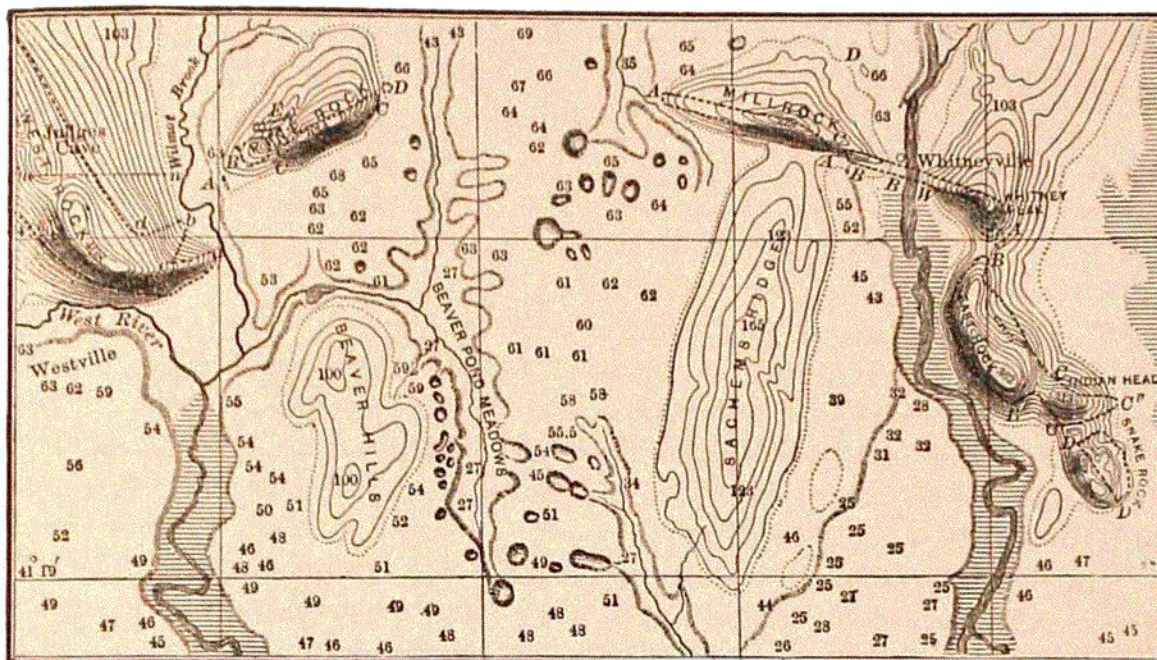


to 30 feet; and the kettle-holes are numerous along its borders. It was the course of a deep trench made by the southward-moving glacier; and the depression over the site of the trench was left in the sand deposits made in

1555.



Kettle-holes in the New Haven Terrace formation. Figures indicate the height above the sea level.
1 inch = $\frac{1}{8}$ mile.

the trench. The trench was too deep to be filled to the ordinary level of the plain by the deposition of the sand and gravel, and hence its present depth of 20 to 30 feet; and the kettle-holes, which border, blend with, and intervene between them were probably formed under the same conditions. (Pages 186, 193.)

ELEVATION CLOSING THE CHAMPLAIN PERIOD.

The elevation of the land which closed the Champlain period was of great extent over North America. The high-level shore-lines already described are the evidence, they marking both the limit of the Champlain subsidence, and the fact, though not necessarily the *limit*, of the following elevation. Not the limit; for the present height of these elevated shore-lines is the final height after whatever oscillations of level may have in the mean time occurred. The movement may have carried the land up to a much higher level and returned it to its present position without leaving any distinct record.

The change in level was attended by a change also in climate, from a warm climate to the cooler of modern time; but to a climate even cooler than now if the level at the first was higher than now. It is certain that there was no return of the ice-sheet; but evidence of less extreme cold may yet be found about the local glacier areas of the Rocky Mountains, and possibly about the White Mountains of New Hampshire.