

conditions there.<sup>1</sup> In the Champlain valley they are more limited to the basal portion of the formation than is the case along the Mohawk.

In the lower Champlain region the writer knows of no continuous section of the Trenton, and its thickness there is largely a matter of conjecture. A minimum limit may be assigned, but no maximum, and there are beds, apparently Trenton, whose stratigraphic horizon is yet unknown. In the bed of the Little Chazy river, at Chazy village, the lower 150 feet of the formation are shown, directly overlying the Black River beds, and consisting at the base of slaty layers, alternating with beds of hard, brittle, blue black limestone; the major portion of the section being however constituted of the limestone, the slaty layers vanishing, and in this portion are occasional layers of the gray, crystalline limestone which are masses of fossils.

Along the lake shore northward from Bluff point, Trenton rocks outcrop continuously for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, being separated from the Chazy limestones which constitute the point by a fault. Because the outcrop surface is horizontal, and the dip varies much in amount and direction, it is a difficult section to measure accurately, but a thickness of at least 100 feet is involved. At the base are many of the coarse gray, fossiliferous layers, but these die out toward the summit, and the rock becomes shaly. This section seems to overlap, in part, the section at Chazy, but to show higher beds than any seen there.

On Crab island, a mile northeast from Bluff point, out in the lake, an excellent Trenton section is exposed which is practically a continuous one. The exposures comprise part of a low, northerly pitching anticline, the island is nearly a half mile long, and the writer has estimated the thickness of the section at 200 feet. Brainard and Seeley state the thickness to be over 200 feet, and the writer is confident that White's figure of less than 100 feet falls far short of the truth.<sup>2</sup> The lower part of the section, at the south end of the island, shows much of the gray, crystalline, fossiliferous limestone. Following this are thin bedded, slaty layers, but the upper part of the section, comprising more than

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<sup>1</sup>Geol. Soc. Am. Bul. 10:455.

<sup>2</sup>Cushing, H. P. 15th An. Rep't State Geol. p.514; Brainard & Seeley. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Bul. 8:308; White, T. G. Geol. Soc. Am. Bul. 10:457.