

### CSMS General Assembly Thursday, Jul 16 2020, 7:00 PM Mt. Carmel Veterans Center <u>CANCELED</u>

Please note: Members whose names begin with M-Z are responsible for refreshments in July

In case of inclement weather please call Mt. Carmel Veteran's Service Center 719-309-4714

#### Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society

Founded in 1936 Lazard Cahn Honorary President June 2020 "Pick & Pack" Vol 60 Number 6

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

## **Upcoming CSMS Events**

#### ALL CSMS activities are CANCELED until further notice

General Assembly Meeting CANCELED	July '20
Pebble Pup Meeting CANCELED	July '20
Crystal Club Meeting CANCELED	July'20
Board Meeting CANCELED	July'20
Fossil Club Meeting CANCELED	July'20
Faceting Club Meeting CANCELED	July'20

## **CSMS** Calendar

July '20	Aug '20						
07/07/20	08/04/20	Fossil Group	1st Tues	7:00 PM	Pikes Peak United Methodist Church	Jerry Suchan	303-648-3410
07/02/20	08/06/20	Board Meeting	1st Thur	7:00 PM	Pikes Peak United Methodist Church	John Massie	719-338-4276
07/16/20	08/20/20	See session online	3rd Thur	5:30 PM	Mt. Carmel Center	Steve Veatch	719-213-1475
07/16/20	08/20/20	General Assy Meeting	3rd Thur	7:00 PM	Mt. Carmel Center	John Massie	719-338-4276
07/23/20	08/27/20	Crystal Group	4th Thur	7:00 PM	Mt. Carmel Center	Kevin Witte	719-638-7919
07/23/20	08/27/20	Faceting Group	4th Thur	7:00 PM	Berta's House	John Massie	719-338-4276
by appt	by appt	Lapidary Group	by appt	by appt	Sharon's House	Sharon Holte	719-217-5683

For more information on any of the sub-groups, meetings or other valuable CSMS information, go to our website: <a href="https://www.csms1936.com">www.csms1936.com</a>

## Upcoming Community Events (Submitted by Pete Modreski)

**SUSPENDED** Van Tuyl Lecture Series, Colorado School of Mines, Iron Ores in North America – Past Importance, Future Promise, by Dr. Phil Brown, Univ. of Wisconsin. Berthoud Hall Room 241, CSM cam-pus, Golden. All are welcome. See https://geology.mines.edu/eventscalendar/lectures/ for the upcoming schedule. [Note:] *Lecture series suspended until further notice* 

**RESCHEDULED for Sept 2020:** Rise of the Mammals: Exceptional Continental Record of Biotic Recovery after the Cretaceous–Paleogene Mass Extinction (about the Corral Bluffs fossil mammal discoveries), by Ian Miller and Tyler Lyson, Denver Museum of Nature and Science; at the CSS Annual Past Presidents' Dinner, to be held at the Mount Vernon Canyon Club. Social time at 5:30, dinner at 6:00, program at 7:00. Reservations required for dinner but guests are welcome to attend for the program only starting at 7:00 PM. Visit https://coloscisoc.org/ for further details.

**POSTPONED** Symposium on Water and Energy in Colorado, to be held in Ricketson Auditorium, Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Cosponsored by the Colorado Scientific Society, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Center for the American West, and others. Details forthcoming. [Note:] was scheduled for Sat, May 16, 2020, now postponed until TBD date.

**UNKNOWN Sun, May 17, noon (ish):** for the monthly FSS (Florissant Scientific Society) meeting, Christine Siddoway (Colorado College) will give a talk on the Tava Sandstone (the geologically famous "sandstone injectite dikes of the Pikes Peak region") followed by a short field trip. Osborne Center, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. All are welcome to attend; contact Beth Simmons, cloverknoll@comcast.net, for details or to be put on the FSS mailing list.

Thurs.-Sun., July 23-26: Fairplay Contin-Tail Gem, Mineral, and Jewelry Show, Fairplay River Park. Still on at this time.

#### Adult CSMS Rock Hound of the Year

CSMS is in the process of selecting an Adult Rock Hound of the Year. Since there is no deadline, this will be handled at the (TBD) general assembly meeting.

## - End of Event Section -

#### Playing with Minerals and Surviving the Pandemic Mike Nelson csrockguy@yahoo.com

In this time of in-home sheltering and thinking that my age puts me in the at-risk group, I certainly have given thought to "my life." Part of this remembering is probably a normal process when one ages and starts to think about their mortality; however, the coronavirus pandemic sort of exacerbates the situation and moves it on the front burner. So far, I have made it OK, and hope for a well future.

I essentially have stopped watching most TV news and conferences except to check the local weather. I want the country to leave disease control to the medical personnel and research scientists. My only hope for our country, and the world, is THAT SCIENCE WILL WIN IF WE GIVE IT A CHANCE.

I also have reshaped my time to re-stack and "clean" my office, refile the books and magazines, and sort the minerals. That has been a pleasant sort of exercise and has brought back many fond memories but:

You can't reminisce too much. Because you've got to keep pushing forward, you know?

- Daniel Caesar

My pushing forward is trying to understand the mineral chemistry of boron, and the boron minerals. I am having troubles with the chemistry (even after help from Yooper Pete in Denver), so sometimes I must take a break and revert to reminiscing about youth, especially the geology aspect of "growing up." I often wonder how my younger years affected my career choice and then think that my entire life choices are probably due to: 1) growing up in a rural area with nurturing parents who let me explore the "outdoors" and tune into nature; 2) caring and enthusiastic primary and high school teachers (47 students in high school) where four years of English, four years of math, four years of science, and four years of history/civics and social science, prepared me for college (and life); and 3) geology instructors who mentored me all those years, even during the times I was greatly confused with crystallography and stereonets (still am), and who "sent me to the field" to learn.



**Fig. 1:** Cubic or isometric crystal system. Anything more than a cube with axes of equal length and at 90 degrees to each other is pretty much above my pay grade! Sketch: *Studyblue.com* 

I was rummaging around my office and came across a few geology items that brought back the memories. A couple of years ago one of my former institutions found (in a dusty storage closet) and returned my Optical Mineralogy notebook. That sucker had not seen the light of day in 50 years. Although I turned out to be a soft-rocker and paleontologist, I thoroughly enjoyed Optical Mineralogy and Optical Petrology while attending the University of South Dakota. It seems as if I spent hundreds of hours looking down that B & L single tube scope. For a while I thought my right eye (dominant) was larger! That also was when I finally determined (with a physician) that I really was color blind with several colors (red-green-brown; blue-purple). The instructor would talk about thin section mineral colors and pleochroism and I was totally lost with some slides. This deficiency later bit me in the derriere when I tried to enlist in the commissioned corps of U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (since engulfed by other federal agencies) and was informed that men with color blindness could not serve on their ships; a disappointment for me.



**Fig. 2:** An Introduction to the Methods of Optical Crystallography, by F. Donald Bloss, was first published in 1961. That edition still stands as a classic in the field, and for many years it remained a widely used textbook for undergraduate courses in optical mineralogy. Review in American Mineralogist 2002. Photo: M. Nelson

At any rate, each optical student had to keep a notebook describing the thin sections we observed and information we could use to identify different minerals. Now, my artistic abilities floundered here but I struggled along using drafting and colored pencils to sketch minerals. I thought of this notebook when I learned on the Rockhounds List that Donald Bloss, the author of my text *An Introduction to the Methods of Optical Crystallography* recently passed away at the ripe age of ~100. I am certain that geologists of my age, and later, cut their optical mineralogy teeth with this book.

ORTHOCLASE (KNG) AISLOS Monoclinic Da=1.518 DB =1.524 Dr = 1.526 20=69-720 b=yor Z, angor X=50-12 CAB or Y = 140-21 Color: colorless but may be cloudy Relief: low, n = balsom & n < gt2 Twinning: Carlsbad law, Simple twings Birefringence: grays white of 1 Sorder Form: phenocrysts, subhedral & anhelal Kyls & in spherolites Extinction: on (001) parallel (010) 5º-120 Carlshad twim Othoclase

Fig. 3: Resurrected from the catacombs, a page from my optical mineralogy notebook. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

When I reveal to young persons some of my mineral/fossil collection, I always pull out an item and tell them "this is the reason I did not become an engineer."



**Fig. 4:** Resurrected from the catacombs, a page from my optical mineralogy notebook. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

I showed them a slide ruler and told them it was a mechanical analog computer, yes a computer. In college I just did not have the brain power to function well with this computer. In some math and physics courses I had no choice since trig functions,

logarithms, square roots etc. were essential to "passing the test."



Fig. 5: The middle section slides back and forth, left and right, while the clear cursor moves along the entire ruler, usually about 10-12 inches. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

I just was not very skilled and certainly was not a geek who carried his (not many hers) ruler in a case clipped to his belt and called it a slipstick. Most students of my age remember the science classrooms where a six- or seven-foot slide ruler hung on the wall above the blackboard



Fig. 6: This book had a

pack: Field Methods. Photo: M. Nelson

permanent home in my back-

and was used by the instructor for teaching.

As a geology student, my classmates and I spent a fair amount of time outside working with maps and rocks. Two of the staples of an undergraduate curriculum were courses in field methods and field camp, and the Field

Methods text by Robert Compton. Field methods often involved constructing a topographic map using an alidade and stadia



**Fig. 7:** Plane table and alidade. The surveyor/geologist is looking toward his partner holding a measuring stick (stadia rod). *Photo: EBAY.com* 

rod (the stick). This was time consuming process as the alidade and board had to be completely level to get accurate readings. In larger scale projects, especially in field camp and project field work, we depended on hand levels, or sometimes on Jacob Staffs (Jake Sticks), and always on the staple Brunton Compass.



**Fig. 8:** A hand level with its leather carrying case. My eye height was 6 feet. By looking through the telescopic tube, and keeping the bubble (on top of the tube) level, I could mark a spot on an outcrop or hill that was six feet high. Walk up to that marked spot and shoot a new sight, etc. After a while I could determine the height of the hill: six shots times six feet equals 36 feet in elevation for the hill. Distance from the first shoot to the top of the hill was measured by pacing and trigonometric functions. This level was even more sophisticated in that it could read stadia rods for more precise readings. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

Today, with laser beams, satellites, and GPS, and even cell phones I don't know if students even know how to use a Brunton or hand level. But that is OK as time moves on.



**Fig. 9:** The pocket Brunton transit for taking directions and reading slopes and angles. It took some skill and a steady hand to use a Brunton accurately. The Brunton could also be used as a hand level. *Photo: M. Nelson* 



Fig. 10: Jacob Staff. Sketch: Paleopix All geology students made their own Jake Stick, usually out of a thick dowel rod. It was cut exactly to your eye height and a bubble was attached so it replaced a hand level. In addition, we stuck a rotating protractor on the stick in order to

read the thickness of dipping beds. A simple but nifty non-electronic instrument.

Four other "must have" tools were:

1) an Estwing rock hammer;



Fig. 11: Estwing pick with chisel head hammer good for sedimentary rocks in Kansas. *Photo: estwing.com* 

2) a ten-power hand lens for magnification;



**Fig. 12:** The center hand lens was my original from the 1960s, the one on the right has both LED and UV lights, the left one is also lighted can easily lay on your desk or be carried in a jacket. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

3) a pocket stereoscope for examining air photographs;



**Fig. 13:** On geologic mapping projects we often used air photos obtained from federal agencies. To see threedimension landforms on the photos a pocket stereoscope was used in the field while a larger mirror scope was available in the lab. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

4) a standard tape measure from the hardware store; and 5) a quality field notebook with appropriate pencils or permanent ink pens (no ball points). Nice to have tools were a hardness kit, either home-made or purchased, a unglazed piece of porcelain for use as a streak plate, and a color chart.



**Fig. 14:** What is left of my hardness kit with points of different hardness minerals mounted. I also used a steel pocketknife and a quartz crystal, and an unglazed piece of porcelain served as a streak plate. A small bottle of acid (HCL usually) finished off the tools. *Photo: M. Nelson* 

Extra nice to have was a break-apart fishing pole and a few lures. I still have all of my original equipment except for the Jake Stick, the color chart and tape measure. Of course, there were also the traditional army surplus canteens, knives, shovels, packs, coats, etc, and purchased cloth collection bags (sample bags from drilling rigs). Geology students, and other outdoor enthusiasts, were always on the lookout for surplus stores. My favorite was in Fort Collins, Colorado.

My first rock hammer in Kansas had a chisel point with a leather handle. The chisel was good for splitting Kansas shale. Before heading to Field Camp (see Posting June 19, 2015) I purchased a blue handle, pointed pick for the hard rocks I would find in Colorado. I have gone through several loupes but still have the original, along with a new one that is lighted with LED and UV. My notebook with my dissertation field notes is filed with other books; however, earlier notebooks were misplaced (another word for lost). I am not certain that air photos are still in use with computer programs such as Google Earth, widely available (and free).



Fig. 15: Bison bison, half of lower jaw. Photo: M. Nelson

One of the reasons that I became a paleontologist is due to the first, really nice fossil I picked up in a gravel pit. The lower jaw of *Bison* sps., probably *Bison bison,* came from a deposit of Pleistocene gravel (a pit) along the Solomon River in Ottawa County, Kansas (my home county). Now I had collected other miscellaneous items such as Cretaceous leaves (Dakota Formation outside of town) and Cretaceous clams and shark teeth (Greenhorn Formation on the numerous rock fenceposts) but this jaw was really, really nifty to me. Wow. What a find. There was even a small article in the county newspaper about the discovery (somewhere in my files) by the "local kid." I believe this was a critical point in my life, a star guiding me to a career.

And finally, a textbook from my graduate days at the University of Utah. Probably the finest instructor that I had in my higher educational experience was Armand J. Eardley. Dr. Eardley



Fig. 16: My favorite textbook. Photo: M. Nelson

was a geologist/gentleman in the old-time sense with khaki pants, often a tie in the field, and a gentle demeanor that led to a fantastic relationship between Dr. Eardley and his students. He also was a tremendous help when it came time for my dissertation. But perhaps the best advice I received from him was something like the following:

As a geologist and University instructor I spent much time attending meetings and working in the field. Always mentor your students and take them along to meetings. And, I never forgot Mrs. Eardley at home, and she was particularly fond of silver jewelry. Remember that as you move on in a career.



Mentoring students ca. 1990, Uinta Mountains, Utah. *Photo M. Nelson* 

The past is a candle at great distance: too close to let you quit, too far to comfort you.

Amy Bloom

## President's Corner

#### 2020 Satellite Group Chairs

- Kevin Witte/ Bob Germano, Crystals
- John Massie/ Bertha Medina, Faceting

Jerry Suchan/ Joy Price, Fossils

Vacant, Jewelry

Sharon Holte, Lapidary

Vacant, Micro-mount

Vacant, Photography

Steven Veatch/ Betty Marchant, Pebble Pups

#### 2020 Liaisons

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument: Steven Veatch

Western Museum of Mining and History: Steven Veatch

#### Pebble Pups Steven Veatch



## **Presidential Matters**



#### Message to Club Members

After discussing meetings with the board of directors, It has been decided to not resume club meetings until September 2020.

We will continue to have scheduled field trips on July 11, The Hartsel blue Barite claim, The Topaz Mountain Claim on August 1, and the Smokey Hawk on August 22.

The CSMS picnic scheduled for August 15 will be decided on a later date depending on the corona virus situation in August.

Everybody stay safe.

John Massie

#### CSMS Pebble Pups and Earth Science Scholars

<u>NOTICE</u>: Regular Pebble Pup meetings are <u>CANCELED</u> until Sept 2020

- Please visit our blog for special announcements and field trips: <u>http://pebblepups.blogspot.com</u> <u>http://www.csms1936.com</u>
  - Find your assignments at: http://pebblepups.blogspot.com/p/merit-badge-assignments.html?m=1

#### Field Trip to Rocky Mountain High Claims #1 & #2 June 13, 2020

#### Trip Report John Massie

On June 13, 2020 fourteen CSMS club members took to the mountains again, on our second field trip to the Rocky Mountain High claims. The day was very pleasant, wonderful weather, which made digging for Amazonite and Smokey Quartz very enjoyable. Several members found a large pocket of both Amazonite and Smokey Quartz close to the surface, which made digging easier.

Bob Germano stopped by and helped our rock hounds find another area where there were many nice samples to collect.



Above: View from inside the caravan on the way to Rocky Mountain High claims 1 & 2 June 13, 2020, led by CSMS President John Massie. *Photo: Joe Lewis* 



View of the terrain as seen from the caravan on the way to Rocky Mountain High claims 1 & 2 June 13, 2020. Photo: Joe Lewis

A good time was had by all.

Treasure Pics: CSMS Field Trip, Rocky Mountain High claims #1 & #2, June 13, 2020



Left: Club member Joe Lewis standing in a hole he dug at CSMS Rocky Mountain High claims #1 & #2, June 13, 2020. Right: Nice seam of Amazonite at the bottom of Lewis's dig. *Photo: Joe Lewis* 



Above: Amazonite retrieved from the Lewis seam (top right), Rocky Mountain High claims 1&2, June 13, 2020, found and displayed by Member-at-Large Chris Burris. *Photo: Joe Lewis* 



Above: Amazonite retrieved from the Lewis seam (top right), Rocky Mountain High claims 1&2, June 13, 2020, found and displayed by Member-at-Large Chris Burris. *Photo: Joe Lewis* 

# Rock Hounds in the Wild

Rocky Mountain High claims 1&2 June 13, 2020

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Jul 2020

#### A Childhood Lost: Cripple Creek's Minor Miners Steven Wade Veatch

Even though working in Cripple Creek gold mines was tough labor, occasionally, miners



**Fig. 1:** This photo depicts a young boy posing with the adult miners at the Republic mine in the Cripple Creek Mining District. *Photo: circa 1899, courtesy of the Cripple Creek District Museum.* 

took a break from their deep underground toil. Some Cripple Creek miners wanted to memorialize their work in the goldfields by posing for group photographs in front of their mines. A few of these photographs have survived and are stored in various Colorado archives. Some of these photographs contained

surprising faces among the cast of characters. As I studied some of these old and brittle photographs, I noticed the faces of young boys looking back at me. With a magnifying glass in hand, I looked deeper. In one photo, a young boy (figure 1) puffs on a spit-soaked cigar stuck in the corner of his mouth. With his dark eyes full of mischief, he poses with his adult coworkers at the Republic mine on the Mary McKinney mine property.

These boys were part of the mine's workforce. Some historians argue that only a handful of them were there, but their number remains undetermined and their stories lost to time. Cripple Creek mines were dangerous, and there were many ways to be killed or injured underground: rock falls (also known as widow makers), cave-ins, explosions from unignited rounds of dynamite, and accidents with machinery. These drastic situations—the injury or loss of a father—led some children of the stricken miners, all boys, to work in the mines (Wright, 1974). These boys were supporting families that had had a father die or injured in a mining accident. Others were orphans and lived on their own.

These "minor miners" were known as pick boys (figure 2). They ran errands, fetched supplies, and brought dull drills and picks to blacksmiths for sharpening (Wyman, 1979). The pick boys also lugged water to thirsty miners to drink. It is likely that these boys tended the donkeys who worked with them underground.

The pick boys tramped deep underground through

claustrophobic drifts (a horizontal passage

underground that usually follows a vein) that wound through the goldbearing igneous rocks. They worked amid creaking timbers, dripping water, and the threat of deadly gases. There was



Fig. 2: This closeup captures a moment in time where a pick boy is sitting with a group of miners. *Photo: circa 1902, courtesy of the Cripple Creek District Museum.* 

inadequate ventilation underground, and the fumes of blasting, candle smoke, and rock dust from drilling filled the air. Grime stained the boys' clothes from the damp and muddy places they worked. The endless blackness of the mine swallowed the flickering light of their candles. The roar of blasting and the incessant racket of operating drills was constant. Despite these conditions, they likely labored with quiet deliberation and in their familiar routines to collect meager pay.

Some of the boys worked above ground in the ore-sorting houses. It was here that finely ground ore, considered richer than the coarser or oversized ore, was separated (Lindgren & Ransom, 1906). Some sorting houses used a process of hand sorting to separate the highergrade ore, something a boy could do.

Lowell Thomas was 14 years old when he rode horseback for the Portland mine, gathering specimens from other gold mines to be assayed (Marist Archives and Special Collections, n.d.). The Portland mine, near the rough-and-tumble goldrush town of Victor, was one of the major producers in the Cripple Creek Mining District. Lowell Thomas grew up in Victor, where his father was the town doctor (Lee, 1958). Dr. Thomas took Lowell out for walks, where they looked for rocks and Lowell learned about geology (Lee, 1958, p. 239-240). Lowell Thomas came back to the mining district after college and worked in some of the mines and then edited several newspapers in the district for a short period (Lee, 1958, p. xii). Lowell Thomas went on to be a celebrated radio and television broadcaster, author, and world traveler.

Cripple Creek was not the only place where there were boy miners. In the Leadville district, boys left high school before graduation, usually to go to work in the mines and become breadwinners for their families (Crawford, 1959).

One miner's account told of his mining partner at Colorado's Climax molybdenum mine near Leadville. His partner was called "Scotty" because he was from Scotland. Scotty told him that one day when he was about 11 years old at home, the sun was low on the horizon outside, flooding his family's kitchen with the ruddy light of sunrise. He was eating breakfast with his father. His mother was busy making his father's lunch for work. Scotty's father said, "Mom, fix a lunch for Junior." The mother replied, "He's going to school and will come home for lunch, and then go back to class." The father said, "Not anymore. He's goin' to the mine with me. He's had enough schooling." Scotty never went back to school (G. Lewis, personal communication, 2020). Back then, children became "adults" much earlier than today, going only as high as completing eighth grade in most cases before going to work.

Colorado coal mines in the early 20th century used children in their workforce. According to Martha Todd, "The coal miners as a rule all had big families. The family of five was a small family. . . I've heard of families of 12 and 15 children. . .There were no child labor laws in those days and the boys were taken into the mine [at] 11, 12, 13 years old. And the girls, just as soon as they were able to take care of a baby, were kept at home. They didn't get to go to school much" (Margolis, 1985).

Child labor laws were slow in coming. In 1912, President Taft signed into law a bill creating "The Children's Bureau," the first federal agency that focused on improving the lives of children. When the Department of Labor was established the following year (1913), The Children's Bureau was transferred to it. However, child labor problems were far from solved.

Leadville's Herald Democrat of October 18, 1921 featured an article about child labor. "In 20 states, boys less than 16 years old could be hired to work in mines and quarries. In 17 states, child workers under 16 years of age would not even be afforded the protection of the eight-hour workday. In 17 states there would be no law to prevent the child workers from being employed at night."

The Walsh-Healey Act, enacted in 1936 as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal, established safety standards, minimum wage, maximum hours, overtime pay, and child labor regulations on federal contracts. Finally, in 1949, the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibited child labor.

Since there were no social systems to take care of the families with a father killed or disabled in a mine, and no labor laws to protect them, some of the boys in Cripple Creek worked in the mines by necessity, becoming the breadwinners for their families. Some boys quit school and followed the lure of gold and the adventure of mining. They became the pick boys, the minor miners of the Cripple Creek Mining District. They endured the hard work and dangers of underground mining.

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## Secretary's Spot

Lisa Cooper

#### 2020 CSMS Officers

John Massie, President Vacant, Vice-President Lisa Cooper, Secretary Ann Proctor, Treasurer Adelaide Bahr, Membership Secretary John Emery, Editor Chris Burris, Member-at-Large Renee Swanson, Member-at-Large Sharon Holte, Past President

#### 2020 CSMS Chairpersons

John Massie, Program Coordinator John Massie, Show Vol Coordinator Mike Webb, Field Trip Coordinator Steven Veatch, Science Fair Chair Frank and Ellie Rosenberg, Librarians Mark Schultz, Social Committee Chair Ann Proctor, Store Keeper Lisa Cooper, Show Chairman Lisa Cooper, Webmaster Lisa Cooper, Facebook Keeper Mike Nelson, Federation Representative Vacant, Federation Representative

Hey! We still need to nominate and elect a 2020 CSMS Adult Rockhound of the Year!

• Please refer to the November 2019 issue of the Pick & Pack, page 3. If you do not have a copy, you can access www.CSMS1936.com and go to the Newsletters. Print off a form or two and nominate your best rockhound!!

## Meeting Minutes

Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society

#### No minutes to present at this time

#### Fourth of July In Victor, Colorado 1898 Steven Wade Veatch

This vintage photograph depicts Victor's Fourth of July celebration in 1898. Victor was one of the towns in the Cripple Creek Mining District. This historic photograph reveals much about that day's celebration. A group of boys bearing rifles and wearing uniforms are at the front of the parade which consists of horse-drawn wagons, buggies, and floats. American flags fly from some of the carts. Some Victor businesses have awnings. One business sign reads: A.J. Harlan, photographer. Onlookers line the boardwalks and wear their finest: men in suits and ties, women in long dresses. This photograph takes us back over 12 decades to see how important Independence Day was to this mining town. Not only did the people of Victor celebrate the birth of the nation, but they had time off from their hard work and struggles in the mining camp.



Fourth of July Parade, Victor, Colorado. Everyone in Victor came out for the celebration. Photographer A.J. Harlan. Photo courtesy of the Cripple Creek District Museum.

#### "Code of Ethics"



A large measure of the enjoyment of our hobby consists of collecting in the field. For that reason, the members are proud to endorse the following:

I will respect both private and public property and will do no collecting on privately owned land without permission from the owner.

I will keep informed on all laws, regulations or rules governing collecting on public lands and will observe them.

I will, to the best of my ability, ascertain the boundary lines of property on which I plan to collect.

I will use no firearms or blasting material in collecting areas.

I will cause no willful damage to property of any kind such as fences, signs, buildings, etc.

I will leave all gates as found.

I will build fires only in designated or safe places and will be certain they are completely extinguished before leaving the area.

I will discard no burning material - matches, cigarettes, etc.

I will fill all excavation holes which may be dangerous to livestock.

I will not contaminate wells, creeks, or other water supplies.

I will cause no willful damage to collecting material and will take home only what I can reasonably use.

I will practice conservation and undertake to utilize fully and well the materials I have collected and will recycle my surplus for the pleasure and benefit of others.

I will support the rockhound project H.E.L.P. (Help Eliminate Litter Please) and will leave all collecting areas devoid of litter, regardless of how found.

I will cooperate with field-trip leaders and those in designated authority in all collecting areas.

I will report to my club or federation officers, Bureau of Land Management or other authorities, any deposit of petrified wood or other materials on public lands which should be protected for the enjoyment of future generations for public educational and scientific purposes.

I will appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources.

I will observe the "Golden Rule", will use Good Outdoor Manners and will at all times conduct myself in a manner which will add to the stature and Public Image of Rockhounds everywhere.

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#### Our Staff... John Emery—Editor

Thanks to our contributors. We encourage everyone to submit articles, photos, illustrations or observations!

Share your experiences, your new finds, or simply your enjoyment of 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 **last day 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 can be submitted at resolutions above 200 dpi in ANY format.

Articles are preferred in MS Word, preferably NOT pdf, but the editor will correct font.

e-mail to the editor: physikker@gmail.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). Unless otherwise marked, materials from this publication may be reprinted. Please give credit to the author and CSMS PICK & PACK.

## Classifieds and Announcements

#### MORE FIELD TRIPS! Rocky Mountain High 1&2

Volunteers needed to lead trips, contact CSMS President John Massie to volunteer: jsmassie1075@gmail.com

July 11: Blue Barite, Hartsel, Dave Harvey claim

- Sign up with John Massie jsmassie1075@gmail.com
- Meet at 9 AM July 11, 2020 at the Biu-Saludo in Hartsel - bright yellow building just past gas station, right side of Hwy 24

August 1: Topaz Mountain, Joe Dorris claim

- Sign up with John Massie jsmassie1075@gmail.com but looking for a volunteer to lead the trip
- Limit 30 people
- \$50.00 per family to buy a bag of rocks with guaranteed samples
- Directions and time to be announced later

August 22: Smokey Hawk. Joe Dorris claim

- Sign up with John Massie jsmassie1075@gmail.com but looking for a volunteer to lead the trip
- Limit 30 people
- Find Amazonite and Smoky Quartz
- Meet at 9 AM August 22, 2020 at the park in Lake George - it's the last turn you can make before leaving Lake George going West

#### Instructions

-- State social distancing requirements will be in effect in the staging areas, also on site at the claims while exploring

-- Car pooling is discouraged

-- Suggested equipment: shovel or hand shovel, rock hammer or pick, any other digging tools you have instead, bag or small bucket to store found treasure, spray bottle (water) for cleaning mysterious rocks, hat, gloves, sunscreen, camera

-- Pack a lunch and lots of water

-- 4WD not required, however a vehicle with HIGH CLEARANCE is advised. Not super high clearance like a monster truck, just take the highest clearance vehicle you have. Driving a vehicle with especially low clearance is not recommended.

Postage Here



Pick & Pack P.O. Box 2 Colorado Springs, CO 80901-0002



#### 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 newsletter 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 PM at Mt. Carmel Veterans Service Center; 530 Communication Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80905
- · Visitors are always welcome.
- Individuals \$30, Family \$40, Juniors \$15, Corporate \$100.
- Find the application at the web site: <u>www.csms1936.com</u>. 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.

#### **Meetings:**

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, Lapidary Group, and Pebble Pups/Juniors. For details on Satellite Group meetings, check out the calendars on page 2 and the web site.

#### **Membership Benefits:**

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* (carry your card), a year of learning and enjoyment, plus a lifetime of memories.

#### Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society is a Member of the following organizations:

- American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS) www.amfed.org
- Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies (RMFMS) www.rmfms.org