glacial rock terrace of the Hudson river. No detailed study of it has yet been made in this survey.

Terrace at Jones Point. On the southern side of Dunderberg mountain at Jones Point or Caldwell there occurs a well defined terrace of sand and gravel of glacial origin, the original outlines of which have now been nearly destroyed in the course of excavation of sand and gravel for masons' supplies. This terrace extends along the mountain wall for about half a mile, being widest on the south where the mountain recedes from the river. On the north near Jones Point, the terrace springs out from the mountain side at an elevation of about 100 feet as a rather coarse cobbly gravel deposit and declines southward to about 60 feet of altitude. On the south it is separated from the mountain rock wall by a narrow gully which must either have been kept open during the period of deposition or have been excavated since by running water.

The slopes of the deposit are now altogether destroyed except for a small length of frontage near the northern end, but this portion of the bank is not very well defined—it may or may not have been filled in against a mass of ice lying in the river in the manner of terraces contemporaneous with glacial tongues filling a fiord or gorge. Its structure is more definitely shown.

The southern broad part of the deposit gave the following partial section in one pit from the top down:

	Feet
Fine loam with gravel	4
Gravel, egg sized	2
Sand	15
Gravel, very coarse	30+
Sand .....exposed	4

The face of a large opening at the southern end of the terrace in July 1900 showed the following instructive section [fig. 10], from which the mode of development of the terrace may be compared to that of the glacial deltas described on page 80.

The structure of the Jones Point terrace so far as revealed is that of a gravel bar building southward by the carriage of gravels over the surface of an embankment which must have begun to form where the terrace is tied on to the mountain side.