



Colorado Springs
Mineralogical Society
Founded in 1936
July 2016
PICK&PACK
Vol 56 Number 6

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CSMS General Meeting
Thursday, July 21st 7:00 PM

Refreshments provided by the Jewelry Group

Guest Speaker: Kevin Witte
Topic: Prospecting the Pikes Peak Batholith



Kevin Witte earned his MS in atmospheric sciences from The University of Michigan and his MBA from Western New England University. He retired from the US Air Force after 20 year as a meteorologist. Kevin taught Earth Sciences at both Troy State and the University of Maryland. He joined CSMS in 2007 and is the current Crystal Club Chair since 2012. July's talk will be about Kevin's journey in learning how to harvest crystals from pegmatites. It will include collecting rules of thumb, personal field collecting experiences, and some collection stories.

Upcoming Events of Interest to CSMS Members Submitted by Pete Modreski

Sat., July 9, "When Ice Ruled Leadville I", a lecture and field trip led by former Colorado State Geologist, Dr. Vince Matthews. Register through Colorado Mountain College, http://coloradomtn.edu/event/when-ice-ruled-leadville-i-2/?instance_id=30656. The class will consist of a 90-minute lecture followed by a field trip for the rest of the day. "Leadville's spectacular scenery reflects a time when ice covered and formed much of the landscape. A 1/2 mile of hiking is required, dress appropriately for the hike and the weather. Pack a lunch or bring lunch money. Registration fee is \$59.

July 15-17, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Museum Anniversary and Expo at the Western Museum of Mining & Industry, Colorado Springs. "Spend some family time exploring vendors and activities and enjoying all that WMMI has to offer! See operating steam engines, antique mining equipment and a working stamp mill, process real gold ore, visit the fully functional Black Smith shop and watch blacksmiths in action, go gold panning, learn rock identification, play in the special kids' area, visit

(Continued on page 2)

COLORADO SPRINGS MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY PO BOX 2 COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80901-0002

CSMS Calendar

Summer is a very busy time for everyone. As you can see below, most satellite groups don't meet until September. CSMS Field Trips are posted on the CSMS Website under the Event Calendar Tab or via email.

July & August 2016

Tue., **July 5 & August 2**—**Fossil Group**, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Jerry Suchan 303 648-3410

Thu., **July 7 & August 4**—**Board Meeting**, 7 p.m., Senior Center.

Tue., **No meetings until Sept.**—**Micromounts**, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Dave Olsen, 719-495-8720

Thu., **No meetings until Sept.**—**Faceting Group**, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Doreen Schmidt, 719-577-4165

Thu., **No meetings until Sept.**—**Pebble Pups & Juniors**, Senior Center. Steven Veatch, 719 -748-5010

Thu., **July 21** — **General Assembly**, 7 p.m., Senior Center "August Picnic" Date & Time TBD

Thu., **No meetings until Sept.**—**Crystal Group**, 7 p.m., Senior Center. Kevin Witte, 719-638-7919

Appointment Only—**Jewelry Group**, Bill Arnson, 719 337-8070

Appointment Only—**Lapidary Group**, Sharon Holte, 719 217-5683

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-web.org

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

gem, jewelry, mineral, craft, and food vendors and exhibits, and spend time with the museum's burro mascots Nugget and Chism! All this for only \$10 per person age 6 and older!"

July 15-19, the 2nd Eugene E. Foord Pegmatite Symposium will take place on the CSM campus, Golden, CO. There will be a welcoming reception, two days of oral and poster presentations, a Saturday evening banquet, and two days of field trips to Colorado pegmatite localities. Pegmatite researchers from around the country and internationally will attend, as well as local presenters. The full program (27 oral and 12 poster presentations) and the list of field trips can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://friendsofmineralogycolorado.org/2nd-foord-pegmatite-symposium/> . Registration cost is \$100 (field trips included), full-time students \$50. Full registration information is at <http://www.colorado.edu/symposium/pegmatite/> . Closing date for advance registration (to take part in field trips or banquet) is July 5.

Aug. 5-7, Creede Rock & Mineral Show, at the Creede Underground Mining Museum and Community Center, Creede, Mineral County, CO. 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. daily; see <http://creederocks.com/> .

Aug. 11-14, Contin-Tail rock & mineral show, Buena Vista, CO; see www.facebook.com/ContinTail

Sat., Aug. 13, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m., Dinosaur Discovery Day at Dinosaur Ridge, 16831 W. Alameda Parkway, Morrison, CO. Featuring "Reptile and Bird Day". "Come on over to Dinosaur Ridge to see live birds and reptiles! Dinosaur Discovery Days are free outdoor events open to the general public. Visitors hike at their own pace or take the Shuttle Bus (one way) at \$4 per person (three and under ride free). The indoor exhibit, Trek Through Time, has free admission all day. See <http://dinoridge.org/DDD.html> .

Aug. 18-21, Woodland Park Rock, Gem, & Jewelry Show, Woodland Park, CO; see <https://www.facebook.com/woodlandparkrockandgemshow/>

Aug. 19-21, Lake George Gem & Mineral Show, sponsored by the Lake George Gem and Mineral Club, Lake George, CO. See <http://www.lggmclub.org/>

Fri., Aug. 26, 3:00 p.m., Earth Sciences Colloquium at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Hot and high times in the western U.S., 80 Ma to Present, by Katie Snell, CU Boulder. In VIP Room. All are welcome, museum admission is not required.

CSMS 2016 SHOW: ROCKS, MINERALS, DISPLAYS, JEWELS, SUBDUCTION ZONES AND STICHTITE

Mike Nelson csrockguy@yahoo.com



The 53rd annual Pikes Peak Gem and Mineral Show was held at the Mortgage Solutions Financial Expo Center in Colorado Springs on June 3-5, 2016. For the first time in many years the Show was entirely “inside” and that move was a nice change of pace compared to past shows---no rain, no high winds, plenty of room for displays and vendors, and no forest fires! In fact, the 50+ vendors represented an amazing number for our venue, and a wide variety geology-related items were offered “for sale.” I was really impressed with the diversity of minerals, rocks, gems and jewelry offered by vendors. Kim and Bodie, along with a host of club volunteers, are to be congratulated for producing this awesome Show. See Frontispiece and Figs. 1-3.



Fig. 1. Several CSMS members, including Mr. Pyrite (aka Mike Wheat) sold minerals and rocks.



their mangled shapes. It was a sad day for Colorado Springs and the dwellers of so many homes.

Fig. 2. The most poignant display was presented by CSMS member Martin Guth whose home was one of 509 that were completely destroyed by the June 11, 2014, Black Forest Fire. From apophyllite to zin-caluminite, almost all of his minerals were shattered, crumbled, burned away or were chemically altered by the fire. One case pictured here displays a few metallic items recovered in

(Continued on page 4)



Fig. 3. (Left) Rockhounds looking for nice minerals found this tray of specimens deaccessioned from the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in 2006 when the Academy decided to get out of the mineral business and sold 15,000+ minerals and rocks to a private dealer(s). This sale created a storm of criticism for the Academy and these mineral periodically show up at venues.



Fig. 4. Stichtite encrusting chrysotile?, a serpentine mineral. Specimen width ~6.5 cm.

As usual, I was on the lookout for a few less expensive and rather uncommon minerals----no Brazilian amethyst or Arkansas quartz! And, I consider my hunt successful as my modest collection picked up several nice specimens of interesting and colorful minerals.

One purchased item was a mineral that was completely unfamiliar to me: violet- to lilac-colored stichtite encrusting a green serpentine mineral (probably chrysotile or perhaps clinochrysotile---precise identification above my pay grade) (Fig. 4). Stichtite is a hydrated carbonate of magnesium and chromium: $\text{Mg}_6\text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_{16}[\text{CO}_3]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and is some sort of an alteration product of serpentine. Although many of us routinely refer to serpentine as a mineral, it actually is a "group" of minerals with the generic formula of $\text{D}_3[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5](\text{OH})_4$ where D is magnesium, iron, nickel, manganese, aluminum or zinc or a combination of cations. Several members of the "group" are asbestiform in nature and have health warnings about breathing in the fibers. I believe my specimen is the mineral chrysotile: $\text{Mg}_3(\text{SiO}_5)(\text{OH})_4$. In addition to the chrysotile and stichtite, the specimen contains tiny grains of magnesiochromite $[\text{Mg}(\text{Cr},\text{Al},\text{Fe})_2\text{O}_4]$ and a somewhat substantial amount of magnetite---it readily attracts a magnet (Fig. 5).

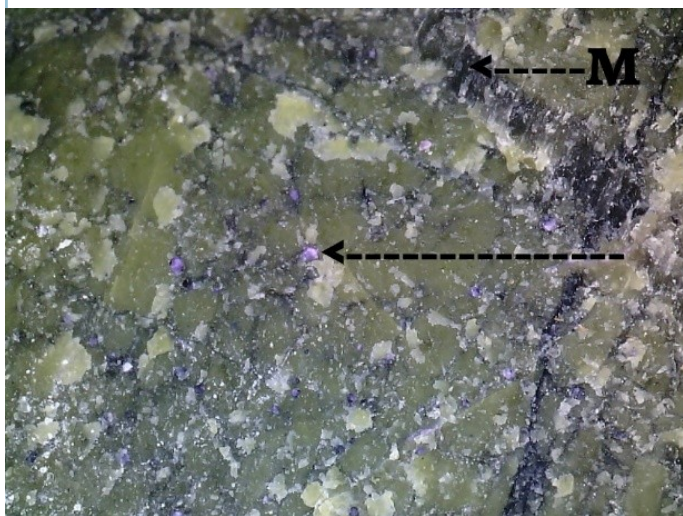


Fig. 5. Bands of magnetite crystals (-----M) are interlaced in the serpentine. Crystals of lilac-colored stichtite are replacing tiny crystals of magnesiochromite (-----). Crystal size less than 1 mm.

However, I purchased the specimen due to the beautiful colored stichtite contrasting with the green serpentine. It was collected from Stichtite Hill, Dundas Mineral Field, Zeehan District, Tasmania, Australia. Most people know Tasmania as home to the Tasmanian Devil, an endangered carnivorous marsupial (Fig. 6). This little critter is much better known than the mineral stichtite!



Fig. 6. The Tasmanian Devil. This cute little fellow is carnivorous and most likely would nip your finger. Public Domain photo.

(Continued on page 5)

Most stichtite specimens on the market were collected from a few localities (about five) with the best known being Stichtite Hill. According to Bottrill and Brown (2000) specimen mining at the Hill produced material for carving—lilac colored stichtite on green or green-black serpentine. Bottrill (MinDat.com, 2009) described the occurrence of stichtite deposits at Dundas as “hosted by generally massive serpentinite bodies, probably derived from altered chromite-rich dunites [olivine-rich rocks] within mid-Cambrian ultramafic complexes [rocks with low silica content and high magnesium/iron content], particularly the Dundas ultramafic complex (Brown, 1986; Burrett and Martin, 1989). These complexes are a series of thrust-emplaced [faulted], dismembered ophiolitic bodies along the Dundas Trough, which bisects western Tasmania. They were deformed and intruded by mineralised granites during the Devonian era (Brown 1986). The occurrences are erratic...” Ashwal and Cairncross (1997) noted stichtite “occurs exclusively in Cr-rich serpentinites of ophiolites or greenstone belts...with stichtite formation invariably [post-dating] serpentinization.” In reference to the above paragraph, one that is tough to understand by a non-student of geology, consider the following abbreviated explanation:

The earth is composed of a number of moving plates and the plates include oceanic crust (rocks deposited in a marine environment) and continental crust (rocks that make up the continents). When a continental plate collides with an oceanic plate, rocks of the oceanic plates are forced under (subducted) the continental plate since the later has rocks of a higher density. Sometimes oceanic crust and deeper rocks of the oceanic plate are scraped off by the continental plate during subduction. These rocks are termed ophiolites (Fig. 7). The collision of plates are sites of earthquakes, volcanism and mountain building. During earlier studies geologists referred to the moving and collision of plates as “Continental Drift” but today we know the process as “Plate Tectonics.” The entire process is quite complex and not quite as simple as noted here.

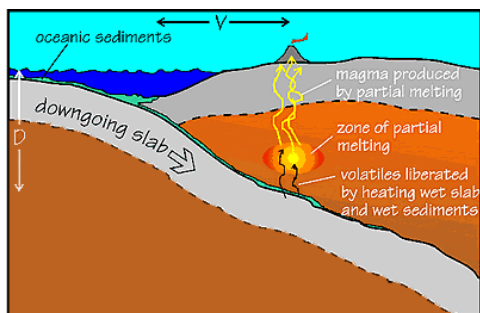


Fig. 7. A cartoon published by volcano.oregonstate.edu showing rocks of the oceanic plate (low density) being pulled under (subducted) the continental plate. However, some oceanic crust, as well as deep seated rocks, are scraped off the oceanic plate and adheres to the continental plate (the ophiolites) and are subjected to metamorphism and circulating fluids causing extensive serpentinization.

Many ophiolites have a high percentage of olivine and pyroxene group minerals that started out as mantle or near mantle rocks (deep seated rocks below the earth's crust). As these mantle rocks are brought toward the surface by tectonic forces during mountain building events along subduction zones, the minerals begin to destabilize (oxidation, metamorphism, input of water) and the rocks change into serpentine group minerals.” Ashwal and Cairncross (1997) then believe the stichtite formed by a “reaction between serpentine and altered chromite during addition of substantial fluid.” That fluid is either water (H_2O), some phase of CO_2 or carbonic acid (H_2CO_3)

So, the rocks at Dundas were subjected to the process of serpentinization and then invaded by fluids (post-serpentine formation) that interacted with the serpentine and altered chromite resulting in the lilac mineral stichtite occurring with green chrysotile (or some serpentine mineral).

That is the best that I can do with the process. Geologists first learned about seafloor spreading (think Mid-Atlantic Ridge) ca. 1960 although the idea of Continental Drift was thrown around in the earlier part of the 20th Century by Alfred Wegener. After the validation of sea floor spreading the theoretical model of plate tectonics was put forth amid much debate. My university “schooling” was during the 1960s and needless to say the plate tectonics theory was widely discussed in almost every geology class.

But back to stichtite (Figs. 8-11). The lilac- to violet-colored mineral is very soft (1.5-2.0 Mohs) and may be scratched by a fingernail. It appears translucent to transparent in very thin “slices” I could peel away. These thin slices almost appear micaceous or fibrous under the high power of a microscope but under eye observation the mineral appears as encrusting. It is subvitreous to waxy in luster. It is non-magnetic but this can be deceiving. Intermixed with the mineral and seemingly in

Continued on Page 6

layers beneath the encrustation are magnetite crystals and fibers. Stick a magnet to the lilac mineral and it will adhere due to the magnetite therefore appearing to indicate that stichtite is magnetic! I could not locate identifiable stichtite crystals; however, MinDat notes it belongs to the Trigonal System. Stichtite has a polymorph, stichtite-2H, that belongs to the Hexagonal System but has the same chemical formula (again above my pay grade for identification).

Fig. 8. (right) A very thin crust of stichtite. Width of photo ~5.1 cm.



Fig. 9. (right) Reverse side of photo above. The color is brighter and the encrustation appears as micaceous or fibrous plates.



Fig. 10. Photomicrograph of a section of above photo. Width ~ 1.4 cm. Note bands of magnetite.



Fig. 11. Photomicrograph of same specimen showing the fibrous nature of both the stichtite and chrysotile. Width ~ 1.2 cm.

Minerals with chromium acting as the chromophore are fun to collect since the element produces a variety of colors: the red or pink in rubies, the green in emeralds and purple or red in alexandrite. In pink or red spinel some chromium ions replace aluminum and voila. So, is chromium the pink/lilac coloring agent in stichtite? Maybe, but that is a question for my mineralogist friends, maybe Tom up at www.dakotamatrix.com or Pete up at USGS.

CITED

Ashwal, L.D. and B. Cairncross, 1997, Mineralogy and origin of stichtite in chromite-bearing serpentinites: Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, v. 127.

Bottrill, R. S., and G. Brown, 2000, Rare Australian gemstones: stichtite: Australian Gemologist, v. 20.

Brown, A.V., 1986, Geology of the Dundas–Mt Lindsay–Mt Youngbuck region: Bulletin Geological Survey Tasmania, no. 62.

Burrett, C.F., and E.L. Martin, (ed.), 1989, Geology and Mineral Resources of Tasmania: Special Publication Geological Society of Australia, no.15.

The Shadowgee

By Steven Wade Veatch

During the school-free months of summer my mother, brother, and grandfather stayed at our cabins in the mountains north of Divide, Colorado. Mother's cabin was next to my grandfather's cabin. These were simple times where we passed the summer days with pleasant recreations. This was a time where relationships and memories were made—a time when my life was shaped. The two cabins marked some of the most memorable scenes of my boyhood.

There were no malls or shopping centers, only a simple country grocery store six miles away. There were no toney, high-end country clubs; instead we went to the Divide Community club, which was built during the Great Depression, for a weekly diversion of bingo or a dance that alternated each Saturday with the bingo game. The mountain folks referred to the dance as “goin’ to the fights” as some of the rowdy cowboys liked to throw down and mix it up out back during the dances.

At our cabin I would stay up late and read. Before turning in for the night I would go out on the porch and look at my grandfather's window to see if his bedroom light was on. It always was on—he would read into the dark and quiet hours of the night. He liked to read, he liked words and working with words. I got that from him.

On this particular summer morning I got up at day-break and looked out the window of our cabin to see welcoming smoke coming out of my grandfather's chimney. I ran down the porch steps to start a morning with my grandfather—my mother and my brother would soon follow.

While my grandfather made breakfast I watched the meadow, forest, marsh, and granite rocks through his kitchen window. The July meadow grass waved rhythmically from wind while the wildflowers painted a splash of purple along the edge of the meadow. A chipmunk sat on a weathered stump and worried a seed.

After our breakfast of pancakes with Mickey Mouse ears, *Log Cabin* syrup poured from a tin, bacon, and orange *Tang* we eased into the main cabin room. The burning pine crackled, popped, and hissed in the Ben Franklin fireplace. Angry red embers warmed the room. The calming aroma of the burning wood filled the cabin while the morning sunlight streamed through the windows where light, skipping off little specs of dust, created pinpoints of reflected light.

I curled into the couch and my grandfather relaxed next to me in an easy chair. He put a mug of black coffee on an old wooden barrel with a round top painted a deep red. Old liquor bottle labels, covered with clear shellac, decorated the top. He filled his pipe with *Half and Half* pipe tobacco, stuck a wooden match and lighted the bowl of his pipe. Soon a tendril of smoke climbed from his pipe. It was time for stories to be tossed around. I can still hear the deep, articulate, and measured sound of his voice—certain, knowing. He fired my imagination by telling erudite tales of mining days all the way back to territorial Colorado. His grandfather and father were pioneers in the windswept mining camp of Caribou in Boulder County.

Following our morning round of tales my grandfather took an old, gallon-sized *Half and Half* pipe tobacco can and reworked it into a lantern. He attached a wire at either end with the loop on the outside of the can. The wire stretched from end-to-end. This made a handle and held the can on its side. Next he punched an inch-round hole on the underside of the can. Finally, he shoved a candle in the hole. The candle flame would reflect off the shiny, inside bottom of the can and shine out through the open top, creating a beam of light. Now the empty tobacco can was a makeshift candle lantern. I sat upright, engrossed. I waited with held breath and hoped that he would hand me whatever he was making. What could it be?

I said, “What the heck is that?”

Grandfather said, “It's called a *shadowgee*, this is what the miners used in mining camps before flashlights. Would you like one?”

“Heck ya!”

My grandfather reached over with the Shadowgee and handed it to me. I carefully took it from him and held it in my hands. I slowly looked it over. It felt so cool and seemed like the best thing ever made.

The empty can kept the mountain winds from blowing out the candle flame. The burning candle provided a steady light so the miner carrying it could check his corral in the dark or to see his way on a late-night trip to the outhouse. Grandfather used his shadowgee to find our two-holer outhouse at night.

The shadowgee speaks about mining life: miners were careful in spending their money; lamps and kerosene

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"Mountain sunrise. Original watercolor by S. W. Veatch."

2016 CSMS Officers Present at Meeting

Jean Luce, President	
Lisa Kinder, Vice President	X
Ronald "Yam" Yamiolkoski, Secretary	X
Ann Proctor, Treasurer	X
Norma Rhodes, Editor	X
Sharon Holte, Membership Secretary	
Doreen Schmidt, Member-at-Large	X
Ariel Dickens, Member-at-Large	
Mark Lemesany, Past President	

2016 CSMS Chairpersons

Kim & Bodie Packham, Show Chairs
Sharon Holte, Field Trip Director
TBD, Science Fair Chair
Frank & Ellie Rosenberg, Librarians
TBD, Social Committee Chair
Ann Proctor, Store Keeper
Jackson Peirce, Webmaster

Sub-Group Responsibilities for Refreshments for General Assembly Meetings

May Faceting	June Fossil	July Jewelry
Aug. Picnic	Sept. Lapidary	Oct. Micromount
Nov. Board	December Christmas Party	

SECRETARY'S SPOT

by Ronald "Yam" Yamiolkoski

General Meeting Minutes of the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society 6/16/2016
Guest Speaker: Phil Persson

The meeting was officially called to order by Ronald "Yam" Yamiolkoski, Secretary, at 7:08 PM. Five of the nine officers were present.

Yam took time for the introduction of new members and guests. It should be noted that we had quite a few guests for this meeting.

Lisa Kinder introduced our speaker, Dr. Phil Persson a Master's Degree candidate in geology at the Colorado School of Mines. Phil presented an interesting talk concerning the pegmatites in the 1.08 billion year old Pikes Peak Batholith with special emphasis on the rare earth element (REE) enriched pegmatites. His slides included pictures of some of the REE minerals that he has found as well slides showing the various pegmatites where they are found.

Bob Landgraf, who handled all of the cases at our recent show reported that we had a total of 23 cases (the best in many years). He thanked everyone for their efforts. Bob then presented the People's Choice award for their favorite case to Nicole Pittman (Roger Pittman's granddaughter).

Don Bray announced that he is doing two field trips the weekend of June 25th and 26th. They are both in the Salida area. The trips are to the Sedalia Copper Mine and the Calumet Mine. Details on the trips can be found on the CSMS website, but there has been some confusion on signing up for the trips. Don said he would take names for the trips at the meeting.

Yam gave an update on the April Fool's Claim. First, the claim has lots of holes that need to be backfilled. This is an ongoing problem that should be the concern of all members. Second, Yam is working with a member of the Gold Prospectors of Colorado who is a surveyor. The goal is to survey the claim to make sure all posts are properly placed and that some guide posts can be set at the claim entrance to clarify when members are on the claim. Third, another party has laid claim to at least a portion of our claim. With the help of the surveyor we will

ascertain the extent of the over claim and notify the party the extent of their incursion on our claim.

Yam brought up the issue of the August Picnic. After a brief discussion it was agreed that we would do an indoors picnic at the Golden Corral on Powers Boulevard. Arrangements will be made and a Blast-O-Gram sent out to the membership.

A check with the various CSMS Groups provided the following information: The Micro-Mount Group will not meet in July or August. The Lapidary Group is still by appointment. Contact Sharon Holte to set a date and time. The Crystal Group will meet next in September. The Fossil Group will meet through the summer with the next meeting on July 5th. The Faceting Group will meet next on the second Tuesday in September. **SEE PICK & PACK FOR MORE INFO ON CSMS GROUPS.**

Our Show was a great success! The gate ended up to be mostly a profit for the club and the Silent Auction benefiting our scholarship program also did well. A special thanks to Kim and Bodie for their efforts in making the Show turn out so well. Also, thanks to all of the many volunteers that helped with setup, takedown, the silent auction, handling the ticket area, and of course the pot luck. Not to be forgotten are Arby's and the Merit Co. for their donations to the Saturday night pot luck.

(Meeting Minutes Continued from Pg 8)

We need a new Social Chair to handle the refreshments at the General Assembly meetings and on other special occasions. Georgia Woodworth has been doing a great job for the Club, but because of work commitments she can no longer do it. Anyone willing to step up to do the job should contact Jean Luce and volunteer. Again a heartfelt thanks to Georgia for a job well done.

A reminder about the 2nd Eugene E. Foord Pegmatite Symposium to be held July 15 – 19, 2016 in Golden, Colorado. For more information go to: <http://www.colorado.edu/symposium/pegmatite>.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:58 PM.

(Shadowgee cont. from Pg 7)



The shadowgee my grandfather made for me. Note how the handle is offset from the top. This way, when the lantern was carried, the candle would tilt away from the wire handle and not burn the miner's fingers. Photo © S. W. Veatch.

were costly; and miners were resourceful and had to improvise and use discarded tin cans as a resource, repurposing them into shadowgees or other useful artifacts.

That night, I waited to test my shadowgee. The wind quieted down so it could hear the alluring sounds of the forest. Shadows whispered across the meadows. The evening became a lingering twilight of layered crimson in the clouds. The night turned eggplant dark and the countryside calm. When the summer stars were bright it was time for me to test my shadowgee and follow the worn path to the outhouse. Out I went, into the night, shadowgee in hand. What I learned was that spending time with my grandfather was the best part of those summer days so long ago. He always had something new to show me or teach me. What I didn't appreciate then was that his stories of living in a mining camp and the shadowgee sparked the beginning of what turned into a lifelong fascination with mining.

Today my grandfather is gone. My mother is gone too. The other day I was going through some of my mother's boxes. I opened a cardboard box and saw a real treasure, a shadowgee—a battered tin can that was an affectionate throw-back to the world of my grandfather. It brought me back, forty-nine years ago, to that moment when I first learned about the shadowgee, now a symbol of my grandfather and an intensity of life, a time of stories and where I could really relate to someone, a time before distractions of smart phones and other technology.

I know the time my grandfather spent with me enfolded me into something larger than myself. I emerged changed—nearer the person I longed to be. In this way he reshaped and repurposed my life, just like the tobacco can being made into lanterns—something better. I carefully put the shadowgee back in the box, and smiled.



View of the shadowgee in operation. Photo © S. W. Veatch

2016 Pikes Peak Gem Mineral & Jewelry Show

Photos Submitted by Frank Rosenberg



Kudos to Kim and Bodie Packham for all of their hard work, efforts, and professional skills!! What an outstanding job putting this show together... Many thanks to all of the volunteers and vendors for making this show a wonderful success as well!



Classifieds



Our Staff...

Norma Rhodes—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

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CSMS

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

If you celebrated a CSMS anniversary in 2014 or 2015, you are eligible for your one year pin award

Please see Storekeeper,
Ann Proctor

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2nd Eugene E. Foord Pegmatite Symposium

Golden, Colorado
July 15 – 19, 2016

Tulsa Rock and Mineral Society's Gem - Mineral & Jewelry Show

Saturday, July 9

9-6

Sunday, July 10

10-5

Exchange Center
Tulsa County Fairgrounds

21st between Harvard & Yale

**Gems - Beads - Fossils
Jewelry - Crystals**

Exhibits - Free Kid's Zone

Demonstrations

Admission \$6 -Adults
\$10-Two Day Pass

Kids 12 and under FREE
with paid adult

Scout and Military FREE
in uniform



Western Museum of Mining & Industry presents:

WMMI Museum EXPO & Anniversary Celebration!

July 15th, 16th, & 17th, 2016
10:00 am to 5:00 pm (Sunday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm)

Event includes:

- Operation of the Yellow Jacket II Stamp Mill- Saturday & Sunday
 - Operation of the museum's Blacksmith Shop
- Operation of all our steam engines and machines, inside and out!
- Vendors including books, crafts, gems & minerals, and locally made food
 - Educational non-profit organizations
- Chainsaw carving, furniture making, and metal smiths
 - Nugget and Chisml!
 - Food trucks

Admission just \$10 per person age 6 & older!

Western Museum of Mining & Industry
225 North Gate Blvd COS CO 80921
719/488-0880 www.wmmi.org



PICK&PACK

P.O. Box 2

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80901-0002

Postage Here



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 organizations:

American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS)

www.amfed.org

Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies (RMFMS)

www.rmfmts.org