So far as the prospecting has gone, it has developed a large tonnage of the cement-rock phase of the Jacksonburg and a smaller amount of the cement limestone. By working the quarry carefully a mix can readily be obtained.

The chief difficulty encountered is the quantity of water that enters the quarry and necessitates pumping up to 8,000 gallons per minute. The water comes partly from the normal underground circulation and partly from Monocacy Creek. Faulting in the area has facilitated easy passage of water through the shattered and cavernous limestones.

The plant uses the wet process. It is equipped with two kilns, 10 feet in diameter and 372 feet long. The annual capacity is 1,500,000 barrels.

Northampton Portland Cement Company.—A cement plant under the name of the Northampton Portland Cement Co. was built and operated in southeast Stockertown for a few years but has long been abandoned and the buildings torn down. In 1909 it had a production of 404,487 barrels, and the following three years 132,191, 104,031 and 68,321 barrels. The last production seems to have been in 1912. Financial difficulties probably brought about the discontinuance. The buildings for a time were used by the Atlantic Potash Company in their endeavors to extract potash from New Jersey glauconitic greensand.

Bonneville Portland Cement Company.—This company operated a cement plant along Hokendauqua Creek east of Siegfried (north end of Northampton) prior to 1907. Production figures are not available. The property was purchased by the Lawrence Portland Cement Co. and the greatly enlarged quarry now supplies the stone for that company.

Lily White Cement Company.—About 1908 a property was purchased along the Lehigh & New England R. R. northeast of Hanoverville and a company was organized under the name of the Lily White Cement Co. to produce portland cement. The stone that it was proposed to use belongs to the Beckmantown. The preliminary superficial examination revealed some layers of low-magnesian stone, suitable for cement manufacture. When a more careful investigation was made, it was found that a great deal of dolomite was interbedded with the good limestone, and the folding so intricate that it was difficult to separate the two. The construction of the mill buildings had been started.

The property passed into the possession of one of the local banks and was operated for several years by the Industrial Limestone Company.