Aquashicola which flows past Wind Gap on the north side of the mountain, was the last of the system to be captured and diverted from the old course through the gap.

Bushkill Creek, which now heads south of the Kittatinny Mountain, is of minor importance as the greater part of the original McMichael-Lake-Bushkill Creek lay on the other side of the mountain.

How much change has taken place in the Wind Gap since it was occupied by a stream cannot be determined. It probably has been deepened very little, but erosion has decreased the slopes. The dismembered portions of the old stream have now cut far below the floor of the gap and are still being lowered.

A moot question which has aroused considerable discussion pertains to the correlation of wind gaps with old erosion surfaces (peneplains). Barrell (1920), Hickok (1933), and Meyerhoff and Olmsted (1934 and 1936) hold to the view that the floors of wind gaps throughout the Appalachians can be correlated with each other in groups and that they are intimately related to the peneplane levels and are thus indicators of cyclic uplifts. Ver Steeg (1930, 1933 and 1935) on the other hand argues strenuously against such relationship. The discussion of this question leads far afield and can not be treated except with consideration of many areas outside Northampton County. Therefore it is regarded as proper to merely state the problem in this volume.

Caves, Sinks and Underground Drainage Systems

In the limestone areas of Northampton County there are many subterranean openings into which surface drainage flows. Even a casual glance at the map shows the paucity of streams in the limestone regions as compared with the slate regions. Over considerable areas between the Monocacy and Bushkill creeks and the Monocacy and Catasanqua creeks the rain water all disappears underground. During dry seasons Monocacy Creek from a short distance south of Bath to Camels Hump contains no water for so long that high weeds grow in the stream bed. At such times the creek takes a more direct course underground and reappears as a large spring on the right bank of the creek north of Pine Top.

Sink holes are common features in the fields of the limestone area. Into these sinks the farmers dump glacial field stones and refuse of all kinds. Some report the enlargement of the sinks in spite of repeated efforts to fill them. One also hears of farm animals falling into underground cavities.

So numerous are these caverns that until recently nearly all the residents of the towns built on limestone disposed of their house