Figure 35. Outcrop of the lower unit of the Overbrook Sandstone Member of the Springer Formation (Unit 2, Fig. 34) at Stop 6B. Compare this exposure of the Overbrook Sandstone with Unit 2, Stop 2 (see Figs. 9, 11).

2. Sandstone, very pale orange (10YR8/2) to grayish orange (10YR7/4), to dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6); includes some 2–3-in.-thick moderate brown (5YR4/4), hard, ferruginous beds; very fine grained; well sorted; rounded; noncalcareous; very thin to thin bedded; ripple-bedded; parallel-bedded; extensively burrowed, both vertically and horizontally; coarsening-upward sequence, with silty shale beds commonly occurring in lower one-half of interval; upper and lower contacts gradational	54.0
UNNAMED SHALE (?)	
1. Covered (probably mostly silty shale, as indicated by float)	~20.0
Total	~195.0

thick-bedded facies of the Overbrook is present just east of the flood plain of Rock Creek (Fig. 37). The surface along the outcrop "wall" contains an abundance of trace fossils, interference ripples (Fig. 38), boxwork concretions, and cavities formed by the weathering out of mud clasts. High-angle cross-bedding can be seen in cross-sectional view (Fig. 39).

The depositional origin of the Overbrook Sandstone at Stop 6B is similar to that of the Lake Ardmore Sandstone at Stop 6A and that of the Overbrook Sandstone at Stop 2. However, here at Stop 6B, the Overbrook has a thin, but laterally extensive, interval of sandstone with well-developed high-angle cross-bedding at the top of the section. The lateral extent of this sedimentary structure and its stratigraphic position indicate that deposition occurred along the crest of the bar (offshore, detached) in very shallow water (probably less than several feet deep). A

Figure 36. Close-up view of the ripple-bedded, parallel-bedded sandstone (Unit 2, Fig. 34) shown in Fig. 35. The photograph is oriented so that the tops of the beds are at the top of the figure.