

Subsequent to the invasion by the sea, the land began to rise on the north and to sink on the south, a movement which is, according to the evidence obtained by Gilbert and others in the Great Lake district, and by Cook and others along the coast east and south of New York, still going on. In the valley of Lake Champlain we find the indisputable evidence of uplift as high as marine shells occur. About the mouth of the Hudson we observe evidences of recent sinking and though we can not, from what we see there, determine how long the depression has been going on, it would seem as if the land must have gone as far beneath the sea at that end of our line of ancient water levels as it has risen out of the sea on the far north.

POSTSCRIPT

If the sections of the Hudson river bed near New York city presented by Professor Hobbs¹ in a recent paper include borings to bed rock rather than boulders, it would appear for the first time that the Hudson gorge at the latitude of New York city is not more than perhaps 350 feet deep beneath sea level; but the evidence is as yet by no means conclusive on this point.

¹Hobbs, W. H. Origin of the Channels surrounding Manhattan Island, New York. Geol. Soc. Am. Bul. 1905. 16:151-82. See fig. 22-24 and p.176-79.