



The Neovamsen vent area of 1912 at the foot of the glacially shielded volcanic group. In the foreground, older vent depressions of Episode I of the eruption (c.6–7 June 1912) extend 2.5 km from the Moisan Mountain (top) to the volcanic rocks at the foot of the volcanic group. The Moisan Mountain is a 100-m high, 1.5 km long, NW-trending ridge of welded igneous and fallow tuffs, deformed by compression, and later covered by thinne plastic deposits of Eptados II and III (7–8 June), which issued from the inner vent later plugged by the 380-m-wide Neovamsen rhyolitic dome. Many compression-related faults of the sequence naming Berre Moisan (left) and The Tarle (right), the great peak of cone-fallow into the Eptados III-type (drag bow) in its northeast sector. At upper left, Knappe clastics is centered 30 km east of Neovamsen; its inner wall is just beyond to the left of the ravine runs on its west rim. Four peaks of the Trident group form the central range. Partially hidden at right behind the snow-clad plateau of West Trident is the black spica cone of Southwest Trident (1905–54) and its lava-flow area in Murgis Creek. Low gray bars in left middle are the Knappe Creek Clastics, still covered by 1912 spits. On horizon are Kary Bay, Shellfish Strait, and Kodlak Island.