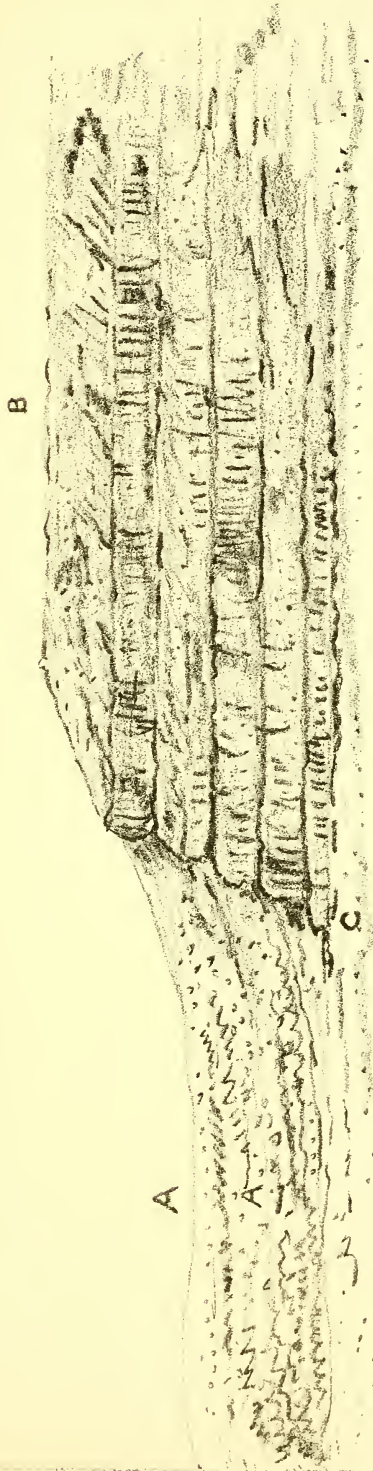




- A. Stratified arenaceous beds with included angular fossiliferous spherule of mus. stone
- B. Finely laminated clays and sands full of leaf and fuel impressions.
- C. Felspathic basalt - from the coating joints of which fossil bones were obtained.
- D. Fault throwing up the beds. A.
- E. Northernly limit of exposed face.
- F. Humus - with artificial accumulation of burnt corninated shells of various species associated with numerous numbers of bones.

FIG. 1 SECTION AT ONETREE POINT.



A. Upper members of Tertiary lacustrine formation

B. Palaeozoic Marine beds - Millstone Series.

FIG 2 SECTION OPPOSITE SANDY BAY POINT.
BROWN'S RIVER ROAD.



A. Thick bedded sandstone of doubtful age.

B. Finely laminated clays blue and red, rich, more or less arenaceous. Full of leaf and fruit impressions.

C. Fault

FIG. 3. SECTION NEARLY OPPOSITE NEW RIFLE RANGE. SANDY BAY.

No. 1.

No. 2.



A. Domain diabase.

B. White laminated pipe shales with numerous fossil leaf impressions.

C. Ferruginous basalt similar to that at Fenwick farm, Beauty Bay. Prince of Wales Bay. One 1/2 in. fossil. Section and elsewhere. Probably overlying B as shown.

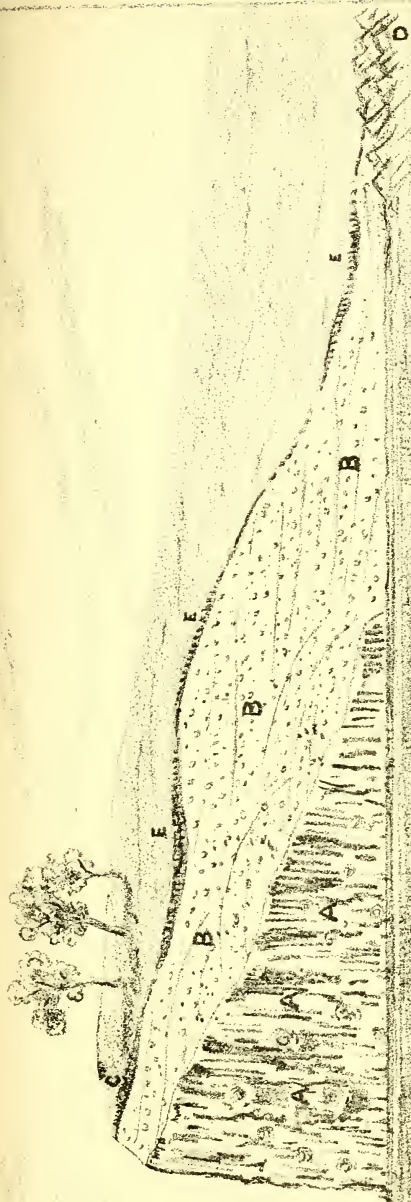
D. Waterman pipe shales - full of fossil woods, agates, corals, and sponges.

E. Superficial deposits composed of the burnt comminuted remains of existing shells probably in one columnar bed.

F. Sea level.

FIG 4. No. 1 PIPE CLAY BLUFF.

No. 2 CORNELIAN BAY CEMETERY BLUFF.



- A Decomposed felspathic basalt (vesicular)
- B Pebbly drift beds
- C Recent shell mounds
- D Mudstone series (Palaeozoic)
- E Shell deposits.

FIG. 5. LINDISFARNE BAY.