Fackenthal has published an exhaustive report on the utilization of the Delaware River.

Terraces are well-developed in certain places along the Delaware River in Northampton County. They are very level except where stream erosion has dissected them. Two of the terraces are conspicuous topographic features; remnants of a higher one are noted in a few places. They are terraces of deposition and have furnished considerable sand and gravel for local use. The best illustrations of these terraces are between Riverton and Martins Creek. The lower terrace is from 200 to 240 feet above sea level. The higher, broader one, over which the Belvidere highway passes, lies from 300 to 340 feet above sea level. Similar terraces with slightly greater or lower elevations, depending upon whether they are up or down stream from this locality, occur in several other places. Terraces are lacking where the river is cutting on the right bank or has done so recently, resulting in steep rock walls bordering the stream.

Lehigh River

The Lehigh River, rising in the Pocono Plateau of Wayne County, is about 100 miles long. It receives the drainage of the entire western half of the county. In its upper course, above the Lehigh Gap, it is a rapid stream with high bordering hills, but in its course through Northampton County it has a moderate gradient. From Slaton to Allentown, a distance of 17 miles, the river descends 118 feet, or 6.65 feet per mile. From Allentown to Easton, 16.5 miles, it descends 68 feet, or 4.12 feet per mile.

As it flows through the slate region to Northampton it has a rocky bed in many places. Thence to Easton it passes through limestone and has a deep fill of alluvial matter. A number of alluvial islands are present below Northampton. These islands are mainly covered with trees of considerable size, furnishing evidence of their age, although at times of high water the islands do undergo some modification by erosion and deposition. Small bungalows built on some of these islands can not be used permanently owing to overflow at times of high water.

At Bethlehem a thickness of forty feet of alluvium in the river channel indicates an over-deepeining at one time. Part of the fill consists of very coarse material with boulders as much as two feet in diameter. It is possible that the Bethlehem portion of the county was warped upwards while the thick ice sheet in the Pen Argyl district depressed the northeastern part of the county. When the ice melted the former

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