

- Feet.
9. Gray limestone in massive layers, with occasional intercalated bands of hard argillaceous shale similar to that beneath the limestone. Many of the beds of limestone appear to have been broken up into fragments and re cemented in situ. 1,700
- Average strike of limestone beds N. 50° E., dip 50° to 90°, average dip 60° S. E.
- In this limestone belt, one mile north of where the section crossed, a few fossils were found: *Lingula*, n. sp., *Orthisina* undt. (fragment), *Camarella* undt. (probably new), *Agnostus* like *A. Orion*, and *Ptychoparia* like *P. Adamsi*.
10. Argillaceous shales, very similar to those in the Parker ledge, continue on up to the opposite side of the line of the Vermont Central Railroad track. At the base the shales rest conformably against the limestone of 9, and above appear to be cut off by a fault.
- Strike N. 50° E., dip 60° to 80° S. E. for a distance beyond the limestone; the dip then decreases and does not exceed 20° for a long distance, until within 1,000 feet of the railroad track, where the shales become coarser and changed by addition of arenaceous material and the dip increases.

Total thickness to fault line of No. 10, 3,500 to 4,500 feet.

§ 14. No. 8 of the section when traced on its strike to the southwest increases in force very rapidly to the thickness of 500 feet or more, and also changes from a quartzite to a more or less calcareous sandstone, containing irregular fragments of argillaceous shale. Followed to the northeast, it soon disappears and the limestones rest directly on the shales. Continuing northeast on the limestone (9), it is found to decrease rapidly, and a mile northeast of where it is over 1,500 feet in thickness the width across the outcrop is not over 150 feet, and soon the shales above it and those below it come together, the limestone having disappeared. Southwest of the line of the section the width of the outcrop narrows, and north of Georgia Plains post office the entire section is covered by beds of sand.

No. 9 appears to be a great lenticular mass of limestone (lentile of Marcou), with intercalated beds of argillaceous shale, and more rarely with arenaceous beds imbedded in the argillaceous shales. The fauna is Cambrian in character, and, in the absence of *Olenellus* and other typical Middle Cambrian fossils, approaches that of the Upper Cambrian or Potsdam sandstone.

§ 15. On Mr. Noah Parker's farm a lenticular mass of calcareo-arenaceous rock is exposed on the edge of the first cliff facing west, where trilobites are found: *Olenellus*, *Bathynotus*, &c. (6 of the section). The mass is small: 25 feet in thickness at the center and about 50 feet in diameter, as seen in the section. Erosion has removed most of the shale from above it, but in a second lenticular mass, just back of it, the shales may be seen resting over and against the upper side of the calcareo-arenaceous rock, and in the shales numerous small masses of a similar rock occur that are not over six inches in diameter. On the hill, still farther to the northeast, a hard calciferous sandrock occurs that appears to be a remnant of a different formation from the shales