

level. These three deposits are traversed by the road from Voorheesville to Meadowdale.

This falling off in the level of terrace and sand plain building from west to east, from 380 to 360 and then to 340 feet indicates a lowering of the water level dependent on the opening of lower gaps between the ice front and the escarpment on the east. These levels of construction so like the effects of ice-confined waters are within the zone of altitude affected by ice on the east bank of the Hudson in the Schodack district and lie above the broad clay plains immediately west and south of Albany and are thus clearly above any marine limit which has left a mark in this field.

At South Bethlehem the upper level of these Albany clays is 200 feet, near Voorheesville it is about 300 feet; in the dunes south of Schenectady the height is about 360 feet, the precise elevation having been affected by the erosion and deposition of the fine sands by the action of winds in the postglacial epoch. The rate of fall from Voorheesville to South Bethlehem is about 1 foot to the mile for a distance of 10 miles, from the vicinity of Schenectady to Voorheesville a rate of somewhat less than 1 foot in a distance of 7 miles.

*North Albany gravels.* Between Albany and Loudonville on the north side of Patroons creek there is a high ridge of morainic aspect with long kettles and a boulder-strewn surface. These general characters are traceable northward beyond Ireland Corner. This deposit certainly antedates the Mohawk delta stage, and indicates by its form and structure that it was made during the occupation of the valley by ice, and is undoubtedly to be correlated with the lateral glacial terraces at Schodack and South Bethlehem or to a slightly later stage. The rise of the ridge to 360 feet or over in close accordance with the level of the Schodack terrace suggests that the remnant of the glacier in this district may have been sheeted over with flood plains of gravel, while the depressions were filled with the same material.

At the southeastern foot of this ridge in North Albany the clays are seen resting unconformably on these older glacial gravels. The gravels are locally very coarse and bouldery, layers of small boulders up to 1 foot and even 15 inches in diameter being seen well up in the section. The beds have a strong dip toward a depression on the north of this locality as if they had settled.