

lie only a few feet above the tilted level of the lake in which the Granville delta was made, and appear to be correlated fairly with the Coveville stage.

At Carver Falls, a terrace exists at practically the same level, but the reconnaissance of the district has not sufficed to determine any definite relation which this deposit bore to the retreating ice or to the lake which stages once existed over the lower ground in the region about Whitehall. It is to be observed that at Dresden Center on the west side of Lake Champlain and nearly due west from Carver Falls clays occur from the lake shore up to about the 380 foot line.

Partial summary. Within a radius of about 5 miles on the east, north and west of Glens Falls, there are deposits made in the presence of lingering ice. These deposits form terraces of varying width, with their summit planes at altitudes varying from about 440 to over 500 feet in elevation. These terraces appear to have risen above the level of the clay-depositing waters which later covered the lower roughened plain of the Fort Edward district.

The low rounded clayey hills along the line of Wood creek between Fort Edward and Fort Ann are composed of glacial clays evidently overrun by an advance of the ice and strewn with small boulders. Following this there is evidence of the extension of the Hudson delta at the 350 foot level spreading sands as far east as Sandy Hill at lower levels beneath the water surface. Clays made over the higher ground on the east in Argyle nearly to the level of the delta. Still later there are evidences of powerful currents passing southward through the district into the gorge of the Hudson. In a later chapter it is thought the explanation of these phenomena is found in the series of outlets for a glacial lake which extended from the southern border of the Fort Edward district northward through the mountain passes into and over the Champlain valley to the ice front stretching between the Green mountains and the Adirondacks.