Attempts to correlate the beds exposed in the quarries of the Lynnport group with those of the Slatington region have not met with success, partly, perhaps, because this matter received very little attention, partly because of the limited exposures. It is at least possible, however, that the equivalence of the strata in the two regions might yet be definitely established if due allowance were made for changes in relative thickness along the strike. One difficulty is introduced by the fact that the southern edge of the slate belt in the Lynnport region is bounded by the Eckville fault and it is thus altogether likely that some of the lower slate beds have been "cut out."

Though now no longer important, the quarries of this region were once actively worked and contributed materially to the slate production of the State. It is not probable that they will experience a revival in the near future, however. The yield formerly included almost all types of "soft" slate products,—roofing, blackboards, electrical slate, structural material, and even marbleized slate; there is no recorded production, however, of pulverized or crushed slate, slate pencils, or school slate.

Treichlers Group.—Near the northeast edge of the Slatington quadrangle, in Whitehall and North Whitehall Townships, Lehigh County, and in Allen and Lehigh Townships, Northampton County, are twelve isolated slate quarries. All are in the lowest member of the Martinsburg formation except the Rockdale quarry. Some lie close to Lehigh River and therefore would have ready access to the Lehigh Valley and Central of New Jersey railroads, but a few are so far away from these means of transport that their operation would probably necessitate trucking. All are now idle.

All of the quarries of this group are in closely "ribboned" slate, but the angle of intersection of bedding and cleavage is generally so low that very little banded slate has been produced. In many places certain slate beds, especially those that are slightly coarser in texture, break free, and thus a piece is obtained one large surface of which is a bedding plane, and the other represents the cleavage. Such pieces are satisfactory when small slates are desired, but when large ones are needed the thicker end becomes undesirably heavy.

Walberts Group.—The southeastern edge of the Martinsburg formation in Lehigh County shows a series of arms or tongues projecting eastward into an area underlain by earlier limestones; locally these tongue-like forms become completely cut off from the main area of the Martinsburg formation, constituting outliers. The structural reasons for the appearance of such more or less isolated areas of the Martinsburg within the Ordovician and Cambrian limestones have not been worked out.

One of these, resulting probably from infolding, is Huckleberry Ridge, in the east central part of the Slatington quadrangle. The westward-pitching syncline, to the presence of which this mass of Martinsburg slates can best be attributed, has preserved some hard slate in a single quarry, though several clay pits have been worked in the associated shales, as a quarter of a mile north of Wennersville and a mile north of Walberts. This quarry has not been worked for 50 years or so. It is mentioned by Sanders as being idle as early as 1880.

About half a mile west of Lanark in the Saucon Valley a small amount of the Jacksonburg cement rock was quarried at one time under the misapprehension that it was slate. The common report is that it was used for roofing purposes. It is obviously ill-fitted for such use.

SAND AND GRAVEL

The local demand for sand and gravel has resulted in the development of many deposits that in a less populous section would be disregarded. Four kinds of sand are dug, each of which is distinct in origin and occurrence and adapted more or less to different uses.