FOR 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Theme</th>
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<tr>
<td>JULY 21*</td>
<td>IRON MINERALS - SHARK TEETH</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER 22</td>
<td>FLUORESCENT MINERALS - AMMONITES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 17</td>
<td>ARSENATES &amp; VANADATES - BIRD BONES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Confirmed dates. All meetings begin promptly at 12:00 pm unless stated otherwise. The doors open at 11:00am.
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING

The regular bimonthly meeting of the Maryland Geological Society was held on March 24, 1996 at the Bowie Community Center in Bowie, Maryland.

There were 39 members in attendance. The meeting was called to order by President Eric Beach at 12:50 pm. The minutes of the January meeting were read. The words “Christmas party” were corrected to read “Holiday party” and the minutes were approved as corrected.

Treasurer Russell Cox declared us to be in “even better” shape than before with $1,352.67 in checking and $3,624.79 in savings for a total of $4,977.46. All bills have been paid.

Membership chairman Dick Grier, Sr. reported, as of March 23, a total of 132 adult and 46 junior members, including ten new members, and six honorary members. Many new members, and a few attending for the first time, were present. We were reminded that, by constitutional law, any members with dues unpaid by the March meeting are dropped from membership.

Field trip chairman Dick Grier, Jr. reminded us to check the list of trips in THE ROSTRUM. Big Brook is rescheduled to April 14, Capon Bridge is April 27 and Medford Quarry, with the Baltimore Mineral Society, is May 4. The spring Lee Creek Mine trip is March 30. Although it was announced in THE ROSTRUM, someone pointed out that it wasn’t on the actual field trip list, which caused some confusion.

The actual silent auction and door prize drawing were held. Ways and means chairman Dick Grier, Sr. reminded us that donations of specimens for these activities are continually needed. Fanny packs and white hats are still available. The fossil design tee-shirts are gone and we are low on the mineral design shirts.

Dominique M. Joos de ter Beerst has agreed to be the new editor of THE ROSTRUM. We no longer need the donation of a computer.

The annual MGS picnic at Matoaka has been scheduled for June 8, 1996. Check this current newsletter for more information on this special Club event.

The meeting adjourned and a presentation on dinosaur tracks of Prince George’s County was given by Ray Stanford.
THANK YOUS !!!

As the new Editor of MGS, as a club member representing all Club members in this newsletter, WE all would like to take this opportunity to THANK our past Editor and friend, Dick Grier, Jr. for the hundreds of hours spent in the last five years in producing the newsletter with consistency, faithfully and truthfully. Your dedication is admirable and YOU are to be commended. A typewriter and your will have gone a long way. Your work and numerous accomplishments can only speak for yourself.

WARMEST THANKS

DONATIONS:

***** Terry and Pattie O’Neill’s donations to the MGS Auction.

***** Fred Ables, N.J. member for his cash donation to the MGS.

OPPORTUNITIES:

***** The Society sincerely thanks Frank and Becky Hyne and Mr. Jerry Hughes for an excellent collecting day at Lee Creek mine on March 30, 1996.

***** To Ray Stanford for his wonderful presentation on Dinosaurs of P.G. County.

***** To Ms. Sharon Sonnleitner, Editor of the Mid America Paleontology Society allowing MGS to print the article on “Commercial Fossil Collecting”.
   A warm thank you to you and M.A.P.S.

***** To all MGS Officers, Chairmen and Directors for 1996 - THANK YOU !!!
THE MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESENTS ITS

5TH ANNUAL PICNIC - SWAP - SALE

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1996

9:00 AM UNTIL DUSK

AT MATOAKA COTTAGES, ST LEONARD, CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

The lodge is accessible in case of inclement weather.
Bring the family - also **bring a picnic lunch**
Picnic tables and grills are available

MGS will provide **hot dogs, soft drinks, salads etc.**

**Admission:** (Matoaka Cottages) $5.00/Adult & $1.00/Child.

The **MGS** will contribute $2.00 toward each adult admission & $1.00 for each child.
Net cost to you: $3.00/Adult & children - **FREE**

**Call-in:** to Dick Grier on Wednesday, May 29, 1996 after 6:00 pm.

**GENERAL AUCTION**

**SILENT AUCTION ACTIVITIES**

**RAFFLES PRIZES**

**SWAPS SALES**

PLEASE BRING YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR SPECIMENS AND SUPPORT THE MGS.

**MAP FOR MATOAKA COTTAGES**

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The text contains information about an event organized by the Maryland Geological Society. It includes details about the event's date, time, location, admission fees, and activities. There is also a map indicating directions to Matoaka Cottages.
FOR YOUR INFORMATION CORNER

WE NEED LECTURERS
AT OUR CLUB
MEETINGS

WE HAVE A FOSSIL MASTER AMONG US !!!

George W. Powell, Jr.

has been selected as Fossil Master (= Grand Marshall)
1996 Fossil Festival in Aurora, N.C.
on Saturday May 25 and Sunday May 26.

MORE TO ANNOUNCE ON AURORA FESTIVAL:

Our George will be attending the opening ceremony on Friday, May 24th, and riding in the parade on Saturday. In addition to displaying for PCS and AFF, he will also be giving lectures on Saturday and Sunday afternoon at the Aurora Fossil Museum. The topic of the lectures will be:

"Fossil collecting in general in Lee Creek Mine and the Potomac River"

Dear Club Members:

As the new Editor, I aim to please, at the same time, this newsletter is my first attempt to produce in the same spirit of our previous Editor, an appealing newsletter acceptable to everyone alike. To realize this goal, I need your help in improving our newsletter with ideas, verbally or in writing, even as a discussion at club meetings. What I am also looking for is constructive criticism wherever needed.

I am the Editor for 1996, at the same time, I am thinking already at 1997. As I learn about publishing software, I have Aldus PageMaker 4.0 & 5.0 in my possession, also Parsons Technology Publisher and WP 6.1 for Win Publisher, this is not sufficient, we, as a club need to set some guidelines (example: send a typed article not handwritten, limit the number of pages etc..) I do not have the desire or ambition to control this newsletter but rather need as many ideas/inputs as possible and improve as we go along. I am looking forward to a good working relationship with all members, adults and our juniors also (looking for a junior corner.) DJB
THE 8TH ANNUAL GOUCHER SWAP/SELL

Once again the
Chesapeake Gem & Mineral Society
of Baltimore, Maryland
will sponsor the
8th Annual Goucher Mineralogical
Show & Swap/Sell
on Saturday, June 01, 1996
from 10 am to 5 pm
at the Kraushaar Auditorium and Pavilion
at Goucher College, Towson, Maryland.
Admission is free.
MGS members and dealers,
Larry Krause and Fred Parker
will have things for sale.
The MGS will have an information
table manned by the Club members.

FIELD TRIPS OF THE SEASON:
ALL FOSSIL, MINERAL & ROCK COLLECTING IN THE U.S. IS IN SERIOUS JEOPARDY –
unless we start educating the public. Read the survey reprinted below. It's a shocker. If you think the NRA with its
3.5 million members is making headway in protecting a constitutional right, take a look at the anti-gun legislation
enacted during the last three years. We “rockhounds” are NOT that organized. And our activities are not constitutionally
guaranteed. We're in trouble. Write and call your legislators. Voice your opinion. Join the equivalent of the NRA — the
American Lands Access Association. Send $25.00 to:
ALAA
R. Ed. Romack, Treasurer
655 Eighth Street
Idaho Falls, ID 83401.

Contrary to rumor, clubs & associations organized under Sec.
501(c)(3) ARE ALLOWED to engage in legislative advocacy. If elected under Sec 501(h) with annual budgets less than
$500,000, you may spend up to 20% of your budget on direct lobbying with no adverse consequences. In other words, your
local rock/fossil club can legally join the ALAA and make additional contributions above the $25.00 membership fee.
At your next club meeting, make a motion for your club to join the ALAA; and to renew annually.
R.A. Fossler, Lawrence, KS

COMMERCIAL FOSSIL
COLLECTING ON PUBLIC LANDS:
MOST AMERICANS ARE OPPOSED
by Norman MacLeod

In response to the growing debate over fossil collecting
on public lands, the Dinosaur Society, in conjunction with the
Paleontological Society and the Society of Vertebrate
Paleontology, commissioned a telephone poll on public attitudes
to the collection of vertebrate and invertebrate fossils on public
and private land by posing several “scenarios” and asking
additional general questions. The poll was taken in the Fall
contacts were made, under a randomized process in which each
telephone in the U.S. had the same probability of being called.
The order of questioning was randomized so that responses to
one question could not systematically affect the answer to
another question. The results are accurate to 7%.

As the response is extremely bi-polar, it is highly
unlikely that a larger poll would narrow the gaps. Notice that the
responses are virtually the same no matter whether the fossils are
on private versus public land and no matter whether they are
vertebrate or invertebrate fossils.

Based on the results of this poll, the American public
are overwhelmingly against commercial collecting on Federal
public lands. Any legislation that enfranchises commercial
collecting of fossils on Federal public lands, such as the pending
"Fossil Protection Act of 1996" to be introduced by
Representative (D, S.Dakota) Tim Johnson, would thus be
counter to public opinion as represented in the poll results.

Scenario #1:
Imagine that you have inherited a large ranch out West.
On a visit to your ranch you discover the fossil bones of an
animal. At first you think that they are the bones of a cow
that died in recent years. However, at closer inspection you find that
the bones are stone, the skull is strange-looking, and the
backbone looks different from anything you've seen. Pieces of bone
are washing out of a rock ledge, they are falling apart and
appear very fragile. You recall that someone told you that the
fossil bones of ancient creatures, millions of years old are
sometimes found in the area. Remember you now own the ranch.

Scenario #2:
After your discovery you obtain a detailed survey of
your property, you find out that you had actually wandered off
of your property and into Public Property part of a National
Grasslands, a Federal Wilderness area or a National Park. The
fossil is not on your lands but rather on these Public Lands.

Scenario #3:
Imagine, you are on another visit to the ranch. Again
you wander off of the ranch into Public Property part of a
National Grasslands, a Federal Wilderness area or a National
Park. This time you discover the fossil of animals without
backbones. Some look like crabs, some like corals and other
unlike anything you have ever seen. The rock seems loaded with
their impressions. You recall that someone told you that the
fossils of these strange creatures, millions of years old, are
sometimes found in the area. Remember you are on Public
Property.

Questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario #1</th>
<th>Scenario #2</th>
<th>Scenario #3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertebrate-Private</td>
<td>Vertebrate-Public</td>
<td>Inverte-Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) The fossil is mine, finders keepers.</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
<td>97.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>48.7%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) The fossil could be of scientific importance, I should report it to appropriate scientific authorities.</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The fossil could be of scientific importance, if they want it I should allow a museum or university to collect it.</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) The fossil is part of our heritage, it belongs to everyone in the United States.</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) It's within the bounds of my property, I should be allowed to do whatever I want to do with it. What's important here are my property rights.</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) There should be a law prohibiting my taking the fossil out of the ground.</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>70.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) There should be a law against my selling the fossil.</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
8) There should be a law against my taking the fossil out of the United States.
Agree 57.0% 81.0% 84.3%
Disagree 37.3% 13.3% 13.0%

General Questions

1) It's okay with me for someone to buy and sell fossils.
Agree 49.3%
Disagree 42.6%

1a) It's okay with me for someone to buy and sell common fossils.
Agree 65.3%
Disagree 25.5%

1b) It's okay with me for someone to buy and sell rare fossils, perhaps scientifically important fossils.
Agree 34.0%
Disagree 62.1%

2) Fossils found on Public Lands should be restricted. It should be illegal to collect them, to sell them, to export them out of the United States.
Agree 80.3%
Disagree 14.3%

3) Fossils found on private land should be legally available for sale.
Agree 46.0%
Disagree 48.0%

4) All fossils found in the United States, whether found on private or public lands should be the property of public institutions like museums or universities.
Agree 64.0%
Disagree 31.6%

5) There should be a law to stop people from collecting fossils on Federally Managed Public Lands.
Agree 75.7%
Disagree 19.3%

6) There should be a law to stop people from collecting fossils on all state lands.
Agree 64.7%
Disagree 27.0%

7a) Fossils of animals with backbones are part of our national heritage and should be protected in much the same way that Archaeological remains (human artifacts) are now protected.
Agree 85.3%
Disagree 7.4%

7b) Fossils of animals without backbones are part of our national heritage and should be protected in much the same way that Archaeological remains (human artifacts) are now protected.
Agree 82.7%
Disagree 9.7%

8) This is the United States, we should encourage free enterprise. A law restricting the selling of fossils collected on private lands is wrong.
Agree 54.7%
Disagree 38.0%

9) If someone finds a fossil of a dinosaur and wants to keep it in their basement that's fine with me.
Agree 31.0%
Disagree 62.7%

10) If someone finds a fossil of a dinosaur they should not remove it unless they obtain the aid of professionals/scientists.
Agree 89.7%
Disagree 6.0%

11) If laws are created to restrict the collection of fossils on Public Lands, the only people who should be allowed to collect them are people with appropriate skills for doing so and with a permit for that purpose. All the fossils that they find should go into museums or universities prepared to protect them.
Agree 81.0%
Disagree 9.0%

12) Fossils bring big money these days, they should be allowed for sale just like any other commodity.
Agree 32.6%
Disagree 55.0%

(A) Which of the following do you enjoy doing in your leisure time?

Visit national parks 50.3%
Play sports 45.3%
Go hiking or camping 54.3%
Collect fossils 4.0%
Go to museums 42.7%
Watch TV 56.3%
other 8.0%

(B) What is your age?
under 18 6.7%
18-24 10.7%
25-34 20.7%
35-44 24.3%
45-54 19.0%
55-65 9.7%
66 and over 9.0%

(C) What is the last grade of school you completed?
Some HS or less 13.7%
Completed HS 23.0%
Some college/trade school 26.0%
Completed college 22.7%
Graduate school 14.3%

(D) Is your total household income before taxes
less than $15,000 11.3%
15,000 - 25,000 12.7%
25,000 - 35,000 15.7%
35,000 - 45,000 16.3%
45,000 - 55,000 8.3%
55,000 - 65,000 5.7%
65,000 - 75,000 5.3%
over 75,000 9.0%

Norman MacLeod is Senior Scientific Officer in the Dept. of Palaeontology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD. email: N.Macleod@nhm.ac.uk

[Editor's Note: This article is modified from a posting originally made to the PaleoNet Internet Listserver on January 20, 1996. It is reproduced here with the author's permission.]
BOOKS

HANDBOOK OF PALEO PREPARATION TECHNIQUES - Florida
Paleontological Society, Howard H. Converse Jr $12.95

COLORADO'S DINOSAURS, Jenkins & Jenkins $15

THE PRACTICAL PALEONTOLOGIST, Parker & Bernor Editors $14.95

FOSSIL SHARKS OF THE CHEASAPEAKE BAY REGION, Kent $12.95

EYEWITNESS HANDBOOKS-FOSSILS, Walker & Ward $17.95

TOOLS AND OTHER GREAT STUFF

ORANGE HARD HATS $9.95
ROCK HAMMERS $10
DENTAL TOOLS
  3 PICK SET $6.75
  1 PICK $3.50
ESTWING CHISELS $13.5 - $17
RUB-R-MOLD Liquid latex flexible mold compound $19.30

ZIP LOCK BAGS

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<tr>
<td>6X6</td>
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NEWS AROUND THE WORLD

INCREDIBLE DISCOVERIES:

A German laboratory has created a new element: No. 112. An element still to be named. A single atom relative of zinc, mercury and cadmium. This German research institute was able to add a new element to the periodic table. This atom is heavier than zinc, mercury or cadmium. No. 112 was discovered by bombarding lead, element No. 82, with zinc, element No. 30, until a pair of atoms fused as a new element with as many protons as the two together. This new metal was discovered on 02/03/96. The heaviest element in nature is No. 92 or uranium.

Unfortunately, this new element is so difficult to create that it will be unlikely to serve any purpose but just for research.

A chameleon-like blue rock discovered in Morocco as being an new mineral. This rock is large enough to be studied by the London Natural History Museum. This vivid blue chunk of rock is a completely new mineral. It is the most strikingly blue mineral ever discovered. So far, so good, scientists have already identified silicon, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, iron and oxygen. About 40 new minerals are discovered on a yearly basis and described worldwide.

Information was turned in by club members.
DO NOT FORGET - IT’S YOUR NEWSLETTER

Thanks !!!

AT HOME:

One of America’s favorite Museums, the American Museum of Natural History in Manhattan, NY has discovered a new location for amber. Yes, they uncovered one the largest deposits ever found in the world in... in... New Jersey. They discovered 100 previously unknown fossils, all insects and plants were trapped in the fossilized tree sap. The sap is about 90 million years in age. They found the oldest mosquito with mouthparts tough enough to feed on dinosaurs. Among other discoveries in the sap: the oldest biting blackfly, the oldest mushroom, the oldest bee and a feather, apparently, the oldest record of a terrestrial bird in North America.

Note from the Editor: if more information is needed on the above articles, please notify me at a meeting or call me at home between 7:00 pm and 9:00 pm at 703-455-3185, as for Dominique Joos. Keep in mind, my wife and I, have 2 teenagers and their social life is on the phone, so don’t give up trying to reach me. Some of you, must be familiar with this activity (?). If you wish to fax anything for the Newsletter, you can send it at my home fax as follows: 703-445-3018.

PLEASE: Do not fax in the middle of the night. Send your info/request at a reasonable time.

I received a fax at 3:08:58 am and woke up my family. This is not a reasonable time. Thanks.
A Fossil Story in Cross, S. Carolina

by

Ron Ison

First, I would like to assure all (two or three) of the people that were concerned about my broken arm that it is back to normal and working fine. It is true that my left ulna snapped like an old chopstick, and with much the same sound, but due to the insertion of a titanium plate and my rapid healing ability I was back in action after three weeks.

On Christmas week-end, I was supposed to go to Tennessee to visit my family, somehow the thought of spending four days in snowy Knoxville was less than appealing. As I watched the forecast for the east coast I saw that Knoxville would have highs near freezing, but Charleston, S. Carolina, on the other hand would be in the sixties. Decision time. After pondering my two possible destinations for three or four nanoseconds, I put a couple of short sleeve shirts in my bag of arctic gear, cranked up the jeep, and headed south on I95. I drove as far as Summerton, S. Carolina before exhaustion began to drag me down. Next day, I arrived at Santee, I took the ramp for Rte 6 towards Cross. After passing through a small town, I looked for a Unity church on the right. Took Berkerly road on my right. A short distance further, I finally reached Berkerly Quarry in my left, owned by Martin Marietta. From Woodbridge, Va. to the quarry it is 475 miles (one way.)

Collecting is allowed Monday through Friday as long as they are not blasting. Obtain permission at the Office. On week-ends, park across the street or in front the quarry sign. Do not block the gates at any time. Sign in at the small box on the right side of the office. The quarry is fairly large and is not difficult to find yourself far in the back with a long walk (east of the office building), and make sure to take enough liquids in with you, you easily dehydrate at any season. Like any area, this one has it's hazards. The major thing is to watch for are thirty to forty feet vertical walls...black widow spiders and snakes, mud can be dangerous also and possibly, alligators.

Today, I had a gallon of my favorite fossil juice: lemon/lime Gatorade. As I began my journey into the past, I checked an area that had produced a very nice two and a half inch Carcharodon carncharias on a previous trip. With the exception of a few shells and vertebrate remains occur in is a buff to orange, limey sandstone. This material may, or may not, be the Duplin Formation. It grades from sand to blocks as hard as steel ! This material contains Echinos, Sponylus, at least three types of echinoid, occasional shark teeth, cetacean bits, and very rarely, land animal scraps. Eocene means only one thing to me, Carcharodon auriculatus, and checked every inch of the ground and saw nothing. As I moved on I glared back one final time in disgust. There in the shadow of a rock was a black piece of bone of questionable value. I picked it up and noticed a tiny spot of enamel. I brushed the dirt gently away. I smiled to myself as I looked down at the two and three quarter inch Archaeocyte tooth in my hand. The tip was missing ! On the other hand, an Archaeocyte tooth in any condition is an uncommon find. On and
on, I trudged, finding a few shark teeth, Ecphoras and ...footprints. As I walked, I wondered who the prints really belonged to. I had never found footprints here before. I found also a fragment of a pristis lathami rostral spine (3 inch long). It is the second largest I have ever found. It is slightly worn and jet black.

Just after noon, as I collected along a small ridge beside a forty foot drop, I heard a muffled yell. I looked up and saw a figure two hills away. I waved and he yelled, "It's a long way to come from Virginia, just for a hike!" I yelled back, "Oh yeah!" Fortunately, I had already discovered more than the average hike produces. This, I thought must be the one who made the footprints. It was too far to converse without screaming, so we went our separate ways. I decided to head for an area I knew would be productive. You almost have to collect on hands and knees, just to see the ground among thick weeds and small trees. I found several three to four inch Ecphoras, small sand dollars and a few shark teeth. Suddenly, I noticed what appeared to be a section of sirenian rib. I plucked the large Ecphora, I just found and turned my attention to the rib. I picked it up and immediately saw a pattern of concentric rings in cross section. As I peered closer, I saw the faint cross-hatch pattern indicative of elephant ivory. The small enamel patch on the exterior identified it as Gomphothere. Yes! It is 2 1/2 inch thick by 6 inch long, very dense and jet black. Although I found other fossils after the tusk, I must admit the rest of the afternoon was anticlimactic.

When I finally returned to my jeep, I saw the fellow I had met in the mine, parked across the road. As I began to put my gear away, he came over and introduced himself. His name was Bill Palmer and asked if I was in a fossil club. When I mentioned the Grand Strand Club, he said he too was a member. He told me that club members were welcome at his house and invited me over. I accepted and off we went. When we arrived at Bill's house, he told me his wife was the official fossil cleaner. She also decided what was trash and what was a treasure. Somewhere between the mine and Bill's house, I realized how dirty I was, and had second thoughts about going in the house. There I was, in an extremely grubby state, an unknown wayfarer, on Christmas eve no less, about to go into Bill's house to meet his wife Linda. My thoughts, as we entered the house, were grim. I was very well received by Linda and after I got cleaned up, was invited for dinner with Bill and Linda. After dinner, I showed off my finds. Linda checked them out and decided that most of them were keepers. We spent the rest of the evening talking about fossils. Bill told me about collection, in the rivers of Florida and also a site he discovered in a drainage ditch. After listening to Bill, I wanted to jump in my jeep and head for Florida.

Bill and Linda invited me to spent the night, which I did. After breakfast, I bid my generous hosts goodbye and started for Knoxville, TN., to visit my brother. My thanks go to Bill and Linda Palmer for their generous hospitality.

Good collecting,

Ron Ison

Note from the Editor: original version has been condensed by the Editor. I did my best to keep the spirit of its content.
Fossils: A Labor of Love

It was a pleasant, sunny Fall afternoon, that September 20, 1995- a beautiful day for an unveiling and dedication ceremony. Over a hundred people were crowded into the Media Center of George Mason Middle and Junior/Senior High School in Falls Church, Virginia. There was an interesting mix of people- young students, eager to see what the upcoming presentation would yield, local business people, teachers, community leaders, and many whose interests revolved around the unusual world of paleontology.

This moving ceremony was the emotional culmination of a project which actually began six weeks before.

George Mason Principal Bob Sneek called the group to order and introduced the creator, dedicator, and benevolent provider for which the entire event was made possible. With a most humble, and bashful demeanor, George Wallace Powell, Jr. stepped to the podium to address the crowd. He expressed his gratitude, thanked Mr. Sneek and read the following prepared statement (commenting that he was not used to making speeches):

"Thank you all for coming this afternoon. I am very honored to be here. Thirty one years ago when I ran- I mean walked these hallways, I was not an honor student, a gifted athlete, nor did I graduate from George Mason. I left school and joined the Navy on my seventeenth birthday in January of 1964 and went to Vietnam. I have seen, done, and learned a lot since then. One thing was to get my G.E.D. at the age of thirty-two. I was asked the other day why have I donated the fossils to George Mason- Why? Why because I think I should. On the table are a couple hundred fossils that are to be used for hands-on study in the class rooms. While at first glance all you see here in the display cases are teeth and bones, stop and take a closer look. You will see 112 fossils that represent forty-five species. They range in age from 100 thousand to 408 million years old.

You know today's achievements are the foundation of our future. I hope this donation adds to that foundation. I had a lot of help with this display. Mr. Don Mosher who got the idea started, Mrs. Dale of Dale Lumber Company that not only made, but also donated the cases, Mr. Brown of Brown's Hardware, who donated his time by cutting the plastic for me, Mr. David Wells who made all the labels and also donated his time, the staff of George Mason- most of all I want to thank Principal Bob Sneek for letting this all happen.

Thank you all very much. Now Bob, let's show them what you all came to see."

There was no way for George to hide his feelings. With a lump in his throat and tears welling in his eyes, he gratefully acknowledged the cheer and applause as the specimens and display were unveiled for all to see.

...George Powell was one of many students who attended George Mason High School during the years from September of 1961 through January of 1964. The oldest of six children of George and Kate Powell of Falls Church, George Junior left Mason two weeks before his seventeenth birthday and joined the United States Navy, serving a tour in the Vietnam War.

Years later, in the Spring of 1980, George (then a 14-year veteran letter carrier for the United States Postal Service) joined a friend for a fishing trip at a lake in Westmoreland County, Virginia. After catching their limit of fish, the two decided to spend the remaining part of the day walking around the shore line of the nearby Potomac River. George found several fossils that day and has been hooked ever since.

Later in the same decade, George began to branch out and collect fossils at many other sites throughout the middle Atlantic states of Maryland, West Virginia, and North Carolina. With each site, his collection had grown, attracting the attention of many other amateur collectors. As he began his quest for further knowledge,
MORE RARE TEETH

Written and illustrated by Jim Bourdon

Leaving the mine Saturday afternoon, I again had nothing to brag about. Eric Thorpman was showing around that beautiful Notorhyncus symphysial, Eric Woodie a pair of Hexanchus teeth and another member, a gorgeous Paratodus. After five years of hitting the mine, I did hope I could be the one invited on the returning bus, but as usual, nothing to bring to the group's attention. Yet, I suspected that before it was all over, I'd be content.

The Winter '94/95 issue of The Rostrum carried Dick Grier, Jr.'s article, Searching For Rare Teeth At Lee Creek. I have probably reread this article more than any other published by the various clubs I belong to, it really cut to the chase -- unusual items that were there and how to find them. I set aside my default setting ("I'll do it later") and decided to collect and process some of these tailings.

Fourteen months later, and I can say I've scrutinized the contents of some forty gallon-sized bags of gravel. Three-quarters came from the DPW storage area in Blount Corners, and the balance backpacked out of the mine -- most of them were Pungo River.

I still haven't hit certain species Dick mentioned (Triacedon, Megachasma or Echinorhynus), but Rhincodon, Scyliorhinus, Squatina and Rhizoprionodon now all seem common. In addition, other species not normally encountered have been found. Ginglymostoma (Nurse shark), Paragaleus (Weasel Shark), Proscyllium (False catshark), Mobula (Devil Ray), Rhinobatos (Guitarfish) and more than one species of Dasyatis and Raja no longer elicit much excitement.

The beauty of this method of collecting is that there always seems to be something new; unfortunately, it often takes an extended time to identify these items and the joy of discovery is often lost. Coming to mind is a couple of Cetorhinus (Basking shark) gillrakers -- from collection to final identification took six months. I guess the loss of spontaneity can be the biggest negative to this kind of collecting.

Fifteen Pounds of the Yorktown

Three days after departing the mine, I processed the first of four gallon bags I carried out. My notes indicated that the source appeared to be Yorktown. The abundance of Squatina (four) and Raja (seven) teeth, lack or diminished quantity of Paragaleus and drum teeth and a 70% phosphate makeup all seemed to confirm this observation. Over two hundred fossils were culled from the screened and washed tailings, but it was one tooth that "made" the trip.

Many sharks seem to have similar teeth, but it is pretty hard to confuse a dogfish tooth with others -- there, under the magnifying glass, was my first Lee Creek Squaleus tooth.

This particular bag proved very productive, unlike the next two I processed. (Mine samples can be hit and miss, which doesn't seem to be the case with those taken from Blount Corners.) The Raja teeth seemed to represent three species rather than the normal two, and the Dasysatis-type teeth held a fourth variation which approached Urolophus in design. The bag also produced a water-worn Galeorhinus lateral, only the second tooth of this species I've recovered from the Yorktown. (After identifying my first Galeorhinus tooth, I've averaged one from each of the next ten processed bags. It is illustrated to allow others to avoid this oversight.)

The Wrap

If Dick hadn't written that article a little over a year ago, would I still be putting off luggout that first bag of gravel? I'll leave that question unanswered, but those that haven't followed his suggestion should do so. It has done more for my Aurora collecting than any advice ever received. Beyond the personal satisfaction, the Smithsonian has also benefited when new Lee Creek species (i.e., Ostracion) can be added to our collective knowledge.
George sought the advice and direction of professional paleontologists at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. and Dr. Bretton Kent at the University of Maryland. Since then, his collection and knowledge have grown tremendously.

...On a typical hot and humid suburban-Washington July afternoon, George stopped by his regular lunch stop near the post office. July was always hot, but 1995 was even more so than most. George found the cool atmosphere of the restaurant a comforting respite from the demands of his daily postal delivery route. The restaurant owners were most fond of George, as he had helped their son who was in the tenth grade get an A+ on a school science project involving fossils earlier in the Spring.

Don Mosher, one of the regular customers of the eatery, had observed George assist the young man during several Spring evenings earlier in the year as they worked on his assignment (which consisted of a display showing the four basic types of shark and ray teeth and the dietary functions). This included a report identifying each type of shark by their bite marks.

Since George and Don often talked during dining sessions at the establishment, Don was aware that George was also an avid collector who had given many presentations at local schools, youth groups, and fossil clubs. At the time, Don was working part-time in the evenings at George Mason school, aware that this was the facility in which George had attended years before.

Unknown to George, Don then approached Principal Snee and inquired as to whether the school would be interested in a fossil presentation by Mr. Powell. Mr. Snee was more than interested and scheduled an appointment to meet with George in determining the specifics. At their next lunchtime gathering, Don than told George that the principal would like to see him in his office at 4PM the following Wednesday to which George (forever the humorist) replied, “Not again- he’s about 30 years late!”

Since he had given in excess of 25 presentations during the previous five years, George had no reason to believe that this would involve anything of a different nature. Principal Snee then asked George to join him and one of the school’s science teachers to address the issue of fossils. After the introductions, Principal Snee mentioned to George, “So I understand that you would be willing to give a presentation at our school and donate some fossil specimens from your personal collection for a permanent display.” George was surprised, as he had never been asked to provide a permanent display other than at the Aurora Fossil Museum in North Carolina.

...It was a scorching hot September day in the Lee Creek phosphate mine during the fall 1992 fossil collecting season when the adventure began. (The Parotodus Adventure). George was using a water pump, screens, shovels, and a plethora of other tools to “work” a highly productive collecting site in this Nirvana of the fossil world. Little did he know at the time, but George was in the early stages of collecting a true “one of a kind” group of specimens— the only adult dentition of this shark species known! The site would eventually yield a dentition consisting of 114 teeth, a rare one-of-a-kind Aetobatus stingray mouth plate—at 5” wide and 9 3/4” long, one of the largest ever found, and a large (6 5/16” x 5 1/8”) tooth from the Extinct Great White Shark (Carcharocles megalodon)! Any of these alone would be considered an incredible “find of a lifetime”.

In the years since, George would be working closely with Dr. Kent in an intense study of the dentition which would lead to the production of a professional scientific study paper (still in manuscript), a series of speaking engagements, and the creation of several series of casts (exact colored model molds) of the finds. This would also lead to a special presentation and donation of a set of casts to the Aurora Fossil Museum in May of 1994. It is one of the museum’s most popular exhibits.
George asked Principal Snee if the display would be a temporary exhibit (he had set up many of these in libraries and other public community places including the Aurora Fossil Festival). Snee answered, "No, I mean a permanent display." It didn't take George but a second to respond, "I would be more than honored to donate a permanent display since I once attended George Mason but didn't allow myself the opportunity to graduate."

At this point George's mind began thinking of all kinds of unique ways to create a display in which the students and visitors of the school could most benefit from. He considered this a personal mission to give a special part of his own life work and achievement to a community institution which could equally share in the pride of accomplishment from effort and the potential to learn from it.

At home in his study, George began to draw conceptual sketches of the unusual display plans that had formed in his mind. He truly wanted something very unique, yet professional and informative. He wanted the viewers to see the specimens in a fashion quite different than the traditional means. In his mind, he envisioned each of 45 different species separately suspended from the back of each display case, giving a three-dimensional effect. The entire concept was formed and later confirmed via a personal tour of six different types of exhibits.

As with all of his projects, George had kept a camera on site to record the progress pictorially. These photos would later become a visual chronology of the progress of a dream to reality.

George smiled as the images on paper began to match the ideas that had formed in his mind. Each fossil species would be attached to a clear piece of plastic with an identification label, suspended from the back of the display case with painted finishing nails and aquarium air tubing. He would later canvass the community businesses for lumber and other materials in order to build these "windows to a past life" for students and all members of the community to see, learn from, and enjoy. The Dale Lumber Company later vindicated his vision by building the
cases with lumber in which they donated. George would then buy all of the plastic material and get Mr. Brown of Brown’s Hardware to cut it to his measurements and specifications. Mr. Brown donated the time and resources to cut the plastic. The final bit of assistance needed was to create and research the text for the labels and produce them in a manner to fit the needs of the display. This would be accomplished through the efforts of Mr. David Wells, a friend and fellow fossil collector.

...Once he had gathered all of the resources, George was then faced with the task of how to combine all of them to match the high expectations of his imagination and to meet the deadline of September 5, 1995. This was necessary because the students would soon be back in school.

During the next week he set up a temporary workshop in the lobby next to the school office. He sanded, painted, and stained the cases. At this point he had also painted the finishing nails, which would later be the foundation of the display. He found it easier to drive them all into one piece of wood and paint them at the same time. This made for a most curious display to onlookers who had no idea of what was going on. George found their amusement to be quite entertaining, and offered no explanation as to their purpose.

August 31, 1995
Almost 200 nails were used in the display.
(Note the Painted Finishing Nails in the upper right area of this photo)

August 31, 1995
Constructing individual mounting brackets.
Approximately 180 were made for the fossils.

For the next three weeks, this “bed of nails” would further pique the curiosity of all except their creator. The work area was then migrated into the Media Center. This provided George with greater privacy to build his project and provided less of a distraction to the buzz of activity that is part of gearing up for a new school year.
The “blueprints” were laid out on a table in the Media Center, adjacent to the area where the cases would soon be mounted. George was well aware of his time line, but wanted everything to be “just right”. With a personally-collected collection of over 50,000 fossil specimens in various unique cases, he was renowned for being a fine curator of some of the most impressive home displays in the world. Many amateur and professional members of the paleontology world have praised his finds and his ability to share and display them. Since this was a truly special occasion, nothing less than perfection would suit his satisfaction.

Posterboard was laid in each case for exact measurement. Maximizing all of his resources, George then used it as a work surface to lay out the design. The next step was to drill the holes for each of the 47 pieces of plastic which would provide the three-dimensional effects. Each fossil was then placed in positions on its appropriate plastic pedestal. Marks were made around the fossils indicating where each individual attachment was to be made. After all of the plastic pedestals had their guide marks in place, he drilled approximately 450 holes, in addition to the 200 holes already drilled. Out of approximately 650 holes drilled in total, only one mistake was made and corrected immediately. This was a true testament to his dedication and meticulous approach to quality.
Throughout this entire project, George had realized that he was truly on to something even bigger than his own goal of providing his former school and community with the opportunity to learn more about the planet in which we live—this could truly be an inspiration for other amateur fossil collectors to “give back” something to future generations, too! As many celebrities in sports and entertainment sometimes provide their old neighborhoods with assistance, everyday people who benefit from public resources and communities should think about doing the same! Hopefully, this achievement would motivate other fossil collectors to take some time to provide their local schools, scouts, youth, and others with the opportunity to learn and enjoy from the fruits of this valuable and unusual forum of recreation and education.

**September 20, 1995**

George standing between the display cases and the table containing the 400+ fossils for classroom hands-on studies

**September 20, 1995**

The permanent display located in the Media Center of George Mason Middle and Junior/Senior High School (10 feet wide, 4 feet high and 8 inches deep)
George asked two of the school’s science teachers to uncover a collection of about 400 other fossil specimens on a table near the main display. George had also donated these to the school for the students to use for hands-on study purposes in the classrooms. At this time he then asked Principal Snee to assist him in unveiling the main display. Still filled with the emotion of the situation, he stood proudly as the students and other members of the crowd gazed in awe of the display. Several minutes later he then began to field many questions from the captive gallery. It brought pleasure to his heart that the students truly appreciated his personal gift of effort and love to their institution. Throughout the process, his hope and goal was to academically stimulate and challenge these young minds so that they could continue in the learning process to a degree that he did not provide for himself. In a wonderful way, the cycle was now complete and a real sense of accomplishment and inner peace had filled his senses. After months of work, the “Labor of Love” was no longer a dream, but now a reality.

FOSSILS

While at first glance all you see here in the cases are teeth and bones, stop and take a closer look. You will see about 45 fossil species. They range in age from Devonian period (360 to 408 million years ago) to Pleistocene epoch (100 thousand to 2 million years ago).

The size of fossil specimens is not always a true indication of the size of the animal that they are from. For example, while the Extinct White Shark had 5" teeth and the teeth of a Whale Shark are only 1/8", both of these sharks were about 40 feet long. The Extinct White Shark was a predator, it caught and ate fish. The Whale Shark is a filter feeder, it eats plankton and small crustaceans. This is why the teeth are so different.

Fossils tell us about the past. They show us how the plants or animals looked, walked, swam, flew, crawled, lived, and sometimes how they died. Remember, today’s plants and animals may become fossils in the future. Fossils can be a lot of fun to collect. You may not always find a huge number of fossils when you go collecting, but one day you might find the largest, smallest or the first one of a kind. I know, because I have had this happen to me more than once.

The photo above shows two of the major discoveries that I made in 1992. Not shown is a walrus skull that I found in Aurora, North Carolina, in March of 1995, at the Lee Creek Phosphate Mine. It is a new species from the Pliocene epoch (4.5 million years ago). At the time this animal lived, the area of the mine was a shallow, warm water sea with plenty of marine life. This is why it is a locality which has a large amount of fossils of many different kinds.

I collected all of the fossils in the case in Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, or North Carolina. I have displayed and donated them with the hope that the real value of learning from them will give you insight to a better future.

I would like to thank the following people for the help they have given me with this display: Don Mosher, Mrs. Dale and the Dale Lumber Company, Mr. Brown of Brown’s Hardware, David Wells, and especially, Principal Bob Snee, for letting all this happen.

George Wallace Powell, Jr.
September 1995

The actual plaque which is part of the display
Summary Notes

George Powell is currently a 30-year veteran letter carrier for the United States Postal Service. He is the President of the American Fossil Federation, a non-profit club of amateur fossil collectors based out of the Washington, DC area. He is also a member of twelve other fossil clubs and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Geological Society, based out of Baltimore, MD. George has donated many fossil specimens to the Aurora Fossil Museum in Aurora, NC and the Smithsonian Institution’s Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC. Recently, George was part of a group which completed a pilot program of educational classes designed to benefit amateur volunteers working with the Smithsonian Institution.

In addition to George's many contributions to the world of paleontology and the hobby/activity of collecting fossils, this United States Navy veteran has also donated his time to his community in several other venues. George is a charter member of the Sons of the American Legion- Post 130 and its first Vietnam veteran member in the state of Virginia to join the American Legion. George and his father became the first father and son combination to American Legion Post 225 in the state of Virginia where he continues to hold dual membership. He has also spent thirty years as a volunteer fireman in Falls Church, VA, starting as a private and reaching the rank of Deputy Chief after 18 years.

George is very active at his Post Office, too. He was a Key Worker for the Combined Federal Campaign, served as Safety Captain for eighteen years, served as a member of the Employee Involvement Program and as its coordinator for a term. George has assisted in training new employees for over ten years. He is popular with his customers and the community in which he serves.

I met George almost ten years ago on the beach collecting fossil shark teeth. We have shared many enjoyable collecting trips since. He is truly a dedicated friend and colleague who has sacrificed much of his time to help anyone who is in need or asks for assistance. This story is but one example of his effort to share the experience and knowledge involving the world of paleontology. As a fellow amateur fossil collector, I join George in the hope that others of our kind are inspired to do something of this nature for their own community and I applaud his efforts.

- Fred Plumb
Jan. 1996
Find out by our members

Send a list of your favorite finds, dates and localities to:
Steve Cunningham, 4900 Walther Ave., Baltimore MD 21214

Phil Schmitz
Matoaka Cabins, MD 04/14/95 2 1/2" whale tooth w/ enamel, 1 3/4" whale tooth w/o enamel.
Lee Creek, NC 04/22/95 1/4" Rhinoceros type, 1 1/8" mako in matrix, 1 1/8" mako. 05/06/95 3/8" white-tip reef shark, 2 1/2" mako, Hexanchus sp. 05/07/95 Porpoise mandible section w/o teeth.
05/13/95 Four nice 1 3/4"-1 1/2" mako shark teeth. St. Clair, PA 04/15/95 Micro clusters of Quartz crystals up to 1". Ashland, VA 04/29/95 Fern, leaves and plant fossils. New Bern, NC 05/05/95 2 1/2" C. megalodon in matrix.

John Powell
Lee Creek, NC 05/13/95 4 1/2" sperm whale tooth and digit bone, whale atlas and axis vertebra (fused), 2 1/2" Carcharodon. 03/09/96 Porpoise periotic ear bone, whale tympanic ear bone, seal axis vertebra, porpoise tooth, cow shark tooth, 3 3/4" C. megalodon. 03/11/96 2" ext. mako, large whale digit, complete bird bone. 03/19/96 2 1/2" C. megalodon, four cow shark teeth and two nice porpoise earbones. 03/30/96 & 04/06/96 2" and 2 1/2" Isurus hastalis, Squalodon sp. incisor, billfish jawbone, porpoise radius, ulna, humerus and phalange, whale earbones (2 bulla and 3 posterior process), seven whale vertebrae, including one 7" diameter and 8" long. Rocky Point, NC 04/20/95 Linthia wilmingtonensis. Apollo Beach, FL 02/96 Alligator vertebra, porpoise vertebra w/ neural arch intact.

Dick Grier, Jr.
Lee Creek, NC 03/09/96 5 1/2" C. megalodon, 3 1/2" C. megalodon, Hexanchus sp. upper anterior lateral. Also acquired two Phacops concorans, and a Prognathodon tooth from Morocco, two Diplomystus sp. from the Green River form., Wyoming, a Platypertigius (ichthyosaur) tooth from Kursk, Russia, and a Clidastes tooth from Alabama.

Flo J. Stream
Ches. Ranch Estates, MD 10/95 4" (long) x 9" (around) Echphora with five ribs in "perfect" condition.

Eric Beach
Green's Mill Run, Greenville, NC 02/23 & 24/96 6 Six 1"-2" C. carchariaus teeth, two 1 1/2" and 2" Mosasaurus sp. teeth.

Bob Farrar
Chile, S. America 11/95 Found several pieces of atacamite, skyblue calcite, chrysocolla, and other copper minerals.

Terry and Patti O’Neil
Governor's Run, MD Three pericaudal fins, three C. megalodon (2", 2 1/8" and 3"), 2" Isurus desori, rubber toy truck, lead bullet, horse or camel tooth, two Isurus hastalis (2 1/4" and 2 1/6"), three fish spines. Randle Cliffs, MD Barracuda tooth, Notorynchus sp., 2" Isurus desori.
Finds by our members
continued

Steve Cunningham

*Muddy Creek, VA* 08/06 & 23/95 (From matrix) One *Phyllodus* sp. crusher plate, one *Paleorhincodon wardi*, one *Isitius trituraratus*, one *Heterodontus lerichei*. Several *Trichiurus* spp., *Cybium* spp, fish jaw frags, turtle shell frags, fish and shark coprolites. Several *Anomotodon novus*, *Lamna lerichei*, *Odontaspis winkleri*, *Squatina prima*, *Abdounia beaugei*, *Scyliorhinus gilberti*, *Physogaleus secundus*, *Galeorhinus lefevrei*, *Carcharius hopei*, *Striatolamia macrata*, *Ginglymostoma* sp. *Lee Creek, NC* 09/23/95 1\(\frac{1}{16}\)" *Hemipristis serra* lateral, 2\(\frac{5}{8}\)" *Isurus hastalis*, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)" *Squalodon* sp. lateral tooth, three *Notorynchus* sp. lower teeth, three large *Galeocerdo cuvier*, several *Galeocerdo* spp., *Carcharhinus* spp. 03/30/96 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)" *Hemipristis serra* lower anterior tooth, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" *Squalodon* sp. anterior, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)" *C. carcharius*.

Ron Krantz

*Lee Creek, NC* 03/30/96 2\(\frac{3}{8}\)" (vertical) x 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)" (slant) x 1\(\frac{7}{8}\)" (root width) x 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)" (enamel) Parotodus benedeni.

Gary Grimsley

*Lee Creek, NC* 03/02/96 4" *C. megalodon*. 04/20/96 Two 4" *C. megalodon*, 1\(\frac{5}{8}\)" *Hexanchus griseus* lower tooth w/ 11 conules. *Liverpool Pt., MD* 02/96 (From matrix) One 7 row and one 10 row *Myliobatis* sp. dentition. Undisclosed site, VA 03/03/96 2\(\frac{1}{2}\" Parotodus tooth.

Fred Plumb

*Lee Creek, NC* 03/02/96 5\(\frac{1}{2}\" *C. megalodon*.

Mark Bennett

*Giant Cement Quarry, SC* 03/24/96 3" *Carcharodon auriculatus*, 9 row eocene ray dentition. *Lee Creek, NC* 04/06/96 Found an interesting large mammal molar, yet to be identified.

Mike Folmer

*Giant Cement Quarry, SC* 03/24/96 Found a large archaeocete molar. *Liverpool Pt., MD* 04/24/96 3" crocodile vert., *Paraorthacodus clarki* tooth.

Barbara Ermle

*Lee Creek, NC* 03/30/96 2\(\frac{1}{6}\" *C. megalodon*. 04/13/96 4" sperm whale tooth, 2\(\frac{7}{10}\"
*Isurus hastalis*, *Epitonium fractum* (perfect cond.), *Trigonostoma* sp. (perfect cond.), 5" section of porpoise rostrum. *Westmorland, VA* 08/02/92 1\(\frac{1}{4}\" *Crab* in concretion. *Bowie, MD* 04/19/96 Squalicorax sp., *Ginglymostoma* sp., 1" Encodus sp. *Cox x-roads* (from screened material) Rhincodon sp.
THE MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
8052 Kavanagh Road, Baltimore, MD 21222
(410) 285-5554

CLUB PURPOSE: The Maryland Geological Society is a society comprised of both amateur and professional mineral and fossil collectors. It is the intent of the MGS to emphasize the collecting, identification, study and display aspects of the geological sciences. The Society is a non-profit organization.

CORRESPONDENCE: Correspondence should be mailed to Barbara Ermler, Secretary, Route 2, Box 155, The Plains, VA 22171 - (703) 2535556.

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THE ROSTRUM
Dominique M. Joos de ter Beerst, Editor
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TO:

"Knowledge is our destiny...."
Jacob Bronowski

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