Chazy formation. The Chazy rocks are found, at the present day, only on the eastern border of the Adirondack region. Their present distribution gives but little idea of the extent of the sea in which they were deposited, which must have encroached widely over the present northeastern portion of the Adirondacks, from which the deposits have been since removed by erosion. But the formation is wholly lacking on the remaining sides of the region, and can not have been laid down there at all. On the contrary, the Beekmantown land area of the southern and western parts of the region became greatly extended in those directions, shutting out the sea altogether, and leaving merely the eastern area submerged during this time.

Much detailed study has been given the Chazy formation throughout the Champlain valley by Brainard and Seeley.[1] For stratigraphic detail and accuracy this work can not be improved on. It shows that the formation is thickest in the latitude of southern Clinton county; that it rapidly thins southward to utter disappearance at the upper end of Lake Champlain; and that it also thins northward and moreover changes considerably in character in this direction.

Throughout most of the Champlain valley the formation consists essentially of beds of quite pure, clear water limestones, with a surprisingly small amount of land wash of any sort, in itself an indication of considerable width for the basin, much beyond what the present breadth of outcrop would indicate. The formation is thickest on Valcour island, and Brainard and Seeley's measured section there is here reproduced.

Group A (Lower Chazy)

		Feet
1	Gray or drab sandstone, interstratified with thin (or sometimes thick) layers of slate, and with occasional thin layers of limestone at the base, containing Camerella (?) costata Bill.....	56
2	The slaty sandstone gradually passes into massive beds, made up of thin alternating layers of tough slate and nodular limestone, containing undetermined species of Orthis and Orthoceras.....	82

[1]Am. Geol. 2:323–30; Geol. Soc. Am. Bul. 2:293–300; Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 8:305–15.