

第十二版圖解

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(第一圖)

小有珠岳ノ頂上ヨリ北ノ方洞爺湖及ビ其北岸且又西北岸ヲ形クル一ノ原高臺及ビ仁成香高臺ヲ望ム、是等ノ高臺ノ湖ニ望ム處急傾斜ノ斷崖ヲ以テ終ル、蓋シ陷落ノ遺物ナリ、湖中ノ島ハ海拔四百二十「メートル」ニ達ス

(第二圖)

湖中ノ島ノ最高點三角山ヨリ北ニ向洞爺村及ビ其北ニ發達スル一ノ原高臺ヲ望ム

(第三圖)

一ノ原ヨリ仁成香高臺ヲ望ム、表面著シキ高低ナク海拔平均二百五十「メートル」、厚キ砂層ニヨリテ被覆セラル、左方ノ椽ハ高臺ガ洞爺湖ニ向テ急傾斜ヲナス部分ナリ

(第四圖)

壯瞥村湖底平野ヲ流ル、長流川ノ岸ニ露出スル層ナリ最上部ハ灰色砂泥層、中部ハ白色浮石層、下部ハ礫層發達ス

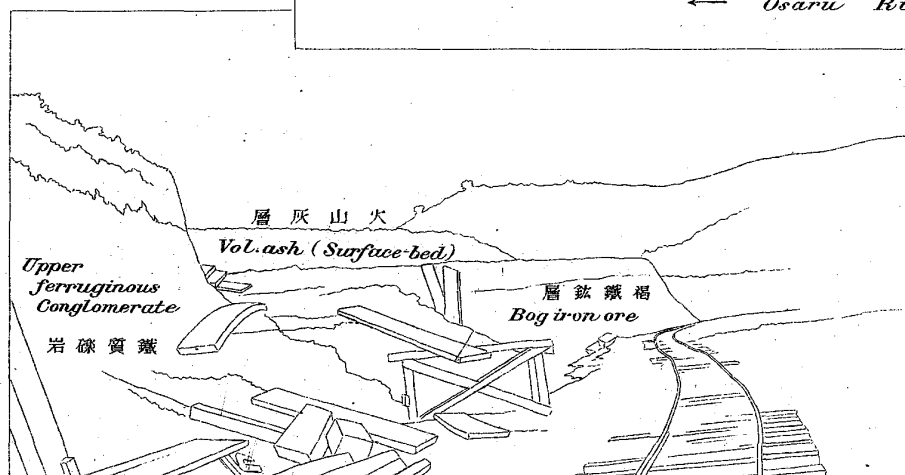
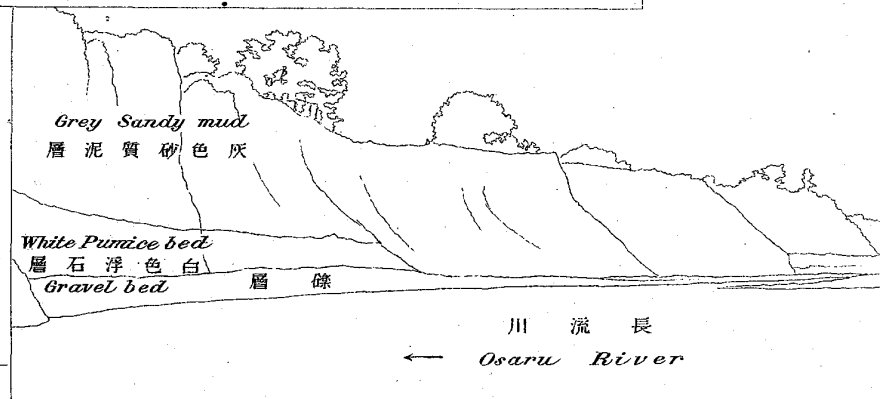
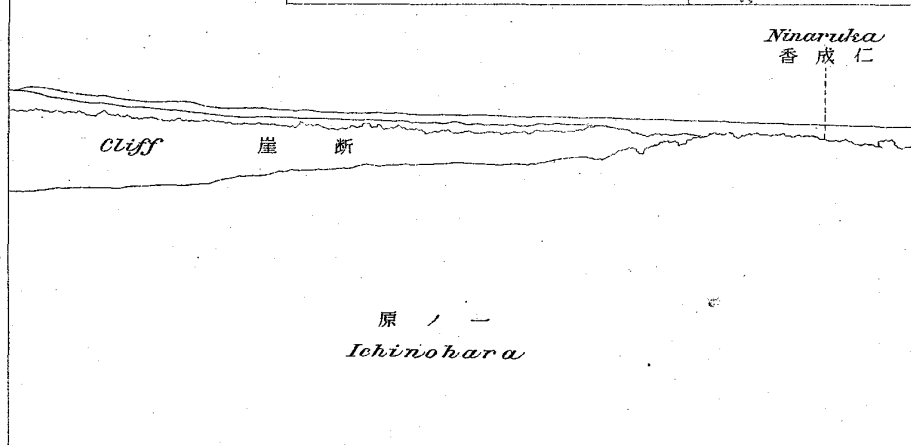
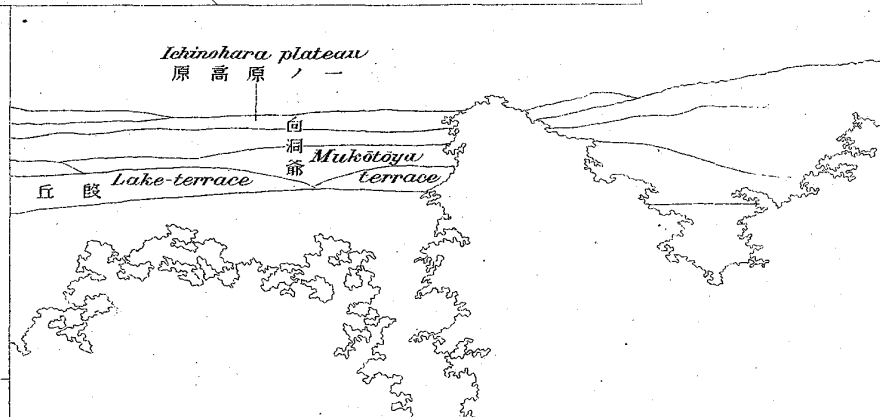
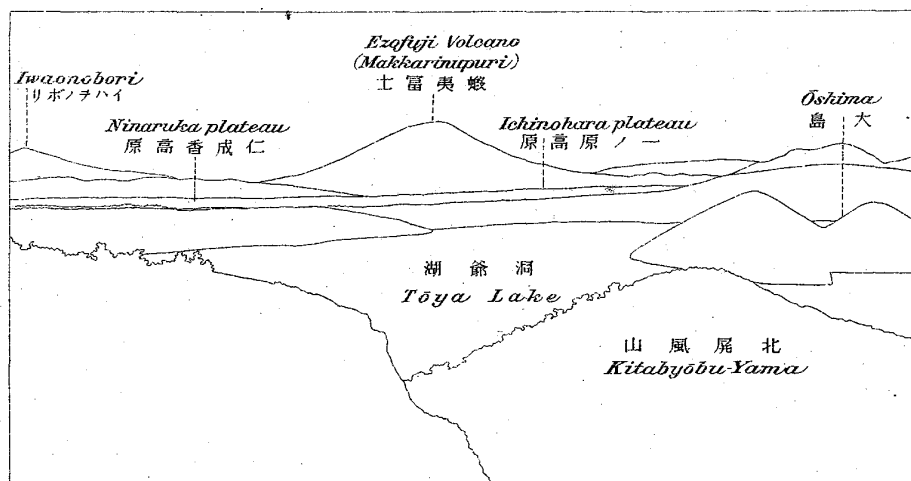
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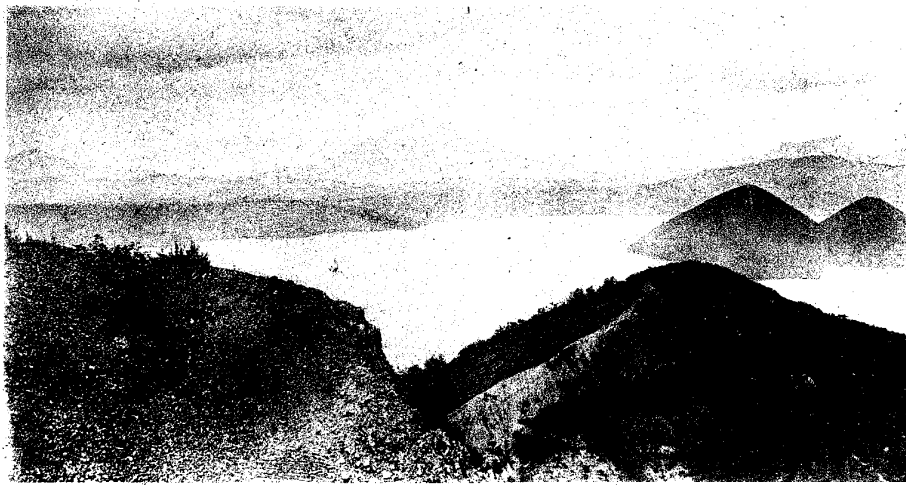
虻田鑛山ニ於ケル露天堀ノ光景ナリ、此部分沼鐵鑛ハ十五尺内外ノ厚サヲ有シ土僅カニ三尺乃至六尺ニ過ギズ、此處ノ表面平坦ニシテ海岸段丘ヲ形ヅクル

Explanation of PL. XII.

- Fig. 1.* Tōya Lake with the islands in it, and the plateau developed in the north of the lake, looking northward from the summit of the Smaller Dome (Kousudaké). The conical peak of Volcano Ezofuji (Makkarinupuri) is seen in distance.
- Fig. 2.* Mukōtōya and plateau of Ichinohara, looking northward from the summit of Sankakuyama, the highest peak in the island of Ōshima.
- Fig. 3.* Ninaruka plateau. The plateau is quite flat, and the margin on the left hand side makes a steep inclination toward Tōya Lake.
- Fig. 4.* View of the bank of the Osaru River at the fossil-lake plain of the Sōbets district, showing accumulation of grey sandy mud, white pumice and gravel beds.
- Fig. 5.* Open working of the Diluvial bog-iron bed at the Abuta mine. The surface bed is the grey volcanic ash accumulation of three to six feet in thickness.

The Author, Photo.





(第一圖)

Fig. 1.



(第二圖)

Fig. 2.



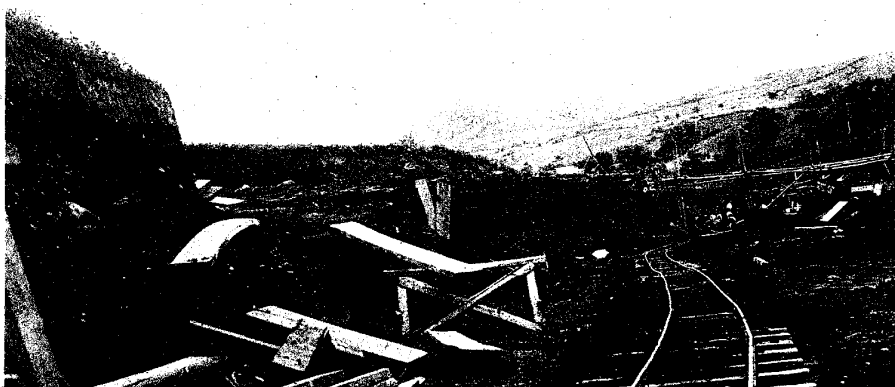
(第三圖)

Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.



(第五圖)

Fig. 5.



Fig. 2.

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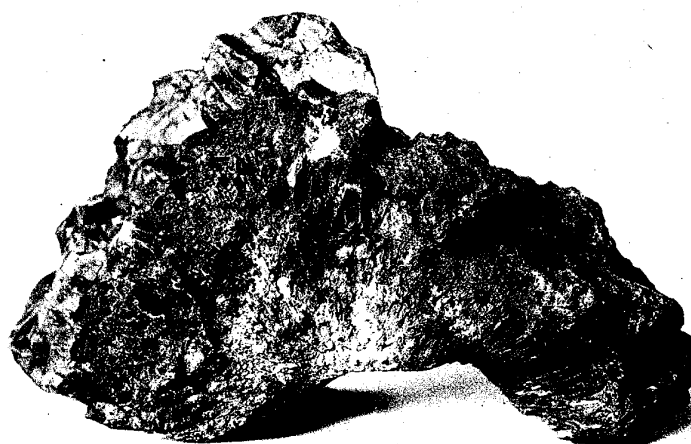


Fig. 3.

(圖 三 第)

