

of a glacier margin. The beachlike evenness of the contour of the base between the 260 and the 300 foot lines, the overlapping spitlike projection extending from the base of the upper or Schodack terrace southwestward on the north bank of the Moordener kill to Schodack Depot, as well as the character of the drift along this slope at the level named, are strongly suggestive of a water level between 260 and 280 feet. Between these two levels the bed rock is exposed in low ledges as if from the effects of wave stripping. The annexed diagrammatic section east and west in the latitude of Vierda kill illustrates the relation of the Schodack terrace to the lower terrace confronting the Hudson gorge.

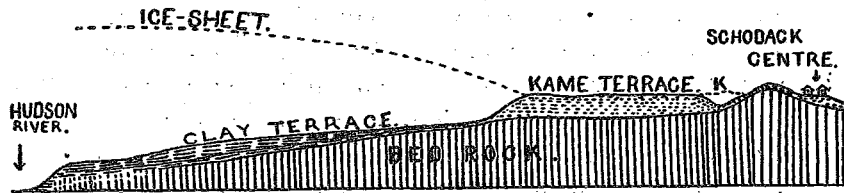


Fig. 14 Cross-section of delta terrace, near Vierda kill. K, kettle hole

*South Bethlehem terrace.* On the opposite or western side of the Hudson valley there is a small dissected terrace at the mouth of Oniskethau creek with its base resting on the old valley floor of the Hudson just west of the village of South Bethlehem. This terrace likewise rises abruptly from the low broad clay plain adjacent to the Hudson trench to the height of 260 and 280 feet above the sea. The large remnant of the deposit on the south bank of the Oniskethau is totally unlike an ordinary delta built in an open water body. The outer margin overlooking the clay plain has a raised rim with a gentle slope for some rods back to the westward or upstream and the surface of the terrace is strewn with angular blocks many of which have now been gathered into fences. The long bar rising to the height of 260 feet on the north bank of the stream is gravelly on its western slope but coated with till on the slope toward the valley in the manner of an ice contact. In fact, every feature of the outer slope of this terrace indicates that the deposit was made in a depression between the hills and the ice margin when the glacier filled the