

farther the ships advanced the more land came into view, until a nearer approach made clearly visible another chain of high mountains with cone-shaped summits, extending east and west across the horizon. One proved to be a volcano in active eruption, a most astonishing spectacle in these latitudes. Ross gave it the name of Mount Erebus, and estimated its height at 12,400 feet. Another volcanic peak, 10,000 feet in height and apparently extinct, lying just to the east, received the name of Mount Terror. Two promontories lying just below the two volcanoes were named, respectively, Cape Bird and Cape Crozier.

Extending from Mount Terror toward the east appeared a perpendicular cliff of ice, its top absolutely level and about two hundred feet above the sea, and with a smooth and fissureless façade. In height and conformation it resembled the cliffs of Dover, and its presence and position naturally compelled Ross to alter his southward course. He turned east and followed the trend of the great ice harrier, reaching the southernmost point attained during this voyage in latitude $78^{\circ} 4' S.$ and longitude $173^{\circ} 20' W.$ The eastward course was held to until the ships were so closely wedged in between the barrier and the pack-ice that they were extricated only with the greatest difficulty just as the expedition was within a hair's breadth of being frozen in for the winter.

Ross then steered toward the north, but violent snowstorms and the rapid formation of young ice in