Evidence is accumulating to show that the ice front retreated unevenly. Ice remained in the valleys for some time after it had melted from the hilltops. Such a condition was favorable for the formation of temporary lakes, not only in northward flowing valleys, but also in valleys flowing southward.

One of the lake deposits made up in part of varved clay is in southwestern Paint Township, in northeastern Holmes County, in the upper end of the valley of Middle Fork of Sugar Creek.[2] A well marked flat, now somewhat dissected by gullies to a depth of about 20 feet, is present on either side of the Mt. Hope-Winesburg road, two miles east of the first named village. The top of the terrace is approximately 1,110 feet above tide. A section of the material at the top of the terrace, measured in a newly excavated road-bank two miles east of Mt. Hope shows the following:

	Ft.	In.
Fine gravel	3	0
Sand	0	10
Sand and clay layers, fairly even, each layer about ½ to 1 inch thick	6	0

A short distance to the northwest, along a side road, about 10 feet lower than the deposits above, layered material resembling varved clay is present. It consists of evenly bedded sand layers about ¼ inch thick and layers of soft, soapy, bluish gray clay from 1 to 1½ inches thick. The clay layers contain thin streaks of sand about 1/64 inch in thickness. The clay layers can be separated along the thin sand partings.

Another deposit of layered clay was laid down in the southwestern part of Section Four, the southeast corner of Section Five and the northern part of Section Nine, Salt Creek Township, in the head of the valley of a small stream flowing southwest to Martins Creek.[3] This deposit is cut by the stream. The area is covered by irregular deposits of sand and gravel, giving a hummocky expression to the valley filling. The gravel and sand were probably washed into the lake after the deposition of the underlying clay and deposited around ice blocks. Along the road in central northern Section Nine, 20 feet of varved material is exposed. It consists of horizontal layers of clay and fine sand. The clay layers vary in thickness from ¼ to ½ inch, and the sand layers from one to two inches.

About three fourths of a mile to the northeast, in the southeastern part of Section Five, the relationship of the lake deposit to the underlying till is shown by the following section:

	Ft.	In.
Clay and sand layers, clay layers the thicker	7	0
Gravel, small pebbles	1	5
Boulder clay, yellow, containing cobbles to 6 inches	2	3
Boulder clay, hard, tough, grayish blue, silty	25	4

Some poorly exposed layered silt occurs in the valley of Martins Creek, one mile southeast of Benton, Salt Creek Township,[3] at an elevation of approximately 1,020 feet. To the northwest of Benton, kame terrace gravels overlie sand in which stratification is not well developed.

Layered clay is associated with the kame terrace on the eastern side of Killbuck Valley in the northern part of Millersburg, the county seat.[3] Clay four feet thick overlain by six feet of gravel is exposed at the end of North Grant Street. It is made up of layers ½ to ⅝ inch thick, separated by sand layers about 1/16 inch in thickness. The banding of this deposit may not be seasonal.

It is hoped that other deposits will be found and that sufficient data can be secured to correlate the deposits. A study of the till, and of the valley gravels, mainly of kame terrace type, is also in progress.

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[2] Shown on the Millersburg and Navarre topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey.

[3] Millersburg sheet.

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