

35 minutes, arriving at 10:00. The snow up to this point was in perfect condition with snow crystals shining on the surface like stars. Many of them measured  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in width. The sun was just at a level where its rays shown through the frost and snow covered oaks and maple trees luminating their edges as if bedecked with diamonds. One very seldom feels or sees such conditions except during this time of day, when the air is crisp and clear and the sky a deep blue. After the first 35 minutes one arrives at a comparatively flat section of the ridge. This area probably represents the floor surface of a once ancient valley existing before rejuvenation, along the Wasatch front. The cause of this rejuvenation could be attributed either to faulting or folding. By looking across the canyon to the east one sees a similar flat bench on the opposite ridge. Beyond this another flat portion of a ridge occurs and still another beyond this one and all occurring at the same level. By carefully observing and including the entire drainage to the north and east one finds that many knolls and flat ridges appear to be at the same height and only bear evidence of the former existence of a sub-mature surface. This level is traceable up deer creek and down Provo Canyon and even upon the east face of the valley bordering Mts. of Utah valley. Transitional stages between this level and the present level are also traceable, particularly down Provo Canyon. While still looking toward the east one finds that the ridges at the north end of Wallsburg Valley dip to the south while the Wallsburg-Daniels ridge dip to the north. This is explainable by the fact that the former are dominated and controlled by the structural dip of the strata while the north dipping, or latter, conforms to the surface to the old sub-mature stage of the erosional cycle. From the brink of the stranded valley floor level one gets a beautiful view of the meandering course of the river