Calendars for sale NOW!!

Garland Landmark Society 2021 Calendar

At \$8 each, they are not to be missed.

Full of 12 never before published photos of Garland ranging from the mid-1800s to the 1980s.

Pick one up at the Landmark Museum, Roach Feed & Seed, Piefalootin, Wild Grace or Paw Paws.



Downtown Scavenger Hunt

Visit the museum during open hours to get your scavenger hunt clues, lanyard and starting pin. Head to the business you think is the correct answer and see if you are right. If so, they will give you another souvenir pin. Once you have all 10 pins, return to the museum for your goodie bag full of prizes. This is a great way to learn about historic downtown Garland while visiting businesses at the same time! Starts September 3, 2020.

Open Thursday, Friday, Saturday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. 393 N. Sixth St., Downtown Garland

GarlandHeritage.com





EST. 1972

GarlandHistorical.org

Garland Cemetery

Ovalking Tour

Ist Edition:
Garland Memorial Park
Knights of Pythias

Tour guidebooks available at Garland Landmark Museum
Open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays
393 N. Sixth St., Downtown Garland
Gravestone rubbing materials are available for free upon request.



ON



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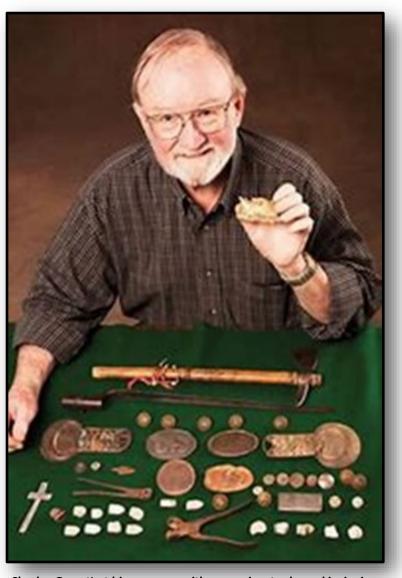
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GARLAND LANDMARK SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Oct Nov Dec 2020

Charles Garrett

Garland's "Indiana Jones"



Charles Garrett at his museum with rare coins, tools, and insignias from his collection.

Movies have dramatized Indiana Jones' archeological adventures, chasing after buried loot, golden skulls and ancient religious relics. Not to be outdone, one of Garland's own has made great contributions to the field of treasure hunting. After his death on April 3, 2015, the *Dallas Morning News* wrote that he was "an inventor, entrepreneur, treasure hunter, patriot, husband, and father. A native Texan and resident of Garland, Dr. Charles Garrett and his wife Eleanor founded Garrett Electronic in 1964 in Garland which grew to become the world's largest manufacturer of metal detection equipment."

Upon discharge from the Navy, Garrett trained as an electrical engineer. After receiving his bachelor of science degree from Lamar University in 1959, he and his wife moved to Dallas where he began working for Texas Instruments. There he helped design solid-state amplifiers and power supplies for a data encoder used in the Mars-bound Mariner II spacecraft.

Soon thereafter, Garrett became interested in metal detectors. After studying the market, he decided to build his own metal detecting device. In 1964, he started building metal detectors out of his family garage in Garland, manufacturing detectors for prospecting and treasure hunting. These

devices caught on with enthusiasts from all over the world. They hunt for buried loot, caches of precious metals, and other artifacts. Garrett detectors have discovered some of the world's most valuable buried treasures. The company branched out to build detectors for security applications. These security detectors have protected millions of travelers in airports and sports enthusiasts, including Olympic athletes and spectators at the Games since 1984.



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Garrett Metal Detectors security detectors for airports, schools, applications, military law enforcement, the Olympics, and other public venues. The company has become an official partner of the Dallas Cowboys and AT&T Stadium. He used his education and experience as an electrical engineer to develop state-of-the art detectors. In 2007, Garrett built a new manufacturing center, treasurehunting museum, and training facility at its current location at 1881 W. State Street in Garland.

Museum

The Garrett Treasure Museum houses a host of artifacts discovered by Charles Garrett or associates of his. These objects come from various continents and past eras. They Charles represent Garrett's expeditions over several decades to sites on land and under the sea. Garrett's most prized find is a Spanish 16th century icon of the Virgin Mary with Christ child found on the Caribbean island of Guadalupe. He found it with his Master Hunter device.

Entering the museum, visitors encounter a Spanish colonial siege cannon found in the Caribbean with an underwater metal detector. Exhibits contains Civil War pistols, bullets, military buttons, swords and memorabilia from World Wars I and II. The collection also includes pieces of gold and silver nuggets and other precious metals. Featured is "Snow White" from Western Australia, reported to be one of the largest gold nuggets ever found. The 80ounce rock was treated by a chemist to remove the iron - leaving only white quartz and embedded gold.

Coins and other artifacts from the Roman Empire and medieval England can also be seen. Another item of interest is a Wells Fargo strong box stolen in a train robbery by the Dalton Gang in 1890 in Oklahoma.

His Method

In his 2004 book *Treasure Caches Can Be Found*, Garrett described his approach to exploring: thinking big. "Looking for money caches generally means searching for a large quantity of buried treasure. Your cache can be an iron kettle filled with gold or silver coins. It can be gold or silver coins. You'll generally be looking for objects much larger than single coins, relics, or nuggets. The cache hunter is seldom among the weekend hobbyists, those who hunt coins for



Garrett exploring in Egypt at the Garrett Treasure Museum in Garland, Texas.



Charles and Eleanor Garrett founded their company in 1964 to build a better metal detector. Through the decades, they have maintained this goal, keeping their products Americanmade. *Garrett Metal Detectors*, 2008.

the fun of it. The cache hunter spends time in pursuit or large, more profitable finds...treasure."

He found places where miners, panhandlers, thieves, and looters hid their loot. These absconded caches of gold, silver and other precious metal caches are generally the result of thievery. Greed inspired these men to hide their finds near the mines and wait until they could go back a retrieve their loot. Garrett used science to find caches where others had carefully hidden their loot.

Making treasure discoveries requires "historical knowledge, analytical work, and hard work". Garrett would hunt near mines, ghost towns, archeological excavations, or historic military landmarks knowing that gold or silver were not far

away. Garrett studied the legends, the legal records, and the culture of places he would explore. Hunting for treasure requires research and an understanding of archeology of a particular location. Past generations used pictographs, petroglyphs, and treasure maps — reminders, clues, and other guides to carefully conceal their caches. Garrett's Double Eagle Jackpot was cached by any early miner in Cobart, Ontario. While searching near an abandoned mine, Garrett found gold buried by a miner after 1910. Ancient tribes and looters would mark their treasures with signs so that could come back and retrieve their gold, silver, or other precious objects. Garrett cautions that looters often resorted to trickery. They also used misleading signs or clues to throw prospective hunters off the trail.

Garrett notes that successful treasure hunting requires effort and brings some frustration. He reminds us that it takes time and patience to reap rewards. Some finds, however small, often lead to larger and more rewarding treasures. He urges treasure hunters to "research, be patient, don't assume, and don't anticipate". But most important — don't give up. As a result of Charles Garrett's many innovations, treasure hunters have made significant finds of metal coins, precious metals, and noteworthy archeological artifacts.

- Joanna Evans

The Landmark Museum and the Pullman Railcar are operated by the Garland Landmark Society, a non-profit and volunteer organization.

Open 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays

Weekday tours available on request. Please email:

Heritage@GarlandTX.gov

FREE Admission. Donations are encouraged