The Laurentide Ice Sheet in southern New England and New York during and at the end of the Last Glacial Maximum - A cosmogenic-nuclide chronology

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Abstract. We present 40 new ^{10}Be exposure ages of moraines and other glacial deposits left behind by the southeastern sector of the Laurentide Ice Sheet (LIS) in southern New England and New York, summarize the regional moraine record, and interpret the dataset in the context of previously published deglaciation chronologies. The regional moraine record spans the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), with the outermost ridge of the terminal complex dating to ~26–25 ka, the innermost ridge of the terminal complex dating to ~22 ka, and a series of smaller recessional limits within ~50 km of the terminal complex dating to ~21–20.5 ka. The chronology generally agrees with independent age constraints from radiocarbon and glacial varves. A few inconsistencies among ages from cosmogenic-nuclide measurements and those from other dating methods are explained by geologic scatter where several bedrock samples and boulders from the outer terminal moraine exhibit nuclide inheritance, while some exposure ages on large moraines are likely affected by postdepositional disturbance. The exposure-age chronology places the southeastern sector of the LIS at or near its maximum extent from ~26 to 21 ka, which is broadly consistent with the LGM sea-level lowstand, local and regional temperature indicators, and local summer insolation. The net change in LIS extent represented by this chronology occurred more slowly (<5 to 25 m yr^{-1}) than subsequent retreat through the rest of New England, consistent with a slow general rise in insolation and modeled summer temperature. We conclude that the major pulse of LIS deglaciation and accelerated recession, recorded by dated glacial deposits north of the moraines discussed here, did not begin until after atmospheric CO_2 increased at ~18 ka, marking the onset of Termination 1.

Short Summary. We date sedimentary deposits indicating the southeastern Laurentide Ice Sheet was at or near its southernmost extent from ~26,000 to 21,000 years ago when sea-level was lowest and other climate records indicate glacial conditions. Slow deglaciation began ~22,000 years ago alongside a slow but steady rise in modeled local

summer temperature, but significant deglaciation in the region did not begin until ~18,000 years ago when atmospheric CO_2 began to rise, signaling the end of the last ice age.

1 Introduction

We describe new cosmogenic-nuclide exposure ages on moraines and other glacial-margin deposits in southern New England and New York that track the timing and position of the margin of the southeastern sector of the Laurentide Ice Sheet (LIS) during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM; 26.5–19 ka) and Termination 1 (18–11 ka), the most recent glacial-interglacial transition. The LIS held ~50–80 m sea-level equivalent at its greatest extent during the LGM (Clark et al., 2009, 1996; Denton and Hughes, 1981; Stokes, 2017; Stokes et al., 2012), making it the largest ice sheet of the last glacial period, and then deglaciated as temperature and CO_2 returned to interglacial values during Termination 1 (Broecker and Donk, 1970; Cuffey et al., 2016; Dalton et al., 2020; Denton et al., 2010; Dyke, 2004; Marcott et al., 2014). LIS topography, albedo, and meltwater exerted major forcing on large-scale atmospheric dynamics (Löfverström et al., 2014; Ullman et al., 2014), ocean circulation (Clark et al., 2001; Denton et al., 2010; McManus et al., 2004), and sea-level (Clark et al., 2009; Lambeck et al., 2014; Stokes, 2017) during the LGM and subsequent deglaciation. We focus on the southeastern sector of the LIS, which is important in part because of its proximity to the North Atlantic Ocean, meaning that meltwater from this sector had the potential to suppress the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC), inducing global-scale climate feedbacks (Barker et al., 2009; Barker and Knorr, 2021; Buizert et al., 2014; Denton et al., 2010; McManus et al., 2004). Improving LIS chronologies thus bears on better understanding of regional and hemispheric paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic changes.

Cosmogenic-nuclide and radiocarbon dating have been used to show that the LIS fluctuated at or near its full LGM extent until ~22 ka, with terminal moraines dating to ~23–22 ka in the midwestern United States (Curry and Petras, 2011; Glover et al., 2011; Heath et al., 2018; Ullman et al., 2015) and to ~26–24 ka in the northeastern United States (Balco et al., 2002; Balco and Schaefer, 2006; Corbett et al., 2017; Stanford et al., 2021). Margin retreat potentially accelerated across the LIS by ~20.5 ka (Balco and Schaefer, 2006; Ullman et al., 2015). Therefore, the initial retreat of the LIS margin from its LGM limits coincided with a steady rise in boreal summer insolation that began ~24 ka (Clark et al., 2009; Denton et al., 2010; Hays et al., 1976; Milankovitch, 1941; Ullman et al., 2015), and began several thousand years before the deglacial rise in CO_2 observed in the Antarctic ice core record (Marcott et al., 2014). The LIS might have been sensitive to this relatively weak orbital forcing in its full glacial configuration, although orbital forcing alone was likely insufficient to force the return to full interglacial conditions (Barker and Knorr, 2021; Denton et al., 2010; Imbrie et al., 1993; Raymo, 1997; Tzedakis et al., 2018). The increase in atmospheric CO_2 beginning around 18 ka likely played a key role in the full deglaciation of the LIS (Gregoire et al., 2015; Marcott et al., 2014; Shakun et al., 2015).

Prominent moraines in northern New Jersey, and coastal New York and New England, along with a series of smaller recessional moraines, mark the LIS extent during the LGM and afford an opportunity to constrain the timing of the LGM and initial deglaciation during Termination 1. These moraines are morphostratigrahically correlated across the region and bracketing radiocarbon ages from a few locations have been used to estimate the ages for the entire moraine sequence (Stone and Borns, 1986; Stone et al., 2005). Several of the moraine segments have now also been

dated using cosmogenic nuclides (Balco et al., 2009, 2002; Balco and Schaefer, 2006; Corbett et al., 2017). Our 40 new ^{10}Be ages from Rhode Island, Long Island, New York City, and the Lower Hudson Valley complement existing moraine chronologies for the LIS margin and, together, these chronologies provide net changes in LIS extent as well as retreat rate estimates for this climatically important sector.

1.1 Existing LIS chronologies in southern New England, New York, and northern New Jersey

1.1.1 Regional moraine stratigraphy

Regional LIS margin positions have been inferred across the northeastern United States using various glacial deposits, including moraines, glacial lake sediment, ice-contact deltas, and morphosequences of contemporaneous ice-marginal to -distal landforms and sediment facies (e.g., Cadwell, 1989; Fuller, 1914; Koteff and Pessl, 1981; McMaster, 1960; Stone and Borns, 1986; Stone et al., 2005; Woodworth and Wigglesworth, 1934). Importantly, these deposits mark the most recent extension of the ice margin to a given position because each advance of the ice sheet removes evidence of previous ice-margin fluctuations. The most prominent of these features is a terminal moraine complex that defines the modern coastline of New England and New York, composed of two massive end moraine systems that were constructed during the most extensive LGM advances of the Hudson, Connecticut, and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay lobes. These large moraines (50–100 m tall, 2–10 km wide) are characterized by imbricated thrust sheets of outwash deposits and dislocated preglacial sediment displaced during ice-margin advance and are overlain by till in many places (Fuller, 1914; Kaye, 1972, 1964a, 1964b; Mills and Wells, 1974; Oldale and O'Hara, 1984; Sirkin, 1982; Boothroyd and Sirkin, 2002). Crosscutting relationships among segments within the moraine systems and, importantly, the glaciotectonic nature of the deposits combined with the presence of overlying till suggest that the moraines were formed during phases of ice-margin advance as the LIS fluctuated at or near its southernmost reaches during the last glaciation (Oldale and O'Hara, 1984; Sirkin, 1976; Boothroyd and Sirkin, 2002). The outermost component of the terminal complex can be traced from the Budd Lake moraine in northern New Jersey, to the Harbor Hill and Ronkonkoma moraines on Long Island, New York and across Block Island Sound to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket (Figure 1; Stone and Borns, 1986). About 10–30 km north of the outer terminal limit, the innermost element of the terminal moraine complex records the last major LGM ice advance in the region and is correlated across Long Island's north shore to Fisher's Island, Connecticut, the Charlestown moraine in Rhode Island, and the Buzzards Bay moraine on Cape Cod (Figure 1; Sirkin, 1976; Sirkin, 1982; Stone and Borns, 1986).

A series of ice-contact deltas has been used to correlate the ice-margin position along Long Island's north shore across New York City to the Ogdensburg-Culvers Gap moraine in northern New Jersey (Figure 1; Stanford, 1993; Stanford et al., 2021; Stone et al., 1995, 2005). The easternmost of these deltas in lower Manhattan is associated with glacial Lake Bayonne, the presence of which required that the ice margin was located at or south of the Sands Point moraine on Long Island to block a spillway at Hell Gate (Figure 1; Stanford et al., 2021; Stanford and Harper, 1991; Stone et al., 2005). The large coastal moraines dammed lakes fed by LIS meltwater as the ice-margin retreated northward, and the associated lakefloor deposits are found throughout northern New Jersey (Stanford et al., 2021) and underlie much of what is now Long Island Sound (Stone et al., 2005), Narragansett Bay (Oakley, 2012), Block Island Sound, and Rhode Island Sound (Needell et al., 1983; Frankel and Thomas, 1966)

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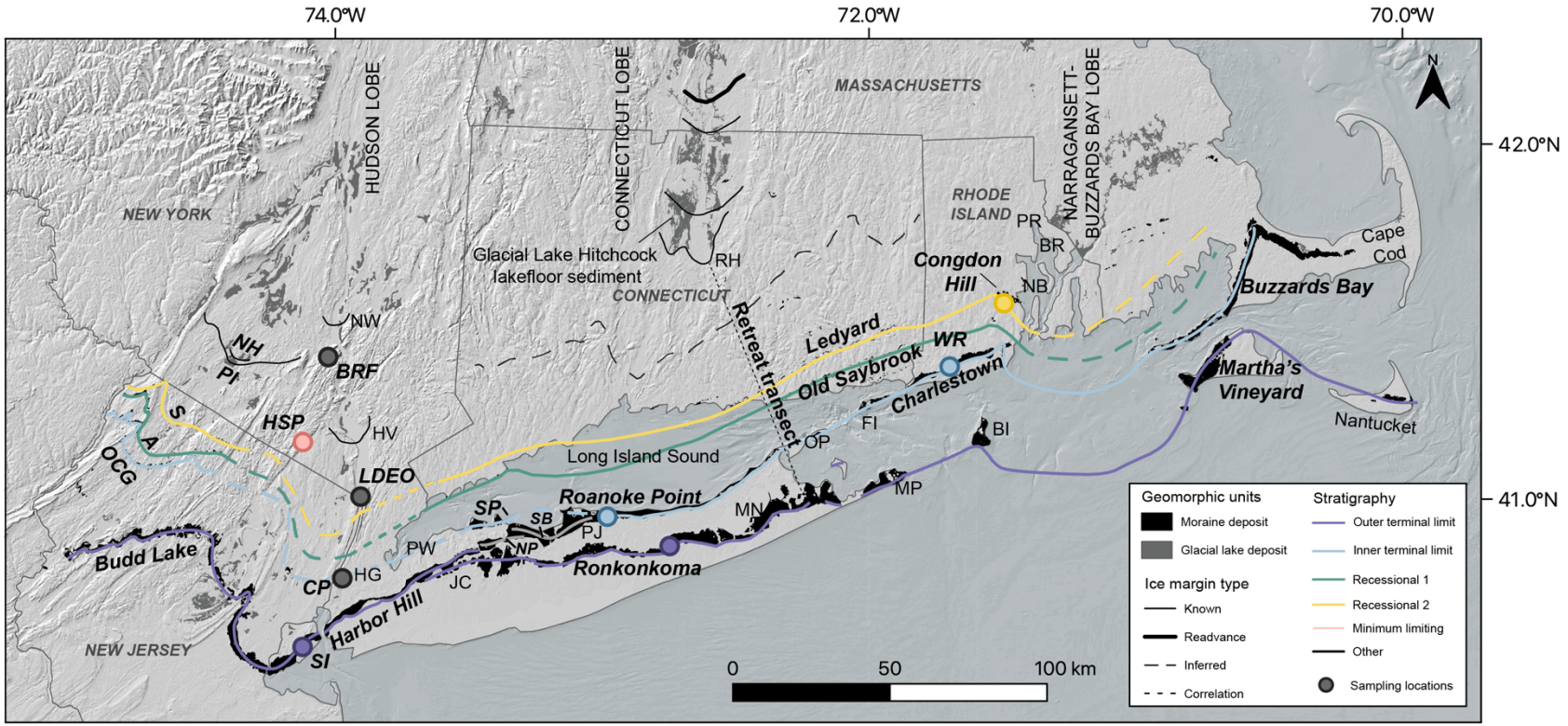
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RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
Glacial Lake Hitchcock lakefloor sediment
Retreat transect
Long Island Sound
Cape Cod
Buzzards Bay
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
Congdon Hill
Ledyard
Old Saybrook
WR
Charlestown
Roanoke Point
Ronkonkoma
Harbor Hill
Budd Lake
LDEO
HSP
BRF
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Minimum limiting
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Sampling locations

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Figure 1 - Regional map of New England and New York depicting ice marginal positions and glacial geomorphology. Hillshade topography from NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (2013). Bathymetry from NOAA Office of Coast Survey BlueTopo product (tinted dark blue to indicate ocean). Glacial geology is from the surficial geologic maps of Massachusetts (Stone et al., 2018), Rhode Island (Boothroyd et al., 2003), Connecticut (Stone et al., 2005), New York (Cadwell et al., 1989), and New Jersey (Stone et al., 2002). Ice marginal positions and correlations are adapted from Sirkin (1982), Stone and Borns (1986), Boothroyd et al. (1998), Stone et al. (2005), Ridge et al. (2004), Ridge et al. (2012), and Stanford et al. (2021). Retreat rates presented in Section 5.1.3 are calculated using distance along the retreat transect. Moraine segment names discussed in the text are labeled in bold italics and other locations of relevance are labeled in regular text. Sample locations associated with a specific ice-margin position discussed in the text are colored by their stratigraphy as defined in the legend. A = Augusta moraine, BI = Block Island, BR = Barrington, RI, BRF = Black Rock Forest, CP = Central Park, FI = Fishers Island, HG = Hell Gate, HSP = Harriman State Park , HV = Haverstraw, NY, JC = Jericho, NY, LDEO = Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, MP = Montauk Point, MN = Manorville, NY, NB = Narraganset Bay, NW = Newburgh, NY, NH = New Hampton moraine, NP = Northport moraine, OCG = Ogdensburg-Culvers Gap moraine, OP = Orient Point, PI = Pellets Island moraine, PJ = Port Jefferson, NY, PW = Port Washington, NY, RH = Rocky Hill, CT, S = Sussex moraine, SB = Stony Brook moraine, SI = Staten Island, SP = Sands Point moraine, WR = Wolf Rocks Moraine.

Ice-margin positions north of the terminal complex are marked by smaller moraines and other ice-marginal landforms that are different in character from the large coastal moraines. Several discontinuous (individual segments up to 3 km in length), boulder-rich moraines are interpreted as recording brief readvances or standstills as the Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes retreated northward from the coastal zone (Stone et al., 2005). These include the Old Saybrook and Ledyard moraines in Connecticut, which are correlated with the Wolf Rocks and Congdon Hill moraines in Rhode Island, respectively (Figure 1; Boothroyd et al., 1998; Stone et al., 2005). The boulder-lag nature of these moraines indicates that they were affected by meltwater near the ice margin (Stone et al., 2005). Based on their morphostratigraphy, the Connecticut moraines are also tentatively correlated with the Augusta and Sussex recessional moraines in northern New Jersey (Stone and Borns, 1986; Stone et al., 2005; Figure 1). Ice-marginal positions without a moraine are marked by the collapsed ice-contact slopes of individual morphosequences deposited during deglaciation. These features mark the retreat of the ice margin in southern New England and, while they cannot be correlated across valleys for more regional ice positions, they depict systematic retreat of an active ice margin (Koteff and Pessl, 1981; Stone et al., 2005).

To summarize, two large end moraine systems comprise a terminal complex that formed during ice-margin advances as the LIS fluctuated near its maximum extent. The outermost ridges of this complex from northern New Jersey to Nantucket mark the southernmost extent of the LIS, and the innermost ridges of the terminal complex are mapped from the north shore of Long Island to Cape Cod and may be correlated with the Ogdensburg-Culvers Gap moraine in northern New Jersey. Recessional limits in Connecticut and Rhode Island are marked by smaller, discontinuous moraine segments that are starkly different in nature from the moraines of the terminal complex, and which may correlate with recessional moraines north of the Ogdensburg-Culvers Gap moraine in New Jersey.

1.1.2 Existing chronologic constraints

Numerous studies have used cosmogenic-exposure dating, radiocarbon dating, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating, and glacial lake sediment records to develop deglaciatal histories for the LIS in southern New England, New York, and New Jersey (e.g., Dalton et al., 2020; Gorokhovich et al., 2018, Halsted et al., 2022; Peteet et al., 2012; Ridge, 2004; Ridge et al., 2012; Stone and Borns, 1986). The timing of moraine deposition is constrained by bracketing radiocarbon (^{14}C) ages in pre- and post-glacial sediment (e.g., Stanford et al., 2021; Stone and Borns, 1986; Stone et al., 2005), which we have recalibrated to calendar years BP using the INTCal20 database and CALIB 8.2 (Figure 2; Reimer et al., 2020). Moraines and other ice-marginal deposits dammed lakes fed by glacial melt throughout the region, including Lake Albany, which occupied what is now the Hudson River Valley; glacial Lake Hitchcock, in

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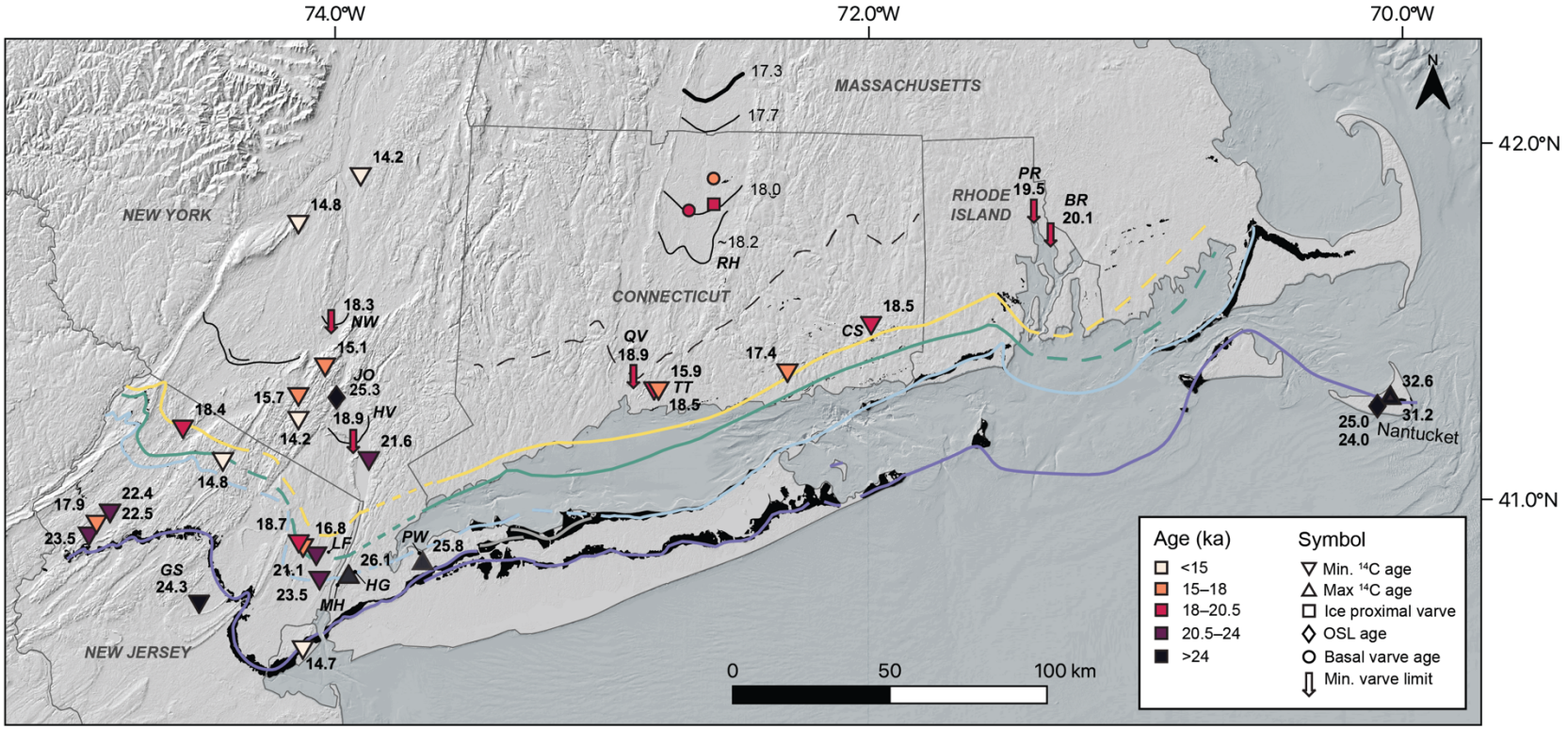

Figure 2 - Previously published chronological constraints based on radiocarbon and glacial varves. Background and ice margin limits same as Figure 1. Ages are discussed and cited in the text. Radiocarbon ages are calibrated to cal. kyr BP. BR = Barrington, RI; CS = Cedar Swamp; GS = Great Swamp; HG = Hell Gate; HV = Haverstraw, NY; JO = Pones Point; LF = Little Ferry varve sequence; MH = Manhattan, New York City; NW = Newburgh, NY; PW = Port Washington; PR = Providence River; QV = Quinnipiac Valley, CT; RH = Rocky Hill; TT = Totoket.

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what is now the Connecticut River Valley; and lake Narragansett in the Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island (e.g., Antevs, 1928, 1922; Oakley and Boothroyd, 2013; Ridge, 2004; Ridge et al., 2012). Annually layered, or varved, sediment throughout the northeast can be aligned across sites to form long varve sequences because the character and thickness of varves deposited in a single year are related to climatic conditions (Antevs, 1928, 1922). These sequences yield a precise chronology of ice margin retreat because (i) the presence of varves indicates ice-free conditions at a given location and (ii) in some cases, a single varve can be traced across sections to its northernmost occurrence, affording a maximum ice margin position for that varve year. The North American Varve Chronology (NAVC) records 5659 years of sediment deposition in glacial lakes in New York and New England, including Lakes Hitchcock and Albany, making it the most precise and continuous terrestrial record of LIS retreat through the northeastern United States (Ridge et al., 2012). Varve sequences inboard of LIS moraines also provide minimum limiting ages for those moraines. The NAVC is reported in 'North American Varve Years' numbered 2701-8459, which are calibrated to calendar years by radiocarbon dating of plant macrofossils and other organic material from 54 individual varves throughout the chronology (Ridge et al., 2012). We report NAVC ages in years BP on the Greenland Ice Core timescale (GICC05 yr BP; Andersen et al., 2006) using the offset of 20,925 years (i.e., varve year "0" equals 20,925 years BP) reported in Balco et al. (2021).

Absolute ages have been assigned to some of the moraines using cosmogenic exposure dating (Figure 3; Balco et al., 2002; Balco and Schaefer, 2006; Corbett et al., 2017). To integrate the latest developments in cosmogenic-nuclide dating, and to maintain consistency with our new results in this paper, we recalculate published exposure ages using v3 of the online calculator described by Balco et al. (2008), the primary production rate calibration datasets of Borchers et al. (2016) and the scaling method of Lifton et al. (2014; see Methods for further discussion of production rate and scaling method selection). The ages recalculated here therefore differ slightly from the originally reported exposure ages from the same samples given that many of the original publications predate these updated production rate calibration and scaling methods. Finally, we note that while radiocarbon ages and varve years are referenced to 1950 CE, the exposure ages are referenced to the time of sample collection (1995–2019 CE). This difference in reference year, however, is negligible for the exposure ages discussed here, which are >18 ka.

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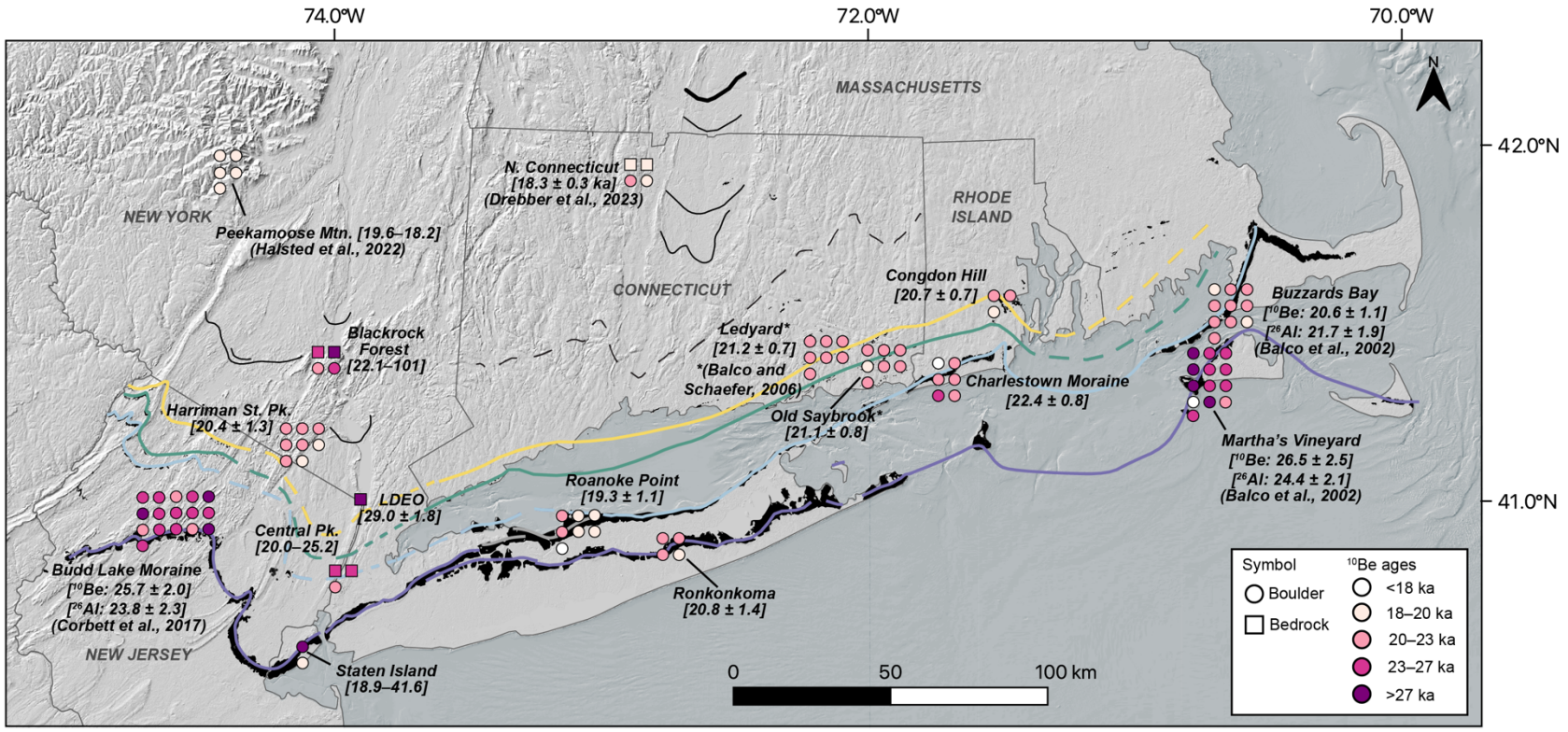

Figure 3 - New and previously published ^{10}Be exposure ages from boulder and bedrock surfaces. Background and ice margin limits same as in Figure 1. Previously published ages are listed with their reference. All are ^{10}Be ages, except where ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al ages are specified. On the Martha's Vineyard and Buzzards Bay moraines, samples with both ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al measurements are colored according to the average of the ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al ages (Balco et al., 2002). Although the Budd Lake moraine samples have both ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al measurements, the symbols are colored only by ^{10}Be age because Corbett et al. (2017) state that many of the ^{27}Al concentrations may be underestimated and therefore exclude the ^{26}Al ages from discussion. The average of the ^{26}Al ages on the Budd Lake moraine is listed for completeness. Where all samples come from the same deposit, the age is listed as mean ± standard deviation, and where samples at a site are not from the same deposit an age range is listed. A full list of sample ages is in Table 1 and moraine ages in Table 2.

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Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes: Previously published radiocarbon and exposure ages constrain the occupation of the outer terminal limit for the Connecticut and Buzzards Bay-Narragansett Lobes to ~27–25 ka. Maximum limiting radiocarbon ages in preglacial deposits near Boston and on Nantucket suggest that the LIS achieved its LGM extent in the east by 32–25 ka (29–21 ^{14}C kyr BP; n = 3; Figure 2; Oldale, 1982; Schafer and Hartshorn, 1965; Tucholke and Hollister, 1973), which agrees with optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) ages from Nantucket of 24.0 ± 0.9 ka on the oldest moraine and 25.0 ± 0.9 ka on the outboard outwash plain (Stone and Stone, 2019; Rittenour, Stone and Mahan, 2012).

^{10}Be and ^{26}Al ages on the Martha's Vineyard moraine range from 17.5 to 63.5 ka (n = 12) and from 17.5 to 60.5 ka (n = 13), respectively (Figure 3; Balco et al., 2002). Some of these exposure ages, especially those older than the main age population (>30 ka), likely contain ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al inherited from a previous exposure period (Balco et al., 2002). Production of ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al attenuates exponentially with depth in rock (Lal, 1991), meaning that subglacial erosion of a few meters during glacial periods strips the surface of cosmogenic nuclides that accumulated during prior exposure (Harbor et al., 2006). Inherited cosmogenic nuclides therefore persist in places where subglacial erosion is insufficient to remove the signature of prior exposure because of minimally erosive (e.g., cold-based) ice, short ice-cover durations, or both (e.g., Briner et al., 2006; Stone at al., 2003; Young et al., 2016). Furthermore, the LIS likely remobilized boulders with significant cosmogenic-nuclide inventories at or near the terminal position as it advanced towards its LGM extent, so it is not surprising that some of the exposure ages on the terminal moraine are older than its true emplacement age. Large end moraines with kame and kettle topography, such as the Martha's Vineyard moraine, also experience permafrost disturbance, which may expose boulders that were previously embedded in the moraine and shielded from the cosmic-ray flux for some time after deposition (Applegate et al., 2010), or shift or rotate boulders so original (upon deposition) top surfaces were not sampled. Exposure ages on exhumed or disturbed (e.g., by agricultural practices and other human activities) boulders are therefore younger than the true emplacement age of the moraine. Excluding exposure ages likely affected by nuclide inheritance or postdepositional disturbance (n = 4), ^{10}Be ages on the Martha's Vineyard moraine average 26.5 ± 2.5 ka (n = 8; mean ± standard deviation) and ^{26}Al ages average 24.4 ± 2.1 ka (n = 9; Figure 3; Balco et al., 2002; Balco, 2011), and are generally consistent with the maximum-limiting radiocarbon ages in the region and the OSL ages on Nantucket.

^{10}Be exposure ages on the Buzzards Bay moraine average 20.6 ± 1.1 ka (n = 10) and ^{26}Al ages average 21.7 ± 1.9 (n = 10; Balco et al., 2002). The Old Saybrook and Ledyard moraines in Connecticut have ^{10}Be exposure ages of 21.1 ± 0.8 (n = 7) and 21.2 ± 0.7 ka (n = 7), respectively (Figure 3; Balco and Schaefer, 2006). Thus, although the moraines represent a recessional sequence and were not deposited simultaneously, their ages are indistinguishable within 1σ uncertainty. Postglacial sediment containing tundra vegetation at Cedar Swamp, immediately north of the Ledyard moraine, gives a minimum limiting age for the recessional moraine sequence of 18.5 ± 0.7 ka (mean age ± 2σ uncertainty; 15.2 ± 0.3 ^{14}C kyr BP; McWeeney, 1995; Stone et al., 2005). A radiocarbon age of 18.5 ± 0.3 ka (15.1 ± 0.2 ^{14}C kyr) at Totoket, near New Haven, Connecticut, also provides a minimum limiting age for the Ledyard moraine (Figure 2; Davis et al., 1980; Deevey, 1958).

Varve sequences in the region also place minimum age constraints on the recessional moraine sequence. The NAVC in the Connecticut River Valley begins a few kilometers north of Rocky Hill, the spillway for glacial Lake

Hitchcock (Figures 1 and 2; Antevs, 1928; Ridge et al., 2012). The Rocky Hill sequence overlaps with a varve section in Newburgh, New York, which together imply that the ice margin had retreated to Newburgh and Rocky Hill by ~18.2 ka (varve year 2701; Figure 2; Antevs, 1928, 1922; Balco et al., 2021; Ridge, 2004; Ridge et al., 2012). Several varve sections south of Rocky Hill and Newburgh cannot be correlated with the NAVC and are therefore presumed older, providing minimum estimates for LIS retreat. A ~500 yr varve sequence in the Quinnipiac Valley, near New Haven, CT, is correlated with a 700-year sequence in Haverstraw, New York, placing a minimum age for ice-free conditions at Quinnipiac and Haverstraw of >18.9 ka (varve year 2000; Figure 2; Antevs, 1928; Balco and Schaefer, 2006; Ridge et al., 2012). Farther east, in the Providence River, Rhode Island, a 600-year varve sequence cannot be correlated with the NAVC. Summing the Providence River sequence with several varve sequences in Connecticut and southern Massachusetts between the base of the NAVC and Providence (including the Quinnipiac/Haverstraw varves), the ice margin must have retreated past Barrington, Rhode Island by ~20.1 ka and north of Providence by ~19.5 ka (Figures 1 and 2; Oakley and Boothroyd, 2013). Three cosmogenic exposure ages ~30 km north of the Rocky Hill Dam average 18.3 ± 0.3 ka, corroborating the deglaciation timing in northern Connecticut (Drebber et al., 2023).

The NAVC reveals systematic net ice retreat through New England at 50–300 m yr^{-1} (Ridge et al., 2012), interrupted by relatively minor advances or stillstands at least in the White Mountains and Maine, documented by comprehensive ^{14}C-based chronologies and ^{10}Be dating (e.g., Borns et al., 2004; Bromley et al., 2015; Davis et al., 2015; Dorion et al., 2001, Hall et al., 2017; Kaplan, 2007; Koester et al., 2017; Thompson et al., 2017). The position of the retreating ice margin is also marked by annual DeGeer moraines spaced 100 to 300 m apart in northern New England (Sinclair, 2018; Todd, 2007; Wrobleski, 2020). The LIS margin had retreated north of New England by 13.6 ka (Ridge et al., 2012), with slightly later retreat or pockets of smaller residual glaciers perhaps lasting only briefly longer in areas of northern Maine (Borns et al., 2004).

Hudson Lobe: Bulk radiocarbon ages from preglacial deposits in Port Washington, New York, and Manhattan, New York, date to 25.8 ± 1.6 ka (21.8 ± 0.8 ^{14}C kyr BP) and 26.1 ± 0.3 (21.7 ± 0.1 ^{14}C kyr BP), respectively, giving maximum limiting ages for the Hudson Lobe terminal moraine (Figure 2; Schuldenrein and Aiuvalasit, 2011; Sirkin and Stuckenrath, 1980). This agrees with an OSL age of 25.3 ± 7.4 ka on proglacial deposits in Jones Point, New York, associated with the advance of the Hudson Lobe (Gorokhovich et al., 2018). A bulk radiocarbon age of 24.3 ± 1.1 ka (20.2 ± 0.5 ^{14}C kyr BP) from an LGM varve sequence at Great Swamp, New Jersey, provides a minimum limiting age for the Budd Lake moraine in New Jersey (Figure 2; Reimer, 1984; Stanford et al., 2021). Boulders a few km inboard of the Budd Lake moraine have ^{10}Be ages of 25.7 ± 2.0 ka (n = 16) and ^{26}Al ages of 23.8 ± 2.3 ka (n = 16), although the original publication excludes the ^{26}Al ages from discussion given evidence that the ^{27}Al concentrations were underestimated (Figure 3; Corbett et al., 2017). Together, the existing chronological constraints suggest that the Hudson Lobe of the LIS reached its southernmost extent by ~25–26 ka and abandoned that limit by ~24 ka (Corbett et al., 2017; Stanford et al., 2021).

The varves at Haverstraw, New York, place a minimum limiting age of 18.9 ka on the Ogdensburg-Culver Gap, Augusta and Sussex recessional moraines in northern New Jersey (Ridge et al., 2012). A floating varve sequence at Little Ferry in Teterboro, NJ, comprises 1100 glacial varves that must be older than the Haverstraw sequence and

1430 postglacial varves that may overlap with the Haverstraw varves (Antevs, 1928, Stanford et al., 2012). The Little Ferry varves therefore place a minimum limit of ~20 ka on the Augusta position (18.9 + 1.1 kyr; Figure 2). A recent compilation of chronologic constraints in northern New Jersey, places the base of the Little Ferry varve sequence at ~23.5 ka based on a nearby bulk radiocarbon age (Stanford et al., 2021). Considering these varve sequences alongside additional radiocarbon ages in northern New Jersey, Stanford et al. (2021) hypothesized that the Hudson Lobe abandoned the terminal moraine at ~24 ka and retreated to the position of the Sussex moraine, the innermost of the northern New Jersey recessional moraines, by ~23.5 ka. Based on their revised chronology, Stanford et al. (2021) suggested that the Connecticut recessional moraines (Ledyard and Old Saybrook) may correlate with the New Hampton and Pellets Island moraines in New York, rather than the northern New Jersey recessional sequence.

The earliest post-glacial radiocarbon ages on plant macrofossils in lake and bog sediment throughout the region date to ~14–18.5 ka (Figure 2; Davis et al., 1980; Deevey, 1958; McWeeney, 1995; Stone et al., 2005; Peteet et al., 2012). These dates provide further minimum-limiting ages for the moraine sequences discussed here. The abundance of macrofossils dating to ~14–16 ka, in addition to the fact that most ages older than 16 ka come from bulk sediment that are more likely to contain old carbon, has been used to argue that the LIS abandoned its LGM limit ~14–16 ka (Peteet et al., 2012), and thus ~8–10 ka later than is indicated by the exposure-age and radiocarbon datasets presented and compiled here.

2. Geomorphology and study areas

The Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes exhibit exceptionally well preserved moraines that afford an opportunity to constrain the regional timing of the LGM and its culmination. Below, we describe the geomorphic settings and sample locations for 40 new exposure ages from the Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobe in Long Island, New York and Rhode Island, as well as from the Hudson Lobe to the west.

2.1 Connecticut and Narragansett Lobes

2.1.1 Long Island, New York

Long Island is a large (~200 km long and 35 km wide), densely populated island in the New York Metropolitan area that extends from Brooklyn, New York City to its eastern extents at Montauk and Orient Point (Figure 1). The Island comprises tills and outwash plains associated with the southernmost extent of the LIS at the LGM, and its topography is defined by several prominent moraine ridges (>60 m relief, at points), including the Ronkonkoma, Harbor Hill and Roanoke Point moraines (Figure 1; Fuller, 1914; Sirkin, 1982; Sirkin and Stuckenrath, 1980). The Ronkonkoma moraine is the stratigraphically oldest (southernmost) associated with the Connecticut Lobe of the LIS and extends E-W from the hamlet of Jericho in west-central Long Island to Montauk, forming the South Fork of Long Island. The moraine ridge comprises discontinuous kame deposits and thrust sheets overlain by thin, sandy till and bisected by outwash-filled valleys (Cadwell, 1989; Sirkin 1982). The easternmost point of the Ronkonkoma moraine at Montauk Point is correlated with the outer terminal moraine positions on Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket (Stone and Borns, 1986; Sirkin, 1976). Although boulders ideal for surface

exposure dating were difficult to locate on the Ronkonkoma moraine, we sampled four medium-sized (~1 m height) graniod boulders near Manorville, NY (Figure S1).

The Harbor Hill moraine was originally correlated with the New Jersey terminal position, mapped as extending from Staten Island and across the north shore of Long Island, crosscutting the Ronkonkoma moraine near Jericho, New York (Fuller, 1914; Figure 1). Yet, updated models of Long Island glaciation demonstrate that the classical Harbor Hill moraine comprises several segments that may have been deposited asynchronously (Sirkin, 1982; Stone and Borns, 1986). Here, the term Harbor Hill moraine refers to the segment extending from the confluence with the Ronkonkoma moraine through Staten Island, which represents the terminal limit of the Hudson Lobe in western Long Island (Figure 1), while the Northport Stony Brook moraine segments northeast of the confluence with the Ronkonkma moraine are considered younger positions (Sirkin, 1982; Stone and Borns 1986). A stratigraphic section in Port Washington, New York, reveals that the Harbor Hill moraine is characterized by ablation till up to 10 m thick overlying thrust sheets of stratified drift containing dislocated preglacial deposits, suggesting it formed during a readvance (Mills and Wells, 1974; Oldale and O'Hara, 1984). Several additional moraine segments are mapped north of the Ronkonkoma ice-margin position in eastern Long Island (Sirkin 1982; Sirkin, 1998), which are not discussed further here.

The Roanoke Point landform is the innermost Connecticut Lobe moraine on Long Island. It appears to crosscut the Stony Brook moraine segment near Port Jefferson, New York, extending east to Orient Point, forming the North Fork of Long Island (Figure 1; Cadwell, 1989; Sirkin, 1982). The moraine consists of till over deformed outwash (Sirkin, 1982). Glaciotectonic structures, such as imbricated thrust sheets and dislocated strata, within the moraine stratigraphy indicate that the moraine was likely deposited during a readvance of the ice margin, rather than a representing a standstill (Oldale and O'Hara, 1984; Boothroyd and Sirkin, 2002). The Roanoke Point moraine is correlated with the Sands Point moraine to the west, deposited by the Hudson Lobe, and tentatively correlated with the Odgensburg-Culvers Gap moraine in northwest New Jersey (Figure 1; Section 1.1.1; Stanford, 2010, 1993; Stanford et al., 2021; Stanford and Harper, 1991; Stone et al., 2002, 1995). We sampled seven large (>1 m tall, with some as tall as 4 m) erratic boulders on or near the Roanoke Point moraine in the vicinity of Port Jefferson, New York, and Stony Brook University (Figure 4; Figure S1).

Mapping and sampling of the Long Island moraines was undertaken through the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Undergraduate Student Summer Intern Program between 2002-2006. Original field observations from 2006 note that one sample, LI-9, is located in a topographic depression, and may have been exhumed or toppled after deposition. Upon further inspection in 2023, many of the samples collected from the Roanoke Point moraine are located in topographic low points, and only LI-1 and LI-8 were taken from local high points where boulders were less likely to have been affected by postdepositional processes (Figure S1).

Figure 4 - Representative sampling locations for surface exposure dating. LI-3: Large boulder sampled in an urban setting of the Roanoke Point moraine on Long Island. The sizable boulder is slightly off the moraine crest (in the background), not located on a local high point and may have experienced postdepositional disturbance. GB2002-CH-4: stable boulder on the Charlestown moraine. Ledyard Moraine: interlocked boulders of the Ledyard moraine in Connecticut. Harriman State Park: Interlocked boulders forming an ice-marginal boulder deposit.

314

315 **2.1.2 Rhode Island**

316 Three ice marginal positions in southern Rhode Island are marked by the Charlestown, Wolf Rocks and
317 Congdon Hill moraines. The stratigraphically oldest is the Charlestown moraine, which is part of the Roanoke Point
318 - Fishers Island - Charlestown - Buzzards Bay limit (Figure 1; Kaye, 1960; Upham, 1879). The moraine is ~30 km by
319 0.5–3 km wide, rising as much as 30 m above the surrounding topography (Kaye, 1960). It is composed of a mixture
320 of diamict and glaciotectonically displaced stratified deposits (sand and gravel), suggesting it formed during a
321 readvance, with numerous large boulders at the surface (Boothroyd et al., 1998; Boothroyd et al., 2002; Oldale and
322 O'Hara, 1984; Schafer, 1965). The Wolf Rocks boulder moraine, which we did not sample, is inboard of the
323 Charlestown moraine and is correlated with the Old Saybrook recessional moraine in Connecticut (Stone et al., 2005).
324 The Congdon Hill moraine is the innermost recessional moraine in Rhode Island and is correlated with the Ledyard
325 recessional moraine in Connecticut to the west (Boothroyd and Sirkin, 2002; Stone et al., 2005). This hummocky

moraine ridge is 6 km long and 3–20 m in height and comprises boulders and sandy till, with numerous large boulders near the moraine crest (Stone, 2014).

We collected six samples on the Charlestown moraine, and three samples on the Congdon Hill moraine, all of which were from large (>1 m) boulders (Figure 4; Figure S2). Field observations note that sample GB2002-CH-1 on the Charlestown moraine was collected from a boulder that had collapsed into a gravel pit. Although it appeared that its original position could be reconstructed from weathering characteristics and other evidence, this could not be verified.

2.2 Hudson Lobe

The Hudson Lobe of the LIS deposited a NE-SW trending moraine on Staten Island that correlates with the terminal moraines on Long Island to the east (Figure 1; Cadwell, 1989) and in northern New Jersey to the west (Stone, 2002). The hummocky moraine is 0.5–4 km wide by 20 km long, comprising primarily reddish-brown, clayey tills that are up to ~45 m thick (Soren, 1988). Boulders are rare on the moraine crest (Soren, 1988), but we found two granite boulders suitable to sample (Figure S3).

We also present new exposure ages from several locations in the Lower Hudson Valley at Central Park in New York City, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO), Harriman State Park, and Black Rock Forest (Figure 1). Glacially molded outcrops of Manhattan Schist in Central Park, New York City, 25 km north of the terminal moraine, are sparsely overlain by erratic boulders sourced from pegmatitic granites that outcrop ~15 km north of Central Park near the Bronx Zoo (Brock and Brock, 2001; Jaret et al., 2021; Taterka, 1987). We sampled two quartz veins within Manhattan Schist, one from Umpire Rock at the southwest corner of Central Park, and one in the northwest corner of the park, as well as a boulder from the southeast corner of the Sheep Meadow (Collins, 2005). At LDEO, ~50 km north of the terminal limit, we collected a single sample for surface exposure dating from the Palisades diabase. At Harriman State Park, ~70 km north of the terminal moraine, we sampled eight large (generally >2 m tall) gneiss or granitoid boulders from an area with a large concentration of erratics, representing a local ice-marginal deposit, in an area near two large boulders called the Grandma and Grandpa Rocks (Figure 4). The erratics are perched on bedrock, or on top of thin till veneer. Finally, at Black Rock Forest, ~90 km north of the outer terminal limit, we collected three samples of glacially eroded gneissic bedrock and two samples from large (>2 m tall) granite boulders.

3 Methods

Samples for surface exposure dating from the upper surfaces of bedrock and erratic boulders were collected between 2002 and 2006 using the drill-and-blast method of (Kelly, 2003) and/or hammer and chisel. We collected one replicate sample at Black Rock Forest (BRF-19-01) in 2019. At each site, we measured topographic shielding using a clinometer and recorded the sample location and elevation using handheld GPS, except for the samples from Rhode Island for which elevations were measured by barometer traverse from the nearest USGS benchmark. Samples were processed at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory cosmogenic dating laboratory following established procedures for isolating quartz and extracting beryllium (e.g., Schaefer et al., 2009). $^{10}Be/^{9}Be$ ratios were measured at the Center

for Mass Spectrometry at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL-CAMS) between August 2005 and July 2007, with one additional measurement in July 2019. Prior to 2007, samples were measured relative to the KNSTD standard with a $^{10}Be/^{9}Be$ ratio of 3.11 x 10^{-12} (Nishiizumi, 2002). Measurements in 2007 or later were made relative to the 07KNSTD standard with a $^{10}Be/^{9}Be$ ratio of 2.85 x 10^{-12} (Nishiizumi et al., 2007), which is taken into account for our ^{10}Be age calculations (Balco et al., 2008). ^{10}Be concentrations ranged from 5.61 x 10^{4} to 6.17 x 10^{5} with analytical uncertainty of 2–9%. Blank corrections, calculated by subtracting the average number of ^{10}Be atoms from blanks processed in each sample batch, ranged from <0.5–12%, with the majority of blank corrections being <2% (Table S1). Reported uncertainties in ^{10}Be concentrations include analytical errors, blank errors, and uncertainties related to the ^{9}Be concentration (1.5%) propagated in quadrature.

Apparent ^{10}Be exposure ages are calculated using Version 3 of the online exposure calculator described by Balco et al. (2008) and subsequently updated, with all information needed to calculate exposure ages available at https://version2.ice-d.org/laurentide/publication/1187/. Here, "apparent" exposure ages refer to the calculated surface age assuming a single period of exposure with no erosion or burial. We note that including the effects of subaerial rock erosion or snow cover would make the ages presented here slightly older. Since the publication of the first exposure age chronologies in southern New England, efforts have been made to better estimate cosmogenic-nuclide production rates at sites with independent age control (e.g., Balco et al., 2009; Kaplan et al., 2011; Putnam et al., 2019; Young et al., 2013). Of particular relevance here, Balco et al. (2009) established a regional ^{10}Be production rate calibration dataset for northeastern North America (NENA) using ^{10}Be measurements at independently dated sites in New England, most of which are part of the NAVC, and on Baffin Island, Canada. In an effort to synthesize several new and existing production rate datasets, Borchers et al. (2016) describe "primary" production rate datasets for ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al (among other nuclides), which includes sites that range in latitude and elevation, but does not include calibration sites from NENA. As of this writing, the ^{10}Be reference production rates calculated using the NENA and Borchers et al. (2016) datasets differ by only ~1.5% (reference production rates calculated in the online production rate calculator described by Balco et al. (2008) and subsequently updated (http://hess.ess.washington.edu/math/v3/v3_cal_in.html; last access January 26, 2023). Given the similarity of these two production-rate datasets, we here employ the ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al production rates of Borchers et al. (2016) to avoid circularity when discussing the agreement of the exposure age chronology with the NAVC. In addition, time-dependent production rate scaling frameworks, which account for changes in the geomagnetic field (and therefore cosmic ray flux to the Earth's surface), have been more widely adopted. The LGM moraines discussed here have exposure ages older than those at the production rate calibration sites (Balco et al., 2009; Borchers et al., 2016), so employing time dependent scaling methods may produce more accurate exposure ages. Therefore, we discuss exposure ages calculated using the primary production rate calibration dataset of Borchers et al. (2016) and time-dependent "LSDn" production rate scaling method of Lifton et al. (2014), although also provide ages calculated using the NENA production rate calibration dataset of Balco et al. (2009; NENA) and non-time-dependant "St" scaling (Lal, 1991; Stone, 2000) in Tables S2 and S3. We recognize that the choice of scaling method affects moraine absolute exposure ages by up to ~5% (Table 2), but emphasize this is within the uncertainty of many moraine ages, and does not affect the calculated rates of net retreat between moraines nor our conclusions.

4 Results

Exposure ages from Long Island, New York, and Rhode Island, which are presented in Table 1 and Figure 3, are relevant to the glacial history of the Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes of the LIS. Ages on the Ronkonkoma moraine range from 19.1 to 22.4 ka, with an average of 20.8 ± 1.4 ka (average ± SD; n = 4). Boulders on the Roanoke Point moraine range in age from 18.2 to 20.9 ka, averaging 19.3 ± 1.1 ka (n = 6), with one outlier that is 14.2 ± 0.6 ka. In Rhode Island, six boulders on the Charlestown moraine have exposure ages that range from 21.8 to 23.7 ka, with one outlier (GB2002-CH-1) excluded because field observations indicated the boulder may not have been in its original position (Section 2.1.2), as confirmed by an exposure age (17.4 ± 1.6 ka) younger than the main population of ages on this moraine. The average age of the Charlestown moraine is 22.4 ± 0.8 ka (n = 5). Boulders on the Congdon Hill moraine range in age from 20.0 to 21.3 ka, and average 20.7 ± 0.7 ka (n = 3).

Additional exposure ages west of Long Island in southern New York, pertain to the Hudson Lobe of the LIS (Figure 3). On Staten Island, two boulders yield ^{10}Be ages of 41.6 ± 2.4 and 18.9 ± 2.1 ka. In Central Park, Manhattan, two ^{10}Be ages from bedrock samples are 25.0 ± 0.7 and 23.2 ± 0.8 and an erratic boulder from Sheep Meadow yields an age of 20.0 ± 0.7 ka. A single ^{10}Be age on bedrock at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory is 29.0 ± 1.8 ka. Samples from the ice-marginal deposit in Harriman State Park range in age from 18.7 to 22.8 ka, averaging 20.4 ± 1.3 ka (n = 8). Finally, three bedrock samples at Black Rock Forest date to 25.0 ± 0.7, 102 ± 3, and 101 ± 3 ka (the latter two bedrock samples are from the same outcrop), and two boulder samples date to 23.7 ± 0.8 and 22.1 ± 0.8 ka.

Table 1 - New ^{10}Be exposure ages in southern New England and New York. All ages calculated using the primary production rate dataset of Borchers et al. (2016)

Sample ID	Sample type	^{10}Be Age LSDn scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error LSDn Scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be Age St scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error St Scaling (yrs)	Included in landform age reported in Table 2?
Connecticut Lobe						
Ronkonkoma Moraine, Long Island, NY						
LI-10	boulder	22400	800	21600	700	yes
LI-11	boulder	20700	700	19700	600	yes
LI-13	boulder	21100	700	20100	700	yes
LI-14	boulder	19100	800	18000	700	yes
Roanoke Point Moraine, Long Island, NY						
LI-1	boulder	20100	1000	19100	900	yes
LI-3	boulder	19800	600	18800	600	yes
LI-4	boulder	18300	600	17300	500	yes
LI-6A	boulder	18900	700	18000	600	yes
LI-6B	boulder	18300	500	17300	500	yes
LI-7	boulder	18200	600	17200	500	yes
LI-8	boulder	20900	700	20000	600	yes
LI-9	boulder	14200	600	13300	500	no

Table 1 - Cont'd.

Sample ID	Sample type	^{10}Be Age LSDn scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error LSDn Scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be Age St scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error St Scaling (yrs)	Included in landform age reported in Table 2?
Charlestown Moraine, Rhode Island						
GB2002-CH-1	boulder	17400	1600	16500	1500	no
GB2002-CH-2	boulder	21800	800	21100	700	yes
GB2002-CH-3	boulder	22200	1100	21500	1100	yes
GB2002-CH-4	boulder	22500	800	21800	700	yes
GB2002-CH-5	boulder	23700	1000	23100	1000	yes
GB2002-CH-6	boulder	21900	1000	21100	1000	yes
Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobe						
Congdon Hill Moraine						
GB2002-CO-1	boulder	21400	700	20600	700	yes
GB2002-CO-2	boulder	20900	1000	20100	1000	yes
GB2002-CO-3	boulder	20000	1200	19100	1100	yes
Hudson Lobe						
Harbor Hill Moraine, Staten Island, NY						
SI-1	boulder	41600	2400	40700	2400	n/a
SI-3	boulder	18900	2100	17800	2000	n/a

Table 1 - Cont'd.

Sample ID	Sample type	^{10}Be Age LSDn scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error LSDn Scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be Age St scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error St Scaling (yrs)	Included in landform age reported in Table 2?
Central Park, Manhattan, NY						
UDP-2	bedrock	25000	700	24200	700	n/a
UDP-3	bedrock	23200	800	22300	800	n/a
UDP-4	boulder	20000	700	19000	700	n/a
Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Palisades, NY						
LDEO-1	bedrock	29000	1800	28200	1700	n/a
Harriman State Park, New York						
HSP-1	boulder	20600	700	19700	700	yes
HSP-2a	boulder	20300	700	19400	600	yes
HSP-3	boulder	21500	700	20700	600	yes
HSP-4	boulder	20300	800	19400	700	yes
HSP-06-01	boulder	22800	800	22000	800	yes
HSP-06-04	boulder	19100	700	18200	700	yes
HSP-06-05	boulder	20200	600	19300	600	yes
HSP-06-06	boulder	18700	700	17800	700	yes

433

Table 1 - Cont'd

Sample ID	Sample type	^{10}Be Age LSDn scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error LSDn Scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be Age St scaling (yrs)	^{10}Be age internal error St Scaling (yrs)	Included in landform age reported in Table 2?
Black Rock Forest						
BRF-1	bedrock	25000	700	24400	600	n/a
BRF-2	bedrock	102400	2900	101400	2900	n/a
BRF-3	boulder	22100	800	21500	800	n/a
BRF-4	boulder	23700	800	23100	800	n/a
BRF-19-01	bedrock	101100	3000	99900	3000	n/a

434

435

436 **5 Discussion**

437 The dataset of new and previously reported exposure ages spans the LGM (~26–19 ka), providing insight
438 into the timing of the LIS maximum extent, the LGM duration, and implications for onset of initial retreat in southern
439 New England and New York. We assess the exposure age chronology in more detail to establish an age for each ice
440 limit, present estimates for average retreat rates through the study area and place the moraine chronology in a climatic
441 context.

442 **5.1 Moraine ages**

443 **5.1.1 Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes**

444 The cosmogenic-nuclide chronology for the Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes agrees with
445 limiting age constraints from radiocarbon and glacial lake varves in the region (Figure 2; Figure 5), including for the
446 timing of the LGM and onset of ice recession. The ^{10}Be (26.5 ± 2.5 ka) and ^{26}Al ages (24.4 ± 2.1 ka) on the Martha's

Vineyard moraine agree within uncertainty with maximum-limiting radiocarbon ages in Port Washington, New York Nantucket, MA, and near Boston, MA, as well as with OSL ages on Nantucket, which together suggest that the southeastern LIS reached its maximum LGM extent by ~32.4–25.6 ka (Section 1.1.2; Balco et al., 2002; Oldale, 1982; Rittenour, Stone and Mahan, 2012; Schafer and Hartshorn, 1965; Stone and Stone, 2019; Tucholke and Hollister, 1973). The Ledyard moraine (21.2 ± 0.7 ka; Balco and Schaefer, 2006) and Congdon Hill moraine (20.7 ± 0.7 ka), the innermost recessional moraines discussed here, are slightly older than minimum-limiting ages for these moraines placed by the varve sequences in the Quinnipiac Valley (18.9 ka; Ridge et al., 2012) and the Providence River (20.1 ka; Oakley and Boothroyd, 2013; Section 1.1.2).

Average exposure ages for each of the Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay moraines are generally in stratigraphic order, with the terminal limit being ~24.5–26.5 ka, the Roanoke Point-Charlestown-Buzzards Bay limit being ~19.5–22.5 ka, and the inner limits in Connecticut and Rhode Island being ~20.5–21 ka (Table 2, Figure 6). Upon closer inspection, however, the average exposure ages on the Ronkonkoma moraine (20.8 ± 1.4), Roanoke Point moraine (19.3 ± 1.1 ka) and Buzzards Bay moraine (21.2 ± 1.6 ka; Balco et al., 2002) are slightly younger than those of stratigraphically equivalent (Charlestown) and/or inboard (Old Saybrook, Ledyard, and Congdon Hill) moraines (Figure 6), although the age distributions on equivalent ice-margin limits overlap (Table 3; Figures 7). It is not required that stratigraphically equivalent moraine segments are exactly the same age, as it is possible that the timing of moraine emplacement was spatially variable across the region because of long occupation times and/or asynchronous abandonment of the large moraine belts. Yet, it is expected that outboard moraines are older than those inboard, so the apparent departure of average moraine age from stratigraphic ordering can be explained if i) the average ages of the Connecticut and Rhode Island moraines are erroneously old due to nuclide inheritance, and/or ii) the average ages from the Ronkonkoma, Roanoke Point and Buzzards Bay moraines are spuriously young because at least some boulders were affected by postdepositional disturbance.

We find it unlikely that the boulders on the Charlestown, Old Saybrook, Ledyard and Congdon Hill moraines contain significant inherited ^{10}Be. ^{10}Be, like most cosmogenic nuclides, is produced by neutron spallation and muon interactions. Spallation dominates production at the Earth's surface and decreases rapidly with depth at an attenuation length of ~160 g cm^{-2} at mid-latitudes. Muon interactions account for ~2% of cosmogenic-nuclide production at the Earth's surface but continue to tens of meters depth in rock, comprising the majority of ^{10}Be production below ~2 m depth (Lal, 1991; Balco, 2017). Cosmogenic-nuclide inheritance is most often observed in places where subglacial erosion is low, such as places with cold-based ice, and is generally more pervasive on bedrock surfaces than boulders that have been entrained in ice (e.g., Stone et al., 2003; Young et al., 2016). The distribution of boulder exposure ages on moraines where at least some boulders exhibit inheritance tend to skew old (Applegate et al., 2010), as is the case on the Martha's Vineyard moraine. The distribution of exposure ages on the Connecticut and Rhode Island moraines, however, are normal (Table 2; Figure 6), making the presence of inherited spallation-produced ^{10}Be highly unlikely in the sampled boulders. Although muon-produced ^{10}Be accumulates slowly (< 0.1 atom g^{-1} yr^{-1}), ^{10}Be builds to measurable concentrations even at several meters depth when rock is exposed for the majority of a glacial cycle, as are landscapes peripheral to the LGM ice sheets. Recent work demonstrates that moraine and erratic boulders near the LGM limit may therefore contain several-thousand-years' worth of muon-produced ^{10}Be in excess of the deposition

484 age even when plucked from rock ~2–6 m below the formerly exposed surface (Briner et al., 2016b; Halsted et al.,
485 2023). Yet, it is unlikely that all boulders on these moraines, which exhibit an abundance of large boulders (1–2 m;
486 Figure 4), were sourced from the same depth in

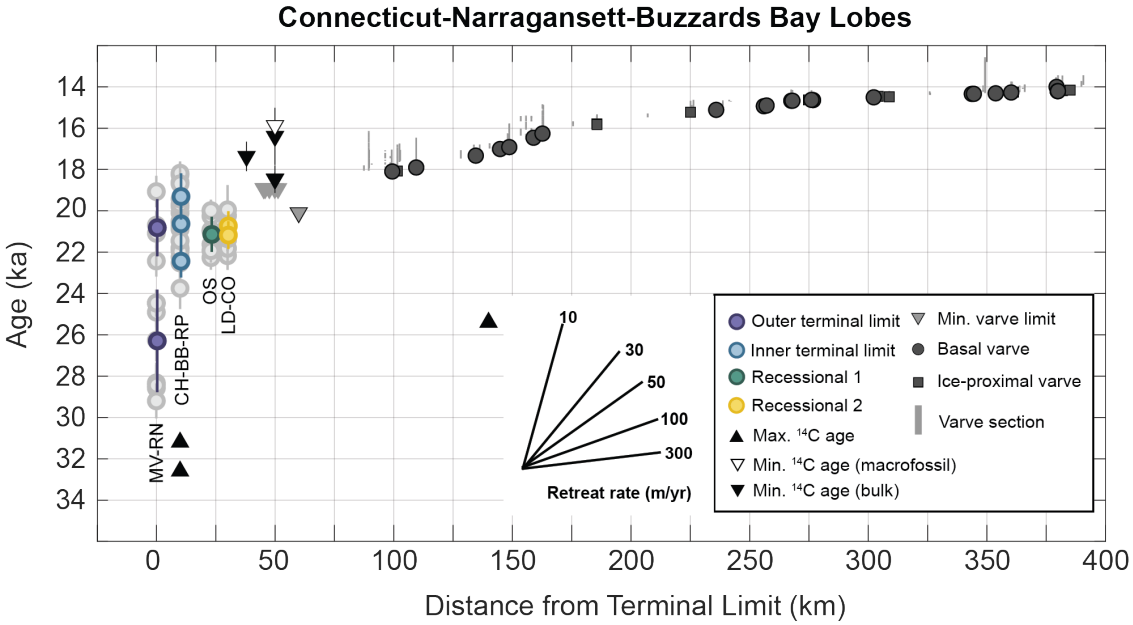

Figure 5 - Time distance diagram for the Connecticut-Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes of the LIS based on the exposure age, radiocarbon, and varve chronologies. Only ^{10}Be ages are shown for simplicity. Individual boulder ages are shown as light gray circles and average moraine ages are colored as in Figure 1. Moraine names indicated below each limit in order of oldest to youngest. MV = Martha's Vineyard Moraine, RN = Ronkonkoma Moraine, CH = Charlestown Moraine, BB = Buzzard's Bay Moraine, RP = Roanoke Point Moraine, OS = Old Saybrook Moraine, LD = Ledyard Moraine, CO = Congdon Hill moraine. Inset shows the slopes associated with various retreat rates.

487

488

Table 2 - Moraine ages and statistics.

Moraine name	Distance from terminal moraine[1]	Boulder count (samples excluded)	LSDn Exposure age (yrs)[2]	1σ error in LSDn Exposure age (yr)[2]	St Exposure age (yrs)[2]	1σ error in St Exposure age (yr)[2]	Coefficient of Variance (%)	Reduced χ2	Reference
Outer Terminal Limit									
Budd Lake Moraine	0	16 (0)	25.7	2.0	24.9	2.1	8%	6.14	Corbett et al., 2017
Ronkonkoma Moraine	0	4 (0)	20.8	1.4	19.9	1.4	7%	3.36	This study
Martha's Vineyard Moraine	0	8 (4)	25.4	2.5	24.9	2.6	8%	6.09	Balco et al., 2002
Inner Terminal Limit									
Roanoke Point Moraine	10 to 25	6 (1)	19.3	1.1	18.3	1.1	6%	3.33	This study
Charlestown Moraine	28	5 (1)	22.4	0.8	21.7	0.8	4%	0.68	This study
Buzzards Bay Moraine	8 to 30	10 (0)	21.2	1.6	20.6	1.7	8%	2.00	Balco et al., 2002
Roanoke Point-Charlestown-Buzzards Bay Combined	8 to 30	12 (11)	22.2	0.8	21.6	0.8	3%	1.00[4]	Balco et al., 2002 and this study

Table 2 – Cont'd.

Moraine name	Distance from terminal moraine[1]	Boulder count (samples excluded)	LSDn Exposure age (yrs)[2]	1σ error in LSDn Exposure age (yr)[2]	St Exposure age (yrs)[2]	1σ error in St Exposure age (yr)[2]	Coefficient of Variance (%)	Reduced χ2	Reference
Recessional Limit 1									
Old Saybrook Moraine	35 to 43	7 (0)	21.1	0.8	20.4	0.9	4%	2.10	Balco and Schaefer, 2006
Recessional Limit 2									
Ledyard Moraine	44 to 46	7 (0)	21.2	0.7	20.4	0.7	3%	1.21	Balco and Schaefer, 2006
Congdon Hill Moraine	50	3 (0)	20.7	0.7	19.9	0.7	3%	0.59	This study
Ledyard-Congdon Hill Combined	44 to 50	10 (0)	21.0	0.7	20.2	0.7	3%	0.91	This study
Minimum Limit									
Harriman State Park (ice-marginal deposit)	40 to 50	8 (0)	20.4	1.3	19.6	1.3	6%	2.92	This study

[1]Measured parallel to transect in Figure 1.

[2]All ages calculated using the primary production rate dataset of Borchers et al. (2016). Ages calculated using the NENA production rate dataset of Balco et al. (2009) shown in Table S3. All ages are from 10Be, except for on the Martha's Vineyard and Buzzards Bay moraines, for which 26Al and 10Be measurements are reported and discussed in the original publication (Balco et al., 2002). ^{26}Al measurements are also reported for the Budd Lake moraine, but Corbett et al. (2017) do not discuss them because the ^{27}Al concentrations may have been underestimated for at least several samples, so the ^{26}Al exposure ages are not included in the moraine age calculation here.

[3]To calculate this moraine age and statistics, we: include the oldest boulder on the Roanoke Point moraine (LI-8); exclude the youngest four boulders on the Buzzards Bay moraine, as well as sample GB2002-BB2-29-1 because including it raises the reduced $\chi 2$ value to ~40; and exclude the youngest boulder on the Charlestown moraine. Including sample GB2002-BB2-29-1 in the average does not change the rounded exposure age reported here.

[4]Sample GB2002-BB2-29-1 is excluded from the average because including it raises the reduced χ^2 value to ~40. Including this sample does not affect the rounded exposure age reported here.

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rock. If some boulders were sourced above this zone (~2–6 m), we would expect to see more scatter in these exposure-age datasets; if at least some boulders were sourced below these depths, inherited muon-produced ^{10}Be in those samples would be negligible, but together with boulders sourced from above or within this zone, the age distribution would still skew old (Briner et al., 2016b). The morphology of the moraines along with the uniform age distributions and lack of scatter suggest that the exposure ages on these moraines represent their true deposition age within uncertainties (Table 2).

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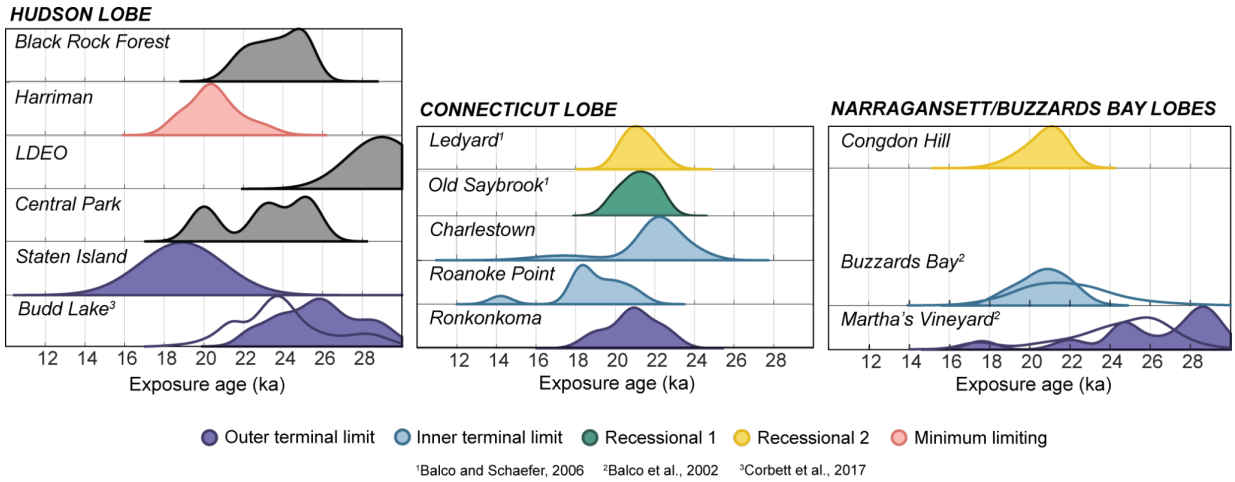

Figure 6 - Camel plots for moraine exposure ages grouped by LIS lobe. Colors are the same as Figure 1. Filled camel plots show the relative probability distribution for the ^{10}Be age of the moraine and open camel plots show the probability distribution for the ^{26}Al age. Note the normal age distributions of the Ledyard, Old Saybrook, Charlestown and Harriman moraine boulders compared to the age distribution of the Martha's Vineyard moraine, which likely includes both postdepositional disturbance (young outliers) and inheritance (old outliers). See Tables 1 and S2 for outlier identification.

Instead, the preponderance of boulders with ages that may be slightly younger than the true emplacement age on the Ronkonkoma, Roanoke Point and Buzzards Bay moraines is most likely explained by a small degree of postdepositional disturbance. These large end moraines have broad, relatively flat crests comprising a complex of moraine ridges with kettle and kame topography, indicating that the moraines were almost certainly ice cored after the LIS abandoned these positions and underwent post-emplacement settling. In addition, agricultural disturbances or other human-induced environmental modification may have contributed to the movement or exhumation of boulders on these moraines. Balco (2011) recognized that the Buzzards Bay ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al measurements, independent analyses that should be uncorrelated if scatter in the dataset is due to measurement error alone, were in fact correlated unless the four youngest ages are discarded, indicating the presence of geologic scatter. A moderate relationship between boulder height and exposure age (r^2 = 0.36) suggests that sediment or snow cover is a likely source of this scatter (Balco, 2011). Discarding the four youngest ages gives an average age of 22.1 ± 0.6 ka for the Buzzard's Bay moraine. The geomorphic setting of the boulders sampled on the Ronkonkoma and Roanoke Point moraines indicates a similar role for post depositional disturbance as on the Buzzards Bay moraine. Boulders suitable for exposure-age dating were

difficult to locate on the Ronkonkoma moraine as the moraine comprises mostly sandy outwash till, which may have been affected by LIS meltwater as it occupied a more northern position (Section 2.1.1). Samples on the Roanoke Point moraine generally came from large boulders (>1 m) situated in local depressions and/or inboard of the moraine crest (Section 2.1.1; Figure S1), so may have been

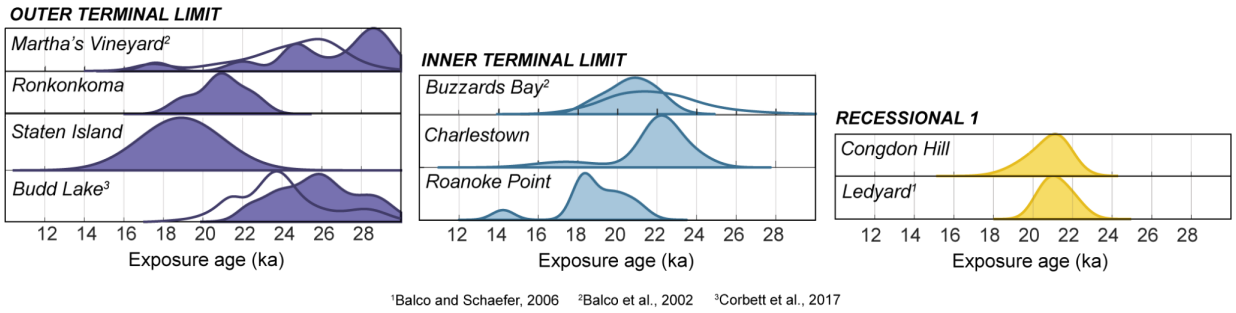

Figure 7 - Camel plots for moraine exposure ages grouped by ice-margin limit. Colors are the same as Figure 1 and only ice-margin limits with more than one moraine are shown. Filled camel plots show the probability distribution for the ^{10}Be age of the moraine and open camel plots show the probability distribution for the ^{26}Al age.

subjected to hillslope processes and/or been encased in stagnant ice even after initial moraine abandonment. It is also possible these boulders were affected by human modification of the environment. In contrast, the two oldest boulders on the Roanoke Point moraine (LI-1, 20.1 ± 1.0 ka and LI-8, 20.9 ± 0.7 ka), while also located slightly inboard of the moraine crest, rest on local highs where they may have been more stable (Figure S1).

Given the geomorphic context of the Ronkonkoma, Roanoke Point and Buzzards Bay samples, it is possible that averaging the exposure ages of all boulders from these moraines slightly underestimates the true emplacement age. On the other hand, the oldest exposure ages from the Ronkonkoma, Roanoke Point and Buzzards Bay moraines generally overlap with the age distributions of stratigraphically equivalent or inboard moraines (Figures 6 and 7), suggesting that the oldest ages of the main population are a better estimate of the emplacement age than the average age. The wide age distribution on the Martha's Vineyard moraine, which includes young ages (~17 ka), is also consistent with the interpretation that at least parts of the large, hummocky end moraines are affected by postdepositional disturbance (Figures 6 and 7; Balco et al., 2002). The Martha's Vineyard age distribution also includes older ages indicative of inheritance, which is to be expected given that the first advance of the LIS to its terminal position likely remobilized boulders exposed during the preceding interglacial period and prior to expansion to the southermost limits.

Guided by these arguments, we present emplacement ages for the moraines deposited by the Connecticut and Narragansett-Buzzards Bay Lobes of the LIS, recognizing that they are differentially affected by postdepositional disturbance and nuclide inheritance. For the Martha's Vineyard moraine, we take the average of the ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al ages of the main population, which yields an age of 25.4 ± 2.5 ka (Balco et al., 2002). The oldest age on the Ronkonkoma moraine (22.4 ± 0.8 ka) is probably closer to the true deposition age than the average (20.8 ± 1.4 ka), although they do overlap within uncertainty. For the Roanoke Point-Charlestown-Buzzards Bay limit, we take the average age of the Buzzards Bay boulders, excluding the four youngest (Balco, 2011); the oldest boulder on Roanoke

Point moraine; and the main age population on Charlestown moraine, which gives an age for this limit of 22.2 ± 0.8 ka (Table 2). We take the average age of the Old Saybrook moraine to represent its true deposition age (21.1 ± 0.8 ka; Balco and Schaefer, 2006). The Ledyard Moraine (Balco and Schaefer, 2006) and Congdon Hill moraines are stratigraphically correlated, and their exposure ages agree within measurement uncertainty (reduced X^2 of combined population = 1), so we combine their exposure ages to represent the true age of the limit (21.0 ± 0.8 ka; Table 2).

5.1.2 Hudson Lobe

The exposure-age, radiocarbon, and OSL chronologies for LIS retreat in the Hudson River Valley are generally consistent, although some conflicts remain (Figures 2 and 3). As described in detail in previous studies, the cosmogenic exposure ages at the Budd Lake moraine (25.7 ± 2.0 ka; Corbett et al., 2017) agree within uncertainty with the maximum-limiting radiocarbon ages in Long Island and in Manhattan (26.1–25.8 ka; Schuldenrein and Aiuvalasit, 2011; Sirkin and Stuckenrath, 1980), maximum-limiting OSL ages at Jones Point, New York (25.3 ± 7.4 ka; Gorokhovich et al., 2018), and a minimum-limiting radiocarbon age of 24.2 ± 1.1 ka in a concretion of postglacial lake sediment just south of the terminal moraine (Stanford et al., 2021). The Budd Lake moraine exposure ages also overlap with the age distribution on the Martha's Vineyard moraine (Section 5.1.1; Balco et al., 2002; Corbett et al., 2017). Two boulders on the Harbor Hill moraine on Staten Island, New York, have disparate ages (18.9 ka and 41.6 ka; Table 1), similar to the distribution of ages on Martha's Vineyard, which is affected by inheritance and postdepositional disturbance (Figure S3). Therefore, we cannot disprove the hypothesis that the moraine on Staten Island was deposited at the same time as the Budd Lake, Ronkonkoma, and Martha's Vineyard moraines, as the stratigraphic correlation suggests.

Exposure ages on bedrock surfaces in New York City and the lower Hudson Valley are consistently older than co-located boulders. Two bedrock ages (25.0 ± 0.7 and 23.2 ± 0.8 ka) in Central Park, New York are older than a nearby boulder (20.0 ± 0.7 ka); a single bedrock sample at the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory dates to 29.0 ± 1.8 ka; and at Black Rock Forest three bedrock ages (one of 25.0 ± 0.7 ka and two of ~100 ± 3 ka) are significantly older than two boulder samples from the same location (22.1 ± 0.8 ka and 23.7 ± 0.8 ka; Figure 3). Furthermore, the bedrock ages at LDEO and Black Rock Forest are older than nearby radiocarbon ages that suggest the ice margin did not retreat north of LDEO until ~22.5 ka and north of Black Rock Forest until ~20–19 ka (Stanford et al., 2021). The fact that bedrock exposure ages significantly pre-date nearby boulders and radiocarbon ages indicates cosmogenic-nuclide inheritance, implying that erosion beneath the LIS at these sampling locations was insufficient to remove ^{10}Be to background levels in bedrock, perhaps because ice was thin and slow-flowing or because of short ice-cover durations, or both. The three erratic boulder ages in our Hudson Valley transect do not exhibit a clear trend with distance from the terminal moraine, where the age in Central Park (20.0 ka) is significantly younger than two ages at Black Rock Forest (22.1 ka and 23.7 ka), ~80 km to the north. Given the presence of inheritance in the bedrock ages and lack of spatial trend in the boulder ages in the Hudson Valley, we exclude these ages from further discussion here, and identify additional collection of bedrock and boulder samples in this region as a potential direction for future work.

The average age of the ice-marginal deposit in Harriman State Park (20.4 ± 1.3 ka; Figures 3 and 6) is consistent with the minimum-limiting age of the varve sequence at Haverstraw, New York (18.9 ka; Ridge et al., 2012), situated a similar distance from the terminal moraine, and is older than the youngest boulder age on a former nunatak at Peekamoose Mountain (18.6 ka) ~80 km to the north (Halsted et al., 2022). Finally, the average ^{10}Be age of the Harriman State Park boulders of 20.4 ± 1.3 ka is slightly younger than the Ledyard moraine exposure age (21.2 ± 0.7 ka), although the ages overlap within 1σ uncertainty, supporting the correlation of the Augusta and Sussex limits in northern New Jersey with the Connecticut moraines (Section 1.1.1; Stone et al., 2005). This interpretation, however, remains in disagreement with recent work that suggests all three moraines in northern New Jersey are ~23.5, and that the Connecticut moraines may instead correlate with the Pellets Island and New Hampton moraines to the north (Figure 1; Stanford et al., 2021). Nevertheless, the age of the Harriman State Park ice-marginal deposit agrees with the majority of bulk radiocarbon ages in northern New Jersey as summarized by Stanford et al. (2021; Figure 2).

5.1.3 Summary of regional deglaciation chronology

To summarize the exposure-age chronology, the southeastern LIS occupied the terminal complex from ~26 to 22 ka, with the outermost moraine ridges dating to 25.4 ± 2.5 ka at Martha's Vineyard (Balco et al., 2002) and 25.7 ± 2.0 ka at Budd Lake in New Jersey (Corbett et al., 2017). The inner terminal limit at Roanoke Point-Charlestown-Buzzards Bay, located 10–30 km north of the outer terminal ridge, dates to 22.2 ± 0.8 ka. The fact that the innermost portion of the terminal complex is nearly 4 kyr younger than the outermost ridges could represent slow, secular retreat of the ice margin through this period, or the position of the moraines could reflect fluctuations of the ice margin during the LGM, with the culmination of readvances occurring within the terminal moraine belt. We prefer the latter interpretation given that the geomorphology and sedimentology of these moraines indicate construction by an advancing LIS and note that it is unknown how far ice retreated between readvances (Boothroyd et al., 1998; Oldale and O'Hara, 1984; Sections 1.1.1 and 2.2.1).

Irreversible deglaciation began with the abandonment of the inner terminal moraine at ~22 ka, after which the ice margin did not reoccupy the terminal complex. Ice-margin positions in southern Connecticut and Rhode Island are marked by smaller, discontinuous, boulder-rich moraines interpreted as recessional limits deposited during brief re-advances or standstills (Stone et al., 2005). The Old Saybrook moraine, ~40 km inboard of the outer terminal limit, is 21.1 ± 0.8 ka (Balco and Schaefer, 2006), and the Ledyard-Congdon Hill limit ~45–50 km north of the outer terminal ridge, is 21.0 ± 0.8 ka. The ice-marginal deposit in Harriman State Park, which is morpho-stratigraphically inboard of the Ledyard-Congdon Hill limit, is 20.4 ± 1.3 ka. Therefore, the exposure-age chronology presented here spans ~25.5–20.5 ka. The LIS then retreated to the spillway for glacial Lake Hitchcock in Rocky Hill, CT, ~90–100 km north of the outer terminal moraine, by ~18.2 ka (Ridge et al., 2012). A lack of extensive end moraine deposits between the Ledyard-Congdon Hill limit and Rocky Hill, CT signals a shift to more continuous retreat north of our study area.

The positions of the moraines represent net changes in LIS extent from which we estimate average retreat rates, calculated using the maximum and minimum distance between moraine ridges measured parallel to the transect in Figure 1, divided by the difference in age established for each limit (Table 2; Figure 8). Although these rates represent overall northward movement of the ice-margin position (i.e., retreat), they integrate periods of retreat,

610 advance, and minimal change given that the moraines themselves were formed during readvances or standstills. In
611 this context, the terminal moraine belt represents several ice-margin fluctuations, with the rate of change in ice-margin
612 position from the outer terminal to inner terminal limit averaging <5–10 m yr^{-1}. Ice then retreated from the inner
613 terminal position to the Ledyard-Congdon Hill limit at an average rate of ~10–20 m yr^{-1}. Further retreat through
614 southern Connecticut and Rhode Island was interrupted by several standstills or re-advances during which additional
615 recessional moraines, including the Old Saybrook moraine, were deposited. After abandoning of the Old Saybrook
616 moraine, the LIS withdrew to Rocky Hill, Connecticut, at an average rate of ~15–25 m yr^{-1} (Ridge et al., 2012). North
617 of our study area, the NAVC reveals moderate retreat rates of ~30–100 m yr^{-1} during Heinrich Stadial 1 (~18–15 ka),
618 with an abrupt increase in retreat rate to >300 m yr^{-1} at the onset of the Bølling-Allerød ~15 ka (Figure 8; Ridge et al.,
619 2012). A prominent set of moraines along coastal Maine also may suggest slow but steady net retreat during the latter
620 part of Heinrich Stadial 1 (Borns et al., 2004; Kaplan, 1999; Hall et all, 2017). Similar retreat rates (100-300 m yr^{-1})
621 are implied by DeGeer moraines interpreted to mark the annual retreat of the ice margin in southern New Hampshire,
622 Maine and Atlantic Canada around 15 ka (Sinclair et al., 2018; Todd et al., 2007; Wrobleski, 2020). Cosmogenic-
623 exposure ages from former nunataks that serve as "dipsticks" for LIS thickness also show moderate thinning through
624 HS1 followed by rapid LIS thinning at the onset of the Bølling (Halsted et al., 2022).
625 The regional moraine chronology is remarkably consistent with the varve chronologies, OSL ages, and many
626 of the radiocarbon ages throughout the region, as discussed above (Figure 5). Yet, the absence of radiocarbon ages on
627 plant macrofossils between ~26 and 16 ka remains unresolved (Peteet et al., 2012; Figures 2, 3, and 5). This absence
628 could potentially be explained by i) poor preservation of macrofossils from this time period, ii) landscape instability
629 and/or sparse vegetation in the study area during the LGM and early deglaciation, iii) the delay of widespread organic
630 sediment deposition until beaver colonies expanded into the region, damming lakes and wetlands (Kaye, 1962), iv)
631 the predominance of seepage ponds in permeable sand and other ice proximal coarse deposits on end moraines which
632 are susceptible to periodic drainage, v) difficulty in coring to the till contact and/or stratigraphic disturbance in lake
633 sediment affected by postglacial permafrost (Prince et al., 2024) and/or vi) persistent lake ice during HS1 (~18–15 ka)
634 spring or summers that precluded organic lake sedimentation. Further discussion of the ~10 kyr gap between the
635 moraine emplacement age indicated by the exposure-age chronology and the widespread occurrence of radiocarbon-
636 dated organic material 16 ka is beyond the scope of this paper.
637

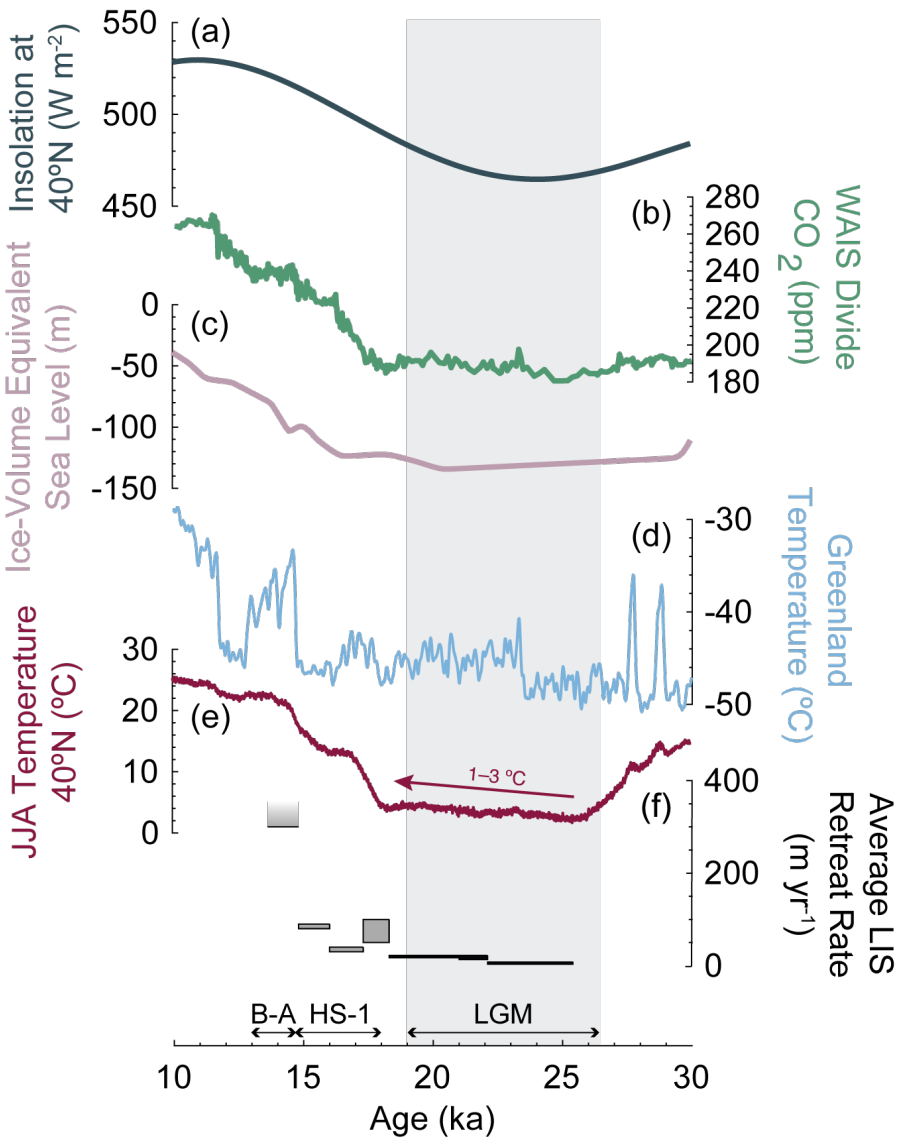

Figure 8 - LIS ice-margin chronology and average retreat rates compared to other climate parameters and records. a) June 21st insolation at 40ºN (Laskar et al., 2004). b) compilation of atmospheric CO_2 measured in Antarctic ice cores (Bereiter et al., 2014; Monnin et al., 2001, 2004; Marcott et al., 2014; Ahn et al., 2014). c) global ice-volume equivalent sea-level (Lambeck et al., 2014). d) Greenland mean-annual temperature reconstruction based on $\partial^{15}N–N_2$ in the NGRIP ice core (Kindler et al., 2014). e) time series of summer (June, July and August) surface temperatures modeled using the Had3CMB-M2.1 coupled general circulation model that incorporates Dansgaard-Oeschger and Heinrich events (Armstrong et al., 2019). The time series shown here is for 40ºN, 75.5ºW, ~50 km south of the LGM limit in a part of northern New Jersey that was not covered by ice during the LGM. f) Average LIS retreat rates. Rates shown in black are from this study and those shown in gray are from Ridge et al. (2012), with the faded gray bar indicating a minimum retreat rate of 300 m yr^{-1}. The range of average retreat rates are calculated using the maximum and minimum distance between moraine ridges measured parallel to the transect in Figure 1, divided by the difference in age established for each limit (Table 2). Vertical gray bar in the background denotes the LGM timing from 26.5–19 ka (Clark et al., 2009). Heinrich Stadial 1 (HS-1; ~18–15 ka) and Bølling-Allerød (B-A; ~15–13 ka) are periods of abrupt climate change discussed in the text.

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5.2 Climatic context for initial LIS retreat

The exposure-age-derived moraine chronology suggests that the LIS occupied the terminal moraine complex between ~26 and 22 ka and remained within 50 km of its southernmost position until ~21 ka (Balco et al., 2002; Balco and Schaefer, 2006; Corbett et al., 2017). The moraines discussed here therefore span the canonical LGM and global sea-level lowstand (26.5–19.0 ka; Lambeck et al., 2014; Clarke et al., 2009) and coincide with a local insolation minimum at ~24 ka (Figure 8; Laskar et al., 2004). Furthermore, the timing of terminal moraine occupation from ~26 to 22 ka is similar to that of other LIS sectors to the west, as well as other ice sheets fringing the North Atlantic (Balco et al., 2002; Corbett et al., 2017; Section 5.1.3). For example, exposure and radiocarbon ages indicate the glacial maximum occurred in Wisconsin and Illinois by ~24–23 ka (Ullman et al., 2015; Currey and Petras, 2011) and a minimum limiting radiocarbon age on the terminal moraine of the Miami-Scioto lobe in Indiana and Ohio indicates retreat began sometime before 22.4 ka (Glover et al., 2011). Parts of the British-Irish Ice Sheet began to retreat by ~30–26 ka (Clark et al., 2022) and the Scandinavian ice sheet on Andøya, Norway, fluctuated near its maximum extent from ~26–22 ka (Vorren et al., 2015). Retreat from the terminal moraine complex ~22 ka is consistent with ice-sheet mass balance modeling, which indicates that the moderate increase in local summer insolation beginning ~24 ka may have driven initial LIS margin retreat from its southernmost position (Ullman et al., 2015). We emphasize, however, that the ~50 km of net change in ice-margin position from the outer terminal moraine to the Ledyard-Congdon Hill limit is modest in the context of the entire ice sheet. This distance represents <2% of total LIS margin change considering that the former LIS is now restricted to the Barnes and Penny Ice Caps on the central Baffin plateau ~3000 km to the north (Dalton et al., 2020; Dyke, 2004; Hooke, 1976; Hooke and Clausen, 1982; Refsnider et al., 2014), and likely significantly less when expressed volumetrically since the LIS would have been thinner at its margin than towards the centre of the ice sheet (e.g., Stokes et al., 2012).

The chronology supports the hypothesis that initial LIS retreat, albeit slow (<5–25 m yr^{-1}; Section 5.1.3), began when cold mean-annual temperatures persisted in the Arctic (Kindler et al., 2014) and atmospheric CO_2 concentrations remained at glacial values (Figure 8; Denton et al., 2010; Marcott et al., 2014; Raymo, 1997; Ullman et al., 2015; Figure 8). Yet, insight into local summer conditions may provide additional context for the relatively modest LIS retreat during the LGM. Ridge et al. (2012) established a strong relationship, especially after ~15 ka, between LIS retreat rates, the Greenland temperature record, and local summer conditions as recorded by varve thickness, which is largely controlled by LIS meltwater production. In the absence of varve thickness as a proxy for summer climate conditions prior to ~18 ka, we use output from a recent model reconstruction of Northern Hemisphere land surface air temperatures over the last 60 kyr to estimate changes in summer temperature coincident with the moraine chronology discussed here (Figure 8; Armstrong et al., 2019). Modeled terrestrial summer temperature at 40ºN, 75.5ºW, ~50 km south of the LGM limit in northern New Jersey, exhibits a slow but steady increase of ~1–3ºC from 26–19 ka and sharp rise beginning at ~18 ka (Figure 8; Armstrong et al., 2019). The pattern of modeled summer temperature change bears striking resemblance to the slow net LIS retreat (<5–25 m yr^{-1}) from ~26–21 ka as indicated by the moraine record, and acceleration of ice-margin retreat after ~18 ka (30–>300 m yr^{-1}), as observed in the NAVC (Ridge et al., 2012). We therefore suggest that the relationship between LIS behavior, including relative ice margin

positions, and summer conditions observed by Ridge et al. (2012) extends to the LGM. Altogether, the moraine record in southern New England and New York records LIS fluctuations and modest retreat through the LGM, consistent with a slight increase in modeled summer temperature during that interval, with deglaciation accelerating after 18 ka alongside the rise in atmospheric CO_2 and the onset of Termination 1.

6 Conclusions

- The exposure-age chronology in southern New England and New York agrees with established regional stratigraphic relationships and independent age constraints from radiocarbon and glacial lake varves.
- The few inconsistencies in the regional exposure-age dataset can be explained by systematic geologic scatter where i) bedrock samples are affected by nuclide inheritance, ii) the outermost LGM moraine exhibits inheritance on some boulders, and iii) some exposure ages on large unconsolidated landforms that may have experienced extended permafrost conditions are affected by postdepositional disturbance while more stable landforms are not. Also, we cannot rule out that the boulders with the youngest exposure were affected by agricultural practices and other human activities.
- Considering the impact of this geologic scatter, we conclude that the LIS occupied the terminal complex from ~26 ka to ~22 ka (Balco, 2011; Balco et al., 2002). We date several inboard moraines and other recessional deposits to ~21–20.5 ka (Balco and Schaefer, 2006).
- The moraine chronology for the southeastern LIS spans ~26–21 ka, which is consistent with the canonical LGM and sea-level lowstand, full glacial conditions in Greenland, and is broadly coincident with a minimum in local summer insolation.
- Average LIS retreat rates from ~26–18 ka (<5 to 25 m yr^{-1}) are consistent with slight warming (1–3ºC) in modeled local summer temperature through the LGM, but were slower than at any point during Termination 1 (>30 to >300 m yr^{-1}; Ridge et al., 2012), although this does not account for any distance covered by the readvance or stillstand, if significant. Hence, we conclude that the major pulse of deglaciation and marked recession did not begin until after ~18 ka, when a dramatic rise in atmospheric CO_2 signals the onset of Termination 1.

Data Availability

All analytical information associated with new cosmogenic-nuclide measurements appear in the tables and Supplement. Analytical information, with additional sample documentation and photographs, is also available in the ICED:LAURENTIDE online database (https://version2.ice-d.org/laurentide/publication/1187/, Balco, 2024).

Competing Interests

The contact author has declared that none of the authors has any competing interests.

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