

THE EARTH SCIENCE NEWS

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Number 11



EARTH SCIENCE CLUB OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

-----E S C O N I-----

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EARTH SCIENCE CLUB OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS 2007

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Liaison Rep	John Good	1891 Windward Lane	Hanover Park, 60133	630-483-2363

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Archaeology	Betsy Rogers	22W213 Glen Valley	Glen Ellyn, 60137	630-858-3538
	Bryan Nugent	6621 Westmoreland	Woodridge IL 60517	630 960-5147
Lapidary	Sheila Bergmann	401 S. Lombard Ave.	Lombard, 60148	630-629-5785
Min/Micromt.	Kathy Dedina	11 N. Cumnor Road	Westmont, 60559	630-969-2522
Paleontology	John Good	1891 Windward Lane	Hanover Park, 60133	630-483-2363
Junior	Open			

02/10/07

John Good & Karen Nordquist are delegates to Chicagoland Gems & Minerals Association. Betsy and Floyd Rogers were Show Chair for 2007

The aim of the **Earth Science Club of Northern Illinois** is to promote an interest in the Earth Sciences. In addition to the regular General Meeting, study group meetings are held monthly. They are held by groups of **ESCONI** members interested in the studies of Archaeology, Mineralogy, Micromounts, Paleontology, and the Lapidary Arts. There are also study sessions for Junior members to help them learn more about the earth sciences. From time to time field trips are arranged. **ESCONI** has a fine library of books on the earth sciences that are available to members.

We welcome the attendance of all interested persons at any or all sessions. The schedule is printed on the back page (date, time and place of meeting). Specific information is published in this bulletin.

Membership is \$20.00 (which includes the Bulletin) for family membership. Dues are payable either at the monthly meetings or by mailing to the **Membership Chair** listed above.

Deadline for Bulletin articles to the editor is the 2nd weekend of each month.

Articles in this publication may be reprinted if full credit is given the author and **The Earth Science News**. Exchange bulletins may be mailed directly to the Editor.

ESCONI website is www.esconi.org
Webmaster is John Good

*December 2007**President's Message**Braidwood, IL 1998*

Happy holidays..... Happy holidays..... Happy holidays to you. It's almost the end of another great year. It's time to gather together with family and friends to reminisce of the year gone by and dream of the year to come. When I first became a member at ESCONI some of my kids were just over knee-high. Now, three of them are 6' or taller! Each year brings a new dimension so to speak. New heights in growth, technology, and, well, new fun!!! I sure hope that everyone has "enjoyed" this past year in some way. I hope that our many outings and activities have encouraged everyone in their specific interests of geology. Next year, as I dream on, I hope that we will meet everyone's expectations and have another great fulfilling year! Happy New Year!

As this year draws to an end, an exciting new year begins. We're already working on the next year's speakers and the March show. Maybe you've been thinking about volunteering some time to ESCONI. There is plenty to do to help our March show be another great success.

May you and yours have a safe and peaceful holiday.

Jim Fairchild, President
jimfairchild@comcast.net
www.esconi.org

DECEMBER 2007 ESCONI EVENTS

General Meeting and Election of Board Annual Holiday Party 12:30 to 4:30 PM, Sunday, December 2, 2007 Villa Nova Restaurant; 237 W. St Charles Road; Villa Park IL	Holiday Party and General Meeting with election of officers for 2008.
Mineral-Micromount 7:30 PM, December 8, 2007 College of DuPage K-131 (This room number may be changed)	Mineral Identification contest Bring three minerals and four labels! Fabulous prizes will be awarded. Visitors are welcome and refreshments served.
Paleontology No meeting in December	
Archaeology No meeting in December	
Junior No meeting in December	
ESCONI Field Trips	Look forward to next March; no field trips in the winter months.
BOARD MEETING No meeting in December; the next meeting is Friday, January 25, 2008	

*Remember that dues are due;
also have a Merry Christmas
and A Happy New Year*

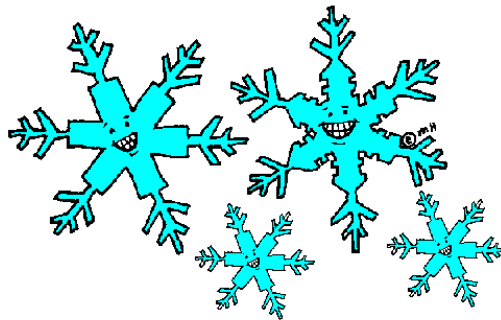
Dues are due!

Dues are Due!

DUES
DUES

Please send your check payable to ESCONI for \$20.00 to

Eileen Mizerk, Membership
2094 Windward Lane
Hanover Park IL 60133-6183





Board Meeting

September 28, 2007

President Jim Fairchild called the meeting to order in Room K107. First Vice President Jack Wittry said that Richard Rock would be the speaker for the November General Meeting on Alaska. The Holiday Program in December would be two speakers from the Illinois State Geological Survey on the Danville Rain Forest. 2nd Vice President Irene Broede reported that K161 has been reserved for October and November. The Flea Market contract is in for SRC 1450 A&B. K Commons has been reserved for the March 15 & 16, 2008 Show. Set up will be from 3 to 10 pm on the Friday before. We need the certificate of insurance and John Good will get that.

Recording Secretary Karen Nordquist presented the minutes from the meeting of August 24, 2007. There were several amendments and they were approved as amended. Corresponding Secretary Bill Vinikour said that he received two letters from our library distribution list that we sent out that were returned to us as undeliverable. These two will be dropped from the library list. In addition, the remaining number of those who have not responded will be dropped from our distribution list.

Treasurer John Good has no report this month with only three transactions and 7 deposits from dealers. There will be more activity after the Flea Market in October. Librarian Jack Wittry said that we will need to move the library as he will be leaving. There are four book cases full of books, three big ones and one small one. Historian Judy Dedina had nothing to report.

John Good reported that the field trip to Lone Star was a good one. The Braceville field trip was also good. There will be no more trips until the spring. Circulation Chairman Howard Svoboda reported that the Bulletin went out Monday September 24th with the new system of folding and taping. Membership Chair Eileen Mizerk reported that there were 273 labels for the November mailing. Liaison member John Good mentioned that there would be a Chicagoland meeting on Monday October 1, 2007.

John good said there was a lot done on the work day at the warehouse. We could use beer flats at the Flea Market for customers to use for purchases. Eric would be working the Junior section.

John Good mentioned that St. Charles District 303 was looking for a career night speaker and Brian Bardy was suggested. Irene Broede reported on the status of ESCONI Associates.

Under New Business Irene Broede reported on the status on the money that ESCONI donated to the Field Museum for boxes for Mazon Creek handouts for teachers. A sample was shown and will be written up by Eileen for the members in the Bulletin. Bulletin information is due by the second week in October.

Board Meeting, September 28, 2007, Continued

It is also time for a slate of officers for 2008 to be presented during the Flea Market October 6, 2007. This is the slate of officers so far:

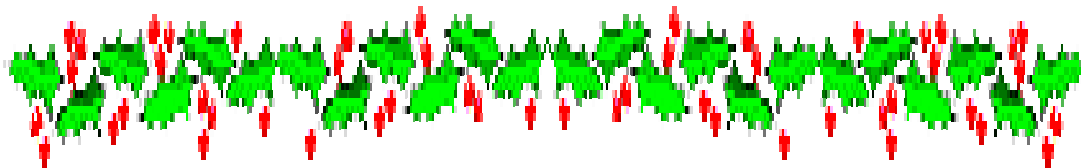
President	Jim Fairchild
1 st Vice President	open (Rob Sula added after the meeting)
2 nd Vice President	Irene Broede
Recording Secretary	Karen Nordquist
Corresponding Secretary	Bill Vinikour
Treasurer	John Good
Publicity	Don Cronauer
Librarian	open
Curator	open (Randall Bultman added after the meeting)
Historian	Judy Dedina
Field Trip	Richard Rock
Editor	Don Cronauer
Circulation	Howard Svoboda
Past President	John Good
Membership	Eileen Mizerk
Liaison Rep	John Good (Karen Nordquist added as Alternate)
Archaeology Group	Bryan Nugent
Mineralogy Group	Kathy Dedina
Paleontology Group	John Good

Due to low attendance at the meetings, Nicki Dahlen and Joe Kubal will not continue as co-Chairs of the Junior Group. The Board thanks them for their programs in 2007.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Karen Nordquist, Recording Secretary

(Editor's note: the above three additions are included for information and completeness.)



Membership News

The membership dues have been increased to \$20.00 for 2008.

At the December 2, 2008 General and Holiday Meeting, we will be voting for Board members. The following is the slate of officers nominated at the October 6, 2007 Meeting.

NAME	OFFICE
Jim Fairchild	President
Rob Sula	1st Vice-President
Irene Broede	2nd Vice-President
Karen Nordquist	Recording Secretary
William Vinikour	Corresponding Secretary
John Good	Treasurer
Don Cronauer	Publicity
Open	Librarian
Randall Bultman	Curator
Judy Dedina	Historian
Richard Rock	Field Trip Chairman
John Catalani	Assistant Field Trip Chairman
Don Cronauer	Editor
John Good	Assistant Editor
Howard Svoboda	Circulation
John Good	Past President.
Eileen Mizerk	Membership
John Good	Liaison Rep.
Karen Nordquist	Alternate Liaison Rep.

ESCONI Study Group and Other Positions for 2008

NAME	STUDY GROUP/ACTIVITY
Kathy Dedina	Mineral-Micromount
John Good	Paleontology
Bryan Nugent	Archaeology
Open	Junior Group
John Good	Webmaster

So Where's The Shrimp?

By Andy Jansen

I've been picking and digging up concretions at Braceville's tailings pile for over six years now and still no shrimp. The shrimp fever hit me when fellow ESCONI member, Don Cronauer, described his first fossil hunt at Braceville in which he found a perfectly formed shrimp. Wow, I had to find one of those too!

Fossil hunting has always fascinated me since childhood, but unfortunately, it was very hard to find fossils in the granites of north-central Wisconsin – no matter how hard I looked. When Don began describing ESCONI and the many field trips to nearby fossil sites, I was more than intrigued and soon after that I joined ESCONI. Since the Braceville site is private property is private property, I knew that I had to join ESCONI for collecting trips.

My first ESCONI-organized trip to Braceville was with my daughter. It was thrilling, especially once I figured out which rusty rocks had potential. Within a few minutes of searching the ground hunched over, I came across an opened concretion, which turned out to be a pectinoid (a bivalve with a straight-hinge line; scallop). Naturally, the feeling came to me that this must be a common fossil at this location and that I would be finding plenty more before the day was done. It took me another five years and literally thousands of concretions before I found another. For that matter, I believe Don still hasn't found another shrimp. There is a lot to be said for beginner's luck!

One observation I made early on was that the concretions seemed to run in veins, like gold strikes. During other ESCONI trips, I mined one strike for a whole summer with my cousin and dad using shovels and a mattock until we had dug a trench that was almost four feet down and over twelve feet long. It was one of the best veins we ever mined as it yielded at least eight five gallon pails of rusty "gold". I'm sure there was still more to find, but the whole operation started to resemble a major public works project. It was time to stake a new claim somewhere else.

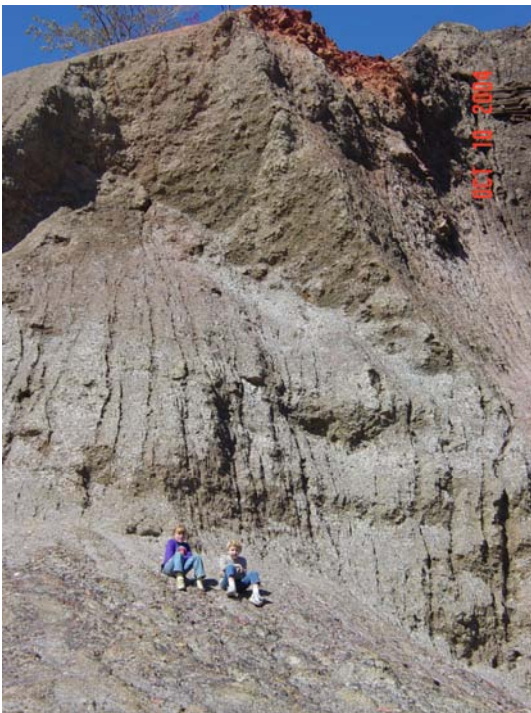


My dad and daughter, Laura, working the fossil vein

So Where's The Shrimp? By Andy Jansen—Continued

Another observation I made was that round rocks roll downhill. There were probably two major times when the concretions rolled. The first was during the mining operation (in the 1890's) when the concretions were being dumped out of a large bucket or off of a conveyor belt. Try pouring a pail of sand mixed with river rocks to make a cone pile and you'll see that the rocks will tend to separate from the sand and roll to the base. The other event that would dislodge the concretions from their shale matrix is weathering, particularly erosion and frost heaving. Both mechanisms occur on a seasonal basis (for over a century now) and result in the concretions rising to the surface where wind, rain, and other fossil hunter's footsteps start the rock on a roll. But of course, the urge to climb to the top of the Braceville mound is too much for the child in us to resist. (I wouldn't recommend climbing it lately though, because its one side is nearly vertical and could collapse.)

Now how to open these treasures? Smashing them with a hammer is tempting, but on the few times I did it I had mixed results. Quite often the concretion would split on plane with the hammer's strike point and not on the fossil's plane. Unless you have the eyes and skill of a diamond cutter, I wouldn't recommend it as a first choice. Tapping two concretions together along their edges yielded better results with less damage to the fossil image. The best method to start with is the freeze-thaw method (in water) that nearly all of the experienced ESCONI members advised me to try. There are limits to one's patience with this method. Some concretions I have freeze-thawed over a hundred times in my freezer and have found them to be very stubborn. Most successful openings happened between five and twenty thermal cycles for me. But as another ESCONI member told me, "these fossils have been sealed for 300 hundred million years – they'll open when they want to". At some point the hammer will come out, but for now I'm just letting them enjoy the winter weather in old milk jugs.



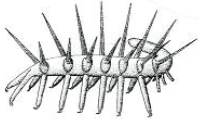
So Where's The Shrimp? By Andy Jansen—Continued

My Braceville collection is constantly growing – there's always some cycling through the freezer. Many of the concretions open to reveal nothing inside, which means the conditions were not right for the plant or animal to leave an impression. Generally, I get one keeper for every dozen duds. Here's a rough tally of the fossils I've found at the Braceville site over the last six years:

92 jellyfish	86 bivalves	29 "plant mash"
20 plant stems/stalks	18 worms	11 fanworms
5 leaves	3 bark pieces	3 shark egg cases
2 gastropods	1 mass of fish larvae	1 sea cucumber

In addition to these, I have well over 40 specimens that are best described as "rocks with character", many of which are probably coprolites and poorly preserved jellyfish and worms. This tally will definitely change as I am still learning how to properly identify all of the fossils I have, but it does give the beginner a rough idea of what to expect. After a while you no longer get excited about finding another jellyfish or clam. You'll notice one absence in the list – no shrimp!

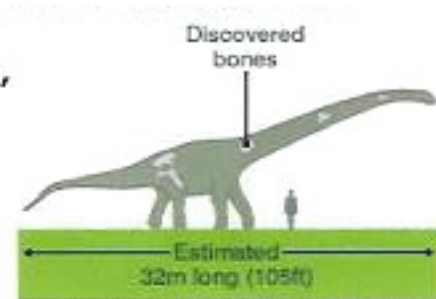




Karen's Komment's



Another Huge Sauropod Found in Argentina – *Futalognkosaurus*



This one is a titanosaur that lived some 88 MYA and is believed to have measured about 105 ft (32 m) long. That is a big one. Its name means “giant chief of lizards” in the language of the Mapuche Indians for whom it is named *Futalognkosaurus dukei* (pronounced foo-to-long-koh-sohr-us). The genus name is for Duke Energy Argentina which helped to fund the excavation. The skeleton was found in Patagonia in 2000 and consists of neck bones, hip bones, back bones and the first tail bone. The neck alone would have been about 56 feet long with a tail about 49 feet long and the dinosaur would have stood about 43 feet tall. One neck vertebra was over three feet high. Because the structure of the neck appears to be unique they believe that it is a new species. They believe that it was washed into a river and created a barrier because there were some 1,000 remains of other plants and animals found along with this dinosaur. Keep in mind that this would compare to other fossils of *Argentinosaurus*, and *Supersaurus* and *Seismosaurus* in North America of about the same estimated length. (Calvo et al in **Annals of Braz Acad of Sci**)

Did Neanderthals Talk?

Svante Paabo of the Max Planck Institute in Leipzig Germany is working on the complete DNA of Neanderthals and on the way has found the Neanderthal version of the FOXP2 gene. This gene is one that is associated with language and the human version differs from the chimpanzee version at two points suggesting that these two changes are the reason that we can speak and chimps can not. The gene in Neanderthals is the same as the modern human gene. This does not mean that they would have spoken like humans because speech and language involves many genes, but it does mean that the FOXP2 gene swept through the human population sooner than previously thought –before the human Neanderthal split some 350,000 YA. They do not know specifically what this gene does. They have transplanted the human FOXP2 gene into mice (replacing the mouse gene) and the only difference they have detected is that they squeak in a different way. Previous to this discovery, it was thought that language was the big development that enabled humans to push out of Africa 50,000 YA proposed by Richard Klein of Stanford. Then, of course, there is always the ever present cloud of possible human contamination of Neanderthal DNA. (Paabo et al in **Current Biology** 10/18 07)

South African Cave Reveals Modern Human Behavior 165,000 YA

The findings at a high cave on the coast of South Africa dating to 165,000 YA indicate modern behavior in early humans earlier than previously thought. The caves at Pinnacle Point are high enough to have survived the periodic sea-level rises during the interglacials that swept away other lower sites. *Homo sapiens* had evolved in Africa by 150,000-200,000 based on fossil

Karens Komments, Continued

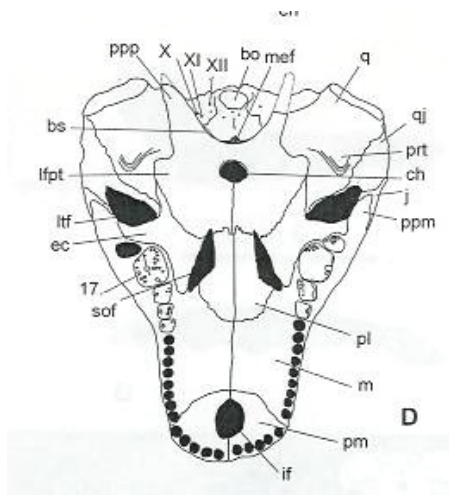
and genetic evidence found at several African sites, but behavioral evidence is rare. The materials found include red ochre (hematite) used as a coloring agent and small stone bladelets, and shellfish. The presence of shellfish indicates that humans were eating them long before it was known before. Neanderthals were known to have cooked shellfish about 110,000 YA in Italy. But in Africa it was thought that they lived on plants and land animals. Some suggest the shellfish are famine food that might have been eaten during the dried times in Africa. The red ochre could have been used for utilitarian uses as well as for other things like body painting or decoration. It is added to adhesives when making stone tools, for example. But the use of red is usually for display in most societies and may have been used to color artifacts as well. Although the bladelets were not shaped into tools, they are dated 100,000 years before micro-lithic technology in South Africa. They are continuing to study them to see if there are signs of wear on any of them. It is beginning to look like the early humans were more complex than believed. (Marean et al in **Nature** Vol. 449 10/18/07)

A New Basal Crocodyliform from Hungary – *Iharkutosuchus*



This one caught my eye because it is heterodont with some mammal-like teeth. It is a primitive eusuchian with large and multicusped teeth suggesting special mastication like ungulate mammals. It is a nearly complete skull found in Hungary and named *Iharkutosuchus makadii* from the locality Iharkut and from the Greek work 'souchos' referring to the Egyptian crocodile-headed god. The specific name is for Laszlo Makadi for his help if the program. The fossil is similar to *Hylaeochampsa vectiana* from the Lower Cretaceous of the Isle of Wight. It was supposed to be the most basal of Eusuchia with a secondary palate, a feature of all living crocodylians. They estimate the total body size of the animal was probably about 2.6 feet long with a low flat skull (pictured at left). There are 5 premaxillary and 13 maxillary

teeth on each side. The back 9 teeth are multicusped with a unique morphology. The photo above shows the last two teeth. The teeth show signs of heavy wear. There are 14 aveoli in the dentary and no teeth are preserved. The last three are three times larger than the others. The authors feel that the compact short snouted skull was related to mastication of plant food. The large multicusped teeth were different from those of other eusuchians and were related to herbivory. Also the size and placement of the back teeth indicate relatively precise occlusion of the upper and lower jaws meaning there was a relative amount of crushing and oral processing that was taking place prior to swallowing. Because the microwear study of the teeth show a dominance of scratches and a small number of pits, it means that the diet was mostly fibrous materials of a herbivore. The muscle apparatus of the skull was also modified to provide greater movement of the mandible during occlusion. (Osi, James Clark et al in **N.Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abh.** 2007)



Karen Nordquist, Paleontology

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

Tut's Face Displayed for First Time



Zahi Hawass, of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, speaks to the media after supervising the transfer of King Tutankhamun's mummy to a new high-tech display case in the antechamber of the pharaoh's tomb near Luxor, Egypt.

The body's new resting place is [one of the most advanced display cases in the world](#). It can precisely control humidity and airflow, and it will be filled with a nitrogen-rich mixture deadly to known bacteria and mold.

Similar cases are used to preserve one of the four existing copies of the Magna Carta, an original copy of the U.S. Declaration of Independence, and the family bible of former U.S. president Abraham Lincoln.

NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Did you know that a contest was held to name the **New 7 Wonders of the World**? The contest took place this past summer. People from around the world nominated hundreds of sites and voted via the internet, text messaging and telephone. The New 7 Wonders of the World were announced July 7, 2007.

A little more than 2,200 years after the Ancient 7 Wonders (which represented buildings built over a period of 2,000 years) were declared in 200 B.C. by a single man, Philon of Byzantium in Athens - more than 100 million votes from people from every corner and country in the world, elected the New 7 Wonders of the World.

This truly new set of 7 Wonders covers, once again, the time span of 2,000 years—from the Arab city of Petra and the Roman Colosseum, both of which date from the 1st Century A.D., to the wide-armed statue of Christ Redeemer on Rio de Janeiro's Corcovado mountain, built in 1931.

Reflecting the diversity of our world, there are three of the New 7 Wonders in Latin America, two in Asia, one in the Middle-East and one in Europe. They represent some of the most important civilizations of the past two millennia — Arab, Chinese, Inca, Indian, Mayan and Roman.

The fourteen “New 7 Wonders” Finalists were the runners up in the competition. They are The Acropolis in Greece – Alhambra in Spain – Angkor in Cambodia - Statues of Easter Island in Chile - Eiffel Tower in France - Hagia Sophia in Turkey - Kiyomizu Temple in Japan - Kremlin/ St. Basil in Russia - Neuschwanstein Castle in Germany - Pyramids of Giza in Egypt - Statue of Liberty in USA - Stonehenge in United Kingdom - Sydney Opera House in Australia – Timbuktu in Mali.

The actual winners are (in no particular order):



To read more about the historical voting results, key the following link into your browser.

<http://www.new7wonders.com/index.php?id=647&L=0>

Submitted by Eileen Mizerk

Desautels Memorial Micromount Symposium

Baltimore Mineral Society; Elkridge, MD; October 12-14, 2007

This was the 51st annual session of one of the premier micromount symposiums in the US. I particularly wanted to attend this year because my friend Dan Behnke was being inducted into the Micromounters Hall of Fame. As it turned out, the Hall of Fame induction was only a part of the attraction.

the site for the symposium, the Maryland Hospital Association Conference Center seems almost to have been designed with micromounters in mind. The conference room has tables for 50 or more microscopes (and all were used), and a digital projection system for presentations. Friday evening we set up, enjoyed a cold buffet supper and wine and cheese, and had some informal presentations of slides, including a presentation by Dan Behnke on the gold mines of Marquette County, Michigan.

We also got an early jump on the “freebie” tables. These are always a highlight of any micromount symposium. I had contributed six egg cartons and two trays of material, and none of it was left! Of course, I took home even more than I had brought.

On Saturday there was a silent auction in the morning followed by a lunch buffet. After lunch was a live auction, conducted by Al Pribula, and then the Hall of Fame induction ceremony, conducted by Quintin Wight. The next picture shows Dan Behnke receiving his plaque from Quintin Wight..



All the Hall of Fame members present also posed for a group shot.

Desautels Memorial Micromount Symposium—Continued

Each of the inductees, Dan Behnke, Andre Foucart and Robert Pecorini, then gave a presentation. At 5:30 we broke for dinner. A group of 30 went to Gunning’s, an excellent seafood restaurant about a mile away.

After dinner Dan Behnke gave his presentation on “The Mines and Microminerals of the Iron Country Including Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan”.

On Sunday morning we saw a presentation by Jason Smith on a micromineral occurrence at Girard, Georgia. Trading, buying, selling and conversations continued until we broke for lunch.



Here’s a shot of two new Hall of Fame members with a probable future member: From left to right, Jason Smith, Dan Behnke and Robert Pecorini.

Shortly after lunch we all started to pack up and head home.

Submitted by Jim Daly



Archaeology Meeting Schedule 2008

January 26, 2008	North American Archaeology Period Review
February 23, 2008	Woodland Period
March 22, 2008	Mississippian Period
April 25, 2008	Cahokia Mounds and Dickson Mounds
September 27, 2008	Introduction of Horses in North America
October 25, 2008	Alaska Eskimo/Native Americans of Alaska

Archaeology Study Group Meeting October 27, 2007

Guns, Germs and Steel by Jared Diamond, presented by Don Brazda

Don Brazda showed a video on the book "Guns, Germs and Steel" by Jared Diamond. Afterwards, he led a discussion on the book. The following is a summary

Why did European civilizations dominate the world by conquering North and South America, Africa and Australia? How come the native Americans never domesticated animals other than dogs? Why were the native Americans decimated by disease?

13, 000 years ago people were hunter/gathers. They began harvesting crops such as wheat, barley in the Middle East, rice in China and corn and potatoes in the Americas.

People in the middle east began domesticating animals such as cows, horses, pigs and dogs, providing milk, fur, meat and labor. In the Americas; they have no animals that could be domesticated for labor. The llama could be domesticated for wool but never for labor.

In Europe and the Middle East, people lived with domesticated animals such as pigs and horses. This caused problems with disease but the Europeans developed immunity. When they went to the Americas they brought their diseases with them; the native Americans had no immunity. By some estimates, 80-90% of the native American people were killed by disease.

The weapons that the Europeans brought with them were primarily steel and guns. Native Americans and Africans never developed this technology. First, they had no use for such weaponry. Second, they didn't have easy access to minerals. The Europeans had thousands of years of working with metals and developing technologically superior weapons such as steel swords and guns.

The Europeans conquered the Americas, Africa and Australia thru Guns, Germs and Steel
Submitted by John Good

Archaeological Institute of America 109th Annual Meeting (www.archaeological.org) Chicago, IL, January 3-6, 2008 Hyatt Regency Chicago

8th Annual Archaeology Fair Sunday, January 6 10:00AM - 3:00PM

The Archaeology Fair will take place at the Annual Meeting on Sunday, January 6th from 10:00AM to 3:00PM. Professional archaeologists from throughout the United States will be present to engage educators and families in the art, science, history, and culture of the human past, as discovered through hands-on activities and demonstrations.

Tickets are \$5.00 for kids (up to 15 years old), \$7.00 for adults and \$14 for families of three or more. Annual Meeting registrants with badges enjoy free admission.

Local Calendar of Events

Burpee Museum Events

PaleoFEST 2008 - March 1 & 2.

Save the date for Burpee's 10th annual PaleoFEST in Rockford, Illinois. World renowned paleontologists will be here all weekend to educate you about their recent findings, interact with children in the family workshops and debate scientific facts and hypothesis. Activities and speakers will be final real soon. Save the date for now...., but check our website for details after January 4, 2008. *This will be one to remember!*

Lizzadro Museum Events

Ammolite: Birth of a Gem: December 15, 2007

Trace the origins of Ammolite the shell fossil gemstone from Canada. As vibrant in color as opal, see how the gem is mined, cut, polished and sold. Learn why this gem is exclusive to Canada and how it was discovered and marketed.

DVD - Youth to Adult - 50 minutes - 2:00 p.m.

Regular Museum Admission

Lizzadro Museum Members Free

Dupage County Forest Preserve

Tuesday, December 11

DuPage County Rocks! - Spend the evening learning about rocks and fossils through hands-on activities; then, take home some samples to begin your own collection. 3:30 to 5 p.m. at Fullersburg Woods Nature Education Center in Oak Brook. Ages 8 to 11. Reservations begin Nov. 27. Call (630) 850-8110.

Jewelry Courses At College Of Dupage - Spring 2008

Kathleen Kamal, Associate Professor, is offering the following courses in the newly renovated jewelry lab at the College of Dupage

ART 2251 Jewelry/Metals I (A studio introduction to basic jewelry and metalsmithing processes, materials, tools and equipment. Basic techniques such as sawing, soldering and cold connecting sheet metal (silver, copper, brass) are introduced)

ART 2252 Jewelry/Metals II (Continued exploration of jewelry/metalsmithing processes, materials, tools, and equipment. Techniques introduced include stone setting, lost wax casting, enameling and etching. Focus on proficiency in the selection, use and manipulation of materials as well as a mastery of the processes involved. Contemporary trends in jewelry/metalsmithing are examined.)

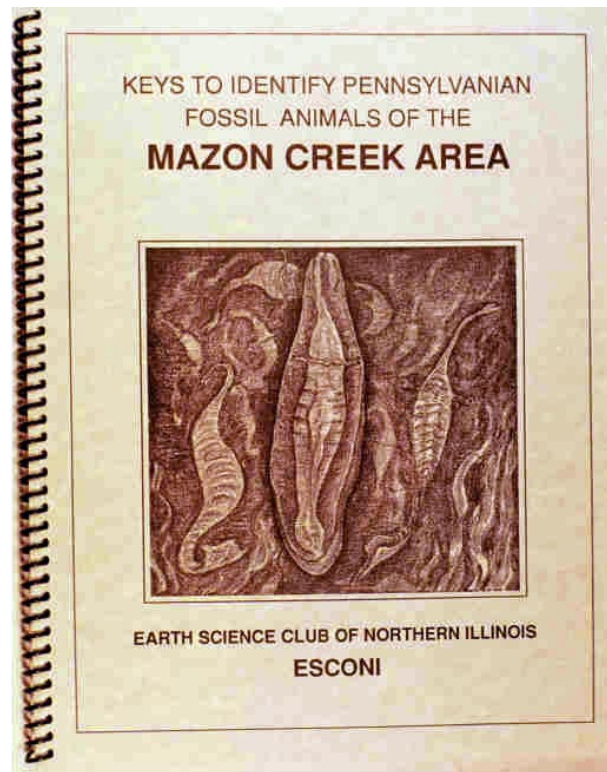
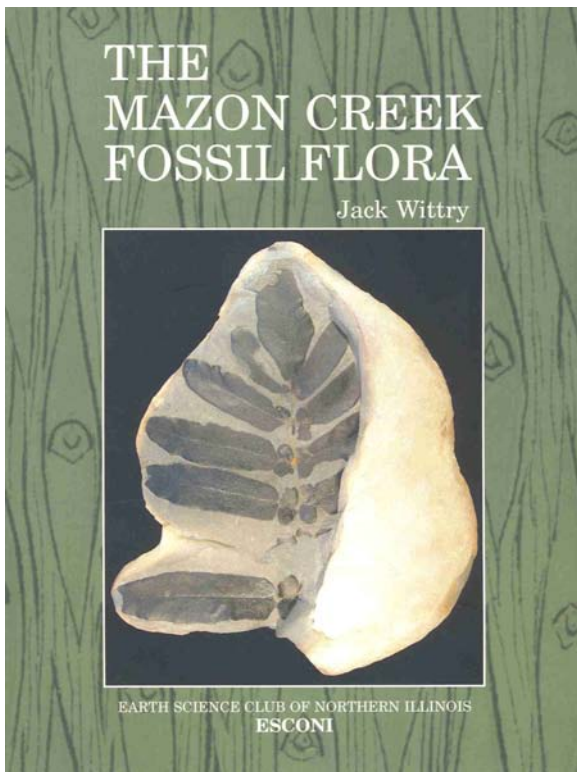
ART 1823 Color on Metal (Includes enameling and surface coloring)

Lapidary Courses at the Elmhurst Park District for 2008

Basic Beading #1	2/14/2008 – 3/13/2008
Basic Beading #2	3/27/2008 – 4/24/2008
Basic Wirewrapping #1 – Jewelry	3/26/2008 – 5 /28/2008
Basic Wirewrapping #2 – Jewelry	2/13/2008 – 3/12/2008
Cutting and Polishing Stones	2/12/20078 – 3/11/2008
Silversmithing	2/11/2008 – 3/10/2008

All courses are held at the Crestview Park Recreation Bldg., Lower Level, 656 Howard, Elmhurst, IL.
 Contact Elmhurst Park District at 630-993-8900
 Sponsored by West Suburban Lapidary Club

ESCONI Books



The Mazon Creek Fossil Flora by Jack Wittry
 313 color pictures, 113 taxa, 145 drawings
 \$65 hard covers for ESCONI Members
 \$35 soft and \$6 to ship
 Make check out to
 ESCONI Associates

Keys to Identify Pennsylvanian Fossil Animal of the Mazon Creek Area
 125 Pages, 212 Black and White Drawings
 \$12.00, \$5 to Ship

Jack Wittry
 360 LRA Drive
 Aurora IL 60506
 or e-mail jwittry@sbcglobal.net

TENTATIVE 2008 ESCONI CALENDAR

Revised 10/30/07

GROUP	GENR'L MGTS.	MICRO Mineral	PALEO	ARCH	BOARD	JUNIOR
January	11	12	19	26	25	
February	8	9	16	23	22	
March	15-16 SHOW	8	X	22	28	
April	11	12	19	26	25	
May	9	10	17	24	30	
June	13	14	X	X	X	
July	X	X	X	X	X	
August	X	X	X	X	22	
September	12	13	20	27	26	
October	10 ?	11	18	25	24	
November	14	8	15	22	X	
December	7 HOLIDAY	6	X	X	X	
DAY	2 nd FRI	2 nd SAT	3 rd SAT	4 th SAT	4 th FRI	2 nd FRI
TIME	8:00	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:30	7:00

Dates are subject to change: see Bulletin.

College of DuPage (COD) Building K, Room #161 for most meetings, but note that the room number is subject to change – there will be a note posted on the entrance door.

ESCONI Show March 15-16 in Commons Room of Building K.

The Flea Market is under consideration.

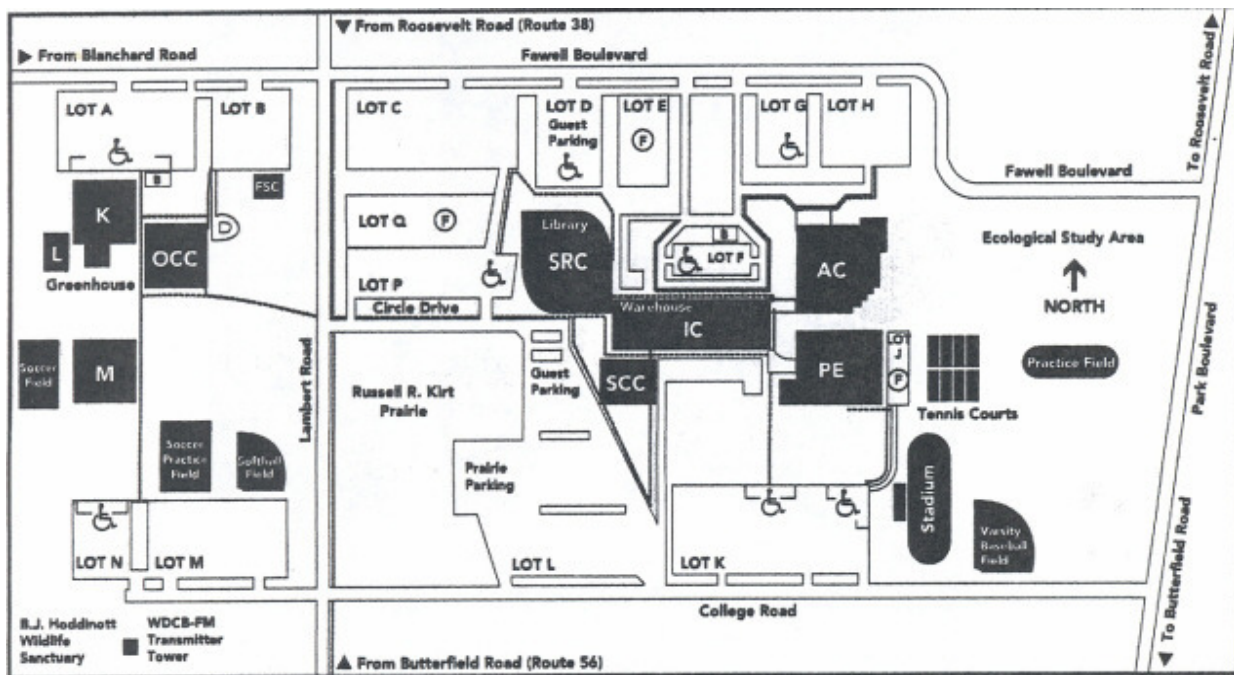
No scheduled meetings for Lapidary; contact Don Cronauer for information. (Lapidary may meet in Room #162, Arts Center)

EARTH SCIENCE CLUB OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS
BOX 321
DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS 60515

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E.S.C.O.N.I. Meetings Held In Building K Room 161



SEND EXCHANGE BULLETINS TO
Don Cronauer; 6S180 Cape Road; Naperville, IL 60540