EXPLANATION OF PLATE 28

This plate is a north-south profile, in which the vertical lines represent the latitude lines, 15 minutes apart, which form the north and south boundaries of the quadrangles or sheets of the state topographic map. The horizontal and inclined lines represent existing and ancient water levels with their angle of tilt in the double scale of the section. One inch vertical equals 533 feet; one inch horizontal equals about 13.3 miles. The legend attached to the sections explains special symbols. The several lines, A-B, etc., indicate the following:

A-B The solid part of the line connects the highest beach found at Port Kent (Plattsburg quadrangle) with the highest beach at Street Road (Ticonderoga sheet) and represents the present tilted attitude of this old water level between the two localities. The dotted extensions of the line north and south meet certain beaches on the north and come near the level of the deltas made in front of the retreating ice sheet in the Highlands and southward; it is a line of comparison. So far as present evidence goes the waters of glacial Lake Albany and Lake Vermont did not rise above the line. The deposits found above the line appear to have been made in local bodies of water marginal to the ice sheet or to have been deposited by glacial streams confined on rock terraces similarly to those at West Point. Further investigation may show that some of the shore line traces along this line on the north and certain deltas in the middle Hudson valley were made at different times in different water bodies.

C-D Lake Vermont, with beaches and deltas, at the time of discharge through the Coveville channel or spillway below Schuylerville. It will be noted that this water level crosses the line A-B at the southern border of the Plattsburg quadrangle near Port Kent. If A-B really coincides with the earlier water level of the Champlain valley, it follows that the land was tilted down toward