Plate I. (1)* St. Elias Mountains, Fairweather Ranges. Looking southwestward up Ferris Glacier to Mount Fairweather (15,300 feet), the highest peak in British Columbia. The mountains on the left are in Alaska and those on the right are in British Columbia. Notice the tremendously high ice falls, the heavily crevassed glacier, the medial moraines, and the extremely steep mountain slopes. Photo B.C. 688:16.

* Numbers locate photograph on index map, Figure 9.
Plate IIa. (2) St. Elias Mountains. Looking westward down the Alsek River to its mouth at Dry Bay in the Gulf of Alaska. The ramifying pattern is characteristic of a river heavily charged with glacial sediment as it meanders across its valley train. Notice the scarcity of vegetation. Photo B.C. 688:40.

Plate IIb. (3) Insular Mountains, Queen Charlotte Ranges. Looking southeastward from Slatechuck Mountain across Skidegate Inlet to the eastern margin of the Queen Charlotte Ranges.

Plate IIc. (4) Insular Mountains, Skidegate Plateau. Looking northwestern across the Skidegate Plateau from an elevation of 2,000 feet. The plateau surface truncates gently northeast-dipping flows of the Masset Formation.
Plate IIIa. (5) Insular Mountains, Vancouver Island Ranges. Looking northeast past Nootka village and up Tulupa Inlet toward Victoria Peak (7,075 feet) in the Sutton Range of the Vancouver Island Ranges. Muchalat Inlet, a fiord, is on the right. Photo B.C. 666.71.

Plate IV. (7) Insular Mountains, Estevan Coastal Plain. Looking southwest from Esperanza Inlet along the Estevan Coastal Plain on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The westernmost point of land in the distance is Estevan Point. Note the rocky shoreline and the few beaches. Photo B.C. 666:93.
Plate Va. (8) Coastal Trough, Argonaut Plain. Looking southward past Tow Hill (357 feet) over the Argonaut Plain. The even skyline lies at and below an elevation of 500 feet. The Argonaut Plain is a dissected late Pleistocene outwash plain. Tow Hill is a remnant of a Pliocene or younger basalt sill. Photo courtesy Richfield Corp.

Plate Vb. (9) Coastal Trough, Nahwitti Lowland. Looking northwestward across the Nahwitti Lowland, whose rounded heavily wooded summits lie below 2,000 feet. Photo Top. Surv. 6-C-J40.
Plate VIa. (11) Coastal Trough, Fraser Lowland. Looking southwest down the Fraser Lowland past the mouth of Harrison River toward Sumas Mountain, south of the Fraser River, in the right middle distance. Photo B.C. 498:114.

Plate VIa. (10) Coastal Trough, Milbanke Strandflat. Looking northeastward across the Milbanke Strandflat on Swindle Island toward Finlayson Channel. Easterly striking lineaments are more prominently displayed on the strandflat than are the northerly ones. Kitasu Hill (860 feet) in the right foreground is a post-Pleistocene volcanic cone. Photo B.C. 501:46.
Plate VIIa. (12) Coastal Trough, Hecate Lowland. Looking southwest across Broughton Island, Fife Sound, and numerous islands at the east end of Queen Charlotte Strait, all lying within the Hecate Lowland. Johnstone Strait is in the distance. Observe the intricate rocky coastline, the numerous islands, and the absence of beaches. Photo B.C. 664:113.

Plate VIIb. (13) Coastal Trough, Nanaimo Lowland. Looking southwest across Quadra Island past Seymour Narrows to the Nanaimo Lowland, lying west and north of Campbell River. Vancouver Island Ranges are in the far distance. Photo B.C. 673:52.
Plate VIIIa. (15) Coast Mountains, Boundary Ranges. Looking south along the valley of the upper Bowser River past the toe of Frank Mackie Glacier, Tide Lake, Summit Lake, and the Salmon Glacier, toward the head of Portland Canal. Mount Jancowski (8,750 feet) is the high peak left of centre. Photo B.C. 510:2.

Plate VIIla. (14) Coast Mountains, Boundary Ranges. Looking southeast along the British Columbia-Alaska Boundary to Mount Ogden (7,441 feet). Wright Glacier on the right is in Alaska, and Sittakanay River and Glacier on the left are in British Columbia. Photo B.C. 952:87.
Plate IX. (16) Coast Mountains, Pacific Ranges. Mount Waddington (13,104 feet) is the highest peak in the Coast Mountains. Looking southwest past the junction of Radiant and Scimitar Glaciers and the lower summit of Mount Tiedemann to the peak of Mount Waddington. Observe the steep cirque headwalls, the ice falls, the medial moraines, and the terminal moraine pushed out onto the surface of Scimitar Glacier by the recent advance of ice from a small hanging glacier in the right middle distance. Photo B.C. 551:76.
Plate Xa. (18) Coast Mountains, Pacific Ranges. Looking north over granite mountains of the Pacific Ranges toward Mount Silverthrone. Observe the over-steepened valley slopes, the cirques, and the cirque lakes. Photo B.C. 1402:40.

Plate Xa. (17) Coast Mountains, Kitimat Ranges. Looking northeastward across the Kitimat Ranges and up the Gamsby River toward Whitesill and Eutsuk Lakes in the distance. The mountains are characteristically domed by ice-cap erosion and lie below 7,500 feet. Photo B.C. 529:53.
Plate XIa. (19) Coast Mountains, Chilcotin Ranges. Looking north down the Lord River to the Taseko Lakes and through the Chilcotin Ranges to the Fraser Plateau in the distance. The Lord River heads in a large icefield and is heavily charged with glacial sediment. Photo B.C. 982:94.

Plate XIb. (20) Coast Mountains, Chilcotin Ranges. Looking northwestward across Taseko River toward the abrupt front of the Chilcotin Ranges against the Fraser Plateau. Elevation of Taseko River is just below 4,500 feet. Mount Tatlow (10,058 feet) is in the left distance and Mount Waddington is the high peak on the skyline. Photo B.C. 654:35.
Plate XIIa. (22) Coast Mountains, Pacific Ranges. Looking southeast down the glaciated valley of Tingle Creek to Stave Lake near the southern edge of the Pacific Ranges. Mount Baker (10,778 feet), a volcanic cone in the Cascade Mountains of Washington, is in the right distance. Photo B.C. 499:82.

Plate XIIa. (21) Coast Mountains, Pacific Ranges. Looking west into the granite mountains of the Pacific Ranges at the head of Mosley Creek. Observe the cirques, the diminutive matterhorn peaks resulting from intense cirque glaciation, and the “U” profiles of the valleys. Photo B.C. 1412:82.
Plate XIIIa. (23) Cascade Mountains, Skagit Range. Looking east up the Fraser River in the vicinity of Laidlaw toward Hope. The Skagit Range lies to the right of the river and the Hozameen Range in the distance. Photo B.C. 659:3.

Plate XIIIb. (24) Yukon Plateau, Tagish Highland. Looking southeastward down the Sloko River. The gently sloping uplands of the Tagish Highland are remnants of the late Tertiary erosion surface. The Boundary Ranges are in the right distance. Photo B.C. 899:74.
Plate XIVa. (25) Yukon Plateau, Teslin Plateau. Looking northeast down Simpson Creek valley and across the Tagish Highland toward the Teslin Plateau, which extends into the distance. Mount McCallum (5,880 feet) is on the left. Photo B.C. 952:20.

Plate XIVb. (26) Yukon Plateau, Nisutlin Plateau. Looking southwestward across the Nisutlin Plateau toward Teslin Lake, with Mount Snowdon (6,987 feet) in the distance across the lake. Photo B.C. 893:40.
Plate XVa. (27) Liard Plain. Looking southward across the Liard River and Liard Plain about 20 miles east of Lower Post. Observe the intricacies of the compound esker in the foreground on the north side of the Liard River. Photo B.C. 893:112.

Plate XVb. (28) Stikine Plateau, Tahltan Highland. Looking west across the Tahltan Highland, whose gently sloping uplands are remnants of the late Tertiary erosion surface. The Spectrum Range lies between the head of Little Iskut River and Bourgeaux Creek. In the distance are the Boundary Ranges, between Mess Creek and the Stikine River. Photo B.C. 538:62.

Plate XVIb. (30) Stikine Plateau, Kawdy Plateau. Looking northeastward past Kawdy Mountain (6,372 feet) and across the Kawdy Plateau toward Tuya Lake. Kawdy Mountain, in the foreground, is an eroded tuya; two truncated volcanic cones rise above the plateau in the middle distance. The direction of ice movement across the plateau was westward, diagonally across the picture from right to left. Photo B.C. 695:34.

Plate XVIIb. (32) Stikine Plateau, Nahlin Plateau. Looking westward up the Little Tuya River across the Nahlin Plateau to Meszah Peak (7,101 feet) in the Level Mountain Range. Level Mountain is a late Tertiary shield volcano. Notice the very slight amount of dissection of the plateau surface. Photo B.C. 694:92.
Plate XVIII. (33) Stikine Plateau, Klastline Plateau. Looking southward across a relatively undissected part of the Klastline Plateau down the valley occupied by Eddontenajon Lake to Kinaskan Lake toward the Tahltan Highland, where the degree of dissection is much greater. The elevation of the plateau surface in the foreground is about 6,000 feet. Observe the glacial modelling of the surface. Photo B.C. 538.20.
Plate XIXa. (34) Stikine Plateau, Tanzilla Plateau. Looking eastward past Snow Peak (6,348 feet) and Mount McLeod (6,053 feet) across the slightly dissected and gently rolling upland surface of the Tanzilla Plateau. Photo B.C. 695:66.

Plate XIXb. (35) In a view southeast from Kinaskan Lake the Klastline Plateau passes by gradual transition into the Klappan Range as the degree of its dissection increases and the height of its surface rises. Photo B.C. 538:56.

Plate XIXc. (36) Skeena Mountains and Spatsiz Plateau. Looking eastward over Cartmel Lake at the northern end of the Eaglenest Range onto the Spatsi Plateau north of Cold Fish Lake. The sedimentary rocks in the mountains are involved in open folds. Photo B.C. 537:38.
Plate XXa. (37) Skeena Mountains. Looking southwestward across a range of the Skeena Mountains, across Kotsinta Creek and down Nass River valley. The Strata Range is in the right distance. Boundary Ranges west of the Nass Basin are in the far distance. Observe the cirque sculpturing on north and east sides of the peaks and ridges. Photo B.C. 535:51.

Plate XXIa. (39) Nass Basin and Hazelton Mountains, Nass Ranges. Looking northeastward across the edge of the Nass Basin at the northern end of the Nass Ranges. The southeastern margin of the Nass Basin is a well-defined northeasterly trending lineament which is accentuated by erosion of glacial ice, which moved from left to right diagonally across the picture. Photo B.C. 468:83.

Plate XXIb. (40) Hazelton Mountains, Tahta Ranges. Looking southward across the non-granitic Tahta Ranges over the west end of Morice Lake to Nanika and Tahta Lakes and the Kitimat Ranges in the distance. Photo B.C. 525:46.
Plate XXII. (41) Rocky Mountain Trench. Looking south across the Rocky Mountain Trench at the junction of the Fraser and Torpy Rivers. Rocky Mountains are on the left, Cariboo Mountains on the right. Mount Robson (12,972 feet) visible on the skyline beneath the wing-tip. Observe the abruptness of the mountain fronts along the Trench. Photo B.C. 766:37.
Plate XXIIIa. (42) Cassiar Mountains, Stikine Ranges. Looking south up Hook Creek to Simpson Peak (7,130 feet). Observe the well-developed cirques on the north and east sides of peaks and ridges, also the abandoned glacial meltwater channels. Photo B.C. 893:68.

Plate XXIIIb. (43) Cassiar Mountains, Stikine Ranges. Looking northeastward across the Stikine River just downstream from the mouth of the Klappan toward Glacial Mountain (7,565 feet) in the Three Sisters Range. The crossing of the Stikine River by the Cassiar-Stewart road is just off the picture to the left. Photo B.C. 537:54.
Plate XXIVa. (44) Rocky Mountain Trench. Looking southeastward across the Rocky Mountain Trench toward the Rocky Mountains. The Big Bend highway crosses the Columbia River on the left. Kinbasket Lake on the upper right. The Trench is very narrow here in contrast with its width in Plate XXII. Photo B.C. 491:1.

Plate XXIVb. (45) Interior Plateau, Nechako Plateau. Looking northerly across the Nechako Plateau toward Owen Lake. Nadina Mountain (7,065 feet), on the left, is a monadnock rising abruptly above the general plateau level. Photo B.C. 526:45.
Plate XXV. (46) Interior Plateau, McGregor Plateau. Looking eastward across Angus-mac Creek and over the drumlinized surface of the McGregor Plateau north of Chuchinka Creek. The fluting and drumlins in the unconsolidated material and the drumlin-like rock ridges all trend north 40 degrees east, parallel to the direction of ice movement. Photo B.C. 761:70.

Plate XXVIb. (48) Interior Plateau, Camelsfoot Range. Looking northeastward across the Camelsfoot Range, and across the valley of the Fraser River near the junction of Watson Bar Creek to the Marble Range beyond. Observe the dip slopes on the northeast-dipping formations in the foreground and the general absence of glacial sculpturing. Photo B.C. 566:95.

Plate XXXVIb. (68) Rocky Mountains, Hart Ranges. Looking northeastward up Hominka River and across the Misinchinka Ranges. Observe the subdued relief, the rounded summits, and the general absence of cirques. Photo B.C. 763:69.
Plate XXVIIa. (49) Interior Plateau, Thompson Plateau. Looking northeastward up the Nicola River from Merritt toward Nicola Lake. Notice the meander pattern in the Nicola River and the bench above it, which is underlain by a young basalt flow. The Douglas Plateau, in the right distance, reaches a height of about 4,500 feet. Photo B.C. 651:33.

Plate XXVIIb. (50) Interior Plateau, Quesnel Highland. Looking northwesward along the Quesnel Highland, across the east arm of Quesnel Lake to Mount Watt (8,265 feet). The Cariboo Mountains are in the right distance. Here one sees transition from highland on the left to mountains on the right. Photo B.C. 487:45.
Plate XXVIIIa. (51) Interior Plateau, Shuswap Highland. Looking east over Trophy Mountain (9,000 feet) across the Shuswap Highland to the Monashee Mountains in the distance. Abandoned glacial meltwater channels are in the foreground. Photo B.C. 487:116.

Plate XXVIIIb. (52) Interior Plateau, Okanagan Highland. Looking east across the Okanagan Highland past Wallace Mountain to the Monashee Mountains. The switchback road leading to the mines on Wallace Mountain is visible in the right foreground. Photo B.C. 804:40.

Plate XXIXa. (54) Columbia Mountains, Monashee Mountains. Looking northward along the Monashee Mountains from the head of Cayenne Creek. The west-sloping timbered upland on the left, part of the Shuswap Highland, is a remnant of the late Tertiary erosion surface. Fresh snow accentuates the topographic lineaments. Photo B.C. 490:44.

Plate XXIXb. (55) Columbia Mountains, Selkirk Mountains. Looking south past Ymir Mountain (7,885 feet) and other granite peaks in the Nelson Range southeast of Nelson. Cirque headwalls are accentuated by the mid-morning lighting. Photo R.C.A.F. T31R-52.
Plate XXX. (56) Columbia Mountains, Selkirk Mountains. Looking northeastward over Goldstream River and up McCulloch Creek (centre) across the Selkirk Mountains to Argonaut Mountain (9,750 feet). Note the meander pattern of Goldstream River and the strongly glaciated peaks and valleys. Photo B.C. 489:92.
Plate XXXIa. (57) Columbia Mountains, Purcell Mountains. Looking northward along the western side of the Purcell Mountains across the head of Redding and Crawford Creeks toward the north end of Kootenay Lake. Photo B.C. 899:26.

Plate XXXIb. (58) Liard Plateau. Looking northeastward across the Liard Plateau near the head of Grayling River. The highest point on the plateau, just right of centre, has an elevation of 5,595 feet. Observe the absence of cirque and valley glaciation. Photo R.C.A.F. T27L-92.
Plate XXXIIa. (59) Rocky Mountains, Rabbit Plateau. Looking northward across the wooded ridges of the Rabbit Plateau in the vicinity of Horneline Creek.

Plate XXXIIb. (60) Rocky Mountains, Border Ranges. Looking northwestward in the MacDonald Ranges from the vicinity of Hunger Lake on Leslie Creek. Photo courtesy of California Standard Company.
Plate XXXIIIa. (61) Rocky Mountains, Border Ranges. Looking north from Beryl Lake up the Flathead Valley to the western front of the Clarke Range. Photo courtesy of California Standard Company.


Plate XXXIVb. (64) Rocky Mountains, Kootenay (Western) Ranges. Looking northwestward along the western margin of the Brisco Range in the vicinity of Radium Hot Springs. Rocky Mountain Trench on the left, Kootenay River Trench on the extreme right. Photo B.C. 891:94.
Plate XXXVIIa. (69) Rocky Mountains, Muskwa Ranges. Looking southward from the junction of Vents River and the Liard up Lapie Creek at the northern end of the Terminal Range. Observe in the foreground glaciated bedrock sculptured by ice escaping eastward down the valley of the Liard River. Photo B.C. 955:103.

Plate XXXVIIb. (70) Rocky Mountain Foothills. Looking westward across the inner foothills to the eastern front of the Hart Ranges at the heads of Belcourt and Red Deer Creeks north of Narraway River. Observe the wide timbered valleys and, at higher elevations, cirques on eastern and northern slopes. Photo B.C. 1204:73.
Plate XLVIIa. (89) Volcanic landforms. Looking southwestward down the Nass River valley over the Recent lava plain, derived from a crater near the head of Tseax River, below and left of photograph. The plain has a gently sloping upper surface and is 7 miles long and 3 miles wide. The creek on the left is building an alluvial fan out over the surface of the lava. Photo B.C. 469:55.

Plate XLVIIa. (88) Volcanic landforms. Snow-capped Mount Edziza (9,143 feet) on the left is a composite volcano of Tertiary and younger age with large surfaces of lava sloping westward into Mess Creek valley. Recent lava flowed northward down the flank of the mountain, as seen in centre right, and small conical vents occur here and on its flanks. The low cloud is drifting in from the valley of the Stikine River. Photo B.C. 538:79.
Plate XXXVIII. (71) Alberta Plateau. Looking southwest across a remnant of the upland surface of the Alberta Plateau at an elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 feet between the Fort Nelson and Muskwa Rivers. Notice the scarp, which is the outcrop of a flat-lying sandstone member. Photo R.C.A.F. T27R-196.
Plate XXXIXa. (72) Rocky Mountain Foothills. Looking southwestward from the Minaker River across the Rocky Mountain Foothills between the Besa and Prophet Rivers. Klingzut Mountain (6,051 feet) is the high point on the first ridge right of centre. Notice the cirques, which are all above 5,000 feet. Photo B.C. 1206:92.

Plate XXXIXb. (73) Alberta Plateau. Looking west across the cultivated prairie of the Alberta Plateau rising gently westward from an elevation of about 2,000 feet in the foreground. Observe the recent incision of Rolla and Saskatoon Creeks extending back from the Pouce Coupe River. Kiskatinaw and Peace Rivers are in the right distance. Photo B.C. 1201:103.
Plate XLa. (74) Fort Nelson Lowland. Looking east across the Fort Nelson Lowland, elevation 1,300 to 1,400 feet, from the junction of the Kahntah and Fontas Rivers. The large meltwater channel on the left runs southwestward from Ekwan Lake. The relief on the surface is not more than 300 feet. Photo B.C. 1198:71.

Plate XLIA. (76) Glaciation. Looking west over Llewellyn Glacier in the Boundary Ranges at the south end of Atlin Lake. Nunataks project through the ice, whose elevation is 6,000 feet, in the distance. Observe the medial moraines, heavily crevassed surface, pro-glacial lakes, and white glacial outwash plains. During the Pleistocene all of British Columbia was covered by ice to a greater extent than is here illustrated. Photo B.C. 899:58.

Plate XLIIb. (77) Glaciation. Looking northeast toward the granite mountains of the Nuit Range and Pagoda Peak (10,161 feet) in the Pacific Ranges near the head of Mosley Creek. Observe the U-shaped valley profiles, hanging valleys, and greatly oversteepened sides, the result of valley glaciation, also the cirque basins, sawtooth ridges, and pyramidal, matterhorn peaks produced by cirque glaciers. Photo B.C. 551:83.
Plate XLIIb. (79) Valley glaciation. Looking west up the glaciated valley of Kitsumkulum River into the Kitimat Ranges. Notice the U-shaped valley profile, the flat bottom and valley train, and the intricate pattern of the heavily silt-laden river. This valley, at an earlier ice-filled stage, must have looked very much like the accompanying Plate XLIIa. Photo B.C. 469:35.

Plate XLIIa. (78) Valley glaciation. Looking westward up Tiedemann Glacier to Mount Waddington (13,104 feet). The glacier rises from 2,000 feet near its toe to 7,500 feet at its head. Observe the hanging valleys with their cirque glaciers along the south side of the valley glacier, the ice falls, and the medial moraines. Photo B.C. 1412:64.
Plate XLIIIa. (81) Rivers. Looking westward down the valley of the Skeena River where it cuts across the Kitimat Ranges downstream from Terrace. Dense vegetation indicates a heavy rainfall area. Observe the braided stream channel and the numerous bars exposed at low water in mid-September. The railway and road to Prince Rupert are along the north side of the river. Photo B.C. 469:14.

Plate XLIIIa. (80) Rivers. Looking south down the Fraser River below the mouth of Watson Bar Creek. The arid climate is indicated by the sparse vegetation. Several terrace levels are cut in the unconsolidated valley fill, which at one time had a depth of 1,000 feet or more. Observe the gullying of the silts and other materials, and the alluvial fans. Photo B.C. 1087:46.
Plate XLIVb. (83) Rivers. Looking east down the Peace River from the junction of the Halfway River as it flows across the Alberta Plateau in a valley 700 to 800 feet below the plateau surface, which on the right is at about 2,250 feet and is underlain by post-Pleistocene unconsolidated silts and sands deposited as bottom sediments in pro-glacial Lake Peace. Moberly and Pine Rivers join the Peace in the distance. Photo B.C. 1951:45.

Plate XLIVa. (82) Rivers. Looking west up the Peace River from the junction of the Clearwater. Here one sees the full width of the Rocky Mountains from the edge of the foothills to the Rocky Mountain Trench in the distance. Observe the benches eroded during the post-Pleistocene downcutting of the river. Photo B.C. 1950:54.
Plate XLVa. (84) Coastline. Much of the coastline of British Columbia is harsh and rocky like this stretch, extending northwest along the west coast of Moresby Island from the entrance of Gowgaia Bay. The break in the distant profile is a sea cliff up to 500 feet high, which is being actively eroded under fierce winter storm attack.

Plate XLVib. (85) Coastline. Extensive wide sandy beaches extend along the east and northeast coasts of Graham Island, as in this view looking westward along the north coast toward Tow Hill. In this stretch there is a wide back beach area in which beach ridges related to post-Pleistocene higher sea-levels lie toward the edge of the sand blasted trees.
Plate XLVIb. (87) Coastline. Looking northwest into the Kitimat Ranges up Cascade Inlet, a fiord tributary of Dean Channel and visible in this picture for a length of 16 miles. Notice the straightness of the channel, the extremely steep granite slopes extending to the water's edge, and the complete absence of beaches. Photo B.C. 513:93.

Plate XLVIa. (86) Coastline. The drowned, intricate rocky coastline is well illustrated by this view looking northeast up Wells Passage to Kinnaid Island, with North Broughton Island and Sutlej Channel on the right. Many of the fiords have intricate entrances such as this. Photo B.C. 663:72.
Plate XLVIII. (90) Lineaments. Looking northeastward diagonally across the Owikeno lineament, which, from left to right, follows Elizabeth Lake, Hardy Inlet, Rivers Inlet, and Owikeno Lake. It continues farther, off the photograph, up Mackmell River toward Mount Silverthrone. In the foreground, megajoints parallel to the Owikeno lineament cross a northerly trending lineation which is the topographic expression of bedding in a roof pendant. Photo B.C. 1231: 73.