

Sacramento Valley Detecting Buffs

A Nonprofit Organization

The Public is Invited to Attend our Meetings

SVDB Newsletter

Web Site <http://www.sacramentovalleydetectingbuffs.com/>

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Sacramento Valley Detecting Buffs

Elected Officers

President: *John Duffy*

John.m.duffy@comcast.net

Vice President: *Peter Johnson*

esteponapi@surewest.net

Secretary: *Bob Harrison*

nubblelight@sbcglobal.net

Treasurer: *Allan Woltman*

looking4au@hotmail.com

Volunteer Positions

Hospitality: *Al Ezell*

ezell777@comcast.net

Hunt Master: *Rick Costello*

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Librarian: *Tom Schweppe*

coottom@aol.com

Membership: *George Magann*

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Newsletter Editor: *Don Dunn*

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Newsletter Mailings: *Rick & Sue Morris*

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Raffle Table: *James Neeley, Mary Ann Mejia*

lorogal@aol.com

Web-Site Editor: *Lee Wiese*

leewiese@excite.com

Minutes from Meeting of March 6, 2008

President: *John Duffy*

• John called the meeting to order at 7:30 pm. John introduced 4 new visitors at tonight's meeting, Thelma and Sam Lewis, Ernest Risner and George Kufinski. Tonight we had the largest crowd that we ever had for an SVDB meeting.

Picture of the March 2008 Meeting



Vice President's Report: *Peter Johnson*

• We all welcomed back Peter after missing a few months.

Secretary's Report: *Bob Harrison*

• Bob also welcomed the large crowd for tonight's meeting.

Treasurer's Report: *Allan Woltman*

• Allan gave the report of: Beginning Balance \$3,496.14, Expenses \$76.08, Income \$854, Ending Balance is \$4274.06. Several people submitted bills for coins bought last month and next month's balance will reflect these expenditures.

Hospitality: *Al Ezell*

• Al once again brought in the drinks and goodies to munch on for tonight's capacity meeting. Thanks Al!

SVDB Membership Report: *George Magann*

• George said that we have 133 members and about 20% of the members have not renewed their 2008 membership.

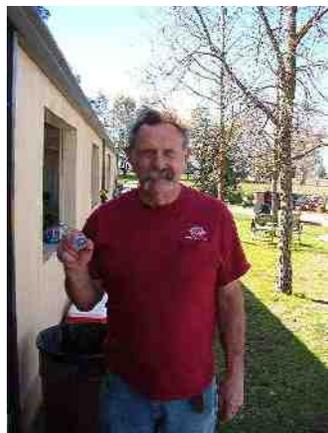
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- See George for your 2008 dues.
- The winner of the March membership drawing for a Peace Dollar was not recorded.

Hunt Master Report: Rick Costello

- Rick said that our annual Wilton Gun Club Hunt/Pot Luck Lunch is scheduled for **March 8th at 11 am sharp**. The cost was \$20 to members for this outstanding, once a year rain/shine event.

Pictures of the March 2008 Wilton Hunt



We were able to purchase the first prize of the Ace 250 directly from Garrett at a very low price. Thanks **Garrett Metal Detectors!** Congratulations go to **Lee Wiese** who won the Ace 250. We also had raffles for \$150 cash, 2 gold nuggets and 3 silver coins.

Librarian Report: Tom Schweppe

- Tom reported that the library is in great condition with new magazines and books arriving every month. Thanks Tom for all of your efforts!

SEE YOU AT THE NEXT MEETING!!

□ SVDB Meetings are held at the SMUD Building located at the intersection of Elkhorn and Don Julio in North Highlands. The meeting is held on the first Thursday of each month and starts at 7:30 pm.

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Old Business:

- **Do you have metal detecting related equipment** taking up space and not being used? Why not place it on the SVDB web-site classified section for sale? Just send an e-mail to SVDB with your ad – one picture is allowed. You can also bring items to our meetings to sell on the “for sale” table.

- **SVDB Club Patches and Decals**

Lee had our SVDB club logo put on a patch and is selling these patches at our meetings for \$5 each.

Patches are still available—profits support SVDB

SVDB February, 2008 Raffle & Auction:

We received nearly \$800 for this month’s raffle. Thanks to Mary Ann, Don Ivers and James Neeley for working this great fund raiser.

The 1/10 ounce **Gold Coin** winner was **Paul Giese**



SVDB Day-In-The-Park:

- There are two day-in-the park hunts per month. The hunts are on the first Sunday and the third Sunday of each month. Breakfast is at 8:00 am with the hunt starting at 9:00 am. See the following for the meeting place:

- 1st Sunday Hunt: Meet at Denny’s at Watt and Auburn
- 3rd Sunday Hunts: Meet at Pancake House at 21st and Broadway

SVDB Finds of the Month (FOM):

- Photos of these finds are on our website under FOM on the left side of the web page.

March 6th Meeting Speaker - Larry Manger



Larry Manger from Big Valley Detectors was our March 6th SVDB meeting featured guest speaker. Larry gave an interesting and informative 45 minute presentation on the “new” generation of metal detectors. Larry also **brought lots of stuff (caps, head phones, gold pans, umbrellas, cups, etc) that he gave away to our members.** He also brought several of his detectors to show us. *Thanks goes to Larry, Fisher and White’s for donating these items!*

Sacramento Parks Cleanup on March 4th

The Parkway Foundation partnered with Keep CA Beautiful for 2008’s statewide campaign kick-off.

A few SVDBers were on hand to volunteer in helping the clean up at **Old Sac** and **Discovery Parks**. It was a great event and here are a few pictures of the cleanup. **There are additional Sacramento Parks cleanups scheduled for April 19th and in September.**



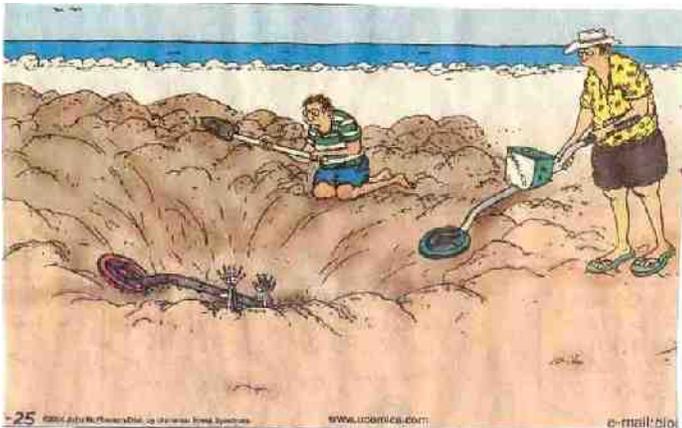
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SVDB Officers and Volunteers Meeting Update

On February 23, 2008 John Duffy hosted a meeting for all elected SVDB officers and key volunteers to discuss several issues. John then discussed these items to SVDBers tonight.

- Income, Expenses and Budget
- Ways to Reduce Expenses
- Consideration of Membership Dues Change
- More Advance Notice for SVDB Hunts
- Prizes for Annual Hunt (Results on page 2)
- SVDB Constitution and By-Laws that need Updating – Should be complete by our next meeting

Santa Cruz Beach hunt
June 21, 2008 @ 6:00 am



This Santa Cruz Beach Hunt is a one day hunt only. You will need to be there at 6:00 am with a kick off warm up coin planted hunt on the beach. The hunt will be over by 10:45 - 11:00 am. Instructions on how and where to hunt the beach will be offered by Lee after the warm up hunt. This Hunt will take place on the main beach in Santa Cruz. I suggest getting up and driving in on Saturday Morning. It takes about 2:45 minutes leave a little time for a breakfast stop. We will meet on the right side of the wharf in the usual spot.

The cost for this hunt is \$15 the money go for the warm up hunt and prizes for: Most Coins, High Dollar amount, Best Silver jewelry, Best Gold Jewelry, Best Find of the Day, Oldest Coin.

SVDB Beach Hunt Rules

1. Entrants must provide their own metal detector and beach digging tools (sand scoops, baskets, headphones, etc.).
2. All holes made in the sand must be filled to avoid injuries to beach goers.
3. Keep a distance of 15-20 feet from all beach goers sitting on the beach.
4. Keep everything you dig. TRASH should be kept and deposited in Trash Containers.
5. All detectorists are requested to signup in advance, and pose for a group picture the day of the hunt.
6. Must be a current SVDB Member.

Contact: Rick Costello or Lee Wiese to Signup

Next Month's Search Coil Talk

At the end of the April meeting Lee Wiese will provide a 45-50 minute talk on Concentric and Double "D" Search Coils. The talk will consist of a brief overview of how a search coil works, comparison between types of coils, and details on what to expect on search coil depth.

Information about Gold



Gold purity is measured in karats, pure gold is 24 karats. Most rings are 10 to 18 karat gold content.

Gold can be alloyed with other metals to make it harder or to change it's color. Copper, silver, nickel (white gold), etc

The Latin name for Gold is AURUM (*Au*) which means morning blush.

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Gold is a pure metal, it does not rust or tarnish, but if you find 10k jewelry it will have a slight tarnish on it, that's because it only contains 41% pure gold. Gold is one of the heaviest metals. It is twice as heavy as lead and 19 times heavier than water.

Graph of Gold Price on 3/28/2008



US KARATS	% OF GOLD	FINENESS
24k	100%	1000
22k	91.7%	917
18k	75%	750
15k	62.50%	625
14k	58.33%	583
10k	41.67%	417
9k	37.50%	375

The Gold and Gold Bullion Standards

The first modern international monetary system was the gold standard. Operating during the late 19th and early 20th century, the gold standard provided for the free circulation between nations of gold coins of standard specification. Under the system, gold was the only standard of value.

The advantages of the system lay in its stabilizing influence. A nation that exported more than it imported would receive gold in payment of the balance; such an influx of gold raised prices, and thus lowered the value of the domestic currency.

Higher prices resulted in decreasing the demand for exports, an outflow of gold to pay for the now relatively cheap imports, and a return to the original price level.

A major defect in such a system was its inherent lack of liquidity; the world's supply of money would necessarily be limited by the world's supply of gold.

Moreover, any unusual increase in the supply of gold, such as the discovery of a rich lode, would cause prices to rise abruptly. For these reasons and others, the international gold standard broke down in 1914.

During the 1920s the gold standard was replaced by the gold bullion standard, under which nations no longer minted gold coins but backed their currencies with gold bullion and agreed to buy and sell the bullion at a fixed price. This system, too, was abandoned in the 1930s.

The Gold-Exchange System

In the decades following World War II, international trade was conducted according to the gold-exchange standard. Under such a system, nations fix the value of their currencies not with respect to gold, but to some foreign currency, which is in turn fixed to and redeemable in gold. Most nations fixed their currencies to the U.S. dollar and retained dollar reserves in the United States, which was known as the "key currency" country.

At the Bretton Woods international conference in 1944, a system of fixed exchange rates was adopted, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was created with the task of maintaining stable exchange rates on a global level.

The Two-Tier System

During the 1960s, as U.S. commitments abroad drew gold reserves from the nation, confidence in the dollar weakened, leading some dollar-holding countries and speculators to seek exchange of their dollars for gold.

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A severe drain on U.S. gold reserves developed and, in order to correct the situation, the so-called two-tier system was created in 1968. In the official tier, consisting of central bank gold traders, the value of gold was set at \$35 an ounce, and gold payments to noncentral bankers were prohibited. In the free-market tier, consisting of all nongovernmental gold traders, gold was completely demonetized, with its price set by supply and demand.

Gold and the U.S. dollar remained the major reserve assets for the world's central banks, although Special Drawing Rights were created in the late 1960s as a new reserve currency. Despite such measures, the drain on U.S. gold reserves continued into the 1970s, and in 1971 the United States was forced to abandon gold convertibility, leaving the world without a single, unified international monetary system.

Floating Exchange Rates and Recent Developments

Widespread inflation after the United States abandoned gold convertibility forced the IMF to agree (1976) on a system of floating exchange rates, by which the gold standard became obsolete and the values of various currencies were to be determined by the market. In the late 20th cent., the Japanese yen and the German Deutschmark strengthened and became increasingly important in international financial markets, while the U.S. dollar, although still the most important national currency weakened with respect to them and diminished in importance.

The euro was introduced in financial markets in 1999 as replacement for the currencies (including the Deutschmark) of 11 countries belonging to the European Union; it will begin circulating in 2002. The euro replaced the European Currency Unit, which had become the second most commonly used currency after the dollar in the primary international bond market.

Many large companies use the euro rather than the dollar in bond trading, with the goal of receiving a better exchange rate.

Metal Detector Quiz

1). Which of the following is the best use of discrimination?

- Using high discrimination to find a small steel screw that fell out of your generic metal detector on a pristine beach.
- Using low discrimination to coinshoot in an abandoned ghost town.
- Using medium discrimination to locate buttons and Enfield bullets at an abandoned military fort.

2). Sensitivity is best to keep on the highest setting unless,

- You want to find the really deep targets.
- You are detecting next to power lines.
- You have extremely dry soil conditions.

3). Ground balance functionality would be especially important while

- Beach Hunting at Cape Hatteras, NC.
- Relic Hunting in a cornfield near Shiloh, TN.
- Coin shooting at Lake Tahoe, NV.

4). Target ID isn't perfect, so don't be surprised if you:

- Dig up a horseshoe when you thought it was a silver dime
- Find a pouch of gold coins when the ID registered a nickel
- Get a small gold ring when you thought it was just another pull-tab

5). Wearing headphones has many benefits, except

- Keeps you from hearing the neighborhood dogs.
- Allows you to hear fainter targets, either because they are deeper, smaller, or corroded.
- Prolongs your battery life.
- Increases your situational awareness.

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6). Manual ground balance is better to have with your first detector.

- True
- False

7). Which type of detector employs pulse induction and why?

- Gold detectors, because they induce very small gold particles to beep.
- Generic metal detectors, because PI is the cheapest to manufacture.
- Underwater detectors, because they're not influenced by saltwater.

8). Most detectors can penetrate an average of what soil depth?

- 6 - 12 inches
- 1 - 2 feet
- 1 - 4 inches

9). Detectors find targets like radar with what type of signal?

- Microwave Technology.
- Radioactive Discharge Conductivity (RDC).
- Radio Waves.

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions about this newsletter contact the editor, Don Dunn at dadunn02@yahoo.com

Saying of the month

“Things will get better - despite our efforts to improve them.” Will Rogers

