

much so that no sign of concordance of level is to be noted among the hill summits.

This main axis of elevation is everywhere so pronounced that it would seem that it could hardly be a feature which had outlasted the long period of Cretaceous base leveling, but that its present prominence must be owing to unequal uplifting at the close of this erosion cycle. The considerable deepening of the valleys in passing toward the heart of the region (the broad valleys cut in the succeeding erosion cycle are the ones here concerned) points clearly to greater uplifting along this line. It also seems likely that, in a region of abundant faults such as this is, such an uplift could not fail to cause additional adjustment along the fault planes. Such movements would give varying altitudes to such portion of the area as had been graded during the long erosion period. That many of the tops of the high Adirondacks are true monadnocks, is highly probable. But that the area is entirely composed of monadnocks, and never had any recognizable development of the Cretaceous peneplain on it, is thought to be exceedingly improbable, much more so than the alternative view here presented. And this is emphasized when the rapid drop in altitude to the Champlain valley is taken into account, both its rapidity and its character suggesting rather recent faulting.

On the prolongation northward of this main axis, the same features are illustrated in the Paleozoic rocks, these being found at the highest altitudes along that line, dropping rapidly eastward down the faults and less rapidly, and more regularly westward. This represents the total amount of tipping which they have received in all the movements of the region, but the present prominence of the axis as a topographic feature seems too great to be accounted for otherwise than by a not too remote date for the last differential movement along it. In addition, certain prominent eastward facing cliffs which appear to be fault scarps, are found in the Potsdam country, just as they are in the Precambrian areas, fault scarps which seem to require actual faulting of comparative recency to account for their presence. The evidence, then, seems to point to actual warping of considerable