

the removal of the glacial filling of the gorge. Of what appears to be an example of the first class the Moodna case is cited below. Other instances as that of the Kenwood terrace and the effects of the dissection of the delta of the Hoosic are certainly due to post-Albany changes of water level.

*Terraces of the Moodna kill.* The Moodna kill entering the Hudson gorge between Newburg and Cornwall [see pl.4] exhibits several minor terraces developed in the dissection of the heavy glacial terrace which stretches along the river bank at Cornwall. On the south side of the stream near the Hudson there is a clear record of a strong current of the Moodna depositing coarse gravel on the floor of the stream at the level of about 100 feet above the present surface of the sea. A deposit of this character so near the Hudson gorge and in soft material admitting of no fall indicates a local water level in the gorge about 100 feet higher than now. The same levels obtaining in the region about New Hamburg at the time the ice front was in that vicinity makes it very probable that this stage of terracing in the Moodna kill occurred as early as the Newburg stage and has nothing to do with the later stages of river work. There is a lower terrace in the Moodna kill at about 50 feet also well developed.

*Kenwood terrace.* What is here called the Kenwood terrace is a narrow somewhat shelving remnant of a terrace left by the Hudson in sinking its bed through the clays of its gorge just below Albany. On the right bank of the river from the city of Albany southward to and beyond Glenmont the edge of the Mohawk delta comes to the margin of the gorge with its summit line between 180 and 200 feet, rarely rising to 220 feet. The failure to reach the 200 foot level is noticeable where post-glacial erosion has taken place. The localities in which the line rises above 200 feet are conspicuous where underlying older deposits pierce the delta clays.

From McCarty avenue to Kenwood this upper terrace is confronted by a lower one with a deeply notched frontal slope. The northernmost spur thus formed is outlined by the 140 foot contour line and two southern ones by the 120 foot line. At Kenwood, denudation has uncovered the bed rock at about this level. South of Kenwood the 120 foot bench is quite distinct, gradually falling to about 100 feet just north of Glenmont. On the south of