

in an important work on *Ancient Sea-Margins*. The Christiania Professor, Theodore Kjerulf, in 1871-73 also questioned some of Bravais's observations, although he in no way dissented from the opinion that the land had been elevated. Professor Sexe in Christiania sought an explanation of the phenomena in glacial action, but H. Mohn and K. Pettersen in several papers published between 1870 and 1880 refuted this suggestion, and added many new data in confirmation of land elevation. Dr. Pettersen showed that the Norwegian raised beaches and terraces occurred at higher and higher levels the farther inland they were found, and that the highest platforms were situated at the upper end of the deep fjords.

The Swedish geologist, De Geer, confirmed this observation both in Norway and Sweden, and drew up a chart of curves connecting all the raised beaches of the same height. These curves he termed "iso-anabases," and found that they formed a series of ellipses whose major axis almost coincided with the watershed between Sweden and Norway. De Geer concluded that Scandinavia had been slowly upheaved since the Ice Age, the extent of the upheaval exceeding 600 feet in the central areas of the country. But he thought certain facts indicated that there had been a slight movement of subsidence between a period of maximum upheaval and the present epoch of elevation. While it was in Scandinavia that crust movements now in progress first attracted the attention of scientific men, keen interest was aroused in Scotland by analogous examples of upraised mussel-beds and beaches (the "parallel roads"). As early as 1806, Jameson had observed deposits containing the shells of recent molluscs at some height on the shores of the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, but published no account of them until 1835. Afterwards several geologists examined them, amongst others Prestwich and Robert Chambers. The traces of ancient sea-margins far inland were first recognised by MacCulloch, and have since been described by Charles Darwin, Agassiz the elder, Murchison, Buckland, Lyell, and more recently by J. Geikie. Almost without exception all observers agree in regarding them as proof of recent elevation of the land.

Similar evidences of elevation occur in Ireland, England, Finland, on the coast of the White Sea, on the islands of Spitzbergen and Novaia Zembla, on the coasts of Siberia, Greenland, on the eastern and western coasts of North