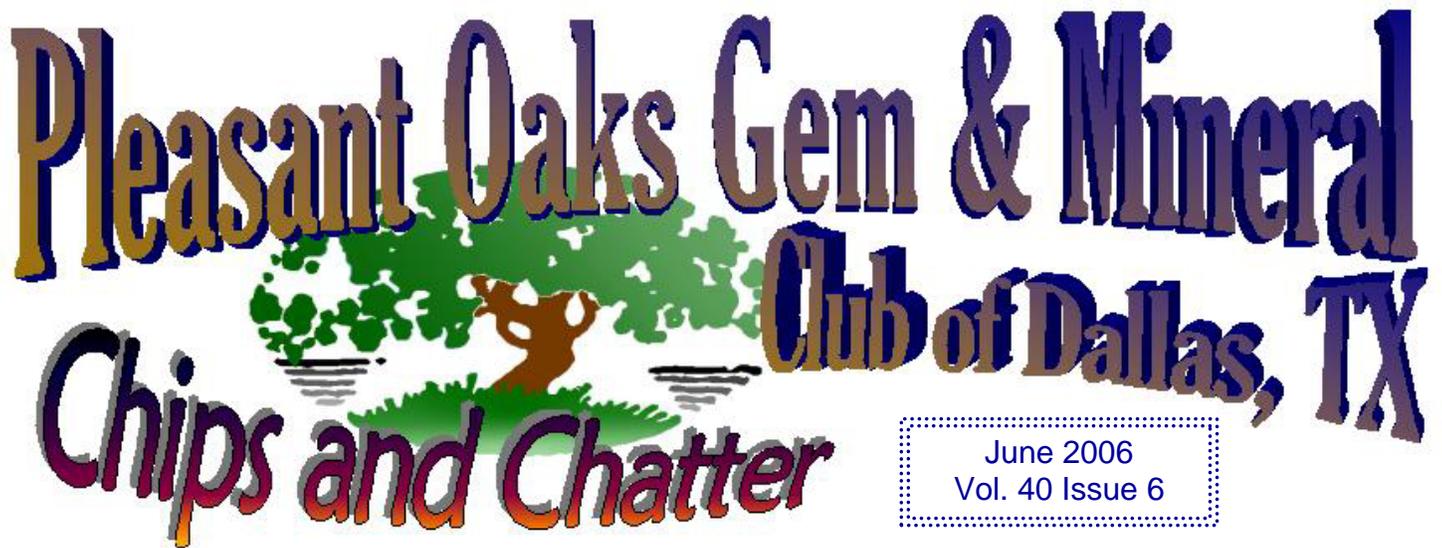


# Pleasant Oaks Gem & Mineral Club of Dallas, TX



June 2006  
Vol. 40 Issue 6

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## Workshop, Meeting, etc.

- Check out our web site for a color version of the Chips and Chatter
- Open Shop on Monday evening and Saturday morning

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## Purpose

The Pleasant Oaks Gem and Mineral Club of Dallas is organized for charitable and educational purposes to promote interest in the various earth sciences, in particular those hobbies dealing with the art of cutting and polishing gemstones, the science of gems, minerals and metal crafts, as well as their related fields.

## Monthly Meeting

**Monthly Meeting: June 1st at 7:30 PM  
Garland Women's Activities Building  
713 Austin, Garland, TX**

## Presentation

**Dr James Carter  
University of Texas Dallas  
Show & Tell**

## **Beads and Pearls**

## Club Officers for 2006

President: Beth Hollingsworth, 972-226-1543  
1st VP: Charles Black, 940-381-6913  
2nd VP: Brenda Dowell, 972-771-9502  
Treasurers: Delbert Grady, 972-235-6575  
Secretary: Renee Wofford  
Editor: Don Shurtz 972-509-2821  
E-mail: don.shurtz@gmail.com  
4004 Dublin Road  
Parker, TX 75002-6526

# Pleasant Oaks Gem & Mineral Club Minutes

## Minutes – April 6, 2006 General Meeting

The meeting was opened at 7:30 p.m. by President Beth Hollingsworth.

Visitors and guests were introduced and welcomed

### **1. Officer Reports:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President – not present.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President – Brenda provided an update on shop activities and equipment status. She also suggested a “Ladies night out” at the shop and requested input from interested parties. Brenda also explained how a lottery system is used to pick class participants when more sign up for class than can be handled at a single class. The lottery has been used recently for the silversmithing, etching, and egg classes. The shop is also in need of supervisors to fill in for people taking summer vacations.
- Treasurer’s Report –Del presented the Treasurer’s Report. Motion to accept report. *Motion carries.*
- Editor’s Report –Don requested any articles for the Chips and Chatter
- Secretary’s Report - Motion to accept minutes from March meeting as published in the Chips and Chatter was made. *Motion carries*, minutes will be filed as published.

### **2. Old Business:**

- Show Report - Don, filling in for Ling, advised that there are still 5 booths available for the show. Also, a proposed show flyer was available for review and comment during the break
- David reported on the April TXI field trip and advised that another trip is planned for June 10.

### **3. Break**

### **4. Presentation: Randy Smith gave a slide show presentation on Brazilian Emeralds**

Scot Wing

## Field Trips

- TXI Field Trip for 10 June (David advises that the maximum number of people allowed has been reached)
- Colorado Field Trip for July being discussed.

## Upcoming Shows

June 2-3	Stafford, TX	Bead Market, Stafford Centre, rebekah@thebeadmarket.net
June 2-4	Austin, TX	The Whole Bead show, Palmer Event Center, 800-292-2577
June 9-11	Stillwater, OK	Rocky Mountain Fed. show, Stillwater G&MS, Payne Cnty Expo, 405-372-8635
June 15-16	Kenner, LA	Bead & gem show, AKS Gem Shows, Pontchartrain Cntr, 504-455-6101
June 16-18	Tulsa, OK	Fem Faire, Expo Square, 503-252-8300
Jul 1-3	Farmington, NM	San Juan County G&MS show, Civic Center, 505-325-3800
Aug 12-13	Addison, TX	Bead Market, Addison Conf. Centre, rebekah@thebeadmarket.net
<b>Sep 30-1 Oct</b>	<b>Farmers Branch, TX</b>	<b>Pleasant Oaks G&amp;MC EMGI Building, Brookhaven College, 972-509-2821</b>

## Executive Meeting Notes

- Rather than considering disbanding, we agreed to concentrate on more participation and member development
- Will move forward with “hands-on” mini-workshops at the meeting and develop the topic into a shop class for more detail and proficiency, and minimize the amount of time for the business portion of the meeting.
- Affirmed club’s intention to move the show date for 2007 to 31 March - 1 April
- Despite rumors to contrary, we are committed to the 30 September - 1 October show
  - Ling Shurtz will continue as dealer chair and acting show chair
  - Coordinators for other show responsibilities will be discussed at the July meeting (Tickets, Kids Activities, Silent Auction, Set-Up/Tear-Down, Advertising, Hospitality)

## Wanda's Wandering – Concho Pearl

Wanda Fitzgerald, Pleasant Oaks G&MC

Have you ever seen one of the beautiful Concho Pearls? The water ways in West Texas have yielded these coveted pink to purple colored Concho Pearls for about 400 years – or at least there were stories and legends about them. In 1968 two men decided to check it out. The rest is history, so to speak. They found the Concho Pearls in the shells of the mussels that live in the area lakes and rivers.

A pearl is formed when a foreign object enters the mussel shell. The mussel coats the foreign object time and time again trying to smooth out the irritation. After a period of time, the pearl is formed and is big enough to be useful. West Texas is one of the few places in the world that produces natural pearls with so many colors. While diamonds are measure in carats, pearls are simply measured by their diameter in millimeters. Most of the pearls are between 2 and 3 millimeters in diameter



Concho Pearls

I remember in 1949, while going to school in San Angelo, I heard a couple of men talking about gems or something in the lake. In 1968, two men waded out up to their thighs before they found the first mussel. For months they scrounged in the lake collecting the mussels and opening them for the pearls. They stored the pearls in fruit jars in their garage until they met a goldsmith. With the goldsmith's help, they set about designing their own jewels – it resulted in a lively business.

Last year Robert and I went to a funeral in San Angelo. We had one morning off, so we went to Bart Mann Jewelers to see all these pearls. It was our luck that they were not busy and were glad to show us all the pearls in their collection. I asked the owner if he was the one that dove for the pearls and he just grinned. Today there about a dozen pearl hunters that scour the river and lakes.

Legend has it that several items from the Spanish Crown jewels contain some of the earliest known examples of the beautifully colored Concho pears. There could be an element of truth to this legend. Spanish explores Hernan Martin and Diego del Castillo were exploring the Concho River near San Angelo during 1650, and there we explicitly looking for Tampico Mussels which are the source of fresh water pearls. The pearls that they found were sent to Sante Fe. In 1654 Diego de Guadalajara was sent back to the area to gather more pearls. The number of pearls that they found apparently did not warrant further trips to the area, but it is reasonable to assume that some of the pearls did find thier way back to Spain and then into jewelry. Pearls did play an important part of the Spanish Crown Jewels, two of the most famous being the Huerfana Pearl and La Peregrina Pearl

Picture from Concho Pearls of West Texas, <http://www.puretexas.com/concho.shtml>

### HIGHWAY CLAIMS FAMED ROCK SHOP BY EMINENT DOMAIN

©by Todd C. Frankel, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 26, 2006. Used with permission of the author.  
From the May 2006 AFMS Newsletter

#### ALEXANDRIA, MO.

Betty Sheffler stubbed out her cigarette in the turtle= ashtray, shifted in her motorized scooter and, with a whiff of resignation, signed the papers.

She'd get her money in a week or so. For now, the 80-year-old woman lit into the young man from the Missouri Department of Transportation.

"It is a house of history. And it seems such a shame, such a pitiful shame for so much thought to be put into any place," Sheffler said, "and have it destroyed."

They were gathered inside Sheffler's horseshoe-shaped house in the state's northeast corner. The highway - the reason for this awkward meeting - runs close by on its way to the Iowa border. The home's exterior walls were covered with exotic, multihued rocks from all over

the world. Inside there was even more rock - Mexican calcite, Brazilian quartz and thousands of Keokuk geodes, rocks unique to this region.

For years, hobbyists and tourists have stopped here, at Sheffler Rock Shop, to buy, talk, or spend a few hours digging for their own rocks at Sheffler's geode mines.

Sheffler's place is considered a treasure for collectors, and an ever-more valuable one as the places open to rock hunters become increasingly hard to find, just like the rocks themselves. "They have quite a reputation all over the country," said Steve Weinberger of the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies.

But the rock shop and the house, and perhaps even the mines, will soon be gone. Sheffler has until May 1 to leave the land she's owned for nearly 60 years. The state needs it to expand Highway 61 to four lanes from two, part of the Avenue of the Saints running from St. Louis to St. Paul.

Sheffler fought the state. But the state pushed back with a court-ordered condemnation under eminent domain. Which is why the man from the highway department was visiting last week with the promise of compensation.

"I'd just as soon tear up the check and set fire to it and stay home," Sheffler said. "But it's not my home, now is it?"

The man from the highway department stood with his hands clasped in front of him. He said nothing. Off to the side sat an old cash register with a large sign reading, "All Sales Final."

### **Bit by "rock bug"**

Sheffler grew up a few miles from Alexandria, in Keokuk, Iowa, just over the Des Moines River. That's where the "rock bug" bit early.

As a young girl, she hunted geodes - ordinary round rocks that belie their sparkling crystal interiors. They were easy to find back then. The Keokuk region has one of the highest concentration of geodes in the nation. Most were deposited more than 300 million years ago when a shallow sea covered the land. Keokuk geodes are favored because of their colorful bursts of crystals - yellows, pinks, blacks and purples.

"The rough exterior is not very pretty," Sheffler said. "But you look inside and it is beautiful."

In 1947, she married and moved to the property she is now losing to the highway. She recalled how her late husband was astonished at the truckloads of rocks that came with his new bride. Twelve years later, she opened her rock shop. In 1960, she opened her first geode mine. And in 1971, she and her husband finished the horseshoe-shaped house with 60 tons of rocks laid in the walls.

The above ground mine looks like an old excavating pit with walls of dirt-covered shale. That's where the geodes hide. Sheffler started out charging \$2 per person to mine. She closed one mine and opened another. Last summer, the price was \$15 per person for 50 pounds of rocks.

It is one thing to show a geode in a display case, Sheffler said. "It is another thing to let people go in and dig their own and get the thrill of it."

Steve Rudloff knows the thrill. A short time after the highway man left Sheffler's house, Rudloff arrived looking to dig. He'd driven the 160 miles from Jefferson City that morning.

"I thought I'd give it a shot before the highway comes through," said Rudloff, 57.

He was covered in orange mud. Rudloff wore an insulated jumpsuit and gloves to protect against the chill. Sitting on his knees, he swung a hammer against a chisel pointed into the shale. Tap, tap, tap. He moved the chisel a bit. Tap, tap. He tossed broken pieces of black rock over his shoulder. He set aside two small geodes.

He hit the chisel a few more times and stopped. He picked up a gray geode that had split open. He held it in the sun. The light caught a wealth of crystals colored gold and shaped like tiny squares.

Rudloff smiled.

"I've just never found one that nice before."

### **"It's a terrible thing"**

The 526-mile Avenue of the Saints project is completed except for a 17-mile stretch around Sheffler's place. The narrow highway is considered treacherous. Trucks fly past with only a double yellow line in between. In 2000, this stretch emerged as a symbol of unsafe roads when a teenager, just weeks from her high school graduation, was killed in a head-on collision.

Sheffler has known for years that the state might take her land. Last August, the highway department went to court, invoking the government's right to take private property for certain purposes. In January, the state paid \$632,868 to compensate Sheffler for the loss of 21 acres, according to state records. She will keep about 30 nearby acres.

Most of the land is empty. But the highway and a new interchange will run through her house and between the two geode mines, coming perilously close to them, if not closing them entirely.

"That's right where the interchange needs to be," explained Tom Batenhorst, a state highway project manager. "It's unfortunate."

Sheffler's son, Tim, manages the business for his mom. He wants to reopen the shop in a new location.

He doesn't know what will happen to the mines. He expects the mines to be closed this year, and perhaps forever.

Keokuk, a town of 11,000 residents, had declared Sept. 20, 1997, "Betty Sheffler Day." There were T-shirts and speeches. Last year, the town hosted its first Rocktober Geode Fest. Sheffler's place was one of the main attractions. Most prime rock hunting spots are off-limits due to concerns about liability insurance and trespassing.

Rockhounds, with numbers estimated at more than 50,000 nationwide, say they don't know what they'll do without Sheffler's place. There are perhaps fewer than a dozen such geode mines in the country, and none as well known.

"It's a terrible thing for all of us," said June Culp Zeitner, of Rapid City, S.D.

Zeitner, known as the "Queen of Mineralogy," has authored nine books on rocks. At age 90 and with the days of climbing rock piles behind her, Zeitner is working on a new book. This one is about geodes. She has visited Sheffler's mine many times.

"Every place we lose, we can't get back. It was the last place that I know of where we knew we could find something and it was legal," Zeitner said.

Back at her house, Sheffler recalled one of Zeitner's visits. She sat in her scooter in an area crammed with now-empty glass display cases.

"We sat here, right where you're standing and pulled out geodes. She loves dewdrop geodes. And the dew drop is so lovely," Sheffler said. "So lovely."

Sheffler recalled the crystal's appearance from memory. Her bright blue eyes see little these days. She can make out the shadows of a visitor standing in front of her, but not a geode's fine crystal fingers. The beauty of rocks she collected her entire life are beyond her now.

"I miss them. I really miss them," she said.

Soon, Sheffler will leave her house of rock.

Tim Sheffler secured two halves of a large geode with masking tape. His mother asked if it was one of her favorites. He asked her to describe it.

"Selenite from one side to the other, probably 20 some-odd sprigs of selenite," she said.

"It's the same one," he responded.

"The exterior felt different to me," she said.

Tim Sheffler finished wrapping the rock and packed it away for the move.

<tfrankel@post-dispatch.com 314-340-8110>.

## Question of the Month - Glass

Don Shurtz, Pleasant Oaks Gem and Mineral Club of Dallas

**From the May issue:** What is GLASS?

Now this ought to be easy. Glass is the stuff we buy from a glass company or a hardware store to install in our automobiles and homes. Glass form the things that let us see outside when we are inside. But obviously it can't be that simple or it would not be worthy of a question of the month.

To start with, glass is primarily Silicon Dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) with trace elements for various reasons. But then, quartz is  $\text{SiO}_2$ , agate is  $\text{SiO}_2$ , jasper is  $\text{SiO}_2$ , flint is  $\text{SiO}_2$ , sand is  $\text{SiO}_2$  opal is  $\text{SiO}_2$ , obsidian is  $\text{SiO}_2$  - all with some trace elements for various reasons. So why don't we use quartz or agate or flint for windows? Obviously, not all of these mineral forms of  $\text{SiO}_2$  are transparent and would be hard to see through. A major exception would be clear quartz - but it is rather costly. Further, have you ever heard of glass as being a mineral? There must be some fundamental difference between these items, and the definition of a mineral may yield a clue. A mineral is "A naturally occurring, homogeneous inorganic solid substance having a definite chemical composition and characteristic crystalline structure, color, and hardness". Let's examine these in further detail:

CRITERIA	COMMEN	Pass/Fail
Naturally occurring	Generally manufactured by man, obsidian is a natural glass	Neither
Homogeneous	Glass is homogeneous	Pass
Inorganic	No organic (carbon) compounds	Pass
Definite chemical composition	Silicon Dioxide with trace elements	Pass
Crystalline	No regular structure or grouping	Fail
Characteristic color	Clear or tinted	Pass
Hardness	Mo's hardness 6	Pass

Based on having no regular crystalline structure, glass is not a mineral. So what is it? Again, a definition may help. Glass is "Any of a large class of materials with highly variable mechanical and optical properties that solidify from the molten state without crystallization, are typically made by silicates fusing with boric oxide, aluminum oxide, or phosphorus pentoxide, are generally hard, brittle, and transparent or translucent, and are considered to be **supercooled liquids** rather than true solids." So glass is a liquid! Liquids flow freely, right? So glass flows, and that is why many panes of glass from medieval times are thicker at the bottom, right? For many yeas this was a prevalent "Urban Myth", but not true! Tests with panes of glass in a centrifuge to accelerate any "flow" have all proved negative. Also, if glass "flowed", it would be apparent in a matter of days in some of the very large, high magnification telescopes. But it is a fact that many panes of mediaeval glass are thicker at the bottom. Much of the glass from those times was formed by a pouring the molten glass onto a spinning table, and a little physics will show that this results in thickening with increasing radius. The panes were then cut and mounted heavy (thick) side down for stability. Today that is not a problem; 90% of glass is formed by the "float glass" processes of pouring molten glass onto a molten tin surface. Gravity causes the glass to assume almost perfectly parallel faces as it cools. Further, when it is extracted from the molten tin surface, it comes out almost perfectly polished.

Ref:

Dictionary.com, <http://dictionary.reference.com/search?q=mineral>

Is It Liquid or Solid, <http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/General/Glass/glass.html>

Glass, <http://www.reference.com/browse/wiki/Glass>

**Question - of - the - Month for July:** What is OBSIDIAN?



## BE SAFE - BE WELL.

by Don Monroe, AFMS Safety Chair  
From the May 2006 AFMS Newsletter

### Calculated Risk

We often use the term "calculated risk" but I wonder if we always think about what we are saying.

The term "calculated risk" should be clearly defined in our mind. In order to do this for myself I reverted to the training I received in elementary school which involves "breaking down" anything we are not clear about. The risk part we probably understand but what about the "calculated"? Do we think through the issue or just use the term to justify things that did not go well but obviously could not be our fault. Surprisingly enough I think we really do consider potential outcomes more often than we think we do.

I think we often look at a situation in terms of risk vs. reward. Some examples I would suggest include:

- The situation that may arise when we are cutting a cabochon from a stone. One of my mentors, the one and only E. T. Pike always said, "don't cut any garbage". He meant if a stone shows evidence of a crack or a fissure, don't use it. Now if it is the only stone you have of a particular color or pattern, you may want to take that "calculated risk".
- You have assembled your torch outfit and are preparing to solder or heat something. You smell the faintest whiff of acetylene and think that you will not take time to soap test all of the joints. This is NOT a good calculated risk. Don't shortcut safety procedures.

Another tool we might employ is probability. What are the odds that something unplanned and undesirable will happen? Think about the following situations:

- You are on a field trip and the weather conditions indicate that we might experience a small storm with lightning. Do you really want to tempt fate or do you follow the safer route and take cover. You are thinking this is a "no brainer" and all of us will take cover but you are wrong. Many people do not follow the recommended guidelines and become statistics.
- You are rock hunting in a dry wash in a desert area and notice that it is raining in the nearby mountains. Do you head for higher ground or decide that a flash flood is so unlikely that you will just continue digging?
- You are soldering and you are using flux that you found at a garage sale. You know that some fluxes are not user friendly but this one looks a little like something you have used before. Are you willing to gamble that the fumes are not dangerous?
- You do not have the proper tool to cut, pry or shape something in your shop or, even worse, you do not have at hand the appropriate eye protection. Is this a chance you are willing to take? Have we not all heard that we should use the right tool for the job?
- We all know that some rocks can be hazardous because of the chemical composition of the rock. (We are not talking about those we find at our favorite rock

shop that can be hazardous to our wealth!) There are so many beautiful specimens that contain some bad stuff like arsenic; we all need to learn more. I am in the process of gathering some of this sort of information because I KNOW that there is so much that I do not know.

There is an old country expression that says that we have "not touched the hem of the garment" and I have only begun to touch the issue of calculated risk. My closing admonition is the we must THINK and try to avoid doing the stupid things that will hurt us.

As I sit here and type this message I admire my hands and realize that I always have cuts, burns, abrasions and contusions and I know that most of them resulted from inattention (which is a 35 cent for stupidity). So, I am not just preaching to the choir. I am just as guilty as many of you.

### HUMOR CAN BRIGHTEN A DAY

by Bob Carlson, AFMS President-Elect  
From the May 2006 AFMS Newsletter

One thing that I have learned about Rockhounds is that they have a sense of humor - sometimes strange. Without exception, I have never attended a Rockhound function where the mood was not festive. Oh, there are sometimes disagreements, but they are always settled amicably. Rockhounds are friendly and fun loving.

Speaking of fun, I'll bet we all have stories to tell that will amuse almost any listener.

I have one that I would like to share with you. It was in 1987 when the AFMS donated the "American Golden Topaz" to the Smithsonian Institution. A friend and I went to Washington, DC for the presentation. We flew economy class and as a result had to stay a week. To fill the week, as rockhounds will do, after the dedication ceremony, we went rockhounding.

After a brief unsuccessful stint at digging at local locations, we decided to go to Franklin, New Jersey. After a fruitless search through the mine tailings, we visited some of the old miners who had specimens for sale. We bought plenty.

When it was time for us to fly back to the state of Washington where I lived at the time, we had quite a load of specimens. We boxed them carefully and stayed within the limit of checked articles that the airline had at the time. Our flight home was scheduled for Mother's Day and we got to the airport early in the morning and we managed to get our parcels to the weight scale with the grudging help of the local baggage handlers. The lady behind the counter checking passengers in didn't appear to like the idea of having to work the 'Mother's Day shift'. When we started loading our luggage onto the scale (and she had to lift them and put them onto the conveyor belt), she said "what have you got in there, rocks?" When we said "yes", she brightened to the point that I think our response made her whole day.

To me it was an amusing anecdote. We need more of these in our communications. Humor, however strange, helps us bond; with ourselves and others.

# Joint Workshop Calendar

## June 2006

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 <b>PLEASANT OAKS Gem &amp; Mineral Club Meeting 7:30 PM</b>	2	3 Open Shop 9AM - 12PM 1st Sat. Trading Day
4	5 Open Shop 6-9 PM	6	7	8	9	10 Open Shop 9AM - 12PM TXI Field Trip (full)
11	12 Open Shop 6-9 PM	13	14 Flag Day 	15	16	17 Open Shop 9AM - 12PM
18 Father's Day 	19 Open Shop 6-9 PM	20 <b>Dallas Gem &amp; Mineral Club Meeting 7:00 PM SHOP CLOSED</b>	21 First Day of Summer	22	23	24 Open Shop 9AM - 12PM
25	26 Open Shop 6-9 PM	27	28	29	30	

Shop Phone Number: 214-349-2022. For Confirmation of Dates & Times contact Brenda Dowell at 972-771-9502

## July 2006

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 Open Shop 9AM - 2PM
2	3 Open Shop 6-9 PM	4  Independence Day	5	6 <b>PLEASANT OAKS Gem &amp; Mineral Club Meeting 7:30 PM</b>	7	8 Open Shop 9AM - 2PM
9	10 Open Shop 6-9 PM	11	12	13	14	15 Open Shop 9AM - 2PM
16	17 Open Shop 6-9 PM	18 <b>Dallas Gem &amp; Mineral Society Meeting 7:00 PM</b>	19	20	21	22 Open Shop 9AM - 2PM
23	24 Open Shop 6-9 PM	25	26	27	28	29 Open Shop 9AM - 2PM
30						

Shop Phone Number: 214-349-2022. For Confirmation of Dates & Times contact Brenda Dowell at 972-771-9502

## Metroplex Gem and Mineral and Related Clubs

Texas School of Earth Science (Arlington G&M Club) meets the 1st Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM at 1408 Gibbins, Arlington  
 Pleasant Oaks G&M Club meets the 1st Thursday of each month a 7:30 PM at Garland Women's Bldg., 713 Austin, Garland.  
 Lockheed-Martin Stone Steppers , 2nd Tuesday at 7:30 PM, 3400 Bryant-Irving Road, Fort Worth, TX  
 Dallas Paleontological Society meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:30 at Dallas Museum of Natural History, Fair Park.  
 Dallas G&M Society meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at Ridgewood Rec. Cntr, 6818 Fisher Rd, Dallas.  
 Dallas Bead Society meets the 3rd Thur. of each month at 7:30 at Walnut Hill Rec. Center, NW corner Walnut Hill & Midway, Dallas  
 Oak Cliff G&MS meets the 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM, Ice House Arts Plaza, 1011 Brooklyn, Dallas  
 Fort Worth G&M Club meets the 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM at 3545 Bryan Avenue, Fort Worth, TX.

**CHIPS AND CHATTER**  
**Pleasant Oaks Gem & Mineral Club**  
 P.O. Box 831934  
 Richardson, TX 75083-1934



FIRST CLASS MAIL

To:

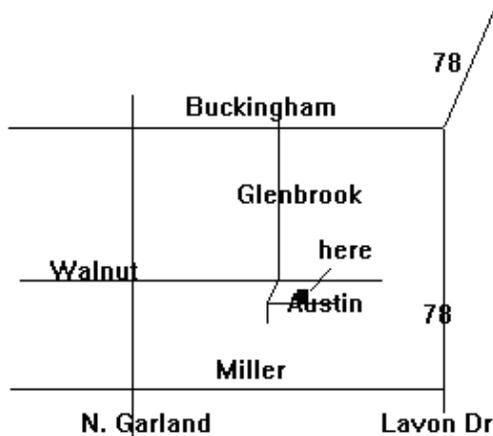
3<sup>rd</sup> place SCMS 2005 small bulletins  
 3<sup>rd</sup> place, AFMS 2005 small bulletins  
 1<sup>st</sup> place SCFMS 2004 small bulletins  
 HM AFMS 2004 small bulletins  
 2<sup>nd</sup> place SCFMS 2003 small bulletins  
 9<sup>th</sup> place AFMS 2002 small bulletins  
 2<sup>nd</sup> place SCFMS 2002 small bulletins

**Next Meeting - Thursday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 7:30 PM**

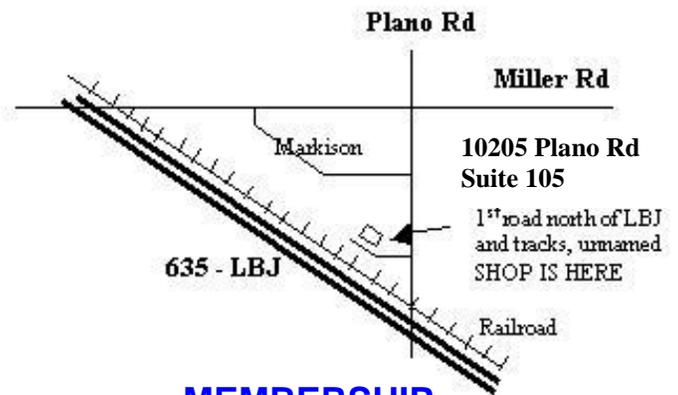
**New Meeting Format (Hands-On Mini-Classes) starting in July**

**PLEASANT OAKS GEM and MINERAL CLUB OF DALLAS**

**Meeting Map**



**Joint Club Shop Map**



**MEETINGS**

First Thursday of each month, 7:30 PM  
 Garland Women's Activities Build  
 713 Austin, Garland, TX  
 (Northeast corner of Austin & Glenbrook)

**MEMBERSHIP**

Single Adult: \$16.50, Junior: \$5.00  
 Family: \$27.50  
 (plus badge fee for new members)

**Member of**

South Central Federation of Mineral Societies

**Affiliated with**

American Federation of Mineral Societies