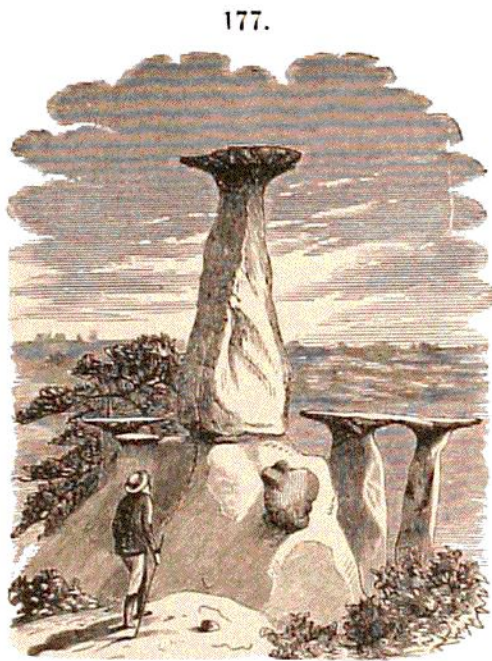


Sections illustrating results of denudation. Lesley.

The Colorado Cañon, along an east and west portion of the river, between the meridians of 111° and 115° W., 3000 to more than 5000 feet in depth, affords grand illustrations of cañon-making by water-sculpture. It was



Erosion, Monument Park, Colorado. Hayden.

studied at some point, by Newberry in the Ives expedition in 1857-58, and more fully by Powell in 1869-1872. The rocks are horizontal or nearly so, and their edges make the vertical walls of the cañon. In some parts the cañon is cut out clean from side to side, with barely room between precipitous walls 3000 feet high for the stream, as in the "Marble Cañon," (Fig. 178) — an eastern portion of the stream north of the westward bend. In other parts, a wide region intervening between the lofty walls of rock is sculptured throughout into mountains 3000 to 5500 feet in height, constituting a group of architectural structures of unsurpassed grandeur. Part of one of the views from Captain C. E. Dutton's

History of the Grand Cañon (1882) is given on page 188. The principal mass to the left of the center bears the name of Vishnu's Temple, and has a height above its base of 5500 feet. The walls in the distance are the northern walls of the cañon, and the foreground to the right in front is a portion of the opposite or south side. The deeper part of the cañon, at the base of this side, containing the river channel, is not in the view. The peaks of the interior are higher than the Appalachians. As all is bare rock, the view is a remarkably instructive example of simple denudation.