

pressure, especially upon fine-grained argillaceous rocks, which are then termed slates. They split along a set of planes which, as a rule, are highly inclined or vertical, and independent of the original bedding. Examined more minutely, it is found that their component particles, which in



Fig. 80.—Section of compressed argillaceous rock in which cleavage structure has been developed. Magnified. (Compare Fig. 256.)



Fig. 81.—Section of similar rock which has not undergone this modification. Magnified.

most cases have a longer and shorter axis, have grouped themselves with their long axes generally in one common direction, and parallel with the planes of fissility. An ordinary shale may present under the microscope such a structure as is shown in Fig. 81. But where it has undergone

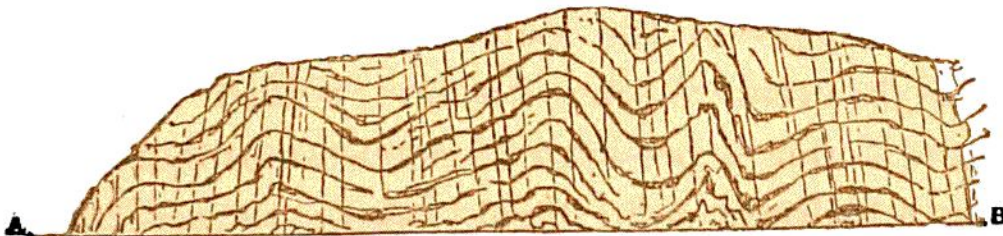


Fig. 82.—Curved quartz-rock traversed by vertical and highly inclined Cleavage. South Stack Lighthouse, Anglesea (B.).

the change here referred to, it has acquired the structure represented in Fig. 80. Rocks which, having been thus acted on, have acquired this superinduced fissility, are said to be cleaved, and the fissile structure is termed cleavage. In Fig. 82, for example, where the strata, at first in