

Further consideration of the changes of the ice front and the water levels at this stage are deferred to the chapter on the glacial lake which then overlay the Champlain valley [see p. 168].

Summary of retreat of ice in Champlain valley. Less evidence of the position of the ice front from time to time is found than is the case in the Hudson valley. This paucity of evidence is partly due to the extensive deposits of clay and sand found up to elevations of 400 and in certain localities up to 700 feet along the slopes or in the embayments of the Adirondacks and the Green mountains. It is also partly due to the fact that there appears for a portion of the retreat at least to have been a lake lying over the district with conditions unfavorable to the formation of pronounced frontal deposits. Certainly no clear frontal moraines have as yet been traced across the Champlain valley floor.

Small glacial lakes began to appear along the margins of the ice sheet as soon as it had shrunk to the dimensions of a mass merely filling the valley. In the numerous embayments on the western side of the valley, local bodies of water received delta-building streams from the back country.¹ The drainage of these waters was southward along the ice margin as shown by the southward building of the terrace at Street Road.

The question is raised whether or not a local glacier entered Lake Champlain at Port Henry, a point east of Mt Marcy. This and other localities of aberrant striation require further study in the field.

¹See paper by Frank Taylor on Lake Adirondack in bibliography appended to this report.