BRECCIA

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

Volume 73 Number 7, July 2025

Table of Contents

Events

July 22, 6:30 PM: Member Sale

If you have something to sell, please contact Jim Herbold.

July 22, 7:30 PM: General Membership Meeting.

The Bragging Rights theme is **"Obsidian"**.

Santa Clara County Fair

July 30 to August 4

We need volunteers for the Fair. Please contact Jim Herbold if you can help. You will get into the Fair for free!

August 26: General Membership Meeting.

September 30, 7:30 PM: Bi-monthly Board Meeting on Zoom. All Members are welcome to attend. If you do want to attend, please contact Jim Herbold.

Editor's Message

I missed the DRC Sale on June 28th, but I hope that **Michele Smith's** back yard was emptied out.

Because we always need more rocks, there will probably be another Member Sale before the July 22nd General Meeting.

Bruce Poehlman and **Paul Kidman** gave a great presentation on Gold Prospecting at the June General Meeting. They made prospecting sound like a lot of fun, but also a lot of work!

We had 13 specimens for Bragging Rights. That is the most I have ever seen. Unfortunately, I missed one photo, and the names of most of the contestants. Please, if you bring something for Bragging Rights and/or Member Displays, let me or **Cynthia** know your name so I can credit you in the Breccia.

Do you have anything that other members might enjoy? The deadline for submissions is the Sunday after each General Meeting.

Deb Runyan,

Breccia Editor, editor@scvgms.org, 408-628-7789

Rockhounds of the Month

The rockhounds of the month are everyone who helped with the picnic!

Sunshine

David Mosher will have another eye operation soon.

If you know of anyone needing some sunshine in their lives, please email **Margo Mosher at** margomosher@yahoo.com.

Field Trips

Note: Driving times are from Campbell and are approximate.

2025 Co-Op Field Trips

August 8–9, Friday and Saturday: Black Butte and Stony Creek, CA, 4-hours

Jasper, Agate, Petrified wood

August 27–September 1: Texas Springs, NV, 8-hours, and Tony Funks Rock Shop Gooding, ID, 6-hours

Limb Casts, additional materials

Calaveras G & M

Contact: Robert Young, 530-545-0932 (Cell), 209-728-8454 (Home), ryoung1738@aol.com

September 25–28: Topaz Mt & Dugway Geo Beds, North West of Delta, UT, 11-hours

Topaz Crystals, Bixbite (Red Beryl), Pseudobrookite Crystals, Hematite Crystals, and Geodes.

Roseville Rock Rollers, CFMS, CO-OP

Contacts: Gene Doyle, Field Trip Leader, text or leave message, 408-605-9457 (Cell), eugene.doyle@sbcglobal.net. Gene Doyle will email you a more detailed write up upon request.

For questions about the above listed field trips

Smiles

When I lost the fingers on my right hand in a freak accident, I asked the doctor if I would still be able to write with it.

He said, "probably, but I wouldn't count on it".

President's Message

Hello, everyone! It sounds like many of you had fun at the Founder's Day picnic. I appreciate so many of you stepping up to volunteer your help to make the event a success. I was not able to make it this year because my family and I were in New York City across the same weekend. We were able to eat very well, see a Yankees/ Red Sox baseball game, and visit the World Trade Center Memorial. We also visited the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH). The last time I visited this museum the gem and mineral hall was under renovation. I've heard from a few people that the new exhibit is great, and I am here to verify that!

The AMNH houses a very significant dinosaur fossil collection. Edward Drinker Cope was a prominent paleontologist in the late 19th century who sold his extensive collection to the AMNH after a long career of finding and naming over a thousand extinct vertebrates from the American West. If you are interested, look up the "Bone Wars" to learn more about Cope's feud with Othniel Charles Marsh. The two of them were serious paleontological rivals, and there are more than a few books written about them.

The museum's new gem and mineral hall is impressive. My first impression is that I've never seen such an extensive presentation of rough and cut specimens, together. This allows you to see the minerals in their natural state, often in matrix, and then the cut and polished pieces of the same material. The collection of faceted pieces is very extensive and impressive.

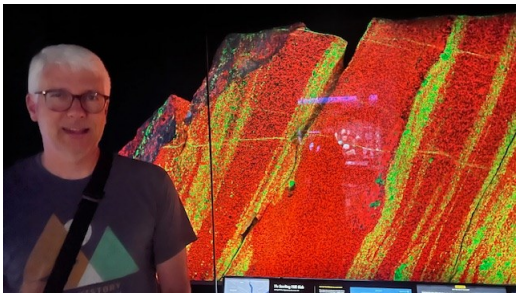
I had read that the museum has a great representation of the Franklin, New Jersey area, known for its zinc mines that were so important for America's industrial revolution. Minerals from the area show up in many displays. That made me happy, but many of the pieces were not presented under ultraviolet light, so the fluorescence that I know must be amazing is hidden under normal lighting.

Though some glow rocks were not glowing, the lighting of the gem and mineral hall was amazing. The best specimens were always under great light and this allows for very good photography.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

Of course I was interested to see the museum's fluorescent room. One of the signature pieces of the entire collection is a slab of calcite and willemite from Sterling Hill, NJ. The slab is probably 12 feet wide and 6-8 feet tall, and it's impressive.



Calcite (orange) and Wllemite (green) and me (glowing smile) under shortwave UV. Sterling Hill, NJ.

After seeing the huge Sterling Hill slab, I was excited to see the rest of the fluorescent display. But honestly, I was disappointed. There was only one more small display case with glow rocks from a variety of places, but the lighting was dim and the impact was minimal. The minerals in the case were largely presenting only single colors and were not memorable. If you have ever visited the fluorescent room at the SCVG&MS Annual Show, you have witnessed a far superior presentation of glow rocks. If the AMNH wants to hire me to put together a worthy fluorescent display that complements their amazing Sterling Hill slab, I'm available.

But please put my glow grousing aside and know that I definitely recommend that you visit the AMNH next time you make it to New York City.

2 presentations of Zincite, Franklin, NJ.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

Radiating Willemite, Franklin, NJ.

Blocky and beautiful** Rhodonite **crystals, Franklin, NJ

***Blocky and enormous Willemite** crystals, Franklin, NJ*

Bi-color Fluorite from Hardin County, IL

Enjoy and I'll see you soon!

Jim Herbold

SCVGMS President

SCVGMS Volunteering

Snacks

We usually have something healthy, something sweet, and something to drink.

Thanks to **Cal Hansen** for bringing snacks in June.

Stephen May has volunteered for July.

County Fair, July 30th-August 4th

We need volunteers to set up, take down, and work the show. You will get free entrance to the Fair.

Please contact Jim Herbold to sign up for volunteering.

The Touch Table, How I got involved

By **Jim Fox**

In the fall of 2014, **Pat Speece** approached me about taking over the Touch Table. Her husband, **Daymond**, was looking for someone to take over that display. **Missy** and I had just joined the club in 2014. We did not know very much about the club, but, upon review, I decided I could offer a display that would show the natural stone, as it would appear on the ground, and combine it with the beauty of the polished stone on the same piece.

Because I had collected many large specimens, and had the tools and ability to polish all of them, I displayed pieces that kids of all ages could safely touch and feel. I also wanted pieces that would be difficult for someone to walk away with. Many of my pieces are very special and irreplaceable for me.


Daymond Speece

The descriptions needed to be informative, yet simple, so the kids could understand and enjoy what they were looking at. I have some entertaining stories to tell about most of the rocks that I found. Some stories I have written down and some I recall while sharing my trips and experiences at the shows. Some pieces I found, some pieces found me, some were purchased at auction and some at shows.


Jim Fox

Ammonite

Ammonites are over 70 million years old. They grew from one common ancestor into a genus over fifty thousand species strong. Ammonites filled every ecological niche in the early oceans where they dwelt. Some ammonites were passive plankton feeders that relied on the currents for propulsion. Others, however, were aggressive predators that hunted in packs, jetting along via hydro-propulsion with their powerful, razor-sharp beaks at the ready for feeding. These creatures were believed to hold, in their time, one of the largest brains, for their size.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

The largest specimen on record was over ten meters long.

Ammonite is the actual fossil while **"Ammolite"** is the iridescent gemstone that is found on the surface of the Ammonite. Ammolite's luminous qualities rival the black opal for color and fire. The color is created by refraction of light passing through the many layers of the Ammolite shell.

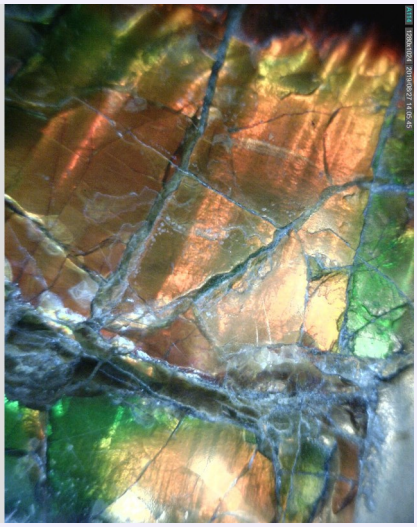
To date, the only place in the world Ammolite is found is in Alberta, Canada. Ammonites were virtually ignored until the early 1960's when they were re-discovered in the river valleys in southern Alberta.

In 1981 the International Federation of Jewelers added Ammolite to its official blue book of gemstones. In 1982 Ammolite was recognized as a precious gem by the Paris-based International Confederation of Jewelry, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones. In 1991 Ammolite was named the official gemstone of the Province of Alberta.

The natural hardness of Ammolite is 3.5 to 4 on the Mohs scale.

Ammonite

Ammolite



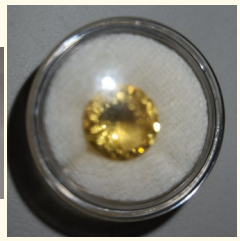
Ammolite, Close-up

Bragging Rights

The Bragging Rights Theme was **"Yellow"**.


1


2


3


4


5

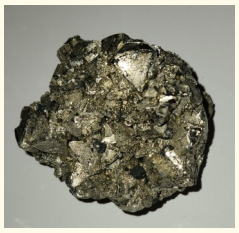

6


7


8


9


10


12


13

1: Stone Canyon Jasper, **Bob Kout**

2: Slab Ocean Jasper

3: Faceted Yellow Citrine (Brazil)

4: Heat treated Citrine in Geode

5: Black Butte Poppy Jasper

6: Guadalupe Poppy Jasper Ring

7: Bonanza Opalized Wood

8: Sulphur Crystals, **Simon G**

9: Gold Nugget Necklace, **Deb Runyan**

10: Lemon Opal Florescent, **Jim Herbold**

11: Zircon (Australia)

12: Pyrite Crystals (Peru), **Sonia Dyer**

13: Orbicular Jasper, **Jim Fox**

The winner is **Deb Runyan.**

July's Bragging Rights theme is **"Obsidian"**.

More Smiles

Woke up this morning determined to drink less, eat right and exercise.

But that was four hours ago when I was younger and full of hope.

Metamorphic Rocks

By Prof. Philip R. Kesten

Geologists classify rocks as one of three types. **Igneous** rocks form when hot, molten material from deep within the Earth cools and solidifies as it rises to the surface. **Sedimentary** rock forms as layers of organic material—dead and decaying plants, trees, and other living things—get compressed beneath more and more accumulating layers, until they also solidify. And **metamorphic** rocks are those that start out as one type of rock but over the course of the long time scale of Earth history, change form. In this essay we will address metamorphic rocks.

"Metamorphic" is derived from the Greek root meta, meaning "change", and morphē, meaning "form" or "shape". What would cause a rock to change its form? The short answer is that high temperature, high pressure, or both can result in this kind of change.

You can probably think of at least a few examples of materials that change when they experience high temperature. No, not a change like water getting hot and turning to steam. That is a reversible change—after the steam has had a chance to cool down, it turns back into water. Rather, consider an irreversible change caused by increased temperature, say, what happens to soft, wet clay when it is "fired" in a kiln. Into the kiln goes a soft clay sculpture (Figure 1a.), and when you take it out, it has become hard and likely brittle. The high temperature has resulted in a change to the clay—the clay is now a ceramic. And this change is irreversible... it's never going to go back to being soft and wet. The same kind of thing happens when you crack an egg and drop it into a hot frying pan. After a short time, that egg is for sure a different substance than when it came out of the shell, and there is no way to undo that change.

(Continued on page 11)

(Continued from page 10)

Figure 1a. and 1b. A clay sculpture before and after it has been heated to over 2,100°F in a kiln. (The blue color is not a result of the high temperature. Rather, a blue glaze was applied to the clay before it was placed in the kiln.)

https://www.lakesidepottery.com/Media/JPG_Images/Kiln-pictures/before-and-after-firing.jpg

The structure and composition of a material can also be changed when it is exposed to high pressure. If you are a fan of old Superman comic books, or if you have watched the classic Superman III movie (starring Christopher Reeve), you know that applying enormous pressure to a lump of coal will squeeze the carbon atoms in the coal so close together that they rearrange themselves into the molecules that comprise a diamond. (In the interest of full disclosure, even Superman cannot actually do this. First, a lump of coal is not pure carbon, and all of the impurities in the coal would prevent a diamond from forming. And second, high temperature as well as high pressure is required to turn carbon into diamond. Something that Superman cannot create simply by squeezing. Ah, well. But you get the idea!)

It should be noted that when a rock undergoes a metamorphic change, is does not melt. If it did, the new rock, after it cooled and solidified, would be an igneous, not a metamorphic, rock! Rather, the process of metamorphism transforms a rock by either rearranging the components of a rock or by forcing those components to react with any (hot) fluid that might be present. For these reasons, metamorphic rocks often appear squeezed and squished, and sometimes folded.

So… subject a rock to a high enough temperature and a high enough pressure, and it will likely experience the process of metamorphism. It will become a new,

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

different rock. Sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks—and even rocks that have already become metamorphic—can undergo changes induced by high temperature and pressure.

Slate is a metamorphic rock that forms when **shale**, a sedimentary rock, is exposed to high temperature and pressure. Shale forms as layers of silt, mud, and clay are deposited one on top of another, and then compressed. (Shale is composed of small grains, so when organic matter has also been deposited in the silt layers, that material can break down to form natural gas and oil, which fills the spaces between the grains. Once, long ago, the author worked as an Oil Well Logging Engineer in the oil fields of Southwest Texas, and discovering a shale layer while drilling thousands of feet down below the surface was a cause for celebration. Oil!) Because its sedimentary precursor, or "protolith", forms as layers, slate is also layered. The layered structure of slate makes it easy to split into sheets. For that reason, slate has been used as flooring material for over two thousand years, and slate roofing tiles can be found on houses dating back at least into the 1800s.

Marble is another metamorphic rock that formed from a sedimentary precursor. Under the right conditions, **limestone**—a sedimentary rock that forms when calcium carbonate precipitates out of water containing calcium and then solidifies—metamorphoses into marble. Both limestone and marble are traditional flooring materials, and have been dug from quarries for thousands of years. (A limestone quarry is shown in Figure 2a. and a marble quarry in Figure 2b. Note the dump truck in the limestone quarry and the yellow tractor along the bottom left lip of the marble quarry, in order to get a sense of the scale in these images.

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)

Figure 2a. A limestone quarry on Flinders Island, in Tasmania.

https://thumbs.dreamstime.com/b/marble-quarry-sunset-carrara-tuscany-italy-quarries-places-where-excavation-marble-processing-takes-place-122540299.jpg

Figure 2b. A marble quarry in Tuscany, Italy.

https://www.dreamstime.com/quarry-truck-dump-truck-driving-down-large-limestone-quarry-image100333324

Gneiss is one of the more common metamorphic rocks that form from an igneous precursor. (As an aside, the correct pronunciation of "gneiss" is "nice". Silent "g", silent "e", long "i". Gneiss is nice!) **Granite**, which forms as molten magma that has a high silica content cools relatively slowly underground, is the protolith from which gneiss is formed. These two rocks don't look quite the same, but both granite (Figure 3a.) and gneiss (Figure 3b.) have a relatively coarse structure. (See Figures 3a. and 3b.)

Figure 3a. A specimen of granite.

https://www.geologypage.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Granite-Rocks-GeologyPage-696x595.jpg

Figure 3b. A specimen of gneiss.

https://rocksminerals.flexiblelearning.auckland.ac.nz/rocks/images/gneiss2.jpg

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

To complete our picture of metamorphic rocks, **phyllite** is metamorphic rock that forms when **slate**—which as we have seen, is also a metamorphic rock—is exposed to high temperature and pressure after the slate forms from shale. Not surprisingly, these two rocks have a similar look. (A specimen of slate is shown in Figure 4a., and a specimen of phyllite is shown in Figure 4b.)

Figure 4a. A specimen of slate.
https://shop.glassaqua.com/products/black-river-slate

Figure 4b. A specimen of phyllite.
https://www.geologysuperstore.com/product/phyllite/

Notice that both gneiss and slate are banded, or "foliated". So called foliated metamorphic rocks are not uncommon—the enormous pressure that rocks experience during the metamorphic process can squeeze minerals in rock nearly flat. This tends to press out the minerals into flat bands, and also tends to cause the minerals to become aligned.

(Continued on page 15)

Volunteering Opportunities

Evergreen Valley College's Natural Science Museum needs help with mineral identification and presentation. https://www.evc.edu/museum

Contact **Georgiana Rudge** (see the Membership Directory) if you can help.

Bay Area Older Adults is looking for knowledgeable people to lead geology hikes in the Bay Area. https://www.bayareaolderadults.org/bao-hikes

Contact: Anne Ferguson PhD, MBA, info@bayareaolderadults.org, 408-774-0593.

(Continued from page 14)

Figure 5a. A specimen of foliated schist.
https://www.sandatlas.org/schist/

Figure 5b. A specimen of foliated gneiss.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/60/Gneiss.jpg

Figure 5c. A specimen of foliated and folded gneiss.
https://i.pinimg.com/564x/0a/42/a7/0a42a77a7fc5e9f33f0a22121402419a.jpg

Some kinds of metamorphic rocks—**granite gneiss** and **biotite schist** are two examples—are strongly banded or foliated. (Foliated means the parallel arrangement of certain mineral grains that gives the rock a striped appearance.) Foliation forms when pressure squeezes the flat or elongate minerals within a rock so they become aligned. These rocks develop a platy or sheet-like structure that reflects the direction that pressure was applied.

Prof. Philip R. Kesten, Ph.D., Department of Physics, Santa Clara University

Still More Smiles

I'd tell you the joke about the jam but you would spread it.

Why can't you trust stairs? Because they're always up to something!

Ruby, the July Birthstone

Ruby, the king of precious gems, is the birthstone for fortunate folks born in July. Whether you're showing your love for someone born in July, or celebrating a 15th or 40th wedding anniversary, there's no better gift than ruby gemstone jewelry.

Ruby is the red variety of the mineral corundum, colored by chromium. All other colors of gem-quality corundum are called sapphire.

The name "ruby" comes from "rubeus", the Latin word for red. In ancient Sanskrit, ruby translated to "ratnaraj", which meant "king of precious stones". These fiery gems have been treasured throughout history for their color and vitality.

Symbolic of passion, protection, and prosperity, ruby gemstones have been revered since ancient times. Records suggest that rubies were traded along China's North Silk Road as early as 200 BC. Chinese noblemen adorned their armor with rubies because they believed the gem would grant protection.

Burma has been a significant ruby source since at least 600 AD. Burmese rubies are still some of the most prized of all ruby gems. After classical Burmese mines were depleted, the Mong Hsu region of Myanmar started producing rubies in the 1990s. Though these lacked the rich red hue of traditional Burmese rubies, they were treated with heat to improve saturation and transparency. Heat-treating rubies is a common practice nowadays.

Though ruby has a long history, it wasn't recognized as a variety of corundum until 1800. Prior to that, red spinel, tourmaline, and garnet were also believed to be ruby. Even the Black Prince's Ruby, one of the famed crown jewels of England, was considered one of the largest cut rubies until determined to be spinel.

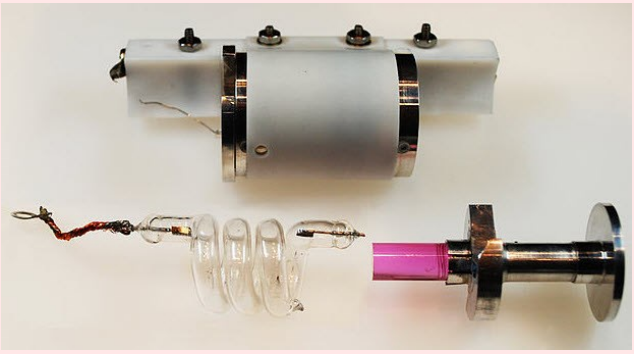
Imperial State Crown of the United Kingdom. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Imperial_State_Crown.png

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

Imitation ruby dates back as far as Roman times, though it wasn't synthesized until the early 1900s.

The chromium that gives ruby its red color also causes fluorescence, which makes rubies glow like a fire from within. Paradoxically, chromium is also what makes this gem scarce because it can cause cracks and fissures. Few rubies actually grow large enough to crystallize into fine quality gems, and these can bring even higher prices than diamonds.



The red fluorescence power of ruby helped build the first working laser in 1960. Rubies—both natural and synthetic—are still used to make lasers, as well as watches and medical instruments.

Components of original ruby laser.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:5_Maiman_Laser_Components.jpg

Tough and durable, ruby measures 9 on the Mohs scale. Diamond is the only natural gemstone harder than ruby.

Exquisite, lustrous and gemmy ruby crystals in matrix, measuring up to 2 cm, together with small, blue crystals of kyanite.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruby_-_Winza,_Tanzania.jpg

Ruby on Marble

A dominating 3 x 3 x 1.2-cm crystal sticking straight up and completely exposed on either side.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corundum-denv08-11b.jpg

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

Maharlika Star Ruby 10,800 Carats is World's Biggest

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maharlika_Star_Ruby_Museum_Display_10800_Carats.jpg

Rubies from the National Museum of Natural History.

https://www.si.edu/object/corundum-var-ruby:nmnhmineralsciences_1175789

The information in this article comes from

https://www.americangemsociety.org/birthstones/july-birthstone/

National Rock Day

National Rock Day, celebrated on July 13 every year, is all about paying tribute to rocks…. Did you know that rocks are not simply rocks and that all the rocks you know fall into three categories—igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic?

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Igneous,Sedimentary_and_Metamorphic_rocks.jpg

See just how much there is to know about rocks. That's what makes International Rock Day so special. Read on to know more.

https://nationaltoday.com/national-rock-day/

Website Links

Your Window to the World of Important Websites

SCVGMS Website: https://www.scvgms.org/

SCVGMS Facebook Page: https://www.facebook.com/santaclaravalleygemandmineralsociety

American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS): https://www.amfed.org

American Lands Access Association (ALAA): www.amlands.org

BLM Rockhounding: https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/rockhounding

California Federation of Mineralogical Societies (CFMS): https://www.cfmsinc.org/

Mindat.org (world's largest open database of minerals, rocks, meteorites): https://www.mindat.org/

GemKids: https://gemkids.gia.edu/

Smithsonian Science How Webcast Archives: https://naturalhistory.si.edu/education/school-programs/grades-3-5/smithsonian-science-how/smithsonian-science-how-webcast-archives

Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History: https://www.youtube.com/@nationalmuseumofnaturalhistory

Membership Dues for 2025 Are Due

Your dues are essential to the operation of SCVGMS.

Dues are $5.00 for Junior, $20.00 for an individual, and $30.00 for the household.

You can now easily pay online, at https://www.scvgms.org/product/membership-dues/

Or Pay Frank at a meeting

Or Send your check to Treasurer, Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society, Box 54, San Jose, CA 95103-0054, or to: Frank Mullaney, 5705 Begonia Drive, San Jose, CA 95124

Thank you.

Information on Shows

August 1–3, 2025 – Nipomo, CA

Orcutt Mineral Society

Nipomo High School

525 N. Thompson Ave.

Hours: Fri & Sat 10–5, Sun 10–4

Contact: (805) 929-2783,

nipomocowgirl55@yahoo.com

August 2-3, 2025 – Roseville, CA

Roseville Rock Rollers Gem and Mineral Society

Roebbelen Event Center @the Grounds, 700 Event Center Drive

Hours: Sat 10-5m, Sunday 10-4

Contact: (916) 216-1114,

gloriarosevillerockrollers@gmail.com

Website: https://www.rockrollers.com/pages/gem-mineral-show

August 16-17, 2025, Tehachapi, CA

Tehachapi Valley Gem & Mineral Society

Tehachapi Senior Center, 500 East "F" St.

Hours 9-5 both days

Contact: (661) 972-1117,

tehachapiVGMS@outlook.com

Website: https://www.tvgms.net/

September 13–14, 2025 – Reno, NV

Reno Gem and Mineral Society

Silver State Pavilion at the Grand Sierra Resort

2500 E. Second St.

Hours: Sat 10–5, Sun 10–4

Contact (925) 785-4551, sabl@comcast.net

Website: http://renogms.org

September 20–21, 2025 – Arcadia, CA

Pasadena Lapidary Society

Arcadia Masonic Center

50 W Duarte Rd.

Hours: Sat 10–5, Sun 10–4

Contact: (626) 260-7239

Website: https://pasadenalapidary.org/pls-2025-show/

September 20-21, 2025 – Monterey, CA

Carmel Valley Gem and Mineral Society

Monterey Fairgrounds, 2004 Monterey Road

Hours: Sat and Sun 10-5

Contact: johnandjamiesmama@yahoo.com,

(831) 679-2896

Website: http://cvgms.rocks

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 20)

September 20-21, 2025 – Chico, CA

Feather River Lapidary & Mineral Society

Silver Dollar Fairgrounds, 2357 Fair St.

Hours: Sat 9-5, Sun 9-4

Contact: shows@featherriverrocks.org

Website: https://www.featherriverrocks.org

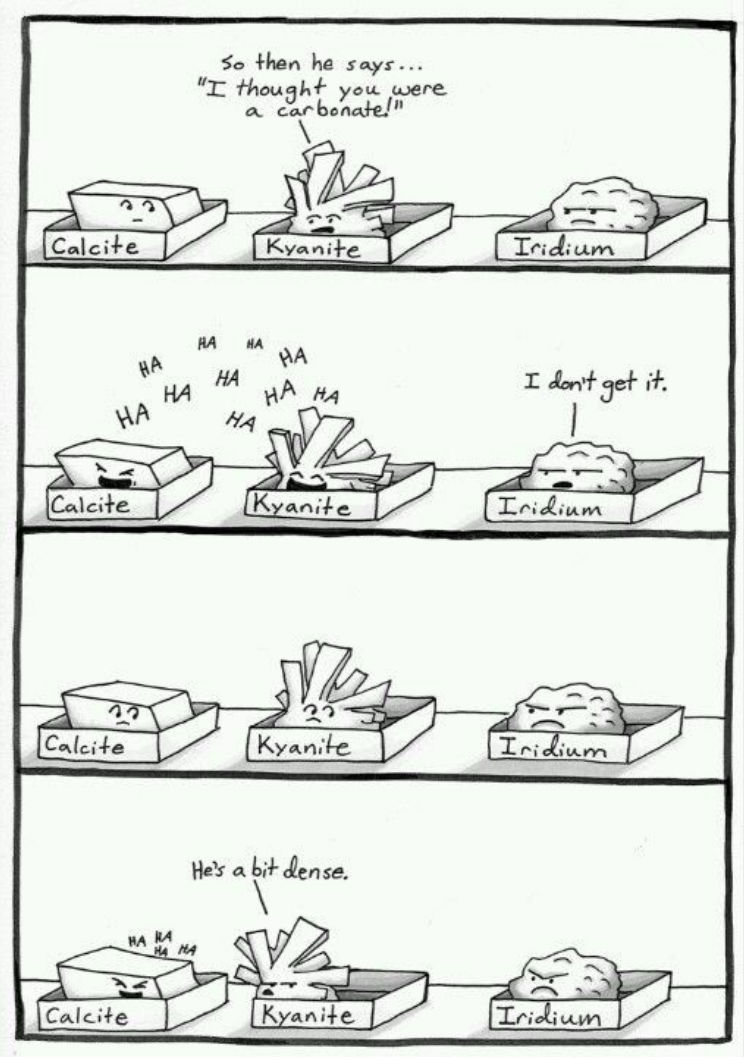
September 27-28, 2025 – San Luis Obispo, CA

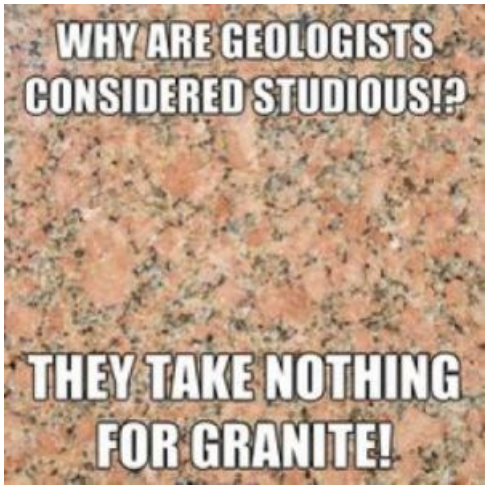
San Luis Obispo Gem and Mineral Club

San Luis Obispo Veteran's Memorial Building, 802 Grand Ave.

Hours: Sat-Sun 10-5

Website: https://slogem.org/gems-by-the-sea/





SCVGMS ELECTED OFFICERS

President: Jim Herbold, 650-743-3254

Vice President: Bruce Poehlman, 818-912-1866

Secretary: Cynthia Porter, 408-978-5848

Treasurer: Frank Mullaney, 408-691-2656

Board Members at Large

Jo Borucki, 408-245-2881

Jim Fox, 408-356-7711

Missy Fox, 408-356-7711

Cathy May, 408-248-3993

Michele Smith, 408-374-1897

Stephen May, 408-306-6782 (Federation Director)

Paul Kidman, 408-356-4995 (Alternate Federation Director)

SCVGMS COMMITTEE HEADS

Bragging Rights Chair: Cesar Nuñez

Donation Receiving Committee Chair: Michele Smith

Editor: Deb Runyan

Fairgrounds Booth Chair: Michele Smith

Fairgrounds Liaison: Frank Mullaney

Fairgrounds Volunteer Coordinator: Margo Mosher

Field Trip Coordinator: Stephen May

Founder's Day Bingo: Sonia Dyer

Founder's Day Picnic Chairman: Jim Herbold

Founder's Day Raffle: TBD

Hospitality: TBD

Installation Dinner: TBD

Librarian: Deb Runyan

Member Displays: TBD

Refreshments: TBD

Show Chairpersons 2026: TBD

Silent Auction: TBD

Sunshine: Margo Mosher

Trophies: Frank Mullaney

Santa Clara Valley Gem and Mineral Society

P.O. Box 54, San Jose, CA 95103-0054

Website: www.scvgms.org

Email: inbox@scvgms.org

Phone Number 408-265-1422

Like us on Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/santaclaravalleygemandmineralsociety

An Invitation

This society is pleased to invite guests to attend general meetings, study groups, and field trips. **General meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of every month with meet and greet time beginning at 7:00 followed by the meeting at 7:30 PM at 100 Belwood Gateway (the Cabana Club), Los Gatos, CA 95032.** Belwood Gateway is just south of Blossom Hill Road between Leigh Avenue and Harwood Road.

Our Society's Purpose: The inculcation of a love of rocks and minerals by the furtherance of members' interests in the earth sciences and by education in all facets of related educational activities with the promotion of good fellowship, proper ethics, and conduct.

Our Membership Requirements: Attendance at two general meetings within twelve months.

This society is a member of the California Federation of Mineralogical Societies (CFMS) and is affiliated with the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS).

Our Newsletter, the Breccia, is published 11 times annually. The deadline for all articles is the Sunday after each general meeting. The Breccia editor is **Deb Runyan** who may be contacted by email at editor@scvgms.org and by phone at 408-628-7789. The Breccia is proofread by **Pat Speece** and **Sonia Dyer**.

Exchange bulletins may be emailed to editor@scvgms.org. Permission to copy is freely granted to American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) affiliated clubs when proper credit is given.