

playing the draft of the ice in these localities into the Lake George passage. All the striae from Bulwagga mountain southward exhibit this southwesterly trend at a considerable angle with the axis of the main valley showing that the axis of the glacial line of flowage lay to the east of the present shore of Lake Champlain; but nowhere have I seen in this southern area within 800 feet above the lake such anomalous variations from the southward and southwestward striation as those which occur in the Port Henry area.

The other cases of glacial striation which fail to agree with that which is normal for the region are found in the meridional scores which occur in Clinton county, N. Y., in the town of Mooers and farther west between Cannon Corners and Clinton Mills.

A ledge of Potsdam sandstone at the sharp bend in the Great Chazy river between Thorn's village and Mooers Forks carries separated and rather faint striae running n. 19° w. The adjacent bank of the river is for the first 10 feet above the water composed of sandy till, largely Potsdam drift, which must originally have covered the rock here referred to. The neighboring normal striation is shown in a near-by ledge farther down stream to be n. 36° e.

A ledge on the Perry's Mills road 2 miles west of that village exhibits faint striae n. 16° w. Striae running n. 10° e. occur in the ditch on the south side of the Rutland Railroad, 1½ miles west by south from the bridge over the Great Chazy. Both of these cases depart from the maximum flowage direction which would be expected for the northeast corner of the Mooers quadrangle from what is known of the more abundant striation immediately southwest [see geologic map of the Mooers quadrangle, pl. 29].

A little less than 3 miles north from Ellenburg depot and at a point ½ mile south of the English river on the road to Cannon Corners, bare ledges of Potsdam in the road show abundant rather widely spaced striae whose direction is n. 10° w. The normal direction for this region according to observations on the northwestern corner of the Mooers quadrangle would lie between n. 46° e. and n. 61° e. The divergence between the normal