beds exposed are an unknown distance above the top of the cement limestone facies. At its maximum the thickness of the Jacksonburg in eastern Lehigh County is therefore believed to be not less than 600 feet, and it is probably not over 700 feet thick.

In the Fogelsville area also (fig. 9, 3) it is thick. Faulting and complex folding make reliable estimates difficult, even in the perfectly exposed beds in the Lehigh Cement Co. quarry. In the other Jacksonburg areas, the formation is thinner, and it thins to zero at many places along the limestone belt. There is no apparent uniformity in the changes in thickness.

**Name and correlation.**—The dark-colored argillaceous limestones of Lehigh County have been variously designated in the past, beginning with Rogers' name Matinal Argillaceous Limestone in the Geology of Pennsylvania, 1858. In recent years the name Leesport has been used by Stose and Jonas\(^6\) for these beds whereas Jacksonburg has been applied by Behre\(^7\) and the writer.

In 1937 the writer showed that the argillaceous limestones of Lehigh County are continuous with those of Northampton County, where paleontologic and lithologic evidence supports a correlation with the middle and upper part of the Jacksonburg of New Jersey.

The paleontologic basis for correlation of the Lehigh County beds is scanty. Little stratigraphic value attaches to the presence of the small brachiopods, stem bryozoa, and crinoidals. *Prasopora orientalis*, however, is restricted to the upper part of the Jacksonburg throughout northern New Jersey and Northampton County. Its presence in a similar position in Lehigh County is considered strong evidence that the cement rock and the underlying limestone maintain approximately the same age relations as they do farther east. Lithologic and stratigraphic evidence is opposed to a correlation of these beds with the Leesport of Lebanon County. The Leesport limestone is unfossiliferous, so that no paleontologic basis for a correlation exists. The name Jacksonburg is therefore adopted for the Lehigh County limestones. The very useful names cement limestone and cement rock, proposed by B. L. Miller,\(^8\) have been retained to differentiate the contrasting facies of the lower and upper parts of the formation.

**Stratigraphic relations.**—The Jacksonburg limestone may be seen in contact with older limestones at several places in Lehigh County. Several of these are fault contacts that supply little stratigraphic information, but others are normal contacts. The list below includes all visible contacts between the Jacksonburg and older limestones known to the writer:

**Jacksonburg-Beckmantown contacts**

1. Ledge along private concrete road of Giant Cement Co. 100 yards east of mill. Normal fault.
2. Quarries of Lehigh Stone Co. 0.6 mile southwest of Ormrod and south of Ironon R. R. tracks. Fault contact occurs in west end of westernmost

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\(^8\) Miller, B. L., Allentown Quadrangle, Mineral Resources: Pennsylvania Topog. and Geol. Survey, Atlas 206, 1925.