conceive it to be today. More detailed studies have been made since that time and many explanations have been modified, yet little change has been made in the basal concepts of Rogers and his co-workers as expressed in their writings between 1836 and 1858.

Between the close of the First Geological Survey and the beginning of the Second Geological Survey in 1874 under the direction of J. P. Lesley, the contributions were of minor importance. The Second Survey extended to 1895. During this time many geologists visited this region and reported their findings, but the major contributions were made by Frederick Prime, Jr., who was especially assigned to the Lehigh Valley. Prime devoted most of his attention to the iron mines, which at that time were being worked most actively. However, he did considerable stratigraphic and structural work in addition to his economic studies.

Since the close of the Second Survey many workers have centered their activities on specific problems of this region. These need not be described here inasmuch as they will receive consideration elsewhere in this volume in the discussions of particular formations, ore deposits, etc. Nevertheless, a few writers are well deserving of mention because of the value of their contributions. Among these are the late Prof. E. H. Williams, Jr., the late Prof. F. B. Peck and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY**

**1685**

Budd, Thomas. Good Order established in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey being a true account of the country; with its produce and commodities there made in the year 1685.

Reprinted with notes by Edward Armstrong, 111 pp., New York, 1865.

Mentions the difficulty the Indians had in taking their canoes from the Falls (at Trenton) to the Indian town "Minisink" (just above the Delaware Water Gap).

**1715**

Moll, Herman. A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America.

London, 1715 (Dedication gives date of 1711). 26"x40". Scale: 1 inch = 60 miles. Moravian Archives.

It appears that no information existed in regard to the regions embraced in Northampton County. The Perquemuck (Schuylkill) River flows almost parallel to the "Delaware" River to its junction at Philadelphia.


Contains a brief description of the Delaware Water Gap (Pahackqualong) as "the cleft in the aforesaid mountain where the river passes through" (May 19, 1715).