

It occurs massive, in plates, and in leaves.

Internally it is glistening, and the lustre is metallic.

The fracture is hackly.

It is opaque.

It is malleable; but not in so high a degree as meteoric iron.

It is hard.

It is magnetic.

#### *Constituent Parts.*

From the mine named Johannes, near Great  
Kamsdorf in Saxony.

Iron,	-	-	-	92.50
Lead,	-	-	-	6.00
Copper,	-	-	-	1.50
				100.00

*Klaproth, Beit. b. iv. s. 106.*

#### *Geognostic and Geographic Situations.*

It is said to have been found associated with brown ironstone, sparry ironstone, and heavy-spar, at Kamsdorf\*; along with clay and hematite at Eibenstock†; with brown ironstone and quartz, in a vein in the mountain of Oulle, in the vicinity of Grenoble‡; at Miedziana-Gora in Poland||; in the scoriæ of the volcanic mountain of Graveneire, in the department of Puy de Dôme§; imbedded

\* Charpentier, Mineralog. Geographie v. Sachsen, s. 343.

† Werner's Pabst. b. i. s. 130.

‡ Schreiber, in Journal de Physique, Juillet 1792.

|| Journal de Physique, t. 65. p. 128.

§ Mossier, in Lucas's Tableau, t. 2. p. 367.