

Lake George Gem & Mineral Club

Club News, February, 2023



Dues are Due...Please go to our website (www.lggmclub.org) to pay online, or return the membership application at the end of this newsletter. Dues are still \$15 for an individual or \$25 for a family and must be paid no later than March 31.

**The February meeting will be held at the Lake George Charter School at 10AM on February 11.
Frank and Ellie Rosenberg will talk about some of their collecting adventures.**

As some of you know from their participation in the December "Show and Tell", the Rosenbergs are avid collectors who have gone to some pretty exotic places to satisfy their passion for minerals. Recently, for example, they spent several months traveling in Australia, collecting at the continent's most famous localities. They are very active both in our club and in the Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society, and this promises to be a talk you won't want to miss!

✎ We had a great meeting on January 14, when about 30 members gathered to hear a talk about fracking from Vice President **John Rakowski**. **Frank Rosenberg**, our trusty photo guy, sent the following report and pictures:

On Jan 14, 2023, LGGMC Vice President John Rakowski kicked off this year's speaker program with a fascinating and informative presentation on "Drilling, 'fracking', earthquakes, and our energy bills". John's extensive background in the oil industry enabled him to personalize this very important subject.



Lake George Gem & Mineral Club

February, 2023



Drilling, Fracking, Earthquakes



And your
Energy Bill

↘ Please plan to attend the following Lake George Gem & Mineral Club meetings. Watch the newsletter for more information, and **think about volunteering to give a presentation.**

Presentations listed are tentative:

- March: **Laura Canini** will talk about how she became one of the most active and accomplished rockhounds in central Colorado.
- April: **Bob Carnein** will present the “short” version of his “Basics of Mineral Identification” class. Bring your unknowns! Winter’s almost over—get ready by improve your mineral ID skills.
- May: **John Rakowski** will give his “Rockhounding 101” talk, in preparation for a visit to the Patience and Piety claims. Come prepared!
- June: **Bob Carnein** will talk about the rocks and minerals of the Gold City claims, in preparation for 4 trips, starting after the meeting.
- We hope to have a report on the new dinosaur find near Cañon City at the July meeting.

↘ **ADDITIONAL COMING EVENTS OUTSIDE THE LGGM CLUB:** (Nearby gem, mineral, fossil, and geology events that you may enjoy.)

- **Cañon City Geology Club** meets on the 2nd Monday of the month at 6PM in the United Methodist Church, Cañon City
- **Columbine Gem & Mineral Society**, meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month, 6:30PM in the meeting room, Mt. Shavano Manor, 525 W. 16th (at J St.), Salida
- **Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society**, meets on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7PM in the Mt. Carmel Veteran’s Service Center, 530 Communication Circle, Colorado Springs;
- **Pueblo Rockhounds**, meets on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:30PM in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 10 University Circle, Pueblo.

↘ Thanks to **Pete Modreski** for sending the following event announcements:

Tues., Feb. 7, 2:00-3:00 p.m., Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Earth Science Colloquium, **Under the feet of dinosaurs: A new view of Late Cretaceous landscapes along the margin of the Western Interior Seaway**, by Henry Fricke, Colorado College. *In the VIP Room.*

Feb. 9-12, 2023, Tucson Gem and Mineral Show, in the Tucson Convention Center. Other gem & mineral shows in Tucson begin throughout January and the first week of February.

Fri., Feb. 17, 2:00-3:00 p.m., Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Earth Science Colloquium, **Living large in the Neoproterozoic: Diving into snowball oceans with the funky fossil *Bavlinella***, by Boz Wing, CU-Boulder. *In the VIP Room.*

Fri.-Sun., Feb. 24-26, Gem and Mineral Show at Jefferson County Fairgrounds, sponsored by Denver Gem & Mineral Guild. Free admission!

Lake George Gem & Mineral Club

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Fri.-Sun., Mar. 24-26, Fort Collins Gem & Mineral Show, (Friday, 4-8 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.) at The Ranch/Larimer County Fairgrounds in the Thomas M. McKee Building, Loveland, Colorado. The Ranch, 5280 Arena Circle, Loveland, CO. Free parking, paid admission to show. See <http://www.fortcollinsrockhounds.org/index.shtml> . Please check website to confirm the exact dates.

Sat.-Sun., Mar. 25-26, WIPS [Western Interior Paleontological Society] “Founders Symposium”, **Mammals! From Mini to Megafauna**, Colorado School of Mines Green Center, 924 16th St, Golden. Details forthcoming; see <https://www.westernpaleo.org> There will be a registration fee; all are welcome to attend.

Fri.-Sun., Apr. 7-9, Colorado Mineral and Fossil Spring Show, Crowne Plaza DIA, 15500 E. 40th Ave. See <https://www.coloradomineralandfossilshows.com>. No admission charges.

Sat. May 6, Colorado Mineral Society Silent Auction, see <http://www.coloradomineralsociety.org/> for upcoming details. All are welcome.

Sat., May 20, 12 noon – 3 p.m., **Friends of Mineralogy Silent Auction**, Wheat Ridge United Methodist Church. All are welcome to attend, bid, and to bring specimens to sell.

↓ ↓ Mineral-show coordinator **Carol Kinate** reports that planning for our annual August show has begun. Here’s her report:

SAVE THE DATE – AUGUST 18-20, 2023 (LGGMC Annual Show)

A Word from your Show Chair – I’m beginning the process of seeking additional help with this year’s Annual Show. Currently **ALL** positions (listed below) could use **extra help**, or you could **be in charge of a particular task** to make our annual show a success. My contact information is listed below.

- ❖ **Volunteer Coordinator** (establishing **shift assignments** – 2-hour shifts/ various shifts needed during the 3 days). Kids activities – 2-hour shifts
- ❖ **Field Layout** (marking of field the weekend prior to show, immediately after the monthly meeting)
- ❖ **Signage** (installation/takedown of signage – currently **7 locations**)
- ❖ **Publicity** (handling of different forms of advertising for our annual show)
- ❖ **Kids Activities** (we need ideas and time spent promoting this particular area)
- ❖ **EXTRA ROCKS** that you are willing to part with for “Kids Activities”

Any questions regarding the above requests can be answered by email/text below. I know that many of our members belong to other clubs, which could benefit our club. We’re always looking for NEW ideas with the intent for improvement.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact me with any questions whatsoever. Looking forward to a GREAT show!

Carol Kinate, Show Chair
kinatec@aol.com
719-648-9015 (call/text)

↘↘ **Dave Alexander**, our field-trip program leader, is still looking for help in planning this summer's trip program (see the January newsletter for more information). He hopes to coordinate talks and trips so that members can learn some geology and what to expect before going out into the field. Watch this space for more information.

↘↘ Here are a few interesting links that you might enjoy:

- **Colorado looks like a rectangle, but it isn't — it has 697 sides.** Read in Big Think: <https://apple.news/AGfZl0XNESlWKQSdz0SQ7VA>
- **Crystal clear turquoise waters, white sandy shores and an endless blue sky...am I describing a Caribbean beach or a stone (from Rockseeker)?**
Go Straight To The Article at https://www.rockseeker.com/caribbean-calcite/?ck_subscriber_id=1874913717&utm_source=convertkit&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Caribbean+Calcite%2C+Banded+Agate+and+You+Might+Be+a+Rockhound+If...%20-%209841258
- **Where to find rose quartz** (from Rockseeker): https://www.rockseeker.com/where-to-find-rose-quartz/?ck_subscriber_id=1874913717&utm_source=convertkit&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Where+To+Find+Rose+Quartz%2C+Interesting+Facts+and+Some+Pictures.%20-%209808525
- **What are Herkimer diamonds (from “Rock & Gem”)?** <https://www.rockngem.com/what-are-herkimer-diamonds/>
- **Five ways to tell if ametrine is real (Rockseeker):** https://www.rockseeker.com/real-vs-fake-ametrine/?ck_subscriber_id=1874913717&utm_source=convertkit&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Real+vs+Fake+Ametrine.+Do+you+know+how+to+spot+the+fakes%3F%20-%209774315
- **Archaeologists uncover oldest known projectile points in the Americas (from Paul Combs):**
<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/12/221226094527.htm>
- **Two large fossils discovered in Royal Gorge Region (from Laura Canini and the Gazette)**
<https://gazette.com/content/tncms/live/>



Photo Credit: Royal Gorge Regional Museum & History Center.

Thanks to a citizen discovery, two large fossils have been unearthed in Colorado's Royal Gorge Region.

According to the Royal Gorge Regional Museum and History Center, the tibia and fibula of an unidentified "longneck sauropod" dinosaur have been excavated after a citizen stumbled onto them and reported the find to the Bureau of Land Management.

The specific spot where the fossil was found is being kept secret, but a spokesperson noted it was "found in the Royal Gorge region on public land."

The museum hopes to use these fossils to provide an up-close look to the public regarding how dinosaur fossils are prepared and preserved. The fossils will be presented to the public in a grand reveal at the museum on January 21, with experts working to prepare and preserve the fossils in the museum's Program Room every Friday and Saturday for several weeks following the unveiling.

The public is invited to witness the process and discover more about paleontology.

Find the Museum and History Center in the former Municipal Building at 612 Royal Gorge Boulevard. It's open from Wednesday through Saturday, from 10 AM to 4 PM.

✎✎ And here are the Bench Tips from Brad Smith for February



CUTTING MOLDS

Cutting molds is easier and more precise with a sharp blade. A new Xacto blade is sufficient for cutting RTV molds but is usually not sharp enough for vulcanized rubber molds. For that it's best to use scalpel blades available from most jewelry supply companies. The #11 blade is triangle shaped, and the #12 is hawksbill shaped. I find the hawksbill is particularly nice for cutting the registration keys of the mold.



USING YOUR THUMB

When using multiple bits in a Foredom, we often have to deal with several different shaft sizes - the usual 3/32 inch burs, the larger 1/8 inch shaft sizes and of course the many different sizes of drills. For some reason I really dislike having to turn the key multiple times to open or close the jaws of the handpiece chuck.

So I have two ways to speed up that task. For opening up the jaws, I just remember "four", the number of turns I have to make to open the chuck just enough from the 3/32 bur shaft size to the larger 1/8 bur shaft size.

For closing the jaws around a smaller shaft, there's a neat trick. Hold the new bit in the center of the open jaws of the chuck, put your thumb lightly onto the outer toothed collar of the chuck, and gently start up the Foredom. As the chuck turns, it will naturally tighten the jaws around the bur shaft or the drill bit. Then all you have to do is a final tightening with the key.

Smart Solutions for Jewelry Making Problems

<https://amazon.com/dp/B0BQ8YVLTJ>



Notes from the Editor

Bob Carnein

Newsletter Editor

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Have you ever wondered what will happen to your collection after you are gone? Although you can't completely control that, there are some things you can do to preserve its value. Read more below.

What's My Collection Worth

By Bob Carnein



Many of us have invested a lot of time and money in our mineral collections. Think of all the field trips you've enjoyed, shows you have attended, and friends and acquaintances you've made, even if you're a relatively new collector. Sooner or later, you should begin to think about the value of your collection, should you fail to make it out of this life alive! Would your spouse or heirs know what to do with all those "rocks", once you're gone? Will they end up thrown into the garden or sold in a tent alongside the highway next to the Thunderbird bar? If you plan ahead, this should not happen.

Mineral collections have at least 3 kinds of value. The most obvious is the monetary value. However, experienced collectors eventually realize that there are at least two other ways to value a collection: it can have scientific value and historical value. All three of these are interrelated and depend, to a large extent, on documentation. Why do some collections lose most of their value, ending up sold at flea markets or tents by the roadside? Because the collector neglected to document them.



The writer has collected minerals for some 67 years, both through purchase and through field collecting. My collection currently contains about 3000 pieces (that's a guesstimate), ranging in quality from massive rocks that are mainly of interest to me, to fine specimens that could be of interest to museums or other "serious" collectors. Because age is starting to catch up with me, I have recently contacted several mineral dealers, with the goal of getting some idea of my collection's value and then selling it. The first questions those dealers ask are:

- How big is your collection?
- Is it cataloged?
- Is everything labeled?
- Can you describe the collection's focus?
- Can you send some pictures?
- How much are you asking?

Let's look at those questions, one by one.

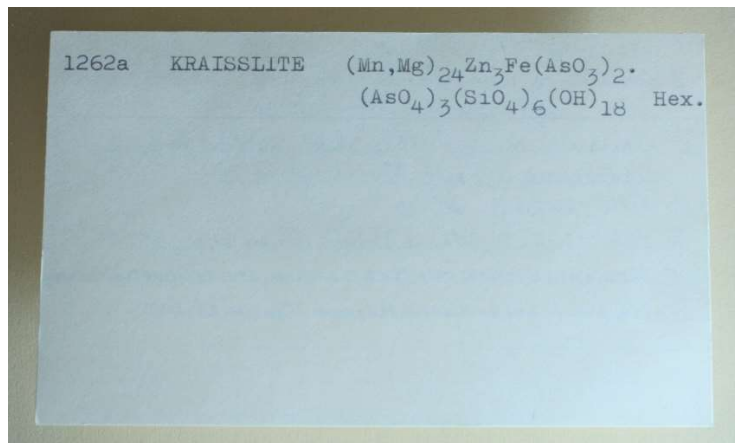
"How big is your collection?" As I said before, my collection consists of about 3000 mineral specimens and a few fossils. Why does this matter? First, some dealers aren't equipped to absorb a collection of this size, either in terms of volume or of cost. If you plan to sell the collection yourself, even a small collection (say, a few hundred specimens) can

be a headache. You have probably seen those eBayers at the local post office, sending out a dozen packages at once. To sell on eBay (or Etsy), you need to supply multiple photos of each item, accurate measurements and descriptions, and postage costs. Despite your best efforts, your item may disappear or be damaged in the mail or may never get a bid, especially if you set a starting price anywhere close to its retail value.

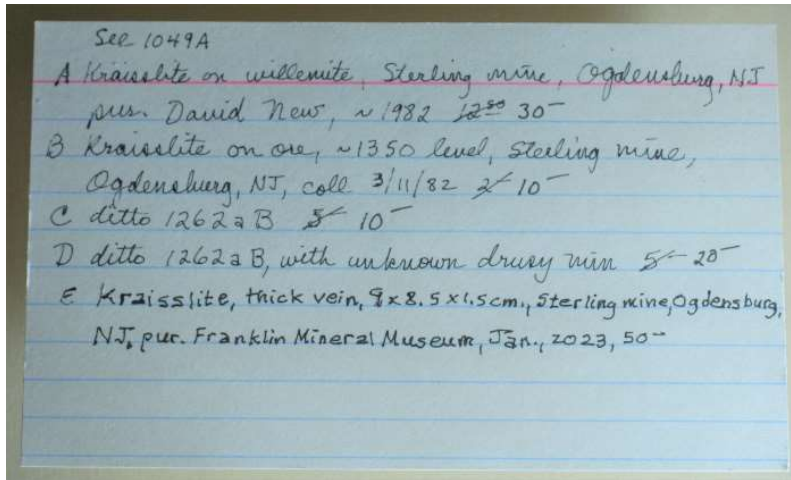
Speaking of which, what's a "reasonable" price to expect? Minerals are a lot like antiques—the value is in the eye of the beholder. If you sell to a dealer, I have been told (by experienced dealer friends) that 20 to 30 percent of retail is standard. So, what does that mean? If a dealer sells to "high end" customers, he or she probably won't care much about your dinged-up self-collected fluorite chunks from the Wigwam claims. Nor will she value your Brazilian citrine geode bought in a moment of weakness for \$100 in a tent at the Tucson show. But they may drool over your 500-carat topaz crystal from the Topaz Mountain Gem mine. Dealers may discount but absorb a lot of run-of-the-mill stuff to get the 5% of your collection they're actually interested in. Try to be realistic about what to expect.

Let me tell you about a composite imaginary dealer I have known for years who sells a wide range of world-wide material. Just to give you an idea of dealers' expenses, this guy and his spouse bought, completely remodeled, and outfitted an elegant store in their home city a few years ago. Besides the store, they have a photographer on staff to handle eBay sales and a website, which has to be kept fresh and restocked regularly. They also recently bought a house in Tucson for them and their staff to stay in during the annual extravaganza. He and his wife set up at several venues in Tucson, each of which is expensive. Add to that the expenses of far-flung shows in places like Springfield, MA, Dallas, Denver, and New York. Each time specimens are packed up and unpacked, damage may occur, as well as losses due to klutzes handling specimens despite signs asking them to "ask first". And so it goes—some dealers even want to buy a house and send their kids to college! These are just a few reasons why you may be disappointed with a dealer's best offer for your lovingly collected babies.

"Is your collection cataloged?" In a cataloged collection, each specimen has a number attached. That number corresponds to a numbered item in a database (which

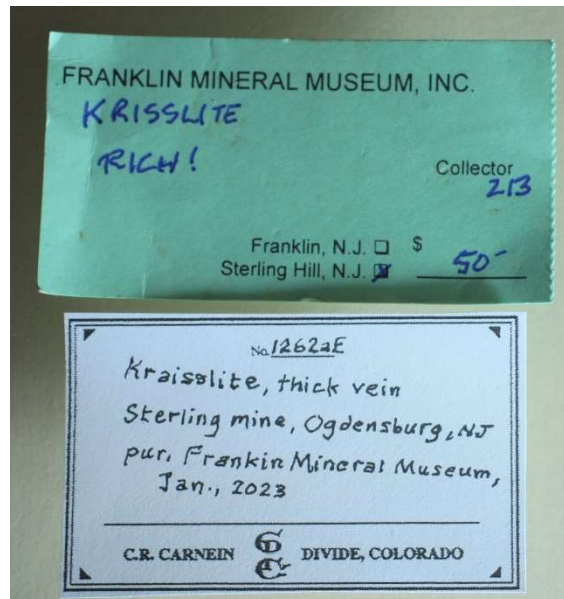
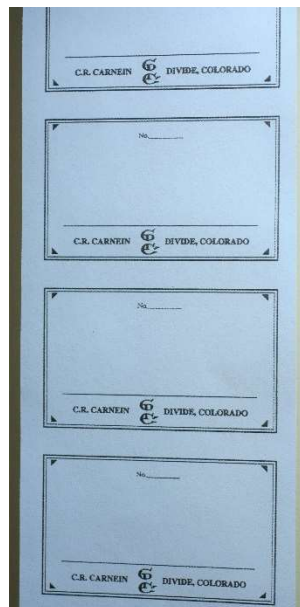


may be a digital file, a physical list in a book, or, in my case, a card file). Each entry should include information such as:



- Identity of the mineral or minerals
- Dimensions (in cm.)
- Complete locality information (most important!)
- How the specimen was acquired (self collected; purchased; traded, and by whom)
- When was it acquired?
- If purchased, how much did you pay?
- Other information (e.g. fluorescence, twinning, how

identified, anything unusual or unique about it)



So, what about my collection? For years, I have made my own collection labels, on which I assign each specimen a catalog number (Note: I also preserve original labels, on the backs of which I write the catalog numbers). In my card file, I have a corresponding index card, on the front of which each **mineral** (not each specimen) is assigned a number. On the backs of the index cards, I assign each **specimen** of each mineral a letter (A, B, C, etc.) that corresponds with the

particular specimen of that mineral. For some minerals (quartz, for example), I have so many specimens that I have gone through the alphabet multiple times, in which case I start over with double letters (e.g. AA, AB, AC, etc.).

Until a few years ago, I had neglected to do the grunt work of putting the catalog numbers on each specimen—a potentially fatal flaw. Knowing from experience with several old collections that the labels and specimens often become separated or mixed up, especially after a collector passes away, I realized that I had to “bite the bullet” and put numbers on each of over 2500 specimens. There are several ways of doing this, none of which is fun.



My method involves using a tiny “spindle” of mineral tack (a putty-like or gummy material used to stick small specimens inside protective clear plastic boxes so they can’t rattle around). First, I stick the bit of mineral tack to the rock. Then, I make up a very small label on which I print the specimen number and stick it to the tack. *Voila!* I now have a numbered specimen, and a future owner can peel off my catalog number, if they wish. If you want to make the number permanent, you can do several things: (1) print the number on acid-free paper); (2) use India ink or print the numbers on a laser printer; (3) coat the number labels with clear nail polish. You can also paint a white mark on the rock and print the number on that, but this isn’t very aesthetically pleasing.

“Is everything labeled?” The short answer is “Yes”. I print my labels on acid-free paper, using a laser printer or Xerox machine (I don’t like card stock, which doesn’t hold up well through time, and ink-jet printers use non-permanent ink). Each label has a space for the catalog number and then a large space, where I usually print the mineral name(s), locality, how I acquired the specimen, and when. I have always hand printed my labels, using permanent India ink (remember, I’ve been collecting for 67 years). If you are a new collector, obviously a machine printed label is more attractive. But I don’t have the patience to adapt my label design to computerized printing, and, besides, I think old hand-printed labels have more character than the typed or printed variety.

“Describe your collection.” My collection evolved from mostly self-collected minerals and fluorescent minerals (during my younger days) into a teaching collection focusing on crystallography, along with a personal collection rich in minerals from a few specific localities (e.g. Franklin/Ogdensburg, NJ; Cripple Creek, CO; Chuquicamata, Chile).

I would recommend that you develop a focus of some kind, because this can make it easier to market your collection, when the time comes. Some dealers and collectors prefer thumbnail-sized specimens (maximum dimension of 37 mm), or microminerals (which are best viewed with a binocular microscope). Others like miniatures (38 to 64 mm) or cabinet-sized rocks (anything bigger than 64 mm, or about 2 ½ inches). When deciding on a size, be aware that storage eventually becomes a problem for most of us. If you collect with a “silver pick”, small

specimens often have the advantage of fitting into our budgets better than cabinet pieces. Most micromount collectors enjoy finding their own materials, often breaking up larger specimens into dozens of small pieces, each of which has something of interest. Micromounters also are known for their social skills and for having “swap meets”, where they trade with other collectors.

“Can you send some pictures?” Again, for me, the answer is “Yes”. The first thing I tell dealers is that I have a page where I occasionally post photos on Mindat.org

(<https://www.mindat.org/gallery-21150.html>). This wonderful resource offers the ability for a



collector to share photos of as many of their minerals as they wish (some have posted thousands of photos), and Mindat also gives collectors the option of storing, and, if they wish, posting their catalogs. I also send dealers photos of representative drawers in my storage cabinets and shelves in my display cabinets. This gives them a feel for whether to expect a well organized, well kept collection or an assortment of dusty,

jumbled, dinged-up rocks. As you can guess, the latter isn't likely to attract most dealers' attention.

“How much do you want?” This is the most difficult question to answer. In my catalog, I generally keep records of the costs of any minerals I've bought. I regularly attend several shows and at least informally keep track of current retail prices. But prices vary widely from one dealer to another. At the Denver show, for example, you might see Moroccan or Chinese dealers in the tents at the National Western Complex or inside the Coliseum, selling things that other dealers in the Convention Center have for 5 or 10 times the price. In some cases, it's obvious that the high priced dealers bought their material from the same tent dealers. Your best bet is to develop a relationship with a dealer or dealers whom you trust and develop a feel for how much you can realistically expect, if you sell.

My experience has been that, with a few notable exceptions, internet (e.g. eBay, Etsy) sales seldom bring top dollar, but they often bring better prices than selling to a dealer. The question for you is, does the time and hassle (along with the cost—eBay wants their share, too) involved in selling your collection yourself justify the better price? Only you can answer that question. In my case, taking multiple photos of each of 3000 samples, packaging them so they arrive at the buyers' homes safely, writing up 3000 descriptions, and dealing with the sometimes disgruntled buyers who want cheap, fast shipping and expect each flaw to be documented in detail, is a daunting prospect.

A case study. A few years ago, I started seeing some really fine mineral specimens for sale from a new eBay seller. The seller obviously knew almost nothing about minerals—most things were mis-labeled or had no identification or locality information. I emailed the seller and asked him about what he was selling. He told me that it was his recently-deceased father's collection, but that he didn't know anything about minerals except that they had some monetary value. I offered to help him sort out the material (remotely—he lives in Missouri), giving him my best guess of the identities and localities for many items where that was possible. He had some labels, but the specimens weren't numbered, and many were separated from their labels. Eventually, he was able to sell everything and buy a new Jeep Wrangler with the proceeds. The process took 4 or 5 years; at the time, I would have guessed the collection had a retail value approaching a quarter of a million dollars. A few years later, he got tired of the Jeep and got rid of it. His father probably spent 50 or 60 years enjoying the collection. What more can you expect?

Conclusion. You can't control what happens to your mineral collection after you shuffle off. However, with some planning and proper documentation, your minerals might enjoy a "life" for a long time after you're gone. Future collectors may even remember your name and re-study your specimens. There might even be a previously unrecognized new mineral lurking on one of those pieces you picked up at the Solar Wind claim in Utah in 2021. But, if your collection ends up in the garden behind your house or sold off in a tent with no labels or documentation, you might as well have it buried with you in your grave. Don't let that happen!



Monthly Mineral Quiz

The Monthly Mineral for February (Carnein photos and collection)



Here's another mineral that is a collector favorite, thanks to its colorful red to pink crystals. Its vivid color owes its origin to the presence of manganese, a strong chromophore. Unlike another Mn mineral that you all know, this one is hard enough (H = 5.5 to 6.5) so that rare transparent examples make a very attractive (but somewhat fragile) gemstone. Perfect cleavage means you have to be very careful if you are lucky enough to have a cut stone, but massive varieties make good cabochons. It occurs in both contact and regional metamorphic rocks and in hydrothermal deposits. The samples above all came from a world famous zinc mine in NJ. Other outstanding localities are in Australia, Brazil, and Peru. Mindat lists about 35 Colorado localities; check out Eckel (1997) for more information. Name this attractive mineral.



Last Month's Mineral: Chlorargyrite, AgCl. This somewhat obscure silver ore mineral and the related mineral bromargyrite (AgBr) occur at about 70 Colorado localities (Mindat.org, accessed January, 2023), most famously at Leadville and Silver Cliff. It's one of the few minerals (other than native metals) that are perfectly sectile—you can cut them with a steel knife. It's typically waxy luster, low hardness, high SG, and occurrence with other silver minerals are all helpful in establishing its identity. Its tendency to change color if exposed to light means you should keep fresh specimens in enclosed drawers or boxes.

Isometric crystals are especially rare; odd, "blobby" shapes like the specimen above are more common.

Eckel, E.B., 1997, *Minerals of Colorado, Updated and Revised by R.R. Cobban, et al.*: Golden, Colorado, Fulcrum Publishing.



The Lake George Gem and Mineral Club is a group of people interested in rocks and minerals, fossils, geology and history of the Pikes Peak/South Park area, Indian artifacts, and the great outdoors. The Club's informational programs and field trips provide opportunities to learn about Earth science, rocks and minerals, lapidary work and jewelry making, and to share information and experiences with other members. Guests are welcome to attend, to see what we are about!

The Club is geared primarily to amateur collectors and artisans, with programs of interest both to beginners and serious amateurs. The Club normally meets on the second Saturday of each month at the Lake George Community Center, located on the north side of US Highway 24 on the east edge of town, sharing a building with the county highway shops. **In the winter, we meet at 10:00AM. From April through October, we meet at 9:00AM, to allow more time for our field trips.**

Our organization is incorporated under Colorado law as a nonprofit educational organization, and is a member of the Colorado, Rocky Mountain, and American Federations of Mineralogical Societies. We also sponsor an annual Gem and Mineral Show at Lake George, where collectors and others may purchase or sell rocks, minerals, fossils, gems, or jewelry. Annual membership dues (Jan. 1 through Dec. 31) are \$15.00 for an individual (18 and over), and \$25.00 for a family (parents plus dependents under age 18). New memberships and renewals are only accepted Jan 1 through March 31 each year.

Our Officers for 2023 are:

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Lake George Gem & Mineral Club
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Lake George, CO 80827
www.LGGMClub.org

Membership Application/Renewal, 2023

Name(s) _____ Date: _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone(____) _____ - _____; e-mail: _____
(Please print; e-mail address needed to receive newsletter)

Names/ages of spouse/minor members (if family membership) _____

Dues for Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 are ____\$15 (individual, 18 and over); ____\$25 (family)

Current year membership renewal and application occurs Jan. 1-March 31, after which membership is closed for current year. Membership list will be purged April 1 for current year.

MEMBERSHIP MUST BE CURRENT TO PARTICIPATE ON ANY FIELD TRIP OR USE CLUB CLAIM.

I agree to abide by Club constitution, by-laws, and rules regarding field trips and Club-claim visits:

Signed _____ Date: ____/____/____

Is this a renewal? ____ (yes); ____ (no)

My interest areas include (check all that apply): ____ minerals; ____ fossils; ____ lapidary
____ micromounts; ____ Colorado geology; ____ Pebble Pups (ages 7-17); ____ mining history;
____ field collecting; ____ crystallography; ____ other (please specify):

I am willing to help with the following: ____ Give a talk at a Club meeting; ____ Give a presentation for
Pebble Pups; ____ Run for a Club office; ____ Newsletter editor/writer; ____ Local Show/Show Committee;
____ Field-trip Planning; ____ Art (member badges); ____ Membership Coordinator; ____ Website
Assistance; ____ Pebble Pups; ____ Other (be specific) _____

Questions about Club or Activities? Visit our website or contact a Club officer.

Lake George Gem & Mineral Club

February, 2023