

settlement displays an eroded edge. Similar indications of the old level of the river exist on the west bank of the present gorge opposite Fort Miller. This drainage must have been active since the building of the delta of the Batten kill and before the reexcavation of the straight gorge from Fort Miller to Coveville, an inference which carries with it the corollary that the old gorge was filled with drift at least from Coveville to somewhere near the mouth of the Moses kill. The occupation of this old side valley must have been relatively late, after the disappearance of lakes in the upper Hudson valley south of Fort Edward, and likewise after the gorge below Coveville had been cleared of the sands and clays which must earlier have partly or wholly filled it.

The evidence of an old shelving water fall at Coveville shows that during the time a discharge was taking place through the outlet, the bottom of the Hudson gorge was there above sea level. What appears to be the old pool is now about 100 feet above sea level.

On the diagram, plate 28, the line C-D is introduced to show the beaches and deltas which it is believed are correlated with this outlet. It marks perhaps the most extended state of Lake Vermont exception being made of the addition which was later to come from the further retreat of the ice from the country north of Cobblestone hill near West Chazy.

Before turning to the lowest outlet, the following account of the phenomena in the lower valley of the Moses kill serves to show an intermediate stage in the excavation of the old drift filling of the Hudson gorge as well as in the outlets of the lake on the north.

*Washed rocks near the mouth of the Moses kill.* About a mile above the confluence of the Moses kill with the Hudson river the gorge widens out into a lower valley into which several streams come down from the terraces of the Hudson on the south and west with a backhanded drainage. The Moses kill entering this way on the east, turns sharply, once it is in this valley, to the southwest and hesitatingly enters the Hudson flowing first through a narrow vale between the main wall of the terrace and an outlying spur of rock on the floor of the valley. This spur composed of the Hudson river slates and characterized locally by a