

# Lake George Gem & Mineral Club

## Club News

May, 2021



### LGGM Club Memberships

**The period for club membership applications (January 1 through March 31<sup>st</sup>) is now closed.** Although both members and non-members are welcome to attend the presentations at our monthly club meetings when those meetings resume, only members may attend club field trips.

### LGGM Club Meetings & Programs:

As more Colorado residents are vaccinated to prevent Covid-19 infections, restrictions on the use of Park County facilities for club meetings are being relaxed. If the rate of infections and deaths from the coronavirus remain low with fewer restrictions in May, we may be able to resume club meetings, programs and classes in June or July.

### Upcoming LGGM Club Events

Although programs and presentations at the monthly meetings are cancelled until further notice, our Field Trip Coordinators are developing a full schedule of field trips.

#### SCHEDULE OF LGGM CLUB EVENTS

Date(s)	Event Title	Event Summary	Event Leader(s)
Sa 5/1/21	Learn to Rockhound (Day 1)	Learn to prospect for crystals at our Club Claims near Wigwam Creek trailhead. Clear & smoky quartz, green & purple fluorite, amazonite, topaz...	John Rakowski (719) 748-3861 Dave Alexander (303) 641-5567
Su 5/2/21	Learn to Rockhound (Day 2)	Learn to prospect for crystals at our Club Claims near Wigwam Creek trailhead. Clear & smoky quartz, green & purple fluorite, amazonite, topaz...	John Rakowski (719) 748-3861 Dave Alexander (303) 641-5567
Sa 5/8/21	May Meeting (tentative) -- Lake George Community Center	Castle Rock rhyolite presentation by Steve Veatch	
Sa 5/15/21	South Park Barite Field Trip	Blue barite collection from Dave Harvey's claim near Hartsel	Steve Kahler (719) 338-0014 Linda Watson (719) 651-7604
Sa 5/22/21	Arroya Gulch Field Trip 2	Collect small blood red garnets in Fremont County, CO	Linda Watson (719) 651-7604
Sa 6/12/21	June Meeting (tentative) -- Lake George Community Center	Program to be determined	
Sa 6/19/21	Smoky Hawk (tentative)	Date to be confirmed	
Sa 6/26/21	The Time Assassin	Collect amazonite, smoky quartz,	Taylor Harper (901) 652-6740

	Claim (Field Trip 1)	fluorite, etc. near Lake George, CO	Steve Kahler (719) 338-0014
Su 6/27/21	The Time Assassin Claim (Field Trip 2)	Collect amazonite, smoky quartz, fluorite, etc. near Lake George, CO	Taylor Harper (901) 652-6740 Dave Alexander (303) 641-5567
Sa 7/10/21	July Meeting (tentative) -- Lake George Community Center		
<b>Additional Presentations, Classes and Field Trips will be added after they are confirmed.</b>			

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## Field Collecting Notes

John Rakowski 4/2021

These notes have been printed in a past newsletter but should be useful to assist new members and serve as a reminder for the older members. I encourage our more experienced members to bring extra tools when possible to help supplement tools available to our newer members on field trips.

### General:

Be sure you will be going to unclaimed public land or if not, that you have permission. If you're on a Club Field Trip pay attention to descriptions of the area where collecting is allowed and any safety information for that site that is provided. It's safest and more fun to be prospecting or collecting with at least one other person. Make sure you tell someone where you are going and when you expect to be back. Use a map or GPS to keep track of where you're going and where you found specimens. Keep good notes of where your specimens were found with and place copies in boxes with the specimens. Stay away from mine openings unless you're with specially trained and equipped people.

### Safety and comfort:

Make careful mental note of landmarks and surroundings so you can find your way back.  
 Protect eyes with safety glasses (polycarbonate) or safety goggles.  
 Comfortable back pack or 5 gallon size bucket to carry everything.  
 Sturdy and safe hiking or work boots for the occasion; prefer steel toes if there are lots of loose big rocks such as Mt. Antero  
 Sunscreen, insect spray, toilet paper (TP can be good wrapping for delicate specimens)  
 Plenty of water, also food if you'll be gone most of the day  
 Use gloves, quartz and other material can slice and dice your fingers quickly!  
 Light raincoat BUT beware of lightning storms!  
 Knee pads  
 Safety orange color vest during hunting season or in coyote hunting areas  
 Emergency blanket, Whistle, small first aid set with band aids and antibiotic ointment

### Initial digging and search tools:

Picks, small or medium. Estwing PaleoPick is good general tool.  
 Shovels, small folding or large short handled  
 Brush or whisk broom, magnifier and folding saw  
**For the initial reconnaissance tools, just take the Safety/Comfort items, small pick, folding GI shovel and brush. You can explore more area this way and when you find a zone of interest you can go back for more tools and packing materials.**

### Pocket or specimen recovery:

Big pick and big shovel and big pry bar to clear the area around a pocket or zone of interest and to knock down and muck out dangerous overhangs.  
 Quarter inch hardware cloth mesh screen for some areas like topaz sites  
 Small pick and small pry bars  
 3 pound sledgehammer and cold chisels of various sizes (avoid mushroomed chisels)

Small shovel, trowel, hoe, brushes  
Screwdrivers straight or bent, Bamboo skewer sticks and dental picks  
Egg cartons, newspaper, toilet paper, boxes, bags, Soda pop flats to protect your finds

#### **Additional Suggestions:**

- Consider bright paint on your small tools to make them easier to keep track of.
- When you find your “goodies” dig around them to make it easier to recover unbroken specimens.
- Don't dig extended undercut areas – break and muck out overhangs (cover the pocket you are digging with protective cloth or newspaper to protect the minerals. This will also alert you when you're digging out that you're at your pocket).
- If you find a pocket save all pieces, take them home and clean everything since many times specimens can be repaired. After cleaning, work on your 3-D puzzle.
- Wrap specimens carefully-they will chip or break if not wrapped and protected.

Not everybody will have all these tools described above but they're part of a suggested list. The most important items are the Safety/Comfort items and the material for protecting your finds.

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

- **Cañon City Geology Club** [www.canoncitygeologyclub.com/ccgc-programs.html](http://www.canoncitygeologyclub.com/ccgc-programs.html) **May 10, 2021**  
Meeting location: via Zoom, 6:30 PM- Business Meeting; Program immediately following at approx. 7:00 PM - Program Speaker and Subject: TBA  
**Columbine Gem & Mineral** <https://rockaholics.org/about/> Meetings 2nd Thursday of every month (**May 14<sup>th</sup>**) at 6:30pm MT.
- **Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society** <http://www.csms1936.com/>
  - General Assembly – 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday 7pm,
  - Fossil Group - 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday 7pm
  - Crystal Group and Faceting Group – 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday, 7pm
- **Pueblo Rockhounds** <http://www.pueblorockhounds.org/> Cancelled until further notice.

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#### **Online Events**

- **Rocky Mountain Map Society** For further information see: <http://rmmaps.org/>
- **Western Interior Paleontological Society** (WIPS) See <http://westernpaleo.org/> for more info.
- **Denver Region Exploration Geologists Society** (DREGS) [www.dregs.org/index.html](http://www.dregs.org/index.html)

***The following are cancelled until further notice: check the following links for information on lecture series when they resume:***

**Friends of Mineralogy, Colorado Chapter** <http://friendsofmineralogycolorado.org/events/>

#### **Upcoming Gem & Mineral Shows**

May 21-23 **Colorado Mineral and Fossil Spring Show**  
Hours: Friday & Saturday 10AM-6PM Sunday 10AM-5PM  
Location: Crowne Plaza DIA Convention Center, 15500 E. 40<sup>th</sup> Ave., Denver 80239  
Website: [www.rmgmpromotions.com/](http://www.rmgmpromotions.com/)

- May **Pikes Peak Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Show – Postponed** – may occur in October
- Aug 12-15 **Buena Vista Contin-Tail Rock, Gem & Mineral Show -- Tentative**  
 For more information, check <https://bvrockshow.com/> .  
 Location: Buena Vista Rodeo Grounds (1 mile south of Buena Vista, CO)
- Sept 10-18 **Colorado Mineral and Fossil Denver Fall Show**  
 Location: Crowne Plaza DIA Convention Center, 15500 E. 40<sup>th</sup> Ave., Denver 80239
- Sept 10-19 **Denver Coliseum Mineral Fossil Gem Show**  
 Location: Denver Coliseum, Denver
- Sept 10-19 **Denver Mineral, Fossil, Gem & Jewelry Show**  
 Hours: 10 a.m. -6 p.m. Location: National Western Complex
- Sept 16-19 The 2021 **Denver Gem & Mineral Show** (formerly located at the Denver Merchandise Mart) will be held in conjunction with the Hardrock Summit, to be held at the Colorado Convention Center (located in downtown Denver at 700 14<sup>th</sup> Street). Visit [hardrocksummit.com/](http://hardrocksummit.com/) and [denvershow.org/](http://denvershow.org/) for more details

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**LGGM Club News:**

**Scholarships/Grants:** Two student workers from the Mines Museum of Earth Science at Colorado School of Mines applied for LGGMC scholarships/grants this year. Both are starting masters-degree programs, and both were highly recommended by Daniel Schlegel, Operations Director of the museum. The students are Mr. Art Silaev and Ms. Emily Sparks. Mr. Silaev will pursue a masters degree in geological engineering, with a focus on slope stability. Ms. Sparks will pursue a masters degree in mineral exploration. LGGMC officers considered the application letters and letters of support from Mr. Schlegel and agreed to award \$500 grants to each student. Our congratulations go these outstanding students, along with our best wishes for their continued success.

**Field Trips:** This year’s field trips are off to a great start. LGGM Club members attended three field trips: Fossils were collected from Baculite Mesa, and garnets from the Arroya Gulch trip. A 3-day visit to various sites in the Thomas Range near Delta, Utah. included members from the LGGM Club, the Mile High Rock & Gem Society (RAMS) and the Littleton Gem & Mineral Club. **Frank Rosenberg** sent us the photos shown below from the Thomas Range trip:



Day 1: Topaz Mountain public rock collecting site



Day 1: Topaz collected



Days 2,3: Solar Wind mining claim (privately owned fee dig site).



Days 2,3: Try hard rock mining on the rock wall or screen for small samples in the tailings.



Bixbyite specimens from the Solar Wind



Day 3 – Alternative. Some people chose to dig for geodes at the Dugway public collecting site. The ground is much softer here compared to the hard rock mining at the Solar Wind.

### Links to Interesting Gem, Mineral & Paleontology Articles Online:

**Bob Carnein** sent us a link to Christies guide to collecting gemstones:

[https://www.christies.com/features/Coloured-Stones-Collecting-Guide-9882-1.aspx?sc\\_lang=en&cid=EM\\_EMLcontent04144B61Section\\_A\\_Story\\_6\\_1&COSID=41192980&cid=DM445265&bid=260301038#FID-9882](https://www.christies.com/features/Coloured-Stones-Collecting-Guide-9882-1.aspx?sc_lang=en&cid=EM_EMLcontent04144B61Section_A_Story_6_1&COSID=41192980&cid=DM445265&bid=260301038#FID-9882)

**Wayne Orlowski** sent us several links:

Ever dream of hunting dinosaurs? The **Bighorn Basin Paleontological Institute** offers a unique opportunity to work alongside scientists in the fossil-rich, rugged landscapes of southern Montana and northern Wyoming. If you are interested in an unforgettable adventure find out how you can [become an Expedition Crew Member](#) below!

[https://www.bbpaleo.org/public-expeditions?utm\\_term=OZY&utm\\_campaign=daily-dose&utm\\_content=Sunday\\_12.27.20&utm\\_source=Campaigner&utm\\_medium=email](https://www.bbpaleo.org/public-expeditions?utm_term=OZY&utm_campaign=daily-dose&utm_content=Sunday_12.27.20&utm_source=Campaigner&utm_medium=email)

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Crystals of the mineral zircon are rugged enough to survive the most violent geologic events. Impurities within them provide a time capsule of planetary history.

[https://knowablemagazine.org/article/physical-world/2021/keeping-time-zircons?utm\\_source=email&utm\\_medium=knowable-newsletter&utm\\_campaign=newsletter-04-18-2021&](https://knowablemagazine.org/article/physical-world/2021/keeping-time-zircons?utm_source=email&utm_medium=knowable-newsletter&utm_campaign=newsletter-04-18-2021&)

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Wouldn't you like to find a nephrite jade like this?

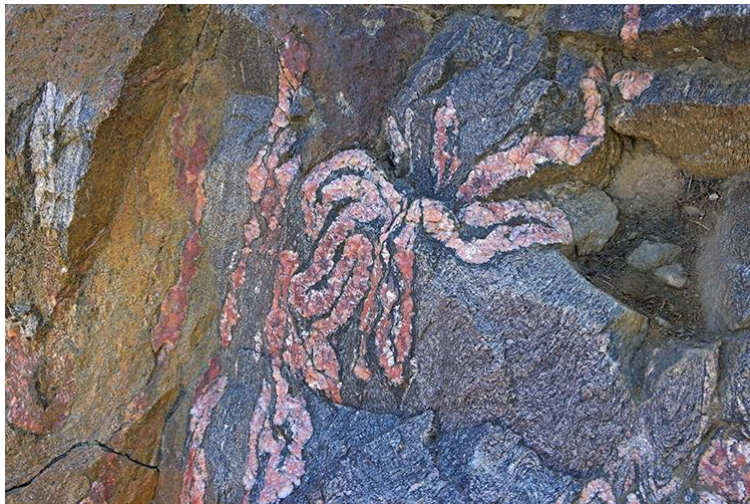
<https://www.geologypage.com/2017/09/nephrite-jade-sources.html?fbclid=IwAR2jMO567Thg0-iEM45OR8u6wh6zkRugm-rTvNIPr1PmU7px9-BUCZARRI>

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The following two links demonstrate the “ptygmatic folding” of a harder layer of rock within a softer layer.

[https://blogs.agu.org/mountainbeltway/2021/04/16/friday-fold-17/?utm\\_source=AGU+Blogosphere++Mountain+Beltway&utm\\_campaign=1b8c58a21e-RSS\\_EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_MOUNTAINBELTWAY&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_09ee21ef47-1b8c58a21e-555511581](https://blogs.agu.org/mountainbeltway/2021/04/16/friday-fold-17/?utm_source=AGU+Blogosphere++Mountain+Beltway&utm_campaign=1b8c58a21e-RSS_EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_MOUNTAINBELTWAY&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_09ee21ef47-1b8c58a21e-555511581)

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[www.azgs.arizona.edu/photo/octopus-rock-santa-catalina-mountains](http://www.azgs.arizona.edu/photo/octopus-rock-santa-catalina-mountains)

'Octopus Rock' is an outcrop of Oracle Granite in Soldier Canyon of the Santa Catalina Mountains (northeast of Tucson, Arizona) that hosts a bifurcating granitic (pegmatitic?) dike system. Photo by Esty Pape, (April 16, 2016).

The Mesoproterozoic Oracle Granite (~1,400 Ma) is metamorphosed to gneissic grade. The light-colored rocks - the octopus limbs - comprise pegmatitic granitic rocks and quartz veins of the 50-million-year-old Wilderness Suite leucogranites.



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Following along with all the videos streaming out of Iceland recently, Wayne thought one might like a primer on volcanoes. National Geographic produces good instructional videos. You might need to copy and paste the URLs into a browser window to see the youtube videos.

The basics: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNGUdObDoLk>

Supervolcanoes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kAlawvE8lVw>

Fagradalsfjall volcano in Iceland - fissure flow along the mid-Atlantic ridge

<https://petapixel.com/2021/04/16/stunning-documentary-shows-the-birth-of-a-volcano-in-iceland/>

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## The latest installment of “**Bench Tips**” by **Brad Smith**

Smart Solutions for Your Jewelry Making Problems

[www.Amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith](http://www.Amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith)



### **BEZEL PROBLEMS**

When bezel setting a cab that has rather sharp corners, have you ever had problems pushing the metal down at the corners? It's a common problem often causing a wrinkle in your bezel and a grimace on your face.

In order for a bezel to capture the stone, the top edge of the bezel must be compressed and become shorter to lie down onto the stone. With a round or oval stone this naturally happens as you push and burnish the bezel. But when setting a stone with corners, the tendency is to push the long sides of the bezel down first. No compression occurs along the sides, and all excess metal is left at the corners. Compressing everything there is difficult. Often the only way to remove the extra metal at the corner is to make a saw cut and fold the two sides in to touch.

If you want a smooth bezel all around the corners, the simple solution is to set the corners of the bezel first. Then push in and burnish the sides. In this way the necessary compression is distributed along the length of all sides and not forced to occur at the corners. With the corners set first, the top edge of the bezel can easily be compressed along the sides.

### **CHEAPER & BETTER PICKLE**

Most jewelers use a granular pickle mixed with water. The active ingredient is sodium bisulfate. This can be purchased online (<http://amzn.to/2HkNTro>) or from local stores as a common swimming pool chemical used for adjusting the acidity of the water. It's sold under various names, so be sure to check the list of active ingredients for a brand that is 95% or more sodium bisulfate.

An added benefit is that the pool chemical is more pure in form than what is sold for jewelry use and does not cause the brown grime often found floating on the top of the pot.

Happy hammering,

- Brad Smith

[BradSmithJewelry@gmail.com](mailto:BradSmithJewelry@gmail.com)



## Notes from the Editors

Bob Carnein  
Co-Editor  
[ccarnein@gmail.com](mailto:ccarnein@gmail.com)  
719-687-2739

Jerrolynn Kawamoto  
Co-Editor  
[jerrolynn@wildblue.net](mailto:jerrolynn@wildblue.net)  
719-748-8152



## The Lennox House: A Mansion Built from Cripple Creek Gold

By **Steven Wade Veatch**

William Lennox (1850-1936), after prospecting in the mountains near Fairplay, Colorado, headed down to Colorado Springs, a new town at the foot of Pikes Peak. He established himself as a businessperson and later invested in Cripple Creek mines. These mining investments made him a millionaire almost overnight.

The now wealthy Lennox built a new home, one that would show his position in Colorado Springs' society. He hired the well-known Denver architect Frederick J. Sterner to design his two-and-a-half story mansion across from Colorado College—at the northeast corner of North Nevada Avenue and Yampa Street. Lennox started his home building project in 1900 (at a cost of \$50,000)<sup>1</sup> and moved into his stylish home in May 1901 (Lennox, 1901). Lennox hired James H. Barry as the general contractor for the construction of his home (National Register of Historic Places, 1999).



**Repeat photography of the Lennox House**, 1001 N. Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The cyanotype (top photo) was taken around 1901 (courtesy of the Cripple Creek District Museum). This was written in pencil on the back of the cyanotype: "Lennox's new house NE corner Yampa and Nevada." Repeat photo (bottom image) date February 2021 by S. W. Veatch.

The Lennox house was one of Sterner's first commissions in Colorado Springs, and soon his architectural designs were in high demand among the city's leading citizens. Sterner's local projects

<sup>1</sup> This is approximately \$1,565,000 in today's dollars.

included General William Jackson Palmer's (the founder of Colorado Springs) second Antlers Hotel and the renovation of Palmer's residence, Glen Eyrie, both in 1901 (Lennox Walking Tour).

The Lennox house featured elements of the Mission Revival style in an interesting display of large curvilinear parapets, smooth stucco walls, quatrefoil windows (an ornamental design of four lobes resembling a flower), arched windows, and porches with arcades. A stunning red tile roof topped the structure (Central Downtown Historic Walking Tour).



**William Lennox** arrived in the Colorado Territory in 1872 and settled in Colorado Springs. Undated photograph. Unknown photographer. CCPF "Biography – Lennox, William," Colorado College Special Collection.

Lennox finished the interior of the home with hardwood, an open design, lots of windows, and large doorways. Several large eye-catching fireplaces heated the home.

Perhaps on a warm summer afternoon, after years of visible success, Lennox walked down a path, fringed with blue flowers, to a bench between two cottonwood trees and sat down. A songbird chirped on a fence post. As calm as a stone in a pool of deep water, he looked at Pikes Peak and thought about his life, how it began, and how it had changed.

Lennox, the child of Scottish immigrants, was born on Christmas Day in 1850 in Iowa. Looking back on his life in 1901, Lennox wrote, "*I was brought up on my parent's farm and used to hard work . . . I attended the Iowa State University at Iowa City. I could not spare time from farm work to graduate but acquired sufficient learning to teach a country school*" (Lennox, 1901).

With his parents and siblings, Lennox made the journey from Iowa to Denver on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and from there they traveled by stage on a rutted, dusty dirt road to Colorado Springs. They arrived in April 1872. According to Lennox, his parents "*bought and moved to a ranch at Edgerton, on the west side of Monument Creek, about ten miles north of Colorado Springs*" (Lennox, 1901). Just nine months earlier, on July 31, 1871, General William Jackson Palmer, a Civil War veteran and railroad tycoon, had established Colorado Springs. Promoters called it the Fountain Colony, and Colorado was still a territory.

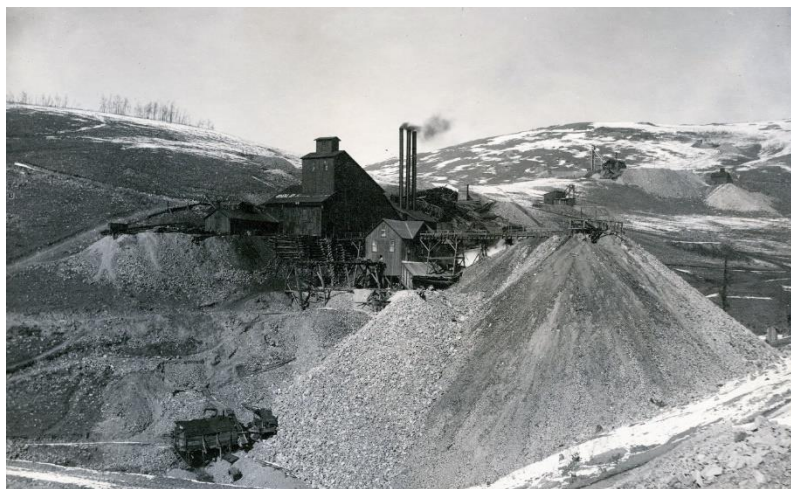
The same month they arrived in town, Lennox and his brother helped plant the first cottonwood trees General Palmer brought in to shade the wide streets of the business center of the city (Lennox, 1901). The trees gave the city a burst of green when it had been a treeless prairie.

The 22-year-old Lennox pondered infinite possibilities. He had both the appetite to succeed and the will to make it happen. He was a westward-looking man, and Fairplay was not too distant for hope. Lennox left Colorado Springs for a few months to prospect and mine near Fairplay. He then returned to Colorado Springs in 1873 and started a feed and livery business at the age of 23 (Lennox, 1901). The following year he added the handling of coal as the agent for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and later a freight-transfer business entered his orbit of business enterprises (Lennox, 1901).

In 1876, Lennox married Belle Cowgill. He went to Iowa for the ceremony and returned to Colorado Springs with his bride. They had six children; two died in childhood.

Lennox emerged as the largest coal dealer in the Pikes Peak region. He continued in the coal and transfer business until April 1901 (Lennox, 1901).

While operating his coal yard, Lennox invested in mining operations in Gunnison, Summit, and Teller counties (National Historic Register of Historic Places, 1999). In 1891, Lennox bought Robert Womack's El Paso lode (Portrait and Biographical Record, 1899). Womack was the first to find gold at Cripple Creek, in 1890, and his El Paso strike started a gold rush to the area. Lennox next organized



**The Gold King mine.** Womack's claim came under the ownership of the Gold King Mining Company. Undated photo by A. J. Harlan. Courtesy of the Cripple Creek District Museum. CCDM A84-30.

the Gold King Mining Company, which included the El Paso lode. Lennox invested in other Cripple Creek mines. Along with Ed Giddings, who owned a department store in Colorado Springs, and Judge Colburn, Lennox leased the Strong mine in Victor (Sprague, 1953). One report states that the Strong lease brought \$20,000,000 to the Lennox group (Newton, 1928). Lennox also became a major shareholder and officer of the Ajax mine, also in Victor (Wilkins, 1983).

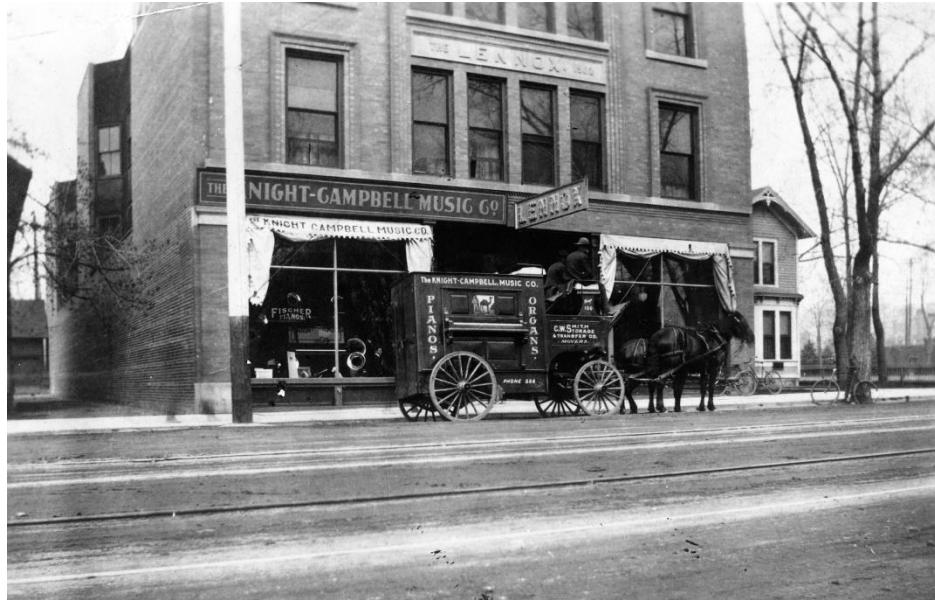
Lennox became a millionaire as the Cripple Creek mining district became the foremost producer of gold in the nation (National Register of Historic Places, 1999). Luck had been Lennox's constant companion.

While banking his Cripple Creek fortune, Lennox served as president of the Exchange National Bank in Colorado Springs. Furthermore, he served as vice-president and director of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway—the third railroad into the gold camp (Wilkins, 1983). He also owned large cattle ranches in Texas.



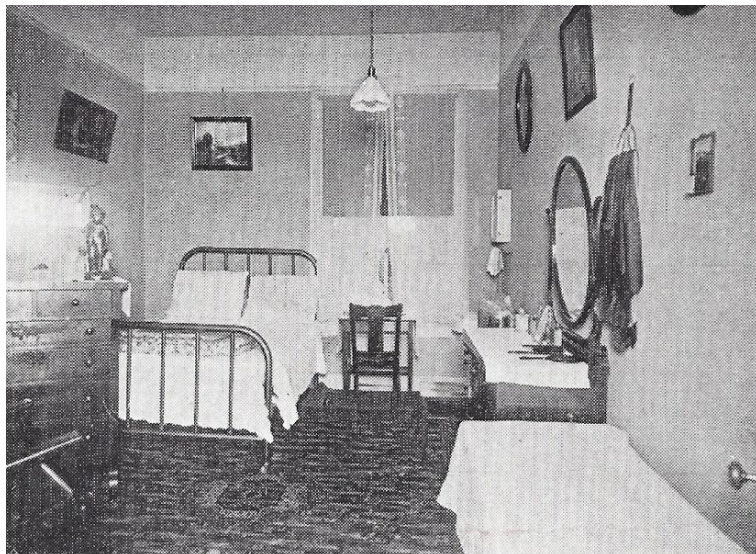
**This vintage color postcard depicts the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Railway** (also known as the Short Line) at St. Peter's Dome. This line provided one of the most scenic train rides in the state. William Lennox invested in this railroad and served as vice-president and director of the line. From the S.W. Veatch postcard collection.

In 1902, Lennox built the Lennox Hotel at 226-228 N. Tejon Street with furnished rooms on the upper floors that served middle-class tourists and railroad workers. The ground floor was a storefront for the Knight-Campbell Music Company.



**Lennox Hotel circa 1903.** There is a sign "Lennox" over the second floor windows and hotel doorway. The Knight-Campbell Music Co. occupies the storefront on the left side of the building. Note the wide street with streetcar tracks. Photographer unknown. Courtesy of Special Collections, Pikes Peak Library District, 001-5622.

By 1921, the Lennox changed its name to the Albany Hotel. The Albany sent cars to the railroad depots to pick up passengers who were staying at the hotel. The hotel offered a guide and touring cars for the "Four Hour Circle Trip" that included Garden of the Gods, the Cliff Dwellings, Cave of the Winds, Ute Pass Canyon, Manitou and the local mineral springs, and the foothills of Pikes Peak (Albany Hotel Brochure, 1921). The hotel offered longer excursions that took guests up Pikes Peak, to Cripple Creek, and to the Royal Gorge. These scenic auto trips, operated by the Colorado Touring Company for the hotel, left directly from the Albany and returned passengers to the hotel at the end of the trip.



Room rates in 1921 started at \$3.00 (about \$44 in today's dollars) for two people (Albany Hotel Brochure, 1921). Today the Albany Hotel provides apartment units with the ground floor divided into a lobby and a separate retail storefront.

**Interior of an Albany Hotel guest room circa 1921.** Photo from a brochure promoting the hotel. From the S. W. Veatch collection.



**View of the Albany Hotel, originally the Lennox Hotel.** Architect Thomas MacLaren designed the three-story commercial brick building at 228 N. Tejon for William Lennox as a variation of the Classical Revival style. Photo date March 2021 by S. W. Veatch.

Lennox, concerned with the progress of the community, always looked ahead for the development of Colorado Springs. And, as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he worked tirelessly to promote the city. He was deeply interested in education, and from the year he moved into his mansion (1901), he served on the Colorado College Board of Trustees until his death on August 13, 1936, at 85.

In his will, Lennox left his house to Colorado College. After receiving Lennox's home from his estate in 1936, the college engaged local architect Edward L. Bunts to design plans to remodel the home as a student center. The college spent \$40,000 renovating the property for use as a multi-purpose student center that functioned as a place for student dining, recreation, the student government offices, the college newspaper, and social gatherings from 1937 to 1959. A few years after it opened as a student center, the college bookstore used the second floor. Henry E. Mathias, the former head of the Geology Department, acted as the center's director.

In 1959, the newly constructed Rastall Center opened as the new student center. The Lennox house, after another remodel, became home to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity for 30 years. The college conducted an intensive German language program there in the summers.

In 1989, the college renovated the building for use as a coed dormitory. The college listed the Lennox house on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Today, Lennox's home is known as the Glass House, a co-ed residence for 20 students to explore and expand multicultural awareness.

The Lennox House is an important landmark in Colorado Springs for its architecture and history. The building, built with money from Cripple Creek gold, shows the association of William Lennox, a Colorado Springs pioneer and a wealthy Cripple Creek mining investor, and the college that he generously supported. And the Lennox house still stands, just like Pikes Peak—defiant against time.

### **Acknowledgments**

I thank Shelly Veatch and the Colorado Springs Oyster Club critique group for reviewing the manuscript, and Dr. Bob Carnein for his valuable comments and important help in improving this paper.

### **References and Further Reading:**

Albany Hotel Brochure, 1921, Advertising brochure promoting the hotel and Colorado Springs.

Central Downtown Historic Walking Tour, Colorado Springs, 2004: retrieved from <https://coloradosprings.gov/sites/default/files/planning/cenwalkingtour.pdf>, on March 15, 2021.

Lennox House, History Walking Tour, Colorado College: retrieved from <https://www.coloradocollege.edu/basics/campus/tour/historic/lennox.html>, on February 9, 2021.

Lennox, W., 1901, Century Chest Collection, 1901. Letter written August 4, 1901 to My Great Grand Children, Colorado Springs: retrieved from <https://digitalccbета.coloradocollege.edu/pid/coccc:10790>, on February 9, 2021.

**Note:** This letter, written by William Lennox, is from a time capsule, the “Colorado Springs Century Chest Collection, 1901. It was stored for 100 years in various locations on the Colorado College campus. On January 1, 2001, the chest was opened at the Tutt Library of Colorado College. The college scanned items from the chest and transcribed many of the letters.

National Register of Historic Places, 1999, Registration form: Lennox House, Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, National Register #99001266 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Newton, H. J., 1928, *Yellow Gold of Cripple Creek: Anecdotes and Romances of the Mines, Mining Men, and Mining Fortunes*: Denver, Nelson Publishing Company.

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## Monthly Mineral Quiz



**Last Month's Mineral: Tourmaline, a complex borosilicate containing Na, K, Al, Li, Mg, Fe, (OH), etc.** Tourmaline is a group of minerals (at last count, there are some 32 different species) of gradational compositions with much ionic substitution. Because the actual species can't be readily identified by sight, and because the species can vary, even in specimens from the same location, names based on color or other gemological properties are often used. For example, rubellite, verdelite, and indicolite are not accepted mineral names but are used to refer to pink, green, or blue tourmaline. Tourmaline is a common mineral in igneous and metamorphic rocks, including schist, gneiss, and pegmatite, where fancy colored varieties may be present. Although it's very common in Colorado, gem quality material is rare here (e.g. Royal Gorge area and Myers pegmatite, Fremont Co.; Brown Derby mine, Gunnison Co.). Nice crystals of black tourmaline ("schorl") can still

be found near Pipe Springs campground, Park County. You can identify tourmaline by its high hardness, vertical striations, and the triangular shape of its crystals in cross section.

**This month's mineral** (Carnein photos and collection).



The mineral for May is another favorite for gem cutters that commonly occurs in granitic pegmatites. Crystals are common, and it occurs in nearly every color you could desire. There are a few recognized varieties, but the various colors are mostly related to the presence of minor impurities. With a hardness of 7 ½-8, a vitreous luster, and only fair cleavage, this mineral makes a desirable (and sometimes very valuable) gemstone, as well as sometimes serving as an ore mineral. It occurs in a large deposit nearby; what is it?

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**The Lake George Gem and Mineral Club** is a group of people interested in rocks and minerals, fossils, geography 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 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 2021 are:**

**Richard Kawamoto**, President  
7584 Cedar Mountain Rd.  
Divide, CO 80814  
719-748-8152  
[kawahome@wildblue.net](mailto:kawahome@wildblue.net)

**Lorrie Hutchinson**, Secretary  
10915 Grassland Rd.  
Colorado Springs, CO 80925  
719-330-2795  
[4lohutch@gmail.com](mailto:4lohutch@gmail.com)

**C.R. (Bob) Carnein**  
Newsletter Co-Editor  
507 Donzi Trail  
Florissant, CO 80816  
719-687-2739  
[ccarnein@gmail.com](mailto:ccarnein@gmail.com)

**John Rakowski**, Vice President  
PO Box 608  
Florissant, CO 80816  
719-748-3861  
[rakgeologist@yahoo.com](mailto:rakgeologist@yahoo.com)

**Cathy McLaughlin**, Treasurer  
11595 Owls Nest Rd.  
Guffey, CO 80820  
702-232-3352  
[cathy\\_mclaughlin@hotmail.com](mailto:cathy_mclaughlin@hotmail.com)

**Jerrolynn Kawamoto**  
Newsletter Co-Editor  
7584 Cedar Mountain Rd.  
Divide, CO 80814  
719-748-8152  
[jerrolynn@wildblue.net](mailto:jerrolynn@wildblue.net)