

UPCOMING SHOWS

2016

November 12 10:00 am -6:00pm NYMC – Holiday Inn
13 11:00am – 5:00pm 440 W57th St., NYC

November 12-13 Hicksville Gregory Museum

December 3 & 4 10:00am -5:00 pm SGMC – Our Lady Of Mt. Carmel
No. Ocean Ave., Patchogue

March 5 10:00 am -6:00pm NYMC - Holiday Inn 440 W 57th St
6 11:00am – 5:00pm

March 12-13th IRH Annual Gem, Mineral, Fossil & Jewelry
Old Bethpage Restoration Village

May 22-28th Wildacres Spring Session

For other Gem and Mineral shows: <http://www.amfed.org/EFMLS/calendar.htm>

www.suffolkgem.com

P. O. Box 302
Bohemia, L.I., NY
11716



*To promote cultural, educational, and
scientific interest in mineralogy, and
develop member's skills in lapidary arts
and jewelry crafts*

November 2016

THE CONGLOMERATE

The Monthly Bulletin of the Suffolk Gem & Mineral Club, Inc.

Monthly Club meetings held at the Bay Shore-Brightwaters Library, Montauk Highway, Brightwaters starting at 7:00pm.

Refreshments served at 7:00 pm.

OFFICERS

*The Conglomerate Editor - Cheryl Neary
Club Webmaster - Kerry Dicker*

President – Cheryl Neary	516.449.5341 cell	Director - Elaine Casani	631-567-3342
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Liaison – Cheryl Neary	516.449.5341 cell	Director & Historian –Kerry Ann Hilliard	631-277-0994

Cell phones are to be turned off during all Club meetings.

More importantly, there should be no disturbances during any guest presentations.



Happy Birthday
Wishes!
May Your Year Be
Filled
with Hugs & Kisses!

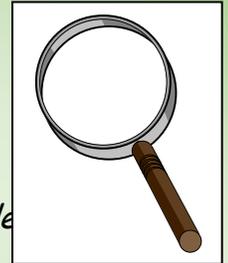
November Birthdays:

- Anthony Guerrerri
- John King
- Judy Miller
- Carol Pesek
- Thomas Vitti

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS:

-2016-2017

- Nov. 21st - Hands -on - Kerry
- Dec. 19th - Auction
- Jan. 8th - Holiday Dinner @
Parlor House Grill in West Sayville



Message from the Prez:

Can you believe that next month is our annual Chinese Auction- and we need more donations!

Please bring your donations to the meeting this month!

We will be producing beautiful wire trees for your Christmas tree or as a suncatcher- bring your pliers and wire cutters!

**Please Note:
New Hours for Our Meeting-
7:00 pm – 8:55 pm**

Meeting with Hands On Activities (this month) will start at 7:15 pm

Field Trips for 2017:

- Spring: IRH Bus trip- Rosendale Cement Mine & D&H Canal
- May- St Lawrence County – (travel on own)
- LIMAGS Bus Trip -August 12, 2017- Springfield, Ma OR
- August 11 -15– Michigan
- August 18– 21 - Kentucky

Wildacres Spring Session

Plan Ahead! Bob Jones will be the guest presenter for the Spring Session of Wildacres-

Bob Jones is an incredible young 90+ gentlemen that has so many entertaining stories – you just don't want to leave!

I will be going to the Spring session, so if interested let me know- the session should fill quickly-

More info next month!

Let the Adventures Begin!

Hands- On Activity for November:
Christmas Ornament /Suncatchers

What to Bring to make the craft: Pliers and wire cutters
Free to members and nominal charge (\$2.00 per kit) for non-
members or for the 2nd kit for members



Nominations:

Please see Lucy Jackson or call her if you are
interested in being a Executive Officer or Board
Member-
We need to have the slate for the November
meeting!

Please plan on donating items for our auctions-

December meeting is a Chinese Auction

January Dinner meeting is a live auction

Dinner at Parlor House Grill:

January 8, 2017

Details to Follow



Outside The Box

Synopsis of Last Month's Meeting:

Thanks Densie for a very enlightening
lecture on parts of India.

Your stories shared of your adventures
brought to us the reality of the culture
and the people.

What is a Member in Good Standing?

One that:

- Attends (4) Meetings
- Contributes Time to Club Show
or the

Celinka Show-at the Club Table

(If you are unable to attend the show, there is
other show activities you can volunteer for-
please see Elaine or Cheryl!)

Participates in Club Fundraisers

Remember-this is your club!

This club needs you to participate, in
order for the club to grow-

If you have any suggestions for a
program, please speak to one of the
Board members listed above. If you
have an idea for a field trip, please
speak to a Board member as well!

Ask what else you can do!

Scholarship:

The SGMC offers a scholarship to candidates attending college or graduate classes. The candidate should be taking classes in Earth Science. If you know someone interested in applying, see Cheryl for more information. All requests for the scholarship needs to be put in writing and received prior to the February meeting. All applications will be reviewed and any winner(s) will be awarded the check(s) at the annual picnic in July.

- a. All potential candidates must be either a senior in High School or registered in an under-or post- graduate curriculum
- b. Candidate must be enrolled in a science-based program. However, the candidates will be ranked for eligibility based on the following course of study:
 - i. Earth Sciences:
 1. Fields of Geology
 2. Meteorology
 3. Earth Science Educator
 4. Environmental Science
 - ii. Other Sciences
- c. Each candidate will submit a letter requesting said scholarship to be a minimum of 100 words but no more than 250 words describing the purpose of the scholarship award

India Facts:

- The geology of India is diverse, with different regions belonging to different time periods, dating back to Precambrian
- The Indian Craton was once part of the supercontinent of Pangea, with the southwest continent attached to Madagascar and southern Africa and the eastern coast attached to Australia
- During the Jurassic Period Pangea broke into two supercontinents, Gondwana to the south and Laurasia to the north due to rifting
- Indian Plate drifted northward towards and collided with the Eurasina Plate about 50 million years ago
- This collision caused the closing of the Tethys Ocean, creating the Alps in Europe, the Caucasus range in western Asia, the Himalaya Mountains and the Tibetan Plateau in South Asia
- India's geographical land area can be classified into Deccan trap, Gondwana and Vindhyan
- It is believed the Deccan Trap was formed as a result of sub-aerial volcanic activity, one of the greatest volcanic eruptions in the earth's history, covering approximately 193,000 square miles. The majority of rocks in this area igneous
- The continent of Gondwana was named by Eduard Suess, an Austrian scientist, after the Gondwana region of central northern India. The name is derived from Sanskrit for "forest of the Gonds". The Gonds are the second largest tribe in Central India. The name Gonds is from telugu word "kinda" which means hills, indicating the hilly region where most of Gonds live. Rudyard Kipling, mentioned the Gondi people in The Jungle Book. Most astronomy ideas were known to the ancient Gonds

- The Vindhya Range is a complex, discontinuous chain of groups of mountain ridges, hill ranges, highlands and plateau escarpments in west-central India. Indian mythology and history is centered on the Vinhyas, and considered to be the traditional boundary between North India and South India. One derivation of the word Vindhya derives from the Sanskrit word “Vaindh” meaning to obstruct. A mythological story states that the Vindhya once obstructed the path of the sun. Another theory is that he name “Vindhya” means ‘hunter’ in Sanskrit, which may refer to the tribal hunter-gathers inhabiting the region
- The Indian Shield consists of Archean gneisses and schists, the oldest rocks found in India
- The rocks of the Indian Shied are mainly sedimentary in orgin, enriched in manganese and iron ore. The Kolar gold mines are also found in this area
- The Salt Range of central Himalyas consists of a thick sequence of fossiliferous sediments, with the stratigraphy starting with the Salt Pseudomorph with a thickness over 450 feet consisting of dolomites and sandstones, overlain by magnesian sandstones with a thickness over 250 feet. These sandstones have few fossils. Overlying the sandstones is the Neobolus shale with a thickness over 100 feet, overlain by a zone of red or purple snsdstones with a thickness varying between 250-400 feet. The purple sandstone is unfossiliferous and show evidence of subaerial weathering , such as, sun-cracks and worm burrows
- It is estimated that over 54% of the land is vuluneable to the high frequency and intense earthquakes as the Indian plate is driving into Asia



All above information and the above map is from various Wikipedia articles on the Geology of India

Other Interesting Facts About India from Random Facts

(online @ facts.randomhistory.com)

I took what I considered the most interesting of the 61 Facts listed.....

India is about 1/3 the size of the United States, yet it is the second most populous country in the world, with a population of 1,166,079,217. India is the seventh largest country in the world, at 1.27 million square miles.

Cows can be found freely wandering the streets of India's cities. They are considered sacred and will often wear a *tilak*, a Hindu symbol of good fortune. Cows are considered one of humankind's seven mothers because they offer milk as does one's natural mother.

Dancing is one of India's most highly developed arts and was an integral part of worship in the inner shrines of every temple. It is notable for its expressive hand movements.

India is the birthplace of chess. The original word for "chess" is the Sanskrit *chaturanga*, meaning "four members of an army"—which were mostly likely elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers.

The temples of Khajuraho are famous for their erotic sculptures and are one of the most popular tourist attractions in India. Scholars still debate the purpose of such explicit portrayals of sexual intercourse, which sometimes involve animals.

The earliest cotton in the world was spun and woven in India. Roman emperors would wear delicate cotton from India that they would call "woven winds." Mogul emperors called the fabrics "morning dew" and "cloth of running water."

The Himalayas—from the Sanskrit *hima*, meaning "snow," and *alaya*, meaning "abode"—are found in the north of India. They extend 1,500 miles and are slowly growing taller, by almost an inch (2.5 cm) a year. Several ancient Indian monasteries are found nestled in the grandeur of these mountains.

In India, the fold and color of clothing are viewed as important markers of social classification. In the past and according to region, a woman could be viewed as either a prostitute or a holy person depending on the manner in which she parted her hair..

The Bengal tiger is India's national animal. It was once ubiquitous throughout the country, but now there are fewer than 4,000 wild tigers left.

Indians hold prominent places both internationally and in the United States. For example, the co-founder of Sun Microsystems (Vinod Khosla), the creator of the Pentium chip (Vinod Dham), the founder/creator of Hotmail (Sabeer Bhatia), and the GM of Hewlett-Packard (Rajiv Gupta) are all Indian.

Alexander the Great of Macedon (356-323 B.C.) was one of the first important figures to bring India into contact with the West. After his death, a link between Europe and the East would not be restored until Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama (1460-1524) landed in Calicut, India, in 1498.

The British Raj, or British rule, lasted from 1858 to 1947 (although they had a strong presence in India since the 1700s). British influence is still seen in Indian architecture, education system, transportation, and politics. Many of India's worst famines are associated with British rule in India.

Every major world religion is represented in India. Additionally, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism all originated in India.

About 80% of Indians are Hindu. Muslims are the largest minority in India and form approximately 13% of the country's population. In fact, India has the third largest population of Muslims in the world, after Indonesia and Pakistan.

India has the world's largest movie industry, based in the city of Mumbai (known as the "City of Dreams"). The B in "Bollywood" comes from Bombay, the former name for Mumbai. Almost all Bollywood movies are musicals. The term "Bollywood" refers to just a part of the larger Indian film industry, which includes other film companies operating in other languages.

Mumbai (Bombay) is India's largest city, with a population of 15 million. In 1661, British engineers built a causeway uniting all seven original islands of Bombay into a single landmass.

Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948) is known around the world as Mahatma, which is an honorific title meaning "Great Soul" in the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit. He devoted his life to free India from British rule peacefully and based his campaign on civil disobedience. His birthday, October 2, is a national holiday. He was assassinated in 1948.

The lotus is sacred to both Hindus and Buddhists. The Bahá'í house of worship in Delhi, known as the "Lotus Temple," is shaped like a lotus flower with 27 gigantic "petals" that are covered in marble.

The official name of India is the Republic of India. The name "India" is the corruption of the word Sindhu. Because neighboring Persians and Arabs pronounced "s" as "h" they called the land Hindu. The Greeks called it Indus. Sindhu is the name of the Indus River, which was mentioned in the Rig-Veda, one of the oldest existing Indo-European texts.

Indians made significant contributions to calculus, trigonometry, and algebra. The decimal system was invented in India in 100 B.C. The concept of zero as a number is also attributed to India.

Rivers have played a vital role in India's popular culture and folklore—they have been worshipped as goddesses because they bring water to an otherwise dry land. Bathing in the Ganges in particular is thought to take away a person's sins. It is not unusual to spread a loved one's ashes in the Ganges.

India is the world's largest tea producer, and tea (chai) is its most popular beverage.

The Taj Mahal ("crown palace") was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1592-1666) for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal (1593-1631). This architectural beauty has been called "marbled embroidery" for its intricate workmanship. It took 22,000 workmen 22 years to complete it.

The first and greatest civilization in ancient India developed around the valley of the Indus River (now Pakistan) around 3000 B.C. Called the Indus Valley civilization, this early empire was larger than any other empire, including Egypt and Mesopotamia.

After the great Indus Civilization collapsed in 2000 B.C., groups of Indo-Europeans called Aryans ("noble ones") traveled to northwest India and reigned during what is called the Vedic age. The mingling of ideas from the Aryan and Indus Valley religions formed the basis of Hinduism, and the gods Shiva, Kali, and Brahma all have their roots in Aryan civilization. The Aryans also recorded the *Vedas*, the first Hindu scriptures, and introduced a caste system based on ethnicity and occupation.

Alexander the Great invaded India partly because he wanted to solve the mystery of the “ocean,” which he had been told was a huge, continuous sea that flowed in a circle around the land. When he reached the Indian Ocean, he sacrificed some bulls to Poseidon for leading him to his goal.

When the first independent prime minister of India, pacifist Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964), was featured in *Vogue*, his distinctive close fitting, single-breasted jacket briefly became an important fashion statement for the Mod movement in the West. Named the Nehru jacket, the prime minister’s coat was popularized by the Beatles and worn by such famous people as Johnny Carson (1925-2005) and Sammy Davis Jr. (1925-1990).

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Internet: Foundtheworld.com

One serious road accident in the country occurs every minute and 16 die on Indian roads every hour. 12-14 road crashes occur every day in India. Two wheelers account for 25% of total road crash deaths. 20 children under the age of 14 die every day due to road crashes in in the country. 377 people die every day, equivalent to a jumbo jet crashing every day.



From Wikipedia: Geography of India



Source of Information: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Road Transport & Highway, Law commission of India, Global status report on road safety 2013 (ndtv.com)