

quently formed clays were laid down in this district. Any great depth of water would have made it difficult for a current either in the ice or outside of it to transport such coarse materials at the bottom. From Dresden southward to Chubb's Dock, the so called Champlain clays rest on the uneven and often kamelike surface of these older gravels and sands.

Such amassments of gravel have already been noted in the Hudson valley occupying a like subjacent position to the Albany clays, as at North Albany and in numerous sections from north of Cohoes to the point where the stream draining Round lake falls into the Hudson. The deposits are evidently glacier margin deposits associated with the final melting out of the ice. If the structures of these gravel deposits at North Albany and Dresden have been correctly interpreted, it would seem as if for a time at least the land must have been higher than it was during the lake stages in which clays were deposited and high enough in relation to the southern Hudson valley to permit a rather free run off of the glacio-natant waters. The isolated facts cited from the talus at the southern base of Skene mountain at Whitehall and the similar phenomena east of Saratoga lake [see p. 136] strengthen this conclusion—that changes of level were taking place during the retreat of the ice sheet. This particular movement appears locally to have affected lands lying above sea level. Its recognition carries with it, in view also of the marine deposits which followed, the assumption that following the disappearance of the ice from this portion of the valley a reversed movement set in by which the land was lowered on the north relatively to the southern part of the State so as to produce an uplifted barrier in that direction capable of retaining the waters which formed the lakes whose records are so clearly shown in the succeeding deposits of clays and marginal sand deltas. It must be borne in mind, however, that these earlier movements preceding the clearer records of the glacial lakes and the marine invasion depend on scattered and fragmentary evidence which further study of the district may prove in a better light to be capable of a different interpretation.

*Street Road terrace* [Ticonderoga quadrangle, pl. 15]. North of Street Road and at the eastern base of Buck mountain there