The mill equipment includes two roofing slate shanties, two school slate saws, and the usual trimming saws, planers, and rubbing beds. An accessory mill serves for polishing only. In 1928 the quarry was operated by the Slatington Slate Company, which took it over in 1917 and has operated it continuously since.

Quarry C is called the Mountain quarry. Though one opening when its outline at the surface is considered, this is really two separate holes into bed rock, of which the west is a shaft about 60 feet square and the east a larger irregular quarry with maximum dimensions 345 by 150 feet and 150 feet deep. The two together show what might be anticipated from their location with respect to the other quarries just described. In the shaft the anticline of the Eureka quarries alone is seen. In the larger opening, however, work has been extended far enough northward to expose the syncline as well. Here the beds on the north anticlinal limb are seen to be greatly thinned by compression. The synclinal axis appears at the surface 85 feet south of the northwest edge, the Klondike big bed here measuring 18 feet in actual thickness. In addition to quarrying, tunnelling along the strike has been resorted to for working the Upper Star big bed.

The Mountain quarry, though controlled, like the Eureka, by the Slatington Slate Company, was not being worked when last visited in 1927. This company actively operated the two openings between 1901 and 1918, however. The Mountain quarry is said to have yielded 80,000 squares of roofing slate.

At present (April 1941) the Eureka and Mountain quarries are idle. However a pillar of slate separating the Eureka pit from the most westerly of the Mountain (Mountain Bangor) quarries is being worked by Roberts Brothers. They are producing roofing slate.

The Fairview Slate Co., successor to the Slatington Slate Co., owns the Mountain quarries but is not working them. They are running the factory near the quarries and producing blackboards and electrical slate from slate from the shaft now in operation about a mile to the southeast.

Blue Ridge Quarries. These two openings are about 1200 feet northwest of the National School Slate Company's mill and roughly a mile due east of the Rextown crossroads. Eastward from them in turn lie two large quarries, the Pennsylvania-Star and the Old Cambridge.

The Blue Ridge quarries include a large westerly opening and a smaller hole in which operations were just beginning in 1927. The west opening is now abandoned; a serious cave-in of slate and overburden on the southeast side ended operations some years ago. It measures 225 by 275 feet at the surface. An exceptionally heavy cover of glacial till lies above the bed rock, necessitating extensive stripping which extends from 25 to 50 feet back from the edge of the opening on all sides.

Some 90 feet of slate are exposed above water level. At the northwest side the beds strike about N.70°E. and dip 28°S. On the southeast side the strike is similar but the dip is 82°S. In both places the cleavage strikes N.70°E. and dips 64°S. These surface observations are consistent with the structure seen in the northeast wall of the quarry, for this exhibits a syncline the axial plane of which emerges 125 feet south of the north corner and strikes and dips like the cleavage. As remarked elsewhere, the cleavage planes radiate downward in the trough of the fold.

The quarry is opened in the two big beds of the Star "run." The Lower Star big bed just reaches the quarry bottom in the trough of the syncline. The axis here appears to pitch west only very slightly and probably assumes an eastward pitch still farther west, to judge by areal relationships.

The quarry hole operated at present has a depth of 120 feet and surface dimensions of 85 by 125 feet. It shows the south limb of the northward tipped syncline exposed in the larger quarry, for the beds at the surface