Pisquouse. To the eastward, it stretches across the great Spokane plains. Upon the divide between the Wenass and the main Yakama, and between that and the Columbia it is interstratified with coarse basaltic conglomerate. Its western limit upon the Cascade Mountains is not determined. Upon the route from Chequós it was as already has been mentioned interrupted by hornblende rock at the Klikatat river, and in ascending the main Yakama pass, it ceased on reaching the lower hills, where the same rock succeeded it. [Lieutenant Wilkes mentions that in the Nah-chess pass the rocks are trachytic.] The structure of the basalt varies greatly, occurring both compact, cellular and scoriaceous, and its joints of fracture or separation are as numerous. In the A-tah-nam valley which is hemmed in by low mural precipices, two very visibly distinct strata are noticeable, the lower divided into large columns from three to five feet in diameter, which at a little distance present the appearance of horizontal lamination. On closer examination they are found to consist of thin wedge shaped fragments a few inches across and of which they seem to have been built up. One of these columns had been split through the centre and it was perceivable that the structure extended throughout, the joints being just visible. The columns were cylindrical and well relieved both from each other, and the walls, and stood ten or twelve feet high above the soil. The upper stratum was

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