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constant and compare with the heigth of the divide of Pole Heaven and Srrin Spring Canyon, and so would not be improbable to expect that at one time the drainage was through this gap and not down the present Hobble Creek Canyon. It is interesting to note that there still remains facetal spurs on the south side of Pole Heaven and at about at a level with the height of the sub-mature country beyond. However. feel that the constant bombardment of the glacier, and erosion from the high peaks to the north have shaped the present profile of the south side. These elevated facetal spurs were probably created however at the same period as the sub-mature cycle. The abrupt east ridge of the left fork of Hobble Creek also appears to be due to a similar contact from run off of the Provo Peak ridge leaving it at a near gravitational repose. The last picture (5-1-28-39) shows how the broad open valley of the sub-mature period approaches the edge of the Utah valley and then ends abruptly without a steeper grade to join the valley below which is a condition generally associated with any canyon connecting with the open Utah valley. Since the existence of this valley, Spring canyon has cut back and now forms a very youthful cut through this older canyon valley which still is preserved as high shoulders of Spring Canyon. The heigth of this old valley level is traceable south across Hobble and down the valley bordering exposures of Mapleton Mountain. This pisture also presents an interesting study of the facetal spurs at the base of the Mapelton mountain caused by the wave action of Old Lake Bonneville. Also the Secondary and tertiary spurs are clearly discernable. The fact that the old sub-mature level apparently approaches the valley in this manner is not conclusive evidence that a fault has to exist to account of its elevation. Enjoyed a thrilling ride down the snowy slopes, leaving at 4:00. Perfect snow.

5-1-28-39