The principled survey of the Brigham Canyon National Monument resulted in a total of 295 mapped locations. The map of the sites in Section 5, Block 1, Lot 3 of the Brigham Monument, is shown in Figure 1. The rock record in this area is represented by a sequence of Miocene and Pliocene volcanic rocks, which are overlain by Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits.

For the specific purpose of this study, the Brigham Falls area was selected because of the presence of a large body of resistant Precambrian gneiss, which has been weathered to form a steep escarpment. The gneiss is composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and is characterized by a schistose structure. The gneiss is overlain by a sequence of Miocene and Pliocene volcanic rocks, which are overlain by Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits.

The Brigham Falls area is located in the northwestern part of Utah, approximately 10 miles west of the town of Brigham City. The area is characterized by a relief of more than 1,000 feet, with elevations ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The area is dominated by the Brigham Falls, which is a prominent feature of the landscape. The falls are composed of a sequence of Precambrian gneiss, which is overlain by a sequence of Miocene and Pliocene volcanic rocks, which are overlain by Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits.

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