of; the dividing line between the slate and the limestone, as drawn on the map, being only approximate, the actual line of contact being concealed. The reason for supposing that the overlying slate will cut off the underlying ore, is that at no point hitherto has the ore been followed under the slate.

Mine 5. Consists of two excavations. The smaller of the two and southwest of the larger was the first opening of the mine. Overnight it was flooded out, later pumped dry, and then again it flooded. At times when beds of pyritic material were encountered in the tunnels, the sulphur fumes are said to have been very strong. It is separated from the larger pit by a yellow and white clay bank containing pyritic material. Quartz containing some limonitic material, limestone fragments, and lump and fragmental ore are found here. Some of the lump ore has a distinct honeycomb structure. The water in this pit is dark blue or almost black. The banks of this pit are grass-grown and the pit is surrounded by dumps of all sizes, most of which are covered by grass and brush. The sides of the larger pit of this mine are mostly covered by grass and brush, only a few sections of the banks being exposed. This pit also is surrounded by dumps of all sizes. A dolomitic limestone crops out on the southern bank. As contrasted with the water of the smaller pit, the water is deep green and almost fills the pit.

Mine 6. This pit is almost filled with water and is separated from mine 5 and mine 7 by banks of earth, which are for the most part made up of yellow and white clay and pyritic material. The water is a deep green color. The banks are grass-grown and covered by brush. Limestone fragments and also quartz containing limonitic material are found in fairly large amounts. Lump ore having a honeycomb structure and fragmental ore are abundant.

Mine 7. This pit is filled with water and the banks are covered by grass and brush. There is a small island of yellow clay at the northwestern end of the pit. Dumps of all sizes, mostly grass-grown, surround the pit. Pyritic material and yellow and white clay compose most of the larger dumps. Limestone is in place at the eastern end of the pit. Limestone fragments, quartz, and sericitic material are abundant. Most of the ore is lump and fragmental.

8. J. Baer's mine.

"Leased by .......... Woodring. Not being worked. The sides are much washed. The ore appears to occur in gravel and surface soil."

The pit has been filled in, but some fragments of ore may be found in the vicinity of what at one time was the pit.


"This mine is abandoned and full of water. There is a little island in the centre, composed in great part of white hydromica clay, which can also be seen at one or two points on the northwest side of the pit. Black clay (Utica shale) occurs on the northwest side close to the water's edge. There is no ore in sight above water level, and the mine is said to be exhausted."

The pit is filled with water, but a small section of the north bank shows yellow clay and some pyritic material. Some quartz and fragmental ore are present. A small dump is present south of pit and about 200 feet from the road running along the southern edge of the