Recently, Ashley\textsuperscript{11} has proposed the elimination of all but the Schooley peneplane of fluvial base level erosion. He believes that all the present topographic features are the result of differential erosion. The Cambro-Ordovician limestones were least resistant, the Martinsburg slates somewhat more and the Shawangunk conglomerates and sandstones most. Therefore, the surfaces described as the Harrisburg and Somerville peneplanes do not imply different stages of base-leveling and subsequent uplifts.

A similar objection to that offered for the elimination of the Somerville peneplane of stream erosion (and solution) can be advanced against Ashley’s proposal. With the complicated structures and varying hardness of the strata of both the Martinsburg slates and the Cambro-Ordovician limestones, it does not seem to the writer that differential erosion unaccompanied by fluvial erosion base-leveling would have developed the even surfaces of the uplands over extensive areas such as are present in this district. Further, the entrenched meanders that are conspicuous in the shale areas in many places in the State and in some localities in the limestones imply the development of meandering streams on a more or less peneplaned surface, followed by uplift and entrenchment. These are well seen in Northampton County, especially near Kreidersville and Treichlers.

It is left for the individual reader to choose the explanation which most appeals to him as the correct one. All will agree that all surfaces, no matter how flat, are being lowered and modified continually but whether the existing level surfaces lower than the Schooley peneplane have been developed by differential erosion or by several periods of base-leveling and broad crustal uplifts is the question. It is receiving serious attention at the present time.

Before leaving the question of peneplanation, it may be well to make reference to the hypothesis proposed by Barrell\textsuperscript{12} in 1913 and on which he was at work at the time of his death in May 1919. His uncompleted manuscript was published\textsuperscript{13} after his death. He suggested that the level surfaces described as peneplanes of fluvial erosion may have been the result of marine denudation at times when the ocean transgressed the continent to a greater extent than generally believed. This idea has not received much support. One can not know what Barrell’s final conclusion may have been but with the keen analytical mind which he possessed it is thought that he would have made important contributions. He began his geological investigations while a