Bake Oven and Bake Oven Knob. Near the northwestern corner of Heidelberg township a mass of Tuscarora conglomeratic rocks on the crest of Kittatinny (Blue) Mountain has an elevation of 1,600 feet above sea level. (Plate 12.) The mass rises about 100 feet above the fairly even crest of the main ridge. From this elevated point on a clear day a magnificent view can be had southward over the slate and limestone valley and northward over a series of ridges and valleys. At an earlier day the spot was frequently visited, but in recent years is seldom mentioned.

Almost at the base of the knob on the south side of the mountain there is a peculiar bowl-shaped excavation that has long been known as the Bake Oven because of its fancied resemblance to an old-fashioned bake oven. The prominent elevation nearby has naturally been called Bake Oven Knob.

As it is an unusual physiographic feature, it received the attention of the geologists of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, several of whom described it and attempted to account for its origin. The following quotations by J. P. Lesley are typical:

After Mr. Hall's study of the Till, crushed slates, and sand-moraine barrier at the Lehigh Water Gap, by which he was led to the conclusion that a tongue-glacier had descended the Lehigh Valley to and perhaps through and beyond the Lehigh Water Gap, I thought I saw a mode explaining not only the anomalous Wind Gap, but the very curious half bowl scooped out of the south flank of the Blue mountain, beneath the Bake Oven Knob west of the Lehigh Water Gap. If this gap and the Delaware Water Gap were occupied, the one by a high wide tongue of ice banked against the Bake Oven, and the other by the great New York main glacier, then, although the sub-glacial waters would still issue by ice caverns through the two gaps, the residual surface glacial water would probably be obliged to pour over the crest of the Blue Mountain. If they did this at the Bake Oven for a short time, and at the Wind Gap for a long time, the only part of the problem of the genesis of these two remarkable topographical phenomena remaining unexplained would be, the selection of these two points along the crest in preference to any others. (Vol. G 6, 1882, p. 63.)

The bowl under Bake-oven Knob six miles west of the Lehigh Water Gap is as mysterious as the Wind Gap. Here the mountain has not been gapped, only slightly notched at its crest; but a huge half bowl has been scooped out of its southern slope. Cliffs of rock a hundred feet high at the crest overhang the west side of the bowl; and at the top of the cliff the crest is almost 100 feet higher than anywhere else along the line of the mountain for fifty miles, so that the Bake-oven is a landmark for four counties.

It looks as if the bowl had been made by some kind of water-fall; but if so the mass of water must have been extraordinarily great, and must have shot clear of the top of the mountain—an arrangement only possible in case the back valley were filled with ice to a height exceeding that of the mountain.

All the difficulties encountered at the Wind Gap meet us here in an exaggerated form; and therefore a discussion of them is, for the present, useless. All the more, seeing that the geological survey has not yet been able to make contoured maps of the neighborhood. (Vol. Z, 1884, pp. xliv-xlvi.)

These explanations of Lesley do not seem plausible to the writer. Nor does it seem probable that glacial ice actually passed over the mountain at this point as has also been suggested.

The shape of the bowl is suggestive of cirque action at the head of a valley glacier. However, it is very doubtful whether any valley or