The kame or ice contact slope of the terrace is strewn with angular stones up to 6 inches in diameter. A block of limestone lies in the morainal belt near the railroad, also ice-scratched pebbles and boulders up to 2 feet in diameter occur near the Bay View terrace.

The structure of the terrace shows that it is composed in part of clays and in part of sands and gravels. South of Washington's Headquarters Museum the clays appear to rise not higher than 30 feet above the river. Other points reveal a yellowish oxidized clay top in the plain with gravels in foreset beds beneath.

On the south side of Quassaic creek well defined foreset beds of gravel and sand form the principal part of the section down to

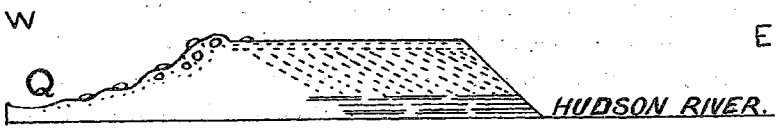

Fig. 12 Terrace at Newburg N. Y. Q, valley of Quassaic creek

the level of the West Shore Railroad tracks. These foreset beds dip eastward into the river gorge, showing that the terrace was built outward in that direction by the flow of water from the ice front lying back of the terrace [*see* fig. 12].

Another partial section on the north side of Quassaic creek, showed the following details.

LOCAL SECTION IN NEWBURG TERRACE

	Feet
Gravel, at surface	1
Sand	1
Clay, stratified	8
Sand, clayey	1.5
Gravel, fine shaly river pebbles	2
Clay above river	about 60

These clays near the railroad track dip gently east and appear to be locally eroded. This erosion is further evidenced by the manner in which they are replaced by gravels and sands with foreset beds south of Quassaic creek. The interstratification of sands and clays in the above partial section is instructive as showing that clay making went on evidently at this stage in close