

under a low power objective. Fig. 2 shows an enlarged projection of this portion of one of the crystals, with the position of the new forms (874) and (10.5.4) indicated.

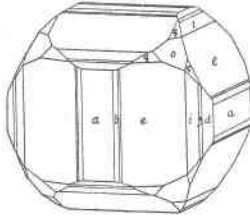


FIG. 1.

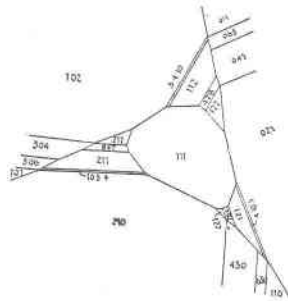


FIG. 2.

Pyrite, Bald Mountain, Colorado.

### LIMONITE PSEUDOMORPHOUS AFTER PYRITE FROM YORK COUNTY, PA.

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Cubical crystals of pyrite partly or wholly altered to limonite are to be found in many parts of York County. In fields and along roads between York and Wrightsville they are especially abundant, altho mostly of rather small size, under a centimeter in diameter. On Schump's Hill, south of York, they reach much greater sizes; the best locality is along a road running west from the York-Baltimore turnpike just south of the York Water Company's reservoir, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km. from the center of the city. They vary from 3 mm. to 10 cm. on a side, and even 15 cm. ones have been reported. The writer once saw one picked up which measured 12 by 8 by 5 centimeters. This was somewhat distorted, but the moderate-sizes ones are often highly perfect, with smooth or faintly striated faces with equal sides. It is easy to obtain a series of evenly graduated specimens from 5 cm. down to a few mm. on a side.

The matrix from which these crystals weather is a slaty schist, interbedded in the Cambrian limestone. In fresh expo-

tures of this rock in quarries or cuts the pyrite is often preserved, but the loose crystals are usually solid limonite. Rarely they are found hollow, the pyrite nucleus having changed into some form more soluble than the surface portions. It is noteworthy that the cube seems to be the only form present on them, the writer having never seen any other form, altho hundreds of crystals have been examined.

### FAMOUS MINERAL LOCALITIES: THE CHESTER EMERY MINE

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Perhaps few localities in the United States are so often mentioned in mineralogic literature as the old emery mine at Chester, Mass., but like many other of the more famous New England localities, printed references to it are very old and vague and give the modern collector no idea as to just how to find the place whence the fine specimens of other years have come and leave him with the discouraging feeling that a visit to the locality at the present time would be a profitless waste of time and money. Within the past three years, one of the most prominent of American mineralogists was heard to say that he had visited Chester recently and that there was no longer anything to be found there. This remark caused the writer to avoid Chester for some time and almost to fail to visit the emery mine at all. The trip was finally made rather from a desire to see the locality than in any hope of obtaining specimens. This trip was however shortly followed by a second, and the fact that time for a third visit to this fascinating locality was not available has been a matter of keen regret.

Chester is best reached from Springfield, Massachusetts, by way of the Boston and Albany railroad, the trip requiring about an hour, and the fare, round trip, being less than two dollars.

The emery vein has been described frequently, particularly in the Monograph by Emerson<sup>1</sup> to which reference may be had for details of the geology. The emery lens extends in a north-south

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Geol. Survey, *Monograph 29*.