



GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY
OF
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,
MINES AND RESOURCES

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PAPER 67 - 48

A CATALOGUE OF SELECTED AIRPHOTOGRAPHS

H. S. Bostock



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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

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M. C. R. 53 Index map of Canada according to The
 National Topographic System..... (in pocket)

A CATALOGUE OF SELECTED AIRPHOTOGRAPHS

INTRODUCTION

This publication, a catalogue of selected airphotographs of geomorphologic phenomena in Canada, replaces Paper 47-26. It is restricted to photographs taken from aircraft, most of which were made in connection with projects designed to facilitate the topographic mapping of Canada. This catalogue does not cover the extensive photographic collection of the Geological Survey amassed during more than 100 years from photographs taken by field officers in the course of their duties.

The catalogue is divided into three sections; the first is a subject classification of features; the second, a serial listing of the photographs, includes a brief discussion of the feature, pertinent technical data, and the source from which the photograph can be obtained; the third section is a finding list which ties the location of each photograph to the National Topographic System (NTS) and thus provides a means of selecting photographs for specific geographic areas. This list should be used in conjunction with the NTS Index Map in the back pocket of this report.

The photographs are arranged in the order in which the author collected them over the years and thus, as the collection developed, many selections have been superseded by others more suitable and gaps appear in the numbering.

The physiographic classification used is that followed in the 5th edition of the Geological Survey's 'Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada' (in preparation, 1968) and is a slight modification of that proposed by the author in Paper 64-35.

Acknowledgments

Thanks are extended to all who contributed to the catalogue by suggesting photographs. Many selections have been taken from a collection of the Topographical Survey of the Surveys and Mapping Branch. Able assistance in compiling the catalogue was given by Michelle Collin. Dr. J.A. Elson, McGill University, critically read the manuscript and many of his suggestions were incorporated in the final draft.

Types of Airphotographs and Uses

Two types of airphotographs are listed, verticals and obliques. Most of the photographs are verticals and give a view straight down from the aircraft. Nearly all Canada is now covered by vertical airphotography. Indeed, many areas have been photographed in this way, in different years, thus giving a record of changes in such phenomena as the retreat of glaciers,

Manuscript received: November 30, 1967.

alterations in river courses, developments of roads, etc. These different flights were often taken at different elevations and give pictures on different scales, the larger scales being those taken at lower elevations. The vertical photographs give a plan-like picture in which the scale varies across the picture as the elevation of the ground changes. Adjacent photographs usually overlap each other by about one-half to two-thirds and this enables stereoscopic views to be obtained in which the topography, forest, buildings, etc., stand up in exaggerated relief. These overlapping vertical pictures, referred to in the catalogue as 'stereoverticals', are generally the best type for studying, illustrating, or mapping individual features but they do not give good views of large features as well as the oblique photographs do. The oblique photographs give a much better general view of a major feature or of terrain and for these purposes excel for illustrations. Most of northern Canada was originally photographed with oblique or trimetrogon airphotography. In trimetrogon photography three photographs are taken simultaneously, one vertically beneath the aircraft and one normal to the aircraft's course to the right and to the left. The three photographs overlap and extend from horizon to horizon. The consecutive vertical pictures of these trimetrogon flights overlap as the normal verticals do and can be used for stereoscopic views and, in some instances where the terrain lends itself, a stereoscopic picture can be obtained from two adjacent overlapping side photographs. In the catalogue most of the oblique photographs, as well as some of the stereoverticals, are from trimetrogon flights. A very few were taken individually as obliques from the window of an aircraft by a passenger seeing an interesting feature.

No search has been made to find if the photographs listed have been used in publications. Where there are pertinent publications using a listed photograph they are referred to in the catalogue. By using the NTS numbers and the Indexes to the Publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1845 to 1958, and subsequent supplements which have 'Finding lists' based on the NTS grid, GSC reports and maps dealing with an area covered by a photograph can be found.

A number of the photographs were taken in the 1930s and 1940s and some of the original negatives have deteriorated. In most cases new negatives have been made but many of these do not give as good pictures as those from the original negative.

How to Order Airphotographs

Most airphotographs in this catalogue may be obtained from The National Air Photographic Library, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario. A number, however, are only available from the Geological Survey and should be ordered by writing to: The Director, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

For additional views of British Columbia the reader is referred to the Air Photo Library of the Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Victoria, British Columbia. A magnificent selection of oblique views of British Columbia is given in Bulletin No. 48, 'Landforms of British Columbia, A Physiographic Outline', by Stuart S. Holland, of the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria, British Columbia, 1964. For

Alberta the reader is referred to Bulletin 5 'Air Photographs of Alberta', by C.P. Gravenor, R. Green and J.D. Godfrey of the Research Council of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Some of the photographs of northern British Columbia and Yukon Territory were taken by the United States Army Air Force in the early 1940s. In many cases the flights reached into Alaska and some of these are included although the flights were just on the Alaskan side of the International Boundary. As far as the writer knows the negatives made by the Geological Survey of Canada and the National Air Photo Library by copying prints of the original pictures are the only ones of these U.S.A.A.F. photographs now available. Where the photographs were taken by the U.S.A.A.F. this is shown before the negative number but need not be given in ordering the print.

Classification

The classification used to find photographs of subjects or phenomena has been arranged to suit geomorphological features found in Canada. Emphasis has been placed on glaciological and glacial features. For definitions of the various phenomena the Glossary of Geology and Related Sciences, with Supplement (2nd edition) by the American Geological Institute (1960) has been used except for some glacial phenomena which are not in it.

Some phenomena are included in the classification for which suitable photographs have not yet been found.

As the total number of pictures listed is more than 500 most of which are stereopairs or sets of two or more prints, it is assumed that very few people are likely to wish to order the whole catalogue. Accordingly a selection of 197 prints covering 120 different subjects is found at the end of the subject classification. Throughout the serial listing the selected photographs have been underlined.

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION OF FEATURES

I. Non-glacial:

A. Arid climate:

1. Dunes: barchans, parabolic, etc., blowouts.
1, 286, 289, 291, 439, 572, 685, 716.
2. Badlands, silt terraces.
435, 712.

B. Solution:

1. Sinkholes.
286, 712.

C. Mass movement:

1. Landslides, mudflows, rock glaciers, solifluction.
143, 260, 287, 364, 467, 561, 570, 599, 606, 720.

D. Channel development:

1. Streams, young, mature.
592, 605.
2. Braided streams, bars, islands, meanders, courses.
49, 125, 168, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 273, 348, 369,
370, 416, 538, 574.

E. Drainage patterns:

1. Dendritic, rectangular, trellis, radial, annular.
131, 132, 220, 221, 222, 259, 371.
2. Consequent, subsequent, resequent, obsequent, insequent.
541, 584, 585.
3. Reversal, stream capture, wind gaps, water gaps.
121, 394, 604, 719.

F. Stream erosion:

1. Waterfalls, rapids, canyons, truncated spurs, terraces.
151, 152, 221, 222, 243, 279, 521, 602, 658.
2. Underground drainage.
244.
3. Entrenched meanders, entrenched valleys.
263, 288, 416, 425, 427, 634, 676, 695.

Note: Underlined numbers are those in the selected list.

G. Stream deposition:

1. Flood plain, levees, deltas, fans.
96, 134, 136, 203, 204, 242, 265, 273, 292, 348, 349,
369, 405, 406, 417, 517, 592, 594, 614, 656, 724.

H. Lakes (other than of glacial origin):

1. Dammed by: fans, deltas, landslides, lavas.
134, 270, 271.
2. Oxbows, sloughs.
369.
3. Oriented lakes: wind, structure.
125, 126, 127, 128, 538, 571.
4. Crater lakes (also under I P1).
184, 340, 404, 542.
5. Lake filling by: streams, vegetation.
569, 636, 637.

I. Shorelines:

1. Beaches (raised), bars, spits, tombolos, ripple-marks.
2, 6, 66, 67, 121, 237, 238, 281, 292, 314, 388, 401, 414,
421, 546, 568, 569, 593, 601, 617, 636, 637, 643, 644.
2. Tidal flats, estuaries.
9, 252, 281, 321, 382, 414.

J. Plains:

1. Erosional: crystalline rocks, folded strata, peneplains.
72, 114, 116, 168.
2. Depositional.
142, 180.

K. Plateaux:

1. Horizontal strata: mesas
51, 52, 148, 541, 703.
2. Crystalline rocks, folded strata.
220, 221, 222.
3. Young, mature.
150, 164, 413, 634, 657.

L. Mountains:

1. Crystalline rocks.
124, 139, 213.

2. Folded strata.
61, 121, 122, 156, 158, 476.
 3. Cuestas, homoclinal ridges, flatirons, escarpments.
170, 227, 272, 384, 397, 470, 541.
 4. Volcanoes, tuyas, cinder cones, lava flows.
8, 187, 188, 189, 218, 219, 270, 271, 432, 462, 537.
- M. Igneous bodies:
1. Batholiths, stocks.
102, 103.
 2. Dykes, sills, giant quartz veins.
100, 102, 107, 114, 118, 120, 256, 268, 412, 437, 552,
711.
 3. Igneous contacts: intrusive.
100, 102, 103.
- N. Structural features:
1. Fractures: lineaments, faults, joints.
51, 85, 87, 92, 96, 98, 116, 224, 227, 267, 274, 316, 318,
365a, b, c, 386, 394, 605, 608, 711.
 2. Trenches, grabens, horsts, major valleys.
123, 137, 138, 721.
 3. Complex structures, ring structures.
82, 253, 276, 278, 526, 580, 638, 639, 645, 649, 651, 652.
 4. Anticlines, domes.
69, 72, 158, 163, 164, 272, 470, 580, 583, 584, 585.
 5. Synclines, basins, monoclines.
246, 280, 527, 586.
- O. Unconformities:
1. Unconformities.
413, 491.
- P. Meteorite craters:
1. Meteorite craters.
184, 340, 404, 542.
- Q. Permafrost:
1. Polygons, ground ice, etc.
28, 235, 285, 313, 390, 438, 475, 546, 568.
 2. Pingos.
241.

II. Glaciological:

A. Ice-caps (small):

1. Mountain, plateau, island, crater.
218, 323, 326, 477, 583.
2. Highland glacier systems.
213, 323.

B. Glaciers:

1. Valley: piedmont, dendritic, transection.
29, 40, 41, 205 to 210, 305, 308, 309, 323, 343, 347, 349,
363, 426, 473, 474, 481, 492.
2. Alpine: cirque, reconstructed, hanging.
29, 30, 35, 213, 244, 284, 323, 415.

C. Glacier features:

1. Névé, firn, nunataks.
36, 146, 213, 284, 323, 482, 486.
2. Bergschrund, crevasses, ogives, dirt bands, ice falls,
surface streams.
37, 38, 41, 216, 323, 363, 483, 484, 490, 595, 596, 598.
3. Moraines: terminal, lateral, medial, superglacial, trim-
line, outwash.
39, 323, 324, 441, 460, 481, 502, 597.

D. Sea and lake ice:

1. Bay ice, shelf ice, ice islands, icebergs, pack ice, lake
ice.
484, 485, 494, 495, 498, 499, 504, 513, 514, 686.
2. Glacier dammed lakes.
41, 215, 217, 309, 477, 488.

III. Glacial:

A. Erosional features:

1. Cirques, tandem cirques, biscuit board, horns.
155, 211, 323, 381, 523, 720.
2. U-valleys, fiords.
122, 130, 146, 160, 212, 215, 385, 480, 482.
3. Flutings, roches moutonnées, crag-and-tail, etc.
294, 374, 536, 603, 726.

4. Meltwater channels, spillways, etc.
149, 150, 151, 254, 255, 370, 534, 614.

B. Deposition from ice:

1. Till plains, giant erratics.
383, 563, 590.
2. Drumlins, drumlinoid features, flutings in surficial deposits.
10, 18, 66, 67, 328, 352, 367, 409, 410, 545, 569, 591,
705, 706.
3. Moraines: terminal, marginal, ground, ribbed, kame.
42, 55, 56, 223, 239, 285, 317, 328, 411, 465, 563, 611,
615, 616, 691, 694, 695, 709, 710, 722, 723.
4. Ice crack fillings, crevasse fillings, De Geer moraines, ice block ridges, etc.
17, 54, 317, 377, 520, 572, 715.
5. Kames.
42.

C. Deposition by streams in ice contact or beyond:

1. Eskers: simple, compound, complex.
21, 25, 33, 141, 226, 239, 275, 328, 376, 391, 519, 521,
545, 635, 689, 704, 714.
2. Outwash: aprons, fans, valley trains, stream courses, pitted terraces, etc.
63, 254, 255, 293, 407, 534, 568, 582, 616, 707, 716, 719,
724.

D. Glacial and proglacial lakes:

1. Cirque lakes, rock basin lakes.
139.
2. Proglacial lake: beaches, deltas, etc.
472, 589, 615, 616.

IV. Terrain:

A. Unglaciated:

1. Plains, valleys
131, 132, 571.
2. Plateaux.
131, 132, 145, 220, 221, 243, 402, 634.
3. Mountains.
130, 143, 144, 146, 147.

B. Glaciated:

1. Plains, valleys.
78, 142, 168, 202, 229, 230, 283, 285, 407, 431, 435, 436,
589.
2. Plateaux, uplands.
133, 134, 148, 149, 150, 164, 193, 199, 200, 245, 465,
468, 471, 473, 474, 475, 588, 645, 646, 668, 703.
3. Mountains.
122, 154, 155, 156, 167, 195, 472.

C. Arctic:

1. Plains, coast.
568, 569.
2. Plateaux.
412, 413, 473, 474.
3. Mountains.
476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 485, 486, 491,
492, 598.

V. Miscellaneous features:

A. Vegetation:

1. Cultivated.
230, 231, 250, 251, 391, 590, 675.
2. Natural: string bogs, circular vegetation patterns, etc.
232, 257, 258, 320, 591, 608, 609.
3. Fire scars.
199, 571, 579.

B. Geological:

1. Geological boundaries.
224, 229.
2. Odd pictures.
182.

C. Miscellaneous:

1. Mines, quarries, etc.
220, 243, 418, 419, 451, 458.
2. Dams, railways.
236, 284, 407.
3. Flooded towns.
233, 234.

Selected list of Airphotographs

Catalogue No.	Negative No. NAPL	Negative No. GSC	No. of Prints
1	A9109-76 & 77		2
2		109234	1
6	A4789-17L		1
8		99472	1
9	K-A-51-15		1
33	A14887-102 & 103		2
40		99471	1
41		99475	1
42		99473	1
67	A3825-56		1
69		104177	1
85	A5102-105R		1
100	A5619-38 & 39		2
114	A2036-35		1
121	T6-77L		1
128	T14 L-144		1
136	T26 L-14		1
141	T17 R-72		1
146	T4-80R		1
158	T22 R-44		1
164	T17 R-151		1
170	T12-15R		1
184		104181	1
188		99524	1
201		99670	1
204	T6-121C		1
212		104196	1
220		104195	1
223		104201	1
227	A11428-3 & 4		2
230	A11660-290 & 291		2
232	A12353-3 & 4		2
234	A12445-446 & 447		2
235	A12725-223 & 224		2
237	A12846-186 & 187		2
238	A12857-408 & 409		2
241	A12918-93 & 94		2
243	A13139-2 & 3		2
254	A12332-349 & 350		2
256	A14395-9 & 10		2
259	T441R-106		1
263	A13514-77 & 78		2
265	A5020-88R		1
268	A5619-90		1
270	A13318-91 & 92		2
273	A12599-281 & 282		2
278	A12597-356 & 357		2
279	A4809-81 & 82		2
280	A12968-182 & 183		2
281	A12919-111 & 112		2
289	A14967-16 & 17		2

Catalogue No.	Negative No. NAPL	Negative No. GSC	No. of Prints
291	A14044-144-145		2
293	A11537-12 & 13		2
294	A10988-414 & 415		2
313	A15358-58 & 59		2
317	A14877-96 & 97		2
320	A12058-130 & 131		2
321	A15425-36 & 37		2
323	A15517-50 to 57		8
363	A11383-134 & 135		2
365a	A14566-46 & 47		2
365b	A11340-387 & 388		2
365c	A11454-41 to 43		3
374	A6667-11 to 13		3
376	A13525-170 & 171		2
382	A13942-218 & 219		2
383	A15445-34 & 35		2
384	A14395-98 & 99		2
385	A16101-23 & 24		2
391	A15880-42 & 43		2
401	A14708-178 & 179		2
405	A12795-16 & 17		2
409	T300C-39 & 40		2
410	T301L-216		1
412	T249L-111		1
413	T441R-208		1
414	A12919-1 & 2		2
416	A15183-36 & 37		2
417	A12819-321		1
419	A17155-99 & 100		2
426	A11521-175 & 176		2
438	T160C-137		1
441	A12856-88 to 90		3
465	T7-38R		1
476	T398R-24		1
486	T400L-202		1
494	T405R-28 & 29		2
499	T405L-230		1
504	T407C-208		1
513	T409C-233		1
517	A13658-42		1
519	A10524-91 & 92		2
521	A11349-101 & 102		2
538	A13470-70		1
541	A13608-121 & 122		2
545	A14509-5		1
546	A14732-57 & 58		2
552	A16858-19		1
574	A14044-61 & 62		2
584	A16192-20 & 21		2
593	A16667-25 & 26		2
599	A16790-29 & 30		2
604	A17450-57 & 58		2
605	A17451-6 & 7		2

Catalogue No.	Negative No. NAPL	Negative No. GSC	No. of Prints
611	A12187-178 & 179	96933	2
614	A15739-67 & 68		2
616	A15739-96 & 97		2
617			1
644	T127-L-182		1
676	A6722-52 & 53		2
714	A10335-6 & 7		2
715	A10393-49 & 50		2
719	A12187-136 & 137		2
720	A12251-349 & 350		2
723	A12954-452 & 453		2
724	A16131-14 & 15		2
726	A16330-57 & 58		2

SERIAL LISTING OF AIRPHOTOGRAPHS

Abbreviations

- 1, 2, 3, etc. These are numbers used in this catalogue and plotted on the accompanying map. They are also used in the original collection but are not for ordering prints.
- Dist. District.
- Terr. Territory.
- Mtn. Mountain.
- Mt. Mount.
- R. River.
- Cr. Creek.
- Date Day on which the picture was taken.
- Oblique Photograph where the camera was pointed horizontally.
- Stereovertical Where two or more overlapping vertical photographs are available giving a stereoscopic view.
- Vertical A single vertical photograph.
- N, NE, etc. General direction in which the camera was pointed when an oblique photograph was taken.
- 9 x 9", etc. Size of the contact print.

H	Elevation of the aircraft above sea-level when the picture was taken.
f	Focal length of the camera.
NTS	National Topographical System grid number. This number can be used to order a map of the area covered by the picture or to find where the picture is on the accompanying map in the pocket. An NTS number such as 82K indicates a 1:250,000 scale map and 82 K/12 indicates a 1:50,000 scale map. The whole of Canada is not yet covered by topographical maps at either of these scales but new maps are continually becoming available. When ordering a map it is advisable to ask for the largest scale available. Topographical maps should be ordered from: Map Distribution Office, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth St., Ottawa.
lat.:	Latitude, always north.
long.:	Longitude, always west.
el.:	Approximate general elevation of the ground in the photograph.
Negative	The number of the negative to be used in ordering copies of photographs.
USAAF	United States Army Air Force. Much trimetrogon air-photography was taken in northwest Canada during 1942 and 1943 and this denotes photographs taken by this agency.
NAPL	National Air Photographic Library, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
GSC	Director, Geological Survey of Canada, 601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
Recommended	Photographs considered best where a group of two or more are listed under a catalogue number.

Acknowledgment of Airphotographs

Where photographs are ordered from the National Airphotographic Library acknowledgment must be given by printing under the photograph 'EMR' followed by the serial number of the photo. Although most of the photographs in the collection were taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force, private companies under contract to governmental agencies, and the United States Army Air Force, it is no longer necessary to give credit to the individual organization that took the photograph. Photographs ordered from the Geological Survey should be acknowledged by printing 'Geol. Surv. Can.' followed by the negative number, below the photograph.

Canadian Government photographs are protected by Crown copyright and permission to reproduce the photographs must be obtained from the agency from whom the prints are purchased.

To obtain the scale of a vertical photograph the user subtracts the elevation of the ground (el.) from the height of the aircraft (H) and divides by the focal length (f) which is given in inches. This gives the scale of the photograph in feet per inch. Briefly this is expressed by the formula

$$\frac{H' - el'}{f''} = \text{ft per inch.}$$

Serial List

1. Dunes. Date: 14/8/45
Alberta, E of Grand Prairie. Stereovetical 7x9"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plateau, H=14,000' f=8.29"
Peace River Lowland.

These dunes vary between 'U' and 'V' shapes or combinations of these shapes in plan. Some are as large as 1,500 x 1,000 feet and hundreds of feet broad through the base of the 'U' where they may reach 50 feet in height. The arms open and taper to windward, the west. On the convex side of the base the slopes are steeper than on the concave side to windward. The dunes are covered with grass and scattered trees, and bogs and meadows fill the hollows. They lie on a relatively flat surface between the valleys of the Wapiti and Bear Rivers, that are entrenched 250 to 300 feet below it.

NTS 83 M/2 E 1/2; lat. 55°07'; long. 118°35'; el. 2,050'

Gravenor, C.P., Green, R. and Godfrey, J.O.: Airphotographs of Alberta, Bull. 5, Res. Coun., Alta., 1960. Also Smith, H.T.U.: Pleistocene Research, G.S.A., Bull. vol. 60, No. 9, p. 1487 (1949).

Negative: A 9109-76 to 80; 76 and 77 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1

2. Shorelines, raised. Date: 13/8/31
Dist. Mackenzie, Great Bear Lake, Oblique NE 7x9"
N. side of Hornby Bay, Kazan Region, H=5,100' f=8.14"
Bear-Slave Upland.

Abandoned proglacial lake beaches, spits and headlands. The beaches show one above another like contours on the hills.

NTS 86 K/12; lat. 66°37'; long. 117°39'; el. 1,000'±

Craig, B.G.: GSC Paper 60-18 (1961). Lobeck, A.K.: Geomorphology, p. 335 (in this reference for "Slave" read "Bear") (1939).

Negative: A 4116-37; GSC 109234.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I II

6. Shorelines, beaches. Date: 8/9/37
Ontario, N of Attawapiskat River Oblique E 7x9"
to Cape Henrietta Maria. H=8,000' f=8.00"
Hudson Bay Region, Hudson Bay Lowland

A succession of at least ten strand lines can be seen as well as the tidal flat, along the shelving shore of Hudson Bay. The strandlines are made conspicuous by thick hedge-like groves of trees growing on them whereas on both sides the ground is more or less bare with small scattered ponds.

NTS 43G; lat. 53°05'; long. 82°30'; el. 0+.

Negative: A 4789-17 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I I1

8. Mountains; cinder cone.
British Columbia, near
Telegraph Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Stikine Plateau.

Date: 1942
Oblique NE 7x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"?

View of a perfectly symmetrical cinder cone on the north slope of the plateau of Edziza Peak. Other cones of modified form show in the middle distance. Around the cones the surfaces of the lava flows are largely bare of vegetation. The cone is about 500 feet high. For stereovertical views see 432.

NTS 104 G/15; lat. 56°47'; long. 130°40'; el. 5,500'+.

GSC, Map 9-1957.

Negative: GSC 99472.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification I L4

9. Shorelines, tidal estuary.
Nova Scotia, SE of Yarmouth,
Goose Bay, Wedgeport.
Appalachian Region, Atlantic
Upland of Nova Scotia.

Date: 30/7/27
Stereovertical 7x9"
H=7,300' f=8.14"

Drainage pattern in tidal mud flats at low tide. Remarkable picture of streamlined, tapering, dendritic, branching channels developed in flats of very uniform mud by the ebb and flow of the tides. Scale 1" = 1,200'.

NTS 20 P/12; lat. 43°43'; long. 66°99'; el. 0'.

GSC, Map 2006, 1923.

Negative: K-A-51-14 to 16; 15 recommended.

Order from: NAPL .

Subject classification I I2

10. Drumlins.
British Columbia,
E central, Carp Lake area.
Cordilleran Region, Fraser Basin.

Date: 1947
Vertical 6 1/2x6 1/2"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Till drumlins one-half to one and one-half miles long, one-quarter mile or less wide, and 50 to 75 feet high between Weedon Lake and Merton Lake. The country is forested.

NTS 93 J/10; lat. 54°34'; long. 123°00'; el. 2,700'.

Armstrong, J.E.: GSC, Paper 47-13 (1947).

Negative: GSC 99124.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification III B2

17. Ice crack fillings, drumlins.
Manitoba, S of Kississing Lake
near Saskatchewan boundary.
Kazan Region, Athabasca Plain.

Date: 9/8/35
Oblique NE 7x9"
H=9,500' f=8.20"

Numerous radiating to subparallel lines that may be ice crack fillings are brought out by hedge-like deciduous (?) tree growth continuing across drumlins, valleys and streams. This is not as clear a picture as most and the negative is a rather old one.

NTS 74 G/8; lat. 57°18'; long. 106°21'; el. 1,550'± .

Negative: A 5202-8 L .

Order from: NAPL .

Subject classification III B4

18. Drumlins.
Nova Scotia, Lunenburg County.
Appalachian Region,
Atlantic Uplands of Nova Scotia.

Date: 13/7/31
Vertical 7x9"
H = ? f = ?

The cultivated fields are on drumlins because of their better soil than the land around them which is largely forested.

NTS 21 A/8; lat. 44°30'; long. 64°30'; el. 200' .

GSC, Map 2154 (1929).

Negative: A 3648-38.

Order from: NAPL .

Subject classification III B2

21. Esker.
British Columbia, Carp Lake.
Cordilleran Region, Fraser Basin.

Date: 1947
Vertical 6x6"
H=20,000' f=6.00"?

Part of a compound esker, 35 miles long and averaging one-half mile in width in forested country.

NTS 93 J/11; lat. 54°40'; long. 123°43'; el. 2,600'.

GSC, Paper 47-13 (1947).

Negative: GSC 99122.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification III C1

25. Esker.
Dist. Mackenzie, between
Lac de Gras and Bathurst Inlet.
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland

Date: 13/8/31
Oblique NW 7x9"
H=5,000' f=8.24"

Esker and attendant pitted outwash deltas beyond the tree-line.

NTS 76 F/11; lat. 65°31'; long. 109°20'; el. 1,500'.

Negative: A 4080-68, GSC 104178.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification III C1

28. Frost polygons.
Manitoba, near Churchill.
Hudson Bay Region,
Hudson Bay Lowland.

Date: 18/7/29
Oblique 7x9"
H=2,600' f=8.19"

Frost polygons show in the foreground with the lake studded lowland beyond. The Hudson Bay Railway shows in the near distance and an abandoned spur line traverses the picture diagonally in the foreground.

NTS 54 L/1; lat. 58°10'; long. 94°05'; el. 100'.

Negative: A 1426-66 .

Order from: NAPL .

Subject classification I Q1

29. Glaciers; alpine valley.
British Columbia.
Cordilleran Region,
Coast Mtns., Pacific Ranges.

Date: ?
Oblique NE 7x9"
H=1,500' f=11.66"

Confederation Glacier, with Mount Waddington, elevation 13,104 feet in the right background. The valley glacier shows well in the foreground, with lateral and medial moraines. The névé and firn show in the central part of the picture and cirque glaciers in the background.

NTS 92 N/6; lat. 51°20'; long. 125°30'; el. 6,000'.

Negative: A 2829-25 .

Order from: NAPL .

Subject classification II B1,
II B2

30. Glaciers. Date: 5/9/30
British Columbia. Oblique 7x9"
Cordilleran Region, H=15,000' f=11.66"
Coast Mtns., Pacific Ranges.

Glaciers in the White Mantle Range, Coast Mountains near Knight Inlet. The view shows crevasses, medial moraines and the trimline.

NTS 92 N/3; lat. 51°10'; long. 125°15'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: A 2829-19.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

33. Eskers. Date: 31/8/55
Dist. Mackenzie, Stereovetical 9x9"
Dubawnt River, Boyd Lake. H=30,000' f=6.02"
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Two nearly parallel well-defined and rather simple eskers stretch across irregular hummocky morainal topography. Their direction is southwest and one has a southwest forked end. This esker disappears under Boyd Lake but forms some small narrow islands and emerges again at the southwest corner of the lake where another esker to the south of it bends around to join it in the corner of photograph 104.

NTS 65 E/6; lat. 61°25'; long. 103°20'; el. 1,050'.

Lobeck, A.K.: Geomorphology, p. 291. Here an oblique of this esker is used for an illustration. Unfortunately the negative of this picture has deteriorated.

Negative: A 14887-102 to 104; 102 and 103 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

35. Glaciers, cirque. Date: 1942+
British Columbia. Oblique N 7x7"
Cassiar Dist. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region,
Stikine Plateau.

View northeast showing the recession of alpine glaciers in the Chechidla Range at the headwaters of the Sheslay River. The recession from the trimline shows well.

NTS 104 K/7; lat. 58°20'; long. 132°35'; el. 6,500'.

Negative: GSC 99470.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II B1

36. Ice-caps; nunataks. Date: 1942
Alaska, SE, near Juneau. Oblique 7x7"
Cordilleran Region, H=20,000' f=6.00"
Coast Mtns., Boundary Ranges.

The ice field, the source area of the Taku and neighbouring glaciers is shown. The view shows numerous nunataks projecting from the firn and is taken from a point two miles west of the International Boundary.

NTS 104 L/16; lat. 58°45'; long. 134°05'; el. 5,000'.

Map US, No. 85, AMS - Series Q 501.

Negative: GSC 99469.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification II C1

37. Glaciers; ogives. Date: 1942
Alaska, SE, near Juneau. Oblique SW 7x7"
Cordilleran Region, H=20,000' f=6.00"
Coast Mtns., Boundary Ranges.

View looking southwest from the International Boundary, showing the Taku Glacier in the right distance entering Taku Inlet, Alaska. At the right centre the Twin Glaciers recede from Twin Lake. Ogives and ice falls show on the east glacier of the Twins.

NTS 104 K/11; lat. 58°38'; long. 133°50'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: GSC 99466.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification II C2

38. Glaciers; ice fall. Date: 1942
British Columbia, Oblique NE 7x7"
Cassiar Dist., H=20,000' f=6.00"
20 miles N of Iskut River.
Cordilleran Region,
Coast Mtns., Boundary Ranges.

View of Porcupine Glacier and Shaler Creek valley. Shows large ice fall in the glacier, trimline and medial moraine.

NTS 104 B/14; lat. 56°55'; long. 131°25'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: GSC 99468.

Order from: GSC .

Subject classification II C2

39. Glacier; trimline. Date: 1942
British Columbia, Cassiar Dist., Oblique NE 7x7"
W of Bowser Lake. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region,
Coast Mtns., Boundary Ranges.

View showing the Berendon Glacier in the foreground and the Frank Mackie Glacier beyond. The trimline and recession of the glaciers is well shown as well as the medial moraines and ice falls.

NTS 104 B/8; lat. 56°15'; long. 130°10'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: GSC 99467.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II C3

40. Glacier, valley, dendritic. Date: 1942
Alaska, SE, near Juneau. Oblique NE 7x7"
Cordilleran Region, H=20,000' f=6.00"
Coast Mtns., Boundary Ranges.

View of a glacier flowing to Antler River and Berners Inlet, Alaska. View looking up the main glacier, shows firn with nunataks, tributaries, medial moraines and ogives and also lateral parts of the glacier entering abandoned valleys of its former tributaries as distributaries.

NTS 104 L/9; lat. 58°45'; long. 134°30'; el. 2,500'.

US Map, No. 8-5, AMS-Series Q 501.

Negative: GSC 99471.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II B2

41. Glacier, valley, dendritic. Date: 1947
Alaska, SE, near Juneau. Oblique SW 7x7"
Cordilleran Region, H=20,000' f=6.00"
Coast Mtns., Boundary Ranges.

Glacier flowing to Antler River and thence to Berner Bay, Alaska. View looking down showing tributaries and medial moraines. Also shows lateral parts branching as distributaries into valleys abandoned by former tributaries. The ends of these distributaries show calving and icebergs floating off into the ice-dammed lakes.

NTS 104 L; lat. 58°48'; long. 134°23'; el. 4,000'.

US Map, No. 8-5, AMS-Series Q 501.

Negative: GSC 99475.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II D2,
II C2,
II B2

42. Moraines, marginal.
Yukon Terr., Mayo Dist.
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1942
Oblique SE 7x7"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View showing the upper limit of the last glacial advance around a former nunatak area of dissected plateau. The limit of glaciation shows as a ridge of moraine and kame deposits skirting around the upper slope of the plateau at approximately 4,700' but rising into the distance. Kalzas Twins, the peak overlooking Big Kalzas Lake in the right distance is 6,300'. A meltwater stream flows across the nunatak area in the foreground of Kalzas Twins cutting a canyon in the slope on the lower side.

NTS 105 M/6; lat. 63°20'; long. 135°40'; el. 5,500'

GSC, Map 890 A.

Negative: GSC 99473

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification III B3,
III B4

49. Meanders.
Saskatchewan, N,
Kazan Region,
Athabasca Plain.

Date: 17/9/29
Oblique NE 7x9"
H=4,599' f=8.20"

Hedderly Creek (tributary of Mudjatik River), meanders. The stream flows from left to right meandering elaborately through meadows with willows along the banks. The stream is small and has a sluggish current showing no sand or gravel bars, only banks clothed by vegetation.

NTS 74 B/12; lat. 56°38'; long. 107°40'; el. 1,500+

Negative: A 1810-26.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2

51. Lineament; horizontal strata.
Dist. Mackenzie,
Coppermine River,
Kazan Region, Coronation Hills.

Date: 17/8/31
Oblique 7x9"
H=5,000' f=8.16"

The erosion of a hilly upland surface cut across gently dipping strata has developed cuestas. A conspicuous lineament across the strike shows in the near distance.

NTS 86 N/8; lat. 67°20'; long. 116°25'.

Negative: A 4122-82.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I K1,
I N1

52. Mesas, solifluction. Date: 20/7/31
Dist. Mackenzie, near Oblique 7x9"
Coronation Gulf, Kazan Region, H=5,000' f=8.16"
Coronation Hills.

Mesas eroded in nearly flat-lying Coppermine Group in the barren lands, near the Arctic coast. The Rae River flows towards the foreground in the centre of the picture. Solifluction pattern shows on the slopes.

NTS 86 N/15; lat. 67°56'; long. 116°37'; el. 1,000'+.

GSC, Map 1963 (1923).

Negative: A 3700-62.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I K1

54. De Geer Moraines, Date: 2/6/35
Quebec, Chibougamau Dist. Vertical 7x9"
James Region, Abitibi Upland. H=11,400' f=8.31"

Narrow morainal ridges formed during the general recession of the last ice sheet while the ice margin lay in a standing body of water. The large light areas are muskeg and the light linear lines mark the crests of boulder strewn ridges.

NTS 32 J/2; lat. 50°14'; long. 74°41'.

Negative: A 4943-85.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B4

55. Moraine, ground. Date: 22/10/37
Saskatchewan, SE of Assiniboia. Oblique NE 7x9"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain. H=10,000' f=8.17"

The picture shows a moraine pitted with kettle holes. The background shows low-lying arable land smoothed by post-glacial Lake Regina which did not inundate the higher part of the moraine.

NTS 72 H/14; lat. 49°47'; long. 105°07'; el. 2,400'+.

Negative: A 5800-51 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

56. Moraine, ground. Date: 16/10/39
Saskatchewan, S; Interior Vertical 7x9"
Plains, Alberta Plain. H=15,750' f=8.25"

A hummocky moraine in southern Saskatchewan in open prairie partly cultivated, pocked by numerous kettles.

NTS 72 J/10; lat. 50°42'; long. 106°55'; el. 2,450'.

Negative: A 6729-23.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

61. Mountains, folded.
British Columbia, Mt. King George.
Cordilleran Region,
Rocky Mtns., Park Ranges.

Date: 20/10/24
Oblique SW 7x9"
H=5,000' f=12.00?"

View of Mt. King George, 11,000' in the morning from the north-east. The cirque sculpturing in gently folded, nearly horizontal strata shows well. The view illustrates well the cutting of mountains from horizontal sedimentary strata.

NTS 82 J/11; lat. 50°38'; long. 115°25'; el. 7,500'.

Negative: CA 114-10, GSC 103478.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I L2

63. Glaciofluvial.
Dist. Mackenzie, SE of
Nonacho Lake, E of
Wheeler River.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 18/8/35
Oblique 7x9"
H=9,500' f=8.16"

Glaciofluvial feature, apparently a large radially furrowed out-wash fan.

NTS 74G, H; lat. 57°10'; long. 105°58'; el. 1,000'±.

Negative: A 5126-8 C.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2

65. Stream deposition; bars.
Alberta, S of Fort Fitzgerald.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 7/8/27
Oblique NW 7x9"
H=5,000' f=8.28"

View north over Demicharge Rapids on Slave River showing the river widening its flood plain by cutting the banks on the outer sides of its meanders and building up the islands and inner sides with meander bars now mainly overgrown with vegetation. The river flows away to the distance.

NTS 74M; lat. 59°20'; long. 111°23'; el. 700'±.

Negative: FA 459-1.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

66. Drumlin; tombolo.
Nova Scotia, Chester.
Appalachian Region,
Atlantic Uplands of Nova Scotia.

Date: 30/6/31
Oblique N 7x9"
H=1,000'+ f=8.12"

Tombolo formed from a drumlin. Picture 67 is a vertical view of the same feature.

NTS 21 A/9; lat. 44°33'; long. 64°15'; el. 500'+.

GSC, Maps 1981 (1924) and 2153 (1929).

Negative: A 3618-63.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II,
III B2

67. Drumlin; tombolo.
Nova Scotia, Chester.
Appalachian Region,
Atlantic Uplands of Nova Scotia.

Date: 1/8/31
Vertical 7x9"
H=6,000' f=8.12"

Tombolo formed from a drumlin. An excellent picture. Picture 66 is an oblique view of the same feature.

NTS 21 A/9; lat. 44°33'; long. 64°15'; el. 200'+.

GSC, Maps 1981 (1924) and 2153 (1929).

Negative: A 3825-56.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II,
III B2

69. Dome structure; Dome mountains
Dist. Mackenzie. Cordilleran
Region, Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 13/8/44
Oblique N 7x9"
H=19,200' f=6.00"

This picture looks north along the Canyon Ranges from the North Nahanni River valley. Trench Lake shows in the right of the picture. In the same belt of the Mackenzie Mountains other anticlines of this type are apparent in air photographs but none is as perfectly closed as this one which illustrates a closed 'water drop-shaped' dome showing the outward dipping strata.

NTS 95 K/10; lat. 62°30'; long. 124°45'; el. 5,000'+.

Negative: T 8-49 L, GSC-104177.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N4

72. Anticline; Peneplain.
Nova Scotia, Queens County,
Pleasant River Barrens.
Appalachian Region,
Atlantic Uplands of Nova Scotia.

Date: 22/6/31
Stereovetical 7x9"
H=10,500' f=8.12"

Pleasant River Barrens dome in Goldenville quartzite. The strata dip away from the centre of the dome at angles of 20 to 30 degrees. Several features marked by vegetation cross the strata diagonally. Erosion has worn down the structure to the nearly flat surface of the Cretaceous ? peneplain.

NTS 21 A/7; lat. 44°23'; long. 64°50'; el. 300'.

Negative: A 3520 - 44 and 45.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I J1,
I N4.

78. Glaciated.
Dist. Mackenzie, N of
Great Slave Lake.
Kazan Region,
Bear-Slave Upland.

Date: 9/7/35
Oblique SW 7x9"
H=9,000' f=8.25"

View looking southwest across McLeod Bay, Great Slave Lake. Shows the character of the surface north of the lake and the north-facing cliffs of the islands.

NTS 75 L/15; lat. 63°00'; long. 110°38'; el. 1,150'+.

Negative: A 5021-97 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1

82. Folding; faulting.
Dist. Mackenzie, S of
Ross Lake, E of Yellowknife.
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Date: 22/7/45
Vertical 10x10"
H=11,600' f=6.05"

Folding and contortions of drag-folds are clearly shown in steep-dipping Precambrian strata on a rolling, bevelled surface.

NTS 85 I; lat. 62°30'; long. 113°14'; el. 1,000'.

GSC, Map 47-16 (1947).

Negative: A 8668-37.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3.

85. Fault. Date: 4/8/35
Dist. Mackenzie, near Oblique SW 7x9"
Great Slave Lake. H=9,000' f=8.23"
Kazan Region, East Arm Hills.

Fault-line scarp forming shore of McDonald Lake. The fault separates early Precambrian granite to the left (south) and late Precambrian sediments of the Et-Then Group to the right. A minor parallel fault forms the right shore of the cape in McDonald Lake.

NTS 75L, K; lat. 62°13'; long. 110°59'; el. 518'±.

Jolliffe, A.W.: Trans. Am. Geophys. Union, 1942, p. 704 and GSC, Map 377 A (1936).

Negative: A 5120-105 R. The negative deteriorated and has been copied.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

87. Fault. Date: 15/7/31
Dist. Mackenzie, Oblique NE 7x9"
Great Bear Lake. H=4,400' f=8.14"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

The Hornby Bay Fault, which extends at least 80 miles northeastward from Hornby Bay. To the left of the fault are late Precambrian sandstone strata and to the right are early Precambrian granite and other rocks. In places the fault is occupied by a giant quartz vein which does not show in the photograph.

NTS 86J, K; lat. 66°42'; long. 117°25'; el. 700'±.

GSC, Map 333 A (1936). Jolliffe, A.W.: Trans. Am. Geophys. Union, 1942, p. 700.

Negative: A 3783-41.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

92. Fault. Date: 19/7/34
Dist. Mackenzie, NW of Oblique SW 7x9"
Yellowknife. H=9,000' f=8.00"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Lineament showing the location of a major fault of gently sinuous plan, extending from Emile River southwest across Marion River. Several miles of lateral displacement has probably occurred along it. It is occupied by giant quartz veins but these do not show well in the picture.

NTS 85 N/9; lat. 63°32'; long. 116°25'; el. 700'.

Negative: A 4739-92 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

96. Fault; flood plain. Date: 15/8/31
Dist. Mackenzie, Bathurst Inlet. Oblique SE 7x9"
Kazan Region, Bathurst Hills. H=5,000' f=8.24"

Probable fault, 30 miles up Western River from its mouth. The view looks along a slightly curved trench on the floor of which the river has formed its flood plain and meanders from wall to wall.

NTS 76 J/2; lat. 66°02'; long. 106°15'; el. 1,000'.

Negative: A 4084-1.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1,
I N1

98. Lineament. Date: 20/7/31
Dist. Mackenzie, N of the junction of Dease River and Oblique NNE 7x9"
Sandy Creek. Kazan Region, H=5,000' f=8.16"
Coronation Ridged Plain.

View of the terrain north of the tree-line showing two lineaments at right angles, which represents faults and one appears to be occupied by a dyke.

NTS 86 M/8; lat. 67°23'; long. 118°03'; el. 1,200'+.

Negative: A 3795-72.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

100. Dykes and sills. Date: 30/6/37
Dist. Mackenzie, near Stereovetical 7x9"
Duncan Lake. H=10,000' f=8.31"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Early Precambrian sediments (dark) intruded by granite (light) in bodies up to one-half mile across and in numerous dykes, sills and small lit-par-lit injections. Late Precambrian diabase dykes (dark) showing columnar jointing in places, traverse both sediments and granites.

NTS 85 J/16; lat. 62°44'; long. 114°05'; el. 800'+.

GSC, Map 868 A (1946). Jolliffe, A.W.: Trans. Can. Inst. Mining Met., 1945, p. 603. Lobeck, A.K.: Geomorphology, p. 613 (1939).

Negative: A5619 - 36 to 40; 38 and 39 recommended for stereo pair. GSC 104179 is a composite of 36, 38 and 40 and should be ordered from GSC.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2,
I M3

102. Contact, stock. Date: 14/7/35
Dist. Mackenzie, N of Oblique W 7x9"
Great Slave Lake, N of H=9,000' f=8.24"
Hearne Channel.
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

The view shows an elongated body of granite (light) intruding surrounding Precambrian gneisses (dark). The granite stands up in relief above the surrounding rocks.

NTS 85 I/2; lat. 62°11'; long. 112°32'; el. 900'.

Jolliffe, A.W.; Trans. Can. Inst. Mining Met., p. 593, 1945.

Negative: A 5033-27 C.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M1,
I M2,
I M3

103. Stock. Date: 4/8/35
Dist. Mackenzie, Oblique N 10x10"
Nonacho Lake area. H=9,000' f=8.31"
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

A Precambrian granite stock intruding sediments forms the high region in the foreground, the softer sediments being eroded to lower levels.

NTS 75 F/13; lat. 61°40'; long. 109°46'; el. 1,160'.

GSC, Map 526 A (1939).

Negative: A 5121-49 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M1,
I M3

107. Dyke swarm. Date: 19/7/45
Dist. Mackenzie, Vertical 10x10"
Ross Lake area. H=11,600' f=6.04"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Multiple subparallel Precambrian dykes, intruding granodiorite, all cut by a diabase dyke. The granite shows up light and stands in low relief above the dykes.

NTS 85 I/14; lat. 62°46'; long. 113°08'; el. 800'.

GSC, Ross Lake area, Paper 47-16 (1947).

Negative: A 8662-134.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

114. Sills; mesas. Date: 17/10/29
Ontario, Nipigon (village). Oblique SE 7x9"
James Region, Port Arthur Hills. H=5,000' f=8.18"

View of the north shore of Lake Superior showing mesas formed of Keweenawan sills. The Trans-Canada Highway crosses the foreground.

NTS 52 H/1; lat. 49°05'; long. 88°15'; el. 680'.

GSC, Map 308 A (1935).

Negative: A 2036-35.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I J1,
I M2

116. Jointing; peneplanation. Date: 29/7/31
Nova Scotia, Lunenburg County, Vertical 7x9"
La Have Islands, Appalachian Region, H=10,400' f=8.12"
Atlantic Uplands of Nova Scotia.

Joint system in peneplaned, folded quartzite beds of Goldenville Formation. Also shows sand beaches and tidal mud flats.

NTS 21 A/1; lat. 44°10'; long. 64°16'; el. 50'.

Negative: A 3822-39.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I J1,
I N1

118. Giant quartz veins. Date: 13/7/31
Dist. Mackenzie, E of Hottah Lake. Oblique NNE 7x9"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland. H=5,000' f=8.24"

Giant quartz vein in Precambrian terrain.

NTS 86 E/1; lat. 65°10'; long. 118°05'; el. 900'+.

Negative: A 3700-13.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

120. Giant quartz vein. Date: 11/7/34
Dist. Mackenzie, Snare River. Oblique NE 7x9"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland. H=9,000' f=8.0"?

View looking NE from over Marion River. A curved fault zone is occupied by a quartz stockwork which appears as a single giant vein in the photograph. Ray Rock mine and camp lie just to the right of the centre of the picture but are not visible.

NTS 85 N/7; lat. 63°27'; long. 116°30'; el. 650'±.

GSC, Map 690 A (1942). Jolliffe, A.W.: Trans. Am. Geophys. Union, 1942, p. 700.

Negative: A 4740-81 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

121. Mountains, complex;
lake beaches; water gap.
Yukon Terr., SW, near
Haines Junction.
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

Date: 1943
Oblique SW 9x9"
H=12,000' f=6.00"

View down Alsek River valley. Kaskawulsh River enters from the right just behind the first ridge of mountains, a part of Kluane Range and flows away into the distance on the left. High peaks of Icefield Ranges, show in the right distance. Beach terraces show faintly on the scree or talus slopes in the right centre and the difference in soil and vegetation shows on the floor of the Alsek River valley where flooding took place about 200 years ago by the Lowell Glacier blocking the river in the distance. Though this is a good view of the complex Kluane Ranges, the front ranges of the St. Elias Mountains, the structure does not show up.

NTS 115 A/12; lat. 60°45'; long. 137°50'; el. 1,100'.

Kindle, E.D.: GSC, Mem. 268 (1952); Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247, p. 43 (1948).

Negative: T 6-77 L.

Order from: NAPL.

I E3,
Subject classification I L1,
I L2

122. Glaciated valley.
Yukon Terr., SW
Cordilleran Region,
St. Elias Mtns.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique SW 9x9"
H=12,700' f=6.00"

The view looks southwest into the heart of St. Elias Mountains. The valley of Slims River stretches diagonally across the picture flowing from the Kaskawulsh Glacier, in the left distance, to the bridge of the pioneer road for the construction of the Alaska Highway in the right foreground. About halfway up the right border is the partly timbered gravel fan of Bullion Creek. At the head of Slims River the west snout of the Kaskawulsh Glacier shows behind a low arc of moraines supposed to have been formed by an advance ending about 1800 A.D. About it the ice lies stagnant for several miles at least. The great peaks of these mountains stand along the skyline, projecting like great icebergs above the general level of lesser peaks which only reach to about 10,000 feet. From the left Mt. Hubbard, 14,950 feet; Mt. Vancouver, 15,700 feet; Mt. Augusta, 14,700 feet; Mt. St. Elias, 18,000 feet; and at the right Mt. Logan, 19,850 feet, rising as a great plateau-like block much of whose surface is over 17,000 feet.

NTS 115 B/15; lat. 61°00'; long. 138°30'; el. 2,600'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 6-118 L.

Order from: NAPL.

I L2,
Subject classification III A2,
IV B3

123. Trench.
Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake area.
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

Date: 12/8/44
Oblique SW 9x9"
H=19,400' f=6.00"

This view looks southwest into St. Elias Mountains from a point over Koidern River (Edith Creek) in the Shakwak Trench. Kluane Ranges, form the wall-like front across the picture. Behind them the plateau-like area of the Duke Depression lies in front of the steepening slopes of the Icefield Ranges, the central ranges of St. Elias Mountains. On the right, the lower part of Klutlan Glacier protrudes from the mountains with Mt. Bear, 14,850 feet behind it in Alaska. Along the skyline to the left stand Mt. Wood, 15,880 feet, Mt. Lucania, 17,150 feet and Mt. Steele, 16,439 feet. Drumlin ridges parallel the Shakewak Trench lie in the foreground.

NTS 115 F/16; lat. 61°45'; long. 140°05'; el. 3,000'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 7-22 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N2

124. Mountains, crystalline.
British Columbia,
Skeena Valley, near Kwinitza.
Cordilleran Region,
Coast Mtns., Kitimat Ranges.

Date: 25/6/33
Oblique N 7x9"
H=1,000'

View of a valley side in the Coast Mountains showing the typical glacial sculpturing of a mountain slope of crystalline, granitic rocks.

NTS 103 I/4; lat. 54°13'; long. 129°33'; el. 100' to 4,000'.

Negative: BA-11-33.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L1,
I D2

125. Lakes, oriented; meanders.
Yukon Terr., N of Old Crow.
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine
Plateau, Old Crow Plain.

Date: 20/8/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=18,900' f=6.00"

The view looks south over the Old Crow Plain and shows the rectilinear pattern of the muskeg lakes of the unglaciated region. The Old Crow River meanders with a marvellous, serpentine course through the central part of the picture with numerous oxbow lakes gradually entrenching its course below the general level of the plain on which the lakes lie. The lakes are reported to be only a few tens of feet deep and their shores are composed of vegetable material. See also 126, 127 and 128.

NTS 117 A/4; lat. $68^{\circ}10'$; long. $139^{\circ}35'$; el. 900'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247, p. 76 (1948).

Negative: T 14 R-159.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
I H3

126. Lakes, oriented; unglaciated terrain.
Yukon Terr., N, Old Crow.
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plateau,
Old Crow Plain.

Date: 20/8/44
Oblique N $9 \times 9''$
H=18,890' f=6.00''

View north over Old Crow Plain. It shows the remarkable rectilinear pattern of the lakes of this unglaciated region. A northern tributary of Old Crow River meanders onto the plain from the British Mountains in the distance. On the right a stream winds between the lakes commonly avoiding flowing through them. On the left a drumlin-shaped hill of Paleozoic rocks rises out of the plain. See also 125, 127 and 128.

NTS 117 A/4; lat. $68^{\circ}10'$; long. $139^{\circ}35'$; el. 1,000'±.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247, p. 76 (1948).

Negative: T 14 L-158.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H3

127. Lakes, oriented; unglaciated terrain.
Yukon Terr., N, Old Crow.
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plateau,
Old Crow Plain.

Date: 20/8/44
Oblique N $9 \times 9''$
H=18,890' f=6.00''

View north over Old Crow Plain showing the rectilinear lake pattern in this unglaciated area. Tributaries of Old Crow River meander across the plain in serpentine courses. See also 125, 126 and 128.

NTS 117 B/1; lat. $68^{\circ}10'$; long. $140^{\circ}10'$; el. 1,000'±.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 14 L-151.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H3

128. Lakes, oriented; unglaciated terrain. Date: 20/8/44
Yukon Terr., N, Old Crow. Oblique N 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plateau, H=18,890' f=6.00"
Old Crow.

View north over the west part of Old Crow Plain showing the rec-
tilinear pattern of the lakes in this unglaciated area. Old Crow River
meanders across the plain and British Mountains form the horizon. The
white along the banks of Old Crow River is silt, sand and gravel. The dark
part above and the material around the lakes is said to be peaty vegetable
material. See also 125, 126 and 127.

NTS 117 B/1; lat. 68°10'; long. 140°05'; el. 1,000'+.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 14 L-144.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H3

130. Glaciated valley in unglaciated terrain. Date: 4/8/44
Yukon Terr., N, Eagle River. Oblique N 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plateau. H=19,600' f=6.00"

View north along the flank of the southern Richardson Mountains
which show on the right or east. The lakes on the left of the centre drain to
Eagle River and thence to Porcupine River. The lakes are caused by
moraines deposited by a finger of Pleistocene ice that extended west and
northwest from Peel River valley that lies south of the picture. The stream
entering the picture from the right was blocked and diverted (see also 146) by
another finger of ice to eastward.

NTS 116 I/1; lat. 66°00'; long. 136°20'; el. 1,300'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 4-85 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A2,
IV A3

131. Unglaciated terrain; Date: 30/7/44
dendritic drainage. Oblique NE 9x9"
Yukon Terr., 70 miles S of H=20,000' f=6.00"
Dawson. Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau.

View across the Yukon River which flows to the north on the left.
Stewart River enters the main river on the right. The drainage of Excelsior
Creek occupies most of the right foreground. The picture shows a typical
area of the Klondike Plateau, which was not covered by Pleistocene glacia-
tion. The pattern of the drainage and the slopes developed in the dissection

of the upland surface, and the truncation of the spurs between the small tributaries by the master streams shows well. Note that the truncation spurs are mainly on the northerly side of the river. See also 132.

NTS 115 O/5; lat. $63^{\circ}20'$; long. $139^{\circ}45'$; el. 2,000'.

GSC, Map 711 A (1942), Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 1-43 R, GSC-109236.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E1,
IV A1,
IV A2

132. Unglaciated terrain; dendritic drainage. Yukon Terr., 70 miles S of Dawson. Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 30/7/44
Oblique NE $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

View northeastward down White River across Yukon River which flows to the left or northwestward, and up the valley of Stewart River in the distance. The area is typical of the Klondike Plateau and lies just beyond the limits of Pleistocene ice advances. The features of interest are drainage patterns, slopes developed in the dissection of the upland surface and the truncation of the spurs between the tributaries by the master streams show well. See also 131.

NTS 115 O/4; lat. $63^{\circ}15'$; long. $139^{\circ}50'$; el. 1,200'.

GSC, Map 711 A (1942), Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 1-36 R, GSC-109237.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E1,
IV A1,
IV A2

133. Glaciated plateau. Yukon Terr.; Ross River valley. Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 13/8/44
Oblique N $9 \times 9''$
H=19,200' f=6.00''

View north over Ross River valley where it is joined by the Prevost River, and along Sheldon Lake across the Canol Road to Mt. Sheldon, 6,937 feet, the prominent peak near the centre. Beyond Mt. Sheldon the Yukon Plateau continues across the broad valley to the south fork of MacMillan River and beyond this again to the Selwyn Mountains. Note the esker partly damming Lewis Lake in the foreground.

NTS 105 J/11; lat. $62^{\circ}35'$; long. $131^{\circ}10'$; el. 3,000'.

Negative: T 9-94 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

134. Plateau; biscuit board topography;
delta damming.
Yukon Terr., Glenlyon area.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau,
Glenlyon Range.

Date: 13/8/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Little Salmon Range occupies the foreground with Drury Lake lying across the centre and Glenlyon Range stands beyond it. The first stages of biscuit board topography are shown on the NE slope of Little Salmon Range. The deltas of two creeks cut Drury Lake in two. On the far side of the lake the slope of the Glenlyon Range exhibits scouring and numerous other ice contact and margin features show up to 4,000 feet. Above this level the upland plateau rolls back without fresh glacial features to the peaks cut from rounded summits by alpine glaciation.

NTS 105 L/7; lat. 62°15'; long. 134°45'; el. 2,500'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247, p. 67 (1948). Campbell, R.B.: GSC, Paper 25-1960.

Negative: T 7-132 L.

Order from: NAPL.

IG1,
Subject classification I H1,
IV B2

136. Delta.
Yukon Terr., Teslin area,
Nisutlin Bay.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 9/9/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=10,000' f=6.00"

The picture shows the building of the delta of Nisutlin River into Nisutlin Bay of Teslin Lake. It shows the spreading of numerous distributaries. In the distance isolated groups of mountains stand on the plateau and on the right, the northern end of Stikine Ranges of the Cassiar Mountains can be seen.

NTS 105 C/2; lat. 60°10'; long. 132°30'; el. 2,200'.

Negative: T 26 L-14.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1,
I N2

137. Trench.
Yukon Terr., near
Ross River Post.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau,
Tintina Trench.

Date: 21/8/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=10,000' f=6.00"

View south across the Pelly Plateau and the Tintina Trench to the wall-like northeast front of Pelly Mountains. Left of the centre of the picture Ross River, flowing from the left foreground, joins Pelly River at Ross River Post where the Canol Road crosses Pelly River. On the right, beyond

the big meander of Pelly River, the valley of Lapie River comes out of Pelly Mountains. The front of the Pelly Mountains is the southwest wall of the Tintina Trench which is broadest in this section. Here too the northeast side of the trench is much less defined than the wall-like southwest side shown in the picture.

NTS 105F, K; lat. $62^{\circ}03'$; long. $132^{\circ}25'$; el. 3,500'.

Keele, J.: GSC, Pub. 1097 (1910). Wheeler, J.O., Green, L.H. and Roddick, J.A.: GSC, Map 7-1960.

Negative: T 15 R-157.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

138. Cirques; major valleys.
Yukon Terr., NE, headwaters of
Hess River.
Cordilleran Region, Selwyn Mtns.

Date: 4/9/44
Oblique N $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

This view looks north from almost directly over Mt. Keele. In the foreground the rough spurs of the mountain with their snowfield and alpine glaciers extend north towards the valley of Hess River. Farther north the Selwyn Valley extends northwest crossing the picture from the right. Hess River heads among the mountains in the distance and after entering the valley flows towards Mt. Keele and swings to the west. In the left foreground an alpine lake drains north to Hess River. The form and drainage of this great valley are in many ways like those of the trenches.

NTS 105 O/1; lat. $63^{\circ}27'$; long. $130^{\circ}20'$; el. 4,000' to 7,000'.

Wheeler, J.O.: GSC, Paper 53-7 (1954).

Negative: T 20 R-68.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N2

139. Cirques; mountains,
crystalline rocks.
Dist. Mackenzie, SW part,
South Nahanni River.
Cordilleran Region, Selwyn Mtns.

Date: 4/9/44
Oblique SE $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

The picture looks south over one of the most rugged parts of the Logan Mountains. On the right, South Nahanni River just shows and Glacier (Brintnell) Lake can be seen. On the centre and on the left the mountains are a mass of sharp ridges and peaks, at least partly of granitic rocks. They have been sculptured by alpine glaciers of which several small ones still exist.

NTS 95E, L; lat. 62°10'; long. 127°40'; el. 5,000' to 9,000'.

Negative: T 22 1-81.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L1,
III D1

141. Esker, compound.
British Columbia, N, Cassiar Dist.
Cordilleran Region, Liard Plain.

Date: 25/8/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=13,000' f=6.00"

View south across Liard River and Plain. Here the river is entrenched mainly in glacial drift and an esker complex shows in the foreground. In the right centre distance a lake lies in the north end of the Rocky Mountain Trench that can be faintly seen separating the Cassiar Mountains on the right or west from the north end of the Rocky Mountains on the east. On the right beyond the esker complex the plain surface shows drumlinoid scouring by the ice. No. 519 shows vertical pictures of another part of the same great compound esker.

NTS 104 P/16; lat. 59°55'; long. 128°02'; el. 2,000'.

Negative T 17 R-72.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

142. Plain.
Yukon Terr., SE of Herschel Island.
Arctic Coastal Plains,
Yukon Coastal Plain.

Date: 9/9/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.00"

View looking north over the Yukon Coastal Plain and out to Beaufort Sea and ice flows. On the extreme left Herschel Island shows in the distance. The Coastal Plain is spotted with lakes which lie in the hollows of an undulating glaciated surface.

NTS 117 A/15; lat. 68°50'; long. 137°40'; el. 150'.

Negative: T 29 R-25.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I J2,
IV B1

143. Plateau; solifluction.
Yukon Terr., northern.
Cordilleran Region,
British Mountains.

Date: 9/9/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.00"

View south over the southeastern part of the British Mountains to the Arctic Plateau which sweeps south to merge with the Porcupine Plateau. The influence of solifluction in pushing a stream to one side of its valley is well shown as well as the typical conformation of this unglaciated area.

NTS 117 A/13; lat. 68°55'; long. 139°50'; el. 2,000' to 4,000'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948). Norris, D.K., et al.: GSC, Map 10-1963.

Negative: T 29 L-53.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1,
IV A3

144. Unglaciaded mountains.
Yukon Terr., northern.
Cordilleran Region,
British Mountains.

Date: 20/8/44
Oblique NW 9x9"
H=19,900' f=6.00"

View northwest to the highest Canadian part of the British Mountains which show their main ridges sprinkled with fresh snow in the distance. It shows the typical character of these unglaciaded northern mountains. The view is from a mile NW of the large braided gravel flat of the Firth River that lies one to three miles from the 141st meridian. The gravelly course of Joe Creek shows in the right distance.

NTS 117 B/9; lat. 68°44'; long. 140°50'; el. 2,000'+.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948). Norris, D.K. et al.: GSC, Map 10-1963.

Negative: T 15 R-77.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV A3

145. Unglaciaded plateau; mesas.
Yukon Terr., northern.
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plateau.

Date: 9/9/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.00"

This picture looks south over the Porcupine Plateau between Richardson and British Mountains. A tributary of Blow River flows toward the camera at the right. Mesa-like remnants of the old uplands of the plateau show well in the near distance, and beyond Barn Range breaks the general smoothness of the topography.

NTS 117 A/13; lat. 68°52'; long. 139°45'; el. 500' to 3,500'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948). Norris, D.K. et al.: GSC, Map 10-1963.

Negative: T 29 L-36.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV A2

146. Unglaciaded mountains;
glaciaded valley.
Yukon Terr., northern.
Cordilleran Region, Richardson Mtns.
- Date: 4/8/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=19,600 f=6.00"

This view looks north along the west flank of Richardson Mountains from near their southern end. In the distance the whole width of these mountains can be seen with Porcupine Plain on the west, and Peel Plateau on the east. Features of interest are the drainage pattern, the dissection of the surface that truncates the tops of the ridges, the moraine-choked valley which was occupied by a finger of Pleistocene ice that extended from the Peel Plateau in the southeast and caused the diversion of the main stream of the valley through a newly cut gap in the left distance and the damming of one of the unglaciaded tributary valleys by a moraine.

NTS 106 L/4; lat. 66°03'; long. 135°50'; el. 2,500'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948). Norris, D.K. et al.; GSC, Map 10-1963.

Negative: T 4-80 R.

Order from: NAPL.

II C1,
Subject classification III A2,
IV A3

147. Unglaciaded mountains.
Dist. Mackenzie, NW.
Cordilleran Region, Richardson Mtns.
- Date: 4/8/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=20,900' f=6.00"

This view looks along the length of the Richardson Mountains from their north end where they merge with the Arctic Plateau in the foreground. In the distance the broadest and most rugged part of these mountains shows. In the left distance they slope down to Peel Plateau on the east. The broad structures of this part of the mountains are well shown in the foreground. Richardson Mountains are believed to have escaped Pleistocene glaciation.

NTS 117 A/1; lat. 68°15'; long. 136°35'; el. 2,500'.

Norris, D.K. et al.; GSC, Map 10-1963.

Negative: T 5-22 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV A3

148. Plateau.
Yukon Terr., and Dist. Mackenzie.
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau.
- Date: 4/8/44
Oblique SE 9x9"
H=20,900' f=6.00"

View across the southern part of the Peel Plateau between Snake and Arctic Red Rivers to the front of Mackenzie Mountains. Note the broad hollow between the mesa-like hills of horizontal strata in the foreground and the mountains in the background.

NTS 106 F/15; lat. 65°50'; long. 132°50'; el. 1,000'+.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247, Pl. XIII, p. 29 (1948).

Negative: T 5-185 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I K1,
IV B2

149. Plateau; meltwater channel.
Dist. Mackenzie, NW.
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique S 9x9"
H=20,900' f=6.00"

View south across the Peel Plateau from near the Arctic Red and Peel Rivers divide. The front of Mackenzie Mountains stretches away in the distance. On the left and right, large tributaries of Arctic Red and Peel Rivers can be seen entrenched in the plateau surface. A feature of particular interest is the large abandoned river course extending across the middle of the picture from the Arctic Red River to the Peel River. This is now occupied by a chain of lakes and appears to have been used by the waters of the Arctic Red River to escape to the Peel when the Mackenzie River was blocked by Pleistocene deposits and perhaps ice. A second similar channel exists at a slightly higher elevation in the right of the picture.

NTS 106 K/2; lat. 66°10'; long. 132°40'; el. 1,500'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 5-170 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A4,
IV B2

150. Plateau, youthful.
Dist. Mackenzie, NW.
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique SE 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View southeast across the Peel Plateau to the front of Mackenzie Mountains in the distance. In the foreground the Arctic Red River and one of its main tributaries join, deeply entrenched in the youthful plateau. Less distinctly, in the near distance, the higher levels or steps of the plateau can be seen and the top level shows as rounded hills. A great meltwater channel extends across the middle of the picture from the Mackenzie River drainage towards the Peel River. The main features in the foreground show well but the picture is patched with cloud shadows.

NTS 106 K/1; lat. 66°10'; long. 132°00'; el. 1,000'.

Hume, G.S. and Link, T.A.: GSC, Paper 45-16 (1945). Bostock, H.S.:
GSC, Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: T 5-161 L.

Order from: NAPL.

I K3,
Subject classification III A4,
IV B2

151. Glacial meltwater channel. Date: 4/8/44
Dist. Mackenzie, NW. Oblique N 9x9"
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau. H=20,900' f=6.00"

This view looks north across Peel Plateau. The abandoned channel that cut deeply across the plateau from the Arctic Red River to the Peel River in late Pleistocene time shows in the foreground. This channel is 500 feet deep in places. The deep valley of Arctic Red River shows in the right distance.

NTS 106F; lat. 65°55'; long. 132°30'; el. 1,000'.

Negative: T 5-190 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F1,
III A4

152. Stream erosion. Date: 4/8/44
Yukon Terr., N. Oblique N 9x9"
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau. H=19,660' f=6.00"

View north down Peel River from a few miles below the mouth of Snake River. Cretaceous sediments form the bedrock in this area. The Peel River is about 800 feet below the surface of the surrounding Peel Plateau. Note the braided river course, the youthful dissection of the adjacent plateau by the tributaries, the glaciated plateau surface and the better growth of the forest where the ground thaws in summer. On the west side of the foreground the lip of the canyon has an elevation of 1,300' while the Peel River below is at 300'.

NTS 106 L/1; lat. 66°07'; long. 134°05'; el. 300' to 1,300'.

Camsell, C.: GSC, Ann. Rept., vol. XVI, Pt. CC (1906). Hume, G.S. and Link, T.A.: GSC, Paper 45-16 (1945).

Negative: T 4-61 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F1

153. Entrenched meanders. Date: 4/8/44
Yukon Terr., N. Oblique S 9x9"
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau. H=19,600' f=6.00"

View south across Peel Plateau east of or a little below the Bonnet Plume River which flows north on the right to join the Peel just west of the view. The Peel flows to the east or left entrenching its meanders and moving them downstream in the youthful plateau. In the right distance the Bonnet Plume Basin shows as a low area spotted with lakes. Folded strata striking southeast form hills on the plateau east of the Bonnet Plume River and behind them in the distance Mackenzie Mountains show indistinctly. The Peel River here is about 500 feet elevation and the plateau surface 1,000 feet to 1,500 feet.

NTS 106E, L; lat. $66^{\circ}05'$; long. $134^{\circ}45'$; el. 1,000'.

Negative: T 4-68 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

154. Glaciated mountains.
Yukon Terr., N.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique S $9 \times 9''$
H=19,600' f=6.00''

View from just north of the Mackenzie Mountains, east of the Bonnet Plume River, which shows in the right distance just past Margaret Lake. Pleistocene glaciation covered the lower levels but the higher levels seem to have escaped the later advances, and lack of clearly formed cirques in the nearer mountains is notable.

NTS 106 E/9; lat. $65^{\circ}30'$; long. $134^{\circ}10'$; el. 2,000'.

Negative: T 4-99 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B3

155. Mountains; biscuit board.
Yukon Terr., NE.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique S $9 \times 9''$
H=19,600' f=6.00''

View south in to the northern border of Mackenzie Mountains east of Snake River. Features of interest are the lightness of glaciation in the foreground and the progressive development of the alpine glaciation as the mountains are penetrated. In the middle distance "biscuit board" carving shows in remnants of an upland surface and farther back in the mountains sharp alpine glacial sculpturing is apparent.

NTS 106F; lat. $65^{\circ}30'$; long. $132^{\circ}35'$; el. 3,000' to 7,000'.

Negative: T 4-116 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A1,
IV B3

156. Mountains, folded.
Dist. Mackenzie, W.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 13/8/44
Oblique S $9 \times 9''$
H=19,400' f=6.00''

View south along the South Redstone River showing a typical part of the Backbone Ranges with their broad main valleys, mountains of tilted strata, and relative lightness of alpine glaciation except in the highest or western parts. In the right foreground are vague horizontal marks resembling those of a beach or glacial margin stream that may show the upper limit of one of the last glacial advances or shore of a glacial lake.

NTS 95 M/1; lat. 63°05'; long. 126°15'; el. 3,000' to 7,500'.

Negative: T 12-51 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L2

158. Anticline, dissected;
mountains, folded.
Dist. Mackenzie,
North Nahanni River.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 4/9/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View north over the southern part of Backbone Ranges. A sharply folded anticline is shown by well contrasted light and dark strata. The anticline is cut so as to reveal the traces of some beds in 'flatiron' form. As it recedes into the distance the anticline is broken across and other more open structures are apparent.

NTS 95 K/5; lat. 62°15'; long. 125°45'; el. 3,500' to 7,000'.

Negative: T 22 R-44.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L2,
I N4

160. Glaciated valley.
Dist. Mackenzie, Keele River.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 25/8/44
Oblique E 9x9"
H=13,000' f=6.00"

View east down Keele River valley from the Backbone Ranges into the Canyon Ranges from the junction of the Keele River which flows from the right and the Twitya River which enters from the lower right. The truncation of the mountain spurs and U-shape of the valley are apparent.

NTS 106 A/1; lat. 64°10'; long. 128°15'; el. 2,500' to 7,500'.

Negative: T 17 R-111.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A2

163. Anticline; folded mountains.
Dist. Mackenzie, W.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 13/8/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=19,200' f=6.00"

View across the tributaries of the North Nahanni River towards those of Root River in the southern part of the Backbone Ranges. It shows the mountains carved from a broad anticline 10 miles and more across.

NTS 95 L/8; lat. $62^{\circ}23'$; long. $126^{\circ}10'$; el. 4,000' to 7,000'.

Negative: T 8-20 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N4

164. Plateau; anticline.
Dist. Mackenzie, W of
Norman Wells.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 25/8/44
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=13,000' f=6.00''

View from the Canyon Ranges to the Mackenzie Plain. The picture is taken from over the Canal Road where it crosses the Plains of Abraham. The very gently warped strata of lower Paleozoic age is part of a broad anticline. Though there are erratics on the plain whose surface is at elevations close to 5,000' the lightness of glacial modification is notable. The picture is also a good example of a youthfully dissected plateau.

NTS 96 D/12; lat. $64^{\circ}35'$; long. $127^{\circ}30'$; el. 6,000'±.

Negative: T 17 R-151.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I K3,
I N4,
IV B2

167. Mountains, glaciated.
Dist. Mackenzie, W.
Interior Plains, Peel Plateau.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique S $9 \times 9''$
H=19,600' f=6.00''

View south to the north front of Mackenzie Mtns. from Peel Plateau, a few miles west of Arctic Red River, which shows on the left or east side of the picture. The glaciated valley of Arctic Red River shows well. The scattered specks on the tundra in the foreground are believed to be isolated spruce trees.

NTS 106 G/6; lat. $65^{\circ}30'$; long. $131^{\circ}15'$; el. 2,500' to 6,500'.

Negative: T 4-130 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B3

168. Plain; stream meanders.
Dist. Mackenzie, W.
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Plain.

Date: 4/8/44
Oblique S $9 \times 9''$
H=19,600' f=6.00''

View south over Mackenzie River just below the mouth of the Carcajou River and across Mackenzie Plain to the front of Mackenzie Mountains. The meandering Carcajou lies in the foreground and beyond it is the scarp of hills that forms the front of the higher part of the plain. Farther

away Mountain River can be seen emerging from the front of Mackenzie Mountains and following its entrenched valley through the higher part of the plain.

NTS 106 H/10; lat. 64°40'; long. 128°45'; el. 500' to 2,000'.

Negative: T 4-157 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
I J1,
IV B1

170. Cuesta; flatirons.
Dist. Mackenzie, W.
Cordilleran Region,
Franklin Mtns.

Date: 13/8/44
Oblique NE 9x9"
H=19,400' f=6.00"

This view looks northeasterly along the ridge of limestone that forms the north end of Camsell Range where it extends north of Root River. Fort Wrigley is near the centre-line of the picture on Mackenzie River, which enters on the right from the southeast. Beyond the river, the south end of the McConnell Range (the main range of Franklin Mountains) shows in the background. The picture also shows well how the Camsell Range stands out of the surface of the Mackenzie Plain due to the resistance of its limestone beds in contrast to the softer shales, etc., on each side.

NTS 95 O/4; lat. 63°00'; long. 123°45'; el. 500' to 2,500'.

Negative: T 12-15 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L3

180. Coastal plain.
Yukon Terr., N coast, near
Herschel Island.
Arctic Coastal Plains,
Yukon Coastal Plain.

Date: 9/9/44
Oblique N 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.00"

View north over the Yukon Coastal Plain showing Kay Point and Herschel Island in the distance. Scattered lakes and ponds and abandoned stream channels are features of the plain that show. See also 142 covering much the same area.

NTS 117 A/14; lat. 68°50'; long. 138°30'; el. 500'.

Negative: T 29 R-35.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I J2

182. Plain.
Saskatchewan, NW of Swift Current?
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 2/11/37
Oblique 9x7"
H=3,000' f=8.00"

View illustrating the effect of topography or water in breaking the cloud cover.

NTS 72K; lat. $50^{\circ}41'$; long. $108^{\circ}16'$; el. 2,000'+.

Negative: A 5849-27.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V B2

184. Crater lake.
Quebec, northern, NE of
Lac Nantais.
James Region, Sugluk Upland.

Date: 3/7/48
Oblique W $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

View of New Quebec Crater from the east with ice in the crater and surrounding larger lakes but not in those which streams flow through. See also 404 and 542.

NTS 35H; lat. $61^{\circ}17'$; long. $73^{\circ}40'$; el. 2,225'.

Negative: T 193 R-87. GSC 104181.

Order from: NAPL.

I H4,
Subject classification I L4,
I P1

188. Volcano, tuya.
British Columbia, NE of
Telegraph Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Stikine Plateau.

Date: 1941.
Oblique SW $9 \times 9''$
H=17,000' f=6.00''?

View over Badman Point, 5,608 feet in the right centre of the picture and two flat topped unnamed mountains and Kawdy Mtn. 6,372 feet in the centre distance. All four of these features are formed of basalt of Late Tertiary or Pleistocene age. They are thought to have formed by the extrusion of the lava under the Pleistocene ice, piling up and spreading in bodies of water contained by the ice. Such mountains are called tuyas. See also 189.

NTS 104J, O; lat. $59^{\circ}03'$; long. $131^{\circ}05'$; el. 4,500'.

Mathews, W.H.: Am. J. Sci., vol. 245, 1947, pp. 560-570.

Negative: GSC 99524.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I L4

189. Volcano, tuya.
British Columbia, NE of
Telegraph Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Stikine Plateau.

Date: 1941
Oblique SW $9 \times 9''$
H=17,000' f=6.00''?

View of Metah Mtn. , 5,969 feet and Isspah Butte and Level Mountain Plateau beyond. Metah Mtn. and Isspah Butte are tuyas. See also 188.

NTS 104 O/3; lat. 59°10'; long. 131°15'; el. 3,000'±.

Mathews, W.H.: Am. J. Sci., vol. 245, 1947, pp. 560-570.

Negative: GSC 99519.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I L4

193. Plateau, glaciated.
British Columbia, N of
Telegraph Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Stikine Plateau, N of Level Mtn.

Date: 1941
Oblique W 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View across Taku Plateau to Inklin River. Glacial scour markings show the movement of the ice off the plateau funnelling toward the gap in the Coast Mountains now occupied by Taku River.

NTS 104 J/12; lat. 58°40'; long. 131°30'; el. 4,000'.

Negative: GSC 99523.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification IV B2

195. Mountains, glaciated.
British Columbia, N of
Telegraph Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Stikine Plateau.

Date: 1941±
Oblique E 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View east along the Atsutla Range looking over Kedahda Lake, showing the results of extensive glaciation on low mountains and plateau. Local plateaux and mountains are separated by a network of broad U-shaped valleys. In the foreground a cirque is cut in a plateau suggesting 'biscuit board' topography.

NTS 104O; lat. 59°15'; long. 131°35'; el. 4,000'.

Negative: GSC 99525.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification IV B3

197. Stream erosion, bars.
Yukon Terr., near Carmacks.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1941
Stereovetical 8 1/2x7 1/2"
H=20,000' f=6.00"?

Part of Yukon River just below the mouth of Big Creek showing the form of the channel, bars and islands in a glaciated area; the river course is cut in terraces of gravel. The current is generally 4 to 6 mph.

The bare slopes of the hills indicate the southerly faces and the current flows from SE to NW.

NTS 115I; lat. 62°45'; long. 137°05'; el. 1,400'.

Negative: GSC 99671 and 99668.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I D2

199. Stream channel.

Yukon Terr., near Carmacks.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1941

Oblique W 8 1/2x7 1/2"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

Course of the lower Pelly River to its junction with the Yukon River opposite Fort Selkirk on the left in the near distance. The river meanders as it removes the silt and gravel terraces along the floor of its valley already entrenched in bedrock. In the right foreground a kame terrace along the side of Pelly Valley marks the limit of some late stage of glaciation. The bunch grass and aspen poplars on the sunny south sides of hills contrasts with the spruce on flat areas and north sides. The scars of extensive forest fires are also shown by the lighter vegetation. See also 200 which looks east from over the same place.

NTS 115 I/15; lat. 62°50'; long. 136°55'; el. 1,400'.

Negative: GSC 99665.

Order from: GSC.

I D2,
Subject classification IV B2,
V A3

200. Stream channel; plateau.

Yukon Terr., near Carmacks.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1941

Oblique E 8 1/2x7 1/2"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View up Pelly River showing its meanders and valley from Bradens Canyon to Heart Bend. The fill of silt and gravel, diverting the river from its former course and through Bradens Canyon notch lies in the left foreground. See also 199 which looks west from the same place.

NTS 115 I/15; lat. 62°50'; long. 136°55'; el. 1,500'±.

Negative: GSC 99667.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I D2,
IV B2

201. Stream channel; meanders.

Yukon Terr., McQuesten area.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1941

Stereovetical 8x8 1/2"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

Large oxbow just above Stewart River bridge. Photo taken before construction of road and bridge. The picture shows the downstream progress of this meander which here in 1941 appears to be near abandonment but was reopened by the river about 1960. Crooked Creek winds across the picture to join Stewart River just below the site of the bridge. The river flows west from the meander towards Crooked Creek and is at low water. The south bank of the meander is composed of 150 feet or more of unconsolidated gravel, etc.

NTS 115P; lat. $63^{\circ}25'$; long. $136^{\circ}40'$; el. 1,400'.

Negative: GSC 99670.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I D2

202. Stream erosion; meanders.
Yukon Terr., McQuesten area.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1941
Oblique NE 8x8"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

Stewart River valley upstream from Stewart River bridge site. In the right centre the famous hazard to steamboat navigation 'The Devils Elbow'. It was cut off about 1958 by the river adopting the small slough seen here across the elbow as the main channel. The river is at low water.

NTS 115P; lat. $63^{\circ}20'$; long. $136^{\circ}15'$; el. 1,500'.

Negative: GSC 99666.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I D2,
IV B1

203. Delta.
British Columbia, N
Jennings River area.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1942
Oblique NE 8x8"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View of the delta of Jennings River in the southern end of Teslin Lake where the delta has nearly separated the lake into two parts.

NTS 104 O/16; lat. $59^{\circ}31'$; long. $132^{\circ}00'$; el. 2,300'.

Negative: GSC 99664.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I G1

204. Delta.
Yukon Terr., SW, Kluane area.
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

Date: 4/8/44
Vertical 9x9"
H=19,600' f=6.00"

Slims River delta has been rapidly building out into Kluane Lake. The river rises in the Kaskawulsh Glacier and is heavily laden with silt all summer. The Alaska Highway causeway, built in 1943, crosses the delta

where it is said a boat could be rowed about 1920. See also 417 which is a smaller scale view of the same feature taken 6 years later.

NTS 115B; lat. 60°55'; long. 138°15'; el. 2,500'.

Negative: T 6-120 C, 121 C and 122 C; 121 C is recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1

205. Glacier; valley.
to Yukon Terr., SW.

Date: 19/8/41
Oblique and Vertical 7x7"
H=20,000' f=6.00"?

210. Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

This is a set of six airphotographs, the first taken over the end of the Kaskawulsh Glacier; 207, 208 and 210 are overlapping verticals across the glacier about 1 1/2 miles from its end. 206 and 209 are oblique views northerly of the verticals 207 and 210 respectively. 205 is the oblique view southerly of 210. 206 and 209 together give a view of the full width of the end of the glacier but part of the west side and the terminal moraines are obscured by cloud in 209. These two pictures, however, do give the position of the ice in 1941 when they were taken. The crevasses, medial and lateral moraines are well shown in 207, 208 and 210. The peculiar pocked or pitted surface of the east side of the end of the glacier is shown in 206. The forested 'island' against which the front of the glacier divided shows in 206 and 209. See 441 for stereoverticals of the terminal moraines, 'island' and end of the glacier to three miles up in 1950. See also 323 and 324 and 441.

NTS 115 B/15; lat. 60°50'; long. 138°40'; el. 3,000' to 10,000'.

Negative: GSC numbers are as follows: 205-104186, 206-104188, 207-104189, 208-104197, 209-104198, 210-104199.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II B2

211. Glaciers alpine; horn.
British Columbia, NW Chutine area.
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.
Boundary Ranges.

Date: 1941
Oblique SW 7x7"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View of Kates Needle, 10,002 feet from the east and the arête between cirques and alpine glaciers along the backbone of the Coast Mountains. Looking southwest across the International Boundary into Alaska. Kates Needle is a horn eroded from quartzites, schist, slate and limestone. The cirques around it show with their glaciers.

NTS 104F; lat. 57°05'; long. 132°00'; el. 10,002'.

Negative: GSC 104183.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification III A1

212. Glaciated valley. Date: 1942+
British Columbia, NW, Oblique NE 7x7"
Tulsequah area. H=17,000' f=6.00"?
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.
Boundary Ranges.

View up Whiting River valley. On the left the southeast end of Crescent Lake in Alaska shows. The International Boundary crosses the river just below the narrow part of the valley floor, right centre of the picture.

NTS 104 K/3; lat. 58°10'; long. 133°20'; el. 500' to 8,000'.

Negative: GSC 104196.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification III A2

213. Highland glacier system. Date: 1941
British Columbia, NW, Oblique NE 7x7"
Bowser Lake area. H=17,000' f=6.00"?
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.
Boundary Ranges.

In the foreground the pattern of the limits of successive winter snowfalls is apparent on the snowfield where recent annual ablation has been greater than accumulation. Note - nunataks, medial moraines and trimline of vegetation marking amount of recession from the last important advance. Mt. Pattullo, 8,955 feet, stands in the centre of the picture. The left corner of the picture is on the east shoulder of Mt. Johnson, 7,264 feet. The typical character of mountains of crystalline rocks is apparent.

NTS 104 A/4; lat. 56°10'; long. 129°45'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: GSC 104194.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I L1,
II B1,
II C1,
II C2

215. Glacier; glaciated valley. Date: 1941
British Columbia, NW, Oblique NE 7x7"
Telegraph Creek area. H=17,000' f=6.00"?
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.
Boundary Ranges.

View looking down Flood Glacier showing medial moraines, distributary flowing south into Flood Lake, and icebergs calving into the lake. The end of the glacier and the heavily glaciated Stikine River valley lie in the middle of the picture.

NTS 104 G/4; lat. 57°10'; long. 130°00'; el. 500'.

Negative: GSC 104191.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification III A2,
II D2

217. Lake, glacier-dammed.
British Columbia, NW,
Iskut River area.
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.
Boundary Ranges.

Date: 1941
Oblique SW 7x7"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View looking southwest over Summit Lake, 2,800 feet, at the head of Bowser River. The lake shows in the right foreground. On the left centre Salmon Glacier flows eastward from the south side of Mt. White Fraser, 7,500 feet, on the right and projects a distributary into Summit Lake; the main part flows south and just reaches the Alaskan Boundary near the head of Portland Canal. Note the trimline of the vegetation on each side of the small glacier that nearly reaches the far side of Summit Lake.

NTS 104 B/1; lat. 56°10'; long. 130°00'; el. 2,800'.

Negative: GSC 104190.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II D2

218. Volcano, ice-capped.
British Columbia, NW,
Iskut River area.
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.
Boundary Ranges.

Date: 1941
Oblique SW 7x7"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

Hoodoo Mountain, 5,500 feet, from the northeast over Twin Glacier, Iskut River valley and Coast Mountains in the distance. Hoodoo Mountain may be the largest, recently active volcano in Canada. Its crater is covered by a nearly circular ice-cap.

NTS 104 B/14; lat. 56°48'; long. 131°18'; el. 5,500'.

Negative: GSC 104193.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification II A1,
I L4

219. Volcano, lava.
British Columbia, NW,
Telegraph Creek area.
Cordilleran Region, Stikine Plateau,
S of Mess Lake.

Date: 1950+
Vertical 7x7"
H=20,000' f=6.00"?

Post-glacial cinder cone and lava flow superimposed on glaciated upland showing crag-and-tail features. Lava has flowed out of a low part of the cone-crater wall.

NTS 104 G/7; 57°21'; long. 130°50'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: GSC 104762.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I L4

220. Unglaciaded plateau.
Yukon Terr., central,
Klondike area, Grand Forks.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1942+
Oblique S 7x7"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

Eldorado Creek flows down the valley which crosses the picture from the left distance to the centre where at Grand Forks it is joined by Upper Bonanza Creek coming directly from the left to continue as Bonanza Creek to the right foreground. The white gravel exposed in the old dredge tailings show on the valley floor from Upper Bonanza Creek downstream. The hydraulic cuts of the workings in the white channel terrace gravels show on the far or west side of Bonanza Creek. The ridges and stream valleys show the typical profiles of the unglaciaded region of the Yukon Plateau in this terrain of crystalline rocks. The old ditches that carried water for the hydraulic work show like contour lines; Yukon River in the right distance.

NTS 115 O/14; lat. 63°55'; long. 139°20'; el. 1,500' to 3,500'.

Negative: GSC 104195.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I E1,
I K2,
IV A2,
V C1

221, Unglaciaded, plateau;
222. dendritic drainage.
Yukon Terr., central,
Klondike area,
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1942+
Oblique S 7x7"
H=17,000' f=6.00"?

View of the Klondike Plateau and Yukon River valley south of Dawson City. Note the stream and ridge profiles typical of this unglaciaded crystalline terrain. Yukon River occupies the whole width of its valley floor with the islands generally in the middle part. On the left the streams flow to Bonanza Creek. The subsoil is perennially frozen to depths of 200 feet or more. The river flows towards the camera. Note the truncation of the inter-tributary ridges by the oversize master stream. Also the two terrace levels above the river on the right or west side. These are cut in bedrock with gravel, etc., on them. Photos 221 and 222 are overlapping obliques of a trimetrogon flight.

NTS 116 B/4; lat. $64^{\circ}05'$; long. $139^{\circ}40'$; el. 1, 200' to 3, 500'.

Negative: GSC 104192 and 104200.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I F1,
I K2,
IV A2,
I E1

223. Moraine, terminal.
Yukon Terr., W, Snag area.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1941
Oblique NE 7x7"
H=17, 000' f=6.00"?

View looking over the terminal moraines of two major glacial advances 3 miles north of Snag. In the foreground the hill slope is covered by a much pocked moraine on the lower levels and by a modified kame terrace 500 feet below the summit of the hill. Above the terrace no sign of glaciation shows in the view and the ridges stretch away, the distance revealing no sign of glaciation. On the right White River flows away to be joined by the Donjek River coming from the east.

NTS 115K (E 1/2); lat. $62^{\circ}28'$; long. $140^{\circ}15'$; el. 2, 000' to 4, 000'.

Negative: GSC 104201.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification III B3

224. Fault-line scarp; Precambrian-
Paleozoic boundary.
Quebec, Gatineau Co., Kingsmere,
Larriault's Hill.
Laurentian - St. Lawrence Regions.

Date: 26/10/60
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=6, 400' f=5.99"

Stereo view showing the abrupt rise of the Precambrian Shield terrain with its irregularities necessitating winding roads, etc., and beside it the flat lowland of Paleozoic rocks crossed by straight roads, etc. The boundary here follows a fault-line scarp with the shield uplifted.

NTS 31 G/12c; lat. $45^{\circ}29'$; long. $75^{\circ}51'$; el. 300' to 1, 000'.

Negative: A 17260-18 and 19.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1,
V B1

226. Esker.
Quebec, False River district.
James Region, George Plateau.

Date: 8/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=17, 300' f=6.00"

The esker is virtually bare of vegetation and shows modification by lake wave action and perhaps some wind erosion.

NTS 24 K/1₊; lat. 58°00'; long. 68°00'; el. 400'₊.

Negative: A 11432 - 44 and 45.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

227. Cuesta; fault.
Quebec, Lac Romanet.
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Date: 7/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=17,340' f=6.00"

Unusual cuesta-like topography in a Precambrian section developed by differential erosion of soft and resistant strata. The picture also shows the erosion of a zone of faulting displacing strata south on the east side. The locality lies between Otelnuk Lake and Lac Romanet.

NTS 24 B/4; lat. 56°15'; long. 68°00'; el. 1,500'.

Negative: A 11428 - 3 and 4.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L3,
I N1

229. Terrain, glaciated plain.
Ontario, N, Severn River.
Hudson Region, Hudson Bay Lowland.

Date: 9/7/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.04"

Picture of the border between the Severn Upland and the Hudson Bay Lowland. Apparently shows flat-lying cappings of soft sediments between creek valleys.

NTS 53 I/12; lat. 54°43'; long. 89°52'; el. 400'₊.

Negative: A 14217 - 1 and 2.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1,
V A1

230. Strip farming; marine plain.
Quebec, St. Lawrence River,
St. Denis-de-la-Bouteillerie.
St. Lawrence Region, Eastern
Quebec Uplands.

Date: 7/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=17,342' f=6.02"

Strip farming and ribbon development along roads.

NTS 21 N/12; lat. 47°30'; long. 69°55'; el. 0' to 100'.

Negative: A 11660 - 289 to 291; 290 and 291 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1,
V A1

NTS 62 H/14; lat. 49°50'; long. 97°05'; el. 800'±.

Negative: A 12445 - 446 and 447.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V C3

235. Frost polygons. Date: 18/7/50
Dist. of Franklin, Ellesmere Island. Stereovetical 9x9"
Innuitian Region, Eureka Uplands. H=9,000' f=6.02"

Area of polygons of rectangular and irregular shapes. The terrain is one of bare, soft or silt-like sediments into which the streams have cut canyons. The polygons are on the tops and gentler sloping parts of the sides of the interstream plateau surface.

NTS 49 G/15; lat. 79°56'; long. 86°00'; el. unknown.

Negative: A 12725 - 223 and 224.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q1

236. Power dam. Date: 7/8/50
Quebec, Des Joachims, Stereovetical 9x9"
Ottawa River. H=20,000' f=6.03"
Laurentian Region,
Laurentian Highlands.

Stereo pair of Des Joachims hydropower development.

NTS 31 K/4; lat. 46°10'; long. 77°40'; el. unknown.

Negative: A 12838 - 217 and 218.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V C2

237. Beach spits, raised. Date: 9/8/50
Dist. Keewatin, W shore of Stereovetical 9x9"
Hudson Bay. H=20,000' f=6.03"
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Giant complex spits developed around a former foreland of drumlin hills in the coastal area of the post-marine overlap.

NTS 55 E/5; lat. 61°25'; long. 95°55'; el. 600'±.

Lee, H.A.: GSC, Bull. 51 (1959).

Negative: A 12846 - 186 and 187.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I I1

238. Recurved spits. Date: 10/8/50
Dist. Mackenzie, Beaufort Sea coast, Stereovertical 9x9"
Pelly Island. H=20,000' f=6.02"
Arctic Coastal Plains, Mackenzie Delta.

Compound and recurved spits and bar.

NTS 107 C/12; lat. 69°35'; long. 135°20'; el. 0' to 100'.

Negative: A 12857 - 408 and 409.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

239. Esker; ribbed moraine. Date: 28/8/50
Dist. Keewatin, Windy Lake. Stereovertical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland. H=20,000' f=6.03"

Esker winds through the northern part of Windy Lake normal to the major axes of numerous islands and hills some of which have barchan-like plans but appear to be originally ribbed moraine.

NTS 65 C/8; lat. 60°20'; long. 100°00'; el. 950'.

Negative: A 12860 - 285 and 286.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3,
III C1

241. Pingos. Date: 24/8/50
Dist. Mackenzie, near Stereovertical 9x9"
Tuktoyaktuk. H=20,000' f=6.05"
Arctic Coastal Plains,
Mackenzie Delta.

Largest pingo shown is 135 feet high. Note wave cut pingo about 100 feet high, ground ice involutions, slump, and driftwood. The nearest pingos to Tuktoyaktuk (shown in the northeast corner of photo 94) are Split Hill, in a lake close to the sea coast and Ibyuk Hill (a little more than an inch on the photo) southeast of it.

NTS 107 C/7; lat. 69°25'; long. 133°10'; el. 0' to 200'.

Negative: A 12918 - 93 and 94.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q2

242. Delta; outcrop in delta. Date: 24/8/50
Dist. Mackenzie, near Aklavik. Stereovertical 9x9"
Arctic Coastal Plains, Mackenzie Delta. H=20,000' f=6.05"

The picture shows the intricate meandering of the distributaries of Mackenzie River through its delta, the formation of sloughs, oxbows and

river bars and outcrops of Middle Devonian limestone standing above the surficial deposits of the delta. The limestone is flat lying and the parallel laminated appearance is due to jointing.

NTS 107 B/3; lat. 68°05'; long. 134°05'; el. 20' to 100'.

Negative: A 12918 - 132 and 133.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1

243. Mining; dredge tailing.
Yukon Terr., Klondike Dist.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 14/7/51
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.95"

The pictures show Dawson City, Bonanza Creek, Klondike and Yukon Rivers, the pattern of the old dredge tailings of the Yukon Gold Company on Klondike River, that of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation on Bonanza Creek and the hydraulic mining of Jackson Gulch, Trail Hill and other hills farther up Bonanza Creek.

In addition the dendritic drainage pattern of the minor creeks, the course of Yukon River and its truncation of the spurs between tributary creeks show well in this unglaciated plateau terrain.

NTS 116 B/3; lat. 64°05'; long. 139°25'; el. 1,000' to 4,000'.

Negative: A 13139 - 2 to 4; 2 and 3 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

I F1,
Subject classification IV A2,
V C1

244. Horns, cirques; underground drainage.
Alberta, Medicine Lake area,
Jasper National Park,
Cordilleran Region, Rocky Mtns.

Date: 10/8/52
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=32,000' f=6.04"

Picture shows several lakes in cirques and alpine valleys draining through piles of coarse moraine and talus. It also shows examples of horns.

NTS 83 C/13; lat. 52°50'; long. 117°45'; el. 5,000' to 8,500'.

Negative: A 13514 - 207 and 208.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F2,
II B1

245. Glaciated upland.
Dist. Mackenzie, NE of Yellowknife.
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Date: 27/8/53
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.97"

Typical lake pattern of the upland surface beyond the tree limit west of Fletcher Lake. The valleys and hollows are largely controlled by the jointing. Bedrock is almost bare. A small, disjointed esker winds across one of the pictures.

NTS 75 N/6, 11; lat. 63°30'; long. 109°15'; el. 1, 200'±.

Negative: A 13801 - 19 to 21; 20 and 21 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

246. Syncline.
Dist. Mackenzie, Great Slave Lake,
Rae Point.
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

Date: 13/7/45
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=11, 600' f=6.05"

Picture shows an elliptical, nearly circular synclinal structure of Paleozoic sediments lying against the edge of the Precambrian Shield. The base of the Paleozoic is Ordovician shale overlain by limestone and dolomite which form a hard elevated rim around the east, south and west of the structure bringing out its form. Middle Devonian limestone and gypsum lie in the interior of the structure unconformably on the Ordovician.

NTS 85 J/12; lat. 62°38'; long. 115°45'; el. 662'.

Negative: A 8563 - 14 and 15.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N5

250. Cultivation.
Nova Scotia, Annapolis Valley,
Wolfville.
Appalachian Region, Northumberland
Plain.

Date: 6/7/46
Stereovetical 7x9"
H=11, 200' f=8.26"

Good picture of farms and orchards.

NTS 21 H/2; lat. 45°05'; long. 64°21'; el. 100' to 400'.

Negative: A 10182 - 15 and 16.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A1

251. Cultivation; glacial lake basin.
Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw.
Interior Plains, Saskatchewan Plain.

Date: 1/7/47
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=10, 000' f=6.02"

Farming on smooth prairie just southwest of Moose Jaw. Land slopes north to Thunder Creek.

NTS 72 I/5; lat. 50°21'; long. 105°35'; el. 1,900'.

Negative: A 11204 - 160 and 161.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A1

252. Shorelines; estuary.
Quebec, Ungava Bay, Leaf Lake.
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Date: 23/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=16,840' f=6.06"

Tidal estuary, tide out showing dendritic drainage pattern on mud flats.

NTS 24 K/12; lat. 58°35'; long. 69°50'; el. 0' to 100'.

Negative: A 11499 - 79 to 81; 79 and 80 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I I2

253. Folded structure.
Quebec - Newfoundland, north of
Knob Lake, Tait Lake.
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Date: 27/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=17,340' f=6.06"

Folded strata showing anticline and syncline truncated by the old surface. Strata dip nearly vertically and erosion has made the different strata stand up in rounded ridges. The photos appear to show a section across an overturned fold. For a good oblique view of the same structure, see 639.

NTS 23 O/2; lat. 55°05'; long. 66°45'; el. 1,500'+.

Negative: A 11503 - 95 to 97; 96 and 97 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

254. Glacial, meltwater drainage.
British Columbia, Cassiar Dist.,
Jennings River area.
Cordilleran Region, Cassiar Mtns.,
Stikine Ranges.

Date: 22/8/49
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.05"

Glacial spillway across the height of land between Iverson Creek and the head of Cottonwood River. Channels on several levels on the floor of the valley are shown. Outwash terraces, eskers and drainage courses all show pitting and kettle holes on the different levels down to the lakes on the present, timberless, valley floor. The ground surface resembles numerous small warts partly covered by scrub with small grassy (?) hollows between.

NTS 104 O/8; lat. 59°28'; long. 130°20'; el. 4,500'.

Negative: A 12332 - 349 and 350.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2,
IV A4

255. Pitted terraces; meltwater drainage.
British Columbia, Cassiar Dist.,
McDame Creek area.
Cordilleran Region, Liard Plain.

Date: 16/8/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Timber covered, pitted outwash terraces and meltwater channels.

NTS 104 P/12; lat. 59°43'; long. 129°35'; el. 3,000'±.

Negative: A 11593 - 54 and 55.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2

256. Diabase dykes.
Dist. Mackenzie, Great Slave Lake,
Redcliff Island.
Kazan Region, East Arm Hills.

Date: 12/8/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.98"

Two diabase dykes cross Redcliff Island. Because of differential erosion they stand up in high relief above surrounding folded strata. The stratification of the surrounding strata shows up as well as the transverse jointing of the dykes.

NTS 75 L/6; lat. 62°20'; long. 111°20'; el. 520'.

GSC, Map 378 A (1936); Paper 51-25 A (1951).

Negative: A 14395 - 9 and 10.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

257. Vegetation discs.
Ontario, SW of Moosonee,
W of Missinaibi River.
Hudson Bay Region, Hudson Bay Lowland.

Date: 7/6/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.98"

These circular patches on poorly drained terrain appear to be caused by lighter leaved vegetation. Near Fox River. The origin is unknown. There are also curious straight lines in drainage pattern along which vegetation has grown up higher than elsewhere.

NTS 42 J/4; lat. 50°05'; long. 83°52'; el. 100'±.

Negative: A 14081 - 3 to 5; 4 and 5 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A2

258. Vegetation circles.
Ontario, SW of Moosonee,
W of Missinaibi River.
Hudson Bay Region,
Hudson Bay Lowland.

Date: 7/6/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.98"

These circles on poorly drained terrain appear to be caused by lighter leaved vegetation. Near Ridge River. The origin is unknown.

NTS 42 J/5; lat. 50°27'; long. 83°52'; el. 100'±.

Negative: A 14081 - 12 and 13.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A2

259. Drainage, dendritic.
Dist. Franklin,
SW coast of Devon Island.
Arctic Plains, Lancaster Plateau.

Date: 4/8/50
Oblique W 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Oblique view from Radstock Bay looking west across flat-lying Paleozoic strata. Picture shows well the very early youthful development of a dendritic drainage pattern.

NTS 58 E; lat. 74°50'; long. 90°20'; el. 1,000'±.

Negative: T 441 R-106.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E1

260. Mudflow.
Yukon Terr., Pelly River,
NE of Glenlyon Lake.
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau, Glenlyon Range.

Date: 22/8/49
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.06"

Mudflow scar and cone on the southwest side of Tintina Trench. Here a large mass of unconsolidated material has flowed down from a side gulch onto the valley floor and in summer, with thawing and rain, further mud flowage has continued so that the funnel-like source scar has progressed back up the mountain. The Pelly River meanders on the valley floor in the foreground. The top of the sliding area is about 3,500 feet, the bottom about 2,500 feet. The floor of the river valley where the material comes to rest is just below 2,000 feet. See also 467 for oblique view of same feature.

NTS 105 L/8; lat. 62°26'; long. 134°05'; el. 3,000'±.

Negative: A 12182 - 128 and 129.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

261. Lakes; ponds; bogs.
Manitoba, N, near
Churchill, Lovett Lake.
Hudson Bay Region,
Hudson Bay Lowland.

Date: 1/7/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=31,000' f=6.03"

The picture shows lake, pond and bog patterns including a variety of string bogs on the lowland south of Churchill and part of a spur of the railway to a gravel pit.. The largest lake is Lovett Lake. The larger lakes show some orientation. Picture 28 is an oblique of an area just to the north.

NTS 54 L/1; lat. 58°10'; long. 94°10'; el. 200'+.

Negative: A 14126 - 117 and 118.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

263. Meanders, entrenched valley.
British Columbia,
Peace River area, N of
Fort St. John.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plateau.

Date: 10/8/52
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=32,000' f=6.04"

The picture shows entrenchment of meanders in uniformly soft material along the Beaton River with farms developed on the plain surface above the entrenched river valley. Abandoned meanders are apparent at various levels and stages of the entrenchment starting with some almost on the level of the plain. 'Slip off' terraces can be seen. The river is at approximately 1,750 feet elevation and the plains on each side at 2,200 feet. Scale 1.10" = 1 mile.

NTS 94 A/10; lat. 56°35'; long. 120°45'; el. 2,400'+.

Negative: A 13514 - 77 and 78.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F3

265. Delta.
Dist. Mackenzie.
Arctic Coastal Plains,
Mackenzie Delta.

Date: 6/7/35
Oblique NE 7x9"
H=8,000' f=8.32"

Good oblique view of the Mackenzie Delta showing the network of channels and innumerable lakes and ponds. For a stereovetical picture of the delta see 242.

NTS 107 B/6; lat. 68°28'; long. 134°25'; el. 100'+.

Negative: A 5020 - 88 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1

267. Fault scarp.
Manitoba, NW of
Setting Lake.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 14/6/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.02"

Fault scarp, post-glacial ? Vertical displacement judged about 100 feet. The five pictures show the whole length of the break, both ends dying out. This is a remarkable clean, straight, narrow lineament with a bend of about 26° at one end.

NTS 63 O/3; lat. 55°10'; long. 99°15'; el. 850'.

Negative: A 14982 - 153 and 154 and A 15024 - 15 to 17, 153 and 154 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

268. Igneous bodies, dykes.
Dist. Mackenzie,
Yellowknife River.
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Date: 30/6/37
Vertical 7x9"
H=10,000' f=8.31"

The picture shows a lace- or lattice-like pattern of dykes and small bodies of light-coloured granite intruding darker sediments and volcanics in Precambrian Shield terrain. Little overburden and a few lakes are all that obscure any parts of the pattern.

NTS 85 J/16; lat. 62°45'; long. 114°05'; el. 600'.

Negative: A 5619 - 90.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

270. Cinder cone; lava dammed lakes.
British Columbia,
Wells Gray Provincial Park.
Cordilleran Region, Columbia Mtns.
near Murtle Lake.

Date: 30/8/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=6.02"

View of cinder cone and lava flows blocking the drainage of File Creek and damming the outlets of Kostal Lake (short and wide) and McDougell Lake (longer and narrower).

The photographs taken in 1951 have a little better light and are slightly better pictures.

NTS 83 D/4; lat. 52°10'; long. 119°55'; el. 4,000'.

Negative: A 14930 - 90 and 91; A 13318 - 91 and 92 (4/9/51) recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H1,
I L4

271. Cinder cone; lava dammed lake. Date: 13/9/51
British Columbia, N of Terrace. Stereovetical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, H=33,500' f=6.03"
Hazelton Mtns., Tseax River.

Small cinder cone and lava flow that extended down an east tributary of Tseax River damming the outlet of Lava Lake.

NTS 103 P/2; lat. 55°05'; long. 128°50'; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 13300 - 121 and 122.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H1,
I L4

272. Anticline; cuesta. Date: 9/6/50
Dist. Mackenzie, close to Stereovetical 9x9"
Donnelly River. H=20,000' f=6.02"
Cordilleran Region,
Franklin Mtns., Norman Range.

Small northwest plunging anticline forms a sharp flexure on a broader structure. Differential erosion has accentuated the sharp point of the plunging anticline and the spreading of the wing-like cuestas on each side.

NTS 106 H/16; lat. 65°50'; long. 128°20'; el. 500' to 1,000'.

Negative: A 12602 - 225 to 227; 226 and 227 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L3,
I N4

273. Braided stream; fans. Date: 18/6/50
Dist. Mackenzie, Imperial River, Stereovetical 9x9"
Lorreta Canyon. H=20,000' f=6.01"
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtns.,
Carcajou Range.

Picture shows the Imperial River coming out of the front of the mountains, pushed against a cuesta of resistant strata by the alluvial fans of its tributaries and then breaking across the cuesta.

NTS 96 E/4; lat. 65°07'; long. 127°53'; el. 1,200'.

Negative: A 12599 - 281 and 282.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
I G1

274. Fault-line scarp. Date: 9/6/50
Dist. Mackenzie, 6 miles Stereovetical 9x9"
N of Norman Wells. H=20,000' f=6.06"
Cordilleran Region,
Franklin Mtns., Norman Range.

Fault-line scarp with cliffs up to 1,500 feet high along the north-east crest of Norman Range of Devonian and older Paleozoic rocks.

NTS 96 E/7; lat. 65°24'; long. 126°58'; el. 2,500'.

Negative: A 12590 - 189 and 190.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

275. Esker, simple. Date: 19/7/49
Newfoundland, Labrador, Stereovetical 9x9"
Ashuanipi Lake. H=18,000' f=6.06"
James Region, Lake Plateau.

Long narrow sinuous esker winds through the middle part of a lake for at least 5 miles without being submerged for more than three short stretches.

NTS 23 B/9; lat. 52°39'; long. 66°10'; el. 1,735'.

Negative: A 12060 - 68 and 69.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

276. Ring structure. Date: 1/6/50
Quebec, W of Stereovetical 9x9"
Ste-Augustin-Saguenay. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Laurentian Region,
Mecatina Plateau.

Plateau surface truncating an almost circular ring structure in which the strata appear to dip nearly vertically or in places slightly inward.

NTS 12 O/3; lat. 51°06'; long. 59°10'; el. 700'.

Negative: A 12538 - 197 to 199; 197 and 198 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

278. Ring structure. Date: 1/6/50
Quebec, N shore of Gulf of Stereovetical 9x9"
St. Lawrence, near Tête-à-la H=20,000' f=6.02"
Baleine.
Laurentian Region, Mecatina Plateau.

Circular feature apparently having spiral strike and inward dip.
A lake fills the central part.

NTS 12 J/14; lat. $50^{\circ}49'$; long. $59^{\circ}25'$; el. 100'.

Negative: A 12597 - 356 and 357.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

279. Falls, Niagara.
Ontario, Niagara.
St. Lawrence Region,
West St. Lawrence Lowland.

Date: 9/7/34
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=11,400' f=8.00"

Vertical stereoscopic view of Niagara Falls covering the river
for about 1 mile to 2 miles above the two falls and the gorge below for a
greater distance. Photo 658 is an oblique view looking up the gorge to the
falls.

NTS 30 M/3; lat. $43^{\circ}05'$; long. $79^{\circ}05'$; el. 550'.

Negative: A 4809 - 81 and 82.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F1

280. Monocline.
Alberta, Fort Nelson area,
Tenaka Creek.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plateau.

Date: 12/8/50
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

Erosion of gently dipping beds in a small area of plateau. The
traces of the beds contouring the steep slopes show well in this terrain of
light vegetation cover.

NTS 94 J/3; lat. $58^{\circ}15'$; long. $123^{\circ}30'$; el. 4,000'.

Negative: A 12968 - 182 and 183.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N5

281. Shoreline bars; drowned coast.
New Brunswick, Kouchibouguacis
Lagoon.
Appalachian Region, Maritime Plain.

Date: 13/8/50
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=6.02"

Bar and lagoon. Gaps in the bar show the underwater construc-
tive forms of 'delta bars' both from in-going and out-going tides. Also the
picture shows a drowned coast with estuaries and other features of a
submerged coast.

NTS 21 I/15; lat. $46^{\circ}47'$; long. $64^{\circ}55'$; el. sea-level.

Negative: A 12919 - 111 and 112.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I 11,
I 12

283. Glaciated plain.
Quebec, E of James Bay.
James Region, Eastmain Plain.

Date: 9/8/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.02"

The picture shows the surface of the plain between Broadback and Nottaway Rivers. Areas of outcrop? or moraine stand up in broad stretches of undulating muskeg with ponds. Small patches of string bogs are also shown.

NTS 32 M/1; lat. $51^{\circ}12'$; long. $78^{\circ}10'$; el. 150'±.

Negative: A 14838 - 89 and 90.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1

284. Glaciers, cliff, reconstructed.
Alberta, Banff National Park,
Lake Louise and Kicking Horse Pass.
Cordilleran Region, Rocky Mtns.

Date: 20/8/51
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=6.02"

View of the glaciers at the head of Lake Louise and the 'knife edge' ridges between the cirques. Also drumlinoids in the Bow River valley and small cirques at various levels. One branch of the glacier at the head of Lake Louise is a reconstructed glacier but is largely in shadow here. Photos 97 and 98 show the famous spiral tunnels of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the west side of the Continental Divide. The glaciers, cirques, etc., on the west of Lake Louise show in 98 and 99 while 99 and 100 show the whole of Lake Louise.

NTS 82 N/8; lat. $51^{\circ}26'$; long. $116^{\circ}18'$; el. 5,000' to 11,000'.

Negative: A 13253 - 97 to 100.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B1,
II C1,
V C2

285. Polygons.
Dist. Franklin, S Victoria
Island, NE of Simpson Bay.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 24/8/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

Morainial topography with rounded slopes covered by frost-polygons and summits in places culminating in small bluffs and ridges of surficial material.

NTS 87 D/9; lat. 69°30'; long. 112°20'; el. 500'+.

Negative: A 14901 - 111 and 112.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q1,
III B3,
IV B1

286. Sinkholes, dunes.
Dist. Mackenzie, S of Great
Slave Lake, near Buffalo River.
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

Date: 22/8/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.97"

Scattered sinkholes and underground drainage east of Buffalo River, southeast of Hay River. Also a few long parabolic dunes show in 56 and 57.

NTS 85 B/11; lat. 60°30'; long. 114°30'; el. 850'.

Negative: A 14712 - 54 to 57; 55 and 56 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1,
I B1

287. Solifluction.
Dist. Keewatin, S of
Thirty Mile Lake.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 9/7/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.02"

Solifluction pattern on soft formation overlying Precambrian gneisses.

NTS 65 P/9; lat. 63°30'; long. 96°30'; el. 500'.

Negative: A 14701 - 25 to 27; 25 and 26 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

288. Entrenched stream.
Dist. Mackenzie, N of
Norman Wells.
Cordilleran Region,
Franklin Mtns, Norman Range.

Date: 9/6/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

Oscar Creek, shown in the picture, has a deeply entrenched and winding course controlled by topography. One loop is nearly cut off. The level of the stream in the upstream part of the bend appears to be 50 feet to 100 feet above the level of the stream at the lower part of the bend close by.

NTS 96 E/6; lat. 65°30'; long. 127°20'; el. 600'.

Negative: A 12602 - 81 and 82.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F3

289. Dunes, blowouts.
Saskatchewan, 20 miles west
of Swift Current.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 30/8/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=10,800' f=5.99"

An area of old dunes grown over with grass and scrub now developing blowouts where the vegetation cover has been broken. The dunes are V-shaped in plan and in the concave sides small ponds have a succession of concentric, gently curving, beach strands, concave towards the interior of the 'V'. The direction that the wind is now blowing the sand suggests that the old dunes are a variation of the parabolic type.

NTS 72 K/1; lat. 50°13'; long. 108°10'; el. 2,600'.

Negative: A 14967 - 16 to 18; 16 and 17 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1

291. Dunes.
Alberta, near Fort Assiniboine.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 14/6/52
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

A compact mass of dunes showing the general characteristics of parabolic dunes. They form a pattern exhibiting two directions, NW-SE and NE-SW. The main wind direction is from the NW about N55° to 60°W. They are overgrown with grass and scattered trees. Ponds fill the hollows on their NW sides. They cover part of the surface of the plain at about 2,000 feet into which the Athabasca River has entrenched its meandering course 100 feet to 200 feet.

NTS 83 J/7; lat. 54°25'; long. 114°35'; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 14044 - 144 and 145.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1

292. Beaches; delta; blowout.
Saskatchewan, S shore of
Lake Athabasca.
Kazan Region, Athabasca Plain.

Date: 5/6/53
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.97"

Picture shows the delta of William River projecting into Lake Athabasca on the south shore. The cone-like delta is terraced with beaches. On each side of the river a mass of sand has been exposed by the removal of vegetation. The surface of the sand is white as snow and small dunes show vaguely. The ice in the lake is breaking up.

NTS 74 N/3; lat. 59°06'; long. 109°18'; el. 700'±.

Negative: A 13601 - 4 and 5.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1,
I 11

293. Pitted outwash.
Yukon Terr., SW, W of
Mt. Morrison.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 4/8/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.05"

Glacial spillway or drainage channel showing outwash valley train exhibiting a high, much pitted terrace in the middle of the valley with successively lower drainage courses shown by lower terraces.

NTS 115 H/16; lat. 61°58'; long. 136°25'; el. 2,500'.

Gabrielse, H.: GSC, Mem. 319 (1963).

Negative: A 11537 - 12 and 13.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2

294. Glacial fluting.
Dist. Mackenzie, N of Willow Lake,
near Bulmer Lake.
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

Date: 16/7/47
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=5.50"

Pronounced glacial fluting developed on a plateau-like hill 100 to 200 feet above the surrounding country. The hill is highest on the east and ends abruptly with a steep face descending to a small lake. The flutings extend east and west. They are well marked on the east on the higher part of the hill and die out to the west in about 4 miles from the east face of the hill. From crest to crest the flutings are about 300 to 700 feet. Small ponds and lakes are noticeably controlled by the glacial flutings. The ice moved from east to west.

NTS 95 I/15; lat. 62°53'; long. 120°54'; el. 900'.

Negative: A 10988 - 414 and 415.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A3

305. Glaciers, valley.
Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake area.
Cordilleran Region,
St. Elias Mtns., Icefield Ranges.

Date: 9/6/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=5.99"

View of part of the Spring Glacier showing the ablation of its lower, stagnant (?) part. Most of the ice is covered by debris but an isolated area of clean ice occurs along part of the middle line and a larger area in the middle of the upper part. The main drainage stream has entrenched its course near the middle line of the glacier.

NTS 115 G/4; lat. 61°10'; long. 139°45'; el. 5,000' to 10,000'.

Negative: A 11383 - 139 to 140.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

308. Glaciers, piedmont.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Cumberland Pen.
Davis Region, Davis Highlands.

Date: 31/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

The picture shows glaciers flowing from the Penny Ice-cap. Two coalesce to make a fan-like piedmont glacier damming a valley with its moraine and forming a lake. The fan stands up above the floor of the valley. The trimline and the moraines show how these glaciers have receded only a very short distance since their last major advance.

NTS 26 I/13; lat. 66°55'; long. 65°50'; el. 1,000'+.

Negative: A 15420 - 65 and 66.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

309. Glaciers, valley, ice dammed lake.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Cumberland Pen.
Davis Region, Davis Highlands.

Date: 31/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

A group of small valley and cirque glaciers, southeast of the Penny Ice-cap, showing trimline, recession, lakes held in by glaciers, medial moraines, and dirt layers. Little fresh snow is present even in the ice field areas at the heads of the glaciers.

NTS 16 L/4; lat. 66°18'; long. 63°54'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: A 15420 - 24 to 26; 25 and 26 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

313. Ground ice.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Great Plain of the Koukdjuak.
Hudson Bay Region, Foxe Plain.

Date: 7/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.01"

The plain is flat and spotted with nearly circular shallow depressions. The streams are roughly parallel and drain directly to the sea. They are entrenched apparently 20 to 40 feet and the active ones exhibit light gravel (?) along their courses. Some stream courses are abandoned and show dark. Nearly circular depressions up to at least 1 mile across with steep walls and flat floors are scattered at intervals or overlap, some being younger than others. Larger ones spread across the flat between streams. Their floors are generally slightly higher than the streams and most show an outlet into a stream. The floors have an irregularly mottled pattern suggestive of vegetation and braided stream-like patterns of vegetation (?) converge to some of them against the general direction of drainage. Small rounded lakes occur in some and elsewhere in the plain similar depressions have become completely filled by lakes. Their origin is thought to be due to melting of ground ice. The bedrock consists of flat-lying Paleozoic strata.

NTS 36 I/7; lat. 66°25'; long. 72°45'; el. 100'.

Negative: A 15358 - 58 and 59.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q1

314. Raised beaches.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Great Plain of the Koukdjuak.
Hudson Bay Region, Foxe Plain.

Date: 7/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

An irregular series of raised or abandoned sea beaches form a lace-like pattern on a gently shelving surface. The beaches stand out conspicuously white against the intervening grey surface of the land below them and between them.

NTS 36 H/15 ; lat 65°54'; long. 73°00'; el. 200'.

Negative: A 15357 - 146 and 147.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

316. Joints.
Quebec N, SW of
Hopes Advance Bay.
James Region, NE, Larch Plateau.

Date: 16/7/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=6.02"

An intricate joint pattern is etched on the bare surface of massive, uniform rock. Almost no soil or vegetation is apparent but small lakes and ponds occupy the hollows.

NTS 24 M/2; lat. 59°11'; long. 70°56'; el. 800'.

Negative: A 15287 - 189 to 191; 189 and 190 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

317. De Geer moraines.
Quebec, N near
Port Harrison.
James Region, Larch Plateau.

Date: 28/8/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=5.99"

The pictures show a pattern of roughly subparallel and concentrically arranged narrow drift ridges at intervals judged to be in the order of 100 to 200 feet. The moraines stand up as narrow ridges with 3 to 5 times their width of bare rock, flat ground or lake between. It has been suggested that they are annual.

NTS 34 K/15; lat. 58°49'; long. 76°50'; el. 500'+.

Negative: A 14877 - 96 to 100; 96 and 97 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

III B3,
Subject classification III B4

318. Jointing.
Quebec, N, near Fort Chimo.
James Region, Larch Plateau.

Date: 13/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=5.99"

The picture shows a terrain about 90 per cent bare rock except where lakes and ponds lie in excavated lineaments and joints. In detail the surface is extremely rugged but an evenness of the high summits between joints is apparent. The main joint systems form parallelograms with the acute angles about 60° but numerous other joints cross them in various diagonal directions. One small disconnected esker can be traced part way across the picture.

NTS 24 M/6; lat. 59°21'; long. 71°15'; el. 800'+.

Negative: A 15422 - 7 and 8.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

320. String bogs.
Quebec, E near Ashuanipi Lake.
James Region, Lake Plateau,
Opocopa Lake.

Date: 15/7/49
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=18,000' f=6.06"

Pictures show string bogs and also drumlins and part of an esker.

NTS 23 B/16; lat. 52°46'; long. 66°28'; el. 1,720'.

Negative: A 12058 - 129 to 131; 130 and 131 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A2

321. Tidal flats, tide in and out.
Quebec, N, W of Ungava Bay,
S of Payne Bay.
James Region, Larch Plateau.

Date: 18/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=8,000' f=5.99"

View of a section of the west coast of Ungava Bay where the tides are great showing the tide out - A 15425 - 36 and 37.

View of the same section of the coast of Ungava Bay with the tide in A 15413 - 107 and 108 with the sea calm.

The land is rough and rocky, rather bare of soil. Below high water level the surface appears gently shelving with scattered boulders, numerous branching channels developed by the retreating tides.

NTS 24 N/13; lat. 59°47'; long. 69°34'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 15413 - 107 and 108; also A 15425 - 36 and 37.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I I2

323. Highland glaciers, valley glaciers, etc. Date: 15/9/56
Yukon Terr., SW Kaskawulsh Glacier. Stereovertical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns., H=35,000' f=6.00"
Icefield Ranges.

This set of 8 overlapping stereo pictures covers a belt of mountains about 35 miles north and south and 8 miles wide. It covers the main fork of Kaskawulsh Glacier and the terrain west of the South Arm of the glacier. It shows all the features of valley and alpine glaciers and their ice fields from the freshly snow-covered high levels down to the bare main trunk glacier.

- 50 to 52 - Show lateral and medial moraines, recession from the Little Ice Age moraines, and tributary glaciers entering the main glacier.
52 to 54 - Show cirques, bergschrunds, lateral and medial moraine, ice falls, crevasses and matterhorns.
54 to 57 - Show the ice fields with crevasses and nunataks.

See also 205 to 210 and 324 and 441.

Scale about 1 inch = 1 mile.

NTS 115B; lat. 60°20' to 48'; long. 138°45' to 60'; el. 5,000' to 12,000'.

Negative: A 15517 - 50 to 57.

Order from: NAPL.

II A1, II B1,
Subject classification II B2,
II C1, II C2,
II C3, III A1

324. Glacier, terminal moraines, etc. Date: 15/9/56
Yukon Terr., Kaskawulsh Glacier. Stereovertical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, H=35,000' f=6.00"
St. Elias Mtns., Icefield Ranges.

View of the end of Kaskawulsh Glacier. This glacier, 14 miles from the Alaska Highway, drains on its SE side to the Kaskawulsh River and thence 140 miles to the Gulf of Alaska. On its NW side it drains into Slims River, to Kluane Lake and thence, by Yukon River and its tributaries, 1,400 miles to Bering Sea. The picture shows the stagnant wasting end of the glacier, the main sources of Slims River bursting out from under it, the end moraines plastered against a rock, timber-covered hill in the middle of the end of the glacier and its terminal moraine of the Little Ice Age and two other less distinct moraines. The valley on the Kaskawulsh River side is 150 to 200 feet lower than the Slims River side and capture of the head of Slims River by the Kaskawulsh River drainage appears inevitable. See also 205 to 210 of the same glacier in 1941 and 323 for farther up the glacier, also 441.

NTS 115B; lat. 60°55'; long. 138°40'; el. 2,500'+.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC Mem. 247 (1948).

Negative: A 15517 - 20 to 22; 20 and 21 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C3

326. Glacier, ice-cap; moraines.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Cumberland Pen., Touak Fiord.
Davis Region, Davis Highlands.

Date: 31/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.06"

The picture shows a small group of alpine glaciers most of which head in cirques or on the high slopes of ridges but one sits with flat dome-like form on a broad mountain top and seems to form an almost perfect example of a 'carapace' as defined by Charlesworth, thinning away on all sides though the edge of its northwest face drops into a small cirque. The glaciers show very little snow on them from the last winter. Some appear to have none. Fresh moraines with no vegetation show the rapid retreat of the ice from the recent maximum in the Little Ice Age?.

NTS 16 E/13; lat. 65°53'; long. 63°34'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 15420 - 42 and 43.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II A1

328. Eskers; hummocky moraine.
Saskatchewan, S of Cypress Hills,
head of Middle Creek.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 1/10/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=5.99"

The picture shows two eskers of streams that flowed northward and that pass into abandoned meltwater channels as they approach Middle Creek valley. The area generally is a typical one of 'hummocky moraine' common in the southern Interior Plains. Some 'plateau moraines' and 'ridge moraines' are also present. The plateau moraines are flat-topped mesa like features formed of rims of till with their central parts filled with flat-lying stratified silt. The small mounds of drift commonly have a small gully or cleft cutting across them.

NTS 72 F/5; lat. 49°23'; long. 109°55'; el. 3,400'.

Negative: A 15511 - 15 to 17; 16 and 17 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

III B2,
Subject classification III B3,
III C1

340. Crater lakes.
Quebec, N, George River area.
Davis Region, George Plateau.

Date: 16/9/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=7,000' f=5.99"

Circular pond in deep funnel-like hole, about 1/4 mile in diameter. A deep narrow stream valley leads out of the 'crater' and another smaller similar 'crater' lies about one-half mile from the main one also with a stream channel cut across its rim but also without any visible delta built into it. The picture was taken after the first snow and before hard frost. The water in the smaller 'crater' was frozen over before the snow fell, but not in the larger one. The larger crater has been referred to as the Mereweather Crater.

NTS 24 I/1; lat. 58°03'; el. 2,000'±.

Negative: A 15470 - 3 to 5; 3 and 4 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H4,
I P1

343. Glaciers.

Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
near Padloping.
Davis Region, Davis Highlands.

Date: 18/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.01"

The picture shows a series of glaciers entering the valley which is extended by the fiord directly SE of Padloping. One is large enough to term a valley glacier, others are alpine or cirque glaciers. One splits into a T-shaped plan sending out distributary ends in two directions. Moraines, etc., of the Little Ice Age show well.

NTS 16L; lat. 66°42'; long. 62°20'; el. 0' to 6,000'.

Negative: A 15467 - 42 to 44; 43 and 44 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

347. Glaciers, valley.

Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake area,
Steele Glacier and Creek.
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

Date: 6/9/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.98"

The pictures cover the Steele (Wolf) Glacier and creek valley from above the bend in the glacier to its lower end. The glacier is shown wasting away and has apparently ceased to move below the bend whereas about 1935 there was considerable movement in the lower part (Sharp, R.P.: Geol. Soc. Am., Bull. vol. 54, pp. 625-650, 1943). The shrinkage since its maximum during the Little Ice Age is shown as well as moraines, tributary glaciers, small ice-caps, etc.

NTS 115F (E 1/2), G; lat. 61°15'; long. 140°00'; el. 3,500' to 10,000'.

Negative: A 14960 - 16 to 18; 17 and 18 recommended.

In June 1966 this glacier started to surge down its valley and has been under study since. It was rephotographed August 13, 1966 and a mosaic (MG 283) 2 1/2 miles to 1 inch made from these photographs. Photos August 13, 1966, A 19647 - 1 to 55; September 10, 1966, A 19739 - 1 to 68; August 18, 1967, A 20128 and A 20129. These photographs are available from NAPL.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

348. Alluvial fans; braided streams. Date: 6/9/55
Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake area, Stereovetical 9x9"
Donjek River valley. H=35,000' f=5.98"
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

The picture shows the two large alluvial fans of the streams coming from the Steele (Wolf) and Spring Glaciers where they enter the Donjek River valley. The braided stream courses of the creeks and the river show well.

NTS 115G; lat. 61°20'; long. 139°45'; el. 3,500'.

Negative: A 14960 - 23 and 24.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
I G1

349. Glacier, terminal moraine etc. Date: 6/9/55
Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake area, Stereovetical 9x9"
Donjek Glacier. H=35,000' f=5.98"
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

The north side of the end of the Donjek Glacier, showing the terminal moraine and recent recession. This glacier is said to have been advancing during the first decades of this century. Picture 363 also shows the Donjek Glacier a little above the snout and on a larger scale.

NTS 115G; lat. 61°14'; long. 139°47'; el. 4,000'.

Negative: A 14960 - 10 to 12; 11 and 12 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1,
II B2

352. Drumlins. Date: 25/8/53
Quebec, N, near Peters Lake. Stereovetical 9x9"
James Region, Larch Plateau. H=21,000' f=6.02"

A considerable area of very long narrow drumlins is traversed diagonally by two small eskers. Two broken, hummocky belts extend parallel to the drumlins that may be composed of sandy and gravelly material. Lakes and ponds separate most of the drumlins.

NTS 24 M/16; lat. 59°45'; long. 70°30'; el. 600'+.

Negative: A 13844 - 70 to 72; 70 and 71 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

363. Glaciers; terminal features. Date: 30/5/48
Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake area. Stereovetical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns., H=20,000' f=6.00"
Icefield Ranges.

View of the lower part of the Donjek Glacier. The picture shows the Donjek Glacier crossing the valley that extends northwest from the Kluane Glacier. The river from the Kluane Glacier flows around the east side of the snout of the Donjek Glacier. The picture does not show the lower end of the Donjek Glacier to the northwest. (For this see 349.) The crevassed surface, lateral, medial and end moraines all show well.

NTS 115G; lat. 61°10'; long. 139°35'; el. 4,000'.

Negative: A 11383 - 134 and 135.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification-II B2,
II C2

364. Rockslide. Date: 2/9/49
Alberta, SE, Crownsnest Stereovetical 9x9"
River valley. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region, Southern Rocky Mtns.

The Frank rockslide just east of Blairmore. The pictures show the whole slide from where it started on Turtle Mountain on the southwest to up on the opposite side of the valley. The slide took place in April 1903. A wedge of limestone 1,300 feet high, 4,000 feet wide and 500 feet thick slid off the top of the north side of Turtle Mountain and down over the village of Frank killing 66 people. The mass is said to be 70,000,000 tons of material and to cover 3,200 acres to a depth of about 100 feet.

NTS 82 G/9; lat. 49°35'; long. 114°25'; el. 4,200'.

Negative: A 11679 - 91 and 92.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

365a Lineament. Date: 6/8/54
Dist. Mackenzie, NE of Stereovetical 9x9"
Lac la Martre, W of Marian River. H=31,000' f=5.98"
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

The picture shows a fault lineament, partly eroded and partly represented by hills of Paleozoic strata, cutting across the plain. Photo 365b shows the northeast end of the lineament where it passes into the Precambrian Shield and 365c shows the southwest end where it shows most conspicuously in a group of hills and is accompanied by parallel fractures.

- NTS 85 N/7; lat. 63°25'; long. 116°45'; el. 900'.

McGlynn, J.C.: GSC, Paper 56-4 and Map 9-1956 (1957).

Negative: A 14366 - 46 and 47.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

365b Lineament.
Dist. Mackenzie, NE of
Lac La Martre, E of Marian River.
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

Date: 25/5/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=16,000' f=6.02"

The picture shows a fault lineament, partly eroded and partly represented by hills of Paleozoic strata, cutting across the plain. In this picture the lineament passes from the Paleozoic of the Interior Plains into the Precambrian Shield. It also shows a dyke or vein in the lineament and drag of the Paleozoic limestones. Photo 365a shows the middle part of the lineament in the Paleozoic. Photo 365c shows it near its southwest end in the Paleozoic.

NTS 85 N/7; lat. 63°28'; long. 116°30'; el. 700'.

McGlynn, J.C.: GSC Paper 56-4 and Map 9-1956 (1957).

Negative: A 11340 - 387 and 388.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

365c Lineament.
Dist. Mackenzie, NE Lac La
Martre.
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

Date: 9/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=16,500' f=6.00"

The picture shows a fault lineament, partly eroded and partly represented by hills of Paleozoic strata, cutting across the plain. This is near the southwest end of the lineament where it fades out. Photo 365a shows the middle part and 365b shows the northeast part where it enters the Precambrian Shield.

NTS 85 N/7; lat. 63°20'; long. 116°50'; el. 700'.

McGlynn, J.C.: GSC Paper 56-4 and Map 9-1956 (1957).

Negative: A 11454 - 41 to 43.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

367. Drumlins.
Dist. Mackenzie, W of
Beaverhill Lake and Thelon River.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 2/8/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=17,000' f=6.03"

Good picture of a drumlin field, partly submerged in a lake. The long axes of the drumlins extend E-W.

NTS 75I; lat. 62°50'; long. 106°00'; el. 1,000'.

Negative: A 11531 - 333 to 335; 333 and 334 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2

368. Dome.

Dist. Franklin, Ellef

Ringnes Island.

Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 18/7/50

Stereovetical 9x9"

H=20,000' f=6.00"

View of the Isachsen Dome. This is a piercement dome and the picture shows the annular structure of the outer parts with concentric and radial drainage, the central part with irregular dendritic drainage flowing away through a few breaks in the rim of resistant strata. For Stereo oblique distant view see 654.

NTS 69 F/6; lat. 78°30'; long. 102°00'; el. 800'.

Heywood, W.W.: GSC, Paper 56-8 (1957).

Negative: T 428 - 160 to 162; 161 covers nearly the whole structure.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

369. Braided stream; alluvial fan.

Yukon Terr., near Herschel,

Firth River.

Arctic Coastal Plains,

Yukon Coastal Plain.

Date: 27/7/53

Stereovetical 9x9"

H=35,000' f=5.99"

Set of six pictures showing the course of Firth River from the Arctic Ocean up into the front of the British Mountains, about 25 miles. Along the lower course of the river pictures 112 and 113 show the fan-shaped delta of the river as it enters the sea, covered with numerous braided channels, debouching into the sea with offshore bars. Inland (114 and 115) the course is still braided but narrows and at 20 miles from the sea (116 and 117) it comes out of a canyon at the edge of the mountains. On each side of the lower part of the river course above the fan, scattered lakes and abandoned transverse channels evidence early Pleistocene glaciation.

NTS 117 D/5; lat. 69°30'; long. 139°30'; el. 0' to 3,000'.

Negative: A 13751 - 112 to 117.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
I G1,
I H2

370. Meltwater canyons; braided stream. Date: 19/7/49
Dist. Mackenzie, W of Norman Wells. Stereovetical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, Mackenzie Mtns., H=20,000' f=6.00"
Canyon Ranges, Carcajou Range.

A section of the Canol Road known as Dodo Canyon shows in these pictures of the Canyon Ranges. The patterns of solifluction on permafrost slopes, braided streams, and canyons are shown. Photos 7 and 8 show a lake being filled by a considerable stream and there appears to be no surface outlet in this limestone area; 11 and 12 show a large canyon without a stream flowing in it. Another such canyon shows in 16 and 17. The braided course of Carcajou River shows in 18, 19 and 20.

NTS 96 D/14; lat. 64°35' to 65'; long. 127°15'; el. 3,000'+.

Negative: A 12147 - 6 to 20; 11 and 12 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
III A4

371. Drainage, dendritic. Date: 29/7/57
Dist. Keewatin, S of Boothia Stereovetical 9x9"
Pen., Arrowsmith River. H=30,000' f=6.00"
Kazan Region, Wager Plateau.

The picture shows an elaborately, spectacular, dendritic pattern of streamlets and gullies developed in the erosion of a terrace of unconsolidated silty (?) material near the mouth of Arrowsmith River. Muskeg covered patches showing frost polygons remain of the original terrace surface in places. The parts effected by erosion show white and are bare of vegetation. The whole pattern of the streams and gullies is fine textured. The underlying bedrock projects above the terrace in places and has been laid bare in others.

NTS 57 A/3; lat. 68°7' to 25'; long. 90°40'; el. 0' to 200'.

Negative: A 15742 - 95 to 97; 96 and 97 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E 1

374. Glacial flutings. Date: 3/8/39
Saskatchewan, near Stereovetical 9x9"
North Battleford. H=17,650' f=6.06"
Interior Plains, Saskatchewan Plain.

Long straight glacial grooves or flutings and ridges in unconsolidated deposits near the Saskatchewan River show in the picture. The direction of the fluting is NW-SE. The line of photographs extends from E to W, photograph 11 being on the east. The area shown is partly cultivated.

NTS 73 C/16; lat. 52°50'; long. 108°15'; el. 1,700'.

Flint, R.F.: Glacial and Pleistocene Geology, 1957, p. 70.

Negative: A 6667 - 11 to 13.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A3

376. Esker.

British Columbia, N of
Prince George, W of Nukko Lake.
Cordilleran Region, Interior Plateau.

Date: 5/9/52
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=32,000' f=6.04"

A large 'braided', compound esker in partly wooded, burnt over country.

NTS 93 J/3; lat. 54°05'; long. 123°15'; el. 2,500'.

Negative: A 13525 - 169 to 171; 170 and 171 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

377. De Geer moraine.

Quebec, SW of Lake
Mistassini, Brock River.
James Region, Abitibi Upland.

Date: 17/5/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.03"

Numerous, subparallel, annual (?) morainal ridges show superimposed on an undulating topography.

NTS 32 J/2; lat. 50°10'; long. 74°55'; el. 1,200'.

Negative: A 12454 - 96 to 98; 97 and 98 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B4

381. Cirques, tandem.

Yukon Terr., SW, Kluane Lake
area, Gladstone Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau, Ruby Range.

Date: 6/9/55
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.98"

The pictures show 2 or perhaps 3 levels of cirques. Alpine glaciation in a relatively arid mountainous area. Gladstone Creek's U-valley traverses the pictures showing remnants of a terrace in places.

NTS 115 G/8; lat. 61°20'; long. 138°15'; el. 4,000' to 7,500'.

Negative: A 14960 - 38 to 40; 39 and 40 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A1

382. Estuary.
Quebec, Gulf of St. Lawrence,
Rivière aux Outardes.
Laurentian Region,
Laurentian Highlands,
Manicouagan Pen.

Date: 22/10/53
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.04"

The estuary of Rivière aux Outardes showing a number of terraces representing the higher levels of the river mouth at earlier times. The apparently elevated surface of the water in the estuary under stereoscopic vision is due to the current caused by the rising tide.

NTS 22 F/1; lat. 49°05'; long. 68°20'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 13942 - 218 and 219.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I I 2

383. Erratic, giant.
Alberta, SW between Okotoks and
Turner Valley.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 30/8/56
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=15,000' f=5.99"

Picture 34 shows 'The Big Rock', giant erratic, as a double white spot half an inch north of the highway across the centre of the picture. This erratic, before it broke into two pieces is estimated to have been 135 x 60 x 30 feet and to have weighed 18,000 tons. It has been called the largest glacial erratic in North America. A number of other large erratics are scattered in the fields around and some can be picked out in the photos by observers on the ground.

NTS 82 J/9; lat. 50°43'; long. 114°05'; el. 4,000'.

Stalker, A. MacS.: GSC, Bull. 37 (1956).

Negative: A 15445 - 34 to 36; 34 and 35 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B 1

384. Escarpment.
Dist. Mackenzie, Great
Slave Lake, Pethei Peninsula.
Kazan Region, East Arm Hills.

Date: 12/8/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.98"

View showing a section across the Pethei Peninsula with its large escarpments of Precambrian strata dipping southerly. The cliffs, dipping strata with fine jointing, etc., show well.

NTS 75 L/10; lat. 62°45'; long. 110°50'; el. 519'.

Negative: A 14395 - 97 to 99; 98 and 99 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L 3

385. Fiord. Date: 30/6/58
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island, Stereovetical 9x9"
Tromso Fiord. H=30,000' f=6.03"
Davis Region, Davis Highlands.

View of a deep narrow fiord of fairly uniform width, showing tension cracks in sea ice. The cliff shadows moved enough between camera exposures to appear raised above the ice in the stereomodel. The picture also shows hanging valleys and the highland surface of this locality.

NTS 37 H/2; lat. 71°10'; long. 73°35'; el. 0' to 3,000'.

Negative: A 16101 - 23 and 24.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A2

386. Lineament. Date: 22/8/58
Dist. Keewatin, Southampton Stereovetical 9x9"
Island, Kirchoffer River. H=30,000' f=5.99"
Hudson Bay Region,
Southampton Lowland.

Straight lineament in Paleozoic strata. The surface is a rolling plain. The low hills have moderately gentle profiles and show solifluction patterns in sweeping lines into the creeks which form a dendritic pattern. The lineament shows as a succession of cuts across the spurs between the tributaries of a main creek which has a course approximately parallel to it but avoids it. The lineament does not show in the valleys it presumably crosses.

NTS 46B; lat. 64°50'; long. 83°55'; el. 1,000' to 1,700'.

Negative: A 16327 - 132 to 134; 133 and 134 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N1

388. Beaches. Date: 3/7/58
Dist. Franklin, Northern Stereovetical 9x9"
Foxe Basin, Tangle Island. H=30,000' f=6.00"
Hudson Bay Region, Foxe Plain.

The picture shows a small gravelly island encircled by a series of beaches starting as a bar on its very summit. The detail of the pattern of the beaches, spits, etc., is intricate.

NTS 47 D/8; lat. 69°20'; long. 80°05'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 16107 - 114 and 115.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I I1

390. Polygons. Date: 17/6/58
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island. Stereovetical 9x9"
Davis Region, Davis Highland. H=30,000' f=6.02"

The photographs show an extensive area of permafrost polygons sharply outlined with snow in the depressions.

NTS 37 H/3; lat. 71°05'; long. 74°55'; el. 3,000'.

Negative: A 16091 - 87 and 88.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q1

391. Esker? Date: 27/9/57
Saskatchewan, SE of Stereovetical 9x9"
Swift Current. H=8,650' f=5.99"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

A long, narrow, remarkably uniform, rounded ridge, judged to be less than 10 feet high and 100 feet wide, follows a gently sinuous course across the prairie farm lands. Some short less conspicuous subparallel similar ridges accompany it and some flat low rises branch from it.

This picture shows the pattern of ploughing used in farming the area.

NTS 72 J/4; lat. 50°15'; long. 107°40'; el. 2,500'.

Negative: A 15880 - 41 to 43; 42 and 43 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1,
V A1

394. Joints. Date: 6/10/57
Newfoundland, Labrador, Stereovetical 9x9"
near Red Wine River. H=30,000' f=6.00"
Laurentian Region,
Hamilton Upland.

A course system of joints, apparently nearly vertical and at angles about 60° form two series of lineaments cutting across the country. Stratified or gneissic rocks strike diagonally across the parallelograms.

NTS 13 E/15?; lat. 53°55'?; long. 62°25'?; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 15866 - 99 and 100.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E3,
I N1

397. Escarpment. Date: 11/9/29
Ontario, Prince Edward County, Stereovertical 9x7"
NE of Picton. H=10,000' f=8.00"
St. Lawrence Region, West
St. Lawrence Lowland.

Lake on the Mountain lies on an escarpment at 400' elevation directly overlooking Adolphus Reach of Lake Ontario. The general dip of the Paleozoic strata, southward away from Adolphus Reach is apparent.

NTS 31 C/3; lat. 44°02'; long. 77°03'; el. 400'.

Negative: A 1705 - 21 to 23; 22 and 23 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L3

400. Cuestas. Date: 24/7/48
Quebec, N, S of Lac Romanet. Stereovertical 9x9"
James Region, Labrador Hills. H=16,800' f=6.06"

The picture shows a series of pronounced cuestas in the stratified rocks of the Labrador Trough. The area appears bare of vegetation and soil; the stratification and jointing of the rocks shows well.

NTS 24B; lat. 56°10'; long. 67°45'; el. 2,000'.

Negative A 11495 - 125 and 126.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

401. Tombolo, beach. Date: 28/6/55
Nova Scotia, Green Bay, Vertical 9x9"
Crescent Beach. H=8,300' f=6.04"
Appalachian Region,
Atlantic Uplands of Nova Scotia.

These four pictures cover a strip of coast Petite Rivière to La Have Islands. A road runs along the tombolo which connects Bush Island to the mainland.

NTS 21 A/1; lat. 44°15'; long. 64°25'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 14708 - 177 to 180; 178 and 179 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

402. Unglaciated plateau; Date: 26/7/53
placer workings. Vertical 9x9"
Yukon Terr., Dawson Mining H=35,000' f=5.97"
Dist., Sixtymile.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

The pictures form a north-south strip close to the Alaska Boundary. The placer tailing of Sixty Mile River and Miller, Glacier and Little Gold Creeks show in 30, the southernmost picture. The road west from Dawson to Alaska winds along the summit of the divide between Fortymile and Sixty Mile Rivers. The detritic pattern of the creeks and their V-shaped valleys are shown. The terrain is composed of crystalline rocks, gneiss, schist, quartzite, etc.

NTS 115 C/2; lat. $64^{\circ}00'$ to $15'$; long. $140^{\circ}50'$; el. 2,500' to 4,500'.

Negative: A 13752 - 27 to 30; 29 and 30 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A2

404. Crater lake.
Quebec, N, NE of Lac Nantais.
James Region, Sugluk Upland.

Date: 27/7/58
Vertical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=6.00"

These three photographs give a complete stereoscopic view of the New Quebec Crater. In 110 the crater is near the centre and wholly on the picture. The photographs were taken early in the summer and the remnants of the winter's ice has been blown to one shore. Photos 109 and 111 do not cover the whole crater. See also 184 oblique and 542 for large scale view of this crater. The highest point on the rim is 2,156 feet above sea-level.

NTS 35H; lat. $61^{\circ}40'$; long. $73^{\circ}40'$; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 16116 - 109 to 111.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H4,
I P1

405. River channel, delta fan, etc.
British Columbia, E Kootenay,
8 miles SE of Golden Cordilleran
Region, Southern Rocky Mountain
Trench.

Date: 24/7/50
Vertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.06"

These pictures show the course of the Columbia River near its headwaters. Its meandering, slightly braided channels show well as it flows along a largely flooded valley floor. Trees emphasize the natural levees that confine the channels from the adjacent shallow lakes and flooded meadows. The curves of the railway bring out a large alluvial fan at the mouth of a tributary creek.

NTS 82 N/2; lat. $51^{\circ}10'$; long. $116^{\circ}50'$; el. 2,500'+.

Negative: A 12795 - 14 to 18; 16 and 17 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1

406. Delta. Date: 7/5/46
Manitoba, S end of Lake Winnipeg. Vertical 7x9"
Interior Plains, Manitoba Plain, H=12,270' f=8.24"
Red River Delta.

Distributaries of the Red River are separated from ponds and lakes by natural levees.

NTS 62 I/7; lat. 50°22'; long. 96°50'; el. 713'+.

Negative: A 9710 - 81 and 82.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G 1

407. Glaciated valley; kame terrace, Date: 20/10/44
power dam. Vertical 7x9"
New Brunswick, N of Edmundston, H=12,000' f=8.25"
Daigle.
Appalachian Region, Chaleur Uplands,
Green River.

Two adjacent lines of three pictures cover Green River valley for five miles showing blocking of the river by a kame terrace and power dam and the clearing and farming of terraces. Tributaries built deltas into the valley that now stand up as terraces.

NTS 21 N/8; lat. 47°27'; long. 68°13'; el. 600'±.

Negative: A 7331 - 51 to 53 and A 7350 - 76 to 78; A 7331 - 52 and 53 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2,
IV B1,
V C2

409. Drumlinoid ridges. Date: 16/7/48
Dist. Mackenzie, W of Aberdeen Lake. Stereovetical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Thelon Plain. H= 20,000' f=6.00"

Drumlinoid ridges, average length about a mile, height 30 feet. Near a bend in Thelon River, 75 miles west of Aberdeen Lake. With picture 40 above 39 the ice moved from left to right.

NTS 66 C/3, 4; lat. 64°15'; long. 101°30'; el. 200'±.

GSC, Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (4th ed.), p. 490 (1957).

Negative: T 300 C-39 and 40.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2

410. Glacial flutings. Date: 16/7/49
Dist. Mackenzie, Thelon River, Oblique E 9x9"
W of Aberdeen Lake. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Kazan Region, Thelon Plain.

View looking east over the Thelon Plain showing glacial fluting on a grand scale and the Thelon River stretching across the picture.

NTS 66 D/1; lat. 64°20'; long. 102°20'; el. 200'±.

GSC, Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (4th ed.), p. 489 (1957).

Negative: T 301 L- 216.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2

411. Morainal ridges. Date: 15/7/47
Dist. Mackenzie, E of Kasba Lake. Oblique W 9x9"
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland. H=20,000' f=6.00"

Morainal ridges viewed towards the west, 40 miles east of Kasba Lake. A good general view of the irregularities of ground moraine. The country is only lightly timbered in the hollows and much of it is lake covered.

NTS 65C; lat. 60°30'; long. 101°05'; el. 1,200'±.

GSC, Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (4th ed.), p. 488 (1957).

Negative: T 152 L - 86.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

412. Dykes, diabase. Date: 28/7/48
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island, Oblique W 9x9"
Admiralty Inlet, Adams Sound. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Davis Region, Baffin Upland.

Arctic Bay lies in the right distance. Four or more large diabase dykes and as many smaller ones cut gently warped strata. These two oblique photographs can be viewed stereographically in part.

NTS 48 A/13; lat. 72°40'; long. 83°50'; el. 1,000'.

GSC, Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (4th ed.), p. 418 (1957).

Negative: T 249 L-110 and 111; 111 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2,
IV C2

413. Unconformity; plateau. Date: 4/8/50
Dist. Franklin, Devon Island. Oblique E 9x9"
Arctic Plains, Lancaster Plateau. H=20,000' f=6.00"

Part of the Lancaster Plateau underlain by flat-lying Paleozoic strata which, in left foreground, lie unconformably on Precambrian gneiss, south coast of Devon Island. The view is taken over Burnett Inlet looking eastward. Powell and Cuming Inlets are in the near distance and Corker Bay in the far distance. The flat-lying Paleozoic strata, plateau ice-caps and general character of the plateau all show well.

NTS 48F; lat. 74°35'; long. 86°10'; el. 0' to 2,200'±.

GSC, Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (4th ed.), p. 403 (1957).

Negative: T 441 R - 208.

Order from: NAPL,

Subject classification I K3,
I O1,
IV C2

414. Shoreline, drowned; bars. Date: 12/8/50
New Brunswick, Kouchibouguac Vertical 9x9"
Bay, Logiecroft. H=21,500' f=6.02"
Appalachian Region, Northumberland
Plain.

The pictures show Kouchibouguac Lagoon and the estuaries of the river of the same name and Black River. It also shows the long sandbars that enclose the lagoon and the effect of the tidal currents at the gap in the bars.

NTS 21 I/15; lat. 46°50'; long. 64°50'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 12919 - 1 and 2.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I 11,
I 12

415. Glaciers, cirque. Date: 29/7/59
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Vertical 9x9"
Krieger Mtns. H=30,000' f=6.00"
Innuitian Region,
Eureka Upland.

Six cirque glaciers approximately parallel and at roughly equal spacing extrude east of southward from the Krieger Mountains. Some recession is shown from their most recent terminal moraines.

NTS 340 S 1/2; lat. 80°50'; long. 82°40'; el. 4,000'±.

Negative: A 16706 - 50 to 52; 51 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B1

416. Meanders. Date: 10/9/55
Alberta, Hay and Chinchaga Rivers. Vertical 9x9"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plateau, H=20,000' f=6.00"
Nelson Lowland.

In picture 37 elaborately meandering Chinchaga River which appears to have the wider course joins the deeper, narrower Hay River. The Chinchaga River has many meanders and numerous oxbow lakes are shown. The pictures show beautifully the cutting of the river on the convex banks of its meanders and the building of gravel bars on the concave side.

NTS 84 L/16; lat. 58°50'; long. 118°25'; el. 1,100'±.

Negative: A 15183 - 35 to 39; 36 and 37 recommended.

Order from: NAPL. Subject classification I D2,
I F3

417. Delta. Date: 9/8/50
Yukon Terr., Kluane Lake. Vertical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, H=20,000' f=6.02"
St. Elias Mtns., Kluane Ranges.

The mouth of Slims River as it enters Kluane Lake showing the braided course, silt flats and the diffusion of the silt-laden water into the clear water of the lake. The Alaska Highway and the engineers' construction road show. See also 204 which is a larger scale vertical photograph of the same feature taken six years earlier.

NTS 115G, B; lat. 61°00'; long. 138°30'; el. 2,563'.

Negative: A 12819 - 322 to 324; 321 recommended for single picture.

Order from: NAPL. Subject classification I G1

418. Mining, placer. Date: 3/7/49
Yukon Terr., Klondike Mining area, Granville. Vertical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau. H=20,000' f=6.03"

The pictures show lower Goldrun Creek and Dominion Creek from one-half mile above Goldrun to the mouth of Australia Creek and also lower Sulphur Creek. The tailing piles of the old workings of Goldrun show up and the white channel tailing of Dominion Creek and lower Sulphur Creek are conspicuous. The ditches, roads, camp and stripped and thawed areas can be seen.

NTS 115 O/9; lat. 63°40'; long. 138°40'; el. 1,800'±.

Negative: A 12068 - 238 and 239.

Order from: NAPL. Subject classification V C1

419. Mining, placer.
Yukon Terr., Klondike
Mining area, Dawson.
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau.

Date: 26/8/60
Vertical 9x9"
H=15,000' f=6.00"

This set of pictures covers the Klondike River valley from just below Bear Creek to Dawson. The dredge tailings show well. The mouth of Bonanza Creek valley and the hydraulic cuts of Jackson Gulch and Trail Hill also are shown.

NTS 116 B/3; lat. 64°03'; long. 139°20'; el. 1,100'+.

Negative: A 17155 - 98 to 101; 99 and 100 recommended for stereo-pair and 100 for single picture.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V C1

421. Giant ripple marks.
Ontario, Manitoulin Island,
Smith Bay.
St. Lawrence Region,
West St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Date: 17/10/45
Stereovetical 7x9"
H=12,300' f=8.32"

Giant 'wave ripple' marks show on a very large scale under water in two sandy bays. It is judged that the marks may be in the order of 50 feet or more from crest to crest.

NTS 41 H/13; lat. 45°47'; long. 81°39'; el. 580'.

Negative: A 9602 - 86 to 88; 87 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

425. Braided stream; vegetation, meanders.
Yukon Terr., SW, 4 miles SW of
Beaver Creek.
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau, Wellesley Basin.

Date: 17/6/48
Vertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.05"

These pictures show Beaver Creek as it crosses the open frozen muskeg country in the Wellesley Basin. The creek has a somewhat meandering and braided gravelly channel bordered by a dense growth of large spruce where it keeps its banks thawed. On each side of the floor of the valley the ground rises in rolling slopes of moss, 'Hudson Bay' tea and other plants of permafrost ground. Back from the valley the dark scattered specks on the muskeg areas are isolated, stunted spruce trees.

NTS 115 J/7; lat. 62°18'; long. 140°55'; el. 2,500'.

Negative: A 11452 - 131 to 136; 132 and 133 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F3

426. Glacier, terminus. Date: 14/6/48
Yukon Terr., S, Alsek River, Vertical 9x9"
Lowell Glacier. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

The pictures show the end of the Lowell Glacier where it comes down into the Alsek River valley. Formerly, perhaps about 200 years ago, the glacier pushed right across the valley damming the river. Now receding, it has left a lake through which the river runs. Icebergs float in the lake. The medial moraines, back from the front of the glacier, stand up in ridges and exhibit remarkable contortions in plan.

NTS 115 B/8; lat. 60°17'; long. 138°00'; el. 1,800'+.

Negative: A 11521 - 175 and 176.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2

427. Entrenched meanders; silt terraces. Date: 9/7/48
Yukon Terr., S, Teslin River, Vertical 9x9"
(Old) Teslin Crossing. H=20,000' f=6.05"
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

The Teslin River winds along its course entrenched some hundred feet in pitted terraces of silt. Since it adopted this course, despite the soft banks, it has widened its valley floor very little. The bare silt banks and outcrops face southerly and the river runs NW picking up silt from the sharp bend in the cutbanks at the northerly edge of picture 445. The old Whitehorse-Livingston Creek trail crossed the Teslin in the big bend and O'Brien's Bar shows in the sharp bend upstream.

NTS 105 E/3; lat. 61°10'; long. 134°35'; el. 2,300'.

Negative: A 11522 - 445 to 447.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F3

431. Glaciated valley; old surface. Date: 9/7/51
Yukon Terr., SW, Kluane area, Vertical 9x9"
Teepee Lake. H=35,000' f=5.95"
Cordilleran Region,
St. Elias Mtns., Duke Depression.

The view shows the Duke Depression at the Teepee Lake and the summit between Harris and Wolverine Creeks. It shows the trench-like valley in which Teepee Lake lies and the old upland surface truncating the summits on both sides of the valley.

NTS 115 F/9; lat. 61°35'; long. 140°10'; el. 3,500' to 7,500'.

Negative: A 13133 - 1 and 2.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1

432. Cinder cone. Date: 2/7/50
British Columbia, N Cassiar Stereovetical 9x9"
Dist. S of Telegraph Creek. H=20,000' f=6.02"
Cordilleran Region, Stikine Plateau,
N of Edziza Peak.

This gives a vertical view of the almost perfectly symmetrical cinder cone on the north slope of Edziza Peak. For oblique view see 8.

NTS 104 G/15; lat. 57°50'; long. 130°40'; el. 5,500'.

Negative: A 12788 - 421 and 422.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L4

435. Entrenched river. Date: 22/6/54
Dist. Mackenzie, Smoking Hills, Vertical 9x9"
Horton River. H=35,000' f=5.97"
Interior Plains, Anderson Plain.

The course of Horton River is here entrenched some hundred of feet in a plain of soft sediments. The course meanders slightly and is partly braided. The walls of the canyon-like valley are dissected by gullies into 'badland' topography in places. The valley floor shows river terraces, meanders and oxbow lakes.

NTS 97 C/11; lat. 69°35'; long. 127°00'; el. 10' to 400'.

Negative: A 14147 - 36 and 37.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A2,
IV B1

436. Meanders. Date: 30/6/54
Dist. Mackenzie, Anderson River. Vertical 9x9"
Interior Plains, Anderson Plain. H=35,000' f=6.08"

The Anderson River meanders with many oxbow lakes on a wide flood plain entrenched a few tens of feet below an undulating, hummocky plain dotted with ponds and lakes.

NTS 96 N/15; lat. 67°59'; long. 124°45'; el. 600'±.

Negative: A 14150 - 56 and 57.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1

437. Dyke. Date: 13/8/54
Dist. Mackenzie, Mosher Lake. Vertical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland. H=30,000' f=6.08"

A large sill or dyke of granitic rock stands up in relief among a mass of Precambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

NTS 85 O/3; lat. 63°00'; long. 115°30'; el. 525'.

Negative: A 14371 - 112 and 113.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

438. Frost polygons.
Dist. Keewatin, near
Chesterfield Inlet.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 21/8/47
Vertical 8 1/2 x 8 1/2"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Frost polygons in clays or silts of marine overlap south of Barbour Bay.

NTS 55 N/1; lat. 63°13'; long. 92°02'; el. 250'+.

Negative: T 160 C - 136 to 138; 137 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q1

439. Blowouts.
Dist. Mackenzie, near
Pelly Lake, Back River.
Kazan Region, Back Lowland.

Date: 25/8/53
Vertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Large blowouts along the south bank of Bullen River.

NTS 66 E/15; lat. 65°50'; long. 102°20'; el. 300'+.

Negative: T 456 C-63 and 64.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1

441. Glacier, terminal moraines.
Yukon Terr., SW Kaskawulsh Glacier.
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

Date: 9/8/50
Vertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

These pictures show the end of the Kaskawulsh Glacier with the terminal moraines of the 'Little Glaciation'. The intricately braided course of Slims River, the pitted surface of the stagnant ice and the fact that the drainage of Kaskawulsh River side of the glacier (SE) is now lower than Slims River side (N) stand out well. See also 205 to 210, 323 and 324.

NTS 115 B/15; lat. 60°50'; long. 138°35'; el. 2,500'+.

Negative: A 12856 - 88 to 90.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C3

451. Mine. Date: 22/7/45
Dist. Mackenzie, NE of Vertical 8 1/2x9"
Yellowknife, Thompson Lake. H=11,600' f=6.05"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Site of the Thompson-Lundmark mine shows but the scale is very small. The picture, however, does give an idea of the Precambrian terrain around it.

NTS 85 I/11; lat. 62°36'; long. 113°25'; el. 800'.

Negative: A 8669 - 95.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V C1

458. Mine, fault. Date: 29/7/46
Dist. Mackenzie, Yellowknife. Vertical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland. H=5,000' f=6.06"

Pictures showing the northern part of Yellowknife town, fault and Giant Yellowknife mine. The fault shows well and the shears extending eastward from it through the Precambrian rocks.

NTS 85 J/8, 9; lat. 62°28'; long. 114°20'; el. 550'.

Negative: A 10308 - 163 to 168; 165 and 166 recommended, 163 shows the mine.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V C1

460. Moraines, medial. Date: 9/8/50
Yukon Terr., SW, Mt. St. Vertical 9x9"
Elias area, Dusty Glacier. H=20,000' f=6.02"
Cordilleran Region,
St. Elias Mtns., Icefield Ranges.

The pictures show the 'gneiss-like' contortions of the medial moraines of a large valley glacier, a small tributary glacier entering the valley on a step grade from the north and the recession of the ice from the trimline of the vegetation.

NTS 115 B/8; lat. 60°25'; long. 138°20'; el. 4,000'.

Negative: A 12819 - 347 to 349.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C3

462. Ash fall. Date: 28/7/51
Yukon Terr. - Alaska, Vertical 9x9"
S side of White River valley. H=35,000' f=6.02"
Cordilleran Region, St. Elias Mtns.

Near the source area of the white volcanic ash which is wide-spread in southwest Yukon. The ash shows on the mountain slopes and wherever freshly exposed, it appears as drifts of white snow-like material.

NTS 115 F/10; lat. 61°35'; long. 141°00'; el. 8,000'.

Negative: A 13134 - 39 to 41.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L4

465. Moraine; plateau. Date: 12/8/44
Yukon Terr., SW, Oblique N 9x9"
Kluane-Snag area. H=19,400' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau, NE of Shakwak Trench.

View over the Yukon Plateau surface. In the distance on left (or west) White River can be seen, Wellesley Lake shows in the middle and Donjek River on the right or east. The moraines of one of the last glacial advances wrap around the mountains in the centre and extend away along the valleys. The slopes above the moraines are streamlined except for scattered castellated outcrops.

NTS 115 F/16; lat. 61°50'; long. 140°20'; el. 3,500'+.

Negative: T 7-38 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3,
IV B2

467. Mudflow. Date: 4/8/44
Yukon Terr., Glenlyon area, Oblique SW 9x9"
Pelly River. H=19,700' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau,
Tintina Trench.

Mudflow creeping down the southwest slopes of Tintina Trench. See 260 for a vertical photograph of the same feature and for data.

NTS 105 L/8; lat. 62°26'; long. 134°05'; el. 3,000'+.

Negative: T 10 - 134 R.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

468. Glaciated plateau. Date: 4/9/44
Yukon Terr., Lansing area, Oblique N 9x9"
Macmillan River. H=12,300' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region,
Yukon Plateau, Russell Range.

Views north across Macmillan River valley showing the mouth of Russell Creek and its valley and the junction of the North (clear water) and South (muddy water) Macmillan Rivers. Typical view of the eastern part of the northeast part of the Yukon Plateau. The rivers meander with their flood plains cut down in pitted terraces, etc., of glacial materials and are joined by the main creeks which enter the river valleys through canyons. Mt. Armstrong, 7,083 feet, is the highest peak in the range east of Russell Creek. For views to south see 471.

NTS 105 N/3; lat. 62°58'; long. 133°0' to 30'; el. 2,500'+.

Negative: T 18 - 69 to 73; 70 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

470. Flatirons; anticline. Date: 4/9/44
Dist. Mackenzie, W of Oblique N 9x9"
Mackenzie River. H=13,300' f=6.00"
Cordilleran Region,
Mackenzie Mtn., Backbone Range.

The picture shows striking examples of the dissection of mountains of warped and inclined beds forming flatiron-like features and an open anticline. South Redstone and Redstone Rivers join in the left distance.

NTS 95 L/16; lat. 62°56'; long. 126°08'; el. 2,500' to 7,526'.

Negative: T 18 L - 190.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L3,
I N4

471. Glaciated plateau. Date: 4/9/44
Yukon Terr., Macmillan River. Oblique S 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, H=20,000' f=6.00"
Yukon Plateau, Stewart Plateau.

View south across Macmillan River from several miles above or east of the river forks nearly to Plateau Mountain on the west. The whole valley of Macmillan River is shown as the line of pictures is taken from about 12 miles north of it. The lower part of Russell Creek and its east fork show in the foreground of 59 and the adjacent pictures. Stokes and Earn Lakes show in the distance where isolated groups of mountains and small plateau areas stand up some thousands of feet above the surrounding network of valley areas. Large areas of old forest fires show. See also 468 for view north across this area.

NTS 105 N; lat. $63^{\circ}10'$; long. $132^{\circ}45'$ to $133^{\circ}45'$; el. 3,000'.

Negative: T 19 R - 56 to 65; 59 and 60 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

472. Mountains; beaches.

Dist. Mackenzie, south
of Keele River.

Cordilleran Region, Selwyn Mtns.

Date: 4/9/44

Oblique S 9x9"

H=20,000' f=6.00"

View looking south across the mountains east of O'Grady Lake and south to South Nahanni River valley which shows in the right distance. A tributary valley extends eastward from the Nahanni Valley across the nearer distance. The mountains are of folded strata and granitic intrusions. In the foreground a hill appears to be ringed with beaches probably of a glacially compounded lake. The beaches appear to be at 5,000 to 5,200 feet elevation and the valley bottoms about 4,500 feet. A few alpine glaciers occur on the higher mountains.

NTS 105 P/1; lat. $63^{\circ}05'$; long. $128^{\circ}45'$; el. 4,500'.

Negative: T 19 R - 144.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III D2,
IV B3

473. Glaciers, piedmont.

Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N of Lake Hazen.

Innuitian Region, Eureka Upland.

Date: 24/6/50

Oblique SW 9x9"

H=20,000' f=6.00"

View east of Eugene Glacier which shows in the right foreground and Divide Glacier is the next tongue of ice beyond it. Turnabout Glacier shows as a nearly circular lobe in the near distance. Eugene and Divide Glaciers flow from the Grant Ice-Cap. Lake Hazen lies in the left distance. The form of the glacial fronts characteristic of these latitudes shows well. Gravel hills, one of elliptical plan with a small crater-like depression in the top, stand in the central part of the picture. See also 474.

NTS 120 F/2; lat. $82^{\circ}15'$; long. $65^{\circ}30'$; el. 3,000'.

Negative: T 397 R - 118.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2,
IV B2,
IV C2

474. Arctic mountains; glacier, piedmont.

Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N of Lake Hazen.

Innuitian Region, Eureka Upland.

Date: 24/6/50

Oblique E 9x9"

H=20,000' f=6.00"

Divide Glacier shows in the left foreground and Eugene Glacier beyond it. Gravel hills, one of elliptical plan with a small crater-like depression on it, stand in the centre of the picture. Robeson Channel and the north-east coast of Greenland are visible in the distance. Photo 56 shows a rectilinear pattern on a very large scale, apparently due to bedrock fractures and structure.

NTS 120 F/2; lat. $82^{\circ}10'$; long. $68^{\circ}00'$; el. 3,000'.

Negative: T 397 R - 56, 60, 62; 62 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2,
IV B2,
IV C2

475. Glaciated upland; polygons.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
near Turnabout River.
Innuitian Region, Eureka Upland.

Date: 24/6/50
Vertical $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

A coarse rectangular pattern is shown by drainage with one direction parallel to the strike. A fine textured pattern of rectangular frost polygons that is largely oriented parallel to the coarse pattern is apparent.

NTS 120 C/14; lat. $81^{\circ}59'$; long. $67^{\circ}50'$; el. 2,000'.

Negative: T 397 C - 54.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I Q1,
IV B2

476. Glaciated mountains; anticline.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
Radmore Harbour.
Innuitian Region, Victoria and
Albert Mtns.

Date: 24/6/50
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

View east across Radmore Harbour showing the harbour, a long fiord, covered with ice and dotted with icebergs. Alpine ice fields and glaciers coming down from the mountains lie on the uplands and fill the mountain valleys. The stratification of the rocks forming the mountains stands out conspicuously revealing steep dips and an anticline.

NTS 120 B/5; lat. $80^{\circ}30'$; long. $70^{\circ}50'$; el. 5,200'.

Negative: T 398 R - 24.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L2,
IV C3

477. Plateau ice-caps; ice-dammed lake.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island.
Innuitian Region, Victoria and
Albert Mtns.

Date: 24/6/50
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

Two unnamed glaciers confine a small lake. The lake is frozen but icebergs show in it. Beyond plateau ice-caps mantle a rolling upland on which a number of rounded summits are completely covered by ice and snow. The ice appears to be relatively thin and tongues of ice coming down from it in some instances end in V-shaped valleys though the valleys of the main glaciers are U-shaped. Practically no morainal material shows beyond the major glaciers in the foreground to mark any former maximum such as for the 'Little Glaciation'.

NTS 120 B/13; lat. 80°55'; long. 71°00'; el. 500' to 4,000'.

Negative: T 398 R - 40.

Order from: NAPL.

II A1,
Subject classification II D2,
IV C3

478. Arctic coast; shelf ice.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N coast.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Challenger Range.

Date: 24/6/50
Vertical and Obliques
E, W. 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

The centre, vertical picture is centred on the west side of Markham Bay. It shows the ribbed surface of the ice in the bay and on the west side the dust from the land in places roughly parallel to the ribs.

The right oblique view shows the coast to beyond Disraeli Fiord and Ward Hunt Island. The ribbing of the ice shows in the fiord. In the foreground the smooth surface and steep almost driftless front so characteristic in the Arctic are apparent on the ice field sloping down from the mountains. The left oblique view shows Cape Columbia, Parr and Doidge Bays. The ribbed surface, smooth glaciers and rugged terrain show well.

NTS 120 G/4; lat. 83°03'; long. 71°50'; el. to 4,000'.

Negative: T 398 C, R and L (3 pictures) - 125.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV C3

479. Arctic coast.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N. coast.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Challenger Range.

Date: 24/6/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View over upper part of Markham Bay showing the ribbed ice in the bay broken into fragments and partly drifted out to sea with fresh smooth ice around it. The ice and most of the land surface are covered by snow.

NTS 120 G/4; lat. 83°00'; long. 71°50'; el. 3,500'.

Negative: T 398 L - 127.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV C3

480. Arctic mountains, fiord. Date: 24/6/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Oblique E 9x9"
John Richardson Bay. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Innuitian Region, Victoria and
Albert Mtns.

View eastward out of John Richardson Bay, which is a large fiord. Cape Wilkes shows in the near distance in the centre and Kennedy Channel beyond. Cape Collinson stands on the right. Here the terrain is mountainous with rounded summits and few glaciers or ice-caps. Stratification of the rocks shows faintly and the outer reach of John Richardson Bay appears to parallel the strike.

NTS 340 A/1; lat. 80°07'; long. 72°00'; el. 3,400'.

Negative: T 398 L - 232.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A2,
IV C3

481. Medial moraines; arctic mountains. Date: 24/6/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Oblique E 9x9"
W of John Richardson Bay. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Innuitian Region, Victoria and
Albert Mtns.

View east over the Victoria and Albert Mountains showing the fringe of their ice-caps and glaciers flowing into the northern branch of John Richardson Bay. Stratification exhibiting close folding is vaguely apparent. The main glacier entering the bay is furrowed by a series of meltwater streams following the medial moraines. They have formed canyon-like channels along the moraines in the ice of the glacier in contrast to the ridges of debris these moraines characteristically form in more southern latitudes as for instance in the St. Elias Mountains.

NTS 340 A/8; lat. 80°23'; long. 73°45'; el. 5,700'.

Negative: T 400 R - 2.

Order from: NAPL.

II B2,
Subject classification II C3,
IV C3

482. Fiord; nunataks; arctic mountains. Date: 24/6/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island. Oblique E 9x9"
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns., H=20,000' f=6.00"
Challenger Range.

Disraeli Fiord and Glacier stretch across the middle of the picture. Near the centre of the picture a large, forked, unnamed glacier enters the fiord from the east. On each side of its end in the fiord the ice surface resembles shelf ice in its surface irregularities. The characteristics of fiords are well shown and at the heads of the glaciers to the east the nunataks

are characteristically sharp even where their summits are completely covered by snow or ice.

NTS 340 E/9; lat. $82^{\circ}40'$; long. $73^{\circ}30'$; el. 5,000'+.

Negative: T 400 R - 79 to 81; 80 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

II C1,
Subject classification III A2,
IV C3

483. Glacier dirt band, arctic mountains.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
W of Lake Hazen.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Conger Range.

Date: 24/6/50
Oblique W $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

In the foreground the Turnstone Glacier shows a dirt band close to its edge. The glacier dams a small forked lake against the ridge in the centre of the picture. Beyond it to the left Adams Glacier dams up a longer tapering lake. On the left, in the near distance, Charybdis Glacier ends in the end of Ekblaw Lake. Far on the left the end of Tanquarry Fiord shows; Conger Range lies across the distance in the picture. The glaciers come from a large ice field part of which lies in the right centre of the picture. Sharp nunataks protrude in the distance and more rounded ones towards the outer parts of the ice field.

NTS 340 D/9; lat. $81^{\circ}40'$; long. $73^{\circ}50'$; el. 6,000'+.

Negative: T 400 L - 46.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C2,
IV C3

484. Arctic terrain; shelf ice,
surface features.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N coast.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Disraeli Fiord.

Date: 24/6/50
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

View of Cape Albert Edward Peninsula between Disraeli Fiord in the foreground and Markham Bay beyond. The ribbed surface of the shelf ice in the mouth of the fiord is well shown.

NTS 340 H/1; lat. $83^{\circ}03'$; long. $73^{\circ}20'$; el. 3,500'+.

Negative: T 400 R - 93.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C2,
II D1

485. Arctic ice surface features;
arctic terrain.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N coast.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Disraeli Fiord.
- Date: 24/6/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

The full width of the mouth of Disraeli Fiord shows in the middle of the picture with Marvin Islands. Ice or snow domes, possibly snow covered islets, and the rib and dune-like features of different areas of the shelf ice in the fiord shows as well as the distribution of dirt on the ice.

NTS 340 H/2; lat. 83°00'; long. 74°00'; el. 3,500'.

Negative: T 400 L - 102.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1,
IV C3

486. Nunataks; arctic mountains.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
E side.
Innuitian Region, Victoria and
Albert Mtns.
- Date: 24/6/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View of the mountains northwest of John Richardson Bay showing nunataks exhibiting steep dips and very close folding.

NTS 340 A/2; lat. 80°17'; long. 74°10'; el. 6,500'±.

Negative: T 400 L - 202.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C1,
IV C3

488. Ice dammed lakes.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N part.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
United States Range.
- Date: 27/6/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View east across Piper Pass showing the glaciers projecting into the fiord-like valley of the pass and forming a series of three ice dammed lakes covered with ice and snow. One lake only just shows on the left. Some of the summits along the border of the valley have been rounded by glaciation. Grant Ice-Cap lies beyond the valley in the middle distance.

NTS 120 F/5; lat. 82°20'; long. 69°10'; el. 6,000'±.

Negative: T 401 L - 86.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C2,
II D2

491. Arctic terrain, unconformity. Date: 16/7/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Oblique E 9x9"
N coast. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Challenger Range.

View east from M'Clintock Fiord which shows in the right foreground to Disraeli Fiord in the left distance. In the left foreground a folded limestone band outcrops in the hills in 16. In the immediate right foreground an unconformity of nearly flat-lying sandstones lying over tilted gneisses is exposed. On the right glaciers come down from the mountains nearly to sea-level. In the extreme right foreground of photo 20 the end of the glacier breaks into icebergs that are frozen into the sea ice of M'Clintock Fiord. See also 492.

NTS 340 E/10; lat. 82°40'; long. 76°00'; el. 5,500'+.

Negative: T 404 L - 16 to 20; 20 recommended and shows the unconformity.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N5,
IV C3

492. Valley glacier; arctic mountains. Date: 16/7/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Vertical 9x9"
N coast. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
British Empire Range.

This series of vertical pictures shows the M'Clintock Glacier from its lower end, 21, to its first major fork, 27. At the end or terminus, evidently floating, glacial ice is broken into icebergs and is frozen in the ice of the M'Clintock Fiord. A small tributary glacier on the west side drops steeply some hundreds of feet to the level of the fiord. Going up the glacier its surface is at first irregularly pitted and the flow lines of the medial moraines are vague. The surface is pocked by ponds and cut by irregular and meandering meltwater courses. Farther up the flow lines of medial moraines become distinct and streamlined. Unlike those of large glaciers in the St. Elias Mountains which are raised ridges of debris, here they are canyons in the ice occupied by streams. In general the glacier is strikingly lacking in debris. It is difficult to pick out any pictures of this series having particular interest - all are interesting.

NTS 340 E/11; lat. 82°20' to 30'; long. 76°00'; el. 7,000'.

Negative: T 404 C - 21 to 27.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B2,
IV C2

494. Ice shelf; arctic mountains. Date: 15/7/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Oblique E 9x9"
NW between Phillips Inlet and H=20,000' f=6.00"
Yelverton Bay.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

The view shows the ice shelf and coast around Cape Alfred Ernest. The patterns of ridges and troughs on the shelf ice and those of the ice pushed out into the shelf areas from the ends of glaciers flowing into it. Among these areas of ice from the glaciers are some showing patterns of ridges and troughs about normal to the directions of the main body of the shelf.

NTS 340 F/5; lat. 82°20'; long. 86°30'; el. 1,500'.

Negative: T 405 R - 26 to 30; 28 and 29 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

495. Ice shelf. Date: 15/7/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Oblique W 9x9"
NW between Phillips Inlet and H=20,000' f=6.00"
Yelverton Bay.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

The view shows the ice shelf and coast around Cape Alfred Ernest. In the near distance on the left is Cape Woods and beyond Phillips Inlet, Cape Armstrong. In 39 to 37 two glaciers protrude into the sea and disrupt the pattern of subparallel ridges and troughs on the shelf ice. In 33 to 36 the shelf ice is bordered by the polar pack ice and land partly covered by snow exhibiting broad rounded billows delineated by narrow water-filled troughs. Some areas of the shelf ice show smaller ridges and troughs approximately normal in direction to the main larger ones. The smaller ones are supposed to be younger.

NTS 340 F/6; lat. 82°20'; long. 85°20'; el. 2,000'.

Negative: T 405 R - 33 to 39; 37 and 38 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

498. Bay ice. Date: 15/7/50
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island, Vertical and Oblique W
Yelverton Bay. 9x9"
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns., H=20,000' f=6.00"
Michell Point.

Vertical and oblique view of ice pushing out from a glacier across bay ice in a fiord. A notable feature is that the crevasses on the glacier and the ridges and troughs on the ice in the fiord tend to be nearly parallel. In the oblique view a lateral moraine of the glacier stands up well

above the ice of the glacier indicating that the glacier is diminishing. Alert Point lies in the left distance.

NTS 340 F/2; lat. $82^{\circ}15'$; long. $83^{\circ}15'$; el. 2,000'+.

Negative: T 405 C and L - 222.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

499. Ice island.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
Yelverton Bay.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

Date: 15/7/50
Oblique W 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View of an ice island caught in bay ice in Yelverton Bay with patches of shelf ice still adhering to Alert Point and polar pack ice, with open leads, in the right distance.

NTS 340 F/10; lat. $82^{\circ}30'$; long. $82^{\circ}35'$; el. 0'+.

Negative: T 405 L - 228 to 230; 230 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

502. Glacier, moraines.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
W coast.
Innuitian Region, Eureka Uplands.

Date: 15/7/50
Oblique W 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View west down the long valley that forms the head of Hare Fiord. In the distance Otto Fiord shows with Degerbols Island in it. The picture shows glaciers coming into the valley and Hare Fiord with large terminal moraines in contrast to those of the northwest coast of Ellesmere Island where terminal moraines are so commonly lacking. Krieger Mountains show on the left and Conger Range on the right.

NTS 340 C/1; lat. $81^{\circ}10'$; long. $81^{\circ}40'$; el. 4,000'.

Negative: T 407 R - 56 to 58; 57 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II B1,
II C3

504. Bay ice.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
Milne Fiord.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

Date: 15/7/50
Vertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Ridge and trough patterns of varying scale on the surface of the ice in Milne Fiord. In this picture the pattern radiates from a small bay in the side of the fiord.

NTS 340 F/9; lat. 82°40'; long. 80°35'; el. 1,000'+.

Negative: T 407 C - 208.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

513. Shelf ice.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
M'Clintock Inlet.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Challenger Mtns.

Date: 16/7/50
Vertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Debris piles and curved pattern of ridges and troughs on the M'Clintock Ice Shelf in the entrance of M'Clintock Inlet show very well.

NTS 340 E/14; lat. 82°55'; long. 77°20'; el. 3,000'.

Negative: T 409 C - 233.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

514. Shelf ice.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
Ward Hunt Ice Shelf.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
Coast.

Date: 16/7/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

In the foreground lies the ice-cap northeast of Cape Discovery with a lake on it. On the left the Ward Hunt Ice Shelf stretches away into the distance. Ward Hunt Island stands in it and the Marvin Islands show in the entrance of Disraeli Fiord. The ice-cap shows a smooth surface and the ridge and trough pattern is well exemplified on the ice shelf. The Challenger Mountains extend along the coast on the right side.

NTS 340 H/3; lat. 83°02'; long. 77°05'; el. 3,500'+.

Negative: T 409 R - 237.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

516. Arctic ice.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island,
N coast.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

Date: 16/7/50
Oblique W 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

On the left the coast of Kleybolte Peninsula shows and to the right of it lies Cape Bourne. The view shows a broad expanse of the partly developed fine-grained, ridge and trough pattern on the unmoved coast ice and the broken polar pack ice lies beyond.

NTS 560 D/15; lat. 81°50'; long. 90°50'; el. 0'+.

Negative: T 412 R - 192 to 196; 194 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

517. Levees
Quebec, N of Senneterre.
James Region, Abitibi Upland.

Date: 13/6/53
Vertical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.02"

Natural levees at the mouths of Rivières Delestre, Lecompte and Robin as they combine and enter Lac Parent.

NTS 32 C/15; lat. 48°48'; long. 76°54'; el. 990'.

Negative: A 13658 - 42 and 43. Stereo pair is not necessary in this flat area. Both pictures are good.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1.

519. Esker, compound.
British Columbia, Cassiar Dist.,
near Lower Post.
Cordilleran Region, Liard Plain.

Date: 28/8/46
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=13,000' f=6.04"

Large compound or complex esker whose general course somewhat south of east is parallel to the Liard River. The esker is cut through by the Hyland River just north of the Alaska Highway. Part of it forms a large terrace on the west bank of the river and the pictures extend along the esker in a westerly direction showing a maze of ridges and hollows, some filled by small lakes. The relief in the esker in places is nearly 500 feet. Photo 141 is an oblique of another part of the same great compound esker.

NTS 104 P/16; lat. 59°57'; long. 128°8' to 18'; el. 2,000' to 2,500'.

Negative: A 10524 - 90 to 93; 91 and 92 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

520. Crevasse fillings.
Yukon Terr., Alaska Highway,
4 miles west of Mile Post 650.
Cordilleran Region, Liard Plain.

Date: 28/8/46
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.04"

Crevasse fillings form transverse ridges on a broad, slightly grooved and rounded terrace of lake silts. The terrace forms the south side of Albert Creek valley and the Alaska Highway is about three miles north of the lake shown in the east picture. The crevasse fillings show as low, sub-parallel, disconnected ridges or small embankments. The terrace is partly forested and partly burnt off.

NTS 105 A/3; lat. 60°02'; long. 129°10' to 15'; el. 2,500'.

Gabrielse, H.: GSC Mem. 319, Pl.II (1963).

Negative: A 10524 - 139 and 140.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B4

521. Canyon; esker, compound.
British Columbia, northern, SE of
Lower Post.
Cordilleran Region, Liard Plain.

Date: 27/5/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.05"

Pictures 101 and 102 show Coal River coming from the north and diverted from its older course by a compound esker filling the valley. The river has entrenched itself in a canyon making a wide loop to the east and back to its old valley whose position and breadth are shown by meanders. Pictures 103 to 105 show that before this the meltwater in Coal River valley cut two canyons across the rolling hills of Liard Plain on the divide eastward to Smith River valley. The canyons begin in picture 103 at the present divide. One starts with an abrupt cliff-walled end and small lake, probably resulting from a waterfall. The canyons are 300 to 400 feet deep.

NTS 94 M/15; lat. 59°48'; long. 126°55'; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 11349 - 101 to 105.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F1

523. Cirques.
Yukon Terr., north of Teslin,
near Slate Mtn.
Cordilleran Region, Pelly Mtns.,
Big Salmon Range.

Date: 4/6/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.05"

Alpine glaciation, U-shaped alpine valleys, tandem cirques.

NTS 105 C/13; lat. 60°58'; long. 133°45'; el. 5,000'.

Negative: A 11369 - 51 and 52.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A1

526. Complex folding.
Quebec, NE, near Wakuach Lake.
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Date: 27/7/48
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=17,340' f=6.00"

A southeasterly plunging anticline in Precambrian rocks with a pronounced drag fold on the east limb. The bedding is emphasized by closely spaced gabbro sills. Twisted Lake lies in the left centre with its fork open to the northwest.

NTS 23 O/2; lat. 55°12'; long. 66°58'; el. 1,600'±.

Negative: A 11503 - 11 and 12.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

527. Syncline.
Quebec, NE near Wakuach Lake,
NW part of Lac Cramolet.
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Date: 3/9/48
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=17,340' f=6.04"

A syncline in Precambrian rocks with a gently undulating, nearly horizontal axis. The structure is marked mainly by closely spaced gabbro sills.

NTS 23 O/13; lat. 55°52'; long. 67°38'; el. 1,972'±.

Negative: A 11607 - 58 and 59.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N5

534. Meltwater channel.
Yukon Terr., Quiet Lake area,
W of Big Salmon Lake.
Cordilleran Region, Pelly Mtns.,
Big Salmon Range.

Date: 4/7/50
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

A meltwater spillway channel across a mountain pass has built terraces and esker-like features on the down stream side.

NTS 105 F/5; lat. 61°15'; long. 133°33'; el. 4,500'±.

Negative: A 12788 - 41 to 43; 41 and 42 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A4,
III C2

536. Glacial grooving; trench.
Yukon Terr., Tay River area,
SE of Rose Mtn.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau,
Tintina Trench.

Date: 10/5/50
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

Glacial scouring and grooving show on the southwest side of the Tintina Trench nearly parallel to the side. Pelly River meanders on the floor of the trench walled by a nearly straight terrace front along the foot of mountains.

NTS 105 K/5; lat. 62°18'; long. 133°32'; el. 2,500'±.

Negative: A 12788 - 129 and 130.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A3

537. Volcanic cone and flow. Date: 21/8/51
British Columbia, N of Vancouver, Stereovetical 9x9"
Garibaldi Park. H=35,000' f=6.02"
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mtns.

These four pictures give complete stereoscopic coverage of the cone at the source, elevation 5,000 feet and the lava flow stretching down the valley between Ring and Skookum Creeks, first south and then bending around to west where at its lower end it is below 1,500 feet in elevation. The walls of solid lava, formed on each side of the molten flow during its descent, stand up in relief 100 feet or more at their upper end above the creek valleys on each side and above the middle part of the flow from which the fluid lava drained down stream under the frozen crust.

The pattern of recent logging operations shows in pictures 99 and 100.

NTS 92 G/10, 11, 15; lat. 49°45'; long. 123°00'; el. 100' to 4,000'.

Mathews, W.H.: Geology of Mt. Garibaldi map-area, Univ. Calif., Berkeley, C 1., Ph.D. thesis (1948).

Negative: A 13251 - 99 and 100, and 124 and 125.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I L4

538. Lakes; oriented, meanders. Date: 7/8/52
Yukon Terr., N, near Old Crow. Stereovetical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, H=35,000' f=6.03"
Porcupine Plateau, Old Crow Plain.

Old Crow River meanders elaborately across the plain in a valley entrenched 40 to 80 feet through vegetable material at the top and light coloured silt below. On each side the surface of the plain is patched with lakes and ponds. The larger lakes show orientation with their major axis about SE and their minor or less distinct axis at right angles to this. The lakes are in a constant state of change, some widening, some becoming filled in with vegetable material. It is reported that they are generally shallow, not much over 20 feet deep and fluctuate from year to year. The area is one of deep permafrost. For oblique views see 125 to 128.

NTS 116 O/14; lat. 67°55'; long. 139°50'; el. 1,000'.

Negative: A 13470 - 69 to 71; 70 recommended, if stereo view is not desired.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2,
I H3

541. Mesa; cuesta; subsequent stream. Date: 17/6/53
Dist. Mackenzie, W of Richardson Bay. Stereovetical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Coronation Hills. H=35,000' f=5.97"

View of Rae River valley with very gently dipping Precambrian strata, forming mesas and cuestas among which the river flows as a subsequent stream with obsequent tributaries and a few very small resequent tributaries.

NTS 86 N/16; lat. $67^{\circ}55'$; long. $116^{\circ}30'$; el. $100'_{\pm}$.

Negative: A 13608 - 121 and 122.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E2,
I K1,
I L3

542. Crater lake.
Quebec, NE of Lac Nantais.
James Region, Sugluk Upland.

Date: 25/8/53
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=5,540' f=6.01''

This set of 10 vertical photographs gives complete stereo coverage of the New Quebec Crater on a large scale. None of these pictures covers the whole crater. See 184 for an oblique view of the crater and 404 for complete stereo coverage by three photographs on a small scale.

NTS 35 H; lat. $61^{\circ}18'$; long. $73^{\circ}42'$; el. 2,225'.

Negative: A 13780 - 117 to 121 and 336 to 340.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H4,
I P1

545. Drumlins, eskers.
Saskatchewan, northern, S
of Lake Athabasca.
Kazan Region, Athabasca Plain.

Date: 23/9/54
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=31,500' f=6.03''

View of a drumlin field. Long axes trend $N55^{\circ}E$ and the steeper ends are to the northeast, they slope more gently to the southwest. This is part of a very large area of drumlinoid forms. These pictures are south of Livingstone Lake and east of Snare Lake. Small discontinuous eskers wind among them. The drumlins appear to be formed of a soft, silty material easily eroded by present streamlets.

NTS 74 J/11; lat. $58^{\circ}31'$; long. $107^{\circ}25'$; el. $1,600'_{\pm}$.

Negative: A 14509 - 4 and 5. Picture 5 is recommended for a single picture and pictures 4 and 5 for a stereo pair.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2

546. Polygons; beaches.
Dist. Franklin, S shore
Victoria Island, E of
Richardson Islands,
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 1/7/53
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=21,000' f=6.02''

A slightly raised area partly outlined by a raised beach shows a remarkable rectilinear pattern of permafrost polygons, with distinctly outlined boundaries nearly N-S and E-W.

NTS 77 B/10; lat. $68^{\circ}45'$; long. $109^{\circ}40'$; el. $50'_{\pm}$.

Negative: A 14732 - 57 and 58.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II,
I Q1

552. Dykes, diabase.
Dist. Franklin, Axel Heiberg Is.,
Stolz Peninsula.
Innuitian Region, Eureka Uplands.

Date: 28/7/59
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=30,000' f=6.00''

The picture shows several diabase dykes following nearly straight vertical fractures in flat-lying to gently dipping strata and differential erosion has made them stand up in relief forming wall-like features.

NTS 49 F/13; lat. $78^{\circ}55'$; long. $87^{\circ}37'$; el. $2,000'_{\pm}$.

Negative: A 16858 - 18 to 20; 19 recommended for single view.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2

561. Rock glacier.
Yukon Terr., W of Carcross,
Wheaton River.
Cordilleran Region, Coast Mountains.

Date: 6/7/48
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

Rock glacier on Mount Ward. The upper part is in shadow but the lower part in sunlight shows well.

NTS 105 D/3; lat. $60^{\circ}07'$; long. $135^{\circ}24'$; el. $3,500'_{\pm}$.

Wheeler, J.O.: GSC, Mem. 312, Pl. I (1961).

Negative: A 11521 - 326 and 327.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

563. Till plain.
Alberta, southern, 12 miles
southwest of Gleichen.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 31/8/48
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=10,900' f=6.05''

Low cultivated prairie land of till mounds formed under glacial environment.

NTS 82 I/14; lat. 50°46'; long. 113°18'; el. 3,100'.

Negative: A 11646 - 42 to 44; 44 negative torn, 42 and 43 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B1,
III B3

568. Stream courses; beaches.
Dist. Mackenzie, Coronation
Gulf, W of Coppermine.
Kazan Region, Coronation Hills.

Date: 8/1/51
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.04"

The pictures show an abandoned mouth of Coppermine River on the Arctic Coast. The terrain is one of silty material from the marine overlap. Sea-level was higher during the time the abandoned course was occupied by the river. Raised beaches show on the steep seashore across the mouth of the river and at higher levels on the old river bank near the shore. Round ponds evidently formed from the melting of ground ice show in places back from the river.

NTS 86O; lat. 67°50'; long. 115°15'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 12854 - 204 and 205.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2,
IV C1

569. Drumlinoids; spits; delta;
arctic terrain.
Dist. Mackenzie, Amundsen Gulf,
Pearce Point Harbour.
Interior Plains, Brock Plain,
Arctic coast.

Date: 23/8/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.03"

Long drumlinoid ridges trending northeasterly show well on 267 and 268. 266 and 267 show the bars and spits. These two pictures also show filling in of two former, irregular arms of the sea which once united south of Pearce Point making it an island.

NTS 97 D/14; lat. 69°50'; long. 122°40'; el. 0' to 200'.

Negative: A 12844 - 266 to 268; 266 and 267 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H5,
I I1,
III B2,
IV C4

570. Solifluction.
Yukon Terr., N of Old Crow.
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plateau.

Date: 14/7/51
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.99"

View of part of Old Crow River Canyon. Shows solifluction pattern on the slopes of the hills.

NTS 116 O/12; lat. 67°35'; long. 139°45'; el. 830'+.

Negative: A 13470 - 66 and 67.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

571. Fire scar; lakes, oriented.
Yukon Terr., NE of Old Crow.
Cordilleran Region, Porcupine Plain.

Date: 14/7/51
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=5.95"

The track of a fire blown by a steady wind shows conspicuously across the picture. This is a fresh fire and its track shows black whereas most old scars show lighter than the vegetation around them. The picture also shows the curious pattern of the rectangular lakes on Old Crow Plain, for which see 125, 126, 127, 128 and 538.

NTS 116 O; lat. 67°35'; long. 139°33'; el. 950'.

Negative: A 13139 - 75 and 76.

Order from: NAPL.

I H3,
Subject classification IV A1,
V A3

572. De Geer moraines, dunes.
Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary,
15 miles S of Lake Athabasca.
Kazan Region, Athabasca Plain.

Date: 7/9/57
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=31,500' f=5.97"

Unusually fine textured De Geer moraines or crevasse fillings show across the main part of the picture. On the west side of the picture, dunes of the parabolic type are developing, blown by a west wind; to the south others indicating a wind from the southeast also occur. The latter are about parallel to the ridges of the moraines and dunes forming from these moraines in places suggest they are largely sandy.

NTS 74 L/16; lat. 58°45'; long. 110°05'; el. 850'+.

Negative: A 13385 - 240 and 241.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1,
III B4

574. Meanders.
Alberta, 4 miles SW of Dapp.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain,
Pembina River.

Date: 1/10/54
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

Meandering stream in flood. Levees and bars are emphasized by trees standing like hedges in the water.

NTS 83 I/5; lat. 54°20'; long. 113°55'; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 14044 - 61 and 62.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D2

579. Fire scar.
Newfoundland, Labrador, S of
Kanairiktok R., Kaipokok R.
Davis Region, George Plateau.

Date: 1/9/56
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.01"

Old burn on the south side of Kaipokok River at the west end of West Micmac Lake. A very unusual L-shaped scar has been formed.

NTS 13 K/9; lat. 54°43'; long. 60°15'; el. 100'±.

Negative: A 15419 - 73 and 74.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A3

580. Dome.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Markham Bay, Blandford Bay.
Davis Region, Frobisher Upland.

Date: 24/9/56
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

Small, almost perfectly elliptical structure, apparently a dome with a hard rim on the outside. The rock of the structure is distinctly darker than the surrounding rocks.

NTS 25 M/14; lat. 63°32'; long. 71°20'; el. 300'±.

Negative: A 15459 - 89 and 90.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3,
I N4

582. Glacial stream course.
Manitoba, W of Turtle Mountain,
Souris River.
Interior Plains, Saskatchewan Plain.

Date: July, 1958.
Stereovertical 9x9"
H=10,500' f=6.01"

The broad course of the glacial ancestor of the Souris River, a mile or more wide, and the narrow ditch carrying the present river in the middle of it are visible.

NTS 62 F/2; lat. 49°03'; long. 100°55'; el. 1,600'+.

Negative: A 16181 - 15 to 18; 16 and 17 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2

583. Gypsum dome; glacier.
Dist. Franklin, W Axel Heiberg
Island, S of Middle Fiord.
Innuitian Region, Eureka Upland.

Date: 22/7/58
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

A gypsum dome here stands up above the surrounding area. Northwest of it two glaciers protrude from an ice-cap and show layering distinctly in their snouts and surface drainage channels. A small cap of ice sits on the high rim of the dome. The gypsum is of Paleozoic age but the structure is formed in rocks of Cretaceous age. See also 584, 651, and 652.

NTS 59 G/7; lat. 79°25'; long. 93°40'; el. 2,000'+.

Negative: A 16186 - 72 to 74.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N4,
II A1

584. Drainage patterns; dome.
Dist. Franklin, Ellef Ringnes Island,
Isachsen Dome.
Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 26/7/58
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

The Isachsen Dome shows well in 20 and 21. In 18 and 19 a broad nose of a synclinal structure is partly covered showing cuestas and an intricate drainage pattern. Consequent, subsequent, resequent and obsequent forms of drainage are all clearly exhibited.

NTS 69F; lat. 78°25'; long. 102°01'; el. 875'+.

Negative: A 16192 - 18 to 21.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E2,
I N4

585. Dome; drainage patterns.
Dist. Franklin, Ellef Ringnes
Island, Meteorologist Peninsula,
Hoodoo River.
Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 26/7/58
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

An irregular dome is completely covered by these two sets of pictures. The structure and drainage are more intricate and less clear than in the pictures of 584. Consequently subsequent, resequent and obsequent streams can be seen. The main part of the structure is in the centre of the six photographs, not wholly on any one.

NTS 69 F/3; lat. 78°10'; long. 100°05'; el. to 600'.

Negative: A 16192 - 94 to 96 and 180 to 182.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E2,
I N4

586. Complex fold. Date: 25/7/58
Dist. Franklin, Amund Ringnes Stereovetical 9x9"
Island, Structural River. H=30,000' f=5.99"
Inuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

A large area of complex structure is illustrated by thin, light and dark strata wonderfully exposed with almost no soil or vegetation. A long narrow syncline is exhibited with a contorted anticline on one side.

NTS 59 F/5; lat. 78°25'; long. 95°25'; el. to 500'+.

Negative: A 16193 - 60 to 62; 61 and 62 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

588. Glaciated hills. Date: 24/7/58
Quebec, N, NW of Cratère du Stereovetical 9x9"
Nouveau, Quebec. H=21,500' f=6.01"
James Region, Povungnituk Hills.

The picture shows long low ridges of parallel Precambrian strata on the north edge of the Povungnituk Hills.

NTS 35 G/9; lat. 61°39'; long. 74°10'; el. 1,900'+.

Negative: A 16208 - 159 to 161; 159 and 160 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

589. Glacial lake, plain. Date: 17/10/58
Manitoba, W of Napinka. Stereovetical 9x9"
Interior Plains, Saskatchewan Plain, H=10,500' f=6.01"
W of Turtle Mtn.

Souris River meanders on the floor of a valley entrenched about a mile wide in glacial lake deposits. Oxbow lakes show well and the surrounding plain is cultivated. Scale 3 1/2 inches to 1 mile.

NTS 62 F/7; lat. 49°20'; long. 100°50'; el. 1,380'+.

Negative: A 16402 - 62 to 64; 63 and 64 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B1

590. Till plain, cultivation. Date: 17/10/58
Manitoba, Regent. Stereovetical 9x9"
Interior Plains, Saskatchewan Plain, N of Turtle Mtn. H=10,500' f=6.01"

The picture shows contour ploughing around hills and hollows on undulating plain. Scale 3 1/2 inches = 1 mile +.

NTS 62 F/8; lat. 49°20'; long. 100°20'; el. 1,640'.

Negative: A 16402 - 94 and 95.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A1

591. Esker; drumlins; string bogs.
Quebec, N of Michikamau Lake,
Lac Juillet.
James Region, Lake Plateau.

Date: 20/6/59
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=6.01"

Esker, drumlins and string bogs are well shown.

NTS 23 I/16; lat. 54°45'; long. 64°00'; el. 1,500'.

Negative: A 16571 - 145 to 149; 146 and 147 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2,
V A2

592. Stream mature; flood plain.
British Columbia, West Kootenay
Valley, Creston.
Cordilleran Region, Columbia Mtns.

Date: 11/7/59
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=32,000' f=5.99"

The mouth of Kootenay River entering Kootenay Lake opposite Creston. The high water has receded and the flood plain is largely out of water. The natural and artificial levees can be seen as well as 'Yazoo' type tributaries. See Lobeck, A.K.: Geomorphology, p. 220, for a view of the same area in flood about 1920.

NTS 82 F/2; lat. 49°03'; long. 118°35'; el. 1,750' to 6,500'.

Negative: A 16660 - 86 and 87.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D1,
I G1

593. Spits.
Dist. Franklin, Mansel Island,
Cape Acadia.
Hudson Bay Region, Southampton
Lowland.

Date: 26/7/59
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

Raised beaches and spits on the south and southwest parts of Cape Acadia. The sea is receding over a very shallow sandy area and has developed an intricate pattern of bars, bays and lagoons as well as long narrow spits extending parallel to each other and southwest on the southwest shore. On the south and southeast shore they are much less regular but their average position is normal to the shore.

NTS 35 E/12; lat. 61°35'; long. 79°50'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 16667 - 21 to 26; 25 and 26 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

594. Delta, compound.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere
Island, Makinson Inlet.
Innuitian Region, Eureka Upland.

Date: 26/7/58
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

The north end of the north arm of Makinson Inlet. The pictures show the characteristic topography of the Mesozoic strata. In pictures 7 and 8 two compound delta fans show well. The south part of the nose of a large glacier projects into the corner of picture 8 from the northeast and small ice-caps waste away on the ridge on the west side of the inlet. The stratification of the gently tilted Mesozoic rocks shows well and an area of Tertiary strata with vegetation on its surface lies on the south side of 6 and 7.

NTS 49 D/11; lat. 77°40'; long. 81°50'; el. 3,000' -.

Negative: A 16690 - 6 to 8; 7 and 8 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1

595. Glacier surface streams.
Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

Date: 28/7/59
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

A large glacier entering the head of Yelverton Inlet appears almost stagnant and shows several streams flowing on its surface which tend to follow medial moraines or dirt bands and in numerous places have entrenched meanders in the ice.

NTS 340 E/4; lat. 82°02'; long. 79°30'; el. 0' to 4,000'+.

Negative: A 16690 - 101 to 103; 101 and 102 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C2

596. Glacier features; ogives.
Dist. Franklin, Conger Range,
Osborn Mtns.
Innuitian Region, Eureka Uplands.

Date: 29/7/59
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

The picture shows the nose of Air Force Glacier and the valley extending southward from it with small glaciers coming in on each side. These small glaciers drop abruptly with steep gradients down the steep side of the valley and appear to have a tendency to break off at marked changes of slope and move in sections with large crevasses opening between the sections. No fresh snow obscures the layering of the ice ogives in the lower part of the ice field from which the glaciers come.

NTS 340 D/11; lat. $81^{\circ}35'$; long. $76^{\circ}40'$; el. 500'+.

Negative: A 16691 - 56 and 57.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C2

597. Moraine.

Dist. Franklin, Ellesmere Island.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.,
United States Range.

Date: 26/8/59

Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.00"

The picture shows the outwash plain slightly ploughed up at the nose of a glacier which evidently recently made a slight advance but judging from the open stream channels in the glacier it now seems motionless.

Also the pictures show a small isolated ice-cap sitting on the summit of a mountain. Below it steep streams have cut V-shaped valleys down into the main valley.

NTS 340 C/16; lat. $81^{\circ}55'$; long. $81^{\circ}30'$; el. 500'+.

Negative: A 16706 - 25 and 26.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C3

598. Glacier surface streams;
arctic mountains.

Dist. Franklin, N Ellesmere Island.
Innuitian Region, Grantland Mtns.

Date: 11/8/59

Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=6.01"

View of the head of Disraeli Fiord and terrain on the east side. A glacier enters the fiord from the east and spreads north and south along it. A stream pattern shows on the surface of the ice partly dendritic and partly following the contortions of dirt bands. The channels are notable for their entrenched meanders. These are shown in pictures 124 to 126. Photos 118 to 123 show the terrain on the north and east of the fiord. It includes an area of snow-free valleys and hills with small scattered ice-caps as well as mountains and part of a larger ice-cap.

NTS 340 E/16; lat. $82^{\circ}40'$ to $83^{\circ}00'$; long. $72^{\circ}30'$; el. 0' to 4,000'.

Negative: A 16725 - 118 to 126; 124 to 126 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II C2,
IV C3

599. Solifluction.

Quebec, 20 miles SE of
Lac Nantais.
James Region, Larch Plateau.

Date: 2/8/59

Stereovetical 9x9"
H=21,500' f=6.00"

Solifluction movement pattern on low mounds of overburden in treeless country are well shown.

NTS 35 A/14; lat. 60°48'; long. 73°08'; el. 1,500'.

Negative: A 16790 - 28 to 30; 29 and 30 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

601. Shorelines; bars.
Dist. Franklin, Banks Island,
Storkerson Bay.
Arctic Coastal Plains,
Island Coastal Plain.

Date: 29/7/61
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=3.47"

Long shore bars and bay head bars enclose lagoons from point to point. Photos 15 and 16 show Meek Point and North Star Harbour and a practically continuous stretch of bars and beaches reach for 12 miles south from Meek Point. The dendritic drainage of the low coastal plain inland is also shown. The picture also shows Terror Island and the spits projecting from it. Photos 17 to 19 show Wolley and Liot Points and the bars and beaches along that part of the coast.

NTS 98 B/13; lat. 72°50'; long. 125°00'; el. 0'+.

Negative: A 17053 - 15 to 19; 15 and 16 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

602. Falls.
Dist. Mackenzie, South Nahanni River.
Cordilleran Region, Mackenzie Mtns.

Date: 3/8/61
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

Vertical pictures of Virginia Falls, about 300 feet high, on South Nahanni River. Much of the surrounding area is shown, particularly to the south of the falls. The rocks are Ordovician limestones.

NTS 95 F/12; lat. 61°35'; long. 125°45'; el. 2,000' to 5,100'.

Negative: A 17428 - 98 and 99.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F1

603. Glacial flutings.
Dist. Mackenzie, Mackenzie R.,
E of Camsell Bend.
Interior Plains, Great Slave Plain.

Date: 15/9/61
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

A narrow belt of large scale glacial flutings, remarkably straight, parallel and closely spaced.

NTS 95 J/2; lat. 62°10'; long. 122°40'; el. 700'.

Negative: A 17442 - 48 to 50; 48 and 49 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A3

604. Drainage patterns; stream capture.
Dist. Franklin, Melville Island.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland,
Dundas Peninsula.

Date: 23/1/61
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

Development of youthful drainage on plateau of nearly flat-lying strata. An instance of stream capture is well shown.

NTS 88 E/10; lat. 74°30'; long. 113°40'; el. 0' to 800'.

Negative: A 17450 - 57 to 59; 57 and 58 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E3

605. Drainage youthful; lineament.
Dist. Franklin, Prince Patrick Island.
Arctic Coastal Plains,
Island Coastal Plain.

Date: 28/1/61
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000' f=5.99"

Very youthful drainage development on the almost flat and unconsolidated Beaufort Formation. The traces of two faults traverse the pictures, the ground showing darker on the northwest side of each lineament.

NTS 89C; lat. 77°05'; long. 118°50'; el. 100'.

Negative: A 17451 - 6 to 8; 6 and 7 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I D1,
I N1

606. Land slides, earth flowage.
Quebec, Saguenay River, Bagotville.
Laurentian Region, Laurentian Highlands.

Date: 12/5/62
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=10,300' f=5.99"

Good view of the town and port of Bagotville and neighbouring townsites. The dissection apparently from creeping of terraces of the glacial marine clay or silt shows well.

NTS 22 D/7; lat. 48°20'; long. 70°50'; el. 0' to 500'.

Negative: A 17575 - 48 to 50; 49 and 50 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1

608. Joints?; vegetation marks. Date: 11/6/54
Ontario, northern, W of Mammamattawa, Stereovetical 9x9"
Hudson Bay Region, Hudson Bay Lowland, H=30,000' f=6.04"
Kenogami River.

Scattered straight lineaments appearing in the vegetation and along creeks tributary to Ash River, strike at various angles with no apparent system. The area is in the Mesozoic strata south of James Bay and appears to be mainly muskeg. In addition a number of patches occur in the vegetation that are circular or intersecting circles about one-quarter mile across.

NTS 42K; lat. 50°30'; long. 85°00'; el. 600'±.

Negative: A 14079 - 156 to 158; 157 and 158 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification: I N1,
V A2

609. Vegetation marks. Date: 5/10/54
Ontario, N, Foxville Stereovetical 9x9"
(Ontario Northland Railway). H=30,000' f=6.04"
Hudson Bay Region,
Hudson Bay Lowland, Abitibi R.

The picture covers part of the area of Mesozoic sediments south of James Bay and is nearly all muskeg. Numerous nearly circular markings show in the vegetation. A number of more or less straight lineaments of unknown origin not more than a few tens of feet wide and up to two or three miles long in various directions are also visible.

NTS 42 J/4; lat. 50°00'; long. 81°44'; el. 400'±.

Negative: A 14525 - 13 and 14.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A2

611. Moraine, terminal; kame. Date: 22/8/49
Yukon Terr., Mayo area, Stereovetical 9x9"
north slope of Two Buttes. H=20,000' f=6.03"
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau,
Talbot Plateau.

A large terminal or lateral moraine winds along close to the 3,000 foot contour on the north slope of Talbot Plateau, southeast of Mayo and directly north of Two Buttes. Although its upper or south limit is well marked by a nearly continuous kame ridge like a railway embankment, down the slope to the north, it is composed of an irregular mass of ridges and hummocks for about a quarter of a mile. These ridges show a general parallel arrangement to the kame. The slope above the kame shows the prolonged action of solifluction to a much greater degree than that below.

NTS 105M; lat. $63^{\circ}33'$; long. $135^{\circ}25'$; el. 2,000'.

Bostock, H.S.: GSC, Paper 65-36 (1966).

Negative: A 12187 - 178 and 179.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

614. Delta; meltwater channels; moraines.
Yukon Terr., SW near Aishihik,
Sekulmun Lake.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 9/8/57
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=6.01"

The main feature is the compound delta, having at least two levels, of Isaac Creek where it flows east into Sekulmun Lake. In addition the slopes to the west show numerous glacial and glaciofluvial features. On the north side of Isaac Creek the mountain slope is corrugated with a series of ice margin channels and kames that more or less follow around one contour above another. The highest moraine of this last glacial advance can be seen as the topmost moraine on the north side of Isaac Creek. On the south side of the creek glacial streams have cut a series of canyons and spillways along the lower mountain slopes and through the terraces on the floors of the valleys.

NTS 115 H/5; lat. $61^{\circ}25'$; long. $137^{\circ}45'$; el. 3,500' to 6,500'.

Negative: A 15739 - 67 and 68.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1,
III A4

615. Moraine; beaches.
Yukon Terr., SW; E of Aishihik
Lake, Long Lake.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 9/8/57
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=6.01"

In the southeast corner the north end of Long Lake shows. To the northwest of the lake a terminal moraine of late Pleistocene age winds from the southwest, northeast and north across the picture and a hill in the northern part of the photo shows six or more glacial lake beaches. These photographs join the south edge of 616.

NTS 115 H/7; lat. $61^{\circ}25'$; long. $136^{\circ}50'$; el. 4,000' to 5,500'.

Negative: A 15739 - 76 and 77.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

616. Beaches; moraine; meltwater channel.
Yukon Terr., SW; E of Aishihik Lake,
on the W heads of Kirkland Creek.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 9/8/57
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=35,000' f=6.01"

A series of glacial lake beaches show on the slopes of the hills in the southeast parts of the picture. To the west a terminal moraine of late Pleistocene age winds around the hills. In the valley at the north edge of the picture the marks of a glacial meltwater spillway course show well exhibiting the bars and channels. The south edge of these photographs overlap 615.

NTS 115 H/7, 10; lat. $61^{\circ}30'$; long. $136^{\circ}45'$; el. 4,000' to 5,500'.

Negative: A 15739 - 96 and 97.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3,
III C2,
III D2

617. Shorelines; beaches.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island,
Mt. Pelly.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 1938 to 1941
Oblique $5 \times 7''$
H=20,000'

Strandlines on the southwest side of Mount Pelly, northeast of Cambridge Bay.

NTS 77 D/8; lat. $69^{\circ}10'$; long. $104^{\circ}40'$; el. 725'.

Washburn, A.L.: GSA, Mem. 22, Pl. 17 (1947).

Negative: GSC 96933.

Order from: GSC.

Subject classification I II

633. Stream erosion; entrenched valleys.
Alberta, NE of Lethbridge.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain,
Oldman River.

Date: 9/6/26
Stereovetical $7 \times 10''$
H=10,000'

The Oldman River valley is entrenched about 200 feet deep in glacial drift and shows here a relatively straight course while tributaries have cut branching dendritic coulees down to it in the open treeless country. Cultivation shows on the surface of the plain above the valley level.

NTS 82 H/15; lat. $49^{\circ}50'$; long. $112^{\circ}37'$; el. 2,700'.

Negative: CA - 196 - 45 and 46.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

634. Plateau; entrenched valley.
Yukon Terr., S of Dawson.
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau.

Date: 1945+
Oblique NE $10 \times 10''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

View looking northeast down White River to its junction with the Yukon River. The type of dissection of the Klondike Plateau, a subdivision of Yukon Plateau, shows well. The area is beyond the limit of any recognized

glaciation and the truncation of the spurs along the river valleys results from the great discrepancy in size between the rivers and their local tributaries.

NTS 1150; lat. $63^{\circ}10'$; long. $140^{\circ}00'$; el. 2,000'+.

Negative: T 1 - 36 R.

Order from: NAPL.

I F3,
Subject classification I K3,
IV A2

635. Esker.

Manitoba, NW; NE of Whiskey Jack Lake.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 11/9/46
Oblique N $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

An esker stretches from northeast to southwest across the lake-studded upland.

NTS 64 K/2; lat. $58^{\circ}10'$; long. $100^{\circ}50'$; el. 1,000'+.

Negative: T 104 R - 55.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

636. Shorelines; beaches.

Ontario, NW of Ft. Severn,
Niskibi River.
Hudson Bay Region, Hudson
Bay Lowland, Coast.

Date: 6/6/47
Oblique NW $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

A series of raised beaches are shown well by a light snowfall.

NTS 54 A/8; lat. $56^{\circ}30'$; long. $88^{\circ}10'$; el. 0'+.

Negative: T 127 L - 172.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H5,
I 11

637. Shorelines; beaches; muskeg.

Ontario, NW, Severn River, near
Fawn River.
Hudson Bay Region, Hudson Bay Lowland.

Date: 6/6/47
Vertical $10 \times 10''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

Muskeg forms controlled by raised beach relics.

NTS 43 L/12; lat. $54^{\circ}40'$; long. $87^{\circ}55'$; el. 100'+.

Negative: T 127 C - 113.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I H5,
I 11

638. Complex folding. Date: 27/6/48
New Quebec, SE of Lac Cramolet. Oblique W 10x10"
James Region, Labrador Hills. H=20,000' f=6.00"

Folded Proterozoic rocks with Archean rocks in the foreground, about 30-40 miles north of the iron deposits in the Labrador Trough.

NTS 23 O/14; lat. 55°40'; long. 67°00'; el. 1,900'.

Negative: T 186 R - 37.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

639. Complex structure. Date: 27/6/48
Quebec-Newfoundland, NW of Oblique 10x10"
Attikamagen Lake. H=20,000' f=6.00"
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Folded Proterozoic strata about 20 miles north of Knob Lake, Quebec-Newfoundland boundary. The folded rocks are of the Labrador Trough, with possible Archean rocks in the right foreground. Tait Lake is in the left foreground and the provincial boundary just to the east. Catalogue No. 253 gives vertical photographs of the same structure.

NTS 23 O/2; lat. 55°05'; long. 67°00'; el. 1,900'.

Negative: T 186 L - 55.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

643. Shorelines; beaches. Date: 6/6/47
Ontario, Hudson Bay near Oblique SE 9x9"
Severn River. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Hudson Bay Region,
Hudson Bay Lowland.

Old raised beaches and spits show as an endless succession along the sloping coastal plain of Hudson Bay which shows in the distance. The terrain has become largely muskeg covered between the beaches and meandering stream courses stretch away to the sea.

NTS 43 M/13; lat. 55°40'; long. 87°55'; el. 0'+.

Negative: T 127 R - 144.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I II

644. Shorelines; beaches. Date: 6/6/47
Ontario, near Severn River on Oblique SE 9x9"
Hudson Bay Coast. H=20,000' f=6.00"
Hudson Bay Region,
Hudson Bay Lowland.

Raised beaches along the coast of Hudson Bay showing modification by wind.

NTS 43M; lat. 55°50'; long. 87°30'; el. 0'+.

Negative: T 127 - L - 182.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I 11

645. Structure.
Quebec-Newfoundland, Knob Lake.
James Region, Labrador Hills.

Date: 27/6/48
Oblique SE 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Country near Knob Lake iron deposits. View looking eastward along the road leading from the deposits to Schefferville on the right. The road runs easterly to the airstrip in the centre. The rocks strike southeast with open folds in the background.

NTS 23J; lat. 54°50'; long. 66°50'; el. 1,510'.

Lantern slide GSC, 101243; order from GSC.

Negative: T 186 - L 64.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3,
IV B2

646. Arctic; upland.
Dist. Franklin, Baffin Island,
Meta Incognita Peninsula.
Davis Region, Frobisher Upland.

Date: 4/7/48
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

View over the Frobisher Upland showing the folding in the strata, the upland surface stretching east to the Everett Mountains and small ice-caps overlooking Frobisher Bay in the distance.

NTS 25 K/14; lat. 62°50'; long. 69°15'; el. 1,000'.

Negative: T 212 - R 18.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

649. Ring structure.
Dist. Franklin, E coast of
Isachsen Peninsula.
Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 16/7/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Two circular structures about one mile in diameter. The pictures do not show the dip of the strata distinctly. Neighbouring mesas suggest it is nearly flat and the structures stand up due to a capping of resistant strata.

NTS 69 G/3; lat. 79°05'; long. 102°50'; el. 500'±.

Negative: T 411 C - 35 to 37 (GSC 104693 to 5).

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

651. Ring structure.
Dist. Franklin, Melville Island,
Sabine Peninsula.
Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 16/7/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Piercement dome. Vertical view of the circular Barrow piercement dome that is 4 to 4 1/2 miles in diameter and rises 739 feet above the surrounding country. See also 656.

NTS 79S; lat. 76°40'; long. 109°30'; el. 1,000'±.

Brown, I.C.: Am. J. Sci., vol. 249, Nov. 1951, Pl. I.; Tozer, E.T., and Thorsteinsson, R.: GSC, Mem. 332, p. 197 (1964).

Negative: T 411 C - 224 to 226 (GSC 104697 = 225).

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

652. Ring structure.
Dist. Franklin, E coast
Ellef Ringnes Island.
Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 18/7/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Irregular dome of gypsum. Structure is 20 miles long and 7 miles wide. These two obliques can be used to give a stereoscopic view of the structure. The gypsum is of Paleozoic age but the structure is formed in rocks of Cretaceous age.

NTS 69 F/16; lat. 78°40'; long. 100°30'; el. 1,000'±.

Am. J. Sci., vol. 249, Nov. 1951.

Negative: T 428 L - 157 and 158; 158 recommended (GSC 104704 and 5).

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N3

656. Deltas.
Dist. Franklin, Melville Island,
Sabine Peninsula.
Innuitian Region, Sverdrup Lowland.

Date: 16/7/50
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

In the foreground the deltas of the streams have been built out in to the sea and some show raised beaches on them. The view looks east across the Sabine Peninsula. The Cape Colquhoun piercement dome is visible in the left distance and the perfectly circular Barrow dome shows in the middle of the peninsula. See 651 for stereovetical view of the piercement domes.

NTS 79 B/10; lat. $76^{\circ}40'$; long. $109^{\circ}00'$; el. 1,000'±.

Tozer, E.T., and Thorsteinsson, R.: GSC, Mem. 332, Pl. XXII (1964).

Negative: T 411 L - 222 (GSC 104699).

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G 1

657. Plateau.
British Columbia, S;
Interior, Williams Lake.
Cordilleran Region, Interior Plateau.

Date: September, 1929
Oblique NW $9 \times 7''$
H=1,000' f=11.71''

View of Williams Lake from the southwest showing the even skyline of the Interior Plateau and the entrenched valleys with their open valley bottoms and timbered mountain slopes and summits.

NTS 93 B/1; lat. $52^{\circ}05'$; long. $122^{\circ}10'$; el. 2,500'.

GSC, Ec. Geol. Ser., No. 1, 3rd ed., Pl. XLII (1947).

Negative: A 1934 - 35.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I K 3

658. Waterfall.
Ontario, Niagara.
St. Lawrence Region,
West St. Lawrence Lowland.

Date: 20/4/30
Oblique S $9 \times 7''$
H=1,000' f=12.00''

View of Niagara escarpment at Niagara Falls, showing the American Falls, New York, in the foreground and the Horseshoe Falls, Ontario, in the background. See 279 for vertical stereoscopic coverage.

NTS 31M; lat. $43^{\circ}05'$; long. $79^{\circ}05'$; el. 600'.

GSC, Econ. Geol. Ser., No. 1, 3rd ed., Pl. XXIX (1947).

Negative: A 2106 - 50.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F 1

668. Plateau.
Dist. Mackenzie, South Nahanni R.
near Deadman Valley.
Cordilleran Region, Liard Plateau.

Date: 1/9/34
Oblique SW $7 \times 9''$
H=10,000' f=8.23''

Excellent view of the upland surface of Liard Plateau looking south to southwest from somewhere near Deadman Valley on South Nahanni River.

NTS 95 F/2; lat. $61^{\circ}10'_{+}$; long. $124^{\circ}35'_{+}$; el. $3,500'_{+}$.

Negative: A 4848 - 1 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification IV B2

671. Moraine.
Saskatchewan, S; near Assiniboia.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 22/10/37
Oblique $8 \times 9''$
H=10,000' f=8.19''

Front of Missouri Coteau moraine showing a succession of ridges, the plain and the Lake of Rivers beyond.

NTS 72 H/13; lat. $49^{\circ}45'$; long. $106^{\circ}00'$; el. 2,300'.

GSC, Econ. Geol. Ser., No. 1, 3rd ed., Pl. LXIII (1947).

Negative: A 5800 - 69 L.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

675. Agriculture,
Alberta, S, near Cardston.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 3/10/39
Vertical $7 \times 9''$
H=15,750' f=8.25''

Contour ploughing in a glaciated terrain.

NTS 82 H/3; lat. $49^{\circ}10'$; long. $113^{\circ}14'$; el. 3,800'.

Negative: A 6720 - 23.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification V A1

676. Meanders.
Alberta, S; SE of Cardston,
N of Kimball.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 8/10/39
Vertical $7 \times 9''$
H=15,750' f=8.25''

Meanders and entrenchment of St. Mary River valley in the soft materials making up the plain are excellently shown. The former meanders of the river at higher levels than its present valley floor show plainly.

NTS 82 H/3; lat. $49^{\circ}07'$; long. $113^{\circ}13'$; el. 3,700'.

Negative: A 6722 - 52 and 53.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F3

685. Dunes. Date: 13/8/45
Quebec, La Corne, NE of Malartic. Stereovetical 7x9"
James Region, Abitibi Upland. H=9,400' f=8.23"

Parabolic dunes show well due to being overgrown by evergreen trees whereas the surrounding ground is grass and brush covered.

NTS 32 C/15; lat. 48°20'; long. 77°50'; el. 1,000'.

Negative: A 9653 - 66 and 67.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A1

686. Lake ice. Date: 17/6/46
Dist. Mackenzie, Great Bear Lake, Vertical 7x9"
Hornby Bay. H=11,740' f=6.06"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Healing of fractured old ice by new ice in Great Bear Lake. The picture shows the rough surface of the old ice and the fracture system. There appear to be three ages of ice.

NTS 96H; lat. 65°30'; long. 121°00'; el. 515'.

Negative: A 9977 - 1.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification II D1

689. Esker, drumlins. Date: 8/8/46
Dist. Mackenzie, Indin Lake area, Stereovetical 9x9"
White Wolf Lake. H=12,000' f=6.06"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Esker and drumlins in lake covered country. The esker is braided and its course diagonal to the longer axes of the drumlins.

NTS 86 B/15; lat. 64°55'; long. 114°01'; el. 1,000'±.

Negative: A 10365 - 205 and 206.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

691. Moraine. Date: 26/7/47
Dist. Keewatin, Maguse Lake. Stereovetical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland. H=16,600' f=6.05"

Hummocky moraine, kettle topography. Picture 279 covers the central part of a roughly circular area of this character.

NTS 55L; lat. 61°40'; long. 95°10'; el. 800'±.

Negative: A 11013 - 279 and 280.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

694. Moraine.
Alberta, Lac St. Anne,
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 1/10/47
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.06"

The area is covered by small, generally near circular hills with a slight dimple, in some cases containing a small pond on the summit of each hill. This type of moraine has been referred to as a 'small pox' moraine. The area is partly cultivated. The ground between the hills appears generally cleared while the hills are forest covered.

NTS 83G; lat. 53°44'; long. 114°20'; el. 2,370'.

Negative: A 11134 - 71 and 72.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

695. Meanders, moraine.
Alberta, W of Edmonton, Tp. 55,
Rge. 6 & 7, W of 5th Meridian.
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Date: 1/10/47
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.06"

The Pembina River has entrenched its meandering course in an area of undulating hills over which moraine forms a mass of small hummocks giving a 'small pox' surface. Naturally forest covered, the area particularly near the river is about half under cultivation. The pictures give a good idea of the area. The moraine shows in pictures 81 and 82 and the river in 82 and 83.

NTS 83G; lat. 53°43'; long. 114°50'; el. 2,500'±.

Negative: A 11134 - 81 to 83.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I F3,
III B3

703. Mesas.
Dist. Franklin, NW Baffin Island,
Admiralty Inlet.
Davis Region, Baffin Upland.

Date: 28/7/48
Oblique W 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

The view is west across Admiralty Inlet. In the foreground a dark volcanic member underlies mesas of lighter quartzite. Both are relatively flat lying and are of Proterozoic age. Beyond lies the inlet in which Peter Richards Islands can be seen and on the far shore nearly flat lying Paleozoic rises in cliffs from the sea. This is a good typical view of the area.

NTS 48 B/10; lat. 72°40'; long. 85°10'; el. 500'±.

Lemon, R.R.H., and Blackadar, R.G.: GSC, Mem. 328, p. 12 (1963).

Negative: T 249 - R - 172.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I K1,
IV B2

704. Esker.
Dist. Mackenzie, W of Kasba Lake,
Taitna Lake.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 21/6/49
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

The picture shows a reticulate pattern of ridges and holes on an esker knob.

NTS 65 D/1; lat. 61°16'; long. 102°25'; el. 1,000'±.

Craig, B.G.: GSC, Bull. 99, p. 15 (1964).

Negative: T 285 - C - 87 and 88.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

705. Moraines; drumlins.
Dist. Mackenzie, SW shore of
Boyd Lake.
Kazan Region, Kazan Upland.

Date: 20/7/49
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' t=6.00"

Minor moraines and associated small drumlins, west side of Boyd Lake. Photo 146 is north of 147. Ice movement was from east to west.

NTS 65 D/6; lat. 61°25'; long. 103°30'; el. 1,050'.

Craig, B.G.: GSC, Bull. 99, p. 9 (1964).

Negative: T 286 C - 146 and 147.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

706. Drumlins.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island,
E of Read Island.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 20/7/49
Oblique E 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.00"

Drumlinized lowland of southern Victoria Island, view eastward from a point about 30 miles east of Read Island. The drumlins average 1 1/2 miles in length and record glacial flow towards the observer. Note miniature esker in the lower left quadrant. Rough textured, pale areas are felsenmeer and rubbly outcrop of Paleozoic dolomite.

NTS 87 D/1; lat. $69^{\circ}15'$; long. $112^{\circ}30'$; el. $500'_{\pm}$.

Fyles, J.G.: GSC, Bull. 101, Pl. I (1963).

Negative: T 321 L - 180.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B2

707. Outwash.
Dist. Mackenzie, between Bullen and
Back Rivers.
Kazan Region, Back Lowland.

Date: 5/8/49
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.06''

Braided and pitted outwash. Photo 222 lies north of 221.

NTS 76H; lat. $65^{\circ}31'$; long. $104^{\circ}30'$; el. $800'_{\pm}$.

Craig, B.G.: GSC, Bull. 99 (1964).

Negative: T 324 C - 221 and 222.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2

709. Moraine.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island,
Wollaston Peninsula.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 5/8/49
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

Moraine belt bordering the south side of Prince Albert Sound. The boundary between the moraine on the left and the till plain on the right extends from close to the near left corner of the picture away along the centre line approximately. Note the meltwater channels bordering the edge of the moraine on the left. The distance from the immediate foreground of the picture to the first lake near the centre line whose ice shows white is about 16 miles.

NTS 87F; lat. $70^{\circ}05'$; long. $116^{\circ}10'$; el. $800'_{\pm}$.

Fyles, J.G.: GSC, Bull. 101, p. 9 (1963).

Negative: T 347 R - 45.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

710. Moraine.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island,
Prince Albert Peninsula.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 5/8/49
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

Coastal moraine ridge and valley bordering the northeast side of Prince of Wales Strait between Armstrong and Peel Points.

NTS 88D; lat. $73^{\circ}10'$; long. $116^{\circ}00'$; el. $500'_{\pm}$.

Fyles, J.G.: GSC, Bull. 101, p. 13 (1963).

Negative: T 347 R - 151.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

711. Lineament; sills.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island,
SW of Kilian Lake.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland,
Shaler Mtns.

Date: 9/7/52
Oblique E $9 \times 9''$
H=20,000' f=6.00''

View east across the highest part of the Shaler Mountains, showing the dark weathering Natkusiak Formation, the underlying Shaler Group, and the resistant sills. A marked lineament cuts diagonally across the right side of the picture.

NTS 88A; lat. $72^{\circ}00'$; long. $112^{\circ}20'$; el. $2,000'_{\pm}$.

Christie, R.L.: GSC, Bull. 105, p. 7 (1964).

Negative: T 486 R - 66.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I M2,
I N1

712. Silt terraces; sink holes.
British Columbia, E of Kamloops.
Cordilleran Region, Interior Plateau,
South Thompson River.

Date: 15/7/28
Stereovetical $7 \times 9''$
H=10,000' f=11.64''

The picture shows the erosion of the white silt proglacial lake terraces on the north side of the South Thompson River valley, 5 miles east of Kamloops. The development of 'badland' type of topography is shown and 'sinkhole' depressions and gullies without surface drainage channels. Static marks show across the middle parts of the photographs but do not occur on the silt areas.

NTS 92 I/9; lat. $50^{\circ}41'$; long. $120^{\circ}12'$; el. 1,150'.

Buckham, A.E., and Cockfield, W.E.: Am. J. Sci., vol. 248, pp. 137-141 (1950).

Negative: A 293 - 16 and 17.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I A2,
I B1

713. Moraine. Date: 2/5/45
Alberta, NW of Drumheller, Stereovetical 9x9"
near Red Deer River. H=10,800' f=6.05"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain.

Unsymmetrical dead-ice plateaux, in an area of hummocky moraine. Notice the high south ends of the plateaux and the elongated central depressions. The strike of the central depressions is approximately the direction of last ice movement. The photographs are numbered in the southwest corner.

NTS 82 P/15; lat. 52°00'; long. 112°58'; el. 2,800'.

Stalker, A. MacS.: GSC, Bull. 57, p. 17 (1960).

Negative: A 7643 - 96 and 97.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

714. Esker. Date: 30/7/46
Dist. Mackenzie, Stereovetical 9x9"
Clinton-Colden Lake. H=12,000' f=6.07"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland.

Esker scour channel, southeast part of Clinton-Colden Lake. The photographs are numbered in the southwest corner.

NTS 75 O/14; lat. 63°48'; long. 107°10'; el. 1,250'.

Craig, B.G.: GSC, Bull. 99, Pl. VII (1964).

Negative: A 10335 - 5 to 7; 6 and 7 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C1

715. Ice block ridges. Date: 11/8/46
Dist. Mackenzie, N of Artillery Lake. Stereovetical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Bear-Slave Upland. H=12,000' f=6.07"

Ice block ridges 15 miles west of Ptarmigan Lake. The numbers of the photographs are written in the northeast corners.

NTS 75 O/12; lat. 63°42'; long. 107°57'; el. 1,200'.

Craig, B.G.: GSC, Bull. 99, Pl. IV (1964).

Negative: A 10393 - 49 and 50.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B4

716. Outwash. Date: 2/8/48
Dist. Mackenzie, SW of Dubawnt Lake. Stereovertical 9x9"
Kazan Region, Thelon Plain. H=17,100' f=5.06"

Pitted outwash between Sid and Mary Lakes. The numbers of the photographs are in the southeast corner.

NTS 65 L/6; lat. 62°20'; long. 103°50'; el. 1,000'.

Craig, B.G.: GSC, Bull. 99 (1964).

Negative: A 11544 - 275 to 277; 275 and 276 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III C2,
I A1

717. Dunes. Date: 31/8/48
Alberta, NE of Red Deer. Stereovertical 9x9"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain. H=10,500 f=6.00"

Strongly developed sand dunes 5 miles west of Samson Lake. The dunes trend approximately northwest and bush is confined largely to their northeast sides. The Battle River meanders through the dunes in a shallow valley. The dunes are over extended parabolic and generally 40 to 50 feet high with a few reaching 80 feet.

NTS 83 A/11; lat. 52°44'; long. 113°22'; el. 2,600'.

Stalker, A. MacS.: GSC, Mem. 306, Pl. VIII (1960).

Negative: A 11694 - 84 and 85.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

718. Meltwater channel. Date: 31/8/48
Alberta, SE of Wetaskiwin. Stereovertical 9x9"
Interior Plains, Alberta Plain. H=10,500' f=6.00"

Ice-frontal valley on Battle River 5 miles to the east of Edberg. The valley is about 200 feet deep. The adjoining areas are poorly drained right to the valley edge. Bush is confined to the north-facing valley wall. The numbers of the photographs are written in the southeast corners. The ice-lobe lay to the northeast and diverted the waters from the mountains to the northwest as well as its own meltwater into this channel that skirted its margin.

NTS 83 A/15; lat. 52°47'; long. 112°40'; el. 2,400'.

Stalker, A. MacS.: GSC, Mem. 306, Pl. X (1960).

Negative: A 11694 - 232 and 233.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

719. Water-gap; pitted terrace. Date: 22/8/49
Yukon Terr., E of Carmacks, Stereovetical 9x9"
Big Salmon River. H=20,000' f=6.03"
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau,
Semenof Hills.

The water-gap in the Semenof Hills 4 miles south of the mouth of Big Salmon River used by the Yukon River. While the river is below 2,000 feet elevation the hills on each side of the narrow passage rise immediately to 4,500 feet. The photographs are numbered in the northeast corners. The Yukon River flows north across the photographs. The valley above the gap, in which the meanders show such a wide floor continues northwest but choked with drift. Cassiar Bar, a famous placer gold locality, lies at the south entrance of the gap and north of it is a high pitted terrace. The mouth of Big Salmon River apparent by the dirty water entering the Yukon shows in photograph 135, 4 miles north of the gap.

NTS 105 E/15; lat. 61°50'; long. 134°55'; el. 2,000'.

Negative: A 12187 - 134 to 139; 136 and 137 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I E3,
III C2

720. Rockslide; horn. Date: 29/8/49
Yukon Terr., near Bonnet Plume Lake. Stereovetical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, Selwyn Mtns. H=20,000' f=6.02"

Here the south face of a mountain 4 miles north of Bonnet Plume Lake has slid down into the Bonnet Plume River valley and some 500 feet up the other side of the valley. Subsequently the river has cut a channel through the slide. The whole slide is shown in photographs 349 and 350 but 351 is needed to see the horn-like peak that remains at the head of the slide. The surface of the slide is practically free of vegetation. The photographs are numbered in the southwest corners.

NTS 106B, C; lat. 64°23'; long. 132°00'; el. 3,800'.

Wheeler, J.O.: GSC, Paper 53-7, p. 7 (1954).

Negative: A 12251 - 349 to 351.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I C1,
III A1

721. Trench; moraines. Date: 21/8/48
Yukon Terr., N of MacMillan River. Stereovetical 9x9"
Cordilleran Region, Yukon Plateau, H=20,000' f=6.03"
Tintina Trench.

These 5 photographs show a diagonal north-south section across the Tintina Trench at Little Kalzas Lake where it is narrowest. Photo 106 is the southernmost photograph of the five. It shows MacMillan River and the

east end of the MacMillan Range. Little Kalzas Lake lies in the middle of the middle of the trench and streams have built deltas into it. On the northeast side of the lake kames, ice margin channels and the terminal moraine of one of the last advances can be seen on the slope of the McArthur Range whose upper levels escaped being covered by this advance.

NTS 105 L/13; lat. $62^{\circ}55'$; long. $135^{\circ}38'$; el. 1, 800'.

Negative: A 12268 - 102 to 106.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I N6

722. Ribbed moraine.
Quebec, Chicoutimi County.
James Region, Mistassini Hills.

Date: 6/8/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.03"

Ribbed moraine about 12 miles south-southwest of Lac Conflans. Fluted ribbed moraine (right) grades into drumlinoid ridges and crag-and-tail hills left. The numbers of the photographs are written in the northwest corners.

NTS 23 D/2; lat. $52^{\circ}12'$; long. $70^{\circ}43'$; el. 2, 600'.

Hughes, O.L.: GSC, Bull. 106, Pl. II (1964).

Negative: A 12798 - 34 to 36; 35 and 36 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

723. Ribbed moraine.
Quebec, NE of Lac Conflans.
James Region, Lake Plateau,
N of Monts Otish.

Date: 13/9/50
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=20,000' f=6.02"

Ribbed moraine, west of Cow Lake. Fluted ribbed moraine grades at upper left into drumlinoid ridges; ridges of the ribbed moraine have hummocky ornamentation near an esker. The numbers of the photographs are written in the southeast corners.

NTS 23 D/9; lat. $52^{\circ}32'$; long. $70^{\circ}30'$; el. 2, 000'.

Hughes, O.L.: GSC, Bull. 106, Pl. I (1964).

Negative: A 12954 - 452 and 453.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III B3

724. Delta; meltwater channel.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 15/7/58
Stereovetical 9x9"
H=30,000" f=6.00"

Marine delta 450 feet above present sea-level, 15 miles north-east of head of Prince Albert Sound. The delta marks the mouth of a glacial meltwater channel. The photographs are numbered in the northwest corners. The position of the boundary between the sand covered area, to the south, and the unmodified moraine, that appears to be the inland limit of marine submergence can be picked out by the fact that the unmodified moraine is largely distinguished by a pattern of frost polygons.

NTS 77F; lat. $70^{\circ}30'$; long. $111^{\circ}00'$; el. 500'.

Fyles, J.G.: GSC, Bull. 101, Pl. XV (1963).

Negative: A 16131 - 13 to 15; 14 and 15 recommended.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification I G1,
III C2

725. Meltwater channels.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 15/7/58
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
 $H=30,000'$ $f=5.99''$

Abandoned and misfit river channels (outlined by snowdrifts) eroded by glacial meltwater streams. Locality is about 40 miles southwest of the south end of Hadley Bay.

NTS 77G; lat. $71^{\circ}15'$; long. $109^{\circ}25'$; el. $1,000'_{\pm}$.

Fyles, J.G.: GSC, Bull. 101, Pl. XI (1963).

Negative: A 16154 - 93 and 94.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification nil

726. Crag-and-tail.
Dist. Franklin, Victoria Island,
Natkusiak Peninsula.
Arctic Plains, Victoria Lowland.

Date: 11/8/58
Stereovetical $9 \times 9''$
 $H=30,000'$ $f=6.00''$

Crag-and-tail hills on peninsula northeast of Wynniatt Bay, northern Victoria Island. Glacial flow was from southeast to northwest. The numbers of the photographs are written in the southeast corner.

NTS 78B; lat. $72^{\circ}50'$; long. $110^{\circ}00'$; el. $200'_{\pm}$.

Fyles, J.G.: GSC, Bull. 101, Pl. IX (1963).

Negative: A 16330 - 57 and 58.

Order from: NAPL.

Subject classification III A3

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