pit. At the southeastern end of the pit the road cuts through a dump exposing yellow clay, pyritic material, some quartz, and sericitic material.

10. Ironton Railroad Co.’s mine.

“The greater part of the excavation is occupied by yellow plastic clay, white (hydromica) clay occurring in the centre and northern part of it. A little black clay (decomposed Utica shale) is seen in the northeast and northern part of the pit, overlying the white clay. But very little ore could be seen in the mine when visited, and that was to the northwest of and in direct contact with the black clay, but underneath this.”

The pit is almost filled with water. A large dump at the northwestern end of the pit and several smaller dumps contain considerable pyritic material. Lump ore is abundant, as is quartz containing some limonitie and sericitic material. Yellow and white clay make up most of the dumps. Very little limestone is to be found. Some of the pyritic material gives off a slightly sulphurous odor when broken.

11. Thomas Schadt’s mine.

“In the north opening, which is 20 feet to the water, there is a little drift ore on the top. Then succeeds a heavy body of damourite slate, containing a few lean lumps of ore. At the south end there is a bed of ore about 4 feet thick, which passes under a road between the two openings. At the south pit, which is 40 feet deep, there is little or no ore in sight; here the damourite slate is decomposed to a sandy condition. It is said that there is a little ore under the mud dam. There is not a sufficient quantity of ore to justify working it.”

The pit is now completely covered by trees and brush.

12. M. Schadt’s mine.

“In this mine, but recently opened, the ore consists of lump and wash-ore in surface clay mixed with much flint. But little could be seen. A well was sunk 106 feet for water, and although in limestone at that depth, the supply was insufficient. Consequently a drill-hole was being sunk when the mine was visited, and at a depth of 196 feet from the surface an ample supply was met with. The drill-hole went through limestone alternating with thin seams of clay, but no record had been kept of the rock passed through.”

This pit is now completely covered by trees, grass, and brush.

13. D. Ruch’s mine.

“In the northeast corner of the pit a single bed of ore is apparent, but it is being covered up by throwing in surface soil, so that it could not have paid. A new opening has been very recently begun, and the surface soil also yields a certain amount of ore.”

This pit is now completely filled.

14, 16. J. Scheirer’s mines.

“No. 172 (16) is abandoned and consists of two pits divided by the road, that to the west being much the largest. The ore here formed merely a pocket in the gravel, and was not in place; it has long since been worked out. At No. 173 (14) the mine is new and the ore thus far mined has been chiefly in surface drift and stripping, most of it being red or partly anhydrous ore. In the excavation they have just reached the top of the ore in place. In some of the trial-pits around the mine, lump-ore was found in an abundance of white clay. The mine has been too recently opened to