



The 1906 fault trace in a large landslide was obscured by reactivation of slope during the earthquake. The fault trace behind slide was here diffuse and scattered and not recognizable as such northward of the old wagon road 7/8 mile from Mussel Rock (Lawson, 1908, p. 92).

From the top of these cliffs, at an elevation of about 500 feet above sea level, the course of the rift as far as San Andreas Lake is marked by a line of shallow longitudinal depressions, ponds, and low scarps. (See plate 12B, 13, and 14). There are eight ponds in this stretch of about 4.5 miles. (Lawson, 1908, p. 38)

On 1899 edition of San Mateo 15 quadrangle this sag pond is approximately 0.3 mile long.

South of the old wagon road the fault trace was easily recognized (Lawson, 1908, p. 92).

Sag ponds

Lawson (1908, p. 94) recognized lines of former movement lying east of the 1906 break, one of which, following the 1906 earthquake, was marked by a short fissure. Several of the numerous ponds and closed depressions are believed to be fault features and some probably are the result of slope failures. See San Mateo 15 quadrangle (U.S. Geological Survey, 1896) and San Francisco South 7-1/2 quadrangle (U.S. Geological Survey, 1956) for location of ponds.

Sag ponds (U.S. Coast Survey, 1867)

Sag ponds and other fault features obliterated by urban development. Some fault data from Bonilla (1971).

Pre-1899 reservoir (U.S. Geological Survey, 1899).

Lawson (1908, p. 94, fig. 29) reported a fence here was offset 13 ft. but Reid (1910) believed that the slip was approximately 6 ft. Bonilla and Schoeker (1966) report the offset was 6 ft.

SCALE 1:24,000
1 1/2 1 1/4 1 3/4 2 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2 9 9 1/2 10
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET

Sheet 1. SAN FRANCISCO SOUTH QUADRANGLE

MAPS SHOWING RECENTLY ACTIVE FAULT BREAKS ALONG THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT FROM MUSSEL ROCK TO THE CENTRAL SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA

By
E.H. Pampeyan
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