



THE BULLETIN OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY Published Since 1960

CSMS General Meeting

Thurs. September 19, 2013 7PM

"Present and Future of the WMMI"

Dr. Richard Sauers, Executive Director
The Western Museum of Mining and Industry.

Fossil Group Special Presentation by Jerry Suchan

Devonian marine fossils from the Harragan formation
he found at White Mound, Oklahoma.

Tuesday, 2 September 2013, at 7pm at the Senior Center.

Bring a magnifying glasses these are small specimens. Let's see how
many we can identify.

Big Fluorite Find at the "Ace in the Hole" Claim

By Richard Kawamoto
with photos by Frank Rosenberg:

The Ace in the Hole fieldtrip of July 20 turned out to be an exciting experience for Richard Kawamoto and Frank Rosenberg. Rich Fretterd showed them the Joker is Wild pocket, where he had found a large pocket of fluorite crystals last year. He noted that the tailings from the pocket would have fluorite and speculated on the possibility of more fluorite buried beneath the pile. Richard and Frank spent much of the day moving the tailings, effectively remediating the Joker is Wild pocket while finding pieces of fluorite. By afternoon, they had moved the tailings and were digging into untouched ground, when they found a substantial quartz vein. After about 2 hours of removing large quartz chunks and not much else, they considered quitting when Rich came by to check the progress. Within a few minutes of digging, Rich uncovered a quartz chunk with well defined quartz crystals on the surface, the first indication of a possible pocket. Reinvigorated, Richard dug further into the loose red gravel, hoping to find a trend and quickly found a 2-inch smoky quartz, which Rich thought indicated the beginnings of a pocket. As Richard scooped out handfuls of gravel, he pulled out a large, blocky rock. Noting the heft, he handed it to Rich, who immediately identified it as a large fluorite crystal. Sensing we might have uncovered a large pocket, Rich jumped in with plastic tools to probe the gravel. Within minutes, he exposed a well defined cubic face that quickly grew from an inch across to about 5 inches. Suspecting that this was a substantial fluorite crystal, Rich decided it should be recorded for the "Prospectors" program to demonstrate the proper way to extract a substantial mineral specimen. The dig was halted and resumed 2 days later with a film crew. Richard is holding a fluorite crystal of over 3 pounds from the now dubbed "King of Hearts" pocket. The larger fluorite from the same pocket weighs nearly 5 and a half pounds. You just never know what might turn up when you dig on a club fieldtrip.

Pictures on page 3.

**September
2013
PICK&PACK**

Volume 53

Number 07

CSMS is an incorporated non-profit 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.

Proud Members of:

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

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

**Colorado Springs
Mineralogical Society**
Founded in 1936

Articles in this Issue:

CSMS Calendar	Pg 2
Road Trip South Dakota	Pg 4
Pebble Pups Corner	Pg 9
Secretaries Corner	Pg 10
Classified	Pg 11

**Treats for September
to be provided by the
Board**

CSMS Calendar

Sep 2013

Tue., Sep 3—Fossil Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Thu., Sep 5—Board Meeting, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Sat., Sep 7—Lapidary, 10-2 p.m., Sharon Holte 217.5683.

Tue., Sep 10—Micromounts, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Dave Olsen, 719.495.8720

Sat., Sep 14—Blue Agate Fieldtrip Contact Yam YAMOFTHWEST@gmail.com

Thu., Sep 19—General Assembly, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Pebble Pups & Juniors. ,5:30 to 6:15 p.m Steven Veatch, 719.748.5010

Thu., Sep 26—Crystal Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Kevin Witte, 719 638-7919

Faceting Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Paul Berry, 719.578.5466

Sep Jewelry Group, By appointment. Call, Bill Arnson, 719.337.8070. 15610 Alta Plaza Cir., Peyton

October 2013

Tue., Oct 1—Fossil Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Thu., Oct 3—Board Meeting, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Sat., Oct 5—Lapidary, 10-2 p.m., Sharon Holte 217.5683.

Tue., Oct 8—Micromounts, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Dave Olsen, 719.495.8720

Thu., Oct 17—General Assembly, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Pebble Pups & Juniors. 5:30 to 6:15 p.m., Steven Veatch, 719.748.5010

Thu., Oct 24—Crystal Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Kevin Witte, 719 638-7919

Faceting Group, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Paul Berry, 719.578.5466

Oct, Jewelry Group, By appointment. Call, Bill Arnson, 719.337.8070. 15610 Alta Plaza Cir., Peyton

Other Events of Interest to CSMS Members

Sat.-Sun. Sep 7-15, Miner's CO-OP Gem & Mineral Show, Denver Coliseum 4600 Humbolt St., Denver, CO

Wed.-Sun. Sep 11-15, Colorado Mineral & Fossil Show Ramada Plaza 4849 Bannock St., Denver, CO.
Admission Free, Free shuttle to Denver Mart Show.

Fri.-Sun Sep 13-15, Denver Gem & Mineral Show Denver Mart 451 East 58th Ave. Denver, CO. I-25 at Exit 215, Admission: Adults \$6, Seniors & Teens \$4, Under 13 free.

Sat, Sep 21, Canon City Geology Club field trip to Picketwire Canyons Contact Cindy Smith 303-818-3084
Brochure:http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5409587.pdf

Each person makes their own reservation. Book your tour on:

<http://www.recreation.gov/tourDetails.do?contractCode=NRSO&parkId=74974&tourId=341568&cat=1>

or by calling 1-877-444-6777

Fri-Sun, Oct 4-6, The Grand Junction Gem and Mineral Club is hosting a petrified wood seminar featuring Mr. Walt Wright of Brea, California. Walt is a Botanist/Ecologist/Geologist and Paleobotanist. The class will be followed with 2 days of field trips. Contact Jim Schultz, 970-242-0428 or js@jimsschultz.net. Fee \$80 per person.

Fri-Sun, Oct 4-6, Albuquerque Gem & Mineral Show, New Mexico State Fairgrounds

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



(Left): Richard Kawamoto looks pretty psyched! (Right): The larger crystal, excavated on July 22. The large face in the upper right is actually part of a large smoky quartz we were also able to extract.



The two Rich's discussing strategy.



"Prospectors" film crew documenting the find.



Is it one piece?



It is!!

ROAD TRIP: SOUTH DAKOTA

Mike Nelson

csrockguy@yahoo.com

I recently had the opportunity to rummage through South Dakota, stopping at sites of geological interest and collecting some interesting material. In past Pick & Pack articles I have described the geology “West River” including the Black Hills and will not repeat that section other than to state I found more interesting minerals and rocks. This small article will describe (in my view) the geology and collecting opportunities of eastern South Dakota. Although travelers on I-90 might believe that eastern parts of the state are boring, this region had a fascinating history during the times of Pleistocene glaciation. I have a soft spot in my heart for the state as I attended the University, completed a research project in the badlands, and have made numerous collecting trips throughout the rock column.

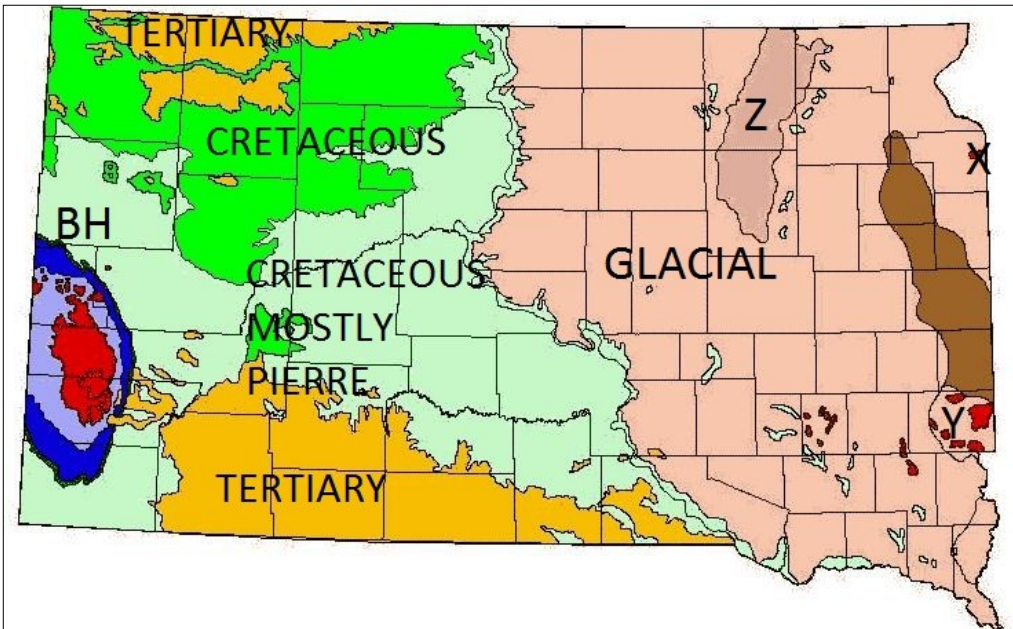


Fig. 1. General geologic map of South Dakota. Glacial sediments dominate East River. West River has the Black Hills and numerous outcrops of Tertiary and Cretaceous rocks. X is Milbank, Y represents the Sioux Quartzite, Z is Glacial Lake Dakota. Map courtesy of South Dakota Geological Survey.

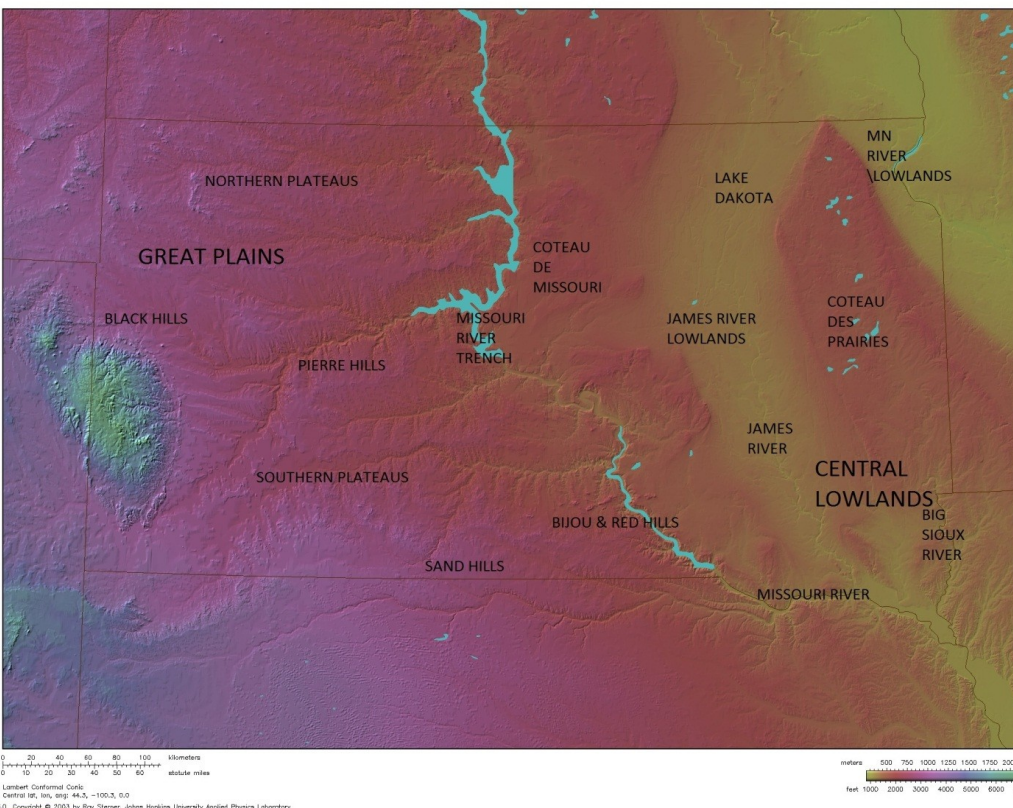


Fig. 2. Shaded relief map of South Dakota. Map courtesy of Ray Sterner, John Hopkins University.

South Dakota exhibits a variety of landforms that the U.S. Geological Survey places into either the Great Plains or the Central Lowlands Physiographic Regions (Fig. 2). Each of these regions is further subdivided into smaller sections. However, I find it much easier to think of the state divisions as: 1) East River (the Central Lowlands) where the landscape is generally subdued and is covered by a variety of glacial sediments; 2) West River (the Great Plains) and its magnificent outcrops of Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks; and 3) the Black Hills, a Laramide mountain range that is part of the Great Plains but more closely related to the Rocky Mountain ranges. Of course, the "river" here is the mighty Missouri River bisecting the state in a generally north-south direction.



Fig. 3. Prairie pothole in eastern South Dakota, probably a kettle. The retreating glacier left behind a block of ice that melted and resulted in the formation of a depression. The water level fluctuates with the ground water table as streams neither flow into nor leave the lake. In drought years the potholes are dry.



Fig. 4. The James River commonly floods in the spring season. Notice the meandering river channel within the river valley that in turn is entrenched into the James River Lowlands. Photo courtesy of Earth Observatory.

For readers who have traveled east-west across the state, the changes in landscape are quite easy to observe. East River has prairie potholes dotting the countryside (Fig. 3) and rich farm land supporting fields of soy beans and corn. A limited number of streams exhibit rock outcrops but they are few and far between. As soon as travelers enter West River the tilled farm lands turn to short grass cattle pastures, rock exposures are numerous, and relief becomes more noticeable. Figures 1 (geologic map) and 2 (shaded relief) also will help readers better understand the relationship between geology and landscapes.

One of the major contrasts between the two sides of the state is the arrangement of the drainage systems—consult the maps. In West River numerous streams flow east into the Missouri River. Major drainage systems East River, with the exception of the James River (Jim River to local Dakotans), are rare and all flow to the south, but also empty into the Missouri. The James heads in North Dakota, flows south in what appears on the maps to be a wide valley (the James River Lowlands), and reaches the Missouri near Yankton. At ~ 710 miles the James is listed by some sources as the 18th longest river (main stem) in the U.S. Geology students at the University always were told the James is the longest navigable river in the lower 48 states; however, that may be a rumor? The James is quite sinuous and fits very nicely with Mark Twain's description of another American river: *It seems safe to say that it is also the crookedest river in the world, since in one part of its journey it uses up one thousand three hundred miles to cover the same ground that the crow would fly over in six hundred and seventy-five.* Gries (2009) noted that with a gradient of about an eighth of a foot per mile, water in the James takes three weeks to cross the state (Fig. 4).

In terms of valley width, the maps deceive viewers as the river actually flows in a fairly narrow valley that itself is located in a region known as the James River Lowlands. This interesting feature, the Lowlands, is really the result of Pleistocene glaciation, actually at least two different glacial advances/retreats. The first advance scoured out the Lowlands and when the second glacial advance came along it was forced down the lowland valley, squeezed between highlands to both the east and west and continued the scouring (see descriptions below). At some time in the history of the last advance/retreat a moraine dammed the meltwater outflow from the lobe and a large lake was formed—Glacial Lake Dakota. Sediments from this lake bed may be seen on the geologic map as the “finger” extending down from North Dakota (Fig. 1). The lake finally overflowed to the south, and flooded the Lowlands creating the valley that now houses the current James River.

West of the James River is a highland area known as the Co-teau de Missouri (French for Missouri Hills!). The hills are underlain by Cretaceous bedrock but surficial rocks are mostly

glacial till. However, some small streams close to the Missouri River expose outcrops of the Cretaceous-age Pierre Shale and/or Niobrara Formation. A few even higher hills are situated along the western front of the Co-teau, including the Bijou Hills south of Chamberlain.

The East Bijou Hills, interesting and seemingly anomalous topographic highs, appear along SD 50 south of Chamberlain. However, they cross the Missouri River, trending west, and reappear as West Bijou Hills and the Red Hills. They are approximately 600-700 feet above the base stream, the Missouri River (Fig. 5). On September 12, 1804, Lewis and Clark were having problems with wind and rain; however, Clark did note “Some very



Fig. 5. The West Bijou Hills near Iona, South Dakota, are held up as topographic highs by a Tertiary age orthoquartzite.



Fig. 6. Polished "mahogany granite" quarried from near Milbank, South Dakota.



Fig. 7. Aerial view of Traverse Gap looking south from Lake Traverse toward Big Stone Lake.

high hills on each Side (sic) of the river". The day before, expedition chronicler Gass noted "The hills come close to the river on both sides. George Ordway referred to these as "mountains". The rocks of the Bijou Hills are part of the late Tertiary Ogallala Group and the summits are capped by a hard orthoquartzite (tightly silica-cemented sandstone) that is generally green in color and easily recognizable. The quartzite unit, actually a post-depositional cementing event, was first noticed and described by the pioneering paleontologist F. V. Hayden in 1857. The most interesting aspect of this quartzite is that it has been found as Native American artifacts across the Midwest and evidently was widely traded among different groups.

East of the James River Lowlands is a region known as the Coteau des Prairies (Prairie Hills). The escarpment leading from the Lowlands to the Coteau is one of the more noticeable areas of relief in East River (~500 feet). The bedrock again is usually the Pierre Shale but surficial rocks are glacial till. Dakotans know this area as "Lake Country" since prairie potholes, many times the result of ice blocks left behind (kettles), are scattered across the area (Fig. 2). The Coteau, along with the Missouri Hills to the west, "guided" a lobe of the Wisconsin glacier down what is now the James River Lowland.

So, eastern South Dakota is essentially covered with glacial drift or meltwater sediments. In a few places, notably in the southeast along the Missouri River (southern boundary) and Big Sioux River (eastern boundary), widely spaced Cretaceous rocks crop out (Pierre, Niobrara, Carlile, Dakota). Even more interesting, however, are a couple of localities with exposures of Precambrian rocks. On the geologic map (Fig. 1) in the northeast part of the state **X** represents the Milbank Granite. This ~2.6 Ga rock unit sticks up above the surrounding sediments in only a few square miles along the Minnesota River. However, numerous quarries take out large slabs of the "carnelian granite" or "mahogany granite" (or a variety of other names) as it takes a wonderful polish. The stone is used across the Midwest and plains (and perhaps further) for the construction of tombstones (Fig. 6). Milbank Granite, with its red color, is quite easy to identify in cemeteries. Companies that commercially market tombstones are great places for field trips as they have a variety of well-displayed igneous and sometimes metamorphic rocks.

The granite "sticks up" in an area called the Minnesota River Lowlands that also is home to a really interesting geomorphic feature called Browns Valley. The Valley holds Lake Traverse whose waters flow north via the Red River into Hudson Bay. Traverse is separated from Big Stone Lake, whose waters flow southeast via the Minnesota River into the Mississippi River, by a feature named the Traverse Gap (Fig. 7). Therefore, Traverse Gap is a continental Divide, albeit not one that Coloradoans might recognize!

Lake Agassiz was a major (~110,000 mi²) late Pleistocene lake situated in North Dakota, Minnesota and Canada resulting from melting waters of the large continental glacier (Laurentide Ice Sheet). About 9700 years ago these meltwaters broke through a glacial moraine (debris piled up by

an advancing glacier), creating Traverse Gap and flooding southeast as Glacial River Warren. This was a “major” flood and created the extra-large valley now occupied by a “small” Minnesota River.

Minnesota is on the left side, South Dakota on the right. This shot was taken during a spring flood and water is over the Continental Divide (brown water covering Traverse Gap. Will the flood water flow into the Mississippi River, or to Hudson Bay? Photo courtesy of JOR Engineering, Inc.

The second area of interest is around and in the city of Sioux Falls (and in neighboring Iowa, Minnesota) where exposures (sticking up through the glacial drift) of a hard and scenic pink quartzite dot the countryside—see **Y** on Fig. 1. The Precambrian (Proterozoic, ~1.75 to 1.65 Ga) Sioux Quartzite is, as the USGS describes, a “pink, reddish to tan, siliceous, fine to coarse-grained, iron-stained orthoquartzite with minor conglomerate and mudstone layers (Fig. 8). Estimated thickness is greater than 1,000 ft.” Orthoquartzite is not a metamorphic quartzite but tightly cemented sandstone. The quartzite most likely was deposited by braided streams flowing into an old Precambrian ocean. It is quarried at many places and numerous buildings in Sioux Falls and other cities/towns are constructed of the rock as well as tens of miles of “rip-rap” the Corps of Engineers has placed along the Missouri River and other streams. I have examined many miles of this rip-rap (while searching for walleye) and cross-bedding and ripple marks are common features (Fig. 9).

The Missouri River Trench is a major topographic and geologic structure trending mainly north-south in the center of the state until the river abruptly turns east and then forms the boundary with Nebraska (Fig. 2). The Cretaceous Pierre Shale is well exposed along the entire trench, and in many places the underlying Niobrara Formation crops out. In fact, the type section (where it was named) of the Niobrara is along the bluffs west of Yankton near the Niobrara River. Many readers are familiar with these two formations if they have traveled along I-90 and crossed the river at Chamberlain. The view of the river and the rocks is spectacular, especially if traveling from east to west. A long time ago I spent a summer in Chamberlain trying to unravel the secrets of landslides in the Pierre in preparation for the construction of I-90.

Eastern South Dakota is not a hotbed for collectable minerals; however, the glacial deposits have some really nice cobbles of rocks from the north, especially those exposed around Lake Superior. And if these Lake Superior rocks were transported south and east there is always a chance to find Lake Superior Agates (Lakers). In fact, Dakotans find these agates in substantial numbers, especially in the north-eastern part of the state. The specimen noted in Fig. 10 was located while tromping through some gravel pits near Sioux Falls.

One other geologic feature that is of interest to geologists is the large number of artesian wells located in East River. The water seems to originate in the Black Hills and move down slope to the east under confined pressure. However, over time and advancing civilization, many/most of these wells have lost their head (pressure) and no longer flow to



Fig. 8. Sioux Quartzite exposed at the “falls” in the city of Sioux Falls. Photo courtesy of Steve Dutch, University of Wisconsin.



Fig. 9. A slab of quarried Sioux Quartzite (width central specimen ~2 feet) displaying mud cracks (reverse).



Fig. 10. Lake Superior Agate collected from South Dakota (width ~8.5 cm).

Road trip South Dakota continued.

the surface or at least do not spout into the air. However, there are exceptions.

A couple of weeks ago I was eating dinner along the river in Chamberlain (where I-90 crosses the Missouri) when I noticed a small water pipe spouting out artesian water into a bay. That little well reminded me of an old picture--somewhere I don't remember--showing a fantastic well free-flowing 74000 GPM and helping to run a small mill of some sort. I presume that the water came from the Dakota Formation (Cretaceous). In fact, many of the smaller communities around Chamberlain use culinary water that is termed "artesian". Again I presume that the community wells are free-flowing" and capped, or perhaps pumped from a shallow depth. I do know that on more than one occasion I became quite ill with the "SoDak Trots" after consuming "artesian" water!



Fig. 11. Artesian well at Woonsocket, SD, ca 1900. The spout is nearly 100 feet tall. Photo courtesy of USGS archives.



Fig. 12. Modern well at Woonsocket with Lake Prior surrounding.

Woonsocket, South Dakota, is a small community in the east-central part of the state along SD 34. During my most recent visit to the area it was a very hot and windy summer afternoon and I was looking to purchase some cold water (in case readers are wondering about the moniker, the city was named for a town in Rhode Island). When entering the city I first thought that a large fire hydrant had broken as a giant plume of water was thrusting into the air (several tens of feet). But upon closer examination I saw that the water was coming back down into a quite scenic small city lake (Fig. 11). What in the world—is this a fountain of some sort? But then as I grabbed the cold water and guzzled it down, the back recesses of my mind begin to function again and something popped up about artesian waters. I remembered from my student time in South Dakota that the central and eastern part of the state had numerous artesian or free flowing wells.

The headlines of the July 13, 1906, edition of the Woonsocket Times reads: *The World's Greatest Artesian Well Being Destroyed*. The story goes on to state: *Woonsocket's famous artesian well, the greatest in the world, which in its prime flowed 8000 gallons per minute and had a pressure of over 153 pounds to the square inch, must go.*

J.H. Janssen commenced work to plug the well yesterday morning. There is a leak of about three hundred gallons a minute flowing out of the side of the well and running off to the south. Where this water come from is a conjecture. The well at the top consists of three pipes. The well originally was a six inch and was drilled about eighteen years ago (1888). It was never properly cased and the six inch casing was never put down to the rock. This let in mud from below the piping and at times the well would flow and throw out large quantities of mud and sand. In the early days, it was the custom to turn the well on full tilt whenever there was a crowd of people in town or when some distinguished stranger came to town. Finally the well stopped up and after trying in vain to get it all right again the city council had it re-cased from top to bottom with a four inch casing which was placed inside the six inch casing of the old well. As it still leaked an eight inch casing was put down about sixteen feet over both the other casings and the bottom of the new eight inch casing was attached to the outside of the six inch casing. This makes three casings at the top of the well. The valves were all attached to the eight inch covering of casing.

There is quite a sentimental feeling that the well which made Woonsocket famous so far and for so long should not be destroyed but should be preserved if it is possible.

Woonsocket owes much to the well. It has given us the best system of fire protection that exists in the state. It has allowed us to grow more trees than there is in any other town in the state, and has saved its cost many times over. But its period of usefulness is now over and it must go. When it is destroyed, Woonsocket's most famous possession will be destroyed.

Sometime after the destruction of the large well, the city drilled a smaller well (1920's?), down to the Dakota (~700-800 feet), and the result is the beautiful fountain that visitors may see today---a plume spouting the air and forming Lake Prior.

I wish to thank Ray Sterner of the John Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory for allowing me access to his files of state relief maps.

PEBBLE PUPS CORNER



Pebble Pups in the News

PEBBLE PUPS TO MAKE PRESENTATIONS AT DENVER GEM AND MINERAL SHOW
SPEAKERS FOR SATURDAY, SEPT 14, 2013 AT NOON

The World of Tourmaline, By Luke Sattler

Unimaginable Fossils from the Depths of the Cripple Creek Volcanic Complex in the Cripple Creek and Victor Mining District, by Zach Sepulveda

An Introduction to Garnets, by Jenna Salvat

An Update on the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, by Blake Reher

Member Night at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science with Dr. Sampson **By Jack Shimon**



Nasutoceratops titusi. Image courtesy and by permission of the artist: Andrey Atuchin. His gallery is at di-noart1.narod.ru and his blog is at andrey-atuchin.blogspot.com.

I went to the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS) last night. This was my first member's night and I want to go to them every time now. My mom and I went to hear Dr. Scott Sampson talk. He is the new chief curator and Vice President of the Research and Collections division, which I know a little bit about from my Pebble Pups trips there. He described a new horned dinosaur called *Nasutoceratops* and told us the name means "big-nosed horned-face" which is very accurate. I thought the dinosaur looked a lot like a rhino with the horns of a bull.

Nasutoceratops has a very big nose but they aren't sure why. Dr. Sampson had some theories and I thought he was funny when he explained that the part of our nose we can stick our fingers into (not that I would) is the same as the big nose the dinosaur has. The horns can grow up to 10 feet long and there is a horn on the tip of the nose (note.... I don't know if this is accurate, Jack says it is). This dinosaur is a Cretaceous dinosaur that is 76-million-years-old and lived along the shore of the Western Interior Seaway. The most exciting part for me is that the discovery was just announced last week that these fossils were found in Utah. A lady asked how the scientists know so much about the dinosaur having just discovered it and Dr. Sampson explained that even though most people were only told about it one week ago scientists found it way before then and have been learning about it before they announced it.

But how did they know what it is? They found most of the skull, neck, part of the body and the legs. The main part missing was the back but by comparing it to other horned dinosaurs of the same age they can guess what that looked like. But that doesn't mean they know exactly what the horns and nose are for. I think the horns could be for scaring off predators and the big nose could be for a great sense of smell and making sounds to call its herd. At the end of his talk Dr. Sampson said he was going to the lab to see yet another potential new dinosaur that was just found. I really wanted to go with him. I guess we all have to wait and see what it is. I have read about a lot of dinosaurs in books but it is really neat that a new one was found while I am a kid and they will start writing books about it too.



Jack Shimon and Dr. Scott Sampson. Jack is 8-years-old and studies geology with the Pikes Peak Pebble Pups.. He lives in Colorado Springs, CO, USA.

2013 CSMS Officers

Mark Lemesany, President

Jean Miller, Vice President

Renee Swanson, Secretary

Ann Proctor, Treasurer

Ellie Rosenberg, Editor

Susan Freeman, Membership Secretary

Sharon Holte, Member-at-Large

Frank Rosenberg, Member-at-Large

Roger Pittman, Past President

2013 CSMS Chair Persons

Kim & Bodie Packham, Annual Show Chairperson

Ron Yamiolkoski, Field Trip Director

Ron Yamiolkoski, Science Fair Chair

Brenda Hawley, Historian

Frank & Ellie Rosenberg, Librarians

Camera Club Chair is Vacant

Georgia Woodworth, Social Committee Chair

Ann Proctor, Store Keeper

Kevin Witte, Crystal Studies Group

Paul Berry, Faceting Group

TBD, Fossil Group

Bill Arnson, Jewelry Group

Sharon Holte, Lapidary Group

Steven Veatch, Juniors & Pebble Pups

Dave Olsen, Micromount Group

Gary del Valle, Webmaster

To contact an officer or chairperson, go to csms.us, click on Board Members, and, if their name is underlined, click on it.

Sub-Group Responsibilities for Refreshments for General Assembly Meetings

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

Pikes Peak Pebble Pups and Earth Science Scholars Publish First Poetry Chapbook



The Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society and the Lake George Gem and Mineral Club both host a junior program. The first volume of their collected poems about Earth science has been published and may be purchased for \$4.00. Shipping and handling is \$1.00. These chapbooks are limited in number and if you plan on buying one you should do it soon. Each book sold will provide each club with \$4. These will be for sale at the Denver Gem and Mineral Show in September. A second volume is being planned now and will be available later this year. To order, please send \$5 to:

Steven Veatch
1823 South Mountain Estates Road
Florissant, CO 80816

In the memo section of the check put the club you belong to so that the club will receive the \$4. Make your check payable to: Veatch GeoScience, LLC. Be sure and act quickly as these books will soon be gone. This also helps the two clubs support the work of the Pebble Pups and Earth Science Scholars. Each month Veatch GeoScience, LLC. will issue a check to each club for the sales of the chapbooks.

SECRETARY'S SPOT by Renee Swanson

MINUTES OF COLORADO SPRINGS MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY GENERAL MEETING JULY 18, 2013

Called to order by Mark Lemesany. At 7:05.

The presentation this evening was made by Selva Marroquin and Kelly Hattori, Interns at the Florissant Fossil Beds. It was very informative and enlightened all of us on the work they are doing at the Fossil Beds. There is a new on-line database www.nps.gov/naturescience/paleontology-program.htm, which receives over 65,000 visitors a year.

There were no new members or guests this evening. Goodies were provided by the Micromount group.

Old Business: The picnic and tailgate sale will be held at the WMMI on Aug. 17. Aug 3 is the Fieldtrip to the Last Chance Mine in Creede. Meet at 8:30 at the mine.

New Business: The date for the Rocky Mountain Federation Show is July 2014. Aug 15-18 are the dates for the Lake George & Woodland Park shows.

Bob Landgraf led a discussion about new laws and restrictions on specimen collecting.

Door prize drawing held. Adjourned 8:50 PM.

Respectfully submitted, Renee Swanson



Our Staff...

Ellie Rosenberg—Editor
CSMS Members Reporters

We encourage everyone to submit articles, photos, illustrations or observations.

Share your experiences, trials and tribulations, your new finds, or simply your experience at our last field trip.

The ability to write well is NOT a requirement. We will fix the grammar while keeping the author's voice, style, and work intact.

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, please use the following:

For hardcopy photos or articles, mail to the address below or bring them to the General Assembly 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 and type. All articles not shown with an author are provided by the Editor.

E-Mail to:

csmseditor@hotmail.com

Mail to:

Pick & Pack Editor

PO Box 2

Colorado Springs, CO 80901

The PICK&PACK is published at least ten (10) times per year; 350-375 copies e-mailed/mailed per month (no issues in January or August). Unless otherwise marked, materials from this publication may be reprinted. Please give credit to the author and CSMS PICK&PACK.

Classifieds

A NIGHT ON THE ROCKS



ALL PROCEEDS BENEFIT PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY FRIENDS OF FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS, INC.

Friday September 20, 2013
6:00 PM - 10:00 PM

The Norris Penrose Event Center
1045 W Rio Grande
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Wine and Beer Tasting

Courtesy of Sovereignty Wines and
Bristol Brewing Company


Catered Hors d'oeuvres and Appetizers

Dance to the music of One Eleven Band

Live and Silent Auctions

Advance Tickets \$35 available at www.fossilbeds.org
or call Robyn Proper @ 719-322-5374

Must be 21 years of age or older to participate

Fundraiser made possible by generous grant from USFalcon, Inc. 

ACKLEY'S ROCKS

Cathy / David / Shawna

Owners / CDM Rocks LLC

Services: Lapidary, Silversmithing,

Goldsmithing, and Jewelry Repairs

3230 Stone Ave. Colorado Springs,

CO 80907 719-633-1153

ackleysrocks@comcast.net

Hours: 9 to 5, every day but Sunday.

Sangre de Cristo

Gallery & Rockshop

Steve & Peggy Wilman

114 Main Street, Westcliffe, Colorado 81252

(719) 783-9459

gallery@ris.net

CSMS

T-Shirts, Badges, and Pins
are available for sale.

If you celebrated a CSMS anniversary
in 2011 or 2012, your year pin award

See Storekeeper, Ann Proctor



719-531-7203

Joe & Marylee Swanson Colorado Springs, CO
Krystals@webtv.net



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

Postage Here

Time Value
Do Not
Delay



Joining the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society (CSMS)

General Assembly meetings are held the **third (3rd) Thursday of each month**, except January & August, (picnic) **beginning at 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 by RVSP, Lapidary Group by RVSP, 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 Assembly meeting or visit our web site: www.csms.us.