



**Note 1**  
Section of Carbonaceous Strata exposed in Road cutting 48' thin bedded grey shale with interstratified thin beds of Calcareous sandy shale.

**Note 2**  
Quarries in thin bedded sandy Limestone probably the uppermost beds of the Miocene Tertiary series.

**Note 3**  
Quarries in fresh water Limestone of 7' Marly clay  
10' Ferruginous sandy clay  
3' 6" Thin bedded Limestone  
7' very compact do.  
6' Rubby thin bedded ferruginous poor Limestone on Miocene Tertiary sandy marl.

**Note 4**  
Cliff section of soft brown sandy marl, representing part of the upper strata of the Miocene Tertiary series beds with identical fossils and similar lithological character occur at Spring 16 Miles south of Geelong, and are there underlain by 200 to 250' of dense marls etc. of the same geological age. It is probable that an equal thickness of strata would be found in this locality, and also under the area occupied by Corio Bay.

**Note 5**  
Cliff section.  
15' Basalt  
10' Blue sand  
70' Red yellow brown and grey marls, clays, and sands containing abundance of fossils of the Miocene Tertiary period.

**Note 6**  
The Miocene Tertiary sandy marls, clays, sand, and limestones underlie this area, but are more or less thickly covered with Pliocene Tertiary ferruginous sandstones, and sandy clays.

**Note 7**  
From the Anticlinal Axis, marked on the Map as passing near Mr. Thomas' Shaft on the Barrow Hill, to the junction of Noble and Buckingham Sts. Newtown, a series of sandstones, shales, and conglomerates of the Carbonaceous Miocene period occur, the average direction of the dip over this area is E. 30 S. at an inclination of 1 in 4. Taking the distance between these points as 4000' it will be evident that 3000' of Carbonaceous strata crop out at the surface over this area on the highest hills will of course be found in Newtown and Chilton, the lowest hills near Mr. Thomas' Shaft: it is highly probable that this part of the Carbonaceous series has been heated for coal in the Tertiary basin, since an intermediate Synclinal Axis exists in the low ground between Kensington & Geelong, and the Barrow Hill sandstones and shales are a necessary to the surface of those beds through at Bellarine. It will be seen on reference to the Map that great dislocation of the strata has taken place to the westward of Mr. Thomas' Shaft.

**Note 8**  
The banks on either side the River at this point are occupied by Limestones of the Miocene Tertiary group, composed almost entirely of fragments of Pliocene, the percentage of oolitic matter in it is very small and it would afford excellent lime for building purposes.

**Note 9**  
Gold is reported to have been found here a few feet from the surface, but below the Shales sunk show about 6' of Older Pliocene Tertiary limestone and Conglomerate, resting on brown and yellow sandy marl, showing a Miocene Tertiary fissile the thickness of this Miocene is uncertain, it probably rests on granite, so that the conditions for a gold field are entirely wanting, the fact that a few grains of alluvial gold may generally be found in the Older Pliocene Tertiary Conglomerates, even at a distance of 30 Miles from a Quartz Reef, will account for the finding of small quantities of gold both here and in Chilton.

**Note 10**  
Small quantities of Gold have been found in the Older Pliocene Tertiary drifts on the Banks of Newtown Hill, also in the Newer Pliocene Tertiary Quartz drift of Chilton, but which there rests on the Basalt: in the one case the bottom would be the Carbonaceous Rocks in the other the Basalt: the nearest known Silurian slates and sandstones with Quartz reefs being the Straight Range: the chance of these drifts containing payable gold is very small indeed, the Conglomerate of the Dog Rocks being nearer the source of the Gold, should afford even more legitimate prospect for the Miner.

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Note: The Outline Compiled by J. Wilkinson, from Originals in the Surveyor-General's Department.

Albion	Recent Stravite	A1 Sand	Post Pliocene	Raised beaches Estuary beds & blown sand	P1 Sand	Overlying Basalt	Yerres Pliocene	Marian & Freshwater	Flamington & Upper Brighton beds	T.P. 1 Sandy beds	Older Pliocene	Marian & Freshwater	Brighton beds	T.P. 1 Sandy beds	Miocene	Marian & Freshwater	Lower Brighton beds	T.M. 1 Sandy beds
A3 Gravel	Recent gold drift	A2 Clay & Mud		Upper gold drifts	P2 Clay & Mud				Middle gold drift	T.P. 2 Clay & Mud			Lower gold drift	T.P. 3 Gravel & Conglomerate (Coarse)				T.M. 2 Clay & Shale
		A3 Gravel			P3 Gravel & Conglomerate (Coarse)					T.P. 3 Gravel & Conglomerate (Coarse)								T.M. 3 Gravel & Conglomerate (Coarse)

  

Thin capping on older rocks	T1 Sand	Limestone - L. 1 Tertiary	Carbonaceous (Miocene)	M. 1 Sandstone	Upper Volcanic Pliocene	V. 1 Basalt, Diorite	Trap or Hypogene	T.M. 1 Greenstone Diorite	Granite	C. 1 Tertiary	Quartzite	Quartzite
	T2 Clay		M. 2 - S.S. & Mudsstones	V. 2 Sandstone		T.M. 2 Palaeozoic		T.M. 2 Palaeozoic		C. 2 Basalt	Quartzite	Quartzite
	T3 Gravel		M. 3 Conglomerate	V. 3 Lava		T.M. 3 Basalt		T.M. 3 Basalt		C. 3 Quaternary	Quartzite	Quartzite
				V. 4 Ash Conglomerate Breccia &c							Quartzite	Quartzite

Scale - Two inches to a Mile.

4 Dip | Anticlinal line | Synclinal line | Horizontal beds | Coal beds | Locality and mark of Specimen in the Museum (M. 10) | Heights in feet are above Low Water mark in Hobsons Bay | Parish Boundary | Volcanic hills and Points of eruption