undisturbed rocks of the Western States and Territories of the American Union have been thrown.[2]

From the abundance of inclined strata all over the world, we may readily perceive that the normal structure of the visible part of the earth's crust is one of innumerable foldings of the rocks. Sometimes more steeply, sometimes more gently undulated, not infrequently dislocated and displaced, the sedimentary accumulations of former ages everywhere reveal evidence of great internal movement. Here and there, the movement has resulted in the formation of a dome-shaped elevation of the strata, wherein, as if pushed up from a single point, they slope away on all sides from the centre of greatest upthrust, with a *quâ-quâ-versal* dip. Where the top of the dome has been removed, the successive outcrops of the strata form concentric rings, the lowest at the centre, the highest at the circumference (A in Figs. 238 and 239).

Anticlines and Synclines.—But in the vast majority of cases, the folding has taken place, not round a point but

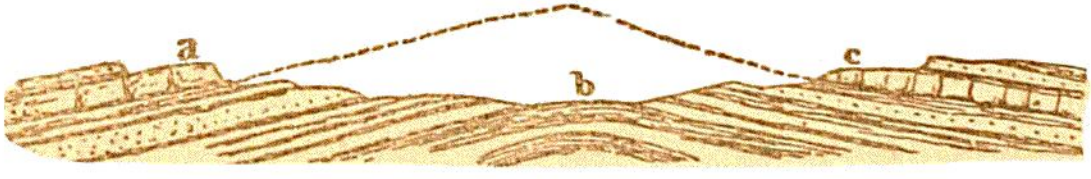

Fig. 244.—Arch, or Anticline, which has been denuded by the removal of beds, as shown by the dotted line *a c* above the axis *b*.

along an axis. Where strata dip away from an axis so as to form an arch or saddle, the structure is termed an Anticline, or anticlinal axis (Fig. 244). Where they dip toward an axis, forming a trough or basin, it is called a

[2] See Powell's "Exploration of the Colorado River of the West," and "Geology of the Uinta Mountains," in the Reports of the United States Geographical and Geological Survey. Dutton's "High Plateaus of Utah," and "History of the Grand Cañon"; Gilbert's "Geology of the Henry Mountains." Compare Richthofen's "China," vol. ii.