rock on the west bank changes to gneiss, which near the river is broken up and scattered in enormous masses. Veins of quartz ~~covering~~ crossing each other at different angles, intersect it, varying in thickness from a narrow line to several feet. It is the prevailing rock on this bank as far as the mouth of the Enteat-gua, in one place resting upon a grey porphyry. The strata were somewhat displaced, and occasionally had a slight dip to the northward. The Pisquouse is a large and bold stream rising in the main divide of the Cascades, and interlocking with one of those running into the Sound. It passes through a lake reported by the Indians to be larger than either of those on the Yakama. There appeared to be no valley as far as could be seen, and but a small bottom at the mouth. Quartz boulders were conspicuous in the stream. We noticed pipes brought by the Indians from higher up the river, some of which were of talcose slate and others of steatite. Gold was found here also, but ~~particles~~ in finer particles than that on the Columbia. Approaching the Eu-te-at-kwo syenite replaces the gneiss. Its precipitous bluffs were occasionally intersected with large dykes of reddish quartz, breaking into angular fragments.

The lacustrine terraces which line the bluffs of the Columbia and its tributaries from the Pisquouse northward, form one of the most remarkable features in the geology of the country.

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