Delaware River west to a line through Mount Pleasant, Ackermanville, and North Bangor. They cover all of Upper Mount Bethel and part of Washington and Lower Mount Bethel Townships.

"The whole area of Dutchess soils is covered with waterworn and glacially scratched stones and boulders. Near the mountain the stones are so numerous as to make cultivation impracticable, the soil being a mass of stones of various sizes, with very little fine earth. Farther south the stone content decreases until near the southern boundary it is a negligible factor in cultivation.

"The areas have a rolling to somewhat hilly topography. They are subject to considerable erosion, and washes and gullies are common on the hillsides. Normally they are well drained, though some, where the glacial till is quite deep, are inclined to be wet. These are usually the more stony areas.

"The stony loam is largely in forest and pasture; and other types are generally farmed. The general farm crops are grown. Corn yields 35 to 60 bushels, oats 25 to 50 bushels, wheat 15 to 25 bushels, potatoes 100 to 200 bushels, and hay 1 to 1½ tons per acre. The soils need lime and organic matter. Land prices vary, depending on type and location. The rough stony soils are worth less than $5 an acre, while the loam and shale loam range from $50 to $75 an acre.

**TERRACE SOILS**

"Four series—the Chenango, Wheeling, Holston and Birdsboro—include the terrace soils found in this survey. They occupy the benches or terraces along the larger streams and are usually above all but the highest overflows. They represent the alluvial deposits of the streams when they flowed at a much higher level than at present.

**CHENANGO SOILS**

"The Chenango types have yellowish-brown to reddish-brown surf ace soils and yellowish-brown to brown subsoils. The subsoils of the heavier types, where not well drained, are dark grayish, or occasionally mottled." The soils occupy benches and terraces in the glacial region and are most typically developed along the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers.

"The soils generally have a level surface, though some of the higher terraces have been cut by erosion and now have a rolling topography. The soils are normally well drained, there being, usually, a permeable bed of gravel or rounded stones and small boulders in the deeper subsoil. The heavier types, which usually lie next the uplands, are sometimes kept wet by seepage water from the higher lying soils and in some cases are marshy or swampy. The soils, except in rare instances, are not subject to erosion.

*These poorly drained terrace soils with heavy subsoils made up of sandstone and shale material are Holston soils occurring as small areas among the Chenango soils.*