

up which the sea winds inland among the snowy mountains. It cannot be doubted that a vast mass of ice has come seawards down this valley, and that all these ice-worn hummocks of rock were ground down by it. The wide opening at Melö is formed by the converging mouths of a number of narrow fjords (Fig. 8). Of these the most northerly is the Glommens Fjord, which is bounded along its northern side by a range of high mountains, with a serrated crest and abundant snowy clefts and corries. Southward lies a belt of lower ice-worn hills, cut lengthwise by the Bjerangs Fjord, and bounded on the south by the Holands Fjord, on the south side of which rises another range of scarped snow-covered mountains.<sup>1</sup>

From the *gaard* of Melö we boated eastward among various small islets and channels, passing soon into the Holands Fjord, up which we continued until we rested underneath the great snow-field and glaciers of Svartisen. In this excursion we started from the coast, amid islands, all moulded, like those of the West of Scotland, by the ice of the glacial period, and in the evening we reached rocks on which the present glaciers are inscribing precisely the same markings. One of the first features which arrested attention was the contrast between the smoothed, ice-worn surface of the lower grounds and the craggy, scarped outlines of the mountain crests. This was especially marked along the northern side of the Glommens Fjord, where the ice-worn rocks form a distinct zone along the side of the

<sup>1</sup> Although I use the word *mountains*, there is no definite system of ridges; on the contrary, these fjords must be regarded as indentations along the edge of a great tableland, of which the average level may range from 3000 to 4000 feet above the sea, and which serves as the platform on which the wide snow-fields lie. See *Norway and its Glaciers*, pp. 190 232.