Ru7004 Box 30 F.8

Jacoma

~~M. C.~~ Limestones

~~10/26~~

The condition of the limestones in the dark shales & purple & green slates leads to the conclusion that in many instances they are a conglomerate derived from a pre-existing formation but as one finds ~~imbedded~~ limestone in layers in the slate & without doubt deposited contemporaneously with it & the conglomerate the associated l- contains the same fauna as the imbedded layers we must look for some other explanation for the conglomerate limestone. A study of numerous localities suggests two modes of conglo-

1st. The formation of small irregular masses of limestone from two millimetres in diameter to ~~the size of a shot to two feet~~ a metre in diameter & even 600 metres ~~2000 feet~~ thick & several miles in area as in Georgia Vermont.

~~The~~ masses appear to be ~~have originated from~~ the aggregation of calcareous matter on the sea bed & usually numerous fossils occur in ~~them~~ the larger ones.

2d) By the formation of Calcareous layers on the sea bed & their breaking up after partial consolidation & induration by the pressure of the accumulating sediments above & the ~~soft~~ yielding nature of

~~Bull. 10. USGS~~ p.

the clays beneath.
In many instances
the rock looks like
a great pudding
stone - the rounded
pieces of limestone
having been taken
pressed in all directions
thro' the plastic
clays. By the same
pressure the cementing
masses were crowded
irregularly thro' the
clay matrix.
The general character
of the conglomerate
does not appear
to be that of the
accumulation on a
sea beach - although in
places it is difficult
to say whether one
is looking at a
conglomerate or a
rock broken & mixed in

a plastic matrix
by pressure +

10-13-86

At the ~~[illegible]~~ Rockville School House in north ~~[illegible]~~ part of Greenwich both bedded & congl— l— contain ~~M.C.~~ Taconic fossils.

H ~~— incas~~

O ~~—~~ asaphides —

~~This is a fine locality to collect at.~~

This & the East Hebron locality are fine illustrations of the bedded l— carrying ~~M.C. fauna~~ Taconic fossils.

Ru 7004 Box 30 F. 8 May 4, 1988

May 4/88

Atlantic Coast Cam-
brian,

With Prof. N. S. Shaler &
Mr Foerste examined
Cambrian rocks in Attle-
borough. Mass.

The green & red shale-like siliceous &
arenaceous shales carrying
many calcareous layers
with fossils are much
like the middle Cam-
brian shales beneath the
Berlin Conglomerate of
Rensselaer Co. N.Y. The
fauna however is
more like that of
the western limit
of the Cambrian in
Rensselaer & Washington
Co.s. N.Y. The presence

of a true Paradoxides in association with the Middle Cambrian fauna ~~is also~~ of the Lower Cambrian of New York & very significant as it points to Paradoxides as older than the true Olenellus.

Prof. Shaler's discovery is a very important one ~~for~~ ~~as~~ to the presence of the Olenellus fauna on the Eastern side of the Green Mts & their southward extension into Connecticut.

Geologically is from the age of a large area of hitherto undetermined rocks in Eastern Massachusetts

The fauna is like
that of the Abrellus
horizon in the presence
of Abalella cranea -
Hyalithes communis -
" Americana -
Microdiscus -
Stenotheca allied to S.
rugosa - (Coarsely ~~ribbed~~ annu-
lated variety) -
In the presence of Paradoxides & the absence
of Abrellus it is ~~known~~ known that the Para-
doxides fauna & the
type of Ptychoparia is
also more that of the
lower horizon - as
a whole it is, with
my present idea of the
vertical distribution of the
Cambrian fauna; the
referred to the base

of this Middle Cambrian[4]
fauna -