

the rule rather than the exception. The tension of curvature may occasionally have produced an actual rupture of the crest of an anticline along which the denuding agents would effectively work.

The *Uinta type* is a variety of this structure seen to great perfection in the Uinta Mountains of Wyoming and Utah. It consists of a broad flattened flexure from which the strata descend steeply or vertically into the low grounds, where they quickly resume their horizontality. In the Uinta Mountains, the flat arch has a length of upward of 150 and a breadth of about 50 miles, and exposes a vast deeply trenched plateau with an average height of 10,000 to 11,000



Fig. 465.—*Uinta Type of Flexure.*
a, Palaeozoic rocks; b, Mesozoic; c, Tertiary; f, fault.

feet above the sea, and 5000 to 6000 feet above the plains on either side. This elevated region consists of nearly level ancient Palaeozoic rocks, which plunge below the Secondary and Tertiary deposits that have been tilted by the uplift (Fig. 465). Powell believes that a depth of not less than three and a half miles of strata has been removed by denudation from the top of the arch.⁷ In some places, the line of maximum flexure at the side of the uplift has given way, and the resulting fault has at one point a vertical displacement estimated by him at 20,000 feet.

Another variety of more complex structure may be termed the *Park type*, from its singularly clear develop-

⁷ "Geology of Uinta Mountains," p. 201. There is in this work a suggestive discussion on types of mountain structure. See also Clarence King's "Report on Geology of 40th Parallel," vol. i.