

FIGURE 14.—GENESEE SHALE, EAST SHORE OF LAKE CAYUGA.



FIGURE 15.—FLAGSTONES IN THE PORTAGE FORMATION; QUARRY SOUTH OF WATKINS.  
The quarried blocks are delimited by joint planes.



FIGURE 16.—JOINT STRUCTURE IN SHERBURNE FLAGSTONE MEMBER OF THE PORTAGE FORMATION EAST SHORE OF LAKE CAYUGA.



FIGURE 17.—NATURAL EXPOSURE OF SHERBURNE FLAGSTONE MEMBER, EAST SHORE OF LAKE CAYUGA.



FIGURE 18.—SANDSTONE LENS IN ITHACA SHALE MEMBER, NEAR MESSENGERSVILLE.



FIGURE 19.—SUBMARINE UNCONFORMITY IN SHERBURNE FLAGSTONE MEMBER, CATHEDRAL HALL, WATKINS GLEN.

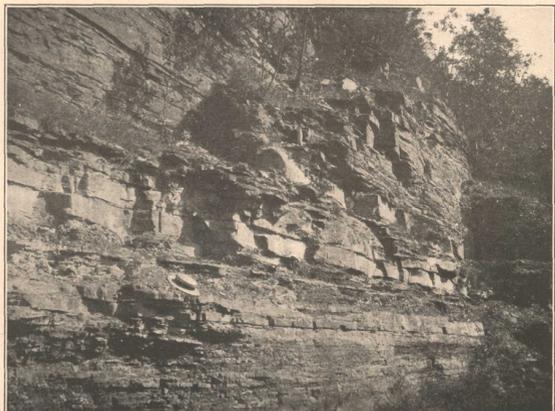


FIGURE 20.—TYPICAL CHEMUNG EXPOSURE, CAYUGA CREEK, NORTH OF WAVERLY.



FIGURE 21.—LARGE CONCRETIONS WITH FOSSIL BAND ON PERIPHERY, IN CHEMUNG FORMATION, ROSSTOWN.

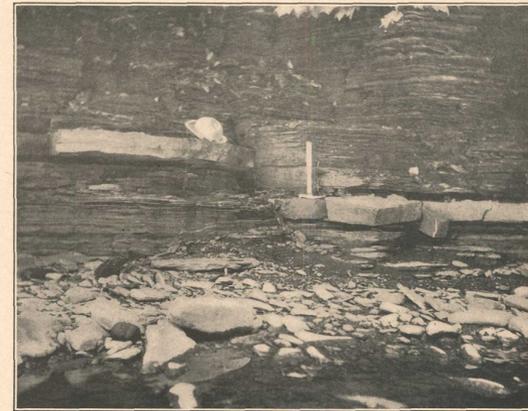


FIGURE 22.—SMALL FAULT OFFSETTING SANDSTONE BED IN ENFIELD SHALE MEMBER, GLEN CREEK.



FIGURE 23.—WATKINS GLEN, A NARROW, TORTUOUS GORGE IN THE PORTAGE FORMATION.

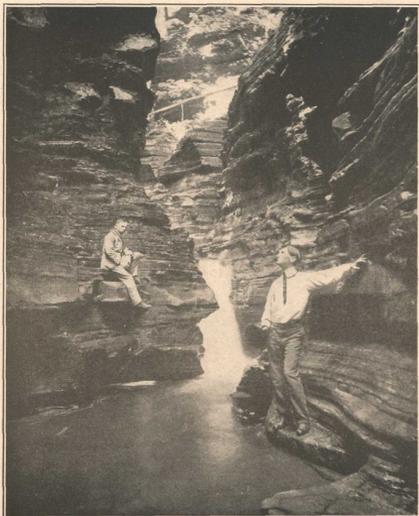


FIGURE 24.—WATKINS GLEN, SHOWING A SWELL IN THE NARROW GORGE.

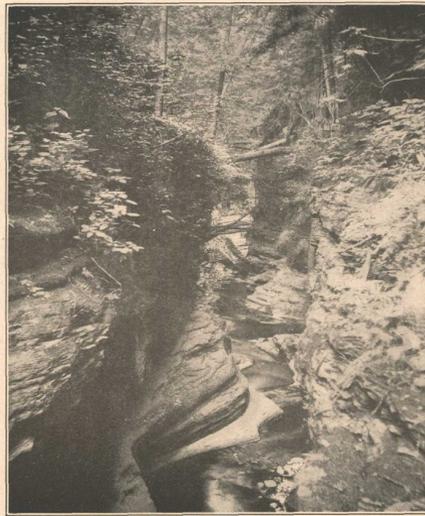


FIGURE 25.—UPPER PORTION OF WATKINS GLEN.



FIGURE 26.—MOUTH OF EXCELSIOR GLEN, SHOWING V-SHAPED CHANNEL IN ITHACA SHALE MEMBER.



FIGURE 27.—MORaine ON EAST SIDE OF CAYUGA INLET VALLEY, JUST SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF BUTTERNUT CREEK.  
Shows characteristic hummocky surface of morainal deposits.



FIGURE 28.—VIEW UP WEST BRANCH FROM THE TOP OF THE STEEP SLOPE OF CAYUGA INLET VALLEY EAST OF NINA, 1400 FEET ELEVATION.  
Shows the plateau upland in the background, in which is sunk the flat-bottomed hanging valley of West Branch, and the morainal topography on the west side of the deeper Cayuga Inlet valley.



FIGURE 29.—DISINTEGRATED SANDSTONE AND SHALE NOT REMOVED BY THE GLACIERS, 1 MILE EAST OF BERKSHIRE.  
The sandstones are cracked and stained by iron. The shale has weathered to spheroidal forms and residual clay.



FIGURE 30.—GLACIATED SANDSTONE CAP WHICH PROTECTED THE UNDERLYING DECOMPOSED SHALE FROM EROSION BY THE GLACIERS; WATKINS GLEN QUADRANGLE.



FIGURE 31.—JOHNSON HOLLOW OUTFLOW CHANNEL, 2 MILES WEST OF MILLPORT.  
Large valley, formerly the outlet of glacial Lake Newberry, now occupied by ponded waters.



FIGURE 32.—ESKER RIDGE BETWEEN CENTER LISLE AND EAST RICHFORD.  
The turnpike follows its crest.



FIGURE 33.—OLDER, SLIGHTLY FAULTED SAND, ICE ERODED AT THE TOP, COVERED BY A SANDY AND GRAVELLY TILL, ABOVE WHICH ARE STRATIFIED DEPOSITS; FOREST HOME, JUST EAST OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.  
The ice-eroded sand may represent an earlier ice invasion than that of the overlying till.



FIGURE 34.—OUTLET CHANNEL OF GLACIAL WEST DANBY LAKE, 4 1/2-2 MILES SOUTH OF DANBY, LOOKING TOWARD THE SOUTH.  
The channel lies between the narrow rock ridge to the left of the barn and the high wooded ridge in the background.



FIGURE 35.—CRUMPLED GLACIAL-LAKE CLAY IN THE MORAINIC AREA OF SIXMILE CREEK.

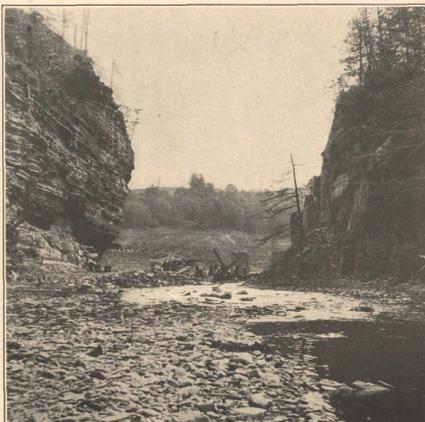


FIGURE 36.—POSTGLACIAL GORGE OF SIXMILE CREEK ABOVE ITHACA.  
The stream flows through the gap from one section of the old buried valley to another. Site for dam and reservoir under construction.



FIGURE 37.—GLACIAL-LAKE CLAY IN THE MORAINIC AREA OF SIXMILE CREEK.  
Jointed by shrinkage from drying. Contains small scratched pebbles.