whole the deposit bears the closest analogy to the high terrace at West Point at the base of Crow's Nest mountain and occurs just where the waters ponded in the Walkill valley would escape along the ice border at the most favorable stage into the Hudson gorge. The much lower level of terraces on the north at Roseton and New Hamburg compels the belief that all the terraces in the Hudson gorge were deposited along the margin of a local protrusion of the glacier and thus lie above the level which standing water in the open gorge would have assumed at this time.

Northward near the mouth of the Moodna kill where the terrace still has an elevation of 160 feet there is a deposit of gravel and sand overlying stratified clays. The interesting terraces in this part of the kill are described on page 199.

Newburg terrace. The city of Newburg on the west bank of the Hudson is built on a splendid terrace whose structure and consequently its glacial history are somewhat complex.

The terrace is most perfect on the northern bank of Quassaic creek where its elevation is about 150 feet. The front facing the river appears to have been eroded by the natural action of the river, though it is now largely artificial by reason of railway excavation and buildings which have been arranged along it.

Setting out from Washington's headquarters, the geologist proceeding southward traverses a depression leading to the river, beyond which he surmounts the best preserved portion of the terrace, which in an east and west section shows the profile given in the figure on p.117. In this section, the terrace presents the form of a glacial plain, deeply cut away on the outward or river side, and bounded on the west by topographic features which are distinctly due to the deposition of the materials in the presence of ice in the valley of Quassaic creek. The head or iceward margin of the plain is slightly mounded as if by the pressure of the ice, and the slope into the valley on the west is cast in the form of kames and mounds. In fact the country on the west and northwest as viewed from the terrace presents a field of kames drained by the Quassaic quite as distinctly contemporaneous with the ice sheet as those which have been described in the valleys of the Chenango and other streams.[1]

[1]Brigham, A. P. Glacial Flood Deposits in Chenango Valley. Geol. Soc. Am. Bul. 1897. 8:17-30.