The numbers used refer to the numbered mines on the map. Lack of descriptions for certain mines is explained by complete lack of any worth-while information.

**Mines in the Cambro-Ordovician Limestones**

2. Abraham George's mine.—"Leased by the Saucon Iron Co. This mine is lying idle and is full of water. The sides are too much washed to see anything of the nature of the deposit, further than it occurred associated with a black damourite slate or shale, which is probably Utica shale, judging lithologically from the character and position of identically the same shale in Lehigh County near Breinigsville. This shale is full of pyrites, which take fire on exposure, owing to their oxidation, and set fire to the carbon in the slate."

The excavation is approximately 200 feet long east and west, 90 feet wide, and 40 feet deep. There seems to have been some underground workings. No rock is exposed in the sides of the pit, but limestone appears in a small pit south of the large openings. Water from this pit was once pumped to the mill of the Bath Portland Cement plant.

3. William Chapman's mine.—"When visited, about 3 to 10 feet of stripping had been removed and there the pit presented a promising appearance. The mine had not been developed sufficiently to say whether there was a large body of ore or not. A shaft had been sunk to the depth of 65 feet, which was said to be all the way down in solid ore, but this statement is probably incorrect. The well for water had been sunk down 125 feet. At a depth of 30 feet limestone was struck and going through this, ore was said to be found underneath it (?). The ore is mostly of the bombshell variety, and inside of the hollow bombs white (damourite) clay frequently occurs, but at the depth to which the mine had been excavated no white clay was to be seen; an exception in this respect to the usual occurrence."

4. Aaron Lorch's mine.—"Leased by the Crane Iron Co. In this mine black clay (decomposed Utica shale) is found in which there is a deposit of red ore (so-called 'red rock ore'); the clay occurs beneath a small deposit of white clay, over which lies brown hematite in which white and gray clay occurs sparingly. The red ore also occurs in the bottom of the mine underneath the black clay. The sides of the mine were very much washed and it was difficult to see much of the nature of the deposit."

This is one of the largest open pits of the region. It is very irregular in shape and about 1,600 feet in width at the widest part. At one place limestone is exposed in the bottom of the pit.

---