is about 1,500 feet long and has been advanced into the hillside about 600 feet. The height of the quarry face is about 70 feet. The rock is hard dolomite considerably shattered. Although the strata are both folded and faulted the general strike is northeast with an average dip about 20° NW. The average composition is about as follows: CaCO₃ 53 percent, MgCO₃ 41, Al₂O₃ + Fe₂O₃ 2, SiO₂ 4.

The quarry was acquired by the present owners in 1916. Previously it had been operated for commercial stone and for lime burning by the Chapman Quarries Co. The larger sizes, 2½ to 6 inches, are used for blast furnace flux and the smaller sizes, graded into nine classes between dust and 2½ inches are washed and sold for commercial purposes.

The proximity of the quarry to the blast furnaces is the most desirable feature of this operation. The stone is transported across Lehigh River and the railroads to the furnaces by aerial tram. The greatest obstacle in the operation of the quarry has been the heavy clay overburden and the occasional deep clay pockets and rotten stone. The quarry and crushing plant are well equipped with electric shovels, steam haulage to the crushing plant, crushers, screens and washing plant. The estimated annual production is 360,000 tons of fluxing stone and 250,000 tons of washed commercial stone. Since 1916, the quarry has furnished 2,930,000 tons of fluxing stone and 1,340,000 tons of commercial crushed stone.

The Bethlehem Steel Company at one time obtained similar fluxing stone from quarries at East Allentown and some Tomstown dolomite, in which there was considerable shaly material, from near Redington. These quarries are now abandoned.

One of the extensive quarries once worked for flux, but abandoned perhaps forty years ago, is the Glendon quarry along Lehigh River and Central Railroad of New Jersey, about two miles southwest of Easton. It was formerly owned by the Glendon Iron Works and worked to supply their furnaces with fluxing stone. The quarry is approximately 1,200 feet long, has been advanced into the hillside about 400 feet, and has a face about 175 feet high. The flat quarry floor is just about level with the railroad tracks. The stone is a dolomite belonging to the Allentown formation. The beds are moderately thick, averaging about one foot, but with some two-foot beds. Some layers contain Cryptoczena prodigera. Black shale bands are few. Near the front of the quarry the beds are complexly folded and faulted; farther back they are fairly regular but show one broad anticline. The general strike is about N. 52° E. with a dip of 20° SE. The overburden was thin, probably averaging no more than three or four feet.