

FRYDE BAY

VESTFOLD HILLS

RAUZER GROUP

VESTFOLD HILLS

The Vestfold Hills is an area of ice-free rock and offshore islands on the Ingrid Christensen Coast. The Rauzer Group is separated from the Vestfold Hills by the Sørsdal Glacier which lies to the south of the latter.

The Vestfold Hills consists of low rounded hills with a maximum elevation of 150 metres above sea level and is deeply indented by three fjords to form three peninsulas. The area contains a large number of saline and fresh water lakes, some of which are well below sea level. Deep Lake is 50 metres below sea-level. The Rauzer Group comprises a number of large and small islands and some ice-free promontories on the mainland.

The area was first sighted on 20 February 1935 by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen, captain of the Norwegian whaling vessel *Thorshavn*, working under Consul Lars Christensen, a Norwegian whaling magnate, and named after a county in Norway. A brief landing was made by a shore party, which included Captain Mikkelsen and his wife Caroline, on the Tryne Islands. The Rauzer Group was discovered during the same voyage and was probably named after a small island in Oslo Fjord in Vestfold County. The area was first photographed from the air and later mapped by Lars Christensen's expedition in 1936-37 and subsequently published on the Hansen Charts in 1946. The area was photographed again by the US Navy during Operation Highjump in 1946-47.

The first landings on the Rauzer Group were made by Sir Hubert Wilkins in January 1939 as part of the Ellsworth Antarctic Flight Expedition (1938-39). He also made landings at Walkabout Rocks and in the vicinity of the Mule Peninsula in February 1939.

The first ANARE landing in the Vestfold Hills was made by Dr Phillip Law from the *Kista Dan* in March 1954 at a site a few kilometres north of what is now the site of Davis Station. On 11 January 1957, Dr Law made a landing, again from the *Kista Dan*, on a rocky shelf on the mainland at the southern end of the Rauzer Group (now called Law Landing), while searching for a site suitable for a scientific station. The station, which was established in the Vestfold Hills in January 1957, was named Davis after Captain John King Davis, captain of the *Aurora* during the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1912-14) and of the *Discovery* during the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition (1929-31).

- REFUGES
- ♣ BANDITS HUT
 - ♣ PLATCHA
 - ♣ BROOKES HUT
 - ♣ TRAJER HUT
 - ♣ WATTS LAKE HUT
 - ♣ MAGNETIC ISLAND REFUGE
 - ♣ HOP ISLAND REFUGE
- (Note: The point of the symbol indicates the location of the refuge)

SCALE 1 : 100 000
1 cm to 1 kilometre



PROJECTION: Transverse Mercator
GRID: Universal Transverse Mercator, grid zone 44
HORIZONTAL DATUM: World Geodetic System 1984
MAGNETIC VARIATION: 77.5° west in 1992

IMAGE: Landsat Thematic Mapper Scene
acquired 20 January 1990
WRS co-ordinates: 124-108, 124-109

Striping in this image is due to satellite sensor imbalance

NOMENCLATURE: Names have been approved by the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia

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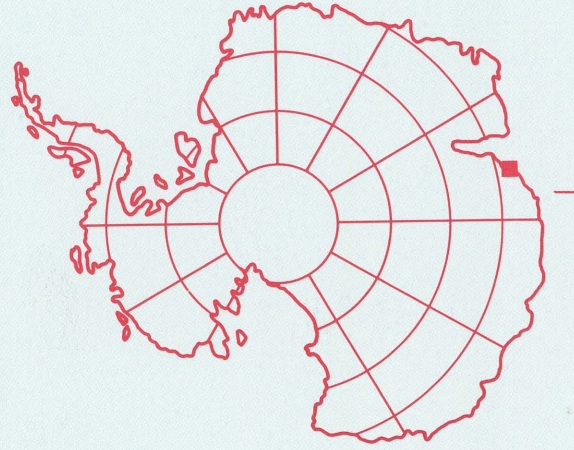
AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

Vestfold Hills

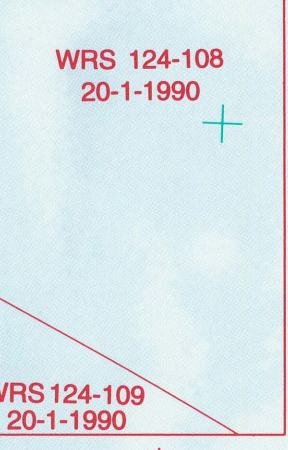
PRINCESS ELIZABETH LAND

ANTARCTICA

SATELLITE IMAGE MAP
1 : 100 000



IMAGERY INDEX



The route across the Sørsdal Glacier passes through crevassed areas

Route approximate

Route approximate

ANARE (1990)

ANARE (1991)

COAST

CHRISTENSEN

INGRID