

FIG. 4.—CANYON OF CLARK FORK.

A deep, narrow gorge, with abrupt walls, cut in Archean rocks, which drains the greater part of the northern end of the Absaroka Range.



FIG. 5.—CLARK FORK VALLEY AND INDEX PEAK.

This view represents the valley of Clark Fork above the canyon. The foreground shows a rough, glaciated surface of Archean granites and schists. On the further side of the valley cliffs of Paleozoic limestone are well brought out, and overlying them are the breccias and basalt flows which form the Absaroka Range.

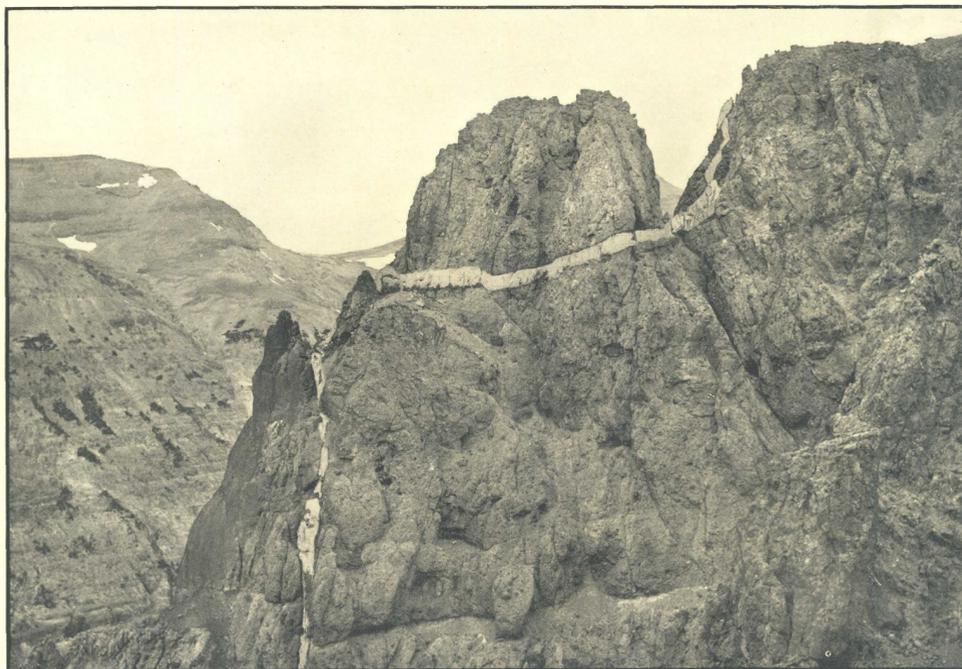


FIG. 6.—BASIC BRECCIA.

A typical mass of medium breccia near the source of Shoshone River. It is without any flow structure, and shows characteristic forms of erosion. On the left a narrow vertical dike may be seen, which near the top lies inclined at a low angle.



FIG. 7.—A COMPLEX OF DIKES.

This view represents several varieties of dikes cutting basic breccia, at head of Sunlight Creek, Absaroka Range.



FIG. 8.—SUNLIGHT GLACIER.

This glacier occupies the amphitheater of Sulphur Creek. A lateral moraine and a deep crevasse across the glacier are shown in the view.