A fine example of this concreted structure occurs at one of the quarries in syenite near Sandy Bay, on Cape Ann. Another is at the Lower Falls, upon the Lower Ammonoosuc River, in New Hampshire, among the White Mountains. It is in granite.

An interesting variety of jointed structure in some of the unstratified rocks, is the prismatic, or columnar, by which large masses of rocks are divided into regular forms, from a few inches to several feet in diameter; but with no spaces between them. This curious phenomenon will be more particularly described in a subsequent section.

Fig. 34 is copied from a pebble of black slate, traversed by almost innumerable veins of calcite, from the shores of Lake Champlain, in Vermont. Some of them are cut off and slightly removed laterally, so that they must be veins of injection—doubtless filled by aqueous infiltrations. Many rods square of jet black slate may be seen thus traversed and checkered by these snow white veins.

Fig. 34.

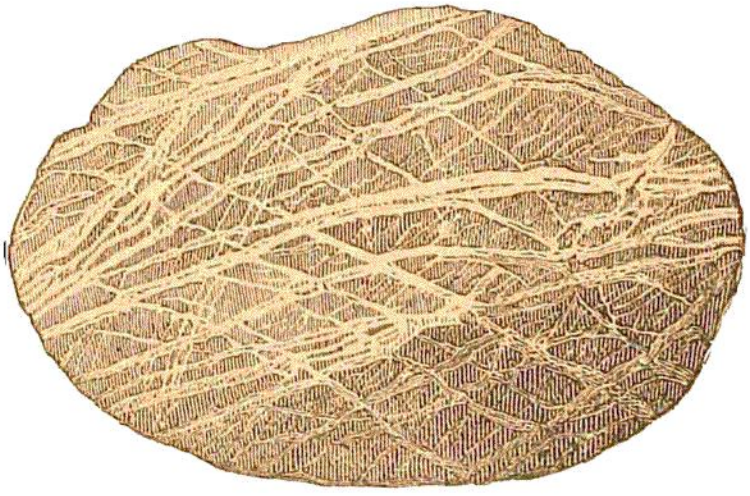
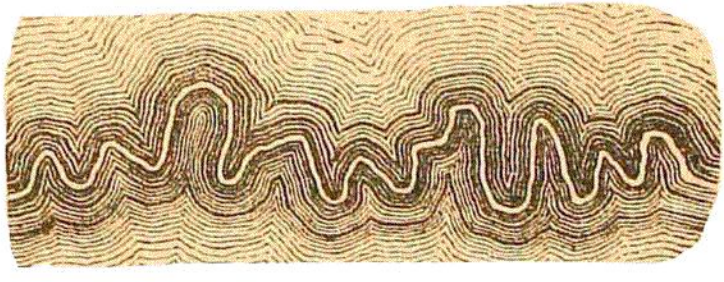


Fig. 35 shows a feldspathic vein conforming to the tortuosities of mica schist, in Conway, Massachusetts. It ought probably to be regarded simply as a layer of the rock, rather than a vein, and a result of metamorphism. But it was probably formed just as some veins are, and is, moreover, a fine example of the plications of mica schist.

Fig. 35.



The unstratified rocks, both the masses and the veins and dykes, undoubtedly had an igneous origin, either from dry heat