PICK&PACK

THE BULLETIN OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY Published Since 1960

Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society
Founded in 1936

May 2014
PICK&PACK
Vol 54..... Number 4

CSMS General Meeting

Thurs. May 15, 2014 7PM

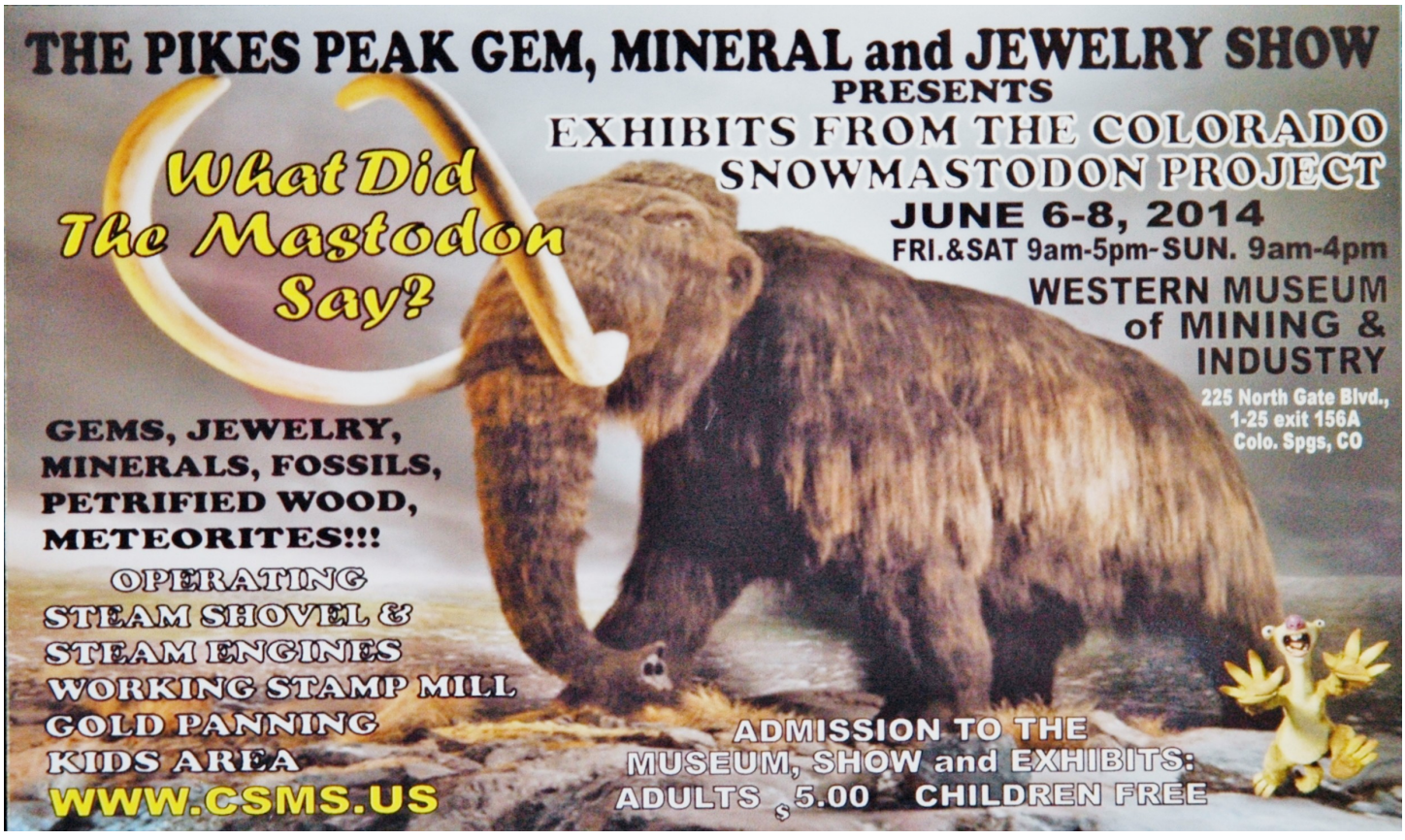
Ice Age Death Trap Uncovering Mammoths, Mastodons And Other Vanished Beasts.

A DVD Produced By NOVA about the Snowmass dig.

This will be a great preview for our Show.

Treats Provided by the Micromount Group.

Inside this Issue:



CSMS Calendar

May 2014

Thu., May 1—Board Meeting, 7 p.m., Senior Center.
Sat., May 3—Lapidary, 10a.m.-2 p.m., Sharon Holte 719 217-5683
Tue., May 6—Fossil Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Jerry Suchan 303 648-3410
Tue., May 13—Micromounts, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Dave Olsen, 719 495-8720
Thu., May 15—General Assembly, 7 p.m., Senior Center.
Pebble Pups & Juniors. 5:30 to 6:15 p.m., Steven Veatch, 719 748-5010
Thu., May 22—Crystal Group, Senior Center, Kevin Witte, 719 638-7919
Faceting Group, Senior Center, Paul Berry, 719 578-5466
May, Jewelry Group, By appointment. Call, Bill Arnson, 719 337-8070. 15610 Alta Plaza Cir., Peyton

April 2014

Tue., Jun 1—Fossil Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Jerry Suchan 303 648-3410
Thu., Jun 3—Board Meeting, 7 p.m., Senior Center.
Sat., Jun 5—Lapidary, 10a.m.-2 p.m., Sharon Holte 719 217-5683.
Tue., Jun 8—Micromounts, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Dave Olsen, 719 495-8720
Thu., Jun 17—General Assembly, 7 p.m., Senior Center.
Pebble Pups & Juniors. Meetings resume in Sep, Steven Veatch, 719 748-5010
Thu., Jun 24—Crystal Group, 7 p.m., Meetings resume in Sep. Kevin Witte, 719 638-7919
Faceting Group, 7 p.m., Meetings resume in Sep. Paul Berry, 719 578-5466
Jun, Jewelry Group, By appointment. Call, Bill Arnson, 719 337-8070. 15610 Alta Plaza Cir., Peyton

The Senior Center is located at 1514 North Hancock in Colorado Springs. For more information on any of the sub-groups, meetings, and other CSMS valuable information, go to our website, csms.us

Other Events of Interest to CSMS Members

May 3, Colorado Mineral Society Silent Auction, Holy Shepherd Lutheran Church, 920 Kipling St., Lakewood CO, 11 a.m. – 3 p.m., http://www.coloradomineralsociety.org/

May 9, Denver Gem and Mineral Guild, "**Pegmatites—The Rest of the Story"**, by Pete Modreski, USGS; Berthoud Hall (Geology Building), Room 109 (lower level), 1516 Illinois Street, Colorado School of Mines, Golden. All are welcome; see http://denvergem.org/ for more info.

May 10, FM Colorado Chapter, Silent Auction, Clements Community Center, 1580 Yarrow St., Lakewood CO, 12 noon – 3 p.m.; all welcome; see http://friendsofmineralogycolorado.org/

May 10, The "2014 Midland Days" – Tunnel in Time, the fifth annual symposium on the "Midland" railroads John Wesley Ranch south of Divide from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, presented by Midland Days at Divide, Inc. Cost $55 in advance, $65 at door. Contact David Martinek - 719.213.9335, MidlandDays@yahoo.com.

May 10, Dinosaur Discovery Day public tour day at Dinosaur Ridge, Morrison, CO; 10 a.m. – 2 p.m., featuring special booths for Boy Scout Day; see http://www.dinoridge.org/

May 13, USGS Rocky Mountain Seminar, **Stratification of the Outer Core**, by George Helffrich, Univ. of Bristol. Building 25 auditorium, Denver Federal Center, Lakewood. 10:30-11:30 a.m.

May 15, **Friends of Mineralogy Colorado Chapter; Magmatic Epidote from the Cascades** by Ian Merkel, Mine Geologist, Henderson mine; in the VIP Room, Denver Museum of Nature and Science. 7:30 p.m.

May 17-18, 15th Annual Cheyenne Mineral, Fossil, Gem & Rock Show; Archer Complex, Building M, just south of exit 370 on I-80, 6 miles east of Cheyenne; 9-6 Sat., 10-4 Sun.

June 6-8, Pikes Peak Gem and Mineral Show (Western Museum of Mining & Industry)

Aug. 7-10, Contin-Tail Rock Show, Buena Vista Rodeo Grounds

Aug. 14-17, Woodland Park Rock Gem and Jewelry Show, Between Walmart and Burger King on Hwy 24, Rock, Gem, and Jewelry Auction both Fri. & Sat nights.

Aug. 15-17, Lake George Gem and Mineral Show, Lake George, CO

Panoramic view of the Snowmastodon excavation site on a quiet Sunday before the onslaught of volunteers and museum staff are due to begin work. A juvenile mammoth (EPV.60676) was discovered days earlier by bulldozer driver Jessie Steele; a large white tent protects the site.

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What does the Mastodon Say?

By Bob Landgraf

(Please note that all pictures accompanying this article are the copyright property of the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Therefore this article can not be reproduced or published in another club's newsletter without the written permission of DMNS.)

Our story begins in Snowmass, Colorado in 2006. Snowmass is a small ski resort in western Colorado. The Snowmass water and sanitation district undertook a study that indicated their raw water storage was insufficient to barely supply the current needs of the community today yet support future growth. A reservoir was needed. They examined the small Lake Deborah on the Ziegler property that was situated above the town and could use gravity to supply water to their community. The district negotiated to own rights to the land beneath what would become an enlarged and deepened reservoir. 80,000 yards of sediment were to be removed and a taller earthen dam constructed. Work started on September 20, 2010.

Volunteer uncovering mastodon humerus. **©DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURE & SCIENCE**

.

Giant sloth humerus

©DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURE & SCIENCE

Mastodon mandible. Mammoths and Mastodons are related, but differ in size, diet, and range. Mammoths are larger than Mastodons, have much longer tusks, and are primarily found in northern climates, while Mastodons are found on every continent except Australia and Antarctica. It is easy to tell one from the other by their teeth. Mammoths were grazers, while Mastodons were browsers. A Mammoth tooth is tall and broad, with ridged plates for grinding grass. A Mastodon tooth has 6 to 8 cone-shaped cusps, suited for eating twigs and leaves.

October 14th was an eventful day at the site. Jesse Steele, a dozer operator flipped a pair of giant ribs over the top of his blade. These were big bones and could not be confused with a cow skeleton as some earlier bones had been misidentified and discarded. Subsequently, the Denver Museum of Nature and Science was notified. In short order the site was recognized as a major ice age deposit and would become the most important Denver Museum excavation since the discovery in 1927 of projectile points with ice age bison near Folsom, New Mexico. The 1927 discovery indicated the existence of humans in North America at the end of the last ice age period.

Let us note here that the number of paleontologists in America is very limited. Most great fossil discoveries are made by amateurs or the general public. Of course, if you are an excavator, you have a bigger shovel! As the excavation of the reservoir progressed with the fossils being harvested by volunteers and experts from the Denver Museum, the importance of the site became more and more apparent. Experts from around the country were gathered to examine the site. With the present emphasis on climate change, the study of past ice age climate cycles and extinctions has gotten to be an important endeavor.

The lake itself is unusual. The lake sits at the top of a valley with no streams coming into the lake or draining the lake. Water must exit through evaporation. Sediment enters as windblown dust or from landslides. The valley on the other side of the ridge has had various periods of glacial activity. The Bull Lake glaciations episode occurred between 200,000 and 130,000 years ago. The edge of the glacier is theorized to have overflowed the ridge and deposited a small moraine to form a lake. After forming, the lake was never again to be disturbed by glacial action. The lake bed filled in during the period 130,000 to 40,000 years ago. The megafauna around 120,000 years ago included mastodon, ice age bison and sloth. The megafauna around 70,000 years ago included mammoth, ice age bison and deer.

The site is unusual in the variety of megafauna. Although mammoth and mastodon lived during the same time period, they did not live in the same ecosystems. Mastodons are forest browsers and mammoths are plains grazers. Because of the near 9000 foot elevation, the Snowmass site is considered the most significant high elevation ice age fossil site in the world and the greatest fossil excavation in Colorado. The site is lacking predators although there are signs of predation on a few bones, possibly from a short faced bear. This site is very different from the La Brea tar Pits of California. At the tar pits, an animal would venture in, become trapped and then a predator would be lured in and also trapped.

The diversity of fauna at the Snowmass site has exceeded fifty species. Of the large mammals are:

American mastodon – parts of 40 individuals

Ice Age Bison – parts of 10 individuals

Jefferson's Ground Sloth – parts of 4 individuals, first ever found in Colorado

Columbian Mammoth – parts of 3 individuals

Ice Age deer – parts of 3 individuals

Ice age horse – parts of 1 individual

Ice age camel – parts of 1 individual

Only a portion of the Snowmass site has been excavated and the filling of the reservoir will preserve unexcavated specimens remaining deep in the wet sediment. Many of the large mammals are now extinct yet the plant species identified have mostly survived somewhere in the Rocky Mountains today. The mastodons found appear to include a family unit as though they all died at once. One theory is that there was an earthquake that caused liquefaction of the silt (turning the silt into quicksand) which trapped the family group. A subsequent landslide caused the trapped animals to be buried in a debris flow. The West Elk Mountains of Colorado are considered the most active seismic area in the state. Their proximity makes the theory plausible. The level of preservation is rather phenomenal. The site was protected by a peat bog. Some bones came out white; leaves came out green and oxidized and turned brown before your eyes.

The Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society will have an exhibit from the Denver Museum consisting of specimens representing the Snowmass excavation at the Pikes Peak Gem and Mineral Show this June 6-8, 2014 hosted at the Western Museum of Mining and Industry.

References:

Digging Snowmastodon, Discovering an Ice Age World in the Colorado Rockies by Kirk Johnson and Ian Miller

Ice Age death Trap: Snowmastodon Project Cart - Denver Museum of Nature and Science

PIKES PEAK, GIRL SCOUTS, CSMS AND CLARENCE COIL

Mike Nelson csrockguy@yahoo.com

Official Girl Scout Roundup hat. Photo courtesy of www.vintagegirlscout.com. ©

I have a friend living in Kansas who attended the 1959 Girl Scout Senior Roundup held north of Colorado Springs---the old sign marking the location is still visible partly hidden in the trees on the east side of I-25. She remembers the Roundup participants examining rocks or minerals at some sort of a display and listening to some "mineral talks." Although not questioning her interests, I wonder if a 16 year-old had other things on her mind than rocks and minerals!

This little tidbit about rocks and minerals sort of tweaked my interest in the Roundup and I wondered if CSMS might have been involved with the "mineral talks." How would I ever find out? Perhaps sorting through the club minutes or Pick & Pack editions filed in the Pikes Peak Public Library archives, or maybe even consulting the Colorado Springs Gazette. But then I remembered that shortly after moving to the Springs in 2006 a person gave me a copy of a small booklet written/edited by long-time CSMS member Ray Berry. Printed in 2002, History of the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society seems to be a somewhat rare item and very few, if any, of the newer members (joined in the last decade) know about this little jewel. In fact, I wonder if copies are still available for distribution. It also would be nice if some long-time member would take the responsibility of bringing the Society history since 2002 up-to-date? At any rate, I decided to consult the booklet and see if any connection stood out.

There it was, on page 10, a complete story: "In July 1959, the Society undertook a project to provide specimens and mineral displays at the Girl Scout International Encampment north of Colorado Springs. Mr. Clarence Coil was appointed Chairman of the project and through his efforts of moulding[sic] a sound organization, the society received many fine comments on the displays…In 1959 the society inaugurated an annual award to the outstanding society member. The 1959 award was presented to Mr. Clarence Coil for his tremendous job with the Girl Scout Jamboree." So, CSMS was deeply involved.

Fig. 1. “Men [unidentified] deciding which rock from Pikes Peak to take down for the cornerstone.” ©PPLD

Fig. 2. “Five men and a woman [all unidentified] admire the completed cornerstone. Sign reads This GRANITE from the Summit of Pikes Peak.” I wonder what happened to the cornerstone. ©PPLD

Fig. 3. Learning about rocks and minerals. Ray Ziegler running the projector and Chris Christensen standing by to help. Ray was CSMS President in 1956 and 1958 while Chris served as President in 1980, 1981, 1982. The projector appears to be one of “older ones” (time is relative) that used the large-scale format “lantern slides.” Anyone want to take a guess on the car? ©PPLD

Fig. 4. “Max and Dorothy Fillmore stand outside of the Minerals Exhibit tent. The signs read Petrified Wood (Sequoia) 85,000 years old and ammonite (Giant Snail) 60,000 years old.” They were a little off on the geologic ages and ammonites are not snails but who is counting. Max Fillmore served two years as CSMS President in 1959 and 1960. ©PPLD

Fig. 5. “Jack Baker, owner of Pike Petrified Forest, shows a mineral specimen to a group of Girl Scouts.” I love the shades. ©PPLD

Fig. 6. “Night scene of a crowd of girls, most wearing straw cowboy hats and white blouses, studying display cases filled with rocks and minerals. Sign in one case reads Mineral Specimens of the 50 States.” One young lady must be saying, Wow look at that selenite crystal from Oklahoma! ©PPLD

Fig. 7. "Chris Christensen demonstrates a rock polisher for a group of Girl Scouts." ©PPLD

Fig. 8. "Girl Scouts pick up amazonite chips outside of mineral exhibit." ©PPLD

Fig. 9. While working for Stewart Photographers, Coil (left), Ben Stewart and a couple of helpers sold hot dogs and coffee at Mile 14 during the Pikes Peak Hill Climb. ©PPLD

I also find it very fortuitous that the Pikes Peak Library District has preserved several photographs of the event in their digital archives (Figs. 1-8). It seems, at least to me, that Stewart Commercial Photographers was the official or unofficial photographers for the Roundup and one of their photographers was no other than Clarence Coil. I contacted Bill, the Photo Archivist, in Special Collections, and he gave permission to include several photos in this report.

To me this was another serendipitous moment—talking to a friend about the Roundup and ending up with a connection to the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society.

Please note: most of these photographs (noted ©PPLD) are in the Digital Archives at Pikes Peak Public Library (PPLD) and are COPYRIGHT, with all rights reserved, by the District. Used with permission (and I thank the Library).

The research into the Girl Scouts then heightened my interest in Clarence Coil, the head rock and mineral honcho at the 1959 encampment. Last year I had purchased an older specimen (at least an older label) of amazonite stating it was collected by Clarence Coil from his mine. So, it gets more interesting? What more can I find out about longtime CSMS member Clarence Coil, and just where was the location of his mine? There are not many people to ask so back to the CSMS History book (Berry, 2002) and the Internet.

Clarence was born in Missouri in 1905, moved to Colorado Springs in 1914, and died in 1978. He was a photographer by trade and worked for most of his adult life for Stewart's Commercial Photographers (Fig. 9). Besides being the photographer documenting the 1959 Girl Scout Roundup, Clarence was the "official" photographer for the Pikes Peak Rodeo, Pikes Peak Hill Climb (see above), Easter Sunrise Services, and the Pikes Peak Range Riders. Evidently he also documented the construction of the U.S. Air Force Academy north of Colorado Springs (and supplied the air photographs needed for siting the structures), and photographed many of our area's "natural attractions." He also gave gifts of minerals to the Air Force Academy's Chapel (several square feet of polished rock and minerals), the Pioneer Museum, the Penrose Public Library (see above) and many public schools. Perhaps one of his best accomplishments was the work he did for the "Parks Department" in helping create a booklet entitled Colorado Springs Auto Geology Tour (copies are still floating around out there).

Fig. 10. "Clarence Coil, in jodhpurs, boots and warm sweater, wearing skis and holding ski poles." ©PPLD

Clarence was an avid skier and the Pikes Peak Library District has a wonderful photo of his younger days (Fig. 10). I also learned from the Library that Clarence was part of a small group (Silver Spruce Ski Club) that constructed the first ski area around Pikes Peak around 1929 or 1930. In fact, they also constructed several ski "runs," ski jumps, and toboggan run(s) (Fig. 11).

Although Clarence was not a Charter Member of CSMS I would guess that he joined in the mid-1940s as Berry (2002) pointed out that Coil, along with a few other club members collected amazonite near Crystal Peak in 1945 or 1946.

Also in that time period Clarence and club member, Art Reese, begin collecting smoky quartz, amazonite, and topaz at Glen Cove on Pikes Peak. On one of the trips to Glen Cove Clarence found a topaz crystal about five inches in length that was, in 2002, located in a museum at Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania (may still be there). Among other localities, this collecting duo (together for nearly 50 years) also dug: 1) amber-colored barite crystals from the concretions in the Pierre Shale on Elk Creek, South Dakota; 2) blue barite crystals from Stoneham, Colorado; 3) and a variety of amazonite, smoky quartz, goethite, fluorite, and topaz from a number of localities in the Pikes Peak Batholith. One of his favorite places must have been "near the old Stevens Ranch on the banks of the Platte River" where he collected minerals and built a cabin.

Fig. 11. The ski jump (I think a jump), constructed of native pine by members of the Silver Spruce Ski Club, was located in the area near Edlo, between Woodland Park and Divide. ©PPLD

My specimen of amazonite (Fig. 12) was collected from the "Coil mine" but I remain uncertain about the circumstances or even the "ownership" of the claim. Wilson (2014) stated that "in the early 1970s, Coil and his son David dug down 27 feet to clean out a huge pocket that yielded the finest known specimens of Colorado goethite. Coil's best-known find was the pocket of large crystals of deep blue amazonite with a selective overgrowth of albite on some faces to give a "striped" effect to the crystals. Some are associated with snowy white albite, and a few were found with smoky quartz. At the time these had the deepest color and most striking appearance of any amazonite ever found anywhere in the world. Many of the specimens are now in major public and private collections in the U.S. and in Europe. Coil, his son David, and his daughter Barbara were especially proud of their find of two barylite crystals, one of which was donated to the Smithsonian Institution."

Fig. 12. Amazonite collected (early 1970s) by C. Coil at the Coil Mine. Width of specimen ~1.5 cm.

Barylite, a beryllium barium silicate [Be2Ba(Si2O7)], is a mineral that was not really on my radar until doing some research for this article. Certainly I did not recognize it as a mineral from the Pikes Peak pegmatites. MinDat (www.mindat.org) has a fine photo (copyright) on their website (www.mindat.org) of the specimen at the Smithsonian Institution that is "probably the world's finest barylite crystal. 5 x 3.7 x 0.7 cm Collected by Clarence Coil and Richard Kosnar."

That statements brings up some confusion that also results from the following (from http://www.minclassics.com/aboutus.php): "[Richard] Kosnar arrived in Colorado on May 5, 1970, where he met Clarence Coil and his son, David, who were longtime Colorado field collectors experienced in mining Amazonite from the Crystal Peak area. In July of 1970, Kosnar formed a partnership with the Coils to begin a very exciting Amazonite mining venture. Their first collecting trip together to the old Reeser claim resulted in a spectacular find of the darkest blue-green color Amazonite found at that time. After this great find, Kosnar decided to permanently move to Colorado in October 1971. Together, Kosnar and the Coils mined Amazonite every year from 1970 through 1986. During this period of time they discovered some of the finest color and quality Amazonite crystal groups ever found, in addition to Albite, Smoky Quartz, Goethite, Fluorite, and many rare species all of which were commercially mined at C. G. Coil Micro I Claim (1972), C. G. Coil Micro II Claim (1974), R. A. Kosnar Yucca Hill Claim (1975-1977), R. A. Kosnar Aspenwood Prospect (1985) and R. A. Kosnar Raspberry Hill Prospect (1986)."

So, although my specimen is labeled "Coil mine" I am uncertain which mine produced the specimen and who actually held ownership to the mine claims. Not that it really matters; however, I find history interesting and like to pursue minute leads!

REFERENCES CITED

Berry, Ray (Editor), 2002, History of the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society: privately printed.

Wilson, Wendell E., 2014, Mineralogical Record Biographical Archive at www.mineralogicalrecord.com.

Newly Published!
Three books of pre-1900 Colorado mineral localities

These three new books document all the mineral species and localities that were discovered in Colorado from 1866 to 1893 and compiled by the mineralogists. Each book contains all the Minerals of Colorado catalogs published by the individual and a biography of the individual.

Pioneer Colorado Minerals – The Colorado Mineral Catalogues of the Hayden Survey – Frederic Miller Endlich: 1873-1878, Albert Charles Peale: 1873-1875, and Persifor Frazer, Jr.: 1869, by Mark Ivan Jacobson and Jack A. Murphy. 133 p., 8-1/2 by 11 inch format, softcover, perfect binding, B&W. Each, tax included: $ 25. The Hayden Survey was one of the pre-USGS surveys and the first to create a geologic and topographic map of Colorado.

Pioneer Colorado Minerals – Jesse Summers Randall and his Minerals of Colorado Catalogs: 1873 to 1893, by Mark Ivan Jacobson. 253 p., 8-1/2 by 11 inch format, softcover, perfect binding, Color. Each, tax included: $ 40. Jesse Randall was the owner-publisher of the Georgetown Courier. One of his collections was sold to the Colorado School of Mines.

Pioneer Colorado Minerals – J. Alden Smith and his Minerals of Colorado: 1866 to 1882, by Mark Ivan Jacobson. 165 p., 7 by 10 inch format, softcover, perfect binding, B&W. Each, tax included: $ 20. J. Alden Smith was the only Territorial Geologist and the first State Geologist of Colorado. Parts of his collection were sold to both the Colorado School of Mines and the University of Colorado at Boulder.

The books can be purchased from Batuan Biru Production, LLC; 1714 S. Clarkson St., Denver, CO 80210. Prices shown plus shipping costs of $4 per book. Further details can be obtained by email at markivanjacobson@gmail.com

Friends of Florissant Fossil Beds, Inc.
2014 Summer Seminar Series

The Friends of Florissant Fossil Beds, Inc. offer one day seminars in a variety of geology, biology, humanities, and paleontology courses. The regular fee for each seminar is $25.00 per person for a one -day seminar. Reduced rates are available for members of the Friends of the Florissant Fossil Beds, Inc. Teachers can earn undergraduate and graduate credit through the Division of Extended Studies of Adams State College. BOCES recertification credit is also available.

Thursday, June 12 9am-5pm	Making and Using Journals	Toni Ratzlaff
Saturday, June 14 9am-5pm	Settlers, Scientists, and Saving the Fossils	Herb Meyer
Wednesday, June 18 9am-5pm	Nature Drawing	Toni Ratzlaff
Friday, June 20 9am-5pm	Wildfire in Colorado's Ponderosa Pine-Dominated Forests: Friend or Foe to Plants?	Paula Fornwalt
Tuesday, June 24 4pm – 12am	From Planets to Quasars: Our Place in the Universe	Shane Burns
Thursday, June 26 9am – 5pm	Discovering South Park's Native American Past	Sue Bender
Friday, July 10 5pm – 1am	The Natural History and Ecology Of Flammulated Owls	Brian Linkhart
Friday, July 11 9am-5pm	Fens, Forests, and Flowers	Doug Coleman
Saturday, July 12 9am – 5pm	Fens, Forests, and Flowers (cont.)	

Saturday, July 19 9am-5pm	Follow a Fossil: Behind the Scenes Of the Paleontology Program at Florissant Fossil Beds NM	Herb Meyer
Sunday, July 20 9am-5pm	From Pikes Peak to South Park Mid-Tertiary Volcanoes and the Shape of the Land	Bud Wobus
Thursday, July 24 9am – 5pm	School in the Woods	Jonathan Wuerth Carol Stansfield

For more information about prices, logistics, registration, or any other questions, go to http://www.fossilbeds.org/seminars/

PEBBLE PUPS CORNER

Pebble Pup News

May 15 is our last regular meeting.

Field trip on May 4.It is an educational field trip. We cannot collect.

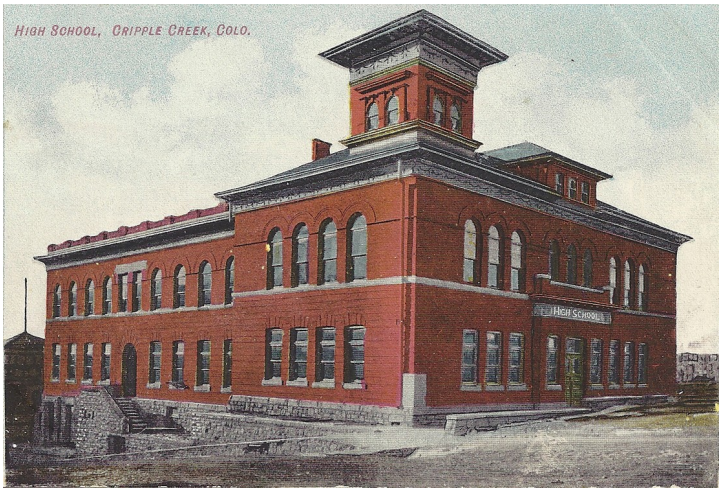
We will be researching, writing, doing field collecting and field investigations all summer and fall. One trip for sure will be the Florissant Fossil Beds and then to the quarry next door where we can collect boxes of shale with insects and leaves.

Because of the ongoing achievements of Luke Sattler of the CSMS, all of the pebble pup members, including earth science scholars and junior members, now have free admission to the Cripple Creek District Museum. There is also a 10% discount on anything in the gift store. Luke will be receiving a nice certificate from the museum Thursday for his work and training in museum work, mineral accessioning and cataloging. He was also trained on archival methods and microphotography.

This program will be available to pebble pups in middle school or higher this summer. The sessions are 4 hours long, and you need only complete one session. Only one pebble pup at a time can be trained since the work is technical. What you will learn is not only a job skill that the museum will certify, but you will learn methods that can be applied to your own collection. This work/training occurs on selected Tuesdays. If you are interested in being part on ONE of these sessions, contact Steve Veatch so he can get you on a list.

To participate in this opportunity and to be able to go on field trips, you must have paid your dues for 2014. Your membership expires each December 31. CSMS members can get the membership application form to renew their membership from the web. Dues may also be paid at the CSMS general meeting.

The Denver Museum of Nature and Science has meaningful training in the earth sciences for teens in the summer. Contact Steve if you are interested.



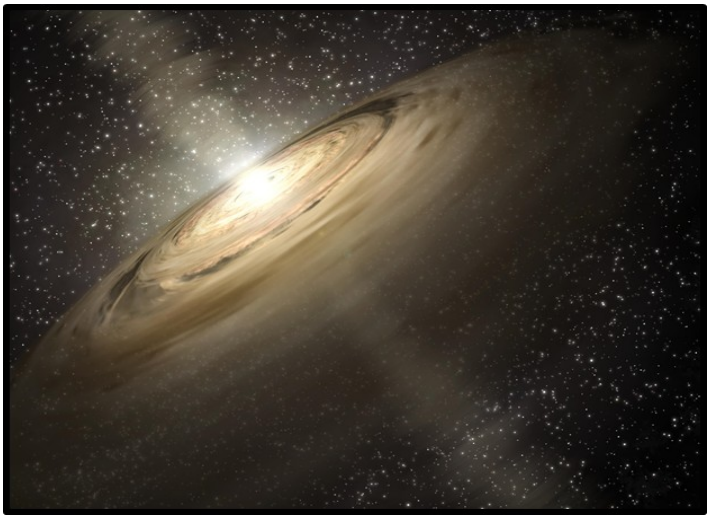
Vintage postcard of the Cripple Creek High School. The southern portion was built in 1897. The northern portion, containing the gymnasium and auditorium was completed in 1905. This high school was one of 17 high schools in the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining District. This postcard is part of the Pikes Peak Pebble Pup collection.

Dream on

Haiku By: Richie Martin

Children in school bored
Dreaming of riches in gold
Don't dream, just do it

Richie Martin is 13 and in seventh grade. His favorite school subject is science.



The Space Haiku

By Caden Rothzeid

Learning about space
Is amazing and is cool
Home: The Milky Way

Caden Rothzeid is an 8 year-old, 3rd grader. He loves robotics, earth sciences, building with Legos, and being active in Boy Scouts.

A Postcard from Siberia

By Julie Shimon

When you are nine years old receiving mail is always exciting; perhaps even more so when it's a highly anticipated postcard, handmade, and coming to you from an unexpected friend in Russia. There is a really great story behind Jack's most recent mail delivery. Last summer Jack wrote a story about a lecture *on Nasutuceratops titusi*. Of all the images available online of this interesting dinosaur his favorite was one created by Andrey Atuchin, an artist in Russia. We sought permission to use his artwork and then weeks later Jack was back on email to Andrey asking permission to interview about his profession.

That interview became one of Jack's favorite writing projects ever. Not only did he learn about a very interesting job—natural history illustrator—but he also got a glimpse into the life of Andrey and his family in Russia. Since the interview we have remained in touch and the opportunity came up again to work on a project together. Jack's school is doing a project to collect postcards from different states and countries. We asked Andrey if he'd like to do a postcard trade. For our part, it was simple to find some fun postcards of Colorado landmarks and write notes and draw pictures (Jack's sister) and send them to Russia. Andrey, however, was a great sport when he replied that he'd love to trade postcards but since he couldn't get one in Kemerovo he was going to make one for Jack!!

As you can imagine, this was one piece of mail we couldn't wait for. Andrey said it took two weeks for the delivery to arrive from Moscow for him to get started. That delivery was a beautiful photo of a snowy Siberia, taken by a photographer friend of Andrey's who lives near Baikal Lake in Siberia. The other side of the card contains Andrey's original artwork. When Andrey emailed that his postcard was in the mail to Jack we settled in to be patient. Little did we know that while it took two weeks for the photo to travel within Siberia it only took one week for it to go from Moscow, across the ocean, and into our mailbox!!

Jack's Interview with Andrey Atuchin was published in the 2014 February edition of the Pick & Pack.

Field Trips

The AFMS is sponsoring an Inter-Regional Field Trip this year.
Four Full days of fun, 3 days of fieldtrip!. What could be better then collecting near Terry, Montana?
The present plans call for 3 trips per day to the Yellowstone River for 3 days, 2 trips to hunt cretaceous sea fossils and working on one per day to trip for dinosaur fossils. Because our trips are during the dry (fire season) we will be using buses for transportation to the gravel bars on the river plus several autos in case someone needs to return to the park. We will be staggering the trips with 4-5 hours collecting each day. All of our trips will be on a first come first served, sign ups will start on Wednesday July 30 and Thursday morning the 31st. If we need to add more trips for the river or sea fossils we will, but the dino trips might be limited. You will not go back to the same location - each day is a new spot.
For the complete details see http://amfed.org/field_trips.htm.

Don Bray is leading a 2 day field trip to the SEDALIA COPPER MINE & CALUMET MINE on Saturday , June 21 (Calumet) and Sunday, June 22, 2014 (Sedalia Copper Mine). This trip is limited to 25 individuals. Complete details will be posted on our web-site. Contact Don_Bray@copper.net if you want to attend.

Yam is leading a Fountain Creek Walk on May 3. Details at http://www.csms-web.org/drupal/node/74

2014 CSMS Officers

Mark Lemesany, President
Jean Miller, Vice President
Renee Swanson, Secretary
Ann Proctor, Treasurer
Ellie Rosenberg, Editor
Ariel Dickens, Membership Secretary
Susan Freeman, Member-at-Large
Frank Rosenberg, Member-at-Large
Roger Pittman, Past President

2014 CSMS Chairpersons

Kim & Bodie Packham, Show Chairs
TBD, Field Trip Director
TBD, Science Fair Chair
Frank & Ellie Rosenberg, Librarians
Camera Club Chair is Vacant
Georgia Woodworth, Social Committee Chair
Ann Proctor, Store Keeper
Gary del Valle, Webmaster

Sub-Group Responsibilities for Refreshments for General Assembly Meetings

Feb. Fossil	Mar. Jewelry	Apr. Lapidary
May Micromount	June Board	July Crystal
Aug. Picnic	Sept. Faceting	Oct. Fossil
Nov. Jewelry	Dec. Christmas Party	

SECRETARY'S SPOT by Renee Swanson

MINUTES OF COLORADO SPRINGS MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY GENERAL MEETING APRL 17, 2014

Called to order: 7p.m. A moment of silence was observed in memory of long time member Moira Lyne who passed away in February.

The program for the evening, An Update on Cripple Creek, was presented by Steve Veatch and 2 Pebble Pups, Blake Reher and Jenna Salvat.

New members and guests were introduced.

There was a break for refreshments.

The minutes for February 2014 and March 2014 as printed in the Pick & Pack were approved

The field trip to the Canon City Club's New Hope Amethyst claim was cancelled due to problems with BLM and the rancher whose land needed to be crossed.

The Gold Prospectors of Colorado Springs have a field trip to Woody's claim May 10-11. This trip is open to the public and will have demonstrations using mining equipment and gold panning instruction. Yam will put details on the website.

Roger is leading a Pebble Pups field trip to Taos New Mexico for Staurolites. Members are invited to join the trip.

Bob Landgraf gave an update on the June show and asked for volunteers. Sign up sheets will be brought to the May meeting. Remember to tell your friends. Word of mouth is our best form of advertising.

Door prizes were drawn and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

Rene Swanson

Classifieds

2014 Pikes Peak Gem & Mineral Show

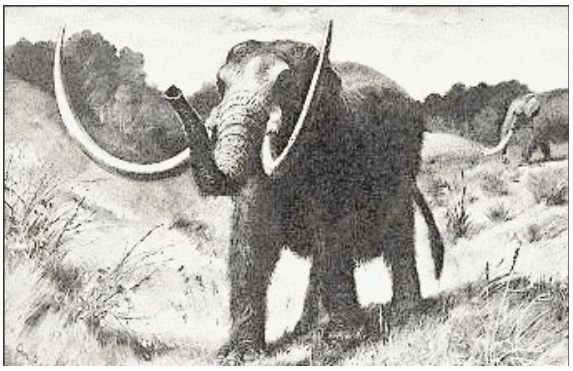
The Snow Mastodon Project

June 6-8, Fri. – Sat. 9 AM – 5 PM Sun. 9 AM – 4 PM

Western Museum of Mining & Industry

225 North Gate Blvd., I-25 exit 156A

Colorado Springs, Colorado (Free Parking)



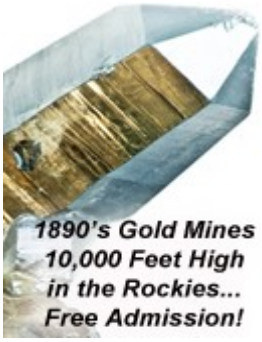
Exhibits from the Denver Museum of Nature and Science from their Snowmass, Colorado excavation

Gem, jewelry, mineral, meteorite and fossil Vendors

Gold panning, rock identification, special kids 'area, silent auction, club exhibits

Sponsored by: The Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society, The Western Museum of Mining and Industry, The Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mining Co.

For more information: www.csms.us and www.wmmi.org



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Hours: 9 to 5, every day but Sunday.

PICK&PACK

Our Staff...
Ellie Rosenberg—Editor

We encourage everyone to submit articles, photos, illustrations or observations.
Share your experiences, your new finds, or simply your experience at our last field trip.

Handwrite it, type it, or email it. Format does not matter. All submissions are welcomed. The DEADLINE for items to be included in the next Pick & Pack, is the **21st of the month**

To submit an item:
For hardcopy photos or articles, mail to the address below or bring them to the General Meeting. All hardcopy photos remain the property of the submitter and will be returned. Electronic photos should be submitted at resolutions above 200 dpi in TIF, BMP, JPG, or PIC format. Articles are preferred in word. Editors will correct font

E-Mail to:
csmseditor@hotmail.com
Mail to:
Pick & Pack Editor
PO Box 2
Colorado Springs, CO 80901

The PICK&PACK is published ten (10) times per year;(no issues in January or August).

CSMS

T-Shirts, Badges, and Pins are available for sale.
If you celebrated a CSMS anniversary in 2012 or 2013, your year pin award
See Storekeeper, Ann Proctor

Postage Here

PICK&PACK
P.O. BOX 2
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80901-0002

Time Value
Do Not
Delay

CSMS is an incorporated nonprofit organization with these goals:

To promote and disseminate knowledge of the earth sciences, especially as they relate to mineralogy, lapidary, and fossils.

To encourage study, collection, and fashioning of minerals.

To accomplish the same through social meetings, lectures, programs, displays, shows, and field trips.

The Pick & Pack is published 10 times each year to assist and promote the above.

Joining the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society (CSMS)

Meetings are held the **third (3rd) Thursday of each month**, except January & August, **7:00 p.m.** at the Colorado Springs Senior Center, 1514 North Hancock Ave., Colorado Springs, CO. **Visitors are always welcome**.

CSMS also offers Satellite Group meetings that allow more focused attention in specific areas of our members' interests. Our current Satellite Groups consist of the following: Crystal Study Group, Faceting Group, Fossil Group, Jewelry Group, Lapidary Group, Micromounts Group, and Pebble Pups/Juniors. For details on Satellite Group meetings, check out the calendars on page 2 and the web site.

Yearly dues include 10 issues of the *PICK&PACK*, all field trips (additional fees may be required on some field trips, and members are responsible for all transportation to and from), participation in all Satellite Groups (some groups may request additional fees to help cover resource costs), free admission to the *Western Museum of Mining & Industry*, a year of learning and enjoyment, plus a lifetime of memories.

Individuals—$30, Family—$40, Juniors—$15, Corporate—$100, ******Application is on the web site.

If you are interested in joining CSMS or would like more information, we encourage you to attend our next General Meeting or visit our web site: www.csms.us.

CSMS is a Member of: the following:

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

Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies (RMFMS) www.rmfms.org