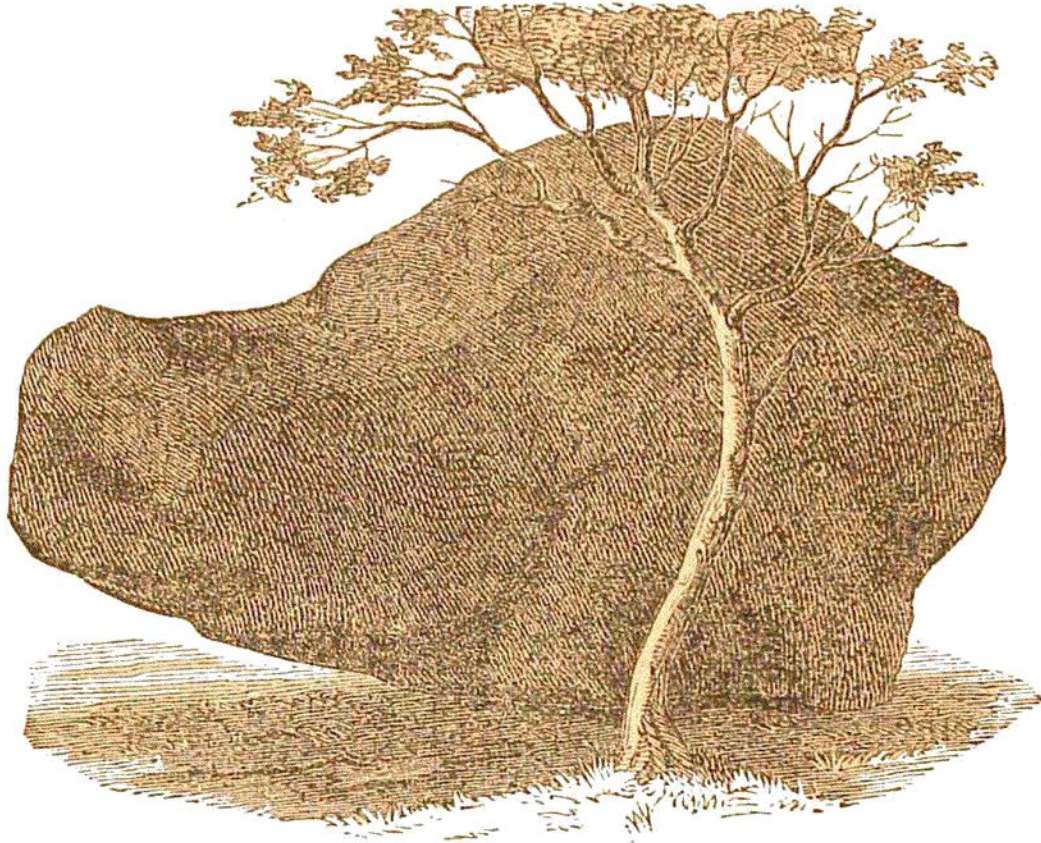


Fig. 98.

*Green Mountain Giant.*

that are susceptible of polish are sometimes as smooth as polished marble. Universally the ledges over which the drift materials have passed are more or less smoothed and rounded.

A careful examination of the mountains of New England shows that their north, northeastern and northwestern sides are worn and rounded throughout. An interesting example is Mount Monadnoc, in New Hampshire; which is the more striking, because it is mostly naked rock. The surface of the mountain is very uneven; but the protuberances are nearly all rounded, and few are left angular, except on the southeastern side. The axes of the intervening hollows usually correspond nearly to the direction of the striae; so that the surface appears like the swell of the ocean after a storm. Seen in a certain direction these swells appear like domes. Fig. 99 will give some idea of a spot on the southwest part of this mountain about five rods square. This appearance corresponds precisely with that in the Alps, denominated by Saussure *roches moutonnees*, produced by glaciers.

When rocks or mountains have been thus acted upon, we can easily see which side has been struck by the denuding force, because that side is rounded or embossed. In Sweden this is called the *stoss* or *struck* side. The other is called the *lee* side.

Unless these smoothed and rounded ledges have been decom-