http://geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1902-Geikie-Geology/README.htm

the stream-tin deposits of Cornwall, obviously derived from the disintegration of older rocks, principally veinstones, in which the ores were developed. In other cases, they result from the accumulation of chemical precipitates, as in the modern deposition of iron-ore on the floors of lakes and beneath bogs. These precipitates may either of themselves form independent mineral masses, or may serve as impregnations of other stratified deposits, like the copper ores that occur so abundantly diffused through the Kupfer-Schiefer of Saxony. In all these instances, the metalliferous rocks belong to the stratified type of geological structure (p. 834 *et seq.*). They occur in layers varying from mere films up to beds or stratified masses of great thickness. In some cases, they retain the same average thickness for long distances; in others, they swell out or die away rapidly, or occur in scattered concretions. Organic remains are commonly associated with ores of this type.

2. Contemporaneous ores of crystalline rocks are exemplified by the beds of iron-ore, pyrites, etc., that so frequently occur intercalated among the crystalline schists. They lie as massive sheets or thin partings, and usually present a conspicuously lenticular character. That they were formed contemporaneously with the layers of quartz, mica, felspar, hornblende, or other minerals among which they lie, and owe their crystalline structure to the same process that produced the characteristic foliation of the crystalline schists, may usually be inferred with considerable certainty, though cases not infrequently arise where it is difficult or impossible to draw any line between this type and that of true subsequently-formed veins. Besides these lenticular ores of the crystalline schists, the massive rocks also contain contemporaneously crystallized ores. The diffused