

the line of fissure so as to be reduced to a $\frac{1}{4}$ part of their ordinary breadth.²

Faults on a small scale are sometimes sharply-defined lines, as if the rocks had been sliced through and fitted together again after being shifted. In such cases, however, the harder portions of the dislocated rocks will usually be found slickensided. More frequently some disturbance has occurred on one or both sides of the fault (Fig. 261). Some-

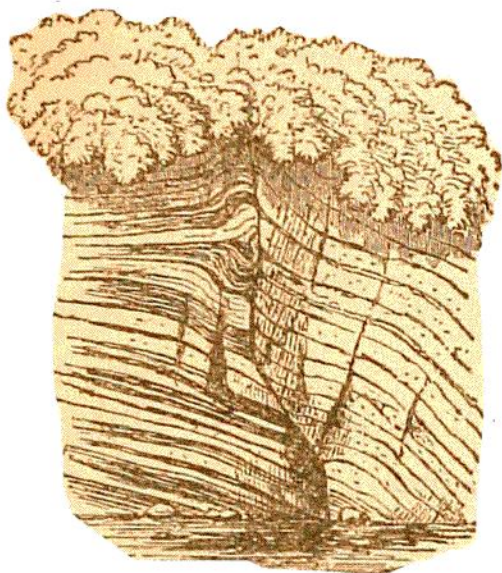


Fig. 261 —Section of a Fault, showing disturbance of rocks.

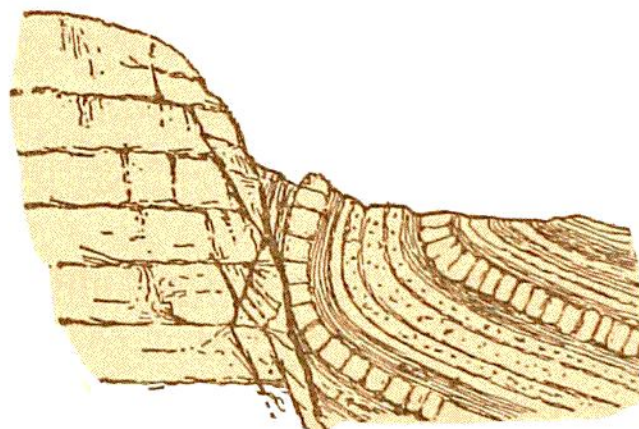


Fig. 262.—Section of Fault with inverted beds on the downthrow side.

times in a series of strata, the beds on the side which has been pushed up (or side of upthrow) are bent down against the fault, while those on the opposite side (or that of downthrow) are bent up (Fig. 262). Most commonly the rocks on both sides are considerably broken, jumbled, and crumpled, so that the line of fracture is marked by a belt or wall-like mass of fragmentary rock, known as "fault-rock." Where a dislocation has occurred through materials of very unequal hardness, such as solid limestone bands and soft shales, or where its course has been undulating, the

² See Report on Geological Survey work, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. xliv. 1888, p. 393, and postea, Fig. 331: