Cambrian
St John basin - New Brunswick.

July 1999.
Lower Cambrian.
Etcheminian section of Matthew Harford Brook above McAfees saw mill, St John, N.B.
June 8/98

Bonal Carph. jists alone and encrustive rock shows in the Sank of the stream.

1) Rather coarse Carph.  
Puffles up to 6" diameter.  
White grit, Jaspery reddish greenish calced.  At 120' up the gentle slope of the matrix disappears in a white bed of quartz carph.  

128'  
Cameled by drift
2. Black reddish-jasper + greyish-jasper fine grained sandstone with fine flakes of mica. Layer 1-2 feet thick.

Strike N. 60° E. Dip 40° N.W. At 50 feet the dip is 30° at 80 feet, 20° + 21° N. 50° E. A little further down the rock the strike swings to E. W. with N. A syncline is formed with a fault in the west.

Of 2, there is about 150 feet to fault X.
48 240
   32
   272

70
23
47 350.
47
397

St. N. 40° W.
Wth. 30°
Nov. 13, Sec. 3

The fault brings in the Torral conglomerate on the south side of the break just west of some greenish beds of shale. No. 2 is started again from the top bed of the Carmel.

(2) Flaggy micaceous sds.

With thick bed of green+greenish-gray

Stop at base N. 35° E.

Decline 25° N. W.

The greenish bed of shale soon giving way to the reddish-purple to greenish-purple fine grained micaceous sds.

An 120 feet unhwatered track 1/2 broad on surface of thick bedded sds. at 272 feet beyond small white chalk.
3.5 0
3 5
24, 13 Dec.

affern in the dark brownstone. The outcrops of one almost continuous either in the stream bed or on the banks. 

3. Reddish - purple
correl. White 1/2
reddish - greenish. 4

dark grey shaly rock. 3
steam. Same type of corral as at the base except

4. Reddish - greenish

red shales &

limey layers.
Iphidex labradoria

a brachiopod in the cast of a sladen from the Lower Cenozoic.

The shale became more carbonaceous from near into mottled hedden clays, shale and silt at 135 feet. At the strike show down to N. 70° E.

At 350 feet in the shale is N. 60° E. with 200 ft.

Gyp. covered, at 20° with = 136 of rock.

350

Boad 45 of 8th
John hemme
Sh. N. 50° E. with
30° N.W.
The unconformity shown by G. H. Matthew between the basal St. John quartzite and the subjacent Etchencean is based on a twist fault within the St. John quartzite. The two formations are conformable where in contact near the head of Seely Street, St. John, and as far as can be determined, owing to the covered space of 250 feet, conformable eastward. The St. John basal quartzite is the base of the Middle Cambrian. The strata beneath being referred to the Lower Cambrian. The name Etchencean is a synonym for
Middle Cambrian (Paranodes)


22. Dark green to greenish-fine grained, compact, hard sandstone. Fossils numerous small trilobites. Fauna B. 1. of Mathew.

22. Fine grained dark gray, arenaceous argillite, in thick layers 10-20 inches thick.
That trend up an expression into irregular shaly layers
16.
Time, Tama B. 2. of Matthew.
About midway of this subdivision a layer containing small phosphat.
18. nodules occurs. These nodules occur in the lower 3 units of a 14 unit layer.

2. Massive bed of frie granular gray sandstone with 4 feet thick with phosphated nodules near the bottom containing numerous fossils. Some shaly sandy layers and another layer of sandstone 8 feet thick.
with numerous small phosphatic nodules with fossils.

 fauna B. 3. of Mautten. 10.

1\n2. Grey sandstone to shale to base of Paracoccyx

fauna.

fauna B. 4+5. of Mautten.

3. Strike E + W. incl. 45\degree N.

Paracoccyx beds
Calcereous argillaceous layers containing Paraco-

coccyx lamellates?
Stomothera -
Orthoicn - etc. 3.

Greenish shales with many fossils -

Greenish shales carrying abundant
Remains of Paradysies, etc. -

30 +

Camealed above the horizon.

St. John tenure = Middle Cam. Manor.

\[
\sqrt{2} = 30 - 30
\]

\[
\sqrt{2a} = 18
\]

\[
\sqrt{2b} = 16
\]

\[
\sqrt{2c} = 10
\]

\[
\sqrt{2d} = 34 - 78
\]

\[
\sqrt{3a} = 3
\]

\[
\sqrt{3b} = 30 - \frac{33}{141}
\]
The Cappinpark is a day-Gale's circular, A day-Gale's circle, and the front demarcated.

Strata edge: 20%.

Reddish gravel sand.

Shale-tuff mud.
h. Concealed but from debris in soil apparently red and greenish redy shales.

c. Reddish-brown and greenish arenaceous micaceous shale and sandstone in thin layers 55 @ 70.

d. Light gray, fine-grained quartzite, sandstone becoming coarser above with a layer of white grit, pebble conglomerate near the top. 40 to 80 feet. Shale bore N. 55° E., with 70° S. E.