9. Milton H. Kohler’s mine.—“On the north side of this excavation there is a heavy deposit of white clay coming to the surface; the pit being chiefly worked at the west end, where there is a good show of ore, a good deal of which is of the bombshell variety; this occurs embedded in seams of white clay. Close to it there are limestone boulders, formed by the dissolution of the limestone, containing thin beds of hydromica slate. The white clay seems in part at least to have been formed by the solution of limestone containing damourite.”

12. Simon Ritter’s mine.—“This is not being worked at present. On the south side of the mine occurs limestone, much waterworn, dipping S. 38°, E. 34°, this being the only certain dip, although there are several points in the bottom of the mine where the limestone appears. Close to this dip there is a little white clay but not in any abundance. It is possible that the ore has here been washed into a depression of the limestone and was not originally deposited there; in which case ore need only be looked for in the sides and not at any great depth. One very important fact militates against this view, and that is that in an abandoned mine on the opposite side of the road, now filled up, there occurs black clay (Utica shale) containing great lumps of iron pyrites, which turn on exposure to sulphate of iron and effloresce. This would tend very strongly to prove that the ore of both the mines is in place, and the limestone is the underlying Trenton limestone (No. II), in which no further search for ore need be made. There also occur large flints associated with the iron ore.”

14. William Ritter’s mine.—“This is not being worked, and the machinery has been removed. This deposit is apparently confined to the surface and is not in place. It looks as if the ore had been washed in during the Drift period, and it is associated with pieces of flint and boulders of limestone. The sides are much washed.”

20. Solomon Hummel’s mine.—“At this place only the stack for the washer has been erected and 5 or 6 shafts sunk within a diameter of 50 feet. There is a great deal of large lump ore at the mouth of each shaft, so that the locality presents a promising appearance.”

21. Samuel Schortz’s mine.—“This has not been worked for some time, so that as usual in such cases the sides are much washed. In the most eastern part of the pit there is a little white clay on the north side, containing fragments of damourite slate, but this is too little exposed to justify any conclusions. In the most northern part of the mine white clay again appears, which is apparently stratified; and below this, yellow clay containing angular flints, which also apparently occur in the white clay; but the white clay here contains a good deal