The Lake George Gem and Mineral Club -

Club News, September, 2010, 9:00AM

Regular Meeting of the Lake George Gem & Mineral Club
Saturday, September 11, 9:00AM
Lake George Community Center
or
Salida Safeway Store (see below)

We have **two trips** scheduled for Sept. 11:

- Club trip to the Hartsel barite locality, thanks to **Dave Harvey**. This trip involves a drive over a rough road but little walking/exertion (at least to get there). Bring pick/digging tools, along with hammers and collecting bags. The area has no shade, so wear a hat and bring sun screen, as well as water and a lunch.


Barite crystals from Hartsel (Carnein specimens and photos)

- Joint trip (with Columbine Club) to the Sedalia mine, near Salida, thanks to **Larry Frank** and **Fred Jackson**. This trip involves an easy drive, but there is a long (about ½-mile), uphill hike to the collecting site. Bring usual collecting gear, hat, sun screen, water, and lunch. We will meet the members of the Columbine Club at the Safeway Market, 232 G St., Salida (that's the main route through Salida from Rt. 285).

4-inch Almandine Garnet crystal from the Sedalia mine (Carnein specimen and photo)

Coming Events

Colorado Mining Exhibit Foundation tent at "Taste of Colorado" festival, downtown Denver	… **Sept. 3-6**
Monthly Meeting, Columbine Mineralogical Society, 6:30PM, Shavano Manor, 625 W. 16th (at J St.), Salida	… **Sept. 9**
Creede, CO Mineral Symposium, hosted by Colorado Chapter, Friends of Mineralogy. Talks and field trips; contact dlconti@aol.com for info.	… **Sept. 10-12**
Dinosaur Discovery Day, Dinosaur Ridge, Morrison (just west of C-470 Alameda Pkwy. exit). Public tours, dinosaur story time for kids, used geology-book sale, free hikes with experts. Contact Tom_Moklestad@dinoridge.org or 303-697-3466	… **Sept. 11**
Colorado Mineral & Fossil Show, Holiday Inn-Denver Central, 4849 Bannock St. (free admission and parking)	… **Sept. 15-19**
CSM Museum Open House/Auction, 6-9PM, Colo. School of Mines Museum, 13th & Maple Sts., Golden. New displays, including items from George Witters, Julie Hesse, Kerith Graeber, and Forstall collections, as well as Colorado topaz specimens from various collections.	… **Sept. 15**
Monthly Meeting, Pueblo Rockhounds, 7:30PM, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 10 University Circle, Pueblo.	… **Sept. 16**
Monthly Meeting, Colorado Springs Mineralogical Society, 7:30PM, Colorado Springs Senior Center, 1514 N. Hancock, C.S.	… **Sept. 16**

Denver Gem & Mineral Show, Denver Merchandise Mart, 58th Ave. at I-25 (exit 215). Theme is Minerals of the Creede Mining District, Mineral Co., CO. Admission charge; go to www.denvermineralshow.com for info. ··· **Sept. 17-19**

Gold Panning Demonstration for Kids, by Loren Lowe, Pikes Peak Historical Museum, Florissant ··· **Sept. 25**

Club News

Please *Welcome New Member*:

Jonathan Gulla

☞☞Nominations for 2011 officers are now being accepted. If you plan to go to the Sedalia mine, you can send your nominations to either **John Rakowski** or **Dan Alfrey** (see e-mail addresses at the back of this newsletter); those going to Hartsel will be able to turn in their nominations at the Sept. meeting.

☞☞Upcoming field trips:
Sept. 18: Holcim Cement Quarry, Penrose (**calcite, pyrite, quartz**) (Contact Dan to sign up.)
Sept. 25: GodSend (**Rich Fretterd** private claim) (**amazonite, smoky quartz**) (meet 9AM, LG Community Center)
Oct. 2: Baculite Mesa, with North Jeffco Club; (meet 9AM, N side K-Mart parking lot, Pueblo).
Visit the LGGMClub.org website for details on these and updates on other trips.

☞☞At the August 14 meeting, 25 members attended the business meeting at the newly reopened Lake George Community Center. Members then laid out spaces for the Lake George Show (see below).

☞☞Here's a **2010 Show Report** from President **John Rakowski**:

The Lake George Gem and Mineral Show was a success this year thanks to the help of all the volunteers, and especially those on the Weather Committee again! The temperature was up but we had no rain during the show. We had plenty of help to set up signs and mark out spaces on Saturday August 7th. Up until about a week before the show, we thought we would have about 14 dealers, but by ShowTime we ended up with about 24 having purchased spaces. The dealers were pleased by the numbers of people viewing their wares and most were very pleased with their sales. Considering that we are still in a recession I believe the show was very successful.
There were plenty of give-away specimens at the club canopy for the youngsters, thanks to **Rich Fretterd**, **Sue Forman**, the **Leidys**, and the **Greenes**. We had many enquiries about membership and actual signups of new members because of the exposure from the show.
Next year, Bob and Jean Kane will be available to allow us to have a Jump Start with dealers able to check in by Tuesday morning, and I believe we will regain some of the dealers lost this year.
Thanks to all, with your assistance the LGGMC Show turned out well this year! Special thanks to **Dick Lackmond** for assisting with publicity and **Becky Blair** for communicating with dealers as Dealer Chair. I will be starting on the planning for next year's show and want to get an **Assistant Show Chairman** to volunteer this year who will then take over as Show Chairman after next year's show. This volunteer will work with me on the preparations and will be able to easily take over in the future.

☞☞Treasurer **Wayne Johnston** sent in the following list of dealers who participated in this year's show. Thanks to all for their participation (let me know who I missed!):

Ac'Cent on Rocks (Roger & Dee Loest)
Amazing Rocks (G. Darpel)
A-One Minerals (Barry Mercer)
Rich Fretterd
Robert Golub
Kevin Kessler
Stan Klein
Randy Porter
Laura Rice
Santa Fe Minerals (Umpleby)
Doug St. Pierre
Scully Minerals (John Scully)
Ute Trail Mercantile (Jerry Zimmerman)
Dennis Whitney
Gary Williams - 6012

☞☞Field-trip Chairman **Dan Alfrey** sent the following report on the August 12 trip to our new Wigwam Claim:
Even with the short trip notice, nineteen attended the Aug 15 outing to the LGG&M Club Claim near Wigwam Creek, including six guests and one youngster! It was a beautiful day and fun digging!


A young member shows off a good find


Pres. Rakowski explains the geology (Alfrey Photos)

☞☞ Dan also reported on the July 31 Glacier Peak mine trip. Eighteen members attended that one, enjoying great weather, and most found small crystals on the dumps.
However, **Laura Fawley** found a great smoky quartz crystal—this one's a keeper!


Fawley's *Glacier Peak* find (Greg Fawley photo)


Dan's treasures from *New Hope* - Canon City's club claim (Alfrey photo)

☞☞Dan also sent the following report on the August 7 New Hope amethyst trip:
24 enjoyed the New Hope Amethyst #2 trip on August 7, including the Canon City club president and one other member from the host club. With recent rains, everyone went home with some that washed out. Five youngsters were in attendance. As the saying goes, ten minutes before it's time to go, you'll hit a pocket ! It was True today (see photo above)!

☞☞**Steve Veatch** reports that the abstract for last year's Victor Study Project was published in New Mexico Geology, vol. 31, no. 4. You can order a copy of the issue containing the abstract for $4.00 at: http://geoinfo.nmt.edu/publications/periodicals/nmg/home.html

The following article about our study projects is reprinted, with permission, from the Colorado Springs "*Gazette*".

gazette.com
COLORADO SPRINGS The Gazette

Digging history: Geology buffs uncover details about Colorado mining towns

RUTH MOON
2010-08-05 17:56:11

VICTOR Steve Veatch knew his ancestors settled in the tiny Teller County mining town of Victor, but he didn't know much else about the community on the south side of Pikes Peak. So Veatch joined fellow members of the Lake George Gem and Mineral Club to do some digging.

Three hundred hours, $700 and multiple field trips later, Veatch and his club fellows had compiled a historical record of Victor which a local geologist hails as "the best single source" for detailed information on the town.

Veatch presented the research recently at Victor's Gold Rush Days. His audience of seven watched a slide show outlining the history of this town below Pikes Peak on Battle Mountain — did you know Victor once had 37 saloons, 29 hotels, 18 grocery stores, 16 doctors and a hospital, and was the fifth-largest city in Colorado?

On a personal note, Veatch discovered that his great-grandfather was a gold miner who moved to Victor in the 1890s and mined the Elkton mine. His grandmother remembers hearing the miners: Each morning as they set off for work, the Welsh- and British-bred men would sing ancient mining songs handed down from families in Europe. And Veatch learned that his grandfather grew up in a mining community in Boulder. "I have mining heritage on both sides," he said. "I was genetically predisposed to pursue mining interests."

After the slide show, the group piled into a bus for a field trip to visit historic mines in the hills above the town.

“I think it’s fantastic,” said Laura Moncrief, a genealogist from Divide who came on the tour. “So much of this gets torn down, thrown away, because there was a generation before mine that were more interested in making money and surviving. We’re lucky that we have some resources and are interested in this type of thing.”

The two-hour driving tour looped around the American Eagles Scenic Overlook — where a historic mining headframe and other century-old buildings tell Victor’s mining history — and past modern open pit cyanide mining operations to several of the region’s deserted mines, including the Cresson, Vindicator and Independence.

Veatch shared geology and history tidbits at each stop, often enlisting the help of 84-year-old Ed Hunter, a Victor resident who has been in the mining industry since graduating from Colorado School of Mines shortly after World War II. “To be able to see it like this is just amazing,” Hunter said as he looked at the contrast between buildings from the old Vindicator mine and the modern mining operation. “I started out with … mine cars underground. To go to a 300-ton truck — my god.”

Victor is the second town Veatch and his team have profiled. The team’s first project started two years ago when a resident of Guffey asked Veatch to prepare a slide show on the geology of the unincorporated Park County town. He agreed and recruited fellow club members to help out. Veatch, a part-time professor at Colorado School of Mines, taught the other project members how to do things like interview and conduct Internet research. Then off they went.

The team collected oral histories from older town residents, scoured newspaper archives for stories from the past and collected old cemetery records. They looked at old photographs and historical Sanborn fire insurance maps. Sanborn started creating detailed drawings of U.S. communities in 1867 that are now considered research tools for historians.

The team also traveled around Guffey examining rock and mineral structures. They even discovered that a spring near Guffey produces radioactive water. The Guffey project was so popular with the team that it decided to tackle Victor, profiling it last year.

Currently, the team is finishing its third profile, this time examining Alma, a town of about 200 people near Fairplay. Again, they are making discoveries: From newspaper archives, the team uncovered the forgotten town of Timberline, which existed in the late 19th century but isn’t recorded in any history books, Veatch said. They’ll present the Alma research in late September at Alma Community Church and at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.

“I find both of these pieces very well written and accurate,” Tom Huber, a UCCS geography professor who read the Victor and Guffey project abstracts, said in an e-mail. “There is technical detail, but the pieces are both accessible to the intelligent lay person who is interested in these areas.”

Veatch said the experience has taught him a lot more than just Guffey and Victor history. He has learned about Colorado and group projects in the process. “Not so long ago this was all wilderness, and the only law out here was provided by mining districts and miners,” he said. “It’s

also interesting to learn that people from all types of backgrounds can do just about anything they want, if they're given the right direction and shown how to do it."

The team plans to continue adding towns to the project. It will profile another town next year, although Veatch isn't yet sure what town. "That will come up somehow," he said. "Somebody will say: 'Hey, what about this town?' "

Contact the writer at 636-0368.

☞☞For those who may be interested, here is updated information, from **Pete Modreski**, about the mineral symposium being held on Sept. 10-12 in Creede, Colorado, sponsored by the Colorado Chapter of Friends of Mineralogy and the Colorado School of Mines Geology Museum.

The symposium will consist of an icebreaker reception with refreshments and a lecture presentation Friday evening; a program of speakers during the day Saturday and an optional evening banquet; and optional field trips (to the Wagon Wheel Gap fluorspar mine a few miles east of Creede and to the Last Chance mine in Creede) on Sunday. Symposium registration is $34; optional Saturday evening banquet is $26; and optional box lunch for Sunday's field trip is $10. Full information about registration is posted on the Friends of Mineralogy, Inc., website, http://www.friendsofmineralogy.org/ , under "Upcoming Symposia". To register or for additional information, please contact FMCC Treasurer Lou Conti, dlconti@aol.com , 6987 S. Hill St., Littleton CO 80120. A list of speaker presentations at the symposium follows (some topic titles may be revised). We will hope to see many of you there it Creede; it promises to be a very interesting mineralogical event at this mining town which is relatively unfrequented by people from the Denver area.

List of speakers, Creede Mineral Symposium, Sept. 10-12, 2010

Friday evening lecture:
Ed Raines; Geology and Mining History of the Creede Mining District.

Saturday presentations:
Warren Andrews; Creede Mining History.
Chuck Harbert, author; Views of Historic Creede through Postcards.
Ken Wylie; History of the Amethyst Vein.
Tom Rosemeyer; Mineralogy of the Amethyst Vein System, Creede Mining District, Mineral County, Colorado.
Dean Misantoni, Hecla Mining Co.; Mineral exploration in the Creede district.
Bill Atkinson, Colorado School of Mines; Sphalerite geochemistry and the genesis of the Creede ore deposits.
Bruce Geller, Colorado School of Mines; Creede Minerals in the CSM Geology Museum.

Poster papers:
James F. Hurlbut, Denver Museum of Nature and Science; Creede Minerals at DMNS.
Michael M. Reddy, U.S. Geological Survey; Transient Calcite Fracture Fillings in a Welded Tuff, Snowshoe Mountain, Mineral County, Colorado.

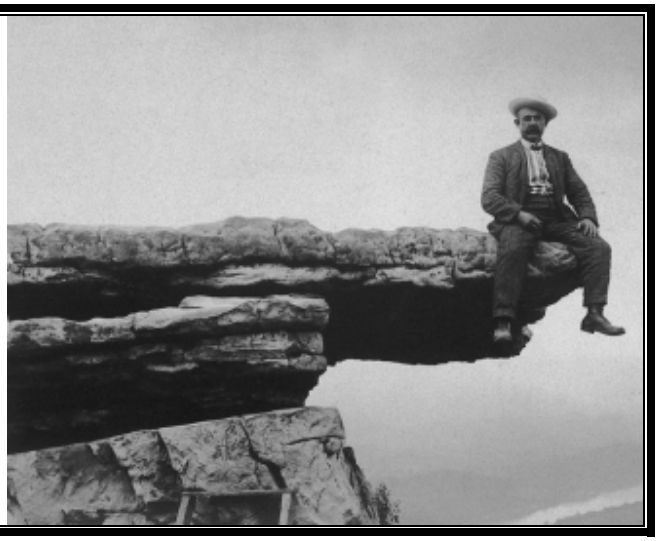
Pebble Pups Corner

Thanks to the following for donating specimens for this year's Pebble Pups program:
Kent Greenes
Dick Lackmond
Gerdy Wyatt

We are now working on this year's schedule of talks for Pebble Pups; a separate e-mail will be sent when we have the first program ready, probably later in September.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

Bob Carnein, Editor
ccarnein@gmail.com
719-687-2739



Many thanks to LGGMC member, **Dr. Mike Nelson**, who sent the following very interesting article on topaz, with a focus on topaz collecting in Utah. (FIELD TRIP, ANYONE??)

THE OTHER TOPAZ MOUNTAIN

Mike Nelson, LGGMC

The mineral topaz is one of the most widespread gem minerals in the western U. S. and is valued by collectors for both display specimens and faceted stones. At a hardness of 8 (Mohs scale), topaz, a silicate of aluminum with fluorine and hydroxyl [$Al_2SiO_4(F,OH)_2$], is the hardest of the silicate minerals and therefore is quite durable. However, it does have perfect basal cleavage and so may fracture or split along that plane. This brittleness is a common problem if the stone is roughly handled, either during faceting or after completion. Large faceted stones are perhaps better displayed in pendants rather than in rings, since additional protection from "hard knocks" is provided. Specimen collectors value topaz because many crystals have interesting terminations (Figure 5), including some with double terminations. However, these double points are somewhat rare because the crystals commonly break along the basal cleavage.

Although cut topaz will take a nice polish, it has a weak dispersion factor (.14), especially when compared to diamond (.44). Most often, this can be seen in a round brilliant cut, in which topaz simply lacks the "fire" associated with diamonds and some other gemstones. But, the price of cut stones is usually very reasonable, and one can afford the purchase of some really large stones, especially those of the colorless/clear variety.

Topaz comes in a variety of natural colors, but the buyer should be aware of imitations! Yellow or golden topaz is one of the more valuable of the topaz gemstones; however, some dishonest dealers pass off faceted citrine (quartz) as topaz. To add to the confusion, smoky quartz is even known in the trade as "smoky topaz". There is an entire range of valuable orange to sherry to red to pink topaz crystals, many of which come from Brazil. Intense pinks have often been heat treated to satisfy the purchaser, but most people are unaware of the treatment. One should certainly examine any red topaz setting to see if red foil has been placed under a pale pink stone! Perhaps blue topaz is the most popular color in the market today, and good colored stones command a decent price. But again be aware---colorless stones may be irradiated with gamma rays to produce the darker blue color.

Colorado has produced thousands of topaz specimens from numerous localities, with some gem crystals approaching five pounds in weight (Eckel and others, 1997)! LGGMC members are familiar with the best known source of Colorado topaz---the pegmatites associated with the Pikes Peak batholith (Precambrian in age, around 1005 Ma [million years]). Several of the Colorado mineral societies have claims that may produce topaz, and certainly some society members have individual claims. For many years, a commercial topaz operation was open to the public near Spruce Grove Campground as the Topaz Mountain Gem Mine. Intrepid rockhounders could purchase “buckets” of material and hunt for the rough crystals (Figure 1). Today, mines of Glacier Peak Mining L.L.C. at Topaz Mountain “produce the finest U. S. topaz crystals and cutting rough …and perhaps the finest bi-color sherry and blue topaz ever found” (personal communication, Joseph L. Dorris--a popular member of local gem and mineral clubs). I can attest to the quality of the Dorris claim, as last year I purchased a pair of superbly faceted stones set in sterling silver earrings.

One of the more interesting aspects of the Pikes Peak topaz is that many of the crystals are found in stream sediments and weathered granite. Prospectors screen for the crystals rather than “pound rock”. These alluvial specimens are commonly frosted on the surface but have not been transported a great distance from their granitic source (Fig. 1).

Other collecting localities associated with the Pikes Peak batholith include: Cameron Cone and Bear Creek Canyon, in El Paso, County; Devil’s Head and Long Hollow (with giant crystals), in Douglas County; the Badger Flats area, Tarryall Mountains, in Park County; the Wigwam Creek area and the South Platte District, in Jefferson County (the latter having produced “sky-blue” crystals weighing over 50 pounds); and Glen Cove on the peak itself, in Teller County (Eckel and others, 1997).

I recently had the opportunity to collect at the “other” Topaz Mountain (Figure 2), located in the west desert of Utah. In fact, this “other” mountain is probably a better known collecting locality for rockhounds not working and living along the Front Range.

The west desert of Utah is an interesting place that displays a tremendous variety of topographic and geologic features. The area is part of the Great Basin (geographic term) or Basin and Range (geologic term). This physiographic province stretches from Salt Lake City (on the western boundary of the Wasatch Mountains) westward to Reno (on the eastern boundary of the Sierra Nevada Mountains) and from Idaho-Washington south into Mexico. The name *Great Basin* refers to the fact that very few streams breech the area, and most drainage is internal. The Basin and Range designation indicates that large normal faults have created uplifted block mountains and down-dropped valleys. Popular thought is that the ranges are generally composed of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, and that occurrence is common; an example is the House Range, with its famous trilobite collecting localities. However, the

province also has experienced extensive volcanic eruptions, and some ranges are composed entirely of volcanic rocks. That is the case for the Thomas Range, which is the location of Topaz Mountain.

The volcanic history of the Thomas Range is quite complex but includes: 1) eruption of flows and breccias from a caldera with subsequent collapse ~40 Ma; 2) eruption of ash flows with filling of the caldera ~32-38 Ma; 3) flows and ashes ~21 Ma; 4) faulting and tilting of the range ~7-21 Ma; and 5) finally eruption of the topaz-bearing rhyolite ~6-8 Ma (Lindsey, 1998). Gases percolating through the cooling lava produced cavities called lithophysae, and it was within these openings that topaz and other minerals were deposited. I believe the composition of these topaz rhyolites (extrusive rocks that cooled quickly) is about the same as that of topaz-bearing granitic pegmatites (intrusive rocks that also cooled quickly but contained abundant water). However, the rocks are separated by a billion years of geologic time.

Topaz Mountain is a named feature at the southern end of the Thomas Range that has been set aside by the BLM as a public collecting locality and is commonly known as the "Topaz Cove" (Fig. 2). There are two ways to collect crystals: 1) take a heavy crack hammer and "pound" on the rhyolite, especially in the "honeycombed" areas--the lithophysae; or 2) walk the gullies and slopes looking for crystals weathered loose from the host rock. The former approach produces the sherry- to amber-colored crystals so prized by collectors (Figure 3). Most have a single termination and are less than one-half inch in length. With exposure to sunlight, the crystals will lose their coloration within a few weeks! The latter collecting approach, certainly the least strenuous, will produce numerous clear (non-colored) crystals of various sizes with at least some approaching an inch in length (Figure 4). Small termination points are common (Figure 4). Topaz belongs to the orthorhombic crystal system, and the termination points take on a variety of forms (Figure 5).

If you are interested in collecting examples of Utah's state gemstone at the "other" Topaz Mountain, travel to Delta, UT via I-70, U. S. 50, I-15, north on U. S. 6 for about 6 miles, then west on the "Brush-Wellman" road for 38 miles. Follow the signs trending north and west on a gravel road for a few miles and you will arrive at the collecting site—about 585 miles from Lake George. Take along the usual collecting accoutrements, including a crack hammer, eye protection, and a screen.

A final note: *Ma* is the geological abbreviation for mega-annum, a million years. So, 7 Ma refers to seven million years ago.

REFERENCES CITED

Eckel, E. B. and others, 1997. *Minerals of Colorado*: Denver Museum of Nature and Science and Fulcrum Publishing.

Lindsey, D. A., 1998. Slides of Fluorspar, Beryllium, and Uranium Deposits at Spor Mountain, Utah: U. S. Geological Survey Open-file Report 98-524.

Wilson, J. R., 1995. *A Collector's Guide to Rock, Mineral, and Fossil Localities of Utah*: Utah Geological Survey Misc. Pub. 95-4.

Fig. 1. Frosted crystal of topaz (1" x 1.25" x .75") from Crystal Peak Mining District. Photo courtesy of Joseph L. Dorris.

Fig. 2. Topaz Mountain, western Utah. Photo by author.

Fig. 3. Amber-colored crystal of topaz. Specimen ~1/2 inch. Photo by author.

Fig. 4. Left specimen of topaz is about 1 inch in length. Small termination points are about 3/8 inch. Photos by author.

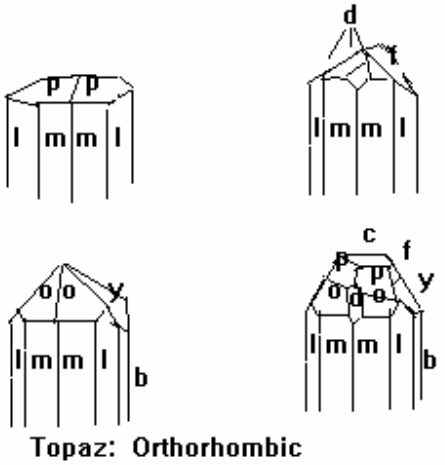


Fig. 5. Crystallography of topaz. Sketches courtesy of The Gem and Mineral Exploration Company.

Lake George Gem & Mineral Club
Box 171
Lake George, Colorado 80827

www.LGGMclub.org

2010 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name(s) _____

Address _____City _____State __ Zip _____

Telephone ( ) _____-_____ E-mail _____

Names and ages of dependent members: _____

_____

Annual membership - dues Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 are as follows:

- Individual (18 and over) …….. $15.00
- Family (Parents plus dependents under age 18) …….. $25.00

Annual dues are due on or before March 31. Members with unpaid dues will be dropped from the roster after this date. **Anyone joining after August 30 shall pay one half the annual dues.**

I hereby agree to abide by the constitution and by-laws of this club.

Signed _____ Date: ____/____/____

I have previously been a member of Lake George Gem & Mineral Club. Yes __ No ___

My interest areas include:
Minerals __ Fossils__ Lapidary __ Micromounts __
Other _____

I would be willing to demonstrate any of the above for a club program or educational activity? If yes, which: _____

Please indicate which of the following activities you might be willing to help with:

Writing _____ Editor _____ Mailing _____ Local shows _____

Club Officer _____ Programs _____ Field trips _____ Refreshments _____

Questions about the club or club activities? Contact John Rakowski (719) 748-3861

Lake George Gem and Mineral Club
P.O. Box 171
Lake George, CO 80827

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 an opportunity to learn about earth sciences, 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 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 10:00 AM. From April through September, we meet at 9:00 AM, 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).

Our Officers for 2010 are:

John Rakowski, President
PO Box 608
Florissant, CO 80816
719-748-3861
rakgeologist@yahoo.com

Dan Alfrey, Vice President
PO Box 4164
Woodland Park, CO 80866
719-440-6234
alfreydan@aol.com

Wayne Johnston, Treasurer
207 Cooper Lake Drive
Divide, CO 80814
719-687-6067
wjohnston719@msn.com

Marge Breth, Secretary
PO Box 176
Woodland Park, CO 80866
719-687-8510
artistbreth@aol.com

C.R. (Bob) Carnein, Editor, ccarnein@gmail.com 719-687-2739

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