

The Opal Express

Celebrate



Dads & Grads

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President's Message

Greetings Opalholics!

We had a small turn out for our May meeting, but we certainly enjoyed everyone who showed up and we thank you for coming!

I demonstrated how to wrap a cabochon with gold-filled wire. I didn't quite finish and may have a follow-up session at a future meeting to show how to finish up the wires and make a bail.

If anyone would like to come to a meeting a demonstrate a particular creative skill they have or give a lecture on a favorite subject, please let us know!

Stan McCall
AOS President
Custom Creative Gem Cutting

Member area access is available only to members in good standing. Any other entry is unauthorized.

USER NAME: member
PASSWORD: RedflaSH79 (case sensitive).

- DON'T FORGET -

FATHER'S DAY
IS
SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH

Did You Know?

The nation's first Father's Day was celebrated on June 19, 1910, in the state of Washington. However, it was not until 1972 - 58 years after President Woodrow Wilson made Mother's Day official - that the day honoring fathers became a nationwide holiday in the United States.

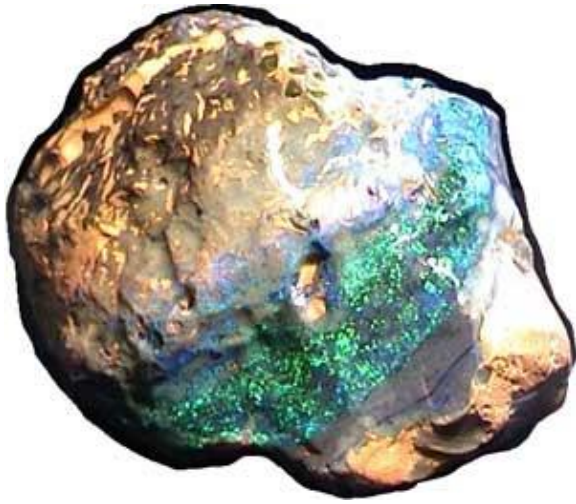
Source: Google

June Fun Fact

June is the month with the longest daylight hours of the year in the Northern Hemisphere, and conversely, June has the shortest daylight hours of the year in the Southern Hemisphere.

Source: Google

Famous Opals: Halley's Comet



Halley's Comet

(Photo and info courtesy of Opals Guaranteed)

"Halley's Comet", is recorded in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's largest uncut black opal. The massive stone was found by a group of opal miners on the Leaning Tree Claim at Lightning Ridge known as The Lunatic Hill Syndicate. . In its uncut state (the stone has been partially cleaned up to show the gem colour) the nobby weighs exactly 1982.5 carats and measures 100 x 66 x 63 mm, or 4 x 2-5/8 x 2-1/2 in. Halley's Comet was for sale in 2005 for AUD\$1.2 million (USD\$650,000). The gem has a thick gem quality green and green/orange colour bar and is the largest gem nobby to be found at Lightning Ridge to date.

This extraordinarily large opal nobby bears intact the Chinaman's hat striations, marks formed during slicken siding of the country rock that have been preserved by the opal after it had formed, a time we can ascribe to twenty million years before the present.

It is a massive lump of genuine black opal, a nobby as big and as round as a man's clenched fist; one which originally weighed an equally enormous 410 grams from which a 2.4 grams chip was accidentally broken from the perimeter during recovery. However, this provides us with a window into its interior, an interior composed of a 1.6 cm thick colour bar of pure,

dense black gem grade opal, opal without blemish and entirely devoid of sand spots as well as other flaws or blemishes. This enormous colour bar runs true, right through the nobby, circumscribing the whole specimen. With the colour bar exposed normal to incident light, the piece can be easily examined, clearly showing the fire play to be entirely true and brilliant, i.e., there are no dead spots due to non-diffracting areas, in irisations of the Scots plaid color combination in harmony of brilliant green and spectral blue of the floral harlequin pattern.

This opal is the third largest gem grade black opal ever recorded but is the only one extant so it clearly is the largest specimen in existence from the Lightning Ridge Opal Fields over its eighty-eight years of mining history. It has been maintained intact since its discovery on 3 November 1986.

The gem comes from a claim first worked before the First World War that has been famous for producing the largest fine stones in Lightning Ridge. The Lunatic Hill Mining Syndicate obtained it from the Leaning Tree Claim of Lunatic Hill at only 0.3 of a meter's depth below the floor of one of the old, narrow and low drives which was barely 1.3 meters deep from the sandstone roof. During its days of activity in the first decade of this century, this claim became so named because gougers working in the shallow flat below this hill, upon which the claim is situated, jokingly considered anybody to be a lunatic who would go up a hill only to sink all the way down to the horizontally trending opal dirt levels. The Halley's Comet is the last piece of opal that will ever be produced from the Leaning Tree Claim as it has now been open cut and back filled.

From <http://www.opals-opals.biz/knowledge/opals/101/halleys/default.asp>

How to Tell if an Opal is Real ~ Synthetic Opal, Gilson Opal, Doublets & Triplets



Synthetic (Gilson) Opal

How can you tell if an opal is real? What is Gilson opal? What are synthetic opals? How can you tell if an opal is synthetic? What is synthetic opal? How can you identify opals? Is my opal real?

Synthetic Opal, Doublets & Triplets

Ever wondered if you're getting what you paid for? Synthetic opal does exist, as well as partially man-made stones such as triplets and doublets. In this article, we give you the low-down on how to know exactly what you're buying. (See our article on types of opals for a more detailed explanation of the difference between solids, doublets, & triplets.)

1. Does the stone have a white body tone, or is it transparent? If so, it's almost certainly a genuine solid, and you're looking at a white or crystal opal. All doublets and triplets are dark in body tone because they have a black artificial backing.

2. Look at the side of the opal - if it has distinct visible 'layers', it may be a doublet or triplet (i.e. not a solid opal). In this case, one of the layers will be a thin slice of opal, attached to the dark backing. A triplet will have a third layer, which is a clear, domed layer on top of the opal.

3. Look at the back of the opal - does it look or feel like a kind of hard black or grey plastic? Triplets are often glued on to a black plastic, glass, or vitrolite backing. Doublets are a little more difficult to identify, as they often use a natural potch (black, colourless opal) or ironstone (the brown boulder opal

host rock) backing. In this case, look at the side of the stone again and see if the 'join' between the opal and the backing is perfectly flat (i.e. the line around the circumference is perfectly straight). Most genuine solid opals have an irregularity in this area - curved or bumpy due to their natural formation - whereas a man-made stone will be perfectly flat because the two sections are flattened so they can be glued together. Be especially wary if the opal is set in jewellery and you cannot see its back or side. Even an expert will have difficulty identifying a doublet set once it's set in jewellery with the back & sides covered.

4. Does the top of the opal look 'glassy'? Triplets are capped with hard clear plastic or quartz, so the top of the opal reflects differently to that of natural opal. Also, if you can see through the top of the opal from a side view, you are probably looking at a triplet.

5. Be educated before you buy. Know what real opal looks like, and compare what you have seen to what you are buying. People have been known to set coloured tinsel or foil underneath clear plastic to make an 'imitation opal'.

6. Synthetic solid opal can be very difficult to identify, unless you are an expert, or have a lot of experience. Look closely at the pattern - Opal created in a laboratory (Gilson opal), displays bright colours in large patches of colour. The pattern is often 'too perfect' and ordered, and can also often display a 'snakeskin' pattern. If you are still not sure, take it to a gemologist or an opal expert.

7. Lifting - If your opal becomes 'cloudy' after a while, you are probably looking at a triplet or doublet. This cloudiness happens when a triplet or doublet has been worn in water over a long period of time, causing the glue between the layers to deteriorate and allow water penetration.

8. Please note, triplets, doublets, or synthetic opals can be a great affordable substitute for natural opal. However, you should always be aware of what you are purchasing, to avoid being overcharged or misled.

In Summary: Always try to buy from somebody who has gemological qualifications and offers a 'certificate of authenticity' with their opals. Reputable dealers are accountable to their gemological associations and may also be members of a jeweller's or opal association.

From

<http://www.opalsdownunder.com.au/articles/genuine.php>

Opal Enthusiasm: Starting Down Under, Couple Comes Up With Online Business Gem

September 22, 2003

Story By John Fitzgerald

Photos By Bob Zellar of
The Billings Gazette Staff

If you want to do business with the government, go to Washington, D.C. If you want to do business with bankers, go to Wall Street.

If you want to do business in opals, go to Coober Pedy, Australia. More than 95 percent of the world's opals come from Australian opal mines, and Coober Pedy is the epicenter of the business

Opal lovers call themselves "opal-holics," and Billings is home to two who have frequently bellied up to the Coober Pedy opal bar.

Steve and Darlene Newstrom have made three trips during the past four years to Australia to buy rough opals, which they transport back to Billings and sell on their Web site - www.villagesmithyopals.com. Steve also finishes some opals and sells those on the site as well.

"It's kind of like gold fever," Steve said.

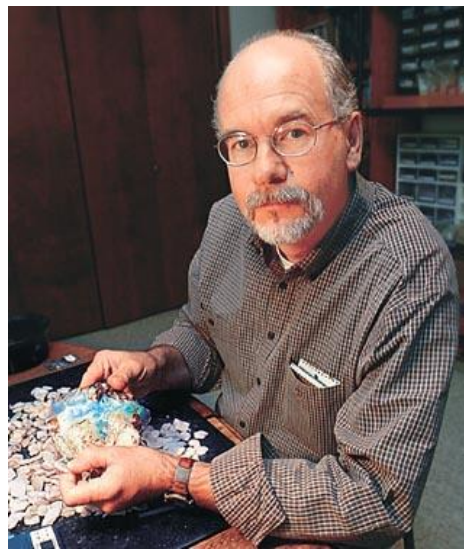
Steve became a rock hound after receiving a book on rock and gem collecting when he was eight years old. He was intrigued by a picture of an opal.

"But photos don't show what an opal really looks like," Steve said, so he and his father, also a rock hound, went to Hudson's Jewelers in downtown Minneapolis to see a real opal.

"That's when I fell in love with opals," he said.

When he was 13, his father bought him a small gem cutting machine. A few years later, Steve used his earnings as a busboy to buy his first parcel of opals.

Over the years, Steve has turned opals into jewelry and sold them on consignment. In the meantime, he got a "real" job as a hospital imaging engineer. He currently works at Deaconess Billings Clinic, where he services and maintains X-ray, ultrasound, nuclear medicine, and CT machines. Darlene is a special education teacher at Burlington Elementary.



Steve Newstrom holds a large piece of opal above a pile of ungraded stones. Newstrom and his wife, Darlene, travel to Australia yearly to purchase uncut gems which they then sell as uncut or cut stones on their Billings-based Web site.



Above left, opals show their fire – sparkle and color – even before cutting. Right, opals can be made into triplets. A thin layer of opal is placed over a black background and then covered with a clear top layer to bring out its fire. Photos by Bob Zellar/Gazette Staff

While opals can be found in Mexico, Brazil and even Idaho, the vast majority of quality opals are found in several spots in Australia. Of these spots, the most productive is Coober Pedy, found on the edge of the Australian outback north of Adelaide. Steve and Darlene made their first trip to the town in 2000.

"It really is a dirty little town, but the food is great," Darlene said.

"They have 40 different nationalities in a town of, what, 2,500? And they each have their own restaurant," Steve said. "Greek, Serbian, you name it. And the seafood is incredible. Once a week a truck comes up from Adelaide with fresh seafood right out of the ocean. Oysters on the half-shell, huge ones. Calamari in huge rings. And dozens of fish you've never heard of before."

Continued on Page 5

But after having something to eat, it's down to business. Steve said the Australian government has kept corporations from monopolizing the opal mines, and the opal veins are neither long or deep. Resting along cretaceous bulldog shale, the opal veins and pockets can be reached with a one or two-man mining crew. Therefore, to buy opals, you have to haggle with the miners themselves. "No, it's all done on a cash-only basis." Steve said.

All prices are subject to negotiation, an art Darlene leaves to Steve. "I have a hard time with it. Just tell me the price and either I can buy it or I can't. Luckily, Steve's pretty good at it," she said. Once mined, the rough opals are gathered into parcels depending on their size and quality. Parcels can cost up to \$1 million.

"We might see five parcels in a day," Steve said. "Some are high quality and high priced, some are not. Sometimes you can get a screaming deal because the guy's wife is leaving tomorrow for Greece and he needs the cash."

Opals are judged on three criteria: size; color or "fire;" and brightness. The fire is the amount of glitter, shine or character the opal shows. Brightness is the amount of light reflected by the opal and is graded on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being very rare, Steve said.

Once back in Billings, Steve and Darlene will sort the rough opals, putting them in piles to be sold for \$10 an ounce all the way up to \$5,000 an ounce. Opals are a light stone, so an ounce goes a long way, Steve said.

They will also take thin opals and make them into triplets or doublets. A triplet has a black glass bottom, a thin layer of opal and then a quartz cap on top. A doublet is the same without the quartz. Doublets and triplets are cheaper than a solid opal.

Then they advertise the opals in Rock and Gem Magazine, the Lapidary Journal and through the American Opal Society. They also have about 500 subscribers to their newsletter, and they maintain their website.

And, if he sees a particularly beautiful opal, Steve may finish it himself and make it into jewelry. Darlene has several opal necklaces that Steve has made for her.

Working nights and weekends, Steve and Darlene have done well with their opal business even if they put all the money made back into the business.

"We'd like to do this for a retirement business," Steve said. "I don't want to sit around when I retire. There are six major gem shows in the U.S. Maybe we'll get a fifth-wheel and travel around."

After spending years traveling in the Australian outback, seeing the United States might be a nice change of pace.

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Displaying Your Treasures

by Clay Williams
El Dorado County Mineral & Gem Society

Whether a case contains mineral specimens or the product of any other related activity, the challenge is to display them to best effect. The author, who is struggling with the mastery of his art and has been for a number of years through successes and occasional failures, was asked by several club VIPs to share some of his insights.

A good place to start is the color scheme. The colors of all supporting elements of the exhibit should be relatively muted and, for the best effect, should both match each other and what is being displayed. The author took labels in colors that were appealing and also blended with his specimens, along

with a junk piece of mineral that matched those specimens, to a fabric store where the placed each next to liner fabric candidates. The store clerk must have wondered what was going on. When the winning fabric was finally determined, the only other limitation was could enough be purchased to cover all liner foam board and nay possible fabric covered risers?

The word, muted, cannot be emphasized enough when talking about the case, the liners, the mounts and/or risers and the label! All should be less eye catching then the object or objects of display. Various earth tone colors are an excellent way to execute this difference. Avoid bright colors, especially red, at all cost! That the last, when on cars, draws inordinate scrutiny from police should be a hint why. The bright purple liner that I saw at a recent show would probably to in favor or something much less attention getting - after all, the intent is to get people to focus on what is being displayed, not on the background.

Labeling is important and indicates the exhibitor has taken the trouble to correctly identify his treasure. In most cases, such as with minerals and fossils, it should definitely include locality and name information. This should be more specific than, say, "Emerald, South America". A better effort would state that emerald is a variety of beryl and, at the very least, give the country and province, region or district of origin. It also might be nice to know where a lapped piece of tiger's eye, topaz in a jewelry setting or turquoise in a belt buckle came from. Competitive entries have certain requirements, which vary for different types of displays. Check the AFMS rules and CFMS Supplementary Rules information. It would also be a good idea to ask for someone's advice if you are contemplating such a move.

Even though not really muted, black, depending on the shade of your liner, usually is fairly readable. Readability is an important issue and is one reason why the author tested a sample label at the fabric store. Readability also limits your choice of fonts. Making that font bold and of a reasonable size helps, as it must be assumed that not everyone can see or read well.

The author's labels are composed on a PC and then printed onto transparencies using an ink jet printer. Each transparency page is then cut into individual labels, which may be further trimmed to fit in the spaces between specimens. Gloves are used whenever handling the finished product, as it fingerprints easily. This not-often-seen procedure gets lots of attention from those more interested in the process than the item or items being displayed.

Layout within the case is, of course, a personal thing. However, too much clutter looks very unprofessional and should be avoided. It diminishes the overall impression. Also to be avoided is the placement of lower quality material among stars; the former detracts from the latter. This is easier said than done, especially if one is new to collecting and therefore, has a limited choice of what to include.

Labels should be of consistent type and not look like they were just thrown in. The liner or liners should cover the entire area visible through the glass, and not be stained or dirty. Avoid giving the appearance that your effort was lacking.

It's a good idea to try putting your case together pre-show. Such a dry run will get the links out, if any. It's the time to make final changes and is great practice, especially if the exhibit is at all complex. Also this can uncover any omissions while something can still be done.

From: CFMS Newsletter, 2007-11

~ Bench Tips ~

This page will be dedicated to bench tips and techniques from our readers. If you have bench tips you'd like to share, let us know! Bench tips can be anything - metal work, lapidary, wirework - anything creative that you would like to share. Send your tips to: aos.editor.02@gmail.com

DEBURRING A HOLE

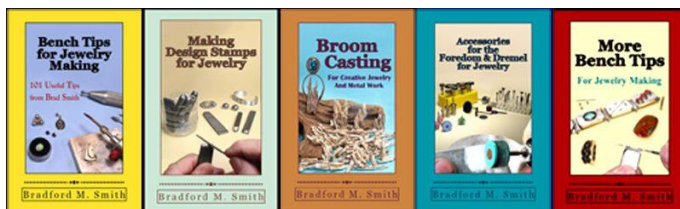
by Brad Smith

When you drill a hole, there's always a burr produced on the underside of the metal. We all have our ways of removing them - typically by filing or sanding the area smooth. But doing it this way will put scratches on your piece that will have to be polished off.

A quick way to remove the burr is to grab a drill that's two or three times larger than your hole. Simply twist it in the hole to cut off the burr. I usually do this twisting by hand, but if you have many holes to do, it's easier on your fingers to put the drill into a holder like a pin vice.



Smart Solutions for Your Jewelry Making Problems
[Amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith](https://www.amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith)



CLEANING STEEL SHOT

by Brad Smith

Steel shot in a vibratory or rotary tumbler works great to burnish and shine your finished silver pieces. But a common problem is how keep the shot clean. Carbon steel shot can get rusty if exposed to the air, and even stainless steel shot can sometimes develop a blackish coating that's hard to remove.

My solution of choice to clean the shot is Classic Coke. Just pour an ounce or two over the shot and let the tumbler run for an hour or so. A bad case might require a second cleaning. Some folks like to let the bubbles in the Coke dissipate before using it so that gas pressure doesn't build up in the tumbler barrel. I've heard that it's the phosphoric acid in Coke that does the trick.

While you're waiting for the shot to clean up, just settle back and enjoy the rest of the Coke.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Reader: If your organization has an opal or rockhound-related event, please email particulars to info@opalsociety.org. Upcoming Event listings will be included at the discretion of The Opal Express editor as space and scheduling permit.

June 11-12, 2022 – Escondido, CA

Palomar Gem and Mineral Club
Palomar Gem and Mineral Show
California Center for the Arts, 340 N. Escondido, Escondido 92025
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
Faceted gems, Slabs, Cabochons, Unique custom jewelry, Rare and common minerals, Fossils, Rough, Beads, Crystals, exhibits, Demonstrations, prizes.
Contact: (425) 281-6218, tonifloyd41615@gmail.com
Website: <http://palomargem.org>

July 16-17, 2022 – Culver City, CA

Culver City Gem & Mineral Society
Fiesta of Gems
Veterans Memorial Auditorium, 4117 Overland Ave., Culver City, 90230
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 6 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM
36 vendors plus exhibits, demos, workshops and games. Fun for the whole family – Free admission and free parking.
Contact: BradSmithJewelry@gmail.com
Website: <http://CulverCityRocks.org/fiesta.htm>

August 5-7, 2022, Nipomo, CA

Orcutt Mineral Society
Nipomo High School, 525 N. Thompson Ave., Nipomo, CA 93444
54th Annual Rainbow of Gems Show & Sale – “OMS Rocks the Central Coast”
Hours: Friday & Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
Contact: nipomocowgirl55@yahoo.com
Website: <http://omsinc.org>

August 6-7, 2022, Roseville, CA

Roseville Rock Rollers Gem and Mineral Society
@the Grounds, Roebelen Event Center, 700 Event Center Dr., Roseville, CA 95678
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
Roseville Rock Rollers 60th Diamond Jubilee! Diamond give away each day, in the huge air-conditioned Event Center. Over 60 vendors, inside and outside, featuring: Crystals, Fossils, Minerals, Opal, Amethyst, Beads, Gemstones, Meteorites, Gold, and for Kids – “Education Station”, Prospecting equipment, detectors and supplies, Petrified Wood, Stone carvings. Watch Demonstrations in the Lapidary Arts & bid on Silent Rock Auctions. Free – Scientific Mineral and Gem ID! Bring your Rocks, Gems, Minerals, for a no-cost Scientific Identification. Lots to see for adults and kids!

August 20-21, 2022 – Arcadia, CA

Pasadena Lapidary Society
“Inspiration Unearthed”, 62nd Annual Tournament of Gems
Arcadia Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Arcadia
Hours: Saturday 10 AM- 6 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM
Contact: Ellen Ferrell 1-727-512-0381
Email: ellenbf2007@aol.com
Website: <https://www.pasadenalapidary.org>

September 10-11, 2022, Reno, NV

The Reno Gem & Mineral Society, Inc.
Jackpot of Gems
Reno Convention Center, 4390 S. Virginia, Reno, NV 89502
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
Contact: sailondan55@aol.com
Website: <http://www.renogms.org>

September 10-11, 2022, Reno, NV

The Reno Gem & Mineral Society, Inc.
Jackpot of Gems
Reno Convention Center, 4390 S. Virginia, Reno, NV 89502
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
Contact: sailondan55@aol.com
Website: <http://www.renogms.org>

September 24-25, 2022 – San Luis Obispo, CA

San Luis Obispo Gem and Mineral Club
San Luis Obispo Veterans Memorial Building, 801 Grand Ave., San Luis Obispo, CA
Hours both days: 10 AM – 5 PM
Contact: 2022show@alogem.org
Website: <http://www.slogem.org/show.htm>

October 8-9, 2022 – Los Altos, CA

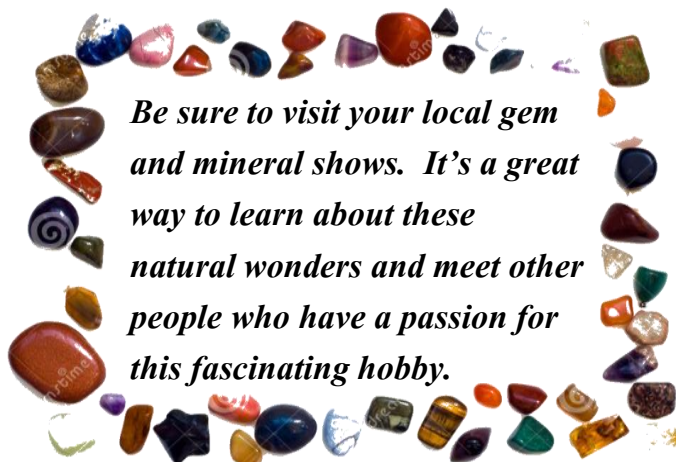
Peninsula Gem and Geology Society
Los Altos, CA 94022
Hours: Saturday and Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM
Recreation with Rocks
Contact: 650 575-3144
Website: <http://pggs.org>

October 9, 2022 – Fallbrook, CA

Fallbrook Gem and Mineral Society
Fall Festival of Gems & Minerals
123 W. Alvarado Street, Fallbrook CA 92028
Hours: 9 AM-4 PM
Vendors: apply by August 1, 2022. Free booths for nonprofit organizations promoting minerals, fossils or gems.
Contact: (760) 728-1130, info@fgms.org
Website: <http://www.fgms.org>

October 15-16, 2022 – Santa Rosa, CA

Santa Rosa Mineral & Gem Society
45th Annual Mineral and Gem Show
Santa Rosa Veterans Memorial, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA
Hours: Saturday 10 AM -6 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM
Minerals, gems, rough rock, slabs, jewelry, beads from 30 vendors. Kids activities, gold panning, raffle, door prizes and Silent Auction. Displays, demonstrations, scavenger hunt and fluorescent minerals.
Kids under 12 are free with paid parent and there's Free Parking.
Contact: (707) 849-9551, jolene4srmgs@gmail.com



Be sure to visit your local gem and mineral shows. It's a great way to learn about these natural wonders and meet other people who have a passion for this fascinating hobby.

American Opal Society Membership Application

FILL IN APPLICABLE INFORMATION		DUES / FEES	AMOUNT PAID
DUES:	RENEWING MEMBERS	\$35.00	
SELECT ONE	NEW MEMBERS	\$45.00	
INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEE (All addresses <u>outside</u> of USA)		\$15.00	
PRINTED NEWSLETTER FEE (Paper copy postal mailed instead of PDF file by e-mail)		\$10.00	
ADDITIONAL BADGES (Your first badge is <u>free</u> when joining)		\$15.00	
TOTAL PAID DUES plus International, Print or Badge Fees if Applicable:			

Please make check or money order payable to "American Opal Society". Mail payment and application to:

American Opal Society: PO Box 4875, Garden Grove, CA 92842-4875

An optional quicker method of payment is via the internet. To pay via PayPal, please visit the membership page on our website at http://opalsociety.org/aos_application_by_web.htm to complete the form and make your PayPal payment. You may pay with a credit card or via PayPal account. The transaction is completely secure and the AOS never sees your credit card number. The AOS PayPal account is membership@opalsociety.org.

NAME	
BUSINESS NAME	
ADDRESS	APT # or PO BOX
CITY	STATE
ZIP OR POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY (IF OUTSIDE USA)
PHONE - Home ()	PHONE - Business ()
E-MAIL	
WEBSITE	
OCCUPATION	HOBBIES and INTERESTS

NAME BADGE ORDER FORM:

PLEASE PRINT NAME AS YOU WISH IT TO APPEAR ON YOUR BADGE using up to two (2) lines of text for your name, nickname, or name of your opal related business.

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER: The AOS publishes a membership roster once per year in its newsletter, The Opal Express. Your name will be included. Please check what additional personal information you listed for other members. If it is different from the information above, please note that on the application.

☐ Address ☐ Phone-landline ☐ Phone-cell ☐ E-mail ☐ Website

Please sign here: _____

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Are Your Dues Due Now?

PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADDRESS LABEL OR NEWSLETTER E-MAIL.

There will be a date that shows the current month/year of your membership. If the date is older than the current date, your dues are overdue.

A Renewal Grace Period of two months will be provided. Please note, that as the system is set up, if your renewal is not received you will be AUTOMATICALLY dropped from membership thereafter. It is your responsibility to assure your dues are current.

Thank you.

The Editor

(revised 11/27/19)

The Opal Express

American Opal Society
P.O. Box 4875
Garden Grove, CA 92842-4875

Volume 55, Issue 6

— GENERAL MEETINGS —

3rd Thursday of the Month
7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Anaheim Community Center
250 E. Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805



TO:



Meeting
June 16th at 7 p.m.
Anaheim Community Center



General Meeting Location at:

Anaheim Downtown Community Center

250 E. Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805

Next meeting will be June 16th, at 7:00 p.m. at the
Anaheim Downtown Community Center

American Opal Society

Website: <http://OpalSociety.org>
Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/opalsociety>
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/AmericanOpalSociety>
Pinterest: <https://www.pinterest.com/opalsociety>
YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCegTIH1IEyO7y8wdqvRfyUA?view_as=subscriber

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