No. 139.

Oct. 6, 1893

Someday Quarry, one mile N. of Old Long.
Macoun's, Rosaria, N.Y.

The section is described in AM. BELF. ST. Sci. New. Jersey, 0.

1883.

Add to description that the conglomerate beneath the limestone is formed of white gritty nodules in a reddish matrix and that this reddish matrix beds of calcarious sandstone are associated with it.

The section is essentially the same as that 1/2 mile N. N. E. where Olenellus occurs in the limestone.
139. Can - 13,

The massive-bedded conglomerate succeeds to a belt of shale, by the New Jersey map this is such conglomerate is continued into that of Kanawha. If this is correct the hypothesis one that Coal Camp Mt. and Kanawha Mt. conglomerates are of Cambrian age but the S. W. end of Greenwood takes the succession appears to be. This is a normal

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succession from Cambrian to Devonian, same succession also occurs on west side of
Shenandoah Mts. N. Y.

The conglomerates than of the Green Pond series include 3. or more

zones.

4. Devonian,
3. Silurian
2. Upper Camb. or Ord.
1. Lower Camb.

1. Albany 7 2 1/2 mi. S. of Macauhin Lake.
2. Kanawha Mt.
3. Greenwood Lake,
4. Shenandoah Mts. N. Y.
The conditions of deposition in the Green Pp. W. area were unlike those in the western part of the east. It was a local basin of sedimentation in which the conditions favorable to the forming of the reddish conglomerate were repeated several times. As in all local deposits of clastic material, the thickness of the deposits varies rapidly from one to also across the strike.

On the New Jersey shore of 1888, the Conglomerate series is represented as extending south with R. Belle-Vale Mt., and on to Bean Fat-Mt. There is
little evidence of this.
On the contrary it is probable that the conglomerate of Belle-Vale Mt. is of an earlier date than that of Shumemonk Mt. The Congl. of Bear Head Mt. certainly appears to be of the Kanawas Mt. series if the section of the south end of Greenwood Lake is correctly interpreted (Acte 139, B.)