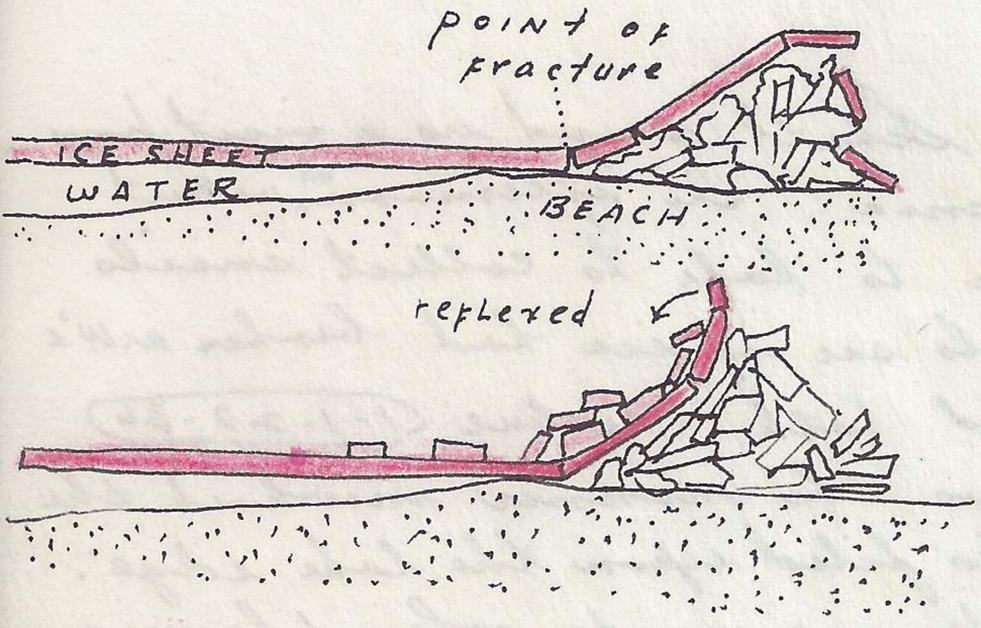
sheet strikes the shore line or any point where there is ground resistance the new ice pile is formed. If the sheet is thick and competent it may advance landward for some distance before it is finally forced to pile-up. Sometimes one ice sheet will override another for a long ways. The piling up process is more interesting and is accomplished with a good deal of noise from ice fricture & cracking. An ice sheet knowns no barrier or brake. When the strength of the ice will is insufficient to push its column forword it buckles or begins to break as the sheet is lifted from its horizontal position. As far a stopping the tangential force is concerned it would be unpossable as I do not know of not many other force in nature which are so all powerful. The onward drive damage of the ice sheet is stopped as the ice sheet is forced vopward at the point of fracture as the accumulating ice pile acts as its diverter. At times the ice sheet will become entirely refleped and the ice blocks will slide down the top of the sheet. As they roll and slide down the smooth ice sheet they create a loud noise. If this is not followed it piles ice high on top and over the mound of ice or as frequently happen the ice sheet dives into a solid pile of ice and lefts it up in its enterely like a mushroom pushing up a pile of dirt as it expands in growth. As far as I know the waves tear down the ice pile rather than help to build it up. The formation of the ice piles is are, no doubt, a combination of several processes probably involving the several distinct procedures.




I recall many years ago while hunting ducks in the Provo Bay south of Provo, an experience with an ice sheet. The experience was so real and intimate that I remember bravely awaiting death. I was situated out on the submerged reef about 1/4 way out. The blind was made of the travertine deposit like rock which forms the reef and was formed into a small circular enclosure to protect me from the cold north winds. The reef was a long extension of submerged travertine with island every now and then protruding above the surface of the water. Between the islands the water was about 3' dep with some channels cutting across the reef 4' or 5' dep. The waters to the north of the reef were deep and with a bottomless floor of mud while to the south the waters were wadable out some 1½ blocks. No vegetation or any obstacle to interfer with the ice sheet movement with the islands barely above the lake level. All that remained to divert an ice sheet was the pile of rock