Consequently each would tend to be stripped away somewhat more rapidly than what lay beneath; thus a terrace would be produced on the bared surface of each more resistant layer as the weaker material above was removed [fig. 6]. This is the general character of topography which is everywhere produced in districts where the rocks lie nearly flat, are of unequal hardness and are undergoing wear. How much progress was made in its production, and how great an area was stripped of its Paleozoic cover during this special interval, it is impossible to say. With the passage of time, and with the increased possibility of wear brought about by later uplifting, the fronts, or infaces, of these

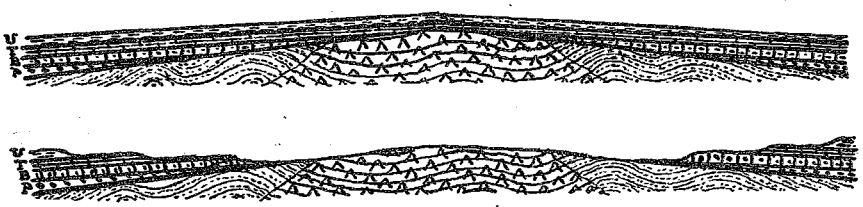

Fig. 6 Diagram to illustrate the condition of the Adirondack region after the Postutica uplift, and the production of terraces by later wear. Vertical scale and dip much exaggerated. P, B, T and U indicate the Potsdam, Beekmantown, Trenton and Utica formations respectively, resting on the Precambric erosion surface. Erosion has not yet cut to sufficient depth to expose the Potsdam, so that its terrace is lacking, and the condition shown is quite like that which is found on the south and west sides of the region today, though in a somewhat modified form on the south. Obviously the depression produced by the opposing slopes of the Precambric floor and the Beekmantown inface, would influence the location of a stream, and the Black river on the west, and certain creeks on the south side of the region, such as Spruce creek in the Little Falls region, are found today occupying precisely that situation.

terraces would steadily retreat away from the center of the region, without however changing their general character. They are today prominent on the south and west sides of the district, where they are accompanied and influenced by the infaces and terraces of the later Paleozoic rocks which there overlie them. On the east and north they are not conspicuous, owing to a variety of causes.

Appalachian uplift

The long period of Paleozoic erosion was terminated by uplift of the region, the movement being merely the local manifestation of the widespread movement of uplift and of dislocation which terminated the Paleozoic era in eastern North America. The forces which folded the region to the eastward, affected the Adirondack district but slightly, and the rocks are not folded.