156. Charles Glick's mine.

"Leased by the Allentown Iron Co. At present the pit is only being stripped to a depth of about 8 feet, the old excavation having been filled up as a mud-dam. No ore has yet been found at a greater depth than that above given. It looks as if the ore had merely been washed into a depression in the limestone."

"Lump ore, compact and cellular with considerable adhering clay; the color is a dark brown."

This pit has been filled. A few fragments of quartz and limestone occur in the field.

157. L. Glick's mine.

"This mine, which is 20 feet deep, was not working and but little could be seen. The ore apparently occurs in Drift."

Yellow clay, quartz, and ore fragments can be found at this small mine hole that is partly covered by trees and brush.

158. John Roth's mine.

"Leased by the Allentown Iron Co. The ore occurs in yellow clay, which seems to be decomposed damourite slate."

"Lump ore; exceedingly compact and fine-grained; dark brown."

The mine is in the same condition as mine 157.

159. H. Kemry and Carbon Iron Company mine.

"The east end of the pit belongs to Kemry, the west end to the Carbon Iron Co.** The ore commences 5 feet from the top, forming strings and seams in the white clay. In the bottom a thicker bed occurs, almost horizontal. Yellow damourite slate occurs in the pit. The white clay at one point in the west end of the mine, forms a bed 6 feet thick, free from ore. This excavation apparently contains more ore than the other mines of this group, but there is also more yellow clay associated with it than in many of the others. The mine presented a favorable appearance, and will undoubtedly be worked again when the iron business improves."

This is a very large pit, grass-bottomed. The sides are exposed and consist of yellow clay with a little ore. A hole in the one bank illustrates the relation between the ore and the clay. White clay is common. Limestone and quartz are abundant and deeply weathered. On the left side of the road leading into the pit there is limestone in place. Both lump and fragmental ore are abundant.


(162) "Is grass-grown, but white clay can be seen on one side of the pit. (164) is not working, and the sides are much washed; it shows white clay near the surface, with yellow clay containing more or less ore below it. The relative quantity of ore cannot be seen. (161) is in precisely the same condition as (164), from which it is separated by a ridge of ground which has not been worked. (160) which has been the most extensively mined, is also not working. At the west end the ore is found in yellow clay within 6 feet of the surface. At the most southerly point of the excavation, near the stack, a large body of white clay rises to the surface containing flint and saccharoidal sandstone. The latter apparently forms a layer about 8 inches thick, out of reach in a vertical wall of white clay. There is a good breast of ore directly under the stack. This pit looks well, the main difficulty in working it being the heavy stripping in some places."

In the latter three mines there is not much to be seen since they are almost completely covered by trees and brush. However, exposed