point, and in adjacent fields, there are several blocks of arkosic buff Hardyston.

Some of the Hardyston along here is an arkosic rock showing alteration. Westward along the road a few pieces of both the buff and the very arkosic Hardyston can be found. The contact seems to be south of the road, but not far from it.

The next gully to the west is a good place to look for the gneiss-Hardyston contact. Here the gray sericitic rock is a bit higher on the hill. Just west of this gully there is an abandoned iron mine in the Hardyston. The south wall of the mine is a gray pebbly rock striking N. 65° E. and dipping 75° NW. The iron ore was taken out for several hundred feet, but the opening was comparatively narrow. Across the road to the northwest there is another small mine.

Just west of these two iron mines there is another ravine or gully that is quite swampy with springs. This might be an indication of a north-south fault at this point. It is interesting to note that although there are many iron mines west of this point, the writer did not see any pebbly or arkosic Hardyston. The only evidence for Hardyston is the brown jasper associated with the iron ores.

Half a mile east of the road which leads over Morgan Hill there is a lane leading up the hill to the southeast. Jasperry rock occurs in the gutter for 100 yards. There is also a pebbly rock with rather angular grains of quartz, which may be Hardyston, but which also resembles a rotten gneiss. About halfway between this lane and the east-west road along the north base of Morgan Hill, there is a small pit that may have been an iron mine. Some pieces of jasperry iron ore are lying around. The fields just west of this hole contain more small pieces of coarse jasper. Residents say that there were some mines between this point and the Morgan Hill road but they are obliterated now.

From the Morgan Hill road westward to about half a mile east-southeast of Glendon, there is a practically continuous group of abandoned workings, formerly large open pits and shafts. Some of the pits are partly filled with water and some have been filled with refuse. Numerous pieces of ore and associated rock are scattered around. Near the first pit west of the Morgan Hill road there is a pile of ore that accumulated when the mine was last worked forumber. Specimens showing replacement can be found here. Some of the pieces seem to show a replacement of limestone.

The longest continuous belt of the Hardyston formation in Northampton County is that which starts at the county line at Spring Valley and runs continuously to Coffeddowntown on the Delaware. The eastern end of the belt is not definitely known at the moment, but the Hardys-