It is probable that the total thickness in the vicinity of Nazareth is not less than 700 feet. In the quarry of the Lawrence Portland Cement Co., in the borough of Northampton, 355 feet of beds are exposed in a vertical face, all in the upper cement rock facies. No reliable estimate can be made of the thickness of the lower part of the formation south of Northampton because of incomplete exposures, folding, and a fault contact with the Beekmantown. However, there is no evidence of any decrease in thickness from that estimated at Nazareth.

Eastward from Nazareth, the formation decreases gradually with the minimum for the main Jacksonburg belt occurring along the Delaware River. From Martins Creek to the Delaware, the Jacksonburg crops out in so few places and is so inconspicuous that early geologic maps did not record it. However, isolated exposures definitely establish its presence at several places along this stretch and there is no reason to believe it is not ubiquitous in a narrow belt near the foot of the Martinsburg shale hills, although largely concealed by Delaware River terrace gravels. An estimate based on measurements nearby at Belvidere and Sarepta, New Jersey, would make the probable thickness at the Delaware River about 200 feet.

The narrow belt of Jacksonburg near Portland is even thinner. The section measured there shows a thickness for the entire formation of 108 feet, with a probable error of 20 feet.

The Jacksonburg formation is thinnest in the northeastern corner of the county, where it is about 100 feet thick. It increases in thickness southward, and along the main belt it also increases in a west-southwest direction to a maximum of not less than 700 feet. This increase is due largely to the more argillaceous character of the formation in southern localities, but perhaps in part to the addition of younger beds.

Name and correlation.—Various names have been applied to the Jacksonburg by earlier workers, beginning with Henry D. Roger's "Geology of Pennsylvania, 1858." Rogers referred to the dark shaly limestone as the "Matinal Argillaceous Limestone," noting its probable equivalence to the Trenton limestones of New York State. Frederick Prime in the Northampton County report of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1888, and in subsequent publications of the Second Survey, calls it the Trenton limestone. In 1909, E. T. Wherry divided Prime's Trenton formation into two formations. The lower, called the Nisky formation, would correspond approximately to the cement limestone facies of this report. He correlated this