STATE GEOLOGY.

An Interesting Study of the Rivers and Mountains.

NEW LEAD OF INVESTIGATORS

In the Following—Formation of Rivers and Mountains in the New Creek Region of West Virginia—Agencies that Worked Out the Grandeur of Our Valleys and Water Courses—New Theories Advanced by a West Virginia Writer of Distinction. A Charming Story Told Story of the Wonders of Nature.

One of the most entertaining chapters of geology to be found anywhere may be studied in the New Creek mountains, and the adjacent country, in Grant county, this state. Nowhere may the relative age of mountains and rivers be observed to better advantage; and nowhere is it more clearly to be seen that rivers are usually older than the mountains which rise in cliffs and precipices above the deeply worn channels, or expand to form valleys on both sides of the streams. The old theory that mountains were upheaved by somewhat sudden and by stupendous convulsions, accompanied by volcanoes and earthquakes; and that vast rents and abysses were caused by the breaking apart of the folds and strata, thereby forming troughs and cracks to give direction to the waters of future rivers, is losing its hold on the minds of investigators. On the other hand, evidence is conclusive that in most cases the folding of the crust of the earth to form mountains has been inconceivably slow; and showing, also, that in many instances, if not in all, the rivers that now exist were flowing peacefully in very much the same courses and along channels practically the same in direction as at present, before the mountains which now surround and confines them were in existence. There are few rivers of considerable size in the world that have been turned aside by mountain ranges; and there are a large number that hold on their general course, cutting through range after range of mountains, traversing plateaus by deep gorges, and maintaining their general direction from source to mouth. Had the mountains and plateaus been there first, the rivers, with occasional exceptions, would not have been able to cut through them, but would have been turned aside. Tennyson's lines, of the brook, "men may come and men may go, but I go on forever," could be applied equally to most rivers, "mountains may come and mountains may go, but I go in forever." A glance at the map of eastern United States will show that the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Potomac flow across mountain ranges at various angles, but usually nearly at right angles.

A study of New Creek mountain will show the same thing, but on a smaller scale. The smallness of the scale, however, is the chief advantage; for it brings within a limited area features which usually extend over wide scopes of country. This mountain is cut through in four places within twenty miles; first at Greenland gap, six miles beyond Mount Storm. The road to Petersburg, Moorefield and Romney passes through the gap. Second, at Cosner Gap, about five miles south of Greenland Gap. Through this a trail leads across the Alleghenies, but it being removed from good roads, is not often visited. About three miles south of this is Kline gap, through which another trail passes across the Alleghanies to Canaan Valley, on the western side. About six miles south of Kline gap is the largest gap of all where the north fork of the south branch of the Potomac cuts through the mountain. Kline Gap has been cut by Lunice creek, a stream at that point but little larger than a brook.

New Creek mountain averages about 1,200 feet higher than the valley at its eastern base, and somewhat over 2,000 feet above sea level. I have made a personal examination of all of these gaps except Cosner, and found the rock the same in all. The chasms through which the streams flow are narrow, and the walls of rock on either side are nearly perpendicular. New Creek mountain is parallel with the main range of the Alleghanies, and is five or six miles east of it, and about one thousand feet less in altitude. The streams that cut through the lesser mountain flow down from the higher Alleghanies.

The geography of the whole section of country may be studied with advantage from the summit of the Alleghanies. It has been my fortune to observe it from three points on the summit of that lofty and bleak range; first, from the front of the range near Mount Storm; again from the Baker plains near the water-shed of Red Creek, a tributary of Cheat river on the west, and of Stony river and Lunice creke, tributaries of the Potomac, on the east; and from a point six or eight miles further south near the Pendleton county line. From any of these points, but particularly from the Baker plains, the New Creek mountain lies in full view as an enormous fold in the earth, cut through from top to bottom in four places by gaps so narrow that when seen from a distance they look like the work of a saw. The pass through the range made by the north fork of the south branch, is the largest and most rugged of all, but it is little, if any, deeper than the others. This turbulent stream has not cut deeper than the brook that made the Kline gap, six miles further north. All have cut down to the base level of the country.

To arrive at the beginning of agencies which have brought about this peculiar condition, we must go far back into geological time. In doing so it is not necessary to use the technical terms commonly employed in such investigation. The inquiry leads us into the remote past to an age when a sea stretched from what is now the eastern base of the Alleghany mountains to near, if not beyond, the Rock mountains. There was then, or there had been before that time, much high and rugged land east of the present line of the Blue Ridge. Rivers flowed westward from that elevated country, and brought down sediment, sand, gravel and boulders and strewed them over the bottom of the sea, which then existed where the Alleghany mountains now stand. This sediment and drift, no doubt, accumulated on the bottom of the sea to the thickness of twenty or thirty thousand feet. The high lands in the east were washed into the sea and spread out as strata of sand to form into rock.

In after ages, the shrinkage of the earth caused the crust to wrinkle and warp into folds, and some of the larger folds were made up of smaller folds. It was the first appearance of that complex and broken system of mountains usually called, as a whole, the Appalachian range, and made up of many subordinate ranges, chief among which are the Alleghany, Blue Ridge, Laurel Ridge, Chestnut Ridge, Iron Mountain, Smoky Mountain, and many others.

Before proceeding to trace the geological history of New Creek mountain, I wish to say that the laying down of all the sediment to form these mountains was not accomplished without interruption and change. There were disturbances and periods of rest. The ancient coast line probably advanced and receded several times, producing elevations and subsidences of which it is not necessary to speak more particularly, as the present purpose is to refer only to the general work of mountain building as it was carried on in this section. Nor is it the purpose to speculate on the length of time that was required to accomplish the work. Geologists measure nothing by years. They take into account only epochs, periods and ages. It would not require a powerful imagination to grasp the fact that the period must have been very long which sufficed for the wear-down by wind, first, and water a range of mountains of sufficient magnitude to furnish material for the soil and underlying rocks of a considerable portion of the United States. The process of degradation was probably not much more rapid then than now, and we know that it is now very slow.

The geological history of New Creek mountain can be read from the rocks with remarkable accuracy. After the strata had been laid down, as above stated, the elevation of the land began slowly. When it appeared above the surface of the water, there was rainfall on it the same as now. It was then nearly level, but the greatest elevations, the general slopes and the watersheds were then in practically the same position as we find them now. Where the summit of the Alleghany now is, there was the greatest elevation. Down the western slope flowed the tributaries of Cheat river; down the eastern slope flowed the tributaries of the Potomac, New Creek, Patterson creek and Lunice creek, the streams which have had most to do with forming New Creek mountain, as we find it to-day, were found in that ancient time meandering eastward down the slope toward the sea.

Although the whole country was then probably less elevated than at present, yet in that age the rocks which now form the very summit of New Creek mountain were no less than eight thousand feet below the surface of that ancient plain. New Creek, Patterson creek and Lunice creek, in coursing to the sea, cut their channels across the plain, thousands of feet above the summit of the mountain. It was all plain then, probably somewhat hilly, and a beginning had been made in cutting gorges and valleys; but the mountains as we now see them were not there. From this point it is not difficult to follow the course of events which led up to the present geographic aspect of the country.

In the beginning, as already noted, when the country under consideration was nearly level, quite low, and with slopes sufficient to give direction to the streams which carried the rainfall to the sea, a gradual elevation began. The contraction of the earth's crust folded the strata at the same time they were elevated. Right across the course of the streams being already mentioned was the great fold which rose higher and higher until it formed New Creek mountain. But the mountain rose so slowly—so inconceivably, immeasureably slowly—that the small streams were able to cut their channels right across the range as it rose, as it were, out of the earth. If it was elevated an inch in a thousand years, the brooks cut their channels an inch deeper in that time; and thus the work went on, thousands, tens of thousands, millions of years, and the brooks went on forever. The rainfall of that time beat against the bare rocks of the Alleghanies as they do to-day; and the brooks carried the water to the sea, century after century, age after age, just as they are doing to-day. I have listened to the low murmur of the brook in Greenland gap, so low that it can be heard but a few steps away; and I have watched it trickling and gliding from rock to rock with scarcely enough force to carry a dry leaf, and I have been astounded with the thought that this same brook, lisping peacefully upon its everlasting journey, had cut the mountain asunder from surface to base and had triumphed over the white ledges of quartzite, which rise in grand and beautiful arches a thousand feet high on either hand. Surely "the weak things of earth are chosen to confound the mighty." We accustom ourselves to expect great things of the powerful elements—of earthquakes, volcanoes, cataracts, cyclones—but the quiet elements in nature, of which we scarcely take notice, are accomplishing more than all the rest. The dews of night work more change in the surface of the earth than all the volcanoes and earthquakes, cataracts and cyclones that have visited and disturbed this globe since the creation of man. This may not appear possible, but it is within the limits of truth. I once spent a night on a bleak mountain, more than twelve thousand feet high, while above me rose pinnacles thousands of feet higher, bare, bleak, silent, not a trace of vegetation, but embodying every element of desolation that the fancy of man can conjure up. The huge black wedges of shattered slate and broken granite were thrust into the sky and seemed to touch the stars, which were visible all around their appalling angles. The sun went down that evening in a clear sky; and notwithstanding the great elevation, the sunshine had sufficed to warm the rocks of the highest peaks.

Awhile after dark the deep stillness of the night was broken by sounds of bursting rocks, accompanied at times by the crashing sound of a boulder falling from the peaks. Except this, the stillness was so great that I could almost fancy I could hear the globe turn on its axis.

The boom of breaking rocks was caused by dew. In the early hours of night the moisture that settled on the mountain, trickled down the warm rocks into the crevices, and as the night grew cooler, this collection of moisture froze, and the expanding ice loosened the rocks and sent them to the depths below. The next day I explored the base of the peaks, and estimated that the broken rocks which in past ages had fallen from above, formed a bulk greater than the peaks which still rose above them. Yet this marvellous work of leveling and destruction was largely done by dew. I never have forgotten the lesson I learned then; and I no longer look on the changes recorded by geology, as a series of violent outbursts of force; but rather as the peaceful, uneventful, quiet progress of changes so small in themselves as to be unnoticed or deemed unworthy of notice.

An examination of New Creek mountain, as it has been, and as it is, and as it will ultimately be, emphasizes the fact that small forces, acting through time almost immeasurably, are the agencies that build and destroy the rocks; elevate and tear down mountains; make and unmake continents.

Before the work of saving the gaps was begun, there was another enormous task to be accomplished by these same streams and their tributaries, aided by rain and frost, and the sun and winds. Rocks not less than 8,000 feet in thickness once rested upon the summit of New Creek mountain, and filled the valleys on both sides, forming a nearly level plain far above the top of the present mountains. This has all been worn away by the elements. Strata thousands of feet thick has been stripped off the top and sides of the mountain. Not only have the streams made themselves channels through the high range as it now stands, but they also wore their way down through about eight thousand feet of rock, which once covered the mountain. How do we know this, if the rocks are gone?

There is no difficulty in reading the record on the edges of the upturned strata on both sides of the mountain. These stratas once formed a great arch over the former mountains, just as the strata forming the present mountain, are arched. The ridge of to-day is the top of an enormous arch whose base is far down in the earth. The streams which cut through the mountain expose transverse sections of this arch, which, as is well understood, is formed by the folding of strata once horizontal. Vast as this arch is, rising a thousand feet above the bed of the brook, it is small compared with what would appear had none of the overlying rocks been worn away; for they would have lain above, bending from one base of the mountain entirely across and forming the summit, down to the level of the plain on the other side. That arch would now be no less than nine thousand feet high, measured upward from the bed of the brook, had none of it been worn away; and New Creek mountain, instead of being two thousand feet high, as at present, would be ten thousand feet—capped with perpetual snow. Some of the strata whose edges lie exposed on the west side of the mountain, and which once arched over the mountain, are as follows: Red sandstone, three hundred feet thick; gray sandstone, six hundred feet thick; limestone, one thousand feet thick; blue limestone, twelve hundred feet thick; gray and buff sandstone and slate, three thousand, three hundred feet thick; red sandstone and shale, two thousand, one hundred feet thick; blue limestone and clay shale, three hundred feet thick; shale and sandstone, six hundred feet thick; conglomerate and shale, four hundred feet thick. The total thickness of these stratas is ten thousand feet. There are still others, so that the estimate of ten thousand feet as the total altitude of New Creek mountain, had none of its overlying rocks been removed, is certainly conservative. But, as already stated, the mountain never was that high; perhaps it never was higher than now. The upper part has been worn away as fast as the mass was forced up.

Why should the top of the mountain be worn away and the valleys on both sides scooped out a thousand feet deep, and the present mountain resist erosion as it has evidently done? The explanation is not difficult. The rocks which form the mountain are very hard. The rocks which have been worn away from the top are the sides of the mountain, and from the valleys, were soft. Had the quartzite which remains been as soft as the strata above it, all would now be gone. But the quartzite core of the mountain remains. It is this which has been cut through, forming Greenland, Kline and the other gaps.

The fine agricultural valley, between New Creek mountain and Patterson Creek mountain, about five miles wide, has been stripped of no less than three thousand, five hundred feet of strata, which once overlaid it.

The foregoing is not all the geologic history which may be read from the rocks of New Creek mountain. It is only a fragment of one chapter in the instructive volume. Every strata has a story of its own to tell, if we but learn to read it; and often it gives us an insight into the geography, topography, geology, botany and zoology of lands which once existed, but which were washed into the sea tens of thousands of years ago. It may seem strange that a rock will tell us the kind of soil and the general condition of a country which no human eye ever saw. Yet, it is not impossible. Take the red sandstone at the base of the New Creek mountain, and inquire concerning it. Its color is due to iron rust, and the materials of which it is composed come from a country which had long lain at rest; a deep soil covered it; and the rocks beneath the soil had decomposed and mingled with the soil for ages. By this process iron was mixed with it. It was no doubt a fertile soil, for a deep soil of that sort is usually fertile. After lying at rest for ages, a change took place. Perhaps the land commenced to tilt in conformity with a new fold in the earth's crust, and then the soil began to wash off; was carried by the streams to the sea and was spread out to form a stratum. Red sandstone was the result. Washings from steep, rocky and barren countries could not form red sandstone; and where that rock is met with, the deduction can be accepted as reasonably certain that it is composed of the deep, fertile soil of some prehistoric land.

Every stratum tells its own story; and we can always rest assured that each stratum in a series of rocks was formed under circumstances somewhat different from those attending the formation of the strata next above and next below. Usually there was some change in the source of supply, and this in itself, is earth-history worth the most careful investigation.

Inquire of the thick stratum of limestone, some of it mixed with sand, which lies above the red sandstone, just referred to. It has a history. It was formed after the red sandstone, and in exactly the same part of the sea. Yet very little sediment from any land reached it. A change had occurred in the land area in the interval since the red sandstone was laid down. Limestone is formed mostly of shells which accumulate in the bottom of the sea; and if the limestone is pure, it must be formed so far from land that no sand reaches it, or at least must be in a sheltered arm of the sea. If sand is mixed with it, that fact shows that the limestone was not so far from land as to escape sediment washed from the shores. This is the case with the limestone in question. It shows that the part of the sea once near enough an old, fertile country to receive the soil washed down by the rivers, was afterwards so far from land that but little sand reached it. There had been an important change in the coast line. Had the old country which furnished the material for the red sandstone, been entirely washed away, and had the sea taken its place? The question cannot be answered, but between this red sandstone below and the limestone above, there is a bed of rock about six hundred feet thick, made up of gray sandstone, brown and green shale with iron ore, and thin seams of limestone. Did the denuded rocks of that old country wash away to from this bed of rocks lying between the red sandstone and the limestone? It is not improbable.

Space forbids further inquiry into the probable position and condition of the land from which each of the many stratas received the material of which they were made. There is one class of rocks, however, occurring in strata much more recent than those already named, and of these rocks a word or two may be given. They are called conglomerates, and are easily recognized, being composed of round, smooth, usually white pebbles, cemented together in an exceedingly hard mass. Old-fashioned mill-stones were made of this rock. It is found near the summits of the Allegheny and Backbone mountains. Huge masses of it have worked their way down the mountains into the valleys. This rock is so hard that the strata which it formed resisted erosion until undermined, and then the edges broke off in enormous boulders. When once broken up, the cement which holds the gravels together is in course of time dissolved, leaving the gravels free. I have seen streams flowing from the Backbone and Allegheny mountains, whose beds were filled with these gravels which had been set free from the rock that formerly contained them.

The conglomerate rock tells an interesting story. It gives us a glimpse into the past even more clearly than that afforded us by red sandstone, and it shows that whose soil built the red sandstone. The gravels which compose three-fourths of the conglomerate mass are quartz, exceedingly hard. They are all rounded and polished, showing that they were long exposed to swift, running water. They were originally obtained in a country of high mountains, seamed with veins of quartz; for, though quartz is a sort of general term, indefinite in its application, yet quartz such as composes these gravels, is nearly always found in veins running through other rocks, usually metamorphic rocks which have been changed by the action of fire. I have seen too many of these quartz gravels in the mountain torrents of western British America, and in California to be mistaken. There, where fresh from the ledges, they always were associated with immense masses of metamorphic rocks.

Whence, then, came the quartz gravel which composed the conglomerate strata capping some of the high knobs of the Allegheny and Backbone? They come from a mountainous country. The streams which carried them to the sea were very strong and rapid; for nothing but a torrent could carry such gravel far. They may have been washed down to the seashore; chafed, fretted and polished by the waves for centuries; submerged, elevated, and again washed down, for they must have known a rough experience to have received their polish. But that does not alter the fact that they come originally from a mountainous region, where the purest quartz was abundant, and where the character of the other rocks was different from anything now found in this part of the country.

Here we have the record of another great change in the coast line and country. The same spot in the sea which received the rich old red sandstone material, which received the shells, and the admixture of silt to form a thousand feet of limestone; and which, in turn, appropriated pure sand for other strata, and mud for shells; this same part of the sea was again ready for the loads of white gravel poured down from a land that took the place of other lands which had been again and again washed away during the lapse of time stretching back into the shadowy past almost to the morning of creation.

HU MAXWELL.

St. George, W. Va., Feb. 8, 1897.

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PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

Of two of the Best River Bottom Farms, owned by the heirs of the late Robert Miller. Commencing at 10:30 a. m. on the 29th day of February, 1897, the following two farms will be offered at public sale:

First—The farm of 106 acres, situated 11½ miles north of the city of Wheeling, at Beech Bottom, in Brooke county, West Virginia. The farm will be offered as a whole, and will also be offered in three separate parts, and sold for the highest price as a whole or separately. One hundred and thirty acres of this farm is splendid river bottom land. The farm contains three houses, one thereof 9 rooms and hall, the second 6 rooms, the other 4 rooms, with outbuildings complete, with rich soil, well watered. This is considered one of the finest farms on the Ohio river.

The second farm contains 151 45-100 acres of land, fronting also on the Ohio river, and is situated three-fourths of a mile north of the first named farm, in Jefferson county, Ohio, at the mouth of Salt run. About 45 acres of this farm is rich river bottom land, and contains 6-roomed brick house and hall, large barn and other suitable outbuildings, and a five-foot vein of good coal under 30 to 35 acres, with opening to same for mining, and a sand stone quarry with vein of good, clear, soft sand stone 30 feet thick, a few yards from Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad; most all rich lime stone; spring well watered.

The sale of both farms will take place on the first named farm, at Beech Bottom, February 29, 1897.

The Jefferson county farm last named will be sold subject to the right of William H. Rodgers, his heirs and assigns, to widen, deepen and keep open the ditch, extending across the farm to Salt run and to all legal highways, the rights across the farm occupied by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad and Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, the part of an acre for school house, and the lower interest therein of Sarepta Burroughs.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash and as much more as the purchaser may elect to pay, the residue to be secured by lien on the land sold, and made payable in two equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest at the usual rate of 6 per cent.

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No. 1213 Elizabeth street	9 00
No. 175 Seventeenth street, 3 rooms	7 00
No. 79 Nineteenth street, 2 rooms	5 00
No. 2415 Market street, first floor	7 00
No. 2153 Main street, store room	12 00
No. 2157 Main street, store room	13 00
No. 34 Sixteenth street, store room	13 00
Residence Edgington Lane, 11 rooms, 3 acres ground, 200 fruit trees	
No. 1622 Main street, store room, 16 by 60 feet	17 00
No. 2104 Main street, 4 rooms	10 00
No. 214 Sixteenth street	16 00
No. 133 Fourteenth street	24 00
No. 2346 Main street, 4 rooms	10 50
No. 2504 Main street	9 00
No. 2508 Main street	9 00
No. 71 Seventeenth street	20 00
No. 1005 McColloch street	15 00
No. 337 Main street, saloon, with fixtures	25 00
Saloon in Martin's Ferry	15 00
4-Roomed house, Crescent Place	7 00
2 houses, near Manchester Coal Works, east of Mt. de Chantal	$5 each
3 rooms Seibert property, on Wheeling creek	5 00
3 rooms Bedilion property, Wheeling creek	5 00
No. 2342 Market street, blacksmith shop	
Stable rear of No. 1610 Market street. Stable rear of German Bank.	

FOR SALE.

Real estate of every description.

JAMES A. HENRY.

Real Estate Agent, Collector, Notary Public and Pension Attorney, No. 1612 Market street. feb9

Houses and Rooms for Rent.

No. 1403 Chapline street, 8 rooms, bath and laundry.
No. 1049 Main st., 5 rooms, second floor.
No. 106 S. Front st., 6 rooms and bath.
No. 68 S. Broadway, 7 rooms and bath.
No. 53 S. Penn st., 8 rooms and bath.
The building now occupied by Vance Shoe Co., No. 1208 Main street.
No. 1011 Main st., storeroom.
No. 127 Fourteenth st., 7 rooms and bath.
No. 121 14th st., 7-room dwelling.
No. 2163 Main st., 2 rooms, 3d floor.
No. 56 Zane st., 7 rooms.
No. 93 Ohio st., 2 rooms.
No. 37 37th st., 6 rooms.
No. 2323 Market st., 4 rooms.
No. 1837 McColloch st., first floor.
No. 135 S. Penn st., 8 rooms and bath.
No. 95 Ohio st., 3 rooms, $7.50.
Two nice rooms centrally located.
Office or sleeping rooms, Lutz Building, furnished or unfurnished.
Storeroom, corner 23d and Market sts.
Nos. 2242 and 2246 Market st., stores and dwellings.
Storeroom corner 18th and Woods sts.
Nos. 1345 and 1347 McColloch st.
Houses and Lots for Sale. Money to Loan on City Real Estate.

RINEHART & TATUM,

CITY BANK BUILDING,

Telephone 219. Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS.

We are headquarters for building lots. We have some big bargains in Island lots, Leatherwood, Echo Point, Pleasant Valley, Park View and Elm Grove.

Money to Loan in amounts of $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, on short notice, with confidence.

ROLF & ZANE,

20 Fourteenth Street.

FOR SALE.

House, 9 rooms and hall, lot 41x175, North Main street, cheap.

Houses, 8 rooms, lot 24x122 feet, Market street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, $3,500.

House, 4 rooms, brick, and stable, Eighteenth street, $1,150.

2 lots, 50x150 feet, Thirtieth street, $100 each; $50 cash, balance in one year.

House, 8 rooms, hall and large lot, Eighteenth street; cheap, on very easy terms.

One of the best corner lots on Lind street for $275, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Corner lot on Cherry street for $175; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Lot on Cherry street for $150; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Two houses on Main street, near Seventh street; cheap; on easy terms.

House 7 rooms, brick, Sixteenth street, terms easy, $3,500.

Splendid building site for dwelling Fourteenth street and on Sixteenth street.

House 5 rooms and 4-room house in rear, Fifth ward, terms easy, $3,250.

The Hamb property, No. 2009 Chapline street, cheap, terms easy.

House 5 rooms, Jacob street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, cheap, $1,300.

2 lots on Jacob street, North Benwood, $200 each.

House, 5 rooms, Eighteenth street, $1,150.

$250 will buy a nice lot fronting on Lind street; one-third cash, balance on easy terms.

$200 will buy a good two-roomed house, fronting on Chapline street, near Tenth.

$525 will buy house of 2 rooms on Wilson street, Centre Wheeling; $100 cash, balance in rent.

Lots on Lind street, Cherry street and McColloch street at from $50 to $300 each on easy terms.

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Offices in new modern Exchange Bank building. A new office, clean and tidy at same cost of a dingy one.

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