is to be concluded from them that in this latitude neither large glacial lakes nor the sea rose so high as the surface of the lowest of these deposits. Much more detailed study of the region than I was able to give it in the search for water levels will be required in order to trace out fully the limits and history of the retreating ice mass of the Fort Edward region.

Fort Edward district below the glacial terraces. Below the marginal terraces above described as lying about the Fort Edward district, there are several well marked types of glacial deposits and a varied topography indicative of successive stages of development through deposition and erosion by water action. Not all of these deposits are pertinent to the inquiry concerning water levels.

From the vicinity of Glens Falls northwestward to the base of the Glen Lake terrace and thence northward and eastward

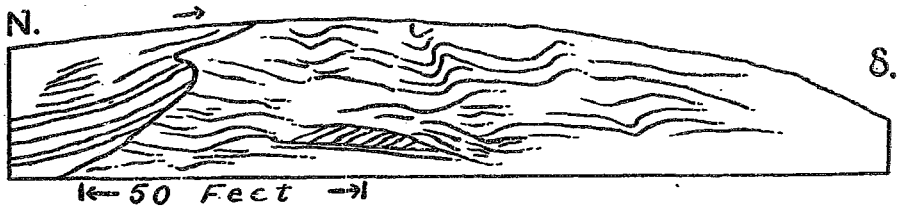

Fig. 19 Dislocated and overthrust clays, just north of Summit station, looking east, showing overthrust to the south

over the gently rolling country between Patten's Mills on the north and Argyle on the east, knobs and hillocks rising above the level of the clays are till covered or strewn over with glacial erratics. Such are the features observed in traveling from Sandy Hill northeastward to Vaughns or Queensbury. These hillocks, mostly outliers of the Lower Silurian limestone, rise from a rather uniform level of 280 to 380 feet to elevations of from 25 to 50 feet above the surrounding surface. Their drift-covered surfaces indicate that the ice mass, which defined the limits and the breadth of the terraces on the north and west of the basin, on melting left its unassorted debris on the region. The clays in the lower places of this surface indicate the subsequent covering of the district by standing water.

As elsewhere observed, the clays in the floor of the trench of Wood creek northeastward of Fort Edward are ice worn.