The region now embraced within Northampton County has received attention from explorers, travelers, geographers, geologists and historians for 200 years. During this time scarcely a year has passed without some contribution being made. Naturally most of the contributions to knowledge of the geography or geology are fragmentary and of little importance. Some are indefinite or even incorrect, but others are valuable because they set forth ideas or theories on which later investigators could build. Many of the publications are merely repetitions of previously published information. In the bibliography which follows, all kinds of articles are listed regardless of their worth, with the thought that by so doing valuable time of later students may be conserved.

The number of literature references is vastly increased because of the Delaware Water Gap and the Wind Gap being located in part within the county. These two natural phenomena have long served as the finest examples of water gaps and wind gaps and have been described in almost every textbook on geology and geography published in this country and even have been described in many foreign publications. There are probably numerous additional references to them besides those mentioned.

Other features have been described over and over, such as the peneplane of Kittatinny (Blue) Mountain, the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, the slate and cement districts, the iron mines, etc. The minerals of the serpentine rocks along the Delaware River north of Easton have long interested mineralogists and have been described in many publications.

With few exceptions the contributions of the first 100 years consist mainly of maps and occasional notes in books of travel or in historical records. Maclure, Finch, Silliman and Thomson were the principal workers; Maclure in particular laid the foundation for all geological work in the region. He has been called the "Father of North American Geology."

Systematic geologic work began in 1836 with the establishment of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania under the direction of Henry D. Rogers. In the Second Annual Report in 1838 we have the first specific references to several different physical and geologic features of Northampton County. In Rogers' succeeding annual reports and in his two voluminous volumes of the Final Report published in 1858 are contained the outlines of the geology of the county as we