1-00190002.jpg. Tobin Range, Nevada, range-front fault. Light band marks fault ribbons (*nastri di faglia*) approximating the free face of the 2 October 1915 Pleasant Valley rupture. Note wineglass canyons and triangular facets; slope is 28°-35°. Photo by Robert Wallace; reference Wallace, 1984, *USGS Prof. Paper 1274-A*.

2-00190001.jpg. Range-front fault of the Tobin Range, view south. Steep upper part is free face, lower part is debris slope, succeeded downslope by wash slope. Free face marks 1915 surface rupture, expressed as *nastri di faglia* in preceding figure. Photo by Robert Wallace. Reference: Wallace, 1977, *GSA Bull. 88*:1267-1281.

3-20430001.jpg. 1954 Dixie Valley fault scarp in Stillwater Range, Nevada, cut by side drainage in IXL Canyon, exposing structural details in a natural trench. Hanging wall of fault contains colluvial wedge of breccia formed largely in 1954. Photo by Robert Yeats.

4-20430002.jpg. View W to Dixie Valley fault scarp near slide 20430001.jpg in Stillwater Range. Most of scarp is debris slope, including colluvial wedge pictured in 20430001.jpg. Steep upper part is free face, steepened in part by interlocking grass roots at top. Photo by Robert Yeats.

5-20430004.jpg. Composite fault scarp at northern end of Stillwater Range, Nevada. In foreground is a low-relief scarp that is north of the 1954 rupture, so that it does not show the typical fresh *nastri di faglia*. Behind this is a much higher Pleistocene fault scarp. R.E. Wallace referred to this area as the Stillwater seismic gap, between the 1954 and 1915 historic ruptures.

6-00190039.jpg. North end of Dixie Valley rupture in Stillwater Range, Nevada, pointed out at the steeper slope by Robert Wallace. Most of fault is older but still probably Holocene. View south. Photo by Robert Yeats.

7-00190003.jpg. Normal-fault plane in quarry north of Klamath Falls, Oregon. Slickenlines are dip slip. Photo by Robert Yeats.

8-20430003.jpg. Wasatch fault plane, Utah, exposed in quarry where hanging wall sediments have been removed. Lineations on fault plane essentially dip slip. Source of photo: Ron Bruhn, University of Utah.

9-hwb01044.jpg. Surface rupture from 1959 Hebgen Lake, Montana, earthquake, collapsing Culligan Barn. Source, W. Hamilton, USGS.

10-hjb00001.jpg. Surface rupture from 1959 Hebgen Lake, Montana, earthquake. Fault cuts across Cabin Creek, producing waterfall at the 5-foot scarp. Source. R.B. Colton, USGS.

11-hwb01049.gif. Scarp above Corey Spring, 1959 Hebgen Lake earthquake. Source: W. Hamilton, USGS.

12-mhe01423.gif. 1983 Borah Peak earthquake scarp at maximum offset. Source: H. Malde, USGS.

13-Mmn00049.gif. Crater formed by artesian fountaining immediately after the Borah Peak earthquake of 1983. Source: M.N. Machette, USGS.

14-00190040.jpg. View east of surface rupture at Doublespring Road on Lost River fault accompanying 28 October 1983 Borah Peak, Idaho, earthquake. Faulting is distributed among three strands. The slope above the uppermost rupture is evidence of an older surface rupture. Photo by Robert Yeats. Reference: Crone et al., 1987, *Seismol. Soc. America Bull. 77*:739-770.