

H., the Hurricane fault, about 1800 feet, becoming 6000 at the Virgen River. And some of the plateaus exceed 11,000 feet in height. The long range of bluffs to the eastward, commencing above the letter E., is that of the Echo Cliffs; and the upward bend is attributed to a fault of 3000 feet (Dutton).

Ascending the plateaus facing the Grand Cañon region, the Carboniferous rocks are left behind, and a rise made over outcrops of Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks. At W. K., and to the westward, the faulting is a downthrow of the block next west, while east of it the displacement is a downthrow of the block next east.

These plateaus south of the Wasatch Mountains take the place of the mountains, being results of the same post-Cretaceous disturbance.

Mr. King, in his account of the Wasatch Mountains, recognizes the principle that Archæan forms of surface determined the positions of lines of disturbance or uplift in mountain-making areas of later time, and influenced also the kind and amount of disturbance. He observes that the Archæan ridge which makes the flank and partly the crest of the Wasatch Range was the means of locating there, by mechanical resistance, the great flexures. In other parts of the same region, where there are no Archæan elevations, the disturbance resulted only in "high plateaus." He suggests that the Uinta plateau may have been thus located, although very little Archæan rock is now in sight about it.

To the eastward of Utah, through Colorado, along the Elk Mountains, the San Juan Mountains, and the Park regions farther east, there are other more or less independent ranges of contemporaneous origin, and they are continued interruptedly into the northern part of New Mexico. The narrow upturned belt at the eastern foot of the Front Range of Colorado, described, from the beds near

