From a point about one mile directly south, the gap appears as a broad, rounded, shallow depression with slightly concave sides, the maximum angle of slope being but 12° on the west side and 9° on the east side. When seen from the town of Ashfield to the north of Blue Mountain, and directly in line with the gap, the slopes are the same as those obtained from the south.

The floor and sides of the notch are covered with a thick layer of rock debris. On the south side of the ridge, along the road, at a point about 100 feet below the bottom of the gap, a pit from which road material has been taken shows 15 feet of talus, soil and other weathered material, and no bed rock in sight. The Shawangunk conglomerate appears in places in great masses, and occasionally in boulder fields like the one in Little Gap but much smaller in extent. The sides of the gap have gentle slopes which are easily ascended, especially at the bottom where the surface seems nearly horizontal. They merge very gradually into the ridge crest by a continuously convex, broadly rounded curve. No ledges of rock outcrop on the sides, which appear to be graded and are everywhere covered by an accumulation of soil and angular boulders of the Shawangunk conglomerate. Although changes of slope or slight undulations are present in the profile of the notch, there is nothing that can be interpreted as a facet, either structural or due to peneplanation. It is probable that the irregularities in the profile are due to concealed rock ledges, since the low angle of dip of the beds at this place is favorable for their development.

The gentle slopes of the sides of the gap are due to the fact that the notch has been abandoned to weathering since the piracy converted it into a wind gap. The weathered materials and talus accumulations have collected on the slopes and the floor, because there is no stream constantly to deepen and widen it, thereby carrying away the debris which works its way down slope. Water gaps are characterized by steep, bold cliffs, numerous rock outcrops, and sides which meet the ridge crest and floor of the gap at sharper angles than in the case of the wind gaps. On the other hand, the wind gaps, long abandoned by the streams which once occupied them, have gentle slopes, few prominent rock outcrops and great accumulations of debris, which have gradually moved down slope covering the sides and the floor, producing the broadly rounded bottom profile so characteristic of them.

Figure 6. Sketches showing the drainage changes which took place in the vicinity of Lehigh Gap. Piracy by Lizard Creek has produced Lehigh Furnace Gap in Lehigh County and by Aquashicola Creek the Little Gap in Northampton County.