wise, be put upon a map (as in A, Fig. 275), it will be seen
that a dislocation must run somewhere near the points
marked *f f*, as there is no room for either series to turn
round so as to dip below the other. They must be mutu-
ally truncated. The completed map would represent them
separated by a fault (F, in B). The upthrow or downcast
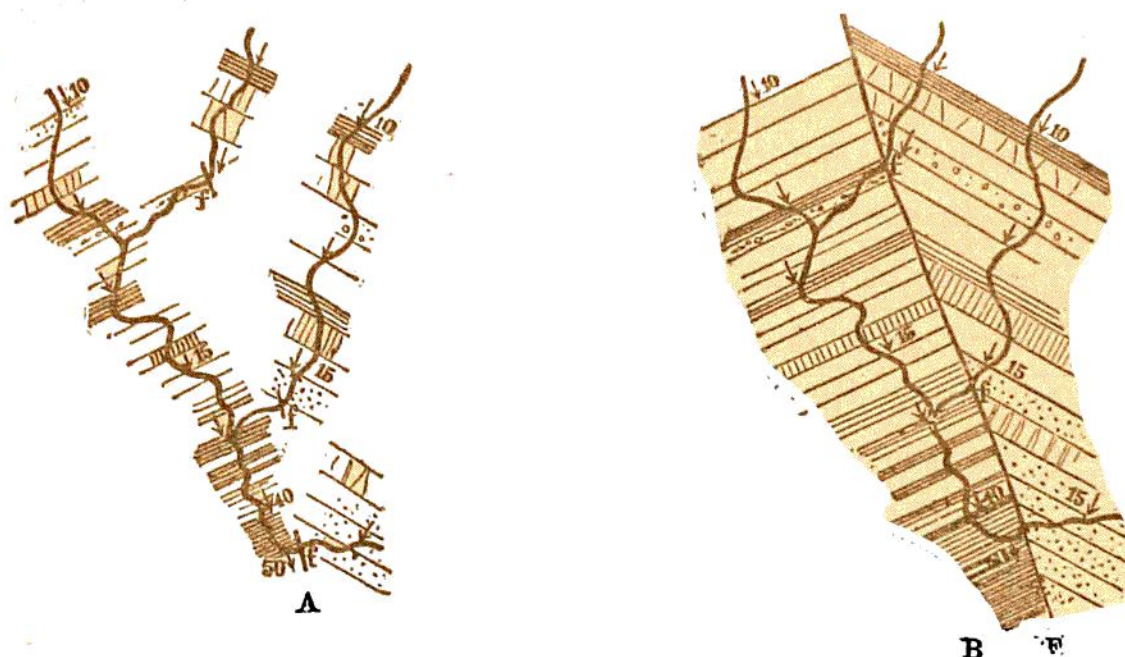side of the dislocation would be determined by the ob-

Fig. 275.—Map, illustrating the detection of an unseen Fault.

A, Field-map, showing the data actually obtained on the ground; B, completed Map,
showing the geological structure of the district.

server's knowledge of the order of superposition of the
respective groups of strata.

The existence of a fault having been thus proved from
an examination of the geological structure of the ground, its
line across the country may be approximately laid down—
1st, by getting exposures of the two sets of rock, or the two
ends of a severed outcrop on either side, as near as possible
to each other, and tracing the trend of the dislocation be-
tween; 2d, by noting lines of springs along the supposed
course of the fault, subterranean water frequently finding
its way to the surface along such fissures; 3d, by attending