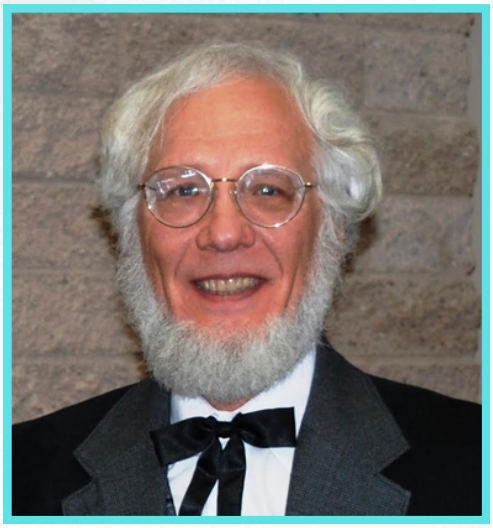
CLUB NEWS
MARCH 2026

March Club Meeting - Saturday, March 14 at 10 AM
Lake George Charter School

March Meeting Spotlight
LCT Pegmatites of Colorado - Presented by Mark Jacobson

We are excited to welcome Mark Jacobson to our March meeting, who will present on the Lithium–Cesium–Tantalum (LTC) pegmatites of Colorado, some of the most fascinating and mineralogically important pegmatite systems in the world. LCT pegmatites are known for producing spectacular mineral specimens, including vividly colored tourmaline, beryl, spodumene, and other rare-element minerals. Colorado hosts several classic localities, including the Brown Derby Mine near Gunnison, famous for producing striking tourmaline specimens like the one featured here. These deposits aren't just beautiful, they're important for science and for today's growing demand for critical minerals.

Mark Ivan Jacobson is a geologist-mineralogist specializing in pegmatites. He earned his BS in mineralogy-geochemistry from Pennsylvania State University and his MS in sedimentary geology from the University of California at Berkeley. After a 35-year career as an earth scientist with Amoco and Chevron, he retired in 2013 and continues to focus on pegmatite research, collecting, and writing. Mark has collected in pegmatite districts across the United States and internationally, and has published numerous articles and three major books on pegmatite geology and mineralogy. He has also served as consulting editor for Rock & Minerals and as both Colorado Chapter and National President of Friends of Mineralogy.



This promises to be an engaging, in-depth look at Colorado's rare-element pegmatites from one of the country's leading experts. Spread the word and help us welcome Mark for what is sure to be an outstanding meeting!

2026 FIELD TRIPS

We're looking forward to another great year in the field. Thank you to everyone who submitted trip suggestions! We received many great ideas!

About 15 trips have already been posted on the LGGMC Club Events webpage, and many still need Trip Leaders. Leading a trip is not complicated. The main responsibilities are signing participants in and helping everyone get to the location. You do not need to have visited the site before. Field Trip Coordinator Corey Miller will provide directions, background information, and help you feel prepared. If you're even slightly interested, please reach out to Cory. He will be happy to talk it through!

Cory is also working on a few joint trips with the Flatirons Mineral Club and the Canon City Geology Club. More details will be shared soon.

Special Trip: South Dakota Agate Hunt

On May 29, 2026, Cory will be leading a first-time club trip to South Dakota to hunt for agate. We plan to visit at least two locations — one on Friday and one on Saturday. We will meet in or near Custer and caravan to the collecting sites. If you are interested, please look into lodging as soon as possible, as accommodations in that area fill up quickly. More details are posted on the website.

Volunteers Needed

We are currently in the pre-planning stage for the season and need volunteers to help lead trips. Your involvement is essential to making these outings happen. On the Club Events webpage, if you see "TBD" listed for a leader, that means we need someone to step up before dates can be finalized. Some placeholder dates (such as December 25) are simply temporary until a leader is confirmed.

If there's a locality you'd like to visit that isn't listed, please contact Cory Miller at 517-263-1102 or corythevaulter@gmail.com.

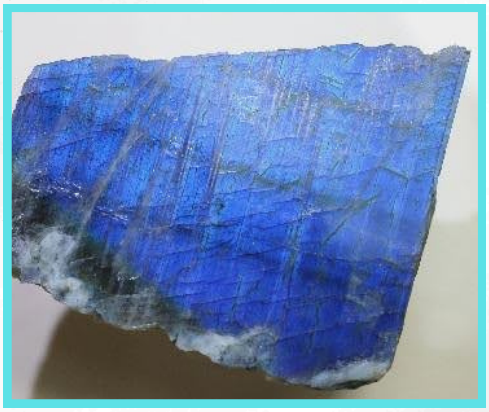
As usual, most trips will be offered first at the club meeting the month prior, then opened for web registration the following Wednesday. This gives meeting attendees the first opportunity to sign up.

Get excited for another year of great collecting!

2026 Lake George Gem & Mineral Club Membership registration is now open. You may join or renew your membership through the end of March 2026.

MONTHLY MINERAL QUIZ

Monthly Mineral for March, 2026 (Carnein photos and collection)


March's monthly mineral, like last month's, is one known to geologists as a "rock-forming" mineral. Not only is it very common, but it may be the most common mineral in Earth's crust, as well as making up a large proportion of many lunar samples returned by the Apollo astronauts. This mineral sometimes displays an interesting color change when the angle of incident light is changed slightly, as shown by the left-hand and center (polished) samples above. Most specimens, however, are a drab, gray color. One distinguishing property is a system of fine, parallel grooves (called striations) that show up on one of the mineral's 2 cleavage directions. The cleavages are at nearly right angles to each other, and the hardness (6 to 6 ½), SG (about 2.7), and luster (sub-vitreous) are similar to those of last month's mineral. However, well formed crystals are uncommon. Most specimens you are likely to see at shows come from Canada, Madagascar, or Finland, but this mineral is common but inconspicuous in Colorado and most places on Earth's surface.

Last Month's mineral: Microcline feldspar, K(AlSi3O8) is a variety of a group called "K feldspar", which includes orthoclase, adularia, sanidine, and some other varieties of potassium aluminum silicate. Most members of the LGGMC know it as "amazonite". It's so common that geologists consider it to be a "rock-forming" mineral. For example, most specimens of granite, gneiss, and arkosic sandstone contain microcline—it's a common constituent in igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks.

Microcline differs from orthoclase in having polysynthetic twinning—two sets of multiple twins that intersect at an angle, producing a "plaid" appearance when viewed in polarized light in a thin section (see photo to the left, from WikimediaCommons). Carlsbad, Mannebach, and Baveno twins are also common. Microcline often occurs as well-formed triclinic crystals, like those found in the Crystal Peak area. Crystal habit, hardness, excellent cleavage, and average SG help with identification. Central Colorado is especially famous for the amazonite variety, in which this normally drab mineral is colored by lead, water, and possibly iron within its crystal structure.

SHOWTIME!

LAKE GEORGE GEM & MINERAL CLUB

26th Annual Show

The 26th Annual LGGMC Show is heading to a new location!
Join us in Cripple Creek this July 3, 4, and 5, 2026.

This year's outdoor show will take place at the Cripple Creek District Museum, set up in the parking lot right next to the museum in the heart of historic Cripple Creek.
We have space for 18 vendors, and spots are already filling quickly. If you, or someone you know, would like to be part of this year's show in our new setting, contact Carol Kinate at 719-648-9015 (call or text) to reserve a space.

Not all treasures come from digging. LGGMC member Angela Wilson found several interesting finds at the Denver Gem & Mineral Guild Show.

Rock&Gem

Your source for Rock and Mineral Shows, Clubs, Rock Shops, & Mineral Museums.

DIG DEEPER: NEWS, NOTES & NUGGETS

CURLING STONES: OLYMPIC GRANITE

Curling stones are made from rare Scottish granite quarried on Ailsa Craig. Learn how these 44-pound Olympic stones evolved and why their geology matters. Learn more about this cool Olympic fact!

IS ICE A MINERAL?

Is ice a mineral? Yes. Natural ice meets mineral criteria, with a crystalline structure, vitreous luster, variable hardness, and massive or crystalline forms. Take a closer look at ice!

FINDING AMETHYST IN THE BLACK RANGE

Is finding amethyst in New Mexico part of your rockhounding list? Here's a guide on where to look, how to access the site and what to bring.

WHAT'S YOUR BIRTHSTONE?

What are the birthstones by month? Discover the gemstones linked to each of the 12 zodiac signs, plus alternative birthstone options to consider.

FACETING FOCUS: FROM ROUGH TO RADIANT

Faceting Focus: A new monthly series by LGGMC member Robert Aronoff

Hey fellow rockhounds,

Many of us head into the field in search of quality rough gem material, such as quartz, garnet, topaz, aquamarine, and more. Colorado offers incredible localities for clean, facet-grade material.

But for some collectors, the real excitement begins after the hunt. Turning a raw crystal into a sparkling finished gem you can set in jewelry or proudly display is where art meets science.

This new monthly section is all about faceting — the lapidary art that transforms ordinary rough into extraordinary gems.

What Is Gemstone Faceting?
Faceting is the art and science of cutting a gemstone into multiple flat, polished surfaces called facets. These carefully placed facets act like tiny mirrors and prisms, reflecting and refracting light to create:

- Brilliance – white sparkle
- Fire – flashes of color
- Scintillation – sparkle as the stone moves

Unlike a smooth cabochon, a faceted stone is designed to maximize the optical properties hidden inside the rough. The result is a gem that seems to glow from within.

Faceting has ancient roots. Early forms of gemstone cutting were practiced by the Egyptians and Greeks as far back as 1400 BCE. Today, hobbyists and professionals use precision machines that allow for remarkable accuracy and repeatable designs.

For rockhounds who already collect quality rough, faceting can be a natural and rewarding next step.

Stay tuned each month as we explore tools, techniques, tips, and the art behind creating brilliant gems from Colorado rough.

A Nigerian aquamarine cut in a modified version of Greg Glenn's Alien Outpost design.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

A Memoir by Steven Wade Veatch

For as long as I can recall, I wanted to experience what it would be like to find the legendary crystals and gemstones that Pikes Peak is famous for. In some places Pikes Peak Granite contains an incredible suite of minerals that formed magnificent crystals in cavities at least a billion years ago. Large crystals of white microcline or feldspar are common. Amazonite, a variety of microcline, is present in well-formed crystal groups in varying shades of blue, ranging from a faint pale-blue to a brilliant blue-green color. The distinctive color is thought to be derived from varying levels of lead present in the amazonite when it formed, although this is still debated by mineralogists.

Microcline feldspar variety Amazonite with smoky quartz from the Halpern Mineral Collection, Colorado, USA. This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.5 Generic license. Photo Date 2006 by Eric Hunt.

The amazonite from the Lake George area is distinctive because of its large, well-formed crystals, its large size, and its intense blue color. Amazonite, named after the Amazon River where unusual, rounded pebbles of this gemstone were found, was part of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen's ring and was described as the third stone in Moses' breastplate.

Smoky quartz crystals are associated with the amazonite crystal groups, and most of the smoky quartz crystals are flawless—ranging from pale brown to midnight black, all with a stunning gem clarity. The smoky color is caused by radioactive elements in the granite. Slowly, over the millennia, the quartz darkens in response to the radiation. Purple, greenish, and light blue fluorite crystals also occur in this suite of minerals. These magnificent gemstones eluded me for over four decades.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

One summer day, I asked my rock hounding friend, Dave Jackson, to go with me to the Crystal Creek area, which is noted for deposits of these gems, and to look around. The area is reached by following a two-track Pike National Forest road that begins at Lake George, Colorado, then branches off at a towering raw granite formation known as Sheep's Head, fords Crystal Creek, and then follows a steep grade to a ridge.

On our first trip there, I noticed the hillsides were perforated by numerous holes dug by previous prospectors. I thought that was a good sign that others searched here before us. After parking Dave's truck, we manhauled our gear in five-gallon buckets the rest of the way. We each carried two buckets: one in each hand; one bucket was empty; the other bucket had our tools. The empty bucket was for the gems we might find.

We began our hike up the steep hill. It was a beautiful climb: granite boulders were spotted with various species of lichen; mountain mahogany dotted the landscape; and kinnikinnick grew near the top of the ridge, where a cool mountain breeze passed through the pines. Dave and I decided to go to where the pine trees edged a small opening in the ground and to dig under the dumps of several small, abandoned prospects.

My old friend Rich, a first-rate prospector, ran into us on that sunny summer day and showed us an old gem mine next to where we were: he knew this site would be a good one for us to work. Rich said, "I worked the area next to this spot with good results. I'm telling you this is a good place to dig." Rich is one of the rare people in life whom you run into who are doing exactly what they were meant to do. Rich is an exemplar in the mineral world and spends most days outdoors working at his mines. His face and hands are weather-beaten—almost like leather—from a lifetime of mining, both as a profession and a hobby.

Discussions with Rich that day brought back to me a number of pick and shovel moments of chipping crystals out of a cave together six years before in the mining town of Ouray, Colorado, and being run out by the property owner. Rich and I did not know it was private property. Four years earlier we had collected blood-red agates on a hill of volcanic ash near Cañon City, Colorado. Exposure to the weather turned the ash into bentonite clay, and recent rains made it swell up with a surface slippery as ice. While trying to pluck red agates out of the bentonite with Rich, I tripped and slid down the hill on my back, getting covered with wet bentonite clay. It took forever to get the clay out of my clothes and inside of the car. Rich laughed for hours.

I was glad we ran into Rich that day and got his help finding a good place to dig for gems. Dave and I followed his advice and began the arduous work of digging with picks, shovels, pry bars, old screw drivers, and rock hammers. When the pick struck the granite, it would vibrate in our hands, sometimes sparks would fly, and the thud of the pic against the granite filled the forest. The granite would break up from the relentless pounding with the pick—leaving piles of crumbled granite. We shoveled the granite gravel into a bucket and then hauled it to the surface and dumped the gravel on the ground, forming a "tailings pile."

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

In the Crystal Peak area, the gemstones and crystals occur inside of what is called a “pocket” or ancient bubble in the Pikes Peak Granite. This granite was formed just over a billion years ago as a melting, monstrous blossom of red magma pulled off the Earth’s mantle in a stately phenomenon forming a magma plume in that hostile and hellacious inferno. This molten plume made an unrelenting climb through the beleaguered crust, mixing the mantle and crustal material together and forming the Pikes Peak Granite.

Amazonite and Smoky quartz diorama, located in the First-Level Rocks & Minerals Exhibit at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Representing an unspecified 'Crystal Peak' location in Colorado.
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A view of Crystal Peak near Florissant, Colorado. The area is known for its gem mining sites, most are under claim. Photo date 2006 by S. W. Veatch.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

Parts of the Pikes Peak Granite became pegmatite, a coarse granite that sometimes yields precious gems. The granite pegmatite is derived from magma in the Pikes Peak Granite that formed during the last stages of its cooling. At this point volatile components trying to escape the magma, were trapped in the granite as bubbles. As the granite cooled and contracted, the bubbles or open cavities provided a space for crystals to grow to unusually large sizes and line the interiors of the voids. Our prospect hole was in just such a granite pegmatite.

Rich's directions paid off; after digging for a few hours, Dave and I made a six-foot-deep excavation that we could both fit in. We took turns with the pick and shovel work. The pick would break up the granite. When the disintegrated granite became deep, one of us would shovel it into a plastic bucket and haul it to the surface to dump. It was cool and damp in our excavation pit, and the scent of fresh dirt and moist gravel was strong.

There is an abrupt change in the pegmatite as one approaches a gem cavity. The feldspar and, quartz that form the pegmatite change in appearance near a pocket. The component minerals become elongated or contorted, revealing what look like small swimming tadpoles or cuneiform writing—a mysterious script with an important, yet coded message declaring gemstones are near for those who are clever enough to follow the clues and find them. This is known as graphic granite.

Once a pocket is opened, we switched to working with wooden tools so we do not scratch the pocket minerals. Photo date 1998 by D. Jackson. R-4.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

View of a pocket with a cluster of blocky amazonite crystals held in place by tree roots. Photo date 1998 by S. W. Veatch. R1-5.

Suddenly, Dave yelled, “Look at the granite, it is changing—it is graphic granite for sure! See that old pine tree-root? It has worked its way through granite cracks and disappears straight into the rock. There must be a pocket behind the root.”

“Let me take a look,” and I yanked out the root, and then took my glove off and carefully put my finger into the hole. I said to Dave, “Holy God, I can feel the crystal faces!” My throat tightened, my heart almost beat out of my chest, and Dave’s eyes were open wider than an owl’s at night.

The root sought out moisture in a small cavity, leading us to that discovery. We immediately switched to wooden tools: tree branches, wooden skewering sticks, and wooden mallets, to open up the cavity slowly, carefully, and methodically. Metal tools can nick or fracture the valuable crystals and gems. Once we enlarged the hole to the cavity, our flashlight revealed shining smoky quartz crystals; a gemmy, sky-blue amazonite-crystal group; and sparkling deep purple and light blue cubic fluorite crystals. One group of fluorite crystals clustered around the base of a gleaming smoky quartz crystal.

Our next step was to empty the pocket, about the size of a grapefruit, of its gem hoard. Each crystal and gem had to be carefully wrapped in newspaper for carrying it down to Dave’s old truck. This pocket was the sign we needed to continue working the gem mine. If there is one crystal pocket, there will be others.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

Dave Jackson is expanding the main pocket area of the Red Elephant. He put his jacket over a massive plate of stunning amazonite and smoky quartz crystals. Photo date 1998 by S. W. Veatch. R1-6.

About an hour's work of carefully removing crystals from the claim's pocket.
Photo date 1989 by S.W. Veatch. R1-7.

Our digging and removing crystals from the pocket burned up most of that first day. The shadows were shifting in the forest, and the sky was filled with pastel colors. I took one last look to the west and watched the setting sun redden the clouds over the boundless, tree-covered ridges; it was time to leave. Soon the dark blue of evening would spread, and it would be hard to travel along the old road in the dark. The moon was beginning its rise over Crystal Creek, and it was time to leave.

We came back the following weekend working the claim for a few hours and then having lunch near some fallen pine trees blown down by a violent summer storm. But on this day, the logs were our seats for lunch under a thick canopy of towering aspen trees. We each had a can of Red Elephant, an imported beer that has a great flavor and comes in giant cans and has a punch—it even made my lips numb. We decided to name our mining claim after the beer.

While relaxing and finishing my Red Elephant beer, I noticed a nearby decaying stump was full of life and realized that one day the forest would consume it. The stump was actually a dwarfed ecosystem. Many types of insects lived in the stump. A beetle stuck its head out from a hole it had bored in the bark. It left a pile of frass just below on a blanket of pine needles. I spotted a pill bug and a centipede, and noticed the different colors of moss and lichen that covered the stump. During the stump's decomposition, new niches for life opened and old ones closed as the stump evolved from fresh-cut wood leaking resin to rotting wood dripping nutrients into the soil. The stump will eventually become crumbled fragments and mold, invaded by roots of plants and covered by dead twigs and leaf litter fallen from the canopy of the trees above. It was time to stop thinking about a stump and return to the hard pick and shovel work of the afternoon.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

After several hours of moving rock and gravel, we had a hole that was ten feet deep—straight down. I found out just how hard this work is: breaking through granite by dint of force and muscle with a pick is not easy at this depth, the gravel and rocks have to be hauled to the surface in a bucket on the end of a rope. The deeper the excavation, the harder the work is—gravity is constantly working against us. In our deep hole, we opened up a pocket larger than a watermelon.

A treasure trove of mineral specimens lined the pocket. Some crystals had detached from the pocket ceiling due to local vibrations from earthquakes and freezing and thawing cycles over many winters and fell flat on the pocket floor. The pocket floor was filled with flawlessly formed amazonite crystal groups—most over nine inches across—on sections of pegmatite granite. There were clusters of 12-inch-long smoky quartz crystals radiating out in various directions. Most of the crystals were as black as midnight.

I took my jacket off and covered the crystals on the floor of the pocket so they would be protected as we removed the ceiling crystals and as we broke away more of the granite rocks above. Removing the crystals and gems requires care. Any rush to extract them could make an ugly chip or fracture. All of the crystals were carefully removed by hand and then wrapped in newspapers to protect them. I carefully cleaned the pocket out with a wooden chop stick and whisk broom, and then sprayed the interior with water for a good view. At this point, the world's problems melted away and we are focused on protecting these gems. We were the first ones on the planet to see these primordial, unique, and quite valuable crystals.

On the way out, the buckets full of wrapped gems in one hand and the buckets of tools in the other hand balanced us as we walked down the hill. Crystal Creek was flowing with a murmuring joy within its banks. Willows lined the creek until the road crossing where we drove through it. Some little birds were dipping at some of the pools of Crystal Creek. Deer were keeping an eye on our activities. Dave and I glanced at each other, and I said, "We sure hit it big, Dave; we made a big strike today." Our excitement filled the gem fields.

On our last trip to the Red Elephant that summer, Dave's truck was being repaired, and I was willing to risk my brand-new Jeep on the forest roads and all of its hazards to get to our mine. I drove my new Jeep Cherokee up the road and got stuck. Dave and I pushed, pulled, swore, and sweated, but remained stuck on the old 2-track road in the middle of Pike National Forest. My biggest concern was what my wife would do to me if I banged up our new Jeep. Cell phones did not exist yet, so I could not call out for help.

Soon we heard the sound of another car, and it was headed in our direction. I could not believe we would run into anyone on this road on a weekday. It was Ray Berry, a member of the local rock club (Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society) I belonged to. Ray is another mineral exemplar. On his way to work his claim, he pulled us out in seconds with his winch.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

Dave and I began to work the Red Elephant, and soon we were down to 14 feet when our pick shattered the typical granite and revealed graphic granite—a sure sign we were close to a pocket of gemstones. We discovered several more pockets ranging in size from a softball to a basketball. Some of the pockets we found were located by following quartz veins to the crystal-lined pockets. The color of the granite also provides a clue that a pocket is nearby—reddish granite tends to bear more pockets. Other pockets that day were located by pure luck.

The entire Crystal Creek area has been yielding amazing gemstones for centuries, providing material for an expanding gem market and yielding specimens that provide clues to help scientists understand the nature of the Pikes Peak Granite. Today there is still gemstone mining activity over the entire Crystal Creek landscape.

This land also has meaning beyond the valuable gems and as a gateway to scientific understanding. I noticed an old cabin and a few outbuildings in the forest. The cabin is deeply weathered. Parts of the buildings are gone or caved in. The chicken coop, always an important homestead structure, is still in good shape, built as strong as Fort Knox. Eggs and skillet fried chicken were important to a family that eked out a living in this remote forest a century ago.

Before homesteaders, this quiet land once belonged to the Ute people. Chief Ouray and his wife, Chipeta, camped in tepees during the summer, and Ute braves hunted in the area. When they were not hunting, the men climbed hilltops with good views and made arrow and spear heads from stone. The women made clothing from deer and bison hides and attended to other duties. Children played games in the aspen trees.

Currently, the area is an active gem mining site, and the place where I finally experienced the excitement of making a rich strike. On weekends, countless hobbyists work their claims. Some people work their claims all summer long.

It was the last day of our mining season. Leaning back on a ponderosa pine on the surface near the Red Elephant, I reflected on the season. After hunting the elusive Pikes Peak amazonite for decades, I finally found it. I learned from this experience to never give up on something you want to accomplish. If you give up, you will never know what could have been. This is an important lesson for many aspects of life.

Then there is the hard work—the digging; digging deep into the ground that yielded the elusive gems. The digging that put me into direct contact with the nature of the granite gave me a deeper insight to the geology of the site and the architecture of Pikes Peak Granite over wider areas. I realized that I could physically keep up with the hard digging. I learned about people: that Dave was fair and split the specimens we found evenly, and that Rich was a good friend to direct us to a site that he knew contained valuable gemstones. Rich did not have to provide that information. I also experienced nature on a deeper level. When I took a break from digging, I saw the cycle of life at the decaying stump. It was truly a season with nature, one without the technology that has invaded every dimension of our lives. I knew there was more to learn out there in the forest, and that means to continue digging, always deeper.

THE RED ELEPHANT MINE: CRYSTAL PEAK AREA, COLORADO

It was getting late on our last day of the mining season. We packed up our gear and headed down the trail, crisscrossed by deer tracks, to my jeep. With darkness fast approaching, we drove down the old forest-service road. As the Jeep forded Crystal Creek, a small herd of deer—waiting to get a drink—watched us from the trees. A hawk silently flew overhead, towards the setting sun.

Location of the Red Elephant

Mileage Log	Location
0.00	At the intersection of U.S. Hwy 24 and Trail Creek Road (Pike National Forest work center sign marks this) in Lake George, Colorado, turn left if you are heading west on Hwy 24
3.1	Junction of Trail Creek Road and Crystal Peak Road - go left
3.6	At Junction go straight
4.1	Sheep's Nose rock formation to the left - continue down road
4.3	Forest Road 201 - turn left
4.5	Pike National Forest Boundary
4.9	Old prospectors shack - stay to the left
5.3	Ford Crystal Creek - stay to the left
5.8	Ford Crystal Creek on last time - turn left
5.9	Park here and hike up trail to top of hill - pegmatite minerals are in this area

Acknowledgment

I am deeply grateful to Bob Carnein for his meticulous editing and insightful guidance. His keen eye for detail and commitment to the integrity of this story helped transform a rough draft into a finished narrative. This memoir is significantly stronger because of his expertise.

LAKE GEORGE GEM & MINERAL CLUB

About Us

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, fossils, lapidary work, 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 Charter School gym, located on the south side of US Highway 24 approaching the town of Lake George from Florissant. A link to a map of the meeting location is provided on the sidebar under "Contact Us". Between Oct – Mar, our meetings start at 10 AM. From Apr-Sep, our meetings start earlier, 9 AM, to allow for more time for any subsequent field trips.

Club Officers

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Show Coordinator Carol Kinate kinatec@aol.com

At the February meeting, all current board members were approved to continue serving in 2026.