occurring in the graphite ore may possibly contain traces of gold. It is said that many men in the vicinity lost money in the venture.

Between 1890 and 1900 it was reopened as a graphite mine and exploratory work was carried on for about two months. A decade later the property was purchased by the Schuylkill Stone Co. of Philadelphia, and the tunnel was again cleaned out, but no further work done.

The development work consists of a shaft about 35 feet in depth, located near the top of the hill, and an adit about 150 feet in length that extends into the hill at a lower level. There are no exposures of the graphite rock near the mine and the shaft and adit can not be entered. The loose pieces of rock obtained from the adit and shaft, however, probably represent the true character of the rock fairly well.

The rock is a graphitic gneiss composed mainly of kaolinized orthoclase, with some perthite, white quartz, pyrite, graphite, biotite, hornblende, and an asbestiform mineral. Many specimens show a distinct augen or lens structure, the pyrite especially occurring in small lenses about half an inch in diameter, about which the graphite flakes are curved.

The graphite flakes are friable, probably due to weathering, and some of the graphite even appears to be amorphous. Many of the larger flakes are iridescent.

Much of the rock seems to have been sheared and the flakes of graphite overlap, forming streaks of matted graphite flakes extending through the rock. Pegmatites are present and contain large flakes of graphite irregularly disseminated throughout the rock.

Biotite, while relatively abundant in some specimens, is practically absent in most of the rock and would not be a serious handicap. Nothing is known of the thickness and extent of the graphite-bearing bed. It is doubtful whether the mine would yield a good quality of graphite flake.

Emmaus.—On the farm of John Wright, one mile east of Emmaus, on the top of South Mountain, some prospect pits were dug about 1895. No information is now available concerning the amount of work done, the structure of the rock, and the thickness of the graphite-bearing bed. No outcrops of the graphite gneiss could be found in the immediate vicinity of the pits.

The rock in which the graphite occurs is an acid gneiss containing both plagioclase and orthoclase, blue quartz, considerable pyrite in small isolated grains, graphite, and biotite. The plagioclase is greenish gray. The gneiss is indistinctly banded and the graphite flakes show little indication of parallel arrangement. In some of the rock the graphite flakes cut into each other. The flakes are of fair size, up to half an inch in diameter, and are tough and bright. Iridescence was observed in some of the flakes. The presence of the biotite is said to have discouraged the men who were engaged in prospecting the property and operations were discontinued.

Across the road to the east, on an adjoining farm, a prospect pit was also dug, but it has now been filled and only a few pieces of the weathered rock remain about the opening. These seem to indicate the presence of similar rock to that occurring on the John Wright farm.