

of the sands and gravels and underlying clays in the flat topped glacial deposit which borders the west shore of the lake.

This deposit lies mostly between the 260 and 280 foot contour lines. Its steep sides have probably been cut back somewhat by the lake when the water was at a higher level and covered the low ground of Bog Meadow brook on the west.

This 260 to 280 foot terrace is well marked in Fish creek valley. Extended gravel and sand plains of about the same level occur south of Saratoga Springs, the whole presenting a complex series of deltas apparently built in the presence of lingering blocks of ice. Till the detailed study of these deposits and their final mapping has been accomplished it will not be possible to state just what relations this area has to the Hudson trough on the east of it. It is evident though that the clays on the Hudson rock terraces were not abundantly deposited either in Fish creek valley or over the Saratoga lake district. This may have been because the lake region was so far from the mouths of clay-contributing streams and out of the drift of currents that clays were not brought to the district. There is no evidence of the clays having been swept out of the valley.

That clay-depositing waters occupied the region as high as the 300 foot contour line is shown by the character of the debris at the base of a cliff on the east bank of the lake 1 mile east of Saratoga lake station. Here the under, older part of the talus is grayish, clay-stained debris of the Hudson river rocks. Above and outside of this is a more modern talus of clean, black fragments of the cliff above, this newer talus accumulation being about 4 feet thick. It is to be assumed that the older talus at least as high as the 300 foot line accumulated in the waters which deposited clays at that level to the eastward on the Hudson rock terraces.

The ice remained longer over the depressions occupied by Saratoga and Round lakes than it did in the Hudson valley immediately east of this district. The large streams coming into the Hudson valley from the open ground on the east probably favored the melting of the glacier more rapidly on the side where their water coursed along the ice margin.