season have accentuated the results of frost work and the slopes have been reduced.

**Triassic Lowlands.**—If the physiographic divisions of the region are definitely confined to stratigraphic geologic formations, the division termed the Triassic Lowlands is represented in that segment of Flint Hill that appears in the extreme south corner of Northampton County. If, on the other hand, the separation is made on topographic characteristics, this division is not represented in the county. Flint Hill, topographically, is a part of the Reading Prong of the New England Uplands. The highest point, which lies in Lehigh County, has an elevation of 1,006 feet. It owes its height to the erosional resistance of the Brunswick conglomerate of which it is composed. It stands from 300 to 500 feet higher than the general level of the Triassic Lowlands physiographic division and is not characteristic of the division. It is a fairly circular hill, slightly longer in an east-west direction, with the northern slopes considerably steeper than the southern, mainly too steep for cultivation.

**Origin of the Physiographic Features**

In the explanation of the physiographic divisions just described, the limitation of space precludes the evaluation of each of the contributions that have been made and it seems inadvisable to do more than name the persons who have contributed to this problem. An attempt has been made to include all the published researches in the Bibliography and the reader is referred to that chapter for titles and places of publication. The most important articles have been written by J. P. Lesley, F. Prime, W. M. Davis, R. D. Salisbury, J. Barrell, D. W. Johnson, M. R. Campbell, G. W. Stose, F. Baseom, E. B. Knopf, A. I. Jonas, G. H. Ashley, K. Ver Steeg, F. Ward, W. S. Tower, E. W. Shaw, N. M. Fenneman, H. A. Meyerhoff and E. W. Olmsted. It would be difficult to decide which of these deserves most credit and the order in which they have been mentioned means nothing. Several are in general agreement although probably no two are in complete agreement.

**Formation of the Schooley peneplane.**—Probably all the investigators believe that at some time in the past all this region and most of the entire Appalachian belt of eastern United States was reduced to a base level of erosion that was near sea level. This occurred long after the Appalachian Revolution had thrown the original horizontal rocks into great folds by which certain portions were uplifted thousands of feet above other sections. The base level of erosion was developed by the truncation of the tops of the folds and the formation of a featureless plane with little or no distinction between hard and