mountain, a lower level about Glen Lake, a higher one at Patten's Mills on the north, and those of till at North Argyle and Evansville, which will now be described in the order named.

Palmertown mountain terrace [*see* Glens Falls quadrangle, pl. 13; *also* fig. 18, p. 139]. At the eastern base of Palmertown mountain there is a well developed terrace rising from 50 to 60 feet above the level of 400 feet. This terrace varies from ⅓ to ½ mile in width and near the Hudson river is cast into mounds and kettles proving its deposition in the presence of the departing ice sheet. In its northern part it is a typical kame terrace, and its eastern face or slope marks its original constructional limit against the border of the ice lying south of the present course of the river.

The materials of the terrace are exceedingly coarse cobblestones. With an ice barrier stretching across the mouth of the Hudson canyon, the water would be held back and caused to flow out at the lowest point of discharge which appears at this time to have been at Corinth. With the beginning of the retreat of the ice from the mountain wall the water would find an opportunity to pass along the eastern base of Palmertown mountain southward over the district about Gansevoort. It was apparently during this condition of drainage that the Palmertown mountain terrace arose, the terrace being the then bed of the river, and consequently above sea level.

Below and east of this terrace stretches another, a broad delta terrace, meeting the base of the earlier deposit at an elevation of 400 feet and probably marking a further marginal retreat of the ice sheet and a consequent lowering of the level of the glacial Adirondack-Hudson river [*see* fig. 20, p. 146].

Glen Lake kettle terrace. Small isolated terraces occur on the flanks of Luzerne mountain at the 500 foot and even higher levels marking the recession of the ice from the eastern flanks of the Adirondacks south of Lake George. It is not necessary to suppose that these deposits were ever much more continuous than they are now but below them at the base of the mountain extends one of the broadest and heaviest though not the longest glacial terraces seen anywhere in the Hudson valley. This deposit incloses Glen Lake, the central and largest example of