

One is, that it seems to consist almost entirely of pebbles and bowlders, with very little cement. Another is, that the pebbles, evidently rounded by attrition, are elongated, and the longer axes are all parallel. The extension is often very great. We have seen some of the pebbles or bowlders four and even six feet long, and not more than a foot in diameter in the middle. They often resemble a mass of candy or wax that has been drawn out when warm—as in the pebble ten inches long shown below, on Fig. 143.

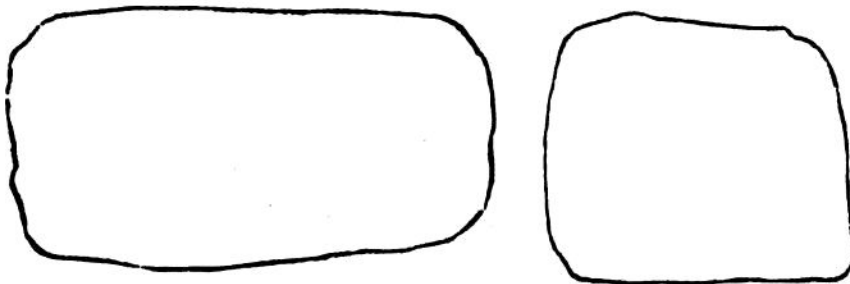
Fig. 143.



A third circumstance is, that the masses of this rock are crossed at short distances by very distinct joints, which generally cut the pebbles in two with the cleanness and often the smoothness of a knife. They run east and west, or at right angles to the strike of the rock, and are perpendicular, so that when masses of the rock have been removed vertical walls remain, often ten to twenty feet high, showing the cut-off pebbles most distinctly. Acres of these walls may be seen in an hour's walk.

If the pebbles be carefully examined, many of them will be found flattened by a force acting at right angles to their longer axis, so that a cross section will approach a square or parallelogram, as in the sketches below, on Fig. 144, taken from two pebbles from two to fourteen inches across.

Fig. 144.



The pebbles are nearly all a gray, rather compact quartz, sometimes white, and approaching the hyaline variety. On breaking the pebbles, however, many of them seem to have undergone some change, verging towards talcose schist, and their surfaces,