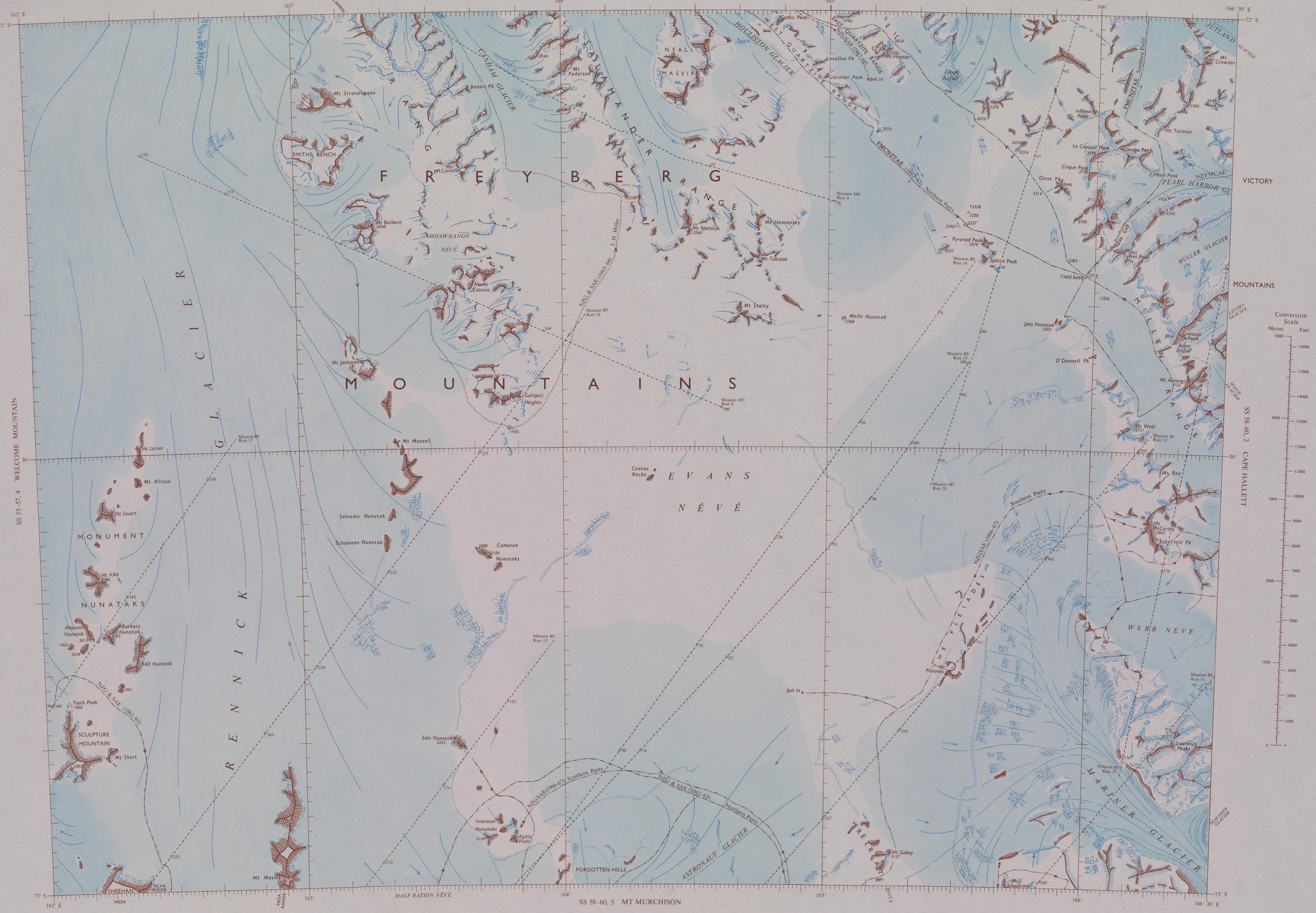
FREYBERG MOUNTAINS

ROSS DEPENDENCY – ANTARCTICA

PROVISIONAL EDITION
SS 58–60, 1 1 : 250,000

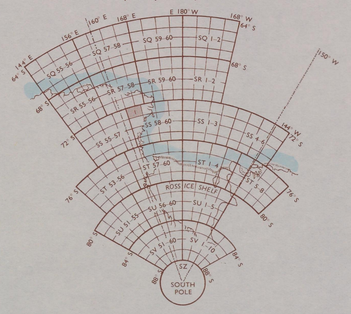


REFERENCE

- U.S. & N.Z. Astronomical Station
- U.S. Tellurometer Station (occupied)
- U.S. Intersected Station
- N.Z. Astronomical Station
- Trig Station
- Intersected or resected points
- Principal points of trimetrogen aerial photographs
- Mission & Run — Mission 4A Run 3
- Ice-free land
- Ice covered land
- Glaciers
- Ridge lines
- Glacier front
- Moraine, Scree
- Crevassed areas
- Icefalls
- Cliffs or bluffs
- Coastline definite
- Coastline indefinite
- Height in Metres — 3500
- Routes taken by field parties

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

Ross Dependency boundary shown



Sheet lines based on I.M.W. series.

PROJECTION

Polar Stereographic with Scale 1 : 250,000 at standard parallel 71° S. Lat.

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A.R. Shearer, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand

SCALE

1 : 251,054 at 72° 30′ S. Lat.

Statute Miles: 10 0 10 20

Kilometres: 10 0 10 20 30 40

Nautical Miles: 10 0 10 20

COMPILATION

Compiled from ground surveys by:
New Zealand Geological & Survey Antarctic Expedition 1962–63 (Northern Party)
Leader Geologist: H. S. Gair
Surveyor: J. A. Tobin
Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Tararua Antarctic Expedition 1962–63
Expedition Leader: J.M. Miller
Surveyors: F.H. Pearson and G. Holdsworth
New Zealand Geological & Survey Antarctic Expedition 1963–64
Party (A) Leader Surveyor: J.H. Miller
Party (B) Leader Surveyor: M. R. J. Ford

and aerial photography:
Aerial photography supplied by U.S. Geological Survey and flown by U.S. Navy Vx–6 Squadron.

RELIABILITY

The positions of U.S. Geological Survey tellurometer traverse stations, established in 1961–62 in terms of Camp Area datum (Lat. 77° 50′ 52″·5 Long. 166° 40′ 13″·7) have been adopted for overall control purposes.

(1) N.Z. control stations have been fixed by astro observations and triangulation, adjusted to agree with one another and with the U.S.G.S. tellurometer traverse stations. Other points have been fixed by intersecting rays and photo theodolite panoramas from these control stations.

Additional details of ice formation and land form have been obtained from photo-theodolite panoramas and from U.S. aerial photography.

Heights have been determined by theodolite and aneroid barometer, checked against barometric readings supplied by support aircraft, and, where necessary, adjusted to agree with the heights of U.S.G.S. tellurometer traverse stations (datum: Mean sea level, McMurdo).

(2) Detail from U.S. aerial photography based on available limited control.

RELIABILITY DIAGRAM

2ND EDITION
DEC 1968

Refer to this map as:—
NZMS 166
SHEET
SS 58–60, 1

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BRANCH OF SPECIAL MAPS
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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