



Postglacial Lakes. Various "pulses" or episodes of ice advance and retreat during the Wisconsin glaciation (20,000–10,000 years ago) created large bodies of water, long since vanished. In chronological order, the oldest to youngest are: Bennington Ice lakes; Shelburne Ice lakes; Connecticut Valley Lake (Lake Hitchcock); Burlington Ice lakes; and Lake Vermont. Lake Hitchcock, a long, narrow lake on the east side of the state (in the now Connecticut River valley), formed behind a moraine south, in Connecticut; later, the dam broke and the lake drained. Lake Vermont, meltwater impounded by the last waning ice sheet and with its surface 600 feet higher than today's Lake Champlain level, reached up the flanks of the Green Mountains and into the major east-west river valleys. As the ice sheet continued to retreat, the Atlantic Ocean flowed in from the St. Lawrence River area and created the Champlain Sea—smaller than Lake Vermont but still considerably larger than Lake Champlain. Present-day Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog are in black. From Surficial Geologic Map of Vermont, Vermont Geological Survey, adapted by Brian MacDonald.

Johnson, Charles. 1998. *The Nature of Vermont*. Hanover: NH: The University Press of New England.