developed plane interrupted here and there by low hills of sandstone approximately parallel in direction to the trend of Kittatinny Mountain. Most of the stream divides, composed of slate, are from 600 to 800 feet above sea level, whereas those hills of sandstone attain a height of over 900 feet. One hill east of Point Phillip rises to 980 feet. The slate region extends across the northern portion of the county in a belt from six to nine miles in width, interrupted only by the limestone area in the vicinity of Portland.

The streams of the slate region are numerous and have dissected the region, producing scores of steep-sided valleys.

The hillsides of the region are characteristic. The slopes are symmetrically rounded near the tops of the divides and sides are steep in proximity to the streams. Anyone familiar with this type of topography could scarcely fail to identify it as characteristic of a slate region and distinctly unlike anything to be seen in other portions of the county.

Limestone Valley.—That part of the county occupied by the Cambrian and Ordovician limestones possesses a distinctly different appearance. The interstream areas are broad and so nearly flat that in many places one can not note any irregularities of more than a few feet for distances of several miles. The streams are few and, with the exception of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, commonly have very gentle valley slopes. The average elevation of the divides is about 400 feet. A few hills rise 20 to 60 feet above, and some sinks are 20 or more feet below the general level. The Lehigh and Delaware rivers and the lower courses of their tributaries are about 200 feet below the general level of the uplands.

The relatively few surface streams as compared with the slate region, and the numerous sinks bear witness to the development of an extensive underground drainage system.

Camels Hump and Pine Top a few miles north of Bethlehem, and Chestnut Hill north of Easton are hills of resistant pre-Cambrian rocks that have been brought to the surface by profound faulting, and rise conspicuously above the general limestone plane.

South Mountains.—The hills south of the Lehigh River present a striking contrast to the topographic features previously described. They are part of the Reading Prong of the New England Uplands and are composed mostly of pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks of various kinds but with intervening, partly enclosed valleys floored with Paleozoic sediments, especially limestones. This belt is continuous with the New England Physiographic Province which comprises practically all of the New England States. The narrow prong six to eight miles wide extends to the Schuylkill River in the vicinity of Reading where