During a geologic mapping project in the summer/fall of 2014 unusual rock type was found that had not previously been documented and mapped. A breccia is a rock consisting of angular rock pieces (clasts) that are randomly oriented within a matrix of the surrounding bedrock. These breccias occur in a red sandstone unit (Monkton Quartzite) northeast of Mallett’s Bay in Colchester, VT about midway through the 300 m thick sequence of rocks. The breccia horizons consist of angular to sub-angular clasts ranging in diameter from 1-70cm. These clasts consist of differing compositions of rock types such as sandstone, quartzite, and dolostone within a matrix of varying amounts of dolostone and quartzite. The field site was mapped at a 1:100 scale on a U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle map as a base. The breccia can be found in an area approximately 3600 m² and 9m in thickness. During field work, the location of the breccias, descriptions of composition, and the orientation of surrounding layers were also recorded and samples were collected for later microscopic analysis. Breccias are found in layers that are oriented differently from those above and below, an observation that is important to interpreting the origin of this enigmatic lithology. I hypothesize that this lithology may be due to a collapse structure, such as a sinkhole, which formed some time after deposition or localized faulting. Alternatively, movement along a nearby fault may have produced the breccia, but inferred and observed faulting near the exposure and surrounding field area was minimal. In order to try to distinguish between these hypotheses, samples will be further examined under petrographic microscope. It is expected that further information about the composition of the lithology will ultimately aid in the interpretation of the origin of these breccias.