being worked. One drift is about 200 feet in length and another 375 feet. The main output is roofing slate. Some blackboard and electrical slate is produced at the factory of the company located near the Mountain quarries. The blocks are hauled there by truck. Operations started about 1929.

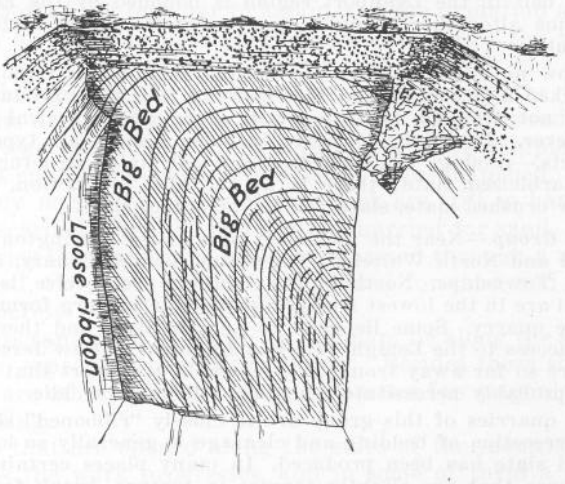

Figure 17. Fold in northeast wall of Manhattan quarry near Slatedale.

Lynnport Group.—The quarries of this group are in the valley of Ontelaunee Creek and its tributaries, scattered over an area about eight miles long in a northeast direction and two miles wide, which lies parallel to and south of the top of Blue Mountain, and north of the crest of Shochary Ridge. Several small towns, including New Tripoli, Lynnport, Wanamaker, and Steinsville are in or near the quarry region, along the line of the Schuylkill & Lehigh (Reading) Railroad. The quarry production could find an outlet over this railroad, either by trucking to the main tracks or by means of railroad spurs; in no case are the openings more than three miles by road from the railroad.

All of the quarries of the Lynnport group are now abandoned. They lie in what the writer believes to be the "soft" or upper slate member of the Martinsburg formation. These slate beds may well be the equivalent of the ones worked at Slatedale and eastward, but the basis for exact correlation is not available.

West of Slatedale the contact between the upper Martinsburg and the sandy middle member suggests the relatively simple structure of repeated, roughly isoclinal folds. At Mosserville, at the eastern end of the Lynnport region, however, there is an abrupt southward bend, suggesting, if the sandy beds north of Mosserville underlie the "soft" slate, that there is just north of Mosserville an anticline of the sandy layers that pitches west; south of this fold, between Mosserville and New Tripoli, there appears to be a syncline of the "soft" slate, also pitching west. These two structures give the sigmoid geologic boundary line between the upper and middle members of the Martinsburg that is seen on the geologic map. For a discussion of the detailed observations upon which this structural hypothesis is based, the reader is referred to the description of quarries 26 and 28 given below. Further, most of the folds west of Slatedale, at their western exposures, show a slight westward pitch, which is consistent with the westward pitch recognized at Mosserville.