

AUGUST 14.

Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN in the Chair.

Eight persons present.

A paper entitled, "Lower California Species of *Cœlocentrum* and *Berendtia*," by Henry A. Pilsbry, was presented for publication.

*The Raubsville Cave.*—MR. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, referring to a communication made at a previous meeting by Mr. Lewis Woolman but not reported, remarked that the Carpenter Cave, three-fourths of a mile northwest of Raubsville and three miles south of Easton, Pa., was discovered a few years ago in quarrying limestone near a hilltop about four hundred feet above sea-level and over two hundred feet above the Delaware. It seems to be at the axis of an anticlinal, for at the north side of the quarry the dip is  $20^{\circ}$  northerly, and some three hundred yards nearly eastward the dip is perhaps  $45^{\circ}$  southerly, while half a mile eastward, at the Delaware, both north and south dips are very gentle, and the anticlinal sinks easterly. The explored part of the cave, perhaps one hundred and fifty yards east from the entrance, is a mainly straight, east-and-west, nearly vertical, roughly broken fissure, or series of fissures, up to some ten feet in width, with occasional blocks of stone lodged between the walls; and exactly resembles the original, yet unfilled fissures of many ore veins. The water from the small drainage surface above has but slightly deposited stalactites and stalagmites, and the walls are partly bare and angular, according to their inclination. No human traces have been found in the cave; but reported traces of small animals and the excellent ventilation indicate that there must be some natural opening into the cave, though none has yet been found. It is one of the numerous caverns that Lesley<sup>1</sup> has shown to have aided in effecting, by solution rather than by abrasion, the great lowering of the neighboring limestone region that has evidently taken place since glacial times. No undisturbed glacial traces have persisted, or perhaps ever existed hereabouts. Glacial boulders are found four miles southward, but it is not clear they were not waterborne, possibly on ice-cakes, from the great terminal moraine twenty miles to the north.

The following were ordered to be published :—

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<sup>1</sup> *State Geological Report*, D3.



Lyman, Benjamin Smith. 1900. "The Raubsville Cave." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 52, 464–464.

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