

which produced the greater folds to the eastward. So far as observed, the folds trend nearly north and south. Minor folding, of sometimes considerable amount, is often observed in the near vicinity of faults, and in many cases at least is a result of the faulting, being apparently due to differential movement along the fault plane.¹ Such folds are small and rapidly die out with recession from the fault plane.

Westward, along both the north and the south sides of the region, evidence of folding is progressively less evident. That there are low undulations of the strata can not be doubted, but such are found in nearly all districts, of even the least disturbed rocks, and can be located only with the most painstaking care, if at all. Slight local folds, sags is a better term, are not uncommon in the limestones of the Mohawk valley, but seem to be local and not regional structures.

Faults

Precambrian faulting. The location and tracing out of faults in the Adirondack Precambrian is an exceedingly difficult task, and, in so far as they have been located, their recognition has depended more on topographic than on structural evidence. The discrimination between Precambrian and later faulting is trebly difficult, and for the most part has not been attempted. Practically all topographic indications of Precambrian faults must have been obliterated during the protracted period of Prepotdam wear on the then land surface of the region. At the present day large faults of the sort could be most readily detected at the Precambrian margin, by showing that the overlying sediments had not been affected by the process. No such evidence has yet been forthcoming so far as the writer is aware. Yet there does seem to be evidence of at least some Precambrian faulting.

In the eastern Adirondacks, where diabase dikes abound, it is a frequent experience to find them faulted. Often the same dike will be faulted more than once within comparatively small distance. The recognizable faults of this sort are usually of very

¹Folds of this sort are shown on most of Brainard and Seeley's excellent sketch maps of bits of the Champlain region. See for example Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 8:309-11, and Am. Geol., November 1888, p.326.