

*West bank of the Hudson between Schuylerville and Stillwater township.* South of the valley of the Fish creek, the Hudson rock terrace extends back from the river as far as Quaker Springs with a width of about 2 miles. Clays or stony clays rise in flattish, stream-cut plains to the 300 foot contour line, where the Hudson slates meet the folded sandstone beds which form the belt of low hills on the east of Saratoga lake.

Southward toward the Stillwater line gravel and sand occur in beds as much as 10 feet thick over the clays. Near the river the sands suddenly cease, giving rise to a low terrace at the base of which small springs break out on the surface of the clays.

Farther north there are broad tracts in which the Hudson slates are practically bare of drift, such clays as appear at the surface being due to the disintegration and decomposition of the highly tilted slates. Over this eroded surface large, round concretions derived from the slates occur as boulders. Such concretions may be seen in place in the railroad cut north of Coveville and which when loosened from their bedding places might be mistaken for glacial erratics. These driftless strips near the river evidently demand the action of a strong current flowing through the Hudson valley apparently before the complete re-excavation of the gorge in its glacial and later clay filling [see p. 193].

*Kendrick's hill.* In the southeastern corner of Wilton township a hill, of at least glacial materials so far as the road cuts show, rises to three summits, forming a conspicuous object on the general level of the broad sand plains between the Hudson at Schuylerville and the base of the Adirondacks. About the northeastern slope the hill has a morainic aspect. In places it is enveloped with driven sand. I found no traces of shore lines on Kendrick's hill. In fact its base lies above the 320 foot contour line.

*Saratoga lake region.* Saratoga lake as in the case of Round lake occupies a depression in the bed rock but in this case of far greater extent than the area of the lake for much of the depression has been filled by glacial deposits. That the ice sheet is partly if not wholly responsible for the unfilled condition of this ancient basin is indicated by the form and distribution