21st ANNUAL

Franklin-Sterling

MINERAL EXHIBIT

The Fluorescent Mineral Capitol of the World

Sat. & Sun., October 8th & 9th, 1977

SPONSORED BY

KIWANIS CLUB OF FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN, NEW JERSEY

PRICE 50¢

MINERAL SHOWCASE

FREE, EDUCATIONAL, NON-PROFIT
MINERAL MUSEUM
SPECIMENS FROM WORLD WIDE LOCATIONS

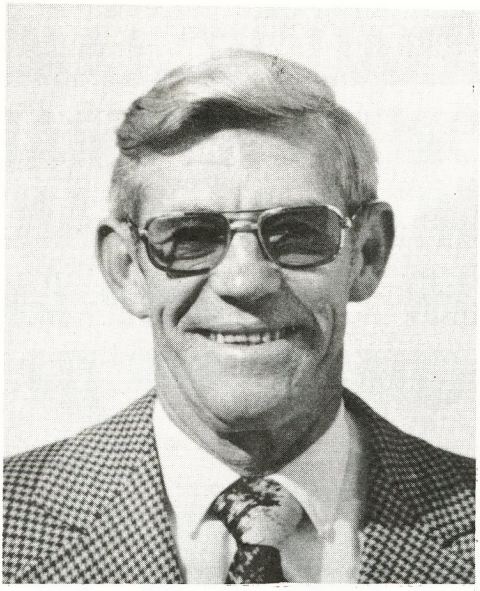
HAND WROUGHT SILVER JEWELRY
BOOKS, RING CASTINGS, STONES

WE BUY
FRANKLIN MINERAL COLLECTIONS

LEE & JENNIE ARESON

TEL. (914) 343-5051

21 IRWIN AVENUE
MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK 10940



Edward C. Edsall

MAY 25, 1918 JUNE 23, 1977

The Franklin Kiwanis Club, the Franklin Mineral Museum, the Mineral Show and the Boy Scouts of America lost a "rare gem" this summer when Ed Edsall lost his life in an automobile accident.

Ed devoted much of his adult life to foster the Boy Scouts movement. He was Scoutmaster of Hamburg Troop 152 for 17 years, he was District Chairman of Camping and Activities Committee of the Morris-Sussex Boy Scout Council and assisted 12 Boy Scouts to attain the rank of Eagle Scout. For his work in Scouting, Ed was awarded the District Award of Merit and the Silver Beaver, the highest Scouting Award.

Ed was past President and Director of the Franklin Kiwanis Club, with 7 years of perfect attendance and was a director and Chairman of Grounds Committee of the Franklin Mineral Museum. He also was chairman of the Hamburg Board of Adjustment. Ed was the kind of a man, that when work was to be done, he was always there, regardless of adverse conditions, serving efficiently and honorably.

We dedicate this 1977 Mineral Booklet to the memory of Edward "Bud" Edsall, devoted husband, father and grandfather, a very productive Kiwanian, a dedicated Scout Leader and an active citizen, devoted to the betterment of his community. We indeed lost a "rare gem"!

MINING AT FRANKLIN — SYNOPSIS

By CLARENCE HAIGHT, former Mine Superintendent at Franklin

A mine is mysterious to many people because it cannot be seen in its entirety. If the Franklin mine was inverted and placed on the surface, it would have required a building about a mile long, five hundred feet wide and one thousand feet at its peak to enclose it.

The "floors" were known as levels, and they were fifty or one hundred feet apart rather than the eight-ten feet of office buildings. There were eighteen levels at Franklin and these levels were connected by shafts containing the mining version of elevators for men and materials as well as water and air pipes, and phone and electric cables.

The hallways from the elevators to the working areas were tunnels, called drifts. Tram cars were frequently operated in the drifts to haul materials and men. The drifts were occasionally intersected by cross-cuts, which were tunnels extending from the footwall to the hanging wall to provide access, remove broken ore, etc. If drifts were the avenues, cross-cuts were the streets.

Ore bodies do not occur in rectangular blocks as buildings do. The outer-limits of the ore bodies are usually at an angle with the horizontal. Standing within the ore body, the outer side of the body which would be above your head (has an acute angle with the horizontal) is the hanging wall; that which would be beneath your feet (forms an obtuse angle with the horizontal) is the footwall.

When the ore is thick, as it was at Franklin, it is usually mined by transverse stopes. Franklin was first mined by tunnels at fifty foot levels. After consolidation of the various mining companies, engineering studies led to mining by transverse stopes. In essence, this comprised removing ore in sections seventeen feet wide running from the foot wall to the hanging wall. Between each stope, a pillar was left. Each pillar was about thirty feet wide and ran from footwall to hanging wall (as much as 300 feet) and to the top of the mine (up to one thousand feet high).

When all the ore was removed except for the pillars, a system of top slicing was introduced to utilize the ore in the pillars. This comprised taking ten foot deep slices from the pillar, starting at the top of the pillar, across from footwall to hanging wall. In essence, a narrow opening of full height was first cut through the center of the drift to the hanging wall. The opening was then opened to full (thirty feet) width from the far end and worked back to the original opening. As the load on the supports became too heavy, (at about ten foot intervals), the supports for the cleared area were blasted and the load above caved to minimize the load on the working area.

Franklin ore averaged about a ton for each seven cubic feet. Some twenty million tons of ore were removed at Franklin. The ore averaged 20% zinc.

A Family Restaurant

Route 23 - 2 Miles North of Hamburg

875-5990

COMPLETE ITALIAN AMERICAN MENU

FLUORESCENT MINERALS

FREDERICK KRAISSL, JR., M. PHIL., P.E.
President, Franklin Mineral Museum, Inc.

Since both the New Jersey Assembly and the Senate have enacted resolutions commemorating the Franklin-Ogdensburg Mining District as the Fluorescent Mineral Capitol of the World, it seems obligatory for the personnel of the Franklin Mineral Museum to be a source of information concerning this subject.

It has amazed me that many scientists in other fields know so little about the phenomenon of fluorescence. I have had engineers and others who visited our consulting office in Hackensack, New Jersey exclaim at the fantastic colors some specimens produce. Consequently programs concerning this subject are being featured at the museum.

While it is not considered desirable to make a complicated explanation of this subject, it is believed that without understanding some fundamentals, observation of what is being experienced will not be appreciated.

Most people understand in a general manner the relationship of the solar system, where the sun can be likened to the nucleus of the atom, and the planets in a general way to the neutrons and electrons. It has been fairly well established that color can be produced by the activation of the unpaired electrons of the ionic crystals of the transition elements that can be present in fluorescent minerals. It is also a fact that lattice defects in crystal structure in certain elements and compounds can trap unpaired electrons which will then function similarly to the unpaired electrons in the transition elements. These have been designated color centers.

It has been established by Professor Karl Przibram that these trapped electrons can be expelled from these lattice defects by heating the mineral from between 200-300° centigrade under which circumstance the fluorescent color is bleached out. Consequently this has led me to term this condition Impermanent Fluorescence. Investigating fluorescence can be done by both long wave ultra violet radiation generators producing 3660 Å wave lengths and short wave generators producing 2537 Å wave lengths or both. According to my interpretation of the Quantum Theory developed by Max Planck, the energy rays impact on these unpaired electrons and cause them to jump to the next higher energy level permitted to them, and when they return this energy is transmitted in the form of visible light of the color wave length characteristic of each electronic configuration.

Permanent Fluorescence due to the unpaired electrons in the transition elements cannot be bleached by heating to 300° Centigrade according to current knowledge, so we have a means for differentiating Impermanent from Permanent Fluorescence. Furthermore by making use of nuclear engineering formulas it can be shown that even the highest energy level ultra violet wave length of 2537 Å cannot develop an electron volt activation of greater than

5 electron volts. Schulman and Compton have shown in their "Treatise of Color Centers in Solids" that lattice defects in crystal structure can be accomplished by energy output of from ten through soft x-rays up to high energy protons of 100 Me v. This makes it seem clear that none of our ultra violet investigations can cause crystal lattice defects, so that our ability to differentiate is not being invalidated. This is important to me, as I have set up a project to attempt to determine the transition elements that cause fluorescence in various minerals.

As an example most investigators know that the transition element that causes fluorescence in our Manganous Willemite at Franklin is Manganese. It is believed this must be present in between ½ to 5% to be effective. Past 5% the mineral approaches Tephiroite which is non-fluorescent. On a field trip to the Andover Quarry a mineral was found that identified as Willemite, but fluoresced ivory to light yellow. It was subsequently reported that this was due to the transition element copper. It would be good to verify this component by documentation as well as the necessary percentages.

Programs regarding Fluorescence are now available at the museum, and it is intended more will be forthcoming. The Fluorescent Room is a good starting point for acquaintance with this fascinating subject. Documentation of Fluorescence by photography is a tricky subject. It is known that both plastic and glass will filter out the short wave 2537 Å radiation. However the 3660 Å long wave length will go through both plastic and glass and place an erroneous blue image on photographic color film that produces a completely wrong result. It has been suggested that this be counteracted by using a yellow filter, but I have often wondered how this could be quantitatively accomplished.

It seemed preferable to develop a filter that was relatively water white that would filter out the undesired long wave length. This is important because even with short wave radiation there is a long wave peak that produces this erroneous result. I have produced such a filter, and while it is important with megascopic fluorescent photography I consider it essential with fluorescent photomicrography as the sources of radiation are so near the microscope objective to have a very profound effect.

In recent lectures and slides that are available at the museum, this has been conclusively shown, and we consider this selective wave length filtration an important tool in dealing with this subject. It is expected that as this technique and the results of it are applied and continued that interesting data will be acquired and made available to members of the museum, as an integral part of our program to make the museum the Study Center for Franklin Minerals. I might add in this connection that I have classified as Franklin Minerals those originating in the Franklin Limestone, regardless of the ore body or quarry in which they were obtained, although the location of place of origin is considered very important, and is stated as a reference, and in many cases the reporting individual when known.

Mineral Species Found at Franklin/Ogdensburg, N. J.

Edited from numerous sources by John L. Baum, Curator of the Franklin Mineral Museum, September 1977, following the nomenclature of the 1975 Glossary of Mineral Species.

Acanthite
Actinolite
Adamite
  Cuproadamite
Allactite
Allanite
Alleghanyite
  Zinc Alleghanyite
Almandine
Analcime
Anatase
Andradite
  Hydroandradite
Anglesite
Anhydrite
Annabergite
Anorthoclase
Anthophyllite
Antigorite
Apophyllite
Aragonite
Arsenic
Arsenopyrite
Augite
Aurichalcite
Azurite

Bannisterite
Barite
Barkevikite
Barylite
Barysilite
Bassanite
Baumite
Bementite
Berthierite
Bianchite
Biotite
Birnessite
Bixbyite
Bornite
Brandtite
Brochantite
Brookite
Brucite, Manganese
Brunsvigite, Zinc Manganese
Bustamite

Cahnite
Calcite
Carminite
Celestite
Celsian
Cerussite
Chabazite
Chalcocite
Chalcophanite
Chalcopyrite
Chloropal
Chlorophoenicite
Chondrodite
Chrysocolla
Chrysotile
Clinochlore
  Penninite, Zinc Manganese
Clinochrysotile
Clinohedrite
Clinozoisite
Conichalcite
Copper
Corundum
Covellite
Cryptomelane
Cummingtonite
Cuprite
Cuspidine

Datolite
  Botryolite
Descloizite
Devilline
Diopside
  Manganese Diopside
Djurleite
Dolomite
Edenite
  Fluoredenite
Enstatite
Epidote
Epsomite
Erythrite
Esperite
Ettringite
Eveite

Fayalite, Magnesian
  Manganese Zinc
Feitknechtite
Ferroaxinite
Flinkite
Fluoborite
Fluorapatite
Fluorite
Forsterite, Zinc
Franklinite
Friedelite

Gageite
Gahnite
Galena
Ganophyllite
Gersdorffite
Gerstmannite
Glaucochroite
Goethite
Gold
Graphite
Greenockite
Grimaldiite
Grossular
  Mangangrossular
Groutite
  Antimonian
Gypsum

Halloysite
Hancockite
Hardystonite
Hastingsite

CONT.

Hausmannite
Hedenbergite
Hedyphane
Hematite
Hemimorphite
Hendricksite
Hetaerolite
Heulandite
Hodgkinsonite
Holdenite
Hopeite
Hornblende
Humite, Zinc Manganese
Hyalophane
Hydrohetaerolite
Hydromica
Hydroxyl-apatite
Hydrozincite

Illite
Ilmenite

Jacobsite
Johannsenite

Kaolinite
Kentrolite
Koninckite
Kottigite
Kraisslite
Kutnahorite

Larsenite
Lead
Legrandite
Leucophoenicite
Limonite
Linarite
Loellingite
Loseyite

Magnetite
Magnesium chlorophoenicite
Magnesioriebeckite
Malachite
Manganberzeliite
Manganhedenbergite
Manganite
Manganaxinite
Manganosite
Manganpyrosmalite
Marcasite
Margarite
Margarosanite
Mcgovernite
Melanterite
Microcline
  Barian Microcline
Millerite
Mimetite, Calcium
Molybdenite
Mooreite
Muscovite
  Fuchsite
  Oellacherite

Nasonite
Natrolite
Neotocite
Niccolite
Nickel-skutterudite, chloanthite
Norbergite

Orthoclase

Pararammelsbergite
Pargasite
Pectolite
Pharmacolite
Pharmacosiderite
Phlogopite
Phosphosiderite
Plagioclase, Albite
  Anorthite
  Oligoclase
Pimelite
Pitticite
Powellite
Prehnite
Psilomelane
Pyrite
Pyroaurite
Pyrochroite
Pyrolusite
Pyromorphite
Pyrophyllite
Pyroxmangite
Pyrrhotite

Quartz, Agate
  Chalcedony
  Flint
  Jasper
  Rock Crystal
  Rose
  Smoky

Rammelsbergite
Realgar
Retzian
Rhodochrosite
Rhodonite
Rosasite
Roweite
Rutile

Sarkinite
Sauconite
Scapolite
Schallerite
  Ferroschallerite
Scheelite
Scorodite
Serpierite
Siderite
Sillimanite
Silver
Skutterudite
  Smaltite
Smithsonite
Sonolite
  Zinc Sonolite
Spessartine
Sphalerite
Spinel
Stibnite
Stilbite
Stilpnomelane
Sulfur
Sursassite
Sussexite
Svabite
Symplesite
Synadelphite

Talc
Tennantite
Tenorite

CONT.

Tephroite
Zinc Tephroite
Thomsonite
Thorite
Tilasite
Titanite
Todorokite
Torreyite

Tremolite
Asbestos
Byssolite
Uraninite
Uranophane
Uvarovite
Uvite

Vesuvianite
Cyprine
Willemite
Wollastonite
Woodruffite
Wurtzite

Xonotlite
Yeatmanite
Zinalsite
Zincite
Zircon
Zoisite

Fluorescent Minerals of The Franklin-Ogdensburg Area, New Jersey Based on Observations of Richard Bostwick and John L. Baum, 1977.

*Aragonite — white to cream
*Barite — white, cream, blue-white, tan
*Bustamite — red
Cahnite — cream
Calcite — red, cream, peach, tan, blue
*Celestite — cream
*Cerussite — yellow, cream
*Chondrodite — yellow
Clinohedrite — orange
*Corundum — red
Diopside — blue, cream
Edenite — green-blue
*Epsomite — cream
Esperite — yellow
*Ettringite — cream
Fluoborite — cream
Fluorapatite — blue, lavender
Fluorite — green, blue-green, violet
Gypsum — blue
Hardystonite — violet-blue
*Hedyphane — cream
Hemimorphite — white
*Hodgkinsonite — red
Hyalophane — red
Hydrozincite — blue
Manganaxinite — red
Margarite — blue
Margarosanite — blue-white
Microcline — blue, red
Mimetite — orange
Norbergite — yellow
Pectolite — orange
Phlogopite — yellow-tan
Powellite — yellow
Prehnite — peach-orange
Scapolite — red, cream, yellow, orange-yellow
Scheelite — yellow
Smithsonite — yellow, orange
*Sphalerite — orange, golden-orange, yellow, blue
Svabite — red-orange
*Talc — cream
Thomsonite — blue
Tremolite — blue, cream
Uvite — yellow
Willemite — green, yellow, orange
Wollastonite — orange, yellow
Xonotlite — blue
*Zincite — yellow
Zircon — yellow-orange

*Best under long wave ultra-violet. All others best under short wave.

EXHIBITORS OF FRANKLIN-STERLING MINERALS

THE 1977 SHOW

JOHN BAUM
LOUIS CHERAPY
JOHN KOLIC
ALICE KRAISSL
FRED KRAISSL
STEVEN SANDFORD
JOHN SEBASTIAN
ALBERT SMITH
WILFRED WELSH
RICHARD BOSTWICH

Mineral Species Found Only at Franklin/Ogdensburg, N. J.

Baumite
Chlorophoenicite
Clinohedrite
Esperite
Gageite
Gerstmannite
Glaucochroite
Hancockite
Hardystonite
Hendricksite
Hodgkinsonite
Holdenite
Kraisslite
Leucophoenicite
Loseyite
Mcgovernite
Magnesium Chlorophoenicite
Mooreite
Roweite
Schallerite
Yeatmanite

Ore Bodies are drilled prior to dynamiting. Here the equipment and the method of mining Franklin Ore is explained to visitors at the Franklin Kiwanis Mine Replica.

THE MINERAL EXHIBIT AND MUSEUM

The Franklin-Sterling Mineral Exhibit is sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Franklin as a non-profit community project. The Kiwanis Club has also established The Mineral Museum and Mine Replica as a permanent display of the minerology and mining history of the area.

The Museum is operated by the Franklin Mineral Museum Inc. and contains permanent and loaned collections of unusual interest. It also houses a spectacular display of fluorescent minerals whose brilliant colors may be viewed under Ultra-Violet light. The Replica Mine, located in the original Engine House used to hoist ore from the Open Cut, simulates actual mining operations in the Franklin Mine.

Proceeds from the Mineral Exhibit and Museum and Replica Mine are used to maintain and develop the Museum as a permanent repository of Franklin-Sterling minerals in the expectation that it will become the definitive collection of this unique minerology.

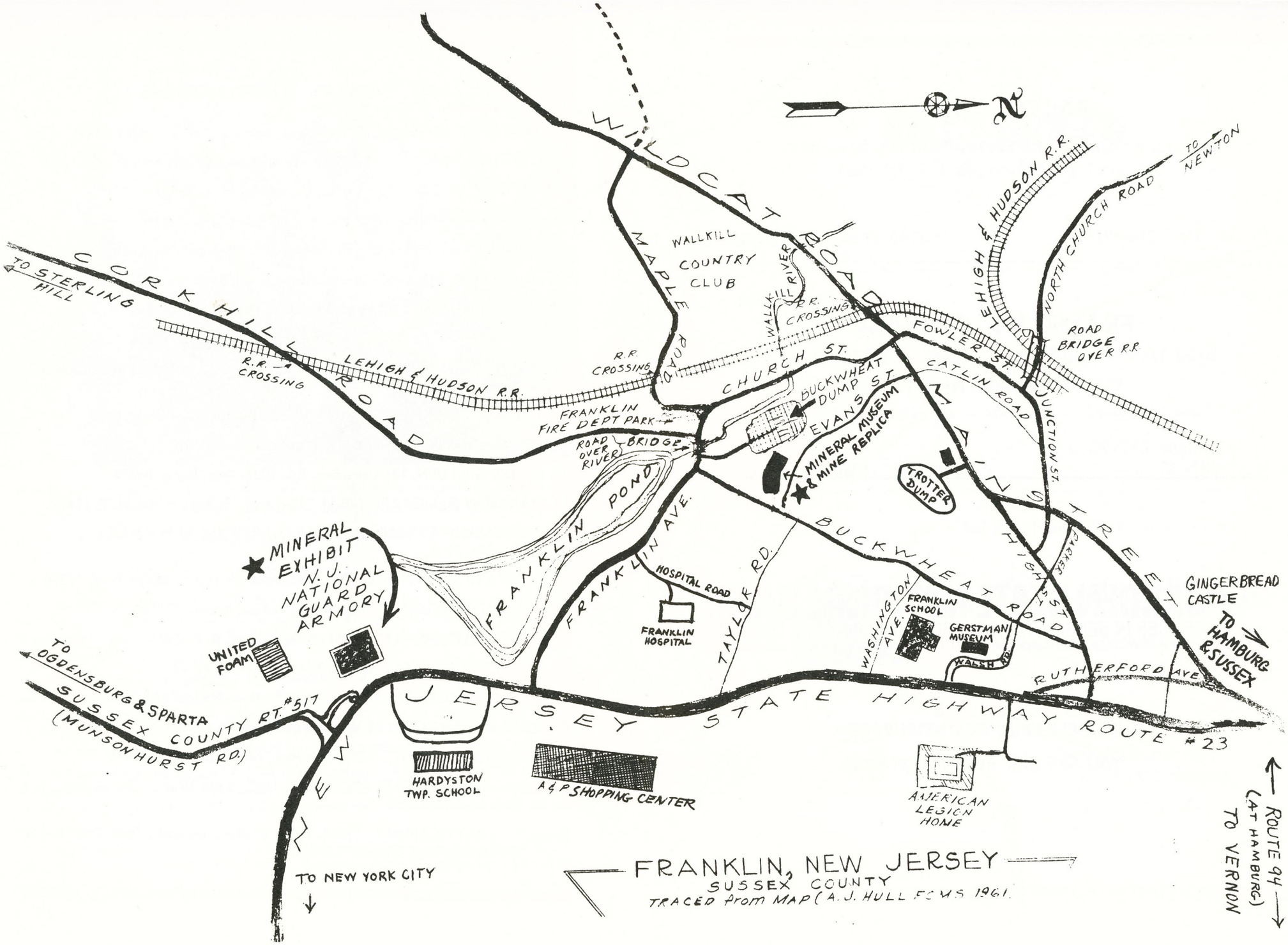
The Trustees of the Museum welcome permanent gifts and loans for display. All gifts and contributions are tax exempt. Sponsors, Patrons and Donors or cordially invited to solicit further information.

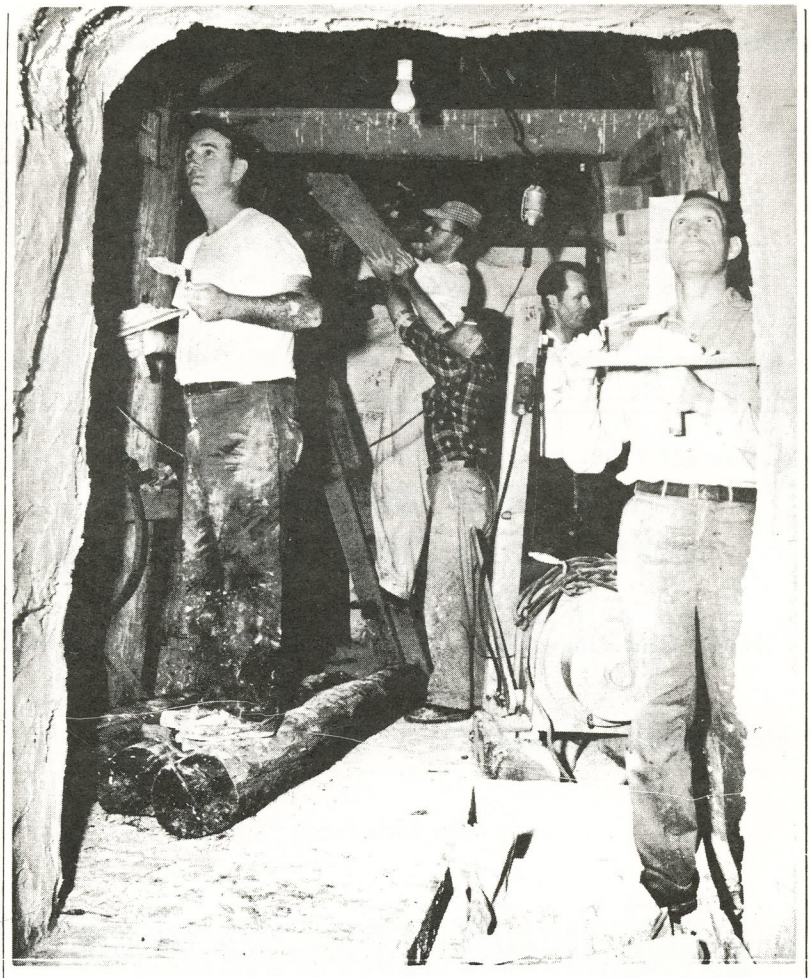
1977 MINERAL SHOW DEALERS

1. MINERAL SHOWCASE, 21 Irwin Ave., Middletown, New York 10940
2. CRYSTAL GEMS CO., 1440 Willowbrook Mall, Wayne, New Jersey 07470
3. FACET TOOL CO., 3333 5th St., Oceanside, N. Y. 11572
4. MERKERS MINERALS, 416 Bowen St., Dayton, Ohio 45410
5. GILMAN'S AT THE CAVE, E. Durham St., Hellertown, Pa. 18055
6. HORN MINERALS, 263 North Country Road, Smithtown, N. Y. 11787
7. ELRICH MINERALS, 12 Leystra Lane, Wayne, N. J. 07470
8. THE SILVER PICK, 1682 St. Johns Ave., Merrick, N. Y. 11566
9. AUSTRALIAN MINING & EXPLORATION CO., Box 312-A, Bear Rocks Rd., Acme, Pa. 15610
10. AKE L. ANDERSON, 31 Prospect St., Huntington, New York 11743
11. RENA SCHMIDT, P.O. Box 634, Westfield, N. J. 07090
12. FRED'S GEM DEN, 136 Lounsbury Rd., Ridgefield, Conn. 06877
13. RAINBOW GEMCRAFT, 125-11 103rd Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 11419
14. GERSTMANN'S FRANKLIN MINERAL MUSEUM, 14 Walsh Rd., Franklin, N. J.
15. HOWARD MINERALS, Box 56, Vanderveer Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210
16. MARTIN'S MINERALS, 201 Bywater, Tampa, Florida 33615
17. SY SCHWEITZER, P.O. Box 431, E. Greenwich, R. I. 02818
18. THE LESNICKS, 1454 Odell St., Wantagh, N. Y. 11793
19. GLENRICH DESIGNS, P.O. Box 165, Flanders, N. J. 07836
20. ROSS ROCKS CORP., 33 Wedgewood Lane, Lawrence, N. Y. 11559
21. BASKIN & SONS, INC., 732 Union Ave., Middlesex, N. J. 08846

Room A — ULTRA-VIOLET PRODUCTS, INC., 5100 Walnut Grove Ave., San Gabriel, Cal. 91778

Room B — RAYTECH INDUSTRIES, INC., Stafford Industrial Park, P.O. Box 6, Stafford Springs, Connecticut 06076





FRANKLIN PROJECT: Members of the Kiwanis Club of Franklin are shown preparing a "Replica Mine". One of the major projects of the club is a Mineral Show and this "Replica Mine" and buildings were constructed for atmosphere and to better display the many minerals. Ore and tailings are placed on both mine levels as well as in the ore car.

OUT OF THE PAST

We reproduce here a photo and caption as it appeared in the JERSEY KIWANIAN of October 1962. Former Kiwanians working on the Replica are: *left foreground* - Carroll Glynn, *far left*- Robert Meyer, *center*-Richard Dolsen, *right background* - Raul Provst,*right foreground*- Neil C. Cates.

Our thanks to Mrs. Carroll Glynn for contributing the above photo and article.

SUSSEX KIWANIS BOOSTERS

AL FISCHGRUND
WES VORHIES
JERRY WOORTMAN
MIKE LUONGO
ART McBRIDE
PAUL H. GRAU
OTTO SCHUMACHER
JERRY YANCHIK
CHARLES F. HOLM
ROBERT R. FORCIER
E. H. BERGMANN
MEL WILSON
STANLEY MYSLINSKI
H. PFIEFFER
LOUIS V. CECCHINE
JEFF DAVIS
NORMAN F. CASWELL
JOHN ELSTON
JAMES L. MOORE
RAFFAELE MARZELLA
JAY S. WILSON
FRANK TOMKINSON
HARRY STAGG
DON STANTON
WARREN HUMS
GERALD ELSTON
RICHARD L. DUNN
DAVE ENNIS
LEE TRIMBLE

BOOSTERS

PETER AND LIZ FINCH
MR. AND MRS. HAROLD VAN GUILDER
FRAN AND JOHN MAGNER
WARREN AND CAROLINE WALTERS
JOE FOLEY
MARY E. REILLY
JOE REILLY
GARY WINTERS
HELEN AND BILL WURST

MARCHESE MUSIC AND ART STUDIO

Music Lessons — Piano, Organ, Guitar, Harmony — Beginners & Advanced
Commercial Art — Layout, Catalog, Packaging, Air Brush, Photo Retouching,
Testimonials and Diplomas Lettered — A Complete Service.

R.R. 1 — BOX 678A, HAMBURG, N. J. 827-5827

Phone 827-3708

DALE'S MUSIC LOUNGE

ROUTE #23 HAMBURG, N. J.

LAKE MOHAWK TELEVISION & APPLIANCES

CLIFF GAMMELIN, Owner

TELEVISION: MAGNAVOX — GE — RCA — SYLVANIA — SONY
APPLIANCES: GE, WHIRLPOOL, AMANA, KITCHEN AID, MAYTAG
TV Antennas Installed & Serviced

61 SPARTA AVENUE, SPARTA, N. J. 729-3141
67 WATER STREET, LAKE MOHAWK, N. J. 383-2919

ACCURATE FORMING CORPORATION

Division of tyco LABORATORIES, INC.

HAMBURG, NEW JERSEY 07419

827-9195

HAMBURG PHARMACY

S. L. PHARMACY, INC. — STEPHEN BERGER, R.P.

ROUTE 23 HAMBURG, N. J. 07419

SUSSEX COUNTY'S finest Littell's GAS SERVICE

Free Estimates on
Home Heating and
Gas Air Conditioning

47 CHURCH STREET
FRANKLIN, N. J.

(201) 827-7135

RAINBOW GEMCRAFT

BEST QUALITY: . . . GEM ROUGH . . . FINISHED GEMSTONES
. . . BETTER JEWELRY . . . MINERAL SPECIMENS
At Your Service at the Franklin Show, and at:

Pikesville, Md. ..... October 22-23 1977
C.W. Post College, L.I. ..... November 12-13 1977
Smithtown, L.I. ..... December 3-4 1977
Hempstead, N.Y. ..... March 4-5 1978

BETTY & ERNIE NAPLES RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Phone (201) 827-3330 Lic. No. 2530

C. E. CASE

PLUMBING & HEATING

44 KENNEDY AVENUE OGDENSBURG, N. J.

JOIN — Be a member of the Franklin Mineral Museum

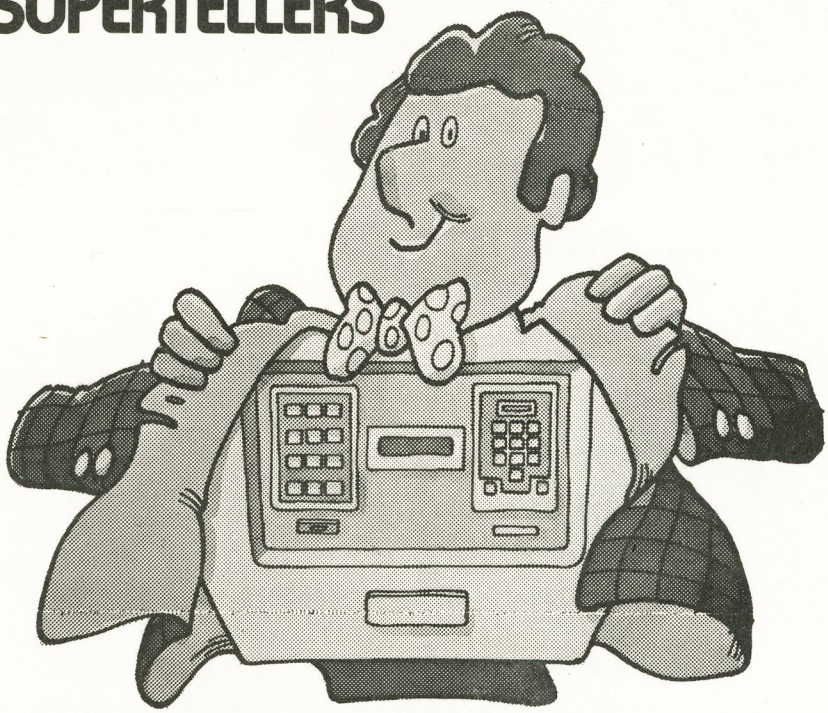
LIFE MEMBER — Gold Card — $50.00 — This class of membership entitles holder to free admission to the Museum and Replica Mine at any time during regular Museum hours, throughout the lifetime of the member.

EDUCATORS MEMBERSHIP — Salmon Card — Available to Superintendents and Science Dept. Heads upon payment of $5.00 fee, to be valid as long as the individual to whom issued remains at that particular institution. This membership permits any teacher free admission when accompanying an organized group, provided prior arrangements have been made with Museum manager. More than one teacher may be admitted at the same time, provided they are on the faculty of the same institution.

SUPPORTING MEMBER — White Card — $10.00 payment good for 5 years. Entitles member to free admission to the Museum during regular Museum hours, and to the Replica Mine provided a regular tour is in progress at the time.

ANNUAL MEMBER — Yellow Card — $5.00 per year. Entitles member to admission to Museum and Fluorescent display only, during regular Museum hours, for one year.

WELCOME OUR MARATHON SUPERTELLERS



Our special SuperTeller units will help you bank 24 hours a day. Any day.

Use them to transfer funds. Make deposits. Withdrawals. Pay your mortgage or take out a loan on your SuperCheck account. You'll get a receipt every time.

They're fast, accurate, easy to use and they work non-stop. One reason we call them SuperTellers.

SuperTeller locations:
Bergen, Passaic, Morris and Sussex Counties.

NEW JERSEY BANK

Welcomes you.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member Federal Reserve System
Executive offices: One Garret Mountain Plaza, West Paterson.
Offices throughout northern New Jersey

PHOTO BY ERNIE DUCK

THE FRANKLIN MINERAL MUSEUM and MINE REPLICA

SEE THE WORLD FAMOUS FRANKLIN MINERALS, MINING HISTORY, FLUORESCENT DISPLAY AND A TRUE REPLICA OF THE MINING OPERATIONS HUNDREDS OF FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

SALES AREA: —Mineral Lights, Specimens, Souvenirs and jewelry available.

Open April 1st to November 30th - Closed Mondays
Tues. thru Sat. 9 AM to 4:30 PM - Sun. 12:30 to 4:30 PM
Admission: Adults 1.50, High School .75, Grade School .50
Groups by Appointment

This is a Franklin Kiwanis sponsored, non-profit, Community project.

Gifts and donations to the Museum are tax deductible.

6B Evans Street, Franklin, N. J. 07416
(201) 827-3481

WILCOX HAMBURG, N. J.