

Base from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles as indicated Photorevision as of 1971

The Hayward fault zone lies in a broad band of intense deformation which was described by Lawson in the San Francisco folio (1914). Lawson suggested that the

the most recent episode of movement that has been taking place within this broader

Hayward fault zone formed after the development of this wider belt of deforma-

tion. The movement within the currently active Hayward fault zone is probably

band for an unknown length of geologic time.

projection of this line southward into Santa Clara County, the intensity diminisht

steadily as far as Morgan Hill, where it again rose." Although there was no report

of surface rupture in the hills east of Morgan Hill where geomorphic evidence of

recent movement is clear, the possibility should not be ignored that unrecognized

movement (with resultant breakage) in this area may have caused the reported rise

up and to the east with respect to the south end. The girders are supported by

four sets of piers, one set on the southwest shore of the reservoir, a second and a

third at and near the southwest shore, and the fourth at the northeast shore. The

bend in the girders appears to lie between the second and third sets of piers at or

near the southwest shore; the first and second sets also appear to be somewhat out

of line with the third and fourth (northernmost) sets, with the latter two slightly

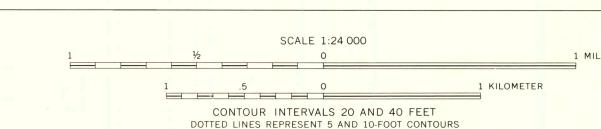
age because the opposite sides of faults within the zone are continuously moving

² The locations of landmarks described in the 1906 report were supplied by

³ Hayward Daily Review, June 25, 1926; courtesy of the Hayward Area Historical

very slowly in opposite directions.

Mrs. Zelda Riggs of the Hayward Area Historical Society.



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California (Hayward Jault zoxe). Faults. 1:24,000. 1994.

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