

Upperton, beyond
lower Carboniferous

ks above described,
age and in former
the valley of Black
River in the valley
air relations to the
above described.

extremely limited,
fossil-bearing shales
and Garnett Settle-
ment 100 feet, and they are
overlain by purple
diorites of Blooms-
bury (< 20°). In the
ter, there are ledges
d with glassy grains
rdial series or not is
low Grove, a series
relie the pre-Silurian

only point at which
y of the Long Reach
ak Point, although
side of the Nerepis
series. Observations
view, but show that
ne interruptions, the
western extremity to
r. The position and
n the adjacent shore,
given in earlier publi-
ls are chiefly coarse
seen at many points
e Devil's Back, asso-
cystalline diorite and
an angle of 40°. The
a, composed of a very
hic sandstone holding
of the eminence these
tly and conformably
ur dip of S. 30° E. <

20°. Notwithstanding this conformity, it is probable that the mass in question is of Upper Silurian rather than of Primordial age, no rocks of similar character having been elsewhere observed in connection with the last-named series, while they very closely resemble many of the beds forming portions of the Upper Silurian formation as exhibited on the opposite shore of the river.

As far as the Devil's Back, the Primordial rocks lie altogether to the southward of the felspathic and granulitic rocks described on an earlier page as extending in this direction from near Caton's Island. After crossing the creek, however, which on the western side of the first-named eminence flows into the St. John River, the ridge of these rocks lies much more to the southward, and the Primordial beds are found on their northern flank, now dipping northerly. They are well-exposed on the road leading north from the steamboat landing at Jesse Belyea's, and contain numerous remains of trilobites and brachiopods. Beneath the shales, and also dipping northerly, are grey micaceous and rusty-weathering sandstones spangled with mica, which appear to rest directly on the granulitic rocks. These latter would thus appear to form a ridge flanked on either side by Primordial rocks, and to occupy the position of the pre-Silurian rocks of Division 4 in the southern metamorphic hills, to portions of which they also bear much resemblance. The same relation is also indicated at other points along the Reach shore, the purple sandstones (with some shales,) being found on either side of the granulite ridge and dipping away from it. Near Elliott's mill, on the Nerepis, there are coarse, dark, greenish-grey, white-weathering conglomerates containing pebbles of white quartz, grey and red sandstone, mica schist, &c., and dipping northerly (N. 29° E. < 60°), overlain by dark grey, sandy slates dipping N. 10° E. < 50°. This is just south of the great body of syenitic and chloritic rocks, described on an earlier page as occurring on the eastern side of the Nerepis River, and which are either of Huronian or Laurentian age.

On the western side of the Nerepis, the character and relations of the different rocks have already been given in the Report of Progress for 1871. The beds which in position and character here appear to represent the shaly portion of the Primordial occur in the bed of a ravine about one mile above Belyea's Inn, but as far as could be ascertained are without fossils, and are greatly crumpled and broken. The next rocks to the south of these are conglomerates in heavy beds, in which both pebbles and paste consist largely of granulite or purple felspathic grit, similar to that of the range extending along the north side of the Reach. These beds dip northerly, and are underlaid to the south by purple sandstones and felspathic grits, beneath which again,