above. It occupies a normal position between the Beekmantown limestones to the southeast and the Martinsburg shales to the northwest. There are no quarries of any importance in this area, and the belt is known and mapped mainly on the basis of small exposures in roadcuts and ditches. The northwest border of this area is known with a high degree of accuracy; the southeast border is believed to be located accurately, but the two ends of the belt are imperfectly known. The belt may stretch farther than shown on the map, especially in the southwest direction.

A sizeable area of Jacksonburg is almost centrally located in Lehigh County (fig. 9, 3), including Fogelsville, Chapman, and Kuhnsville. The rock of this area is well exposed in the large quarry of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company (Fogelsville plant). The limits of this area are believed to be accurately known on the north and west sides, are somewhat less well known on the south side. They are, however, imperfectly known along the southeast border with the Beekmantown formation and at the southeast tip of the area where there are few exposures because of a heavy mantle of Illinoian morainal drift.

The Jacksonburg formation crops out south of the area just described and west of Trexlertown (fig. 9, 4). This area is quite extensive, but the bedrock is poorly exposed. Most of the outcrops consist of a few inconspicuous beds in shallow roadcuts or ditches. The limits of the area are well known along the east and southeast margins. It is poorly known on the west side, however, where the Jacksonburg appears to be separated from the Martinsburg shale belt by a narrow strip of older Beekmantown limestones. A small patch of Jacksonburg (fig. 9, 5) ringing around a small Martinsburg shale knob is believed to be isolated from the larger Jacksonburg area just described. It is known only from two outcrops, but it may have a greater extent along the base of the shale hills than indicated by the map.

Two areas of Jacksonburg lie far removed from the main limestone belt (fig. 9, 6, 7). These small patches are down-faulted together with other Cambro-Ordovician limestones to form the Saucon Valley lowland, hemmed in by the crystalline highlands of the Reading Prong. The larger of the Jacksonburg areas lies half a mile northwest of Lanark. The bedrock crops out in road and railroad cuts, and is better exposed in two small quarries. The northwest margin of this area is very poorly known, but it is believed to be in fault contact with the crystallines of South Mountain. Faults also bound the area throughout most of the remainder of its extent. The second area of Jacksonburg in Saucon Valley is known only from two small outcrops on the banks of Saucon Creek north of Saucon Hill. The size and marginal relations of this area are very poorly known, but it is presumed to be in fault contact with the crystallines of Saucon Hill on its south side.

In Lehigh County the Jacksonburg formation is not topographically distinctive. There is a tendency for the argillaceous limestones of which the formation is composed to be less soluble than the underlying magnesian limestones, and for the Jacksonburg formation to form a surface slightly above the rest of the limestone lowland. This characteristic is, however, poorly defined, and is nowhere distinctive