another rich vein of the same ore discovered on the premises of Mr. Gackenbach at the same place, and also on the premises of Jonas Kern. “All these mines are now carried on by the Crane Iron Company. The ore produces an average of forty-five per cent clear iron.

“On the premises of Mr. Schulz, in Shimersville, is one of the richest veins of oxide iron ore ever discovered in Lehigh County. It produces an average of fifty per cent of iron.” (p. 346.)

On the map two localities (281 and 282) have been designated. At the former place a continuous line of old waste heaps and caved ground extends for about one-quarter of a mile. At the latter place a large excavation now filled with water appears much like the old limonite mines in the limestone or Hardyston sandstone. No specimens of ore were found about the pit, only fragments of gneiss.

It is probable that the ores in the Old Zionsville-Shimerville region are similar to some hematite ores that have been worked in Berks and Lancaster counties. Several different mines seem to have been opened here, but at present the location of each is not determinable. On Sheet VII of the topographic map of the Durham and Reading Hills published by the Second Geological Survey in 1883 operations of the “L.V.I.Co.” and “G. Schell Ore Mines” are located west of Shimersville and “Mine, Crane I. Co.” to the northeast.

Prime (Report D3 pp. 218-219) gives the following brief description:

One quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate on the Millerstown-Shimerville pike specular iron ore was mined by Geo. Knaus in 1881.

The mine is located between the toll-gate and W. Foster’s house on the west side of the pike.

The ore appears to be interbedded with quartzose felspathic rock and the ore is mixed with quartz. About four feet of ore is exposed. The dip is S.50°E.75°.

Riegel’s red hematite (specular) ore mine is located a few rods southwest of the hotel at Shimersville on the west side of the pike. The ore lies in a bed varying in thickness from two to six feet. The workings are about 120 feet in depth. Decomposed felspathic gneiss (granulite) forms the foot wall of the ore. The hanging wall consists of decomposed chloritic slate.

The felspathic rock is so thoroughly decomposed that it is easily crumbled in the hand. The bed dips S.70°E.45°-55°.

Schoenley’s mine (Crane Iron Co.’s mine) is located a few rods southwest of the toll-gate at Zionsville.

The ore is specular and rests on decomposed felspathic gneiss. Decomposed chloritic slate overlies the ore.

About four feet of ore is exposed in the mine at present.

The rock and ore are easily removed with a pick. The felspathic rock is usually much decomposed and quite soft. The shaft is at a depth of 113 feet. The dip of the ore bed is N.25°W.45°.

Gackenbach and Kern’s mine (Crane Iron Co.) is located a few rods east of the toll-gate at Zionsville.

The ore is the specular or red hematite. The felspathic rock adjoining (underlying) the ore is thoroughly decomposed.

The workings are at a depth of 145 feet. The thickness of the bed varies from five to fifteen feet. The bed dips S.15°W.50°-55°.

G. Schell’s mine is located about 1/3 mile south-west of Zionsville. The mine is located on the same bed which is developed at Zionsville, (Schoenley’s and Gackenbach and Kern’s mines).

The ore as well as the associated rock is the same as found at Zionsville.