

and irregular elevations, with corresponding depressions. Some of them greatly resemble the moraines of glaciers. But they differ from moraines by their structure, being often more or less stratified, and by their position. Generally they are not in localities favorable to the existence of glaciers, though they commonly occur along the foot of hills and mountains. As they are often associated with or change into terraces, we call them *Moraine Terraces*, thus indicating their affinities.

In New England these accumulations are very common, and sometimes they are so crowded together as to exhibit a picturesque appearance, being made up of tortuous and conical elevations with deep intervening cavities, as if scooped out by the hands of a Titan. There are remarkable examples in the vicinity of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, and near the extremity of Cape Cod, in Truro, where they are sometimes 200 or 300 feet high. In Truro they are composed wholly of sand, and they give a singular aspect to the landscape. Fig. 109 represents a small portion of the surface near what is called the Harbor in Truro.

Fig. 109.

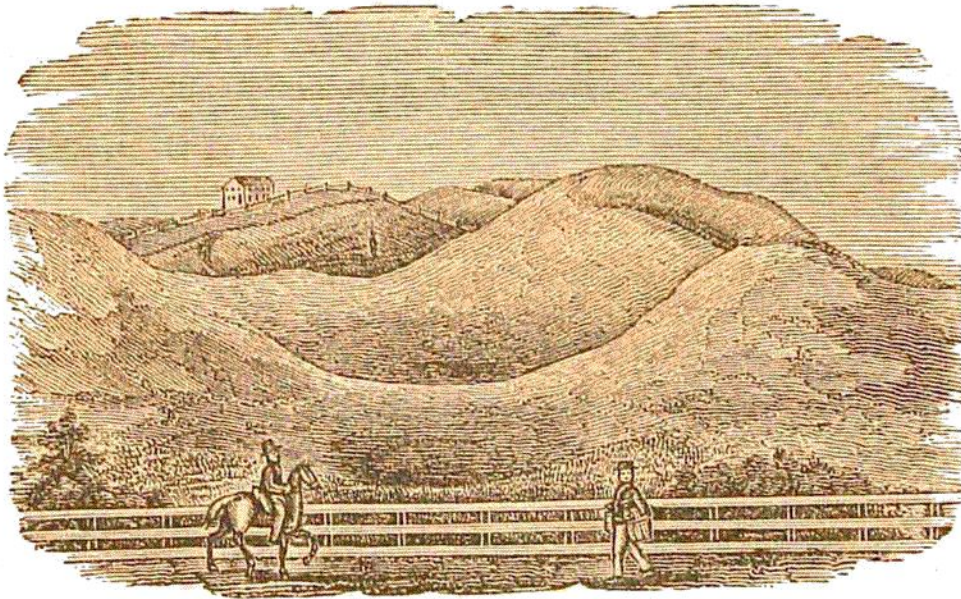
*Sketch in Truro.*

Fig. 110 shows a row of tumuli, some of them 100 feet high, a little south of the village of North Adams, in Massachusetts, at the foot of Hoosic mountain. The large ridges in the background are made of the same materials as the tumuli.

Moraine terraces are found in other parts of North America, more or less abundant, wherever the drift is found.

In northern Europe, also, and probably in all countries where the drift agency has operated, similar accumulations occur.

It is an interesting fact that these picturesque mounds and depressions have been chosen as the sites of cemeteries. This is the case at Mount Auburn, in Cambridge; Mount Hope, in Rochester; at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the oldest burying ground in New England—at Newburyport, North Adams, etc.