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(Part II)

**THE HISTORY OF PLACE-NAMES IN THE BRITISH
ANTARCTIC TERRITORY**

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p. 191; USBGN, 1981, p. 496); later renamed *Lewis Sound* as the feature does not provide safe passage for a ship (APC, 1977, p. 20; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979; BA chart 3571, 6.v.1983). *Canal Arenales*, so called by AAE after Gen. Alvarez de Arenales, of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).

Lewis Spur 82°34'S 52°13'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on N side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Atles F. Lewis, aviation structural mechanic, USN Squadron VX–6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Lewthwaite, Détroit de, Estrecho (de): see Lewthwaite Strait.

Lewthwaite(')s, Détroit, Strait: see Lewthwaite Strait.

Lewthwaite Strait: see Lewthwaite Strait.

Lewthwaite Strait 60°41'S 45°07'W, running N–S between Coronation Island and Powell Island, was charted and navigated by Powell, 10–11 December 1821, and named *Lewthwaite's Strait* after Mr Lewthwaite, of Princes Street, Rotherhithe, London, with whom Powell left his Antarctic journals and charts before sailing on his last expedition, on which he met his death in 1834 (Powell, chart, 1822a; 1822b, p. 10). *Détroit Lewthwaites* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). The strait was independently charted by Weddell, 19 January 1823, and named *Spencer Straits* or *Spencers Straits* after Sir Robert Spencer (*Spencer Bluff*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, p. 24, map facing p. 25). *Spencers Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, second end map). *Détroit de Leathwaite [sic]* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Lewthwaite Strait* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Détroit de Lewthwaite* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 69). *Lewthwaite Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Lethwaite [sic] Strait* (Bruce, 1904, p. 62). *Leathwaite [sic] Strait* (Brown and others, 1906, p. 68). *Estrecho de Leathwaite [sic]* (Jalour, [1907b], p. 31). *Estrecho Lewthwaite* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 482). *Lewthwaite Stait [sic]* (Sørllle, chart, 1912). *Estrecho de Lewthwaite* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Lewthwaite Sundet* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). The strait was recharted by DI in 1933. *Leithwaite [sic] Strait* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Estrecho Leathwaite [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1952). *Stretto Lewthwaite* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Proliv Lutueyt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). [See also under *Washington Strait*, which was charted and navigated by Palmer on the same day.]

Lewthwaite Strasse, Stretto, Sundet: see Lewthwaite Strait.

Lexington Table 83°05'S 49°45'W, ice-covered plateau in central Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 1 600 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 13 January 1956, on a non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and return during ODF, 1955–56; in association with *Saratoga Table* (q.v.), named after USS *Lexington* which was commissioned in 1926 as one of the first USN fleet carriers and which served in the Pacific Ocean in World War II ([in 83°25'S 49°30'W] NGS map, 1957b; USBGN, 1960, p. 5; [correctly positioned] USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5). *Gora Leksington-Teybl* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was further photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66.

Leyptsig, Ostrov: see Nelson Island.

Liard, Île, Isla: see Liard Island.

Liard Island 66°50'S 67°24'W, in Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, separated from Arrowsmith Peninsula by Isacke Passage, and from Adelaide Island by Buchanan Passage, was seen from a distance by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Pic Liard* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316) or *Sommet Liard* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477) after Louis Liard (1846–1917), French philosopher and administrator. *Liard Peak* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The feature was first charted as an island by FAE, 1908–10, on 1 February 1909. *Île Liard* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Liard Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Liard Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Liardoën* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Laird [sic] Island* (Ellsworth, 1937, p. 209). *Isla Liard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 482; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 183). The island was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1958–59. *Mount Bouvier* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 370, 1st view). *Ostrov L'yar* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Liard Island: see Bartholin Peak.

Liardöen, Öya, Peak, Pic, Sommet: see Liard Island.

Libertad, Islotes: see Wideopen Islands.

"Libertador (General San Martín)", "Refugio": see Persson Island.

Liberty Rocks 62°19'S 59°28'W, three off-shore rocks on NW side of Nelson Strait, ENE of Newell Point, Robert Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, were named after the British sealing ship *Liberty* (Capt. Peacock) from Newcastle, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1962, p. 19; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Libois, Bahía: see Libois, Baie.

Libois, Baie 65°04'S 64°03'W, between W side of Cholet Island and coast of Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and so called after F. Libois, carpenter and stoker in the FAE ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 39). *Libois Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 136; USBGN, 1956, p. 192). *Bahía Libois* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288; Pierrou, 1970, p. 483).

Libois Bay: see Libois, Baie.

Lidia, Pasaje 63°37'S 57°22'W, between Eagle Island and Beak Island, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a relative of a member of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).

Lidke Ice Stream 73°43'S 76°45'W, flowing N into Stange Sound, English Coast, E of Snow Nunataks, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; following a visit by a USGS field party in January 1985, named after David James Lidke, USGS geologist with the party (APC, 1986, p. 3.)

Liebig Peak 66°46'S 66°00'W, rising to c. 2 245 m near E end of Protector Heights, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1958–59; in association with the names of biochemists and designers of sledge rations grouped in this area, named after Justus von Liebig (1803–73), German pioneer of physiological chemistry, whose work on metabolism and food constituents laid the foundation for modern nutrition studies (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 187; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

Liège, Île, Insel: see Liège Island.

Liège, Isla: see Hoseason Island or Liège Island.

- Liège Island** 64°01'S 61°56'W, off NE coast of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The E coast was roughly charted by BeAE, 23–25 January 1898, and the island named *Île Liège* after the Belgian province of Liège which subscribed to the expedition (Lecointe, chart, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132; Charcot, 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Liège Island* (Cook, 1900, p. 137; BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 402; chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Liege [sic] Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 3205, 2.ix.1938; 1948, views facing p. 186). *Hoseason Island* (*Liege Island*), the two islands being charted as a single island (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Isola Liège* (Gerlache, 1902*a*). *Lüttich-Insel* [German form] (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). The whole coast of the island was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, on 13 February 1905. *Liège Insel*, *Liège Ön*, *Isla Liege* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map; 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Luik Eiland* [Dutch form] (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Lieja* (Rise Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 483; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 184). *Liègeøen [sic]* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Liègeøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 134). *Liegeøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Liège [sic] Island* (USBGN, 1947, p. 191; [as rejected form] USBGN, 1956, p. 192). *Lüttich Island*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 192). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lieja* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 116). *Ostrov L'yezsh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Liège* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Lie(é)(è)ge, Isola, -øen, -øia, Ön, -øya*: see Liège Island.
- Lieja, Isla*: see Liège Island.
- Lientur, Canal, Channel*: see Bryde Channel.
- Lientur, Isla** 62°19'S 59°52'W, referring to two small islands, originally charted by CAE, 1949–50, as one island, N of Newell Point, Robert Island, and so called after the expedition patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Islas Prominentes* [= prominent islands], applied descriptively to the two islands by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 46; Pierrou, 1970, p. 606). *Islotes Prominentes* (Armando Caballero and Fourcade, 1958, end map). *Islotes Lientur* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 94; IHA, 1974, p. 184).
- Lientur, Isla*: see Enterprise Island.
- Lientur, Islotes*: see Lientur, Isla.
- Lie-up Point*: see Rink Point.
- Life-boat Bay** 64°49'S 62°51'W, NE side of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was mapped and so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1921–22; Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189). *The Bay* (Bagshawe, 1939, end-paper map 2). *Caletón Cecilia*, so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Cecilia Suárez, daughter of Capt. F. Suárez V., a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 70).
- Lifeboat Island*: see Life-boats Island.
- Life-boats Island** 64°33'S 62°00'W, off S coast of Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and so called because life-boats from *Gouvernøren I* (*Gouvernøren Harbour*, q.v.) were salvaged there (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). *Lifeboat Island* (Bagshawe, 1921–22*b*, Vol. 2, p. 11).
- Light, Cabo, Cape*: see Fiske, Cape.
- Light Lake** 60°42'S 45°39'W, E of Thulla Point, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was named after Jeremy James Light (b. 1943), BAS limnologist, Signy, 1970–72 (Station Commander, 1971–72) (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Light, Mount** 74°16'S 61°59'W, one of the Hutton Mountains, Lassiter Coast, rising to 1 010 m, was surveyed by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947; photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Dr Richard Upjohn Light (b. 1902), President, American Geographical Society, NY, 1947–56, whose name was originally applied to the N extremity of Smith Peninsula (*Cape Fiske*, q.v.) (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet 17–20/SE, 1981).
- Lignièrès, Île** c. 65°02'S 64°12'W, one of the W *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after M. Lignièrès, Director, Pasteur Institute, Buenos Aires, at that time (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 475).
- Li, Gora*: see Lee, Mount.
- Lilienthal Glacier** 64°20'S 60°42'W, flowing W into Cayley Glacier, Brialmont Cove, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Portal Point”, 1956–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area and with *Pilcher Glacier* (q.v.), named after Otto Lilienthal (1848–96), German pioneer of flight in gliders, 1891–96, who was killed flying (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Lilliput Nunataks** 66°07'S 62°40'W, rising to c. 650 m NW of Gulliver Nunatak at head of Adie Inlet, Oscar II Coast, were surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1964–65; in association with names from *Gulliver's travels* in this area, named after the land of small people in that work (APC, 1977, p. 20).
- Lillo, Punta** 63°19'S 57°55'W, W point of Kopaitic Island, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Cabo 2° Gastón Lillo Díaz, a male nurse on the expedition (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 184). *Punta Enfermero Lillo*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 184).
- Limestone Valley** 60°42'S 45°37'W, running NW from Cemetery Bay to Jane Col, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from an exposure of limestone in cliffs above the valley (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Límite, Roca*: see Limit Rock.
- Limit Islet*: see Limit Rock.
- Limit Rock** 61°54'S 57°36'W, awash E of North Foreland, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and named *Limit Islet* (Hill, 1937) or *Limit Rock* (Hill and others, chart, 1937*b*; BA, 1942, p. 40; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968), because it marks the E limit of foul ground in the immediate area. *Roca Límite* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 484; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 185). *Skala Limit* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Limit Rock*: see Cove Rock.
- Limitrophe Island** 64°48'S 64°01'W, SE of Bonaparte Point, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour”, 1956–57; following the work of USARP personnel from “Palmer Station” from 1965, so named because it lies at the limit of normal field operations from “Palmer Station” (APC, 1975, p. 4).
- Limit, Skala*: see Limit Rock.
- Limpet Island** 67°38'S 68°18'W, S-most of the *Léonie Islands* (q.v.), Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in October 1948, was named *Limpet*

- Islet* because of the large number of shells of Antarctic limpet (*Nacella concinna*) found there (APC, 1955, p. 14). *Limpet Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Limpet Islet*: see *Limpet Island*.
- Limpet Rocks* 61°05'S 54°53'W, awash NW of Point Wild, Elephant Island, were so called by BITAE (Wordie, 1921b, map p. 24).
- Lincoln Nunatak** 67°27'S 68°43'W, rising to c. 800 m above Fuchs Ice Piedmont, W of Mount Mangin, Adelaide Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62; named after Flight Lieut. Warren David Lincoln, RAF (b. 1924), pilot with BAS Aviation Unit based at Adelaide, summer 1962–63 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Lincoyan, Punta*: see Rey, Cape.
- Lindenberg, Isla*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindenberg Eiland, Île, -Insel, Isla (de)*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindenberg Island** 64°56'S 59°40'W, rising 200 m above Larsen Ice Shelf near the ice front, NE of *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Nordenskjöld Coast, was charted as a volcanic island by Larsen, 11 December 1893, and named *Lindenbergs Sugarpot* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491), *Lindenberg's Sugar-Top* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 342), *Lindenbergs Sukkertop* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 127) or *Lindenbergs Zuckerpot* (Schück, 1894, p. 140), after C. Lindenberg, partner in the Hamburg firm of Woltereck and Robertson (which despatched Larsen's expedition), a manager of A/S Oceana, and part-owner of the expedition ship *Jason*, the island being shaped like a sugar-loaf; also called *Lindenberg Volcano* or *Lindensberg Volcano* (Larsen, 1894a, map p. 120; 1894b, map facing p. 333). *Lindenbergs Zuckerhut* (Petersen, 1895, p. 291). *Lindenberg Zuckerhut* (Friederichsen, 1895b, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf Volcano* (Bruce, 1896, map p. 509). *Lindenbergs Vulkan* (Petersen, 1896, p. 67). *Lindensberg Vol.* (Ohlin, 1898, map p. 302). *Île Lindenberg* (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411). *Lindenberg* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901). *Lindenberg Island* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 14; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Lindenberg Sukkertop* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 30). *Lindenberg-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 235). *Lindenbergs Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Lindenberg Islands [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 77). *Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 208). *Isla de Lindenberg* (Charcot, [1907], p. 110). *Sindenberg [sic]* (Sobral, [1907], p. 127). *Isla Lindenberg [sic]* (Rise Patron S., 1908, end map). *Lindenbergs Sockertopp*, *Lindenbergöarna*, *Lindengergön [sic]* (Andersson, 1944, p. 134–35, 176). *Isla Lindenberg* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 484; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 185). *Lindenberg Ö* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947a). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54. *Lindenberg Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 578). *Ostrov Lindenberg* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). In 1981–82 the island was reported to be an active volcanic centre (González-Ferrán, 1983, p. 336); this is unconfirmed.
- Lindenberg Islands, Ö(arna), Ön, Ostrov*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindenberg('s) Ön, Sockertopp, Sugar-Loaf (Volcano), Sugarpot, Sugar-Top, Sukkertop*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindenberg Sukkertop*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindenbergs Vulkan, Zuckerhut, Zuckerpot*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindenberg Volcano, Zuckerhut*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindengergön*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lindensberg Vol., Volcano*: see *Lindenberg Island*.
- Lind Glacier** 65°24'S 63°59'W, flowing W into Collins Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, named after Surgeon James Lind, RN (1716–94), Scottish founder of modern naval hygiene; author of *A treatise of the scurvy* (Edinburgh, 1753), which gave the first convincing account of experimental work establishing the dietary cause and cure of scurvy (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Lindqvist Island*: see *Lindqvist Nunatak*.
- Lindqvist Nunatak** 80°39'S 20°38'W, rising to 1 470 m near E end of Shotton Snowfield, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named after Frans Wilhelm Lindqvist (1862–1931), Swedish inventor of the Primus pressure stove in 1892 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4). *Lindqvist Island*, in error (APC, 1977, p. 20).
- Lindsay Cabo, Cap(e)*: see *Lindsey, Cape*.
- Lindsey, Cabo, Cap*: see *Lindsey, Cape*.
- Lindsey, Cape** 61°06'S 55°29'W, W point of Elephant Island and N entrance point of Emma Cove, was roughly charted and named by Powell in 1820–22 (Powell, chart, 1822a; Wild, 1923a, map p. 351; BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; Herdman, 1932, chart 6; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; [referring incorrectly to S entrance point of Emma Cove] Agnew, 1972, map p. 207). *Cap Lindsey* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Cap Lindsay [sic]* (d'Urville 1838, map following p. 1170). *Kapp Lindsey* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Lindsay [sic]* (BA chart 3175, 1934). *Cabo Lindsey* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 185). *Cabo Lindsay [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 485). *Mys Lindsi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was surveyed by JSEEI in January 1971.
- Lindsey, Kapp*: see *Lindsey, Cape*.
- Lindsi, Mys*: see *Lindsey, Cape*.
- Line Islands** 67°55'S 67°14'W, running E–W between Camp Point and Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Bischoe* in 1966 and so named because they lie in a straight line (BA, 1972, p. 40; APC, 1974, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 23.vii.1976).
- Liniers, Punta*: see *Gaudin Point*.
- Link Island** 63°16'S 57°56'W, NW-most of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and called *Islote Sub-Teniente Ross* after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Ross* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Ross* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 248). Following geological work by a USARP field party from the University of Wisconsin, the island was named *Link Island* after David A. Link, a member of the field party in 1960–61, this name avoiding possible confusion with James Ross Island (Halpern, 1964, map p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Link Stack** 65°36'S 64°34'W, NW point of Chavez Island, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; so named because the feature served as a link point between ground surveys by FIDS from "Prospect Point" and by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Lion, Glaciar: see Lion Glacier.

Lion Glacier 64°39'S 63°11'W, flowing SE into Lion Sound, Anvers Island, was roughly surveyed from the sea by DI in 1927 and subsequently so called in association with the sound (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Ventisquero León* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Glaciar Lion* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Glaciar León* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 479). During survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour in 1955 it was found that no true glacier exists in the position given, and the name was rejected (APC, 1958, p. 5).

Lion, Île, Isla (de): see Lion Island.

Lion Island 64°41'S 63°08'W, NW side of Gerlache Strait separated from Anvers Island by Lion Sound, was charted by DI in 1927 and so named possibly after the earlier usage of whalers, the profile of the island suggesting a reclining lion when viewed from SW (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Île Lion* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). *Isla León* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 479; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 182). *Isla Lion* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Isla de Lion* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 185). *Leon* (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). The island was further charted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Lions Cove 62°08'S 58°08'W, on S side of Lions Rump, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 79). *Lwia Zatoka* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).

Lion, Seno: see Lion Sound.

Lion Sound 64°39'S 63°09'W, between Anvers Island and Lion Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and so named in association with *Lion Island* (q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Seno Lion* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Seno León* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 479; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 182).

Lions Rump 62°08'S 58°07'W, SW entrance point of King George Bay, King George Island, was called *Martins Head* (q.v.) in error by DI (Herdman, 1932, chart 6); charted by DI in January 1937, when astronomical observations were obtained at the point; named descriptively *Cape Lion's Rump* (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA, 1948, p. 151) or *Lions Rump* (Hill, 1937; APC, 1960, p. 5; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Cape Lions Rump* (BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Cabo Lions Rump* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Cabo Lion's Rump* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Cabo Anca de León* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332; Pierrou, 1970, p. 164; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 26). *Cap Lion's Rump* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45).

Lion('s) Rump, Cabo, Cap(e): see Lions Rump.

Lion, The: see Rey, Cape.

Liotard Bay: see Liotard, Mount.

Liotard, Mount 67°37'S 68°35'W, rising to c. 2 100 m in S Adelaide Island, S of Mount Gaudry, was roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 and named after André-Frank Liotard, French observer with FIDS, 1947–48; Leader, FAE, 1949–50, to Terre Adélie (Expéditions Polaires Françaises) (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA, 1956, p. 209; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Liotard Bay*, in error (BA, 1956, p. 112). *Monte Pequeño Gaudry* [= little mount Gaudry] (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957). The mountain was further surveyed by FIDS

from Adelaide, 1961–62, and the first ascent was made by an RN party, 19 February 1962.

Liouville Point 65°10'S 64°09'W, NE point of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Pointe Liouville* after J.-B. Charcot's nephew Jacques Liouville (1879–1960), assistant medical officer and zoologist on the expedition (Charcot, [1911b], p. 22; 1912, Pl. 5). *Point Liouville* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Punta Leonville* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Punta Liouville* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290; Pierrou, 1970, p. 486). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Liouville Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; USHO, 1963, p. 168).

Liouville, Point(e): see Liouville Point.

Lippman, Isla(nd), Islote(s): see Lippmann Islands.

Lippmann: see Lippmann Islands.

Lippmann, Île: see Chavez Island or Lippmann Islands.

Lippmann Island: see Lippmann Islands.

Lippmann Islands 65°30'S 64°25'W, off NW tip of Lahille Island, Graham Coast, were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, as a single island which was named *Île Lippmann* after Gabriel Lippmann (1845–1921), French physicist and Nobel Laureate in physics, 1908; member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques of FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Île Chavez*, in error (*Chavez Island*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Lippmann Island* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948). *Lippman* [sic] *Island* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Isla Lippman* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Lippmann Islet* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Islote Lippman* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332; [referring to the largest island] Pierrou, 1970, p. 485). *Islote Lippmann* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; [referring to the largest island] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 185). *Islotes Lippman* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Lippmann Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Lippmann* (BA, 1961, p. 179). *Islotes Lippmann* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962).

Lippmann Islet, Islote(s): see Lippmann Islands.

Lipps Island 64°46'S 64°07'W, off Litchfield Island, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57; following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, named after Dr Jere H. Lipps, of the University of California, Leader, USARP biological team at the station, 1971–74 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 2).

Lipsk, Wyspa: see Nelson Island.

Lisa, Przylądek: see Lis Point.

Lisboa, Île: see Lisboa Island.

Lisboa Island 65°11'S 64°11'W, off SW Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Lisboa* after Sr de Lisboa, Brazilian Minister to Uruguay, who assisted FAE at Montevideo in 1910 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Lisboa Islet* (USHO, 1943, Pl. 5). *Islote Lisboa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290; Pierrou, 1970, p. 485). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lisboa Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8).

Lisboa Islet, Islote: see Lisboa Island.

Lisco, Pic: see Pisgah, Mount.

Lisignoli Bluff 82°31'S 42°41'W, N end of Schneider Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66, and photographed from the air by USN in 1967; named after César Augusto Lisignoli,

- Argentine glaciologist and scientific leader, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1961; Officer-in-charge, "Almirante Brown Station", 1965–66 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Lis Point** 62°09'S 58°32'W, N side of Ezcurra Inlet, WNW of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Capt. Marian Lis, Master of the expedition ship *Zabrze*, 1976–77 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 79). *Przylądek Lisa* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Lista, Cabo** 63°04'S 62°46'W, W coast of Smith Island, was so called by AAE after Coronel Ramón Lista (1789–1855), who took part in the War of Independence under Gen. J. de San Martín (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 234; Pierrou, 1970, p. 485).
- Lista, Gora:** see Liszt, Mount.
- Lister Cove** 62°29'S 60°05'W, NE coast of Livingston Island on McFarlane Strait, was roughly charted by Weddell, 1820–23, and named *Listers Cove* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Listers Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Lister's Cove* (Powell, chart, 1831). The cove was further charted by DI in 1935. *Listers Hr.* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Lister Cove* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Lister Glacier** 64°06'S 62°21'W, flowing NE into Bouquet Bay, Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Joseph Lister, 1st Baron Lister (1827–1912), English surgeon and founder of antiseptic surgery, c. 1865; President of the Royal Society, 1895–1900 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Lister Heights** 80°31'S 28°35'W, rising to c. 1 160 m on E side of Stratton Glacier, E Shackleton Range, were surveyed by TAE in October 1957; in association with the names of other members of the expedition in this area, named after Dr Harold ("Hal") Lister (b. 1923), glaciologist with the trans-polar party of TAE, 1956–58, and Leader at the expedition's advance base, "South Ice", in 1957; glaciologist, British North Greenland Expedition, 1952–54 (APC, 1962, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet 80 28/30, 1963).
- Lister('s) Bucht, Cove, Hr.:* see Lister Cove.
- Liston Nunatak** 70°54'S 63°45'W, one of the Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 2 200 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Cdr John M. Liston, USN, Operations Officer for Antarctic Support Activities, ODF, 1969, and Executive Officer, ODF, 1970 (APC, 1977, p. 20; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Liszt, Mount** 71°31'S 73°00'W, rising to c. 250 m on Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Franz Liszt (1811–66), Hungarian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°27'S 72°57'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [correctly indicated] APC, 1977, p. 20). *Gora Lista* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The feature was mapped from USLAND-SAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974).
- Litchfield, Isla:* see Litchfield Island.
- Litchfield Island** 64°46'S 64°06'W, forming W side of Arthur Harbour, was surveyed by FIDS in 1955 and named *Litchfield Islet* after Douglas Bernard Litchfield (b. 1927), FIDS general assistant, "Arthur Harbour", 1955–56, who took part in survey and hydrographic work in the area (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Litchfield Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Isla Litchfield* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 168; IHA, 1974, p. 185). The island was designated SPA No. 17 under the Antarctic Treaty (FCO, 1977, p. 5).
- Litchfield Islet:* see Litchfield Island.
- Little, Mys:* see Little, Cape.
- Littleud, Nunataki:* see Littlewood Nunataks.
- Litten Island, Islote(s), Ostrov:* see Puffball Islands.
- Little, Cabo:* see Little, Cape.
- Little, Cape** 74°05'S 61°03'W, S entrance point of Wright Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, but owing to a navigational error on the flight wrongly located in c. 74°40'S 60°30'W (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942; USHO, 1943, p. 277); further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; called *Cape Easson* after the Easson family of Nova Scotia (*Kelsey Cliff*, q.v.) (AGS map, 1948); later named *Cape Little* after Delbert Morse Little (b. 1898), Assistant Chief for Operations, US Weather Bureau, who arranged the programme for sending weather reports from RARE and whose name was originally applied to a glacier at the head of Nantucket Inlet (*Kelsey Cliff*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, photograph p. 204, map p. 249; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3176, 30.xi.1956; DCS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Cabo Little* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 186). *Mys Little* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Little Dimonen Island:* see Moreno Rock.
- Little Elephant Bay** 62°35'S 59°53'W, the harbour of Half Moon Island, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Davis, 1821–22, and so called after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) (Davis, 1821–22, 14 March 1821). *Caleta Clara* [= clear cove], so called descriptively by AAE (Camacho, 1957, p. 22). *Caleta Menguante* [= low-water cove], so called descriptively by AAE, 1962–63 (Argentina. MM, NM 141/15.ix.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 517).
- Little Glacier:* see Kelsey Cliff.
- Littlespace Island** 64°58'S 63°37'W, SW end of Gerlache Strait, Danco Coast, on N side of *Ménier Island* (q.v.), was called *Isla Sucia* [= foul island] by AAE because of the navigational dangers near the island (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 674); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in December 1956, named *Littlespace Island* in reference to the difficulty of finding a small area of snow-free rock for a triangulation station (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Sucia Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 106; USOO chart 6692, 1967).
- Little Thumb** 68°19'S 66°54'W, rising to c. 820 m on SE side of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); climbed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island", 22 January 1948; resurveyed by FIDS, 1948–49; called descriptively *Thumb* (Butson, 1949, p. 199) or *The Thumb* (Latady, 1949a, p. 234); later named *Little Thumb* (APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Neny Fjord Thumb* (Nichols, 1955, Figs 2 and 42).
- Littlewood Nunatak:* see Littlewood Nunataks.
- Littlewood Nunataks** 77°53'S 34°20'W, rising to c. 250 between

- Lerchenfeld Glacier and Schweitzer Glacier, Luitpold Coast, were roughly mapped by GAE, 1911–12, in January 1912; further mapped by a USGS party which visited the nunataks by helicopter from USS *Edisto*, 28 January 1959; named after William H. Littlewood, oceanographer with USN Hydrographic Office, who worked in the Weddell Sea area, ODF, 1957 and 1959 ([in c. 77°55'S 34°00'W] AGS map, 1962*b*; [in c. 77°50'S 34°20'W] USHO chart 6640, 1962; [correctly shown] Aughenbaugh and Lounsbury, 1965, map Fig. 2, p. 891; Clarkson and Brook, 1977, p. 615; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Littlewood Nunatak* [*sic*] (USHO chart V30–SP11, 1963). *Nunataki Litleud* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Little Yaroslav(etz)*: see Snow Island.
- Little Yaroslav Island*: see Deception Island.
- Litwina, Zatoka*: see Litwin Bay.
- Litwin Bay 62°00'S 58°35'W, SW of Davey Point, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after Jozef Litwin, helicopter pilot with PAE, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 6, p. 169 and p. 172). *Zatoka Litwina* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 172).
- Liuville, Punta*: see Liouville Point.
- Liv Coast, SE coast of Alexander Island from c. 72°00'S extending SW with limit undefined, was so called following its sighting from the air by USAS in 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 169).
- Lively, Cabo, Cape*: see Lively Point.
- Lively Point** 65°53'S 66°11'W, SW point of Renaud Island, *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.), was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10, and by BGLE, 1935–36; in association with *Tula Point* (q.v.), named *Cape Lively* after the cutter *Lively* (Capt. G. Avery, *Avery Plateau*, q.v.), built in 1794, one of the two ships of Biscoe's 1830–33 expedition, on which Biscoe Islands were discovered (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, renamed *Lively Point* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Cabo Lively* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962). *Cabo Aguirre Romero*, so called by CAE after Piloto L. Aguirre Romero, Navigating Officer in the steam tug *Yelcho* (*Yelcho Point*, q.v.), which rescued members of BITAE from Elephant Island, 30 August 1916 (Chile. DNH chart 1503, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 20).
- Liverpool Bay, Bucht*: see Destruction Bay.
- Livingst. Insel*: see Livingston Island.
- Livingston, Costa, Eiland*: see Livingston Island.
- Livingstone, Île, Insel, Isla(nd), -Ön*: see Livingston Island.
- Livingstone's Island*: see Livingston Island.
- Livingston, Île*: see Greenwich Island or Livingston Island.
- Livingston, Île de, Insel, Isla (de)*: see Livingston Island.
- Livingston Island** 62°36'S 60°30'W, NE of Snow Island and SW of Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands, extending from 59°48'W to 61°13'W, was sighted by W. Smith, 19 February 1819, this being the first recorded sighting of land in Antarctica (*Williams Point*, q.v.); roughly charted by Smith in October 1819, by Bransfield in January 1820, by RAE, 25 January 1821, and subsequently by sealers; originally called *Frieseland*, *Freesland*, *Freeseland* (Palmer, 1820–21, 17, 18 and 30 November 1820), *Frezeland*, *Frezeland Island* (Burdick, 1820–21, 16 and 20 December 1820), *Freezland* (Davis, 1821–22, 30 January 1821), *Frezland* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 9 November 1821) or *Freezeland* (Davis, 1821–22, 13 November 1821), this name being subsequently used in the form *Mount Friesland* (q.v.); later named *Livingstone's* [*sic*] *Island* (Fildes, 1821*b*), *Livingston's Island* (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [3]; Powell, chart, 1822*a*) or *Livingstons Island* (Fildes, 1821*c*), possibly after Capt. Andrew Livingston of Glasgow, whose "copious and valuable communications" are acknowledged by Purdy (1822) in his South Atlantic Ocean sailing directions. *Île de Livingston* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1822, p. 421). *Île Livingston* ([referring to Livingston Island alone, or to Livingston Island and Greenwich Island as one island] Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237; [referring to Livingston Island alone] d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Île Livingston's* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). The island was also called *Smith's Island* by Weddell, following his voyage of 1822–24, after its discoverer Capt. W. Smith (*Smith Island*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825*a*, p. 144). *Smiths or Livingstons Island* (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132). *Livingstons Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 454). *Smiths or Livingstons Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). The island was partially surveyed in its SW part by Foster from Deception Island and from the vicinity of Sail Rock in January–March 1829. *Livingstone* [*sic*] *Island* (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Ostrov Smolensk*, so called by RAE after the Battle of Smolensk in 1812 ([Bellingshausen], 1831*a*, sheet 62). *Île Friesland* ([Biscoe], 1833*c*, p. 67). *Livingston Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Main Island*, in reference to name used by Fildes (Findlay, 1855, p. 173). *Isla Livingston* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 486; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 186). *Livingstone* [*sic*] *Insel* (Neumayer, 1872*a*, Tafel 2). *Livingston Insel* (Reiter, 1888, Tafel 1 facing p. 30). *Livingston Ø* (Larsen, 1894*a*, p. 130). *Smolensk-Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 198). *Île Livingstone* [*sic*] (Lecoite, 1904, p. 135). *Livingston Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 2, end map). *Livingston Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Livingstone* [*sic*] (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 162). *Île Livingstone* [*sic*] (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 3 (lower photograph) following p. 60). *Livingston Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Livingston-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Livingstonöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The SW coast of the island from Cape Shirreff through Morton Strait to Barnard Point was recharted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931*b*), and the island was further charted by DI, 1933–37. *Smolensk*, referring to the RAE name (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 20). *Friesland Island* (Martin, 1940, p. 542). *Livingst. Insel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Livingston Islands* [*sic*] (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Friesland Island* (*Livingston Island*) (USHO, 1943, p. 98). *Friesland Islands*, in error (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1943). *Livingstone* [*sic*] *Ön* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 155). *Smolensk Island*, referring to the RAE name (Debenham, 1945, map facing p. 436). *Isla Friesland* (*Livingston*) (Lagomarsino, 1948, p. 7). *Isla Presidente Riesco*, so called after Germán Riesco (1854–1916), President of Chile, 1901–06 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198). *Friesland-Öya*, referring to the early name (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 42). *Ostrov Smolensk* (*Livingston*) (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Costa Livingston* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 512). *Isla de Livingston* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 6). *Wyspa Smolensk* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Ostrov Livingston* (*Smolensk*) (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Isola Livingston* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Livingston* (*Friesland*) *Island* (USHO, 1960, p. 126). *Livingstone* [*sic*] (Hardy, 1967, p. 386). *Livingston Island* (*Ostrov Smolensk*) (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). An aircraft of FATA

- crashed on the island, 15 September 1976, with the death of all 11 men on board. [For history of exploration see also *South Shetland Islands* and for history of occupation in the vicinity see *Half Moon Island*.]
- Livingston, Isola, -öen, Ø, Ö(n), Ostrov, Öya*: see Livingston Island.
- Livingston('s), Île, Insel, Island*: see Livingston Island.
- Livonia Rock** 62°02'S 57°35'W, rock awash on S side of Cape Melville, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the sealing ship *Livonia* (Capt. Nowell) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1960, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968).
- Lizard Hill** 63°31'S 57°01'W, rising to 1 170 m near N end of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946 and so named because of its curving rocky crest (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961).
- Lizard, Isla*: see Lizard Island.
- Lizard Island** 65°41'S 64°27'W, NE side of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was mapped by BGLE in 1935 and so named from its shape (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Lizard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 186). *Isla Lagartija* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 285; Pierrou, 1970, p. 463). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58. *Lizard Islands* [sic] (BA, 1961, p. 179).
- Lizard Islands*: see Lizard Island.
- Lizard Nunatak** 69°30'S 71°10'W, rising to c. 800 m in Nichols Snowfield, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was so named from its shape and in association with Serpent Nunatak to the NE (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Lizard, The** 61°12'S 55°11'W, ridge rising to c. 400 m on NE side of Mount Elder, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI (Croxxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.7).
- Llano Point** 62°10'S 58°27'W, N of Sphinx Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by USARP ornithologists with PAE in 1977 after Dr George Albert Llano (b. 1911), Program Manager (Biological Sciences), USNSF (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Przylqdek Llano* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Llano, Przylqdek*: see Llano Point.
- Llanquihue, Grupo, Islands, Islas*: see Straggle Islands.
- Liboutry Glacier** 67°29'S 66°42'W, flowing SW into *Bourgeois Fjord* (q.v.), Loubet Coast, following geological work in the area by BAS from Rothera, 1980–81, and in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Louis Antonin François Liboutry (b. 1922), French physicist and glaciologist who has investigated the mechanical deformation of ice and the micro-meteorological properties of ice surfaces, and who also made a general study of glaciers in the Antarctic Peninsula (Liboutry, 1956); Director, Laboratory of Glaciology, University of Grenoble, 1958–83, and Professor of Geophysics from 1961; President, International Commission on Snow and Ice, 1983–87 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Lloyd, Cabo, Cap*: see Lloyd, Cape.
- Lloyd, Cape** 61°07'S 54°00'W, N point of *Clarence Island* (q.v.), was roughly charted by Bransfield in February 1820 and

- named *Lloyds Promontory* (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; BA chart [no number], 1822; 1930, p. 58). *Lloyd's Promontory* (Goddard, chart, [1821]; Gould, 1925, map facing p. 280). *Pointe de Lloyd* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Promontoire Lloyd's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Lloyds Cap* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Lloyd Promontory* (SDUK, map, 1838). *Lloyds Cape* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Lloyd Cap* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Cabo Lloyds* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Lloyds* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Cape Lloyds* (Wild, 1823a, p. 317). *Cape Lloyd* (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Kapp Lloyd* (HA chart, 1928). *Pointe Loyd* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Cabo Lloyd* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 496; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 187). *Lloyd's Land*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 192). *Promontorio Lloyd*, as rejected form (Pierrou, 1970, p. 496). *Mys Lloyd* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta López* (Chile. IHA, NM No. 146, 1977).
- Lloyd Hill** 62°29'S 59°54'W, rising to 415 m in W *Greenwich Island* (q.v.), was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; so named in order to preserve the early name for the island (APC, 1962, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Lloyd, Île*: see Greenwich Island or Rugged Island.
- Lloyd, Île de*: see Greenwich Island.
- Lloyd, Kapp, Mys*: see Lloyd, Cape.
- Lloyd od Rugged Insel*: see Rugged Island.
- Lloyd, Pointe de, Promontorio, Promontory*: see Lloyd, Cape.
- Lloyds, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Lloyd, Cape.
- Lloyd('s), Île, Island*: see Rugged Island.
- Lloyd's Land*: see Greenwich Island or Lloyd, Cape.
- Lloyd('s) or Rugged Island*: see Rugged Island.
- Lloyd('s), Promontoire, Promontory*: see Lloyd, Cape.
- Loaf Rock** 64°49'S 63°56'W, low rock off Bischoe Bay, S Anvers Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57, and so named from its shape (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Lobef-F'(y)ord*: see Laubeuf Fjord.
- Lobel Island** 64°59'S 63°53'W, one of the S-most of the *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago. The name *Île Loicq de Lobel*, after M. Loicq de Lobel, a supporter of the expedition, was applied by FAE, 1903–05, to an island in this vicinity (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475), and the form *Île Loïc* [sic] *de Lobel* was applied by FAE, 1908–10, to a group of islands in the vicinity (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *de Lobel* ([referring to the W group of the *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.)] USHO, 1943, p. 135; [referring to the E group of the *Dannebrog Islands*] USHO, 1949, p. 7). *Loïc de Lobel Islands* [sic] (USHO, 1943, p. 133). *Islas Loïc* [sic] *de Lobel*, referring to the E group of *Wauwermans Islands*, including Pardonier Island and Wednesday Island (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 488). Following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Bischoe* in April 1952, the present island was called *Johnston Island* after Capt. W. Johnston (*Mount Johnston*, q.v.) ([Hunt], chart, [1952]; BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954). *Grupo Loïc de Lobel* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 282). *Islas Johnston*, referring to the present feature and nearby islands (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 450). *Isla Johnston* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 142). The island was re-surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit and used for a

- triangulation station in February 1957. *Lobel Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Lobodon Island** 64°05'S 61°36'W, NE of Two Hummock Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898; following air photography by FIDASE in December 1956, and in association with the names of seals and whales grouped in this area, named after the crabeater seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islote Cordovez*, so called by CAE after Capt. (N) Enrique Cordovez Madariaga, Chilean hydrographer, sometime Chief of IHA and President, Sociedad Científica de Chile (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 84).
- Lobo, Monte** [= mount wolf] 63°23'S 56°12'W, rising to c. 200 m on NW side of Active Sound, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE from its shape (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 316; chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 487).
- Locator Island** 65°11'S 64°31'W, W-most of the *Roca Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in December 1956 and again from HMS *Protector's* helicopter in March 1958; so named because the island provides a useful mark for locating position during navigation of French Passage to the N (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Lochray, Port*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lochroy, Puerto*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lockeyerinsel, Isola*: see Lockyer Island.
- Lockey, Isla*: see Lockyer Island.
- Lockheed Bergen, Montes, Mount*: see Lockheed Mountains.
- Lockheed Mountains** c. 67°45'S 66°00'W, apparently referring to mountains along Foyen Coast and Bowman Coast between Cole Peninsula and Mobiloil Inlet, were seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and so called after the Lockheed Aircraft Company, of Burbank, Cal. (Wilkins, 1929, p. 366 and map following p. 374; Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Norgefjellene* [= Norway mountains], presumably in recognition of Larsen's voyage along Foyen Coast in December 1893 (Aagaard, 1930, p. 281 and end map). *Mount Lockheed* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Montes Lockheed* Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Lockheed Bergen* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579).
- Lockley Point** 64°47'S 63°23'W, N coast of Wiencke Island on *Neumayer Channel* (q.v.), was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; following survey by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944, named after Lieut. Gordon Joseph Lockley, RNVR (b. 1915), Operation "Tabarin" Base Leader, biologist and meteorologist, "Port Lockroy", 1944-45 (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 14).
- Lockrov, Puerto*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lockroy, Bahía, Caleta, H., Hafen, Havna, -havnen*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lockroy, Port** 64°49'S 63°30'W, bay between Damoy Point and Lécuyer Point, W Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, on 20 February 1904 and named *Port-Lockroy* after Etienne-Auguste-Édouard Lockroy (1840-1913), French politician who helped to finance FAE (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471; 1912, Pl. 1). *Port Lockroy* (Gourdon, 1908, end map; Bongrain 1914, vue 15 following p. 60; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 3213, 14.i.1929; 25.iv.1952; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Puerto Lockroy* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129; Pierrou, 1970, p. 487; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 187). *Lockroy Hafen* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Port Lacroix*, in error (*Mount Lacroix*, q.v.) (Ferguson, chart, 1918a). *Port Lochray* [sic] (Risting, 1922, p. 425). *Lockroy Havna* (HA chart, 1927). The bay was recharted by DI in 1927 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 302 and chart 4). *Lockroy H.* (HA chart, 1928). The bay was used as a base for flying operations by Wilkins, 18-19 December 1929 (Wilkins, 1930, p. 363-66). *Lockroyhavnen* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 395). The FIDS station, called "*Base A*" or "*Port Lockroy*", was established on *Goudier Island* (q.v.) in the bay, 16 February 1944, and the bay was further surveyed, 1944-45. *Puerto Lochroy* [sic] (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 248). *Bahía Lockroy* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Caleta Lockroy* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Locroy* [sic] (CACCA, 1950c, p. 56). *Lockroy* (CACCA, 1950b, p. 38). "*Port Lokroy*", referring to the FIDS station (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The bay was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951. *Porto Dockroy* [sic] (Zavatti, 1952, p. 510). *Port Lacroy* [sic] (Machowski, 1953, p. 46). *Porto de Lockroy* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959b, p. 22). The FIDS station was evacuated, 16 January 1962, having been continuously occupied except for the periods 8 April 1947-23 January 1948, 14 February 1949-24 January 1950, and 11 February 1951-15 December 1951. *Puerto Lockrov* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 187).
- "*Port Lockroy*": see Goudier Island.
- Lockroy, Porto de, Puerto*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lockroy, Punta*: see Lécuyer Point.
- Lockyer, Cabo, Cap(e), -Eiland, Île, -Insel, Isla*: see Lockyer Island.
- Lockyer Island** 64°27'S 57°37'W, in SW entrance of Admiralty Sound, between James Ross Island and Snow Hill Island, was seen from a distance by Ross, 7 January 1843, and called *Cape Lockyer* after Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, RN (1782-1847), a friend of Capt. F. R. M. Crozier, RN, commanding HMS *Terror* on Ross's expedition (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 346 and map facing p. 329). *Cabo Fockyer* [sic] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Cap Lockyer* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The feature was surveyed by SwAE, 9 March 1902, and its insularity proved. *Cabo Lockyer*, referring to the original name (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 13). *Lockyer-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 152). *Isla Lockyer* (Sobral, 1904, p. 102; Pierrou, 1970, p. 487; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 187). *Lockyer Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isola Lockeyer* [sic] (Duse, 1907, p. 264). *Lockyer Eiland, Lokyler* [sic]-*Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 57). *Lockeyerinsel* [sic] (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 116). *Île Lockyer* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Lockyer Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Lockyer Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Lockyeröen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Lockyerøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). The island was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952. *Kaap Lockyer*, referring to the original name (Knapp, 1958, p. 579). *Isla Lockey* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1960).
- Lockyer, Kaap, Ö, -öen, Ön, -øya*: see Lockyer Island.
- Locroy*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lodewijk-Filips-Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Lodewijk Philipsland*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Lodge Rock** 68°42'S 67°32'W, part of the *Terra Firma Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, rising to c. 25 m above sea level, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and so named because of a low ledge on one side of the rock, providing a lodgement clear of sea-ice pressure for a depot for FIDS sledge parties in 1948-49 (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

Loïc de Lobel, Îles: see Lobel Island.

Loicq de Lobel, Île: see Lobel Island.

Loïe de Lobel, Grupo, Islands, Islas: see Lobel Island.

Lokey Peak 71°50'S 64°06'W, E-most of the *Guthridge Nunataks* (q.v.), Gutenko Mountains, central Palmer Land, was named after William M. Lokey, USARP Station Manager, "Palmer Station", winter 1975; "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, winters 1970 and 1974 (APC, 1977, p. 21; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

"*Lokroy, Port*": see Lockroy, Port.

Lokyer-Eiland: see Lockyer Island.

Lola, Cape: see Lola, Point.

Lola, Cerro: see Lola, Mount.

Lola, Mount 60°43'S 44°42'W, rising to 170 m on NE side of Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903; further charted by AAE from *Uruguay* in 1915 and *Primero de Mayo* in 1930, and named *Cerro Lola* from a woman's name (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 488); recharted by DI in 1933. *Mount Lola* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14).

Lola, Point 60°43'S 44°43'W, E entrance Point of Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and called *Russ Point* after the Siberian sledge dog "Russ" with the expedition (Brown and others, 1906, p. 124); further charted by AAE in 1915 and 1930 and named *Punta Lola* in association with *Mount Lola* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 488); recharted by DI in 1933. *Point Lola* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959a, p. 8). *Cape Lola* (USHO, 1943, p. 72). *Lola Point* (APC, 1955, p. 14).

Lola, Punta: see Lola Point.

L. Olivier, Isthme 65°06'S 64°05'W, was reported as joining Hovgaard Island with Pléneau Island and so called by FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1906b), but following air photography by FIDASE in December 1956 was shown not to exist.

Loma, La: see Loma, Punta.

Loma, Punta [= hillock point] 62°15'S 58°59'W, NW side of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart MU-II, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 489). *La Loma* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p.60). *Punta Lomo* [sic] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

Lomas, Cape: see Lamas, Cabo.

Lombard, Mount 64°31'S 59°40'W, rising to 560 m on Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after Alvin O. Lombard, American engineer of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler Company, Waterville, Maine, who designed some of the earliest successful oversnow tractors in the first application of knowledge of snow mechanics to trafficability, 1901–13 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).

Lomo, Cerro El [= the ridge hill] 64°20'S 63°19'W, rising to c. 300 m NW of The Hump, Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).

Lomo, Monte: see Jabet Peak.

Lomo, Punta: see Loma, Punta.

Lonely Rock 64°06'S 57°03'W, rising 7 m above sea level E of Ulla Point, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1945 and named *Lone Rock*, because of its small size and isolation (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).

Roca Lone (Argentina. MM chart OMEGA II, 1954). The feature was later renamed *Lonely Rock* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Rocas Solitarias* [= lonely rocks] (Chile. IH chart 1400, 1971). *Roca Solitaria* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 265).

Lone, Roca: see Lonely Rock or Lone Rock.

Lone Rock 62°20'S 58°50'W, awash S of Duthoit Point, Nelson Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and so named because of its isolated position (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 41; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Roca Lone* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Roca Sola* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 209). *Roca Laine* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart CHI, 1954). *Roca Solitaria* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 668; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 265).

Lone Rock: see Lonely Rock.

Longavi, Punta: see Mascart, Cape.

Longholmen [= the long island] c. 60°47'S 45°07'W, SE-most of the *Robertson Islands* (q.v.), off Coronation Island, was charted and named descriptively by Sørllle in 1912 (Sørllle, chart, 1912). *Langholmen* [sic] (BA, 1916, p. 412). The island was further charted by DI in 1933. *Long Island* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; BA, 1942, p. 34; DCS 701 South Orkney Islands sheet, 1950). *Isla Long* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 273). *Isla Larga* [translation of Norwegian name] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 467). Surveys by FIDS from Signy in 1948 and 1956–58 led to uncertainty about the existence of the island in its reported position, and the name itself was omitted from BA chart 1775, 13.x.1967.

Longing, Cabo, Cap: see Longing, Cape.

Longing, Cape 64°34'S 58°49'W, SW entrance point of Prince Gustav Channel, dividing Trinity Peninsula from Nordenskjöld Coast, was mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *Längstans Udde* [= cape longing], because from the winter hut on Snow Hill Island the cape lay in the direction that the expedition wished to explore (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Längstans Kap, Pointe de l'Attente* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Cape Longing* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 14; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–1974). *Cabo Longing* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 489; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 187). *Kap der Sehnsucht* [= cape longing] (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 76). *Kapp Longing* (HA chart, 1928). *Langtans Kap* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 10). *Cap Longing* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 401). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945, when it was thought to be separated from the mainland by an ice-filled channel at *Longing Gap* (q.v.) (DCS 9 sheet B, 1948); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and shown to be joined to the mainland by a low col. *Längtans Udde* (Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46). *Mys Longing* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Deseo* [= cape longing] (Argentina. MM chart H-713, 1969).

Longing Col: see Longing Gap.

Longing Gap 64°25'S 58°56'W, ice-covered col between *Cape Longing* (q.v.) and Trinity Peninsula and Nordenskjöld Coast, was called *Longing Col* in association with the cape (Anderson, 1957, p. 141). An Argentine refuge hut was established, 15 October 1960, on the SW side of the gap in an ice-free area long used as a depot site, and called "*Florentino Ameghino*" after Florentino Ameghino (1854–1911), Argentine geologist

- and anthropologist; Director, Museum of Natural History, Buenos Aires, 1902–11. Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, the feature was named *Longing Gap* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). "*Refugio Ameghino*" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A). *Longing, Kapp, Mys*: see Longing, Cape.
- Long, Isla*: see Longholmen or Long Island.
- Long Island** 63°46'S 58°12'W, NW side of Prince Gustav Channel off Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was not mapped by SwAE during the original survey of the channel in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945 and so named from its shape (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 14; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Larga* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 467; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176). *Isla Long* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 323). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–60. *Irla* [sic] *Larga* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 220). *Isla Herrstom* [sic], *Isla Herrstrom*, as rejected names (*Herrström Insel*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 151, 176). "*Refugio Pedernera*", Argentine refuge hut near N end of the island, so called after Gen. Pedernera of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Long Island*: see Longholmen.
- Long Lake** 62°12'S 58°58'W, near head of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Ozero Dlinnoye* [= long lake] or *Lake Dlinnoye* from its shape (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10; 1973b, map p. 370). *Long Lake* (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Long Line Bay** 61°30'S 51°59'W, NE coast of O'Brien Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, p. 58).
- Longridge Head** 67°28'S 67°41'W, NW entrance point of Whistling Bay, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and named descriptively (Adie, 1954, p. 4; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957).
- Long, Roca(s), Rocher*: see Long Rock.
- Long Rock** 62°41'S 61°12'W, rising 2 m above sea level on N side of Morton Strait, SSW of Devils Point, Livingston Island, was charted by DI, 1930–31, and named descriptively (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Rocas Long* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Roca Long* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Roca Larga* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 176). *Rocher Long* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Rocas Larga* [= long rocks] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 224; Pierrou, 1970, p. 468).
- Lookout, Cabo*: see Lookout, Cape.
- Look(-)out, Cabo, Cap*: see Lookout Cape.
- Lookout, Cape** 61°17'S 55°13'W, S point of Elephant Island, rising to c. 200 m, was charted and named by Powell in 1821–22 (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Cap Lookout* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5; d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Pointe Lookout* (d'Urville, 1847, p. 140). *Pointe de Lookout* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 28). *Cape Look-out* (Wild, 1923b, p. 90). *Kapp Lookout* (HA chart, 1928). *Cap Look-out* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Cabo Lookout* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 187). *Cabo Vigilante* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 196; Pierrou, 1970, p. 716). *Cabo Lookout* [sic] (Cordini, 1955, p. 78). *Cabo Fossatti* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 58). *Mys Lukaut* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Look-out* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 77). The cape was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970. *Britannia's Figleaf*, site of a penguin rookery near the cape (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.8).
- Lookout Harbour** 61°17'S 55°13'W, between Cape Lookout and Rowett Island, Elephant Island, was so called in association with the cape (Tilley, 1930, p. 55).
- Lookout, Kapp*: see Lookout, Cape.
- Lookout, Point*: see Penguin Hill.
- Lookout, Pointe (de)*: see Lookout, Cape.
- Loper Channel** 61°20'S 55°28'W, running E–W between Elephant Island and Gibbs Island. The name was originally applied to the channel between Elephant Island and King George Island after Richard Fanning Loper, Second Mate in the American sloop *Hero*, 1820–21 (*Hero Bay*, q.v.) (Martin, 1940, p. 539 and map p. 542; USHO, 1943, p. 88). *Proliv Loper* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Loper Strait* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Pasaje Espiritu Santo* [= Holy Ghost passage] (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977). The name *Loper Channel* was later restricted to the present feature (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Loper, Proliv, Strait*: see Loper Channel.
- López, Cerro*: see López Nunatak.
- López de Bertodano, Bahía** 64°15'S 56°45'W, between Bodman Point and Cape Wiman, Seymour Island, was charted by SwAE in 1903, when the Argentine relief ship *Uruguay* established a depot there; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945, when the depot was visited; so called by AAE after J. López de Bertodano, engineer in *Uruguay* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 124). *Bahía Bertodano* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 200). *Bertodano Bay* (USHO, 1963, p. 328). *López de Bertodano Bay* (Woodburne and Zinsmeister, 1983, map Fig. 1 following p. 320).
- López de Bertodano Bay*: see López de Bertodano, Bahía.
- López, Grupo*: see Comandante López, Grupo.
- López, Islotes*: see Moss Islands.
- López, Monte*: see Stokes Hill.
- López Nunatak** 62°29'S 59°39'W, rising to 255 m SE of Ash Point, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE in 1947 and called *Picacho Correa* or *Picacho Correo* [= ? post summit] (Ihl C. and Ayala, 1947, maps following p. 96; Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201); later named *Picachos López* after Tte 1° Sergio López Angulo, Communications Officer in the frigate *Iquique*, CAE, 1946–47 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Picachos Teniente López* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Cerro López* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 99). *Picacho López* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 188). *López Peak* (Fuenzalida, 1964, map p. 48). The nunatak was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Lopez* [sic] *Nunatak* (BA, 1965, p. 31; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 5). *López Nunatak* (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- López Peak, Picacho(s)*: see López Nunatak.
- López, Punta** 62°36'S 59°53'W, S side of Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after Alferez (F) [= ensign of frigate] Arturo López (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- López, Punta*: see Ferrer Point or Lloyd, Cape.
- Loqui, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Garcia, Cape.
- Loqui Point** 65°55'S 64°58'W, S entrance point of Barilari Bay,

- Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Cap Garcia* after Contra-Almte García, of the Argentine Navy (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316), whose name was later applied to the N entrance point of the bay (*Cape Garcia*, q.v.). *Cape Garcia* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The cape was further charted by BGLE in 1935–36. *Cabo Garcia* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The point was subsequently renamed *Loqui Point* after Capt. Loqui, of the Argentine Navy, who as Governor of Tierra del Fuego assisted FAE at Ushuaia in January 1904 and whose name had previously been applied to Cape Garcia (Charcot, 1906b, p. xxxvi, 475) (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Punta Loqui* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 188). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Loqui, Punta*: see Loqui Point.
- Lord Bank** 67°50'S 69°15'W, WSW of entrance to Quest Channel, Adelaide Island, with least depth of 18 m, following hydrographic survey from HMS *Endurance* in January 1980, was named after Capt. James Trevor Lord, RN (b. 1933), commanding HMS *Endurance*, 1978–80 (BA chart 3577, 2.x.1981; APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Lord Furness Glacier** 61°02'S 55°00'W, flowing into the sea SSW of *Point Wild* (q.v.), Elephant Island, was so called by BITAE in 1916 after Marmaduke Furness, 1st Viscount Furness (1883–1940), Chairman of Furness Shipbuilding Co. Ltd, 1912–40, who assisted the expedition (Shackleton, 1919, photograph facing p. 224). *Furness Glacier* (Wordie, 1921b, p. 22; USBGN, 1956, p. 135). *Glacier de Lord Furness* (Shackleton, 1930, p. 267). *Glaciär Furness* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 195; Pierrou, 1970, p. 379; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 80).
- Lord Furness, Glacier de*: see Lord Furness Glacier.
- Lord Nunatak** 80°21'S 24°01'W, rising to 1 075 m E of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named after William Barr Lord, Canadian artilleryman and joint author with T. Baines (*Baines Nunatak*, q.v.) of *Shifts and expedients of camp life, travel and exploration* (London, 1871) (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Loren Nunataks** 83°36'S 53°52'W, rising to 1 640 m between Median Snowfield and Torbert Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, were surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Loren Brown, Jr, USN, aviation machinist, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Lori, Ostrov*: see Laurie Island.
- Lorn, Rocas*: see Lorn Rocks.
- Lorn Rocks** 65°31'S 64°56'W, on W side of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, were so named from their isolated position (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Rocas Lorn* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 188).
- Losardo, Punta 71°52'S 61°20'W, SW of Cape Hattersley-Smith, Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was so called by AAE after Cabo 1° Losardo, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- Lost Valley** 64°02'S 58°24'W, running NNE-SSW, N of Gin Cove, James Ross Island, was not covered by FIDASE air photography, 1956–57, and not indicated on BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974; following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, so named in association with Hidden Lake to the E (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Lote, Puerto*: see Selvick Cove.
- “Lote, Rada”*: see Selvick Cove.
- Lotników, Góra*: see Pilots Mount.
- Loubat, Cape*: see Loubat Point.
- Loubat Point** 65°05'S 63°57'W, NE entrance point of Deloncle Bay, Graham Coast, was sighted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe de Loubat* after M. de Loubat, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; 1908, map p. 36); further charted by BGLE in 1935–36. *Cape de Loubat* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Loubat Point* (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Cape Loubat*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 197). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mys Renar*, referring in error to this feature (*Cape Renard*, q.v.) (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta Loubat* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 189).
- Loubat, Pointe de, Punta*: see Loubat Point.
- Loube, Costa*: see Loubet Coast.
- Loubert Coast*: see Loubet Coast.
- Loubet, Avancée*: see Adelaide Island.
- Loubet, Cap c. 66°45'S 68°15'W, SW of Cape Mascart, Adelaide Island, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, after E. F. Loubet whose name was later applied to *Loubet Coast* (q.v.) (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316).
- Loubet, Cape*: see Adriasola, Cape.
- Loubet Coast**, W coast of Graham Land from Cape Bellue to head of Bourgeois Fjord, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and further charted by FAE 1908–10. The name *Terre Loubet* was applied to the mainland coast E of Adelaide Island, with N and S limits undefined, after Émile François Loubet (1839–1929), President of France, 1899–1906, and Patron of FAE, 1903–05, whose name was originally applied to *Adelaide Island* (q.v.) (Charcot, 1910, p. 85–88 and map facing p. 370). *Loubet Land* (Charcot, 1911a, map facing p. 348). *Loubet Coast* ([with limits undefined] Shackleton, 1919, end map; BA, 1930, p. 84; [with present definition] BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Loubet Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Tierra de Loubet* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Loubet Küste* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Loubetkysten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The coast was further charted by BGLE in 1935–36. *Loubert [sic] Coast* (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Costa Loubet* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 189). *Costa de Loubet* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Tierra Loubet* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 182). *Loubet Island*, presumably in error for this feature (James, 1949, p. 56). The coast was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Costa Loube [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Bereg Lube* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961).
- “Loubet Coast”*: see Detaille Island.
- Loubet, Costa (de)*: see Loubet Coast.
- Loubet Island*: see Adelaide Island or Loubet Coast.
- Loubet Küst(e), -kysten*: see Loubet Coast.
- Loubet Land*: see Adelaide Island or Loubet Coast.
- Loubet Strait*: see Gullet, The.
- Loubet, Terre*: see Adelaide Island or Loubet Coast.
- Loubet, Tierra (de)*: see Loubet Coast.
- Loudwater Cove** 64°45'S 64°05'W, NE of Norsel Point, SW Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from “Arthur Har-

- bour" in 1955 was so named because of the thundering noise of the sea in this cove (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958; DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963).
- Louell-Tomas, Gory*: see Thomas Mountains.
- Louis-de-Savoie Peak, Pic*: see Luigi Peak.
- Louise, Cape* 75°46'S 65°05'W, SW point of *Dodson Peninsula* (q.v.), Orville Coast, was so called following air photography by RARE, 21 November 1947 (AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948c, map p. 198).
- Louise, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see Louise Island.
- Louise Island** 64°36'S 62°22'W, between Cape Anna and Emma Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 29–30 January 1898, and named *Île Louise* after Louise de Gerlache de Gomery, sister of the Commander of BeAE (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Îlot Louise* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 469; 1902b, p. 121). *Louise Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Emma Island*, in error (Lester's amendments to Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Isla Louise* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 189). *Isla Luisa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332; Pierrou, 1970, p. 492). The island was recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Louise Islet* (APC, 1958, p. 5; USHO, 1963, p. 147).
- Louise Islet*: see Louise Island.
- Louise, Monte*: see Louise Peak.
- Louise Peak** 65°05'S 64°01'W, rising to c. 700 m N of *Gourdon Peak* (q.v.), Booth Island, Graham Coast, was mapped by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Pic Louise* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473) or *Sommet Louise* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 36) after Louise Gourdon, sister of E. Gourdon (*Gourdon Peak*, q.v.). *Mount Sainte Louise*, in error (BA, 1930, p. 85). *Mont Sainte-Louise* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Louise Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 136; APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA, 1974, p. 190). *Pico Luisa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287; Pierrou, 1970 p. 493). *Mount Louise* (APC, 1955, p. 14). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN, 1956–58. *Monte Louise* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 174; IHA, 1974, p. 189).
- Louise, Pic, Sommet*: see Louise Peak.
- Louis Philippe Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Philippe Coast, Halbinsel, Kysten, Land(e)(et), Peninsula*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis-Philippe Plateau** 63°36'S 58°21'W, rising to 1 370 m and running NE–SW from Windy Gap to Russell West Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47, was named after Louis-Philippe I (Duc d'Orléans) (1773–1850), King of the French, 1830–48, whose name was originally applied by FAE, 1837–40, to *Trinity Peninsula* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Meseta de Ingenieros* [= engineers plateau], applied by CAE, 1947–48, to the SW part (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56). *Meseta Teniente de Aviación Toro Masoto*, applied by CAE, 1947–48, to the NE part after a member of the expedition (*Toro Point*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56). The plateau was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Louis Philippe Plateau* (USBGN, 1965, p. 101). *Cordón Angustia* [= anguish chain], so called by AAE in reference to "the state of mind of the Argentine expedition to the South Pole" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Louis-Philippe Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Philippe, Terre*: see Davis Coast or James Ross Island or Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Philippe, Terre de, Terres, Tierra de*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis-Philipp(s) Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis-Philipsland*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Phil L^d*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Phillippe Coast, Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Phillippe Coast, Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Phillips Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Louis Philippe Peninsula*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Lou, Mys*: see Low Head.
- Lou, Ostrov*: see Low Island.
- Lou, Skala*: see Low Rock.
- Low (Baja), Isla*: see Low Island.
- Lowe, Cap*: see Low Head.
- Low Eiland*: see Low Island.
- Lowe Island*: see Low Island.
- Lowell Thomas, Monte(s), Mount(ains)*: see Thomas Mountains.
- Lowe, Mount** 80°33'S 30°16'W, W-most peak in Shackleton Range rising to 910 m, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after Wallace George Lowe (b. 1924), New Zealand photographer and mountaineer with the trans-polar party of TAE, 1956–58; member of the British Mount Everest expedition, 1953 (APC, 1962, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Low Head** 62°09'S 58°07'W, between *Martins Head* (q.v.) and Lions Rump, King George Island. The name *Cap Martin* was applied in error by FAE, 1908–10, either to this feature or to Lions Rump (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11; Bongrain, 1914, vues 2 and 3 following p. 60). This feature was charted by DI in 1937 and named descriptively *Cape Low Head* (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Cape Law*, in error (Hill, 1937). *Cabo Cabeza Baja* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Cabo Low Head* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Cabo Promontorio Bajo* [= cape low promontory] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 205; Pierrou, 1970, p. 606; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 231). *Cap Lowe [sic]* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Cabo Cabezo Baja* (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). *Low Head* (APC, 1960, p. 5; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Martins Head*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 348, 1st view). *Mys Lou* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Low Head, Cabo, Cape*: see Low Head.
- Low, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Low Island.
- Low Island** 63°17'S 62°06'W, SW-most of the South Shetland Islands, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers from 1820 onwards; probably named descriptively, or possibly after Capt. Edward Low, Master of the American sealing ship *Esther* (*Esther Harbour*, q.v.) (Burdick, 1820–21, 15 February 1821; Davis, 1821–22, 31 January, 1–2 February 1821; Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Biscoe, 1830–33b, 5 March 1832; BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 14; Stackpole, 1955, p. 50; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). Landings were made on the island by Burdick and Davis on 2 February 1821. *Île Low* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Jamesons Island*, presumably after a sealer (*Jameson Point*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Low Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 454). *Jameson's or Low Island* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Jamesons Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). The position of the island was determined by Foster from a position E of Cape Possession and from Deception Island in January–March 1829 (Foster, [1829]). *Jameson Island* ([Foster and Kendall], chart, [1829b]). *Jameson Island or Low Island* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). *Isla Jameson ó Low* (Spain. DH chart 458,

- 1861). *Jameson od Low I.* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Isola Low* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Île Basse* [translation of English name] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). *Låga Ön* [translation of English name] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Hoseason*, in error (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Isla Laga* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Low Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Bajo* [translation of English name] (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 162). *Isla Low* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 189). *Isla Low (Baja)* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 11). *Île Jameson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Bresso Eiland* [translation of English name] (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *Île Jameson ou Low* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 11 following p. 60). *Low Ö* (Hansen, chart, 1928). *Lowe* [*sic*] *Island* (Aagaard, 1929, p. 33). *Low-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Lowöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Lowøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 134). *Low Island (Jameson Island)* (USHO, 1943, p. 105). *Låga Ön* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 155). *Isla Low (Jameson)* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Jameson* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Isla Law* [*sic*] (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201). *Isla Jerónimo de Alderete*, after G. de Alderete (*Aagaard Glacier*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Ostrov Nizkiy (Lou)* [*nizkiy* = low] (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Isla Baja* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 193; Pierrou, 1970, p. 183). *Lowön* (Frödin, 1956, end map). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Ostrov Lou* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Low, Isola*: see Low Island.
- Low (Jameson), Isla*: see Low Island.
- Low Ö, -öen, -øia, -ön, Öya*: see Low Island.
- Low Point*: see Monroe Point.
- Low, Roca*: see Low Rock.
- Low Rock** 62°17'S 58°38'W, rising 3 m above sea level SW of Stranger Point, King George Island, is probably the rock shown in roughly the same position by Ferguson, 1913–14 (Ferguson, chart, 1918a); was charted by DI in 1935 and 1937, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Roca Baja* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 184; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 37). *Roca Low* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Roca Law* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart CHI, 1954). *Rocas Bajas* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 83). *Skala Lou* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Low Rock*: see Hetty Rock.
- Lowry, Mount** 84°33'S 64°09'W, rising to c. 1 020 m in Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after James K. Lowry, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Loyd, Pointe*: see Lloyd, Cape.
- Lube, Bereg*: see Loubet Coast.
- Lucía, Monte*: see Chair Peak or Tennant, Mount.
- Luck Nunatak** 75°19'S 72°32'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, was named after George D. Luck, USN, aviation machinist and crew member of the R4D aircraft party that established a camp in the vicinity of the eventual “Eights Station” in 1961 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Lucy, Monte, Pico*: see Tennant, Mount.
- Ludvig Filips Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Ludwig Philipp Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Ludwig(-)Philip(p)s-Land, -land*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Lui-Filippa, Poluostrov*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Luigi de Savoia, Pico*: see Luigi Peak.
- Luigi de Savoie, Pic, Sommet*: see Luigi Peak.
- Luigi di Savoia Peak, Pic(o), Sommet*: see Luigi Peak.
- Luigi di Savoia, Pico*: see Luigi Peak.
- Luigi Filippo, Terra (di)*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Luigi Peak** 64°51'S 63°26'W, highest peak of *Fief Mountains* (q.v.), Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago, rising to 1 415 m, was surveyed by FAE, 1903–05, and climbed by P. Dayné (*Dayné Peak*, q.v.) and J. Jabet (*Jabet Peak*, q.v.), 7 February 1905; named *Sommet Luigi di Savoia* after Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi (1873–1933), Italian Arctic explorer and mountaineer; Commander of the Italian expedition in the *Polar Star*, 1899–1901, during which a then record latitude of 86°34'N in the Arctic Ocean was reached, 25 April 1900 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 4). *Sommet Duc des Abruzzes* (Charcot, 1908, p. 114). *Sommet Luigi de Savoie, Pic Luigi de Savoie* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 19, end map). *Pic Louis-de-Savoie* (Charcot, 1910, p. 50). *Louis-de-Savoie Peak* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 56). *Pic Luigi di Savoia* (Bongrain, 1914, vue following p. 60). *Luigi di Savoia Peak* (BA, 1916, p. 404; [incorrectly inferred to lie on Doumer Island] BA, 1948, upper photograph facing p. 198; [correctly shown] BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Luigi di Savoia* (USHO, 1943, p. 131). *Pico Luigi di Savoia* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 189). *Pico Luis de Saboya* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270; Pierrou, 1970, p. 493). *Luis de Savoya* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 264b). The peak was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* and from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955. *Pico Luigi de Savoia*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 7). *Pico Luis de Savoia* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 7). *Luigi Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Savoia Peak* (USBGN, 1965, p. 105). *Pico Luigi di Savoia* (Alarcón and others, 1976, folding map).
- Luik Eiland*: see Liège Island.
- Luisa, Isla*: see Louise Island.
- Luisa, Pico*: see Louise Peak or Wheat, Mount.
- Luis Cruz, Punta** 69°36'S 68°41'W, SE of Cape Jeremy, George VI Sound, was so called by CAE, 1947, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 189).
- Luis de Saboya, Pico*: see Luigi Peak.
- Luis de Savoi(y)a, Pico*: see Luigi Peak.
- Luis Felipe, Costa, Peninsula (de), Tierra(s) (de)*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Luis, Mys*: see Lewis Point.
- Luisoni, Punta** 70°42'S 61°37'W, between Cape Boggs and Dawson Head, Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was so called by AAE after Mayor Luisoni, of the Argentina Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L.).
- “*Luis Risopatrón*”: see Legoupil, Cape.
- Luis Risopatrón, Isla*: see Joinville Island.
- Luis Riso Patrón, Punta** c. 67°29'S 63°48'W, was shown as the SW point of a non-existent island off Cape Northrop, Bowman Coast, and called after Luis Riso Patrón S., Chilean geographer (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947), but the name was subsequently deleted (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 190).

Luitpold Coast: see Luitpold Coast.

Luitpol' da, Bereg, Costa, Zemlya: see Luitpold Coast.

Luitpold Coast, NW coast of *Coats Land* (q.v), mainly fringed by ice shelf between c. 76°40'S 28°20'W and 78°00'S 36°00'W at E end of Filchner Ice Front. The coast was roughly charted by GAE, 1910–12, in January 1912 and named *Prinzregent Luitpold Land* after Prinzregent Luitpold of Bavaria (1821–1912), the SW limit of the land being in the vicinity of Vahsel Bay but the NE and S limits remaining undefined (Przybyłok, 1913, map p. 5; BA, 1930, p. 131). *Prins-Regent Luitpold Land* (Easton, 1913, p. 165). *Terre du Prince Régent Luitpold* (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 1 following p. 6). *Prinz Luitpold Land* (David, 1914, map p. 607). *Prince Regent Luitpold's Land* (BA chart 1240, 9.x.1914). The coast was further charted by BITAE in January 1915. *Kron Prinz Luitpold Land*, referring to the GAE name (Bruce, 1917, p. 258). *Prinzregent Luitpolds Land* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, p. 33). *Prinz Regent Luitpold Coast* (Wordie, 1918, footnote p. 217), shortened to *Luitpold Coast* (Wordie, 1918, footnote p. 217; [between c. 28°00'W and 35°00'W] BA chart 1240, 22.iv.1949; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3176, 30.xi.1956; DOS 610 sheet W 77 32/34, 1963; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Luitpold Land* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 26; AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]). *Leopold Coast, Leopold Kust* (Shackleton, 1919, end map; [1921], end map). *Prince-Regent Luitpold Land* (Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9). *Tierra de Luitpold, Tierra de Prince Regente Luitpold* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Luitpold Föld* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 31). *Terre Luitpold* (CSM chart C'1, 1925). *Prinz Liutpold [sic] Land* (Matthews, 1931, p. 141). *Leopold Coast (Prinzregent Luitpold Land)* (Australia. DI map, 1939). *Tierra Leopoldo* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 45). *Tierra del Principe Regente Leopoldo* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). *Costa Leopoldo* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Luitpolden Maa* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Leopold Land* (James, 1949, p. 57). *Zemlya Luitpol' da* (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Tierra del Principe Leopoldo* (CACA, 1949c, p. 45). *Luitpold-Küste* (Georgi, 1951, p. 81). *Costa Luitpold* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Bereg Leopold' da* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Tierras del Principe Regente Leopoldo, Prince Regent Luitpold Coast, Küste Prinzregent-Luitpold* (Capurro, 1955, p. 7, 114, 154). *Luitpold-Kusten* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Côte Luitpold* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Costa Confin* [= boundary coast], so called by AAE, 1953–54, as marking part of SE limit of Weddell Sea (Argentina. MM charts 122 and 123, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 258). The coast was recharted by TAE, 1955–57. *Costa Leopold*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 18). *Koning Leopold Kust* (Knapp, 1958, p. 577). *Bereg Luitpol' da* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Costa Luitpolda, Terra Principe Regente Luitpold* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6, 12–13). *Luitpold Kust* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579). *Luitpoldova Země* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Bereg Kotsa* [= Coats coast] (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Luitpoid [sic] Coast* (USAF chart GNC 26, 1961). The coast was mapped from USLANDSAT and NOAA imagery, 1973–79.

Luitpold, Costa, Côte: see Luitpold Coast.

Luitpolden Maa: see Luitpold Coast.

Luitpold-Föld, -Küst(e)(n), Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Luitpoldova Země: see Luitpold Coast.

Luitpold, Terre, Tierra de: see Luitpold Coast.

Luka, Lednik: see Luke Glacier.

Lukaut, Mys: see Lookout, Cape.

Luke Glacier 65°46'S 63°55'W, flowing NW into Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3); further surveyed by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); named after George Lawson Johnston, 1st Baron Luke of Pavenham (1873–1943), Chairman of Messrs Bovril Ltd at the time, who contributed towards the cost of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 14; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58. *Lednik Luka* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Lully Foothills 70°49'S 69°38'W, rising to c. 900 m between Purcell Snowfield and the head of Schubert Inlet, N Alexander Island, bounded to E by Quinault Pass and to W by Vivaldi Glacier, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Jean Baptiste Lully (1639–87), French composer ([with coordinates 70°44'S 70°02'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 21; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982).

Lulow Rock 85°36'S 68°30'W, rising to 1 695 m at N end of Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after William F. Lulow, USN, cook, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Lulworth Cove 61°06'S 54°59'W, WSW of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.2).

Lumière, Mount: see Lumière Peak.

Lumière Peak 65°18'S 64°04'W, rising to c. 1 050 m SE of Cape Tuxen, Graham Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Sommet Lumière* after a benefactor of the expedition, Auguste Lumière (1862–1954), French physician, who with his brother Louis was responsible for the perfection and commercial development of cinematography (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474); surveyed by FAE, 1908–10. *Pic Lumière* (Charcot, 1910, map p. 267). The peak was resurveyed by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Mount Lumière* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 24). *Lumière Peak* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Pico Lumière* (DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 190).

Lumière Peak: see Demaria, Mount.

Lumière, Pic(o), Sommet: see Lumière Peak.

Lumikukkula: see Snow Hill Island.

Lumus, Arrecife(s), Reef: see Lumus Rock.

Lumus, Arrecifes de: see Lumus Rock.

Lumus Rock 65°12'S 65°19'W, awash forming SW-most feature of Wilhelm Archipelago, on N side of entrance to Buchanan Channel, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 as a reef and named *Lumus Reef* after one of the expedition cats, which wintered in the Antarctic and which had been presented by The Very Rev. H. E. Lumsdale, Dean of the Falkland Islands, after whom it was named (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Arrecifes [sic] de Lumus* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Arrecife Lumus* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970,

- p. 493; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 190). *Isla Toqui* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Arrecifes Lumus* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Scogli Lumus* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). The feature was recharted as a single rock by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in 1969. *Lumus Rock* (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Lumus, Scogli*: see Lumus Rock.
- Luna, Bahía, -Bucht*: see Moon Bay.
- Luna, Cerro* [= moon hill] 64°48'S 63°01'W, rising to 365 m at W end of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 190). *Pico San Ignacio* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270c).
- Luna, Puerto*: see Moon Bay.
- Lunar Crag** 71°08'S 68°42'W, rising to c. 1 200 m in Planet Heights at head of Pluto Glacier, E Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was so named in association with the names of planets and satellites in this area (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Lunar Glacier** 61°16'S 54°12'W, flowing W into the sea SSW of Chinstrap Point, Clarence island, was so called by JSEIIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).
- Lunch-Hol, Mount*: see Frödin, Mount.
- Luncho, Mount*: see Frödin, Mount.
- Lund Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla(nd), Öya*: see Petermann Island.
- Lund Peterman, Isla*: see Petermann Island.
- Lund-Petermann, Île*: see Petermann Island.
- Lundström Knoll** 80°31'S 20°25'W, rising to c. 1 400 m at E end of Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named after Johan Edvard Lundström (1815–88), Swedish inventor of the first true “strike-on-box safety match” in 1855 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Lunds Ön*: see Petermann Island.
- Lupa, Mount** 68°26'S 66°43'W, rising to c. 1 700 m near heads of Romulus Glacier and Remus Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49; in association with the two glaciers, named in reference to the she-wolf [*lupa*] in the myth of Romulus and Remus (APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1958–61.
- Lurabee, Canal, Channel, Glacier*: see Lurabee Glacier.
- Lurabee Glacier** 69°22'S 64°03'W, flowing NE into Larsen Ice Shelf between Cape Walcott and Cape Hinks, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air, 20 December 1928, by Wilkins who considered it a channel cutting E–W through Graham Land between Scripps Heights and Finley Heights in c. 70°20'S; called *Lurabee Channel* after Ms Lurabee Shreck of San Francisco, in recognition of her assistance in procuring equipment for Wilkins' polar expeditions and in editing his book *Flying the Arctic* (London, 1928) (Wilkins, 1929, p. 367, Fig. 30, p. 368, map p. 374, p. 376). *Lura B. [sic] Shreck Channel* (AGS, 1929a, map p. 308). *Canal Lurabee* (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Lurabee Kanalen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The feature was further photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935, subsequently identified as a glacier, and named *Lurabee Glacier* ([in c. 69°00'S 63°30'W] Joerg, 1937, Figs. 4, 5, p. 436, map facing p. 44; USHO chart 5411, 1940; Hinks, 1943, p. 30; [erroneously given in c. 70°20'S] USBGN, 1947, p. 194; [in 69°12'S 63°45'W] APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; [correctly shown] DOS 610 sheet W 69 62, 1963; APC, 1977, p. 21). The glacier was roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940. *Glacier Lurabee* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). The glacier was further surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947. *Laurabee [sic] Channel* (James, 1949, p. 59). *Lurabee Gletsjer, Lurabee Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1960–61. *Lednik Lurabi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Lurabee Gletsjer, Kanaal, Kanalen*: see Lurabee Glacier.
- Lurabi, Lednik*: see Lurabee Glacier.
- Lura B. Schreck Channel*: see Lurabee Glacier.
- Lurie, Isla*: see Laurie Island.
- Lurker Rock** 68°04'S 68°45'W, rising 3 m above sea level NE of Faure Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1966 and so named in reference to its being ice-covered and easily mistaken for floating ice, especially at high water (BA, 1972, p. 38; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Lussich, Anse, Caleta*: see Lussich Cove.
- Lussich Cove** 62°06'S 58°20'W, S side of Martel Inlet, *Admiralty Bay* (q.v.), King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Anse Lussich* after Antonio Lussich, shipowner of Montevideo who assisted FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906b, p. xxxv; 1910, p. 365) (Charcot, [1911b], p. 303; 1912, Pl. 1). *Lussich Cove* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Caleta Lussich* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 494; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 190).
- Lussich, Île** 65°04'S 64°06'W, one of the N *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after A. Lussich (*Lussich Cove*, q.v.) (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5).
- Lüttich-Insel, Island*: see Liège Island.
- Lutueyt, Proлив*: see Lewthwaite Strait.
- Luz, Caleta** [= light cove] 64°53'S 62°52'W, SW side of Astudillo Glacier, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1950–51, probably because of a beacon ashore (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 253); later called *Caleta General Ricchieri* after Gen. Pablo Ricchieri (1859–1936), of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 389). *Caleta Richieri [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 319).
- Lwia Zatoka*: see Lions Cove.
- L'yar, Ostrov*: see Liard Island.
- Lyddan Ice Rise** 74°10'S 21°00'W, between Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream and Rüser-Larsen Ice Shelf, Coats Land, was sighted by BAS from Halley during glaciological work on Brunt Ice Shelf, 17 January 1967; roughly mapped in c. 74°10'S 20°30'W and called *Christmas Box Ice Rise*, as the discovery coincided with the delayed broaching of Christmas provisions (Thomas, 1973, map p. 6); photographed from the air by USN Squadron VXE–6, 5 November 1967; further mapped from air photographs and called *Lyddan Island* after Robert H. Lyddan, Assistant Director, USGS, 1956–68, and Chief Topographic Engineer from 1968, with responsibility for Antarctic cartography ([in c. 74°30'S 20°05'W] AGS map, 1970; [in c. 74°25'S 20°45'W] Alberts, 1977, p. 44); delineated as an ice rise with adjusted position from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1974 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; [with incorrect co-

- ordinates of 74°25'S 20°45'W] APC, 1982, p. 3; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Lyddan Island*: see Lyddan Ice Rise.
- L'yezh, Ostrov*: see Liège Island.
- Lynch, Cabo** 63°49'S 57°42'W, W point of Vega Island on Herbert Sound, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 184), possibly in error as the same name after Coronel F. Lynch was also applied to *Keltie Head* (q.v.) to the NNE; also called *Punta Aniversario* [= anniversary point] (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).
- Lynch, Cabo*: see Keltie Head or Well-met, Cape.
- Lynch Island** 60°39'S 45°36'W, E side of Marshall Bay, Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Sørille, 1912–13, and further charted by DI in 1933; following resurvey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, named *Lynch Islet* after Thomas B. Lynch, American sealer who visited the South Orkney Islands in the schooner *Express* (*Express Cove*, q.v.) in 1880 (APC, 1955, p. 14). *Lynch Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). In 1967 the island was designated SPA No. 14 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 8).
- Lynch Islet*: see Lynch Island.
- Lynx Rocks** 62°32'S 60°33'W, awash W of *Siddons Point* (q.v.), Hero Bay, Livingston Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area and with the point, named after the Australian sealing ship *Lynx* (Capt. R. Siddons) from Sydney, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 and 1821–22, wintering in the Falkland Islands in 1821 (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Lyon Nunatak*: see Lyon Nunataks.
- Lyon Nunataks** 74°50'S 73°50'W, rising to c. 1 250 m WNW of Merrick Mountains, were surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after Owen R. Lyon, USN, hospital corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in charge of "Eights Station", 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Lyon Nunatak* [sic] (Sturgeon and Renner, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 10).
- Lyon Peak** 63°47'S 60°48'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on W coast of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was called *Monte Torre* [= tower mountain] by AAE, possibly in error for *Tower Hill* (q.v.) to the NNE (Argentina. MM chart OMEGA, 1954); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named *Lyon Peak* after Percy Comyn Lyon (1862–1952), of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands, 1917–20 (APC, 1960, p. 5).
- Lystad, Bahía*: see Lystad Bay.
- Lystad Bay** 67°51'S 67°17'W, W side of Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE, July–August 1936, and its anchorage and approaches were roughly charted in February 1937 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 252, map facing p. 432); visited by USMS *North Star* and USS *Bear* of USAS in 1940 and called *Horseshoe Island Cove* (USHO, 1943, p. 160; USHO chart 6652, 1946). *Horseshoe Bay* (Bryant, 1945, p. 265). *Caleta Isla Herradura* [= horseshoe island cove] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948. *Caleta Horseshoe*

- (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Caleta Herradura* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 299; Pierrou, 1970, p. 424). The bay was renamed *Lystad Bay* after Capt. Isak Lystad (1897–1945) of *North Star* (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA, 1956, p. 79; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961); further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1957. *Bahía Lystad* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 197; IHA, 1974, p. 190).
- Lystad Island*: see Omega Island.
- Lyttelton Ridge** 66°22'S 63°07'W, rising to c. 400 m at NW end of Churchill Peninsula, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1947–48; following air photography by RARE in 1947, called *Antarctic Tetons* in reference to the Teton Range, Wyo. (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947; in association with the names in this area of members of the War Cabinet responsible for Operation "Tabarin" in 1943, named *Lyttelton Ridge* after The Rt Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, later 1st Viscount Chandos (1893–1972), Minister of State, 1941–42; Minister of Production, 1942–45 (BA, 1954, p. 42; APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955); resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964–65. *Lyttleton* [sic] *Ridge* (BA, 1952, p. 18).
- Lyttleton, Mount** 66°24'S 65°22'W, rising to c. 1 500 m between Widmark Ice Piedmont and Cardell Glacier, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers in the prevention of snowblindness grouped in this area, named after Westcote Raymond Lyttleton (1877–1956), New Zealand born Works Director, Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd., London, who first introduced laminated safety glass for use in goggles, c. 1912 (APC, 1960, p. 5). *Mount Waldeck Rousseau*, in error (*Waldeck Peak*, q.v.) (USHO, 1960, p. 371, 1st view).
- Lyttleton Ridge*: see Lyttelton Ridge.
- L'yuisa, Lednik*: see Lewis Glacier.
- L'yuis, Mys*: see Lewis Point.
- Maanbaai*: see Moon Bay.
- Mabel, Cabo, Cap*: see Mabel, Cape.
- Mabel, Cape** 60°40'S 44°41'W, N point of *Pirie Peninsula* (q.v.), Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in 1903 and named after Mrs Mabel Pirie, wife of Dr J. H. Harvey Pirie, after whom the peninsula was named (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Kapp Mabel* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Punta Mabel* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 497). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cap Mabel* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). *Cabo Mabel* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45).
- Mabel, Isla*: see Mabel Island.
- Mabel Island** 60°39'S 44°42'W, NW of *Cape Mabel* (q.v.), Laurie Island, was called *Islote Piragua* [= canoe islet] in reference to its shape (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 595); charted by DI in 1933 and named *Mabel Islet* in association with the cape (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Islote Mabel* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278). *Isla Mabel* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Islas Weddell*, in error (*Weddell Islands*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map 3738, 1958). *Mabel Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 247).

Mabel Islet, Islote: see Mabel Island.

Mabel, Kapp, Punta: see Mabel, Cape.

Maberly, Mount: see Moberly, Mount.

McAllister, Mount 68°44'S 65°54'W, rising to 1 975 m W of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1958–61, and photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69; named after Lieut. R. M. McAllister, USCG, Operations Officer, USCGC *Burton Island*, ODF, 1975 and 1976 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).

Macaroni Point 62°54'S 60°32'W, NE of point of Deception Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers and called *North Head* (Palmer, 1820–21, 15 November 1821). *Punta Noreste [sic]* [= north-east point] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953). The point was surveyed by FIDS, 1953–54, and named *Macaroni Point* because of the colony of macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*) observed there (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Punta Macaroni* (Casertano, 1964, map p. 34). *Punta Nordeste* (Bienati, 1967, map p. 25). *Punta Froilán*, so called after Capt. (N) D. Froilán González, of the Chilean Navy, Governor of Punta Arenas, 1906–07, who "gave permission" for the whaling fleet of Capt. A. Andresen (*Andresen Island*, q.v.) to establish itself in Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in 1906 (Chile. IHA, NM No. 67, 1977).

Macaroni Point 61°52'S 57°59'W, SE point of Ridley Island, off N King George Island, was so called by PAE after the macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*) that nest there (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 8, p. 171 and p. 172). *Przylądek Pingwina Złotoczubego* [= macaroni penguin point] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 172).

Macaroni, Punta: see Macaroni Point (Deception Island).

McArthur Glacier 71°20'S 67°29'W, flowing W through N Batterbee Mountains into George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Alistair Hugh McArthur (b. 1941), BAS Base Commander, "Stonington Island", 1967–69 (APC, 1977, p. 21; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

McArthur, Mount 71°11'S 70°20'W, highest peak (c. 1 450 m) in *Walton Mountains* (q.v.), Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was named after Malcolm McArthur (b. 1947), BAS geophysicist, "Stonington Island", 1971–73, who worked in N Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).

McBride Island: see Bryde Island.

McCall Point 67°02'S 66°38'W, E side of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr John Gill McCall (1923–54), American engineer of the University of Alaska, who first measured the detailed internal movement of a cirque glacier (Vesle-Skautbreen, Jotunheimen, Norway), 1951–52 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 189; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

McCallum Pass 67°23'S 68°17'W, NW–SE pass between Mount Mangin and Stokes Peaks, leading from Wright Peninsula to Fuchs Ice Piedmont, was surveyed by BAS from Adelaide, 1961–62, and named after Hugh Campbell Gordon McCallum (b. 1937), BAS general assistant, Faraday, 1960–61, and Adelaide, 1961–62, who with A. Crouch (*Crouch Island*, q.v.) first

traversed the pass in 1961 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

McCalman Peak 63°37'S 57°46'W, rising to c. 400 m on N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, was named after Donald McCalman (b. 1927), FIDS Base Leader and assistant surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1958–60, who worked in the area (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

McCance Glacier 66°46'S 65°51'W, flowing NNW into Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of biochemists and designers of sledge rations grouped in this area, and with *Widdowson Glacier* (q.v.), named after Robert Alexander McCance (b. 1898), Professor of Experimental Medicine, Cambridge University, 1945–66, who provided advice on concentrated sledge rations for British polar expeditions from the 1930s onwards (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

McCann, Mount 73°34'S 77°37'W, one of the *Snow Nunataks* (q.v.), rising to c. 700 m S of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Capt. Kenneth McCann, commanding USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4).

Mac Carrol, Cabo: see McCarroll Peak.

McCarroll, Cabo: see McCarroll Peak.

McCarroll, Cape: see Fritsche, Mount or McCarroll Peak.

McCarroll Peak 66°03'S 62°47'W, rising to 1 105 m on S side of *Richthofen Pass* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1902; seen from the air by Wilkins, 28 December 1928, mistaken for a cape marking the S entrance of the pass in c. 66°00'S 62°30'W, and called *Cape McCarroll* after H. G. McCarroll of Detroit, Mich. (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364, 376 and map facing p. 374; USHO chart 5411, 1940). *Cape Mc Carroll* (BA chart 3175, 1934). *Cabo Mac Carrol [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). *Cabo Mc Carroll* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Cabo McCarroll* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). The area was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in June 1953, but the peak was wrongly identified with the W part of *Mount Fritsche* (q.v.) and the name *Cape McCarroll* was incorrectly applied to that feature (USBGN, 1956, p. 208). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955, it was concluded that the "cape" most likely to have been named by Wilkins was the present feature, which was now renamed *McCarroll Peak* (APC, 1958, p. 5; USBGN, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Mys Mak-Karroll*, referring to a point E of Richthofen Pass (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peak was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964–65.

McCarthy Escarpment c. 79°45'S 43°00', E coast of Berkner Island, S of Roberts Inlet, was roughly mapped from the US IGY "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, and so called after Lieut. Cdr C. J. McCarthy, USNR (*McCarthy Inlet*, q.v.) (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9).

McCarthy Inlet 78°45'S 44°30'W, E coast of Berkner Island, Filchner Ice Shelf, was seen from the air and roughly mapped from the ground in c. 78°50'S 46°00'W by US IGY personnel from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58; named *McCarty [sic] Inlet* after Lieut. Cdr Charles J. McCarthy, USNR, Commanding Officer, USN Squadron VX–6 unit and Executive Officer of

- the winter party, "Ellsworth Station", ODF, 1957-58 (USBGN, 1960, p. 6; AGS map, 1962*b*). *McCarty [sic] Inlet* (USAF chart GNC 26, 1961). *McCarthy Inlet* (USBGN, 1965, p. 101; AGS map, 1970; [in 78°45'S 46°20'W] APC, 1980, p. 4; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1986, p. 3). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Mak-Karti* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The inlet was further delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of 1973 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- McCarty Inlet*: see McCarthy Inlet.
- McCauley Rock** 83°02'S 43°53'W, rising to 1 020 m on NE side of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965-66; named after Clyde J. McCauley, USN, seaman, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- McCaw Ridge** 75°21'S 65°00'W, rising to c. 900 m WSW of Hansen Inlet, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after D. McCaw, USARP construction electrician, "South Pole Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- McClary Glacier** 68°04'S 66°56'W, flowing SW into Marguerite Bay near Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936-37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed in its upper part, 1946-48, and in its lower part, 1948-50, by FIDS from "Stonington Island"; named after G. B. McClary (*McClary Ridge*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- McClary Ridge** 66°54'S 64°10'W, rising to 380 m S of Mount Hayes, Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 and named after George B. McClary, of Winnekta, Ill., father of Nelson McClary (mate in the RARE expedition ship *Port of Beaumont*, 1947-48) and a contributor to the expedition ([in c. 66°55'S 64°03'W] Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; USHO chart 6639, 1955; [correctly shown] APC, 1977, p. 21). The feature was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64.
- McClintock Bastion** 80°28'S 22°28'W, rising to c. 1 300 m on *Pioneers Escarpment* (q.v.), E Shackleton Range, in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, was named after Adm. Sir (Francis) Leopold M'Clintock, RN (1819-1907), British Arctic explorer and pioneer in adopting Eskimo methods of overland travel; he took part in three Franklin search voyages, 1848-54, and commanded *Fox*, 1857-59, on the voyage to Arctic Canada that finally determined the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- McCollum Peak** 65°32'S 64°01'W, rising to 735 m SW of Chilóé Point, Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, named after Elmer Verner McCollum (1879-1967), American biochemist who in 1915 first isolated vitamins A and B; Professor of Biochemistry, Johns Hopkins University, 1917-44 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- McConnel Islands** 66°29'S 65°51'W, off Erskine Glacier, Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast. The name *Islote Trumao* [= sandy earth islet] was applied descriptively by CAE, 1947, probably to one of these islands (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 283). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after James Cannan McConnel (1860-90), English physicist who, partly with D. A. Kidd (*Kidd Islands*, q.v.), made pioneer experiments on the plastic deformation of ice, both single crystals and polycrystals, 1881-90 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- McCredie Bay*: see Marr Bay.
- MacDonal, Cabo*: see MacDonald, Cape.
- M(a)cDonald, Cabo*: see MacDonald, Cape or Stephenson Nunatak.
- MacDonald, Cape** 71°32'S 61°11'W, S entrance point of Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was surveyed by USAS in December 1940 and named *Cape MacDonald [sic]* after J. E. MacDonald, field representative and Secretary of the expedition (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cape MacDonald* (USHO, 1943, p. 274; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 14; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Cabo MacDonald* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Cabo Mac Donald* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 329; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 191). *Cape Mac Donald* (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Cabo MacDonald [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Mys Mak-Donald* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo MacDonald* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 497).
- McDonald, Cape*: see MacDonald, Cape.
- McDonald, Glaciar, Glacier, Gletscher*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.
- McDonald Ice Rumples** 75°28'S 26°15'W (1977), an area of fissures in Brunt Ice Front ENE of Halley, was the feature roughly charted by BITAE in January 1915 and called *Allan McDonald Glacier* after Allan McDonald, of the British Association of Magallanes, Punta Arenas, who was mainly responsible for raising funds (in 3 days) for sending the British relief expedition in *Emma* on the third abortive attempt, in July 1916, to rescue the *Endurance* party on Elephant Island (Shackleton, 1919, p. 216) (Worsley, chart 4, 1914-15; Shackleton, 1919, end map; USHO, 1943, p. 356). *Allan McDonald Gletscher* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Allen [sic] McDonald Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Glaciar Allan MacDonald* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *McDonald Glacier* (USHO, 1947, p. 18; [in c. 75°30'S 26°00'W] AGS map, 1962*b*). *Glaciar McDonald* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Lednik Allan-Makdonald* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Gletscher McDonald* (Capurro, 1955, p. 154). *Lednik Allan Mak Donal'da* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 86). *Riesengletscher McDonald* (Capurro, 1955, p. 145). The feature was surveyed by RSIGYE from Halley, 1955-59. *McDonaldöv Ledovec* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Gin Bottle*, referring to a point in the vicinity from a bottle left there in 1956 (Burton, 1960, p. 198). The feature was renamed *McDonald Ice Rumples*, the generic term being defined as "a locally grounded area of ice shelf which is overridden by an ice sheet" (Armstrong and others, 1977, p. 502) (APC, 1960, p. 5; Ardu, 1965, p. 18; Thomas, 1973, map p. 6). *Lednik Mak-Donalda* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- McDonald, Riesengletscher*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.
- McDonaldöv Ledovec*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.
- Macdougall, Bahía*: see Macdougall Bay.
- Macdougall Bay** 60°41'S 44°32'W, between Cape Geddes and Cape Valavielle, Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in

November 1903 and named after J. Macdougall, Third Mate in the expedition ship *Scotia* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903a]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Macdougall* [sic] Bay (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 88; Brown and others, 1906, p. 166). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933. *Bahía Macdougall* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 497).

MacDougall Bay: see Macdougall Bay.

Mac Dugall, Roca 63°28'S 56°57'W, was reported by AAE in Trepassey Bay, Trinity Peninsula, and so called after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on the expedition to relieve SwAE in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M). No rock is shown in this position on BA chart 3205, 16.vii.1976, and the report may have related to an iceberg.

McElroy, Monte: see McElroy, Mount.

McElroy, Mount 74°09'S 63°12'W, one of the *Hutton Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, rising to 1 670 m, was seen from the air and roughly mapped by RARE, 21 November 1947; named after M. C. McElroy, of Boston, Mass., "holder of the world's record as the fastest telegrapher" (Ronne, 1948b, p. 390), and/or T. P. McElroy, of Boston, who contributed radio equipment to RARE ([in 74°12'S 63°04'W] AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; USBGN, 1949, p. 36; [shown correctly] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Monte McElroy* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Mount McElroy* (USHO chart 6638, 1955). *Mount Nash* (q.v.), in error (USHO chart V30–SP6, 1959). *Gora Mak-Elroy* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Mc Elroy, Mount: see Nash, Mount.

Macera, Rocas: see Monument Rocks.

McFarland's Strait: see McFarlane Strait.

M(a)cFarlane, Détroit (de), Estrecho (de): see McFarlane Strait.

McFarlane Narrows 62°28'S 60°07'W, NW entrance of McFarlane Strait, between Meade Islands and Livingston Island, was so called in association with the strait (USHO, 1943, p. 97).

M(a)cFarlane('s), Détroit (de), Sound, Stait, Straight, Strait(s), Strasse: see McFarlane Strait.

McFarlane Strait 62°31'S 59°56'W, running NW–SE between Greenwich Island and Livingston Island, entered between Williams Point and Duff Point to NW and between Renier Point and Ephraim Bluff to SE, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century American and British sealers and called *Yankee Sound* (Palmer, 1820–21, 1 December 1820; Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41) or *Yanky Sound* (Burdick, 1820–21, 8 December 1820); later named *McFarlanes Strait*, *McFarlanes Straits* or *McFarlane's Straits* after Capt. Andrew McFarlane, Master of the brig *Dragon* (*Dragon Cove*, q.v.) from Liverpool, who was sealing in the area, 1820–21 (Fildes, 1821a, b). *Yankee Sound* (Davis, 1821–22, 27 January 1821; Martin, 1940, p. 541). *McFarlane's Strait* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Détroit de Freeman*, referring either to this feature or English Strait (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Détroit de McFarlanes* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Duffs Straits*, so called after Capt. N. Duff, RN (*Duff Point*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Duffs Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Mac-Farlanes Strasse* (Fildes, 1827, p. 460). *Macfarlane's Strait* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Détroit Mac Farlane* (d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Estrecho de Mac Farlane* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Norges Stræde* [= Norway strait], *Norway Sound* (*Norske Sund*) (Larsen, 1894a, p. 130; 1894b, p. 343). *McFarlane-Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, p. 304). *Norske Sund*

(Petersen, 1895a, p. 268). *Norwegischer-(Norske-) Sund* (Friederichsen, 1895, p. 304). *Norwegischer Sund* (Petersen, 1895a, p. 268). *McFarlane Strait* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Mc Farlane Sound* (Andersson, 1904c, p. 215). *Mac Farlane-Sund, Mr. [sic] Farlane-Sund* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, p. 110–11). *Détroit de Mac Ferlane [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Détroit de Mac Farlane* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 6 following p. 60). *Mac Farlane Straight [sic]* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 31). *Macfarlane Strait* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 43). *Mc Forlane [sic] S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Norges-Stredet* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Mac Farlane Strait* (USHO chart 1132, 1930). The strait was recharted by DI in 1935. *Détroit de Macfarlane, Détroit Marfarlane [sic], Macfarlane Straits* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 395). *Duff's Strait*, referring to British sealers' name (Martin, 1940, p. 541). *Mc Farlane Stait [sic]* (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Estrecho Mac Farlane* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 497). *Yankee Sound* (*McFarlane Strait*) (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Estrecho Mc. Farlane* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 197). *Estrecho de Mac Farlan [sic]* (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 337). *Yankee Strait*, referring to American sealers' name (Stackpole, 1955, p. 32). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *MacFarland's Strait*, in error (USBGN, 1957, p. 44). *Mac Farlane* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 69). The strait was surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Stretto Mac Farlane, Stretto McFarlane* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Proliv Mak'farlin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

M(a)cFarlane Straits, Strasse: see McFarlane Strait.

Mac Farlan, Estrecho de: see McFarlane Strait.

M(a)cFarlane, Stretto, -Sund: see McFarlane Strait.

MacFerlane, Détroit de: see McFarlane Strait.

Mc Forlane S.: see McFarlane Strait.

McGuire Island 64°46'S 64°24'W, one of the NE *Joubin Islands* (q.v.), off SW Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was so named after Thomas J. McGuire, oiler in RV *Hero*, 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 4).

Machatschak, Mount: see Machatschek, Mount.

Machatschek Mount 66°52'S 68°04'W, rising to c. 500 m E of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, NW Adelaide Island, was incorrectly identified with *Mount Vélain* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 21); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island" in 1958; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Fritz Machatschek (1876–1957), Austrian geomorphologist; joint author with E. von Drygalski (*Drygalski Glacier*, q.v.) of *Gletscherkunde* (Wien, 1942) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Mount Machatschak [sic]* (BA, 1961, p. 194).

McHugo Peak 69°51'S 68°05'W, NW peak of *Traverse Mountains* (q.v.), George VI Sound, rising to 1 250 m, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–72, was named after Miss M. Barbara McHugo (b. 1926), DOS Senior Map Officer, 1958–86, with responsibility for BAT and FID mapping, 1960–84 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).

McIntosh Cove: see Mackintosh Cove.

MacKay Peak 62°43'S 60°18'W, rising to c. 700 m E of False Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS,

- 1957–59; following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Donald MacKay, Master of the shallop *Sarah* of the New York sealing fleet under Capt. R. Johnson (*Johnsons Dock*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and who sent home a collection of minerals and rocks in the brig *Jane Maria* to the American chemist Dr Samuel L. Mitchell to be added to the collection of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, forerunner of the American Museum of Natural History (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mackay Point** 67°32'S 68°05'W, NE of Rothera Point, Adelaide Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62; following further survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 1976–77, named after Donald Campbell Mackay (b. 1953), BAS builder, Halley, 1972–73, Signy, 1974–75, Rothera, 1976–78 (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS, 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980).
- M'Kean Point** 62°42'S 60°01'W, between Brunow Bay and Renier Point, E Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. J. M'Kean, Master of the British sealing ship *Princess Charlotte* from Calcutta, who visited the South Shetland Islands and moored in Johnsons Dock, 1821–22 (APC, 1962, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *McKean Point* (BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- McKean Point*: see M'Kean Point.
- Mackellar, Ensenada*: see Mackellar Inlet.
- Mackellar, Ensenada, Estrecho, Fiord*: see Mackellar Inlet.
- Mackellar Inlet** 62°05'S 58°27'W, NW arm of *Admiralty Bay* (q.v.), King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Fiord Mac Kellar*, probably after Campbell D. Mackellar, Scottish traveller and author (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Mackellar Inlet* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Estrecho Mackellar* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Ensenada Mackellar* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 498; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 191). *Ensenada Mackellar [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198d). *Mackellar [sic] Inlet*, in error (APC, 1962, p. 20). *Caleta Tarragona*, so called by AAE “in honour of the representative of Santa Fé before the First Junta” (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Mackellar Inlet*: see Mackellar Inlet.
- Mackenzie Glacier** 64°17'S 62°20'W, flowing E into Freud Passage, Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Sir James Mackenzie (1853–1925), Scottish physician and pioneer student of heart disease (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Mackenzie Peninsula** 60°44'S 44°46'W, forming W end of *Laurie Island* (q.v.), W of Uruguay Cove, and terminating in Route Point, was mapped in large part by SNAE in May 1903 and named after Mrs W. S. Bruce (*née* Mackenzie), wife of the Leader of the expedition (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Peninsula Makenzie [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933). The whole peninsula was charted by DI in 1933. *MacKenzie Peninsula* (USHO, 1943, p. 72). *Península MacKenzie* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 498).
- Mackerel Island** 66°01'S 65°25'W, one of the *Fish Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from “Prospect Point” in 1957, was so named in association with the names of other islands in the group (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).
- McKibben, Mount** 75°23'S 64°42'W, rising to 880 m SW of Hansen Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–57, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after L. D. McKibben, USN, shipfitter, “South Pole Station”, winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Mackin Table** 84°57'S 64°00'W, ice-covered summit plateau running NW–SE and rising to 2 135 m in S Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Joseph Hoover Mackin (1906–68), Professor of Geology, University of Washington, Seattle, 1946–68, several of whose students worked in the Pensacola Mountains (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Mackintosh, Cabo*: see Mackintosh, Cape.
- Mackintosh, Caleta*: see Mackintosh Cove.
- Mackintosh, Cap*: see Mackintosh, Cape.
- Mackintosh, Cape** 72°50'S 59°54'W, E entrance point of Mason Inlet dividing Black Coast from Lassiter Coast, was probably seen from the air by USAS in December 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Dr Neil Alison Mackintosh (1900–74), British marine biologist, oceanographer and authority on Antarctic whales; member of DI scientific staff from 1924 and Chief Scientific Officer, 1929–49; Marine Station, Grytviken, 1924–26, 1926–27; *William Scoresby*, 1927; *Discovery II*, 1929–31, 1933–35 and 1937–38; closely associated with the organization of Operation “Tabarin” and FIDS, 1943–50; Deputy Director, National Institute of Oceanography (now Institute of Oceanographic Sciences), 1949–61, and in charge of the Institute's Whale Research Unit, 1961–68 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cap Mackintosh* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Cabo Mackintosh* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 498; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 191). *Mys Makintosh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Poindexter*, as rejected name (*Mount Reynolds*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 229).
- Mackintosh Cove** 60°41'S 44°29'W, N coast of Laurie Island, E of Fraser Point, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and called *Kerr Cove*, possibly after a crew member of the expedition ship *Scotia* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]); recharted by DI in 1933 and named *Mackintosh Cove* after Dr N. A. Mackintosh (*Cape Mackintosh*, q.v.) (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *McIntosh Cove* (USHO, 1943, p. 72). *Caleta Mackintosh* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54; Pierrou, 1970, p. 499).
- Mackworth Rock** 66°03'S 66°34'W, SW side of Pendleton Strait off Cape Leblond, Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Norman Humphrey Mackworth, British experimental psychologist, who in 1953 first demonstrated beyond doubt that man acclimatizes to cold (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

- Maclaren Monolith** 80°20'S 25°23'W, rising to c. 1 400 in central Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named after Charles Maclaren (1782–1866), Scottish naturalist who in 1842 was the first to recognize the glacial control of sea level (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Maclary's Leap** 68°11'S 67°00'W, ice cliff on N side of Back Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called because Nelson McClary [*sic*] of RARE, "Stonington Island", walked backwards over this cliff and fell into the sea, 18 May 1947 (*McClary Ridge*, q.v.) (Walton, 1955, photograph facing p. 40).
- McLaughlin Cliffs** 71°35'S 67°32'W, between Armstrong Glacier and Conchie Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after Lieut. (JG) Donald J. McLaughlin, USNR, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", winter 1970 (APC, 1977, p. 21; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- McLaughlin Peak** 74°35'S 64°18'W, one of the *Latady Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, rising to c. 1 650 m, was named after Robert Harold McLaughlin, USN, engineman, "South Pole Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; [in 73°35'S 64°18'W in error] APC, 1975, p. 4; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- McLeod Glacier** 60°43'S 45°37'W, flowing SSE into Clowes Bay, Signy Island, following surveys by FIDS, 1947–50, was named after Capt. Michael McLeod, Master of the cutter *Beaufoy* (*Beaufoy Ridge*, q.v.), June 1821–September 1822, who independently discovered the *South Orkney Islands* (q.v.), 12 December 1821, 6 days after the original discovery by Powell and Palmer (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; [incorrectly applied to entire ice cap of Signy Island] DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973; [correctly applied] 2–DOS 1975).
- McLeod Hill** 68°05'S 66°29'W, rising to 1 790 m at head of Northeast Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946 and named after Kenneth Alexander McLeod (b. 1923), FIDS general assisiant, "Port Lockroy", 1945–46; meteorological observer, Stonington Island", 1946–47, who in July–December 1947, with a member of RARE, occupied a meteorological station on the plateau at an altitude of 1 700 m, E of the hill (APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Glacier Dome*, *The Dome*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1956, p. 209).
- MacLeod Point** 64°05'S 61°58'W, SE point of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after John James Rickard Macleod (1876–1935), Scottish physiologist; Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto, 1918–28, who with Sir Frederick Banting and Dr C. H. Best discovered insulin in 1922; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1923; Regius Professor of Physiology, University of Aberdeen, 1928–35 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart, 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- McManus Glacier** 69°28'S 71°27'W, flowing N into Palestrina Glacier, NW Alexander Island, following ground surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after Alan James McManus, BAS cook, Grytviken and Faraday, 1971–73; Adelaide and Rothera, 1975–78 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- McMeek Channel**: see Meek Channel.
- McMorrin Glacier** 67°58'S 67°06'W, flowing SSW into Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, SW of Camp Point, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1962 was named after Ian McMorrin (b. 1938), BAS general assistant, "Stonington Island", 1962–64, who took part in the survey (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 206; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- MacNamara Glacier** 84°20' S 63°40'W, between Thomas Hills and Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, and flowing NW into Foundation Ice Stream, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named *Macnamara* [*sic*] *Glacier* after Edlin E. MacNamara, USARP pedologist and exchange scientist, "Molodezhnaya", Australian Antarctic Territory, winter 1967 (USBGN, 1969, p. 119; USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969). *MacNamara Glacier* (APC, 1974, p. 5; USBGN, 1980, p. 521).
- McNeile Glacier** 63°57'S 59°22'W, flowing N into Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1948 and named after Stephen St Clair McNeile (b. 1925), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1948–49, who made the survey (BA, 1954, p. 46; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *McNeile's Glacier* (BA, 1952, p. 21).
- McNeile's Glacier*: see McNeile Glacier.
- Macnowski, Mount** 74°59'S 64°57'W, N-most of the *Scaife Mountains* (q.v.) rising to 1 490 m on S side of Ketchum Glacier, Orville Coast, was named after Francis B. Macnowski, USARP construction mechanic, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- MacQuarrie Edge** 80°32'S 30°03'W, rising to c. 760 m in N *Otter Highlands* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, was named after Alister Stuart MacQuarrie (1935–70), BAS tractor mechanic, Halley, 1968–69, who worked in Shackleton Range (APC, 1974, p. 4). *Macquarrie Edge* (BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- M'Vitie (McVitie), Cape*: see Hartree, Cape.
- Macy Glacier** 62°41'S 60°09'W, flowing S into Brunow Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–58; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Robert Macy, Master of the brig *Aurora*, one of J. Byers' (*Byers Peninsula*, q.v.) fleet of sealers from New York, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, operating first at Rugged Island and later from Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Madariaga, Islote*: see Diamonen Island.
- Madariga, Islote*: see Diamonen Island.
- Madder Cliffs** 63°18'S 56°29'W, rising to 135 m and forming N entrance point of Kinnes Cove, Joinville Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54, and so named from the red colour of the rocks, madder being a red vegetable dye (APC, 1958, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Maddie, Île** c. 65°03'S 64°12'W, one of the W *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after M. Maddie, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).
- Maddox Peak** 65°09'S 62°51'W, rising to c. 1 200 m near head of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, S of Carbutt Glacier, was photo-

- graphed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Dr Richard Leach Maddox (1816–1902), English physician who invented the gelatine emulsion process of dry-plate photography in 1871, thus revolutionizing photographic technique (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Madell Point** 66°35'S 66°22'W, NE of Cape Rey, Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–57; named after James Stuart Madell (b. 1932), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1956–57, and "Detaille Island", 1957–58, who surveyed the point (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Madey Ridge** 83°27'S 56°05'W, running NW–SE and rising to 1 115 m in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Jules Madey, of Clark, NJ, ham radio operator who with B. Gillies (*Gillies Rock*, q.v.) was helpful to USARP personnel, especially to those in Pensacola Mountains (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Madre, Cerro** [= mother hill] 63°47'S 58°27'W, rising to 420 m SE of Mount Daimler, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE "in honour of all the mothers of the world" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Magallanes, El** 64°17'S 62°57'W, W-most of the Rho Islands, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *El Magallanes* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote El Magallanes*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114).
- Magallanes, Islote El*: see Magallanes, El.
- Magallanes, Islotes El*: see Rho Islands.
- Magallánica*: see Antártida Americana.
- Magda Nunatak** 62°08'S 58°14'W, rising to c. 300 m W of Lions Rump, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Magdalen ("Magda") Swierszcz, technician with PAE, 1977–78 and 1979–80 (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144 and map Fig. 4). *Nunatak Magdy* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 145).
- Magdy, Nunatak*: see Magda Nunatak.
- Magellánica*: see Antartida Americana.
- Magellan, Mare*: see Drake Passage.
- Maggy's Bucht, Cove*: see Moon Bay.
- Magner Peaks, Pics*: see Magnier Peaks.
- Magnet Hill** 63°21'S 57°23'W, highest point (570 m) on Mott Snowfield, Trinity Peninsula, was so named following its use as a geomagnetic and topographic survey station by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1959 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Magnetite Bluff** 83°22'S 51°15'W, rising to c. 1 700 m W of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following USGS field work from 1965, so named from the extensive occurrence of magnetite in the gabbro of this area, causing large magnetic anomalies over Forrestal Range (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Magnier Peak*: see Magnier Peaks.
- Magnier Peaks** 65°41'S 64°18'W, twin peaks rising to 1 345 m SW of Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, were roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Pics Magnier* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Pics Magner* [sic] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Magner* [sic] *Peaks* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407). The peaks were identified and further surveyed by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill and others, 1938, map facing p. 400). *Magnier Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 144). *Magnier Peaks* (USBGN, 1951, p. 34; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The peaks were resurveyed by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58. *Picos Magnier* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 191).
- Magnier, Península** 65°40'S 64°20'W, between Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, E of Chavez Island, was so called by CAE in association with *Magnier Peaks* (q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 191).
- Magnier, Pic(o)s*: see Magnier Peaks.
- Mahalak Bluffs** 68°17'S 65°23'W, rising to c. 500 m on NW side of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48, and photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69; named after Lieut. Lawrence M. Mahalak, Jr, USN (MC), Medical Officer, "Palmer Station", winter 1971 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mahler Spur** 69°56'S 70°44'W, rising to c. 1 000 m E of Gilbert Glacier, N Alexander Island, was roughly mapped from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Gustav Mahler (1860–1911), Austrian composer ([in 69°48'S 70°52'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 21; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Mahogany Bluff** 63°53'S 57°13'W, rising to 590 m and forming E entrance of Pastorizo Bay, Vega Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, and so named from the deep red-brown colour of the rock (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Maignan, Cape, Point*: see Maignan, Pointe.
- Maignan, Pointe** 65°04'S 64°02'W, NE point of Cholet Island forming E entrance of Port Charcot, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was mapped by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after F. Maignan, a sailor in the expedition ship *Français*, who died on departure from Le Havre (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 39). *Cape Maignan* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Punta Maignan* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287). *Maignan Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 201).
- Maignan, Punta*: see Maignan, Pointe.
- Main Glacier*: see Bailey Ice Stream.
- Main Island*: see Livingston Island.
- Mainland*: see Coronation Island.
- Mainsail, Roca*: see Mainsail Rock.
- Mainsail Rock** 60°36'S 46°02'W, rising 17 m above sea level in Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named descriptively (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Main Sail Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). *Roca Mainsail* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275). *Mainsail* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 182). *Roca Vela Mayor* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 11; Pierrou, 1970, p. 710).
- Maipo, Bajo*: see Maipo, Banco.
- Maipo, Banco** 62°29'S 59°39'W, in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, SW of González Island, was charted by CAE in 1947 and so called after the oil tanker *Maipo* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 192). *Bajo Maipo* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 99).
- Maipo, Grupo*: see Rhyolite Islands.
- Maipo, Isla(nd)*: see Buls Island.

"*Maipo, Refugio*": see Bills Gulch.

"*Maipú*": see Bills Gulch.

Maipú, Punta: see Triangle Patch.

Maitland Glacier 68°47'S 65°06'W, flowing NE into Mobiloil Inlet, E of Yates Spur, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Figs 1 and 2, p. 434); further photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by RARE in 1947; named after Osborn Maitland Miller (b. 1897), cartographer, American Geographical Society, NY, from 1922, who from Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs constructed the first reconnaissance map of this area (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444) (USBGN, 1956, p. 202; APC, 1962, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963); surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches in December 1958 and in its entirety in 1960 by FIDS from "Stonington Island". *Lednik Meytlenda* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Mak-Donald, Lednik: see McDonald Ice Rumples.

Mak-Donald, Mys: see MacDonald, Cape.

Mak-Elroy, Gora: see McElroy, Mount.

Makenzie, Península: see Mackenzie Peninsula.

Mak-Farlin, Proliv: see McFarlane Strait.

Makham, Bahía: see Markham Bay.

Makintosh, Mys: see Mackintosh, Cape.

Mak-Karroll, Mys: see McCarroll Peak.

Mak-Karti, Ledyanoy Zaliv: see McCarthy Inlet.

Makswell, Zaliv: see Maxwell Bay.

Malarzy, Zatoka: see Painters Cove.

Malczewskiego, Przylądek: see Malczewski Point.

Malczewski Point 62°10'S 58°13'W, W side of Legru Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Jacek Malczewski (1855–1929), Polish painter (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 79). *Przylądek Malczewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).

Maldifassi, Bajo: see Maldifassi, Banco.

Maldifassi, Banco 62°30'S 59°40'W, N of Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE after Subtite Oreste Maldifassi T., a torpedo officer with the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Banco Subteniente Maldifassi* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Bajo Maldifassi* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 99; IHA, 1974, p. 192). *Bajo Subteniente Maldifassi*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 192).

Maldita, Bahía: see Brialmont Cove.

Malgorzaty, Zatoka: see Marguerite Bay.

Maling Peak 60°39'S 45°41'W, rising to c. 430 m on W side of Marshall Bay, Coronation Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1933; surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and named after Derek Hilton Maling (b. 1923), FIDS meteorological observer, Signy, 1948–50, who with R. M. Laws (*Laws Glacier*, q.v.) made the survey (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

Malleco, Grupo: see Pauling Islands.

Malmgren Bay 65°45'S 66°07'W, W side of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, with Speerschneider Point as S entrance point, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Finn Adolf Erik Johan Malmgren (1895–1928), Swedish physicist; member of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition with the *Maud*, 1918–25 (Capt. R. Amundsen) and author of an important paper on the properties of sea ice in the *Scientific results* (Vol. 1, No. 5, 1927) of that expedition; member of the Italian North Pole Expedition in the air-

ship *Italia*, 1928 (Col. U. Nobile), who died on the Arctic pack ice, c. 15 June 1928, following the loss of the airship (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Bahía Sobenes*, so called by CAE after the Chilean Navy tugboat *Sobenes* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 264).

Maloy Yaroslavets: see Snow Island.

Malpighi Glacier 64°16'S 62°17'W, flowing SW into Freud Passage, Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Marcello Malpighi (1628–94), Italian physiologist and pioneer histologist who first demonstrated the existence of the blood capillaries (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Malus Island 66°14'S 65°45'W, Auvert Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness grouped in this area, named after Étienne Louis Malus (1775–1812), French physicist who discovered the polarization of light, subsequently applied in the design of snow goggles (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 186). *Islotes Charrúa*, applied by AAE to this island and offlying rocks by AAE after the veteran Antarctic tugboat *Charrúa* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

Malva Bluff 71°55'S 62°19'W, rising to c. 850 m on N side of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Antonio I. Malva-Gomes, topographic engineer with USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1970–71, and with Pine Island Bay (Walgreen Coast) reconnaissance party aboard USCGC *Burton Island*, 1974–75 (APC, 1977, p. 21; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976).

Malville, Mount 82°44'S 48°10'W, rising to 1 030 m in N Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after J. McKim Malville, USARP auroral scientist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Malville Peninsula: see Henry Ice Rise.

Malvinas, Puerto: see Falkland Harbour.

Malyi Kupol: see Malyy Kupol.

Mały Jarostawiec, Wyspa: see Snow Island.

Mały Księżę: see Petit Prince, Le.

Malyy Dome: see Malyy Kupol.

Malyy Kupol [= little cupola] 62°08'S 58°48'W, part of ice cap near W end of King George Island, was so called by SAE (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 9). *Malyy Dome* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map p. 369). *Malyi Kupol* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 104). *Bellingshausen Dome* or *Kopula Bellingshausena*, so called by PAE in association with "Bellingshausen Station" (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 5, p. 168).

Malyy Yaroslavets (Snou), Ostrov: see Snow Island.

Mamelles, Les [= the breasts] c. 65°12'S 64°08'W, two snow-covered hills NW of Blanchard Ridge, Graham Coast, were so called by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1910, photograph p. 268).

Mamelon Island, Islet, Islote, Ostrov: see Mamelon Point.

Mamelon Point 67°19'S 64°49'W, S entrance point of Hess Inlet, Foyn Coast, was roughly mapped as an island by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and named descriptively *Mamelon Islet*, *mamelon* being a rounded eminence (BA chart

- 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Islote Mamelón* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325; Pierrou, 1970, p. 501). *Mamelon Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA, 1974, p. 217). *Ostrov Mamelon* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islote Escudero*, so called by CAE after Julio Escudero Guzmán, Professor of International Public Law, University of Chile, who represented Chile on the Joint Chilean-Argentine Commission (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 117). The feature was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64, and found to form the end of an ice-covered promontory. *Mamelon Point* (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Mamut, Glaciar** 64°10'S 60°55'W, flowing N into Cierva Cove, E of Cierva Point, Danco Coast, was so called by Di Lena (1956, map p. 95).
- Manchada, Punta**: see Hobbs Point.
- Manchado**, *Islote* [= speckled islet] 64°02'S 62°34'W, off Metchnikoff Point, Brabant Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart H-714, 1969).
- Mancha Verde** [= green mark] 62°40'S 60°24'W, NW side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively by del Valle and others (1974, p. 9). *Loma de la Mancha Verde* (del Valle and others, 1974, map facing p. 6).
- Mancha Verde, Loma de la**: see Mancha Verde.
- Manchón Austral** [= southern mark] 60°45'S 44°43'W, rising to c. 40 m near W entrance point of Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE, 1904-05 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 188). *Peñasco Manchón Austral* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 344; Pierrou, 1970, p. 501).
- Manchón Austral, Peñasco**: see Manchón Austral.
- Mancilla, Caleta**: see Mansilla, Caleta.
- Mancilla, Punta** 62°30'S 59°40'W, E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, S of González Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Cabo 2° DC Julio Mancilla Gallardo, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 192). *Punta DC. Mancilla*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 192).
- Manciple Island** 64°56'S 63°57'W, one of the W *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57, and so named in association with characters from *Canterbury tales* in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Manczarskiego, Przylądek**: see Manczarski Point.
- Manczarski Point** 62°10'S 58°20'W, E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Prof. Stefan Manczarski (1899-1979), Secretary, Polish Third International Geophysical Year Committee, 1956-60 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 80). *Przylądek Manczarskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).
- Mandisoví, Caleta**: see Ryder Bay.
- Mandolin Hills** 69°55'S 67°20'W, rising to c. 1 200 m E of Traverse Mountains, George VI Sound, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971-72, were so named from the shape of the feature as seen in plan (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/6, 1-DOS 1978).
- Mane Skerry** 67°50'S 67°18'W, NW-most island in Lystad Bay, Horseshoe Island, rising 10 m above sea level, was roughly charted by AAE, 1952-53, and called *Islote Norte* [= north islet] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 300; Pierrou, 1970, p. 553); surveyed by FIDS, 1955-57, and named *Mane Skerry* in association with the smaller *Mite Skerry* (q.v.) and from a local mis-spelling of the phrase "might and main" (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).
- Mangin-fjellet, Massif, Mont(e)**: see Mangin, Mount.
- Mangin, Mount** 67°26'S 68°26'W, rising to c. 2 050 m NNW of Ryder Bay, E Adelaide Island, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 and named *Massif Mangin* after Louis Alexandre Mangin (1852-1937), French botanist and member of the Académie des Sciences (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Mount Mangin* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Manginfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mont Mangin* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Monte Mangin* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 501; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 192). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Mount Ditte* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 371, 2nd view). *Gora Manzhen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was further surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961-62.
- Mango, Punta** [= handle point] 64°40'S 62°03'W, SE point of Brooklyn Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE from its shape (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Mann, Islote** 68°12'S 66°58'W, E of Trepassey Island, Neny Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE after Prof. Mann (*Isla Profesor Mann*, q.v.) (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Mann, Mount** 83°12'S 49°20'W, rising to c. 1 680 m on SE side of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965-66; named after Capt. Edward K. Mann, USAF, assistant in Research Division, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1966-68 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Manoury, Îlot**: see Manoury Island.
- Manoury Island** 64°27'S 62°50'W, S of Gand Island, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Îlot Manoury* after G. Manoury, Secretary of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Islote Manoury* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 501; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 192). *Snipe Island*, after HMS *Snipe* (Cdr. J. G. Forbes, RN) (*Snipe Peak*, q.v.) which visited the area in 1948 (BA, 1952, p. 22). *Manowry* [sic] (*Snipe*) *Islet* (BA, 1954, p. 49). *Manoury Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 14). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Manoury Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Manoury Islet, Islote**: see Manoury Island.
- Manoury (Snipe) Islet**: see Manoury Island.
- Mansfield Point** 60°39'S 45°44'W, between Cleft Point and Stene Point, Norway Bight, Coronation Island, was surveyed by DI in 1933 and resurveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49; named after Dr Arthur Walter Mansfield (b. 1926), FIDS meteorological observer, Grytviken, 1951-52; Base Leader, biologist and meteorological observer, Signy, 1952-53; specialist on Arctic sea mammals, Fisheries Research Board, Canada, from c. 1958 (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Mansilla, Caleta** 66°23'S 67°07'W, between Watkins Island and Belding Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by CAE, 1948-49, after Tte Luis Mansilla Yevens, Navigating Officer in the frigate *Covadonga* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 191; IHA, 1974, p. 192). *Caleta Mancilla* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966).
- Mansilla, Isla** 64°04'S 61°01'W, on S side of Cape Herschel, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Gen. Lucio V. Mansilla (1831-1913), of the Argentine Army

- (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331). *Islote Mansilla* (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 502). *Islote Figueroa*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 124).
- Mansilla, Islote*: see Mansilla, Isla or Midas Island.
- Mantell Screens** 80°38'S 24°26'W, rising to c. 1 400 m on N side of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Gideon Algernon Mantell (1790–1852), British surgeon and geologist, known for his discovery of the iguanodon and three other fossil reptiles ([in 80°38'S 24°34'W] APC, 1974, p. 5; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Manterola, Caleta*: see Catalina, Caleta.
- Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes, Isla*: see Bulnes Island.
- Manuel Rodríguez, Isla*: see Auguste Island or Robert Island.
- Manzhen, Gora*: see Mangin, Mount.
- Mapple Glacier** 65°25'S 62°25'W, flowing E into Exasperation Inlet, S of Delusion Point, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* grouped in this area, named after Father Mapple, the whalemens' Nantucket priest (APC, 1964, p. 3).
- Mara, Isla(s)*: see Wednesday Island.
- "*Marambio*": see Seymour Island.
- Marambio, Isla*: see Seymour Island.
- Maranga Island** 65°11'S 64°23'W, NW-most of the *Anagram Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from Faraday in 1960 was so named in anagrammatic association with the name of the islands (APC, 1962, p. 21; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Marble Knolls** 60°42'S 45°37'W, area between Elephants Flats and Pumphouse Lake, E Signy Island, with a distinctive flora, were so called descriptively following biological work by BAS up to 1973 (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Mar, Cabo de [= sea cape] 64°45'S 63°14'W, E-most point of Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, SSE of Cape Astrup, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954).
- March 8 Mountains*: see 8 Marta, Gory.
- Marcial Mora, Bahía*: see Zubov Bay.
- Marckham, Bahía*: see Markham Bay.
- Marckhan, Bahía*: see Markham Bay.
- Marckmann, Bahía*: see Chiriguano Bay.
- Marcos, Caleta 64°30'S 61°50'W, at NW end of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, S of Gaston Islands, was so called by AAE after a sailor who died aboard the Argentine patrol ship *Fournier* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Marcos Pagliano, Isla 65°24'S 65°28'W, N of Snodgrass Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, following survey by AAE, 1954–55, was named after Marcos Pagliano, a trustee of the Argentine sealers who sailed the coasts of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego in the early nineteenth century (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 502).
- Marescot, Cabo, Cap(e), Kapp*: see Marescot Point.
- Marescot Point** 63°29'S 58°35'W, N of Crown Peak and E of Thanaron Point, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 and named *Cap Marescot* after Enseigne de Vaisseau Jacques-Marie-Eugène Marescot du Thilleul (1808–39), of the French Navy, who died aboard the expedition ship *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1841, p. xxxvi) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1847, Pl. 8). *Cabo Marescot* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Cape Marescot* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 2.ix.1938). *Kapp Marescot* (HA chart, 1928). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946. *Cabo Negrita* [= ? black cape] (Argentina. MM chart OMEGA, 1954). *Cabo Marescot*, erroneously referring to a point to ESE, S of Jacquinet Rocks (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 503; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 193). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Marescot Point* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Marescot Ridge** 63°32'S 58°32'W, running S from *Marescot Point* (q.v.) towards Crown Peak, Trinity Peninsula, and rising to 985 m, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946 and so named in association with the point (APC, 1955, p. 14; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Puntilla Ejército de Chile* [= Chilean Army point], referring to a point on the ridge (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Marfarlane, Détroit*: see McFarlane Strait.
- Margalot, Islote 64°34'S 62°47'W, off NE side of Ryswyk Island, Anvers Island, was so called by AAE, 1947–48, probably after a relative of a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Islote 1er Teniente Alaggia, Islote Teniente Alaggia*, after Tte 1° Guillermo Rodolfo Alaggia, of the Argentina Air Force who was killed on active service with FATA (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 121). *Islote Primer Teniente Alaggia* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 126; Pierrou, 1970, p. 602).
- Margalot, Pico*: see Janssen Peak.
- Margaret Bay*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margaretenbucht*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margaret Goodenough, Ghiacciaio, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Goodenough Glacier.
- Margaret, Zaliv*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margarita 64°19'S 62°57'W, island SW of Kappa Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947, probably after a relative of a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Margarita*, erroneously indicated as one of the *Theta Islands* (q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Margarita, Bahía, Bucht*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margarita, Islote*: see Margarita.
- Margarite, Bahía*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margarit(y), Zaliv*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margerit, Bukhta*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margherita, Baia*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Marguerite B., Baai, Baia, Baie*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Marguerite Bay** 68°30'S 69°00'W, between Adelaide Island and Pourquoi Pas Island to the N, and Alexander Island and George VI Sound to the S, bounded by Fallières Coast to the E, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Baie Marguerite*, after Marguerite Charcot (*née* Cléry), wife of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370; BA, 1916, p. 408). *Bahía Margarita* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 130; Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 503; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 193). *Marguerite Bay* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheets 69 66 and 69 68, 1963). *Margaret Bay* (Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9). The bay was visited by two Norwegian whale catchers, commanded by S. Beckman and G. Mathisen,

- in February 1924 (*Stefansson Sound*, q.v.). *Marguerite B.* (HA chart, 1927). *Margueritebukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The bay was further surveyed by BGLE in 1936. *Margaretenbucht* (Sauer, 1947, p. 164). *Marguerite Bukt* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Margueriten Salmi* (Andersson, 1948, end map). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49. *Zaliv Margarity* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950b, map following p. 484). *Marguerite-Bucht* (Georgi, 1951, p. 85). *Bahía Margarite* (Argentina. IGM map, 1952). *Zatoka Małgorzaty* (Machowski, 1953, p. 46). *Zaliv Margarit* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Margarita Bucht* (Capurro, 1955, p. 146). *Marguerite Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579). *Baía Margherita*, *Baía Marguerite* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6 and 9). *Zátoka Markétina* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Zaliv Margaret* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bukhta Margerit* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- "*Marguerite Bay*": see Stonington Island.
- Marguerite(-)Bucht*: see George VI Sound or Marguerite Bay.
- Marguerite Bukt*, *-bukten*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Margueriten Salmi*: see Marguerite Bay.
- Mariacka, Góra*: see Mariacki, Mount.
- Mariacki, Mount* 62°10'S 58°16'W, ice-covered and rising to c. 400 m between Admiralty Bay and Legru Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Mariacki Church, Kraków (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 80). *Góra Mariacka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).
- María del Pilar, Punta*: see Conesa Point.
- María, Isla*: see James Ross Island.
- María Josefa, Cabo*: see Jaraquemada, Punta.
- Mariana, Caleta*: see Marian Cove.
- Mariana, Monte*: see Marion Nunataks.
- Mariana, Punta*: see Garzón Point.
- Marian, Caleta*: see Marian Cove.
- Marian Cove** 62°13'S 58°47'W, between North Spit and South Spit, *Maxwell Bay* (q.v.), King George Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers; roughly charted by Ferguson, 1913–14, and named possibly after the usage of whalers (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 38; Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968); recharted by DI, 1934–35. *Marion [sic] Cove* (BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937). *Caleta Marian* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; IHA, 1974, p. 193). *Caleta Mariana* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 201; Pierrou, 1970, p. 503). *Caleta Mariano* (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). *Bukhta Merian* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 9). "*King Sejong Station*", South Korean station on S side of cove, inaugurated 17 February 1988 (*The Korean Times*, 18 February 1988).
- Marianero Suárez Island*: see Marinero Suárez, Islote.
- Mariano, Caleta*: see Marian Cove.
- María Pilar, Punta*: see Conesa Point.
- Marie, Cape, Isla*: see Marie Island.
- Marie Island** 66°07'S 65°45'W, N of Cape Evensen, Graham Coast. The name *Pointe Marie* was applied by FAE, 1903–05, to a point on the coast N of the cape (as then roughly mapped), after Marie Charcot, sister of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Marie Point* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). Following FAE, 1908–10, the name *Pointe Marie* was re-applied to the S point of a non-existent island called *Île Waldeck-Rousseau* (*Waldeck Peak*, q.v.) (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2). *Cape Marie* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 84). *Mary Point* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Marie Pynten* (HA chart, 1927). *Waldeck Rousseau Island*, following survey in the area by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931a). Survey by BGLE in 1935–36 led to the identification of Waldeck Peak as the "island" of FAE, 1908–10. The name *Marie Island* was applied to the present feature as the most prominent needing a name in this vicinity (APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Marie* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 183; IHA, 1974, p. 194).
- Marie Point(e), Pynten*, see Marie Island.
- Mariholm** 60°45'S 45°42'W, largest of the group of islands S of Moe Island, *Signy Island* (q.v.), was charted by Sørllø in 1912 and named after his daughter Mari (Mrs Winge), in association with *Gerd Island* (q.v.) and *Reid Island* (q.v.) (Sørllø, chart, 1912; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Hariholm*, in error (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913). The island was recharted by DI in 1933. *Mariholm Islets*, referring to the whole group (Nelson and others, chart, 1933). *Rocas Mariholm* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 504). *Roca Mariholm* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 185). *Marinholm* [in error], *Mariholm* (USBGN, 1956, p. 151, 203). *Islote Mari*, as rejected form (Pierrou, 1970, p. 504). *Mariholm Islands*, referring to the group (BAS, 1982, p. 37).
- Mariholm Islands, Islets, Roca(s)*: see Mariholm.
- Mari, Islote*: see Mariholm.
- Marina Ledge*: see Marina Point.
- Marina Point** 65°15'S 64°16'W, NW point of Galindez Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill and others, 1938, map following p. 56) and the reef off the point was unofficially called *Marina Ledge*, after Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent (1902–68), who was married in November 1934 while the expedition ship *Penola* was on her way to the Argentine Islands; the ship went aground on the reef, 4 February 1935. *Marine [sic] Point* (FIDS Periodical Report, No. 32, 27 Feb. to 6 April 1953). The FIDS station "*Argentine Islands*" (now BAS station *Faraday*, q.v.) was moved from *Winter Island* (q.v.) and established on the point in 1953. *Marina Point* (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964).
- Marina, Punta*: see Navy Point.
- Marin Bluff** 69°25'S 68°36'W, rising to 425 m E of Cape Jeremy, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the *marin*, a warm S or SE wind of the Gulf of Lyon, France (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4). *Cerro Santa Micaela*, so called after the transport ship used on AAE, 1950–51 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Marin(-)Darbel B.*, *Baai*, *Bahía (de)*, *Baie*, *Bay*, *Fiord*, *Fjord*: see Darbel Bay.
- Marin Darbel, Îles, Islands*: see Bragg Islands.
- Marine Point*: see Marina Point.
- Marinero-Chotti, Ostrova*: see Kirkwood Islands.
- Marinero Ciotti, Islotes*: see Faure Islands or Kirkwood Islands.
- Marinero Lagarrigue, Puerto*: see Selvick Cove.
- Marinero Machado, Cabo*: see Pan de Azúcar, Cabo.
- Marinero Paredes, Cabo*: see Charles Point.
- Marinero, Pasaje*: see Aguirre Passage.
- Marinero Suárez, Islote* 62°56'S 60°42'W, an ephemeral island in Telefon Bay, Deception Island, produced by the volcanic eruption of December 1967, was charted by AAE, 1967–68,

- and so called after an Argentine sailor (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1968). *Isla Yelcho*, so called after the Chilean steam tug *Yelcho* (*Cape Yelcho*, q.v.) (Valenzuela A. and others, 1968, map p. 10). Following the further eruption of 12 April 1970, the island became a headland extending into Telefon Bay. *Yelcho Island*, *Morro Yelcho* (González-Ferrán and others, 1971, p. 3 and Fig. 12 following p. 14). *Marianero* [*sic*] *Suárez Island* (USOO chart 29103, 1972). [For the short life of this island see also under *Telefon Bay*].
- Marinero Tapia**, Islote 63°19'S 57°54'W, NE side of Covadonga Harbour, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a Chilean sailor (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islote Maro Tapia*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 195).
- Marinero Vega*, *Punta*: see *Vigilante*, *Punta*.
- Marinero Vigna**, Cabo c. 74°36'S 24°15'W, ephemeral projection in Filchner Ice Front, E of Gould Bay, was charted by AAE, 1954–55, and so called after an Argentine sailor who died on active service in the successful revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 194; chart 122, 1961; Pierrou, 1970, p. 506).
- Marinholm*: see *Mariholm*.
- Marín**, Islotes 65°54'S 66°38'W, two islands reported to lie W of Lively Point, Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were so called by AAE after Antonio Marín, an Argentine soldier who served under Almirante G. Brown (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M). The position of the islands is indicated as doubtful on BA chart 3570, 23.vii.1976.
- Marion Cove*: see *Marian Cove*.
- Marion*, *Fj.*, *-Fjellet*, *Gora*, *Monte*: see *Marion Nunataks*.
- Marion*, *Mount*: see *Marion Nunataks* or *Martine*, *Mount* or *Monique*, *Mount*.
- Marion Mountain*: see *Marion Nunataks*.
- Marion Nunataks** 69°45'S 75°15'W, rising to c. 600 m on N coast of *Charcot Island* (q.v.), were roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, on 11 January 1910 and, in association with *Mount Martine* (q.v.) and *Mount Monique* (q.v.), named *Sommet Marion* after Marion Charcot (1895–1927), eldest daughter of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409). *Marion Mount* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). The name *Sommet Marion* was also incorrectly applied to *Mount Martine* (q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 44 following p. 60). *Fj. Marion* (HA chart, 1927). *Marion Peak* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; USHO chart 5411, 1939). *Marion-Fjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mount Marion* (BA, 1930, p. 88; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Marion Mountain* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Monte Marion* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 194). *Pico Marión* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The nunataks were photographed from the air on USN Operation "Highjump" in 1947. *Monte Mariana* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 308a; Pierrou, 1970, p. 504). Following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from USN air photographs, the feature was renamed *Marion Nunataks* ([in 69°33'S 75°06'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 22). *Gora Marion* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Mario(ón) Peak*, *Pico*: see *Marion Nunataks*.
- Marion*, *Sommet*: see *Marion Nunataks* or *Martine*, *Mount*.
- Mar*, *Islote*: see *Pinguino*, *Isla* or *Sprightly Island*.
- Markab, Mount** 70°56'S 67°04'W, one of the *Pegasus Mountains* (q.v.), George VI Sound, rising to 1 350 m, was named after the star Markab in the constellation Pegasus (APC, 1977, p. 22; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Marker Rock** 66°05'S 65°47'W, part of *Saffrey Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so named because it serves as a marker for ships on passage through the islands (APC, 1959a, p. 9).
- Markétina*, *Zátoka*: see *Marguerite Bay*.
- Markham B.*, *Bahía*: see *Markham Bay*.
- Markham Bay** 64°17'S 57°18'W, between Ekelöf Point and Hamilton Point, SE James Ross Island, was probably sighted by Ross in 1842–43; surveyed by SwAE in 1901–03 and named *Clements Markhams Bukt* after Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830–1916), English geographer, historian and promoter of Antarctic exploration; Secretary, RGS, 1863–88, and President, 1893–1905 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Baie Clements Markham* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904c], map p. 232–33). *Clements Markham Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Clements Markham Bay* (Andersson, 1906, Pl. 6 following p. 301; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1948, p. 178). *Markham B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bahía Clements Markham* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953. *Markham Bay* (BA, 1954, p. 39; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Bahía Markham* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 506; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 194). *Bahía Marckham* [*sic*], *Bahía Marckhan* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM, NM 10/15.v.1959). *Bahía Makham* [*sic*] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 221). [*Clements Island* (q.v.) is also named after Sir C. Markham, and probably also Markham Point, South Georgia (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 59).]
- Markham, Isla(nd)*: see *Clements Island*.
- Markmann*, *Bahía*: see *Chiriguano Bay*.
- Marø Cliffs** 79°04'S 28°30'W, rising to c. 900 m on NW side of *Theron Mountains* (q.v.), Coats Land, were surveyed by TAE, 1956–57, and named after Kapt. Harald Marø, Norwegian Master of the Canadian sealing ship *Theron* which transported the TAE advance party to Filchner Ice Front, 1955–56 (APC, 1962, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 79 28/30, 1963).
- Marr*, *Bahía*: see *Marr Bay*.
- Marr Bay** 60°41'S 44°31'W, between Cape Valavielle and Fraser Point, N coast of Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and called *McCredie Bay* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Bruce and others, chart, 1903a); recharted by DI in 1933 and named *Marr Bay* after J. W. S. Marr (*Marr Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Bahía Marr* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 507).
- Marr Bluff** 69°47'S 69°20'W, N side of Wager Glacier, E Alexander Island, George VI Sound, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of British geologists grouped in this area, named after John Edward Marr (1857–1933), Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge University, 1917–30 (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960).
- Marr Ice Piedmont** 64°30'S 63°47'W, covering half of Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago, and extending from Cape Bayle in N to Arthur Harbour in S, was presumably sighted by GAE, 1873–74; roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10; named after Dr James William Slessor Marr (1902–65), British marine biologist; member (as boy scout), Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22, and (as biologist) British expedition to Svalbard, 1925; member of DI scientific staff,

- 1927–49, and of National Institute of Oceanography, 1949–65; *William Scoresby*, 1928–29, and *Discovery II*, 1931–33 and 1935–37; biologist, BANZARE, 1929–31 (Sir Douglas Mawson), and whale factory ship *Terje Viken*, 1939–40; Commander (as Lieut. Cdr, RNVR), Operation “Tabarin”, and Base Leader, “Port Lockroy”, 1943–44 (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; 3570, 29.ix.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979); surveyed in part by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Marr Point** 62°07'S 57°56'W, SW point of Penguin Island, King George Island, was so called by PAE after J. W. S. Marr (*Marr Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 2, p. 71).
- Mars Glacier** 71°50'S 68°26'W, flowing S into Saturn Glacier, E Alexander Island, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1949; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Mars (APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974). *Lednik Mars* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961).
- “*Marsh*”: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Marshall, Bahía**: see Marshall Bay.
- Marshall Bay** 60°39'S 45°38'W, between Cape Vik and Cape Hansen, S coast of Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Sørllø, 1912–13; recharted by DI in 1933 and named after Dr Edward Hillis Marshall (1885–1975), surgeon and member of DI marine executive staff, 1924–31; *Discovery*, 1925–27; whaling factory ship *C. A. Larsen* on Norwegian whaling expedition to Ross Sea, 1928–29; *Discovery II*, 1929–31 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Bahía Marshall* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 507). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.
- Marshall Nunatak** 74°09'S 75°41'W, rising to c. 1 000 m SE of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after William F. Marshall, USGS topographic engineer, “Byrd Station”, Marie Byrd Land, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4).
- Marshall Peak** 71°09'S 61°33'W, rising to 1 200 m at base of Kvinge Peninsula, Black Coast, was probably sighted from the ground by USAS in December 1940; surveyed by FIDS-RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947 and named after Norman Bertram (“Freddy”) Marshall (b. 1915), Operation “Tabarin” zoologist, “Hope Bay”, 1944–45; Professor of zoology, Queen Mary College, London University, 1972–77 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976). *Pico Marshall* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Gora Marshall-Pik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Pik Marshall* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The peak was further surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73.
- Marshall, Pico, Pik**: see Marshall Peak.
- Marshall-Pik, Gora**: see Marshall Peak.
- Marsh, Cabo**: see Marsh, Cape.
- Marsh, Cape** 65°15'S 59°28'W, SE point of Robertson Island, Nordenskjöld Coast, was roughly charted by Larsen, 10 December 1893 (Larsen, 1894b, p. 340); surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in July 1953 and named after Dr George Walter Marsh (1925–88), FIDS Base Leader and medical officer, “Hope Bay”, 1952–54; medical officer and in charge of dogs, TAE, “Scott Base”, Ross Dependency, 1956–58 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 65 68, 1961). *Cabo Marsh* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).
- Marsh Spur** 65°54'S 62°38'W, rising to c. 500 m on N side of Leppard Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1964–65, and named after Anthony Frank Marsh (b. 1941), BAS geologist, “Stonington Island”, 1963–65, who carried out the survey (APC, 1977, p. 22).
- “*Marsh Station*”: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Mars, Lednik**: see Mars Glacier.
- Marta, Isla** 64°51'S 63°06'W, off W coast of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 195).
- Martel', Bukhta**: see Martel Inlet.
- Martel, Ensenada, Estrecho, Fiord**: see Martel Inlet.
- Martel Inlet** 62°05'S 58°22'W, NE arm of *Admiralty Bay* (q.v.), King George Island, between Plaza Point and Point Hennequin, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Fiord Martel* after J. L. Martel, French politician (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Martel Inlet* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). The FIDS station “Admiralty Bay” was established on the W shore of the inlet in 1947. *Estrecho Martel* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Ensenada Martel* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 507; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 195). *Ensenada Martell* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart XI, 1954). *Bukhta Martel'* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 9).
- Martell, Ensenada**: see Martel Inlet.
- Martello Rock**: see Martello Tower.
- Martello Tower** 62°06'S 58°09'W, off-shore rock rising c. 9 m above sea level on W side of King George Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and so named from its resemblance to the circular forts of that name constructed at intervals on the S coast of England (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Martello Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 95). *Roca Torre Martello* [= martello tower rock] (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 691; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 280).
- Martha Bay, Détroit**: see Matha Strait.
- Martha, Mount**: see Martine, Mount.
- Martillo, Cabo**: see Wollaston, Cape.
- Martillo, Colina**: see Hammer Hill.
- Martina, Monte, Pico**: see Martine, Mount.
- Martín, Cabo**: see Martins Head.
- Martin, Cap**: see Low Head or Martins Head.
- Martin, Capo**: see Martins Head.
- Martin Cove**: see Mutton Cove.
- Martin Darbel Bay, -Fjorden**: see Darbel Bay.
- Martine Fj., -Fjellet, Monte**: see Martine, Mount.
- Martine, Mount** 69°45'S 75°05'W, rising to c. 800 m on N coast of *Charcot Island* (q.v.), was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, on 11 January 1910 and, in association with *Marion Nunataks* (q.v.) and *Mount Monique* (q.v.), named *Sommet Martine* after Martine Charcot (b. 1911), third daughter of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409). *Sommet Marion*, in error for this feature, with *Sommet Martine* probably referring to a feature in *Colbert Mountains* (q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 44 following p. 60). *Martin Mount* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Fj. Martine* (HA chart, 1927). *Martine Peak* (Wilkins, 1929, map

facing p. 374). *Martine-Fjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mount Martini* [sic] (BA, 1930, p. 88). *Mount Martha* [sic] (Ellsworth, 1937, p. 209). *Martine Mountain* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Martin* [sic] *Mountain* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942). *Mount Martine* (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 170; [in 69°56'S 73°56'W] APC, 1955, p. 14; BA, 1961, p. 208; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 22). *Monte Martine* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 196). *Pico Martina* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The feature was photographed from the air on USN Operation "Highjump" in 1947. *Pico Martine* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Monte Martina* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 308a; Pierrou, 1970, p. 509). The feature was mapped by FIDS in 1959 from USN air photographs. *Mount Marion*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 374, 2nd view). *Gora Martin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Martine, Mount: see Colbert Mountains.

Martine Mountain, Peak, Pico: see Martine, Mount.

Martine, Sommet: see Colbert Mountains or Martine, Mount.

Martínez, Cabo 64°39'S 62°11'W, N point of Pelseneer Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Marinero 1° Prudencio Martínez of the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* on her second voyage to the Antarctic, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Martínez de Rozas, Cabo c. 69°42'S 71°58'W, unidentified point on Wilkins Sound, NW Alexander Island, was so called by CAE after Juan Martínez de Rozas, Chilean leader in the War of Independence in 1810 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

Martínez de Rozas, Isla: see Robinson, Cape.

Martín Fierro, Cordón: see Guettard Range.

Martín Fierro, Nunatak c. 74°40'S 62°15'W, reported to lie on NE side of Bowman Peninsula, Lassiter Coast, was so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Martin Glacier 68°31'S 66°44'W, flowing NW into Bertrand Ice Piedmont, Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and named after James Hamilton Martin (1900–40), First Mate in the BGLE ship *Penola*; member of BANZARE, 1929–31 (Sir Douglas Mawson) (APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

Martin Glacier: see Balch Glacier or Gould Glacier.

Martín, Gora: see Martine, Mount or Martin, Mount.

"*Martín Güemes*": see Duse Bay or Fivemile Rock.

Martín Güemes, Fondeadero c. 62°17'S 59°17'W, in Nelson Strait off Harmony Point, Nelson Island, was so called by AAE after Gen. M. Güemes (*Rockpepper Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).

Martin Ice Rise 72°26'S 69°01'W, in George VI Ice Shelf SW of *Kirwan Inlet* (q.v.), Alexander Island, was roughly charted as a promontory by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–50 (DCS 601 sheet W 62 68, 1956); delineated as an ice rise from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheet SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974); in association with the inlet, named after Sir David Christie Martin (1914–76), Executive Secretary of the Royal Society, 1947–76, who played a leading role in organizing the RSIGYE (APC, 1980, p. 4).

Martin, Île: see Pitt Islands.

Martin, Îles: see Pitt Islands or Vieugué Island.

Martin, Îlot: see Pitt Islands.

Martini, Mount: see Martine, Mount.

Martin Island: see Pitt Islands.

Martin Islands 65°37'S 65°21'W, between Karelin Islands and Vieugué Island, E of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands. The three SE-most islands in the group were called *Islas Mataquito* by CAE after a district in Chile (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. The name *Islas Martín* was applied by AAE to the NW islands of the group, after Capt. Juan Alejandro Martín (1865–1966), of the Argentine Navy, Minister of the Navy, 1904–06, whose name was originally applied by FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10, to the NE *Pitt Islands* (q.v.); at the same time the name *Isla Vieugué* (*Vieugué Island*, q.v.) was applied to the SE-most island of the group (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957). Following surveys by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58, and in order to preserve FAE's original naming in the area, the name *Martin Islands* was applied to the whole group (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Martín*, referring to the whole group (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; Pierrou, 1970, p. 508; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 195).

Martin Islands: see Pitt Islands.

Martín, Islas: see Martin Islands or Pitt Islands.

Martín, Islote: see Roe Island.

Martín, Monte: see Martin, Mount.

Martín, Morro: see Martins Head.

Martin, Mount 69°40'S 62°59'W, rising to 1360 m N of Anthony Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was surveyed from the ground by BGLE in December 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940; resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in January 1948; called *Mount Briesemeister* after W. A. Briesemeister (*Briesemeister Peak*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); later named *Mount Martin* after Orville Martin, electronics engineer, Bureau of Ships, US Navy Department, who assisted RARE and whose name was originally applied to *Gould Glacier* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *Gora Martin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Martín* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Martin Mount, Mountain: see Martine, Mount.

Martin Peak 84°22'S 65°21'W, highest point (1045 m) in *Thomas Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Christopher Martin, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", summers 1965–66 and 1966–67 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Martin Öyane: see Pitt Islands.

Martin, Point 60°46'S 44°41'W, W side of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, NW of Cape Murdoch, was surveyed by SNAE in October 1903 and named after J. Martin, Able Seaman in the expedition ship *Scotia*, who took part in the survey (Bruce and others, chart, 1903a; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 14); recharted by DI in 1933. *Pointe Martin* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Punta Martín* (Moneta, 1951, end map [2]).

Martin, Pointe: see Martin, Point.

Martín, Punta 65°05'S 63°31'W, between Azure Cove and Sonia Point, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE probably after Comodoro Alfredo Martín, of the Chilean Navy (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 195). *Punta Sommers*, so called by AAE after the Second-in-Command of the warship *La Argentina* in 1818 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S). *Punta Somers* [sic] (Argentina. AA, NM 11/1.vi.1979).

Martín, Punta: see Martin, Point.

Martin's, Cap: see Martins Head.

Martins Head 62°11'S 58°13'W, E entrance point of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was roughly charted and named by Bransfield, c. 27 January 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Martin's Head* (Baird, 1821, p. 233; Fildes, 1821b, chart [4]; BA chart [no number], 1822; 1916, p. 388). *Cap Martin's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Martins Spitze* (Fildes, 1827, p. 465). The feature was further charted by FAE, 1908–10, and called *Cap Legru* (*Legru Bay*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9; Bongrain, 1914, vue 10 following p. 60) and also *Cap Martin* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 1 following p. 60); recharted by DI in January 1937. *Cabo Martín* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Morro Martins* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 196). *Punta Martín* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 509). *Morro Martín* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 208a). *Capo Martin* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Martins-Khed* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Martins* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Martins Head: see Lions Rump or Low Head.

Martins-Khed, Mys: see Martins Head.

Martins, Morro, Mys, Punta, Spitze: see Martins Head.

Maruja, Punta 62°27'S 59°44'W, S of Spark Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, Maruja being a girl's name (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201). *Punta Hermosilla*, after Suboficial Mayor Francisco Hermosilla H., naval photographer on CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 151). *Punta Sub-oficial Hermosilla*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 151).

Maruja, Punta: see Coral Point.

Mary Cove: see Sheila Cove.

Marynarki Wojennej, Przylądek: see Polish Navy Point.

Mary Point: see Marie Island.

Mary, Punta 63°19'S 57°55'W, E point of Kopaitic Island, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after the wife of Comodoro J. Gándara B. of the Chilean Navy (*Gándara Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948; IHA, 1974, p. 196).

Mascart, Cabo, Cap: see Mascart, Cape.

Mascart, Cape 66°37'S 67°41'W, N point of Adelaide Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905 and named *Cap Mascart* after Eleuthère-Elie-Nicolas Mascart (1837–1908), French physicist and Director, Bureau Central Météorologique; member of the organizing committees of FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2). *Cape Mascart* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [in 66°42'S 67°50'W] 1948, p. 209; [in 66°42'S 67°45'W] APC, 1955, p. 14; [in 66°43'S 67°43'W] DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; [in 66°38'S 67°38'W] BA chart 3571, 23.vii.1976; [correctly positioned] APC, 1977, p. 22). *Kapp Mascart* (HA chart, 1927). *Cabo Mascart* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 510; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 196). *Punta Longavi*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The cape was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Capo Mascart* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Maskar* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Mascart, Capo, Kapp: see Mascart, Cape.

Mascias, Caleta, Cove: see Sturm Cove.

Mashrum, Ostrov: see Mushroom Island.

Maskar, Mys: see Mascart, Cape.

Maskelyne, Paso: see Maskelyne Passage.

Maskelyne Passage 65°51'S 65°25'W, between Cat Island, Runnelstone Rock and Hummock Island to W, and Larrouy Island and Tadpole Island to E, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS, 1957–58; in conjunction with the name *Harrison Passage* (q.v.), named after The Rev. Nevil Maskelyne (1732–1811), English Astronomer Royal, 1765–1811, who started the *Nautical Almanac* in 1767 (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Paso Maskelyne* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 196).

Mask, The: see Triumvirate, The.

Mason, Ensenada: see Mason Inlet.

Mason Inlet 72°53'S 60°15'W, between Cape Herdman and Cape Mackintosh, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; named after Douglas Percy Mason (1920–86), FIDS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1946–48, who surveyed the E coast of Graham Land between Trail Inlet and Bowman Peninsula, October 1947–January 1948 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 14; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Ensenada Mason* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Zaliv Meyson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Meyson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Mason, Islote 64°07'S 60°55'W, reported between Cape Herschel and Cierva Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 69).

Masselman, Mys: see Musselman, Cape.

Massey Heights 63°58'S 57°58'W, rising to 580 m on James Ross Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and 1955, were named after Dr Paul Mackintosh Orgill Massey (b. 1929), FIDS Medical Officer, "Hope Bay", 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro Padre*, referring to the N end of this feature in honour of the *padres* at Argentine Antarctic stations (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Mastelero, Pasaje [= topmast passage] 64°53'S 63°08'W, between Bryde Island and Bruce Island, was so called by AAE, 1949–50, in association with the Argentine name for *Aguirre Passage* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256). *Paso Mastelero* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 510).

Mastelero, Paso: see Mastelero, Pasaje.

Mast Hill 68°11'S 67°00'W, rising to 14 m at W end of *Stonington Island* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, following detailed geological work on the island by BAS, 1961–62, was so named from the mast surmounting the hill (APC, 1964, p. 3).

Mata, Proliv: see Matha Strait.

Mataquito, Islas: see Martin Islands.

Matejki, Lodospad: see Matejko Icefall.

Matejko Icefall 62°11'S 58°14'W, falling E into Legru Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Jan Matejko (1838–93), Polish painter (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 80). *Lodospad Matejki* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).

Mateo de Toro Zambrano, Isla: see Tonkin Island.

Matha B., Baai, Bahía: see Matha Strait.

Matha, Baie: see Crystal Sound or Darbel Bay or Matha Strait.

Matha Bay: see Crystal Sound or Matha Strait.

Matha Bucht, -Bukta, -bukten, Déroit, Estrecho (de): see Matha Strait.

Matha Strait 66°33'S 67°26'W, running NW-SE between Biscoe Islands to NE and Adelaide Island to SW, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January-February 1909, when the name *Baie Matha* was applied collectively to the present feature and parts of *Crystal Sound* (q.v.) and *Darbel Bay* (q.v.), after Lieut. André Matha (b. 1873), of the French Navy, Second-in-Command and hydrographer on FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370; Bongrain, 1914, vue 7 following p. 60; BA, 1916, p. 408). *Bahía Matha* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 130). *Matha Bay* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; 1930, p. 87). *Matha B.* (HA chart, 1927). *Matha-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Mathabukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Martha [sic] Bay* (Carey and Nelson, 1931a; James, 1949, p. 56). Following further survey by BGLE, the name *Matha Strait* was restricted to the present feature (Rymill, 1938a, p. 443 and map facing p. 496; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; BA chart 3571, 14.7.1961). *Matha Bucht* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Estrecho de Matha* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Estrecho Matha* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 510; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 196). *Déroit Martha [sic]*, *Déroit Matha* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Matha* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 151). *Matha Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579). *Stretto Matha* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Proliv Mata* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Matha Strait: see Crystal Sound.

Matha, Stretto: see Matha Strait.

Matheson Glacier 70°47'S 62°18'W, flowing E into Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was seen from the air and from the ground by USAS in December 1940; surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and named after John ("Jock") Matheson (b. 1893), Operation "Tabarin" general assistant, "Port Lockroy", 1943–44, and "Hope Bay", 1944–45; previously with Hudson Bay Company, with BANZARE in *Discovery*, 1929–31, and with DI as Able Seaman in *Discovery II*, 1931–33, 1933–35 and 1935–37 (APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 70 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976); photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73.

Matheson, Mount 75°05'S 72°09'W, one of the *Merrick Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 1 400 m, was named after Lorne D. Matheson, USARP ionosphericist, "Eights Station", 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Matheu, Caleta 64°54'S 63°26'W, N of Pursuit Point, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after a member of the first Argentine Junta (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Mathews Island: see Matthews Island.

Mathis Spur 83°20'S 51°17'W, rising to c. 1 800 m on W side of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Melvin Mathis, USN, hospital corpsman, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Mathys Bank 80°19'S 28°30'W, one of the *La Grange Nunataks* (q.v.) rising to c. 750 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Nicholas Mathys (b. 1942), BAS

general assistant, Halley, 1967–69, who worked in Shackleton Range, 1968–69 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

Matin, Mont (du): see Matin, Mount.

Matin, Mount 65°08'S 63°37'W, rising to 2 385 m S of Azure Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Sommet du Matin* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316) or *Sommet Le Matin* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472) after the French newspaper *Le Matin*, a major source of funds for the expedition. *Mont du Matin* (Charcot, 1908, p. 104). *Mount Matin* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Mont Matin* (BA, 1916, p. 406). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Matin, Mount: see Peary, Mount.

Matin, Sommet du: see Matin, Mount or Peary, Mount.

Matin, Sommet Le: see Matin, Mount.

Matkah Point 63°58'S 58°19'W, N entrance point of Holluschickie Bay, James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 and, in association with the bay and with Kotick Point, named after Matkah, the mother seal in Kipling's *The white seal* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Matsuyama Rocks 66°41'S 66°36'W, off Stefan Ice Piedmont, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Motonori Matsuyama (1884–1958), Professor of Geology and Geophysics, Kyoto University, Japan, who made laboratory studies of the crystal forms of ice in 1920 and who was also an authority on palaeomagnetism (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 188; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

Mattesa, Lednik: see Matthes Glacier.

Matthes, Glaciar: see Matthes Glacier.

Matthes Glacier 67°30'S 65°50'W, flowing E into Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, was sighted by Wilkins on his flight of 20 December 1928 and photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" and from "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after François Emile Matthes (1874–1948), American glacial geomorphologist and glaciologist of Dutch birth with USGS, 1896–1947; Chairman, Committee on Glaciers, American Geophysical Union, 1931–48, and sometime Secretary, International Commission on Snow and Glaciers (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Glaciar Matthes* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 511). *Lednik Mattesa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Matthews Glacier 75°38'S 66°07'W, flowing SE into Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Dodson Peninsula, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after J. D. Matthews, USARP engineman, "South Pole Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Matthews Island 60°45'S 45°09'W, one of the *Robertson Islands* (q.v.) separated from the SE point of Coronation Island by *The Divide* (q.v.), was formerly charted as part of Coronation Island (BA chart 1775, 1956); surveyed by FIDS from Signy in

January 1957, when its insularity was established; named after Dr Drummond Hoyle Matthews (b. 1931), FIDS geologist, Signy, 1956–57; Reader in Marine Geology, Cambridge University, from 1971 (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 1775, 13.x.1967). *Mathews* [sic] *Island* (DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

Matthews Peak 67°40'S 67°47'W, rising to c. 1 100 m at SW end of *Perplex Ridge* (q.v.), Pourquoi Pas Island, following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1965–70, was named after David William Matthews (b. 1939), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1965–67, who worked in the area (APC, 1982, p. 3).

Mauberly, Mont: see Moberly, Mount.

Maurice Faure Eilanden, Îles, Îlots, Island(s), Islotes, Öyane: see Faure Islands.

Mauricio Faure, Islas, Islotes: see Faure Islands.

Maurstad Point 65°39'S 66°05'W, W coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, N of Malmgren Bay, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Alf Maurstad (b. 1901), Norwegian geographer and author of "Atlas of sea ice" (*Geofysiske Publikasjoner* (Oslo), Vol. 10, No. 11, 1935) (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Punta Micalvi*, so called by CAE, 1947, probably after the Chilean tender *Micalvi* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 200).

Maury, Glacier: see Maury Glacier.

Maury Glacier 72°37'S 62°11'W, flowing ENE into Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, but confused with *Gruening Glacier* (q.v.); further photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Cdr Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806–73), American naval officer, hydrographer, and promoter of maritime research and Antarctic exploration (APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Lednik Mori* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glacier Maury* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966). The glacier was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Mawson, Cabo, Cap: see Mawson, Cape.

Mawson, Cape 70°12'S 74°55'W, SE point of *Charcot Island* (q.v.) near Wilkins Ice Front. The name was applied by Wilkins probably to the E point of the island in c. 69°58'S 74°37'W, following his flight of 29 December 1929, after Sir Douglas Mawson (1882–1958), Australian Antarctic explorer and Professor of Geology, University of Adelaide, 1920–52; geologist and geomagnetician, British Antarctic Expedition, 1907–09 (Sir Ernest Shackleton); Leader, Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14, and BANZARE, 1929–31 (Wilkins, 1930, p. 374 and map facing p. 388; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 15; [referring to a non-existent cape in Wilkins Ice Front near NE corner of the island] USAF chart 1789, 1959). *Kapp Mawson* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Cap Mawson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 410). *Cabo Mawson* ([referring in error to a non-existent cape in Mozart Ice Piedmont] Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [referring to E point of Charcot Island] Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 197; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 512). The name *Cape Mawson* was re-applied to the SE point of the island ([in 69°59'S 74°40'W] APC, 1961,

p. 3; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 22). *Mys Mouson*, referring to NE point of the island (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Mousona*, correctly applied (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Mawson, Kapp: see Mawson, Cape.

Maxwell Bay 62°15'S 58°50'W, between Duthoit Point, Nelson Island, and Stranger Point, King George Island, was charted by nineteenth-century sealers. The name *Maxwells Straits* was applied collectively to this feature and to *Fildes Strait* (q.v.) by Weddell in 1822–24, after Lieut. (later Cdr) Francis Maxwell, RN (1789–1863), with whom Weddell had served in HMS *Avon*, 1813–14 (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Maxwells Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Détroit de Field*, probably in error from the name Fildes (Bongrain, 1914, vues 4 and 5 following p. 60). The bay was recharted by DI, 1934–35. *Fields Str.*, *Maxwells Str.*, referring to both features (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Bahía Guardia Nacional*, referring to the present feature after the Argentine transport ship *Guardia Nacional* (Capt. R. Vago) which, in 1923, relieved the meteorological station on Laurie Island and visited South Georgia (Argentina. MM chart MU–II, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 408). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Baia Edgall*, in error (*Edgell Bay*, q.v.) (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Fildes Strait* (USHO, 1960, p. 348, 3rd view). *Maxwell Bay*, limited to the present feature (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Bahía Fildes* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA 1974, p. 124). *Zaliv Makswell* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Zaliv Guardiyya-Nas'onat'* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18). *Fildes, Fildes Bay* (Moreno and Bahamonde, 1975, p. 45, 49).

Maxwells Str., Straits, Strasse: see Maxwell Bay.

Mayer Hills 69°35'S 67°06'W, rising to c. 900 m E of Prospect Glacier, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Tobias Mayer (1723–62), German mathematician who constructed a series of lunar tables for determining longitude, published by the British Admiralty in 1755 (APC, 1962, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

Mayhew, Mount 65°35'S 62°26'W, rising to c. 1 200 m between Pequod Glacier and Starbuck Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64; in association with names from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Capt. Mayhew, Master of *Jeroboam* (APC, 1977, p. 22).

Maymas, Pik: see Mimas Peak.

Maymas-Pik, Gora: see Mimas Peak.

Mayo, Cabo: see Mayo, Cape.

Mayo, Cape 68°54'S 63°23'W, between Cape Keeler and Miller Point, Wilkins Coast, was probably seen from the air, 20 December 1928, by Wilkins who applied the name to the NE point of his *Scripps Island* (*Scripps Heights*, q.v.) in c. 69°50'S 64°40'W, after William B. Mayo of the Ford Motor Company (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 28, p. 367 and map facing p. 374; Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). Following study of Wilkins' photographs, in which his cape could not be identified in relation to other named features, the name *Cape Mayo* was applied to the present feature (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; [in 68°56'S 63°17'W] USHO, 1943, p. 272; [in 68°54'S 63°20'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 199; [in 68°53'S

- 63°25'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 62, 1955; [coordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Cabo Mayo* (Chile. DNH chart I, 1947). The cape was surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940 and by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Mys Meyo* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island" and "Stonington Island", 1960-62.
- "Mayor Arcondo"*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Mayor Carbonel, Isla*: see Mayor Carbonell, Isla.
- Mayor Carbonell, Isla* 68°10'S 67°02'W, an island in the non-existent *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejercito* (q.v.), reported W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was so called after a member of CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947). *Isla Mayor Carbonel [sic]*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 197). The name was transferred to *Islotes Carbonell* (q.v.).
- Mayor, Cerro*: see Horn, The.
- Mayor E. Saavedra R., Nevado* 63°25'S 57°47'W, rising to c. 900 m on N side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48 (*Saavedra Rock*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panoramas following p. 56).
- Mayor Ihl, Isla* 68°10'S 67°02'W, an island in the non-existent *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejercito* (q.v.), reported W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was so called after a member of CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 197). The name was transferred to *Islote Ihl* (q.v.).
- Mayor Saavedra, Isla*: see Saavedra Rock.
- Mayor Silva, Isla*: see Silva, Isla.
- May Valley** 83°18'S 51°10'W, ice-filled depression between NW side of Saratoga Table and Mount Lechner, Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965-66; named after Walter H. May, USN, aerographer, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Mazurek Point* 62°09'S 58°08'W, between Low Head and Lions Rump, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a Polish folk dance, from which the tune of the national anthem is derived (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 80). *Przylądek Mazurek* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).
- Mazurek, Przylądek*: see Mazurek Point.
- Mazzeo Island** 65°09'S 65°00'W, NNW of Betbeder Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in February 1969 and named after Lieut. Peter Mazzeo, RN (b. 1946), second survey officer in the ship at the time (BA, 1972, p. 32; APC, 1974, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- M. Bulnes, Punta* 63°49'S 60°57'W, W coast of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, E of Spert Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after M. Bulnes S. (*Bulnes Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Punta Bulnes* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 59).
- M. Bulnes S., Isla*: see Bulnes Island.
- "M", Cabo*: see Conscripto Dalmazo, Cabo.
- Meade, Isla*: see Meade Islands.
- Meade Islands** 62°26'S 60°05'W, two islands, the E being *Cave Island* (q.v.), in N entrance of McFarlane Strait, E of Williams Point, Livingston Island, were roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers, who applied the name *Dunbars* collectively to these islands and to Zed Islands, after Capt. T. Dunbar (*Dunbar Islands*, q.v.) (Palmer, 1820-21, 21 November 1820); re-charted by DI, 1934-35, and named *Meade Islands* after C. M. Meade, Cartographer-in-charge in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time (BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Meade Island [sic]* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Islas Meade* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 512). *Islotes Meade* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198b). *Isla Meade* (Argentina. MM chart MU-III, 1954; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 197). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isole Meade* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Ostrov Mid* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Meade, Islas, Islotes, Isole*: see Meade Islands.
- Meade Nunatak** 80°23'S 21°58'W, rising to 990 m on *Pioneers Escarpment* (q.v.), E Shackleton Range, in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named after Charles Francis Meade (1881-1975), English mountaineer and designer of the Meade tent (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Meads Peak** 83°45'S 57°08'W, rising to 1 165 m on W side of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963-64; named after Edward C. Meads, USN, construction driver, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Mecánico Basullo, Ensenada*: see Basullo, Ensenada.
- Mechnikova, Mys*: see Metchnikoff Point.
- Medea Dome** 66°11'S 62°03'W, ice dome rising to 350 m near base of *Jason Peninsula* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in June 1953; in association with the peninsula, named after Medea who helped Jason to obtain the golden fleece and later became his wife (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Media Luna, Isla*: see Half Moon Island.
- Median Snowfield** 83°30'S 52°30'W, rising to c. 1 450 m between Torbert Escarpment, Neptune Range, and the S part of Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and so named from its position between the two ranges (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Medina, Mount** 68°27'S 66°15'W, rising to 1 845 m at NE corner of Hadley Upland, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Pedro de Medina (1493-1567), Spanish Cosmographer Royal and author of *Arte de navegar* (Valadolid, 1545), an important manual of navigation which was widely used until replaced by the work of the same title by M. Cortes (*Mount Cortes*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Medio, Isla del*: see Husons Island or Middle Island (Coronation Island).
- Medio, Islote*: see Middle Island (King George Island).
- Medio, Islote del* [= middle islet] 62°58'S 62°38'W, one of the Islotes Diaz off Gregory Point, Smith Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948).
- Medio, Islote del*: see Middle Island (King George Island).
- Medio, Paso del*: see Summit Pass.
- Medio, Valle*: see San Martín Glacier.
- Medley Rocks** 62°59'S 56°02'W, off NE d'Urville Island, were roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953-54, and so named from the random arrangement of the rocks (APC,

- 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Meek, Canal (de)*: see Meek Channel.
- Meek Channel** 65°15'S 64°15'W, running NW–SE between Grotto Island and Corner Island to NE, and Galindez Island to SW, *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935 and named after William McC. Meek, British marine architect and surveyor who assisted in preparing the expedition ship *Penola* for her voyage south (Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *McMeek [sic] Channel* ([Debenham], 1936, p. 161). *Canal de Meek* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Détroit Debonnaire* [= meek strait] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Canal Meek* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 513; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 198).
- Meerille, Cap*: see Melville, Cape.
- Meerille, Mont*: see Melville Peak.
- Megalestris Hill*: see Megalestris Hill.
- Me(é)galestris, Colina, Colline de(s)*: see Megalestris Hill.
- Megalestris Hill** 65°10'S 64°09'W, rising to 35 m on Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, a cairn with plaque being erected; named *Colline des Mégalestris* after McCormick's skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*, formerly *Megalestris maccormicki*) (Charcot, 1910, p. 150 and map facing p. 152). *Megalestris [sic] Hill* (BA, 1930, p. 86). *Colline de Megalestris* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Colina Megalestris* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 289; Pierrou, 1970, p. 514). *Megalestris Hill* (APC, 1955, p. 15; BA, 1961, p. 173). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58.
- Megaptera Island** 63°40'S 60°50'W, off Cape Wollaston, Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was called *Islote Huemul* after the huemul, a South American deer and one of the animals in the national arms of Chile (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 156); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named *Megaptera Island* after the humpback whale (*Megaptera nodosa*), in association with seal and whale names in this area (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islote Clavo* [= nail islet], so called descriptively by AAE, 1959–60, in association with the Argentine name for *Cape Wollaston* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 104; Pierrou, 1970, p. 249). *Huemul Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 99; USOO chart 6944, 1967). *Isla Huemul*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 156).
- Megaw Island** 66°56'S 67°36'W, NE-most of the *Bennett Islands* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area was named after Helen Dick Megaw (b. 1907), British physicist who in 1934 made accurate measurements of the cell dimensions of ice (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Meid, Isla*: see Day Island.
- Meier, Cabo, Cap(e)(o)*: see Meier Point.
- Meier Point** 60°38'S 45°54'W, W entrance point of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, was charted by Sørllé 1912–13, and named *Cape Meier* possibly and incorrectly after J. Miers (*Miers Bluff*, q.v.) (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *H. Hansen Pynten*, possibly after Capt. H. J. Hansen (*Cape Hansen*, q.v.) (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). *Cabo Meier* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 514). The point was recharted by DI in 1933.
- Cap Meier* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). *Capo Meier* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Meier Point*, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Meir [sic] Point* (BA, 1974, p. 155).
- Meier Valley** 67°10'S 67°24'W, running NE–SW between Shumskiy Cove and Hinks Channel, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was partly surveyed from the S by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–50; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Mark Frederick Meier (b. 1925), USGS geologist and glaciologist who made the first detailed study of strain all over the surface of a glacier, on Saskatchewan Glacier, Alberta, in 1952; President, International Commission on Snow and Ice, 1967–71 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Meiklejohn Glacier** 70°26'S 67°22'W, flowing SW into George VI Sound, SE of Moore Point, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); following further survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949, named after Col. Ian Forbes Meiklejohn, RCS (1907–77), BGLE radio operator (APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). A BAS Pilatus Porter aircraft was abandoned near a nunatak at the head of this glacier, 1 March 1968.
- Meinardus, Glaciar*: see Meinardus Glacier.
- Meinardus Glacier** 73°23'S 62°37'W, flowing E into New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 276); roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic meteorologists grouped in this area, named after Wilhelm Meinardus (1867–1952), German geographer, meteorologist and climatologist; author of the meteorological reports of GAE, 1901–03 (Berlin and Leipzig, 1913, 1923), in which he first drew attention to what was later called the Antarctic convergence (APC, 1955, p. 15; Australia. DI map, 1956; DOS sheet W 73 60, 1957; sheet W 73 62, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Lednik Meynardusa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Meinardus* (Chile. IGM map 28, 1966). *Lednik Meynardus* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Meir Point*: see Meier Point.
- Melchion Island, Ö*: see Melchior Islands.
- "Mel()"chior"*: see Gamma Island.
- Melchior Anchorage*: see Melchior Harbour.
- Melchior, Archipel(ago), Archipiélago (de), Arcipelago, Arkipelagen*: see Melchior Islands.
- Melchior, Bahía*: see Melchior Harbour.
- Melchior Channel*: see Dallmann Bay or Schollaert Channel.
- Melchior del Este, Islas*: see East Melchior Islands.
- Melchior del Oeste, Islas*: see West Melchior Islands.
- "Melchior, Destacamento Naval"*: see Gamma Island.
- Melchior Eilanden*: see Melchior Islands.
- Melchior Este, Islas*: see East Melchior Islands.
- Melchior, Grupo*: see Melchior Islands.
- Melchior Harbor*: see Melchior Harbour.
- Melchior Harbour** 64°19'S 62°59'W, between Alpha Island and Delta Island to N, and Gamma Island to S, E of Beta Island

and Kappa Island, and W of The Sound, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and so named in association with the islands (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Melchior Anchorage* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 302). *Port Melchior* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). The harbour was further charted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *Melchoir [sic] Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 41). *Puerto Melchior* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 515; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 198). *Bahía Melchior* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Melchior Harbor* (USHO chart 6650, 1947; USBGN, 1956, p. 211). *Melchior* (Hardy, 1967, p. 398).

Melchior, Île(s), Isla(nd): see Melchior Islands.

Melchior Islands 64°19'S 62°57'W, group name for Lambda Island, Gamma Island, Eta Island and Omega Island, and off-liers (divided by The Sound into East Melchior Islands and West Melchior Islands) in Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, were sighted by GAE, 1873–74, in January 1974; roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904–05 when the name *Île Melchior* was applied to *Eta Island* (q.v.) and *Omega Island* (q.v.) as one island, after Vice-Amiral Jules-Bernard-François Melchior (1844–1908), of the French Navy, who was in command at Brest and assisted FAE by providing a tug during its departure in August 1903 (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1906b, p. 470). *Melchior Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 3175.1.iii.1940). *Melchion [sic] Island* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909). The islands were further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 when the name *Îles Melchior* was applied to the whole group (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Gerit Eiland*, referring to Eta Island and Omega Island presumably after Dirck Gerritsz Pomp (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *Melchion [sic] Ô* (HA chart, 1928). The islands were further charted by DI in 1927. *Melchior Archipelago* (BA chart 3205, 1.iii.1929; 18.vii.1947). *Archipel Melchior* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). The islands were recharted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *Melchoir [sic] Archipelago* (USHO, 1943, p. 41). *Archipiélago Melchior* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 514; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 198). *Archipiélago de Melchior* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 120). *Isla(s) Melchior* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64, p. 72). *Melchior* (CACA, 1949b, p. 30). *Grupo Melchior* ([Chile. IGM], 1949, p. 98). *Melchior Arkipelagen* (Frödin, 1951, p. 370). *Melchior Islands* (BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Arcipelago Melchior* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 509). *Melchoir [sic] Islands* (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Melchior Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). *Ostrova Mel'chior* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The islands were photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69. [For history of occupation see *Gamma Island*.]

Melchior, Islas: see Melchior Islands.

Melchior Oeste, Islas: see West Melchior Islands.

Mel'chior, Ostrova: see Melchior Islands.

Melchior, Port, Puerto: see Melchior Harbour.

Melchoir Archipelago: see Melchior Islands.

Melchoir Harbor: see Melchior Harbour.

Melchoir Islands: see Melchior Islands.

Mellado, Isla: see Jagged Island (Graham Coast).

Mellanby, Mount 65°37'S 63°42'W, rising to c. 1 200 m between Funk Glacier and Cadman Glacier, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and called descriptively *Massif Rouge* [= red massif] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 21 following p. 60); photographed from the air by

FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, named after Sir Edward Mellanby (1884–1955), English biochemist whose work on the deficiency disease rickets in 1921 led to the identification of vitamin D (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Mount Rouge* (USBGN, 1965, p. 104).

Mellemlandings-Bakkerne: see Touchdown Hills.

Mellizos, Islote: see Twin Pinnacles.

Mellizos, (Islotes) Los: see Twins, The.

Mellizos, Pináculos: see Twin Pinnacles.

Mellona Rocks 62°18'S 59°30'W, in NW entrance of Nelson Strait, NNE of Newell Point, Robert Island, were roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and sometimes included under the names *Heywood Islands* or *Powels [sic] Islands* (*Heywood Island*, q.v.); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named *Mellona Rocks* after the British sealing ship *Mellona* (Capt. T. (?) Johnson, *Johnsons Dock*, q.v.) from Newcastle, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22, anchoring at Clothier Harbour and Shirreff Cove and narrowly escaping being wrecked on Desolation Island, 25 March 1822 (APC, 1962, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Islotes Heywood* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961).

Melsomholmene, Island, Rocas, Rock: see Melsom Rocks.

Melsom Rocks 60°30'S 46°11'W, rising c. 30 m above sea level W of Penguin Point, Coronation Island, and N of Despair Rocks, were probably sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; charted by Sørllø, 1912–13, and named after Kapt. Henrik Govenius Melsom (1870–1946), Norwegian Manager, Thule Whaling Company, who employed Sørllø as Gunner in *Paal*, 1912–13, and who in 1925–26, off the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands, operated the whale factory ship *Lancing* (Kapt. Hans P. Hansen), the first ship to be fitted with a slipway for hauling whales to the deck (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913). *Melsomholmene* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). *Rocas Melsom* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 516). The rocks were recharted by DI in 1933. *Melsom Rocks* (BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Melsom Island*, referring to the largest rock (Marr, 1935, Pl. 25). *Melsom Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Metsom [sic] Rocks* (BA chart 3176, 1950).

Melville'a Półwysep: see Melville Peninsula.

Melville Bay: see Bouquet Bay.

Melville, Cabo: see Melville, Cape.

Melville, Cap: see Melville, Cape or North Foreland.

Melville, Cape 62°02'S 57°35'W, SE point of King George Island, was charted by Bransfield, 22 January 1820, and named after Robert Saunders Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (*Cape Dundas*, q.v.) (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Bone, 1821, p. 746; Fildes, 1821b, chart [4]; BA chart [no number], 1822; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *South Foreland* (Powell, chart, 1822a; Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). The name *Cape Melville* was also applied to *North Foreland* (q.v.) on some early charts. *Cap Melville* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5; d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Cabo Melville* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 516; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 199). *Süd Vorland* [= south foreland] (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Capo Melville* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4).

- Kap Melville* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, second end map). The cape was further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909. *Cap Meerille* [*sic*] (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 2 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *Kapp Melville* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was recharted by DI in January 1937 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in December 1956. *Mys Melvill* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta Melville*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 199).
- Melville, Cape*: see North Foreland.
- Melville, Capo*: see Melville, Cape.
- Melville Glacier** 65°29'S 62°24'W, flowing E into Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in its lower part in November 1947 and over its whole length in October 1955; named after Herman Melville (1819–91), American author of *Moby-Dick or the whale* (New York, 1851), in association with names from that book in this area (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Melville-Insel, Island*: see Laurie Island.
- Melville, Kap(p)*: see Melville, Cape.
- Melville, Mont*: see Melville Peak.
- Melville Peak** 62°01'S 57°40'W, rising to 550 m W of *Cape Melville* (q.v.), King George Island, was called *Mont Melville* by FAE, 1908–10, in association with the cape (Bongrain, 1914, vue 2 following p. 60). *Mont Meerille*, in error (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 2 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *Melville Peak* (Hill and others, chart, 1937*b*; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Pico Melville* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 516; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 199). *Punta Melville* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Pic Melville* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44).
- Melville Peninsula* 62°11'S 57°36'W, E of Melville Peak terminating in Cape Melville, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 2, p. 333). *Pótywsep Melville'a* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 172).
- Melville Peninsula*: see Henry Ice Rise.
- Melville, Pic(o)*: see Melville Peak.
- Melville, Punta*: see Melville, Cape or Melville Peak.
- Melville('s) I., Insel, Island*: see Laurie Island.
- Melvill, Mys*: see Melville, Cape.
- Mendelsohn Inlet*: see Mendelssohn Inlet.
- Mendel'sona, Ledyanoy Bukhta*: see Mendelssohn Inlet.
- Mendelssohn Ice Front** 71°16'S 73°20'W (January 1973), seaward face of *Mendelssohn Ice Shelf* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mendelssohn Ice Shelf** 71°21'S 72°49'W, the ice shelf in *Mendelssohn Inlet* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mendelssohn Inlet** 71°21'S 72°49'W, between Beethoven Peninsula and Eroica Peninsula, SW Alexander Island, following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn (1809–47), German composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°15'S 73°00'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 22). *Ledyanoy Bukhta Mendel'sona* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Mendelsohn* [*sic*] *Inlet* (BA, 1974, p. 210).
- Mendoza, Nunatak*: see Arcondo Nunatak.
- Mendoza, Peninsula*: see Rasmussen Peninsula.
- Menelaus Ridge** 64°35'S 63°40'W, rising to c. 1 250 m between Mount Helen and Mount Agamemnon, Achæan Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; in association with other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after Menelaus, King of Sparta (fl. c. 1200 BC), husband of Helen and younger brother of Agamemnon (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.ix.1959). *Big Mountain* (Rundle, 1974, map p. 15).
- Menguante, Caleta*: see Little Elephant Bay.
- Menhir, The** 60°39'S 45°12'W, rising to 395 m at head of Gibbon Bay, E Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, and named descriptively (APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Ménier Group, Île(s), Isla*: see Ménier Island.
- Ménier Island** 64°59'S 63°37'W, off entrance of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, together with *Little Space Island* (q.v.), and the two islands were named *Îles Ménier* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 475; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). The name of Guyou (*Guyou Islands*, q.v.) was later misapplied to the present feature. *Île Guyou* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Guyou Ô* (HA chart, 1928). *Guyou Isles*, referring to the two islands (BA, 1930, p. 84). *Guyou Island*, following further survey by BGLE in 1935 (USHO, 1943, p. 133; BA chart 3205, 1945; 1948, p. 198). *Ménier Group*, referring to the two islands (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Isla Gouyou* [*sic*] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Isla Guyou* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 411). *Ménier Island*, in accordance with the original naming (BA, 1952, p. 25; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Isla Ménier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 199). *Île Ménier* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS, 1956–58.
- Ménier, Islotes*: see Screen Islands.
- Mensa Bay** 61°09'S 55°23'W, W coast of Elephant Island, was roughly charted by Powell, 1821–22, and named *Table Bay* (Powell, chart, 1822*a*; Wild, 1923*b*, p. 91; Alberts, 1977, p. 47; USBGN, 1981, p. 839). *Baie Table* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Tafel Bai* [translation of English name] (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Southard Bay*, after Samuel Lewis Southard (1787–1842), US Secretary of the Navy, 1823–29, who promoted the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42 (Lieut. Charles Wilkes, USN) (USHO, 1943, p. 87). *Bahía Mesa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 196). *Southard Bay (Table Bay)* (USHO, 1961, p. 113). *Caleta Table* (Chile. IH chart 1400, 1971; IHA, 1974, p. 273). The bay was surveyed by JSEEI in January 1971. *Defence Bay*, after the Ministry of Defence (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover). *Mensa Bay* [= table bay] (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Menucas Range*: see Shackleton Range.
- Menucos, Cordillera (de) Los, Cordón*: see Shackleton Range.
- Mercado, Caleta* 63°16'S 57°28'W, SE of Casy Island, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after the Argentine sailor Faustino Mercado, who was lost with the patrol ship *Fournier* (*Ryswyck Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Mercanton Heights** 67°30'S 67°26'W, running NE from Cape Sáenz, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, and rising to c. 1 250 m, were roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Paul-Louis Mercanton (1876–1963), Swiss glaciologist and meteorologist who directed studies on Swiss glaciers, 1912–55; member of expedi-

- tions to Greenland, 1912, Jan Mayen, 1921 and 1929, and Iceland, 1932–33; sometime Secretary, International Commission on Snow and Ice (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Mercator Ice Piedmont** 68°36'S 65°37'W, formed by confluence of glaciers at head of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, when it was thought to be part of Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* (*Stefansson Sound*, q.v.) (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 2, p. 456); seen from the ground by USAS in January 1941 (Ronne, 1945, p. 20) and again photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Gerardus Mercator (1512–94), Flemish mathematician and geographer, and originator in 1568 of the map projection bearing his name (APC, 1962, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).
- Mercedes, Ensenada*: see Crane Glacier.
- Mercedes, Islote** 65°30'S 64°55'W, off NW coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the Argentine corvette *Mercedes* of Almirante G. Brown's squadron in 1814 (*Coughtry Peninsula*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Mercurio, El** 64°17'S 62°56'W, one of the *Rho Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean newspaper *El Mercurio* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote El Mercurio*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114).
- Mercurio, Islote El*: see Mercurio, El.
- Mercurio, Islotes*: see Puzzle Islands.
- Mercurio, Islotes El*: see Rho Islands.
- Mercury Bluff** 62°29'S 60°50'W, E side of Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, forming SW entrance point of Shirreff Cove, was roughly charted by Fildes in 1821 (Fildes, 1821c); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the sealing ship *Mercury* (Capt. Robert Wetherell) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and anchored in Shirreff Cove (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Cabo Brizuela*, so called by AAE after Suboficial Brizuela who died in an accident with a Neptune aircraft in Antarctica (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Mercury Glacier** 71°32'S 68°16'W, flowing SE into George VI Sound between Waitabit Cliffs and Keystone Cliffs, E Alexander Island, was partially photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and re-surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Mercury (APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960).
- Merdzher, Ostrov*: see Merger Island.
- Merger Island** 70°17'S 70°42'W, ice-covered except for two small rock outcrops and rising to 275 m in the entrance of Haydn Inlet, W Alexander Island, E of Dorsey Island, following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named descriptively, the island merging with the surrounding Wilkins Ice Shelf ([in 70°06'S 71°13'W, SE of Dorsey Island] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [in 70°17'S 70°48'W] APC, 1977, p. 22; [position corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1980; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Ostrov Merdzher* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Merian, Bukhta*: see Marian Cove.
- Meridian Glacier** 68°45'S 66°37'W, on W side of Godfrey Upland, flowing S into Clarke Glacier, Fallières Coast, was traversed by USAS in January 1941 (Ronne, 1945, p. 21); photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; named descriptively from its meridional direction of flow (APC, 1962, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Meri, Poluostrov*: see Merz Peninsula.
- Merrick Mountains** 75°06'S 72°04'W, rising to 1 540 m between English Coast and Orville Coast, and including from N to S Mount Berger, Mount Matheson, Mount Becker, Mount Boyer and Eaton Nunatak, were surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Conrad G. Merrick, USGS topographic engineer with the 1961–62 traverse party (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Merry-go-round Island*: see Racovitza Islands.
- Mersey, Lengua, Punta*: see Mersey Spit.
- Mersey Spit** 62°05'S 57°57'W, E of Turret Point, King George Island, and N of Penguin Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and so named presumably in reference to the River Mersey in England (Hill and others, chart, 1937a; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Lengua Mersey* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 517). *Punta Mersey* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 199).
- Merts, Poluostrov*: see Merz Peninsula.
- Merz Peninsula** 72°14'S 61°08'W, between Hilton Inlet and Violante Inlet, Black Coast, with Cape Darlington its N point, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 275); surveyed from the ground on its E and S sides by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Prof. Alfred Merz (1880–1925), German oceanographer; Director, Institut für Meereskunde, Berlin, 1924–25; originator and Scientific Leader, German Atlantic Expedition in *Meteor*, 1925–27, on which expedition he died (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Península Merz* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Poluostrov Merts* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Poluostrov Meri* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The peninsula was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Mesa, Bahía*: see Mensa Bay.
- Mesa, Isla*: see Table Island.
- Messent Peak** 69°24'S 66°13'W, one of the *Bristly Peaks* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, rising to c. 1 100 m, was named after David R. Messent, USARP geodesist, "Palmer Station", winter 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Messina, Canal** 64°19'S 63°00'W, running E-W between Lambda Island and Epsilon Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was charted and so called by AAE, 1947–48, in reference to the Stretto di Messina, Italy (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949).
- Metcalf, Mount** 67°59'S 66°58'W, rising to c. 1 505 m S of Square Bay, Fallières Coast, near head of McMorrin Glacier,

was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1962 and named after Robert John Metcalfe (b. 1938), FIDS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1960-62, who carried out the survey ([in 66°58'S 66°57'W] APC, 1964, p. 3; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 22; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982); resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1967-69. *Mount Metcalf* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 206).

Metcalf, Mount: see Metcalfe, Mount.

Metchnikoff, Cabo, Cape: see Metchnikoff Point.

Metchnikoff Point 64°02'S 62°35'W, W point of Pasteur Peninsula and N entrance point of Guyou Bay, Brabant Island, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Pointe Metchnikoff* after Ilya Metchnikoff (1845-1916), Russian bacteriologist and Deputy Director at that time, Pasteur Institute, Paris; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1908 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Point Metchnikoff* (USHO, 1943, p. 121). *Cape Metchnikoff* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Punta Metchnikoff* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 518; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 200). *Mys Mechnikova* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 46). *Cabo Roux*, in error (*Cape Roux*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). *Cabo Metchnikoff* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 85). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Metchnikoff Point* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). The point is the site of a plaque installed by JSEBI, 21 July 1984, to commemorate the first landing on the island by BeAE (*d'Ursel Point*, q.v.).

Metchnikoff, Point(e), Punta: see Metchnikoff Point.

Metereólogo Bahamondes, Roca 68°19'S 68°41'W, in SE entrance of Faure Passage, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was reported by CAE, 1947, and so called after the expedition meteorologist (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 200). The position of the rock is shown as doubtful on BA chart 3571, 23.vii.1976.

Methuen, Caleta: see Methuen Cove.

Methuen Cove 60°45'S 44°33'W, between Cape Anderson and Cape Whitson, S Laurie Island, was surveyed by SNAE, 22 September 1903, and named after Harry Methuen, Scottish solicitor, who with his partner T. B. Whitson (*Cape Whitson*, q.v.) managed the financial affairs of SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Aitken Cove* (q.v.), in error (Pirie, 1913, Pl. 1; BA, 1916, p. 410). The cove was recharted by DI in 1933. *Caleta Methuen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 519). *Caleta Nethuen* [sic] (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).

Methuen Cove: see Aitken Cove.

Metro Point 61°29'S 55°57'W, S point of *Eadie Island* (q.v.), was so called by JSEEIG from the natural cave or tunnel there (Furse, 1979, map p. 42).

Metsom Rocks: see Melsom Rocks.

Meusnier Point 64°32'S 61°37'W, E side of Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957-59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Jean-Baptiste Marie Meusnier (1745-93), French military engineer, who in 1785 forecast the design of the first dirigible airship (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Meynardus(a), Lednik: see Meinardus Glacier.

Meyo, Mys: see Mayo, Cape.

Meyson, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv: see Mason Inlet.

Meytlenda, Lednik: see Maitland Glacier.

Mezzo Buttress 66°03'S 64°31'W, rising to c. 1 000 m SE of the head of Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and named descriptively, the face of the buttress being divided diagonally with half composed of black rock and half of red rock (APC, 1959a, p. 9).

Mica Islands 69°20'S 68°36'W, ENE of Cape Jeremy, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, the largest of the group being Oliver Island, were photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, and roughly mapped from the photographs (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); probably seen by RARE from the expedition ship *Port of Beaumont* in March 1947 and later confused with *Bugge Islands* (q.v.) (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948 and named *Mica Islets*, from the occurrence of mica in the schists that form the islands (Adie, 1954, p. 4; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA, 1956, p. 82). *Mica Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Islotes Mica* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 202; IHA, 1974, p. 200).

Mica Islets, Islotes: see Mica Islands.

Micalvi, Ensenada: see Capitán Beltran, Caleta.

Micalvi, Punta: see Maurstad Point.

Micalvi, Roca: see Dion Islands.

Michaelsen Channel: see Orléans Strait.

Michaelsen Harbour: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

Michaelson Channel: see Orléans Strait.

Michailoff's Island: see Cornwallis Island.

Michajlova, Ostrov: see Cornwallis Island.

Michajłowa, Wyspa: see Cornwallis Island.

Michelsen, Isla: see Michelsen Island.

Michelsen Island 60°44'S 45°02'W, joined to S end of Powell Island by a narrow isthmus, partially covered at high water, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; further charted by Sørlle in 1912 and named *Michelsens* [sic] \emptyset (Sørlle, chart, 1912), *Michelsens Øya* or *Michelsens Island* (Sørlle and Borge, chart, 1913). *Michelsen's Island* (BA, 1916, p. 412). *Cruchley Island (Powell Island, q.v.)* (BA, 1930, p. 52). *Michelsen Øya* (Sørlle, chart, [1930]). *Isla Milkensen* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The island was recharted by DI in 1933. *Michelsen Island* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Isla Michelsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 277; Pierrou, 1970, p. 519). In 1967 the island was designated as part of SPA No. 15 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 9).

Michelsen Øya: see Michelsen Island.

Michelsen Point: see Skottsberg Point.

Michelsen(')s Island, Ø(ya): see Michelsen Island.

Michelsens \emptyset : see Michelsen Island.

Michimalongo, Islotes: see Quintana Island.

Mickaelson Inlet: see Orléans Strait.

Mico, Monte [= mount monkey] c. 82°51'S 46°00'W, was reported as lying on the E side of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, following the first Argentine flight to the South Pole by Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 in January 1962, and was so called from its shape (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 519). There is no such feature in this position on USGS sheet SU 21-25/10, 1969, but the name may refer to a peak in Forrestal Range to the W.

Midas Island 64°10'S 61°07'W, NW of Sterneck Island, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was sighted by BeAE in January 1898, when it was described as an island with two summits "like the

- ears of an ass" (Lecoite, 1905, p. 73); roughly charted by SwAE (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68); sketched by BAE, 1920–22, on 24 March 1922, but incorrectly labelled *Cape Spring* (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 10) or *Cape W. Spring* (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. B.55) (*Spring Point*, q.v.). *Islote Fisher*, probably referring to this feature (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331). *Isla Coy* [= hammock island], so called descriptively (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla José Hernández*, so called by AAE after the Argentine poet José Hernández (1834–86) (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 452). *Islote José Hernández* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 97). *Oliver Island* (Bancroft, 1959, p. 103). *Islote Mansilla*, in error for this feature (*Isla Mansilla*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 97). Following survey by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59, the island was named *Midas Island* in reference to the BeAE description of the island, Midas, King of Phrygia (fl. c. 700 BC), being depicted in Greek satyric drama with the ears of an ass (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Bofill*, so called by CAE, 1960–61, after Tte 1° Luis Bofill de Caso, engineer officer in the expedition ship *Yelcho* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 49).
- Middle Brother*: see Three Brothers Hill.
- Middle (Day) Island*: see Day Island.
- Middle-Eiland*: see Husons Island.
- Middle Glacier*: see Wiggins Glacier.
- Middle, Île*: see Husons Island.
- Middle, Îlot*: see Middle Island (King George Island).
- Middle Insel, Isla*: see Husons Island.
- Middle Island** 61°58'S 57°36'W, in the entrance of Destruction Bay, midway along the E coast of King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and named descriptively *Middle Islet* (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA, 1942, p. 40). *Islote Medio* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 207; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 198). *Îlot Middle* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Middle Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Islote del Medio* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 513).
- Middle Island 60°35'S 46°40'W, the middle of the three *Inaccessible Islands* (q.v.), W of Coronation Island, was so called by DI (Marr, 1935, Pl. 24). *Isla del Medio* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 46).
- Middle Island*: see Day Island or Husons Island.
- Middle Islet 61°53'S 58°00'W, between Ridley Island and False Round Point, King George Island, was probably the feature charted in c. 61°52'S 57°57'W and so called by DI in 1937 (Hill and others, chart, 1937b). The feature was mapped by PAE as three stacks and called *Corelli Trio* or *Trio Corelli'ego* after A. Corelli (*Corelli Horn*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 167 and map Fig. 8, p. 171).
- Middle Islet*: see Middle Island (King George Island).
- Middle Mount(ain)*: see Shackleton, Mount.
- Middle Nunatak*: see Sanctuary Cliffs.
- Middle Walls*: see Hopeful, Mount.
- Midge Lake** 62°38'S 61°06'W, NW side of Chester Cone, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was so named from the chironomid midge *Belgica antarctica*, a rare and localized insect in the South Shetland Islands, the imagos of which are found beneath rock debris surrounding the lake (APC, 1980, p. 4; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).
- Midget Rift c. 79°00'S 38°00'W, S of Grand Chasms, Filchner Ice Shelf, was so called by a US IGY traverse party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58 (Aughenbaugh and others, 1958, map E. 1).
- Midle, Île, Ô*: see Husons Island.
- Midnight Glacier 61°15'S 54°12'W, flowing W into the sea S of Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 144).
- Midnight Mountain 61°06'S 55°09'W, NE peak of The White Company, Elephant Island, rising to 635 m, was so called by JSEEI following its ascent at midnight on 31 January 1971 (Agnew in Burley, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 3).
- Mid, Ostrov*: see Meade Islands.
- Miedziana Grán*: see Hopeful, Mount.
- Miércoles, Isla(s)*: see Wednesday Island.
- Mier, Punta*: see Miers Bluff.
- Miers Bluff** 62°43'S 60°26'W, rising to 400 m and forming NW entrance point of False Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers; misidentified and incorrectly named *Elephant Point* (q.v.) (BA, 1930, p. 66; APC, 1955, p. 9); further charted by DI, 1934–35. *Pointe Eléphant* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 395). *Punta Elephant* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). *Punta Elefante* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 208b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 337; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114). *Puntilla Elefantes* (Lliboutry, 1956, p. 440). Following air photography and ground survey by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Miers Point* after John Miers (1789–1879), British engineer and botanist who accompanied Capt. Lord Cochrane, RN, to Chile in 1818 to develop copper resources and who was responsible for the first published chart of the South Shetland Islands, based on the work of W. Smith (Miers, 1820a) (APC, 1959a, p. 9). *Miers Bluff* (APC, 1962, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Punta Mier [sic]* (González-Ferrán and others, 1970, p. 46).
- Miers Point*: see Miers Bluff.
- Miethe Glacier** 64°58'S 63°02'W, flowing NW into Thomson Cove, Gerlache Strait, S of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Adolf Miethe (1862–1927), German chemist who introduced the first panchromatic emulsion for photographic plates in 1903 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Migliardo, Bahía 63°20'S 62°07'W, S coast of Low Island, was so called by AAE after Tte Migliardo, of the Argentine Navy, who died in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Miguel Cané, Islote*: see Juana, Islote.
- Mikado Glacier** 69°53'S 70°37'W, flowing NNW into Sullivan Glacier, N of Mahler Spur, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was named, in association with Gilbert Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, after the opera *The Mikado* (1885) (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mikalsen Pl., Point*: see Spaul Point.
- Mikanowitch, Île c. 65°02'S 64°10'W, one of the W *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), was so called by FAE, 1903–05, after M. Mikanowitch, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).
- Mikhailov Island*: see Cornwallis Island.
- Mikhaylova (Kornuels) (Kornuollis), Ostrov*: see Cornwallis Island.
- Mikkelsen, Bahía*: see Mikkelsen Bay or Mikkelsen Harbour.
- Mikkelsen Bay** 68°42'S 67°14'W, between Bertrand Ice Pied-

mont and Cape Berteaux, Fallières Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909, but not recognized as a large bay (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and named after Kapt. Ejnar Mikkelsen (1880–1971), Danish Arctic explorer; member of Amdrup expedition to E Greenland, 1900, and of Baldwin-Ziegler Polar Expedition, 1901–02; Joint Leader of expedition to the Beaufort Sea, 1906–08, and Leader of Danish expedition to NE Greenland, 1909–12; Founder of the Scoresby Sund Eskimo settlement, E Greenland, in 1924; Inspector for E Greenland, 1933–51 (APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Zaliv Mikkelsen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía Mikkelsen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 200; IHA, 1974, p. 200).

Mikkelsen Bay, H., Harbor: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

Mikkelsen Harbour 63°54'S 60°47'W, between Skottsberg Point and Borge Point, S Trinity Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called *Hoseason Harbour* after J. Hoseason (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.), a name also applied to the SW entrance of *Orléans Strait* (q.v.) (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Bartholomew, map, 1898a). *Hoseason Hafen* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Hughes Bay* (q.v.), incorrectly referring to this feature (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). The bay was further charted by SwAE and by Norwegian whalers, who anchored there in each season, 1910–17. *South Sandefjord Anchorage*, so called after the Norwegian town (Borge, chart, [1915]). *Mikkelsen Bay*, from the later usage of whalers after Kapt. Klarius Mikkelsen, Norwegian whaling captain and Master of *Thorshavn* on the Norwegian Antarctic expedition, 1933–35 (Konsul Lars Christensen), which circumnavigated Antarctica and discovered Ingrid Christensen Coast, AAT (Kristinasen, chart, [?1916–17]; Wilson, chart, 1917; Thomas, 1921, p. 81). *Mikkelsen Harbour* (Ferguson, 1918b; ICRD, 1920, map facing p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Sandfyord [sic] Harbour (Mickaelsen [sic])* (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Michaelsen Harbour, Sandefjord Harbour* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 35; Vol. 6, p. 125). *Hoseason Harbour (Mikkelsen Harbour)* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Hoseason H. (Mikkelsen H.)* (HA chart, 1928). *Mikkelsen Harbour (Hoseason Harbour)* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Hoseason's Harbour* (Gould, 1941, p. 239). *Hoseason Harbor (Mikkelsen [sic] Harbor)* (USHO, 1943, p. 111). *Bahía Hoseason* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Puerto Hoseason o Mikkelsen* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Puerto Mikkelsen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 244; Pierrou, 1970, p. 520). A refuge hut was established by AAE on *Bombay Island* (q.v.), 10 December 1954, and called “*Refugio Capitán Caillet Bois*” after Capt. Teodoro Caillet Bois (1879–1949), an officer in the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.), hydrographer and historian (Thomas, 1957c, p. 523) (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 236). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Mikkelsen Harbor* (USBGN, 1956, p. 213). *Bahía Mikkelsen* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 200). *Mikkelsen [sic] Harbor* (USOO chart 6944, 1963). *Puetro [sic] Mikkelsen* (Argentina. MM, NM 167/1.xii.1963).

Mikkelsen, Îles: see Mikkelsen Islands.

Mikkelsen, Isla(nd): see Watkins Island.

Mikkelsen Islands 67°38'S 68°11'W, in entrance of Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, ESE of Léonie Islands, were roughly charted

by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Îles Mikkelsen*, after Otto H. Mikkelsen, Norwegian diver who inspected the damaged hull of the FAE ship *Pourquoi Pas?* at Deception Island, 8 December 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Mikkelsen Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Mikkelsen Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 15). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50, and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Mikkelsen Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3462, 11.i.1980). *Isloles Mikkelsen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 201).

Mikkelsen Islets, Isloles: see Mikkelsen Islands.

Mikkelsen, Isola: see Watkins Island.

Mikkelsen Öyane: see Mikkelsen Islands.

Mikkelsen, Puerto, Puetro: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

Mikkelsen, Zaliv: see Mikkelsen Bay.

Mikkelsen Harbor: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

Mikus Hill 70°27'S 63°50'W, rising to c. 1700 m between Richardson Glacier and Dyer Plateau, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Edward J. Mikus, USN, photographer with the aerial mapping crew in LC-130 aircraft of Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1968–69 (APC, 1977, p. 22; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Milburn, Bahía: see Milburn Bay.

Milburn Bay 63°44'S 60°44'W, NW coast of Trinity Island, was roughly charted by Johannessen (chart, [1919–20]); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named after Matthew Ridley Milburn (b. 1913), air traffic control officer, FIDASE, 1955–57 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Bahía Milburn* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 201).

Milestone Bluff 67°38'S 68°46'W, rising to c. 830 m on E side of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, NNE of Adelaide, following survey by BAS from Adelaide, 1961–62, was so named as being an important landmark on the inland route N of the station (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 201; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Milieu, Glacier du: see Wiggins Glacier.

Milieu, Île du: see Husons Island.

Milieu, Mont du: see Shackleton, Mount.

Milkensen, Isla: see Michelsen Island.

Milky Way 71°13'S 68°47'W, ice-covered area between Planet Heights and the S part of LeMay Range, running NNW from the vicinity of Mount Ariel to the vicinity of Nonplus Crag, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named in association with the names of planets in this area (APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974).

Millan, Cape: see Williams Point.

Mill, Caleta: see Mill Cove or Mill Inlet.

Mill Col 65°15'S 64°03'W, NE of Mount Mill and N of Bussey Glacier, Graham Coast, was so called by BAS from Faraday (BAS, 1977b, p. 5).

Mill Cove 60°45'S 44°35'W, between Valette Island and Cape Anderson, S Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in September 1903 and named after Dr Hugh Robert Mill (1861–1950), British geographer and Antarctic historian; author of *The siege of the South Pole* (London, 1901) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Caleta Mill* (Argentina.

- IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 521). The cove was re-charted by DI in 1933.
- Mill, Ensenada*: see Mill Inlet.
- Millerand, Cap(e), Eiland, Isla*: see Millerand Island.
- Millerand Island** 68°09'S 67°13'W, NW of Neny Fjord, Marguerite Bay, and separated from Debenham Islands and Fallières Coast by Powell Channel, was roughly charted as a cape by FAE, 1908–10, and called *Cap Millerand* after Etienne Alexandre Millerand (1859–1943), French statesman and President of the Republic, 1920–24 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 35 following p. 60). *Cape Millerand* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Kapp Millerand* (HA chart, 1927). The feature was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and shown to be an island. *Millerand Island* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Isla Millerand* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 522; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 201). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–50. The Argentine “*Refugio Diecisiete de Agosto*” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 314) or “*Refugio 17 de Agosto*” (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D) was established near the N shore of the island by personnel from “Base General San Martín”, 17 August 1957, the anniversary of the death of Gen. J. de San Martín. *Millerand Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). *Ostrov Mil'ran* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Millerand, Kapp*: see Millerand Island.
- Miller Heights** 66°01'S 65°14'W, running ENE from Sharp Peak, Graham Coast, and rising to c. 600 m, W of Simler Snowfield, were sighted by FAE, 1908–10, and called in error *Île Ferin* (*Ferin Head*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and named after Ronald Miller (b. 1928), FIDS general assistant, 1956–57, and Base Leader, 1957–58, “Prospect Point” (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Miller Ice Rise** 69°06'S 67°37'W, at Wordie Ice Front (January 1974), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49; named after Richard Miller, USN, chief radio operator, “Palmer Station”, winter 1968 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Miller Island** 64°54'S 63°59'W, one of the NW Wauwermans Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57, and so named in association with characters from *Canterbury tales* grouped in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Miller, Mys*: see Miller Point.
- Miller Point** 68°57'S 63°21'W, N entrance point of Casey Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928. On the basis of radio despatches from Wilkins in the Antarctic, the name *Miller Point*, after George E. Miller (d. 1934), newspaper proprietor of Detroit, Mich., was applied to the W point of Wilkins' *Scripps Island* (*Scripps Heights*, q.v.) (AGS, 1929a, map p. 308), but on his return Wilkins applied the name to a point on the NE side of his *Scripps Island*, c. 15 km SE of *Cape Mayo* (q.v.) (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374 and p. 376; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). Following study of Wilkins' air photographs of the area, Joerg applied the name *Miller Point* to the present feature (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; [in 68°56'S 63°20'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 201; [in 68°56'S 63°23'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 62, 1955; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963; APC, 1977, p. 23). The point was roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940 and resurveyed by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947. *Punta Miller* (Chile. DNH chart I, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 521). The point was further surveyed by BAS from “Horseshoe Island” and “Stonington Island”, 1960–62. *Mys Miller* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Miller, Punta*: see Miller Point.
- Miller Valley** 83°39'S 55°14'W, running NW from Nelson Peak, Washington Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Lieut. Donald R. Miller, USN, pilot of R4D aircraft with Squadron VX–6, who provided logistic support for the USGS field party in the area, summer 1963–64 ([in 83°39'S 55°04'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 102; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Millet Glacier*: see Millett Glacier.
- Milletta, Lednik*: see Millett Glacier.
- Millett Glacier** 70°36'S 67°23'W, flowing WSW into George VI Sound, N of Wade Point, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed in part by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1949 and named after Cdr (E) Hugh Mainwaring Millett, RN (1904–68), Chief Engineer in the BGLE expedition ship *Penola* (*Penola Strait*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 70 66, 1956; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). *Lednik Milletta* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was further surveyed by BAS, 1962–72. *Millet* [*sic*] *Glacier* (USDMAAC chart JNC–117N, 1975).
- Mill Inlet** 66°59'S 64°29'W, between Cape Robinson and Monnier Point, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947; called *Sullivan Inlet* after Col. H. R. Sullivan, USAF, whose name was later applied to *Mount Sullivan* (q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, photograph p. 229 and p. 230); later named *Mill Inlet* after Dr H. R. Mill (*Mill Cove*, q.v.), in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Seno Sullivan* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Caleta Moyano* [= mill cove] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Caleta Mill* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Ensenada Mill* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 521; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 201). *Zaliv Mill* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Mill* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Mill, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Mill Inlet.
- Mill, Monte*: see Mill, Mount.
- Mill, Mount** 65°15'S 64°04'W, rising to 735 m N of Waddington Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Pic Mill* after Dr H. R. Mill (*Mill Cove*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4). *Mill Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). *Pico Mill* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 274a). *Mount Mill* (USBGN, 1956, p. 213; APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in cooperation with FIDS, 1957–58. *Monte Mill* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 201). The mountain was first climbed by BAS from Faraday in March 1985.
- Mill Peak, Pic(o)*: see Mill, Mount.

Mill, Zaliv: see Mill Inlet.

Milnes Island 65°35'S 65°00'W, NW side of Grandidier Channel, NE of Vieugué Island, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS, 1957–58; named after Ldng Seaman Arthur R. Milnes, RN, a member of the survey unit, 1956–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Miłosza, Przylądek: see Miłosz Point.

Miłosz Point 61°55'S 57°46'W, E side of Venus Bay, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after Czesław Miłosz (b. 1911), Polish poet and Nobel Laureate in literature, 1980, in association with *Czesław Point* (q.v.) (Bikenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 9, p. 172 and p. 173). *Przylądek Miłosza* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 173).

Mil'ran, Ostrov: see Millerand Island.

Mimas Peak 71°53'S 69°32'W, rising to 695 m near the head of Saturn Glacier, SE Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 14, p. 458; 1937, Map B facing p. 444); roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949 and named in association with the glacier, Mimas being one of the satellites of Saturn ([in 71°56'S 69°23'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 23). *Mimas Peaks*, including nearby nunataks (USHO chart 6638, 1956). *Minas* [sic] *Peak* (USHO chart 16384–5, 1958). *Gora Maymas-Pik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Pik Maymas* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Mimas Peaks: see Mimas Peak.

Mina de Cobre, Caleta: see Coppermine Cove.

Minaret, The 64°46'S 63°40'W, rising to c. 1 060 m NE of Mount William, S Anvers Island, was called descriptively *Pico Chupete* [= nipple peak] by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 272b); surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; named descriptively (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).

Minas Peak: see Mimas Peak.

Mineral, Cerro: see Mineral Hill.

Mineral Hill 63°29'S 57°03'W, rising to 445 m between Duse Bay and Trepassey Bay, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946 and so named from the reddish mineral coloration of the rocks (APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in February 1956. *Cerro Mineral*, as site of geological work by AAE (*La Opinión*, Buenos Aires, 21 November 1976).

Minerva Rocks 63°53'S 60°37'W, off E end of Chionis Island, Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, were charted by whalers before 1920 and named after *Minerva*, one of the factory ship *Pythia's* whale catchers (*Pythia Island*, q.v.), which went aground on the rocks, 1 March 1922, and was abandoned as a total wreck (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 124; APC, 1960, p. 6).

Ministro Ezcurra, Rocas: see Sewing-machine Needles.

Ministro Fidel Estay Cortéz, Islote: see Estay Rock.

Ministro General Barrios Tirado, Islote: see Barrios Rocks.

Minnows, The 66°01'S 65°22'W, E-most islands of the *Fish Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957, were so named from their small size and in association with the names of other islands in the group (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

Minot Point 64°15'S 62°32'W, W coast of Brabant Island, W of Mount Parry, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; called descriptively by AAE *Cabo Pirámide* [= pyramid cape] (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957); in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Dr George Richards Minot (1885–1950), American physician known for his work on the liver treatment for anaemia; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1934 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

Minstrel Bay 61°03'S 55°23'W, between Minstrel Point and Cape Yelcho, NW Elephant Island, was used as an anchorage by the brig *Minstrel* (*Minstrel Point*, q.v.) in February 1821 (BA, 1948, p. 147); visited by SRAE in 1922, when a landing was made, and so called after the ship (Tilley, 1930, p. 55 and map p. 56).

Minstrel Point 61°05'S 55°25'W, between Cape Lindsey and Cape Yelcho, NW Elephant Island, following survey by JSEEI in January 1971, was named after the brig *Minstrel* (Capt. Christopher MacGregor), from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and anchored NE of the point (*Minstrel Bay*, q.v.) (Burley, 1971a, map inside front cover; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 5). *Punta Minstrel* (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977).

Minstrel, Punta: see Minstrel Point.

Mirador, Cerro: see Saddlestone, The.

Mirador, Punta [= observation point] 64°18'S 62°54'W, NE coast of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1947 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 523).

Mira, Islote [= lookout islet] 61°16'S 55°13'W, probably the small headland on W side of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by AAE in association with the cape (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957).

Miranda Peaks 71°28'S 68°36'W, rising to c. 500 m between the head of Venus Glacier and Uranus Glacier, E Alexander Island, were roughly indicated by Joerg from air photographs taken by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Map B facing p. 444); surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64, and so named in association with Uranus Glacier, Miranda being a satellite of Uranus (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

Miriél, Île c. 65°03'S 64°10'W, one of the W *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after A. Miriél, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475). *Îles Miriél* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5).

Miriél, Îles: see Miriél, Île.

Mirnyy Peak 69°31'S 72°28'W, rising to c. 800 m in N Rothschild Island, was sighted by RAE in January 1821; photographed from the air on USN Operation "Highjump", 9 February 1947, and mapped from the air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named after the RAE sloop *Mirnyy* (Leytenant M. P. Lazarev, *Lazarev Bay*, q.v.) in association with *Cape Vostok* (q.v.) ([in 69°20'S 72°34'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Pik Mirnyy* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Mirnyy, Pik: see Mirnyy Peak.

Miró, Punta: see O'Cain Point.

Mirounga Cove: see Mirounga Flats.

- Mirounga Flats** 60°42'S 45°36'W, tidal area W of Thule Islands in Borge Bay, Signy Island, following survey by FIDS in 1947 were named after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), which is found here in large numbers during the moulting period (APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Mirounga Cove* (Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map).
- Mirounga Point** 62°14'S 58°41'W, E entrance point of *Potter Cove* (q.v.), King George Island, was called *Punta Baliza* [= beacon point] by Araya and Hervé (1966, p. 17); later called *Punta Elefante* by AAE after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), in connexion with the establishment of SSSI No. 13 in this vicinity under the Antarctic Treaty. *Mirounga Point* (APC, 1986, p. 3; SPRI, 1986, p. 232).
- Mirror Point** 62°33'S 58°09'W, N side of Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Ladies Buttresses* (q.v.) nearby (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 80). *Przylądek Zwierciadło* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).
- Misionero, Canal** 64°20'S 63°00'W, running E-W between Gamma Island and Isla Relevo, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE after a native of the Argentine province of Misiones (Argentina chart MM, 1953, p. 335; Pierrou, 1970, p. 523; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 202). *Canal Misionfro* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 279).
- Misiones, Punta** 64°26'S 63°54'W, between Bonnier Point and Giard Point, NW Brabant Island, was so called by AAE after the Argentine destroyer *Misiones* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Misionfro, Canal*: see Misionero, Canal.
- Misnomer Point** 62°22'S 59°42'W, E entrance point of Carlota Cove, Robert Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and called in error *Cornwall Point* (*Cornwall Island*, q.v.) (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968). *Punta Cornwall* (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 268). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and recharted by an RN Hydrographic survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967; renamed *Misnomer Point* in reference to the previous misnaming (BA, 1972, p. 48; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Mission Rock** 67°49'S 68°26'W, rising 1 m above sea level SW of Guébriant Islands, off Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and so named for the French missionary Father Guébriant, in association with the islands (BA, 1963, p. 16; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Mistral Ridge** 69°33'S 68°04'W, running NNW-SSE and rising to c. 750 m SE of Mount Edgell, Fallières Coast, is the site of an Argentine refuge hut established from "San Martín Station" in 1958; was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971-72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the mistral, the cold NW wind of S France (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/6, 1-DOS, 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mist Rocks** 66°48'S 66°38'W, off Holdfast Point, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-57; so named from the prevailing mist when the rocks were discovered, 21 August 1956 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Misty (Mountain)*: see Elder, Mount.
- Misty Nunatak** 62°06'S 58°31'W, rising to c. 300 m W of Amiralen Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE because it is usually shrouded in mist (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 80). *Zamglony Nunatak* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).
- Misty Pass** 63°29'S 57°59'W, at c. 700 m on W side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, running NNW from Broad Valley, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946 and so named because, on several occasions, cloud was seen to pour through the pass, heralding bad weather (APC, 1955, p. 15; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Mitchell, Caleta*: see Mitchell Cove.
- Mitchell Cove** 62°24'S 59°38'W, E of *Coppermine Cove* (q.v.), Robert Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers; called *Cossets (?) Harbour* (Pendleton, 1821-23, 18 December 1821) or *Copper Mine Cove* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Ance Copper Mine* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). The cove was recharted by DI, 1934-35, photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-59. Since Powell's original name had become established for the cove to the W, the present feature was renamed *Mitchell Cove* after James Mitchell of London, co-owner of the cutter *Beaufoy* (Capt. J. Weddell) (*Beaufoy Ridge*, q.v.) on her voyage of 1822-24 (APC, 1962, p. 22; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962); Mitchell's name had originally been applied by Weddell to *Robert Island* (q.v.). *Caleta Nylon* [= nylon cove] (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 207). *Caleta Nylon, Caleta Nylon* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 40-41). *Caleta Enojada* [referring apparently to part of the main cove after the Argentine three-masted ship *Enojada*], *Caleta Mitchell* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Mitchell Point** 64°13'S 62°03'W, S entrance point of Hill Bay, Brabant Island, was roughly charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951-52, further surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in 1955, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Silas Weir Mitchell (1829-1914), American surgeon and founder of neurology in the United States (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Mitchells Insel, Island*: see Robert Island.
- Mite Skerry** 67°52'S 67°19'W, S-most island in Lystad Bay, Horseshoe Island, rising 5 m above sea level, was roughly charted by AAE, 1952-53, and called *Islote Sur* [= south islet] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 300; Pierrou, 1970, p. 677) or *Islotito Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 163); surveyed by FIDS, 1955-57, and named *Mite Skerry* in association with the larger *Mane Skerry* (q.v.) and from a local mis-spelling of the phrase "might and main" (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).
- Mitre, Isla*: see Lavoisier Island.
- Mittelnunatak*: see Sanctuary Cliffs.
- Mitterling Glacier** 66°50'S 64°18'W, flowing S into Mill Inlet, E of Karpf Point, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64; in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, named after Philip I. Mitterling, American Antarctic historian and author of *America in the Antarctic to 1840* (Urbana, 1959) (APC, 1977, p. 23).
- Mitty, Nevado* ((*Senora*) *Rosa Ma(r)ckmann de González Videla*): see Jacquinot, Mount.
- Mity, Cerro*: see Jacquinot, Mount.
- Miyoda Cliff** 68°22'S 65°05'W, rising to c. 400 m on S side of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Ston-

ington Island", 1946–48, and photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69; named after Larry W. Miyoda, USARP engineer, "Siple Station", Ellsworth Land, winter 1974, and Station Manager, "Palmer Station", winter 1976 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).

Mobberby, Mont: see Moberly, Mount.

Moberly, Mont(e): see Moberly, Mount.

Moberly, Mount 64°44'S 63°42'W, rising to 1 535 m W of Børgen Bay, SE Anvers Island, was sighted by Biscoe, 21 February 1832, and named after Capt. John Moberly, RN (d. 1848), under whose command in HMS *Moselle* Biscoe had served in the West Indies, 1813–15 (Biscoe, 1830–33*b*, 21 February 1832; 1833*c*, p. 75; APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Mont Moberly* (Biscoe, 1833*a*, p. 313). *Mount Maberly* [*sic*] ([Biscoe], 1835, p. 272). *Mont Mowerby* [*sic*] (d'Urville, 1842, p. 24). *Mont Mauberly* [*sic*] (Lecointe, 1905, p. 72). *Mont Mobberby* [*sic*], *Monte Moberly* (Gerlache, 1900*b*, p. 475; 1902*a*). The mountain was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and resurveyed from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955.

Mobile Bai, Bay: see Mobiloil Inlet.

Mobiline Bay: see Mobiloil Inlet.

Mobiloil Baai, Bahía, Bay, -bucht, -bukten, Ensenada: see Mobiloil Inlet.

Mobiloil Inlet 68°31'S 64°37'W, between Periphery Point and Kenyon Peninsula, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named *Mobiloil Bay*, with S limit in c. 69°35'S, after a product of the Vacuum Oil Company of Australasia (Wilkins, 1929, p. 366, 376, Fig. 29, p. 368 and map facing p. 374; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). Following a radio report from the expedition in the field, the feature was also shown as *Mobiline Bay* between c. 67°30'S and 69°35'S ([AGS], 1929*a*, map p. 308). *Mobile Bay* (Brown, 1929, map p. 102). *Mobile Bai* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Mobiloilbukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The feature was further photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 and 23 November 1935, and was later shown (but not named) as lying between Periphery Point and Cape Agassiz (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444). Ground surveys by BGLE in 1936 considerably altered the outline of the feature, and the name *Mobiloil Bay* was used for a wide indentation in the coast S of Cape Northrop, with S limit in c. 68°50'S (USHO chart 5411, 1939; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). The feature was again photographed from the air, and surveyed from the ground, by USAS in 1940–41, and the name *Mobiloil Bay* was applied to the inlet between the E extremity of Joerg Peninsula and Cape Agassiz (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 273). At the same time the N entrance of the inlet was variously described as Periphery Point (later named) (USHO, 1943, p. 271; USHO chart 5411, 1946) or the vicinity of Pylon Point (later named) (USHO, 1943, p. 272). *Bahía Mobiloil*, between Pylon Point and Cape Agassiz (Argentina. IGM map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 524). *Mobiloil Bay*, referring to the whole embayment between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14; USBGN, 1947, p. 202). The inlet was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island", 1947–48, when it was found that a number of inlets lie between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz. *Bahía Presidente Balmaceda*, after José de Balmaceda (d. 1891), President of Chile, 1886–91 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Mobiloilbucht* (Georgi, 1951, p. 85). *Bahía Eva Perón*, so called by AAE, 1952–53, following a sledge journey

to the inlet (also called *Weddell Bay*) from "San Martín Station" in December 1952, after Maria Eva Duarte de Perón (1919–52), wife of Juan Perón (1895–1974), President of Argentina, 1946–55 and 1973–74 (Argentine Embassy, London. *Daily News Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 358, 30 December 1952; Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 327). *Eva Perón Bay* (Reuter report, 29 December 1952). The feature originally photographed by Wilkins was redefined as above and named *Mobiloil Inlet* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; USBGN, 1956, p. 215; DOS sheet W 68 64, 1963). *Mobiloil Inlet (Mobiloil Bay)* (BA, 1954, p. 44). *Zaliv Mobiloil* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Mobiloil Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). The inlet was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1958–61. *Ensenada Mobiloil* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 228; IHA, 1974, p. 202). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Mobiloil* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Mobil Oil Inlet* (USDMAAC chart JNC–117N, 1975).

Mobiloil, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv: see Mobiloil Inlet.

Moby Dick: see Pardo Ridge.

Moby Dicka, Lodospad: see Moby Dick Icefall.

Moby Dick Icefall 62°00'S 57°40'W, falling into Destruction Bay, E King George Island, was so called by PAE after Herman Melville's white whale (Birkenmajer, 1981*b*, map Fig. 2, p. 333). *Lodospad Moby Dicka* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 173).

Moczydłowski, Lodowiec: see Moczydłowski Glacier.

Moczydłowski Glacier 62°13'S 58°45'W, flowing SW into Marian Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Eugeniusz Moczydłowski, Leader of the PAE wintering party, 1979–80 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 3, p. 166 and p. 173–74). *Lodowiec Moczydłowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).

Moderlandet: see Oscar II Coast.

Moe, Île, Insel, Isla: see Moe Island.

Moe Island 60°44'S 45°41'W, separated from SW Signy Island by Fyr Channel, was charted by Sørille, 1912–13, and named after Kapt. M. Thoralf Moe, Norwegian whaling captain from Sandefjord, who applied for a whaling licence for the South Orkney Islands, 1913–14, on behalf of A/S Corral, a subsidiary of Messrs Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile (Allardyce, Despatch, 14 March 1913), and who worked in this area (*Corral Point, Fyr Channel, Tioga Hill*, q.v.) (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Moe Insel* (Moe, chart, 1913*a*). *Noe* [*sic*] *Island* (BA, 1916, p. 413). *Isla Noe* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The island was re-charted by DI in 1933. *Île Moe* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). *Isla Moe* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 274). *Isla Noé* [*sic*] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Morisqueta* [= deception island] (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 7; Pierrou, 1970, p. 532). The island was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1957–58. *Ostrov Mue* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). In 1967 the island was designated SPA No. 13 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 8).

Moe Point 70°18'S 62°20'W, NW side of Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Richard Moe, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1974 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 23).

Moffat, Mount 83°32'S 55°17'W, rising to 1 250 m on Washington Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was

- photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after Robert J. Moffat, USN, construction electrician, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Mogote, Isla*: see Hummock Island.
- Mohai, Islotes, Rocas*: see Sewing-machine Needles.
- Mohh, Picos*: see Mohn Peaks.
- Mohn Peaks** 73°04'S 61°10'W, twin peaks rising to 1 230 and 1 280 m between Mason Inlet and New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, were probably seen from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940; photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic meteorologists grouped in this area, named after Henryk Mohn (1835–1916), Norwegian meteorologist and author of the meteorological report of the Third Norwegian Expedition in the *Fram*, 1910–12 (Capt. Roald Amundsen), which reached the South Pole (APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Piki Mon* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peaks were rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Picos Mohh [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966).
- Moider Glacier** 67°43'S 67°35'W, flowing W into E side of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, Loubet Coast, following geological work by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1965–70, was so named in association with Perplex Ridge, the word moider being a synonym for perplex (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Moider Peak** 65°55'S 63°09'W, rising to 1 165 m between Fleece Glacier and Leppard Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in October 1955 and so named (*Moider Glacier*, q.v.) because, at the time of the survey, low cloud made it impossible to relate the peak to other features in the vicinity (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); further surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1964–65.
- Mojón*: see Mojón, Monte.
- Mojón, Cerro* [= landmark hill] 62°12'S 58°49'W, rising to c. 120 m E of North Spit, King George Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart CHI–I, 1954).
- Mojón, Cerro*: see Mojón, Monte.
- Mojón, Monte* [= landmark mountain] 64°09'S 60°57'W, rising to c. 460 m E of Cape Herschel, Davis Coast, was so called by AAE, 1952–53 (Argentina. MM chart OO (b), 1954). *Cerro Mojón* (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95). *Pico Mojón* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 70; Pierrou, 1970, p. 525). *Mojón* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 99).
- Mojón, Pico*: see Mojón, Monte.
- Molar Peak** 64°41'S 63°19'W, rising to 1 065 m in SW Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in November 1955, when the first ascent was made; so named from its tooth-like shape (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Molecule Island** 66°28'S 66°24'W, one of the *Bragg Islands* (q.v.), Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was so named in association with Atom Rock in the same group (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 193).
- Molina, Cabo* 64°01'8S 62°01'W, NW coast of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, W of Beaumont Hill, was so called by AAE after a sailor killed in the battle of Martín García in 1826 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Molina Point** 64°48'S 62°51'W, NE point of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was called *Punta Molina* by CAE, 1950–51, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 202); following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from “Danco Island”, 1956–58, named *Molina Point* (APC, 1980, p. 4). *Punta Quilmes*, so called by AAE after the naval battle of Quilmes (*Mount Quilmes*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Q).
- Molina, Punta*: see Molina Point.
- Molina, Rocas*: see Molina Rocks.
- Molina Rocks** 63°22'S 58°27'W, between Astrolabe Island and Lafond Bay, Trinity Peninsula, were called *Rocas Molina* by CAE, 1950–51, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 202); following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, named *Molina Rocks* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Molinero, Cordón*: see Butson Ridge.
- Molley Corner** 64°09'S 58°19'W, point E of Cape Obelisk, Röhss Bay, W James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1952–54; following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, named after William Molley, Third Mate in HMS *Terror* of the British naval expedition, 1839–43 (Capt. James Ross, RN) (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Molnar Rocks** 66°11'S 66°59'W, awash W of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Dr George William Molnar (b. 1914), American physiologist and specialist in the reactions of the human body to cold environments (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Mol(')tke, Munatak, Nunatak(i)*: see Moltke Nunataks.
- Moltke Nunataks** 77°58'S 35°30'W, four nunataks running N–S and rising to c. 500 m near E end of Filchner Ice Front, Luitpold Coast. One of the nunataks was roughly mapped in c. 78°20'S 35°00'W by GAE, 1911–12, in 1912 and named *Moltke Nunatak* after Gen. Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke (1848–1916), Chief of the German General Staff and Secretary of State for Home Affairs, 1906–14 (Wordie, 1921b, p. 17; Filchner, 1922, map p. 198). *Moltke Nunataks* (USAAF chart [LR–75], 1943; [correctly positioned] APC, 1962, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 77 32/34, 1963). *Picos Moltke* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Nunatak Moltke*, referring to one of the nunataks (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 525). The nunataks were surveyed by TAE in October 1956. A refuge hut called “*Salta*” after the Argentine province, was established 4 km W of the nunataks by AAE, 12 November 1957. *Nunataki Moltke* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Moltke Peninsula* (Ronne, 1961, map Frontispiece). *Moltke Munatak [sic]* (Behrendt, 1962b, map p. 2). *Nunatak Norte* [= north nunatak], probably referring to the N-most nunatak (Pierrou, 1970, p. 553). “*Refugio Ejército Salta*” (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). “*Refugio Salta*” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 644).
- Moltke Peninsula, Picos*: see Moltke Nunataks.
- Mom, Islote** 62°58'S 56°11'W, reported off N d'Urville Island, between Harris Rock and Medley Rocks, was so called by AAE after Capt. Pedro Mom (1785–1869), Argentine naval officer of Belgian origin who took part in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 177; Pierrou, 1970, p. 526), but no island is shown in this position on BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973.
- Monaco, Cabo, Cap*: see Monaco, Cape.
- Monaco, Cape** 64°43'S 64°17'W, NW entrance point of Wylie

- Bay, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74 (Stieler, 1875, map 11); further charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Cap Albert de Monaco* after HSH Prince Albert I of Monaco (1848–1922), a patron of the expedition and of FAE, 1908–10, who supported the oceanographic programmes; Founder of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco (1910) and of the Oceanographic Institute, Paris (1911) (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 15; 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Pointe Monaco* (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 471). *Cap A. de Monaco* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 14). *Cape Albert de Monaco* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 1948, view facing p. 188). *Kapp Albert de Monaco* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape A. de Monaco, Point Monaco* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 15, 26). *Cabo Alberto de Monaco* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 21). *Cape Monaco* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi, 1952; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Cabo Mónaco* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 526). *Cap Monaco* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). *Cabo Alberto Monaco* (Kosack, 1955*b*, map facing p. 88). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour”, 1956–57. *Mys Monako* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta Alberto de Monaco* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963). *Punta Monaco* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 24).
- Monaco, Point(e), Punta*: see Monaco, Cape.
- Monako, Mys*: see Monaco, Cape.
- Mondor Glacier** 63°27'S 57°07'W, flowing SW into Duse Bay, *Tabarin Peninsula* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1946 and 1956; in association with the peninsula, named after Mondor, purveyor of quack medicines in *Receuil général des oeuvres et fantaisies de Tabarin* [a buffoon] (Rouen, 1632) (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961).
- Moneta, Cabo* 60°44'S 44°46'W, W entrance point of Sheila Cove, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE after José M. Moneta, “Antarctic pioneer” (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Monflier, Cabo, Cap(e), Kapp*: see Monflier Point.
- Monflier Point** 65°55'S 66°04'W, SW point of *Rabot Island* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Cap Monflier* after M. Monflier, Secretary General, Société Normande de Géographie, in 1910, who assisted the expedition and who organized the reception at Rouen on its return (Charcot, 1910, p. 368; 1912, Pl. 1). *Cape Monflier* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400). *Kapp Monflier* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape Monflier [sic]* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Cabo Monflier* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 526). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Monflier Point* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; BA, chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Punta Monflier* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 202).
- Monflier, Punta*: see Monflier Point.
- Mónica, Monte, Pico*: see Monique, Mount.
- Mónica, Roca*: see Monica Rock.
- Monica Rock** 62°20'S 59°45'W, rising 1.5 m above sea level and appearing as two rocks at most states of tide, W of Cornwall Island, English Strait, South Shetland Islands, was charted by CAE, 1949–50, and named *Roca Mónica* after the elder daughter of Tte 1° Venturini of the Chilean Navy, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 203); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967. *Monica Rock* (BA, 1972, p. 48; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Monigote, Roca(s), Rocher, Rock*: see Lay-Brother Rock.
- Monique Mount*: see Monique, Mount.
- Monik, Gora*: see Monique, Mount.
- Monique Fj., -fjellet, Monte*: see Monique, Mount.
- Monique, Mount** 69°45'S 75°30'W, rising to c. 600 m on N coast of *Charcot Island* (q.v.), was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, on 11 January 1910 and, in association with *Marion Nunataks* (q.v.) and *Mount Martine* (q.v.), named *Sommet Monique* after Monique Charcot (b. 1907), second daughter of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409). *Monique Mount* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Fj. Monique* (HA chart, 1927). *Monique Peak* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Moniquefjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mount Monique* (BA, 1930, p. 88; Searle, 1963, end map; [in 69°55'S 75°13'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 23). *Monique Mountain* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Monigue [sic] Mountain* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942). *Mount Monique, Mount Marion (Marion Nunataks, q.v.)*, both referring to this feature (USHO, 1943, upper view p. 170). *Monte Monique* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 203). *Pico Mónica* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The feature was photographed from the air on USN Operation “Highjump” in 1947. *Pico Monique* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Monte Mónica* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 308*a*). The feature was mapped by FIDS in 1959 from USN air photographs. *Gora Monik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Monique Mountain, Peak, Pico, Sommet*: see Monique, Mount.
- Monja, Cerro La* [= the nun hill] 60°44'S 44°42'W, rising to 270 m E of Mount Lola, Laurie Island, was charted by DI in 1933; so called by AAE in association with *Glaciar La Monja* (*Moneta*, 1951, photograph p. 72).
- Monja, Glaciar La* [= the nun glacier] 60°45'S 44°42'W, flowing W into the E side of Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 59).
- Monje, Islotes, Isole*: see Monk Islands.
- Monk Islands** 60°40'S 45°55'W, rising 7 m above sea level S of Meier Point, Coronation Island, were charted in 1912 by Sørllø who named the largest island *Munken* [= the monk] (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Munken Islets* (BA, 1916, p. 414). *Munken Islands* (BA chart 3175, 25.ix.1925). *Islas Munken* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The islands were recharted by DI in 1933. *Monk Islands* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Monk Islet* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389; BA, 1942, p. 39). *Islote Monk* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 274). *Monk Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 139; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Islotes Monje* [= monk islets] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Isote Monje* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Monk Islet(s), Isote*: see Monk Islands.
- Monnier Point** 67°06'S 64°44'W, SW entrance point of Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic bibliographers grouped in this area, named after Franz Ritter v. Le Monnier, Librarian, Kaiserliche und Königliche Geografische Gesellschaft, Vienna; joint author with J. Chavanne (*Cape Chavanne*, q.v.) and A. Karpf (*Karpf Point*, q.v.) of *Die literatur über die Polar-Regionen der Erde* (Wien, 1878) (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955).

- Punta Baxter* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Punta Monnier* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 527; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 203). The point was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64. *Mys Monnier* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Mon'ye* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Monnier, Punta*: see Monnier Point.
- Monnier, Mys*: see Monnier Point.
- Monolith, Der c. 64°22'S 56°59'W, rising to c. 100 m near Haslum Crag, Snow Hill Island, was so called by SwAE (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Tafel 11, facing p. 200).
- Monolito, (Piedra) El*: see Petes Pillar.
- Mon, Piki*: see Mohn Peaks.
- Monreaux Point*: see Moureaux Point.
- Monroe, Baie*: see Monroe Bay.
- Monroe Bay, unidentified bay off Lewthwaite Strait or Washington Strait, South Orkney Islands, was roughly charted by Palmer, 11 December 1821, and so called after his sloop *James Monroe* (Fanning, 1834, p. 439; [probably referring to Spence Harbour] Marr, 1935, p. 299). *Baie Monroe* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 14). *Munroe [sic] Bay*, possibly referring to Wilton Bay (Bruce, 1917, p. 249).
- Monroe, Isla*: see Monroe Island or Snow Island.
- Monroe Island** 60°36'S 46°03'W, the largest of the *Larsen Islands* (q.v.), off W Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer, 6 December 1821, and further charted by Sørille in 1912; following recharting by DI in 1933, named *Larsen Island*, the name of Larsen being also applied to the whole group (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; 1948, p.137). *Isla Larsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275). Following surveys by FIDS from Signy, 1947–52, the island was renamed *Monroe Island* after the sloop *James Monroe* (Capt. N. B. Palmer, *Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.) from Newport, Rhode Island, which anchored in this vicinity in December 1821 (APC, 1955, p. 15; BA, 1958, p. 39; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Isla Monroe* (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 4; Pierrou, 1970, p. 527). *Ostrov Monro* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islas Larsen (Monroe)*, apparently referring to this feature and SE-most islands in the group (Pierrou, 1970, p. 470).
- Monroe Island, Isola*: see Snow Island.
- Monroe Point** 62°49'S 61°31'W, SW coast of *Snow Island* (q.v.), was called in error *Cabo Wallace (Cape Wallace, q.v.)* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map); charted by DI in 1935 and called descriptively *Low Point* (DI chart, [1935a]); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named *Monroe Point* from the name applied to the island by nineteenth-century sealers (APC, 1962, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Monroe(s) Island*: see Snow Island.
- Monron's Insel*: see Snow Island.
- Monro, Ostrov*: see Monroe Island.
- Monsen, Isla de*: see Nansen Island.
- Monsimet, Anse, Caleta*: see Monsimet Cove.
- Monsimet Cove** 62°11'S 58°33'W, S side of *Ezcurra Inlet* (q.v.), Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Anse Monsimet* after M. Monzimet [sic], a stoker in the expedition ship *Pourquoi Pas?* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9). *Monsimet Cove* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Caleta Monsimet* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1974, p. 528; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 203).
- Montecinos, Ensenada 62°30'W 59°40'W, E of Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1947, and so called after Condestable [= marine artillery sergeant] Montecinos, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 203). *Ensenada Condestable Montecinos*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 203).
- Monte Pisgah, Isla*: see Smith Island.
- Monteverdi Peninsula** 72°30'S 71°50'W, between Bach Ice Shelf and George VI Sound, S Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map); delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheets SS 16–18/4 and SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974); in association with the names of composers grouped in this area, named after Claudio Monteverdi (1568–1643), Italian composer (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Montevideo Anchorage, Fondeadero*: see Montevideo, Mouillage.
- Montevideo, Mouillage 62°10'S 58°35'W, off W end of Dufayel Island, *Ezcurra Inlet* (q.v.), Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was used as an anchorage by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and so called after the Uruguayan capital (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Montevideo Anchorage*, referring to a non-existent cove W of Monsimet Cove (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 153). *Fondeadero Montevideo*, referring to the cove (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 528; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 203).
- Montflier, Cape*: see Montflier Point.
- Montgolfier Glacier** 64°47'S 62°12'W, flowing NW into Piccard Cove, Willhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Joseph Michel Montgolfier (1740–1810) and his brother Etienne Jacques Montgolfier (1745–99), French paper-makers, inventors of the hot-air balloon, 1782–83, and the former a pioneer balloonist (*Rozier Glacier, q.v.*) (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Montiel, Glacier 64°46'S 63°49'W, flowing S into Biscoe Bay, S Anvers Island, was so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331).
- Montiel, Roca(s)*: see Northtrap Rocks.
- Monti, Punta 63°18'S 57°43'W, ENE of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a sailor lost with the Argentine patrol ship *Fournier* in Estrecho de Magallanes in 1948 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Mont-Lacroix, Anse du c. 65°03'S 63°59'W, probably the cove W of Cléry Peak, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, in association with *Mount Lacroix* (q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 91).
- Mont Pisgah, Île du*: see Smith Island.
- Montravel Felsen, Île, Îlot, Islote, Roca, Roche(r)*: see Montravel Rock.
- Montravel Rock** 63°09'S 58°02'W, rising 12 m above sea level NNW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 28 February 1838 and named *Roche Montravel* after Louis-François-Marie Tardy de Montravel (b. 1811) of the French Navy, Enseigne de Vaisseau in the expedition ship *Zélée* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Îlot Montravel* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 151). *Île Montravel* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 30). *Roca Montravel* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 528). *Montravel Felsen* (Friedrichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Montravel Rock* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [in 63°13'S 57°41'W] 23.ix.1949; [co-ordinates cor-

- rected] 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Rocher Montravel* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Montravel Skj.* (HA chart, 1928). *Montraven* [sic] *Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in October 1946, the present feature was shown in the position of *Nomad Rock* (q.v.). *Islote Teniente Paredes* (*Montravel*), in the correct position and so called by CAE, 1947, after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islotes Paredes* (*Montravel*) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). Following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52, the confusion between the present feature and *Nomad Rock* was resolved. *Islote Montravel* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 203). *Islotes Paredes*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 204).
- Montravel Rock*: see *Nomad Rock*.
Montravel Skj.: see *Montravel Rock*.
Montraven Rock: see *Montravel Rock*.
Montrol, Île (de), Îlot de, Isla(nd), Ö: see *Montrol Rock*.
Montrol, Roca(s): see *Montrol Rock* or *Northtrap Rocks*.
Montrol Rock 62°58'S 56°22'W, largest of a group of rocks off N coast of d'Urville Island, E of Cape Juncal, was charted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 and named *Île Montrol* after François Mongin de Montrol, French journalist and politician (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43); further charted by Ross, 1842–43. *Isla Montrol* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Montrol Island* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [in 62°59'S 56°19'W] 1942). *Montrol Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Montrol Rock* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; [in 62°59'S 56°19'W] BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 15; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 23). *Montrol Rocks* (USHO, 1943, p. 261). *Roca Montrol* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Île de Montrol, Îlot de Montrol* (Perpillou, 1948, p. 4–5). The rock was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rocas Montrol*, referring to the group of rocks (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 204). *Roca Pico*, after Gen. Blas José Pico (1782–1868), Argentine soldier who fought in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 177). The rock was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Rocas Pico* (Argentina. MM, NM 10/15.v.1959; Pierrou, 1970, p. 590).
- Montrol Rocks*: see *Montrol Rock*.
Montura, Cordón [= saddle chain] 68°10'S 66°42'W, rising to c. 1 500 m and running NW–SE between Walton Peak and Neny Glacier, Fallières Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
Montura, Île, Isla: see *Saddle Island*.
Monumento, Roca: see *Monument Rocks*.
Monument Rock: see *Monument Rocks*.
Monument Rocks 64°01'S 60°56'W, rising 55 m above sea level in entrance of Curtiss Bay, NE of Cape Herschel, Davis Coast, were roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824 and named descriptively (Powell, chart 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC 1960, p. 6; USOO chart 6944, 1963; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Roca Monumento* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Monument Rock*, referring to the largest rock (BA, 1961, p. 154). *Rocas Macera*, so called by CAE after Capt. (C) Emilio Macera Dellarosa, engineer of the Chilean Navy who constructed the station on *Guesalaga Peninsula* (q.v.), Greenwich Island, in 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 191).
- Monument, The** 63°44'S 57°53'W, rock pillar rising to 495 m on Red Island, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 15; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Mon'ye, Mys*: see *Monnier Point*.
Moody, Cabo, Cap(e)(o), Kap, P.: see *Moody Point*.
Moody Point 63°19'S 55°02'W, E point of Joinville Island, was charted by Ross, 30 December 1842, and named after Richard Clement Moody (1813–87), first Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1841–49 (Ross, 1847a, p. 329; BA chart 1238, x.1893; 3205, 2.ix.1938; [in 63°18'S 54°59'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; [shown 1 km S of correct position] BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973; [correctly indicated] APC, 1977, p. 23). *Cape Ross*, after its discoverer (Robertson, chart, 1893a). *Cap Moody* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Capo Moody* (Faustini, 1904, p. 5). *Kap Moody* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Point Moody* (Irizar, 1904, p. 585). *Cabo Moody* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cape Moody* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Punta Moody* (Irizar, [1907], p. 67; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 204). *Moody P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Punta Rara* [= rare point] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 315). The point was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mys Mudi* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map).
Moody, Point, Punta: see *Moody Point*.
Moon, Bahía: see *Moon Bay*.
Moon Bay 62°35'S 60°00'W, between Edinburgh Hill and Renier Point, E Livingston Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called *Elephant Bay* after the elephant seal (Palmer, 1820–21, 1 December 1820) or *Maggys Cove* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Maggys Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Maggy's Cove* (Powell, chart, 1831). The bay was recharted by DI in 1935 and named *Moon Bay* in association with *Half Moon Island* (q.v.) in the bay (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheets W 62 58 and 62 60, 1968). *Half-moon Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 11). *Bahía Luna* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 493; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 190). *Bahía Moon* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). *Puerto Luna* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198b). *Luna-Bucht* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 173). *Maanbaai* [translation of English name] (Knapp, 1958, p. 579).
Moon Island: see *Half Moon Island*.
Moonlight, Cape: see *Moonlight Point*.
Moonlight Point 61°27'S 55°56'W, NW point of *Aspland Island* (q.v.), was named *Cape Moonlight* by a JSEEIG party canoeing from O'Brien Island to Aspland Island, 3 January 1977, because the point appeared silhouetted against a full moon (Furse, 1979, map p. 42). *Moonlight Point* (APC, 1980, p. 4).
Moonön: see *Half Moon Island*.
Moore Island 69°40'S 68°38'W, the largest of the *Rhyolite Islands* (q.v.), George VI Sound, was named after Donald Moore, USARP Laboratory Manager, "Palmer Station", winter 1968 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
Moore Point 70°30'S 67°53'W, rising to 460 m on E side of George VI Sound NW of Meiklejohn Glacier, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); following resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949, named after James Inglis Moore (1912–89), Second Engineer

- in the BGLE expedition ship *Penola* (APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956). *Mys Mur* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Mooring Point** 60°42'S 45°36'W, W side of Factory Cove, Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and so named possibly after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Moos(e), Île, Inseln*: see Moss Islands.
- Moot Point** 65°12'S 64°06'W, E side of Penola Strait, SE of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; photographed from the air by FIDASE and charted by FIDS–RN, 1956–58; called *Cabo Redondo* [= round point] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957); named *Moot Point* because, from 1909, it had remained a moot point whether access to the plateau could be gained from this landing place (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Punta Moot* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 204). *Redondo Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 104). This rock feature is now an island.
- Moot, Punta*: see Moot Point.
- Moraine Cove** 68°36'S 67°07'W, NE side of Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast. Following survey and geological work by RARE in 1947, the name *Moraine Point* was applied to the end of the moraine descending from Pavie Ridge to the NE (Nichols, 1955, map Fig. 2 and p. 13); following further survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49, the name *Moraine Cove* was applied to the present feature (Adie, 1954, p. 13; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Moraine Point** 62°04'S 58°24'W, E side of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called decriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 80). *Przylądek Morenowy* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80).
- Moraine Point*: see Moraine Cove.
- Moraine Valley** 60°43'S 45°37'W, running S–N into Cemetery Bay, Signy Island, E of Orwell Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS, 1947–50, and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Morales, Islotes*: see Wideopen Islands.
- Moran Glacier** 69°14'S 70°16'W, joining Walter Glacier and flowing E into Schokalsky Bay, NE Alexander Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50; named after Cdr Clifford D. Moran, USN, pilot, Squadron VXE–6, ODF, 1966 and 1967 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Mordrins Island*: see Elephant Island.
- Mordvinova (Elefant), Ostrov*: see Elephant Island.
- Mordvinov(a), Island, Ostrov*: see Elephant Island.
- Mordwinowa, Wyspa*: see Elephant Island.
- Mordwinow, Insel, -øen*: see Elephant Island.
- Moreaux, Punta*: see Moureaux Point.
- Morell Coast*: see Morrell Coast.
- Morell Land*: see Graham Land.
- Morenas Isla*: see Diamonen Island or Moreno Rock.
- Morency, Isla*: see Morency Island.
- Morency Island** 71°01'S 61°10'W, W of Steele Island, Black Coast, was surveyed by USAS in December 1940 and named after Anthony J. L. Morency, tractor driver at the expedition's “East Base” ([in 71°02'S 61°15'W] USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1959a, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1-DOS 1976). *Isla Sharbonneau*, probably referring to this feature in association with *Cape Sharbonneau* (q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The island was re-surveyed by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947. *Isla Morency* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 328). *Morency Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955). *Islote Morency* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 192; Pierrou, 1970, p. 529; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 204). *Ostrov Morensi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Morency Islet, Islote*: see Morency Island.
- Moreno, De*: see Moreno, Isla.
- Moreno, Île, (-)Insel*: see Diamonen Island or Moreno Rock.
- Moreno, Isla** 64°03'S 61°01'W, NNE of Cape Herschel, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE in error for *Moreno Rock* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islote Moreno* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 530; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 204). *De Moreno* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Moreno, Isla*: see Auguste Island.
- Moreno Island*: see Diamonen Island or Moreno Rock.
- Moreno, Islote*: see Moreno, Isla.
- Moreno Major*: see Diamonen Island.
- Moreno Ö*: see Diamonen Island.
- Moreno, Point** 60°44'S 44°41'W, at head of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after Francisco Perito Moreno (1852–99), Argentine geographer, anthropologist and explorer of the Patagonian Andes; Director, Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Plata (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Punta Moreno* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 531). The point was recharted by DI in 1933. *Pointe Moreno* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44).
- Moreno, Pointe*: see Moreno Point.
- Moreno, Punta** 62°36'S 59°54'W, SE point of Half Moon Island, Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after a midshipman in the Argentine expedition ship *El Austral* (ex-*Français* of FAE, 1903–05) for the relief of the station on Laurie Island in 1905 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Moreno, Punta*: see Moreno Point.
- Moreno Rock** 64°05'S 61°22'W, rising 50 m above sea level between Cape Herschel and Two Hummock Island, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE on 24 January 1898, when a landing was made; named *Île Moreno* after F. P. Moreno (*Moreno Point*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Moreno Island* (Cook, 1900, map p.xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Isla Morenas* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Moreno-Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 86). The name of Moreno was applied in error to *Diamonen Island* (q.v.). The rock was sketched by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. B.41–42). *Little Dimonen [sic] Island*, so called by Capt. Skidsmo of the whaling ship *Graham* in 1921–22 (Bagshawe, 1921–22b, Vol. 2, p. 38). *Small Diamond Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 154). The name of Moreno was also applied in error to a small island NNE of Cape Herschel (*Isla Moreno*, q.v.). The rock was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Pastore*, so called by AAE after Capt. (F) Juan B. Pastore, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 578). *Islote Pastores [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 115). The present feature and Diamonen Island were correctly identified from comparison of BeAE and BA, 1920–22, records with the air photographs. *Moreno Rock* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islote Vío*, so called by CAE after Claudio Vío, an officer in the Chilean

- Navy who took part in AAE, 1943, in the transport ship *Primero de Mayo* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 294).
- Morenos Ön*: see Diamonen Island.
- Morenowy, Przylądek*: see Moraine Point.
- Morensi, Ostrov*: see Morency Island.
- Moreton, Punta*: see Moreton Point.
- Moreton Point** 60°37'S 46°02'W, N entrance point of Fulmar Bay, W Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821, and called *Cap Ouest* [= west cape] (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5); recharted by DI in 1933 and named *Moreton Point* after Harold Vane Moreton, Boatswain's Mate in *Discovery II*, 1929–31, 1931–33 and 1933–35 (BA chart 1775, 17.vii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Punta Moreton* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275; Pierrou, 1970, p. 531).
- Morgagni, Mount** 64°08'S 62°07'W, rising to c. 1 150 m between Bouquet Bay and Hill Bay, NE Brabant Island, was called *Monte Cabeza* [= head mountain] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682–1771), Italian anatomist and founder of scientific pathological anatomy (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Mount Cabeza* (USBGN, 1965, p. 94).
- Morgan Nunataks** 75°22'S 70°35'W, SW-most outliers of the *Sweeney Mountains* (q.v.), rising to 1 355 m, were named after William Raleigh Morgan, USN, cook at "Eights Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Morgan Peak** 75°47'S 68°24'W, rising to c. 1 100 m in *Hauberg Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, NE of Mount Leek, was named after Cdr William Allen Morgan, USN, Executive Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1977–78, and command pilot of an LC–130 aircraft in support of a USGS field party to the area in December 1977 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Morgan Upland** 69°00'S 66°00'W, ice-covered plateau of S central Graham Land bounded by Cole Glacier and Clarke Glacier to N and W, by Weyerhaeuser Glacier to E, by Airy Glacier to S, and by Hariot Glacier to SW, was photographed from the air by the BAS Air Unit in September 1962 and mapped from the air photographs; named after Ivor Protheroe Morgan (b. 1937), BAS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1962–63, and Adelaide, 1963–64 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/2 and 6, 1–DOS 1978; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Mori, Lednik*: see Maury Glacier.
- Morisqueta, Isla*: see Moe Island.
- Morley, Mount** 69°40'S 71°34'W, one of the *Lassus Mountains* (q.v.), NW Alexander Island, rising to c. 1 550 m, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Thomas Morley (1557–1603), English composer ([in 69°33'S 71°37'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [coordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 23; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Murray Islands*: see Murray Islands.
- Morrella, Bereg*: see Morrell Coast.
- Morrell Coast** 69°27'S 62°00'W, E coast of *Hearst Island* (q.v.), Wilkins Coast, was so called after Capt. Benjamin Morrell, Jr (1795–1839), American sealer from Stonington, Conn., who as Master of *Wasp* claimed to have penetrated the Weddell Sea to c. 70°14'S 40°03'W in March 1823 and then to have skirted land to the NW, until he reached the N coast of *Graham Land* (q.v.) (Morrell, 1832) (USBGN, 1947, p. 203; [as rejected name] USBGN, 1956, p. 218). *Morell [sic] Coast* (USHO, 1947, p. 20). *Bereg Morrella* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 84). [Morrell Point, Thule Island, South Sandwich Islands, is named after Capt. B. Morrell (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 61).]
- Morrell(s) Land*: see Graham Land.
- Morrill Peak** 69°39'S 72°10'W, one of the *Desko Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 550 m in SE Rothschild Island, was named after Capt. Peter A. Morrill, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC Westwind, ODF, 1967 and 1968 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Morris, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Fort William.
- Morris Hills** 80°22'S 27°26'W, rising to 1 050 m as part of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range, were surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named *Morris Nunataks* after Leslie Frederick Morris (b. 1925), RSIGYE carpenter, Halley, 1957–59, who spent several weeks with TAE at "Shackleton" and "South Ice" helping with final preparations for the trans-polar journey (APC, 1962, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963); following further survey by BAS from Halley, 1968–71, renamed *Morris Hills* (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Morris, Mys*: see Fort William.
- Morris Nunataks*: see Morris Hills.
- Morrisona, Lednik*: see Morrison Glacier.
- Morrison, Glaciar*: see Morrison Glacier.
- Morrison Glacier** 66°08'S 63°30'W, flowing S into the head of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with the names in this area of members of the War Cabinet responsible for Operation "Tabarin" in 1943, named after The Rt Hon. Herbert Stanley Morrison, later Baron Morrison of Lambeth (1888–1965), Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, 1940–45, and Member of the War Cabinet, 1942–45; Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, 1945–51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1951 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Glaciar Morrison* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 205). *Lednik Morrisona* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Morris Rock** 62°22'S 59°48'W, NW-most feature of the Aitcho Islands, English Strait, South Shetland Islands, rising 55 m above sea level, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and named after Alfred Morris (b. 1890), draughtsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office in 1935, whose name had originally been applied to *Fort William* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 22; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968).
- Morro, Cabo*: see Naze, The.
- Morro Chato, Peninsula*: see Flat Top Peninsula.
- Morro del Medio, Punta*: see Seaplane Point.
- Morro Colorado, Cerro** [= coloured hill bluff] 63°29'S 57°01'W, rising to 280 m SE of Mineral Hill, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Morro del Paso, Cerro** [= pass hill bluff] 63°29'S 58°03'W, rising to 1 150 m W of Misty Pass, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Morro, Islote** 65°44'S 65°05'W, off SE end of Duchaylard Island, Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, was so called by

- AAE after a sailor in the Argentine frigate *25 de Mayo* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Morro Negro, Cabo*: see Black Head.
- Morro o Gato, Islote*: see Screen Islands.
- Morro Plano, Península*: see Flat Top Peninsula.
- Morton, Détroit (de), Estrecho (de)*: see Morton Strait.
- Morton, Mount** 64°24'S 61°02'W, rising to c. 1 350 m SE of Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Grant Morton, American airman who in 1912 made the first descent from an aeroplane using a parachute carried loosely (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Morton, Proliv, S.*: see Morton Strait.
- Morton('s) Strait(s), Strasse*: see Morton Strait.
- Morton Strait** 62°41'S 61°14'W, running NW–SE between Byers Peninsula (Livingston Island) and Rugged Island to NE, and Snow Island to SW, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers. *Strait of Despair, Straits of Despair* (Fildes, 1821c, 1821b). *Mortons Straits* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Despair Strait* (Fildes, 1827, p. 454). *Mortons Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Morton's Strait* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Morton Strait* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Estrecho de Morton* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Hell Gates* (q.v.), in error for this feature (Blunt, chart, 1864). *Morton Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Détroit Morton* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 141). *Estrecho Mortor [sic]*, incorrectly referring to the strait between Livingston Island and Deception Island (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Détroit de Morton* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Morton S.* (HA chart, 1928). The strait was recharted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Estrecho Morton* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 533; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 205). *Estrecho Norton [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart MU–III, 1954). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Stretto Norton [sic]* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Proliv Morton* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Morton Strait*: see Hell Gates.
- Morton Strasse*: see Morton Strait.
- Mortor, Estrecho*: see Morton Strait.
- Mosbi, Lednik*: see Mosby Glacier.
- Mosby, Glacier*: see Mosby Glacier.
- Mosby Glacier** 73°08'S 61°55'W, flowing SE into New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground near its mouth by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Håkon Mosby (b. 1903), Norwegian oceanographer and meteorologist; Professor of Oceanography, University of Bergen, 1948–73 (APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Lednik Mosbi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Glacier Mosby* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966).
- Moser Glacier** 64°51'S 62°19'W, flowing W into NE arm of Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Ludwig Ferdinand Moser (1805–80), German physicist who invented stereoscopic photogrammetry in 1844 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Mozer [sic] Glacier* (BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Mosman, Monte*: see Mossman, Cerros.
- Mosmen, (Ledyanoy) Bukhta*: see Mossman Inlet.
- Mosmen, Poluostrov*: see Mossman Peninsula.
- Mo's Mound** 61°30'S 55°28'W, rising to c. 100 m near Cape Plenty, Gibbs Island, was so called by USARP geologists from RV *Hero*, 1975–76 (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Moss-Insel, Island*: see Moss Islands.
- Moss Islands** 64°10'S 61°03'W, between Cierva Point and Midas Island, Danco Coast, were probably sighted by BeAE in January 1898; charted by SwAE in December 1902, when the name *Moss-Insel* was applied to the largest and E-most island from the abundant growth of moss and lichen in summer (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 8); further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Île Moose [sic]* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 8). *Moos Inseln* [= moss islands] (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Islotes General Levene*, probably referring to these islands (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 70). *Isla Ricardo*, referring to the largest island (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Moss Islands* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islotes López*, so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Capt. (F) Alfredo López Costa of the oil-tanker *Rancagua* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 139; IHA, 1974, p. 188). *Isla Ximena*, referring to the largest island after a relative of a member of CAE (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 305). *Moss Island*, referring to the largest island (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Moss Lake** 60°42'S 45°37'W, S-most of three lakes in Paternoster Valley, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from the luxuriant stand of moss (*Calliargon sarmentosum* and *Drepanocladus eduncus*) on the floor of the deeper parts of the lake (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Mossman, Cerro*: see Mossman, Cerros.
- Mossman, Cerros** 60°45'S 44°44'W, rising to 290 m at N end of *Mossman Peninsula* (q.v.), Laurie Island, were so called by AAE in association with the peninsula (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Monte Mosman [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 192a). *Cerro Mossman, Monte Mossman* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 30–31).
- Mossman, Ensenada*: see Mossman Inlet.
- Mossman Halvö*: see Mossman Peninsula.
- Mossman Inlet** 73°15'S 60°26'W, between Cape Kidson and Jeffries Bluff, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947 and, in association with the names of Antarctic meteorologists grouped in this area, named after Robert Cockburn Mossman (1870–1940), British meteorologist and climatologist; member of SNAE, Laurie Island, 1902–04, first Director of the Argentine meteorological station on that island, 1904–05, and subsequently a member of the Argentine meteorological service ([in 73°17'S 60°32'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 23). *Bukhta Mosmen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Ensenada Mossman* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966). *Ledyanoy Bukhta Mosmen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Mossman, Monte: see Mossman, Cerros.

Mossman Peninsula 60°45'S 44°42'W, between Wilton Bay and Scotia Bay, W Laurie Island, was roughly charted by Weddell in 1822; mapped by SNAE, 23 June 1903, and named after R. C. Mossman (*Mossman Inlet*, q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1238, ix.1905; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Mossman Halvö* (Sørle, chart, [1930]). The peninsula was further charted by DI in 1933. *Península Mossman* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 279; Pierrou, 1970, p. 533). *Poluostrov Mosmen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Mossman, Peninsula: see Mossman Peninsula.

Mötesudden: see Well-met, Cape.

Mothes Point 67°14'S 67°52'W, E coast of Adelaide Island on Barlas Channel, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Prof. Hans Mothes (b. 1902), German glaciologist of Göttingen who, with B. Brockhamp (*Brockhamp Islands*, q.v.), made the first seismic sounding of a glacier, in Austria in 1926 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Motorista Ortíz, Punta: see Ortíz, Punta.

Motsarta, Lednik: see Mozart Ice Piedmont.

Mottet, Paso 68°08'S 67°06'W, N–S channel between Brian Island and Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE, 1950–51, after Capt. Mottet of the Argentine Army, the first Second-in-Command of "San Martín Station" (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952). *Paso Capitán Mottet* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 238).

Mott Snowfield 63°20'S 57°25'W, ice cap covering NE Trinity Peninsula, extending E from Cape Legoupil to Antarctic Sound and rising to 570 m at Magnet Hill, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; named after Peter Grey Mott (b. 1913), of Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd, who directed FIDASE, 1955–57; surveyor, Oxford University Greenland expeditions, 1935, 1936 (Leader) and 1938 (Leader) (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Mouillard Glacier 64°18'S 60°50'W, flowing W into Brialmont Cove, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Louis Pierre Mouillard (1843–97), French pioneer of gliding flight, c. 1867–97 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Mount Lecroix Peninsula: see Lacroix, Mount.

Mount Lunch-Ho! Glacier 64°49'S 62°51'W, E of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was mapped by BAE, 1920–22, in 1921 and so called in association with *Mount Frödin* (q.v.) (Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189). *The Glacier* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 36). *Glaciár Toro Mazote*, referring to S part of the feature after Capt. Carlos Toro Mazote G. (*Toro Point*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 279). *Glaciár Vidaurrazago*, referring to N part of the feature after Alberto Vidaurrazago, architect with the Chilean Air Force who took part in CAE, 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 293).

Moutonnée Valley: see Moutonnée Valley.

Mount Parry Range: see Parry, Mount.

Mount Pisgah Island: see Smith Island.

Mount Tricorn Inlet: see Wright Inlet.

Moureau, Île(s): see Moureaux Islands.

Moureaux, Cape: see Moureaux Point.

Moureaux, Île(s), Island: see Moureaux Islands.

Moureaux Islands 65°05'S 63°08'W, two islands and off-lying rocks in NE Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, were charted by BeAE on 11 February 1898, when a landing was made on one of the islands; named *Îles Moureaux* probably after T. Moureaux (*Moureaux Point*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Moureaux Island*, referring to the larger island (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Île Moureau* [sic], referring to the larger island (Lecointe, 1900a, p. 34). *Îles Moureau* [sic] (Lecointe, 1900b, photograph p. 69). *Moureaux Islands* (Arc-towski, 1901b, map facing p. 464; APC, 1960, p. 6; USOO chart 6945, 1963). *Île Moureaux*, referring to the larger island (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Islas Moureaux* (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islotes Moureaux* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 534; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 205).

Moureaux, Islas, Islotes: see Moureaux Islands.

Moureaux P.: see Moureaux Point.

Moureaux Point 63°57'S 61°49'W, N point of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Moureaux* after T. Moureaux, Head of the Magnetic Service, Parc Saint-Maur, Paris, at the time (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; BA, 1916, p. 403). *Moureaux Point* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cape Moureaux* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 145). *Moureaux P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Punta Moureaux* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 534; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 205). *Punta Moreaux* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). *Monreaux* [sic] Point (USHO, 1956, p. 20). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Moureaux, Pointe, Punta: see Moureaux Point.

Mouson(a), Mys: see Mawson, Cape.

Moutonnée Lake 70°52'S 68°19'W, a sea lake marginal to George VI Ice Shelf, S of Ablation Point, E Alexander Island, following limnological and tidal studies by BAS from "Fossil Bluff" from 1971, was so named from the *roches moutonnées* on its shores (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Moutonnée Valley 70°51'S 68°25'W, running E to *Moutonnée Lake* (q.v.), E Alexander Island, following glacial geomorphological studies by the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, in co-operation with BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1978–79 (Sugden and Clapperton, 1980), was so named in association with the lake but was listed in error as *Moutonnée* [sic] Valley (APC, 1982, p. 3). *Moutonnée Valley* (Clapperton and Sugden, 1983, map following p. 126; APC, 1986, p. 3).

Mowerby, Mont: see Moberly, Mount.

Moyano, Caleta: see Mill Inlet.

Moyano, Islas: see Pitt Islands.

Moyen Pérez [= lesser Pérez] 65°25'S 64°05'W, hill rising to c. 300 m between *Cape Pérez* (q.v.) and *Pérez Peak* (q.v.), was so called by FAE, 1908–10, in association with these two features (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 7 following p. 60).

Moyes Nunatak 67°27'S 67°29'W, rising to c. 600 m NE of Whistling Bay, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, following geological work in the area by BAS from Rothera, 1980–81, was named after Dr Alastair Bruce Moyes (b. 1953), BAS

- geologist, Rothera, 1979–81, who carried out the work (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Moyes Point** 60°44'S 45°40'W, SW point of Signy Island and SE entrance point of Fyr Channel, following survey by FIDS, 1956–58, was named after William Moyes, Falkland Islands Government representative and Customs Officer, Signy Island, 1912–13 (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Mozart Ice Piedmont** 69°53'S 71°35'W, extending from the W side of Lassus Mountains, in the vicinity of Mount Morley, SE to Gilbert Glacier in the vicinity of Giovanni Peak, backed by Debussy Heights, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers grouped in this area, named after Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91), Austrian composer ([extending E to Walton Heights] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [further delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975 and February 1979] BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978 and SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1980). *Lednik Moutsarta* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The feature was redefined as above (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Mozar Glacier*: see Moser Glacier.
- Mr. Farlane-Sund*: see McFarlane Strait.
- M. Rodriguez, Isla*: see Auguste Island.
- Muckle Bluff** 61°09'S 54°52'W, rising to 635 m S of Pardo Ridge, E Elephant Island, was surveyed by JSEEI in 1970–71, when "Sailors Cache" was established near shore below the bluff (Burley, 1971b, map inside front cover); named from the old Scottish word muckle meaning large (DOS sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Mudi, Mys*: see Moody Point.
- Mue, Ostrov*: see Moe Island.
- Mügge Island** 66°56'S 67°46'W, one of the *Bennett Islands* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was called *Isla Fresia* by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean submarine *Fresia* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 44); also called *Islote Chayter* by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 3); in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Johannes Otto Conrad Mügge (1858–1932), German mineralogist who in 1895 made pioneer studies of the plasticity of ice (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Muleta, Pico*: see Crutch Peaks.
- Müller Ice Front** 67°13'S 66°50'W (1974), seaward face of *Müller Ice Shelf* (q.v.), extending E and W from Humphreys Ice Rise (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Müller Ice Shelf** 67°15'S 66°52'W, SW of Hooke Point, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, supplied from the S by *Brückner Glacier* (q.v.) and *Antevs Glacier* (q.v.), was photographed from the air by FIDASE in January 1957 and later recognized as an ice shelf (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978); in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Fritz Müller (1926–80), Swiss glaciologist who carried out research in Switzerland, the Canadian Western Arctic, Axel Heiberg Island, N Baffin Bay, N Greenland and the Himalaya (Swiss Everest Expedition, 1957); Professor of Geography, McGill University, Montreal, and Geographical Institute, ETH [Federal Technical University], Zurich, 1971–80; Secretary, International Commission of Snow and Ice, 1971–75 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Mull, Mount** 74°33'S 63°08'W, rising to c. 1 200 m near S end of *Guettard Range* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, was named after William B. Mull, USN, cook, "South Pole Station", winter 1964 (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1979; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–29/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Mumford, Mount** 71°33'S 65°05'W, one of the *Gutenko Mountains* (q.v.), central Palmer Land, rising to 1 580 m, was named after Lieut. Joel H. Mumford, USN (MC), Medical Officer, "Palmer Station", winter 1972 (APC, 1977, p. 23; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Mummery Cliff** 80°27'S 21°23'W, rising to c. 1 250 m on central *Pioneers Escarpment* (q.v.), E Shackleton Range, in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named after Albert Frederick Mummery (1855–95), English mountaineer, who lost his life on Nanga Parbat, Kashmir; designer of the Mummery tent (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Mumm, Île(s)*: see Mumm Islands.
- Mumm Islands** 65°01'S 63°59'W, a number of small islands and rocks N of Booth Island, Graham Coast, were charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 as one island, which was named *Île Mumm*, probably after the proprietary name of certain French wines (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475); further charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Îles Mumm* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5). *Mumm Islets* (USHO, 1943, p. 142). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mumm Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Mumm Islets*: see Mumm Islands.
- Mummy Bear*: see Bear Ridge.
- Munita, Isla*: see Racovitza Islands.
- Munita, Península*: see Waterboat Point.
- Munken Islands, Islas, Islet*: see Monk Islands.
- Muñoz Point** 64°50'S 62°54'W, SE point of *Lemaire Island* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and called *Lemaire Point* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 4, p. 73); recharted by CAE, 1950–51, and named *Punta Muñoz* after Roberto Labra Muñoz, in charge of "General Bernardo O'Higgins Station", 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 206). *Muñoz Point* (APC, 1980, p. 4). *Punta Irigoyen*, so called by AAE after Cmdte Gen. Irigoyen (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).
- Muñoz, Punta*: see Muñoz Point.
- Munroe Bay*: see Monroe Bay.
- Munro(e)s Island*: see Snow Island.
- Mural Nunatak** 64°59'S 61°30'W, rising to c. 800 m W of Cape Fairweather, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and September 1955, and named descriptively from its wall-like appearance as seen from the SW (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Murature, Canal** 64°19'S 62°56'W, running SE from Anderson Harbour and separating Eta Island from Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was charted by AAE, 1946–47, and so called after the expedition patrol boat *Murature* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 277; Pierrou, 1970, p. 535).
- Murature, Punta** 62°57'S 60°42'W, W side of Port Foster below Wensleydale Beacon, Deception Island, was so called by AAE, 1946–47, after José Murature (1804–80), of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 535). *Punta Wensley*, so called by CAE in association with the hill (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 119; IHA, 1974, p. 301).

- Murchison Cirque** 80°42'S 24°33'W, on S side of Holmes Summit, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, 1st Baronet (1792–1871), British geologist and pioneer worker on Palaeozoic rocks in Wales, where he erected the Silurian system; President, RGS, 1843–44, 1851–52 and 1855–58; Director General, Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1855–71 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Murch, Mount** 84°38'S 65°25'W, one of the SW *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Paul L. Murch, USN, cook, "Palmer Station", winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Murdoch, Cabo:* see Murdoch, Cape.
- Murdoch, Cape** 60°47'S 44°40'W, SE point of Mossman Peninsula and W entrance point of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE, 5 May 1903, and named *Cape Burn-Murdoch* after William Gordon Burn-Murdoch (1862–1939), Scottish artist and writer, who accompanied Dr W. S. Bruce (Leader of SNAE) as assistant surgeon in *Balæna* on DWE, 1892–93, and who was a supporter of SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1238, iv.1917; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 6); further charted by Sørille and Borge, 1912–13, and called *Stranger* after Tte Sigurd Stranger, Norwegian Officer-in-charge of the Argentine station "Orcadass" on Laurie Island, 1912–13 (Allardyce, 1908–15) (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913). *Cabo Murdoch* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Kapp Stranger* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cap Burn Murdoch* [sic], *Cap Murdoch* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387–88). *Cape Burn-Murdoch* (Brown, 1943, p. 61). *Cabo Burn Murdoch* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 279; Pierrou, 1970, p. 225). *Cap Burn Murdoch* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Cabo B. Murdoch* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952). *Cape Burn Murdoch* [sic] ([as rejected form] USBGN, 1956, p. 75; [in error] BA, 1961, p. 426). *Burn Murdoch* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 31). *Cape Murdoch* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1977, p. 3).
- Murdoch Nunatak** 65°01'S 60°02'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Nordenskjöld Coast, rising c. 320 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, was called in error *Île Jason* (*Gray Nunatak*, q.v.) (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411) or *Donald Nunatak* (q.v.) (USAAF chart 1762, 1946); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947 and named *Burn Murdoch Nunatak* after W. G. Burn-Murdoch (*Cape Murdoch*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 6). *Murdoch Nunatak* (APC, 1960, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 65 68, 1961).
- Murdock, Cap:* see Murdoch, Cape.
- Mur, Mys:* see Moore Point.
- Murphy Glacier** 66°58'S 66°06'W, flowing W from Lampitt Nunatak to the vicinity of Mount Goldring, thence NW to join Wilkinson Glacier on E side of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Following survey by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in September 1956, the upper part of this glacier was named *Goldring Glacier* after D. C. Goldring (*Mount Goldring*, q.v.) and the lower part, together with the S arm, was named *Murphy Glacier* after Thomas Leyden Murphy (1927–85), FIDS Base Leader and assistant surveyor, "Detaille Island", 1956–57 (APC, 1959a, p. 7 and 9). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveys by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1957–59, the name *Murphy Glacier* was applied to the feature as now defined, and its S arm was left unnamed (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Murray Island:* see Murray Islands.
- Murray Bay:* see Murray Harbour.
- Murray, Cabo:* see Murray, Cape.
- Murray, Caleta:* see Murray Harbour.
- Murray, Cap:* see Murray, Cape.
- Murray, Cape** 64°21'S 61°38'W, NW point of *Bluff Island* (q.v.) and W entrance point of Murray Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by Hoseason, First Mate in the sealer *Sprightly* (Capt. E. Hughes), in 1824 and called descriptively *Bluff Point* (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [incorrectly positioned on Hughes Bay] Gould, 1941, p. 239); further charted as part of the mainland by BeAE, 7 February 1898, and named *Cap Murray* after Sir John Murray (1841–1914), British marine biologist and oceanographer; naturalist in HMS *Challenger*, 1872–76, who was a benefactor of BeAE (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Murray* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [as NW point of island in 64°18'S 61°41'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; APC, 1977, p. 23). *Pointe Bluff* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140). *Capo Murray* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Kap Murray* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 56). *Cabo Murray* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 536; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 206). *Kaap Murray* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 21). *Kapp Murray* (HA chart, 1928). [Murray Snowfield, South Georgia, was probably also named after Sir John Murray (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 61–62).]
- Murray, Cape:* see Neyt Point or Spring Point.
- Murray, Capo:* see Murray, Cape.
- Murray, Fondeadero, Harbor:* see Murray Harbour.
- Murray Harbour** 64°21'S 61°35'W, between Bluff Island and Challenger Island, E of *Cape Murray* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and called *Murray Bay* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 144), *Cape Murray Bay* (Bagshawe, 1921–22a, Vol. 4, p. 137; 1939, p. 188) or *Cape Murray Harbour* (Bagshawe, 1921–22a, Vol. 4, p. 137; 1938, p. 272) in association with the cape. *Fondeadero Murray* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Caleta Murray* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 536; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 206). *Murray Harbour* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Murray Harbor* (USBGN, 1965, p. 102).
- Murray, Îles, Inseln:* see Murray Islands.
- Murray, Isla:* see Bluff Island or Murray Islands.
- Murray Islands** 60°46'S 44°30'W, SSE of Cape Whitson, Laurie Island, were roughly charted by Brisbane (under the direction of Weddell) in January 1823 and named *Murrays* [sic] *Islands*, probably after James Murray, maker of the marine chronometer used by Weddell (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). *Murrays Inseln* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Murray Islands* (Powell, chart, 1831; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959a, p. 9). *Îles Murray* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Îles Murroys* [sic] (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Îles Murrays* [sic] (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 25). *Murray Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The islands were surveyed by SNAE, 23 September 1903. *Murray Isles* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]). *Murray* [sic] *Islands* (Sørille, chart, 1912). *Murray* [sic] *Island* (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913). *Murray Islets* (BA, 1916, p. 411; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Islotes Murray* (Argentina. MM

- chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 437). *Murray Öya* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The islands were recharted by DI in 1933. *Murray Islet* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). *Isla Murray* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Islas Murray* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]). *Murrays [sic] Isles*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 220).
- Murray, Islas, Isles, Islet(s), Isletes*: see Murray Islands.
- Murray, Kaap*: see Murray, Cape or Neyt Point.
- Murray, Kap(p)*: see Murray, Cape.
- Murray, Monte* 64°22'S 61°35'W, rising to c. 350 m ESE of Cape Murray, Bluff Island, was so called by AAE in association with the cape (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Murray Öya*: see Murray Islands.
- Murrays, Îles*: see Murray Islands.
- Murrish Glacier** 71°02'S 61°53'W, flowing E into Larsen Ice Shelf W of Morency Island, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after David E. Murrish, USARP biologist who, with C. L. Guard (*Guard Glacier*, q.v.), investigated peripheral vascular control mechanisms in birds of the Antarctic Peninsula in the summers 1972-75 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 23).
- Murry Peak*: see Nemesis, Mount.
- Murroys, Îles*: see Murray Islands.
- Murrys Inseln, Islands, Isles*: see Murray Islands.
- Murúa, Monte*: see William, Mount.
- Muschelberg* [= mussel mountain] 64°23'S 57°01'W, rising to c. 75 m NE of Station Nunatak, Snow Hill Island, was surveyed by SwAE, 1902-03, and so called from fossils found there (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, Karte 2).
- Mushroom Hill*: see Horatio Stump.
- Mushroom, Île, Isla*: see Mushroom Island.
- Mushroom Island** 68°54'S 67°53'W, WSW of Cape Berteaux, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and so named from its resemblance to a mushroom cap, as seen from the air (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Mushroom Islands [sic]* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Isla Mushroom* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 206). *Isla Hongo* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 430). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49. *Mushroom-Öya* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 56). *Île Mushroom* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Mushroom Islet* (USHO, 1956, p. 38). *Paddestoel Eiland* [translation of English name] (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Ostrov Mashrum* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Mushroom Islands, Islet, -Öya*: see Mushroom Island.
- Musialskiego, Przylądek*: see Rocosa, Punta.
- Musialski Point*: see Rocosa, Punta.
- Muskeg Gap** 64°25'S 59°41'W, E-W pass at N end of Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61; in association with the names in this area of pioneers of overland mechanical transport and with *Bombardier Glacier* (q.v.), named after the Bombardier Muskeg tractor (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).
- Musselman, Cabo*: see Musselman, Cape.
- Musselman, Cape** 71°17'S 61°01'W, SW entrance point of Palmer Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940, and named after Lytton C. Musselman, a member of the expedition's "East Base" party which sledged across Dyer Plateau to the vicinity of Mount Jackson ([in 71°17'S 61°10'W] USHO, 1943, photograph p. 274; USBGN, 1947, p. 204; [referring in error to *Cape Healey* (q.v.)] USHO chart 5411, 1946; [coordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Cabo Musselman* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 537; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 206). *Cabo Healey*, in error (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Mys Masselmen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Musson Nunatak** 71°31'S 63°27'W, rising to c. 2 100 m S of Mount Jackson, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after John M. Musson, USN, photographer and member of the aerial mapping crew in LC-130 aircraft of Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1968-69 (APC, 1977, p. 23; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Mussorgsky Peaks** 71°30'S 73°19'W, rising to c. 500 m between Brahms Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, SW Alexander Island, following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, were named after Modeste Petrovich Mussorgsky (1839-81), Russian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°22'S 73°36'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [coordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17-18/15, 16, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 23).
- Mutilla, Islas*: see Palosuo Islands.
- Mutto, Cabo* 63°18'S 61°57'W, NE point of Low Island, N of Cape Hooker, was so called by AAE after Capt. (C) Arnaldo Mutto, of the Argentine Navy, who died in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Mutton, Anse, Caleta*: see Mutton Cove.
- Mutton Cove** 66°00'S 65°39'W, formed by Harp Island, Upper Island, Cliff Island and Girdler Island, off Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE, 17-21 February 1936, and named after Mutton Cove, near Plymouth, England, which was well known to Lieut. R. E. D. Ryder, RN (*Ryder Bay*, q.v.) from his time in a training ship at Devonport and which is the site of the Plymouth Command memorial to Capt. R. F. Scott, RN, and his four companions ([Debenham], 1936, p. 162; Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Caleta Cordero* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295; Pierrou, 1970, p. 266). *Anse Mutton* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 51). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Fondeadero Caleta Cordero*, referring to the anchorage (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 148). *Martin Cove*, in error (BA, 1961, p. 181). *Caleta Mutton* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 206).
- Mutton Cove, Isla(nd)*: see Beer Island.
- Muus Glacier** 71°24'S 61°40'W, flowing SE into Odom Inlet, W of Cape Howard, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after David Muus, USARP oceanographer in USCGC *Northwind* in the Ross Sea, 1971-72, and participant in the Weddell Sea oceanographic investigations in USCGC *Glacier*, 1974-75 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 23).

Myrcha Point 62°04'S 58°07'W, near head of King George Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Andrzej Myrcha, biologist with PAE, 1977–78 and 1979–80 (Leader) (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 145). *Przylądek Myrchy* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 145).

Myrchy, Przylądek: see Myrcha Point.

Myre de Vilers, Îles de, Îlots Le, Islets: see Vedel Islands.

Myriad Islands 65°04'S 64°22'W, N side of French Passage and WNW of Dannebrog Islands, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; included under the name *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.) (BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958); later named *Myriad Islands* from the many small, scattered islands in the group, which are still incompletely charted (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Jorquera*, so called by CAE, 1951–52, after Capt. (F) Pedro Jorquera Goicolea of the expedition patrol ship *Leucotón* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 167).

Nación, Île La c. 65°02'S 64°12'W, one of the *W Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after the Argentine newspaper *La Nación* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).

Nación, Islote La: see Nación, La.

Nación, Islotes La: see Rho Islands.

Nación, La 64°17'S 62°56'W, N—most of the *Rho Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *La Nación* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote La Nación*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176).

Nadëje, Zátoka: see Hope Bay.

Nadezhda, Bukhta: see Hope Bay.

Naess Glacier 70°22'S 67°52'W, flowing WNW from Creswick Gap into George VI Sound, N of Burns Bluff, was surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232) and resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1949; named after Erling Dekke Naess (b. 1901), Manager of the Vestfold Whaling Company at the time, who assisted BGLE by providing facilities at Stromness, South Georgia, for refitting the BGLE ship *Penola* in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 432) (APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). *Lednik Nessa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Nailon, Caleta: see Mitchell Cove.

Nakaya Island: see Nakaya Islands.

Nakaya Islands 66°27'S 66°14'W, in Crystal Sound off Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detalle Island” in September 1958; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Ukichiro Nakaya (1900–62), Japanese physicist and Professor of Physics, University of Hokkaido, 1932–62, who made classic investigations of the structure and properties of single ice crystals and snow-flakes (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Nakaya Island [sic]* (BA, 1974, p. 198).

Namuncura, Cordón: see Latady Mountains.

Namuncura, Glaciar: see Bowman Peninsula.

Nan Anderson, Cape: see Anderson, Cape.

Nance Ridge 84°23'S 65°36'W, rising to 840 m in *Thomas Hills*

(q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Vernon L. Nance, USN, radio operator, “Palmer Station”, winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Nancy, Caleta 64°53'S 62°52'W, on NE side of *Coughtrey Peninsula* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was so called after Almte G. Brown's brig *Nancy* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 80). *Caleta Lafinur*, probably after a member of AAE (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 112).

Nancy, Islote 64°21'S 62°57'W, off S point of *Omega Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE after Almte G. Brown's brig *Nancy* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Nancy Rock 62°13'S 59°06'W, off N coast of Nelson Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the American sealing ship *Nancy* (Capt. B. Upton, *Upton Rock*, q.v.) from Salem, Mass., which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–22 (APC, 1962, p. 22; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Nansen Harbour: see Foyen Harbour.

Nansen, Île: see Enterprise Island or Lavoisier Island or Nansen Island.

Nansen, Insel: see Nansen Island.

Nansen, Isla: see Lavoisier Island or Nansen Island.

Nansen Island 64°35'S 62°05'W, in the outer part of Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 24 January 1898, together with *Enterprise Island* (q.v.) as one island, which was called *Île Nansen* after Dr Fridtjof Nansen (1861–1930), Norwegian Arctic explorer and oceanographer; Leader of Norwegian trans-Greenland expedition, 1888–89, and of First Norwegian Expedition in the *Fram*, 1893–96; Professor of Oceanography, Oslo University, 1908–30; Nobel Laureate for peace, 1922 (Leconte, 1900a, p. 30 and map facing p. 132). *Nansen Island*, referring to the two islands as one (BA chart 1238, vii.1900). *Nansen Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Nansens Ön* (Nordenskjöld, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla de Monsen [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Isla Nansen* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 207). The two islands were recharted as separate features by BAE, 1920–22. *South Nansen*, referring to the present feature (Lester's amendments to Johannessen chart, [1919–20]). *South Nansen Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 117; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 175). *Nansen Islands*, referring collectively to the two islands (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). *Nansen Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Nansen Island* (BA, 1930, p. 81; [in 64°32'S 61°58'W] chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Nansen Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 246; Pierrou, 1970, p. 539). *Islas Nansen*, referring collectively to the present feature and Enterprise Island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 246). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lavoisier Island* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1961, p. 147).

Nansen Island: see Enterprise Island or Lavoisier Island.

Nansen Islands: see Lavoisier Island or Nansen Island.

Nansen, Islas: see Nansen Island.

Nansen, Isola: see Lavoisier Island.

Nansen, Mount 64°53'S 62°07'W, rising to c. 700 m in S part of Nansen Island (BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974), was so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. B.26).

Nansen Norte, Isla: see Enterprise Island.

Nansen Ó: see Nansen Island.

Nansenöden, Öya, Ostrov: see Lavoisier Island.

Nansens Ön: see Nansen Island.

Nansen Sur, Isla: see Nansen Island.

Nantakent-Inlet, Bukhta: see Nantucket Inlet.

Nantaket, (Ledyanoy) Bukhta: see Nantucket Inlet.

Nantucket, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho: see Nantucket Inlet.

Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S 61°55'W, between Smith Peninsula and Bowman Peninsula, Lassiter Coast, was seen from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and called *Fran* [sic] Inlet, probably in error after the Norwegian polar ship *Fram* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942); later named *Nantucket Inlet* after Nantucket Island, Mass., a home port of early New England whalers (USHO, 1943, p. 277; chart 2562, 1943; [in c. 75°15'S] USBGN, 1947, p. 204; [in 74°35'S 61°48'W] Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 24; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1981). *Innes-Taylor Inlet*, after Capt. Charles Alan Keith Innes-Taylor (1900–83), who was in charge of dogs on the Byrd Antarctic expeditions, 1928–30 and 1933–35 (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14). *Ensenada Nantucket* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 539; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 207). The inlet was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947, when it was found to lie c. 80 km NW of its reported position, the difference being due to an error in navigation during the 1940 USAS flight. *Fram Inlet, Ickes* [sic] Inlet, as rejected names (USBGN, 1947, p. 204). *Estero Nantucket* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Ensenada José Zapiola*, so called after the Chilean musician José Zapiola (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Seno Nantucket* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Bukhta Nantaket* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Inner* [sic]-*Taylor Inlet*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 221). *Bukhta Nantakent-Inlet* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Ledyanoy Bukhta Nantaket* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Estrecho Nantucket*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 207).

Nantucket, Seno: see Nantucket Inlet.

Napier(-)Birks-Berg, -fjellet, Monte: see Birks, Mount.

Napier Birks, Mount: see Alibi, Mount or Birks, Mount.

Napier Ice Rise 69°14'S 67°47'W, near SW end of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after John Napier (1550–1617), Scottish mathematician who invented logarithms and published his first tables in 1614 (APC, 1962, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

Napier Rock 62°10'S 58°27'W, rising 5 m above sea level SE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Following a sketch survey by an RN Hydrographic Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52, a rock reported in 62°10'S 58°26'W was named after Ronald Gordon Napier (1925–56), FIDS general assistant, Signy, 1955, and Base Leader, “Admiralty Bay”, 1955–56, until he was drowned in a boat accident, 24 March 1956 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). Following a helicopter flight over the area by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 11 January 1969, it was concluded that no rock existed in the reported position and the

name was transferred to the present feature, situated 1 km to the WSW (BA, 1970, p. 41; APC, 1975, p. 4).

Nappe Point 62°41'S 60°26'W, N of Miers Bluff, Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called from its geological formation (Dalziel, 1972, map Fig. 3, p. 50).

Nárazové Vrchy: see Touchdown Hills.

Narębskiego, Przylądek: see Narębski Point.

Narębski Point 62°15'S 58°47'W, between South Spit and Winship Point, Barton Peninsula, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Wojciech Narębski, Polish geochemist working on igneous rocks from King George Island (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 3, p. 166 and p. 174.) *Przylądek Narębskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).

Narrow Ile: see Furse Peninsula or Gibbs Island.

Narrow Insel, Isla: see Furse Peninsula.

Narrow Island: see Furse Peninsula or Gibbs Island.

Narrow Island Peninsula: see Furse Peninsula.

Narrow Isle: see Furse Peninsula or Gibbs Island.

Narrow, Islote, Ó, -Öen: see Furse Peninsula.

Narrows, The 67°36'S 67°11'W, running NW–SE from Bigourdan Fjord to Bourgeois Fjord and separating Pourquoi Pas Island from Blaiklock Island, Loubet Coast, were seen from the air by BGLE, 31 March 1936, and surveyed from the ground, 4 August 1936; named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3571, 12.ix.1952; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Las Angosturas* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50. *La Angostura* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196). *Paso La Angostura* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 173). *Paso Las Angosturas*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 173).

Narrows, The 60°36'S 46°02'W, running N–S between Monroe Island and Spine Island, Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, were charted by DI in 1933 and so called descriptively (Marr, 1935, p. 341).

Narrows, The 61°28'S 55°55'W, running NW–SE between Eadie Island and Aspland Island, South Shetland Islands, were traversed in canoes by JSEEIG, 3 January 1977, and so called descriptively (Furse, 1979, map p. 42). *Eadie Narrows* (Furse, 1979, p. 83).

Narrows, The: see Fildes Strait.

Nash, Gora: see Nash, Mount.

Nash, Monte: see Nash, Mount.

Nash, Mount 74°14'S 62°21'W, one of the *Hutton Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, rising to c. 1 300 m, was seen from the air by RARE as one of several “rock exposures” at the head of Keller Inlet (Ronne, 1948b, p. 372) and named after Henry R. Nash, of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa, a contributor to RARE ([in c. 74°16'S 62°00'W] AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948b, p. 390). Following survey by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947, the name was applied to the most prominent peak near the head of Keller Inlet (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1981). *Monte Nash* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Mount Mc Elroy* (q.v.), in error (USHO chart V30–SP6, 1959). *Gora Nash* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Nash, Mount: see McElroy, Mount.

Näsudden: see Naze, The.

Natani Nunatak 84°46'S 66°30'W, rising to *c.* 1 250 m in SW Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Kirmach Natani, USARP biologist, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Natho, Paso 63°25'S 58°32'W, between Astrolabe Island and Hombron Rocks, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1949–50, after Capt. (N) Alfredo Natho D. (*Eclipse Point*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 207).

Natho, Punta: see Eclipse Point.

Nature Conservation Glacier 62°11'S 58°18'W, flowing SW into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, N of Vauréal Peak, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 80). *Lodowicz Ochrony Przyrody* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 81).

Nautilus Head 67°38'S 67°08'W, S of the NE point of Pourquoi Pas Island on Bourgeois Fjord, Loubet Coast, rising to *c.* 975 m, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with other names on the island from Jules Verne's book, *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (Paris, 1870), named after the submarine *Nautilus* (APC, 1955, p. 15; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).

Navarrete, Punta: see Lagarrique, Punta.

Navarro, Cabo 64°40'S 62°10'W, E point of Pelseneer Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Navegador Núñez, Bajo: see Navegador Núñez, Banco.

Navegador Núñez, Banco 63°18'S 57°55'W, NE of Kopaitic Island, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Banco Núñez* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).

Bajo Navegador Núñez, Bajo Núñez, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214).

Navegante Reyes, Punta: see Reyes Spit.

Navegante Vidal, Islote: see Vidal Rock.

Navidad, Fondeadero [= nativity anchorage] 64°36'S 62°08'W, between Cabo Grano and Punta Navidad, W coast of Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, presumably after the Feast of the Nativity (Christmas) (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 103; MM chart H–714, 1969).

Navidad, Isla: see Rosamel Island.

Navidad, Punta [= nativity point] 64°36'S 62°09'W, S entrance point to *Fondeadero Navidad* (q.v.), Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE in association with the anchorage (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Navy Point 64°30'S 62°28'W, NE entrance point of Chiriguano Bay, SE Brabant Island, was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; called *Punta Marina* [=navy point] by AAE in honour of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M); visited by JSEBI in 1948. *Navy Point* (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Navy Range: see Colbert Mountains.

Naylon, Caleta: see Mitchell Cove.

Naze, Cabo The, Le, Punta: see Naze, The.

Naze, The 63°57'S 57°30'W, peninsula terminating in Dagger Peak and Comb Ridge, and forming SE entrance of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1903 and named descriptively *Näsudden* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*,

Vol. 2, first end map) or *The Naze* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; [in 63°53'S 57°29'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 63°57'S 57°32'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 24). *Le Naze* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 49). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945. *El Promontorio* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Cabo The Naze* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). The feature was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54. *Cabo Morro* [=hill cape], referring to the NE extremity only (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 320; Pierrou, 1970, p. 532). *Punta Naze* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 208).

"N", *Cabo*: see Vahsel, Kap.

Neb Bluff 67°00'S 66°35'W, E side of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, N of McCall Point, following survey by FIDS from "Detalle Island" in August 1956, was so named from its snout-like appearance (APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 189; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

Nebles Hafen, Harbour: see Collins Harbour.

Nebles Point 62°11'S 58°51'W, W entrance point of *Collins Harbour* (q.v.), King George Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was so named in order to preserve Weddell's original name given either to the harbour or to an anchorage N of Ardley Island (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Perro* [=dog point], so called by AAE from "its physiographic conformation" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Nebulosa, Grupo de Islotes: see Nebulosa, Grupo Islotes.

Nebulosa, Grupo Islotes 65°23'S 65°32'W, E of Jinks Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was charted by AAE, 1954–55, and so called from the resemblance of the configuration of islands to a nebula in the sky (Argentina. MM chart H–772, 1964). *Grupo de Islotes Nebulosa* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 540).

Necklace 61°08'S 54°43'W, rising to *c.* 500 m between The Stadium and the N coast of Elephant Island, was climbed by JSEEI, 6 February 1971, and so called from the bergschrund on its S side (Agnew in Burley, 1971, Appendix J, p. 4). *The Necklace* (Furse, 1979, photograph p. 163).

Necklace, The: see Necklace.

Neck(-)or(-)Nothing, Pasaje: see Neck or Nothing Passage.

Neck or Nothing Passage 62°28'S 60°21'W, running E–W between the S point of Desolation Island and an offlying island in Hero Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted and named by nineteenth-century sealers, who frequented Blythe Bay and who at times ran their ships to sea *via* this passage to escape severe gales from the E (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [1]; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Neck-or-Nothing Passage* (BA, 1916, p. 392). The passage was charted by DI in 1935. *Neck or Nothing* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 397). *Pasaje Neck-or-Nothing* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 221; Pierrou, 1970, p. 540).

Necochea, Cerro 63°17'S 57°21'W, rising to 310 m in Mott Snowfield, W of Mount Bransfield, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after Gral Mariano Necochea, of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Needle: see Spire, The.

Needle Peak 62°44'S 60°10'W, rising to *c.* 300 m on W side of Brunow Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called *Barnards Peak* (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132) or *Barnard's Peak* (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839), after Capt. Charles H. Barnard, Master of the brig *Charity* (*Charity Glacier*, q.v.) of the

- US sealing expedition from New York, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22. Barnard's name was later applied to *Barnard Point* (q.v.). *Barnards Pik* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Pic Barnard* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Pico Barnard* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Barnard Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The peak was recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively *Needle Peak* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935a; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Pico Aguja* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 152; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 20). *Pico Needle* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Punta Aguj [sic]*, in error (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 208b). *Morro Aguja* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 70). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59.
- Needle, Pico*: see Needle Peak.
- Needles*: see Renier Point.
- Needles, The** 68°57'S 70°58'W, four tooth-like peaks rising to c. 1 500 m between Mount Bayonne and Mount Paris, Rouen Mountains, N Alexander Island, were roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and called descriptively *Les Dents* [= the teeth] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 42 following p. 60; BA, 1916, view facing p. 409; Stephenson, 1940, p. 173; USBGN, 1965, p. 100); photographed from the air by BGLE in 1936–37 and by RARE in 1947; named *The Needles* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 68 70, 1960). *Los Dientes* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 306). The feature was mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Agujas Los Dientes* [= the teeth needles] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 490).
- Needles, The*: see False Cape Renard or Renard, Cape.
- Needle, The*: see Spire, The.
- Negra, Bahía*: see Black Head.
- Negra, Isla*: see Black Island.
- Negra, Mesa*: see Birdsend Bluff.
- Negra, Punta* [= black point] 62°25'S 59°36'W, E entrance point of Mitchell Cove, Robert Island, was so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. IH chart 1408, 1975).
- Negra, Punta* 63°00'S 60°38'W, WNW of Collins Point, Port Foster, Deception Island, was so called descriptively by Olsacher and others (1956, map facing p. 26).
- Negra, Punta* 64°08'S 60°54'W, probably NE entrance point of Cierva Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Negra, Punta* 64°24'S 62°48'W, NE point of Gand Island, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949).
- Negra, Punta*: see Black Point or Siffrey Point.
- Negra, Roca* [= black rock] 62°15'S 59°00'W, NW shore of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM chart EPSILON, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 541; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 208).
- Negra, Roca* 62°28'S 59°37'W, reported off Ash Point, Greenwich Island, was so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. IH chart 1401, 1965), but is not shown on BA chart 1774, 16.vii.1968.
- Negruta, Cabo*: see Marescot Point.
- Negro Arrecife(s)*: see Sooty Rock.
- Negro, Cabo*: see Siffrey Point.
- Negro, Cerro*: see Clark Nunatak or Negro Hill.
- Negro Cuadrado, Cerro, Morro*: see Elephant Point.
- Negro Hill** 62°39'S 61°00'W, rising to c. 100 m near E end of South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; named descriptively by AAE *Morro Negro* [= black hill] (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958). *Cerro Negro* (Chile. IH chart 1400, 1971; IHA, 1974, p. 209). *Negro Hill* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, map p. 84; APC, 1980, p. 4; Smellie and others, 1980, map facing p. 57). The hill was surveyed by BAS geologists, 1975–76.
- Negro, Islote*: see Siebert Rock or Stark Rock.
- Negro, Monte*: see Greaves Peak.
- Negro, Morro*: see Clark Nunatak or Negro Hill.
- Negro Notable, Promontorio*: see Precious Peaks.
- Negro, Numatak*: see Sable Pinnacles.
- Negro, Nunatak*: see Spigot Peak.
- Negro, Pico*: see Greaves Peak.
- Negro, Prisma** [= black prism] 64°27'S 62°23'W, small island forming SW entrance point of Avicenna Bay, Brabant Island, was so called by AAE, 1949–50, from its shape (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 605).
- Negro, Scogli*: see Sooty Rock.
- Neige, Île de la*: see Snow Island.
- Neilson Peak** 70°59'S 62°11'W, highest point (c. 1 250 m) of *Par-melee Massif* (q.v.), SW of Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was called by AAE *Monte Berezoski, Monte Berezosky* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; 110, 1957) or *Monte C. Berezoski* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963); photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after David R. Neilson, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, 1975 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 24).
- Neith Nunatak** 83°17'S 55°55'W, rising to 1 120 m in N Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Willard Neith, USAF photographer with the USAF Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Neko Harbor*: see Neko Harbour.
- Neko Harbour** 64°50'S 62°31'W, NE side of Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 12 February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); used as an anchorage by Chr. Salvesen's factory ship *Neko* (Capt. Sinclair) from Leith, Scotland, in most seasons from 1911–12 to 1915–16, and from 1918–19 to 1923–24 (the ship was lost in July 1924); further charted by Ferguson in 1913 and named after the factory ship (Ferguson, 1921, p. 47; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Neko Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 124; USBGN, 1956, p. 222). An Argentine refuge hut was established on the SE point of the harbour, probably by the tugboat *Chiriguano*, 9 March 1949 (Thomas, 1954, p. 159), and named “*Capitán Fliess*” after Capt. (later Alnte) F. Fliess (*Fliess Bay*, q.v.); the hut was destroyed in 1951 but rebuilt in January 1952 for occasional occupation. *Puerto Neko* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 543; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 209). “*Refugio Fliess*” (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 107; Pierrou, 1970, p. 365). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Neko, Puerto*: see Neko Harbour.
- Nélida, Cerro** 63°22'S 57°10'W, rising to c. 400 m NW of Mount Taylor, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a family member of one of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Nelly Point 61°09'S 54°48'W, between Muckle Bluff and Walker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG from a giant petrel (nelly) colony found there (Furse, 1979, photograph facing p. 169).

Nelly Point, Punta: see Conesa Point.

Nelsen, Estrecho: see Nelson Strait.

Nelso, Isla: see Nelson Island.

Nelsona, Wyspy: see Nelson Island.

Nelson, Cabo 61°10'S 55°24'W, SE entrance point of Mensa Bay, Elephant Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977). *Nopengie Point* (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).

Nelson, Détroit (de): see Nelson Strait.

Nelson-Eiland: see Nelson Island.

Nelson, Estrecho (de): see Nelson Strait.

Nelson, Groupe: see Nelson Island.

Nelson, Île: see King George Island or Nelson Island.

Nelson, Îles, Insel, Isla: see Nelson Island.

Nelson Island 62°17'S 59°02'W, separated from Robert Island to the SW by Nelson Strait, and from King George Island to the NE by Fildes Strait and Maxwell Bay, was sighted by William Smith in October 1819; roughly charted by Bransfield in January 1820 and further charted by RAE, 25 January 1821; named *Nelsons Insel* (Miers, 1820*b*, map facing p. 228) or *Nelson's Island* (Miers, 1820*a*, Fig. 2, Pl. 12, p. 367), probably after the sealing ship *Nelson* (Capt. D. Burney, *Burney Peak*, q.v.) from London, which spent the 1820–21 season in the South Shetland Islands. *Nelsons' Islands, Nelson's Isles*, referring to the feature as more than one island, or including one or more of the adjacent islands (Foster, chart, 1820; Miers, 1820*a*, p. 372). *O'Cain's Island*, so called by Stonington sealers in 1820–21 after the sealing ship *O'Cain* (Capt. J. Winship) (*O'Cain Point, Winship Point*, q.v.) from Boston, Mass (Palmer, 1820–21, 23 February 1821; *New York Gazette and General Advertiser*, 4 June 1821; Stackpole, 1955, p. 41). *Groupe Nelson, Îles Nelson* (Miers, 1821, map p. 4 and p. 14). *Île Nelson* ([referring to King George Island and Nelson Island as one island] Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237; [referring to the present feature only] d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Île Nelson's* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Strachans Island, Strachans Insel*, so called by Weddell after J. Strachan (*Strachan Hill*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825*a*, p. 5 and map facing p. 132; 1827, third end map). *Nelson Island* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 1238, 1844; chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Ostrov Leyptsig*, so called by RAE after the battle of Leipzig in 1813 ([Bellingshausen], 1831*a*, sheet 62). *Isla Nelson* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 544; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 210). *Isla Nelso* [*sic*] ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Nelson-Ön* (Andersson, 1903, p. 409). *Nelson Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, second end map). *Nelsonøen* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*b*, p. 165). *Nelson-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 16). *Nelson Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Nelson-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Nelsonøen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Leipzigøen*, referring to the RAE name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 410). The island was recharted by DI in 1935. *Leipzig, Leipzig I., Strachans I.*, referring to the RAE and sealers' names (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 20, 41). *Leipzig Island*, referring to the RAE name (Debenham, 1945, p. 426). *Isla Almirante Uribe*, after Alnte Uribe of the Chilean Navy (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198 and end map). *Ostrov Leyptsig* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Leyptsig* (Bellinghausen, 1949,

map facing p. 336). *Ostrov Leyptsig (Nel'son)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Lipsk* [= Leipzig island] (Machowski, 1953, p. 90). *O'Cain Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 223). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isola Nelson* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Ostrov Nel'son (Leyptsig)* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nelson* (Hardy, 1967, p. 386). *Nelson Island (Ostrov Leipzig)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Wyspy Nelsona* (Birkenmajer, 1982*c*, p. 197).

Nelson, Isola, Ö, -øen, øen, Ön: see Nelson Island.

Nel'son, Ostrov: see Nelson Island.

Nelson-Öya: see Nelson Island.

Nelson Peak 83°40'S 55°03'W, rising to 1 605 m on *Washington Escarpment* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Willis H. Nelson, geologist with the USGS field party in the area, summer 1963–64 ([in 83°40'S 54°50'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 102; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Nel'son, Proliv: see Nelson Strait.

Nelson S.: see Nelson Strait.

Nelson's, Île, Insel, Island(s), Isles: see Nelson Island.

Nelson Strait: see Nelson Strait.

Nelson Strait 62°21'S 59°17'W, running NW–SE between Robert Island to SW and Nelson Island to NE, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called *Harmony Straits* in association with *Harmony Cove* (q.v.) (Palmer, 1820–21, 23 February 1821), *King George's Strait* in association with *King George Island* (q.v.) (Fildes, 1821*c*), *Parry's Straits, Perry's* [*sic*] *Straits* probably after Adm. Sir W. E. Parry, RN (*Mount Parry, Parry Patch*, q.v.) (Sherratt, 1821, col. 1216 and map facing col. 1215–16), *Davis's Straits* after Capt. J. Davis (*Davis Coast*, q.v.) (Davis, 1821–22, 18 February 1822), *King Georges Straits* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 24 November 1821) or *Détroit de Clothier* after the American sealing ship *Clothier Harbour*, q.v.) (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Détroit de King George's* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Parrys Straits* (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132). *König Georgs Strasse* (Fildes, 1827, p. 464). *Parrys Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *King George Strait* (SDUK, map, 1838). *Détroit King George* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Nelson Strait*, so named in association with the island (BA chart 1238, 1844; 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Estrecho del Rey Jorge* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Nelson Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Détroit de Nelson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Estrecho Nelson* [*sic*] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Parry Strait* (ICRD, 1920, map following p. 4). *Nelson Straight* [*sic*] (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 1, p. 29; USAF chart [AP–38], 1947). *Nelson Straits* (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 1, p. 77). *Nelson S.* (HA chart, 1928). The strait was recharted by DI in 1930. *Détroit Nelson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Harmony Str., Parrys Str.*, referring to the earlier names (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 41). *Harmony Strait (Nelson Strait)* (USHO, 1943, p. 95). *Estrecho Nelson* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 543; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 209). *Estrecho de Nelson* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 65). *Davis Straits*, referring to the earlier name (Stackpole, 1955, p. 41). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Stretto Nelson* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Proliv Nel'son* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Nelson Straits, Strasse, Stretto: see Nelson Strait.

Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S 66°54'W, rising to 790 m E of Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); further surveyed and probably named by USAS in 1940, Nemesis being the Greek goddess of retribution; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; also called *Murry Peak* by RARE (Latady, 1948, p. 214). *Nemesis* [sic] *Mountain* (Thompson, [1948], Fig. 8, p. 8). *Nemesis Peak* (Butson, 1949, p. 199). *Mount Nemesis* (Adie, 1954, p. 10; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Nemises* [sic] *Mount* (Nichols, 1955, Fig. 61). *Cerro Serrano*, so called by AAE after Tte Serrano, of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

Nemesis Peak: see Nemesis, Mount.

Nemises Mount: see Nemesis, Mount.

Nemesis Mountain: see Nemesis, Mount.

Nemo Cove 67°43'S 67°18'W, SE coast of Pourquoi Pas Island on Bourgeois Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432) and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with other names on the island from Jules Verne's book, *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (Paris, 1870), named after Capt. Nemo, designer and Captain of the submarine *Nautilus* (*Nautilus Head*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 15; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).

Nemo Glacier 67°43'S 67°26'W, flowing E into Nemo Cove, Pourquoi Pas Island, Loubet Coast, following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1965-70, was so named in association with the cove (APC, 1982, p. 3).

Nemo Peak 64°46'S 63°16'W, rising to 865 m on Wiencke Island, was sighted by BeAE in February 1898; charted by DI in 1927 and so named possibly after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979). *Pico Nemo* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 544; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 210). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

Nemo, Pico: see Nemo Peak.

Nene Fjord: see Neny Fjord.

Neni-F'ord: see Neny Fjord.

Neni-Trof, Vpadina: see Neny Glacier.

Nenni, Fiordo: see Neny Fjord.

Nenny Fjord: see Neny Fjord.

Neny, Bahía: see Neny Bay.

Neny Bay 68°12'S 66°58'W, on E side of Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, bounded to W by *Neny Island* (q.v.), to NW by Stonington Island and to SE by Roman Four Promontory, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); further surveyed by USAS in 1940-41, when the name *Neny Channel* was applied to the part of the bay between Neny Island and Stonington Island (Dyer, map, c. 1941; Schmitt, 1945, p. 297) and the name *Neny Island Bay* to the whole feature (USHO, 1943, p. 162); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947. *Back Bay* (q.v.), applied loosely to this feature (Latady, 1948, photograph p. 214). *Bahía de la Isla Neny* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 102). *Bahía Neny* (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 545; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 210). *Bahía Isla Neny* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 442). *Fondeadero Neny*, referring to the anchorage in the bay (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. [III]; Pierrou, 1970, p. 545). *Neny Bay* (DCS sheet 68 66, 1955; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; 22.ix.1967). The bay was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1966. *Fondeadero Bahía Neny*, also referring to the anchorage (Pierrou, 1970, p. 182).

Neny-Breen: see Gibbs Glacier or Neny Glacier.

Neny Channel: see Neny Bay.

Neny Eiland: see Neny Island.

Neny Fd.: see Neny Fjord.

Neny(,) Fiord: see Neny Fjord or Square Bay.

Neny, Fiorde, Fiordo: see Neny Fjord.

Neny-Fjellet: see Neny Matterhorn.

Neny Fjord 68°16'S 66°50'W, between Roman Four Promontory and Red Rock Ridge, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. The area was roughly charted from a distance by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909, when the name *Fiord Neny* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1) or *Fjord Neny* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 35 following p. 60), probably after a supporter of the expedition, was applied to what was believed to be an extensive fjord running SE from the S side of Square Bay. *Neny Fd.*, referring to the FAE feature (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). Following reconnaissance flights and ground survey by BGLE in 1936, the name *Neny Fjord* was applied to the present feature as being the only large fjord in the area (Rymill, 1938a, p. 307-08 and map facing p. 432; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Neny Fiord* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Fiorde Neny* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Fiordo Neny* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 545). *Nenny* [sic] *Fjord* (James, 1949, p. 60). The fjord was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949. *Neni-F'ord* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Fiordo Nenni* [sic] (Riggi, 1950, p. 25). *Neny-Fjorden* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 42). *Nene* [sic] *Fjord* (FIG, 1952, p. 40). *F'ord Neni* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Seno Neny* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 194; IHA, 1974, p. 210).

Neny-Fjorden: see Neny Fjord.

Neny Fjord Thumb: see Little Thumb.

Neny Fjord Thumb Glacier Valley: see Bowl Glacier.

Neny, Fondeadero: see Neny Bay.

Neny, Glaciär: see Neny Glacier.

Neny Glacier 68°15'S 66°26'W, flowing NW and W into the head of *Neny Fjord* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed near its mouth by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432). Following a reconnaissance flight by USAS on 21 May 1940, this glacier and *Gibbs Glacier* (q.v.) were seen as occupying a valley extending SE from Neny Fjord for at least 50 km. A USAS party sledged through the valley in January 1941. The name *Neny Trough* (USHO, 1943, p. 272; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955) or *Neny Valley* (Ronne, 1945, p. 20) was applied to this combined feature; at the same time the name *Neny Glacier* appears to have been applied to the lower reaches of the glacier close to the fjord (Black, 1945, p. 5, 11). The lower part of the glacier was resurveyed and the upper part roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-50. The following names were applied collectively to the present feature and Gibbs Glacier. *Neny-Traktene, Neny-Breen, Neny-Passet* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 61, 102, 111). *Neny Glacier* (Nichols, 1955, Fig. 2, p. 3). *Glaciär Neny* (Llibouty, 1956, map p. 440). Following resurvey of the whole area by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958, the name *Neny Glacier* was restricted to the present feature (APC, 1962, p. 23; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). *Vpadina Neni-Trof*, referring collectively to the present feature and Gibbs Glacier (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Neny Glacier: see Gibbs Glacier.

Neny Glacier Island: see Pyrox Island.

Neny, Isla: see Neny Island.

Neny Island 68°12'S 67°02'W, rising to 675 m W of Roman Four Promontory and forming the W entrance point of Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and so named in association with *Neny Fjord* (q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Neny Mountain* (Black, 1945, p. 9). The island was further surveyed and climbed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48. *Isla Neny* (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 546; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 210). *Neny Islands*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 205). *Islote Neny* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 186). *Neny-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 42). *Neny Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 581).

Neny Island Bay: see Neny Bay.

Neny Islands, Islote: see Neny Island.

Neny Matterhorn 68°20'S 66°51'W, one of the *Blackwall Mountains* (q.v.), S of Neny Fjord, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, rising to c. 1 150 m, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed and climbed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and so named in association with the fjord and from its resemblance to the Swiss Matterhorn (Butson, 1949, p. 199; APC, 1955, p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Neny-Fjellet* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 44).

Neny Mountain, -Øya: see Neny Island.

Neny-Passet: see Gibbs Glacier or Neny Glacier.

Neny, Seno: see Neny Fjord.

Neny-Traktene, Trough, Valley: see Gibbs Glacier or Neny Glacier.

Neptune Bellows: see Neptunes Bellows.

"*Neptune, Camp*": see Neptune Range.

Neptune Glacier 71°44'S 68°31'W, flowing E into George VI Sound between Triton Point and Cannonball Cliffs, E Alexander Island, was partially photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; roughly surveyed near its mouth by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and further surveyed near its mouth by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Neptune ([in 71°44'S 68°30'W] APC, 1955, p. 15; USHO chart 6638, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960; APC, 1986, p. 4); mapped over its length by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Lednik Neptun* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Lednik Nept'yun* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Neptune Range 83°40'S 56°00'W, in the central part of Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 975 m at *Mount Hawkes* (q.v.) and extending from *Spanley Rocks* (q.v.) in the N to *Final Rock* (q.v.) in the S, bounded to the W by *Schmidt Hills* (q.v.) and *Williams Hills* (q.v.) and to the E by *Washington Escarpment* (q.v.) and associated features, was photographed from the air by USN, 13 January 1956, on a non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and back; named after the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft (Lieut. Cdr. J. H. Torbert, USN, *Mount Torbert*, q.v.) on the flight (NGS map, 1957b; [referring to W half of Pensacola Mountains] AGS map, 1962b; [in 83°45'S 52°00'W] APC, 1964, p. 4; [correctly shown] USGS sheets SU 21-25/13 and SV 21-30/1, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 24); surveyed from the ground by USGS and rephotographed from the air by USN, 1963–64. *Khrebet Nept'yun* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). "*Camp Neptune*", referring to the US refuge established in November 1963 at 615 m on the E side of Roderick Valley in 83°34'S

57°24'W, but now buried in snow (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969). *Cordillera Santa Teresita*, so called by AAE after Saint Theresa (Argentina. IGM map, 1966; Pierrou, 1970, p. 654). *Khrebet Neptyon* (Soviet Union. MMF map V-21-V-30, 1972).

Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S 60°34'W, between Fildes Point and Entrance Point, *Deception Island* (q.v.), forming narrow entrance to Port Foster. "The entrance is by the Americans called *Neptune's Billow's* [presumably in error for Neptune's Bellows] owing to the gusts that blow in and out as if they came through a trumpet or funnell [sic] . . ." (Fildes, 1821c). *Dragons Mouth*, so called after the sealing ship *Dragon* (Capt. A. McFarlane, *McFarlane Strait*, q.v.), from Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (Davis, 1821–22, 30 December 1821). *Neptuns Billov*, *Neptuns Woge* [translations of English name] (Fildes, 1827, p. 456). *Neptune's Bellows* (Fildes, 1829; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1948, photograph facing p. 164). *Passe du Challenger*, so called by FAE, 1908–10, possibly after HMS *Challenger* of the British *Challenger Expedition*, 1872–76 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Neptuns Bælg* [translation of English name] (HA chart, 1928). *Challenge Passage*, *Challenger Passage* (Yoder, 1929, map p. 217 and p. 219). *Challenger Pass* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 3). *Neptunes Bellows* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA, 1954, p. 3; APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS (Misc.) 217, 1955; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Bellows* (USHO, 1943, p. 103; BA, 1950, p. 5). *Caleta Balleneros*, in error (*Whalers Bay*, q.v.) (Mann Fischer, 1948, maps facing p. 316). *Feullas [sic] de Neptuno* [translation of English name] (Castellanos, 1951, p. 50). *Fuelles de Neptuno* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 225; Pierrou, 1970, p. 378; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 131). *The Bellows* (Mott, 1958a, p. 416). *Fuelle de Neptuno* (Frenguelli and Orlando, 1958, Fig. 3). *Hell's Gates*, in error (*Hell Gates*, q.v.) (Hardy, 1967, photograph facing p. 352). *Neptune Bellows*, as rejected form (Pierrou, 1970, p. 546).

Neptune's Bellows, Billow's: see Neptunes Bellows.

Neptunes Window 62°59'S 60°33'W, narrow gap between two rock pillars, W of South East Point, Deception Island, was called *The Gap* by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 31 and end-paper map 3) or *Ventana del Chileno* [= window of the Chilean] by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, named *Neptune's Window*, because weather and ice conditions in the approach to Neptunes Bellows can conveniently be observed from this gap (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949). *Ventana de Neptuno* (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953). *Neptunes Window* (BA, 1954, p. 33; APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS (Misc.) 217, 1955; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960).

Neptun, Lednik: see Neptune Glacier.

Neptuno, Feullas de, Fuelle(s) de: see Neptunes Bellows.

Neptuno, Ventana de: see Neptunes Window.

Neptuns Bælg, Billov, Woge: see Neptunes Bellows.

Neptyon (Nept'yun), Khrebet: see Neptune Range.

Nept'yun, Lednik: see Neptune Glacier.

Nereide Patch c. 61°57'S 56°44'W, was reported from HMS *Nereide* (Cdr. P. R. H. Harrison, RN) in 1954 to lie c. 50 km ENE of North Foreland, King George Island, and was so named after the ship (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3205, special issue 29.iv.1955; 15.iii.1957). Following a helicopter search by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in January 1968, it was concluded that the feature does not exist and the name was deleted (APC, 1975, p. 4).

Nervo, Mount 83°14'S 58°00'W, highest peak (c. 1 070 m) in

- Schmidt Hills* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after George W. Nervo, USN, radio operator, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Neshyba Peak** 71°14'S 62°45'W, rising to 2 105 m W of the head of Palmer Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Stephen Neshyba, USARP oceanographer who studied the laminar structure of Antarctic bottom water off the Antarctic Peninsula, 1972-73 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 24).
- Nessa, Lednik*: see Naess Glacier.
- Ness, Gora*: see Ness, Mount.
- Ness, Mount** 71°20'S 66°57'W, one of the NE Batterbee Mountains, rising to c. 1 890 m, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Map B facing p. 444); surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); following further survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, named after E. Wilhelmina (Mrs Patrick) Ness (d. 1962), who contributed towards the cost of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 16; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS sheet 71 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984). *Gora Ness* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Nestor, Mount** 64°25'S 63°28'W, N-most peak in *Achæan Range* (q.v.), Anvers Island, rising to c. 1 280 m, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; in association with other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after Nestor, King of Pylos (fl. c. 1 200 BC), oldest of the Achæan chieftains in the Trojan War (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Nethuen, Caleta*: see Methuen Cove.
- Neuburg Peak** 82°38'S 52°54'W, rising to 1 840 m in SW *Dufek Massif* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66; named after Hugo A. C. Neuburg, USARP glaciologist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957, and a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5). *Newberg [sic] Peak* (AGS, 1969-70, Pl. V).
- Neuen Südgrönland*: see Graham Land.
- Neumann Peak** 67°04'S 67°35'W, rising to c. 800 m near N end of *Hansen Island* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Franz Ernst Neumann (1798-1895), German physicist who made an important contribution to understanding of the thermal conductivity of ice, c. 1862 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/4 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Neumayer*: see Neumayer Channel.
- Neumayer, Cabo*: see Neumayer, Cape.
- Neumayer, Canal(e) (di)*: see Neumayer Channel.
- Neumayer, Cap*: see Neumayer, Cape.
- Neumayer, Cape** 63°42'S 60°33'W, NE point of *Trinity Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was charted by SwAE in 1902 and named *Kap Neumayer* after G. B. von Neumayer (*Neumayer Channel*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Neymayor [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cape Neumayer* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Cabo Neumayer* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 210). *Cap Neumayer* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Cape Wallaston [sic]*, in error and in confusion with *Cape Wollaston* (q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1948, p. 187). *Cabo Wallaston [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Cape Wollaston*, erroneously applied (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Mys N'yumayer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Wollaston* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 303).
- Neumayer, Chenal de, Détroit, Estrecho (de)*: see Neumayer Channel.
- Neumayer Channel** 64°47'S 63°27'W, running NE-SW and separating Wiencke Island from SE Anvers Island, with NE entrance between Cape Astrup and Félicie Point, and SW entrance between Cape Lancaster and Cape Kemp. The SW entrance was sighted by GAE, 1873-74, and the channel was called *Roosen Strait* (Petermann, map, 1875b) or *Roosen-Strasse* ([Petermann], 1875a) after a Hamburg patrician who contributed towards the cost of the expedition. *Rosen [sic] Strasse* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 122). The channel was navigated and charted by BeAE, 8-9 February 1898; named *Chenal de Neumayer* after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer (1826-1909), German geographer and promoter of polar exploration; Founder and first Director of Deutsch Seewarte [German Naval Observatory], Hamburg, 1876-1909 (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132; Bongrain, 1914, vue 15 following p. 60). *Neumayer Channel* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Strait of Neumayer* (Cook, 1900, map p.xx). *Canale Neumayer, Canale di Neumayer, Stretto Neumayer* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Neumayer Kanal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Neumayer Kanalen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Neumayer Strait* (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). *Canal Neumeyer [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map). The channel was further charted by FAE, 1903-05. *Chenal de Roosen* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Canal Neumayer* (Jalour, [1907b], p. 38; Pierrou, 1970, p. 546; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 210). *Chenal de Rosen [sic]* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 15 following p. 60). *Neumayer or Roosen Channel* (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 73; BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1949). The channel was recharted by DI in 1927. *Neumayr [sic] Channel* (Kemp and Bennett, 1932, p. 169). *Détroit Neumayer*, (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). *Canal Neumayer o Roosen* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Estrecho Neumayer* (García, 1948, p. 98). *Estrecho de Neumayer* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 185). The channel was further charted by FIDS from *John Biscoe* in 1948-49 (Roberts, 1965, p. 43). *Canal Neumayer [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). *Roosen Channel*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1951, p. 38). *Neumayer* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 276). The channel was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Neumayer Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 581). *Neumayer (Roosen) Channel* (USHO, 1961, p. 161). *Canal Roosen*, as rejected name (Pierrou, 1970, p. 547). *Neumeyer [sic] Channel* (BA, 1974, p. 184). [Neumayer Glacier, South Georgia, is also named after G. B. von Neumayer (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 63).]
- Neumayer Kana(a)l, Kanalen*: see Neumayer Channel.
- Neumayer, Kap*: see Neumayer, Cape.
- Neumayer o(r) Roosen, Canal, Channel*: see Neumayer Channel.
- Neumayer (Roosen) Channel*: see Neumayer Channel.

Neumayer, Strait (of), Stretto: see Neumayer Channel.

Neumayr Channel: see Neumayer Channel.

Neumeyer, Canal: see Neumayer Channel.

Neumeyer, Cape: see Wollaston, Cape.

Neumeyer Channel: see Neumayer Channel.

Neuner, Mount 75°18'S 72°41'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to 1 420 m, was named after Charles S. Neuner, USARP station engineer, "Camp Sky-Hi" (later called "Eights Station"), 1961–62 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Neu Plymouth: see New Plymouth.

Neu-Schottland: see South Shetland Islands.

Neu(-)Shetland (-Gruppe), (-Inseln): see South Shetland Islands.

Neu-Süd-Britannien: see South Shetland Islands.

Neusüdgrönland: see Graham Land.

Neu-Süd-S(c)hetland: see South Shetland Islands.

Neu-Süd-Shetlands-Inseln: see South Shetland Islands.

Nevada, Colina: see Snow Hills.

Nevada, Isla: see Snow Island.

Nevado, Cerro: see Cardinall, Mount or Snow Hill Island.

Neves, Isla: see Stanley Island.

Neves, Piedra: see Inott Point.

Neves, Punta 64°35'S 62°02'W, E coast of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Sgto Mayor de Marina Lino A. Neves, a member of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Newary, Ensenada: see Norway Bight.

New Bedford, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho: see New Bedford Inlet.

New Bedford Inlet 73°26'S 61°04'W, between Cape Kidson and Cape Brooks, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December, 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 277); roughly mapped from air photographs in c. 73°55'S 60°00'W, and called *Douglas Inlet* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942); later named *New Bedford Inlet* after New Bedford, Mass., the centre of the New England whaling industry in the middle of the nineteenth-century ([in c. 73°58'S 59°30'W] USAAF chart [LR—74], 1943; [in 73°22'S 61°15'W] Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; APC, 1955, p. 16; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 24); surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947, when the inlet was found to lie c. 65 km NW of its previously reported position, the difference being due to a navigational error during the 1940 USAS flight. *Ensenada Nueva Bedford* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 556). *Estero New Bedford* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Ensenada Presidente Barros Luco*, so called after Ramón Barros Luco (1835–1919), President of Chile, 1910–15 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Seno Nueva Bedford* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–I, 1952). *Ensenada Bedford* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 329). *Bukhta N'yu-Bedford* (Baranov and others, 1954, p. 283). *Ensenada New Bedford* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 192; Pierrou, 1970, p. 548; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 211). *Zaliv N'yu-Bedford* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Ledyanoy Zaliv N'yu-Bedford* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Seno New Bedford, Estrecho New Bedford*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 211).

New Bedford, Seno: see New Bedford Inlet.

Newberg Peak: see Neuburg Peak.

Newbery, Montaña: see Frigga Peak.

Newburg Point 66°06'S 66°46'W, NW point of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of cold-climate physiologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Louis Harry Newburgh [sic] (1883–1956), American physiologist who specialized in the physiology of heat regulation and on clothing for cold climates (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.xii.1961).

Newcomer 62°02'S 58°06'W, recently emerged nunatak at 685 m NE of Mount Hopeful, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 145). *Przybysz* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 145).

Newell Point 62°20'S 59°32'W, NE point of Robert Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named after Leonard J. Newell, draughtsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time (Nelson and others, chart 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Punta Newell* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 548; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 211). *Punta Newel* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys N'yuell* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta Newsll* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). *Puna* [sic] Powell, in error (Pierrou, 1970, p. 606).

Newel(l), Punta: see Newell Point.

New Greenland: see Graham Land.

New Iceland: see South Shetland Islands.

New Insel: see Robinson, Cape.

New Island: see Foyn Point or Robinson, Cape.

Newman, Mount 69°11'S 71°26'W, rising to c. 1 150 m in NE *Havre Mountains* (q.v.), N Alexander Island, following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after John Newman (b. 1946), BAS Diesel mechanic, Adelaide, 1968–69, "Stonington Island", 1969–70 and 1972–74, who was instrumental in modifying BAS motor sledges, first used successfully as replacements for dog teams on this survey (APC, 1980, p. 4).

Newmayer, Canal: see Neumayer Channel.

New or South Shetland: see South Shetland Islands.

New Plymouth: see New Plymouth.

New Plymouth 62°37'S 61°13'W, harbour between Cape Sheffield and Start Point, Livingston Island, formed by Rugged Island to SW, Astor Island to S, and Ray Promontory to NE, was charted by nineteenth-century sealers; named by the British *New-Plymouth* (Imperial Magazine, 1821, col. 453) or *New Plymouth* ([Goddard]), chart, [1821]; BA chart [no number], 1822; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962) after Plymouth, Devon; in association with *Rugged Island* (q.v.), also called *Ragged Harbour*, "which is by far the most just name for it" (Fildes, 1821c; 1827, p. 452). *Raged* [sic] *Harbour*, *Ragged Harber* [sic] (Pendleton, 1821–23, 18–19 January 1822). *New Plymouth Harbour* (Weddell, 1825a, p. 124; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Neu Plymouth, Ragged Hafen* (Fildes, 1827, p. 452). *Bay of Plymouth* (Smith, 1844, p. 162). *Nueva Plymouth* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *New Plymouth or Rugged Harbour* (BA, 1916, p. 393). *Ny Plymouth* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 516). *President's Harbor (New Plymouth) (Rugged Harbor)*, incorrectly identified with *President Harbor* (q.v.) (USHO, 1943, p. 100). *President's Harbor* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Puerto New Plymouth*

- (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). *Puerto Suárez*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 218). *Rugged Harbor*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 225). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Puerto Echeverría*, so called by AAE after the Argentine poet and philosopher Esteban Echeverría (1805–51) (Argentina. MM chart 127, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 333). *New Plymouth* [*sic*] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Bahía Nueva Plymouth* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961). *New Plymouth Harbor* (USOO chart 6943, 1963). *New Plymouth Bay* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, map p. 84). *Bahía New Plymouth* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214).
- New Plymouth, Bahía, Bay, Harbour, Puerto*: see New Plymouth.
- New Rock** 63°01'S 60°44'W, rising 105 m above sea level off the SW coast of Deception Island, was presumably known to nineteenth-century sealers; apparently first charted by NAE, 1930–31, and called descriptively *Hjelmen* [= the helmet] or *Ny Rock* [= new rock] (Isachsen, 1934, p. 135 and map p. 139); recharted by DI in 1935. *New Rock* (Nelson and others, chart 1935a; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Roca Nueva* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Pierrou, 1970, p. 556; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214). *Isla Roca Nueva* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Nouveau Rocher, Rocher Nouveau* (France. SHM charts 5449 and 5452, 1951). *Isla Rocca Nuova* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9).
- New Sandefi(j)ord*: see Whalers Bay.
- New Shetland Islands, Isles*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Newsll, Punta*: see Newell Point.
- New South Britain*: see South Shetland Islands.
- New(-)South(-)Greenland, Terre de*: see Graham Land.
- New South Iceland*: see Graham Land or South Shetland Islands.
- New-South-Orkney, Îles*: see South Orkney Islands.
- New-South-Schetland, Îles*: see South Shetland Islands.
- New(-)South(-)Shetland, Archipel, Îles, Islands*: see South Shetland Islands.
- New South Shetlands*: see South Shetland Islands.
- New-South-Shetland, Terres de*: see South Shetland Islands.
- New S. Shetland*: see South Shetland Islands.
- New World Point*: see Notable, Mancha.
- Neymayor, Cabo*: see Neumayer, Cape.
- Neyt, Cabo*: see Neyt Point.
- Neyt, Caleta*: see Oriental, Caleta.
- Neyt, Cap(e)(o)*: see Neyt Point.
- Neyth, Cabo*: see Neyt Point.
- Neyt, Kap*: see Neyt Point.
- Neyt Point** 63°58'S 61°47'W, SE of Moureaux Point, Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted and photographed by BeAE, 23 January 1898; named *Cap Neyt* after Gen. Neyt, of the Belgian Army, who contributed towards the cost of the expedition (Lecoq, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Neyt* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, vii.1909; [in 64°00'S 61°45'W] 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Capo Neyt* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Cape Murray* (q.v.), in error (Nordenskjöld and Andersson, 1904, map p. 213). *Kap Neyt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 114). *Cabo Neyt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 548; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 211). *Kaap Murray* or *Kaap Nuyt* [*sic*] (Ruys, 1905, p. 104). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cabo Neyth* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 311). *Neyt Point* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Nezhnik, Ostrov*: see Niznik Island.
- Niblets, The** 66°00'S 65°40'W, rocks between Beer Island and Harp Island, Graham Coast, were charted and named descriptively by BGLE in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938b; USHO chart 6650, 1947; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 16).
- Nicholas, Cabo*: see Brown, Cape or Nicholas, Mount.
- Nicholas, Cape*: see Calais, Mount or Nicholas, Mount or Nicolas Rocks.
- Nicholas, Capo, Kapp*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nicholas, Mount** 69°22'S 69°54'W, rising to c. 1 350 m S of *Cape Brown* (q.v.), NE Alexander Island, was seen from a distance by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and roughly mapped as an island separated by a channel from the main island; named *Île Nicolas II* after Nicholas II (1868–1918), Tsar of Russia, 1895–1917 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 2; Bongrain, 1914, vues 39 and 42 following p. 60). *Nikolas IInd Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Nicolas II Island* (BA, 1916, view facing p. 409). *Nicholas II Island* (BA, 1930, p. 88). *Nikolai IIs Ö* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Nicolas 2nd Island* (Herdman, 1932, chart 7). The coast in this vicinity was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and the feature named by FAE was incorrectly identified as *Calais Mountain* (*Mount Calais*, q.v.) (Stephenson, 1940, p. 174). At the same time the name *Cape Nicholas* was applied in error to the seaward bulge of *Mount Calais* in c. 69°10'S 70°05'W (Rymill, 1938b; Stephenson, 1940, p. 174 and map facing p. 232; Australia. DI map, 1939; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; DCS 9 sheet F, 1949). *Cabo Nicholas* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Kapp Nicholas* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Cabo Nicolás* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Mys Nikolaya* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 342). Following survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948, the feature named by FAE was identified with the present feature, which was renamed *Mount Nicholas* (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA, 1956, p. 82; chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Capo Nicholas, Capo Nicola* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Gora Nikola* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Nicolás II* (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 212).
- Nicholas, Mount*: see Calais, Mount.
- Nicholas Rocks*: see Nicolas Rocks.
- Nicholas II Island*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nicholl Head** 67°47'S 67°05'W, N entrance point of Square Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and named after Timothy Michael Nicholl (b. 1927), FIDS Base Leader, “Argentine Islands” (now Faraday), 1948–50 (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA, 1956, p. 79; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Punta Nicholl* (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 211).
- Nicholl, Punta*: see Nicholl Head.
- Nichols Glacier*: see Nichols Snowfield.
- Nichols Snowfield** 69°33'S 71°14'W, extending N–S between Palestrina Glacier and Gilbert Glacier, N Alexander Island, bounded to W by Lassus Mountains and to E by Care Heights and Elgar Uplands, was seen from the air and roughly mapped by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). Following air photography by RARE, 23 December 1947, the N part of the extensive snowfield lying W of Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands (*Russian Gap*, q.v.) was called *Susan Nichols Glacier*, after the daughter of Robert Leslie Nichols (b. 1904), geologist and senior scientist of RARE;

- Professor of Geology, Tufts University, Medford, Mass., 1929–74; with USARP, McMurdo Sound area, Ross Dependency, summers 1955–56 and 1958–61 (AGS map, 1948). The N part of this wider feature (including also *Tufts Pass* and *Palustrina Glacier*, q.v.) was later called *Tufts Valley*, and the name *Nichols Glacier* was applied more or less to the present feature, subsequently stated to have been named after R. L. Nichols himself, not his daughter (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 356; 1949, p. 390). Following mapping of the area by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs, the name *Nichols Snowfield* was applied to the feature as now defined (APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Nicks Leap Cove** 61°30'S 55°58'W, NE side of O'Brien Island, South Shetland Islands, was so called by JSEEIG after Lieut. Nicholas J. L. Martin, RN (b. 1947), who was unharmed after falling into the sea here (Furse, 1979, map p. 42 and p. 49).
- Nicolaas II Eiland*: see Edgell, Mount.
- Nicola, Capo*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nicolas*: see Nicolas Rocks.
- Nicolás, Cabo*: see Brown, Cape or Nicholas, Mount or Nicolas Rocks.
- Nicolas, Cap(e), Isla, Islet, Pynten*: see Nicolas Rocks.
- Nicolas Rocks** 60°35'S 46°06'W, forming N extremity of *Larsen Islands* (q.v.) off Coronation Island. The N extremity of the islands was called *Cape Nicholas* by Powell on 6 December (St Nicholas' Day) 1821 because, when taking sights for latitude and longitude, he found that the day "answered to that by the Almanack" (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 8). *Cape Nicolas* (Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; 1948, p. 137). *Cap Nicolas* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Nicolas* (Sørllé, chart, 1912). *Nicolas Islet*, referring to the N-most island (BA 1930, p. 53). *Nikolaus II Öya*, in error after Nicholas II, Tsar of Russia (HA chart, 1927). *Nicolas Pynten* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). *Isla Nicolás*, referring to the N-most island (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275; Pierrou, 1970, p. 549). *Cabo Nicolás* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Nicolas Rocks* (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA, 1958, p. 39; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Nicholas [sic] Rocks* (BA, 1961, p. 439).
- Nicolas 2nd (II), Île, Island, Monte*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nicol Crags** 80°44'S 24°05'W, rising to c. 1 300 m on S side of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after William Nicol (c. 1768–1851), Scottish natural philosopher who devised the Nicol prism and the preparation of thin rock sections, thus contributing to the techniques of microscopy (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Niebla, Fondeadero** [= fog anchorage] 65°13'S 64°29'W, on SE side of Roca Islands, French Passage, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE, 1942, when the expedition ship *I° de Mayo* (Capt. (F) A. J. Oddera) was forced to anchor here in fog (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 549).
- Niebla, Glaciar** [= fog glacier] 62°36'S 61°10'W, flowing SW from Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, into the sea at New Plymouth, was so called by Hernández P. and Azcárate M. (1971, map p. 20). *Niebla Glacier* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, p. 83 and map p. 84).
- Niebla Glacier*: see Niebla, Glaciar.
- Niépce Glacier** 65°10'S 63°23'W, flowing N into Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Joseph Nicéphore Niépce (1765–1833), French physicist, the first man to produce a permanent photographic record, in the period 1816–29, and who, with J. L. M. Daguerre (*Daguerre Glacier*, q.v.), invented the daguerrotype process of photography perfected in 1839 (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Nieuw-Zuid-Groenland*: see Graham Land.
- Nieuw-Zuid-Shetland*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Nieve, Isla (de la)*: see Snow Island.
- Nigg, Isla, Islote*: see Nigg Rock.
- Niggli Nunataks** 80°38'S 23°20'W, rising to 1 470 m near E end of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Paul Niggli (1888–1953), Swiss geologist who introduced the cataloguing of magma types by molecular or Niggli values; Professor of Geology, University of Zürich (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Nigg Rock** 60°42'S 44°50'W, rising 155 m above sea level NW of Route Point, Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was probably sighted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after Nigg, Ross-shire, the birthplace of Mrs W. S. Bruce (*Jessie Bay*, q.v.), wife of the Leader of SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*c*]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Islote Nigg* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1931; Pierrou, 1970, p. 549). The rock was recharted by DI in 1933. *Eigg [sic] Rock*, in error (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Roca Eigg* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Isla Nigg* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 49).
- Nikola, Gora*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nikolai IIs Ö*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nikolas IInd Island*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nikolaus II Öya*: see Nicolas Rocks.
- Nikolaya, Mys*: see Nicholas, Mount.
- Nimrod Passage** 64°59'S 63°58'W, running W–E from Bismarck Strait to N end of Lemaire Channel, between Wauwermans Islands to N and Dannebrog Islands to S, Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* and safely navigated by the ship in March–April 1964; named after the motor survey boat *Nimrod* used for sounding work (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Nipple Peak** 64°47'S 63°17'W, rising to 675 m in N Wiencke Island, was probably sighted by BeAE, 8–9 February 1898; surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Nivea, Mount** 60°35'S 45°29'W, highest mountain (1 265 m) on Coronation Island, at head of Sunshine Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and named after the snow petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*) which breeds in this locality (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); resurveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, and climbed, 11 September 1956.
- Nizkiy (Lou), Ostrov*: see Low Island.
- Niznik Island** 69°47'S 68°30'W, off NE end of George VI Ice Front, George VI Sound, SSE of Rhyolite Islands, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, but not sighted by a BGLE sledging party in the vicinity in October 1936 and not shown on the maps resulting from the expedition; seen from the air by RARE in December 1947 and named after the Theodore T. Niznik family of Baltimore, Md, who

- contributed towards the cost of the expedition (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 356; BA, 1956, p. 83; chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Grupo Rancagua*, after the CAE tanker *Rancagua* and referring to four scattered islands in 69°58'S 68°23'W, which probably represent this island (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948. *Niznik Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 16; USHO chart 6638, 1955). *Ostrov Nezhnik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Niznik Islands [sic]*, in error (USDMAAC chart JNC-117N, 1975).
- Niznik Islands, Islet*: see Niznik Island.
- Nobbie Head*: see Knobbie Head.
- Nobby Nunatak** 63°25'S 56°59'W, rising to 885 m E of Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 16; Anderson, 1957, p. 95; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1955. An Argentine refuge hut, called "*Islas Malvinas*", was established at the nunatak early in 1958 but lost its roof later in the year, and was reported derelict in 1960.
- Nobel, Mount*: see Noble, Mount.
- Nobile Glacier** 64°33'S 61°26'W, flowing NW into Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1956-58; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Gen. Umberto Nobile (1885-1978), of the Italian Air Force, designer of the rigid airships *Norge* and *Italia*, which reached the North Pole, 12 May 1926 and 23 May 1928, respectively, *Norge* completing the crossing of the Arctic Ocean to Nome, Alaska (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Nob Island** 65°12'S 64°20'W, the largest of the *Anagram Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Argentine Islands" (now Faraday) in 1960, was named descriptively, the island being a black knob (or nob) of rock, almost permanently snow-free (APC, 1962, p. 23; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964).
- Noble, Cerro*: see Noble, Mount.
- Noble Glacier** 62°04'S 58°24'W, on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, flowing SE towards Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, following studies on the regime of this glacier by FIDS, 1959-60, was named after Hugh MacAskill Noble (b. 1934), surveyor with FIDASE, 1956-57, and FIDS glaciologist, "Admiralty Bay, 1957-58, who made similar studies on Flagstaff Glacier and Stenhouse Glacier, King George Island, and in South Georgia (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Noble, Mount** 60°39'S 45°16'W, rising to 1 165 m W of Gibbon Bay, E Coronation Island, was roughly mapped by Weddell, 13 January 1823, and named *Noble's Peak* after his friend James Noble of Edinburgh, an orientalist (Weddell, 1825*a*, p. 21). *Pic Noble* (Weddell, 1825*b*, p. 272). *Noble Peak* (USHO, 1894, p. 438; BA, 1916, p. 415). *Cerro Noble* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 550). The feature was charted by DI in 1933. *Mount Noble* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956-58. *Mount Nobel [sic]* (BA, 1974, p. 153).
- Noble Peak** 64°48'S 63°26'W, rising to 720 m SW of Lockley Point, Wiencke Island, was roughly charted by BeAE, 8-9 February 1898; recharted by DI in 1927 and named probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974); surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Pico Notable* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Pico Noble* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 550; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 212). The peak was further surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955.
- Noble Peak, Pic*: see Noble, Mount.
- Noble, Pico*: see Noble Peak.
- Noble Rocks** 67°52'S 68°41'W, E of Emperor Island, *Dion Islands* (q.v.), S of Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949, were so named in association with Emperor Island (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Noble's Peak*: see Noble, Mount.
- Nodule Nunatak** 63°19'S 56°04'W, rising to 440 m W of Gibson Bay, S Joinville Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953-54, and so named from its small size (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973).
- Nodwell Peaks** 64°21'S 59°46'W, rising to 1 020 m NW of Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after Robin-Nodwell Mfg Ltd, of Calgary, Alta, manufacturers of Nodwell tracked carriers used in the Antarctic since 1960 (APC, 1964, p. 4; [referring incorrectly to peaks in 64°22'S 59°45'W] BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).
- Noe, Isla(nd)*: see Moe Island.
- Noel, Cerro, Colina*: see Noel Hill.
- Noel Hill** 62°13'S 58°45'W, rising to 295 m on Barton Peninsula, King George Island, was roughly mapped by Ferguson in 1913-14 and so named probably after the usage of whalers (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 38; BA, 1930, p. 59; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962); charted by DI, 1934-35. *Colina Noel* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 550). *Cerro Cortado* [= shapely hill] (Argentina. MM chart CHI-I, 1954). *Cerro Noel* ([incorrectly referring to the summit of the ice cap to the NE] Argentina. MM chart CHI-I, 1954; [correctly indicated] Cordini, 1955, p. 75; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 212). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-59.
- Noel, Mount** 69°55'S 67°55'W, one of the *Traverse Mountains* (q.v.), George VI Sound, rising to c. 1 600 m, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970-73, was named after John Fraser Noel (1942-66), BAS Diesel mechanic, "Stonington Island", 1965-66, who lost his life while sledging with T. J. Allan (*Mount Allan*, q.v.) near Tragic Corner, off Marguerite Bay, May 1966 (SPRI, 1967, p. 805) (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/6, 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- "Nogal de Saldán, Refugio"*: see Zonda Towers.
- Noire, Île*: see Black Island.
- Noire, Roche, Rock*: see Sable Pinnacles.
- Nole Rock*: see Hole Rock.
- Nomad Rock** 63°13'S 57°42'W, off-shore NE of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted from the coast by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in October 1946 and identified in error with *Montravel Rock* (q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; 1953). Following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951-52, *Montravel Rock* was correctly identified (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954) and the name *Nomad Rock* was applied to the present feature in reference to the "wandering" of features and names on maps and charts of this vicinity (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

Nonplus Crag 70°58'S 68°55'W, rising to c. 1 300 m W of Jupiter Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE, 3 December, 1947, and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. This crag was the first prominent feature appearing on the RARE photographs after an unaccountable break in the photography, and its name arose because map compilation was in a state of nonplus until the feature was recognized from other photographs taken from further away ([in 70°58'S 69°10'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 24).

Nopengie Point: see Nelson, Cabo.

Nor Boen: see Nor Rock (Drake Passage).

Nordenshel'da, Beræg: see Nordenskjöld Coast.

Nordenskiöld Kysten, Land: see Nordenskjöld Coast.

Nordenskjöld, Barrera (de Hielo(s)), Barrier, Barrière: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

Nordenskjöld Coast, E coast of Graham Land from Cape Longing to Cape Fairweather. Parts of this coast were sighted from *Balæna* of DWE, 12 January 1893, and by NWE in December 1893; called *Robbeninseln Land* [= seal islands land], with limits undefined (Petersen, 1896, p. 63); roughly mapped by SwAE in October 1902 and, together with *Oscar II Coast* (q.v.), called *Tierra Rey Oscar* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 2, end map) or *Dirk Gherritz Land* (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 77). The name *Nordenskjöld Land* was later applied to the coast between c. 58° and 61°W after Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld (1869-1928), Swedish geographer, geologist and polar explorer; Leader of SwAE; sometime Professor of Geography, University of Gothenburg (New York *Evening Post*, 24 September 1908; Balch, 1909a, map facing p. 536; Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 69). *Nordenskjöldküste* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 69). *Terre de Nordenskjöld, Terre Otto Nordenskjöld* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 11). *Nordenskjöld [sic] Coast*, referring to the coast between Sjögren Glacier and the vicinity of Drygalski Glacier (BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 1949). *Terre Nordenskjöld* (CSM chart B'1, 1921). *Nordenskiöld [sic] Kysten* (HA chart, 1928). *Nordenskiöld Land* (Balch, 1925, map p. 651). *Nordenskjöldkysten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Costa de Nordenskjöld* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The coast was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 (Mason, 1950a, p. 152). *Costa Nordenskjöld* (Argentina. MM chart 94, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 551; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 212). *Nordenskjöldskysten* (Frödin, 1951, p. 377). *Nordenskjöld Coast*, as now defined (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963; BAS 250 sheets SQ 19-20/4 and SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). The coast was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61. *Bereg Nordenshel'da* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). [Nordenskjöld Glacier and Nordenskjöld Peak, South Georgia, are also named after N. O. G. Nordenskjöld (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 63-64).]

Nordenskjöld, Costa (de), -küste, kysten, Land: see Nordenskjöld Coast.

Nordenskjöld-Schelfeis, Shelf (Ice): see Larsen Ice Shelf.

Nordenskjöld's Isterrass: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

Nordenskjöldskysten: see Nordenskjöld Coast.

Nordenskjöld, Terra, Terre (de): see Nordenskjöld Coast.

Nordenskjöldüv Šelfovy Led: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

Nordeste, Punta: see Macaroni Point (Deception Island).

Nord, Fiord du: see Nord, Fjord du.

Nord, Fjord du [= north fjord] 65°11'S 64°10'W, N of Port Circumcision, Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1908-10, in contrast with *Fiord du Sud* (q.v.) (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 152). *Fiord du Nord* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5).

Nord-Forland, Mys: see North Foreland.

Nord Graham Land: see Graham Land.

Nordhill, Mount 70°55'S 63°27'W, one of the Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 2 925 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Cdr Claude H. Nordhill, USN, Operations Officer, Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1970, and Commanding Officer, 1972 (APC, 1977, p. 24; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Nord, Île: see Small Island (Coronation Island).

Nördlichen Westantarktika: see Graham Land.

Nördliche(s) Vorland, Vorgebirge: see North Foreland.

Nord, Promontoire du: see North Foreland.

Nord(-)Vorland: see Brimstone Peak or North Foreland.

Nordwestantarktika: see Lesser Antarctica.

Noreste, Punta: see Macaroni Point (Deception Island).

Norgefjellene: see Lockheed Mountains.

Norges Stræde, -Stredet: see McFarlane Strait.

Norklippen: see Nor Rock (Drake Passage).

Norma, Bukhta: see Norma Cove.

Norma Cove 62°11'S 58°55'W, between Jasper Point and Suffield Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Bukhta Norma* [= norm bay] or *Norma Inlet* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10; 1973b, map p. 370). *Norma Cove* (APC, 1980, p. 4).

Norma Inlet: see Norma Cove.

Normandstredet [= ? Normandy strait] 60°44'S 45°01'W, running N-S between SE Powell Island and Fredriksen Island, was charted and so called by Sørllø in 1912 (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Estrecho de Norman* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Estrecho Norman* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933).

Norman, Estrecho (de): see Normandstredet.

Norman Glacier 71°26'S 67°33'W, flowing W into George VI Sound, N of Bushell Bluff, following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, was named after Shaun Michael Norman (b. 1943), BAS Base Commander, "Stonington Island", 1966-68 (APC, 1977, p. 24; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).

Normanna, Arrecife(s): see Normanna Reef.

Normanna, Channel, Estrecha, Estrecho: see Normanna Strait.

Normanna, Récif: see Normanna Reef.

Normanna Reef 64°20'S 62°59'W, between Omega Island and Gamma Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, with least depth of 4 m, was charted by DI in 1927 and named, probably following the usage of whalers, after the whaling factory ship *Normanna* (*Normanna Strait*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Arrecife Normanna* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 552; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 213). *Récif Normanna* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 51). *Arrecifes Normanna* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 150).

Normanna Strait 60°41'S 45°37'W, running E-W between Coronation Island and Signy Island, was roughly charted by Brisbane (*Brisbane Heights*, q.v.) under the direction of Weddell in 1823; further charted by Sørllø, 1912-13, and named

- after the whaling factory ship *Normanna* (Kapt. K. O. Stene, *Stene Point*, q.v.), of A/S Haugesund, Sandefjord, Norway, which operated from Borge Bay, Signy Island, during the three seasons 1912–15 (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Normann* [sic] *Sundet* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The strait was recharted by DI in 1933. *Normanna Channel* (Nelson and others, chart, 1933). *Estrecho Normanna* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 552). *Estrecha* [sic] *Normanna* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]).
- Normann Sundet*: see Normanna Strait.
- Norman Peak** 69°09'S 66°08'W, rising to 1 790 m between Hariot Glacier and Airy Glacier, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–73; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Robert Norman (fl. 1560–96), English compass maker who fortuitously discovered magnetic dip in 1576 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).
- Norma Snow Nunatak(s)*: see Snow Nunataks.
- Noroeste, Cerro*: see Telefon Ridge.
- Nororienté, Península del*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- Nor, Roca, Roche(r)*: see Nor Rock (Drake Passage).
- Nor Rock** 62°02'S 62°28'W, was reported in Drake Passage, N of Smith Island by August F. Christensen, Manager of the *Vesterlid* whaling expedition, 1908–09, and named probably after A/S Nor Whaling Company, of Sandefjord, Norway, or after their factory ship *Nor* (Kapt. K. Lystad), which operated in the area, 1906–12 (BA chart 1238, xi.1910; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Nor Boen* (HA chart, 1928). *Norklippen* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 345). Following an unsuccessful search for the rock by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931*b*), its position was shown as doubtful on subsequent BA charts. *Roche Nor* (France. SHM chart 2c, 1943). *Roca Nor* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Roca Norte* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 213). *Rocher Nor* (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). Following a thorough examination of the area by helicopter from HMS *Protector* in January 1963, it was concluded that the rock does not exist and the name was deleted (BA, NM No. 651, 26 March 1963; APC, 1964, p. 4).
- Nor Rock** 64°33'S 62°00'W, on SE side of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and so called after the whaling factory ship *Nor* (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]).
- Norsel Point** 64°46'S 64°07'W, SW entrance point of Loudwater Cove, S Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, was named after the Norwegian sealer *Norsel* (Kapt. O. Johannessen, *Johannessen Harbour*, q.v.), which was chartered by FIDS for the 1954–55 season and used to establish the "Arthur Harbour" station, 28 February 1955 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958; DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963). *Punta Norsel* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 168; IHA, 1974, p. 213).
- Norsel, Punta*: see Norsel Point.
- Norseman Point** 68°12'S 67°00'W, E point of Neny Island and W entrance point of Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; named after the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Norseman floatplane (FO P.B. St Louis, *Mount St Louis*, q.v.), which landed near this point to relieve the "Stonington Island" party in February 1950 (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Punta Parodi*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Norske Sund*: see McFarlane Strait.
- Norte, Cabo*: see North Foreland.
- Norte, Islote*: see Bombay Island or Mane Skerry.
- Norte, Monte** [= mount north] 63°44'S 61°41'W, rising to c. 530 m in N Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE from its position on the island (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 553).
- Norte, Monte** 64°01'S 61°54'W, rising to c. 700 m NE of Pavlov Peak, Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE from its position on the island (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Norte, Monte*: see Oeste, Monte (Midas Island).
- Norte, Pico** [= peak north] 62°35'S 59°55'W, rising to 110 m at N point of Half Moon Island, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 56).
- Norte, Nunatak*: see Moltke Nunataks.
- Norte, Promontorio*: see North Foreland.
- Norte, Punta*: see North Point (Signy Island).
- Norte, Roca*: see Nor Rock (Drake Passage).
- Nort-Forlend, Mys*: see North Foreland.
- North Anchorage*: see Visca Anchorage.
- North Bay*: see Uruguay Cove.
- North Beach*: see Robbery Beaches.
- North Cove** 67°34'S 68°08'W, on N side of Rothera, Adelaide Island, following hydrographic survey from HMS *Endurance*, 1976–77, was named descriptively in association with *South Cove* (q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 4; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980).
- Northeast Foreland*: see North Foreland.
- Northeast Glacier** 68°07'S 66°52'W, flowing SW into Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, between Debenham Islands and Stonington Island, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 432); further surveyed and used as a sledge route by USAS in 1940; so named because it lay north-east of the USAS "East Base" on Stonington Island (Dyer, map, c. 1941; Black, 1945, p. 7; Mason, 1950*a*, p. 145; APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946. *North East Glacier* (Butson, 1949, p. 199). *Sodabread Slope*, referring to a steep slope on the sledge route near the head of the glacier, the name being descriptive of the snow texture (Walton, 1955, p. 86). An Argentine refuge hut, called "Yapeyú" after the birthplace of Gen. J. de San Martín, was established at the head of the glacier, 4 November 1955 (Thomas, 1957*a*, p. 523). *Northeast Glazier* [sic] (FIG, 1960, p. 69). *North-east Glacier* (BA, 1961, p. 69). "Refugio Yapeyú" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 732).
- Northeast Glazier*: see Northeast Glacier.
- Northern Pabellon Islet*: see North Pabellon Island.
- North Foreland** 61°54'S 57°41'W, NE point of King George Island and E entrance point of Emerald Cove, was roughly charted, 16 October 1819, by William Smith (*Smith Island*, q.v.) who made the first recorded landing in Antarctica in this vicinity, from the brig *Williams*, and took formal possession of the island in the name of King George III; named by Smith after North Foreland, Kent, the E-most point of land in England, as the present feature was the E-most point seen on this voyage (Smith, 1819; Foster, chart, 1820; Miers, 1820*a*, Fig. 2, Pl. 12, p. 367; Smith, 1821; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Nord-Vorland, Nordliches Vorland, Promontoire* [sic] *du Nord* (Miers, 1820*b*, p. 116 and map facing p. 228; 1821, map p. 4).

Cape Melville (q.v.), in error (Powell, chart, 1822a; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; Ommanney, 1938, p. 296). *Nördliche Vorgebirge* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Mys Nord-Foreland* ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). *North-Foreland* (Biscoe, 1833c, p. 71). *Cap North-Foreland* (Biscoe, 1833a, p. 308). *Cap Melville* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 7). *Cape Foreland* (Irizar, 1904, p. 581). *Capo Foreland* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Cabo Foreland* (Irizar, [1907], p. 64). *North Foreland Point* (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 38). The feature was charted by DI in 1937, when a landing was made on 6 January for the purpose of taking astronomical observations (Hill, 1937). *North Foreland Spit*, referring to the N end of the feature (Hill, 1937). *Cabo Norte* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939). *Cape North Foreland* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Northeast Foreland* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 10). *North Foreland Cape* (Debenham, 1945, p. 427). *Cabo Foreland Norte* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Promontorio Norte* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Cabo North Foreland* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Cabo Promontorio Norte* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 199; Pierrou, 1970, p. 606; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 232). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Isola Foreland* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Nort-Foreland* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

North Foreland: see Brimstone Peak.

North(-)Foreland, Cabo, Cap(e): see North Foreland.

North Foreland Head: see Caroline Bluff.

North Foreland Island 61°51'S 57°41'W, NNW of North Foreland, King George Island. The name was applied to a non-existent island in this position (USAAF chart 1737, 1946), the symbol for an eddy being misinterpreted as an island on BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937, and subsequent editions up to 1948.

North Foreland Point, Spit: see North Foreland.

North Foreland Glacier: see Sharp Glacier.

North Graham Land: see Graham Land.

North Head: see Macaroni Point (Deception Island).

North Heim Glacier: see Antevs Glacier.

North Island: see Hansen Island.

North Nansen (Island): see Enterprise Island.

North Pabellon Island 64°19'S 62°57'W, on N side of *Pabellón Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was charted by USAS in 1941, when the name *Transit Rocks* was applied collectively to this feature and *Pabellón Island* (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]). *North Pabellon Island*, referring to the present feature (USHO, 1949, p. 7). *Northern Pabellon Islet* (USHO, 1956, p. 25). *Pabellon Islet* (USHO, 1963, p. 154).

North Point 60°40'S 45°38'W, N point of Signy Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and further charted by Norwegian whalers; called *Cape Underset*, presumably because of its position in relation to Coronation Island to the N (Moe, chart, 1913a); recharted by DI in 1933 and named descriptively *North Point* (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Punta Norte* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 184).

North Point 64°49'S 62°52'W, N point of the island known as *Waterboat Point* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was charted and so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 3, p. 54; Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189). *Punta Araos*, so called by CAE after Tte 1° Roberto Araos Tapia, of the Chilean Air Force, first Commander of the Chilean station “González Videla”, established in 1951 (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 31).

Northrop, Cabo: see Northrop, Cape.

Northrop Cape 67°24'S 65°18'W, on N side of Whirlwind Inlet, dividing Foyn Coast from Bowman Coast, was seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named after John Knudsen Northrop (1895–1967), designer of the Lockheed aircraft used on the Wilkins–Hearst Antarctic Expedition, 1928–29 ([in c. 67°30'S 62°45'W] Wilkins, 1929, p. 366; Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1.iii.1940; [co-ordinates corrected] 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955; [referring in error to *Tent Nunatak*, q.v.] BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Cape Northrup* [sic] (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 293). The cape was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940. *Cabo Northrop* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 554; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 213). Following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1947, and in the absence of published photographs by Wilkins, it was not possible to identify with certainty the feature originally seen by him, and it was decided to apply the name to the present feature lying in the approximate latitude reported by him. *Cabo Policarpo Toro*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202). *Mys Nortrop* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Northrop, Cape: see Tent Nunatak.

Northrup, Cape: see Northrop, Cape.

North Spit 62°13'S 58°48'W, forming N entrance point of Marian Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935h; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 16).

Northstar Island 68°12'S 67°06'W, the larger of two islands between Millerand Island and Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936; called *Isla Profesor Oliver Sch* by CAE, 1947, after the expedition naturalist Prof. Carlos Oliver Schneider (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947 and named *North Star Islet* (Adie, 1954, p. 5) or *Northstar Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956) after USMS *North Star*, one of the USAS ships which visited the area in March 1940. *Northstar Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Islote Estrella del Norte* [= north star islet] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 118). *Islotes Estrella del Norte*, referring to the two islands (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969). *North Star Islands*, referring to the two islands (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973).

North Star Island: see Eta Island.

Northstar (North Star) Islands, Islet: see Northstar Island.

North Thor Island 64°33'S 62°00'W, on NE side of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920–22, in association with *Thor Island* (q.v.) (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 203).

Northtrap Rocks 62°55'S 56°35'W, three rocks off-shore NW of Cape Juncal, d'Urville Island, were called *Rocas Montiel* or *Roca Montiel* by AAE, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 314, 344); also called by AAE *Roca Montrol* or *Rocas Montrol*, in error for *Montrol Rock* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart FI, 1954; 124, 1957); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with *Southtrap Rock* (q.v.), named *Northtrap Rocks* as the N-most of two features which should be avoided by ships entering Antarctic Sound from the N (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973).

North-west Antarctica: see Lesser Antarctica.

North-west Breaker: see Nor'west Breaker.

Norton, Estrecho, Stretto: see Morton Strait.

Nortrop, Mys: see Northrop, Cape.

Noruey, Zaliv: see Norway Bight.

Norway Bay: see Norway Bight.

Norway Bight 60°37'S 45°49'W, between Meier Point and Mansfield Point, S *Coronation Island* (q.v.), was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers; called *Bahía Iceberg*, in error for *Iceberg Bay* (q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map); further charted by Sørille, 1912–13, and named by him *Norway Fjord* after his native country (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913); recharted by DI in 1933. *Norway Bight* (BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Norway Bay* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). *Ensenada Norway* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45; Pierrou, 1970, p. 555). *Norway Light [sic]* (FIG, 1949, p. 35). *Caleta Norway* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Ensenada Newary [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map 3738, 1958). *Zaliv Noruey* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Norway, Caleta, Ensenada, Fjord, Light: see Norway Bight.

Norway Sound: see McFarlane Strait.

Norwegischer-(Norske-) Sund: see McFarlane Strait.

Nor'west Breaker 60°58'S 55°27'W, submerged rock on NW side of *Seal Islands* (q.v.), off Cape Yelcho, Elephant Island, was so called descriptively by BITAE (Wild, 1923a, map p. 351). *North-west Breaker* (Worsley, 1931, p. 178).

Norwood Scarp 68°49'S 65°22'W, running N–S and rising to 1 525 m on W side of Earnshaw Glacier, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 14 August, 1947, and surveyed from the ground, 1958–60; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Richard Norwood (1590–1675), English mathematician who expounded the advantages of great-circle navigation and who, in 1635, measured an arc of meridian in order to improve the practice of navigation (APC, 1962, p. 23; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

Nostoc Lake 80°24'S 30°05'W, ice-covered melt-water lake SW of Mount Provender, NW Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE, 11 October 1957, when the expedition's ski-quipped Otter aircraft landed on the lake; named after the fresh-water alga of the genus *Nostoc* found growing in the lake (APC, 1962, p. 23; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).

Notable, Mancha [= prominent mark] 62°17'S 58°48'W, coastal point NNW of Duthoit Point, E Nelson Island, was so called by CAE (Chile. IH chart 1407, 1975). *New World Point* or *Przylądek Nowy Świat*, so called by PAE from the impression the feature makes on visitors (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 4, p. 167 and p. 174).

Notable, Pico: see Noble Peak.

Notables Puntigudas, Rocas: see Puntigudas Notables, Rocas.

Notícias Gráficas 64°17'S 62°56'W, one of the *Rho Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean newspaper *Notícias Gráficas* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Notícias Gráficas*, *Islotes Notícias Gráficas*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214, 241).

Notícias Gráficas, Islote: see Notícias Gráficas.

Notícias Gráficas, Islotes: see Notícias Gráficas or Rho Islands.

Noto, Caleta: see Shirreff Cove.

Notter, Cabo: see Notter Point.

Notter Point 63°40'S 59°12'W, SW entrance point of Bone Bay,

Trinity Peninsula, was charted by SwAE in 1902; named *Cabo Notter* by AAE after Capt. Tomás Notter (d. 1814), Argentine naval officer of English origin, serving in Almirante G. Brown's squadron in the War of Independence, who died aboard his schooner *Santísima Trinidad* in the battle of Arroyo de la China, 21 March 1814 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 243; Pierrou, 1970, p. 555; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214); also called *Cabo Kjellman E*, in association with *Cape Kjellman* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart OMEGA, 1954). The point was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61. *Notter Point* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Nouls, Mys: see Knowles, Cape.

Nouveau Groënland, Terre du: see Graham Land.

Nouveau Rocher: see New Rock.

Nouveau-Sethland: see South Shetland Islands.

Nouveau(-)Shetland, Archipel du, Austral, du Sud, Méridional: see South Shetland Islands.

Nouvelle Bretagne du Sud: see South Shetland Islands.

Nouvelle-Irland Méridionale: see South Shetland Islands.

Nouvelle(-)Shetland, du Sud, Méridionale: see South Shetland Islands.

Nouvelles Orcades: see South Orkney Islands.

Nouvelles(-)Shetland, du Sud: see South Shetland Islands.

Novados Ashley, Picos: see Snow Nunataks.

Novaya Shetlandiya: see South Shetland Islands.

Novel Rock 67°44'S 69°10'W, submerged rock S of Cone Island, off SW Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by AAE and called *Roca Nueva* [= new rock] (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named *Novel Rock* (BA, 1963, p. 12; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Nueva Rock* (USBGN, 1965, p. 102).

Novocin Peak 76°01'S 69°33'W, S-most of the *Hauberg Mountains* (q.v.), rising to 1 305 m, was named after Norbert W. Novocin, USARP meteorologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Nowaka, Góra: see Nowak, Mount.

Nowak, Mount 61°57'S 57°55'W, rising to c. 400 m SSE of Bolinder Bluff, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after Henry Nowak, radio operator with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 9, p. 172 and p. 174). *Góra Nowaka* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).

Nowy Świat, Przylądek: see Notable, Mancha.

Nozal Hill 65°11'S 63°57'W, rising to c. 800 m NNW of Mount Shackleton, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and called *Sommet Nozal* after Marine Cadet Nozal, who signed on as a seaman in *Pourquoi Pas?* and was later promoted Lieutenant in the ship (*Charcot*, [1911b], p. 23; 1912, Pl. 4). *Nozal Peaks* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). *Nozal Peak* (USBGN, 1951, p. 39). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Nozal Hill* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; USBGN, 1960, p. 6).

Nozal Peak(s), Sommet: see Nozal Hill.

N. Personns Ö: see Persson Island.

N. Persson(s) Insel, Island, Ö(n): see Persson Island.

(N) Reyes, Punta: see Reyes Spit.

Nueva Bedford, Ensenada, Seno: see New Bedford Inlet.

Nueva Bilbao, Golfo: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.

Nueva Plymouth, Bahía: see New Plymouth.

Nueva, Punta [= new point] 63°00'S 60°45'W, SW point of

- Deception Island, was so called by AAE in association with *New Rock* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953).
- Nueva, Roca*: see Lâvebrua Island or New Rock or Novel Rock.
- Nueva Rock*: see Novel Rock.
- Nueva Shetland(s) del Sur, (Islas)*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Nuevo, Volcán [= new volcano] 62°04'S 56°40'W, volcanic vent on Bridgeman Island, South Shetland Islands, was so called by González-Ferrán and Katsui (1970, p. 142).
- Nunatak, Cerro*: see Nunatak, Monte.
- Nunatak Chico, Islotas [= little nunatak islets] 64°39'S 64°16'W, off W coast of Anvers Island between Rosenthal Islands and Gossler Islands, were so called by AAE in reference to a feature on the coast (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).
- Nunatak, Monte 64°05'S 60°57'W, rising to c. 300 m SE of Cape Herschel, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954). *Cerro Nunatak* (Di Lena, 1956, p. 98).
- Nunatak Negro, Monte*: see Spigot Peak.
- Núñez, Bajo, Banco*: see Navegador Núñez, Banco.
- Núñez Point*: see Takaki Promontory.
- Núñez, Pointe*: see Takaki Promontory or Waugh, Mount.
- Núñez, Punta, Pynten*: see Takaki Promontory.
- Nuova Bretagna del Sud*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Nuova, Rocca*: see New Rock.
- Nuove Shetland del Sud*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Nupkins Island** 65°26'S 65°41'W, NW of Pickwick Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Bischoe Islands, in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, was named after George Nupkins Esq., principal magistrate (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Comodor de Quito*, so called by AAE after the Argentine schooner *Comodor de Quito*, built on the Patagonian coast, which was engaged in sealing off the coasts of Tierra del Fuego and the sub-Antarctic islands in the early nineteenth-century (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 257).
- Nusser Island** 65°44'S 65°43'W, off Zubov Bay, Renaud Island, Bischoe Islands, was charted by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957) and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Franz Nusser (1902-87), German meteorologist of Austrian birth and authority on Arctic sea ice; member of expeditions to Iceland and Svalbard; sometime Professor of Polar Geography, University of Hamburg (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Nutt Bluff** 82°34'S 51°45'W, rising to c. 1 300 m SE of Alley Spur, Dufek Massif, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Constance J. Nutt, USGS geologist who worked in the area, summer 1976-77 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Nuyt, Kaap*: see Neyt Point.
- Nye Glacier** 67°26'S 67°29'W, flowing SW into Whistling Bay, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was surveyed near its mouth by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954) and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after John Frederick Nye (b. 1923), English physicist who, from 1951, has made important theoretical contributions towards the understanding of ice-sheet and glacier flow; Professor of Physics, University of Bristol, from 1969 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Nygren, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap(p)*: see Nygren Point.
- Nygren, Mount** 65°09'S 63°48'W, rising to c. 1 000 m near the middle of Hotine Glacier, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; named after Rear-Adm. Harley D. Nygren, USN (retd), US observer with BAS, 1961-62, when he conducted oceanographic research from *John Bischoe*, *Kista Dan* and *Shackleton*; Director, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps, and Chairman of its Polar Coordinating Committee from 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Nygren Point** 64°23'S 58°13'W, W entrance point of Carlsson Bay, James Ross Island, was roughly mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and named *Kap Nygren* after C. Nygren, Swedish chemist who contributed towards the cost of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, end map). *Cape Nygren* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; DCS 9 sheet B, 1948). *Cabo Nygren* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 557). *Cap Nygren* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Kapp Nygren* (HA chart, 1928). The point was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952. *Nygren Point* (USHO, 1956, p. 83; APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). *Punta Nygren* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 221; IHA, 1974, p. 214).
- Nygren, Punta*: see Nygren Point.
- Nylon, Caleta*: see Mitchell Cove.
- Ny Plymouth*: see New Plymouth.
- Ny Rock*: see New Rock.
- Ny Syd Grønland*: see Graham Land.
- N'yu-Bedford, Bukhta, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see New Bedford Inlet.
- N'yuell, Mys*: see Newell Point.
- N'yumayer, Mys*: see Neumayer, Cape.
- Obelisco, Bahía*: see Rum Cove.
- Obelisco, Cabo*: see Obelisk, Cape.
- Obelisco, Cerro [= obelisk hill] 64°05'S 58°22'W, rising to 705 m NE of Palisade Nunatak, James Ross Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- Obelisk, Cabo*: see Obelisk, Cape.
- Obelisk, Cape** 64°08'S 58°27'W, N entrance point of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island, was mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and named *Obeliskudden*, in reference to the obelisk-shaped feature situated 2 km inland from the cape (*Obelisk Col*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Obelisk Kap, Pointe de l'Obeliske, Obelisk Point* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904c, map p. 232-33; 1905, map facing p. 316). *Pointe Obélisque* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 49). *Cape Obelisk* ([in 64°07'S 58°13'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 64°08'S 58°22'W] 23.ix.1949; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 16; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945. *Cabo Obelisco* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 559; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 215). *Cabo Obelisk* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952-54 and 1960-61.
- Obelisk Col** 64°07'S 58°24'W, running N-S at c. 150 m between Rum Bay and Röhss Bay, W James Ross Island, ENE of *Cape*

- Obelisk* (q.v.), following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, was so named because the obelisk, from which the cape takes its name, is situated on the col (Bibby, 1966, Pl. IId) (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Obeliske, Pointe de l'*: see Obelisk, Cape.
- Obelisk, Kap, Point*: see Obelisk, Cape.
- Obelisk, The** 71°48'S 70°24'W, highest of the *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), Alexander Island, rising to 985 m, was named descriptively ([in 71°50'S 70°33'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 24).
- Obeliskudden*: see Obelisk, Cape.
- Obélisque, Pointe*: see Obelisk, Cape.
- Oberek Cliff** 62°09'S 58°08'W, on W side of Polonez Cove, King George Island, forming part of Chopin Ridge, was so called by PAE after a Polish folk dance (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 81). *Urwisko Oberek* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
- Oberek, Urwisko*: see Oberek Cliff.
- Oberon Peak** 71°23'S 69°18'W, rising to c. 1 170 m at head of Uranus Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the glacier, named after Oberon, one of the satellites of Uranus ([in 71°24'S 69°32'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 24).
- Obligado, Cabo** 65°51'S 64°42'W, between Cape Garcia and Duyvis Point, Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE in association with *Península Obligado* (q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- Obligado, Península** 65°49'S 64°35'W, between Bigo Bay and Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Tte Coronel Obligado, of the Argentine Marines (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- O'Brayen, Ostrov*: see O'Brien Island.
- Obrecht Pyramid** 68°09'S 65°32'W, rising to c. 600 m on S side of Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48; called by CAE *Punta Alberto Obrecht* after Alberto Obrecht, sometime Director of the Chilean Astronomical Observatory and a member of the Comisión Antártica Chilena of 1906 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 21); also called by AAE *Punta Perito Moreno*, after F. P. Moreno (*Moreno Point*, q.v.) (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]); following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–65, named *Obrecht Pyramid* (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- O'Brian's Island*: see O'Brien Island.
- O(')Brien, Île, Insel, Isla*: see O'Brien Island.
- O'Brien Island** 61°30'S 55°59'W, SW of Eadie Island, South Shetland Islands, was roughly charted by Bransfield in February–March 1820 and, together with Aspland Island and Eadie Island, named *O'Briens Islands* (q.v.) (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; BA chart [no number], 1822). *O'Brien's Island*, referring to the present feature only (Baird, 1821, p. 233; Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île O. Brien* [sic], referring to the present feature (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *O'Brian's Island* (Wyld, map, 1824). *Île O'Brien, Île O'Brien's* (Powell, 1824b, p. 109; 1824a, map facing p. 5). *O'Brien Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *O'Brien Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isola O'Brien* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Île Obrien* [sic] (Gourdon, 1908, p. 5). *Isla O'Brien* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 559; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 215). The island was further charted by the German Atlantic Expedition in *Meteor* (Kapt. F. Spiess, *Spiess Glacier*, q.v.) in 1926. *O'Brien Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *O'Brien Öen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI in February 1937 (Deacon, 1939, p. 200). *O'Briens Island* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 42). *Ostrov O'Brien* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 85). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *O'Brien, Isla O'brien* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 39). *Ostrov O'Brayen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The island was visited by JSEEIG in December 1976, when the two summits were climbed (Furse, 1979, p. 47).
- O'Brien Islands*: see O'Briens Islands.
- O'Brien, Isola, Ö(en), Ostrov*: see O'Brien Island.
- O'Brien's, Île*: see O'Brien Island.
- Obriens Inseln*: see O'Briens Islands.
- O'Brien(s) Island*: see Aspland Island or O'Brien Island.
- O'Briens Islands**, comprising Aspland Island, Eadie Island and O'Brien Island, South Shetland Islands, were roughly charted by Bransfield in February–March 1820 and so called (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). The name *Brains Isles*, possibly a corrupt form, was later used for a chain of four islands lying S of Elephant Island and Clarence Island, evidently referring (although incorrectly positioned) to the above three islands and Gibbs Island (Sherratt, 1821, map facing cols 1215–16). The three islands were further charted by RAE in February 1821. *O'Brien Islands* (BA chart [no number], 1822). *O'Brien's Islands* (BA chart [no number], 1822; Gould, 1925, map facing p. 280). *Obriens Inseln* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Ostrova Trekh Brat'yev* [= three brothers islands] ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62; 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 272). *Drei Brüder Inseln* [= three brothers islands] (Gravelius, 1902, p. 200). The islands were recharted by DI in February 1937. *Aspland Group* (Hill, 1937). *The Three Brothers* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 42). *Three Brothers* (Debenham, 1949, p. 431). *Trekh Brat'yev* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Ostrova Tri Brata* [= three brothers islands] (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Trzech Braci* [= three brothers islands] (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90).
- Observation Bluff** 60°43'S 45°35'W, rising to 110 m SE of Signy, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named because it is the point from which daily sea-ice observations are made (APC, 1955, p. 16; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Observatorio, Caleta** 64°20'S 62°59'W, S of Gallows Point, Gamma Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE from the Argentine station (or observatory) "Melchior" situated on its SE side (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949).
- Observatorio, Isla*: see Gamma Island.
- Observatorio, Punta** 64°20'S 62°58'W, S of Gallows Point, Gamma Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE in association with *Caleta Observatorio* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 26).
- Observatory Creek** 62°39'S 58°29'W, running W–E near the geophysical observatory at "Arctowski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer,

- 1980*b*, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 81). *Potok Obserwatoryjny* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 81).
- Obserwatoryjny, Potok*: see Observatory Creek.
- Oca Balda, Península 65°24'S 63°55'W, between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Alférez de Navio [= ensign of the navy] Oca Balda (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- O'Cain Island*: see Nelson Island.
- O'Cain Point** 62°16'S 58°52'W, E entrance point of *Edgell Bay* (q.v.), Nelson Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named after the American sealing ship *O'Cain* (Capt. J. Winship, *Winship Point*, q.v.), from Boston, Mass., the name of which was previously applied to *Nelson Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 23; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Miró*, so called by AAE after Juan Miró, a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* in the Antarctic, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- O'Cain('s) Island*: see Nelson Island.
- Ocampo, Paso*: see Pentland Firth.
- Ocasión, Fondeadero [= chance anchorage] 65°12'S 64°31'W, on SW side of Roca Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was so called by AAE, 1942, when the transport ship *I° de Mayo* (Capt. A. J. Oddera) was forced by bad weather to anchor here (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 560).
- Oceanaberg, Île, -Insel, Island*: see Oceana Nunatak.
- Oceana Nunatak** 65°08'S 59°47'W, rising to 270 m at NW end of Robertson Island, Nordenskjöld Coast, and E-most of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), was roughly charted as an island by Larsen, 11 December 1893, and later named *Oceana-Insel* after A/S Oceana, sealing and whaling company formed in 1887 by the Norwegian Chr. Christensen (*Christensen Nunatak*, q.v.) and the German C. Lindenbergh (*Lindenbergh Island*, q.v.), which despatched NWE, 1892–93 (Schück, 1894, p. 139; Petersen, 1895*a*, p. 264). *Île Oceana* (Gerlache, 1900*a*, map p. 411). *Oceana Island* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901). The feature was surveyed by SwAE, 8 October 1902, and shown to be a nunatak. *Oceana-Nunatak*, *Oceanas Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 238; 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Nunataks Oceana*, *Oceanaberg* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 111, 158). *Oceana Nunatak* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 65 58, 1961). *Oceana-Øya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 108). *Roca Oceana* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947. *Nunatak Oceana* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 215).
- Oceana, Nunatak(s), -Øya, Roca*: see Oceana Nunatak.
- Oceanas Nunatak*: see Oceana Nunatak.
- Ocho Marineros, Grupo de Islotes [= eight sailors group of islets] c. 65°22'S 65°20'W, probably part of NE Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE, 1954–55, after the eight seamen in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on her Antarctic voyage, 1904–05 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 561).
- Ochrony Przyrody, Lodowiec*: see Nature Conservation Glacier.
- Ocoa Point** 62°37'S 61°09'W, at head of *New Plymouth* (q.v.), Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following geological work by CAE, was named *Punta Ocoa*, probably after a member of the expedition (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20). *Ocoa Point*, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76 (APC, 1980, p. 4; Smellie and others, 1980, map facing p. 57).
- Ocoa, Punta*: Ocoa Point.
- O'Connell Nunatak** 84°43'S 65°08'W, rising to c. 1 210 m in S Anderson Hills, *Patuxent Range* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, was named after Richard V. O'Connell, USARP geophysicist, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- O'Connor, Roca, Rocher*: see O'Connor Rock.
- O'Connor Rock** 62°04'S 58°23'W, rising 1 m above sea level off Stenhouse Bluff, *Visca Anchorage* (q.v.), Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; recharted by DI in 1927 and named *O'Connor's Rock* after Midshipman William P. O'Connor, RNR, of *Discovery*, 1925–27, who assisted in the hydrographic work (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 153). *Roca O'Connor's* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Roca O'Connor* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Rocher O'Connor* (France. SHM 5448, 1949). *O'Connors Rock* (BA, 1954, p. 25; APC, 1955, p. 16; USBGN, 1966, p. 110; BA, 1974, p. 162). *Roca O'Connors* (Argentina. MM chart 136, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 560; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 215). *O'Connor Rock* (APC, 1962, p. 23; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). [O'Connor Island, O'Connor Peak and probably Williams Cove, South Georgia, are also named after W. P. O'Connor (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 65, 96).]
- O'Connor('s), Roca, Rock*: see O'Connor Rock.
- O Cume Plano*: see Flat Top.
- Odin, Monte*: see Odin, Mount.
- Odin, Mount** 66°26'S 64°03'W, rising in twin peaks to 1 440 and 1 465 m between Anderson Glacier and Sleipnir Glacier, Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with *Frigga Peak* (q.v.), named after the Norse god Odin, husband of Frigga (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Monte Odin* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963).
- Odlupek*: see Hopeful, Mount.
- Odom, Bahía, Bay, Bukhta, Ensenada*: see Odom Inlet.
- Odom Inlet** 71°37'S 61°31'W, between Cape Howard and Cape MacDonald, Black Coast, was seen from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; named *Odom Bay* after Howard Odom, USAS radio operator, "East Base" (USHO, 1943, p. 274; chart 5411, 1946); resurveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Bahía Odom* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 561). *Odom Inlet* (APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976). *Bukhta Odom* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ensenada Odom* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 230; IHA, 1974, p. 215). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN in 1966.
- Oeste, Monte [= west mountain] 64°10'S 61°06'W, NW summit (c. 300 m) of Midas Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954). *Monte Norte* [= north mountain] (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95).
- Oeste, Monte 64°08'S 61°44'W, rising to c. 550 m on Two Hummock Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Oeste, Paso del [= west passage] 60°43'S 44°50'W, running NE–SW between Route Point, Laurie Island, and Nigg Rock, was so called by the captain of the Argentine relief ship *Uruguay* in 1915, from its position at the W end of the island (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 562).
- Offset Ridge** 71°41'S 68°32'W, on N side of Neptune Glacier, E Alexander Island, running W from Triton Point to Gateway Pass and rising to c. 800 m, was surveyed by BAS, 1961–73; so

- named because it is kinked in the middle and is effectively formed of two ridges offset from one another (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Ogora, Lednik*: see Aagaard Glacier.
- "O'Higgins, (Base)"*: see Legoupil, Cape.
- O'Higgins Land*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- O'Higgins, Mar de*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- O'Higgins (o de Graham), Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- O'Higgins, Peninsula*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Trinity Peninsula.
- O(')Higgins, Terra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- O'Higgins, Tierra*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Trinity Peninsula.
- O'Higgins, Tierra de (di)*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- O'Higgins, Tierras*: see Trinity Peninsula.
- O'Higgins, Tierras de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Ohlin, Île, Insel, Isla (de)*: see Ohlin Island.
- Ohlin Island** 63°32'S 60°05'W, WNW of *Tower Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was probably the feature roughly charted by Bransfield in 1820 and called *Tower's Islands* [sic], the name being later transferred to the larger island (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Gould, 1925, map facing p. 280). *Tower Island* (Bone, 1821, p. 746). The island was roughly located by Foster in January-March 1829, "being laid down by one Bearing only, from Deception Island, and estimated distance therefrom", and called *Baily Island, Baily's Island* or *Baily's Island* after Francis Baily (*Baily Head*, q.v.) (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; 1829b); further charted by SwAE in 1902 and named *Île Ohlin, Ohlin Insel, Ohlins Ön, Isla de Ohlin* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33; 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map) or *Ohlin Island* (Andersson, 1906, Pl. 5 following p. 301; BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962), after Axel Ohlin (1867-1903), Swedish zoologist and Lecturer in Zoology, University of Lund, 1896-1901; member of SwAE until mid-1902, when he was forced to return home because of ill health. *Isla Chlin* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Île Ohlin ou Baily, Île Baily's* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 11). *Baylys* [sic] *Island* (Johannessen, chart, [1919-20]). *Ohlin Island (Baily's Island)* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Ohlin Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was further charted by DI, 1930-31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Isla Ohlin* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 563; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 215). *Ohlin-Ön* (Frödin, 1951, p. 377). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Ohlin Islands* [sic], in error (BA, 1974, p. 179).
- Ohlin Islands, Ö, Ön*: see Ohlin Island.
- Ohlins Ön*: see Ohlin Island.
- Okragglica*: see Round Hill.
- Olander Nunatak** 74°25'S 72°07'W, rising to c. 1 800 m S of Ronne Entrance, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after R. E. Olander, electronics technician, "Eights Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Old Mans Head** 72°22'S 60°46'W, S entrance point of Wüst Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 16; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); further photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69.
- Olifant(s) Eiland*: see Elephant Island.
- Oliphant Islands** 60°44'S 45°35'W, extending N-S off S side of Gourlay Peninsula, Signy Island, were surveyed by FIDS in 1947-49 and named *Oliphant Islets* after Marcus Laurence Elwin (later Sir Mark) Oliphant (b. 1901), Poynting Professor of Physics, University of Birmingham, 1937-50, who assisted in obtaining scientific equipment for Signy in 1947; Director, Research School of Physical Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, 1950-63; President, Australian Academy of Sciences, 1954-57; Governor of South Australia, 1971-76 (APC, 1955, p. 16; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket). *Oliphant Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Oliphant Islets*: see Oliphant Islands.
- Oliver, Bahía*: see Gibson Bay.
- Oliver Island** 69°19'S 68°37'W, the largest of the *Mica Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was named after David L. Oliver, USN, cook, "Palmer Station", winter 1972 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Oliver Island*: see Midas Island.
- Oliver Nunatak** 84°06'S 66°08'W, one of the *Rambo Nunataks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, rising to 620 m, was named after Thomas H. Oliver, USN, electronics technician, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11-20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Olivero, Montaña* 66°08'S 63°36'W, rising to 1 475 m at head of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, W of Morrison Glacier, was so called by AAE after a pioneer of the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- Olivier, Isthme* 65°06'S 64°05'W, was reported by FAE, 1903-05, as joining Hovgaard Island with Pléneau Island, Graham Coast, and so called after L. Olivier, Director of the *Revue des Sciences* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474), but its existence was disproved by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in February 1958 (BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Olivine Point** 60°40'S 45°29'W, E entrance point of Iceberg Bay, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49, and so named from the mineral olivine found in dykes N of the point (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Olsen, Cape*: see Kjellman, Cape.
- Oluf Rocks** 63°42'S 60°10'W, in Gilbert Strait, between Trinity Island and Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, were roughly charted by Johannessen, 1919-20, and, together with Ryge Rocks and Sven Rock, called *Trinity Land* (Johannessen, chart, [1919-20]); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and, in association with *Ryge Rocks* and *Sven Rock* (q.v.), named after the Danish freighter *Oluf Sven* (Kapt. J. C. Ryge), which transported FIDASE to Deception Island in 1955 and 1956, and was used as a mobile base of operations by ground survey parties during two summer seasons (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Rocas Paredes* [referring to the present feature and Sven Rock], so called by CAE, 1947, probably after Cocinero [= cook] Luis Paredes Uribe, of the Chilean Navy (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 220).
- Omega, Isla*: see Omega Island.

Ombú, Bahía 66°08'S 66°35'W, between Cape Leblond and Benedict Point, Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the Argentine victory against Brazil at the battle of Ombú, 1827 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O.)

Omega Island 64°20'S 62°56'W, one of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927; further charted by USAS in 1941 and called *Lystad Island* after Capt. I. Lystad (*Lystad Bay*, q.v.) (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]; Stewart, 1947, p. 230); recharted by AAE in 1942 and 1943, and named *Isla Omega* from the last letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Chile. IHA 1974, p. 216). *Omega Island* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3213, 25.iv.1952; 12.viii.1960). *Isla Sobral*, so called by AAE after Tte J. M. Sobral, of the Argentine Navy (*Sobral Peninsula*, q.v.) (Moreno, 1948, p. 6; Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 666).

Omega Nunatak 81°55'S 29°12'W, rising to c. 1 300 m SSW of Whichaway Nunataks, Coats Land, was surveyed by TAE in 1957 and so named because it is the S-most rock outcrop in the area and was the last rock seen on the trans-polar route, until Victoria Land, Ross Dependency, was reached (APC, 1962, p. 24; DOS 610 sheet W 81 28/30, 1963). The TAE advanced base "*South Ice*" (now buried through snow accumulation) was established in 81°57'S 28°52'W, 6 km SE of the nunatak at an elevation of 1 350 m, 4 February 1957, and occupied until 6 January 1958 (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f, p. 101; Blaiklock and others, 1966, p. 11, 14). "*Saut-Ays*" (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunatak Omega* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Southice*" (Fuchs, [1981], p. 7).

Omicron, Grupo: see Omicron Islands.

Omicron Islands 64°21'S 62°55'W, SE-most of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, were charted by AAE in 1942 and 1943, and named *Islas Omicron* from the fifteenth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 216). *Omicron Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Grupo Omicron* (Moreno, 1948, p. 13). *Omicron Islets* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Islas Silveyra*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 277). *Islas Capitán Turrado*, so called by AAE after Capt. Turrado, a member of FATA (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 238). *Islas Primer Teniente Turrado* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957). *Islotes Capitán Turrado* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1959).

O(Omicron), Islas, Islets: see Omicron Islands.

Ommaney, Bahía: see Ommaney Bay.

Ommaney Bay 60°33'S 45°32'W, between Prong Point and Foul Point, N Coronation Island, was probably sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; charted by DI in 1933 and named after Dr Francis Downes Ommaney (1903–80), British zoologist and member of DI scientific staff; "*Marine Station*", Grytviken, South Georgia, 1929–30, and *Discovery II*, 1931–33 and 1935–37 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Bahía Ommaney* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]; Pierrou, 1970, p. 563). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. The bay and the hinterland, S of a line joining Conception Point and Foul Point, were designated SPA No. 18 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 247).

"*Omond House*": see Scotia Bay.

Omond, Mount 60°44'S 44°49'W, rising to c. 370 m above Route Point, Laurie Island, was so called by SNAE after R. T. Omond (*Scotia Bay*, q.v.) (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 93). *Monte Susini*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 27).

O'Neill Point 64°49'S 63°06'W, N point of *Lautaro Island* (q.v.), Danco Coast, following survey by FIDS from "*Danco Island*", 1957–58, was named after Vincent Michael O'Neill (b. 1928), FIDS radio operator/mechanic, "*Danco Island*", 1957–58, and "*Deception Island*", 1958–59, who was a member of a 3-man party that circumnavigated Bryde Island by dinghy in 1957 (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4). *Punta Independencia*, so called by AAE in honour of the declaration of Argentine independence, 9 July 1816 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).

O'Neill Peak 74°05'S 77°14'W, highest point (c. 800 m) of *Fitz-Gerald Bluffs* (q.v.), English Coast, following a visit by a USGS field party in December 1984, was named after Dr John Michael O'Neill, USGS geologist with the party (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Ongley, Isla: see Ongley Island.

Ongley Island 62°26'S 59°53'W, off N Greenwich Island, W of Dee Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named after L. T. Ongley, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Department at the time (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Isla Ongley* (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 564; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 216). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Onsö Bank 62°04' 53°44'W, submarine feature c. 80 km SW of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was reported probably by the Norwegian whaling expedition in *Odd I* (Kapt. Anton S. Andersen) in 1927; so called after an island in Oslofjord (HA chart, 1928). Its position is shown as doubtful on BA chart 3205, 16.vii.1976.

Opinión, Islotes La: see Psi Islands.

Opinión, La 64°18'S 62°57'W, N-most of the *Psi Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean newspaper *La Opinión* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947).

O. Pinochet, Nevado: see Crown Peak.

Orcada del Sud: see South Orkney Islands.

"*Orcadas*": see Scotia Bay.

Orcadas Australes, Islas: see South Orkney Islands.

Orcadas del Sud, Islas: see South Orkney Islands.

Orcadas del Sur, Islas: see South Orkney Islands.

"*Orcadas, Destacamento (Naval)*": see Scotia Bay.

Orcadas, Islas, Las, Méridionales: see South Orkney Islands.

"*Orcadas Scientific Station*": see Scotia Bay.

Orcadaz: see South Orkney Islands.

Orcades Australes: see South Orkney Islands.

Orcades du Sud, Groupe des, Îles: see South Orkney Islands.

Orcades, Les, Méridionales: see South Orkney Islands.

Orcadi Austr., Australi: see South Orkney Islands.

Ôrcadi del Sud, Arcipelago delle: see South Orkney Islands.

Orca, Islotes 64°20'S 62°58'W, two small islands off W Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, were so called by AAE, 1946–47, because of numerous killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) seen in the vicinity (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 565).

Orca Sound 61°53'S 58°00'W, running E–W between Ridley Island and False Round Point, N King George Island, was so

- called by PAE after the killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 8, p. 171 and p. 174). *Cieśnina Orki* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).
- Oreja Izquierda, Monte*: see Allo, Mount.
- Oreja, Punta* [= ear point] 64°33'S 61°50'W, W side of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957).
- Orejas Blancas*: see Shewry Peak.
- Orejas de Burro*: see Asses Ears or Burro Peaks.
- Orejas de Burro, Isla(s)*: see Asses Ears.
- Orejas de Burro, Picos*: see Burro Peaks.
- Orejas de Burro, Roca*: see Asses Ears.
- Orejas Negras*: see Gateway Ridge.
- Orel Ice Fringe** 64°46'S 62°35'W, between Porro Bluff and Cape Beneden, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry and air survey grouped in this area, named after Eduard von Orel (1877–1941), Austrian surveyor who, in 1905, designed the first stereo-autograph for plotting maps directly from horizontal photographs (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Orella, Islas*: see Vize Islands.
- Ore Point* 62°04'S 58°26'W, W side of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the ore vein forming the feature (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 81). *Przylądek Kruszcowy* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
- "*Orford*": see Johnston's Point or Orford Cliff.
- Orford Cliff** 66°55'S 66°29'W, SSE of Holdfast Point, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–57, was named after Michael James Holding Orford (b. 1928), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Detaile Island", 1956–57, who with R. Miller (*Miller Heights*, q.v.) and T. L. Murphy (*Murphy Glacier*, q.v.) was responsible for finding and surveying a route from Detaile Island to Avery Plateau via this point (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 188; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). A refuge hut (referred to as "*Orford Cliff*") was established near the W end of the cliff, 21 February, 1957, for seasonal use, but it has since been dismantled. "*Orford*" (BA, 1961, p. 189).
- Organ Peak** 66°56'S 67°00'W, rising to c. 400 m at N end of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–59, was so named from its fluted appearance (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Organ Pipes, The** 82°37'S 52°42'W, rising to c. 1 900 m on W side of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Following field work by USGS from 1965, the feature was so named from its fluted appearance caused by weathering along vertical joints in gabbro (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Oriental, Caleta* [= east cove] 63°58'S 61°48'W, between Moureaux Point and *Neyt Point* (q.v.), NE Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE, 1949–50 (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 122; Pierrou, 1970, p. 568). *Caleta Neyt*, so called by CAE in association with the point (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 151; IHA, 1974, p. 211).
- Origone, Pico* 74°27'S 67°07'W, reported to lie SSW of Lang Nunatak, S central Palmer Land, was so called by AAE after Tte Coronel Félix Origone (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O). The feature is close to the spot height 2 150 m on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, but there appears to be no nunatak in this position (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1981).
- Orion Massif** 70°24'S 66°49'W, near head of Meiklejohn Glacier, George VI Sound, rising to 1 910 m at Mount Rigel, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after the constellation Orion, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 25; USGS sketch Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- "*Orkadas*": see Scotia Bay
- Orkady Pd.*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orki, Cieśnina*: see Orca Sound.
- Orkney, Archipel, del Sur*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orkney du Sud, Îles*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orkney, Îles*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orkney Méridionales*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orkney Meridional, Islas de*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orkneys*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Orla Białego, Lodowiec*: see White Eagle Glacier.
- Orlean, Proliv*: see Orléans Strait.
- Orléans Bucht, -Bugten, Canal(e) (d') (de), Channel, Estrecho (de), Inlet, Kanaal, Kanal, -kanalen*: see Orléans Strait.
- Orléans Strait** 63°48'S 60°10'W, running WSW–ENE and separating Trinity Island and Tower Island from Davis Coast, was possibly sighted by Palmer in *Herø*, 18 November 1820. The SW entrance between S Trinity Island and the mainland was roughly charted as an inlet by J. Hoseason, First Mate in the sealer *Sprightly*, in 1824 and called *Hoseason's Harbour* (Powell, chart, 1828; Gould, 1941, p. 239). The NE entrance between S Tower Island and the mainland was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 3 March 1838 and named *Canal d'Orléans*, either after Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henry, Duc d'Orléans (1810–42), eldest son of Louis-Philippe I (*Louis-Philippe Plateau*, q.v.), or after the whole family (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). It was concluded, but not proved, that this entrance must communicate with *Hughes Bay* (q.v.) (d'Urville, 1842, p. 162). *Håvre Hoseason*, referring to the SW entrance (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Canal de Orléans* ([referring to the NE entrance] Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; [referring to the whole strait] Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 29). *Orléans Canal*, referring to the NE entrance (Petermann, map, 1867). *Orléans Inlet*, referring to the NE entrance (BA chart 1238, iv.1887). It is probable that *Grönland* of GAE, 1873–74, passed through the strait when the insularity of *Trinity Island* (q.v.) was proved (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 368 and map facing p. 464). *Hoseason Harbour*, referring to the SW entrance (Donald, 1894, map facing p. 66). *Dallmann Strasse*, referring to the SW part of the strait after E. Dallmann (*Dallmann Bay*, q.v.) (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Orléans(-)Kanal* ([referring to a broad channel with an N–S alignment] Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304; [referring to the strait between Trinity Island and Davis Coast] Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 43). *Orléans Channel* ([referring to the NE entrance] Bartholomew, map, 1898a; [referring to the channel between Tower Island and the mainland to the E] Nordenskjöld, 1904e, map p. 213; [referring to the strait between Trinity Island and Davis Coast] BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Canale d'Orléans*, referring to NE entrance (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Port Hoseason* and (to S) *Détroit de Dallmann*, referring to the SW entrance (Gerlache, 1902b, map p. 141). The whole strait was charted by SwAE, 26 November–5 December

1902 (Andersson, 1904c, p. 216; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 400–04). *Dallmann-Strasse*, *Chenal de Hughes*, referring to the SW entrance (Cook, 1903, map following p. x; Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5). *Canal Orléans* ([referring to the NE entrance] [Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128; [referring to the whole strait] Pierrou, 1970, p. 568; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 217). *Orleans-kanalen* (Andersson, 1903, p. 409). *Orleans-Bugten* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 165). *Baie de Hughes*, referring to the SW entrance (Lecoite, 1903, p. 73). *Orleans Kanaal* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Orléans Bucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 1). *Orléans Strait* (Balch, 1912, map facing p. 570; [as now defined] APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Gerlache Kanal*, referring collectively to this feature and to *Gerlache Strait* (q.v.) (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Whale Channel* (Wilson, chart, 1917). *Sandefford Inlet* (*Mickaelson Inlet*), separating Trinity Island from the mainland (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Orléans Inlet*, separating Tower Island from the mainland (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]; Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Michaelsen Channel*, *Michaelson Channel*, separating Trinity Island from the mainland (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 44). *Orlean's Inlet* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 35). *Sandyfford Inlet* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 135). *Orléans-Stredet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Sandefford Inlet* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 182). *Estrecho de Orléans* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Estrecho Orléans* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Proliv Orlean* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Orléans-Stredet: see Orléans Strait.

Orne and Lemaire Channel: see Errera Channel.

Orne Harbor: see Orne Harbour.

Orne Harbour 64°37'S 62°32'W, SW of Cape Anna, Danco Coast, with Spigot Peak forming SW entrance point, was roughly sketched and photographed by BeAE in January–February 1898 (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5; 1905, Pl. 20); further charted by whalers and used as an anchorage from 1912; named by Ferguson, 1913–14, following the usage of the whalers (Ferguson, chart, 1918a; 1921, p. 47 and map p. 46; APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). The name probably derives from the Norwegian whaling company A/S Ørnen (which operated in the area), the company's ship *Ørnen* (*Ørnen Rocks*, q.v.) or its whale catchers *Ørn I*, *Ørn II*, etc. *Ørne* [sic] could be a Norwegian plural form of *ørn* [= eagle], thus referring to more than one ship. Because of uncertainty on the derivation, Ferguson's apparently erroneous spelling has been retained. *Orne Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 122; USBGN, 1964, p. 15). *Puerto Orne* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 568). The harbour was recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Orne Island: see Orne Islands.

Orne Islands 64°39'S 62°40'W, off Georges Point, Rongé Island, Danco Coast, were roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898 (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5); further charted by whalers from 1912 and so named in association with *Orne Harbour* (q.v.) (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 59; APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Orne Island*, referring to the largest island (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 73). *Orne Islets* (APC, 1958, p. 6). The islands were recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Orne Islets: see Orne Islands.

Ornen: see Ørnen Rocks.

Ornend Rocks: see Ørnen Rocks.

Ørnen Klippene: see Ørnen Rocks.

Ornen, Rocas: see Hauken Rock or Ørnen Rocks.

Ørnen Rocks 62°01'S 57°34'W, awash off Cape Melville, Destruction Harbour, King George Island, were charted by the *Vesterlid* whaling expedition (August F. Christensen) in 1908–09, and named *Ørnen Klippene* after the Norwegian whaling company A/S Ørnen and its ship *Ørnen*, one of the first modern whale catchers (*Orne Harbour*, q.v.), which ran aground on the rocks in that season (Aagaard, 1930, p. 345). *Ornen* [sic] *Rocks* (BA chart 1238, xi.1910; Herdman, 1932, chart 6; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Rocher de l'Orn* [sic] (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Rochers de l'Orn* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 1 following p. 60). *Orne* [sic] *Rocks* (Ferguson, chart, 1918a; 1921, map p. 38). *Ornen Skjne*. (HA chart, 1928). The rocks were recharted by DI in 1937. *Ornend* [sic] *Rocks* (Hill, 1937). *Rocas Ornen* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 568; Chile. 1974, p. 217). *Rocher de l'Orne* [sic] (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). *Ornen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 207). *Rocas Horne* [sic] (Cordini, 1955, p. 37). *Ørnen Rocks* (APC, 1960, p. 6). *Ørnen Rocks* (APC, 1961, p. 3; USOO chart 6943, 1963; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Skaly Ernen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

O(Ö)rnén Rocks, Skjne.: see Ørnen Rocks.

Orne, Puerto: see Orne Harbour.

Orne, Rocher de l', Rocks: see Ørnen Rocks.

Ornithologists Creek 62°10'S 58°28'W, running W–E to S of "Arctowski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the USARP ornithologists W. Trivelpiece and N. Volkman, with PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 81). *Potok Ornitologów* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).

Ornitologów, Potok: see Ornithologists Creek.

O(Ö)rn, Rocher(s) de l': see Ørnen Rocks.

Ørn Rock 64°33'S 62°01'W, W side of Foyn Harbour, Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was charted and so called by BAE, 1920–22, probably after a whale catcher of A/S Ørnen (*Orne Harbour*, q.v.) (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]).

Orrego Vicuña, Islotes: see Runaway Island.

Ortiz Island 63°18'S 57°54'W, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48; following geological work by a USARP field party from the University of Wisconsin, named after Capt. (C) Marcos Ortiz G., of the Chilean Navy, commanding the patrol ship *Lientur* which supported the party in the 1961–62 season (Halpern, 1964, map, Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Ortiz, Puerto 62°28'S 59°45'W, NW side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, in association with *Punta Ortiz* (q.v.) (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201).

Ortiz, Punta 62°28'S 59°45'W, NW side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Motorista [= motorman] Ortiz, a member of the expedition (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 217). *Punta Motorista Ortiz*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 217).

Orville, Acantilado(s): see Orville Coast.

Orville Coast, NW coast of Ronne Ice Shelf from Cape Adams to Cape Zumberge, was seen from the air at the cliffs of *Dodson Peninsula* (q.v.) and SW-ward by RARE, 21 November 1947; named *Orville Escarpment* after Capt. Howard Thomas Orville, USN (1901–60), of Washington, DC, meteorologist,

Head of the Naval Aerological Service, 1940–43, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), 1943–50, who was largely responsible for formulating the RARE meteorological programme ([between c. 75°10'S 63°00'W and 77°30'S 71°30'W] Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 357 and p. 391; AGS map, 1962*b*). *Orville-Steilrand* (Kosack, 1955*a*, end map). *Acantilado Orville* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Acantilados Orville* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 231; IHA, 1974, p. 217). The coast was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Obryv Orvill* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Orville Coast*, as now defined (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Orville Escarpment, -Steilrand: see Orville Coast.

Orvill, Obryv: see Orville Coast.

Orwell Bight 60°44'S 45°25'W, between Cape Hansen and South Cape, SE Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Sørille, 1912–13, and further charted by DI in 1933; following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1947–49, named after the Norwegian factory ship *Orwell* (*Orwell Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.

Orwell Glacier 60°43'S 45°37'W, flowing NNE into Cemetery Bay, Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named after the Norwegian factory ship *Orwell* (Kapt. Ingvar O. Thom), the second ship of that name belonging to Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S, which anchored in Borge Bay throughout the seasons 1925–26 and 1929–30 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973); surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1947.

Orwell Lake 60°43'S 45°37'W, in Moraine Valley, Signy Island, marginal to *Orwell Glacier* (q.v.), following fresh-water biological studies by BAS from 1970, was so named in association with the glacier (APC, 1982, p. 3; Ellis-Evans, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 79).

O'Sullivan, Gora: see O'Sullivan Peak.

Oscar, Caleta: see Oscar Cove or Skontorp Cove.

Oscar Coast, Costa: see Oscar II Coast.

Oscar Cove 64°55'S 62°55'W, between Stony Point and Garzón Point, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by the whalers from 1912, when the name *Coughtrey Cove* (*Coughtrey Peninsula*, q.v.) was applied probably to this feature (Ferguson, chart, 1918*a*); further charted by BAE, 1920–22, and called *South Bay* (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 4, p. 171); recharted by AAE, 1949–50, and named *Caleta Oscar* from the forename of the Second-in-command of the expedition ship *Chiriguano* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 253; Pierrou, 1970, p. 569). *Bahía Skontrop* [sic], in error (*Skontorp Cove*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 106*a*, 1954). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57. *Oscar Cove* (USHO, 1961, p. 152*a*; APC, 1980, p. 4).

Oscar Kust, Land: see Oscar II Coast.

Oscarsdagen: see Oscar II Coast.

Oscar II Coast, E coast of Graham Land from Cape Fairweather to Cape Alexander, was roughly charted by Larsen in December 1893, when the name *Kong Oscar II Land* was applied to the part of the coast lying in c. 66°S, after Oscar II (1829–1907), King of Sweden, 1872–1907, and of Norway, 1872–1905 (Larsen, 1894*a*, map p. 120). At the same time the

name *Moderlandet* [= the mother land] was applied to part of the coast lying W of Jason Peninsula (Larsen, 1894*a*, p. 121; Risting, 1929, p. 35). *King Oscar II Land* (Larsen, 1894*b*, map facing p. 333; Bartholomew, map, 1898*a*; BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 1916, p. 399). *King Oscar II's Land* (Larsen, 1894*b*, p. 337). *Kong Oscar den 2dens Land, Kong Oskars Land* (Larsen, 1894*a*, p. 121, 125). *Kong Oskar II-Land* (Schück, 1894, p. 140). *König Oscar-Land, König Oscar II-Land* (Wichmann, 1895, p. 141). *König Oskar-Land* (Haardt, map, 1895). *König Oskar II. Land* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Oskar II.-Land, Kong Oskar 2de Land* (Petersen, 1895*b*, p. 291; 1896, p. 67). *Kung Oscars Land* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 297). *Terre du Roi Oscar* (Lecointe, map, 1899). *King Oscar Land* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Terra del Re Oscar II* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, end map). *Tierra Rey Oscar II* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Kong Oscars Land* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*b*, p. 168). *Kung Oscar II's Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Tierra del Rey Oscar* (Sobral, 1904, map p. 272). *Tierra Rey Oscar*, including *Nordenskjöld Coast* (q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Kind* [sic] *Oscar II Land*, extending from Drygalski Glacier to Richtofen Pass (AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702). *King Oscar's Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 60). *König Oscar Küste*, extending S from Sjögren Glacier (K. Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58). *Koning Oscar Land* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Koning Oscar II Land* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Oscar Land* (Mill, 1905*a*, p. 79). *Koning Oscars-Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 34). *Oscarsdagen* [= the Oscar's day] (Nathorst, 1908, p. 312). *Tierra Oscar II* (Delachaux, [1907], p. 148). *Tierra de Oscar II, Tierra del Rei Oscar II, Tierra Rei Oscar II* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 7, 14 and end map). *König Oscar II Küste, König Oskar-Küste, Kg Oskar II L^d* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 56, 116 and Karte 1). *Oscar Coast* (Bruce, 1917, p. 250; Shackleton, 1919, end map). *King Oscar II Coast* (BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; [apparently referring to whole of Graham Land in c. 66°S] Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9; [from Cape Fairweather S to 66°30'S] BA, 1948, p. 183; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Oscar Kust* ([Shackleton], 1921, end map). *Kong Oscar II Kysten* (HA chart, 1928). The coast was seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December, 1928, and mapped as extending from Drygalski Glacier to Richtofen Pass (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Kong Oscar II's Land* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Oscar II Coast* (Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304; [as now defined] APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Kong Oscar II's Kyst* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Côte du Roi Oscar* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 308). *Terre du Roi Oscar II* (Pergameni, 1935, p. 28). *Kong Oskar II Küste* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Oscar II Land* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 10). *Konung Oscars Land, Konung Oscar II:s Land* (Andersson, 1944, p. 134, 177). *Tierra del Rey Oscar II* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1944, p. 7). *Costa del Rey Oscar II* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The coast was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947 (Mason, 1950*a*, p. 153). *Costa Rey Oscar II* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 623). *Kung Oscar II:s Kust* (Frödin, 1951, p. 377). The coast was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–55. *Costa Oscar II* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 324; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 217). *Ziemia Oskara II* (Machowski, 1953, p. 154). *Costa Foyn*, in error (*Foyn Coast*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1954). *Costa Oscar* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Costa Re Oscar II* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav.

- 9). *Bereg Oskara II* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The coast was further surveyed by FIDS/BAS from "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island", 1961–64.
- Oscar II, Costa*: see Oscar II Coast.
- Oscar II Land, Tierra (de)*: see Oscar II Coast.
- Oskara II, Bereg, Ziemia*: see Oscar II Coast.
- Oskar II.-Land*: see Oscar II Coast.
- Osores, Seno*: see Ines Maria, Ensenada.
- Osorno, Bajo, Banco*: see Pesky Rocks.
- Osorno, Monte, Pico*: see Plymouth, Mount.
- Øst-Antarktika (Ost-Antarktika)*: see Greater Antarctica.
- Øst-Antarktis (Ostantarktis)*: see Greater Antarctica.
- Osterieth, Monts*: see Osterrieth Range.
- Osterreith, Montes, Monti, Range*: see Osterrieth Range.
- Osterria, Monte*: see Osterrieth Range.
- Osterrieth-Berge, Gebierge, Montañas, Montes, Monti, Monts, Mountains*: see Osterrieth Range.
- Osterrieth Range** 64°38'S 63°12'W, rising to 1 350 m, extending NE–SW from Clifford Peak to Billie Peak, and also including Mount Camber, Molar Peak and Copper Peak, was roughly charted by BeAE, 8 February 1898, and named *Monts Osterrieth* after Mme Ernest (Anna) Osterrieth of Antwerp, a patron of the expedition (*Cape Anna*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900*b*, p. 474; Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). The feature as originally named may also have included Mount Français and associated peaks; on subsequent maps and charts the feature has been variously shown with more or less its present extent, or extending SW almost to Cape Lancaster. *Osterrieth Gebierge* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Osterrieth Mountains* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [including Mount Français] BA, 1948, p. 189; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 16). *Monti Osterreith [sic]* (Gerlache, 1902*a*). *Osterrieth-Berge* (Cook, 1903, map following p. 10). The range was further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Monte Osterria [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Monts Osterieth [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). The range was further charted by DI in 1927. *Montes Osterrieth* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 218). *Monti Osterrieth* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 510). *Montañas Osterrieth* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 265; Pierrou, 1970, p. 569). The range was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* and from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955. *Osterrleth [sic] Mountains*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 233). *Osterrieth Range* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Montes Osterreith [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962). *Osterreith [sic] Range* (Adie, 1972, p. 140).
- Osterrleth Mountains*: see Osterrieth Range.
- Ostin, Gora*: see Austin, Mount.
- O'Sullivan*: see O'Sullivan Peak.
- O'Sullivan Peak** 71°26'S 62°10'W, rising to 1 840 m NW of Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and probably seen from the ground by USAS in 1940; surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and named after Thomas Patrick O'Sullivan (b. 1924), FIDS meteorological observer, "Hope Bay", 1946–47 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS 601 sheet 71 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976). *O'Sullivan* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Pico O'Sullivan* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Gora O'Sullivan* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peak was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973.
- O'Sullivan, Pico*: see O'Sullivan Peak.
- Otaño, Caleta 63°31'S 56°54'W, NE side of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after Cabo Otaño, who served in the corvette *Uruguay* on her first Antarctic voyage in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- Otlet Glacier** 65°49'S 64°33'W, flowing W into Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of documentation grouped in this area, named after Paul Otlet (1868–1944), Belgian documentalist and co-founder with H. La Fontaine (*Fontaine Heights*, q.v.) of the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, in 1905, and of the Office Central des Associations Internationales, Brussels, in 1907; pioneer of the rational organization of polar information by an international classification system (APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26. viii.1960).
- Otter Glacier*: see Armstrong Glacier.
- Otter Highlands** 80°38'S 30°00'W, rising to 1 160 m W of Blaiklock Glacier, W Shackleton Range, extending NW–SE from Mount Lowe to Wyeth Heights, and including also MacQuarrie Edge, Mount Haslop, Trey Peaks, Mount Homard, Mount Pivot and Turnpike Bluff, were surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after the de Havilland DHC-3 Otter aircraft which supported TAE and made the first trans-Antarctic flight by a single-engined aircraft (*Lewis Chain*, q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Otter Pass** 80°37'S 23°00'W, was reported as running N–S through Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, in the vicinity of Lapworth Cirque, following a reconnaissance flight by the TAE Otter aircraft, 30 January 1957, and was named after the aircraft (APC, 1962, p. 24; DOS 610 sheet W 80 20/22, 1963). *Prokhd Otter* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). Following BAS surveys from Halley, 1968–71, when it was found that no pass exists in this area, the name was deleted and the Otter aircraft was commemorated in *Otter Highlands* (q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Otter, Prokhd*: see Otter Pass.
- Otter Rock** 63°38'S 59°12'W, rising 95 m above sea level, N of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with other names in this area after aircraft used by British expeditions in the BAT, named after the de Havilland DHC-3 Otter aircraft (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Otto Nordenskjöld, Terre*: see Nordenskjöld Coast.
- Ouellette Island** 64°47'S 64°25'W, one of the *S Joubin Islands* (q.v.) off SW Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Gerald L. Ouellette, Chief Engineer in RV *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage in 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).
- Ouen, Gora*: see Owen, Mount.
- Ouest, Cap*: Moreton Point.
- Outcast Island*: see Outcast Islands.
- Outcast Islands** 64°48'S 64°09'W, SW of Arthur Harbour, SW Anvers Island, on N side of Bismarck Strait, following survey by FIDS in 1955, were named *Outcast Islets* in reference to their isolated position in relation to the other islands in the area (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Outcast Islands* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963). *Outcast Island [sic]* (BA, 1974, p. 183).

Outcast Islets: see Outcast Islands.

Outer Island 60°42'S 45°35'W, E of Berntsen Point, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named *Outer Islet* from its position close outside Borge Bay (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Outer Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 256; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). The island was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1964-65.

Outer Islet: see Darbel Islands or Outer Island.

Outlaw Rock 67°53'S 68°53'W, awash W of Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and so named because of its isolated position, and in association with other names in Dion Islands (BA, 1963, p. 15; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

Over, Bukhta: see Auvert Bay.

Overton Peak 69°41'S 71°58'W, one of the *Desko Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 550 m at SE end of Rothschild Island, was named after Cdr Robert H. Overton, USCG, Executive Officer, ODF, 1971 (APC, 1980, p. 4).

Oviedo, Caleta 64°12'S 56°35'W, SE of Cape Wiman, Seymour Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine sailor who died in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O). *Larsen Cove*, so called by USARP after Kapt. C. A. Larsen (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (Zinsmeister, 1980, p. 25).

Owen, Isla: see Jagged Island (King George Island) or Tartar Island.

Owen Island 61°56'S 58°24'W, between Round Point and Pottinger Point, N King George Island, was charted by DI, 1934-35, and named possibly after Vice-Adm. William Fitz-William Owen (1774-1857), naval hydrographer (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isla Redonda* [= round island], in association with the point (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 618). *Isla Round*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9).

Owen, Monte: see Owen, Mount.

Owen, Mount 74°25'S 62°30'W, rising to 1 135 m on S side of Johnston Glacier, near head of Nantucket Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, as one of "several isolated mountains" (USHO, 1943, p. 277), and further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November, 1947, when it was found to lie further N than previously reported (Ronne, 1948b, Fig. 15, p. 371); surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; named *Mount Arthur Owen* ([incorrectly shown at head of Gardner Inlet in c. 74°30'S] AGS map, 1948) or *Mount Owen* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981), after Arthur Owen, boy scout with RARE and dog-driver with the FIDS-RARE sledge party, October 1947-January 1948. *Monte Owen* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Gora Owen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Owen Peak 71°53'S 63°08'W, rising to c. 1 700 m near the head of Gruening Glacier, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November, 1947, in the reported position

c. 71°50'S 63°00'W, and named *Mount Russell Owen* after Russell Owen (1889-1952), *New York Times* correspondent with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928-30 (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357). *Monte Rossell* [sic] *Owen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Owen Peak* ([in 71°50'S 63°00'W] Alberts, 1966, p. 276; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 25; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). The mountain was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Owlshead Peak 66°19'S 65°49'W, rising to c. 300 m ESE of Cape Bellue, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-59; so named from its appearance as seen from the SW (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 187).

Owlston Islands: see Owston Islands.

Owston Island: see Owston Islands.

Owston Islands 66°23'S 66°06'W, W of *Darbel Islands* (q.v.), Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast. The name *Islas Quirihue* was applied by CAE, 1947, collectively to these islands and to the adjoining Darbel Islands, after the town of Quirihue in S Chile (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 235). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1958-59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Philip George Owston (b. 1921), British crystallographer who interpreted X-ray diffraction work on ice in terms of the structure and movement of molecules (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; USBGN, 1969, p. 144). *Owlston* [sic] *Islands*, in error (USBGN, 1965, p. 103). *Owston Island* [sic], in error (BA, 1974, p. 200).

Paal Harbor: see Paal Harbour.

Paal Harbour 60°43'S 45°35'W, between Polynesia Point and Rethval Point, SE Signy Island, was charted by Sørllle, 1912-13, and named after his ship, the Norwegian whaling steamer *Paal* (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913; Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Paal Hr* (Sørllle, chart, 1913). The harbour was recharted by DI in 1933. *Puerto Paal* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 571). *Paal Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 71; USBGN, 1956, p. 234). *Paul* [sic] *Harbour* (Hardy, 1967, p. 377).

Paal Hr, Puerto: see Paal Harbour.

Paardehoef Eiland: see Horseshoe Island.

Pabellón, Île: see Pabellón Island.

Pabellón Island 64°19'S 62°57'W, southern of two small islands off the NW point of *Omega Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927; further charted by USAS in March 1941, when the name *Transit Rocks* was applied collectively to the two small islands (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]); recharted by AAE, 1946-47, and named *Islote Pabellón* [= flag islet] after the Argentine flag which was installed there (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 571; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 219). *Pabellón* [sic] *Islet* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Île Pabellón* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). *Pabellón Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

Pabellón Islet: see North Pabellon Island or Pabellón Island.
Pabellón, Islote: see Pabellón Island.
Pablo, Islotes: see Paul Islands.
 "P.A.C. Base": see Pendulum Cove.
Pacheco, Punta: see Crabeater Point.
Pacifico Sur, Océano: see South Pacific Ocean.
Pacific Sector: see Atlantiskekvadranten.
Pacifique Sud, Océan: see South Pacific Ocean.
Paddestoel Eiland: see Mushroom Island.
Padre, Cerro: see Massey Heights.
Paßboll, Ostrov(a): see Puffball Islands.
Pageant Point 60°44'W 45°35'W, between Pantomime Point and Gourlay Point, Gourlay Peninsula, SE Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933; further surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1947, and so named because it marks the site of a penguin rookery with its associated pageantry (APC, 1955, p. 16; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
Page Bluff 69°38'S 66°11'W, E end of *Crescent Scarp* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, rising to c. 1 250 m, was named after John H. Page, USARP Scientific Leader and geodesist, "Palmer Station", winter 1969 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).
Page, Cape 63°55'S 60°18'W, N tip of Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast, was called *Cabo Byers* by CAE, 1947, after Cmdte Enrique Byers del Campo, of the Chilean Air Force, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 61); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Sir Frederick Handley Page (1885-1962), English pioneer aircraft designer; founder and Managing Director (Chairman, 1948-62) of Handley Page Ltd; President, Royal Aeronautical Society, 1945-47 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cabo Comandante Byers*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 80).
Page Rock: see Jester Rock.
Paglietino, Cerro: see Saddleback Ridge.
Pagoda Ridge 71°53'S 68°33'W, running NNW-SSE and rising to c. 900 m between Deimos Ridge and Phobos Ridge, E Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS, 1961-73, and so named from the pagoda-like highest point (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
P. Aguirre Cerda, Canal: see Aguirre Passage.
 Painters Cove 62°11'S 58°14'W, on N side of Martins Head, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the Polish painters J. Malczewski and J. Matejko (*Malczewski Point, Matejko Icefall*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 81). *Zatoka Malarzy* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
Pájaros Bobos, Bahía de: see Pinguinbucht.
Palaver Point 64°09'S 61°46'W, W coast of *Two Hummock Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was so named in reference to the noise at the penguin rookery sited on the point (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
Palec, Pryzylgdek: see Finger Point (King George Island).
Palermo, Punta: see Pico, Punta.
Palustrina Glacier 69°23'S 71°25'W, flowing SW from Russian Gap into Lazarev Bay between Havre Mountains and Lassus Mountains, NW Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947, when the name *Tufts*

College Valley (AGS, map, 1948) or *Tufts Valley* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356) was applied collectively to this feature, *Tufts Pass* (q.v.) and part of *Nichols Snowfield* (q.v.); mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1525-94), Italian composer (APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978); further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975.

Palindrome Buttress 71°06'S 70°28'W, rising to c. 905 m near N end of Walton Mountains, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named from its characteristic shape which is recognizable from all directions ([in 70°59'S 71°17'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710, sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 24).

Palisade Nunatak 64°04'S 58°15'W, rising to c. 150 m SE of Hidden Lake, W James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958-61, and so named from its ridge-backed shape and columnar structure (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).

Pallas Peak 76°06'S 69°43'W, rising to c. 500 m near head of Stravinsky Inlet, S Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, was named after Pallas, one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, in association with names of planets and their satellites in this area (APC, 1975, p. 4).

Palma, Archipel de: see Palmer Archipelago.

"Palmer": see Arthur Harbour.

Palmera, Arch., Archipelag, Arkhipelag: see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmera, Bereg: see Davis Coast or Antarctic Peninsula.

Palmera, Ostrova: see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmera, Poluoostrov: see Antarctic Peninsula.

Palmer (,) Archipel: see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmer Archipelago, group of islands extending from Tower Island in the NE to Anvers Island in the SW, separated from Graham Land by Orléans Strait and Gerlache Strait, and from Wilhelm Archipelago by Bismarck Strait. In addition to Tower Island and Anvers Island, the group includes: Trinity Island, Hoseason Island, Liège Island, Brabant Island, Wiencke Island and offliers. The N part of the archipelago, together with the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, was sighted on 17 November 1820 by Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer (1799-1877), American sealer in the sloop *Hero* from Stonington, Conn., and the name *Palmer's Land* was later applied to the land sighted (Woodbridge, atlas, 1821; Wyld, map, 1824; Powell, chart, 1828). Following further sightings in the 1820s (*Graham Land*, q.v.), Foster on his voyage of 1829 applied the name *Prince William's Land* collectively to the N part of the archipelago and the N part of *Danco Coast* (q.v.) after Prince William, Duke of Clarence (*Clarence Island*, q.v.) (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). *Tierra de Palmer* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Palmer Land* (Petermann, map, 1867; Bartholomew, map, 1898a; [referring to this early usage] BA, 1930, p. 4). The feature was shown to be an archipelago by GAE, 1873-74, in 1873. *Dirck Gherritz-Archipels*, so called after Dirck Gherritz Pomp who, in rounding Cabo de Hornos in *Blyde Boodschap* from Rotterdam in September

1599, was blown off his course in a storm and, according to some sources, is reputed to have sighted land in c. 64°S (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The E coasts of the archipelago were roughly charted by BeAE, 23 January–12 February 1898. *Archipel Palmer* (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Palmer Archipelago* (Gerlache, 1899, p. 651; Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [defined as including Trinity Island, Liège Island, Brabant Island, Anvers Island and Gand Island] Balch, 1902, p. 95; [extending from Hoseason Island to Anvers Island] APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; [as now defined] APC, 1962, p. 24; BA chart 3175, 28.vi.1963). *Dirk Gerritz Archipelago* (Cook, 1900, p. 410). *Archipel de Dirck Gherritz* (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411). *Archipel de Palmer* (Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Arcipelago di Dirck Gherritz* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Dirck Gherritz Archipel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Dirk Gerritz-Archipelagen* (Andersson, 1903, p. 409). *Archiplélago Dirck Gheritz* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). The W coasts of the archipelago were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in February 1904. *Archiplélago de Palmer* (Sobral, 1904, map p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 572). *Palmer-Archipel* (Proot, [1907], p. 17). *Archiplélago de Dirck Gherritz* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Belgica Archipelago*, so called by SwAE after the BeAE ship *Belgica* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 42; 1911a, p. 289). *Charcotarchipel*, presumably also referring to this feature after J.-B. Charcot (*Charcot Bay*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 42). *Palmers Archipel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 42). *Castiglio Islands*, presumably referring to an earlier name for part of this feature (Balch, 1912, p. 570). *Belgica Inseln* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, map p. 4). *Archipel de Palma* [*sic*] (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 1 following p. 60). *Dirk Gerritsz* [*sic*] *Archipelago* (Markham, 1921, map p. 399). *Palmer-Arkipelet* (Risting, 1922, p. 325). *Belgica Islands* (AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]). *Palmer Arkipel* (Holtedah and Mosby, 1928, p. 217). *Dirk Gerritsz* [*sic*] *Arkipelet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Palmer's Archipelago* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 50). *Archiplélago Palmer* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 219). *Antarctic Archipelago*, *Antarktiske Arkipel*, *Palmer Inseln*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1947, p. 209). *Islas Palmer* (Mann Fischer, 1948, maps facing p. 316). *Ostrova Palmera* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Arcipelago di Palmer* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 510). *Grupo Palmer* (Flores Silva, 1952, p. 85). *Archipelag Palmera*, *Wyspy Palmera* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 84 and p. 154). *Arkipelag Palmera* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 461). The archipelago was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Arcipalago Palmer* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Palmer Archipiélago* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 8). *Arch. Palmera* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 1, p. 2). [See also under *Antarctic Archipelago* and *Antarctic Peninsula*. For history of occupation see *Arthur Harbour*, *Gamma Island* and *Port Lockroy*.]

Palmer, Archipel de, Archipiélago (de), Arcipelago (di), Arkipel (et): see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmera, Wyspy: see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmer, Bahía: see Palmer Bay.

Palmer, Bahía de: see False Bay (Livingston Island) or Palmer Bay.

Palmer, Bai (e): see Palmer Bay.

Palmer, Baie de: see False Bay (Livingston Island).

Palmer Bay 60°37'S 45°20'W, on W side of Crown Head, NE Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell in

December 1821 and named *Palmer's Bay* after Capt. N. B. Palmer (*Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.), of the sloop *Dove*, with whom Powell was on a joint cruise, 1821–22 (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Baie Palmer* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Palmers Bay* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1916, p. 414). *Palmer Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Pamers* [*sic*] *Bay* (Clarke, 1906, map facing p. 145). *Bahía Palmers* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Palmer Bay* (Sørllé, chart 1912; [referring to the bay between Findlay Point and Crown Head] BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; [correctly referring to the smaller bay immediately W of Crown Head] APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; BA chart 1775, 13.x.1967). *Palmer Bukht* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). *Bahía Palmers* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The bay was re-charted by DI in 1933. *Bahía Palmer* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 276). *Baie Palmers* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Zaliv Palmer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía de Palmer* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 573).

Palmer Bay: see False Bay (Livingston Island) or Palmer Inlet or Stygian Cove.

Palmer, Bukhta: see Palmer Inlet.

Palmer Bukht: see Palmer Bay.

Palmer Coast, Costa (de): see Davis Coast.

Palmer-Danco Land: see Graham Land.

Palmer, Ensenada: see Palmer Inlet.

Palmer-Graham Land: see Antarctic Peninsula.

Palmer, Grupo: see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmerhalbinsel: see Graham Land.

Palmerhalvön, -Halvöya: see Antarctic Peninsula.

Palmer, Håvre: see Palmers Hafen.

Palmer Inlet 71°15'S 61°09'W, between Cape Bryant and Cape Musselman, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; named *Palmer Bay* or *Robert Palmer Bay* after Robert Palmer, assistant meteorologist, USAS "East Base" (USHO, 1943, p. 274 and photograph p. 274); resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Palmer Inlet* (APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). *Bahía Robert Palmer* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 328). *Ensenada Palmer* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 192; Pierrou, 1970, p. 573; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 219). *Bukhta Palmer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973.

Palmer Inseln, Islas: see Palmer Archipelago.

Palmer Küste, Kysten: see Davis Coast.

Palmer Land, the part of the *Antarctic Peninsula* (q.v.) S of a line joining Cape Jeremy (S end of Fallières Coast) and Cape Agassiz (junction of Bowman and Wilkins coasts). From 1938, following BGLE, the name *Graham Land* (q.v.) was used in British publications to include the present feature, with S limit undefined (Rymill, 1938a; BA, 1948, p. 68; APC, 1955, p. 11). In 1964 the name *Palmer Land*, as now defined, was adopted for use in British official publications, after Capt N. B. Palmer (*Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 4; SPRI, 1965, p. 471; DOS 960 Falkland Islands, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1973).

Palmer-Land (Palmerland): see Antarctic Peninsula or Davis Coast or Graham Land or James Ross Island or Palmer Archipelago or Trinity Island or Trinity Peninsula.

Palmer Land-Fjellkden: see Antarctica.

- Palmer Land Peninsula*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Palmer ou de la Trinity, Terre de*: see Trinity Island.
- Palmer Peninsula*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Graham Land or Trinity Peninsula.
- Palmer, Península (de), Péninsule, Penisola di*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Palmer('s) Archipel(ago)*: see Palmer Archipelago.
- Palmer, Bahía, Baie*: see Palmer Bay.
- Palmer('s) Bay*: see False Bay (Livingston Island) or Palmer Bay.
- Palmer's Bucht*: see False Bay (Livingston Island).
- Palmer Schiereiland*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Palmer's Hafen*, unidentified harbour at head of *Monroe Bay* (q.v.), South Orkney Islands, was charted by Palmer, 11 December 1821, and so called after him (Bertuch, 1822, p. 108). *Palmer's Harbor* (Fanning, 1834, p. 439). *Håvre Palmer* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 14). *Palmer's Harbour, Palmers Harbour* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 26, 42).
- Palmer'shalvön*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Palmer('s) Harb(ou)r*: see *Palmer's Hafen*.
- Palmer's Küste*: see Davis Coast.
- Palmer('s) Land*: see Davis Coast or Graham Land or Palmer Archipelago or Trinity Peninsula.
- Palmer's or False Bay*: see False Bay (Livingston Island).
- "Palmer Station"*: see Arthur Harbour.
- Palmer, Te. de*: see Graham Land.
- Palmer, Terra di*: see Davis Coast or Trinity Island.
- Palmer, Terre*: see Davis Coast.
- Palmer, Terre de*: see Davis Coast or Trinity Island.
- Palmer, Terres de*: see Davis Coast.
- Palmer, Tierra*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Davis Coast.
- Palmer, Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Davis Coast or Palmer Archipelago.
- Palmer, Zaliv*: see Palmer Bay.
- Paloma, Punta* 66°35'S 66°17'W, E of Madell Point, Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine corvette *Paloma* of Almirante G. Brown's squadron in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Palosuo Islands** 65°37'S 66°05'W, off W coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Erkki Palosuo (b. 1912), Finnish oceanographer and authority on sea-ice conditions off Scandinavia; Professor of Geophysics, University of Helsinki, 1973–78 (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Mutilla*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 206).
- Pálsson, Mount** 67°21'S 65°31'W, rising to c. 1 100 m on N side of Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Sveinn Pálsson (1762–1840), Icelandic naturalist who carried out pioneer work on glaciers and ice caps in Iceland (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Pamers Bay*: see Palmer Bay.
- Pampa, Bahía*: see Freud Passage.
- Pampa, Cabo* 64°20'S 62°09'W, NE point of *Hunt Island* (q.v.) off E coast of Brabant Island, was so called by AAE, 1947–48, after the Argentine transport ship *Pampa* on the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949).
- Pampa, Isla(nd)*: see Hunt Island.
- Pampa Passage*: see Freud Passage.
- Pampero, Islote* c. 68°43'S 71°10'W, WNW of Terminal Island, N Alexander Island, was reported by AAE, 1976–77, and so called from the name assigned to an Antarctic project in that year (Argentina. AA, NM 33/15.iii.1977; MD, 1978, letter P); shown on BA chart 3571, 6.v.1983, in unconfirmed approximate position.
- Pampero Pass** 69°31'S 68°07'W, at c. 750 m running N–S between Mount Edgell to W, and Relay Hills and Mistral Ridge to E, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the *pampero*, the cold wind that blows from the S Andes to the Atlantic Ocean (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).
- Pan de Azúcar, Cabo* [= cape sugarloaf] 61°12'S 53°50'W, E coast of Clarence Island opposite Sugarloaf Island, was so called by AAE in association with the island (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 29); later called *Cabo Marinero Machado*, after a sailor who died on active service during the Argentine revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 56; Pierrou, 1970, p. 505).
- Pan de Azúcar, Isla, Islote*: see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).
- Pandemonium Point** 60°44'S 45°39'W, S point of Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named because of the ceaseless noise from the penguin rookeries near the point (APC, 1955, p. 16; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Pan Glacier** 68°51'S 64°24'W, flowing N into Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDS, 14 August 1947, and by RARE, 22 December 1947; roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; named after Pan, the god of the shepherds, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (APC, 1962, p. 24; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); further photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.
- Panhard Nunatak** 63°43'S 58°17'W, rising to 670 m on N side of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after René Panhard (1841–1908), French engineer who, in 1891, was jointly responsible with E. Levassor (*Levassor Nunatak*, q.v.) for a motor car design on principles followed in most later developments (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Panińskie Skaly*: see Ladies Buttresses.
- Paniński, Lodospad*: see Ladies Icefall.
- Panimávida, Isla*: see Roux Island.
- Panorama, Grań*: see Panorama Ridge.
- Panorama Ridge** 62°10'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 175 m and running SW from Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the view it affords over Ezcurra Inlet to the N (Birkenmajer, 1979b, Fig. 4, p. 4). *Grań Panorama* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
- Pantéra, Ensenada** [= panther inlet] 66°25'S 65°41'W, between Workman Rocks and Phantom Point, NE Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE in association with *Panther Cliff* (q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Panther Cliff** 66°23'S 65°36'W, E of Workman Rocks, NE Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detalle Island", 1956–58; so named from its spotted appearance (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Panthers Cliff* (BA, 1961, p. 187).

Panthers Cliff: see Panther Cliff.

Pantomime Point 60°44'S 45°35'W, NE point of Gourlay Peninsula, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named from the behaviour observed in the penguin rookeries on the peninsula (APC, 1955, p. 16; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Pantomine* [sic] *Point* (Tilbrook, 1973, Fig. 1, p. 69).

Pantomime Point: see Pantomime Point.

Panzarini Hills 82°10'S 41°30'W, rising to 880 m in N Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, and including, from N to S, Mount Spann, Areta Rock, Arcondo Nunatak, Suárez Nunatak, Giró Nunatak, Mount Ferrara and Vaca Nunatak, were surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66, and photographed from the air by USN in 1967; named after Contra-Almte Rodolfo N. M. Panzarini of the Argentine Navy, who commanded AAE, 1950–51, and 1952–53; Director, Instituto Antártico Argentino, 1958–68; Vice-President, SCAR, 1965–68 (APC, 1974, p. 5; USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968).

Pap, The: see Hammer Hill.

Papua Island 63°08'S 55°57'W, the larger of two small islands in Larsen Channel, W of Boreal Point, Joinville Island, was roughly charted by AAE, 1953–54, and named *Islote Papúa* because of the gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) seen there (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 116; Pierrou, 1970, p. 575); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Papua Island* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973).

Papúa, Islote: see Papua Island.

Paradisbukten: see Paradise Harbour.

Paradise Bay: see Errera Channel or Paradise Harbour.

Paradisbukten: see Paradise Harbour.

Paradise Channel: see Aguirre Passage.

Paradise Cove: see Sentry Cove.

Paradise Harbor: see Paradise Harbour.

Paradise Harbour 64°51'S 62°54'W, bounded by Danco Coast to E and S, Lemaire Island to N, and Bryde Island to W, and entered by Aguirre Passage from NE, Bryde Channel from W, and Ferguson Channel from S, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; further charted and named by the whalers operating in the area from 1913 (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Paradise Bay* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 107). *Paradise Harbor* (USHO chart 5411, 1940; USBGN, 1949, p. 43). *Bahía Paraíso* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 575; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 219). *Puerto Paradise* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Bahía Parais* [sic] (Frödin, 1951, p. 370). *Puerto Paraíso* (CACA, 1951a, p. 65; [apparently referring to the whole sea area between Lemaire Island, Danco Coast and Bruce Island] Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957). *Bahía Paraíso (Paradisbukten)* (Frödin, 1951, p. 376). *Paraíso* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 253). *Paraisbukten* (Frödin, 1956, end map). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–58. *Paraijs Haven* (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). [For history of occupation see under *Coughtrey Peninsula* and *Waterboat Point*.]

Paradise, Puerto: see Paradise Harbour or Punta Piedras, Fondeadero.

Paragon Point 65°38'S 64°17'W, SW side of Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN, 1956–58; so

named because the feature is a true point, whether seen in plan or elevation (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Paraijs Haven: see Paradise Harbour.

Parais, Bahía: see Paradise Harbour.

Paraíso, Bahía, -bukten, Puerto: see Paradise Harbour.

Paraná, Bahía: see Hidden Bay.

Paraná, Nunatak: see Giró Nunatak.

Pardas, Islas: see Brown Island.

Pardo, Cerro c. 63°29'S 57°03'W, S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, has not been identified, but the name, possibly after Capt. L. Pardo (*Pardo Ridge*, q.v.), may refer to *Mineral Hill* (q.v.) or to a feature near *Mount Carroll* (q.v.) (Olsacher and others, 1956, photographs p. 84 and 86).

Pardo, Cordón: see Pardo Ridge.

Pardo, Isla: see Clarence Island or Elephant Island.

Pardo, Isola: see Elephant Island.

Pardoner Island 64°55'S 63°49'W, one of the *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was called *Isla Ruy* by AAE, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954); later called *Isla Güido Spano* after Carlos Güido Spano (1827–1918), Argentine writer and poet (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 410); charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57; in association with the names of characters from *Canterbury tales* in this area, named *Pardoner Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Guido Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 98).

Pardo Ridge 61°08'S 54°52'W, forming the central part of E Elephant Island, rising to 760 m, and extending from The White Company E-ward to The Cornet, thence NE-ward to the coast, was surveyed by JSEEI which applied names to various features on the ridge. *Pic de Gaulle*, referring to a peak on the N side of the ridge WSW of Cape Belsham and so called in reference to Gen. C. de Gaulle's facial profile (Agnew in Burley, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 3). *Flat Top*, referring to a peak at the W end of the ridge (Burley, 1971b, map inside front cover). *Mount Heathcliffe*, referring to a peak near the E end of the ridge (Agnew in Burley, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 4). *High Peak*, referring to a peak at the E end of the ridge (Burley, 1971b, map inside front cover). *Moby Dick*, referring to a peak on the ridge (Agnew in Burley, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 4). *The Postern*, referring to a peak near the E end of the ridge (Agnew in Burley, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 5). *Mount Talisker*, referring to a peak on the ridge (Agnew in Burley, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 5). *Avalanche Col*, on the N side of The Cornet (Agnew, 1972, p. 209). The name *Pardo Ridge* was later applied to the whole feature after Capt. Luis Alberto Pardo Villalón (1882–1935), commanding the Chilean tugboat *Yelcho* (*Cape Yelcho*, q.v.), which rescued 22 members of BITAE from Point Wild, 30 August 1916 (DOS 610 sheet W 61–54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 5). *Cordón Pardo* and *Grandes Acanitlados*, referring respectively to the N and S sides of the feature (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977).

Paredes, Islote(s): see Montravel Rock.

Paredes, Punta: see Charles Point.

Paredes, Rocas: see Oluf Rocks or Sven Rock.

Paredón Negro, Ensenada [= black wall inlet] 64°38'S 63°03'W, NE of Iceberg Point, Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Paré Glacier 64°08'S 62°15'W, flowing NE into Bouquet Bay, N Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE,

- 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Ambroise Paré (1510–90), French surgeon who improved operative techniques and fracture treatment, and first taught the importance of clean wound dressings (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Paris Fj., -fjellet, Massif, Mont(añas), Monte(s), Monti:* see Paris, Mount.
- Paris, Mount** 68°59'S 70°51'W, rising to c. 2 800 m in N *Rouen Mountains* (q.v.), W of Roberts Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecoq, 1905, p. 99–100); roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–09, in January 1909 when the name *Massif Paris*, after the city of Paris, was applied collectively to this feature and to the two mountains on its SE side, which were reported to be separated by a deep depression from the Rouen Mountains (as then defined) to the S (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Paris Mountains* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Mount Paris* ([referring to the whole massif] BA, 1916, p. 409; [as now defined] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Paris Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). *Parisfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mont Paris* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 410). *Montes Paris* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 575; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 220). *Monte Paris* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Monte Pars* [sic] (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). The massif was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground on its E side by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1948. *Montañas Paris* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 306). *Gora Georgiy Pobedonosetsa*, in error for *St George Peak* (q.v.) (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 460). *Monti Paris* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). The massif was mapped from the RARE air photographs by FIDS in 1959, and found to form a continuous part of the Rouen Mountains (as now defined). *Gora Georgiya Pobedonosca* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Gora Georgija Pobedonosca* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Paris Mountains:* see Paris, Mount.
- Paris Peak** 64°30'S 63°22'W, rising to c. 950 m at N end of Trojan Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955; in association with names from Homer’s *Iliad* in this range, named after Paris (fl. c. 1200 BC), Prince of Troy (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Parker Peninsula** 64°35'S 63°03'W, in NE Anvers Island, extending NE to Andrews Point from a line joining the head of Fournier Bay with Lion Sound, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; named after James Roland Walter Parker (b. 1919), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, and High Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory, 1977–80 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).
- Parmelee Massif** 70°59'S 62°10'W, between Dana Glacier and Guard Glacier, Black Coast, rising to c. 1 250 m at Neilson Peak, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after David Freeland Parmelee (b. 1918), USARP ornithologist who carried out research from icebreakers in the 1972–73, 1973–74 and 1974–75 seasons (APC, 1977, p. 25; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976).
- Parodi, Punta:* see Norseman Point.
- Parpen Crags** 60°35'S 45°49'W, surrounded by steep ice slopes and rising to c. 500 m at head of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, were surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–50, and named descriptively, a parpen being a mason’s term for a stone passing through the thickness of a wall (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Parri, Gora:* see Parry, Mount.
- Parry Berg, Fj., Mont(e):* see Parry, Mount.
- Parry, Mount** 64°15'S 62°25'W, highest peak (2 520 m) on Brabant Island, was roughly charted by Foster in February 1829 and named after Adm. Sir William Edward Parry, RN (1790–1855), British Arctic explorer and navigator; Commander of expeditions to the North-west Passage, 1819–20, 1821–23 and 1824–25, and towards the North Pole from Spitsbergen (Svalbard) in 1827; Hydrographer of the Navy, 1825–29 (Acting Hydrographer, 1823–25) (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [in 64°17'S 62°37'W] chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 25). *Parry Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The mountain was further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Mont Parry* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Monte Parry* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 576; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 220). *Mount Parry*, referring collectively to this feature and to Harvey Heights (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. B. 27). *Parry Fj.* (HA chart 1928). *Mount Parry Range* (USHO, 1943, p. 118). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Gora Parri* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was first climbed by JSEBI, 30 October 1984.
- Parry, Mount:* see Harvey Heights.
- Parry Patch** 62°17'S 59°22'W, in N entrance of Nelson Strait, South Shetland Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and so named in order to preserve an earlier name for *Nelson Strait* (q.v.), probably after Adm. Sir W. E. Parry, RN (*Mount Parry*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 24; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Parry Point** 79°30'S 30°20'W, nunatak rising to c. 750 on E side of Filchner Ice Shelf, SW of Theron Mountains, was roughly surveyed by TAE in December 1956 and named after Rear Adm. Cecil Ramsden Langworthy Parry, RN (1901–1977), Secretary of TAE, 1955–58 (APC, 1962, p. 24; DOS 610 sheet W 79 28/30, 1963).
- Parry(')s Str., Straits, Strasse:* see Nelson Strait.
- Parry Strait:* see Nelson Strait.
- Pars, Monte:* see Paris, Mount.
- Parson, Cerro:* see Passes Peak.
- Partida, Punta:* see Start Point.
- Parvenu Point:** 67°34'S 67°17'W, N point of Pourquoi Pas Island and NW entrance point of The Narrows, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in August 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and found to be more conspicuous from the W than previously indicated; so named because the feature had gained in importance (APC, 1955, p. 16; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Pasaje, Roca:* see Passage Rock.
- “Paso de los Andes, Refugio”:* see Avian Island.
- Paso, Punta** 64°03'S 61°00'W, NE of Cape Herschel and W of Curtiss Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentine patriot of the revolution of May 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Passage, Roca:* see Passage Rock.
- Passage Rock** 62°23'S 59°45'W, rising 18 m above sea level in N

- entrance to English Strait, off Fort William, Robert Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and called *Channel Rock* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935f; BA, 1942, p. 42); later named *Passage Rock*, because it serves as a leading mark for ships entering the strait (BA, 1948, p. 158; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968). *Roca Pasaje* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 212; Pierrou, 1970, p. 577). *Roche Channel* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Isla Channel* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Channel (Passage) Rock* (USHO, 1961, p. 123). *Islote Channel* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 97; IHA, 1974, p. 72). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967. *Roca Passage*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 72).
- Passes Peak** 63°27'S 57°03'W, rising to 535 m at N end of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–46, and so named because it lies between two passes used by sledge parties (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Cerro Parson* [sic] (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86). *Cerro Saravia*, so called by AAE after Coronel Pedro J. Saravia (1756–1832), of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Pass Mountains*: see Eternity Range.
- Paster, Poluostrov*: see Pasteur Peninsula.
- Pasteur Halvöya, Península(r)*: see Pasteur Peninsula.
- Pasteur Peninsula** 64°03'S 62°23'W, N part of Brabant Island N of a line joining the head of Guyou Bay with the terminus of Lister Glacier on Bouquet Bay, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Presqu'île Pasteur* after Louis Pasteur (1822–95), French chemist, bacteriologist and pioneer of vaccination (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Pasteur Peninsula* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Pasteur Halvöya* (HA chart, 1928). The peninsula was further surveyed by BGLE from *Penola* in January 1936, when its latitude was adjusted S-wards. *Péninsule Pasteur* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). *Península Pasteur* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 577; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 220). *Pasteur Peninsular* [sic], as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 236). The peninsula was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Poluostrov Paster* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Pasteur, Péninsule, Presqu'île*: see Pasteur Peninsula.
- Pastore(s), Islote*: see Moreno Rock.
- Pastorizo, Bahía*: see Pastorizo Bay.
- Pastorizo Bay** 63°54'S 57°18'W, between False Island Point and Mahogany Bluff, Vega Island, was called *Bahía Pastorizo* by AAE, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Pastorizo Bay* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Pata de Perro, Fiord(o)*: see Dogs Leg Fjord.
- Pata de Perro, Península* [= dog's leg peninsula] 67°45'S 67°00'W, between *Dogs Leg Fjord* (q.v.) and Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE in association with the fjord (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Pata de Perro, Seno*: see Dogs Leg Fjord.
- Patagonia Austral*: see Antártida Americana.
- Patagonia, Bahía*: see Patagonia Bay.
- Patagonia Bay** 64°27'S 63°12'W, between Gourdon Peninsula and Thompson Peninsula, N Anvers Island, was roughly charted at its mouth by FAE, 1903–05; further charted by AAE, 1947, and named *Bahía Patagonia* after the AAE ship *Patagonia* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 579); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bahía Sin Nombre* [= nameless bay], so called by CAE, 1961–62 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 162; IHA, 1974, p. 261). *Bahía González Videla*, after G. González Videla (*Greenwich Island*, q.v.) (Alarcón and others, 1976, folding map). *Patagonia Bay* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Patcha Point** 64°37'S 62°07'W, S point of *Nansen Island* (q.v.), Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; named after Jan Patcha (b. 1918), helicopter pilot with FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Patella Island** 63°08'S 55°31'W, NW of King Point, Joinville Island, was called *Isla Ruiz* by AAE, possibly after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 115); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953 and named *Patella Islet* because it resembles a limpet (*Patella*) in shape (APC, 1958, p. 6). *Patella Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Patella Islet*: see Patella Island.
- Patelnia*: see Telefon Point.
- Paternoster Valley** 60°41'S 45°37'W, running NE into Stygian Cove, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from the three small paternoster lakes (Moss Lake, Changing Lake and Sombre Lake) at different levels in the valley (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975). A small BAS field laboratory was set up in the valley in the 1980–81 season (BAS, 1981 p. 12).
- Patience Rocks** 67°45'S 68°56'W, in-shore rocks awash N of Adelaide Anchorage, Adelaide Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after Leading Engineer Mechanic Donald Patience, RN (b. 1941), a member of the survey party (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Pátria, Islote La*: see Pátria, La.
- Pátria, Islotes La*: see Rho Islands.
- Pátria, La* 64°17'S 62°56'W, one of the *Rho Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *La Pátria* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote La Pátria*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176).
- Patricia, Cabo* 64°51'S 63°01'W, W entrance point of Alvaro Cove, Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE probably after a relative of an expedition member (Argentina. MM chart MU-III, 1954); later called *Punta Primera Junta* in honour of the first government of Argentina (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Patricio Lynch (Lynch), Punta*: see Kay Point.
- Patricios, Nunatak** [= patriots nunatak] 75°09'S 62°28'W, was reported by AAE as lying in the entrance of Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, E of Cape Schlossbach, and so called in reference to "the glorious army which arose from the country" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Patrick Nunatak** 84°04'S 55°35'W, rising to 1 535 m in S Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after Frank M. Patrick, USN, aerographer, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 5). *Nunatak Patrik* (Soviet Union. MMF map V–21–V–30, 1972).
- Patrik, Nunatak*: see Patrick Nunatak.
- Patroclus Hill** 64°28'S 63°37'W, rising to c. 750 m NW of Mount

Achilles, Achæan Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; in association with the mountain, named after Patroclus (fl. c. 1200 BC), comrade-in-arms of Achilles (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

Patuxent-Berge: see Patuxent Range.

"*Patuxent Camp*": see Patuxent Range.

Patuxent Ice Stream 85°15'S 67°45'W, flowing NW between *Patuxent Range* (q.v.) and Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains, towards the upper part of Foundation Ice Stream, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; so named in association with Patuxent Range (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Patuxent, Montagne(s), Montañas, Mountain(s), Mounts: see Patuxent Range.

Patuxent Range 84°43'S 64°30'W, bounded by Foundation Ice Stream and Academy Glacier to N and by *Patuxent Ice Stream* (q.v.) to S, including Thomas Hills and Anderson Hills, and rising to 2 135 m at Mackin Table, was photographed from the air by USN Squadron VX–6, 10 December 1961, and mapped by USGS in 1962 without ground control in c. 85°15'S 60°00'W; surveyed from the ground by USGS later in the same season and named *Patuxent Mountains* after the US Naval Air Station at Patuxent River, Md (USBGN, 1962b, p. 23; USHO chart V30–SP11, 1963); seen from the air by the Argentine Naval Air Group UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962, roughly mapped in c. 85°00'S 58°00'W, and called *Macizo Armada Argentina* in honour of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 172). *Patuxents* (Schmidt and Ford, 1963, p. 20). The range was further photographed from the air by USN in 1964. *Patuxent Range* ([in 84°45'S 64°00'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 103; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5). "*Patuxent Camp*", refuge established in 1962 by USGS on the ice at 1 035 m in 84°45'S 64°01'W, but since buried in snow (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969). *Patuxent-Berge, Montagne Patuxent, Montagnes Patuxent, Montañas Patuxent, Patuxent Mountain, Patuxent Mounts* (Fourcade, 1969, p. 3, 4, 5 and 12).

Patuxents: see Patuxent Range.

Pauder, Ostrov: see Powder Island.

Paulcke, Mount 65°59'S 64°52'W, rising to c. 950 m W of Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named after Wilhelm Paulcke (1873–1949), German skier who with three companions traversed the Bernese Oberland in January 1897, thus demonstrating the possibilities of long-distance ski-mountaineering for the first time (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Paulet-Eiland, Île, Inlet, Insel, Isla: see Paulet Island.

Paulet Island 63°35'S 55°46'W, rising to 355 m SE of Dundee Island, was charted by Ross, 30 December 1842, and named after his friend and brother officer Capt. (later Adm.) Lord George Paulet, RN (1803–79) (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 328; [in 63°36'S 55°56'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 16; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Paulet-Eiland* (Ross, 1847b, p. 382). *Île Paulet* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1847, Pl. 43). *Paulet Ø* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 131). *Paulet Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). Following the loss

of the SwAE ship *Antarctic* (Kapt. C. A. Larsen) in the pack ice of Erebus and Terror Gulf in February 1903, the crew reached Paulet Island and built a stone hut which they occupied from 28 February until 31 October 1903. *Øen Paulet* (Larsen, 1904, p. 84). *Paulet-Øen* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 174). *Isla Paulet* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, lower map facing p. 32; Pierrou, 1970, p. 579; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 221). *Isola Paulet* (Faustini, 1904, p. 6). *Paulet-Øn* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla de Poulet [sic]* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 31). *Poulet Island* (Irizar, 1904, p. 590). *Paulet Inlet [sic]*, in error (Sobral, 1904, p. 104). *Fauletinsel [sic]*, *Paulet* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 29, 186). *Paulet-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 50). *Paulet Ó* (HA chart, 1928). *Paulet Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Pauletöen, Pauletøya* (Aagaard, 1930, end map; 1944, p. 32). The island was visited and surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in January 1947; further surveyed from a distance by FIDS in December 1953 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Ostrov Pauletöv* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov Pole* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). A landing was made on the island by FIDS from *Shackleton*, 18–19 January 1961, when a trigonometric station was occupied. *Ostrov Polet* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Paulet, Isola, Ö(e)(n), Ø(en), -øya, -Sziget: see Paulet Island.

Pauletöv, Ostrov: see Paulet Island.

Paul Harbour: see Paal Harbour.

Paul, Îles: see Paul Islands.

Pauling Islands 66°32'S 66°58'W, SE of Barcroft Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, were roughly mapped from the air by BGLE in 1935–36; called *Grupo Malleco* by CAE, 1947, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island" in September 1958; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Linus Carl Pauling (b. 1901), American chemist and originator of a theory of the structure of ice, c. 1935; Nobel Laureate in chemistry, 1954, and for peace, 1962; Research Professor, Stanford University, Cal., from 1974 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.viii.1961). *Islotes Condell*, so called by CAE after Capt. Carlos Condell, of the Chilean Navy, who fought in the battle of Punta Gruesa, 21 May 1879 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 184; IHA, 1974, p. 82).

Paul Inseln: see Paul Islands.

Paul Islands 64°17'S 63°43'W, NW of Quinton Point, NW Anvers Island, were roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, and named *Paul Inseln* (Petermann, map, 1875b; Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304); further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Îles Paul* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Paul Islands* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Recifs Paul-Ier, Paul I. Reefs* (Charcot, 1910, p. 47; [1911b], p. 53). *Paul Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Islas Paul* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Grupo Comandante [sic] Bories*, so called by CAE after *Gobernador Bories*, a ship of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, a Chilean company which operated in the Antarctic from 1906 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Paul Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Islotes Paul* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 221). *Islotes Pablo* [= Paul islets] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 571). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Ostrova Paul'* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Grupo Bories*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 221).

Paul, Islas, Islets, Islotes, Öyane: see Paul Islands.

Paul Lee, Mount: see Lee, Mount.

Paul', Ostrova: see Paul Islands.

Paul-Ier, Récifs: see Paul Islands.

Paul I. Reefs: see Paul Islands.

Pauls Hole 64°41'S 62°38'W, anchorage in Errera Channel, Danco Coast, between Rongé Island and Cuverville Island, was charted by whalers operating in the area from 1913; used as an anchorage by the Norwegian whaling ship *Solstreif* (Kapt. O. Andersen, *Andersen Harbour*, q.v.), 1921–22; called *Paul's Hole*, *Pauls-Hole* or *Paul's Hole Harbour* (Lester, 1921–22, Vol. 1, p. 149; Vol. 6, p. 176); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57. *Pauls Hole* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Paul's Hole (Harbour): see Pauls Hole.

Paulus Glacier 69°24'S 70°33'W, NE of Tufts Pass, N Alexander Island, flowing SE into Hampton Glacier, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named after Lieut. Cdr John F. Paulus, USN, LC-130 aircraft pilot, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 4).

Paumelle Point: see Paumelle, Pointe.

Paumelle, Pointe 65°04'S 64°04'W, NE entrance point of *Rallier Channel* (q.v.), Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after Robert Paumelle, steward in the FAE ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 39). *Point Paumelle* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Punta Paumelle* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288; Pierrou, 1970, p. 580). *Punta Turquet*, in error (*Turquet Point*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart A-2-A, 1954). *Paumelle Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 237).

Paumelle, Punta: see Paumelle, Pointe.

Pavie, Cabo: see Red Rock Ridge.

Pavie, Cap, Île: see Pavie Ridge or Red Rock Ridge.

Pavie, Isla: see Red Rock Ridge.

Pavie, Island, -öen, Öya: see Pavie Ridge.

Pavie Ridge 68°34'S 66°58'W, running NE from Moraine Cove, Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, and rising to c. 550 m, was probably sighted by FAE, 1908–10, on 22 January 1909 from a position near the N end of Alexander Island, but the name *Île Pavie* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 2; Bongrain, 1914, vue 35) or *Cap Pavie* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 36) was applied to a feature sighted on 21 January from a position SE of Jenny Island, shown in c. 68°27'S 66°40'W and later identified as *Red Rock Ridge* (q.v.). The name is after August-Jean-Marie Pavie (1847–1925), French diplomat and explorer, who represented the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the reception accorded FAE at Rouen in 1910 (Charcot, [1911b], p. 307). *Pavie Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Pavie Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Pavieöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The coast was further surveyed by BGLE in 1936, but the feature named by FAE was not identified. During further survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, both features were identified and the name *Pavie Ridge* was applied to the S feature (APC, 1955, p. 16; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).

Pavlov Peak 64°02'S 61°58'W, highest peak (850 m) in *Brugmann Mountains* (q.v.), Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was called *Monte Centro* [= centre mountain] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Ivan

Petrovitch Pavlov (1849–1936), Russian experimental physiologist noted for his work on conditioned reflexes; Professor of Physiology, Imperial Medical Academy, St. Petersburg (Leningrad), 1890–1924; Nobel Laureate in physiology, 1904 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Montes Brugmann*, referring collectively to this feature and Mount Vesalius (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962).

Pawley Nunataks 69°59'S 67°32'W, rising to 1160 m E of Traverse Mountains, George VI Sound, were surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–72, and named after Michael Raymond Pawley, BAS general assistant, 1969–71, and Station Commander, "Stonington Island", 1972–73 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

Pawson, Mount 73°10'S 61°01'W, rising to 1225 m N of Simpson Head, New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947 (DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957); photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of marine biologists grouped in this area, named after David L. Pawson, USARP biologist with USCGC *Eastwind* and at "Palmer Station", 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).

Pawson Peak 62°11'S 58°28'W, rising to c. 250 m WNW of Sphinx Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Kenneth Pawson (b. 1923), FIDS meteorological observer, "Port Lockroy", 1947–48; general assistant, "Admiralty Bay", 1948–50 (APC, 1980, p. 4). *Czajkowski Needle*, so called by PAE after Ryszard Czajkowski, Polish geophysicist and member of PAE, 1977–78, who climbed this peak; member of Polish expeditions to Svalbard (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Iglica Czajkowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 82).

Paz, Islotes (de la): see Peace Island.

P. Baudin, Cap: see Baudin Peaks.

"P", Cabo: see Conscripto Cerisola, Cabo.

P. Curie, Pointe: see Curie Point.

Peace, Île, Inlet: see Peace Island.

Peace Island 64°17'S 62°57'W, NW of Eta Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named *Peace Islet* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Peace Inlet* [sic], in error (USHO, 1943, p. 41). The island was further charted by AAE in 1942 and 1943, and called *Isla Iota* after the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Iotta* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946). *Islotes Peace*, including offliers (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 221). *Islotes Paz* [= peace islets] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 276). *Île Peace* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). *Islotes de la Paz* [= islets of peace] (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 580). *Peace Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

Peace Islet, Islotes: see Peace Island.

Pear Island 64°31'S 62°54'W, SW of *False Island* (q.v.), Hackapike Bay, Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by BGLE in January 1936 and so named from its shape (Rymill, 1938b; USHO chart 6650, 1947; APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Isla Pera* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Pear Islet* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Islote Pear* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 221).

Pear Islet, Islote: see Pear Island.

Pearl Rocks 63°36'S 59°52'W, off W coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, were so named from the appearance of the numerous snow-covered rocks in the group (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

Pearson Spur 69°43'S 70°25'W, extending SE from Elgar Uplands towards the head of Sibelius Glacier, N Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (DOS 610 sheet W 69 70, 1960); following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, named after Martin Robert Pearson (b. 1948), BAS glaciologist, 1970–73, who worked in Alexander Island, 1971–72 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Peary, Massif, Monte: see Peary, Mount.

Peary, Mount 65°15'S 63°52'W, rising to c. 1 800 m ENE of Waddington Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Massif Peary* after Rear Adm. Robert Edwin Peary, USN (1856–1920), American Arctic explorer and a leading exponent of travel by dog sledge; Commander of seven expeditions to N Greenland and Ellesmere Island, Arctic Canada, between 1886 and 1909, who reached the North Pole, 6 April 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Sommet du Matin*, in error (*Mount Matin*, q.v.) (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Mount Peary* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Mount Matin* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). *Monte Peary* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 221). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Gora Piri* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was climbed by G. H. Hargreaves, M. A. Walker and G. H. Whitfield, of BAS from Faraday, 6 September 1976, but all three men were lost during the descent (BAS, 1977b, p. 4–5); they are commemorated at *Rasmussen Island* (q.v.).

Pebble Beach 61°28'S 55°35'W, on N coast of Gibbs Island, South Shetland Islands, was so called descriptively by JSEEG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).

Pebbly Mudstone Island 63°18'S 57°52'W, between Cape Legoupil and Halpern Point, Trinity Peninsula, following geological work by a USARP field party in the area, 1961–62, was named after the pebbly mudstone of the Legoupil Formation of Cretaceous age exposed on the island (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Pecora Escarpment 85°38'S 68°42'W, rising to 1 695 m SW of Patuxent Ice Stream, forming S-most main rock feature in BAT, and comprising from N to S Lulow Rock, Damschroder Rock and Horton Ledge, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after William Thomas Pecora (1913–72), Director, USGS, 1965–71, who pioneered the use of satellite imagery for mapping (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 5).

“Pedernera, Refugio”: see Long Island.

Pedersen: see Pedersen Nunatak.

Pedersen Nunatak 64°56'S 60°44'W, W-most of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Nordenskjöld Coast, rising 210 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, NE of Cape Fairweather, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1947 and named after Kapt. Morten Pedersen, Master of the Norwegian sealing ship *Castor* (*Castor Nunatak*, q.v.), which operated off W Graham Land, 1893–94 (APC, 1955, p. 16; Anderson, 1957, p. 85; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Pedersen (Anderson, 1957, p. 163). *Pederson* [sic] (González-Ferrán, 1983, map Fig. 1, p. 334).

Pederson: see Pedersen Nunatak.

Pedrabuena, Mar de: see Drake Passage.

“Pedro Aguirre Cerda (Base)”: see Pendulum Cove.

Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Isla: see Greenwich Island.

Pedro de Valdivia, Isla: see King George Island.

Pedro Medina, Ensenada: see Diputado Pedro Medina, Ensenada.

Pedro, Monte: see Pierre, Mount.

Pedro Nelson, Isla, Islote: see Jinks Island.

Pedro, Punta 65°03'S 63°38'W, SE of Wedgwood Point, Flandres Bay, Graham Coast, forming NW entrance point of Crab Cove, was so called by CAE after Capt. (C) Pedro González Pacheco (d. 1961), Station Commander, “Arturo Prat”, and Maritime Governor, Territorio Antártico Chileno, in 1961, who died after a fall on López Nunatak, Discovery Harbour, Greenwich Island (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 222).

Peel Cirque 69°07'S 70°31'W, above SW side of Roberts Ice Piedmont, NE Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (DOS 610 sheet W 69 70, 1960); following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, named after Dr David Anthony Peel (b. 1944), glaciologist with BAS from 1968, who worked in Alexander Island, 1975–76 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Peffer, Baia: see Petter Bay.

Pegasus Mountains 71°00'S 67°12'W, rising to 1 350 m E of Gurney Point, George VI Sound, and including from N to S Mount Markab, Mount Alpheratz and Mount Crooker, were roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936; following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, named after the constellation Pegasus, in association with similar names in the area (APC, 1977, p. 25; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/10 and 14, 2–DOS 1984).

Peine, Islote: see Comb Island.

Pelado: see Stokes Hill.

Pelayo, Cabo 64°40'S 62°12'W, S point of Pelseneer Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on her second Antarctic voyage, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Peleg Peak 65°51'S 62°33'W, rising to 920 m at head of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1955; in association with names from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Capt. Peleg, part-owner of the whaling ship *Pequod* (*Pequod Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 6).

Pelias Bluff 66°04'S 61°23'W, N coast of Jason Peninsula, S of Chapman Point, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in June 1953; in association with the peninsula, named after Pelias, in Greek mythology Jason's uncle who deprived him of his kingdom, but was later killed through the agency of Medea (*Medea Dome*, q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

Peligro, Cabo: see Danger, Cape.

Peligro, Islote(s): see Danger Islands.

Peligrosa, Punta: see Foul Point.

Peligroso, Cabo: see Danger, Cape.

Peligrosos, Islotes: see Danger Islands.

Pelletan, Bahía: see Pelletan, Baie.

Pelletan, Baie 65°06'S 63°02'W, the coves N and S of Pelletan Point, Flandres Bay (q.v.), Danco Coast. The name *Baie Pelletan* was applied collectively to the two coves by FAE,

- 1903–05, after Charles-Camille Pelletan (1846–1915), French politician; *Ministre de la Marine*, 1902–05, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Pelletan Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Bahía Pelletan* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; [referring to the S cove only] 129, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 222). *Bahía Briand*, referring to the N cove only (*Briand Fjord*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 216). *Bahía Wilson*, referring to the S cove only (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 303). The name of Pelletan was later transferred to *Pelletan Point* (q.v.).
- Pelletan Point** 65°06'S 63°02'W, E side of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, S of Briand Fjord, was called in error by AAE *Punta Bayet* (*Bayet Peak*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 82); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, named *Pelletan Point* after C.-C. Pelletan (*Baie Pelletan*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Pellgroza, Punta*: see Foul Point.
- Pelpier, Canal*: see Peltier Channel.
- Pelseneer, Île, I(l)sla*: see Pelseneer Island.
- Pelseneer Island** 64°40'S 62°12'W, between Jones Point and Garnerin Point, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898, and named *Île Pelseneer* after Prof. Paul Pelseneer (1863–1945), of Gand (Gent), Belgian biologist and a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium and of the *Belgica* Commission, who assisted the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Pelseneer Island* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; [in 64°37'S 62°03'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 16; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; APC, 1977, p. 25). *Pilseneer [sic] Island* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [referring collectively to Pelseneer Island and Brooklyn Island, but amended to two islands by Lester in 1920–22] Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Isla Pelseneer* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 581; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 222). *Île Pelsener [sic]* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). The island was further charted by BAE, 1920–22. *Pilseneer [sic] Ó* (HA chart, 1928). *Pilsener [sic] Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–58. *Ilsia [sic] Pelseneer* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 43).
- Pelsener, Île*: see Pelseneer Island.
- Peltier, Canal*: see Peltier Channel.
- Peltier Channel** 64°52'S 63°32'W, elbow-shaped channel separating Doumer Island from Wiencke Island, entered from the N between Damoy Point and Gauthier Point, and from the S between Py Point and Cape Errera, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Chenal Peltier* after Jean-Charles-Athanase Peltier (1785–1845), French physicist (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 471; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 4). *Chenal de Peltier* (Rouch, 1911, p. 14). *Peltier Channel* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 3213, 14.i.1929; 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). The channel was further charted by DI in 1927. *Peltier Sound* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 9). *Détroit Peltier* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). The channel was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Canal Peltier* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 582; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 223). *Estrecho Peltier* (Cordini, 1955, p. 15). *Peltier Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Canal Pelpier [sic]* (Johnson, 1972, p. 89).
- Peltier, Chenal (de), Détroit, Estrecho, Kanaal, Sound*: see Peltier Channel.
- Pelusa, Punta* 63°19'S 57°55'W, S point of Kopicatic Island, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1950–51, after a relative of a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH, chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 223).
- Pelznęcy Stok*: see Creeping Slope.
- Peña, Punta* 63°37'S 59°50'W, S point of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after Tte (F) Mario Peña, of the Argentine Navy, who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Peñascos, Punta [= rocks point]* 62°11'S 58°53'W, W of Nebles Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P). *Vent Point* or *Przylądek Wulkanu*, so called by PAE because of an exposed volcanic vent at the point (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 175).
- Pénaud, Mount** 64°06'S 60°52'W, rising to c. 1 050 m ESE of Cape Herschel, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by Foster in January 1829 and called *Mount Herschel* after Sir J. F. W. Herschel (*Cape Herschel*, q.v.) (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [incorrectly applied to a feature in S Trinity Island] Wilson, chart, 1917; Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Monte Herschel* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Mont Herschell [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Mount Herschell [sic]* (USHO, 1943, p. 115). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named *Mount Pénaud* after Alphonse Pénaud (1850–80), French aircraft designer, 1871–80 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Mount Pénaud [sic]* (BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Penca Beaches*: see Robbery Beaches.
- Penca, Cerro*: see Penca Hill.
- Penca Hill** 62°36'S 61°07'W, rising to c. 200 m on Ray Promontory, W Livingston Island, following geological work by CAE was named *Cerro Penca*, probably descriptively, *penca* being a spiked leaf of a plant (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20). *Penca Hill* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, p. 83; APC, 1980, p. 5; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57). Further geological work was carried out in the area by BAS, 1975–76.
- Penck, Glacier*: see Penck Glacier.
- Penck Glacier** 77°57'S 34°42'W, flowing N into *Lerchenfeld Glacier* (q.v.), Vahsel Bay, Luitpold Coast, was roughly mapped in c. 77°55'S 34°55'W by GAE, 1911–12, in January 1912, and named *Penck Gletscher* after Albrecht Penck (1858–1945), German geographer and geomorphologist (*Brückner Glacier*, q.v.); Professor of Geography, University of Vienna, 1885–1906; initiator of the 1:1 000 000 map of the world (Przybyllok, 1913, map p. 3). *Perick [sic] Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Penck Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-75], 1943; [in 77°55'S 34°42'W] USBGN, 1969, p. 148; [co-ordinates corrected] USGBN, 1980, p. 649; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Lednik Penka* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glacier Penck* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). The glacier was delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of 27 January 1973.
- Penck Gletscher*: see Penck Glacier.
- Pendel Bukta*: see Pendulum Cove.
- Pendereckiego, Lodowiec*: see Penderecki Glacier.
- Penderecki Glacier** 62°11'S 58°17'W, flowing SW into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, S of Vauréal Peak, was so called by PAE after Krzysztof Penderecki, Polish composer (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 81). *Lodowiec Pendereckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 81).

Pendleton, Estrecho: see Grandidier Channel.
Pendleton B., Bai: see Pendleton Strait.
Pendleton, Baie: see Crystal Sound or Pendleton Strait.
Pendleton Bay, -bukten, Détroit de: see Pendleton Strait.
Pendleton Eiland: see Tower Island.
Pendleton, Estrecho: see Grandidier Channel or Pendleton Strait.
Pendleton, Estrecho de: see Pendleton Strait.
Pendleton, Île, -Insel: see Tower Island.
Pendleton, Isla: see Larrouy Island or Tower Island.
Pendleton, Isla de: see Tower Island.
Pendleton Island: see Blake Island or Tower Island.
Pendleton, Isola, -öen: see Tower Island.
Pendletons Ö(n): see Tower Island.
Pendleton Str.: see Grandidier Channel.

Pendleton Strait 65°58'S 66°22'W, running NW-SE between Extension Reef to NE and Lavoisier Island to SW, *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.). There is no contemporary evidence for the later supposition that Palmer in the sloop *Hero* sighted this feature in January 1821. The feature was first sighted and roughly charted by Biscoe in February 1832 but, in association with Palmer's alleged discovery, called *Pendleton Bay* after Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, who was Commodore of the sealing fleet from Stonington, Conn., which included *Hero* (Balch, 1902, end map; Charcot, 1911a, map facing p. 348); further charted by FAE, 1908-10, on 13 January 1909. *Baie Pendleton* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Pendleton B.* (HA chart, 1927). *Pendletonbukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The feature was later recognized as a strait, presumably from the work of FAE, 1908-10. *Pendleton Strait* (BA chart 3175, 1934; 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). The strait was further charted by BGLE in February 1936. *Détroit de Pendleton* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Burdick Channel*, so called after Stanton L. Burdick, one of the crew in *Hero*, 1820-21 (Martin, 1940, p. 539 and map p. 542). *Burdick Channel (Pendleton Strait)* (USHO, 1943, p. 137). *Estrecho de Pendleton* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Canal Burdick* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Estrecho Burdick* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Estrecho Pendleton* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 583; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 223). *Pendleton Baie*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 212). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Pendleton* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 151). *Pendleton Bai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Proliv Pendlton* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Pendleton Strait: see Crystal Sound or Grandidier Channel.

Pendleton Stredet: see Grandidier Channel.

Pendlton Proliv: see Pendleton Strait.

Pendragon, Mount 61°15'S 55°14'W, highest peak (975 m) on Elephant Island, NW of Cape Lookout, was called *Monte Blanco* [= white mountain] by AAE as "the only peak in the area permanently covered by snow in summer" (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 206; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 48); surveyed by JSEEI and climbed, 12 January 1971; called descriptively *The Fortress* (Burley, 1971, map inside front cover); later named, with royal permission, *Mount Pendragon* in honour of the patron of JSEEI, HRH Charles Philip Arthur George, Prince of Wales (b. 1948), pendragon being the ancient title for a British or Welsh prince (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Péndulo, Caleta, Punta, Rada: see Pendulum Cove.

Pendulum-Bucht: see Pendulum Cove.

Pendulum Cove 62°56'S 60°36'W, NE side of *Port Foster* (q.v.), Deception Island, was charted and so named by Foster in 1829 from the pendulum station which he established there for gravity measurements (Kendall, chart, 1829b; 1831, map facing p. 64; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 3202, 27.xi.1953; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Pendulum-Bucht* (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 134). The cove was recharted by FAE, 1908-10, in December 1908, when the name *Sobroan Harbour* was found on a board fixed to two uprights on the beach, presumably following the use of the cove as a whaling station in 1906-07 (Charcot, [1911b], p. 43). *Pendel Bukta* [= pendulum bay] (HA chart, 1928). *Caleta Péndulo* (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Pierrou, 1970, p. 584; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 223). An Argentine hut was established on the cove, 4 April 1949, but was later dismantled by the Argentines, probably in January 1950 (Thomas, 1954, p. 159); re-established in December 1953 and called "*Teniente Lasala*" (*Whalers Bay*, q.v., for similarly named hut). A station, manned by Chilean Air Force personnel, was established on the cove in January 1955, and formally inaugurated, 18 February 1955, with the name "*Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda*" after Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879-1941), President of Chile, 1938-41 (Thomas, 1956b, p. 172); the station was extended in February 1956 (Thomas, 1957b, p. 525). "*Refugio Teniente Lasala*" (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 81; Pierrou, 1970, p. 684). *Rada Péndulo*, referring to the anchorage (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). "*Pedro Aguirre Cerda*" (USHO, 1962, p. 133). "*Base P.A.C.*", "*P.A.C. Base*", "*Base Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda*" (Casertano, 1964, p. 33, 40). "*Agirre-Serda*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Punta Péndulo*, in error (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). "*Base Aerea Presidente Aguirre Cerda*" (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). The Chilean station was evacuated following the volcanic eruption at Deception Island, 4 December 1967, but was subsequently occupied seasonally until destroyed by a further eruption in February 1969. The extent of the cove was reduced by these eruptions. "*Aguirre Cerda*" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). "*Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base*" (BA, 1974, p. 172).

Peñero Island: see Piñero Island.

Penfold Point 62°59'S 60°35'W, NW entrance point of *Whalers Bay* (q.v.), Deception Island, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948-49, was named after Lieut. Cdr (later Cdr) David Neil Penfold, RN (1913-91), in charge of the survey; Superintendent of Notices to Mariners, Hydrographic Department, 1967-76 (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Punta Baja* [= low point] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953). *Punta Penfold* (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 223). *Pointe Penfold* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47).

Penfold, Pointe, Punta: see Penfold Point.

Penguinar, J.: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin B., Bahía, Bay: see Pinguinbucht.

Penguin, Cap: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

Penguin Cove: see Pinguinbucht.

Penguinenkap: see Penguin Point (Seymour Island).

Penguin Hill 61°06'S 54°52'W, at N end of *Point Wild* (q.v.), Elephant Island, was so called by BITAE in 1916 from the number of penguins found there (Shackleton, 1919, p. 224). *Point Lookout* (Wordie, 1921b, p. 22).

Penguin Île, Insel: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin, Isla: see Penguin Island (Danco Coast) or Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin Island 62°06'S 57°56'W, SE of Turret Point, King George Island, between *King George Bay* (q.v.) and Sherratt Bay, rising to the young volcanic crater of *Deacon Peak* (q.v.), was roughly charted by Bransfield, 22 January 1820, and so named because of the numerous penguins which disputed the landing of a party for water (Bransfield, chart, [1820a]; Bone, 1821, p. 712–13; BA chart [no number], 1822; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Penguins Island* (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]). *Penguin Island* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 23 November 1821). *Penguin Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île des Pingouins* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Georges Island*, in association with King George Bay (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Georges Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Pinguin Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 466). *Île Penguin* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Isla Penguin* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 224). *Pinguin Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isola Penguin* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Île Pingouin* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *J. Penguinar* [sic] (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 2 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *Penguin Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was recharted by DI in 1937, when a landing was made for astronomical observations on 12 January (Hill, 1937). *Isla Pingüino* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 593). *Islote Penguin* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 208a). *Ostrov Penguin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Penguin* (González-Ferrán and Vergara, 1972, map Fig. 1, p. 191). *Ostrov Pingvin* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973, map Fig. 1, p. 9). *Wyspy Pingwina* (Birkenmajer, 1982b, p. 173).

Penguin Island 61°06'S 54°58'W, off N coast of Elephant Island, WSW of Cape Belsham, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.2).

Penguin Island 64°49'S 62°52'W, off E coast of Lemaire Island, Aguirre Passage, Danco Coast, was charted and so called by whalers operating in the area from 1913 (Ferguson, 1921, p. 48); further charted by BAE, 1920–22, and called descriptively *Round Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 2, p. 12; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 51). *Isla Penguin* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Isla Pingüino* (CACA, 1951a, p. 65). *Islote Pingüino* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 227). *Islote Redondo* [= round islet] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 253). *Isla Redonda* (Argentina. MM chart LL, 1954).

Penguin Island: see Alcock Island or Dodge Rocks.

Penguin Islands, Islas: see Babel Rock.

Penguin Isle, Islote, Isola: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin Ladder 61°08'S 54°43'W, site of a penguin rookery W of Walker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.4).

Penguin, Mys: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

Penguin Ö, Ostrov: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin Point 60°31'S 45°56'W, NW point of Coronation Island and NW entrance point of Tønsberg Cove, was charted by Powell, 7 December 1821, but the name from the numerous penguins seen was applied to the N extremity of *Governor Islands* (q.v.) lying off the point (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.vii.1934; 1949). *Pointe Penguin* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Penguin Point* (Powell, 1824b, p. 104). *Cap Penguin* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Penguin Spitze* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 119). *Punta Penguin* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The area was further charted by

Sørille in 1912. *Punta Foca* [= seal point] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Penguin Pynten* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The area was recharted by DI in 1933. *Punta Pingüino*, referring to the present feature (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 594). *Punta Pinguina*, referring to the present feature (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Pointe Foca*, referring to the N extremity of Governor Islands (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Penguin Point*, referring to the present feature (BA, 1948, p. 36; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). The point was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Mys Penguin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961).

Penguin Point 64°19'S 56°43'W, SE coast of Seymour Island, was possibly sighted by Ross in 1843 (Ross, 1847a, p. 343); roughly charted by Larsen in November 1893 (Larsen, 1894b, p. 333) and called *Cap Seymour*, in association with the island (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304); surveyed by SwAE in January 1902 and named *Pinguinenkap* because of a large penguin rookery found there (*Pinguinbucht*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 3); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946 and 1952. *Penguin Point* (APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Pinguinenkap* [sic], as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 239).

Penguin Point 62°29'S 60°22'W, S point of Desolation Island, Hero Bay, Livingston Island, on N side of *Neck or Nothing Passage* (q.v.), was roughly charted and so called by Fildes in 1820–22 (Fildes, 1821b, chart [1]).

Penguin Point: see Barnard Point.

Penguin, Pointe: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

Penguin, Punta: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

Penguin Pynten: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

Penguin Ridge 62°10'S 58°28'W, running E–W and rising to c. 55 m S of "Arctowski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the penguin rookery in the vicinity (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 74 and p. 81). *Pingwinisko* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).

Penguins Island: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

Penguin Spitze: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

Penguin, Volcán: see Deacon Peak.

Penitent Peak 67°52'S 67°14'W, rising to 825 m SE of Lystad Bay, Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS, 1955–57, being first climbed in 1956; so named from the snow penitents characteristic of the summit area (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1963).

Penka, Lednik: see Penck Glacier.

Pennilea, Lac, Lago, Laguna, Lake: see Kroner Lake.

Penola, Estrecho (de): see Penola Strait.

Penola, Isla: see Penola Island or Petermann Island.

Penola Island 62°03'S 57°53'W, NE of Three Sisters Point, Sherratt Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and called *King George Islet* (Hill, 1937); later named *Penola Islet* after the BGLE ship RY *Penola* (*Penola Strait*, q.v.), which assisted *Discovery II* in the search for a survey party stranded on King George Island in January 1937 (*Bolinder Bluff*, q.v.) (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA, 1942, p. 41; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Islote Penola* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 584; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 224). *Isla Penola* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 70). *Penola Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA, 1961, p. 220; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Penola Islands*, in error (BA, 1961, p. 440).

Penola Islands, Islet, Islote: see Penola Island.

Penola Strait 65°11'S 64°08'W, extending NNE–SSW from

- Cape Cloos to Cape Tuxen, Graham Coast, and separating this coast from Hovgaard Island, Petermann Island and Argentine Islands. Following the work of GAE, 1973–74, the existence of this strait was indicated by Friederichsen (1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The strait was traversed and roughly charted by BeAE, 12 February 1898; further charted by BGLE, 10 March 1936, and named after the expedition ship RY *Penola* (Lieut. R. E. D. Ryder, RN), a former Breton fishing schooner which in turn was named after Penola Station, South Australia, the home of J. R. Rymill, Leader of BGLE (the ship was lost in the Firth of Clyde in 1940, following a collision) ([with N entrance between Duseberg Buttress and Petermann Island] Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400; [incorrectly shown extending SW of Cape Tuxen] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [extending from Duseberg Buttress to Cape Tuxen] APC, 1955, p. 17; [as now defined] APC, 1959*a*, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Estrecho Penola* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 584; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 224). *Estrecho de Penola* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The strait was recharted by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Lemaire Channel* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 365, 4th view).
- Peñón, Roca*: see Fort Point.
- Pensacola Basin** c. 86°00'S 40°00'W, sub-glacial basin S of Pensacola Mountains, with depths of more than 1 000 m below sea level, was discovered on radio echo-sounding flights by SPRI with the support of USNSF, 1969–79, and so called in association with the mountains (Australia. ANARE, 1984, p. 85).
- Pensacola, Montes, Monts de*: see Pensacola Mountains.
- Pensacola Mountains** 83°45'S 55°00'W, rising to 2 135 m at *Mackin Table* (q.v.), extending from 82°00' to 85°45'S between 41°00' and 85°45'W, forming part of the *Transantarctic Mountains* (q.v.) and comprising *Argentina Range, Forrestal Range, Dufek Massif, Cordiner Peaks, Neptune Range, Patuxent Range, Rambo Nunataks* and *Pecora Escarpment* (q.v.), were in part photographed from the air by USN, 13 January 1956, on a non-stop reconnaissance flight by a P2V–2N Neptune aircraft (Lieut. Cdr J. H. Torbert, USN, *Mount Torbert*, q.v.) from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and back; named after the US Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla, established as a training centre for naval airmen before World War I ([in c. 83°00'S 45°00'W] NGS map, 1957*b*; AGS map, 1959; APC, 1961, p. 3; [in 83°30'S 53°00'W] APC, 1964, p. 4; AGS map, 1970; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 25; Australia. DND map, 1979); further photographed from the air by USAF, 1957–58, and photographed from the air in their entirety by USN, 10 December 1961, and 1963–64; surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62 and 1963–64. *Pensacolas* (Schmidt and Ford, 1963, map p. 21). *Monts de Pensacola* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 10). *Gory Pensacola* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Montes Pensacola* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).
- Pensacolas*: see Pensacola Mountains.
- Pensakola, Gory*: see Pensacola Mountains.
- Pensotti, Pico*: see Pensotti, Picos.
- Pensotti, Picos** 64°16'S 62°26'W, three peaks rising to c. 1 200 m between Mount Parry and Minot Point, Brabant Island, were so called by AAE, 1947–48, after Tte Mario F. Pensotti, of the Argentine Navy, hydrographer on the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949); later called *Picos Goff* after Tte 1° Juan Goff, of the Argentine Navy, who was lost in the wreck of the frigate *Buenos Aires* off Cabo de Hornos (Cape Horn) in 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 263; Pierrou, 1970, p. 395). *Pico [sic] Goff* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 5). *Pico Pensotti*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 5).
- Pentland Firth** 64°32'S 62°02'W, running NNW–SSE between Nansen Island and Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BAE, 1920–22, and so called after Pentland Firth, N Scotland, following the usage of the whalers (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 6, p. 132; Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). *Paso Ocampo*, so called by AAE after Gen. Francisco A. O. de Ocampo, of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).
- Pentleton, Isla*: see Tower Island.
- Pepino, Cerro*: see Pepino, Monte.
- Pepino, Monte** [= mount cucumber] 64°08'S 60°53'W, rising to c. 650 m S of Mount Pénaud, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1949–50 (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 585). *Cerro Pepino* (Di Lena, 1956, p. 97).
- Pepper Peak** 83°12'S 57°55'W, one of the *Schmidt Hills* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 940 m, was named after Clifford G. Pepper, USN, hospital corpsman, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Pequeña, Isla*: see Small Island (Christiania Islands).
- Pequeña, Isla*: see Small Island (Christiania Islands).
- Pequeño Gaudry, Monte*: see Liotard, Mount.
- Pequod Glacier** 65°32'S 62°21'W, flowing ENE into Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, between Caution Point and Delusion Point, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in its lower part in November 1947 and over its whole length in September 1955; named after the whaling ship *Pequod* (Capt. Ahab) in Herman Melville’s *Moby Dick or the whale*, in association with other names from that book in this area (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1961.
- Pera, Isla*: see Pear Island.
- Peralta, Caleta** 60°44'S 44°49'W, NE of Cape Roca, Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine sailor who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Peralta, Rocas*: see Peralta Rocks.
- Peralta Rocks** 63°15'S 58°11'W, NW of Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, were roughly charted by CAE, 1949–50, and called *Rocas Peralta* after Tte 2° Roberto Peralta Bell, of the Argentine Navy, Second-in-command of the patrol ship *Lientur* on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 224); surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay, 1960–61. *Peralta Rocks* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Perce, Cabo, Cape, Capo, Kapp*: see Perce Point.
- Perce Point** 72°08'S 74°38'W, NW entrance point of Couperin Bay, Beethoven Peninsula, S Alexander Island, marking the NW limit of Ronne Entrance, was seen from the air by USAS on a flight from the expedition’s “East Base”, 22 December 1940. The name *Cape Perce* after Earl B. Perce, USAS copilot and radio operator, was first applied to the W extremity of Beethoven Peninsula and shown in 71°38'S 71°25'W (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942; Ronne, 1945, map p. 14). *Cabo Perce* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [in 71°39'S 76°00'W] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 224). *Kapp Perce* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). Following air photography by RARE in 1947, the name *Cape Perce* was later applied to the present feature

- and shown in *c.* 71°39'S 76°00'W (USBGN, 1956, p. 240). *Capo Perce* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6). The point was mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Perce Point* ([in 72°04'S 74°17'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USBGN, 1961, p. 26; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 26). *Punta Perce* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Mys Pers* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Perce, Punta*: see *Perce Point*.
- Percey Fj., Monte*: see *Percy, Mount*.
- Perch Island** 66°00'S 65°22'W, N-most of the *Fish Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957, was so named in association with the other islands in the group (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).
- Perchot, Mont(e)*: see *Perchot, Mount*.
- Perchot, Mount** 65°44'S 64°11'W, rising to *c.* 2 050 m E of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Mont Perchot* after M. Perchot who donated 70 pairs of boots to the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Mount Perchot* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Monte Perchot* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 586; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58.
- Perci, Mount*: see *Percy, Mount*.
- Percy Berg, Cerro, Mont(aña)*: see *Percy, Mount*.
- Percy, Monte*: see *Percy, Mount* or *Quilmes, Mount* or *Taylor Nunataks*.
- Percy, Mount** 63°15'S 55°49'W, rising to 765 m NW of Haddon Bay, Joinville Island, was roughly mapped by Ross, 30 December 1842, and described as rising to 1 125 m and "to the northward terminated in two remarkable peaks"; named after Rear Adm. (later Vice-Adm.) The Hon. Josceline Percy, RN (1784–1856), Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841–46 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 328 and map facing p. 329; Donald, 1896, p. 634; BA, 1930, p. 75; [in 63°16'S 55°32'W] chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962); probably sighted by USEE in 1839 and called *Mount Hope*, in mistake for *Hope Island* (q.v.) (Wilkes, 1845; BA, 1930, p. 75). *Mont Percy* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Mount Perci* [sic] (Larsen, 1894a, p. 131). *Percy Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Monte Percy* (Faustini, 1904, p. 5; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225). *Montaña Percy* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cerro Hope, Cerro Percy* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13). *Percey* [sic] *Fj.* (HA chart, 1928). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1953, it was concluded that Ross's twin peaks relate not to the summit, as now defined, but to lower peaks or nunataks in the vicinity. The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Percy, Mount*: see *d'Urville Monument*.
- Peregrinus Peak** 69°09'S 65°50'W, rising to 1 915 m between Airy Glacier and Mount Timosthenes, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947. Following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in the area, this name was applied in error to *Mount Timosthenes* (q.v.) after Petrus Peregrinus de Maricourt (fl. 1275), French crusader and scientist, author of *Epistola de magnete* (1269), the first scientific treatise on the magnet (APC, 1962, p. 25); later applied to the present feature (APC, 1974, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Peregrinus Peak*: see *Timosthenes, Mount*.
- Peres, Mys*: see *Pérez, Cape*.
- Pereyra, Caleta** 64°39'S 61°35'W, SW side of the head of Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Gregorio Pereyra, engineer in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Pérez, Cabo*: see *Pérez, Cape*.
- Pérez, Caleta**, has not been identified, but the name may possibly refer to the cove E of *Cape Pérez* (q.v.) ([as rejected name] Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 12). *Caleta Warnes* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 12).
- Pérez, Cap*: see *Pérez, Cape*.
- Pérez, Cape** 65°24'S 64°06'W, between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 13 February 1898, and named *Cap de Trooz* after J. de Trooz (*Trooz Glacier*, q.v.) (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 296; Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Kap de Trooz* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). The cape was further charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and, because of ignorance of the earlier naming, renamed *Cap des Trois Pérez* after the brothers Manuelo, Fernando and Leopoldo Pérez, of Buenos Aires, who there assisted the expedition in December 1903 and February 1905 (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Cape de Trooz* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Pointe Pérez* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474). *Cape des Trois Pérez* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 1930, p. 86). *Cabo Trooz* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cabo Trois(-)Pérez* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 130; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 282). *Cap des 3 Pérez* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370). *Three Pérez Cape* (Charcot, 1911a, p. 252). *Cape Trois Pérez* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 69; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). The cape was recharted by BGLE in 1935. *Cabo Tres Pérez* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 694). *Cabo Pérez* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Cabo de Los Tres Pérez* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 57). *Cape Pérez* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Cap Pérez* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Mys Peres* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Trois Pérez* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963). *Cabo Tres Peres* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 283).
- Pérez, Islotes** 68°31'S 69°09'W, were reported by AAE as lying S of Kirkwood Islands and so called after Dr José Julián Pérez, Argentine patriot of the May 1810 revolution (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P), but the islands were shown in 1974 to be "non-existent" (BA chart 3571, 23.vii.1976).
- Pérez Peak** 65°25'S 64°05'W, rising to *c.* 535 m SE of *Cape Pérez* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–5, in 1904 and named *Sommet du Grand Pérez* in association with the cape (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 7 following p. 60). *Pérez Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Pérez, Pointe*: see *Pérez, Cape*.
- Pérez Rosales, Glaciar*: see *Gruening Glacier*.
- Perforación*: see *Perforación, Loma de la*.
- Perforación, Loma de la** [= perforation knoll] 62°40'S 60°24'W, rising to *c.* 100 m on W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (del Valle and others, 1974, p. 5). *Perforación* (del Valle and others, map Fig. 1, facing p. 6).

Perforada, Roca: see Hole Rock.

Pergamino, Nunatak: see Ferrara, Mount.

Perick Glacier: see Penck Glacier.

Perie Peninsula: see Pirie Peninsula.

Periodista Ramón Cortez Ponce, Punta: see Ramón Cortez, Punta.

Periodista Serrano, Rocas: see Legoupil, Cape.

Periphery Point 68°25'S 64°58'W, between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, E of *Rock Pile Peaks* (q.v.), was roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November–December 1947, photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947, and further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; so named because the feature is on the periphery of three separate FIDS surveys (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963). *Rock Pile Point*, so called in association with the peaks (USBGN, 1965, p. 104; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). The point was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.

Perito Moreno, Punta: see Obrecht Pyramid.

Pernambuco, Île 65°05'S 64°07'W, one of the S-most of the *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after the town of Pernambuco (Recife), Brazil (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476; Bongrain, 1914, vue 16 following p. 60), but the name *Elisabeth Insel* (q.v.) may also refer to this island, or to an island nearby. *Îles Pernambuco*, including neighbouring islands (Charcot, 1908, map p. 36). *Pernambuco Islets* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Isletes Pernambuco* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288; Pierrou, 1970, p. 586).

Pernambuco, Îles, Islets, Isletes: see Pernambuco, Île.

Perplex Ridge 67°39'S 67°42'W, running NE–SW and rising to 1 170 m N of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and so named because the FIDS surveys were much perplexed when trying to identify the feature from the BGLE map (APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250P sheet SQ–19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).

Perrier, Bahía, Baie: see Perrier Bay.

Perrier Bay 64°24'S 63°46'W, between Quinton Point and Giard Point, NW Anvers Island, was presumably sighted by GAE, 1873–74; roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie E. Perrier* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316) or *Baie Perrier* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471) after Prof. Edmond Perrier (1844–1921), French biologist and Director, Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Chairman of the commission publishing the scientific results of FAE, 1903–05, and member of the Comité de Patronage of FAE, 1908–10. *E. Perrier Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [in 64°27'S 63°40'W] chart 3205, 1949). *Baie Edmond Perrier* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *E. Perrier B.* (HA chart, 1928). *East Perrier Bay*, in error (USHO, 1943, p. 128). *Perrier Bay* (USAAF chart [LR–]74, 1943; [in 64°27'S 63°40'W] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 17; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; APC, 1977, p. 26). *Bahía E. Perrier* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Perrier (E. Perrier) Bay* (BA, 1948, p. 190). *Bahía Perrier* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 586; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Bukhta Per'ye* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Perro, Punta: see Nebles Point or Spark Point.

Perry's Straits: see Nelson Strait.

Perseus Crags 70°36'S 66°09'W, rising to 1 730 m near head of Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after the constellation Perseus in association with similar names in the area (APC, 1977, p. 26; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

Pers, Mys: see Perce Point.

Person, Isla, Ostrov: see Persson Island.

Persson, Île, Isla: see Persson Island.

Persson Island 64°12'S 58°24'W, in Röhss Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *N. Perssons Ön* after Konsul Nils Persson, of Hälsingborg, who contributed towards the cost of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *N. Persson Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *N. Persson Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Isla Persson* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 587; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225). *Île Persson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Persson Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 64°12'S 58°20'W] 23.ix.1949; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Persson Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Persson Islet* (BA, 1930, p. 78). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54. An Argentine refuge hut was established at the N end of the island by army personnel from "Esperanza", 17 August 1955, and called "*Libertador General San Martín*" after Gen. J. de San Martín (*Barry Island*, q.v.) (Thomas, 1957a, p. 523). *N. Personns Ö*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 240). *Isla Person* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Ostrov Person* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). "*Refugio Libertador*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 483).

Persson Islet, Ö: see Persson Island.

Perutz Glacier 67°37'S 66°22'W, flowing NNE into Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed near its mouth by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in its upper reaches, 1946–47, and in its lower reaches, 1948–49; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Max Ferdinand Perutz (b. 1914), British crystallographer of Austrian birth who made studies of firn formation and the mechanism of glacier flow; member, Jungfraujoch Research Expedition, 1938; Chairman, Medical Research Council's Molecular Biology Research Laboratory, Cambridge, 1962–79; Nobel Laureate in chemistry, 1962 ([shown in error in 66°37'S 66°25'W] APC, 1955, p. 17; [co-ordinates corrected] 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Per'ye, Bukhta: see Perrier Bay.

Pescado, Isla: see Fish Islands.

Pesca, Mount: see Pisgah, Mount or Smith Island.

Pesky Rocks 66°09'S 65°54'W, rising 6 m above sea level W of Cape Evensen, Graham Coast. The name *Banco Osorno*, after a town in Chile, was applied by CAE, 1947, to the shoal area in this vicinity (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and named *Pesky Rocks*, in reference to the rocks obstructing an otherwise clear ship passage (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Bajo Osorno* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 218).

Peter, Håvre: see Potter Cove.

Petermand Is.: see Petermann Island.

Peterman, Isla(nd)(s): see Petermann Island.

Petermanna, Wyspy: see Petermann Island.

Petermann Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla: see Petermann Island.

Petermann Island 65°10'S 64°10'W, W side of Penola Strait, Graham Coast, between Hovgaard Island and Argentine Islands, was roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, and named *Petermann(-)Insel* after Augustus Heinrich Petermann (1822–78), German geographer and cartographer; Manager of the Justus Perthes establishment, Gotha, and Founder in 1855, and for many years Editor, of its *Geographische Mittheilungen*, the leading German geographical journal ([Petermann], 1875a, p. 312; Fricker, 1898, map p. 122). *Petermann Island* (USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The island was further charted as a new discovery by BeAE, 12 February 1898, and renamed *Île Lund*, probably after a Danish supporter of the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Lund Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Lund* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *Lund Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Lunds Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). The island was recharted by FAE, 1903–05, in February 1904 and identified as GAE's *Petermann Insel* and BeAE's *Île Lund* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1906b, p. 18). *Isla Lund* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The island was further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in March 1909. *Île Petermann* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 152). *Isla Petermann* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 132; Pierrou, 1970, p. 587; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225). *Île Petermann-Lund* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 33). *Petermann-Lund Island* (Charcot, 1911a, p. 249). *Île Petermann (Île Lund)* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Petermann (Lund) Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Lund Insel* or *Petermann Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Petermand* [sic] *Is.* (St. Johnston, 1920, p. 98). *Lund Öya* or *Petermann Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Île Lund-Petermann* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 345). *Peterman Islands* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Petermann Island (Lund Island)* (USHO, 1943, p. 137). *Isla Peterman* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Peterman* [sic] *Island* (BA chart 3175, 1947). *Isla Pettermann* [sic] (Díaz Molano and Homet, [1948], p. 293). *Wyspy Petermanna* (Machowski, 1953, p. 154). *Isla Lund Peterman* [sic] (Cordini, 1955, p. 52). *Isla Penola*, apparently referring to this feature in association with *Penola Strait* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 139). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further charted by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Lund Eiland, Petermann Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579).

Petermann-Lund, Île, Island: see Petermann Island.

Petermann Öya: see Petermann Island.

Peters Bastion 70°26'S 62°52'W, rising to c. 1 250 m on S side of Clifford Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Cdr Vernon W. Peters, USN, Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE–6, ODF, 1974 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 26).

Petersen Peak 80°27'S 27°57'W, rising to 1 215 m N of Fuchs Dome, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after Kapt. Hans Christian Petersen, Danish Master of the J. Lauritzen ship *Magga Dan* which carried members of the TAE to the Filchner Ice Front in the 1956–57 season (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978); further surveyed by BAS from Halley, 1968–71.

Peterson Hills 75°50'S 67°55'W, rising to c. 1 100 m between Hauberg Mountains and Wilkins Mountains, Orville Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after D. G. Peterson, USARP electronics technician, "South Pole Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Peterson Island 66°22'S 66°32'W, W of Bernal Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1958–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Selmer Wilfred Peterson (b. 1917), American physical chemist who, with H. A. Levy (*Levy Island*, q.v.), determined the location of the hydrogen atoms in ice by neutron diffraction in 1957 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

Peterson, Monte: see Peterson, Mount.

Peterson, Mount 74°40'S 76°59'W, rising to c. 1 100 m NW of Mount Rex and S of Stange Sound, English Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and seen from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947; surveyed from the ground on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Harries-Clichy Peterson, physicist with RARE (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4). *Monte Peterson* (Chile. IGM map 30, 1966; IHA, 1974, p. 225).

Pete's or Kats Pillar: see Petes Pillar.

Petes Pillar 63°00'S 60°33'W, near-shore stack rising to 45 m and forming N entrance point of Neptunes Bellows, Deception Island, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 (*Chanticleer Rock*, q.v.) (Kendall, chart, 1829a); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1948–49, called *Kats Pillar* after Mrs Katharine ("Kat") Penfold, wife of Lieut. Cdr D. N. Penfold, RN, in charge of the survey (*Penfold Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949); later named *Pete's Pillar* (BA, 1952, p. 11) or *Petes Pillar* (BA chart 3202, 27.xi.1953; APC, 1955, p. 17) after Flying Officer Peter ("Pete") St. Louis, RCAF (*Mount St. Louis*, q.v.). *El Monolito* [= the monolith] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 225; Pierrou, 1970, p. 338). *Pete's or Kats Pillar* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Piedra El Monolito* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 299).

Petite Rocks 82°40'S 51°30'W, rising to 1 155 m in Sallee Snowfield and forming SE-most outlier of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; so named from their small size (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Petit Pérez, Aiguille du 65°24'S 64°06'W, rising to 220 m above *Cape Pérez* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1908–10, in association with the cape (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 7 following p. 60).

Petit Prince, Le 61°54'S 58°03'W, off-shore stack W of False Round Point, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after the novel *Le petit prince* (1943) by Antoine de Saint Exupéry (1900–44) (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 8, p. 171 and p. 172). *Mały Książę* [translation of French name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 172).

"*Petrel*": see Petrel Cove.

Petrel Cove 63°28'S 56°13'W, NE side of Welchness, Dundee Island. The Argentine refuge hut "*Petrel*" (from an oper-

- ational codename) was established on the S side of the cove in January 1952 (Thomas, 1956a, p. 162) and formally opened, 18 December 1952. *Rada Petrel*, referring to the anchorage off the cove (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 314b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 588). The cove was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. "Petrel" (USHO, 1963, p. 322; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Petrel Cove* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). The Argentine "Refugio Petrel" was enlarged and formally opened as "Estación Aeronaval Petrel", 22 February 1967 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 588); permanently occupied until early 1977, since when it has been used for temporary occupation. *Fondeadero Rada Petrel* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 615).
- Petrel Crater** 62°06'S 57°53'W, old volcanic crater on E side of Penguin Island, King George Island, was so called by Weaver and others (1979, p. 154).
- "Petrel, Estación Aeronaval": see Petrel Cove.
- Petrel Glacier** 64°17'S 54°05'W, flowing E into the sea NE of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEIIG (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 133).
- Petrel, Isla(nd), Islet, Islote*: see Dynamite Island.
- Petrel Lake** 62°13'S 58°58'W, W side of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was called *Ozero Al'batros* or *Lake Albatross* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10; 1973b, map p. 370); later named *Ozero Burevestnik* [= lake petrel] or *Lake Burevestnik* (Simonov, 1975, map p. 130; 1977, map p. 224). *Petrel Lake* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Petrel, Rada*: see Petrel Cove.
- "Petrel, Refugio": see Petrel Cove.
- Petrie Ice Rises** 70°33'S 72°12'W, N–S line of ten ice rises in Wilkins Ice Shelf, W Alexander Island, were seen from the air on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight, 11 February 1967, and later accurately positioned from US LANDSAT imagery; named after David Lyall Petrie (b. 1940), BAS and SPRI electronic technician, c. 1966–70, who was on the flight (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Petrified Forest Creek** 62°30'S 58°29'W, SW of "Arctowski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the Tertiary fossil wood found there (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81 and map Fig. 5, p. 74). *Potok Skamienaty Las* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
- Petter, Bahía*: see Petter Bay.
- Petter Bay** 60°43'S 45°10'W, between Spence Harbour and Divide Peaks, SE Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; further charted by Sørllø, 1912–13, and named after him *P. Sørllø's Bugt*, probably by Borge (Sørllø, chart, 1912) or *Petters Bay* (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913; BA 1930, p. 52). Petter Sørllø (1884–1933) was a Norwegian whaling captain who first visited the South Orkney Islands, 1911–12, and who in 1922 took out a patent for his whale slipway, first used in *Lancing* in 1925. The bay was recharted by DI in 1933. *Caleta Petters* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933). *Petter Bay* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Bahía Petter* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 273; Pierrou, 1970, p. 588). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Baia Pfeffer* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). [Sørllø Butress, South Georgia, is also named after Kapt. P. Sørllø (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 82).]
- Petter Cove, Håvre*: see Potter Cove.
- Pettermann, Isla*: see Petermann Island.
- Petters Bay*: see Petter Bay.
- Petter's, Cala*: see Potter Cove.
- Petters, Caleta*: see Petter Bay.
- Pettus Glacier** 63°51'S 59°06'W, flowing N into Gavin Ice Piedmont, E of Poynter Hill, Trinity Peninsula, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960, was named after Robert Nelson Pettus (b. 1921), pilot of Canso aircraft with FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Petty, Rocas, Rock*: see Petty Rocks.
- Petty Rocks** 67°34'S 67°30'W, near W end of Bigourdan Fjord, Loubet Coast, were roughly surveyed as one rock by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); further surveyed as one rock by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, when the name *Petty Rock* was applied in reference to the small size of the feature (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA, 1956, p. 78; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, which showed four rocks, renamed *Petty Rocks* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3580, 10.xii.1982). *Rocas Petty* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 226). A BAS automatic weather station was established on the rocks, 1981–82 (BAS, 1982, p. 12).
- Petzval Glacier** 64°58'S 62°54'W, flowing N into Oscar Cove, Danco Coast, was mapped by Ferguson, 1913–14 (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 46); further mapped and called *Ventisquero Suárez* by CAE, 1950–51, after Capt. (C) Francisco Suárez V., Operations Officer in the expedition transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 269); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Josef Max Petzval (1807–91), of Vienna, who designed the first good camera lens for portrait photography, introduced by Voigtländer in 1841 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Suárez Glacier* (USBGN, 1965, p. 106).
- Pfaff Island** 66°54'S 67°44'W, one of the *Bennett Islands* (q.v.) in Hanusse Bay, off NE Adelaide Island, was called *Isla Quidora* by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean submarine *Quidora* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 44); called by AAE *Islote Contreras*, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 3); in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Alexius Burkhard Immanuel Friedrich Pfaff (1825–86), German physicist who made pioneer studies of the deformation of glacier ice in Switzerland, 1874–76 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Phantom Point** 66°25'S 65°41'W, between Cardell Glacier and Erskine Glacier, Loubet Coast, was called in error *Cape Bellue* (q.v.) (USHO chart 6653, 1946) or *Cabo Bellue* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–57; named *Phantom Point* because the feature loomed like a phantom out of thick fog when first visited by a FIDS sledge party in 1957 (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA, 1961, p. 188).
- Phelps Rock** 65°00'S 65°50'W, rising 10 m above sea level SW of Hugo Island, in the W approaches to French Passage, Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1966–67; named after Capt. Edmund Malcolm Stuart Phelps (b. 1928), First Officer in *John Biscoe*, 1966–72 (Second Officer, 1964–66), who assisted with the hydrographic survey of the area, 1965–67; Senior

- Master, *John Biscoe*, from 1972 (BA, 1972, p. 27; APC, 1974, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Philippi, Alturas, Cumbres*: see *Philippi Rise*.
- Philippieis, -Gletscher*: see *Larsen Ice Shelf* or *Philippi Rise*.
- Philippi Høga*: see *Philippi Rise*.
- Philippi Ice Plateau*: see *Larsen Ice Shelf* or *Philippi Rise*.
- Philippi Inland Ice*: see *Larsen Ice Shelf*.
- Philippi Is, Meseta de Hielo*: see *Philippi Rise*.
- Philippi Rise** 66°06'S 62°16'W, ice-covered land area rising to c. 250 m between Borchgrevink Nunatak and Gemini Nunatak to NW and Medea Dome to SE, W of *Jason Peninsula* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast. Following survey in October 1902, the SwAE reported a marked change in the character of *Larsen Ice Shelf* (q.v.) in the latitude of Borchgrevink Nunatak, with the suggestion that the ice shelf was aground in this area or merged with a piedmont glacier (Nordenskjöld and Andersson, 1905, p. 220). The S limit of this ice of different character was not indicated, but the name *Philippieis* or *Philippigletscher* was applied to it, after Dr Emil Philippi (1871–1910), German glaciologist and Professor of Geology, University of Jena; member of GAE, 1901–03 (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 164). Following air photography of this coast by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, the name *Philippi Ice Plateau* was variously applied to the ice shelf and land ice in the area ([between 66°00' and 66°30'S] Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; USHO chart 5411, 1946; [between 66°00' and 67°20'S] USAAF chart 1762, 1948). *Meseta de Hielo Philippi* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947, it was concluded that SwAE had mistaken the present feature for ice shelf of a different character (Mason, 1950a, p. 153). The feature was renamed *Philippi Rise* (mapped incorrectly as separated from *Jason Peninsula* by a channel filled with ice shelf) (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Philippi Is* (Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46). Further survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955 showed that the present feature is joined to *Jason Peninsula* by a narrow neck of land (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Phillipi [sic] Ice Plateau* (USHO chart 958, 1956). *Alturas Philippi* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Vozvyshenos' Filippi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cumbres Philippi* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 226). *Alturas Phillippi [sic]* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 589). *Cumbres Phillippi [sic]* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971). *Philippi Høga* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). [*Philippi Glacier*, South Georgia, is also named after Dr E. Philippi (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 68).]
- Phillipi Ice Plateau*: see *Philippi Rise*.
- Phillippi, Alturas*: see *Philippi Rise*.
- Phillips Nunatak** 84°45'S 62°36'W, rising to 1 000 m NE of Mackin Table, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Harry G. Phillips, USN, cook, "Palmer Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Phils*: see *Phils Island*.
- Phils Island** 64°30'S 63°00'W, off S coast of Guépratte Island, NE Anvers Island, was probably sighted by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905; charted by DI in 1927 and named *Phils Islet*, possibly after the usage of whalers in the area (BA chart 3213, 14.1.1929; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Islote Phils* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 588; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 226). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Phils* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 122). *Phils Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA, 1974, p. 182). *Phils Islands [sic]*, in error (BA, 1961, p. 182).
- Phils Islands, Islet, Islote*: see *Phils Island*.
- Phillippi, Cumbres*: see *Philippi Rise*.
- Phobos Ridge** 71°52'S 68°29'W, rising to c. 500 m on W side of Mars Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and named in association with the glacier, Phobos being the inner of the two satellites of Mars (APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960); mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs.
- Phoebe, Mount** 71°47'S 68°47'W, rising to 1 040 m between the head of Neptune Glacier and Saturn Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, named after Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn (*Pickering Nunataks*, q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Phoenix Peak** 64°27'S 59°43'W, rising to 570 m at N end of Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneer designers of oversnow vehicles grouped in this area, named after the Phoenix Manufacturing Co., Eau Claire, Wisc., which started in 1906–07 to design and build steam "locomotive sleds" for hauling logs over ice and snow, probably the earliest successful vehicles of their type (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Phoques, Archipel des*: see *Seal Nunataks*.
- Phoques, Îles des*: see *Seal Islands* or *Seal Nunataks*.
- Phoques, Nunataks des*: see *Seal Nunataks*.
- Photogrammetry Point** 62°30'S 58°28'W, W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, ESE of Admiralty Peak, was so called by PAE in reference to the photogrammetric work of the expedition (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 81). *Przylądek Fotogrametrii* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
- Physeter Rocks** 63°31'S 60°09'W, rising 50 m above sea level W of Ohlin Island, Palmer Archipelago, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with seal and whale names in this area, named after the sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*) (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Piaseckiego, Przełęcz*: see *Piasecki Pass*.
- Piasecki Pass** 62°05'S 58°25'W, running E–W between Noble Glacier and Flagstaff Glacier, Keller Peninsula, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Jacek Piasecki, glaciologist with PAE, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 81). *Przełęcz Piaseckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 82).
- Piccard, Caleta*: see *Piccard Cove*.
- Piccard Cove** 64°44'S 62°16'W, SW end of Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after August Piccard (1884–1962), Swiss physicist and pioneer of the stratosphere, who reached heights of 15 500 and 16 900 m in a hydrogen-filled balloon in May 1931 and August 1932, respectively; Professor of Physics, University of Brussels 1922–54 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Bahía Wilhelmina*, apparently referring only to the cove (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963). *Calleta Piccard* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Pichón, Islotes [= squab islets]** 64°19'S 62°54'W, off SE *Eta Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, were charted

- by FAE, 1946–47, and so called because a skua's nest with one squab was found at a triangulation point on one of the islands (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 591).
- Pickering Nunataks** 71°49'S 68°57'W, rising to c. 500 m near head of Saturn Glacier, E Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, were named, in association with the glacier, after William Henry Pickering (1858–1938), American astronomer who in 1899 discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn (*Mount Phoebe*, q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Pickup Point 61°06'S 54°38'W, E-most point of Elephant Island, S of Cape Valentine, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, p. 163).
- Pickwick, Isla*: see Pickwick Island.
- Pickwick Island** 65°29'S 65°38'W, largest of the *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was named after Samuel Pickwick, Founder of the Pickwick Club, in association with other names from *Pickwick papers* in this group of islands (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Pickwick* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 226). *Isla Alférez Maveroff*, so called by AAE after an ensign in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964).
- Picnic Passage** 64°20'S 56°55'W, running E–W and separating Seymour Island from Snow Hill Island, was surveyed by SwAE in April 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 155) and called *Seymour Sund* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 181); re-surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1952 and named *Picnic Passage* in reference to the excellent sledging conditions at the time, giving a picnic atmosphere to the work (APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). An Argentine refuge hut was established at the NE end of Snow Hill Island, and on the S side of the passage, 1 January 1954, and called “*Betbeder*” after Contra-almte O. Betbeder (*Cape Betbeder*, q.v.) (Thomas, 1956a, p. 167). *Estrecho Arguindeguy*, so called by AAE after Tte (F) Luis E. Arguindeguy, of the Argentine Navy, who was killed in an avalanche at Mendoza, 18 August 1953, while in training for command of a naval detachment in the Antarctic (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 119; Pierrou, 1970, p. 171). *Arguindeguy Strait* (USHO, 1963, p. 328). “*Refugio Betbeder*” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 201).
- Pico, Isla*: see Beak Island.
- Pico, Monte, Mount*: see Rokitansky, Mount.
- Pico, Punta [= peak point] 65°04'S 63°36'W, between Crab Cove and Azure Cove, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart N̄, 1954). *Punta Palermo*, after the town of Palermo, NW Argentina (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Pico, Roca(s)*: see Montrol Rock.
- Piedrabuena, Isla*: see Eta Island.
- Piedrabuena, Mar de*: see Drake Passage.
- Piedrabuena, Montes*: see Forrestal Range.
- Piedras, Punta*: see Stony Point.
- Pierce Peak** 84°52'S 63°09'W, rising to c. 1 790 m NE of Mackin Table, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Chester M. Pierce, USARP biologist, “South Pole Station”, summer 1966–67 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Pierre Baudin, Cap(e), Kapp*: see Baudin Peaks or Berteaux, Cape.
- Pierre, Mont(e)*: see Pierre, Mount.
- Pierre, Mount** 63°57'S 61°50'W, rising to c. 450 m W of Moureaux Point, Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was photographed and roughly charted by BeAE, 23 January 1898; named *Mont Pierre* after a supporter of the expedition (Lecointe, chart, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Mount Pierre* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA, 1930, p. 81; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Monte Pierre* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Monte Pedro* [translation of French name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 259; Pierrou, 1970, p. 580; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 221). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Pierre Willems, Cap(e)*: see Willems, Cape.
- Piggott Peninsula** 73°43'S 61°20'W, between *New Bedford Inlet* (q.v.) and *Wright Inlet* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, is bounded to the W by Bryan Glacier and Swann Glacier (DOS 610 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969); in association with the names of atmospheric physicists grouped in this area, was named after Dr William Roy Piggott (b. 1919), British ionosphericist and Head, Atmospheric Sciences Division, BAS, 1973–79 (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Pigmy Rock** 68°43'S 67°32'W, SW of Alamode Island, *Terra Firma Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, following survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in October 1948, was so named from its small size (APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Pig, Roca(s)*: see Pig Rock.
- Pig Rock** 62°19'S 58°48'W, rising 65 m above sea level E of Duthoit Point, Nelson Island, was known to sealers in the area from 1821, when the name *Post Office Rock* was apparently applied to it (Sherratt, 1821, map facing col. 1215–16); charted by DI, 1934–35, and named *Pig Rock* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 41; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; [in 62°18'S 58°48'W] APC, 1955, p. 17; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1962, p. 25; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Roca Pig* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Roca Chanchito* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 209). *Rocas Chanchito*, including smaller rocks in the vicinity (Argentina. MM chart CHI, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 281). *Rocas Chancito* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart MU–II, 1954). *Rocas Chanchitos* (Argentina. MM, 1959a, p. 50). *Rocas Pig* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 82; IHA, 1974, p. 226).
- Pi Islands** 64°20'S 62°52'W, SE of Eta Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, were charted by AAE, 1942–43, and named *Islas Pi* after the sixteenth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946). *Pi Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). The islands were further charted by AAE, 1947–48. *Islotes Sidders*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. IGM map, 1948). *Pi Islets* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Islotes Pi* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 226). *Islotes Suboficial Rubianes*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1959).
- Pi, Islas, Islets, Islotes*: see Pi Islands.
- Pilcher Peak** 64°18'S 60°50'W, rising to c. 950 m E of Brialmont Cove, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Portal Point”, 1956–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Percy Sinclair Pilcher (1866–99), British engineer and pioneer of gliding flight, 1895–99; following O. Lilienthal (*Lilienthal Glacier*, q.v.), he was the second principal pioneer in the field, who

- died from injuries received in a gliding accident, 30 September 1899 (APC, 1960, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Pillar Peak:** see Waldeck Peak.
- Pillar Ridge** 61°16'S 54°13'W, running E-W to N of Craggy Point, Clarence Island, was so called descriptively by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).
- Pillow Knob** 83°39'S 58°41'W, rising to 810 m at N end of *Williams Hills* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, following geological work in the area by USGS, 1962-66, was named descriptively (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Piloto Pardo, Grupo:** see Elephant Islands.
- Piloto Pardo, Isla:** see Elephant Island.
- Piloto Pardo, Islas:** see Elephant Islands.
- "Piloto Pardo, Refugio":** see Coppermine Cove.
- Pilot Peak** 65°51'S 65°15'W, highest point (745 m) on Larrouy Island, Graham Coast, at SW end of Grandidier Channel, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed by FIDS-RN from "Prospect Point", 1957-58; so named because the peak is conspicuous from a great distance and useful as a navigation mark for the passage of the channel (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Pico Pilot* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962). *Pico García*, so called by CAE in association with *Cape García* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1503, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 135).
- Pilot, Pico:** see Pilot Peak.
- Pilots Mount** 62°08'S 58°33'W, rising to c. 600 m W of Denais Stack, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the expedition's helicopter pilots, 1978-79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 82). *Góra Lotników* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 82).
- Pilsener Island:** see Brooklyn Island or Pelseener Island.
- Pelseener Ö:** see Pelseener Island.
- Pilsener Island:** see Pelseener Island.
- Pimentel, Pointe** 65°10'S 64°10'W, W coast of *Petermann Island* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1908-10, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5).
- Pinnacle, Roca:** see Pinnacle Rock.
- Pináculo, Roca:** see Pinnacle Rock.
- Pinafore, Mount** 69°46'S 70°58'W, rising to c. 1 100 m between Bartók Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was named, in association with Gilbert Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, after the opera *HMS Pinafore* (1878) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Pincén, Cerro** 63°44'S 58°27'W, rising to 965 m NE of Mount Daimler, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after an Indian chieftain born in Carhué, Argentina (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Pinder Gully** 60°43'S 45°35'W, running NE to the sea, NNW of Polynesia Point, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS from 1973, was named after Ronald Pinder (b. 1932), BAS radio operator and meteorological observer, Signy, 1959-61 (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975); an extensive patch of grass makes the gully an important ecological site.
- Pinel Point** 64°22'S 62°11'W, SW entrance point of Freud Passage, Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Philippe Pinel (1745-1826), French physician who held advanced views on investigation of disease and who, in 1796, first succeeded in abolishing severe physical restraints on mental cases (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Piñero, Isla:** see Piñero Island.
- Piñero Island** 67°33'S 67°50'W, W of Cape Sáenz, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, in the entrance of Laubeuf Fjord, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 and named *Île Piniero* [sic] after Dr Antonio F. Piñero, member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, on whose motion the Argentine government voted unlimited credit to meet the needs of FAE at Buenos Aires in October 1908 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Piniero Island* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Isla Carrera* [= course island], so called by CAE from its position in Laubeuf Fjord (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 67). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948. *Pinero* [sic] *Island* (USHO, 1956, p. 35; BA, 1961, p. 441). *Piñero Island* (USBGN, 1956, p. 243; APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3462, 11.i.1980). *Isla Piñero* (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957). *Isla Piniero*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 9). *Peñero* [sic] *Island*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 205).
- Piñero Peak** 67°34'S 67°49'W, highest point (380 m) on *Piñero Island* (q.v.), Loubet Coast, was used as a reference point during hydrographic survey of the area by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 1976-77, and so named in association with the island (BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980; APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Pingoein-Bocht:** see Pinguinbucht.
- Pingouin, Baie, Bay:** see Pinguinbucht.
- Pingouin, Île:** see Penguin Island (King George Island).
- Pingouins, Baie des:** see Pinguinbucht.
- Pingouins, Île des:** see Penguin Island (King George Island).
- Pinguina, Punta:** see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).
- Pinguinarias, Rocas** [= penguin rocks] 65°03'S 63°54'W, NE of Loubat Point, Graham Coast, were so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954).
- Pinguinbucht** 64°17'S 56°38'W, slight recession of the SE coast of *Seymour Island* (q.v.), NE of Penguin Point, was possibly sighted by Ross in 1843 (Ross, 1847a, p. 343); roughly charted in November 1893 by Larsen who landed on the island (Larsen, 1894b, p. 333; Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304); surveyed by SwAE in January 1902 and so called because the large penguin rookery there was the furthest S rookery observed by the expedition on the E coast of Graham Land (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol.2, first end map). *Baie des Pingouins* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33). *Pingvinbukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Bahía de Pájaros Bobos* [= bay of penguins] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map). *Penguin Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 56; BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; 1948, p. 179). *Pingoein-Bocht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 29). *Bahía Penguin* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Pinguinenbucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 99). *Baie Pingouin* (Charcot, 1912, Carte 11). *Pingouin Bay* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Penguin B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Penguin Cove* (Taylor, 1950, p. 57). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952, it was decided that the feature did not merit a name. *Bahía Pingüino* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 323; Pierrou, 1970, p. 593). *Fondeadero Pingüino*, referring to the anchorage NE of Penguin Point (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 223; IHA, 1974, p. 227).

- Pinguinenbucht*: see Pinguinbucht.
- Pinguinenkap*: see Penguin Point (Seymour Island).
- Pingüinera, Isla*: see Sotomayor Island.
- Pingüinera, Punta*: see Stranger Point.
- Pingüinera, Rada* [= penguin anchorage] 62°59'S 60°45'W, off Vapour Col, SW Deception Island, was so called by AAE from the proximity of a penguin rookery (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 593).
- Penguin Insel, Island*: see Penguin Island (King George Island).
- Pingüino, Bahía, Fondeadero*: see Pinguinbucht.
- Pingüino, Isla* [= penguin island] 64°08'S 60°59'W, NW of Cierva Point in entrance of Cierva Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE following geological work in the area (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95); later called *Islote Mar* [= sea islet] (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 307; Pierrou, 1970, p. 502; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 193).
- Pingüino, Isla*: see Penguin Island (Danco Coast) or Penguin Island (King George Island) or Waterboat Point.
- Pingüino, Islote*: see Penguin Island (Danco Coast) or Waterboat Point.
- Pingüino, Punta*: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).
- Penguin Point*: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).
- Pingvinbukten*: see Pinguinbucht.
- Pingvin, Ostrov*: see Penguin Island (King George Island).
- Pingwina, Wyspy*: see Penguin Island (King George Island).
- Pingwina Złotoczubego, Przylądek*: see Macaroni Point (Ridley Island).
- Pingwinisko*: see Penguin Ridge.
- Piniéro, Île, Isla(nd)*: see Piñero Island.
- Pink Pool Point* 61°18'S 54°05'W, NE of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called descriptively by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).
- Pinnacle*: see Spire, The.
- Pinnacled Ridge* 68°18'S 66°58'W, running NE-SW between The Spire and Little Thumb, Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was so called descriptively by a FIDS survey party from "Stonington Island" in 1947 (Butson, 1949, p. 202).
- Pinnacle, Île, Island, Roca*: see Pinnacle Rock.
- Pinnacle Rock** 61°06'S 54°47'W, off-shore stack rising c. 120 m above sea level E of *Point Wild* (q.v.), was seen and described by BITAE in 1916 from the expedition's refuge at the point (Shackleton, 1919, p. 150); later named *Pinnacle Island* (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927). *Pinnacle Rock* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972). *Île Pinnacle* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Roca Pinnacle* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 227). *Roca Pináculo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 195). *Roca de la Aguja* [= needle rock] (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 152). *Skala Pinnakl* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Rocas de la Aguja* (Argentina MM chart 110, 1963). The rock was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970. *Roca Pinacle* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 227).
- Pinnakl, Skala*: see Pinnacle Rock.
- Pinochet de la Barra, Grupo* 64°38'S 62°04'W, collective name for all the islands in Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was applied by CAE after Oscar Pinochet de la Barra (b. 1920), Chilean legal authority on the Antarctic and a member of CAE (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947).
- Pinochet de la Barra, Isla* 63°19'S 57°56'W, between Gándara Island and Saavedra Rock, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after O. Pinochet de la Barra (*Grupo Pinochet de la Barra*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1958). *Isla Pinochet*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 228).
- Pinochet, Isla*: see Pinochet de la Barra, Isla.
- Pin Point, Punta*: see Renier Point.
- Pin, Roca*: see Pin Rock.
- Pin Rock** 62°38'S 59°51'W, near-shore off *Renier Point* (q.v.), E Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Weddell in 1823 and called *Spitze Felsen* [= pointed rocks] (Weddell, 1827, third end map); recharted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively *Pin Rock* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935a; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, 17). *Roca Alfiler* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 217; Pierrou, 1970, p. 156). *Pin Rocks*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 243). *Rocas Alfiler*, including neighbouring rocks (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, the name *Pin Rock* was deleted because of uncertainty as to which of a number of rocks off Renier Point the name applied (APC, 1959a, p. 10). *Roca Pin* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 106; IHA, 1974, p. 227).
- Pin Rocks*: see Pin Rock.
- Pinther Ridge** 70°22'S 64°20'W, running N-S and rising to 2 275 m SW of Columbia Mountains, N central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Miklus Pinther, Chief Cartographer, AGS, from 1970, under whose supervision Antarctic maps were prepared (APC, 1977, p. 26; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1 following p. 158; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Pioneers Escarpment** 80°28'S 21°50'W, part of *Shackleton Range* (q.v.) between Slessor Glacier to the N, and Shotton Snowfield and Read Mountains to the S, extending from Jackson Tooth to Lundström Knoll, Coats Land, and continuing to the E-most nunataks of the range in the vicinity of Skiltvakta and Vindberget, Dronning Maud Land. Following air photography by USN in 1967 and ground survey by BAS from Halley, 1968-71, the escarpment was named after pioneers whose inventions have assisted living and travelling conditions in the polar regions, but the name was restricted to the part within Coats Land (APC, 1974, p. 5). The name, with its Norwegian equivalent *Pionerhallet*, was later redefined to include the whole escarpment (BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Pionerhallet*: see Pioneers Escarpment.
- Piper, Isla* 60°45'S 44°42'W, on W side near head of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).
- Pipkin Rock** 68°05'S 68°50'W, N of Dismal Island, *Faure Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in July 1949, when an astrofix was taken at the rock; so named because of its insignificant size, a pipkin being a small earthenware pot (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 68, 1955).
- Pippin Peaks** 65°39'S 62°28'W, rising to 1 160 m between Starbuck Glacier and Stubb Glacier, Oscar II Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961; in association with names from *Moby Dick or the whale* in this area, named after Pippin, the shipkeeper in *Pequod* who was cast adrift by Stubb, the Second Mate (APC, 1977, p. 26).
- Pique, Punta* [= resentment point] 62°14'S 58°58'W, S of Rip Point, Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, was so called by AAE, 1953-54 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 47; Pierrou, 1970, p. 595).
- Piragua, Islote*: see Mabel Island.

Pirámide, Cabo: see Minot Point.

Pirámide, Cerro: see Pyramid, The or Thimble Peak.

Pirámide, Isla, Islote: see Pyramid Island.

Pirámide, Roca: see Pyramid Rock.

Pirámides: see Pyramid, The.

Piramidi: see Pyramid, The.

Pyramid, Islote The: see Pyramid Island.

Pirie Peninsula 60°42'S 44°38'W, extending NNW from N coast of Laurie Island between Jessie Bay and Browns Bay, and terminating in Cape Mabel, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; mapped by SNAE in 1903 and named *Perie* [sic] *Peninsula* after Dr James Hunter Harvey Pirie (1877–1965), medical officer and geologist on the expedition (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]). *Pirie Peninsula* (Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Península Pirie* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 596). The peninsula was further charted by DI in 1933.

Piri, Gora: see Peary, Mount.

Piris, Punta 64°45'S 62°43'W, SW point of Rongé Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a captain in the Argentine Marines (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Piríticas, Islas: see Pyrites Islands.

Pisani, Caleta 64°53'S 63°33'W, in SE Doumer Island on Peltier Channel, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 275); later called *Caleta French* after Domingo French (d. 1825), Argentine patriot (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 377). *Caleta Suárez*, so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Capt (C) Francisco Suárez V. (*Petzval Glacier*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 269).

Pisco Berg: see Pisgah, Mount.

Pisco, Mont: see Pisgah, Mount or Smith Island.

Pisco, Monte: see Pisgah, Mount.

Pisco, Mount: see Foster, Mount or Pisgah, Mount or Smith Island.

Pisga(h): see Smith Island.

Pisgahfjellet: see Pisgah, Mount.

Pisgah, Island: see Smith Island.

Pisgah, Monte: see Pisgah, Mount.

Pisgah, Mount 62°57'S 62°28'W, rising to 1 860 m NE of Mount Foster, *Smith Island* (q.v.), was roughly charted by American sealers in the 1820–21 season, when the names *Mount Pesca*, *Mount Pisco*, *Mount Pisgah* and *Mount Pigo* were used indiscriminately for the island as a whole (Stackpole, 1955, p. 50). The name Pisco may possibly be after the port of Pisco on the coast of Peru where early nineteenth-century sealers refitted their ships on passage to and from the Antarctic. The name Pisgah may possibly be after Mount Pisgah, Burham, Conn. (in turn named after the biblical mountain from which Moses saw the Promised Land), because from a distance the outline of the island was reminiscent of the twin peaks of this mountain (e.g. Charcot, 1906b, photograph p. 7). The names Pesca and Pigo may be corrupt forms of the other two names. Various forms of these names were later restricted to the present feature. *Mount Pisco* (Powell, chart, 1831; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 2.ix.1938). *Mount Piso* [sic] (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Mont Pisco* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Pisco Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Monte Pisco* [sic] (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Pic Lisco* [sic] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 11 following p. 60). *Mount Risco* [sic], in error (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Pisgahfjellet*

(Aagaard, 1930, end map). The mountain was roughly charted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Mount Pisgah* (USHO chart 5411, 1940; BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Monte Pisco* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Mount Pisgah (Pisco)* (BA, 1948, p. 166). *Beaufort, Mount Beaufort, Mount Foster* (q.v.), as rejected names (USBGN, 1949, p. 45). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Monte Pisgah* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; Pierrou, 1970, p. 596; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 228).

Pisgah, Mount: see Foster, Mount or Smith Island.

Pisgah (Pisco), Mount: see Pisgah, Mount.

Pisga, Mount: see Foster, Mount.

Pisgo: see Smith Island.

Pisgo, Mount: see Foster, Mount or Pisgah, Mount or Smith Island.

Piso, Monte, Mount: see Pisgah, Mount.

Pit, Islas: see Pitt Islands.

Pitman, Mount 70°09'S 67°44'W, rising to 1 740 m on E side of George VI Sound between Riley Glacier and Chapman Glacier, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed from a distance by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and named after E. L. Pitman, of Byfleet, Surrey, aircraft carpenter who made the BGLE dog sledges, introducing important new elements into the design of the Nansen-type sledge (APC, 1955, p. 17; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). *Gora Pitmen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was further surveyed by BAS, 1962–72.

Pitmen, Gora: see Pitman, Mount.

Pit o' Hell 67°14'S 68°13'W, a cirque on the W side of Mount Bouvier, Adelaide Island, was so called by FIDS from Adelaide, 1968–69 (McKeith, 1969, p. 158).

Pitt Eiland: see Pitt Islands.

Pitt, Île: see Pitt Islands or Renaud Island.

Pitt Insel, Isla: see Pitt Islands.

Pitt Island: see Pitt Islands or Renaud Island.

Pitt Islands 65°26'S 65°30'W, group of islands and rocks NE of Renaud Island, forming the NE part of *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.) with individual islands in the group named after characters from *Pickwick papers*. An island, or several islands seen as one island, believed to lie in this group, was charted by Biscoe, 19 February 1832, erroneously in 65°20'S 66°38'W, and named *Pitt's Island* after William Pitt (1759–1806), English statesman and Prime Minister, 1783–1801, "from the great likeness of an iceberg [in the vicinity] to that statesman in a sitting posture, and which for some time I took to be a rock" (Biscoe, 1830–33b, 19 February 1832; 1833d, p. 111; 1901, p. 232). *Île Pitt* ([Biscoe], 1833c, p. 75; [in c. 65°20'S 65°39'W] Lecoq, 1903, Carte 6). *Pitt Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [in c. 65°30'S 65°20'W] chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Pitt Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). The islands were further roughly charted by BeAE and by FAE, 1903–05, which named the NE islands in the group as a single island *Île Martin* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; Bongrain, 1914, vues 19 and 24 following p. 60) or *Îlot Martin* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476), after Capt. J. A. Martin, of the Argentine Navy (*Martin Islands*, q.v.). *Isla Pitt* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Martin Islands*, referring to the NE islands in the group (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; Rymill and others, 1938, map facing p. 86; [in 65°28'S 65°18'W] APC,

1955, p. 14; BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957). The islands were further roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10. *Îles Martin* ([referring to the NE islands in the group] Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2; Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 3; [extending SE to include Vieugué Island] Bongrain, 1914, vue 24 following p. 60). *Martin Island*, referring to one of the NE islands (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407). *Martin Öyane*, referring to the NE islands in the group (HA chart, 1927). *Pittöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The outer limits of the islands were charted and their general distribution and shape sketched from the air by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 433–34). *Pitt Islands* ([referring to the SW islands in the group] Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 86; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957; [referring to the whole group] APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Islas Martin*, referring to the NE islands in the group (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Islas Pitt* ([referring to the SW islands in the group] Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; [referring to the whole group] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 228). *Islas Pitts* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Pitt Öyane* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Islas Moyano*, so called by AAE possibly after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Islas Avellaneda*, so called by AAE after Nicolás Avellaneda (1837–85), President of Argentina, 1874–80 (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 178). *Pitt Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Ostrova Pitt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islas Pit* [sic] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 186).

Pitt Islands: see Renaud Island.

Pitt, Islas, -öen: see Pitt Islands.

Pitt Öyane, Ostrova: see Pitt Islands.

Pitt Point 63°51'S 58°23'W, S of Victory Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, on Prince Gustav Channel, was sighted by SwAE in 1903; following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945, named after Capt. Keith Allan John Pitt (b. 1911), Master of the Falkland Islands Company ship *Fitzroy*, 1940–46, who assisted in establishing FIDS stations, 1944–46 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA, 1965, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Punta Pitt* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 228). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–60. An Argentine refuge hut was established on the point, 18 September 1964, and called "*Sargento Cabral*" after Sgto Cabral, of the Argentine Army (*Glaciar Sargento Cabral*, q.v.). "*Sorkhento-Kabral*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Pitt, Punta: see Pitt Point.

Pitt(')s Island, Islas: see Pitt Islands.

Pivot, Mount 80°41'S 30°10'W, rising to 1 100 at SW end of Shackleton Range, following survey by TAE in December 1957, was so named descriptively, the feature being a prominent landmark and turning point for TAE aircraft and sledge parties (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).

Plaice Island 66°01'S 65°26'W, one of the *Fish Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957, was so named in association with the names of other islands in the group (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

Plain Islands: see Chatos Islands.

Planet Heights 71°12'S 68°40'W, extending N–S from Jupiter Glacier to Uranus Glacier, E of Milky Way, E Alexander Island, rising to c. 1 650 m and including Lunar Crag and

Mount Ariel, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named in association with the names of planets in this area ([in 71°13'S 68°47'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 26).

Plankington Bluff 84°58'S 64°37'W, rising to c. 1 800 m on SW side of Mackin Table, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after John C. Plankington, Jr, USARP meteorologist, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Plano, Islote [= flat islet] 62°47'S 61°15'W, off Hall Peninsula, Snow Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Plano, Monte, Morro: see Flat Top Peninsula.

Plata, Canal del (de la), Chenal de la: see Plata Passage.

Plata Passage 64°40'S 62°00'W, separating Brooklyn Island, Wilhelmina Bay, from Danco Coast and entered, to the NE, between Daedalus Point and Hobbs Point and, to the SW, between Wyck Island and Garnerin Point, was traversed and roughly charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898; named *Chenal de la Plata* after the Rio de la Plata (River Plate) and in recognition of Argentine assistance to the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *La Plata Channel* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *La Plata-Kanal* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Canal del Plata* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 247). The passage was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island" and "Portal Point", 1956–58. *Plata Passage* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Canal de la Plata* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 596).

Plato, Islote: see Platter Island.

Plat, Sommet: see Flat Top.

Platt Cliffs 62°11'S 58°35'W, rising to c. 100 m between Goulden Cove and Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, were named after Eric Platt (1926–48), FIDS Base Leader and geologist, "Admiralty Bay", February–November 1948, who died from exhaustion and exposure in the vicinity of Ternyck Needle while returning from an excursion to Penguin Island, 8 November 1948, and whose grave is marked by a cross near the British station on Keller Peninsula (APC, 1980, p. 5). *Cytadela*, so called by PAE after the Warsaw Citadel, a sacred place of Polish resistance against invaders (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).

Platter Island 63°26'S 54°40'W, one of the smallest of the *Danger Islands* (q.v.), SE of Joinville Island, was called descriptively by AAE *Islote Plato* [= platter islet] (Argentina. AA, NM 106/15.ix.1977; MD, 1978, letter P). *Platter Island* (APC, 1982, p. 3).

Platte Top: see Flat Top.

Platt Point 68°36'S 64°14'W, E entrance point of Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48 (DOS sheet W 68 64, 1963) and photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69; named after William D. Platt, USN, hospital corpsman, "Palmer Station", winter 1968 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Playfair Mountains 73°55'S 63°25'W, rising to c. 1 650 m

- between Swann Glacier and Squires Glacier, Lassiter Coast, and including Mount Kane and Squires Peak, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of pioneer geologists grouped on this coast, named after John Playfair (1748–1819), Scottish mathematician and geologist; Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh University, 1783–1805 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Plaza Point** 62°06'S 58°25'W, S point of Keller Peninsula (q.v.), E entrance point of Mackellar Inlet and W entrance point of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Pointe de la Plaza* after Victorino de la Plaza (1840–1919), President of Argentina, 1916–19 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *La Plaza Point* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; [in 62°04'S 58°25'W] APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 1774, 1956). *Punta de la Plaza* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Punta la Plaza* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 466; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176). *Pointe Plaza* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Plaza Point* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Plaza, Pointe (de la), Punta (de) la:* see Plaza Point.
- Pléneau Island** 65°06'S 64°05'W, NE of Hovgaard Island, Graham Coast. The NE point of the island was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Pléneau* after Paul Pléneau, photographer on the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; 1908, map p. 36). The island was mapped by FAE, 1908–10, as a peninsula joined to Hovgaard Island (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5 following p. 615). After the island had been charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58, and the very narrow channel between the two islands navigated by survey launch, the name of Pléneau was transferred to the island itself. *Pléneau Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Pléneau, Pointe:* see Pléneau Island.
- Plenty, Cape** 61°30'S 55°28'W, SE point of Gibbs Island, South Shetland Islands, was visited by JSEEIG in January 1977 and so named because a reef E of the cape causes upwelling of water which attracts numerous birds to feed in the area (Furse, 1979, map p. 88; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Pletwa Rekina:* see Shark Fin.
- Plomienny Przylądek:* see Flame Point.
- “Plumerillo, Refugio de”:* see Refuge Islands.
- Pluto Glacier** 71°06'S 68°28'W, flowing E into George VI Sound between Tombaugh Cliffs and Succession Cliffs, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from the photographs by Joerg (1937, map B facing p. 444); roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); further photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Pluto (APC, 1955, p. 17; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960); mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Lednik Pluton* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Pluton, Lednik:* see Pluto Glacier.
- Plymouth, Bay of:* see New Plymouth.
- Plymouth, Monte:* see Plymouth, Mount.
- Plymouth, Mount** 62°28'S 59°49'W, rising to 520 m W of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named after Plymouth, Devon (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Nevado General Cañas*, so called by Chilean Army personnel of CAE from “Arturo Prat”, Guesalaga Peninsula, after Gen. R. Cañas M. (*Cordillera General Cañas*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Picacho General Cañas* (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 238). *Nevado General Cañas (Osorno)*, so called by CAE, 1947–48, Osorno being a town in Chile (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96). *Nevado General R. Cañas M., Nevado General Ramon Cañas Montalva* (Chile. IGM, 1948a, p. 33 and photograph following p. 176). *Pico Osorno* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Monte Plymouth* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 213; Pierrou, 1970, p. 597). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Pico Plymouth* (Argentina. 1958a, p. 289). *Monte Osorno* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 98; IHA, 1974, p. 218).
- Plymouth, Pico:* see Plymouth, Mount.
- Pod Rocks** 68°09'S 67°31'W, off-shore W of Millerand Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); used for a sealing camp in August 1949 and resurveyed in December 1949 by FIDS from “Stonington Island”; named from the old sealers' term pod, meaning a group of seals hauled ashore (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Podson, Isola:* see Dodson Peninsula.
- Poetry Glacier** 61°56'S 57°48'W, flowing N and NW into E side of Venus Bay, N King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Milosz Point* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 9, p. 172 and p. 174). *Lodowiec Poezji* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).
- Poezji, Lodowiec:* see Poetry Glacier.
- Pointexter, Cabo:* see Mackintosh, Cape or Reynolds, Mount.
- Pointexter, Cape:* see Reynolds, Mount.
- Poing, (Cerro) Le, Monte Le, Pico Le:* see Wegger Peak.
- Pointer Nunatak** 80°37'S 29°00'W, rising to 1 235 m on SW side of the head of Stratton Glacier, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named descriptively, the nunatak being an important landmark on the route from Blaiklock Glacier to Stratton Glacier (APC, 1962, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Pointers:* see Pointers, The.
- Pointers, The** 62°35'S 61°20'W, submerged rocks between Eddystone Rock and Start Point, Livingston Island, were known to the nineteenth-century sealers as a navigational mark and hazard near the entrance to New Plymouth, and so named descriptively (Fildes, 1821b; APC, 1962, p. 25; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Pointers* (BA, 1916, p. 393). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Point Rock:* see Billie Rocks.
- Poison, Isla:* see Bob Island.
- Poisson, Cabezo, Cerro:* see Poisson Hill.
- Poisson Hill** 62°29'S 59°39'W, rising to c. 80 m NE of Guesalaga Peninsula (q.v.), Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE in 1947, when the name *Poisson* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201) or *Promontorio Poisson* (Chile DNH chart 500, 1951) was applied to the area between the hill and Ash Point, after Capt (C) Maurice Poisson E. (*Bob Island*, q.v.), assistant to the Captain of the frigate *Iquique* and signing officer of the official act of inauguration of the Chilean Navy station “Arturo Prat” nearby (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 190). *Cerro Poisson* (Chile. DNH chart, 1962, p. 99; IHA, 1974, p. 229). *Cabezo Poisson* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1963). *Poisson Promontory* (Fuenzalida, 1964, map Fig. 1, p. 48). The hill

- was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Poisson Hill* (BA, 1965, p. 31; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 5). *Promontorio Sub Teniente Poisson*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 229).
- Poisson, Isla*: see Bob Island.
- Poisson, Promontorio, Promontory*: see Poisson Hill.
- Polar Club Glacier** 62°14'S 58°32'W, flowing SE into the sea W of Telefon Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the Polish Polar Club (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Lodowiec Klubu Polarnego* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).
- Polar Committee Icefall** 62°08'S 58°29'W, W of Denais Stack, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the Committee for Polar Research, Polish Academy of Sciences (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Lodospad Komitetu Badań Polarnych* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).
- Polar Friendship Glacier*: see Kollins, Lednik.
- Polaris Glacier** 64°12'S 59°34'W, joining with Eliason Glacier to the E to flow S into Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after the Polaris motor sledge, made by Polaris Industries Ltd, Roseau, Minn., and used in the Antarctic from 1961 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Polaris Glacier** 61°06'S 55°09'W, flowing NNW into the sea from The White Company, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI (Burley, 1971*a*, map inside front cover).
- Polar Plateau*: see South Polar Plateau.
- Polarstar Ridge** 71°49'S 70°29'W, running SW from The Obelisk, *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), S Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, right-hand photograph, Fig. 14, p. 458; Ellsworth, 1937, map facing p. 296); following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, named after Ellsworth's low-wing monoplane *Polar Star*, a single-engined Northrop Gamma aircraft piloted by H. Hollick-Kenyon (*Kenyon Peninsula*, q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Poldervaart Edge** 80°44'S 25°57'W, NE–SW escarpment rising to c. 1300 and forming part of *Du Toit Nunataks* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area was named after Prof. Arie Poldervaart (1919–64), Dutch petrologist known for his work on basalts (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Pole, Ostrov*: see Paulet Island.
- Pôle Sud*: see South Pole.
- Polet, Ostrov*: see Paulet Island.
- Policarpo Toro, Cabo*: see Northrop, Cape.
- Polish Navy Point** 62°08'S 58°29'W, NE of Denais Stack, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 82). *Przylądek Marynarki Wojennej* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).
- Półksiężyc, Zatoka*: see Halfmoon Cove.
- Pollard Glacier** 65°52'S 64°03'W, flowing NNW into Comrie Glacier, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of documentation grouped in this area, named after Alan Faraday Campbell Pollard (1877–1948), English documentalist; Founder and first President, British Society for Inter-national Bibliography, and pioneer in the introduction of the Universal Decimal Classification into British libraries (APC, 1959*a*, p. 10).
- Pollux Nunatak** 65°05'S 59°53'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Nordenskjöld Coast, rising to 110 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, was sighted by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947 and surveyed in July 1953; so named in association with *Castor Nunatak* (q.v.), Castor and Pollux being the twin sons of Zeus (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 65 68, 1961).
- Połock, Ostrov, Wyspa*: see Robert Island.
- Polonez Cove** 62°09'S 58°08'W, on N side of Low Head, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the Polish form of the French word *polonaise*, used for a musical composition based on a Polish ceremonial dance (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 82; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Zatoka Polonez* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).
- Polonez, Zatoka*: see Polonez Cove.
- Polonia Glacier** 62°03'S 57°34'W, flowing into King George Bay, King George Island, on the N and W sides of the bay, was so called by PAE after the motherland of Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 2, p. 69). *Lodowiec Polonia* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).
- Polonia, Lodowiec*: see Polonia Glacier.
- Polo Sud, Sul, Sur*: see South Pole.
- Polotsk I(sland), Ostrov*: see Robert Island.
- Polotzk-Insel, -öen*: see Robert Island.
- Południowe Orkady, Wyspy*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Południowe Szetlandy, Wyspy*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Pólvora, Islote** [= powder islet] 64°32'S 61°59'W, between Enterprise Island and Pythia Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 141; IHA, 1974, p. 229).
- Pólvora, Islote*: see Powder Island.
- Polynesia Point** 60°43'S 45°35'W, NE entrance point of *Paal Harbour* (q.v.), E Signy Island, following survey by FIDS in 1947, was named after the floating factory ship *Polynesia*, of the Rethval Whaling Co., Oslo, which operated in the South Orkney Islands, 1913–14 (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA, 1966, p. 42; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Pomona (Island) (or Mainland)*: see Coronation Island.
- Pomona Plateau** 60°35'S 45°54'W, ice cap between Deacon Hill and Sandefjord Peaks, W *Coronation Island* (q.v.), rising to c. 400 m, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–50, and so named in order to preserve Weddell's naming of the island after Pomona, Orkney Islands (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA, 1966, p. 40; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Ponce Island** 63°18'S 57°53'W, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48; following geological work by a USARP field party from the University of Wisconsin, named after Lautaro Ponce, Chief of Antarctic Operations, University of Chile, which supported the field work in the area, 1960–61 and 1961–62 (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Pond, Cerro*: see Pond, Mount.
- Pond Hill** 62°10'S 58°36'W, rising to c. 100 m above Rhyolite Head, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3).
- Pond, Mont(e)*: see Pond, Mount.
- Pond, Mount** 62°57'S 60°33'W, highest point (540 m) on Deception Island, SE of Pendulum Cove, was roughly mapped by Foster in January 1829 and named after John Pond (1767–1836), English Astronomer Royal, 1811–35 ([referring to

- lower summit to NNW] Kendall, chart, 1829*b*; 1831, map facing p. 64; [referring to present feature] BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3202, 30.ix.1955; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960); also called *Iceberg Hill* "from the circumstance of it being capped with ice in a singular manner, so as to give it the resemblance of a huge twelfth-cake", this name not applying to a feature N of Pendulum Cove as erroneously indicated (Webster, 1834, Vol. 1, p. 146; BA, 1930, p. 67). *Mont Pound* [sic] (d'Urville, 1847, Pl. 1). *Mont Pond* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 131). *Mount Pound* [sic] (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 274). *Monte Pond*, referring to the lower summit to NNW (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 229). *Monte Campbell*, so called by AAE after Capt. (F) Campbell (d. 1961), of the Argentine Navy, who made the first photogrammetric air survey of the island in 1948 (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 233). *Monte Estanque* [translation of the English proper name], referring to the lower summit to NNW (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 348). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS, 1953–54. *Cerro Pond* (Cordini, 1955, p. 169). *Mount Estanque* (Casertano, 1964, p. 37).
- Ponton Island** 65°06'S 63°05'W, near head of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, E of Moureaux Islands, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05 (Lecointe, 1903, chart 5); called *Isla Solitario* [= lonely island] by AAE because of its mistakenly thought isolated position (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954). *Islote Solitario* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 81; Pierrou, 1970, p. 668). *El Solitario* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 114). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Mungo Ponton (1802–80), Scottish inventor who, in 1839, discovered that potassium bichromate spread on paper was light-sensitive, an important landmark in the development of photography (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Popa, Punta** [= poop point] 64°54'S 62°53'W, S point of Coughtry Peninsula, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1949–50, from its shape resembling the stern of a ship (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 254; Pierrou, 1970, p. 597).
- Popa, Punta*: see Stony Point.
- Porębski Cove** 62°08'S 58°55'W, at NE end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was so called by PAE, after Dr Szczepan Porębski, geologist with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 174). *Zatoka Porębskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).
- Porębskiego, Zatoka*: see Porębski Cove.
- Porphyry Bluff** 64°28'S 59°11'W, rising to 365 m and forming the E entrance point of Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, and named descriptively from the quartz-plagioclase porphyritic rock forming the feature (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Porquoi Pas, Isla*: see Pourquoi Pas Island.
- Porro Bluff** 64°45'S 62°32'W, rising to 2 250 m on Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, E of Danco Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Ignazio Porro (1795–1875), Italian engineer who, in 1851, invented a prism combination which was important in the development of stereo-plotting instruments (APC, 1960, p. 6).
- Portalis, Île** 65°02'S 64°08'W, one of the NW *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 475). *Îles Portalis*, including islands nearby (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5).
- Portalis, Îles*: see Portalis, Île.
- Portal Point** 64°30'S 61°46'W, NE tip of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, forming SW entrance point of Charlotte Bay, is the site of a FIDS station established on 7 December 1956 and occupied intermittently for survey work, 1957–58, after which it was closed; was so named because a route to the central plateau of N Graham Land was established from the station, the name being descriptive of a gateway (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). No letter was assigned to the station, as in the case of other FIDS stations, but it was referred to as "Portal Point" or "Reclus Peninsula".
- Port Covadonga, Baie de*: see Covadonga Harbour.
- Porteous Point** 60°43'S 45°40'W, S entrance point of Cumming Cove and NE entrance point of Fyr Channel, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named after A. N. Porteous (*Andrews Point*, q.v.) (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973); surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–50.
- Portillo, Isla*: see Korff Ice Rise.
- Poseción, Cabo*: see Possession, Cape.
- Poseidon Pass** 68°47'S 63°32'W, running NW–SE from the head of Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, to Larsen Ice Shelf, between Cape Keeler and Cape Mayo, was photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; roughly surveyed from the ground in November 1947 and resurveyed in November 1960 by FIDS from "Stonington Island"; in association with the names of Greek gods in this area, named after Poseidon, god of the sea and of earthquakes (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963).
- Poseción, Cabo*: see Barrow, Cape or Possession, Cape.
- Pośrednie, Ściany*: see Middle Walls.
- Possession, Cape*: see Possession, Cape.
- Posección, Cabo, Cap*: see Possession, Cape.
- Possession, Cape** 63°44'S 61°49'W, W point of Chanticleer Island off *Hoseason Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was roughly indicated by Powell (chart, 1828); charted in 53°45'S 61°45'W by Foster, who landed on the cape, 7 January 1829, and named it in assertion of British sovereignty over the area (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 1240, [post iv.1843]; [referring in error to the W-most point of Hoseason Island] chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [correctly positioned] APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Possession Cape* (Foster, [1829]; [Kendall], 1831, p. 64; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Cap Possession* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 21; Gourdon, 1908, end map; Bongrain, 1914, vue 14 following p. 60). *Cabo Poseción* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; [referring to the W-most point of Hoseason Island] Pierrou, 1970, p. 598; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 229). The cape was further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Kap Possession* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 48). *Kapp Possession* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Poseción*, referring to the W-most point of Hoseason Island (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Cabo Posección*, referring to the W-most point of Hoseason Island (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Cape Possession* [sic], as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 246). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Mys Pozeshen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961).

Possession, Kap(p): see Possession, Cape.

Postel Nunatak 84°53'S 67°46'W, W-most feature in Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 450 m, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Philip A. Postel, USARP meteorologist, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Poste(,) Point: see Poste, Pointe.

Poste, Pointe 65°05'S 64°03'W, S entrance point of Salpêtrière Bay, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after L. Poste, stoker in the FAE ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473). *Point Poste* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Punta Poste* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 598). *Poste Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 246).

Poste, Punta: see Poste, Pointe.

Poster, Mount 74°41'S 65°39'W, rising to c. 1 700 m W of Latady Mountains, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Carl K. Poster, USARP geophysicist on South Pole–Queen Maud Land Traverse III, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Postern Gap 63°15'S 55°59'W, NW–SE pass at c. 500 m E of Mount Tholus, Joinville Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in January 1954 and so named as providing the only sledge route through the central ridge to the S coast of the island ([located in error in 63°15'S 55°09'W] APC, 1958, p. 6; [correctly shown] BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973; APC, 1977, p. 26).

Postern, The: see Pardo Ridge.

Poste Valley 69°27'S 71°17'W, ice-filled valley running SSE–NNW into Palestrina Glacier, N Alexander Island, between Mount Braun and Landers Peaks, was surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76; in association with other FAE names in this area, named after C. Poste, Second Engineer in *Français* of FAE, 1903–05, and in *Pourquoi-Pas?* of FAE, 1908–10 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Postillion Rock 68°14'S 66°54'W, off-shore on S side of Roman Four Promontory, Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); called *Teniente Primero Marinero Rubilar* by CAE, 1947, after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949 and named *Postillion Rock* from its outlying position (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Isla Teniente 1° Marinero Rubilar*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 284).

Post Office Rock: see Pig Rock.

Potmess Rocks 62°19'S 59°45'W, rising up to 50 m above sea level W of Heywood Island, South Shetland Islands, and including *Asses Ears* (q.v.), were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, January–March 1967 (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968) and so named in reference to the midday stew served aboard the survey launch *Nimrod* (BA, 1972, p. 48; APC, 1974, p. 5).

Potrzebowskię, Szczyt: see Potrzebowski Peak.

Potrzebowski Peak 62°12'S 58°46'W, rising to c. 300 m E of Buddington Peak, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Kizimierz Potrzebowski, Deputy Leader of PAE, 1979–80, and member of PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 3, p. 166 and p. 174). *Szczyt Potrzebowskię* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 174).

"Potter": see Potter Cove.

Potter, Bukhta, Cala, Caleta: see Potter Cove.

Potter Cove 62°14'S 58°41'W, between Winship Point and Three Brothers Hill, S King George Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers (having been discovered by Capt. John Roberts, of the *King George* from Liverpool) and described as the best harbour on the coast of the island (Fildes, 1821a); named *Potter's Cove*, possibly after Capt. Samuel Potter, a British navigator of the period (Sherratt, 1821, col. 1215; Powell, chart, 1822a; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). *Potters Cove* (Fildes, 1821a; Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132; BA, 1930, p. 61). *Ance Potter's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Potters Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Cala Potter's* [sic] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). The cove was visited by GAE, 1873–74, and some of the crew of the American sealing ship *Florence* wintered there in 1877 (*Florence Nunatak*, q.v.). *Potter Cove* (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81; BA, 1930, p. 61; chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Håvre Peter* [sic], *Håvre Potter* [sic] (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 11). *Håvre Potter* (Bongrain, 1914, vue following p. 60). The cove was recharted by DI, 1934–35. *Petter* [sic] *Cove* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 393). An Argentine refuge hut was established on the cove, 27 January 1948, and called "*Jubany*" after Tte Jubany, pilot in the Argentine Navy who was killed in an air accident near the Rio Gallegos (Thomas, 1956a, p. 161; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981); it was then occupied seasonally until 1982, when it became a permanent station. A FIDS survey party from "Admiralty Bay" found the refuge hut unoccupied, 30 July 1949, and also found a commemorative plaque erected on the beach by GAE, 1873–74 (Hattersley-Smith, 1951, p. 70). *Caleta Potter* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 599; Chile. IHA 1974, p. 230). The cove was further charted from HMS *Veryan Bay* (Cdr. L. R. P. Lawford, RN), 1954–55, and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. "*Refugio Teniente Jubany*" (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 47; Pierrou, 1970, p. 683). *Crique Potter, Cala Potter* (Fourcade, 1960, p. 14, 16). "*Ten'yentie-Khubani*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Bukhta Potter*, "*Potter*" [referring to the refuge] (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973, map Fig. 1, p. 9). "*Ten'yentie Jubany*" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).

Potter, Crique, Håvre: see Potter Cove.

Potter Peak 75°07'S 68°45'W, one of the *Sweeney Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 650 m, was named after Christopher J. Potter, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965–66 (USGS sketch Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Potter Peninsula 62°15'S 58°40'W, between Potter Cove and Stranger Point, King George Island, was named *Península Potter* by AAE in association with the cove (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 16). *Península Caleta Potter* (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, p. 127). *Potter Peninsula*, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76 (APC, 1980, p. 5). The peninsula was designated SSSI No. 13 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 232).

Potter, Península: see Potter Peninsula.

Potter(')s, Ance, Bucht, Cove: see Potter Cove.

Pottinger, Mys: see Pottinger Point.

Pottinger Point 61°56'S 58°22'W, N coast of King George Island, E of Owen Island, was erroneously called *Punta Redonda* (*Round Point*, q.v.) by AAE (Argentina. MM chart

- 126, 1957); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Charles Pottinger, Master of the sealing ship *Tartar* from London (*Tartar Island*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Mys Pottinger* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Potts Peak** 61°58'S 58°15'W, rising to c. 350 m on W side of Eldred Glacier, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Potts, Master of the sealing ship *Lizzie P. Simmons* from New London, Conn., who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1873–75 (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Poulet, Isla de, Island*: see Paulet Island.
- Pound, Mont, Mount*: see Pond, Mount.
- Pourquoi(-)Pas(?), Île du, Isla*: see Pourquoi Pas Island.
- Pourquoi Pas Island** 67°41'S 67°30'W, in NE corner of Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, between Bigourdan Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord, separated from Blaiklock Island by The Narrows, was roughly charted on its SW side by FAE, 1908–10, but not recognized as an island; mapped as an island by BGLE in 1936 and named after the FAE three-masted schooner *Pourquoi-Pas?* (Dr J.-B. Charcot, *Charcot Bay*, q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Île du Pourquoi Pas?* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 13). *Isla Jenny*, in error (*Jenny Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Porquoi [sic] Pas* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Isla Pourquoi(-)Pas* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 599). The island was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49. *Pourquoi-Pas* (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 230). *Ostrov Purkua-Pa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Pourquoi-Pas, Récif du** 65°16'S 64°08'W, off Cape Tuxen in entrance of Waddington Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and so called after the expedition ship *Pourquoi Pas?* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4). *Récif du Pourquoi-Pas?* (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 7 following p. 60). *Roca Pourquoi Pas* (Argentina. MM chart OMIKRON, 1953).
- Pourquoi Pas, Roca*: see Pourquoi Pas, Récif du.
- Povell, Ostrov*: see Powell Island.
- Powder Island** 69°32'S 68°46'W, inside N entrance of George VI Sound, SSE of Cape Jeremy, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, but not recognized as an island in the fragmented ice shelf surrounding it. The name *Islotes Chacabuco*, probably referring to this feature, was applied by CAE to two reported islands in 69°45'S 68°33'W after the battle against the Spaniards in 1817 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The island was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and named *Powder Islet* from the friable nature of the Jurassic–Cretaceous rock found there (APC, 1955, p. 17; USHO chart 6339, 1955; BA, 1956, p. 83). *Powder Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Ostrov Pauder* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islote Pólvora* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 203; IHA, 1974, p. 229).
- Powder Islet*: see Powder Island.
- Powell, Île, Island(s)*: see Powell Island.
- Powell, Archipiélago*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Powellboen*: see Powell Rock.
- Powell Channel** 68°08'S 67°08'W, running N–S and separating Millerand Island from Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was charted from HMS *Endurance* in 1972 and named after Lieut. John Martin Powell, RN (b. 1944), who carried out the survey (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973; APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Powell Eiland*: see Powell Island.
- Powell Group*: see Elephant Islands or South Orkney Islands.
- Powell, Groupe*: see Powell Island.
- Powell(-)Gruppe(n)*: see Elephant Islands.
- Powell, Île*: see Powell Island or South Orkney Islands.
- Powell, Îles*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Powell Inseln*: see Elephant Islands or Powell Islands.
- Powell, Isla*: see Powell Island.
- Powell Island** 60°41'S 45°03'W, one of the South Orkney Islands, separated from Coronation Island to the W by Lewthwaite Strait, and from Laurie Island to the E by Washington Strait, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821 and shown correctly as a single island (Powell, chart, 1822a); further charted, 1822–24, as two islands by Weddell who applied the names *Crutchleys Island* and *Dibdins Island* to the S and N parts respectively (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). *Crutchleys [sic] Insel, Dibdins Insel*, referring to the S and N parts respectively (Weddell, 1827, second end map). The island was further charted by FAE, 1837–40, in 1838. *Powel [sic] Islands*, as two islands named after the co-discoverer Capt. George Powell (1795–1824), Master of the sealing ship *Eliza (Eliza Rocks)*, q.v.), in which he visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and of the sloop *Dove*, in which he also visited the South Shetland Islands and, in company with the sloop *James Monroe* (Capt. N. B. Palmer), discovered and charted the South Orkney Islands, 1821–22 (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Île Powell*, as one island with a narrow isthmus in the middle (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43; Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). *Powell Inseln*, as two islands (Petermann, map, 1867). *Powell Islands*, as two islands (USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA, 1916, p. 411; chart 1240, 23.iv.1926). The island was further charted by SNAE. *Powell Island*, as one island (Bruce and others, chart, [1903a]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Powell Óarna*, as two islands (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Dibdin Island*, as one island (Brown and others, 1906, p. 73). *Islas Powell*, as two islands (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 11). The island was further charted by Sørllé, 1912–13. *Powel [sic] Island*, as one island (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Isla Powell* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 600). *Powell Óya* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The island was recharted by DI in 1933. *Groupe Powell*, presumably including Christoffersen Island and Fredriksen Island (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Île Powell* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Powell Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 583). *Ostrov Povell* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). In 1967 the S end of the island, S of 60°43'S, was designated as part of SPA No. 15 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 9).
- Powell Island*: see Coronation Island.
- Powell Islands, Islas*: see Powell Island or South Orkney Islands.
- Powell Óarna*: see Powell Island.
- Powelløene*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Powell Óya*: see Powell Island.
- Powell, Puna*: see Newell Point.
- Powell Rock** 60°41'S 45°35'W, awash E of Starfish Cove, NE Signy Island, was charted by Sørllé, 1912–15, and named *Powellboen* after the whale catcher *Powell*, which he used in

- his search for anchorages in the South Orkney Island, 1911–12 (Sørille, chart, [1930]); surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1947. *Powell Rock* (APC, 1955, p. 17; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; BA, 1976, p. 2; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Powell(s), Group(e)*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Powells Is.*: see Watchkeeper, The.
- Powell, Terre de*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Powels, Îles*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Powels Inseln*: see Heywood Island.
- Powels Islands*: see Heywood Island or Mellona Rocks.
- Poynter, Cerro, Colina*: see Poynter Hill.
- Poynter Col** 63°49'S 59°07'W, at c. 750 m between Poynter Hill and Ivory Pinnacles, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1948, was so named in association with the hill (APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Poynter Hill** 63°48'S 59°07'W, rising to 950 m SE of Cape Kjellman, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948; named after Midshipman (later Cdr) Charles William Poynter, RN (?1802–70), who, while officially serving in HMS *Andromache*, accompanied Bransfield as Master's Mate and Second-in-Command of HM hired brig *Williams* to the Antarctic, 1819–20, when the NW coast of Graham Land was first sighted (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro Poynter* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961). *Colina Poynter* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 230).
- Pozeshen, Mys*: see Possession, Cape.
- Poznań Glacier** 62°02'S 58°06'W, flowing SW into Polonia Glacier between Rea Peak and Mount Hopeful, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the second former capital of Poland (Tokarski, 1981a, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 145). *Lodowiec Poznań* (Tokarski, 1981a, p. 145).
- Poznań, Lodowiec*: see Poznań Glacier.
- Pozos, Los*: see Pozos, Montes Los.
- Pozos, Montes Los** 63°09'S 55°51'W, three nunataks rising to 590 m SW of Rockpepper Bay, Joinville Island, were so called by AAE, 1953–54, after the battle of Los Pozos, off Buenos Aires, 11 June 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 116; Pierrou, 1970, p. 491). *Los Pozos* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).
- Pozos, Nunatak Los** 63°13'S 55°14'W, rising to 120 m on W side of Fliess Bay, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE after the battle of Los Pozos (*Montes Los Pozos*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 115; Pierrou, 1970, p. 492).
- Practicante Coloma, Isla*: see Lautaro Island.
- Prague Spur** 70°01'S 70°20'W, rising to c. 500 m between Puccini Spur and Lully Foothills, at E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 and in association with the ice piedmont, was named after Mozart's Symphony No. 38, *The Prague* (1788) ([in 71°01'S 70°20'W] APC, 1980, p. 5; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982; APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Pramnaes, Capo*: see Framnes, Cape.
- Prat, Archipiélago*: see South Shetland Islands.
- "Prat, Base"*: see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Prat Point, Punta*: see Edwards Point.
- Pratt Peaks*: see Pratts Peak.
- Pratts Peak** 80°25'S 29°22'W, rising to c. 915 m at N end of Haskard Highlands, W Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and the name *Pratt Peaks* was applied collectively to this peak and to a peak immediately to the S, after David Lynn Pratt (b. 1924), engineer, and John Geoffrey Drew Pratt (b. 1925), geophysicist, unrelated members of TAE, 1956–58, and with the trans-polar party (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963). Following further survey by BAS from Halley, 1968–71, the name *Pratts Peak* was applied to the present feature only (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Praym, Mys*: see Prime Head.
- Precious Peaks** 62°04'S 58°19'W, rising to 360 m on NE side of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, were called *Promontorio Negro Notable* [= conspicuous black promontory] by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 1403, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 209); following surveys by FIDS from 1948 and air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named *Precious Peaks* after Alan Precious (b. 1926), FIDS meteorological observer, "Hope Bay", 1954–56, and Base Leader, "Admiralty Bay", 1957–58 (APC, 1960, p. 7; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Prehn Peninsula** 75°06'S 63°30'W, between *Gardner Inlet* (q.v.) and Hansen Inlet, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lieut. Cdr Frederick A. Prehn, Jr, USN, C-130 aircraft pilot with Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights over Pensacola Mountains and Alexander Island, ODF, 1966–67 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Prensa Austral** 64°18'S 62°57'W, one of the *Psi Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean newspaper *Prensa Austral* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Prensa Austral* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 230).
- Prensa Austral, Islote*: see Prensa Austral.
- Prensa Austral, Islotes*: see Psi Islands.
- Prensa Chilena, Grupo de La** 64°18'S 63°00'W, group name for Psi Islands and Rho Islands, Dallmann Bay, was applied by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean newspaper *La Prensa* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947).
- Prensa, Île*: see Prensa, Île La.
- Prensa, Île La** c. 65°02'S 64°12'W, one of the W *Danneborg Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after the Argentine newspaper *La Prensa* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476). *Île Prensa* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3).
- Presedent Island*: see Snow Island.
- President Bay*: see President Harbor.
- President Beaches** 62°39'S 61°09'W, W shoreline of *Byers Peninsula* (q.v.), Livingston Island, from Hell Gates to Start Point, following geological work by a USARP field party in February 1969, were so named in order to preserve a form of the name *President Harbor* (q.v.) (Everett, 1971, map Fig. 2, p. 42; APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 169; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57). *Playa Skua*, referring to N part of the beaches after a species of skua (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).
- "Presidente Aguirre Cerda, Base Aerea"*: see Pendulum Cove.
- Presidente Aguirre Cerda, Grupo**, referring to all the islands and rocks off NW Trinity Peninsula, from Astrolabe Island to Hope Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after P. Aguirre Cerda (*Pendulum Cove*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947).
- Presidente Aguirre Cerda, Isla*: see Clarence Island.
- Presidente Balmaceda, Bahía*: see Mobiloil Inlet.

- Presidente Barros Luco, Ensenada*: see New Bedford Inlet.
- Presidente Bulnes, Isla*: see Snow Hill Island.
- "Presidente (Eduardo) Frei, Base, Centro Meteorológico, Station"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- "Presidente Gabriel González(z) Videla, Base"*: see Waterboat Point.
- Presidente Gabriel González Videla, Grupo*, has not been identified but the name includes *Greenwich Island* (q.v.) ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 231). *Grupo Presidente G. González V., Grupo Presidente G. G. Videla*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 230).
- Presidente G. González V., Grupo*: see *Presidente Gabriel González Videla, Grupo*.
- Presidente G. González Videla*: see *Greenwich Island*.
- Presidente G. G. Videla, Grupo*: see *Presidente Gabriel González Videla, Grupo*.
- "Presidente Gonzales Videla"*: see *Waterboat Point*.
- Presidente Gonzales Videla, Isola*: see *Greenwich Island*.
- "Presidente González Videla, Base"*: see *Waterboat Point*.
- Presidente González Videla, Costa del*: see *Davis Coast*.
- Presidente González Videla, Isla*: see *Greenwich Island*.
- Presidente Head*: see *Timblón, Cape*.
- "Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda, Base"*: see *Pendulum Cove*.
- Presidente Riesco, Isla*: see *Livingston Island*.
- Presidente Sarmiento, Canal*: see *George VI Sound*.
- Presidente González Videla Island*: see *Greenwich Island*.
- President Harbor* 62°45'S 61°15'W, the bay between *President Head* and *Hall Peninsula*, *Snow Island*. Detailed study of navigational details in the log of the sloop *Hero* from *Stonington*, 1820–21, indicates that the name was originally applied to this feature, rather than to *New Plymouth* (q.v.), in association with the early name for *Snow Island* (q.v.) (Palmer, 1820–21). *President Bay, President Harbour* (Palmer, 1820–21, 12 and 22 November 1820). *President's Harbor* (Stackpole, 1955, p. 32). *President Harbour*: see *President Harbor*.
- President Head* 62°43'S 61°12'W, NE point of *Snow Island* (q.v.), following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 was so named in order to preserve a form of the early name *President Island* applied to this island (APC, 1962, p. 25; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Punta Tortuga* [= tortoise point], so called by AAE from its shape in plan view (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- President Island*: see *Snow Island*.
- President Loubet's Promontory*: see *Adelaide Island*.
- President's Harbor*: see *New Plymouth* or *President Harbor*.
- Presidents Island*: see *Snow Island*.
- Preslik Spur** 82°32'S 51°20'W, SW of *Forlidas Ridge*, *Dufek Massif*, *Pensacola Mountains*, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Private Joseph W. Preslik, US Army, with USGS *Pensacola Mountains Project*, 1965–66 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Preston Island** 67°48'S 68°59'W, one of the *Henkes Islands* (q.v.) off SW *Adelaide Island*, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and named after Frank Preston (b. 1938), FIDS surveyor, *Adelaide* and *Faraday*, 1960–61, and *Base Leader*, *Adelaide*, 1961–62, during the first wintering at that base (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Prevot Island*: see *Tangent Island*.
- Priam, Mount** 64°34'S 63°24'W, rising to c. 1 980 m in *Trojan Range*, *Anvers Island*, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; in association with other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after *Priam* (fl. c. 1 200 BC), *King of Troy* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Priest Island** 64°52'S 63°31'W, in *Peltier Channel*, *Palmer Archipelago*, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Îlot Goetschy* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Goetschy Islet* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 59). The island was further charted on 25 January 1935 by BGLE, which was unaware of FAE's prior naming; named *Priest Island*, because The Rev. W. L. S. Fleming (*Fleming Glacier*, q.v.) made the first recorded landing on the island (Rymill, 1938b; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960); surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1948. *Islote Grillete* [= shackle islet], so called by AAE from its shape (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 271; Pierrou, 1970, p. 402). *Islote Priest* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 167; IHA, 1974, p. 231). *Goetschy Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 97).
- Priest, Islote*: see *Priest Island*.
- "Primavera", "Base (de Ejercito)"*: see *Cierva Point*.
- Primavera, Cabo*: see *Cierva Point*.
- "Primavera, Refugio"*: see *Cierva Point*.
- Prime Head** 63°13'S 57°18'W, N-most point of *Trinity Peninsula*, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838, when the name *Cap Siffrey* was applied to the point 5 km to the E (*Siffrey Point*, q.v.). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946, the name *Cape Siffrey* was erroneously applied to the present feature (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Cabo Siffrey* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 560; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 260). *Mys Sifre* (Soviet Union. MM chart, 1961). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and detailed study of FAE records, *Siffrey Point* was identified as the feature originally named by FAE, and the present feature was renamed *Prime Head* in reference to its being the N-most point of the peninsula (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Mys Praym* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Primera de Mayo, Isla*: see *Lambda Island*.
- Primera Garganta*: see *Channel Glacier*.
- Primera Junta, Punta*: see *Patricia, Cabo*.
- "Primero de Mayo"*: see *Fumarole Bay*.
- Primero de Mayo, Bahía, Bay, Caleta*: see *Fumarole Bay*.
- Primero de Mayo, Fondeadero del* 64°49'S 63°29'W, anchorage ENE of *Bills Island*, *Port Lockroy*, *Wiencke Island*, was so called by AAE after the Argentine transport ship *Primero de Mayo* (*Paso Primero de Mayo*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949).
- Primero de Mayo, Isla*: see *Lambda Island*.
- Primero de Mayo, Paso* 60°42'S 44°48'W, running NW–SE between *Weddell Islands* and *Bruce Islands*, *South Orkney Islands*, was charted in 1930 by the Argentine Navy from the transport and hydrographic ship *Primero de Mayo* and so called after the ship, which was later used on AAE, 1942–43, and then lost off the Argentine coast near *Monte Hermosa*, 5 February 1944 (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 602). *Paso I.º de Mayo* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 26).
- Primero, Monte* [= first mountain] 64°00'S 61°49'W, one of the *Brugmann Mountains* (q.v.), *Liège Island*, rising to c. 700 m SW of *Cape Neyt*, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Primer (1er) Teniente Alaggia, Islote*: see *Margalot, Islote*.
- Primer (1er) Teniente López, Isla(s), Islotes*: see *Kappa Island*.
- Primer (1er) Teniente Patrignani, Islotes*: see *Flyspot Rocks*.

Primer (1st) Teniente Prevot, Isla: see Tangent Island.

Primer Teniente Turrado, Islas: see Omicron Islands.

Prince Charles Strait 61°06'S 54°34'W, between Cape Valentine, Elephant Island, and Cornwallis Island, was known to sealers from 1821. The first recorded navigation of the strait was made by Lieut. Cadwalader Ringgold, USN, in the brig *Porpoise* of USEE, 7 March 1839. The strait was again traversed by *John Biscoe* (Cdr H. Kirkwood, RN) and the sloop *HMS Sparrow* (Cdr J. V. Waterhouse, RN) in company, 7 December 1948. By approval of HM King George VI, the strait was named after HRH Prince Charles Philip Arthur George (later Prince of Wales), born 14 November 1948 (*Times*, 22 January 1949; BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Prince Charles' Strait* (FIG, 1950, p. 33). *Pasaje Príncipe Carlos* [translation of English name], incorrectly referring to the passage between Elephant Island and Clarence Island (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).

Prince de Joinville Land: see Joinville Island.

Prince George Island, -Sziget: see King George Island.

Prince Gustaf, Canal du: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Prince Gustava, Prüliv: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Prince Gustav Channei: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Prince Gustav Channel, separating James Ross Island and Vega Island from Trinity Peninsula, was first traversed and mapped by SwAE in October 1903; named *Kronprins Gustaf* [sic] *Kanalen* after HRH The Crown Prince of Sweden (1858–1950), later Gustav V, King of Sweden, 1907–50 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Canal du Prince Gustaf* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Canal du Prince-Gustave* (Nordenskjöld 1904d, p. 359). *Kronprins Gustavs Kanal* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 170). *Kronprinz Gustav-Kanal, Kronprinz Gustav-Sund* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 64; Vol. 2, p. 127). *Canal del Príncipe Gustavo* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Crown Prince Gustaf Channel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 46). *Kronprinz-Gustaf-Kanal* (Nordenskjöld, 1905a, p. 240). *Kroonprins Gustaaf Kanaal* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Détroit Prince-Royal Gustave* (Nordenskjöld, 1905b, p. 161). *Canale Príncipe Gustavo* (Duse, 1907, p. 247). *Kroonprins Gustav-Kanaal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 26). *Détroit du Prince-Gustav* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 49). *Canal Príncipe Gustavo* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 604; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 231). *Canal Crown Prince Gustav* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Gustav Channel*, shortened form advocated (Balch, 1912, p. 573; Bruce, 1917, p. 250). *Gustav Strait* (Balch, 1912, map facing p. 570). *Crown Prince Gustav Channel* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 1959). *Chenal du Kronprinz Gustave* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 315). The channel was seen from the air by Ellsworth in November 1935. *Canal du Crown Prince Gustav* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402). *Crown Prince Gustave Channel* (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 290). *Kronprins Gustav Channel* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *C. P. Gustav Channel* (Australia. DI map, 1939). *Prince Gustav Channel* (USHO, 1943, p. 265; James, 1949, p. 47; APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963; BAS 250 sheets SP 21–22/13 and SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Kronprins Gustafs Kanalen* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 155). The channel was traversed for the second time and surveyed by FIDS from

map, 1946), *Kanal Kronprintsa Gustava* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Canal K Gustav* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Canale G. P. [sic] Gustav* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Prüliv Prince Gustava* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). The channel was further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1959–61. *Proliv Kronprintsa Gustava* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Proliv Prins-Gustav* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Kronprins Gustafs Kanal* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Prince Gustav Channei* [sic] (USDMAAC chart JNC-117N, 1975).

Prince-Gustav(e), Canal du, Détroit du: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Prince-Regent(e) Luitpold Coast, Land, Tierra de: see Luitpold Coast.

Prince Regent Luitpold's Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Prince Régent Luitpold, Terre du: see Luitpold Coast.

Prince-Royal Gustave, Détroit: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Prince William Land: see Chanticleer Island or Hoseason Island.

Prince William('s) Land: see Danco Coast or Palmer Archipelago.

Principál, Cabo: see Pursuit Point.

Principál, Canal: see Sound, The (Melchior Islands).

Principal Point: see Pursuit Point.

Príncipe Carlos, Pasaje: see Prince Charles Strait.

Príncipe Gustavo, Canal (del), Canale: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Príncipe Heredero Gustavo, Canal: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Príncipe Leopoldo, Tierra del: see Luitpold Coast.

Príncipe Regente Leopoldo, Tierra(s) del: see Luitpold Coast.

Príncipe Reggente Luitpold, Terra: see Luitpold Coast.

Prins-Gustav, Proliv: see Prince Gustav Channel.

Prins-Regent Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Prinz Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Prinz Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Prinz Regent(-)Luitpold Coast, Küste, Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Prinzregent Luitpolds Land: see Luitpold Coast.

Priores Island 64°56'S 63°53'W, one of the central *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *HMS Protector*, 1956–57, and so named in association with the names of characters from *Canterbury tales* in this group of islands (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1972).

Prisma, Roca [= prism rock] 62°12'S 58°46'W, rising to 35 m near North Spit, Weaver Peninsula, King George Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 254; chart 137, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 605). *Rocas* [sic] *Prisma* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

Prisma, Rocas: see Prisma, Roca.

Proa, Punta [= point prow] 64°53'S 62°53'W, N point of Coughtrey Peninsula, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1949–50 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 254; Pierrou, 1970, p. 605).

Procyon Peaks 70°29'S 66°31'W, rising to c. 1 250 m near head of Millett Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1962–72, were named after the star Procyon in the constellation Canis Minor, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

Profesora, Lodowiec: see Professor Glacier.

- away Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Prof. Guillermo Mann, biologist with the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947), but the name was later transferred to *Islote Mann* (q.v.).
- Professor Oliver Sch, Isla*: see Northstar Island.
- Professor Glacier** 62°06'S 58°19'W, flowing W into Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, NE of Lussich Cove, was so called by PAE after Prof. W. Szafer, in association with *Szafer Ridge* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 82). *Lodowiec Profesora* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 82).
- Profound Lake** 62°11'S 58°55'W, NW of Jasper Point, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Ozero Glubokoye* [= deep lake] or *Lake Glubokoye* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10; 1973b, map p. 370). *Profound Lake* (APC, 1980, p. 5). The lake is the site of the Uruguayan station "Artigas" (*Fildes Peninsula*, q.v.).
- Prominentes, Islas, Islotes*: see Lientur, Isla.
- Promontorio Bajo, Cabo*: see Low Head.
- Promontorio, El*: see Naze, The.
- Promontorio, Isla, Islote*: see Foreland Island.
- Promontorio Norte, Cabo*: see North Foreland.
- Prong Point** 60°33'S 45°34'W, W entrance point of Ommanney Bay, Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, was so named from its shape as seen in plan (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Prospect Glacier** 69°34'S 67°23'W, flowing N into Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, between Kinnear Mountains and Mayer Hills, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in September 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–49, when the name *Prospect Pass* was applied to the col at the head of the glacier, from which there is a fine prospect across George VI Sound to Alexander Island (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 69 66, 1955). *Prokhd Prospekt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Following further survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1958, the name *Prospect Glacier* was applied to the glacier and the pass was left unnamed (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).
- Prospect Pass*: see Prospect Glacier.
- Prospect Point** 66°00'S 65°21'W, S of *Ferin Head* (q.v.), Holdedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was so named following the establishment of a FIDS station there, 2 February 1957 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). The station, originally called "Base J" or "Graham Coast" but later "Prospect Point", was continuously occupied until evacuated, 23 February 1959. *Punta Prospect* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 232). "Prospekt-Poynt", referring to the station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Prospect, Punta*: see Prospect Point.
- "Prospekt-Poynt": see Prospect Point.
- Prospekt, Prokhd*: see Prospect Glacier.
- Protector Heights** 66°43'S 66°10'W, rising to 2 245 m at Liebig Peak and extending in an arc from Holdfast Point to the N of Wilkinson Glacier, thence to the vicinity of the head of this glacier, S of Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast. The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–57; named after HMS *Protector* which was originally built as a netlayer at Glasgow in 1936 and, after refitting as FID guard-ship in 1954–55, served in the Antarctic in every season from 1955 until 1967 (the helicopter from the ship rescued two members of FIDS stranded on Roux Island in November 1956, *Wilkinson Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Cape Rey* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 370, first view).
- Provender, Mount** 80°23'S 29°55'W, NW peak of Shackleton Range, rising to 900 m NE of *Nostoc Lake* (q.v.), was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and so named because a support camp, with a depot of food and fuel, was established on Nostoc Lake nearby (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Providence Cove** 68°18'S 66°49'W, S side of Neny Fjord at the terminus of Remus Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by USAS, 1940–41, and so named because, on the expedition's first arrival, the cove seemed to offer a providential site for the "East Base" (*Stonington Island*, q.v.) (this in fact was not the case, but the name survived) (Ronne, map, 1943; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Provincianos, Islotes Los*: see Yoke Island.
- Pryor Peak** 67°16'S 67°22'W, one of the Tyndall Mountains rising to c. 600 m on SE side of Ward Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; following geological work in the area by BAS from "Rothera", 1980–81, and in association with nearby *Day Island* (q.v.) and *Wyatt Island* (q.v.), named after Cdr John Stoneman Nelson Pryor, RN (b. 1919), Superintendent of Sailing Directions, MOD, and a member of APC, 1968–82 (APC, 1986, p. 4; Moyes and Hamer, 1984, map Fig. 1, p. 42).
- Przybysz*: see Newcomer.
- Przyjaźni Polarnej, Lodowiec*: see Kollins, Lednik.
- Psi Islands** 64°18'S 63°01'W, off W coast of Lambda Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, were charted by AAE, 1942–43, and named *Islotes Psi* after the twenty-third letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 232). *Psi Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). The islands were further charted by AAE, 1947–48. *Psi Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 192; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Islotes Ballesteros*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332). *Islotes Lamadrid*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957). The names *Islotes El Sur*, *Islotes El Ilustrado*, *Islotes La Hora*, *Islotes El Imparcial*, *Islotes La Opinión* and *Islotes Prensa Austral*, after Chilean newspapers (whose names were also applied to individual islands in the group) were rejected as names for the group as a whole (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 232).
- Psi, Islets, Islotes*: see Psi Islands.
- P. Sørilles Bugt*: see Petter Bay.
- Ptolemy, Mount** 68°33'S 65°58'W, rising to 1 370 m between Gibbs Glacier and Traffic Circle, Bowman Coast, was sketched from the air, 14 August 1947, and surveyed from the ground in December 1958 by FIDS from "Stonington Island"; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Claudius Ptolemy (fl. 127–151 AD), Egyptian mathematician, astronomer and geographer, who introduced the system of co-ordinates of latitude and longitude for fixing positions on the Earth's surface, and prepared tables of positions of several thousand places (APC, 1962, p. 25; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

Puccini Spur 70°03'S 70°38'W, rising to c. 1 100 m above E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, was roughly mapped from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924), Italian operatic composer ([in 69°53'S 70°50'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates adjusted from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973 and February 1979] BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978 and 2–DOS 1982).

Puchalskiego, Szczyt: see Puchalski Peak.

Puchalski Peak 62°10'S 58°18'W, rising to 190 m N of Vauréal Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Włodzimierz Puchalski (1909–79), Polish film maker and member of Polish polar expeditions, who died at the penguin rookery near "Arctowski Station" while filming (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 82). *Szczyt Puchalskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).

Puckman, Cabo, Cape: see Valavielle, Cape.

Puente, Ensenada de la: see Fuente, Ensenada de la.

Puertas del Infierno: see Hell Gates or Puertas del Infierno, Paso.

Puertas del Infierno, Islotes: see Hell Gates, Islotes.

Puertas del Infierno, Paso [= hell gates passage] 62°44'S 61°09'W, SE entrance of Morton Strait between Livingston Island and Snow Island, was so called by CAE in confusion with *Hell Gates* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 232). *Puertas del Infierno* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 113).

Puerto Belgrano, Nunatak: see Areta Rock.

Puffball Island: see Puffball Islands.

Puffball Islands 69°02'S 68°36'W, WNW of Cape Berteaux, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, completely ice-covered and extending NE-SW, were photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, but not recognized as islands among the surrounding icebergs; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948; roughly charted by AAE and called *Litten* or *Islotes Litten* after Jacob Litten, an Argentine sailor aboard the frigate *25 de Mayo*, who was killed in battle, 30 July 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 297, 305); in association with *Mushroom Island* (q.v.), named descriptively *Puffball Islets* (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 68, 1955). *Islote Litten*, referring to the N-most island (Argentina. MM chart 133, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 486). *Puffball Islands* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Ostrov Litten*, shown W of Cape Berteaux but presumably referring to the N-most island in the group (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ostrov Pafboll* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islotes Litten*, referring to the N-most islands in the group (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201; IHA, 1974, p. 186). *Islotes Puffball* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201; IHA, 1974, p. 232). *Ostrova Pafboll* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Puffball Island* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 208). *Litten Island*, referring to an island in 68°50'S 68°28'W (position doubtful) (BA chart 4214, 10.x.1986).

Puffball Islets, Islotes: see Puffball Islands.

Puget, Cabo, Cape: see Puget Rock.

Puget Rock 63°30'S 55°38'W, off E coast of Dundee Island. The name *Cape Puget*, after Capt. William David Puget, RN (d. 1853), was applied by Ross, 30 December 1842, to a feature in this vicinity which has not been positively identified (Ross, 1847*a*, p. 329; [referring to the S point of *Paulet Island*

(q.v.)] USHO, 1943, p. 263). *Cabo Puget*, referring to the S point of Paulet Island (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1947). *Islote Redondo* [= round islet], the present feature so called descriptively by AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 317; Pierrou, 1970, p. 619). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54, the name *Puget Rock* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

Puikman, Cape: see Valavielle, Cape.

Pujato Bluff 82°40'S 42°57'W, S-most feature of *Schneider Hills* (q.v.), Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 660 m, was named after Gral Hernán Pujato, of the Argentine Army, Officer-in-charge, "General Belgrano Station", 1955–57 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Pujato, Estrecho: see General Pujato, Estrecho.

Pulfrich Peak 64°42'S 62°27'W, rising to 1 250 m on Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Carl Pulfrich (1858–1927), German member of the firm Carl Zeiss of Jena; known as the "father of stereo-photogrammetry", he independently developed a stereo-comparator in 1901, first designed in 1894 by A. von Hübl (*Hübl Peak*, q.v.), and also developed the principle of the "floating mark" established by F. Stolze (*Stolze Peak*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 7; [misplaced 3 km to N] BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; USOO chart 6945, 1963; [correctly positioned] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Stolze Peak* (q.v.), in error (USOO chart 6945, 1963).

Pulgar, Isla: see Thumb Rock.

Pulgar Negro, Cerro, Monte: see Black Thumb.

Pulgar, Punta: see Thumb Rock.

Pullen, Isla: see Pullen Island.

Pullen Island 72°31'S 60°59'W, in Violante Inlet, Black Coast, on the landward side of Larsen Ice Shelf, ice-covered except for a 500-m rock face at its NE end, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and named after William A. Pullen, USN, aviation machinist's mate at the expedition's "East Base" ([in 73°00'S 59°15'W] USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; [in 72°35'S 60°57'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Isla Pullen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 608; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 242). The island was surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and found to lie c. 75 km NW of its reported position. *Ostrov Pullen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The island was further photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Pullen, Ostrov: see Pullen Island.

Pulpit Mountain 60°41'S 45°13'W, rising to 945 m in SE Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named from its appearance as seen from the E (APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.

Pumphouse Lake 60°42'S 45°37'W, S-most lake in Three Lakes Valley, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from the abandoned pumphouse and pipeline built by whalers on the E side of the lake (APC, 1975, p. 4).

Punchbowl Glacier 65°08'S 61°59'W, flowing SSE into the N end of Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by

- FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and October 1955; so named from the shape of the glacier which is hemmed in by mountains on three sides (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Puño, Pico*: see Wegger Peak.
- Punta Alta, Monte** c. 82°50'S 46°00'W, was reported as lying on the E side of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, following the first Argentine flight to the South Pole by Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 in January 1962, and so called after a locality near the Naval Base of Puerto Belgrano (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 608). There is no such feature in this position on USGS sheet SU 21-25/10, 1969, and the name probably refers to a peak in Forrestral Range to the W.
- Punta Armonía, Cerro*: see Harmony Point.
- Punta Este, Cráter*: see Baily Head.
- Punta Foca, Islote*: see Seal Point.
- Punta Indio, Nunatak** c. 81°55'S 39°50'W, was reported as lying NE of Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, following its sighting from the air by AAE on a flight from "General Belgrano Station" in November 1955 and by Grupo Aeronaval on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962, and so called after the Naval Air Base of Punta Indio in the province of Buenos Aires (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 609). There is no such feature in this position, and the name probably refers to a feature in Argentina Range.
- Punta Ninfas, Glaciar*: see Support Force Glacier.
- Punta Piedras, Fondeadero** [= stones point anchorage] 64°54'S 62°57'W, on W side of *Stony Point* (q.v.), Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1949-50, in association with the point (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256; Pierrou, 1970, p. 610). *Puerto Paradise*, so called by AAE in association with Paradise Harbour to the N (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954).
- Puntiagudas Notables, Rocas** [= sharp-pointed prominent rocks] have not been located ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 232). *Rocas Notables Puntiagudas*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214).
- Puntiagudo, Pico*: see Sharp Peak (Livingston Island).
- Puppis Pikes** 71°17'S 66°24'W, five nunataks extending E-W and rising to 1 350 m, NE of Mount Cadbury, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1962-72, were named after the constellation Puppis, in association with similar names in this area (APC 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Pup Rock** 68°22'S 67°03'W, in Rymill Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947, and called *Three Pup Island* (Nichols, 1955, p. 22); fixed as to position by FIDS in February 1962 from the air photographs and named *Pup Rock* ([in 69°22'S 67°03'W, in error] APC, 1962, p. 26; [correctly shown] DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Purcell Snowfield** 70°34'S 69°45'W, rising to c. 500 m between Colbert Mountains to W and Douglas Range to E, bounded by Handel Ice Piedmont to N and by Vivaldi Gap and Lully Foot-hills to S, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Henry Purcell (1659-95), English composer ([in 70°29'S 69°55'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 27; BAS 250P sheets SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978 and 2-DOS 1982).
- Purdy Point** 60°32'S 45°27'W, E of Ommanney Bay, N Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1956-58, was named after John Purdy (1773-1843), leading English hydrographer of his day, who compiled numerous nautical directories and charts (including the South Orkney Islands), the forerunners of Admiralty sailing directions (*Findlay Point*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Purkua-Pa, Ostrov*: see Pourquoi Pas Island.
- Pursuit Point** 64°55'S 63°27'W, S point of Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by AAE, 1953-54, and called *Cabo Principal* from its conspicuous position (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 250b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 603); surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" and by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956-57; named *Pursuit Point* in connexion with an unsuccessful attempt by the RN surveyors to climb Luigi Peak to the N (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Principal Point*, from the Argentine name (USBGN, 1965, p. 104).
- Purvis, Cabo, Cap*: see Purvis, Cape.
- Purvis, Cape** 63°35'S 55°58'W, S point of Dundee Island, was roughly charted by Ross on 30 December 1842, and named after Commodore (later Vice-Adm.) John Brett Purvis (1787-1857), Senior Naval Officer, East Coast of South America, 1842-44 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 328 and map facing p. 329; [referring to the SE point of the island and SW entrance point of Firth of Tay] BA charts 3205, 2.ix.1938; 3175, 1.iii.1940; [correctly indicated] APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cap Purvis* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Kap Purvis* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, first end map). *Cabo Purvis* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map; [misapplied to the E point of the island] Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 611; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 233). *Kapp Purvis* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was further charted by FIDS from *Trepassey* in January 1947, and surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953.
- Purvis, Kap(p)*: see Purvis, Cape.
- Puzzle Islands** 64°59'S 63°40'W, in entrance of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, E of Butler Passage, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956-57, and so named because this group of small islands, rocks and reefs (some submerged) is often hidden by grounded icebergs (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Mercurio*, so called by AAE after the Argentine frigate *Mercurio* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- P. Willems, Cap, Pointe*: see Willems, Cape.
- Py, Île*: see Sampaio Ferraz, Île.
- Pyke Glacier** 64°11'S 59°38'W, flowing S from Detroit Plateau towards Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area and with *Weasel Hill* (q.v.) on its W side, named after Geoffrey Nathaniel Pyke (1894-1948), English scientist who, in 1941, originated the ideas developed by the Studebaker Corporation into the M-29 tracked cargo carrier or Weasel, one of the first successful oversnow vehicles, and who also pioneered the use of reinforced ice as a structural material (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).
- Pylon Point** 68°06'S 65°06'W, on NW side of *Joerg Peninsula* (q.v.) and SE side of Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photo-

graphed from the air and roughly mapped by USAS, 1940–41 (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; USHO, 1943, photograph p. 271); later named in reference to the fact that USAS flights and sledge journeys followed round this point on the way S along the E coast of Graham Land ([in 68°05'S 65°00'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 216; [correctly referring to the E point of Joerg Peninsula] Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Punta Diego Portales*, so called be CAE after the Chilean statesman (*Veier Head*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The point was further photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from “Stonington Island” in 1947. *Clarkson Point*, as rejected name (*Joerg Peninsula*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1949, p. 46). *Punta Pylon* (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 612; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 235). *Punta Concepción*, after the Feast of the Immaculate Conception (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]).

Pylon Point: see Three Slice Nunatak.

Pylon, Punta: see Pylon Point.

Py Point 64°53'S 63°37'W, S point of *Doumer Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Py* after M. Py, President, French Chamber of Commerce, Buenos Aires, at that time (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472). *Punta Py* (García, 1948, p. 102; Pierrou, 1970, p. 611; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 233). *Py Point* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).

Py, Pointe: see Py Point.

Py, Punta 64°13'S 61°00'W, NNW of Charles Point, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Guardiamarina [= mid-shipman] Py, of the Argentina Navy, who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

Py, Punta: see Py Point.

Pyramid: see Pyramid Island.

Pyramiden: see Pyramid, The.

Pyramide, Nunatak-: see Pyramid, The.

Pyramid Hill: see Corner Peak.

Pyramid Island 62°25'S 60°06'W, rising to 205 m NNE of Williams Point, Livingston Island, was roughly charted in 1820 by Fildes who recorded that “a large rock resembling *Rock Dondo* bore ESE and by us obtained that name . . . it being easy and safe to approach and too remarkable to be mistaken” (Fildes, 1820–21). *Felsen Dondo* (Fildes, 1827, p. 446). The rock was recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively *Pyramid Island* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935i; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Pyramid* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b). *The Pyramid* (Nelson, 1935; BA, 1942, p. 42). *Islote The Pyramid* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Islote Pirámide* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 215; Pierrou, 1970, p. 595; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 228). *Isla Pirámide* (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote The Pyramid [sic]*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 9).

Pyramid, Islote The: see Pyramid Island.

Pyramid Mountain, Peak: see Rhamnus, Mount.

Pyramid Point: see Tilt Rock.

Pyramid, Roca: see Pyramid Rock.

Pyramid Rock 64°23'S 63°07'W, rising 40 m above sea level off N end of Gourdon Peninsula, Anvers Island. Following survey of the area by DI in 1927, the name was applied descriptively to a rock charted in the entrance to Lapeyrière Bay ([shown in

64°22'S 63°05'W] BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 192; [in 64°22'S 63°09'W] APC, 1955, p. 17). *Roca Pirámide*, in the position reported by DI (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 595; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 228). Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour, 1956–57, showing no rock in the position reported by DI, the name *Pyramid Rock* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Roca Pyramid*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 228).

Pyramid Stacks 61°14'S 55°22'W, SSE of Stinker Point, W Elephant Island, were so called descriptively by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).

Pyramid, The 63°26'S 57°01'W, rising to 565 m S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, near head of Kenney Glacier, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1903 and named descriptively *Pyramiden* [= the pyramid] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 248). *Nunatak-Pyramide* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 159). *Pirámides* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 280). *The Pyramid* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 434; BA, 1948, p. 174; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Piramidi* (Duse, 1907, map p. 187). The peak was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1945. *Monte Taylor*, in error (*Mount Taylor*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, lower view p. 314a). The peak was resurveyed by FIDS in August 1955. *Cerro Pirámide* (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86).

Pyramid, The: see Pyramid Island.

Pyrite Island: see Pyrites Island.

Pyrites Island 61°55'S 57°57'W, off *Gam Point* (q.v.), Venus Bay, NE King George Island, forming NE side of *Esther Harbour* (q.v.), was known to the nineteenth-century sealers; roughly charted in 1913–14 by Ferguson who applied the name *Pyritis [sic] Islands* (probably a misprint) collectively to this island, Gam Point and the nearby rocks to NW and SE, from the pyrites and quartz veins contained in the bedrock (Ferguson, chart, 1918a). *Esther Islands, Pyritic Islands* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 41 and map p. 41). *Islas Esther* (Riggi, 1950, map facing p. 24). *Islas Piriticas* (Cordini, 1955, p. 38). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Pyrites Island* (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Pyrite [sic] Island* (Birkenmajer, 1982c, p. 180).

Pyritic Islands: see Pyrites Island.

Pyritis Islands: see Pyrites Island.

Pyroxenite Promontory 82°37'S 53°00'W, rising to c. 1 200 m W of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, following field work by USGS from 1965, was so named from the pyroxenite rock which forms a conspicuous dark layer along the cliffs in this area (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Pyrox Island 68°13'S 66°42'W, at head of Neny Fjord, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, backing on to the terminus of Neny Glacier, was surveyed by USAS in 1940 and resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1949; called *Neny Glacier Island* (Nichols, 1953, Fig. 2, p. 3); later named *Pyrox Islet* because of the pyroxene-rich rock occurring there (Adie, 1954, p. 5; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Islote Dos Lomos* [= two ridge islet] (Argentina. MM chart 133, 1957). *Pyrox Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

Pyrox Islet: see Pyrox Island.

Pythia Harbour: see Gouvernøren Harbour.

Pythia Island 64°32'S 61°59'W, NE side of *Gouvernøren*

- Harbour* (q.v.), Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and named after Chr. Christensen's whaling factory ship *Pythia* which operated from the harbour, 1921–22 (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]; APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 165; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Toneles* [= barrels island], so called by CAE from its shape (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 141; IHA, 1974, p. 278).
- Pyxis Ridge** 71°16'S 66°48'W, ridge of nunataks running N-S and rising to c. 950 m, NNW of Mount Cadbury, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1962–72, was named after the constellation Pyxis, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- "*Q*", *Cabo*: see Conscripto Abenante, Cabo.
- Quadrangle, The** 71°35'S 68°36'W, ice-covered area on W side of Venus Glacier, E Alexander Island, enclosed on three sides by rock ridges but open to the S, following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, was so named from its shape (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Quandary, Mount** 64°52'S 61°34'W, rising to c. 1 050 m E of Hektor Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955 and so named because, when it was first viewed from the S, it was impossible to decide whether the feature was part of the central plateau of Graham Land or a detached summit (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974); photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.
- Quartermain Glacier** 67°01'S 65°09'W, flowing E into Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, on N side of Mount Kennett, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64; in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, named after Leslie Bowden Quartermain (1895–1973), New Zealand historian of the Antarctic and author of *South to the Pole. The early history of the Ross Sea sector* (London, 1967) (APC, 1977, p. 27).
- Quaver Nunatak** 71°00'S 70°17'W, N-most feature of *Walton Mountains* (q.v.), W Alexander Island, rising to c. 250 m, was surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1974–75, and so named after the musical note, reflecting its small size and in association with the names of composers in this area (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978 and 2–DOS 1982; SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Quebrada, Isla*: see Broken Island.
- Queequeg, Mount*: see Queequeg, Mount.
- Queen Adelaide-Insel, Island*: see Adelaide Island.
- Queen Alexandra(s), Cape*: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Queen(s) Bay*: see Borge Bay.
- Queequeg, Mount** 65°39'S 62°07'W, rising to 905 m on Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, between Starbuck Glacier and Stubb Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Queequeg, Starbuck's harpooner in *Pequod* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Mount Queequeg* [sic] (BA chart 3570, 10.ii.1967). The mountain was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64.
- Quert(h)al*: see Cross Bay.
- Quervain Peak** 67°24'S 66°39'W, one of the *Boyle Mountains* (q.v.), Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, rising to 2 030 m, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Alfred de Quervain (1879–1927), Swiss glaciologist and Arctic explorer who first applied photogrammetric methods to the measurement of surface glacier flow, in Greenland in 1909; Leader of the Swiss expedition that crossed Greenland from Jakobshavn to Angmagssalik in 1912 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Query Island** 68°48'S 67°11'W, on S side of Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, between Keyhole Island and Clarke Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1948 and named *Query Islet* because of the difficulty of deciding from a distance whether the feature was in fact separated from the coast (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Query Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). The feature has since become joined to the coast through glacier advance (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).
- Query Islet*: see Query Island.
- Quest Channel** 67°47'S 69°01'W, leading NE between Hibbert Rock and Henkes Islands into Adelaide Anchorage, SW Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and named after the Unit's survey motor boat *Quest* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Quest Nunatak** 81°31'S 28°10'W, NE-most of the Whichaway Nunataks, Coats Land, rising to c. 1 100 m, was surveyed by TAE and so named because, at this last outcrop visited on the TAE's trans-polar route on 20 December 1957, a further search was made for plant fossils previously found in the area by the expedition's geologist (APC, 1962, p. 26; DOS 610 sheet W 81 28/30, 1963).
- Quidora, Isla*: see Pfaff Island.
- Quijada, Isla*: see Henry Ice Rise.
- Quilmes, Monte*: see Quilmes, Mount.
- Quilmes, Mount** 63°14'S 55°37'W, rising to 720 m in central Joinville Island, was named *Monte Quilmes* by AAE after the battle of Quilmes in 1826, in which the Argentine squadron under Almirante G. Brown defeated the Spanish forces (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 115; Pierrou, 1970, p. 613); surveyed by BAS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Mount Quilmes* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Monte Percy*, in error (*Mount Percy*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).
- Quilmes, Punta*: see Molina Point.
- Quilp, Rocas*: see Quilp Rock.
- Quilp Rock** 67°38'S 67°47'W, the largest of a group of rocks between the NW coast of Pourquoi Pas Island and Piñero Island, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named after the dwarf Daniel Quilp, a vicious, ill-tempered character in *The old curiosity shop* by Charles Dickens (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA, 1956, p. 78; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; 3580, 10.xii.1982). *Rocas Quilp* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 235).
- Quilty Nunataks** 75°45'S 71°45'W, WNW of Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, rising to 1 165 m at *Mount Horne* (q.v.),

were surveyed on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and, following air photography by USN, 1965–67, mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Patrick Quilty, USARP geologist with the University of Wisconsin field party to the area, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Quinault Pass 70°49'S 69°28'W, running N-S and separating *Lully Foothills* (q.v.) from LeMay Range, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map); following surveys by BAS from 1968 and in association with the foothills, named after Philippe Quinault (1635–88), French librettist who collaborated with J.-B. Lully in three operas (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982).

Quintana, Île: see Quintana Island.

Quintana, Îles: see Cruls Islands or Quintana Island.

Quintana, Isla: see Quintana Island.

Quintana Island 65°10'S 64°59'W, NNE of *Betbeder Islands* (q.v.) and WNW of *Cruls Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago (with the smaller Mazzeo Island and Bergel Rock off-lying to WNW and S respectively) was roughly charted in 65°10'S 64°59'W by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Île Quintana* after Manuel Quintana (1836–1906), President of Argentina, 1904–06 (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Îles Quintansa* [sic], in error and referring collectively to the two islands and rock (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476). *Quintana Islands* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). Following further survey by FAE, 1908–10, the name *Îles Quintana* (including the present island) was applied to the NW-most of the islands forming a continuous arc, named collectively *Îles Argentines* (*Argentine Islands*, q.v.) (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2). The position of these islands was confirmed by BGLE in 1935–36. *Isla Quintana*, referring to the present feature (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islotes Colo Colo* [in 64°57'S 67°12'W], *Rocas Galvarino* [in 65°03'S 64°52'W], *Islotes Michimalongo* [in 65°12'S 65°00'W], referring to the two islands and rock, after places in Chile, and erroneously plotted (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Quintana Islets*, referring to the two islands and rock (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Quintana Islands*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 252). *Islas Quintana*, referring collectively to *Cruls Islands* (q.v.) and *Roca Islands* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM 1957a, p. 9). *Islotes Quintana* ([referring to Cruls Islands and Roca Islands] Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; [referring to the present and nearby features] Pierrou, 1970, p. 613; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 235). Following further survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58, the name in the form *Quintana Island* was restricted to the present feature (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; 29.xi.1974). *Quintana Islet* (BA, 1958, p. 88). *Islote Quintana* (Argentina. MM, NM 13/1.vii.1961). The island was further charted from HMS *Endurance*, 1969–71.

Quintana Islands: see Cruls Islands or Quintana Island.

Quintana, Islas: see Cruls Islands or Quintana Island or Roca Islands.

Quintana Islet(s), Islote: see Quintana Island.

Quintana, Islotes: see Cruls Islands or Quintana Island or Roca Islands.

Quintansa, Îles: see Quintana Island.

Quintero, Caleta 64°41'S 62°00'W, on SW side of the terminus of Leonardo Glacier, Plata Passage, Danco Coast, was so

called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* in the Antarctic, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Q).

Quinteros, Glaciar: see Goodenough Glacier.

Quintín Barrientos, Punta: see Diputado Quintín Barrientos, Punta.

Quinton Point 64°19'S 63°41'W, N entrance point of Perrier Bay, N Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Quinton* after René Quinton (1867–1925), French naturalist, then assistant at the Laboratoire de Pathologie Physiologique, Collège de France (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Point Quinton* (USHO, 1943, p. 128). *Punta Quinton* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 235). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Quinton Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

Quinton, Point(e): see Quinton Point.

Quinton, Punta: see Contreras, Punta or Quinton Point.

Quirihue, Islas: see Darbel Islands or Owston Islands.

Raboc, Isola: see Rabot Island.

Rabo, Ostrov: see Rabot Island.

Rabot Eiland: see Rabot Island.

Rabot, Glaciar, Glaciar: see Swift Glacier.

Rabot Gletscher: see Rabot Point.

Rabot, Île: see Rabot Island or Renaud Island.

Rabot, Isla: see Rabot Island.

Rabot Island 65°54'S 65°59'W, one of the *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.), separated from S Renaud Island by Rodman Passage, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Île Rabot* after Charles Rabot (1856–1944), French geographer and glaciologist, and Editor of *La Géographie*, of the Geographical Society of Paris, who assisted FAE, 1903–05, and who was Secretary of the Comité de Patronage and a member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques of FAE, 1908–10, and who represented the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique at the reception for that expedition on its return to France (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1906b, p. 477; [referring collectively to the present feature and Renaud Island] Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60). *Rabot Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [in 65°43'S 66°09'W] 3196, 12.xi.1948; [in 65°52'S 66°10'W] APC, 1955, p. 17; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959; APC, 1977, p. 27). *Rabot Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Île Rabut* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Isla Rabot* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 615; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 237). *Rabotöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Rabot Islands* [sic] (USAF chart (AP-38), 1947). *Isla Claudio Gay*, so called after the French author of *Historia general de Chile* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. “*Refugio Guillochón*”, probably after a member of the expedition to refer to the refuge hut established near the SW end of the island by AAE, 24 February 1957 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 3). *Rabot Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 583). *Isola Raboc* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Ostrov Rabo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Rabot Islands, -öen, Öya: see Rabot Island.

Rabot Point 64°17'S 57°20'W, at head of Markham Bay, SE

- James Ross Island, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1902–03, when the name *Rabot Gletscher* after C. Rabot (*Rabot Island*, q.v.) was applied to a small glacier immediately W of The Watchtower (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, Karte 3). Following re-survey of this coast by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1948 and 1953, the name *Rabot Point* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Cabo San Luis* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959*c*]).
- Rabut, Île*: see Rabot Island.
- Rachel Glacier** 65°37'S 62°10'W, flowing E into Scar Inlet N of Starbuck Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64; in association with names from *Moby Dick or the whale* in this area, named after the Nantucket ship *Rachel* (APC, 1977, p. 27).
- Racovitza Islands** 64°31'S 62°04'W, three islands and off-lying rocks N of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, were roughly charted by whalers, 1919–20, when the name *Cuppel [sic] Island (Circus)* was applied descriptively to the NE-most and largest island, a cupel being a small flat circular dish used in assaying (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Delaite Island* (q.v.), referring in error to the second largest island (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Circus Island*, *Cupola Island*, *Cuppel Island*, *Merry-go-round Island* (Bagshawe, 1921–22*a*, Vol. 4, p. 191). *Cuppel (Dome) Island* (Bagshawe, 1921–22*b*, p. B. 28). *Cuppel (Dome or Cupola) Island* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 181). The islands were recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and named *Racovitza Islets* after Emile-G. Racovitza (1868–1947), Romanian biologist with BeAE (APC, 1958, p. 6); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Racovitza Islands* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 10; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Isla Munita*, referring to the NE-most island after Capt. (N) Diego Munita Whittaker, of the Chilean Navy, Commodore of CAE, 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 205).
- Racovitza Islets*: see Racovitza Islands.
- Rada Petrel, Fondeadero*: see Petrel Cove.
- Radio Cooperativa Vitalica, Glaciar, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 237).
- Radio Operador Naval Sura, Islote 63°19'S 57°55'W, between Bahamonde Point and Toro Point, Schmidt Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by CAE, 1947–48, and so called after Luis Sura Mesías, radio operator on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islote Sura* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 271).
- Rae, Point** 60°45'S 44°36'W, NE entrance point of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in 1903 and named after Dr John Rae (1813–93), Scottish Arctic explorer who, while employed by the Hudson Bay Company as a surgeon, 1833–54, made a number of journeys to the Canadian Arctic coast, returning in 1854 with the first authentic evidence bearing on the fate of the Franklin expedition, 1845–48 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*c*]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Punta Rae* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 615). The point was further charted by DI in 1933. *Point Rea [sic]* (USHO, 1943, p. 73).
- Rae, Punta*: see Rae, Point.
- Raffo, Roca** 62°24'S 59°38'W, off NW entrance point of Mitchell Cove, Robert Island, was charted by CAE and so called after Sub-Tte Juan Raffo Sinory, of the Chilean Navy, in the patrol ship *Lientur* which operated in the area (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 95; IHA, 1974, p. 237).
- Raged Harbour*: see New Plymouth.
- Raged Island*: see Rugged Island.
- Ragged Eiland*: see Rugged Island.
- Ragged Hafen, Harber, Harbour*: see New Plymouth.
- Ragged Iland, Île, Insel, Island*: Rugged Island.
- Ragid Island*: see Rugged Island.
- Rahir, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Rahir Point.
- Rahir Point** 65°04'S 63°14'W, N entrance point of Thomson Cove (q.v.), Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 11 February 1898, and named *Cap Rahir* after M. Rahir, Assistant Librarian of the Société Royale Belge de Géographie at the time (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132). *Cape Rahir* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). *Cape Rahir Peninsula* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Cabo Rahir* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 237). *Punta Thomson*, in association with the cove (Argentina. MM chart N̄, 1954). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rahir Point* (APC, 1960, p. 7; USOO chart 6945, 1963).
- Railles-du-Batty Channel*: see Rallier Channel.
- Raimill, Mys*: see Rymill, Cape.
- Rainier, Point*: see Renier Point.
- Rainoff's Island*: see Gibbs Island.
- Rajska Zatoka*: see Sentry Cove.
- Rakusa Point** 62°10'S 58°28'W, SE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski, who established “Arctowski Station” on the point in 1977 (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Przylądek Rakusy* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 82).
- Rakusy, Przylądek*: see Rakusa Point.
- Rallier Channel** 65°04'S 64°04'W, running NE–SW and separating *Rallier Island* (q.v.) from Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Chenal Rallier-du-Baty* in association with the island (Charcot, 1910, p. 304). *Rallier-du-Baty Channel* (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 251). *Railles [sic]-du-Baty Channel* (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 97). *Rallier Channel* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 10).
- Rallier-du-Baty Channel, Chenal*: see Rallier Channel.
- Rallier du Baty, Île, Îlot, Islet(s), Islote(s)*: see Rallier Island.
- Rallier Island** 65°04'S 64°04'W, off Hervéou Point, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Îlot Rallier du Baty* after Raymond Rallier du Baty (b. 1881), French merchant marine cadet who served as a seaman in the expedition ship *Français*; Leader of French expeditions to Îles Kerguelen, 1907–10 and 1912–14 (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 473). *Île Rallier du Baty* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 39). *Rallier du Baty Islets*, including nearby small islands (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Islotes Rallier du Baty*, including nearby small islands (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288; Pierrou, 1970, p. 615). *Rallier du Baty Islet* (USBGN, 1956, p. 252). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rallier Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 10; USBGN, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islote Rallier du Baty* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 175; IHA, 1974, p. 237).
- Rambler Harbor*: see Rambler Harbour.
- Rambler Harbour** 66°28'S 66°26'W, at N end of *Rambler Island* (q.v.), Bragg Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was charted and named by DI, 1930–31 (Ardley and others, chart, 1930; Carey and Nelson, 1931*a*; BA, 1942, p. 47; APC, 1960, p. 7). *Rambler Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 151; USBGN, 1965, p. 104).

- Rambler Island** 66°28'S 66°26'W, the largest of the *Bragg Islands* (q.v.), Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was called *Isla Bio Bio* by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean river of that name (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 47); surveyed by FIDS from "Detalle Island" in September 1958 and named *Rambler Island* in association with *Rambler Harbour* (q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 193; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).
- Rambler Rock*: see *Rumbler Rock*.
- Rambo Nunataks** 83°54'S 66°10'W, W of the head of Foundation Ice Stream, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 965 m at Blackburn Nunatak and including also Wagner Nunatak, Sowle Nunatak, Oliver Nunatak and Kuhn Nunatak, were surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961-62, and on the US Wisconsin Traverse, 1963-64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after William L. Rambo, USARP geophysicist on the Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66 (USGS sheet SU 16-20/16, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Ram Bow Bluff** 80°47'S 26°43'W, rising to 1 390 m at E end of Stephenson Bastion, W Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and so named descriptively (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f, p. 162; APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS sheet W 80 24/26, 1963). *Hartom 'Ayil* [= the stag's nose] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, p. 162). *Rambukkskrenten* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 158). *Rammbug-Wand* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958d, p. 164). *Escarpa de Ariete* [= ram scarp] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959b, p. 184). *Morne de l'Arc de Piston* [= piston arc hill] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959g, p. 179). *Urwisko Ram Bow* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, p. 243). *Rammklippen* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959a, p. 162). *Ramu Bau Buraffu* [= strike edge cut wall] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 2, p. 33). *Berani Hlava* [= ram bow] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, p. 162). *Kosszarv-Szirt* [= ram bow] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, p. 186).
- Ram Bow, Urwisko*: see *Ram Bow Bluff*.
- Rambukkskrenten*: see *Ram Bow Bluff*.
- Rameau Ice Front** 71°49'S 75°15'W (January 1973), seaward face of *Rameau Ice Shelf* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Rameau Ice Shelf** 71°50'S 75°09'W, the ice shelf in *Rameau Inlet* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Rameau Inlet** 71°49'S 75°12'W, on W side of Beethoven Peninsula, SW Alexander Island, was delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of 29 January 1973 (BAS 250P sheet SR 17-18/15, 16, 1-DOS 1974); in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Jean Philippe Rameau (1618-1764), French composer (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Ramírez, Cabo** 63°35'S 56°41'W, NW point of *Andersson Island* (q.v.) and SW entrance point of Yalour Sound, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after Cabo de Mar [= able seaman] Fermin Ramírez, of the Argentine Navy, who served in the corvette *Uruguay* in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Ramírez Island** 69°09'S 68°28'W, N-most of the *Bugge Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was named *Isla Eleuterio Ramírez* by CAE, 1947, possibly after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 58). *Ramírez Island* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Ramírez, Lengua de Hielo*: see *Kollins, Lednik*.
- Ramírez, Rocas** 65°56'S 66°20'W, S-most rocks of *Armstrong Reef* (q.v.), Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were so called by AAE after the Entre Ríos leader Francisco Ramírez (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Rammbug-Wand*: see *Ram Bow Bluff*.
- Rammklippen*: see *Ram Bow Bluff*.
- Ramona, Islotes** 65°43'S 65°10'W, off W coast of Duchaylard Island, Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, were so called by AAE after the historic polacre (three-masted ship) *Ramona* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Ramón Cañas, Isla*: see *General Ramón Cañas, Isla*.
- Ramón Cortez, Punta**, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. 1974, p. 238). *Punta Periodista* [= journalist] *Ramón Cortez Ponce*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225).
- Ramos, Ensenada** 62°30'S 59°42'W, near head of Discovery Harbour, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a sailor named Ramos who acted as *señalero* [= signalman] aboard the expedition frigate *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 238). *Ensenada Señalero Ramos*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 238).
- Rampart Cliffs** 64°20'S 62°25'W, ice cliffs rising to c. 30 m on SE coast of *Gamma Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, were so called descriptively by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929).
- Ramp, The** 61°17'S 54°11'W, rising to c. 800 m on SW side of Mount Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 143).
- Ramsay, Cerro*: see *Ramsay, Mount*.
- Ramsay, Glaciar*: see *Allan Glacier*.
- Ramsay, Monte*: see *Ramsay, Mount*.
- Ramsay, Mount** 60°44'S 44°44'W, rising to 415 m on W side of Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after Allan Ramsay (1878-1903), Chief Engineer in the expedition ship *Scotia*, who died at Scotia Bay, 6 August 1903, and was buried near the foot of the mountain (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Brown and others, 1906, p. 76, 152; Pirie, 1913, Pl. 7; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Cerro Ramsay* (Valette, 1906, p. 15). *Monte Ramsay* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 616). The mountain was further charted by DI in 1933.
- Ramsay Wedge** 80°26'S 25°43'W, a long narrow rock feature with scree slopes, rising to c. 1 200 m at SW end of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968-71; in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named after Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay (1814-91), Scottish geologist who first recognized the glacial origin of rock basins in 1862; President, Geological Society of London, 1862-64; Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1871-81 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Ramsey Cliff** 83°28'S 54°09'W, part of *Torbert Escarpment* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 1 400 m, was named after Robert E. Ramsey, USN, store-keeper, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Ramu Bau Buraffu*: see *Ram Bow Bluff*.
- "Rancagua"*: see *Legoupil, Cape*.
- Rancagua, Glaciar**, so called after the CAE tanker *Rancagua*, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 238).
- Rancagua, Grupo*: see *Niznik Island*.
- Rancho Point, Punta*: see *Baily Head*.
- Ranckfjellet*: see *Ranck, Mount*.
- Ranck, Mount** c. 69°10'S 65°20'W, presumed to lie N of Casey Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was seen from the air by Wilkins, 20

December 1928, and named after Than Vanneman Ranck (1874–1947) of the management staff, Hearst Universal News Service (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 28, p. 367 and map facing p. 374; BA chart 3175, 1934). *Ranckfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). Following study of RARE air photographs of 1947 and ground survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1960, the feature could not be identified.

Randall Ridge 71°44'S 64°36'W, rising to 1 690 m on the N side of *Guthridge Nunataks* (q.v.), Gutenko Mountains, N central Palmer Land, was named after Robert H. Randall (1890–1966), cartographic assistant in the US Bureau of the Budget in the Executive Office of the President, with responsibility for co-ordinating government mapping activities, 1941–60 (APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Randall Rocks 68°11'S 67°17'W, rising 18 m above sea level off SW coast of Millerand Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49, and named after Terence Mark Randall (b. 1928), FIDS radio operator, “Stonington Island”, 1947–50 (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).

Randtal [= edge valley] 64°23'S 57°01'W, ravine near Haslum Crag, Snow Hill Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and so called descriptively (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, Karte 2).

Ranier Point: see Renier Point.

Rankine Rock 82°24'S 50°35'W, NE-most feature of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 600 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after David F. Rankine, Jr, photographer with Squadron VX-6, USN, on ODF, 1964 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Rankin Glacier 71°37'S 62°31'W, flowing E into the head of Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after John S. Rankin, USARP biologist with the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1968 and 1969 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 27).

Rara, Punta: see Moody Point.

Rare Range 74°24'S 64°05'W, rising to c. 1 400 m between Irvine Glacier and Wetmore Glacier, Orville Coast, and including Copper Nunataks, Mount Crowell and Mount Sumner, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947–48 (Capt. F. Ronne, USNR, *Ronne Entrance*, q.v.) (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Rasmussen, Cabo, Cap: see Rasmussen Island.

Rasmussen, Cape: see Edge Hill or Rasmussen Island.

Rasmussen Island 65°15'S 64°06'W, on NE side of entrance to Waddington Bay, Graham Coast. Following survey by BeAE, 12 February 1898, the name *Cap Rasmussen* was applied to the NE entrance point of the bay (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132). The feature was not named, as formerly believed, after K. J. V. Rasmussen (*Rasmussen Peninsula*, q.v.), who was only 19 years old at the time, but may have been named after Jens Erik Carl Rasmussen (1841–93), Danish painter who visited Greenland in 1870 and in other years, who

was drowned in the North Atlantic, 1 October 1893, and who may have been known to Dr F. A. Cook of BeAE (*Cook Summit*, q.v.) (Gilberg, 1983, p. 504). *Cape Rasmussen* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Sommet Rasmussen* (Charcot, 1910, map p. 266). *Cabo Rasmussen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 617; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 238). Air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, gave rise to uncertainty as to the exact location of the feature originally named by BeAE, and the name of Rasmussen was transferred to the present feature. *Rasmussen Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islote Rasmussen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 178). “*Cape Rasmussen*”, referring to the site of a cross and plaque dedicated, 9 February 1977, in memory of three members of BAS from Faraday who were lost following an ascent of *Mount Peary* (q.v.), 6 September 1976 (BAS, 1977*b*, p. 5). A BAS refuge hut was established on the island in February 1985.

Rasmussen, Islote: see Rasmussen Island.

Rasmussen Peninsula 68°53'S 67°13'W, between Mikkelsen Bay and Wordie Ice Shelf, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, terminating in Cape Berteaux, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49; called by AAE *Península Mendoza* after the Argentine city (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M); in association with features on either side named after Greenland explorers, named in his centennial year after Dr Knud Johan Victor Rasmussen (1879–1933), Danish Arctic explorer from 1902, ethnologist and leading exponent of travel by dog team; Founder of the Kap York station, Thule, N Greenland, in 1910, and Leader of five expeditions to N and W Greenland and Arctic Canada between 1910 and 1924 (APC, 1980, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 6.v.1983; Gilberg, 1983, p. 504). [See also *Rasmussen Island*.]

Rasmussen, Sommet: see Rasmussen Island.

Rassa Point: see Rossa Point.

Rathbone Hills 71°39'S 64°49'W, part of *Gutenko Mountains* (q.v.), N central Palmer Land, rising to c. 1 600 m, were named after Major David L. Rathbone, USMC, Commander of LC-130 aircraft of USN Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1970 and 1971 (APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map of Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Rath, Mount 74°19'S 62°30'W, one of the *Hutton Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, rising to c. 1 300 m, was named after Arthur Edward Rath, USN, electronics technician, “South Pole Station”, winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Ratowników, Wzgórza: see Rescuers Hills.

Rauer: see Jebson Rocks.

Raúl Brañes, Punta: see Diputado Raúl Brañes, Punta.

Raúl, Morro has not been identified ([as rejected form] Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 10). *Morro Teniente Reynoso* (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 10).

Raund, Mys: see Round Point.

Rautio Nunatak 82°37'S 53°03'W, near W end of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 1 020 m, following field work by USGS from 1965, was named after Henry Rautio, USN, photographer with Squadron VXE-6, who obtained photographs of Pensacola Mountains from an LC-47 aircraft, 22 January 1964 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Ravelin 61°15'S 55°15'W, rising to c. 850 m WSW of Mount Pendragon, Elephant Island, was so called descriptively by JSEEI in January 1971, when the peak was climbed (Agnew *in* Burley, 1971, Appendix J, p. 2).

Ravelin Ridge 61°11'S 54°05'W, extending N-S for most of the length of Clarence Island and rising to *c.* 1 200 m, was surveyed by JSEEI in 1970-71 and so named from its resemblance to a fortification (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Dorsal Fuerte* [= strong back] (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).

Ravel Peak 69°55'S 71°23'W, part of *Debussy Heights* (q.v.), NW Alexander Island, rising to *c.* 1 300 m, in association with the names of composers in this area, was named after Maurice Ravel (1875-1937), French composer ([in 69°45'S 71°17'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 27; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).

Raven, Roca: see Ravn Rock.

Ravin Rock: see Ravn Rock.

Ravn Boen: see Ravn Rock.

Ravni Vrh: see Flat Top.

Ravn Klippen, Roca: see Ravn Rock.

Ravn Rock 63°00'S 60°34'W, submerged rock with least depth of 2 m in centre of *Neptunes Bellows* (q.v.), Deception Island, was charted by the *Vesterlid* whaling expedition, 1908-09 (August F. Christensen), and named *Ravn Boen* (HA chart, 1928) or *Ravn Klippen* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 345), after the whale-catcher *Ravn* (Kapt. H. Olsen) which ran aground on the rock. *Ravn Rock* (Isachsen, 1934, map p. 219; BA chart 3205, 1945; 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 17). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948-49. *Roca Raven* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944). *Roca Ravn* (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 617; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 238). *Ravin* [*sic*] *Rock* (USOO chart 6796, 1965).

Raydera, Lednik: see Ryder Glacier.

Rayholdûv, Mys: see Kemp Peninsula.

Rayli, Lednik: see Riley Glacier.

Rayner Point 60°39'S 45°10'W, N entrance point of Gibbon Bay, E Coronation Island, was charted by Sørllø, 1912-13, and recharted by DI in 1933; named after George William Rayner, British zoologist and member of DI scientific staff, 1928-39; "Marine Station", Grytviken, 1928-29; *Discovery II*, 1932-33; *William Scoresby*, 1929-32 and 1934-38 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Punta Rayner* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 617). The point was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956-58. *Raynor* [*sic*] *Point* (Matthews and Maling, 1967, p. 31).

Rayner, Punta: see Rayner Point.

Raynor Point: see Rayner Point.

Ray Nunatak 83°28'S 51°58'W, rising to *c.* 1 630 m at S end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965-66; named after James A. Ray, USN, with MCB Special Detachment Bravo, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Rayolayt, Ostrova: see Rhyolite Islands.

Ray Promontory 62°36'S 61°09'W, extending NW from *Byers Peninsula* (q.v.), W Livingston Island, and terminating in Start Point, following geological work by BAS, 1975-76, was named in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area after Capt. Nathaniel Ray, Master of the schooner *Harmony* which was based on *Harmony Cove* (q.v.), 1820-21 (APC, 1980, p. 5; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).

Rayt, (Ledyanoy) Bukhta: see Wright Inlet.

Razhnova, Ostrov: see Gibbs Island.

R. Black, Costa: see Black Coast.

"*R*", *Cabo*: see Conscripto Aramayo, Cabo.

R. Cañas Montalva, Cordillera: see General Cañas, Cordillera.

Reade Peak 65°06'S 63°29'W, rising to 1 060 m W of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air and triangulated by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Joseph Bancroft Reade (1801-70), English pioneer photographer who, in 1837, obtained photographs on paper coated with silver nitrate, developed with gallic acid and fixed with sodium hyposulphate ([in 65°05'S 62°28'W, in error] APC, 1960, p. 7; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1986, p. 4).

Read Mountains 80°42'S 24°15'W, rising to *c.* 1 750 m at Holmes Summit, S Shackleton Range, extending E from Cornwall Glacier to Swinerton Ledge, and including Du Toit Nunataks and a number of peaks and cirques, were surveyed at their W end by TAE in October 1957. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, the name was first applied to the mountains E of Glen Glacier, with the E limit undefined, after Herbert Harold Read (1889-1970), Chairman of the Scientific Committee and a member of the Committee of Management, TAE; Professor of Geology, University of Liverpool, 1931-38, and University of London, 1939-55; President, Geological Society of London, 1947-49 (APC, 1962, p. 26; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963). *Gory Rid* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground over their length by BAS from Halley, 1968-71; later redefined as above (BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Reales Cédulas, Ensenada: see Cabinet Inlet.

Rea Peak 62°02'S 58°10'W, highest peak on King George Island (*c.* 800 m), N of King George Bay, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-59; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Henry Rea, Master, RN (b. ?1804), commanding the schooner *Hopeful* (*Mount Hopeful*, q.v.), 1833-34, during the rescue of the crew of the tender *Rose* crushed in the pack ice (*Rose Peak*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

Rea, Point: see Rae, Point.

Rebolledo, Punta: see Escribiente Rebolledo, Punta.

Recess Cove 64°30'S 61°31'W, NE of Sepulveda Point, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and so named from its position on the E side of the bay (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.ix.1959); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Bahía Frei*, so called by CAE after President E. Frei (*Fildes Peninsula* q.v.) (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 35 and folding map).

Reclus, Cabo, Cap: see Reclus Peninsula.

Reclus, Cape: see Jacques Peaks or Reclus Peninsula.

Reclus, Capo: see Reclus Peninsula.

Recluse, Cape: see Reclus Peninsula.

Recluse Nunatak 70°25'S 70°22'W, rising to *c.* 200 m on Handel Ice Piedmont, W Alexander Island, N of Colbert Mountains, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from the air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named from its isolated position ([in 70°18'S 70°32'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30-SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT

imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 27; BAS 250P sheet SR 10-20/9, 2-DOS 1982).

Reclus, Kap(p): see Reclus Peninsula.

Reclus Peninsula 64°33'S 61°47'W, N of a line joining Bancroft Bay and Giffard Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, and terminating near *Portal Point* (q.v.), was sighted by BeAE on 28 January and roughly charted on 7 February 1898. The N extremity was named *Cap Reclus* after Jean-Jacques-Elisée Reclus (1830-1905), French geographer and Professor of Geography, Université Nouvelle, Brussels, 1894-1905; author of the introduction in Gerlache (1902b) (Lecoq, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Recluse* [sic] (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Capo Reclus* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Kap Reclus* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Reclus* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 617; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 239). *Cape Rectus* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Cabo Recto* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Reclus* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Redus* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cape Reclus* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, and survey from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957-58, the name of Reclus was transferred from the cape to the peninsula. *Reclus Peninsula* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

"*Reclus Peninsula*": see Portal Point.

Recodo, Seno [= corner bay] 64°30'S 62°42'W, on SE side of Hulot Peninsula, Brabant Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

Reconquista, Glaciar: see Barcus Glacier.

Recoverybreen, Glaciar, -glaciären, glaciärerna: see Recovery Glacier.

Recovery Glacier 81°10'S 25°30'W, flowing WNW into Filchner Ice Shelf, S of Shackleton Range and N of Whichaway Nunataks, and extending from c. 21°W to 32°W, was seen from the air by TAE, 20 January 1957, and roughly surveyed from the ground in October-November 1957; so named from the repeated recovery of expedition vehicles which broke through bridged crevasses on this glacier during the initial stage of the trans-Antarctic journey (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f, map p. 100 and p. 104; APC, 1959a, p. 10; USAF chart GNC 26, 1961; DOS 610 sheet W 80 20/22, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978). *Hahit'wshut Karhon, Karhon Hahit'wshut* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 94). *Recoverybreen* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 109). *Recovery-Gletscher* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958d, p. 109). *Recovery-Gletscheren* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 221). *Lodowiec Recovery* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, map p. 57). *Glaciar Expedición Polar Argentina*, probably referring to this feature but shown in c. 81°30'S 37°00'W (Argentina. IAA map, [1959d]). *Glaciar Recovery* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959b, map p. 116). *Recoveryglaciären, Recoveryglaciärerna* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959a, p. 46, 107). *Glacier Recovery* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959g, p. 178). *Recovery Gletsjer* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959d, p. 114). *Rikabari Glacier* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 156). *Ledenik Upanja* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960a, p. 90). *Ledovec Zotavent* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, map p. 105). *Lednik Rekoverti* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Recovery Gleccser* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 173). *Glaciar Falucho*, so called by AAE after the negro Falucho

who died in Callao, Peru, 4 February 1824, defending the national pavilion (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 359).

Recovery Gleccser, -Gletscher(en), Gletsjer, Lodowiec: see Recovery Glacier.

Recto, Cabo: see Reclus Peninsula.

Rectus, Cape: see Reclus Peninsula.

Red Balcony 62°07'S 58°24'W, on NW side of Wawel Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1981a, Fig. 7 following p. 70).

Red Bay 68°18'S 67°11'W, on W side of Red Rock Ridge, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, and so named in association with the ridge and from the colour of the rocks above the shore (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).

Red Hill 62°14'S 58°28'W, rising to c. 100 m W of Telefon Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the colour of the exposed sandstone (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Czerwone Wzgórze* [translation] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 82).

Red, Île, Isla: see Red Island.

Red Island 63°44'S 57°52'W, in Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, between Church Point and Cape Lachman, rising to 495 m at The Monument, was mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and named descriptively *Rödön* [= red island] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Rote Insel* [= red island] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Red Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 63°49'S 57°45'W] 3205, 2.ix.1938; [co-ordinates corrected] 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Isla Red* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Île Red* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Red Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Red Islet* (BA, 1930, p. 68). *Isla Roja* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 631; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 631). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945-47 and 1959-60.

Red Islet: see Red Island.

Redman Cove: see Emma Cove.

Red Ö: see Red Island.

Redonda, Bahía [= round bay] c. 76°15'S 27°30'W, one of two ephemeral embayments in the ice front of Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, was roughly charted by AAE, 1955-56, and so called descriptively (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; AGS map, 1956; Pierrou, 1970, p. 618). *Bahía Redondo* [sic] (AGS map, 1958). *Bukhta Baiya-Redonda* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Redonda, Isla: see Davey Point or Owen Island or Penguin Island (Danco Coast) or Romeo Island or Round Island.

Redonda, Punta: see Pottinger Point or Round Point.

Redonda, Roca: see Davey Point.

Redondeada, Punta [= rounded point] 62°12'S 58°52'W, on W side of Collins Harbour, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 63; Pierrou, 1970, p. 618). *Green Point* or *Przylądek Zielony*, so called by PAE from the moss and lichen found there (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 170).

Redondo, Bahía: see Redonda, Bahía.

Redondo, Cabo [= round cape], an ephemeral projection of the ice front on Caird Coast, has not been identified (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 193).

Redondo, Cabo: see Moot Point.

Redondo, Islote [= round islet] 62°18'S 59°28'W, the central of the three *Liberty Rocks* (q.v.) off Robert Island, was so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 94; IHA, 1974, p. 239).

Redondo, Islote: see Penguin Island (Danco Coast) or Puget Rock.

Redondo Point: see Moot Point.

Red Rock, Promontorio: see Red Rock Ridge.

Red Rock Ridge 68°18'S 67°06'W, rising to c. 750 m and forming the high land on the peninsula between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, W of Safety Col, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10, on 21 January 1909 and called *Cap Pavie* or *Ile Pavie* after A.-J.-M. Pavie (*Pavie Ridge*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vues 35–36 following p. 60); surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49. *Cerro Roca Roja* [= red rock hill] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Cerro Rocas Rojas (Red Rock Ridge)* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96). *Red Rock Ridgt [sic]* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 102). *Promontorio Red Rock* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Red Rock-ryggen* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 42). *Promontorio Roca Roja* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 303; Pierrou, 1970, p. 628). *Roca Roja* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 304). *Morro Roca Roja* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 194; IHA, 1974, p. 245). *Monte Roca Roja* (Chile. IGM map 16, 1966). *Cabo Pavie, Isla Pavie, Punta Roca Roja*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 245). *Península Las Heras*, referring to the whole peninsula after Gen. J. G. de Las Heras (*Keller Inlet*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).

Red Rock Ridgt, -ryggen: see Red Rock Ridge.

Redus, Cabo: see Reclus Peninsula.

Reece, Monte: see Reece, Mount.

Reece, Mount 63°50'S 58°32'W, rising to 1 085 m on S side of Victory Glacier, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was probably sighted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1945 and named after Lieut. Alan William Reece, RNVR (1921–60), Operation “Tabarin” Base Leader, “Deception Island”, 1944–45, and FIDS meteorologist, “Hope Bay”, 1945–46; geologist, Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949–52 (J. Giaever); in East Greenland, 1956 and 1957, and Arctic Canada from 1959; he was killed in an air crash near Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Island, NWT, Canada, 28 May 1960 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 17; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Monte Reece* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 619; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 239). *Monte Reede [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 310). The feature was further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1959–60.

Reede, Monte: see Reece, Mount.

Reeve Island 64°55'S 63°58'W, one of the W Wauwermans Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57, and so named in association with characters from *Canterbury tales* in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Reeves, Mount 67°08'S 67°59'W, rising to c. 1 920 m W of Tickle Channel, E Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); called in error *Massif Bouvier (Mount Bouvier)*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vues 28 and 31 following p. 60); surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in September 1948 and named after Edward Ayeerst Reeves (1862–1945), Map Curator and Instructor in

Survey, RGS, 1900–33, and Editor of *Hints to travellers*, Vol. 1, 9th–11th editions (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA 1956, p. 76; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Mount Bouvier*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 369, 4th view). *Mount Vélain* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 370, 1st view). *Monte Bruyne*, so called by CAE after Pedro A. de Bruyne who, in 1905 with A. Andresen (*Andresen Island*, q.v.), formed a society which the following year became the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, officially recognized by the Chilean government (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 57). *Monte Bouvier*, rejected as erroneously applied (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 57).

Reference Island: see Reference Islands.

Reference Islands 68°12'S 67°10'W, rising 13 m above sea level between Millerand Island and Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were roughly charted by BGLE in 1936. Following survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947, the name *Reference Islet* was applied to the largest of the four islands and rocks in this group, because it formed a convenient reference point for survey work and for noting the progress of summer break-up of the ice (APC, 1955, p. 17). *Reference Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). Air photography by USN, 1966–69, confirmed the presence of more than one island. *Reference Islands* (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).

Reference Islet: see Reference Islands.

Referencia Cerro [= reference hill] 63°28'S 57°55'W, rising to c. 1 030 m at W end of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

Refuge Eilanden, Isla(nd): see Refuge Islands.

Refuge Islands 68°21'S 67°10'W, forming N entrance point of Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, were surveyed and named by BGLE in 1936, when the islands were used as a depot site on sledge journeys to George VI Sound (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; DCS 701 sheet G, 1950; APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). *Isla Refuge*, referring to the largest island (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Refugio* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Isla Refugio* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Islas Refugio* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Refuge Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). The islands were resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49. *Refuge-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 116). *Refuge Island*, referring to the largest island (Nichols, 1953, p. 18). *Isletes Refugio* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 333; Pierrou, 1970, p. 619; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 240). An Argentine refuge hut was established by personnel from “San Martín Station” on the largest of the islands, 28 April 1953, and called “*Plumerillo*” after the camp where Gen. J. San Martín organized the Army of the Andes in the Argentine War of Independence. *Refuge Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 583). “*Refugio de Plumerillo*” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 338).

Refuge Islets, -Øya: see Refuge Islands.

Refugio, Islas, Isletes: see Refuge Islands.

Refugio, Isla: see Refuge Islands.

Regent Reef 67°52'S 68°38'W, ENE of Emperor Island, Dion Islands, off Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963, and so named in association with Emperor Island (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1963, p. 15; chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

Regina Guglielmina, Baia della: see Wilhelmina Bay.

Re Giorgio, Baia di: see King George Bay.

Re Giorgio, Isola (del): see King George Island.

Re Giorgio VI(e), Canale, Sound: see George VI Sound.

Régnard Peaks 65°12'S 63°53'W, rising to c. 1 100 m between Hotine Glacier and Wiggins Glacier, E of Leay Glacier, Graham Coast, were roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and called *The Breasts* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 228) or *Sommets Régnard*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Regnard* [sic] *Peaks* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). The peaks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Régnard Peaks* (USBGN, 1956, p. 255; APC, 1959a, p. 10).

Régnard, Sommets: see Régnard Peaks.

Regreso, Cabo, Cap: see Return Point.

Regreso, Isla, Islote: see Turnabout Island.

Regresso, Cabo: see Return Point.

Reichelderfer, Cape 69°22'S 62°43'W, between Cape Hinks and Cape Rymill, E of Bingham Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 32, p. 369); further photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940; called in error *Cape Rymill* (q.v.) (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272; USHO chart 2562, 1943 and 1947); resurveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in January 1948 and named *Cape Reichelderfer* after Francis Wilton Reichelderfer (1895–1983), Chief, US Weather Bureau, 1938–63, who assisted RARE; pioneer meteorologist in balloons, flying-boats and airships (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Reichle Mesa 68°10'S 65°03'W, rising to 1 160 m on Joerg Peninsula, E of Stubbs Pass, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–48; named after Richard A. Reichle, USARP specialist on Antarctic seals in six austral summers, 1970–77, the last two summers in RV *Hero* in the South Shetland Islands and Gerlache Strait area (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Reid Glacier 67°26'S 67°17'W, flowing S into Bigourdan Fjord, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was surveyed in its lower reaches by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Harry Fielding Reid (1859–1944), who studied glacier flow and stratification in Alaska and the Alps; Professor of Geology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md, 1901–30; Chairman, Third International Conference on Glaciers, 1905 (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). The glacier was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957.

Reid-holm(en), Îlots, Isla: see Reid Island.

Reid Island 60°41'S 45°29'W, SW of Olivine Point, S Coronation Island, was roughly charted as a group of islands by Sørllé, 1912–13; and, in association with *Gerd Island* (q.v.) and *Mariholm* (q.v.), named *Reidholmen* after his daughter Reidunn, Mrs O. Holtedahl (*Holtedahl Bay*, q.v.) (Sørllé, chart, 1912; Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Reidholm* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]); recharted as one island by DI in 1933. *Reid Island* (Nelson, 1933, p. 12; APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Reid Islands*, including two rocks E of Olivine Point (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Îlots Reid* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Reid Islets* (BA, 1942, p. 36; 1948, p. 139; DCS 701 South Orkney Islands sheet, 1950). *Isla Reid* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). The island was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49.

Islotes Reid (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 620). *Reid Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 17). The island was further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Isola Reid* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Islote Reid* (Argentina. MM, NM 141/15.ix.1964).

Reid Islands, Islet(s), Islote(s), Isola: see Reid Island.

Rei Jorje (I), Isla (del): see King George Island.

Reine Alexandra, Cap de la: see Alexandra, Cape.

Reine Wilhelmina, Baie de la: see Wilhelmina Bay.

Rei Oscar II, Tierra (del): see Oscar II Coast.

Rekoverti, Lednik: see Recovery Glacier.

Reks, Gora: see Rex, Mount.

Relay Hills 69°29'S 67°57'W, rising to c. 930 m at Helm Peak and including also Simoom Hill, SW of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936–37 and photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1958, and so named because both BGLE and later FIDS sledging parties had to relay their loads through this area to the head of Prospect Glacier (APC, 1962, p. 26; BAS 610 sheets W 69 66 and 69 68, 1963).

Relevo, Isla [= relief island] 64°19'S 63°00'W, between Kappa Island and *Gamma Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278). *Islote Relevo* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 523).

Relevo, Islote: see Relevo, Isla.

Relict Lake 62°57'S 60°36'W, SSE of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, formed part of the cove at the time of Kendall's survey in January–March 1829 (Kendall, 1831, map facing p. 64), but was later cut off from the sea; was called *Laguna Colocolo* by CAE after a place in Chile (Chile. IGM map, 1947); resurveyed by FIDS in December 1953 and named descriptively *Relict Lake* (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Laguna Calocolo* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9).

Reluctant Island 67°50'S 67°05'W, on E side of Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, was not shown on BGLE's map of the area (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); surveyed as a peninsula by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954); resurveyed by FIDS, 1955–57, and so named because of the feature's apparent “reluctance” to be recognized as an island (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).

Re Luigi Filippo, Terra del: see Trinity Peninsula.

Rembiszewskiego, Nunataki: see Rembiszewski Nunataks.

Rembiszewski Nunataks 62°10'S 58°18'W, rising to c. 200 m NNW of Vauréal Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, were so called by PAE after Dr Jan Maciej Rembiszewski, Polish ichthyologist, member of PAE in several years and Leader of the wintering party, 1979–80 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 82). *Nunataki Rembiszewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).

Remedios, Punta: see Tutton Point.

Remolino, Caleta: see Whirlwind Inlet.

Remolino, Isla, Islote: see Vortex Island.

Remolino, Roca [= whirlpool rock] 62°23'S 59°43'W, off SW side of Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island, was so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 240).

Remolinos, Bahía [= whirlpool bay] 63°21'S 55°59'W, W of Gibson Bay, Firth of Tay, Joinville Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 316).

Remus Glacier 68°22'S 66°39'W, flowing NW into Providence Cove, Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed in its lower reaches by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); surveyed over its length by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and so named in association with *Romulus Glacier* (q.v.) after Remus (fl. 750 BC) who, with his twin brother Romulus, is said to have founded Rome in 753 BC (APC, 1955, p. 17; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).

Re, Mys: see Rey, Cape.

Renad, Cap: see Renard, Cape.

Renard, Cabo, Cap: see Renard, Cape.

Renard, Cape 65°01'S 63°46'W, dividing Danco Coast from Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 9–12 February 1898, and named *Cap Renard* after L'Abbé Prof. Alphonse Renard (1842–1903), Belgian mineralogist of the University of Ghent, a member of the Belgian Royal Academy and of the *Belgica* Commission (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132; BA, 1916, p. 406). *Cape Renard* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx and photograph facing p. 154; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Cape Reynard [sic]* (Cook, 1900, p. 147). *The Needles*, together with *False Cape Renard* (q.v.) (Arctowski, 1901a, photographs p. 176–77). *Capo Renard* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Kap Renard* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Renard* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 621; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 240). *Mount Renard*, referring to the summit of the cape at 745 m ([Hunt], chart, [1952]). *Cap Renad [sic]* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE and recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1956–57. *Kaap Renard* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584).

Renard, Cape: see False Cape Renard or Humphries Heights.

Renard, Capo: see Renard, Cape.

Renard Glacier 64°41'S 61°39'W, flowing NE into the head of Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Charles Renard (1847–1905), French engineer, who in 1884 with A. C. Krebs (*Krebs Glacier*, q.v.) constructed and flew the first dirigible airship capable of steady flight under control (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Renard, Isla(nd): see Renaud Island.

Renard, Ka(a)p, Mount: see Renard, Cape.

Renar, Mys: see Loubat Point.

Renaud (Eiland): see Renaud Island.

Renaud Glacier 67°42'S 65°37'W, flowing SE into Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Andrew Renaud (1904–64), Swiss glaciologist and Chairman, Swiss Glacier Commission, 1955–64; member of the Swiss expedition to Jan Mayen, 1929, with P.-L. Mercanton (*Mercanton Heights*, q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 4).

Renaud, Île: see Lavoisier Island or Renaud Island.

Renaud, Isla: see Renaud Island.

Renaud Island 65°42'S 65°57'W, largest of the *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.), extending from 65°31' to 65°53'S, was among the islands discovered by Biscoe, 17–18 February 1832; roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 when the name *Île Pitt* (*Pitt Islands*, q.v.) was apparently applied to this island (Charcot, [1911b], p. 138; Bongrain, 1914, vues 19 and 24 following

p. 60); further charted by FAE, 1908–10, and renamed *Île Renaud*, after Marie-Joseph-Augustin Renaud (b. 1854), French hydrographer (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Île Rabot*, referring collectively to the present feature and Rabot Island (Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60). *Renaud Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Renaud Oya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was further charted by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Pitt Island* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Isla Renaud* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 622; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 240). *Isla Doctor Orrego Luco*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). The island was photographed from the air by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957) and by FIDASE in 1956. *Renaud* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 149). *Renaud Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Isola Renaud* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Renard [sic]* (USAF chart 1976, 1959). *Pitt Islands*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 368, 2nd view). *Ostrov Reno* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Renhud [sic] Island* (USAF chart ASC-6, 1962). *Isla Renard*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 200).

Renaud, Isola, Oya: see Renaud Island.

Rendall, Islas Rocosas de: see Kendall Rocks.

Rendezvous Rocks 69°35'S 67°38'W, rising to c. 800 m S of Khamsin Pass, Fallières Coast, were probably seen by BGLE in September 1936; surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–72, and so named because the rocks were used as a rendezvous for two sledge parties travelling from opposite sides of the plateau in 1970, and are also near the BGLE rendezvous of 11 November 1936 (Stephenson and Fleming, 1940, p. 162) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).

Rendu, Mount 67°26'S 67°05'W, rising to c. 2 100 m between Reid Glacier and Heim Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Louis Rendu (1789–1859), French Bishop and scientist; author of *Théorie des glaciers de la Savoie* (Chambéry, 1840), an important book on the mechanism of glacier flow (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

R. English, Costa: see English Coast.

Renhud Island: see Renaud Island.

Renier, Cap: see Renier Point.

Renier, Point 62°36'S 59°48'W, E point of Livingston Island and SE entrance point of Moon Bay, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and variously called *Duad Point* [duad being an incorrect form of dyad, meaning the number two] (Palmer, 1820–21, 25 November 1820), *Freezland Point*, *Freesland Point*, *Freezeland Point* (Davis, 1821–22, 10 February and 21, 27 October 1821), *Point Renier* (Powell, chart, 1822a) or *Needles*, from the off-lying rocks (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Point Rainier [sic]* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). *Cap Renier* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The point was recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named *Pin Point* in association with a pin-like off-shore rock (*Pin Rock*, q.v.) (Nelson and others, chart 1935a; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Point Ranier [sic]* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Friesland Point (Pin Point) (Point Renier)* (USHO, 1943, p. 98). *Pin Point (Friesland Point)* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Punta Pin* (Argentina. IGM map,

- 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 227). *Punta Alfiler* [= pin point] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 156). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–58, the earlier name was reinstated in the form *Renier Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA, 1961, p. 236; chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Renier (Pin) Point* (BA, 1961, p. 231).
- Renner Peak** 70°20'S 67°51'W, rising to c. 1 100 m between Chapman Glacier and Naess Glacier, W of Creswick Gap, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Robert Geoffrey Boshier Renner (b. 1939), BAS geophysicist, "Stonington Island", 1964–65; Geophysics Section, BAS, 1963–1986 (Head from 1974) (APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Rennie, Mount** 64°41'S 63°35'W, rising to 1 555 m NW of Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, was roughly surveyed from the E by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944; resurveyed and climbed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 2 December 1955; named after Alexander James Rennie (b. 1930), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Arthur Harbour", 1955–56, and surveyor with FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Reno, Cerro [= reindeer hill] 63°49'S 58°35'W, rising to 1 120 m NW of Mount Reece, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Renolds, Gora*: see Reynolds, Mount.
- Reno, Ostrov*: see Renaud Island.
- Ren'ye, Mys*: see Rey, Cape.
- Re Oscar II, Costa, Terra del*: see Oscar II Coast.
- Reptile Ridge** 67°33'S 68°11'W, rising to c. 250 m and extending NW from the vicinity of Rothera, Adelaide Island, in a direction parallel to the safe approach course to the ice airstrip, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62; so named descriptively from its appearance when viewed in profile from N or S (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- República Argentina, Islas*: see Argentine Islands.
- Rescuers Hills 62°11'S 58°27'W, rising to c. 100 m NNW of Sphinx Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, were so called by PAE collectively after W. Kowalski, L. A. Kumoch and Z. Zubok, members of PAE, 1977–78, who organized the rescue of S. Baranowski and K. Birkenmajer after a serious accident in the vicinity (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Wzgorza Ratowników* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).
- Ress, Isla*: see James Ross Island.
- Ress, Zaliv*: see Röhss Bay.
- Retern, Mys*: see Return Point.
- Rethval Point** 60°43'S 45°35'W, S entrance point of *Paal Harbour* (q.v.), Signy Island, following survey by FIDS in 1947, was named after the Rethval Whaling Company of Oslo, the first company to start whaling in the South Orkney Islands, 1911–12 (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA, 1966, p. 42; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Return, Cap*: see Return Point.
- Return Island*: see Larsen Islands.
- Return Point** 60°38'S 46°01'W, SW point of Coronation Island, was charted by Powell, 7 December 1820, and so named because he visited it by boat and, after viewing the coast to the E, returned directly on board from this point (Powell, 1822b, p. 8; chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Pointe Return* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *West Cape* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). *Cap Return* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Return Spitze* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 119). *Punta Return* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The point was further charted by Sørllø, 1912–13 (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913). *Cabo Regreso* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 620). *Return Pynten* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). The point was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cap Regreso* [translation of English name] (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Cabo Regreso [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1952). The point was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Mys Retern* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Return, Pointe, Punta, Pynten, Spitze*: see Return Point.
- Revelle, Bahía, Baía, Bay, Ensenada*: see Revelle Inlet.
- Revelle Inlet** 68°38'S 63°16'W, between Cape Agassiz and Cape Keeler, Wilkins Coast, was seen from the air by Wilkins 20 December 1928 and by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); surveyed from the ground by USAS from the expedition's "East Base" in December 1940 (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); photographed from the air by RARE and resurveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; named *Revelle Bay* after Dr Roger Randall Dougan Revelle (1909–91), American oceanographer, who, as a member of the Office of Naval Research, US Navy Department, gave technical assistance to RARE; Director, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Cal., 1951–64 (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230 and p. 291). *Bahía Revelle* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 623; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 240). *Revelle Inlet* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 62, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963). *Baía Revelle* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Ensenada Revelle* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 191). *Zaliv Revell* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanov Zaliv Revell* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Revell, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Revelle Inlet.
- Revista Chamaco, Punta, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 240).
- Revistas Chilenas, Grupo de Las*: see Theta Islands.
- Rex, Monte*: see Rex, Mount.
- Rex, Mount** 74°54'S 75°57'W, rising to 1 105 m S of English Coast and NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, was seen from the air by Ellsworth as an isolated nunatak, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 16, p. 459; Alberts, 1968, p. 213); again seen from the air from a distance by RARE, 23 December 1947, and roughly mapped as a peak of c. 3 000 m; named after Cdr Daniel F. Rex, USN, of the Office of Naval Research, Washington, DC, who assisted with RARE plans ([in c. 74°57'S 76°55'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; 1949, end map; AGS map, 1962b; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4). *Mount Daniel Rex* (AGS map, 1948). *Monte Rex* (Argentina. IGM atlas, 1953, lám. 68; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 240). *Gora Reks* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Mt Rex* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). An American summer station was established 50 km SW of the mountain in 75°14'S 77°10'W, 25 November 1961, and occupied seasonally until 15 November 1965; it was originally called "Sky-hi" (Behrendt

and Parks, 1962, Fig. 1, p. 601), but later named "Eights" or "Eights Station" after James Eights (1798–1882), of Albany, NY, American geologist and the first American scientist in the Antarctic, who visited the South Shetland Islands and cruised W to 103°W in c. 60°S in the sealing ship *Annawan* (Capt. N. B. Palmer) in 1830, and after whom Eights Coast, Ellsworth Land, is also named (USHO, 1963, p. 210). The mountain was surveyed from the ground on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. "Eys" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Rex, M!: see Rex, Mount.

Rey, Cabo: see King Point or Rey, Cape.

Rey, Cap: see Rey, Cape.

Rey, Cape 66°37'S 66°27'W, SW entrance point of Darbel Bay and NE entrance point of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Cap Rey* after Lieut. Joseph-J. Rey, of the French Navy, meteorologist and physicist on the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. xvi; 1912, Pl. 1); further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in February 1909, when the name *The Lion* was apparently also applied to the feature from its shape (Charcot, [1911b], p. 134). *Cap Bellu*, in error (*Cape Bellue*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60). *Kapp Rey* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape Rey* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; [in 66°44'S 66°30'W] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Punta Lincoyan*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cabo Rey* (Argentina. MM chart 131, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 241). The cape was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detalle Island", 1958–59. *Mys Ren'ye* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Re* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, P. 24).

Rey, Cape: see Protector Heights.

Reye Jorge, Isla del: see King George Island.

Reyes Point: see Reyes Spit.

Reyes, Punta: see Jurva Point or Reyes Spit.

Reyes Spit 62°29'S 59°41'W, extending WSW from the W point of Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE in 1947, when the name *Punta Toro* was applied to the point after Millán Toro Rojas, of the Chilean Air Force, the expedition meteorologist (Chile. DNH, NM 248/15.v.1947). This name in the form *Banco Toro* was later applied to the spit (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951) and the name *Punta Reyes* to the point after Sargento 2° Navegante Camilo Reyes Ulloa, who was in charge of navigation instruments in the frigate *Iquique* on CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 241). *Pointe Toro* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Punta (N) Reyes* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Bajo Toro*, referring to the spit (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 99; IHA, 1974, p. 279). The features were further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1963–64. *Reyes Point* (Fuenzalida, 1964, map Fig. 1, p. 48). *Reyes Spit* (BA, 1965, p. 31; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Punta Navegante Reyes*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 241).

Rey Jorge, Archipiélago del: see King George Island.

Rey Jorge, Bahía (d.), (del): see King George Bay.

Rey Jorge, Estrecho del: see Nelson Strait.

Rey Jorge, Isla (del): see King George Island.

Rey Jorge, Islas: see Elephant Islands or King George Island.

Rey Jorge VI, Canal, Estrecho, Seno: see George VI Sound.

Rey, Kapp: see Rey, Cape.

Reynard, Cape: see Renard, Cape.

Reynolds Bench 70°35'S 63°40'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on S side of head of Clifford Glacier, N central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Richard L. Reynolds, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast geological and mapping party, 1970–71 (APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Reynolds, Cabo, Cape: see Herdman, Cape or Reynolds, Mount.

Reynolds, Monte: see Reynolds, Mount.

Reynolds, Mount 72°39'S 61°20'W, rising to c. 1 130 m on S side of Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was seen from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, roughly mapped as the S entrance point of the inlet in 73°10'S 59°00'W, and called *Cape Poindexter*, possibly after a member of the expedition (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942). *Cabo Poindexter* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The feature was later named *Cape Reynolds* after Jeremiah ("John") N. Reynolds, of Ohio, whose advocacy from 1826 onwards of American exploration and expansion in the Pacific and Antarctic was chiefly responsible for the despatch of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42 (Lieut. C. Wilkes, USN) (USBGN, 1947, p. 218; USHO chart 2562, 1947). The feature was surveyed from the ground by FIDS—RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947 and identified as a mountain c. 65 km NW of its previously reported position, on account of an error in navigation on the USAS flight of 1940. *Mount Reynolds* (USAF chart 1808, 1948; [in 72°42'S 61°16'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 27; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Reynolds* (Argentina. MM chart N—"P"—1, 1952). *Monte Reynolds* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Gora Renolds* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.

Reynolds, Rocas 65°39'S 66°24'W, off W coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were so called by AAE after a heroic Argentine sailor (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R). The rocks are shown in approximate position on BA chart 3570, 23.vii.1976.

Rey Oscar, Tierra: see Nordenskjöld Coast or Oscar II Coast.

Rey Oscar, Tierra del: see Oscar II Coast.

Rey Oscar II, Costa (del), Tierra (del): see Oscar II Coast.

Rhamnus, Mount 68°11'S 66°50'W, rising to 865 m on N side of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; called descriptively *Pyramid Peak* by RARE (Ronne, 1949, photograph facing p. 109); in association with *Mount Nemesis* (q.v.), named *Mount Rhamnus* after Rhamnus in Attica where the Greek goddess Nemesis had a sanctuary (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).

Rhea Corner 71°53'S 68°48'W, rising to c. 500 m on N side of Saturn Glacier, E Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS, 1961–73; in association with the glacier, named after Rhea, one of the satellites of Saturn (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS, 1984).

Rhino Horn Block, Rock: see Rhino Rock.

Rhino Rock 69°34'S 62°32'W, rising to 700 m W of Stefansson Sound, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 33, p. 369);

further photographed from the air, and surveyed from the ground, by USAS in December 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272); named descriptively *Rhino Horn Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 273). *Rhino Horn Block*, presumably in error (Hinks, 1944, p. 79). The feature was resurveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Rhino Rock* (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 69, 62, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Rho Islands 64°17'S 63°00'W, N-most of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, were charted by AAE, 1942–43, and named *Islotes Rho* after the seventeenth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 241). *Rho Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Rho Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 192; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Islotes Boulier*, possibly after a member of AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278). *Islotes Soler*, so called by AAE after Miguel Estanislao Soler (1743–1849), Argentine soldier who fought in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 667). The names *Islotes El Magallanes*, *Islotes El Mercurio*, *Islotes La Nación*, *Islotes Noticias Gráficas*, *Islotes La Patria* and *Islotes La Unión*, after Chilean newspapers (whose names were also applied to individual islands in the group), were rejected as names for the group as a whole (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 241).

Rho Islotes: see Rho Islands.

Rhyolite Head 62°10'S 58°36'W, between Cardozo Cove and Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was so named because the feature largely results from the indurating effects of a rhyolite intrusion, a rare lithology in the South Shetland Islands (APC, 1980, p. 5). *Barrel Point*, so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).

Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S 68°35'W, six small islands with offlying rocks between Cape Jeremy and Niznik Island, George VI Sound, including Moore Island and Whitney Island, were photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, as ice rises in George VI Ice Shelf, but were not recognized on the surface by a BGLE sledge party in October 1936 and were not shown on the expedition's maps. By 1947, George VI Ice Front had retreated and the name *Grupo Maipo*, after the Chilean oil tanker *Maipo*, may refer to these islands roughly charted by CAE, 1947, in c. 69°54'S 68°33'W (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named *Rhyolite Islets* from the rock of which the islands are largely composed (APC, 1955, p. 18; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA, 1956, p. 83). *Rhyolite Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Ostrova Rayolayt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islotes Rhyolite* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 203; IHA, 1974, p. 241). *Islas Chacabuco*, as rejected name recorded as applied to these islands after the battle of Chacabuco in 1817 (*Powder Island*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 242).

Rhyolite Islets, Islotes: see Rhyolite Islands.

"*Ricardo Bryde, Islote*": see Ricardo, Islote.

Ricardo, Isla: see Moss Islands.

Ricardo, Islote 64°53'S 62°56'W, off E coast of Bryde Island, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957). The Argentine refuge hut "*Islote Ricardo Bryde*" or "*Refugio Bryde*" (Argen-

tina. MM, 1957b, p. 113) was established on the island, 12 November 1953 (Thomas, 1956a, p. 166).

Rice Bastion 64°28'S 60°23'W, rising to c. 1 700 m on SE side of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, was named after Lee Rice (b. 1927), FIDS surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1957–59 (Base Leader, 1957–58, *Herbert Plateau*, q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Richarda Bla(e)ka, Bereg: see Black Coast.

Richard Black Coast, Costa, -Kysten: see Black Coast.

Richard d'Abnour, Baie: see d'Abnour Bay.

Richards Cove 62°35'S 61°09'W, E of Essex Point, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers and the name *Richards Island* was applied to the island NE of the cove (earlier named *Window Island*, q.v.), after Capt. John Richards, of the sealing ship *George* from Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, operating chiefly from Rugged Island (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and ground survey by FIDS, 1958–59, the name of Richards was transferred to the cove where a colony of fur seals was found in February 1958 (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

Richards Insel, Island: see Window Island.

Richardson Glacier 70°28'S 63°42'W, flowing SE from Columbia Mountains into the upper part of Clifford Glacier, N central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Harriet Richardson, French zoologist and author of reports on isopods collected by FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10 (APC, 1977, p. 28; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Richardson Nunatak c. 66°22'S 64°56'W, rising to c. 1 500 m between the head of Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, and Bruce Plateau, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, including the name of W. R. Rickmers (*Rickmers Glacier*, q.v.), named after Edward Cleland Richardson (1872–1954), called "the father of British skiing" as one of the principal founders and the first Secretary, 1903–05, and later President, of the Ski Club of Great Britain (APC, 1959a, p. 10).

Richardson Peak 67°20'S 67°19'W, one of the Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, rising to c. 600 m on the E side of Vallot Glacier, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; following geological work in the area by BAS from "Rothera", 1980–81, and in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Mrs Hilda Richardson, Secretary General, International Glaciological Society, from 1962 (Secretary, British Glaciological Society, 1953–62) (Moyes and Hamer, 1984, map Fig. 1, p. 42; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Richieri, Caleta: see Luz, Caleta.

Richter Peaks 71°20'S 70°21'W, rising to c. 1 385 m near S end of *Walton Mountains* (q.v.), Alexander Island, were named after Joseph J. Richter, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1965–66 and 1966–67 (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).

Richthofen Dal, -dalen: see Richthofen Pass.

Richthofen Pass 66°01'S 62°42'W, running E–W between Mount Fritsche and McCarroll Peak, Oscar II Coast, was sighted by SwAE from Borchgrevink Nunatak, 20 October 1902, roughly mapped in c. 65°55'S 62°20'W and named *Richt-*

- hofens Dal* after Ferdinand Paul Wilhelm, Freiherr von Richthofen (1833–1905), German geologist, geographer and far eastern explorer (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Richthofen Tal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Vallée Richthofen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Valle Richthofen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Richthofen Valley* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 225 and map facing p. 316; BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 1.iii.1940; 1948, p. 19). *Richthofen Straat*, as marine feature (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). The feature was recognized, but not photographed, by Wilkins on his flights of 20 December 1928 and 19 December 1929 (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364; 1930, p. 364, 366); it was believed to lie between 65°40' and 66°05'S. *Richthofen Valley* (*Evans Inlet*), misidentified with the feature now known as *Evans Glacier* (q.v.) (Brown, 1929, map p. 102). *Richthofendalen* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 158). *Vallée de Richthofen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 401). *Richthofen* [*sic*] *Valley* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 69). *Richthofen Sound*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 219). During survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947, poor visibility in the area N and W of Borchgrevink Nunatak prevented identification of the present feature, but it was finally identified as a pass during further survey in September 1955. *Richthofen Dal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Richthofen Pass* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Richthofen Vallei* (Knapp, 1958, p. 348). *Dolina Rikhtkhofen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Richthofen* [*sic*] (*Valley*) *Pass* (USHO, 1963, p. 332a).
- Richthofen Sound*: see Richthofen Pass.
- Richthofens Dal*: see Richthofen Pass.
- Richthofen Straat, Tal, Valle, Vallée (de), Vallei*: see Richthofen Pass.
- Richthofen Valley*: see Leppard Glacier or Richthofen Pass.
- Richthofen Valley, Pass*: see Richthofen Pass.
- Rickmers Glacier** 66°15'S 64°53'W, flowing WNW into Hugi Glacier, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named after Dr Willi Rickmer Rickmers (1873–1965), German pioneer ski-runner, explorer of the Caucasus and Pamirs, and joint author with E. C. Richardson (*Richardson Nunatak*, q.v.) and D. M. Crichton Somerville (*Somerville Island*, q.v.) of *Ski-running* (London, 1904), the first English manual on skiing; he also improved the design of ice axes, introducing the characteristic shape still in use (APC, 1959a, p. 10).
- Riddle Islands** 65°39'S 64°34'W, four small islands off SW point of Chavez Island, Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in August 1957 and so named because the islands were obscured by icebergs frozen into the surrounding sea ice (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Ridge, Isla*: see Ridge Island.
- Ridge Island** 67°42'S 67°05'W, in centre of Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Isla Cerro* [= hill island] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49. *Isla Ridge* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 242). *Isla Caballete* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 296; Pierrou, 1970, p. 227).
- Ridge, Monte*: see Jabet Peak.
- Ridge Peak** 63°31'S 57°03'W, rising to 510 m between Duse Bay and Trepassey Bay, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); further surveyed in February 1956. *Pico Ridge* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 242).
- Ridge, Pico*: see Ridge Peak.
- Ridge, The* 64°48'S 63°23'W, running NE–SW and rising to c. 700 m between *Noble Peak* (q.v.) and *Jabet Peak* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and so called descriptively (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 196).
- Ridge, The*: see Jabet Peak.
- Rid, Gory*: see Read Mountains.
- Ridley Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Ridley Island.
- Ridley Island** 61°51'S 58°01'W, N of False Round Point, King George Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield, 21–22 January 1820, when the name *Ridleys Islands* was applied to the main island and offlying smaller island and rocks (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]); further charted by nineteenth-century sealers. *Ridley's Island* (Baird, 1821, p. 233). *Round Island, Round Isle* (Sherratt, 1821, col. 1216 and map facing col. 1215–16). *Hannah Island*, probably after the sealing ship *Hannah* (Capt. J. Johnson, *Hannah Point*, q.v.) (Davis, 1821–22, 1 April 1821). *Ridley Island* (BA chart [no number], 1822; [in 61°48'S 57°56'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 61°50'S 57°57'W] APC, 1955, p. 18; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS sheet W 62 68, 1968; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Ridley's Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île Ridley* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p.237). *Île Ridley's* (Powell, map, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Ridleys Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 466). *Isla Ridley* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 624; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 242). *Ridley Islands*, including offlying island and rocks (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Ridley Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isola Ridley* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Ridley Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was recharted by DI in January 1937 when the name *Ridley Peak* was applied to the summit of the island, described as the most prominent feature to mariners on the N coast of King George Island (Hill, 1937). *Ridleys I* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. *Ridley Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Ostrov Ridli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Ridley Islands, Isola, Ö, Peak*: see Ridley Island.
- Ridley(')s, I., Île, Insel, Island(s), Isle*: see Ridley Island.
- Ridli, Ostrov*: see Ridley Island.
- Rigel, Mount** 70°24'S 66°52'W, the highest peak (1 910 m) of *Orion Massif* (q.v.), George VI Sound, was named after the star Rigel in the constellation Orion (APC, 1977, p. 28; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Right Glacier** 61°15'S 54°10'W, flowing W into Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEI in January 1977 (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 136).
- Rigsby Islands** 66°40'S 67°37'W, off NE coast of Adelaide Island in entrance of Buchanan Passage, were photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island" in 1958; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped

in this area, named after Dr George Pierce Rigsby (b. 1915), American glaciologist who specialized in the investigation of ice-crystal structure and the plasticity of ice, and designed a universal stage for ice petrofabrics (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 194; BAS 250P sheet SQ 10-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).

Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf 74°25'S 20°00'W, W extension into BAT of *Riiser-Larsenisen*, Dronning Maud Land. Following air and ground surveys by the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52, and Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956-60, the ice shelf was named in Norwegian form after Maj. Gen. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, RNorwAF (1890-1965), Norwegian polar explorer and pioneer airman; with R. Amundsen and L. Ellsworth as seaplane pilot on flight towards the North Pole in 1925, and as chief pilot in the dirigible *Norge* on its trans-Arctic flight in 1926; Leader of Norwegian Antarctic expeditions, 1929-31 (in *Norvegia*) and 1932-33 (in *Thorshavn*); commanded RNorwAF in England, 1944-46 (NP map, 1962). The SW limit of the ice shelf was undefined in the original naming, but US LANDSAT imagery of February 1974 shows Lyddan Ice Rise as the natural boundary. The English form of the name applies to the small part of the feature between the ice rise and 20°00'W (APC, 1982, p. 3).

Riiser-Larsenisen: see Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf.

Rijswijck, Kaap: see Ryswyck Point.

Rikabari Glacier: see Recovery Glacier.

Rikhtkhofen, Dolina: see Richthofen Pass.

Riley Glacier 70°06'S 67°55'W, flowing WSW into George VI Sound between Traverse Mountains to the N and Mount Dixey and Mount Pitman to the S, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). Following partial re-survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949, the name was applied to include the present feature and the ice piedmont to the N (*Warren Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) after Quintin Theodore Petroc Molesworth Riley (1905-80), assistant meteorologist, BGLE; member of BAARE and of British expedition to east Greenland, 1932-33 (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 69 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheets W 70 68, 1960; W 69 68, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-10/10, 1-DOS 1974). *Lednik Rayli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Following further survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970-72, the name was limited to the feature as now defined (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Rime Crests 60°38'S 45°24'W, rising to 1 170 m in E Coronation Island. Following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49, the name *Rime Peak* was applied to the highest of five crest-like summits, which are rime-covered with prominent ice bosses and fluted ice walls (APC, 1955, p. 18). Following further survey by FIDS from Signy, 1956-58, the name *Rime Crests* was applied to the whole feature (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

Rime Peak: see Rime Crests.

Rinconada, Cratères de la [= corner craters] 62°55'S 60°38'W, on the N side of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, were so called by CAE (González Ferrán and others, 1971, Fig. 3 facing p. 8).

Rincón, Islas del, Islotes del: see Corner Island.

Rincón, Roca del: see Corner Rock.

Rink Point 63°53'S 58°11'W, SW entrance point of Whisky Bay, James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); sur-

veyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 and August 1952; so named because, in 1952, the point was bordered by a wide area of snow-free sea ice resembling a skating rink (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Lie-up Point*, so called by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1955-56, in reference to a blizzard camp (Anderson, 1957, p. 156). *Ruik [sic] Point*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 215).

Rio Branco, Cerro, Monte, Mount, Sommet: see Branco, Mount.

Rinoceronte, Cerro [= rhinoceros hill] 63°31'S 57°45'W, rising to c. 400 m N of Cain Nunatak, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE from its appearance (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

Rio Grande, Nunatak c. 82°12'S 39°31'W, apparently E of Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was sighted from the air on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and so called after the district in Tierra del Fuego (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 625). There are no nunataks in this area (USGS sheet SU 21-25/11, 1968) and the name presumably refers to an unidentified feature in Panzarini Hills, the position being given in error.

Rios Mountains: see Shackleton Range.

Ripamonti, Punta 63°19'S 57°54'W, between Bahamonde Point and Toro Point, Schmidt Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after Julio Ripamonti Barros, architect with the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948).

Ripin, Roca: see Chaos Reef.

Rip Point 62°14'S 58°59'W, NW entrance point of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, and SE entrance point of Fildes Strait, was charted by DI, 1934-35, and so named from the tidal rip in this locality (Nelson and others, chart, 1935g; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Punta Rip* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 209; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 242).

Rip, Punta: see Rip Point.

Rip, The: see Tasman Rip.

Riquelme, Isla: see Tonkin Island.

Riquelme, Islotes: see Symington Islands.

Riquelme, Punta 62°28'S 59°46'W, on W side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a signalman in the expedition frigate *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 243).

Risco, Mount: see Pisgah, Mount.

Risk Rock 66°09'S 65°49'W, awash between Cape Evensen and Pesky Rocks, Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE in 1957, was so named because it lies on the course of ships on SW passage through the channel between Marie Island and the mainland (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

"R", *Islotes*: see Sigrid, Islotes.

Ritala Spur 83°07'S 48°57'W, extending NE and rising to c. 1 000 m on E side of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Keith D. Ritala, of the University of California, Los Angeles, USARP geophysicist, "South Pole Station", 1972 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Rivadavia, Punta c. 68°09'S 65°20'W, probably the point between Obrecht Pyramid and Pylon Point, Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine naval base Comodoro Rivadavia (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]).

Rivas Peaks 83°35'S 54°25'W, rising to c. 1 200 m at S end of *Torbert Escarpment* (q.v.), Neptune Range, were named after

- Merced G. Rivas, USN, radioman, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Rivera, Isla*: see Sterneck Island.
- Rivera Peaks** 73°48'S 62°50'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on N side of Swann Glacier, Lassiter Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after James P. Rivera, USARP electronics technician, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).
- Rivero, Punta 64°33'S 62°01'W, SW point of Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor who was lost in the Argentine patrol ship *Fournier (Ryswyck Island, q.v.)* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Riveros, Isla 68°59'S 67°26'W, an ice rise reported in Wordie Ice Shelf, SE of Cape Berteaux, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE, 1947, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).
- Riviera, Isla*: see Sterneck Island.
- Roald Breen*: see Roald Glacier.
- Roald Glacier** 60°40'S 45°16'W, flowing E into Gibbon Bay, E Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Sørllle, 1912-15, and named *Roald Breen*, possibly after the whale factory ship *Roald Amundsen* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]); surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49. *Roald Glacier* (APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS, 1956-58.
- Roasmel Island*: see Rosamel Island.
- Robben-Eilanden*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Robben Felsen*: see Seal Islands.
- Robben-Insel*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Robben Inseln*: see Seal Islands or Seal Nunataks.
- Robbeninseln Land*: see Nordenskjöld Coast.
- Robben-Nunataken, -Nunataks*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Robbenspitze*: see Seal Point.
- Robertson, Cape*: see Route Point.
- Robbery Beach*: see Robbery Beaches.
- Robbery Beaches** 62°37'S 61°05'W, NE coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, between Richards Cove and the ice cliff S of Cutler Stack, Barclay Bay, were roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called *North Beach* (cf. *South Beaches*) (Fildes, 1821c; Powell, chart, 1822a); later named *Robbery Beach* from the English robbery of sealskins collected by the American brig *Charity (Charity Glacier, q.v.)* in January 1821 (Stackpole, 1955, p. 46) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Diebstahl Küste* [= robbery coast] (Weddell, 1827, third end map). The feature was recharted by DI, 1935-37, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Robbery Beaches* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Penca Beaches*, so called by CAE in association with *Penca Hill (q.v.)* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, map Fig. 1, p. 84).
- Robbins Island** 64°47'S 64°27'W, one of the SW *Joubin Islands (q.v.)*, off Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Stephen H. Robbins, Jr, able seaman in RV *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage in 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979).
- Robbins Nunatak** 83°12'S 57°05'W, one of the *Schmidt Hills (q.v.)*, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 015 m, was named after Edward J. Robbins, USN, aerographer, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Robersont, Isla*: see Robertson Islands.
- Robert*: see Robert Island.
- Roberta Inghisha, Bereg*: see English Coast.
- Robert-Eiland*: see Robert Island.
- Robert English Coast, Costa, Côte (de), (-)Kyst(en)*: see English Coast.
- Robert, Île*: see Greenwich Island or Robert Island.
- Robert, Île de*: see Robert Island.
- Robert Inghish, Bereg*: see English Coast.
- Robert Insel, Isla*: see Robert Island.
- Robert Island** 62°24'S 59°31'W, separated from Nelson Island to the NE by Nelson Strait, and from Greenwich Island to the SW by English Strait, South Shetland Islands, was sighted by Smith in October 1819; very roughly charted as one island together with W King George Island, Nelson Island and Greenwich Island by Bransfield in January-March 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]); further charted by RAE, 25 January 1821, and by sealers; first shown as a separate island by Goddard (chart, 1821); named *Roberts Island* presumably by Fildes (*Fildes Strait, q.v.*) after his brig *Robert*, engaged in sealing in the South Shetland Islands in the 1821-22 season until lost, 7 March 1822 (Fildes, 1821c; Wyld, chart, 1824; BA chart 1238, 1844; Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938). *Île de Robert* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1822, p. 421). *Robert's Island* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île Robert*, referring to the present feature alone or together with Greenwich Island as one island (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île Robert's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Mitchells Island*, so called by Weddell after J. Mitchell (*Mitchell Cove, q.v.*) (Weddell, 1825a, p. 5 and map facing p. 132). *Mitchells Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Robert Island* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Ostrov Polotsk*, so called by RAE after the Russian town NNE of Minsk (Bellingshausen, 1831a, sheet 62; 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 265). *Île Roberts* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Isla Roberts* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 658). *Robert Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Polotzk-Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 198). *Isola Robert* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Roberts Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, second end map). *Roberts Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Robert-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 16). *Îles Roberts*, apparently including Greenwich Island and Nelson Island (Bongrain, 1914, vue 6 following p. 60). *Roberts Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Roberts Öy* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Robertsöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Polotzkøen*, referring to the RAE name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 410). The island was recharted by DI, 1934-35. *Polotsk I*, referring to the RAE name (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Polotsk Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 220). *Isla Manuel Rodriguez*, so called after Manuel Rodriguez Erdoiza (1785-1818), Chilean patriot (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198 and end map). *Polotsk* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map p. 336). *Ostrov Polotsk (Roberts)* (Soviet Union. BAE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Isla Robert* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 243). *Robert-Ön* (Frodin, 1951, p. 374). *Wyspa Polock* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Ostrov Roberts (Polotsk)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isola Roberts* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Roberts Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Coppermine (Robert) Island (Coppermine Cove, q.v.)* (Mueller, 1964, p. 393). *Ostrov Robert (Polotsk)* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl.

- 24). *Robert* (González-Ferrán and Vergara, 1972, map Fig. 1, p. 191). *Robert Island* (*Ostrov Polock*) (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Robert, Isola*: see Robert Island.
- Robert, Mys*: see Robert Point.
- Roberto English, Costa*: see English Coast.
- Roberto, Islote*: see Breakwater Island.
- Robert-Ön*: see Robert Island.
- Robert Palmer, Bahía, Bay*: Palmer Inlet.
- Robert Point** 62°27'S 59°23'W, SE point of *Robert Island* (q.v.), was known to the nineteenth-century sealers; charted by DI, 1934–35, and named *Roberts Point* in association with the island (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937). *Cape Roberts* (USHO, 1943, p. 95). *Punta Roberts* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 625). *Punta Robert* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 243). *Robert Point* (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Mys Robert* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Robert (Polotsk), Ostrov*: see Robert Island.
- Robert, Punta*: see Robert Point.
- Roberts, Cape*: see Robert Point.
- Robert's Dock* 62°21'S 59°41'W, on E side of *Clothier Harbour* (q.v.), Robert Island, was described by Fildes as "a small inner harbour, that you can warp into like going through Dock Gates, here I moored the brig *Robert* under my command, head and stern with cables on shore and springs round the bowsprit and stern frame of the *Clothier's* wreck In this situation I hung the brig *Mellona* of Newcastle [*Mellona Rocks*, q.v.] nearly a whole season after she had lost all her anchors and cables . . ." The name derived from these circumstances (Fildes, 1821*c*). *Roberts Dock* (Fildes, 1827, p. 464).
- Roberts Eiland*: see Robert Island.
- Robertsen, Cape*: see Route Point.
- Roberts Ice Piedmont** 68°57'S 70°28'W, forming NE corner of Alexander Island, E of Rouen Mountains and N of Mount Calais, broken by Hengist Nunatak and Horsa Nunataks, was seen from a distance and roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 12); photographed from the air by BGLE, 15 August 1936, and further mapped from air photographs (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November–December 1948; named after Dr Brian Birley Roberts (1912–78), British ornithologist, polar specialist and documentalist, to whom this volume is dedicated; Leader of Cambridge expeditions to Vatnajökull, Iceland, 1932, and Scoresby Sound, East Greenland, 1934; ornithologist, BGLE; Head, Polar Regions Section, FCO (formerly FO), 1945–75; Secretary, APC, 1945–74; observer with Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, with ODF, 1961, and with BAS, 1976 (APC, 1955, p. 18; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS sheets W 68 70 and 69 70, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Robert(s), Île(s)*: see Robert Island.
- Roberts Inlet** 79°15'S 44°10'W, E side of Berkner Island, Filchner Ice Shelf, was seen from the air and roughly mapped from the ground in c. 79°15'S 45°00'W by US IGY personnel from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, and called *Fierle Bay* after G. R. Fierle (*Fierle Peak*, q.v.) (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9); later named *Roberts Inlet* after Capt. Elliott B. Roberts, sometime Chief, Geophysical Branch, US Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Chairman, US National Committee for the IGY Panel on Geomagnetism (USBGN, 1960, p. 7; USAF chart GNC 26, 1961; AGS map, 1970; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1980, p. 5). *Zaliv Roberts* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Roberts* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Robert(s) Insel, Isla(nd), Isola*: see Robert Island.
- Roberts, Ledyanoy Zaliv*: see Roberts Inlet.
- Roberts, Monte*: see Roberts, Mount.
- Roberts, Mount** 64°00'S 58°48'W, rising to 955 m between Aitkenhead Glacier and Diplock Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945; named after Capt. David William Roberts (1886–1970) who, as Manager of the Falkland Islands Company in Stanley, 1939–49, was of assistance to FIDS (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 18; BAS 250 sheets SP 21–22/13 and SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Monte Roberts* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 243). The mountain was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61.
- Roberts Ö, -öen, Ön*: see Robert Island.
- Robertson*: see Robertson Island.
- Robertson, Cabo*: see Robertson, Cape.
- Robertson, Cape** 60°43'S 44°48'W, NE point of Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; mapped by SNAE in 1903 when the name was first applied to the NW point of the peninsula (*Route Point*, q.v.) after Capt. Thomas Robertson (1854–1918), Scottish whaling captain; Master of *Active* on DWE and of *Scotia* on SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*c*]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322; BA, 1930, p. 50). *Route Point, Route Pynten* (Sørille, chart, 1912; [1930]). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Robertson* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). The name *Cape Robertson* was later applied to the present feature (BA, 1948, p. 132; APC, 1955, p. 18).
- Robertson, Cape*: see Route Point.
- Robertson Eiland*: see Robertson Island.
- Robertson, Gora*: see Robertson, Mount.
- Robertson, Île*: see Robertson Island or Robertson Islands.
- Robertson, Îles*: see Robertson Islands.
- Robertson Insel*: see Robertson Island.
- Robertson Inseln*: see Robertson Islands.
- Robertson, Isla (de)*: see Robertson Island.
- Robertson Island** 65°10'S 59°36'W, E of Seal Nunataks, Nordenskjöld Coast, bounded by Larsen Ice Shelf except on the E coast, which breaks the ice front, was roughly charted by Larsen, 9 December 1893, and named *Robertson Ö* or *Robertsons Ö* after William Robertson, Scottish shipowner of the firm of Woltereck and Robertson, Hamburg, main shareholders in the Norwegian whaling and sealing company A/S Oceana, and sponsors for the voyages of Larsen's ship *Jason*, 1892–93 and 1893–94, and of *Castor* and *Hertha*, 1893–94 (Larsen, 1894*a*, map p. 120 and p. 125–26). *Robertson Island* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491; Bruce, 1896, map p. 509; BA chart 1238, iii. 1901; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS sheet W 65 58, 1961). *Robertson Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Dirk Gerritz Archipelago* (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.), referring collectively to this island, Lindenberglund Island and Seal Nunataks (Bartholomew, map, 1898*a*). The present feature and *Christensen Nunatak* (q.v.) were surveyed by SwAE in October 1902, and mapped as a single island. *Île Robertson* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 4). The following names (unless otherwise indicated) refer to the island as including Christensen Nunatak. *Robertsons Ön, Isla de Robertson* (Nordenskjöld and others,

1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Robertson Eiland* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 9 following p. 710). *Robertson-Ön* (Palander, 1914, map p. 16). *Robertsson* [sic] -*Insel* (Bäckström, 1915, p. 159). *Robertson-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Isla Robertson* (Argentina. MM chart 65, 1940; [referring to the present feature only] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 244). *Robertsons Øy* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Robertsons Ö* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 155). *Isla Cuatro Hermanos* [= four brothers island] (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). The N part of the island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947, when it was concluded that Christensen Nunatak was part of the island. *Robertson Island Group*, *Robertson Islands*, including Lindenberg Island and Seal Nunataks (USHO, 1943, p. 268; 1947, p. 19). *Robertson Saari* (Anderson, 1948, map p. 329). *Ostrov Robertson* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). Following further survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953 and 1955, this island and Christensen Nunatak were correctly mapped as two separate islands, as originally indicated by Larsen. The Argentine refuge hut "San Roque" was established by Argentine Army personnel from "Esperanza" at the SE end of the island near Cape Marsh, 21 November 1956 (Thomas, 1957a, p. 525). The following names do not include Christensen Nunatak as part of the island. *Robertson* (Anderson, 1957, p. 184). *Ostrov Robertsonův* (Bartl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Robertson Øy* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).

Robertson Island: see Robertson Islands.

Robertson Island Group: see Robertson Island or Seal Nunataks.

Robertson Islands 60°46'S 45°08'W, separated from the SE point of Coronation Island by Whale Bay and The Divide, and including from N to S *Matthews Island* (q.v.), *Coffer Island*, *Steeppholm*, *Skilling Island* and *Atriceps Island*, were roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; further charted by Weddell in January 1823 when the name *Robertson Islands* was applied to the islands S of *Matthews Island*, which was then considered to be part of *Coronation Island* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). The following names (unless otherwise indicated) do not include *Matthews Island* and *Coffer Island*. *Robertsons Inseln* (Weddell, 1827, second end map). *Robertson Islands* (Powell, chart, 1831; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Sørllle, chart, 1912; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; [in 60°47'S 45°10'W] APC, 1955, p. 18). *Robertson Inseln* (Friedrichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isla Robersont* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Islas Robertson* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 7; Pierrou, 1970, p. 626). The islands were further charted by Sørllle in 1912. *Robertson Öyane* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). The islands were recharted by DI in 1933 but with *Matthews Island* still shown as the SE peninsula of *Coronation Island*. *Îles Robertson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). *Robertson's Islands*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 221). *Robertson Island* [sic], in error (BA, 1952, p. 9). *Île* [sic] *Robertson* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44). Following survey by FIDS from Signy in January 1957, *Matthews Island* was recognized as an island and, together with *Coffer Island*, included in *Robertson Islands* (DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; APC, 1977, p. 28).

Robertson Islands: see Robertson Island or Seal Nunataks.

Robertson, Islas: see Robertson Islands.

Robertson, Kapp: see Route Point.

Robertson, Monte: see Robertson, Mount.

Robertson, Mount 74°40'S 64°11'W, one of the Latady Mountains, Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 650 m, was probably seen

from the air from a distance by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 277); seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, in 74°43'S 64°08'W and named *Mount James Robertson* after James B. Robertson, RARE aviation mechanic (Ronne, 1948b, p. 390); surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. *Mount Robertson* ([in 74°41'S 64°14'W] AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1949, map p. 249; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 28; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981). *Monte Robertson* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; IHA, 1974, p. 244). *Gora Robertson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Robertson, Mount: see Christensen Nunatak.

Robertson Ö(n), *Ostrov*, *Øy(a)*: see Robertson Island.

Robertson Öyane: see Robertson Islands.

Robertson Saari: see Robertson Island.

Robertson('s) Inseln, Islands: see Robertson Islands.

Robertsons Ö(n), *Øy*: see Robertson Island.

Robertsonův, *Ostrov*: see Robertson Island.

Roberts, Ostrov, *Øy*: see Robert Island.

Roberts Point: see Robert Point.

Roberts (Polotsk), *Ostrov*: see Robert Island.

Roberts, Punta: see Robert Point.

Robertsson-Insel: see Robertson Island.

Roberts, Zaliv: see Roberts Inlet.

Robillard Glacier 68°19'S 65°44'W, flowing E into Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was probably seen from the air by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444), and seen from the ground and from the air by USAS, 1940-41; photographed from the air by RARE in August 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; called in error *Glacier Torbellino* [= whirlwind glacier] (*Whirlwind Inlet*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947); and also called *Lammers Glacier* (q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); later named *Robillard Glacier* after Capt. George Robillard, USN, of the Legal Section, Bureau of Ships, Washington, DC, who assisted in gaining Congressional support towards procuring the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont* and after whom the non-existent *Robillard Island* (q.v.) had been called (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS sheet 68 64, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Robillard Island, reported in c. 67°43'S 64°58'W between Francis Island and Tonkin Island, Bowman Coast, was so called by RARE after Capt. G. Robillard, USN (*Robillard Glacier*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230), but survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1947-48, showed that no such island exists.

Robin Peak 60°41'S 45°37'W, rising to 260 m near N end of Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named after Dr Gordon de Quetteville Robin (b. 1921), Australian-born British physicist and glaciologist; FIDS Base Leader, "Cape Geddes", 1947, Signy, 1947-48, who made the first detailed survey of the island (including this peak); geophysicist, Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52; Director, SPRI, 1958-82; Secretary, SCAR, 1958-70, and President, 1970-74 (APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).

Robinson, Cabo: see Robinson, Cape.

Robinson, Cape 66°52'S 63°43'W, E point of Cole Peninsula, Foyn Coast, between Cabinet Inlet and Mill Inlet, was seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, but the name in its original form *Robinson Island* was applied by him to an island in c. 67°20'S 61°40'W after W. S. Robinson, of London and of Melbourne, Australia, a supporter of the expedition (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374 and p. 376; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1.iii.1940; [in 67°20'S 63°40'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 221). *New Island* (Brown, 1929, map p. 102). *New Insel* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Robinson Ó* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Île Robinson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 401). *Isla Robinson* (Argentina. MM chart 65, 1940). *Robinson Insel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Robinsonøy* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Robinson Öya* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). Following air photography by RARE in 1947, the present feature was called *Cape Duemler* after R. F. Duemler (*Mount Duemler*, q.v.) and the name of Robinson was applied to *Francis Island* (q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230). *Isla Martínez de Rozas*, so called after J. Martínez de Rozas (*Cabo Martínez de Rozas*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). Following ground survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947, when no island was found to exist in the position given by Wilkins, the name of Robinson was transferred to the present feature. *Cape Robinson* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955; APC, 1955, p. 18; USBGN, 1956, p. 261). *Cabo Robinson* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325; Pierrou, 1970, p. 626; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 244). *Ostrov Robinson*, referring to the feature named by Wilkins (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isola Robinson*, referring to the feature named by Wilkins (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Mys Robinson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Robinson, Île, Insel: see Robinson, Cape.

Robinson, Isla(nd): see Francis Island or Robinson, Cape.

Robinson, Isola, Mys, Ö, Ostrov, -øy, Öya: see Robinson, Cape.

Robles, Punta 64°22'S 61°27'W, NE entrance point of Graham Passage, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

Roca, Cabo: see Roca, Cape.

Roca, Cape 60°44'S 44°49'W, between Route Point and Cape Davidson, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after Gen. Julio A. Roca (1843-1914), President of Argentina, 1880-86 and 1898-1904 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 18); further charted by Sørille in 1912 and called descriptively *Cape Roed* [= red cape] or *Kapp Roed* (Sørille, chart, 1912; [1930]); recharted by DI in 1933 and called incorrectly *Cape Rock* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Cap Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). *Cabo Rock* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Cabo Roca* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 627).

Roca Cuatro Romano, Cerro: see Roman Four Promontory.

Roca del Paso, Cerro: see Cain Nunatak.

Roca, Île: see Anagram Islands or Cruls Islands or Roca Islands.

Roca, Îles: see Anagram Islands or Roca Islands.

Roca, Isla: see Broken Island or Dion Islands or Rocca Islands.

Roca Islands 65°11'S 64°28'W, on SW side of French Passage, Wilhelm Archipelago, Graham Coast, E of *Cruls Islands* (q.v.) and including Locator Island, were roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, and 1908-10, and named *Îles Roca* after Gen. J. A. Roca (*Cape Roca*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476; Matha

and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2 following p. 615). *Île Roca* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). The name of Roca was also applied incorrectly to *Anagram Islands* (q.v.). The islands were partly recharted by BGLE but did not appear as a distinct group of islands (Rymill and others, 1938, map facing p. 86). *Rocca [sic] Islands*, referring collectively to Anagram Islands and the present feature (USHO, 1943, p. 141). *Islotes Roca* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290; Pierrou, 1970, p. 628; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 244). *Islas Quintana, Islotes Quintana (Quintana Island, q.v.)*, referring collectively to Cruls Islands and the present feature (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; 1956, p. 100). The islands were recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, with the help of air photography from HMS *Protector's* helicopter, in March 1958. *Roca Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Roca (Rocca)* (USHO, 1961, p. 173). *Islas Rocca [sic]*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 244).

Roca Islands, Islas, Islets: see Anagram Islands.

Roca, Islote: see Rocca Islands.

Roca, Islotes: see Anagram Islands or Guébriant Islands or Roca Islands.

Roca Nueva, Isla: see New Rock.

Roca, Récif, Reef, Rocas: see Rocca Islands.

Roca (Rocca): see Roca Islands.

Roca, Rocher: see Rocca Islands.

Roca Rock: see Rocca Islands.

Roca Roja, Cerro, Monte, Morro, Promontorio, Punta: see Red Rock Ridge.

Rocas Rojas, Cerro: see Red Rock Ridge.

Rocas, Islotes: see Chayter, Rocas.

Roca Skjæret: see Rocca Islands.

Rocas, Punta de las: see Stone Point.

Rocca Islands 67°47'S 68°46'W, on N side of Woodfield Channel off S coast of Adelaide Island, were roughly charted as a single rock by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 and named *Rocher Roca [sic]* or *Rocher Rocca*, after M. Rocca, a member of the French community in Punta Arenas at that time (Charcot, 1910, p. 25 and 365; 1912, Pl. 1 and 2). *Récif Roca* (Bongrain, 1914, p. 48). *Roca Reef* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Roca Skjæret* (HA chart, 1927). *Roca Rock* (USHO chart 1132, 1930; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Isla Roca* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islote Roca* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Rocca Reef* (USBGN, 1951, p. 44; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). The feature was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963. *Rocas Roca* (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 244). *Rocca Islands* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964; USBGN, 1965, p. 104). *Islotes Rocca* (Argentina. MM chart H-717, 1969; Pierrou, 1970, p. 628).

Rocca Islands: see Anagram Islands or Roca Islands.

Rocca, Islas: see Anagram Islands or Rocca Islands.

Rocca, Islotes: see Rocca Islands.

Rocca Nuova, Isla: see New Rock.

Rocca Reef, Rocher: see Rocca Islands.

Rock, Cabo, Cap(e): see Roca, Cape.

Rock Haven 60°44'S 45°35'W, between Pageant Point and Gourlay Point, *Gourlay Peninsula* (q.v.), Signy Island, is the site of a BAS refuge hut, established in 1961-62 and called "*Gourlay Hut*". Following biological work by BAS up to 1973, the haven was so named from the prominent rock near the entrance (APC, 1975, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).

- Rockpepper Bay** 63°08'S 55°45'W, E or Boreal Point, N Joinville Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54; called *Ensenada Güemes* by AAE after Gen. Martín Güemes (1785–1820), Argentine soldier in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 116; Pierrou, 1970, p. 408); named *Rockpepper Bay* from the many off-shore rocks in this bay (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Rock Pile Peak*: see Rock Pile Peaks.
- Rock Pile Peaks** 68°25'S 65°09'W, rising to 340 m between Wilson Pass and Periphery Point, Bowman Coast, were photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 29, p. 368) and by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Fig. 3, p. 435); roughly mapped from the air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map A facing p. 444); further photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 272 and photograph facing p. 273) and roughly located from the ground in c. 68°16'S 65°07'W in November 1940 (USHO chart 5411, 1946). From its distinctively jumbled appearance the feature was called *Rock Pile Point*, a name later applied to *Periphery Point* (q.v.) ([in c. 68°18'S 65°05'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 221; [incorrectly referring to a point on the N side of Solberg Inlet] Ronne, 1949, map p. 230). *The Rock Pile*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 221). Following ground survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1947, the feature was renamed *Rock Pile Peaks* (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; USBGN, 1956, p. 262; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963). *Rock Pile Peak* [sic] (BA, 1958, p. 70). *Pico Rock Pile* (Chile DNH, 1962, p. 228; IHA, 1974, p. 245). *Piki Rok-Payl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Rock Pile, Pico*: see Rock Pile Peaks.
- Rock Pile Point*: see Periphery Point or Rock Pile Peaks.
- Rock Pile, The*: see Rock Pile Peaks.
- Rock Pillar** 62°55'S 60°45'W, rising to 45 m on the NE coast of Deception Island was so called descriptively (USOO chart 6796, 1965).
- Rocks, The*: see Tu Rocks.
- Rocky Cove** 62°12'S 58°56'W, between Lapidary Point and Sufield Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Bukhta Kamenistaya* [= rocky bay] or *Kamenistaya Inlet* (Grikuřov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18; 1971, map p. 190). *Rocky Cove* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Rocky Point** 60°43'S 45°35'W, SW of Berntsen Point, Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted and so called descriptively by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929).
- Rocky Point** 64°32'S 62°02'W, NE point of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). *Punta Carbone*, so called by AAE after an Argentine sailor who was lost in the patrol ship *Fournier* (*Ryswyck Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Rocky Point, Punta*: see Bell Point or Hospital Point.
- Rocosa, Isla*: see Tail Island.
- Rocosa, Punta** [= rocky point] 62°05'S 58°46'W, between Bell Point and Stigant Point, NW King George Island, was so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 245). *Musialski Point* or *Przylgdek Musialskiego*, so called by PAE after Zdzisław Musialski, aircraft mechanic, with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 6, p. 169 and p. 174).
- Rocosa, Punta*: see Hospital Point.
- Rocoso, Punta*: see Bell Point.
- Rocquemaurel, Capo*: see Roquemaurel, Cape.
- Rodeada, Isla*: see Beta Island.
- Roderick Valley** 83°30'S 57°30'W, ice-filled valley running N–S in Neptune Range and separating Schmidt Hills and Williams Hills to the W from the main mass of the range to the E, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64, and used as the site of the refuge "Camp Neptune" (*Neptune Range*, q.v.); named after Capt. David W. Roderick, USAF, Second-in-command and pilot of the USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Rodholm** [= red island] 60°43'S 45°41'W, between Jebsen Rocks and the entrance of Port Jebsen, Signy Island, was so called descriptively by Moe (chart, 1913a).
- Rodman, Caleta, Cove*: see Emma Cove.
- Rodman Passage** 65°53'S 66°00'W, running NE–SW and separating Rabot Island from Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Hugh Rodman, of the US Hydrographic Office, author of the pioneer work *Reports of ice and ice movements in the North Atlantic* (Washington, 1890) (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Paso Covadonga*, so called by CAE after the Chilean frigate *Covadonga* (*Covadonga Harbour*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 86).
- Rödön*: see Red Island.
- Rodríguez Argumedo, Cerro*: see Leal Bluff.
- Rodríguez, Cabo*: see Chauchepat Point.
- Rodríguez, Ensenada*: see Fuente, Ensenada de la.
- Rodríguez, Isla*: see Terminal Island.
- Roed, Cape, Kapp*: see Roca, Cape.
- Roe Island** 64°01'S 60°49'W, off entrance of *Curtiss Bay* (q.v.), Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; called *Islote Martín* probably after Comodoro Alfredo Martín Díaz, of the Chilean Navy (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 195); in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Sir Alliott Verdon-Roe (1877–1958), English pioneer aircraft designer and aviator from 1908; in 1910, Co-Founder with his brother of A. V. Roe and Co. Ltd (later Saunders-Roe Ltd of which he was President) (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Roger Rocks*: see Roget Rocks.
- Rogers, Mount** 80°33'S 29°26'W, rising to 995 m in Haskard Highlands, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after Dr Allan Frederick Rogers (1918–90), medical officer and physiologist with the trans-polar party, TAE, 1956–58 (APC, 1962, p. 27; DOS sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Roget Rocks** 64°20'S 61°10'W, lying off-shore SW of Spring Point, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955; named after Peter Mark Roget (1779–1869), Secretary of the Royal Society, 1827–48, and member of the Committee that planned the voyage of HMS *Chanticleer* (Cdr H. Foster, RN) to the South Shetland Islands and N Graham Land, 1828–31; author of *Thesaurus of English words and phrases* (London, 1852), a work frequently consulted in connection with Antarctic place-name proposals (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Roger* [sic] *Rocks* (BA, 1974, p. 186).

Röhss B., *Bahía, Baie*: see Röhss Bay.

Röhss Bay 64°13'S 58°15'W, between Cape Obelisk and Cape Broms, SW James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE in October 1903 and named *Röhss' Bukt* after August and Wilhelm Röhss, wholesale dealers of Göteborg, Sweden, who assisted the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Baie Röhss* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904c], map p. 232–33). *Röhss' Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Bahía de Rosa* [*sic*] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Röhss Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 18; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Bahía Röhss* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 631; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 246). *Röhss B.* (HA chart, 1928). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1952–55. *Zaliv Ress* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Röhss' Bucht, Bukt: see Röhss Bay.

Roi George(s), Île du: see King George Island.

Roi Georges VI, Détroit de: see George VI Sound.

Roi Oscar, Côte du, Terre du: see Oscar II Coast.

Roi Oscar II, Terre du: see Oscar II Coast.

Roja, Isla: see Red Island.

Rojas Bay: see Rojas, Ensenada.

Rojas, Cerro: see Rojas Peak.

Rojas, Ensenada 62°29'S 59°40'W, between Ash Point and Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Capt. (F) Gabriel Rojas Parker, of the Argentine Navy, commanding the expedition transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 246). *Ensenada Comandante Rojas* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Rojas Bay* (Fuenzalida, 1964, map Fig. 1, p. 48).

Rojas Parker, Isla: see Truant Island.

Rojas Peak 64°49'S 62°55'W, rising to c. 675 m in central Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by CAE, 1950–51, and named *Cerro Rojas* after Sgto Angel Gustavo Rojas, who disappeared in a blizzard while returning from hydrographic work at Discovery Harbour, Greenwich Island, 1 September 1949 (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 246); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rojas Peak* (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Rojas, Punta 64°26'S 62°21'W, E entrance point of Avicenna Bay, SE Brabant Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, probably after Capt. (F) G. Rojas Parker (*Ensenada Rojas*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 246).

Rokitansky, Mount 64°10'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 1 750 m in NW Brabant Island, was called *Monte Pico* [= beak mountain] by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 86); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named *Mount Rokitansky* after Karl, Freiherr von Rokitansky (1804–78), Austrian pioneer in anatomy and pathology (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Mount Pico* (USBGN, 1965, p. 103). The mountain was climbed by JSEBI, 4 March 1984.

Rokmorel', Mys: see Roquemaurel, Cape.

Rok-Payl, Piki: see Rock Pile Peaks.

Roland, Baie 65°04'S 64°03'W, NE of Hervéou Point, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and so called after F. Roland (or Rolland), a sailor in the expedition ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 6). *Baie Rolland* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 39). *Roland*

Bay (USHO, 1943, p. 136; USBGN, 1956, p. 263). *Bahía Roland* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288; Pierrou, 1970, p. 632).

Roland Bay: see Roland, Baie.

Roland(-) Bonaparte, Cap, P., Point(e): see Bonaparte Point.

Rolando Bonaparte, Punta: see Bonaparte Point.

Rol, Cabo [= cape roll] c. 75°30'S 26°42'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Front near Halley, Caird Coast, was so called by AAE, 1954–55 (Capurro, 1955, carta 2, p. 43; AGS map, 1958). *Mys Rol'* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Rolland, Bahía, Baie: see Roland, Baie.

Rolland-Bonaparte, Cap: see Bonaparte Point.

Rollet de l'Isle (Lisle), Île(s), Isla(s), Isles: see Rollet Island.

Rollet Island 65°02'S 64°04'W, off NW Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Île Rollet de l'Isle*, after Charles-Dominique-Maurice Rollet de l'Isle (b. 1859), French hydrographer and Chef du Service des Marées; a member of the Commission appointed by the Ministre de la Marine to publish the scientific results of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475). *Îles Rollet de l'Isle*, including nearby small islands (Charcot, 1908, map p. 36). *Rollet de Lisle Isles* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Islas Rollet de Lisle* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288; Pierrou, 1970, p. 632). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Rollet de Lisle* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 148). *Rollet Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Rol', Mys: see Rol, Cabo.

Rolnicki Buttresses 62°01'S 57°41'W, W side of Melville Peak, King George Island, were so called by PAE after K. Rolnicki (*Rolnicki Pass*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1981c, Fig. 4B, p. 346). *Urwiska Rolnickiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).

Rolnickiego, Przelecz: see Rolnicki Pass.

Rolnickiego, Urwiska: see Rolnicki Buttresses.

Rolnicki Pass 62°03'S 58°25'W, running E–W and rising to c. 210 m at N end of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Krzysztof Rolnicki, engineer with PAE geological party, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 83). *Przelecz Rolnickiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).

Rolo Ridge 61°18'S 54°07'W, rising to c. 1 200 m NW of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG after a sweet taken by the expedition (Furse, 1979, map p. 130). *Bold Ridge* (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 8.1).

Roman Figure Four-Fjellet, Mountain: see Roman Four Promontory.

Roman Four (IV) Mount(ain): see Roman Four Promontory.

Roman Four Promontory 68°13'S 66°56'W, rising to 875 m between Neny Bay and Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936; further surveyed by USAS in 1940 from the expedition's “East Base” and named *Roman Four Rock*, because snow-filled clefts along the face of the feature give the appearance of a Roman figure IV (USHO, 1943, p. 162; chart 6652, 1946). *Figure IV Mountain* (Knowles, 1945, p. 138). *Cerro Roca Cuatro Romano* [= Roman four rock hill] (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947). *Cuatro Rocas Romanos* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96). *Roman Four Rocks* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 103). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1947–48. *Cuatro Rocas Romanas* [*sic*] (Chile. IGM, 1948a, maps facing p. 254). *Roman IV Mount* (Latady, 1948, p. 214). *Roman Four Promontory* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Roman Figure Four Mountain, Figure Four Mountain* (Ronne, 1949, p. 48, 78). *Roman Figure Four*

- Fjellet* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 42). *Roman IV Mountain* (Ronne, 1950c, Pl. 8). *Roman Four Mountain* (Fuchs, 1952, p. 204). *Punta IV* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199). *Punta Cuatro Romano* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969; IHA, 1974, p. 88). *Punta Cuatro Romano (IV)*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 89). *Cerro IV Romano* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Roman Four Rock(s)*: see Roman Four Promontory.
- Romeo Island** 62°23'S 59°56'W, off N coast of Greenwich Island, W of Aitcho Islands, was known to nineteenth-century sealers, the name *Isla Redonda* [= round island] possibly referring to this island (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of sealers in this area, named after the British sealing ship *Romeo* (Capt. James Johnson) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22, and moored in Clothier Harbour in March 1822 (APC, 1962, p. 27; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Romero Island, Islote*: see Astrónomo Romero, Islote.
- Romero, Punta* 68°14'S 65°07'W, W end of Curran Bluff, Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was so called by AAE after a pioneer Argentine airman (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Romero, Roca, Rock*: see Astrónomo Romero, Islote.
- Romulus Glacier** 68°23'S 66°48'W, flowing WSW into Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232) and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; in association with *Remus Glacier* (q.v.), named after Romulus (fl. 750 BC) who, with his twin brother Remus, is said to have founded Rome in 753 BC (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Ronald Hill** 62°58'S 60°34'W, rising to c. 100 m on N side of *Whalers Bay* (q.v.), Deception Island, following geological work by NAE, 1927–28, was named *Mount Ronald* after the Norwegian factory ship *Ronald* of the Hektor Whaling Company, which operated from Whalers Bay for many seasons in the period 1911–31 (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 29, 31 and Pl. 13–16 following p. 172). *Ronald Hill* (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Monte Ronald* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 189).
- Ronald, Monte, Mount*: see Ronald Hill.
- Ronald Rock** 83°20'S 49°25'W, rising to 1 145 m E of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Ronald D. Brown, USN, aviation structural mechanic with Squadron VX-6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Rondeau, Islotes*: see Silvita, Islote.
- Rondeau, Punta*: see Soffia, Punta (Bryde Island).
- Ronde, Pointe*: see Round Point.
- Rongé (Cuverville) Island*: see Rongé Island.
- Rongé, Île(s) de, -Insel, Isla (de)*: see Rongé Island.
- Rongé Island** 64°43'S 62°41'W, N of Beneden Head separated from Graham Coast by Errera Channel, was roughly charted by BeAE, 4–28 February 1898, and together with offlying islands named *Îles de Rongé* after Mme de Rongé, a contributor to the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Rouges [sic] Inseln*, presumably in error (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Rongé Islands* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Cuverville Island* (q.v.), in error (BA chart 3205, l.vi.1901; Herdman, 1932, chart 6). *Isole di Rongé* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Île de Rongé* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5; Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Rongé-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Rongé(')s Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Rongés Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Rongé Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Cuverville Island (Rouge [sic] Island)*, in error (BA chart 3205, vii.1909). *Cuiverville [sic] Island*, in error (Ferguson, chart, 1918a). *Couverville [sic] Island*, in error (Ferguson, 1921, p. 47). *de Rongé Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 2, p. 24; BA chart 3205, 1942). *Cuverville Ö*, in error (HA chart, 1928). *De Rongé Island* or *Rouge Island* or *Cuverville Island* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 35). *Isla Cuverville*, in error (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Rongé (Cuverville) Island* (BA, 1948, p. 194). *Isla de Rongé* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 309; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 100). *Rouge Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1949, p. 15). *Isla Rongé* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Curville, Isla Cuveville*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 100).
- Rongé Islands, Isole di*: see Rongé Island.
- Rongé(')s Insel, Ön*: see Rongé Island.
- R(o)ønne, Bahía (de), Baía, Bay, -Bucht, Bukhta, -Bukten, Entrada*: see Ronne Entrance.
- Ronne Entrance** 72°35'S 74°30'W, SW entrance of George VI Sound opening into Bellingshausen Sea between SW Alexander Island to NE and Smyley Island, Spaatz Island and DeAtley Island to SW, was photographed from the air by USAS, 4 November 1940 (Black, 1945, p. 8–9), and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS, 1940–41 (Ronne, 1945, p. 18); named *Ronne Bay* after the Ronne (or Rønne) family, including Martin Richard Rønne (1861–1932), member of the Third Norwegian Expedition in the *Fram*, 1910–12 (Capt. Roald Amundsen), which reached the South Pole, and of his son Capt. Finne Ronne, USNR (1899–1980), member of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35, and of USAS, 1939–41 (leading the party that surveyed this feature), Leader of RARE, 1947–48, and Commander of the US IGY "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58 (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Ronne, 1949, p. 234 and end map). *Bahía Ronne* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The feature was further photographed from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356 and p. 384–85) and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, when it was found that the feature was enlarging E-wards through calving from George VI Ice Front. *Rønne-Bukten* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 155). *Zaliv Ronne* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Ronne-Bucht* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Ronne Entrance* (APC, 1955, p. 18; USHO chart 6638, 1955; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; Searle, 1963, end map; [further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SS 16–18/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Entrée Ronne* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Baía Ronne* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6, 9, 12–13). *Prokhod Ronne* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Ronneova Zátoka* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Bukhta Ronne* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Entrata Ronne* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1419). *Zaliv Ronne-Entrans* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía de Ronne* (Sullivan, 1972, map p. 52). *Entrada Ronne*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 247).
- Ronne(-Entrans), Entrata, Entrée, Zaliv*: see Ronne Entrance.
- Ronne Ice Front** 76°15'S 55°00'W (1973–78), seaward face of *Ronne Ice Shelf* (q.v.), extending from the vicinity of Cape

Adams to the N end of Berkner Island. The following names refer collectively to the present feature and *Filchner Ice Front* (q.v.). *Filchner Ice Front* (APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957). *Lassiter-Barrière*, in association with *Lassiter Coast* (q.v.) (Capurro, 1955, p. 146). *Barrera del Weddell*, *Barrera de Hielos de Weddell*, *Weddell Barrier*, *Weddell-Eisbarrière*, *Weddell Ice Barrier*, in association with the *Weddell Sea* (q.v.) (Capurro, 1955, p. 1, 9, 95, 103, 135). *Barrera de Hielos del Weddell* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2). *Barrera de Hielos de Filchner* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 207). *Barrera de Hielos Weddell* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 299). The ice front was delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of 1973 and 1978. *Ronne Ice Front*, referring to present feature only following redefinition of the ice shelf (APC, 1977, p. 28; Swithinbank and others, 1977, p. 497; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

Ronne Ice Shelf, on S side of Weddell Sea, is bounded to E by the strand cracks off the W and S coasts of Berkner Island S-ward, thence by the meridian of 50°W to a point N of Pensacola Mountains, in c. 82°00'S 50°00'W, and is bounded to NW, W and SW by the strand cracks off Orville Coast, thence round the coast of Lesser Antarctica to 50°W. The area extending from the base of the Antarctic Peninsula SE towards Coats Land was seen from the air by RARE in November and on 12 December 1947, and called *Edith Ronne Land* after the wife of Capt. F. Ronne, USNR (*Ronne Entrance* q.v.); she assisted with the organization of RARE and served as recorder of the expedition and as an observer at "Stonington Island", 1947–48 ([extending SE from the vicinity of Sweeney Mountains] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; [extending SE from Orville Coast] USBGN, 1949, p. 17; [extending from c. 75°00'S 72°00'W to c. 80°30'S 33°00'W] USHO chart 1710S, 1954; [extending from c. 76°40'S 74°30'W to c. 74°40'S 66°00'W] USHO chart 6638, 1955; [S of the ice shelves, between c. 46°00'W and c. 68°00'W] USHO chart 6640, 1955; [referring to the whole area between Orville Coast and Forrestal Range] NGS map, 1957b; [extending E from the base of the Antarctic Peninsula to include most of the ice shelves] AGS Map, 1958; [referring to an area W of Haag Nunataks] USHO chart 16384–5, 1958; [extending from the vicinity of Mount Vang S to c. 80°00'S] USHO chart V30–SP6, 1961; [referring to the coast S of the ice shelves between c. 80°00'W and Shackleton Range] AGS map, 1962b; [in c. 82°00'S between c. 35°W and 70°W] USAF chart ASC-6, 1962; [referring to the coast S of the ice shelves between Heritage Range and Pensacola Mountains] NGS map, 1963; [extending approximately between 82°S and 84°S, and 60°W and 80°W] USHO chart V30–SP11, 1963). On the RARE flights the ice front on the SW side of the Weddell Sea was seen to extend unbroken from *Lassiter Coast* (q.v.) almost to Coats Land, implying one continuous ice shelf (*Filchner Ice Shelf*, q.v.), but the name *Lassiter Shelf* or *Lassiter Shelf Ice* was applied to the ice shelf W of c. 45°W (Ronne, 1949, p.227 and end map). *James Lassiter Barrier*, *James Lassiter Ice Barrier*, *Lassiter Ice Barrier*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1949, p. 34). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Lessaytera* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Zemlya Edit Roni* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Lassiter-Schelfeis* (Georgi, 1951, p. 87). *Barrera de Hielos Lassiter* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Lassitera* (Buynitskiy, 1953, p. 43). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Lassiter* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Barrera de Lassiter* (Capurro, 1955, p. 8). *Barrera de Weddell*, referring collectively to the present feature and *Filchner Ice Shelf* (Cordini,

1955, p. 90). *Terre Edith Ronne*, referring to the land S of the ice shelves (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Barrera de Lassiter o de Filchner*, referring to the ice shelf W of Gould Bay (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Lassitersisfalt* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Weddell Shelf Ice*, *Wilhelm Barrier*, *Wilhelm Shelf Ice*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1956, p. 126). *Barrera de Hielos Filchner*, referring collectively to the present feature and *Filchner Ice Shelf* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 4). *Lassiter Ice Shelf* (Kosack, 1957, Tafel 21). The N part of the ice shelf was surveyed from the ground by a US IGY party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58. *Zemlya Edit Ronne* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Země Edity Ronneová*, *Lassiterův Šelfový Led* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Terra Edith Ronne* (Zavatti, 1960b, p. 1606). *Tierra de Edith Ronne* (Chile. DNH map 7, 1962). *Campo de Hielos de Filchner* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 231). *Filchner Ice Shelf* [(referring to the present feature only] USAF chart ASC-6, 1962; [referring collectively to the present feature and *Filchner Ice Shelf*] BA, 1974, diagram 3 facing p. 59). *Tierra Edith Ronne* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Lednik Fil'khnera*, referring collectively to the present feature and *Filchner Ice Shelf* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Ronne Ice Shelf* ([defined as lying W and SW of Berkner Island] Alberts, 1966, p. 276; USBGN, 1969, p. 166; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BA chart 3176, 15.i.1971; [as now defined] APC, 1977, p. 28; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Edith Ronne Ice Shelf* (USBGN, 1967, p. 154). *Ronne Land* (Fullard and Darby, atlas, 1973, map 15). The ice shelf was delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of 1973–74. *Filchner–Ronne Ice Shelf*, referring collectively to the present feature and *Filchner Ice Shelf* (Thomas, 1979, p. 275). *Filchner–Ronne Ice Shelves* (Drewry and others, 1980, map Fig. 2, p. 4). The FRG seasonal station "Filchner" in 77°08'S 50°34'W (1988) was opened, 11 January 1982 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). The SAE seasonal station "Druzhnaya II" in 75°36'S 57°52'W (1982) was opened, 13 January 1982.

Ronne Ice Shelf: see *Filchner Ice Shelf*.

Ronne Land: see *Ronne Ice Shelf*.

Ronneova Zátoka: see *Ronne Entrance*.

Ronne, Prokhod, Zaliv: see *Ronne Entrance*.

Röntgen Peak 64°02'S 62°18'W, rising to c. 700 m on Pasteur Peninsula, N Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen (1845–1923), German physicist who discovered X-rays in 1895; Professor of Physics, University of Würzburg, and Nobel Laureate in physics, 1901 (APC, 1960, p. 7; [shown in error 2 km SSW of position] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Roosen, Canal, Channel, Chenal de, Strait, Strasse: see *Neumayer Channel*.

Roquemarel, Kapp: see *Roquemaurel, Cape*.

Roquemaure(l), Cabo, Cap: see *Roquemaurel, Cape*.

Roquemaurel, Cape 63°33'S 58°57'W, NE entrance point of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 2 March 1838 and named *Cap Roquemaurel* after Lieut. de Vaisseau (later Commandant) Louis-François-Gaston-Marie Auguste de Roquemaurel (b. 1804), Second-in-command of the expedition ship *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; BA, 1916, p. 401). *Cabo Roquemaurel* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 633; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 247). *Cape Roquemaurel* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Kap*

- Roquemaurel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 58). *Capo Rocquemaurel [sic]* (Duse, 1907, p. 39). *Cabo Roquemaurel [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Roquemaurel [sic]* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1948 and resurveyed, 1960–61. *Mys Rokmorel'* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Roquemaurel, Kap:* see Roquemaurel, Cape.
- Rorqual, Mount** 65°39'S 62°20'W, rising to 1 110 m between Starbuck Glacier and Stubb Glacier, W of Cachalot Peak, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after the rorquals (*Balaenoptera* spp.), a group of species of baleen whales (APC, 1977, p. 28).
- Rosa, Bahía de:* see Röhss Bay.
- Rosa G de Claro, Islote** 63°18'S 57°54'W, between Largo Island and Kopaitic Island, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1948, after Rosa González de Claro, daughter of Gabriel González Videla, President of Chile, 1946–52 (Chile DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islote Rosa* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islotes Rosa*, including nearby rocks (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 127; IHA, 1974, p. 247). *Rosa Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; USBGN, 1964a, p. 16). *Ross [sic] Island* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335).
- Rosa, Islote(s):* see Rosa G de Claro, Islote.
- Rosalena, Isla** 65°25'S 65°38'W, WNW of Sawyer Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE probably after a relative of a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1954).
- Rosales, Cerro** 62°36'S 59°52'W, rising to c. 100 m W of Renier Point, Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after Coronel de Marina L. Rosales (*Jagged Island*, Graham Coast, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Rosales, Isla:* see Jagged Island (Graham Coast).
- Rosales, Islotes** 62°27'S 59°41'W, WNW of Bonert Rock, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, were charted by CAE, 1947, and so called after Sgto Rosales, coppersmith in the expedition frigate *Iquique* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201). *Rocas Rosales* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 247).
- Rosales, Rocas:* see Rosales, Islotes.
- Rosa Marckmann de González V., Grupo** 63°18'S 57°54'W, group of three small islands between Largo Island and Kopaitic Island, W of Ortiz Island, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the wife of G. González Videla, President of Chile (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Grupo Rosa Marckmann* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Rosa Marckmann, Grupo:* see Rosa Marckmann de González V., Grupo.
- Rosamaria, Glaciar** 63°29'S 55°58'W, ice cap almost completely covering Dundee Island to an altitude of c. 400 m and used on a number of occasions for landings by ski-equipped aircraft, was so called by AAE, 1952–53, "after a lady from the town of Nogoyá" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 635).
- Rosamel, Grupo (de Islas):* see Argentinische Inseln.
- Rosamel, Île:* see Andersson Island or Jonassen Island or Rosamel Island.
- Rosamel Insel, Isla:* see Rosamel Island.
- Rosamel Island** 63°34'S 56°17'W, in SE entrance of Antarctic Sound between Andersson Island and Dundee Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 and referred to as "île presumée", while the name *Île Rosamel* was applied collectively to *Andersson Island* and *Jonassen Island* (q.v.) after Vice-amiral Claude du Campe, Baron de Rosamel (1774–1848), French Minister of Marine and Colonies, 1836–39, under whose orders the expedition sailed (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Rosamel Island*, following the FAE application (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Isla Rosamel*, following the FAE application (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). The island was recharted by SwAE in January 1902. *Christmas Island* (Irizar, 1904, p. 594). *Jul Insel* [= Christmas island] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Jul Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Navidad* [= Christmas island] (Irizar, 1904, p. 594). *Rosamel Insel*, the FAE name being re-applied to the present feature (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Rosamel Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Rosamel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 635; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 247). *Rosamel Island* or *Christmas Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Isola Rosamel* (Duse, 1907, p. 145). *Rosamel Island* (BA, 1916, p. 402; [in 63°21'S 56°26'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [co-ordinates corrected] 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 18; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Rosamel Insel* or *Jul Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Rosamel Ö* (HA chart 1928). *Rosamel Island (Christmas Island)* (USHO, 1943, p. 263). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47. *Rosameløen* (Aagaard, 1947, p. 910). *Roasmel [sic] Island* (USHO, 1963, p. 319). *Islote Rosamel* (Chile. IGM map 4, 1966).
- Rosamel Island:* see Andersson Island or Jonassen Island or Kinnes, Cape.
- Rosamel, Islote, Isola, Ö, -øen, Ön:* see Rosamel Island.
- Rosario, Bahía** [= rosary bay] 64°53'S 63°25'W, SE coast of Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, NNE of Pursuit Point, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954).
- Rosario, Cabo:* see Sighing Peak.
- Rosa Rock:* see Rosa G de Claro, Islote.
- Rościszewskiego, Lodospad:* see Rościszewski Icefall.
- Rościszewski Icefall** 62°11'S 58°33'W, S side of Monsimet Cove, Ezcurrea Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Lech Rościszewski, engineer and technical organizer with PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Lodospad Rościszewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).
- Rosen, Chenal de, Strasse:* see Neumayer Channel.
- Rosenthal I., Îles, Inseln:* see Rosenthal Islands.
- Rosenthal, Isla:* see Gerlache Island.
- Rosenthal Island:* see Rosenthal Islands.
- Rosenthal Islands** 64°36'S 64°17'W, NNE of Cape Monaco, W Anvers Island, including *Gerlache Island* (q.v.), were roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, and named *Rosenthal(-)Inseln* after Albert Rosenthal, Director of Deutsche Polarschiff-fahrts-Gesellschaft [German Society for Polar Navigation], who arranged the voyage of the expedition ship *Grönland (Cape Grönland, q.v.)* ([Petermann], 1875a, p. 312; Petermann, map, 1875b); further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Îles Rosenthal* (Charcot, 1906a, map p. 316). *Rosenthal I.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56). *Rosenthal Islands* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; [in 64°39'S 64°13'W] BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1959a, p. 10; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Rosenthal Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Rosenthal Island [sic]* (USHO chart 6653, 1946). *Islas Rosenthal* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 635). *Rosenthal Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18). The islands were photographed from the

- air by FIDASE in 1956. *Ostrova Gerlakhe* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Rosenthal, Islas, Islets*: see Rosenthal Islands.
- Rosenthal, Islote(s)*: see Gerlache Island.
- Rosenthal Öyane*: see Rosenthal Islands.
- Rose Peak** 62°03'S 58°13'W, rising to c. 600 m NW of King George Bay, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the Enderby Brothers' cutter *Rose* (Capt. John Tobias Mallows), tender to the schooner *Hopeful* (*Mount Hopeful*, q.v.); *Rose* sailed from London in 1833 but was crushed in pack ice on 1 January 1834 in 60°17'S 53°26'W, her crew being rescued by *Hopeful* (Jones, 1965b, p. 238) (APC, 1960, p. 7; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Grań Andrzej* or *Andrzej Ridge*, referring to the W ridge of the peak after Dr Andrzej Paulo, a member of the PAE geological party on King George Island, 1979–80 (Tokarski, 1981, p. 141).
- Roshnow Insel*: see Gibbs Island.
- Rossa, Ostrov*: see James Ross Island.
- Rossa Point** 65°57'S 65°14'W, on S side of Harrison Passage, ENE of Ferin Head, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named *Rassa* [sic] *Point* after Anders Pavasson Rossa (1844–1917) who, with another Jokkmokk Lapp, P. L. N. Tuorda (*Tuorda Peak*, q.v.), accompanied A. E. Nordenskiöld's Swedish expedition to W Greenland in 1883 and first demonstrated the potential of skis on a polar expedition; between 22 and 24 July they covered a total distance of 460 km in 57 hours (SPRI, 1948, p. 206–7) (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Rossa Point* (APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 3; BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984).
- Ross, Cape*: see Moody Point.
- Ross Eiland*: see James Ross Island.
- Rosselin Glacier** 69°16'S 70°53'W, flowing SW from Rouen Mountains into Palestrina Glacier, N Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76; in association with other FAE names in this area, named after F. Rosselin, Chief Engineer, FAE, 1908–10 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Rossell Owen, Monte*: see Owen Peak.
- Rosser Ridge** 82°46'S 53°35'W, running E–W, rising to 1 140 m and forming N side of *Cordiner Peaks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, was named after Earl W. Rosser, USGS topographic engineer, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1965–66 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Ross, Groupe des Îles, collective name for James Ross Island, Vega Island, Seymour Island, Snow Hill Island, Cockburn Island and Lockyer Island (France. SHM, 1937, p. 401). *Ross Island Group* (USHO, 1943, p. 264). *Islas Graham*, referring to these islands together with Joinville Island and its neighbours (*Archipiélago de Joinville*, q.v.) (Schulz, 1947, map p. 11). *James Ross Island Group* (BA, 1948, p. 170–71). *Grupo Ross* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 310). *Islas del Grupo James Ross* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 217). *Islas Ross* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 220; IHA, 1974, p. 248).
- Ross, Grupo*: see Ross, Groupe des Îles.
- Ross, Île*: see James Ross Island.
- Rossini, Mys*: see Rossini Point.
- Rossini Point** 72°28'S 73°09'W, SE entrance point of Bach Inlet, SW Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947; following map compilation from the air photographs by FIDS in 1959, named after Gioacchini Antonio Rossini (1792–1868), Italian composer ([in 72°27'S 72°39'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart 6638, 1962; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates adjusted from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250 sheet SS 16–18/4, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Mys Rossini* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Punta Rossini* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).
- Rossini, Punta*: see Rossini Point.
- Rossin Saari*: see James Ross Island.
- Ross-Insel*: see James Ross Island.
- Ross, Isla*: see James Ross Island or Link Island.
- Ross Island*: see James Ross Island or Rosa G de Claro, Islote.
- Ross Island Group, Islas*: see Ross, Groupe des Îles.
- Ross, Islote*: see Link Island.
- Ross, Isola*: see James Ross Island.
- Ross, Mount*: see Haddington, Mount.
- Ross Ö, -øen, Öia, -Ön, -Öya*: see James Ross Island.
- Ross Point** 62°21'S 59°07'W, SW point of Nelson Island and SE entrance point of Nelson Strait, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named after James W. Ross, draughtsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 42; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Punta Ross* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 637; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 248).
- Ross Point*: see Ross, Punta.
- Ross, Punta 63°20'S 57°54'W, E side of Huon Bay, S of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, possibly after Sub-Tte Ross, of the Argentine Navy (*Link Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 248).
- Ross Point* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335).
- Ross, Punta*: see Ross Point.
- Rossöv, Ostrov*: see James Ross Island.
- Rota, Isla*: see Broken Island.
- Rota, Punta*: see Route Point.
- Rotch Dome** 62°38'S 60°51'W, ice cap rising to 360 m between Barclay Bay and Walker Bay, W Livingston Island, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1955–56; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the brothers William Rotch (1734–1828) and Francis Rotch (1750–1822), American whaling merchants of Nantucket and New Bedford, Mass., pioneers of the southern whale fishery, whose ships also inaugurated the Canton fur trade for sealers (APC, 1959a, p. 10; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Domo Rotch* (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).
- Rotch, Domo*: see Rotch Dome.
- Rote Insel*: see Red Island.
- Rothera** 67°34'S 68°08'W, BAS station at *Rothera Point* (q.v.), SE Adelaide Island, was established on 1 February 1976, with easy access to an NE–SW ice runway situated 5 km to the NW; called "*Base R*" and later named *Rothera* in association with the point, the name coming into official use, 15 August 1977 (BA, 1977, p. 1; BAS, 1977c, end map; 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; SPRI, 1978, p. 69; APC, 1980, p. 5; BA chart 3462, 25.iii.1983). "*Rothera Base*", "*Rothera Station*" (BAS, 1977c, p. 4 and photograph facing p. 9). "*Rothera Base*": see Rothera.
- Rothera Point** 67°34'S 68°08'W, E entrance point of Ryder Bay,

Wright Peninsula, SE Adelaide Island, and site of the BAS station *Rothera* (q.v.), was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island" and "Detaille Island", 1957–58; named after John Michael Rothera (b. 1934), FIDS surveyor, "Horseshoe Island", 1957–58, and "Detaille Island", 1958–59 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3462, 25.iii.1983). The point was designated SSSI No. 9 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 228).

"Rothera Station": see *Rothera*.

Rothschild: see Splitwind Island.

Rothschild, Cape: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rothschild, Île de: see Splitwind Island.

Rothschild, Îlot de: see Splitwind Island.

Rothschild, Isla: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rothschild Island 69°36'S 72°33'W, off NW Alexander Island forming W side of Lazarev Bay and bounded by Wilkins Ice Shelf to SE, was sighted by RAE at *Mirnyy Peak* (q.v.) in January 1821; roughly charted as an island by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Île E. de Rothschild* after Édouard Alphonse, Baron de Rothschild (1868–1949), head of the French branch of the Rothschild family and President, Rothschild Brothers Bank (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Île E. de Rothschild* [sic] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 43 following p. 60). *E. Rothschild Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *E. de Rothschild* [sic] Island (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409). *E. Rothschild Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was seen from the air by Wilkins, 29 December 1929. *E. de Rothschild Island* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; 1930, p. 374). *Île Rothschild* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 410). The island was seen again from the air by BGLE, 15 August 1936 and 1 February 1937, and reported to be part of Alexander Island; renamed *Mount Rothschild* (Rymill, 1938a, p. 425; Stephenson, 1940, p. 173 and map facing p. 232). *Cape Rothschild* (USHO chart 5411, 1940). The feature was again seen from the air on a flight from the USAS "East Base", 4 November 1940, and reported as separated from Alexander Island. *Rothschild Island* (English, 1941, map p. 469; Black, 1945, p. 8; USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [in c. 69°27'S 72°42'W] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [in 69°25'S 72°30'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3175, 28.vi.1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 28; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984). *Isla Rothschild* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 637; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 249). *Rotschild* [sic] *Öy* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). The island was photographed from the air on US Operation "Highjump" and by RARE in 1947, and mapped from the air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Ostrov Rotshil'd* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isola E. de Rothschild* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Poluostrov Rotshil'd*, shown as a peninsula (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Islas Rothschild*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 249).

Rothschild Island: see Splitwind Island.

Rothschild, Islas: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rothschild, Islot de, Islote(s) (de): see Splitwind Island.

Rothschild, Mount: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rotschild, Île: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rotschild, Île de: see Splitwind Island.

Rotschild Öy: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rotshchild, Isla de: see Splitwind Island.

Rotshil'd, Ostrov, Poluostrov: see *Rothschild Island*.

Rottenburg, Mount c. 60°43'S 44°30'W, N of Fitchie Bay, Lau-

rie Island, has not been identified; was mapped by SNAE and named after Paul Rottenburg, a member of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Committee set up to finance the expedition (Pirie, 1913, p. 859).

Rotz Glacier 69°17'S 65°41'W, flowing WNW from Wakefield Highland into Airy Glacier, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in its lower reaches in December 1958 and over its length in November 1960; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Jean Rotz (fl. 1540–48), French chartmaker and writer on the principles of navigation, who designed an elaborate magnetic compass and who became hydrographer to King Henry VIII of England in 1542 (APC, 1962, p. 27; DOS sheet W 69 64, 1963).

Rouan Fjellene, Montes: see Rouen Mountains.

Rouch Point 65°10'S 64°11'W, NW point of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Pointe Rouch* after Jules Alfred Pierre Rouch (b. 1884), Sub-Lieutenant in *Pourquoi-Pas?*, who was responsible for studies in meteorology, atmospheric electricity and oceanography (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Point Rouch* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Punta Rouch* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rouch Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 10).

Rouch, Point(e), Punta: see Rouch Point.

Rouenfjellet, Massif, Monte(s), Monti, Mount: see Rouen Mountains.

Rouen Mountains 69°10'S 70°53'W, extending to the N coast of Alexander Island between Bongrain Ice Piedmont and Roberts Ice Piedmont and to the E coast at Schokalsky Bay, bounded to the W by Russian Gap and Palestrina Glacier, and to the S and SE by Tufts Pass and Hampton Glacier, rising to c. 2 800 m at *Mount Paris* (q.v.) and including also from N to S Mount Bayonne, The Needles, Mount Calais, Mount Sanderson, Mount Hahn, Mount Cupola and Care Heights. The mountains were roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Massif Rouen* after the French city of Rouen, where the expedition was received on its return (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, p. 52 and vue 43 following p. 60). *Rouen Range* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Mount Rouen* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409). *Rouan* [sic] *Fjellene* (HA chart, 1927). The mountains were probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 29 December 1929. *Rouenfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The mountains were seen from the air by BGLE, 15 August 1936. *Rouen Mountains* ([in 69°02'S 70°30'W] Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; [in 69°17'S 70°40'W] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; [as now defined] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [further delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1974 and February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 28; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978). *Monte Rouen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Montes Rouen* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 249). The mountains were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and partly surveyed from the ground on the E side by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948. *Montes Rouán* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 165). *Montes Ruán* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Monti Rouen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). The mountains were mapped from the RARE photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Gory Ruan* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Rouen Range*: see Rouen Mountains.

Rouett, Ostrov: see Rowett Island.

Rouge Island: see Rongé Island.

Rouge, Massif, Mount: see Mellanby, Mount.

Rouges Inseln: see Rongé Island.

Rouillé, Mont: see Lacroix, Mount.

Roulin, Puerto, Punta: see Roullin Point.

Roullin Point 65°07'S 64°02'W, S point of *Booth Island* (q.v.) and SW entrance point of Lemaire Channel, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Pointe Roullin* after Capt. de Frégate Adrien-Paul-Émile Roullin (b. 1859), of the French Navy; sometime Chief of the Meteorological Service (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 36). *Point Roullin* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Puerto Roulin* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Punta Roullin* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 637). *Roullin Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 266; APC, 1959a, p. 10). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN, 1957–58. *Punta Roulin* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10).

Roullin, Point(e), Punta: see Roullin Point.

Round, Cap: see Round Point.

Roundel Dome 65°38'S 63°15'W, rising to c. 1 770 m, with a circular rock exposure at the summit, E of Bruce Plateau between the heads of Crane Glacier and Flask Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1961–62, and so named descriptively (APC, 1964, p. 4).

Round Hill 62°05'S 58°26'W, rising to c. 20 m NW of Plaza Point, Keller Peninsula, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 83). *Okragglica* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).

Round, Île: see Round Island.

Round, Isla: see Davey Point or Owen Island or Round Island.

Round Island 65°54'S 65°33'W, NW of Ferin Head and W of Hummock Island, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and so named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Round* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Isla Redonda* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 618; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 249). *Île Round* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58.

Round Island: see Davey Point or Penguin Island (Danco Coast) or Ridley Island.

Round Isle: see Ridley Island.

Round, Mys, P.: see Round Point.

Round Point 61°56'S 58°26'W, N coast of King George Island between Tartar Island and Owen Island, W of *Pottinger Point* (q.v.), was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and named descriptively (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 1844; [in 61°55'S 58°16'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 18; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Pointe Round* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Punta Redonda* [translation of English name] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 618; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 239). *Cap Round* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Punta Round* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Round P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Pointe Ronde* [translation of English name] (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Mys Raund* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Round* (Soviet Union. AA,

1966, Pl. 175). The point was reported by PAE to be connected to *Tartar Island* (q.v.) by a gravel spit (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).

Round, Pointe, Punta: see Round Point.

Rousseau, Cerro, Picacho: see Comodoro Guesalaga, Cerro.

Route Point 60°43'S 44°49'W, NW point of Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821, when the name was applied to this feature rather than to *Cape Robertson* (q.v.) (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; 1942, p. 32; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Pointe Route* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). It was further charted by FAE, 1837–40, in 1838. *Pointe Chaumont*, after the town of Chaumont-en-Bassigny, France (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Chaumont Spitze* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 119). *Cape Robertson* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 232; BA, 1930, p. 50). *Punta Rota* [= course point] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cape Robertson* [sic] (Sørllle, chart, 1912). *Cape Robertson* [sic] (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913). *Kapp Robertson* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). *Punta Rumbo* [= route point] (Argentina. MM, chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 640). The point was recharted by DI in 1933. *Punta Route* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 276a). *Punta Ruta* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).

Route Point: see Robertson, Cape.

Route, Pointe, Punta: see Route Point.

Route, Pynten: see Robertson, Cape.

Roux, Cabo: see Metchnikoff Point or Roux, Cape.

Roux, Cap: see Roux, Cape.

Roux, Cape 64°01'S 62°28'W, N point of Brabant Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Cap E. Roux* after Pierre-Paul-Émile Roux (1853–1933), French physician and bacteriologist, and an associate of L. Pasteur (*Pasteur Peninsula*, q.v.); he was at the time Director, Institut Pasteur, Paris, and a member of the commission appointed to publish the scientific results of FAE, 1903–05, who also signed the instructions for FAE, 1908–10, and was a member of the Comité de Patronage of that expedition (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Pointe E. Roux* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470). *Cape E. Roux* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 2.ix.1938). *Cap Roux* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Kapp E. Roux* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Roux* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; BA, 1948, p. 189; [in 63°59'S 62°30'W] chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; [in 64°01'S 62°36'W] APC, 1955, p. 18; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Cabo Roux* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 638; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 250). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Roux, Isla: see Roux Island.

Roux Island 66°54'S 66°58'W, off N end of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, forming W entrance point of Lallemand Fjord, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 1 February 1909 and named *Île Charles-Roux* (Charcot, 1910, p. 140; 1912, Pl. 2) or *Île Ch. Roux* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 28 following p. 60) after Jules Charles-Roux, French oceanographer. *Charles(-)Roux Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 150; chart 6639, 1955). *Isla Panimávida*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Roux Island* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Isla Roux* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 294a; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 250). The island was photographed from the air by

- FIDASE, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-57. *Ostrov Ru* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Roux Island*: see Holdfast Point.
- Rovný Vržek*: see Flat Top.
- Rowe Bluff** 68°01'S 65°33'W, on NW side of Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-48; named after Lieut. Cdr Gary L. Rowe, USCG, Engineer Officer in USCGC *Burton Island*, ODF, 1975 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Rowe Point** 62°35'S 60°54'W, SE side of Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1955-57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Henry Rowe, Master of the British sealing ship *Grace* from Plymouth (*Grace Rock*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821-22, and moored at New Plymouth, Livingston Island, for the season (APC, 1962, p. 27; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Rowet, Isla*: see Rowett Island.
- Rowett*: see Rowett Island.
- Rowett, Fondeadero* 61°17'S 55°12'W, between *Rowett Island* (q.v.) and Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by AAE in association with the island (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 36; Pierrou, 1970, p. 638; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 250).
- Rowett, Île, Isla*: see Rowett Island.
- Rowett Island** 61°17'S 55°13'W, SW of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was known to the sealers in the 1820s; charted by the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22, and named after John Quiller Rowett (1876-1924), school friend of Sir Ernest Shackleton and main financial supporter of that expedition (Wild, 1923a, map p. 351; BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; 1.iii.1940; [in 61°20'S 55°30'W] APC, 1959a, p. 10; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Rowett Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Isla Rowett* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 638; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 250). *Île Rowett* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Rowett Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 147; [in 61°20'S 55°20'W] chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; [in 61°20'S 55°30'W] APC, 1955, p. 18). *Islote Rowett* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Isla Rowet [sic]* (Cordini, 1955, p. 78). *Ostrov Rouett* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The island was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970. *Rowett* (Mogford in Furse, 1979, p. 206).
- Rowett Islet, Islote, Ö*: see Rowett Island.
- Rowley Corridor** 71°23'S 67°16'W, N-S pass at c. 750 m in Batterbee Mountains between Ryder Glacier and Conchie Glacier, separating Mount Unicorn, Mount Bagshawe and Butler Peaks to E from the peaks bordering George VI Sound. The feature was surveyed by BAS, 1962-72, and named after David Noel Rowley (b. 1937), senior pilot with BAS, 1969-74, whose flying operations covered this area (APC, 1977, p. 28; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Rowley Massif** 71°35'S 61°54'W, rising to 1 320 m at Mount Vennum on NW side of Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Peter D. Rowley, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1972-73, who worked in this area (Rowley, 1973) (APC, 1977, p. 28; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). "Royal Society Station": see Halley.
- Rozas, Isla, Islote*: see Largo Island.
- Rozhnova (Gib(b)s), Ostrov*: see Gibbs Island.
- Rozier Glacier** 64°45'S 62°09'W, flowing NW into Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Jean-François Pilatre de Rozier (1756-85), French technician who was the first to make an ascent by balloon and who, with Capt. The Marquis d'Arlandes, made the first journey by air, over Paris on 21 November 1783, in a balloon built by the Montgolfier brothers (*Montgolfier Glacier*, q.v.); he was the first to die in an air accident when his balloon crashed in flames at the start of an attempt to cross the English Channel from Boulogne, 15 June 1785 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Różnowa, Wyspa*: see Gibbs Island.
- Rozo(,)Point*: see Rozo, Pointe.
- Rozo, Pointe* 65°04'S 64°03'W, W point of *Cholet Island* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1903-05, after M. Rozo, cook in the expedition ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 39). *Point Rozo* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Punta Rozo* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 638). *Rozo Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 266).
- Rozo, Punta*: see Rozo, Pointe or Turquet Point.
- R. T. Faundez, Glaciari, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 250).
- Ruan, Gory, Montes*: see Rouen Mountains.
- Rubilar, Islote* 68°12'S 66°57'W, rock to W of Beaumont Island, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE after Tte 1° Marinero Rubilar, of the Chilean Navy, whose name was originally applied to *Postillion Rock* (q.v.) (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Rubio, Punta* 65°56'S 65°46'W, N point of Dodman Island, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentina sailor killed at the battle of Quilmes in 1826 (*Mount Quilmes*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Rubner Peak** 66°44'S 65°51'W, rising to c. 650 m between McCance Glacier and Widdowson Glacier, Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of biochemists and designers of sledge rations grouped in this area, named after Max Rubner (1854-1932), German physiologist who investigated human calorie requirements and calorific values of foods (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 188).
- Rude, Mo(u)nt*: see Chaigneau Peak.
- Rudmose, Rocas*: see Rudmose Rocks.
- Rudmose Rocks** 60°41'S 44°34'W, off-shore NNW of Cape Geddes, Laurie Island, forming W entrance point of Macdougall Bay, were charted by SNAE, 19 November 1903, and named after Dr Robert Neal Rudmose-Brown (1879-1957), naturalist on SNAE; member of Scottish expeditions to Spitsbergen (Svalbard), 1909, 1914 and 1919; Professor of Geography, University of Sheffield, 1931-45 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Rocas Rudmose* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54; Pierrou, 1970, p. 639).
- Rudolph Glacier** 64°54'S 62°26'W, flowing N into Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Paul Rudolph (1858-1935), German mathematical optician who designed the first anastigmatic lens, introduced by Zeiss in 1889, and the

Tessar lens, introduced by Zeiss in 1902 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Rudolphy Point 64°53'S 63°07'W, SW point of *Bryde Island* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was called *Punta Rudolphy* by CAE, 1950–51, after Capt. (F) Raúl Rudolphy, of the Chilean Navy, commanding the expedition transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 250); surveyed by FIDS from “Danco Island”, 1957–58. *Rudolphy Point* (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Rudolphy, Punta: see Rudolphy Point.

Rufino, Cordillera: see Jackson Escarpment.

Rufino, Cordón, Montes, Range: see Theron Mountains.

Rugate Ridge 65°01'S 61°54'W, running ESE–WSW and rising to c. 800 m between Green Glacier and Evans Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1957–58, and so named from the many small ridges and spurs that make up the feature, rugate meaning wrinkled (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Ruged Island: see Rugged Island.

Rugged Eiland: see Rugged Island.

Rugged Harbo(u)r: see New Plymouth.

Rugged, Île, Insel, Isla: see Rugged Island.

Rugged Island 62°38'S 61°15'W, off W coast of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, forming S side of New Plymouth, was charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called *Ragged Island* in February 1820 by Capt. J. P. Sheffield (*Cape Sheffield*, q.v.), probably from its indented coastline (Palmer, 1820–21, 12 November 1820; Fanning, 1834, p. 431). *Ragged Iland* [*sic*] (Palmer, 1820–21). *Raged* [*sic*] *Island* (Burdick, 1820–21, 18 December 1820; [quoting Capt. J. Davis' log of *Cecilia*] Stackpole, 1955, p. 39). *Ragid* [*sic*] *Island* (Burdick, 1820–21, 9 January 1821). The island was later named *Rugged Island* from its rugged appearance (Palmer, 1820–21; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [in 62°26'S 61°15'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 18; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 28). *Ruged* [*sic*] *Island*, quoting Capt. C. Burdick's log of *Huntress*, 20 January 1821 (Stackpole, 1955, p. 42). *Lloyd's* or *Rugged Island* (Powell, chart, 1822a; 1822b, p. 4). *Île Lloyd* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île Lloyd's*, *Île Rugged* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Ragged Insel*, *Ragged Eiland*, *Zacken Insel* [= toothed island], *Rugged Insel* (Weddell, 1827, p. 452–54 and third end map). *Lloyd's Island* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Isla Rugged* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Lloyd od Rugged Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Rugget* [*sic*] *Insel* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 122). *Île Ragged* (Gerlache, 1900a, p. 389). *Isla Bugged* [*sic*] ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Rugged Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Ragged Island* (*Rugged Island*) (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Isla Rugosa* [= rugose island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 218; Pierrou, 1970, p. 639; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 250). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rugged Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Isola Rugged* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Rugged* (*Ragged*) *Island* (USHO, 1963, p. 129).

Rugged, Isola, Ö: see Rugged Island.

Rugged (*Ragged*) *Island*: see Rugged Island.

Rugged Ridge 66°27'S 63°50'W, extending WSW from Balder Point to Mount Odin, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and so called descriptively (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230).

Rugged, Rocas: see Rugged Rocks.

Rugged Rocks 62°36'S 59°49'W, rising 1.5 m above sea level

NW of Renier Point, Livingston Island, in entrance of McFarlane Strait, were roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers (Powell, chart, 1822a); recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively (BA, 1942, p. 43; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Rocas Rugged* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 251). *Rocas Escarpada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 208b). *Rocas Rugosas* [= rugose rocks] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 215; Pierrou, 1970, p. 640). *Islote Hoffman*, referring to the largest rock after a crew member of the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

Rugget Insel: see Rugged Island.

Rugg Peak 66°19'S 65°23'W, rising to c. 1 500 m above Widmark Ice Piedmont, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names in pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness grouped in this area, named after Andrew Rugg-Gunn (1884–1972), English ophthalmic surgeon who, in 1934, brought together the relevant data on radiation and protective glasses to improve the design of snow goggles (APC, 1959a, p. 11).

Rugosa, Isla: see Rugged Island.

Rugosas, Rocas: see Rugged Rocks.

Ruik Point: see Rink Point.

Ruined Castle: see Hopeful, Mount.

Ruin Point 62°16'S 58°56'W, W of O'Cain Point, Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, was so called by PAE from the ruin-like appearance of basaltic stacks at the point (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 4, p. 167 and p. 175). *Przylądek Ruin* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).

Ruin, Przylądek: see Ruin Point.

Ruiz Huidboro, Peninsula 65°34'S 64°05'W, between Beascochea Bay and Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after an heroic Spanish sailor who fought in the War of Independence (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

Ruiz, Isla: see Patella Island.

Rumbler Rock 64°47'S 64°13'W, awash SW of Halfway Island, Anvers Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57, and so named from the noise of the sea breaking over the rock (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Rambler* [*sic*] *Rock*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 183).

Rumbo, Punta: see Route Point.

Rum Cove 64°06'S 58°25'W, between Tumbledown Cliffs and Cape Obelisk, W James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61; called *Bahía Obelisco* by AAE (Malagnino and others, 1978, map p. 491); following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, and in association with the names of other alcoholic spirits on this coast, named *Rum Cove* (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Runaway Island 68°12'S 67°06'W, W of Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was called *Isla Escritor Orrego Vicuña* by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean author Eugenio Orrego Vicuña, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947 and named *Runaway Islet* from the occasion when the surveyor's dogs uprooted their picket on the island and returned to the station, leaving him to walk back (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Runaway Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes* [*sic*] *Orrego Vicuña* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969). *Runaway Islands* [*sic*], in error (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973).

- Runaway Islands, Islet*: see Runaway Island.
- Runciman, Roca*: see Runciman Rock.
- Runciman Rock** 65°16'S 64°17'W, rising 3 m above sea level in SE entrance of Black Island Channel, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935 and named after Philip Runciman (1875–1953), Chairman of the Board of Directors, Southampton Yacht-building and Engineering Co. Ltd, which company refitted the expedition ship *Penola* before her Antarctic voyage in 1934 (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Roca Runciman* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 152; Pierrou, 1970, p. 640; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 251). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1964–65.
- Runcorn Glacier** 72°02'S 62°53'W, flowing SE to join Beaumont Glacier near the head of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; in association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named after Stanley Keith Runcorn (b. 1922), English geophysicist; Professor of Physics, University of Newcastle, from 1963 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Runcumilla, Isla*: see Weertman Island.
- Runnelstone Rock*: see Runnelstone Rock.
- Runnelstone, Roca (de)*: see Runnelstone Rock.
- Runnelstone Rock** 65°47'S 65°20'W, drying rock N of Larrouy Island and W of Cat Island, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935–36 and named after The Runnelstone off Land's End, Cornwall, England (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Roca de Runnelstone* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Roca Runnelstone* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 251). *Runnelstone [sic] Rock* (BA, 1961, p. 181).
- Ru, Ostrov*: see Roux Island.
- Rush Glacier** 64°23'S 62°35'W, on SW Brabant Island flowing W into Dallmann Bay, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Benjamin Rush (1745–1813), American physician and philanthropist, and author of works on insanity and fevers; a signatory of the Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Ruso, Cabo*: see Russian Cape.
- Russel del Este, Glaciar*: see Russell East Glacier.
- Russel del Weste, Glaciar*: see Russell West Glacier.
- Russell East Glacier** 63°43'S 58°22'W, flowing E into Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, and forming with *Russell West Glacier* (q.v.) a through glacier to the NW coast of the peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946 and named *East Russell Glacier* after Capt. Victor Ian Russell, RE (b. 1918), Operation "Tabarin" and FIDS surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1944–46 (Base Leader, 1945–46) (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 132). *Russell Glacier*, referring to both this feature and Russell West Glacier (Anderson, 1957, end map). *Glaciar Russell Este* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 170; Pierrou, 1970, p. 641). *Russell East Glacier* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Glaciar Russell*, referring to this feature and Russell West Glacier (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 219). *Glaciar Russel [sic] del Este* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 251).
- Russell Este, Glaciar*: see Russell East Glacier.
- Russell, Glaciar, Glaciar*: see Russell East Glacier or Russell West Glacier.
- Russell Oeste, Glaciar*: see Russell West Glacier.
- Russell Owen, Mount*: see Owen Peak.
- Russell West Glacier** 63°41'S 58°40'W, flowing W into Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, and forming with Russell East Glacier a through glacier to the SE coast of the peninsula, was partially surveyed in 1946 and surveyed over its length in 1948–49 by FIDS from "Hope Bay"; named *West Russell Glacier* after Capt. V. I. Russell, RE (*Russell East Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1961, p. 132). *Russell Glacier*, referring to both this feature and Russell East Glacier (Anderson, 1957, end map). *Glaciar Russell Oeste* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 170; Pierrou, 1970, p. 641). *Russell West Glacier* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Glaciar Russell*, referring to this feature and Russell East Glacier (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 219). *Glaciar Russel [sic] Weste* (Chile. 1974, p. 251). *Glaciar Russel [sic] del Weste*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 251). *Glaciar Arcondo*, so called by AAE after Mayor P. Arcondo (*Arcondo Nunatak*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Russel Weste, Glaciar*: see Russell West Glacier.
- Russet Pikes** 67°49'S 67°08'W, rising to c. 1 765 m E of Gaul Cove, Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were surveyed by FIDS, 1955–57, and so named from the colour of the steep, usually snow-free slopes of the feature (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).
- Russian, Cabo*: see Russian Cape.
- Russian Cape** 68°47'S 70°32'W, N point of Alexander Island on *Roberts Ice Piedmont* (q.v.), S of Terminal Island, was probably sighted by RAE, 27 January 1821; in association with RAE, called *Russian Cape* (USHO, 1943, p. 164), a name also applied later to the N point of Charcot Island (USHO chart 5411, 1946). *Cabo 18 de Septiembre*, referring to the N point of Alexander Island and applied by CAE, 1947, for the anniversary of Chilean Independence in 1817 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Cabo Ruso* [translation of English name] ([referring to the N point of Charcot Island] Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 251; [referring to the N point of Alexander Island] Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 306; [referring to the NE point of Alexander Island] Argentina. MM chart 133, 1957). *Russiske Kapp*, referring to the N point of Charcot Island (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Cabo Russian*, referring to the N point of Alexander Island (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Mys Russkiy*, referring to the N point of Alexander Island (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 462). *Cabo Arauco*, referring to the N point of Alexander Island after the Chilean province Arauco (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 193; IHA, 1974, p. 31). *Mys Russkij* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Russian Gap** 69°11'S 71°19'W, ice-filled pass rising to c. 900 m between Havre Mountains and Rouen Mountains, NW Alexander Island, was sighted by RAE in January 1821 ([Bellingshausen], atlas, 1831a, sheet 61); photographed from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947, and called *Susan Nichols Glacier* after the daughter of R. L. Nichols (*Nichols Snowfield*, q.v.) (AGS map, 1948); mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 and named *Russian Gap* in association with RAE ([in 69°11'S 71°13'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 28; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Russiske Kapp: see Russian Cape.

Russkij(y), Mys: see Russian Cape.

Russ Point: see Lola, Point.

Rusty Bluff 60°43'S 45°36'W, rising to 220 m on SW side of Paal Harbour, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named from the colour of the rocks and from a rusty iron post found on the top of the bluff (APC, 1955, p. 18; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).

Rusty, Cabo, Cape: see Howard, Cape.

(Rusty) Howard, Cape: see Howard, Cape.

Ruta, Bahía: see Trail Inlet.

Ruta, Punta: see Route Point.

Rutford Glacier: see Rutford Ice Stream.

Rutford Ice Stream 79°10'S 80°00'W, flowing SE and E into the W side of Ronne Ice Shelf between Sentinel Range (Ellsworth Mountains, Marie Byrd Land) and Fletcher Ice Rise, its terminal part only lying within BAT, was photographed from the air by USN in 1959 and subsequently, and partially mapped from air photographs; named *Rutford Glacier* after Robert Hoxie Rutford (b. 1933), Director, Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1975-77; USGS geologist, Ross Sea area, 1959-60, Jones Mountains, 1960-63, Ellsworth Mountains and Ross Ice Shelf, 1973-74 and 1974-75; Vice-President for Research and Professor of Geology, University of Nebraska from 1977 (USBGN, 1969, p. 181); completely mapped from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1974 and renamed *Rutford Ice Stream* (Swithinbank and others, 1976, p. 297; USGS satellite-image map Ellsworth Mountains, 1976; Alberts, 1977, p. 46; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Ruth Bugge Islands: see Bugge Islands.

Ruth, Cabo: see Fothergill Point or Ruth Ridge or Worsley, Cape.

Ruth, Cape, Kap(p): see Ruth Ridge.

Ruth Ridge 64°39'S 60°51'W, running E-W and rising to 1 410 m on N side of Drygalski Glacier, Nordenskjöld Coast. Following survey of this coast by SwAE in 1902, the E end of this feature was mapped as a cape and named *Kap Ruth* after Ruth Nordenskjöld, sister of N. O. G. Nordenskjöld, Leader of SwAE (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cape Ruth* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 64°44'S 60°24'W] 2.ix.1938). *Cabo Ruth* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Ruth* (HA chart, 1928). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947, when it was found to lie 9 km inland from the coast; renamed *Ruth Ridge* (APC, 1955, p. 18; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961.

Ruthven Ridge 82°34'S 42°54'W, forming highest part (735 m) of Schneider Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965-66, and photographed from the air by USN in 1967; named after Richard W. Ruthven, USGS surveyor with the 1965-66 party (USGS sheet SU 21-25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Ruy, Isla: see Pardoner Island.

Ryan Peak 67°52'S 67°12'W, rising to 810 m in S Horseshoe Island, was surveyed and climbed by FIDS, 1955-57; named after Francis Bernard Ryan (b. 1934), FIDS meteorological observer, "Horseshoe Island", 1956-57, who broke a leg in a climbing accident on this peak (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).

Rybaka, Lodowiec: see Rybak Glacier.

Rybak Glacier [= fisherman glacier] 62°10'S 58°18'S, flowing SW into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 83). *Lodowiec Rybaka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).

Rydberg Peninsula 73°10'S 79°45'W, between Fladerer Bay (Bryan Coast, Marie Byrd Land) and Carroll Inlet, English Coast, its E side only lying within BAT, was photographed from the air by USN, 1961-66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Capt. Sven Rydberg, USN, commanding USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, February 1962-June 1963 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

Ryder, Bahía: see Ryder Bay.

Ryder Bay 67°34'S 68°20'W, W of Rothera Point and N of Léonie Islands, SE Adelaide Island, was roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 and again by BGLE in February 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 and named after Major Lisle Charles Dudley Ryder (1902-40), of the Royal Norfolk Regiment, who served as Second Mate and shipwright in the BGLE expedition ship *Penola*, commanded by his brother Lieut. R. E. D. Ryder, RN (*Ryder Glacier*, q.v.), and who was killed in action in France, 27 May 1940 (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA, 1956, p. 77; chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3580, 10.xii.1982). *Bahía Ryder* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 251). *Caleta Mandisoví*, so called by AAE after the Argentine town founded by General M. Belgrano (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Ryder Glacier 71°07'S 67°15'W, flowing W into George VI Sound between Gurney Point and Christie Peaks, was surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p.232); further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, and named after Capt. Robert Edward Dudley Ryder, RN (1908-86), who as Lieutenant commanded the BGLE expedition ship *Penola* and who, on 28 March 1942, commanded the Royal Navy force at St Nazaire, being awarded the Victoria Cross "for valour" in that action (APC, 1955, p. 18; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 71 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 1-DOS 1974). *Lednik Raydera* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Ryge Rocks 63°40'S 59°58'W, in Gilbert Strait SW of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, were roughly charted by Johannessen who appears to have applied the name *Trinity Land* to Oluf Rocks, Sven Rock and this feature (*Trinity Island* q.v.) (Johannessen, chart, [1919-20]); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, named after Kapt Jan C. Ryge, Danish Master of the freighter *Oluf Sven*, chartered by FIDASE (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

Rymarza, Przełęcz: see Rymarz Pass.

Rymarz Pass 62°05'S 58°30'W, running N-S on E side of Wegger Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Capt. Władysław Rymarz, Master of *Antoni Garnuszewski*, PAE ship, 1978-79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 83). *Przełęcz Rymarza* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).

Rymill, Bahía: see Rymill Bay.

Rymill Bay 68°24'S 67°03'W, between Red Rock Ridge and Bertrand Ice Piedmont, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was probably sighted by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909; surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948; named after John Riddoch Rymill

(1905–68), Australian polar explorer and Leader of BGLE; member of BAARE and of British expedition to E Greenland, 1932–33 (Leader, following death of H. G. Watkins) (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Bahía Rymill* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 200; IHA, 1974, p. 252).

Rymill, Cabo: see Rymill, Cape.

Rymill, Cape 69°30'S 62°25'W, on W side of Stefansson Sound, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 23, p. 369) and by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935 (Ellsworth, 1936b, p. 7); following comparison of Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs, roughly located by Joerg (1937, Fig. 12, p. 439 and map facing p. 444); rephotographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940, and named after J. R. Rymill (*Rymill Bay*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, p. 273; Bertrand and others, 1948, Fig. 1, p. 483; APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Rymill* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 641; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 252). The cape was re-surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Kap Rymill* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Mys Raimill* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Rymill, Cape: see Reichelderfer, Cape.

Rymill Coast, W coast of Palmer Land and E coast of George VI Sound from Cape Jeremy to Buttress Nunataks, was partially photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October–November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; Stephenson and Fleming, 1940); further surveyed by USAS in 1940 (Ronne, 1945, p. 17–19) and by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–50 (Fuchs, 1951a, map Fig. 2, p. 404); named after J. R. Rymill (*Rymill Bay*, q.v.) (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Rymill, Kap: see Rymill, Cape.

Rymill's Col: see Safety Col.

Rynswicke, Punta: see Ryswyck Point.

Ryswyck, Cabo, Cape: see Ryswyck Point.

Ryswycke, Punta: see Ryswyck Point.

Ryswyck Island 64°34'S 62°48'W, NE of *Ryswyck Point* (q.v.), Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927; further charted from HMS *Snipe* in January 1948; called *Isla Fournier* by AAE after the Argentine patrol ship *Fournier*, which was lost with all hands in Estrecho de Magallanes in 1948 (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 372). *Islote Fournier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 251). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Ryswyck Island*, so named in association with the point (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Ryswyck Islands*, including nearby rocks (USOO chart 6945, 1963). *Fournier Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 97).

Ryswyck Islands: see Ryswyck Island.

Ryswyck, Kap: see Ryswyck Point.

Ryswyck Point 64°34'S 62°49'W, E point of Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 and named *Cape Van Ryswyck* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx) or *Cap Van Ryswyck* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5) after M. Van Ryswyck, Burgomaster of Anvers (Antwerp) and a supporter of the expedition (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 521). *Kap Ryswyck*, *Kap Van Ryswyck* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 57; Vol. 2, first end map). *Cape Ryswyck* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 37). *Cap V. Ryswyck* [sic] (Charcot, 1906b, map facing p. 316). *Kaap Rijswijk* [sic] (Nordenskjöld

and others, 1907, p. 22). *Cap V. Ryswyck* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Cabo Ryswyck* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The point was recharted by DI in 1927. *Van Ryswycke* [sic] *Point* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Cap Van Ryswick* [sic] (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 57). *Pointe Van Ryswicke* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). *Punta Rynswicke* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Punta Ryswycke* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Punta Van Ryswycke* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Ryswyck Point* (BA, 1952, p. 23; APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Van Ryswyck Point* (BA chart 3213, 25.iv.1952; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Punta Van Ryswick* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 348). *Punta Van Ryswyck* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 706; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 290). *Pointe Van Ryswick* [sic] (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Rzepeckiego, Wyspy: see Rzepecki Islands.

Rzepecki Islands 62°06'S 58°50'W, four small islands NE of Bell Point, NW King George Island, were so called by PAE after Maciej Rzepecki, engineer with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 175). *Wyspy Rzepeckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).

Saavedra, Isla(nd), Islote: see Saavedra Rock.

Saavedra, Punta 64°03'S 60°56'W, ENE of Cape Herschel, Davis Coast, was so called by AAE after Cornelio Saavedra (1761–1829), President of the First Argentine Junta in 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

Saavedra Rock 63°19'S 57°56'W, W of Kopaitic Island, Duroch Islands, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and called *Isla Mayor Saavedra* after Mayor de Infantería (later Tte Coronel) Eduardo Saavedra Rojas, of the Chilean Army, who accompanied President González Videla to the Antarctic in 1948 and who later commanded an army detachment aboard the patrol ship *Lautaro* on CAE, 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Saavedra, Islote Saavedra* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; 1959). *Saavedra Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Saavedra Island* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335).

Sabaño, Punta 63°19'S 57°54'W, on N side of Unwin Cove, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and so called after Alberto Sabaño, Chilean Army cook on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948).

Säbel Insel: see Table Island.

Sabine, Cape: see Sabine Glacier.

Sabine Glacier 63°54'S 59°46'W, flowing NNW into the cove E of Wenersgaard Point, Davis Coast. The coast in this vicinity was roughly sketched in January 1829 by Foster, who applied the name *Cape Sabine* to an unidentified feature lying SE of *Cape Kater* (q.v.), after Sir Edward Sabine (1788–1883), English astronomer and geodesist who was a member of the Committee for Foster's expedition; member of British expeditions to Arctic Canada, 1818, 1819–20; President of the Royal Society, 1861–71 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948 and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the name of Sabine was applied to the present feature. *Sabine Glacier* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Sable Island: see Table Island.

Sable Pinnacles 64°40'S 62°34'W, rising to c. 350 m on E side of Errera Channel, Danco Coast, were charted by BeAE in February 1898 and called descriptively *Roche Noire* [= black rock] (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5). *Monte Doble* [= double mountain], so called descriptively by AAE, 1942–43 (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 318). *Numatak [sic] Negro* [= black nunatak] (Frenguelli and Orlando, 1958, Fig. 15). Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–58, the feature was named descriptively *Sable Pinnacles* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Noire Rock* (USBGN, 1965, p. 102).

Saborido, Caleta 63°38'S 56°57'W, between Cape Burd and Cape Green, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after Lorenzo Saborido, Argentine Comandante del Austral in 1905 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

Sabugo, Bajo 64°33'S 61°59'W, in entrance to Foyn Harbour off SE Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1960–61, after Capt. (C) Jorge Sabugo Silva, commanding the expedition patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 142; IHA, 1974, p. 253).

Sackleton, Isla: see Clarence Island.

Saddel(l), Isla(nd): see Saddle Island.

Saddleback Point 61°05'S 54°55'W, W of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was so called descriptively by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.2).

Saddleback Ridge 62°35'S 59°56'W, rising to 125 m on N side of *Halfmoon Island* (q.v.), Livingston Island, was called *Cerro Paglietano* after a midshipman in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1906–07 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P); following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, named descriptively *Saddleback Ridge* (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Saddle Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla: see Saddle Island.

Saddle Island 60°37'S 44°50'W, off Route Point, Laurie Island, N of Weddell Islands, "is almost divided into two by a narrow channel strewn with boulders" (BA, 1974, p. 151); was charted by Weddell, 12 January 1823, and named descriptively (Weddell, 1825a, p. 20 and map facing p. 25; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1916, p. 411; Marr, 1935, p. 339; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Île de la Selle* [translation of English name] (Weddell, 1825b, p. 273). *Île Saddle* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Saddle Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The island was recharted by SNAE, 4 February 1903 (Brown and others, 1906, p. 53). *Isla Saddel [sic]* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). *Saddel [sic] Island* (Sørllle, chart, 1912). *Isla Montura* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 529). *Sadel [sic] Öya* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). The island was further charted by DI in 1933 and shown as two islands. *Saddle Islands* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; 13.x.1967). *Île Montura* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Isla Sadle [sic]* (Justo, 1947). *Isla Saddle* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]). *Saddle Eiland, Zadel Eiland, Isola Saddle* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584, 589; Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Saddell [sic]* (Dalziel and others, 1981, p. 19).

Saddle Island: see Delaite Island.

Saddle Island Bay: see Jessie Bay.

Saddle Islands, Isola: see Saddle Island.

Saddlestone, The 63°26'S 57°02'W, rising to 280 m at head of *Kenney Glacier* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955, was so named descriptively, saddlestone being the architectural term for the

stone at the apex of a pediment (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Cerro Mirador* [= balcony hill], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Sadel Öya: see Saddle Island.

Sadle, Isla: see Saddle Island.

Sadler Point 64°41'S 62°02'W, S side of Plata Passage, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after James Sadler (1751–1828), Oxford confectioner and the first English aeronaut, who ascended in a Montgolfier balloon, 4 October 1784 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Sad, Monte: see Este, Monte (Midas Island).

Sæl-øerne: see Seal Nunataks.

Saens, Cabo: see Sáenz, Cape.

Saens Peña, Cap(e), Kapp: see Sáenz, Cape.

Saens Valiente, Mount, Sommet: see Valiente Peak.

Sáenz, Cabo: see Sáenz, Cape.

Sáenz, Cape 67°33'S 67°39'W, between Laubeuf Fjord and Bigourdan Fjord, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Cap Saens [sic] Peña* after Roque Sáenz Peña (1851–1914), President of Argentina, 1910–13 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 38 following p. 60). *Cape Saens [sic] Peña* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; [in 67°34'S 67°32'W] 3196, 12.xi.1948). *Kapp Saens [sic] Peña* (HA chart, 1927). *Cabo Sáenz Peña* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 643). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Cape Sáenz Peña* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; [co-ordinates corrected] DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Cape Sáenz* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3580, 10.xii.1982). *Cabo Sáenz* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 195). *Cabo Saens* (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 253).

Sáenz Peña, Cabo, Cape: see Sáenz, Cape.

Saenz Valiente, Peak, Pico: see Valiente Peak.

Saenz Vallente Peak: see Valiente Peak.

Safety Col 68°20'S 66°57'W, rising to c. 200 m in the NNE–SSW pass between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed in 1936 and traversed, 5 January 1937, by BGLE (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 241–42); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; called *Rymill's Col* after J. R. Rymill (*Rymill Bay*, q.v.) (Butson, 1949, p. 199) or *Bingham Col* after Surg. Capt. E. W. Bingham, RN (*Bingham Glacier*, q.v.) (Nichols, 1955, Fig. 2); named *Safety Col* as the feature affords a safe sledging route between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay when there is open water off Red Rock Ridge to the W (APC, 1955, p. 18; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).

Saffery Islands 66°05'S 65°49'W, at NE end of Crystal Sound, W of Black Head, Graham Coast, including from W to E Fringe Rocks, Turtle Island, Marker Rock and *Turnabout Island* (q.v.), were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; named after John Hugh Saffery (1907–85), Deputy Leader and Flying Manager, FIDASE, 1955–57 (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Islotes Tortuga* [= turtle islets], so called by CAE in association with *Turtle Island* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 280). *Islas Tortuga*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 280).

Sahueza, Punta: see Sanhueza, Punta.

Sail Ö: see Sail Rock.

"Sailors Cache": see Muckle Bluff.

Sail, Roca, Roccia, Roche(r): see Sail Rock.

Sail Rock 63°03'S 60°57'W, rising 28 m above sea level WSW of Deception Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and so named because, seen from a distance, it was said to resemble a ship under sail (Davis, 1821–22, 20 October 1821; Powell, chart, 1822*a*; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Steeple Rock, Steeple Felsen, Thurm Felsen* [= steeple rocks] (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132; 1827, third end map). The rock was further charted by Foster in 1829. *Steeple* or *Sail Rock* (Powell, chart, 1831). *Roccia Sail, Roche Sail* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, end map; 1902*b*, p. 141). *Sailrock* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, end map). *Sail Rocher* (Charcoat, 1912, Pl. 1). The rock was recharted by DI in 1927 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 301). *Sail Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Seileren* [translation of English name] (Isachsen, 1934, p. 135). *Sail Rocks* [*sic*] (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942). *Sail Skj.* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Roca Vela* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 709; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 292). *Roca Sail* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Rocher Voile* [translation of English name] (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951).

Sail Rocks, Skj.: see Sail Rock.

Sainte-Jeanne, Mont: see Jeanne Hill.

Sainte(-)Louise, Mo(u)nt: see Louise Peak.

St. George Bai: see King George Bay.

Saint George Bay: see Admiralty Bay.

Saint George Island: see King George Island.

St. George Peak 69°08'S 72°12'W, rising to c. 1 500 m E of Cape Vostock, NW Alexander Island, was sighted by RAE in January 1821 and named *Gora Sv. Georgiya Pobedonostsa* [= mountain of St. George the Victor], according to a letter from M. P. Lazarev to A. A. Shestakov, probably written in the autumn of 1821 (Andreyev, 1949, p. 25). The position of the peak was erroneously given as 68°45'S 73°27'W, which falls in the sea on the relevant RAE map sheet ([Bellingshausen], atlas, 1831*a*, sheet 61), but it is assumed that the name was applied to the present feature, a prominent peak shown in a recognition sketch ([Bellingshausen], atlas, 1831*a*, sheet 59). The peak was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *St. George Peak* ([in 69°06'S 72°03'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 29; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Saint George Peak* (USBGN, 1961, p. 26). *St. Georges* [*sic*] *Peak* (BA, 1974, p. 209).

Saint George Peak: see St. George Peak.

Saint (St.) George(s), Baie, Bay: see King George Bay.

Saint (St.)(-)George(s), Île, Island: see King George Island.

St. Georges Peak: see St. George Peak.

Saint (St.) Lauxan(n)e, Bahía, Bay: see Lauzanne Cove.

St. Lauxanne [*sic*], Cabo 65°05'S 63°26'W, SW side of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE in association with the cove (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954).

Saint Lauzanne, Baie: see Lauzanne Cove.

St. Louis, Mount 67°09'S 67°30'W, rising to c. 1 280 m on NW Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and named after Flying Off. (later Col., CF) Peter Borden St. Louis, RCAF,

Canadian pilot with FIDS, 1949–50, who flew a Norseman aircraft from Argentine Islands to Stonington Island in January–February 1950 to relieve the FIDS station (*Lewis Peaks*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

St. Martha Cove 63°56'S 57°49'W, SW of Andreassen Point, Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was named by AAE *Bahía Santa Marta* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949) or *Caleta Santa Marta* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *St. Martha Cove* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Saint Martha Cove* (USBGN, 1964*a*, p. 16).

Saint Martha Cove: see St. Martha Cove.

St. Rita Point 64°15'S 57°17'W, on Markham Bay, James Ross Island, was named *Cabo Santa Rita* by AAE (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *St. Rita Point* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Saint Rita Point* (USBGN, 1964*a*, p. 16).

Saint Rita Point: see St. Rita Point.

St. Valentine's: see Taurus Nunataks.

Saliente, Roca: see Salient Rock.

Salient Rock 62°21'S 59°21'W, outermost rock on SW side of Nelson Strait, N of Kitchen Point, Robert Island, was charted by CAE and named descriptively *Roca Saliente* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Salient Rock* (APC, 1962, p. 27; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Sallee Snowfield 82°37'S 50°20'W, rising to c. 1 480 m between Dufek Massif and Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Lieut. Cdr Ralph W. Sallee, USN, assistant meteorological officer on the staff of the Commander, US Naval Support Force, ODF, 1967 and 1968 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Sullivan, Gora: see Sullivan, Mount.

Sally Cove 67°48'S 67°17'W, SW of Homing Head, *Horseshoe Island* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. The FIDS "Base Y", also known as "*Horseshoe Island*", was established for continuous occupation on the SW point of the cove, 11 March 1955 (SPRI, 1956*b*, p. 260; Anderson, 1957, p. 117; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). Following survey by FIDS, 1955–57, the cove was so named because it was used by all FIDS sledge parties "sallying" N from the station (APC, 1959*a*, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 *Horseshoe Island* sheet, 1961). The station was evacuated, 21 August 1960, but has since been used on occasion by field parties. *Caleta Javieri*, so called by CAE probably after a relative of an expedition member (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 197; IHA, 1974, p. 164). "*Khorsshu-Ayland*", referring to the FIDS station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Sally Rocks 62°42'S 60°26'W, off W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island. The name *Sallys Cove* was applied by Weddell in 1820–23 to a cove lying SW of *Johnsons Dock* (q.v.) (Weddell, chart, [?1824*a*]). Air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, showed no true cove in this area, but these rocks may have formed one arm of what appeared to Weddell to be a cove. *Sally Rocks* (APC, 1962, p. 27; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968).

Sallys Cove: see Sally Rocks.

Salmon Cove 67°05'S 66°28'W, E side of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from

- "Detaille Island" in September 1956 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; named after Eric Michael Paul Salmon (1927–91), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy, 1949–51, "Deception Island", 1951–52, "Argentine Islands" (now Faraday), 1954–55, "Detaille Island", 1956–57 (when he assisted with the survey of the cove), Stanley, 1957; FIDS administrative officer, 1957–61, BAS Finance Officer, 1962–71, and Establishment Officer 1971–87 (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Salmon Island** 66°02'S 65°27'W, one of the *Fish Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957, was so named in association with the names of other islands in the group (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).
- Säl-Nunatakerna*, -*Öarna*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Salpêtrière*, *Bahía de (la)*, *Baie de (la)*: see Salpêtrière Bay.
- Salpêtrière Bay** 65°04'S 64°03'W, SE of Hervéou Point, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Baie de la Salpêtrière* after the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière in Paris, where Dr J.-M. Charcot (*Charcot Island*, q.v.) founded a clinic for the treatment of nervous diseases (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 36). *Baie de Salpêtrière* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 21 and end map). *Salpêtrière Bay* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 65; APC, 1959a, p. 11). *Salpêtrière [sic] Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Bahía Salpêtrière* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 253). *Bahía de la Salpêtrière* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 644). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.
- "*Salta, Refugio (Ejercito)*": see Moltke Nunataks.
- Salvador Reyes*, *Caleta*: see West Bay (Elephant Island).
- Salvesen B., Bay*: see Salvesen Cove.
- Salvesen, Cabo** 64°20'S 61°08'W, E of Roget Rocks, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE in association with *Salvesen Cove* (q.v.) to the SW (Chile DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 645).
- Salvesen, Caleta*: see Salvesen Cove.
- Salvesen Cove** 64°24'S 61°20'W, between Valdivia Point and Brabazon Point, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898; further charted by the whalers from 1911–12 and named *Salvesen B.* after Chr. Salvesen and Co., whalers of Leith, Scotland, who operated in this area (HA chart, 1928). *Salvesen Bay* (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364). *Salvesen Cove* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Salveson [sic] Cove* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Caleta Salvesen* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 645; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 254). *Baie Salveson [sic]* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–58. *Seno Campos Urquiza*, presumably referring to the NW arm of the cove, after Contra-almte Campos Urquiza, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Salveson, Baie, Cove*: see Salvesen Cove.
- Sampaio-Ferraz, Île** 65°07'S 64°07'W, properly two islands separated by a very narrow channel, W of Pléneau Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and so called after Domingos de Sampaio-Ferraz, of Pernambuco (Recife), Brazil, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476; 1910, map p. 267); also called *Île Py* after M. Py (*Py Point*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1908, map p. 36). *Sampaio Ferraz Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 137). *Islas Sampaio Ferraz* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Isla Ferraz, Isla Sampaio Ferraz* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 333). *Islas Ferraz* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 289; Pierrou, 1970, p. 362).
- Sampaio Ferraz, Isla, Islands, Islas*: see Sampaio-Ferraz, Île.
- Samsel, Mount** 70°24'S 63°15'W, rising to c. 1 650 m on N side of Clifford Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Gene L. Samsel, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1969–70 and 1970–71 (APC, 1977, p. 29; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Samuel Peak** 62°32'S 60°08'W, rising to c. 600 m WNW of Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; called in error *Monte Bowles* (*Mount Bowles*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 127, 1957); in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named *Samuel Peak* after the American sealing ship *Samuel* (Capt. R. Inott, *Inott Point*, q.v.) from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- "*San Antonio*": see Larsen Nunatak.
- San Augustín, Cerro*: see Scree Peak.
- Sanavirón, Caleta** 68°08'S 67°06'W, on S side of Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine tugboat *Sanavirón* (*Sana-virón Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952).
- Sanavirón Island** 68°09'S 67°05'W, off Northeast Glacier, SE of Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was charted by AAE, 1950–51, as two small islands (probably because of the grounding nearby of an iceberg), to which the name *Islotes Sanavirón* was applied after the Argentine tugboat *Sanavirón*, used for a hydrographic survey of the area (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 646); re-charted as one island by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1966 and from HMS *Endurance* in 1972. *Sanaviron [sic] Island* (BA, 1972, p. 40; chart 3213, 10.viii.1973; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Sanavirón Island* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Sanavirón, Islotes*: see Sanavirón Island.
- Sanavirón, Monte** c. 83°34'S 48°30'W, reported as lying near the head of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, has not been identified but may possibly refer to *Kaminski Nunatak* (q.v.); was seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962; so called after the Argentine tugboat *Sanavirón* (*Sanvirón Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 646).
- Sanavirón, Peninsula*: see Coughtrey Peninsula.
- "*San Carlos*": see San Carlos Point.
- San Carlos, Isla*: see Corry Island.
- San Carlos Point** 63°50'S 58°02'W, SW point of *Brandy Bay* (q.v.), N James Ross Island. An Argentine refuge hut, called "*Refugio San Carlos*", was established on the point by army personnel from "Esperanza", 4 October 1959 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 647). Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, the point was called *Brandy Point* in association with the bay (BAS, 1982, photograph facing p. 26), but later named *San Carlos Point* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- "*San Carlos, Refugio*": see San Carlos Point.

Sancho de Hoz, Isla: see Smith Island.

Sanctuary Cliffs 64°27'S 57°11'W, rising to c. 150 m on N side of Snow Hill Island, were surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and called from their position on the island *Mittelnunatak* [= middle nunatak] (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, Karte 3); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952 and named *Sanctuary Cliffs*, because they face N into the sun and provide shelter from the prevailing SW winds (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Middle Nunatak* (Howarth, 1958, p. 8).

Sanctuary Islands 65°37'S 64°35'W, off NW end of Chavez Island, Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58; so named because the islands provided sheltered camp sites for FIDS parties and several small boat anchorages for an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1957–58 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Sanctuary Pinnacle: see Spire, The.

Sandau Nunatak 71°42'S 67°12'W, SW-most of the *Steeple Peaks* (q.v.), George VI Sound, rising to c. 400 m, was named after Charles L. Sandau, USN, cook, "Palmer Station", winter 1973 (APC, 1977, p. 29; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

Sandefford, Bahía: see Sandeffjord Bay.

Sande Fiord: see Sandeffjord Bay.

Sandeffjordsbukten: see Exasperation Inlet.

Sandeffjord Bay: see Sandeffjord Bay.

Sandeffjord-baai, Bahía, Baia: see Sandeffjord Bay.

Sandeffjord Bay 60°37'S 46°02'W, between Sphinx Rock, off Monroe Island, and Moreton Point, W Coronation Island, bounded by Spine Island to NE, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; further charted by Sørllø in 1912 and named *Sandeffjord* after the centre for the whaling industry in Norway (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Sande Fiord* (BA, 1916, p. 415). The bay was recharted by DI in January 1933. *Sandeffjord Bay* ([with Return Point as E limit] BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Sandeffjord [sic] Bay, Sandeffjords Bay* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942). *Bahía Sandeffjord* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275; Pierrou, 1970, p. 647). A FIDS hut, designated "Base P", was established on the E side of the bay, 12 February 1945; it was not occupied and was dismantled in February 1956. The bay was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Bahía Sandefford [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map 3738, 1958). *Sandeffjordbaai, Sandeffjordbocht* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Baia Sande Fjord* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). [Sandeffjord, South Georgia, is named after the same town (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 76.)

Sandeffjordbocht: see Sandeffjord Bay.

Sandeffjord Harbour: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

Sandeffjord Inlet: see Orléans Strait.

Sandeffjord Peak: see Sandeffjord Peaks.

Sandeffjord Peaks 60°37'S 45°59'W, three peaks running NW–SE between Fulmar Bay and Pomona Plateau, W Coronation Island, the highest rising to 635 m. Following survey by DI in 1933, the SE-most and lowest of these peaks was named *Sandeffjord Peak* in association with *Sandeffjord Bay* (q.v.) to the NW (Marr, 1935, Pl. 12 and 17). The peaks were further surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1950, and the name *Sandeffjord Peaks* was applied to all three (APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

Sandeffjords Bay: see Sandeffjord Bay.

Sandeffjordsbukten: see Exasperation Inlet.

Sandell, Mount: see Wood, Mount.

Sanderson, Mount 69°17'S 70°47'W, rising to c. 2 300 m in S *Rouen Mountains* (q.v.), N. Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, and named after Timothy John Oliver Sanderson (b. 1954), BAS glaciologist, 1975–78, who worked on George VI Ice Shelf (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Sandfyord Harbour (Mickaelsen): see Mikkelsen Harbour.

Sandra, Islote: see Stony Point.

Sandwich Bluff 63°50'S 57°33'W, rising to 645 m in W Vega Island, Prince Gustav Channel, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1902–03; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945 and so named because a snow-covered ledge breaks the cliff on the W side, giving the appearance of a sandwich when viewed from the N (APC, 1955, p. 18; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Sandfyord Inlet: see Orléans Strait.

San Eladio, Cabo: see San Eladio Point.

San Eladio Point 64°50'S 63°07'W, NW point of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was charted by AAE, 1949–50, and named *Cabo San Eladio* after a staff officer in the expedition ship *Chiriguano* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 649); further charted by CAE, 1950–51, and called *Punta Unwin* after Capt. (F) T. Unwin L. (*Unwin Cove*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 287); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Punta San Eladio* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 119). *San Eladio Point* (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).

San Eladio, Punta: see San Eladio Point.

San Felipe, Islotes 67°43'S 66°59'W, in entrance of Dogs Leg Fjord, Fallières Coast, were so called by AAE after the Argentine felucca *San Felipe* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S). **San Fernando, Cerro** 63°57'S 58°16'W, rising to c. 650 m on N side of Holluschickie Bay, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE after St Ferdinand (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

San Fernando, Nunatak: see Arcondo Nunatak.

Sanhueza, Punta 64°49'S 62°51'W, E of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was charted by CAE, 1950–51, and so called after Capt. (C) Eduardo Sanhueza Carmona, of the expedition patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). *Punta Sahueza [sic]* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 254).

San Ignacio, Pico: see Luna, Cerro.

San Jorge, Bahía: see King George Bay.

San Jorge, Pico, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 254).

San Jorje, Bahía: see King George Bay.

San José, Paso 63°55'S 57°54'W, running NE–SW and rising to c. 200 m between Lachman Crags and Massey Heights, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE after St. Joseph (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

"*San Juan*": see Hidden Lake.

San Juan Nepomuceno, Isla 65°24'S 65°38'W, N-most of a group of small islands between Jinks Island and Nupkins Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the sealing ship *San Juan Nepomuceno* (Capt. C. Timblón, *Cape Timblón*, q.v.) owned by P. Nelson (*Jinks Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 650).

San Juan, Nunatak: see Suárez Nunatak.

"*San Juan, Refugio*": see Hidden Lake.

San Luis, Cabo: see Rabot Point.

- San Luis, Punta 64°33'S 62°06'W, on NW coast of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after the destroyer *San Luis* of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- San Martín*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- "*San Martín*": see Barry Island.
- San Martín Glacier** 82°24'S 42°14'W, flowing NW between Panzarini Hills and Schneider Hills, Argentina Range, into Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, was seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and called descriptively *Valle Medio* [= middle valley] (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 513); surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66, and photographed from the air by USN in 1967; named *San Martín Glacier* after the Argentine icebreaker *General San Martín* which brought in the party that established "General Belgrano Station" on *Filchner Ice Shelf* (q.v.), 1954–55, and made subsequent relief and resupply voyages to this station and "Ellsworth Station" (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- San Martín Land*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- San Martín, Mar de*: see Weddell Sea.
- "*San Martín Station*": see Barry Island.
- San Martín, Tierra(s) (de)*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- San Miguel, Cerro 63°40'S 57°28'W, rising to c. 350 m SW of Scree Peak, Eagle Island, Prince Gustav Channel, was so called by AAE after St. Michael (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- "*San Nicolás*": see Crystal Hill.
- San Rafael, Cerro, Nunatak*: see San Rafael, Pico.
- San Rafael, Pico c. 82°14'S 41°15'W, apparently lying NE of Mount Ferrara, Panzarini Hills, Pensacola Mountains, was probably seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962, and so called after St. Raphael (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Nunatak San Rafael* (Fourcade, 1969, p. 5). *Cerro San Rafael* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- "*San Roque*": see Robertson Island.
- San Servando, Caleta*: see Holluschickie Bay.
- "*Santa Bárbara*": see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Santa Cruz, Cabo 67°32'S 69°13'W, W-most point of Adelaide Island, NNW of Cape Adriasola, was so called by AAE after the Argentine province (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Santa Cruz Point, Punta*: see Spencer Bluff.
- Santa Eduvigis, Caleta*: see Whisky Bay.
- Santa Fé, Nunatak(s), Peak, Pic(co), -Spitze*: see Spann, Mount.
- Santa Isabel, Isla*: see Egg Island.
- Santa Marta, Bahía, Caleta*: see St. Martha Cove.
- Santa Micaela, Cerro*: see Marin Bluff.
- Santa Micaela, Cordón*: see Kinnear Mountains.
- Santa Rita, Cabo*: see St. Rita Point.
- Santa Teresila Range*: see Dufek Massif.
- "*Santa Teresita*": see Churchill Peninsula.
- Santa Teresita, Cordillera*: see Dufek Massif or Neptune Range.
- Santa Teresita, Isla*: see Eagle Island.
- Santa Teresita, Macizo*: see Dufek Massif.
- San Telmo Island*: see Telmo Island.
- Santo Domingo, Islotes 69°03'S 67°35'W, ice rises or islands off Wordie Ice Front, Fallières Coast, were so called by AAE after the schooner *Santo Domingo* of the Second National Squadron (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Santos Peak** 64°25'S 61°32'W, rising to 570 m near SW end of Graham Passage, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Alberto Santos-Dumont (1873–1932), Brazilian inventor, resident in France, who designed and flew 14 small airships, 1898–1905, and accomplished the first official powered flight in Europe in October 1906 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Sapp Rocks** 82°30'S 51°48'W, rising to 775 m on NW side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Clifton E. Sapp, USN, hospital corpsman, "South Pole Station", winter 1965 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Sara, Islote 65°07'S 63°05'W, forming NE entrance point of Schulze Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after "the historic ship of 1883" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Sarandi, Ensenada 64°50'S 63°33'W, SE of Gauthier Point, Doumer Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after the frigate *Sarandi* of AAE, 1948–49 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Sarandi, Islote*: see Beagle Island.
- Sara, Nunatak*: see Vaca Nunatak.
- Saratoga Table** 83°20'S 50°30'W, ice-covered plateau in S Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 2 025 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 13 January 1956, on a non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and return during ODF, 1955–56; in association with *Lexington Table* (q.v.), named after USS *Saratoga* which was commissioned in 1926 as one of the first USN fleet carriers and served in the Pacific in World War II ([in 83°37'S 49°45'W] NGS map, 1957b; USBGN, 1960, p.8; [correctly positioned] USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Gora Saratoga-Teybl* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was further photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66.
- Saratoga-Teybl, Gora*: see Saratoga Table.
- Saravia, Cerro*: see Passes Peak.
- Saravia, Paso*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Sargento Aldea, Isla*: see Aldea Island.
- "*Sargento Cabral*": see Pitt Point.
- "*Sargento Cabral, Fortín*": see Hope Bay.
- Sargento Cabral, Glaciar 82°32'S 25°00'W, presumably part of the ice sheet S of Omega Nunatak, Coats Land, was seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and so called after Sgto Cabral, the Argentine soldier who saved the life of Gen. J. de San Martín at the battle of San Lorenzo in 1812 (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 654).
- Sargento Dovizio, Islote*: see Dovizio, Islote.
- Sargento Leiva, Portezuela 63°26'S 57°48'W, pass at c. 900 m on N side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948b, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Sargento López, Isla 68°10'S 67°03'W, an island in the non-existent *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejército* (q.v.), reported W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was so called after a member of CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, p. 258).

Sarratea, Cabo: see Exotic Point.

Sarsee: see Larsen Nunatak.

Sarsee-Inseln: see Seal Nunataks.

Sarsee Volcano, Vulcan: see Larsen Nunatak.

Sartorius Insel, Island: see Greenwich Island.

Sartorius Point 62°34'S 59°40'W, S point of Greenwich Island, was roughly charted by Powell, 1821–22, and called *Point Hardy* (Fildes, 1821c; Powell, chart, 1822a) or *Hardy Point* (Fildes, 1827, p. 460) after Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, RN (*Hardy Cove*, q.v.); recharted by DI, 1934–35; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; named *Sartorius Point* after Adm. of the Fleet Sir G. R. Sartorius, RN, whose name Weddell had originally applied to *Greenwich Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 28; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Satellite Snowfield 71°28'S 69°45'W, SW of Walton Mountains, Alexander Island, extending from 71°20'S to 71°37'S and from 69°20'W to 70°10'W, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map); following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, named for the satellites of the planets whose names are grouped in this area (APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS, 1984).

Saturn, Lednik: see Saturn Glacier.

Saturn Glacier 71°56'S 68°42'W, flowing E into George VI Sound between Two Step Cliffs and Citadel Bastion, Alexander Island, was seen from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; roughly surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; in association with the names of the planets grouped in this area, named after Saturn ([in 71°59'S 68°45'W] APC, 1955, p. 18; USHO chart 6638, 1956; [coordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960; APC, 1977, p. 29); mapped over its length by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Lednik Saturn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Lednik Saturn* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Saturn, Lednik: see Saturn Glacier.

Saunders Point 60°42'S 45°19'W, S point of a small near-shore island in Orwell Bight, Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933, as part of the main island, and named after Alfred Saunders (1900–82), DI laboratory assistant and photographer, who took part in the survey of this feature; at "Marine Station", Grytviken each season, 1925–31, and in *Discovery II*, 1929–39 ([as part of the main island] BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 18; [correctly shown] DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Punta Saunders* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45; Pierrou, 1970, p. 655). The point was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.

Saunders Point: see Schist Point.

Saunders, Punta: see Saunders Point.

Saunders Valley 62°13'S 58°58'W, running ESE into Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Andrew David Saunders (b. 1951), British geologist, University of Birmingham, working with the BAS party in this area (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Sauria Buttress 80°32'S 20°24'W, rising to c. 1 300 m at E end of Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named

after Charles-Marc Sauria (b. 1812), French inventor of the first practical friction match in 1831 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

Saussure Glacier 67°11'S 67°00'W, flowing NE from Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, into Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; following geological work in the area by BAS from "Rothera", 1980–81, and in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in the area, named after Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740–99), Swiss physicist and geologist, who in 1787 was the first to recognize that erratic boulders had been moved great distances by ice; he also made the third ascent of Mont Blanc, in 1787 (APC, 1986, p. 4).

"*Saut-Ays*": see Omega Nunatak.

Saut, Bukhta: see South Bay (Livingston Island).

Saut, Mys: see South Cape (Coronation Island).

Saut Shotland: see South Shetland Islands.

Savin Nunatak 73°52'S 68°02'W, rising to c. 1 550 m SE of English Coast, was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after Samuel M. Savin, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Savoia Peak: see Luigi Peak.

Sawtooth: see Armadillo Hill.

Sawyer Island 65°26'S 65°32'W, one of the Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was roughly charted by AAE, 1954–55; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Robert Sawyer (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Contra maestre Rivera*, after Contra maestre Rivera, a Spanish sailor who served in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on her Antarctic voyage, 1904–05 (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 262).

Saxum Nunatak 63°10'S 56°01'W, rising to 455 m near NW coast of Joinville Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in January 1954 and so named from the appearance of the feature as seen from the N, *saxum* meaning wall in Latin (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

Sayce Glacier 65°03'S 62°55'W, flowing SW into the head of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after B. J. Sayce (1837–95), English photographer, who in 1864 with W. B. Bolton (*Bolton Glacier*, q.v.) invented the collodion emulsion process of dry-plate photography, which displaced wet collodion (APC, 1960, p. 7).

Sayer Nunatak 62°28'S 60°08'W, rising to 210 m S of Williams Point, NE Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Sayer, Master of the brig *General Scott*, from Sag Harbor, New York, who carried out sealing operations in this area, 1821–22 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Saymour, Isla: see Seymour Island.

"S", Cabo 77°40'S 42°00'W, an ephemeral projection of Filchner Ice Front, was so designated by AAE, 1955–56 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 197).

Scaife Mountains 75°06'S 65°08'W, rising to c. 1 300 m between Ketchum Glacier and Ueda Glacier, Orville Coast, and including Mount Brundage, Mount Macnowski and Mount

- Terwileger, were seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, but inaccurately located; named after Allan M. Scaife, of Pittsburgh, Pa, a contributor to RARE ([in c. 75°30'S 63°25'W] Ronne, 1948*b*, p. 378 [titles of Figs 20 and 22 transposed in error]; 1949, map p. 249 and p. 289; USHO chart 6639, 1955; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500 sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Gory Skayf* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Gory Skeyf* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Scalpel Point** 62°10'S 58°37'W, on N side of Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE in reference to surgeons serving at "Arctowski Station" (cf. *Doctors Icefall*) (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 83). *Przylądek Skalpel* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 83).
- Scapa Rock** 60°38'S 44°52'W, between Saddle Island and Weddell Islands, N of Laurie Island, was charted by DI in 1933; following geological work by a USARP field party from Lamont–Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, NY, which made the first landing on the rock, 26 January 1977, named after the Norwegian whale catcher *Scapa* (Kapt. Gustav Mathisen) which was lost off Laurie Island, 23 January 1928, with only two survivors out of a crew of seventeen (APC, 1980, p. 5; Dalziel and others, 1981, Fig. 2, p. 17).
- Scarborough Castle, Roca*: see Crab Stack.
- Scarborough, Castillo*: see Scarborough Castle.
- Scarborough Castle** 62°28'S 60°48'W, a crag rising to c. 30 m near NE entrance point of Shirreff Cove, Livingston Island, was roughly charted and named by Fildes in 1821 (Fildes, 1821*c*; 1827, p. 451; BA, 1916, p. 393; 1948, p. 162; APC, 1959*a*, p. 11). *Scarsborough* [sic] *Castle* (Fildes, 1821*b*). The rock was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Castillo Scarborough* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 110). *Roca Castillo Scarborough* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 69).
- Scarborough Castle, Roca*: see Crab Stack.
- Scar Hills** 63°25'S 57°01'W, running NE–SW and rising to 100 m on SE side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, were surveyed by SwAE in 1903 and named descriptively *Schrammenhügel* [= scar hills] (Andersson, 1905, Karte 2); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–46. *Scar Hills* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). The hills were further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1954–56.
- Scar Inlet** 65°56'S 61°52'W, between Tashtego Point and Chapman Point, NW of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in 1902 and called *Scott Bucht*, *Scotts Bukt* or *Golfo Scott* after Capt. R. F. Scott, RN (*Mount Scott*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map; 1904*c*, map p. 232–33). *Bahía de Scott*, referring in part to this feature (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Scott Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; [in c. 65°30'S 62°00'W] BA chart 3175, 1934; 1.iii.1940). *Bahía Scott* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 255). *Golfe Scott* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 51). *Scott Bocht* (Knapp, 1958, p. 209). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961, the feature was named *Scar Inlet* after the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (formerly Special Committee on Antarctic Research, 1957–61) of the International Council of Scientific Unions, in recognition of the important role played by this organization (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984).
- Scarlatti Peak** 71°12'S 69°37'W, rising to 785 m between Walton Mountains and LeMay Range, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Alessandro Scarlatti (1660–1725), Italian composer ([in 71°15'S 70°26'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 29).
- Scarsborough Castle*: see Scarborough Castle.
- Scend Rocks** 64°48'S 64°16'W, SW of Wylie Bay, Anvers Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57, and named descriptively, scend being a nautical term describing the horizontal forward and backward flow of sea-water breaking over a shallow obstruction, caused by the incoming ocean swell (APC, 1959*a*, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Scesa, Cabo** 62°32'S 60°51'W, between Rowe Point and Mercury Bluff, Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine serviceman who was lost in the Antarctic aboard a Neptune aircraft in 1976 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Schackleton, Isla*: see Clarence Island.
- Scheimpflug Nunatak** 64°49'S 62°35'W, rising to c. 400 m near terminus of Deville Glacier, Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Theodor Scheimpflug (1865–1911), Austrian pioneer of aerial photogrammetry from c. 1897 onwards (APC, 1960, p. 7; [misplaced 3 km to E] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Schenck Peak** 69°40'S 72°18'W, one of the *Desko Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 500 m in SE Rothschild Island, was named after Cdr James N. Schenck, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Staten Island*, ODF, 1971 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Schetlandinseln*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Schetlands del Sur, -Inseln*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Schimansky, Mount** 70°50'S 63°49'W, one of the *Welch Mountains* (q.v.), N central Palmer Land, rising to c. 2 200 m, was named after Lieut. Cdr John A. Schimansky, USN, Commander of LC–130 aircraft, Squadron VXE–6, on air photographic and ice-sensing missions over Antarctica, ODF, 1970 and 1971 (APC, 1977, p. 29; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Schimper Glacier** 80°20'S 25°12'W, on E side of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, flowing N into Slessor Glacier, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named after Karl Friedrich Schimper (1803–67), German botanist who in 1835 originated the theory of the Ice Age in Europe to account for the distribution of erratic blocks (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Schireff, Baie*: see Emerald Cove.
- Schirmacher Massif** 71°36'S 62°19'W, between Cline Glacier and Rankin Glacier at head of Odom Inlet, Black Coast, rising to 1 675 m at Mount Geier, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from

- "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Everard G. Schirmacher, USGS topographic engineer in charge of survey with the USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1969–70 and 1970–71; Leader, USGS Pine Island Bay (Marie Byrd Land) reconnaissance, 1974–75 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 29).
- Schischkow Insel*, -øen: see Clarence Island.
- Schist Point** 60°43'S 45°14'W, near E end of Orwell Bight, SE Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933; called in error *Saunders Point* (q.v.) (USAAF chart 1738, 1943); resurveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named because the point marks the E limit of metamorphic rocks at sea level on this part of the island (APC, 1955, p. 18; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.
- Schlossbach, Cabo*: see Schlossbach, Cape.
- Schlossbach, Cape** 75°08'S 63°06'W, between Gardner Inlet and Hansen Inlet, Orville Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and named after Cdr Isaac Schlossbach, USN (1891–1984), Second-in-command of RARE and in command of the expedition ship *Port of Beaumont*, 1947–48; member of US Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35 (R. E. Byrd), and of USAS, 1939–41, at "West Base", Bay of Whales, Ross Dependency ([in c. 75°09'S 62°54'W] Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 357 and p. 379 [titles of Figs 20 and 22 transposed in error]; USHO chart 6638, 1955; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Schlossbachneset* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 135). *Cabo Schlossbach* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 254). *Mys Shlosbakh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Schlossbachneset*: see Schlossbach, Cape.
- Schmidt Hills** 83°14'S 57°50'W, between Foundation Ice Stream and Roderick Valley, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 1 070 m at Mount Nervo and including also Mount Coulter, Pepper Peak, Robbins Nunatak and Wall Rock, were photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist in the Pensacola Mountains, 1962–63, 1963–64 and 1965–66 ([in 83°15'S 57°15'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 105; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Schmidt Peninsula** 63°19'S 57°54'W, W-most part of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was named *Península Capitán Schmidt* by CAE, 1947–48, after Capt. Hugo Schmidt Prado, of the Chilean Army, first Commander of the Chilean station "Bernardo O'Higgins" established here in 1948 (*Cape Legoupil*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Península Isabel Riquelme* (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, sketch panorama following p. 56). *Península Schmidt* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 255). *Schmidt Peninsula* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; USBGN, 1964*a*, p. 17; Thomson, 1975, map p. 169; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Península Capitán Slmidt* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 66).
- Schmidt Point*: see Shmidt Point.
- Schmitt Mesa** 74°56'S 64°05'W, S part of *Latady Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, rising to c. 1 000 m, was named after Waldo LaSalle Schmitt (1887–1977), American marine biologist and Honorary Research Associate, Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC; in FID mail ship *Fleurus* (Capt. Adamsen) to Deception Island in 1927 and in USCGC *Staten Island* on cruise to Marguerite Bay and the Weddell Sea, ODF, 1962–63; Editor of several volumes in the *Antarctic Research Series* of the American Geophysical Union (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Schnee Insel*: see Snow Island.
- Schneider Hills** 82°36'S 42°45'W, S of San Martín Glacier, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 735 m at Ruthven Bluff and including also Lisignoli Bluff, Sosa Bluff and Pujato Bluff, were surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66, and photographed from the air by USN in 1967; named after Dr Otto Schneider, Chief Scientist, Instituto Antártico Argentino, Buenos Aires (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Schokalsky Bay** 69°17'S 70°03'W, W of Cape Brown, NE Alexander Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and shown as a strait separating *Mount Nicholas* (q.v.) from Alexander Island; named *Détroit Schokalsky* after Yuliy Mikhaylovich Shokal'skiy [as now transliterated] (1856–1940), Russian geographer, meteorologist and oceanographer of Leningrad University (who used the form Schokalsky when writing in Roman script) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Détroit Shokalski* [sic] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 42 following p. 60). *Schokalsky Strait* (BA chart 3175, 9.ix.1914; Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; Herdman, 1932, chart 7). *Shokalski Strait* (BA 1916, photograph facing p. 409). *Schokalsky S.* (HA chart, 1927). The coast in this vicinity was partly photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, but the present feature was not identified. Following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November–December 1948, the feature was identified as a bay, with the low-lying Hampton Glacier to the S giving it the appearance of a channel. *Proliv Shokal'skogo* (Karelin, 1949, map p. 30). *Schokalsky Bay* ([in 69°15'S 69°55'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; USHO chart 6638, 1955; BA, 1956, p. 82; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960; APC, 1977, p. 29). *Bukhta Shokalskogo* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Schokalsky, Détroit, S., Strait*: see Schokalsky Bay.
- Scholaert Channel, Chenal de*: see Schollaert Channel.
- Scholander Island** 66°22'S 66°58'W, E of Watkins Island, Bischoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Per Fredrik Scholander (1905–80), American physiologist who investigated many aspects of polar physiology; Professor of Physiology, Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Cal., 1958–80 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Schollaert, Canal (de)*: see Schollaert Channel.
- Schollaert Channel** 64°31'S 62°50'W, running NW–SE from Dallmann Bay to Gerlache Strait between Hulot Peninsula (Brabant Island) to NE, and Guépratte Island and Parker Peninsula (Anvers Island) to SW. The SE entrance was roughly charted by BeAE, 30 January 1898, and the feature was named *Chenal de Schollaert* after François Schollaert (1851–1917), Belgian statesman; Ministre de l'Interieur et de l'Instruction Publique, 1895–99, who helped to secure Government support for BeAE (Lecoointe, map, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132). *Strait of Schollaert* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Canal de Schollaert* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). The NW entrance was charted by FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Chenal Schollaert* (Nordenskjöld

and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Schollaert Strait* (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). *Schollaerts Sund*, *Schollaert-Sund*, *Estrecho Schollaert*, *Schollaerts Channel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 57; 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; 1905, map facing p. 316). *Schollaert Sound* (AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702). *Schollaert-Sond* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 22). *Chenal de Schollaert* [*sic*] (Charcot, 1908, p. 9). *Canal Schollaerts* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Schollaert* [*sic*] *Channel* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 55). *Dallmann Strait*, in association with *Dallmann Bay* (q.v.) (Balch, 1912, map facing p. 570 and p. 576). The channel was recharted by DI in 1927. *Schollart* [*sic*]-*Kanalen* (HA chart 1928). *Schollaert Channel* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Schollaertkanalen* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 397). *Schollart* [*sic*] *Channel* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942). *Canal Schollaert* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 256; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 255). *Schollaert Straits* (Stewart, 1947, p. 229). *Melchior Channel*, apparently referring collectively to this feature and *Dallmann Bay* (James, 1949, p. 72). *Chenal de Shollaert* [*sic*] (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). *Schollaert* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 248). The channel was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Schollaert Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). *Scholleart* [*sic*] *Channel* (FIG, 1959, p. 69).

Schollaert, Chenal (de), Estrecho, Kanaal, -kanalen: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Schollaerts, Canal, Channel: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Schollaert-Sond, Sound: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Schollaerts Sund: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Schollaert Strait (of), Straits, -Sund: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Schollart Channel, -Kanalen: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Scholleart Channel: see *Schollaert Channel*.

Schoofs Nunatak 73°18'S 64°04'W, rising to c. 1 500 m between the heads of Haines Glacier and Meinardus Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of atmospheric physicists grouped in this area, named after Gerald J. Schoofs, USARP radio-scientist, “Byrd Station”, Marie Byrd Land, summer 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Schott, Ensenada: see *Schott Inlet*.

Schott Inlet 72°09'S 60°55'W, N of Flagon Point, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 275); surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947; in association with the names of oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Gerhard Schott (1866–1961), German oceanographer and authority on the Southern Ocean (APC, 1955, p. 19; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Bukhta Shott* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961). *Ensenada Schott* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966). *Ledyanoy Bukhta Shott* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The inlet was further photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.

Schrammenhügel: see *Scar Hills*.

Schubert Inlet 70°56'S 70°18'W, filled with ice shelf off E side of Wilkins Sound, between Handel Ice Piedmont and Lewis Snowfield, W Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Franz Peter Schubert (1797–1828), Austrian composer ([in 70°52'S 70°55'W extending NW–SE]

APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [further delineated as extending W–E and co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1979] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1980).

Schule Island 65°46'S 65°33'W, off E coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after John J. Schule, Jr, American oceanographer who established the sea-ice service of the United States Oceanographic Office in 1950 (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Schulze Cove 65°09'S 63°06'W, S arm of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05 (Leconte, 1903, Carte 5); further charted by AAE, 1951–52, and called descriptively *Bahía Bolsón* [= purse bay] (Argentina. MM chart A–2–A, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 208); following survey by FIDS from *Shackleton* in February 1956 and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Joseph Heinrich Schulze (1687–1744), German anatomist who, in 1725, discovered that the darkening of silver salts by light could be applied to the making of transient images, an important step towards the invention of photography (APC, 1960, p. 7). *Bahía Cruz*, so called by CAE after Capt. Gustavo Cruz Cáceres, of the Chilean Navy, commanding CAE, 1957–58 (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 88). *Bolsón Cove* (USBGN, 1965, p. 93).

Schumann, Mount 71°40'S 73°42'W, rising to c. 500 m SW of the head of Brahms Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, W Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Robert Schumann (1810–56), German composer ([in 71°35'S 73°38'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 29).

Schwartz Peak 74°10'S 76°15'W, rising to c. 1 000 m SE of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Bruce L. Schwartz, USGS topographic engineer, “Byrd Station”, Marie Byrd Land, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map, Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Schwarze Felsen: see *Tooth Rock*.

Schwarzer Hügel: see *Clark Nunatak*.

Schwedische Insel: see *Snow Hill Island*.

Schweitzer, Glaciar: see *Schweitzer Glacier*.

Schweitzer Glacier 77°50'S 34°40'W, flowing W into *Lerchenfeld Glacier* (q.v.), Vahsel Bay, Luitpold Coast, was roughly mapped in 77°48'S 34°40'W by GAE, 1911–12, in January 1912, and named *Schweitzer Gletscher* after Major Georg Schweitzer, Chairman, Organizing Committee of GAE, 1911–12, and first President, GAE Society (Przybyllok, 1913, map p. 3). *Schweitzer Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR—74], 1942; [in 77°50'S 34°00'W] AGS map, 1962b; [co-ordinates corrected] USBGN, 1969, p. 173; BA chart 3176, 15.i.1971; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Lednik Shveytsera* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Schweitzer* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). The glacier was delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of 27 January 1973.

Schweitzer Gletscher: see *Schweitzer Glacier*.

- Scorpio Peaks** 70°30'S 67°23'W, rising to c. 750 m between Meiklejohn Glacier and Millett Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after the constellation Scorpio, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 29; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Scotia Anchorage** 60°45'S 44°42'W, at head of *Scotia Bay* (q.v.), Laurie Island, was so called by SNAE in 1903 in association with the bay (Bruce and others, chart, [1903b]). *Caleta Scotia* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 655). *Scotia Harbour* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388).
- Scotia-Baai, Bahía, Baía, Baie:** see *Scotia Bay*.
- Scotia Bay** 60°45'S 44°39'W, between Cape Murdoch and Point Rae, Laurie Island, bounded to the W by Mossman Peninsula, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; further charted by Weddell in 1822; recharted by SNAE and named, 26 March 1903, after the expedition ship *Scotia* (ex-*Hekla*), Norwegian whaler rebuilt in 1902 by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Co., Troon, Scotland, which wintered in the bay (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 19). The SNAE meteorological observatory was sited at the head of the bay; it was called "*Omond House*" after Robert Traill Omond (1858–1914), of Edinburgh (first Superintendent of the meteorological station on Ben Nevis, 1883–95), and was occupied continuously from 25 March to 27 November 1903; also called "*Copland Observatory*" (Brown, 1906, p. 108). The station was handed over, 22 February 1904, to the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina which named it "*Orcadas*" [= Orkneys]; it has since been continuously occupied, being manned by naval personnel from 1951. *Scotia-Baai* (Ruys, 1905, p. 113). *Bahía Scotia* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196; Pierrou, 1970, p. 665). *Scottish Bay* (Sørllle, chart, 1912). *Bahía Escocia* [translation of English name] (Hoxmark, 1924). *Scottish Bukt* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). *Baía Scotia* (Passera, 1932). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933 and in 1937, when astronomical observations were obtained, 11 February (Hill, 1937). *Baie Scotia* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Scotia-Bucht* (Capurro, 1955, p. 153). *Bahía Buchan*, in error (*Buchan Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map 3738, 1958). "*Orkadas*" (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). "*Destacamento Orcadas*", "*Destacamento Naval Orcadas*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 532, 565). "*Orcadas Scientific Station*" (BA, 1974, p. 151).
- Scotia Bay Ice Sheet** 60°46'S 44°38'W, a glacier on NE side of *Scotia Bay*, was so called by SNAE (Pirie, 1913, p. 858 and Pl. 8).
- Scotia-Bucht:** see *Scotia Bay*.
- Scotia, Caleta, Harbour:** see *Scotia Anchorage*.
- Scotia Ridge**, main ridge of island arc enclosing *Scotia Sea* (q.v.), adjoins *Antarctica* (q.v.) in c. 63°S 55°W (vicinity of Joinville Island) and Tierra del Fuego at Isla de los Estados (Staten Island) (APC, 1964, p. 4). The name is included with BAT names because a small part of the feature extends S of 60°S. [For details on the history of this name see Hattersley-Smith (1980b, p. 78).]
- Scotia Sea** is bounded by a line drawn from Burdwood Bank in 55°W, through Shag Rocks, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, the position 61°S 55°W, and thence along the meridian of 55°W to Burdwood Bank (APC, 1955, p. 19). The name is included with BAT names because a small part of the feature extends S of 60°S. [For details on the history of this name see Hattersley-Smith (1980b, p. 78–79).]
- Scots Cairn Point** 61°11'S 55°23'W, S of Mensa Bay, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Scott, Bahía (de), Bay, Bocht, Bucht, Golfe, Golfo:** see *Scar Inlet*.
- Scottish Bay, Bukt:** see *Scotia Bay*.
- Scott Keltie, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap:** see *Keltie Head*.
- Scott, Macizo, Massiccio, Massif, Mont(e):** see *Scott, Mount*.
- Scott, Mount** 65°09'S 64°03'W, rising to 880 m on E side of Penola Strait, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Massif Scott* after Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, RN (1868–1912), British Antarctic explorer; Commander, British National Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04, and British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13, who died on the Ross Ice Shelf, Ross Dependency, returning from the *South Pole* (q.v.) on or about 29 March 1912 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Mount Scott* (BA, 1930, p. 86; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Mont Scott* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Macizo Scott* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Monte Scott* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 656; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 255). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Massiccio Scott* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7).
- Scottsberg, Cape:** see *Skottsberg Point*.
- Scotts Bukt:** see *Scar Inlet*.
- Scott Uplands** 72°40'S 66°00'W, rising to c. 1 500 m S of Seward Mountains, George VI Sound, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "*Fossil Bluff*", 1974–75; named after Roger John Scott (b. 1948), BAS surveyor, "*Stonington Island*", 1973–75, who was in charge of the first party to travel through and survey this area (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Scree Cove** 67°34'S 67°08'W, SW side of Blaiklock Island, Loubet Coast, following survey by FIDS from "*Stonington Island*", 1948–49, was so named from the prominent scree slopes on the SE side of the cove (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Screen Islands** 65°01'S 63°43'W, across entrance of Hidden Bay, Danco Coast. The largest or SE-most island was called by AAE *Isla Gato* [= cat island] or *Islote Morro o Gato* [= hill or cat islet] (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954; chart Ñ, 1954). The name *Islotes Ménier* (*Ménier Island*, q.v.) was also applied in error to the group by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 517). The islands were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1956–57, and named *Screen Islands* because of their position at the mouth of the bay (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Scree Peak** 63°38'S 57°27'W, rising to 560 m at NE end of *Eagle Island* (q.v.), Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "*Hope Bay*" in December 1945, was named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 19; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro San Agustín*, so called by AAE after St. Augustine (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Scripps Halbinsel:** see *Scripps Heights*.
- Scripps Heights** 69°09'S 63°47'W, rising to 1 690 m W of Cape Walcott, Wilkins Coast, bounded by Casey Inlet and Casey Glacier to N and NW, and by Lurabee Glacier and Hogmanay Pass to S and SW, were seen from the air and partially photo-

graphed by Wilkins, 20 December 1928; roughly mapped as an island in *c.* 70°00'S 65°30'W and called *Scripps Island* after William Edmund Scripps (1882–1952), publisher, of Detroit, Mich. ([AGS], 1929*a*, map p. 308; Wilkins, 1929, p. 367 and map facing p. 374; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Scrippsøen*, *Scripps Ö* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 294 and end map). *Île Scripps* (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Scripps Peninsula*, following study of Wilkins' air photographs and preliminary reports of BGLE (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; USHO, 1943, p. 272). *Scripps Halbinsel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). The feature was seen from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940. *Scrippsøy* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Scripps Ridge* ([in 69°05'S 63°30'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 228; [in 69°06'S 63°35'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). The feature was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground in its E part by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947; surveyed in its W part by FIDS in December 1960. *Khrebet Skrips-Ridzh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Scripps Heights* ([in 60°10'S 63°52'W] APC, 1962, p. 28; USBGN, 1962*b*, p. 24; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 69 62, 1963; APC, 1977, p. 29). *Scripps, Île, Island, Ö, -øen, -øy, Peninsula, Ridge*: see Scripps Heights.

Scrymgeour, Cabo: see Scrymgeour, Cape.

Scrymgeour, Cape 63°34'S 56°27'W, NE point of Andersson Island, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by DWE from *Active* in 1893 and named after John Scrymgeour (d. 1891), owner of a bakery business in Nethergate, Dundee, and at the time of his death a Harbour Trustee (*Dundee Courier and Advertiser*, 14 July 1948) (Robertson, chart, 1893*a*; BA chart 1238, x.1893; [in 63°28'S 56°34'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 63°36'S 56°22'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart, 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 29). *Kapp Scrymgeour* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Scrymgeour* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 656; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 255). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS, from “Hope Bay” in 1947 and 1960–62. *Mys Skrimdzher* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Scrymgeour, Kapp: see Scrymgeour, Cape.

Scud Rock 63°23'S 55°01'W, off-shore SE of Joinville Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1953 and so named in reference to the low, fast-moving cloud characteristic of this area (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

Seacatch Nunataks 63°58'S 58°04'W, rising to *c.* 500 m E of Holluschickie Bay, James Ross Island, following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, were named after Seacatch, the mother seal in Kipling's *The white seal*, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Sea Elephant Island: see Elephant Island.

“*Seal-catcher's Arms*”: see View Point.

Seal Eilanden: see Seal Nunataks.

Sea-Leopard, Basse: see Sea Leopard Patch.

Sea Leopard Patch 62°05'S 58°23'W, shoal with least depth of 18 m, S of Stenhouse Bluff, *Visca Anchorage* (q.v.), Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named *Sea-Leopard [sic] Patch* after the leopard seal (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 153; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Bajo Fondo Leopardo* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Basse Sea-Leopard* (France. SHM chart 5448, 1949). *Manchón Leopardo Marino* (Argentina. MM chart 136, 1957). *Sea Leopard Patch* (APC, 1960, p. 7;

BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Banco Leopardo* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1961). *Bajo Leopardo* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 182).

Sealer Hill 62°40'S 61°06'W, rising to *c.* 70 m near W end of South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was so named from the presence of at least three crude, stone huts (presumably built by sealers) below the hill (APC, 1980, p. 5; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).

Sealers Passage 61°01'S 55°23'W, running E–W between *Seal Islands* (q.v.) and Cape Yelcho, NW Elephant Island, was roughly charted by sealers in the 1820s and used as a short cut around the N coast of Elephant Island; following survey by JSEEI in December 1970, named for the early sealers (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Pasaje Foqueros* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).

Seal, Île (et Récif), Îles: see Seal Islands.

Sea-Lion Islands: see Seal Nunataks.

Seal Is., Island (and Reef): see Seal Islands.

Seal Islands 60°59'S 55°25'W, group of islands and rocks separated from Cape Yelcho, Elephant Island, by Sealers Passage, were roughly charted by Bransfield in the brig *Williams*, 13 February 1820, when a landing was made by William Smith, pilot in the ship; so named from the numerous seals seen there (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]; Woodbridge, atlas, 1821; BA chart [no number], 1822; [in 60°54'S 55°33'W] 3175, 7.vii.1933; [in 61°03'S 55°43'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; [in 60°55'S 55°23'W] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1977, p. 29); further charted by Fildes in February 1821 (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [5]). *Seal Island*, referring to the largest island (Sherratt, 1821, map facing cols 1215–16; BA chart [no number], 1822). *Seal Island and Reef* (Baird, 1821, p. 233). *Seal Reefs* (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 6). *Seal Rocks* (Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA, 1930, p. 58). *Île et Récif Seal* (Eyriès and Maltebrun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Seal Islands and Rocks* (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132). *Robben Felsen* [= seal rocks], *Robben Inseln* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Seal Isles, Seal Isles and Rocks* (Powell, chart 1828; 1831). *Îles Seals* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Seehund Inseln* [translation of English name] (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isla Seat [sic]*, in error referring to the largest island (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Îles des Phoques* [translation of English name] (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Seal Islets* (BA, 1916, p. 387). *Seal Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Selöene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Seal Rocks and Seal Islands* (Herdman, 1932, charts 1, 6). *Îles Seal* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Seal Is.* (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 24). *Islas Seal* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Île Seal*, referring to the largest island (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). *Islas Foca* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 196; Pierrou, 1970, p. 367). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Foca*, referring to the largest island (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957). *Farallónes Focas* [= seal islets] (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 126). *Ostrova Sil* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The islands were surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970. *Islotes Foca, Islotes Seal*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 126).

Seal Islands: see Seal Nunataks.

Seal Islands and Rocks, Islas, Isles (and Rocks), Islets, Islotes: see Seal Islands.

Seal Nunatacks, Nunatak: see Seal Nunataks.

Seal Nunataks 65°00'S 60°13'W, a cluster of sixteen volcanic cones E of Cape Fairweather, Nordenskjöld Coast, rising up to c. 320 m above Larsen Ice Shelf and comprising, from E to W, Christensen Nunatak, Oceana Nunatak (on Robertson Island), Pollux Nunatak, Castor Nunatak, Larsen Nunatak, Murdoch Nunatak, Arcowski Nunatak, Hertha Nunatak, Gray Nunatak, Donald Nunatak, Åkerlundh Nunatak, Bruce Nunatak, Dallmann Nunatak, Evensen Nunatak, Bull Nunatak and Pedersen Nunatak. The nunataks were roughly charted by Larsen, 11 December 1893, and named *Sæløerne* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 128), *Sel Öerne* (Larsen, 1994b, p. 342) or *Seal Islands* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 342; BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 1916, p. 409). *Sarsee-Inseln* [= sea bream islands], *Seelöwen-Insel* [= sea lion island], *Seelöwen-Inseln* (Schück, 1894, p. 140). *Sea-Lion Islands* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491). *Robben-Insel* [= seal island] (Petersen, 1895a, p. 264). *Robben Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Dirk Gerritzarkipelagen* (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Ohlin, 1898, map following p. 320). *Dirk Gerritz Archipelago* (Bartholomew, map, 1898a). *Archipel des Phoques* [= archipelago of the seals] (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411). *Jason Island*, presumably referring to one of the nunataks (*Jason Peninsula*, q.v.) (BA chart 1238, iii.1901). *Arcipelago delle Foche* [= seal archipelago] (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Islas de las Focas* [= seal islands] ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). The feature was further surveyed by SwAE, 8 October 1902, and reported to comprise nunataks rather than islands. *Îles des Phoques, Nunataks des Phoques, Sal-Nunatakerna, Säl-Öarna, Seehund Nunataks* [= seal nunataks], *Seehundsinseln, Seehunds Nunataks, Elevaciones sin hielo de las Focas* [= nunataks of the seals], *Hobben [sic] Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; 1904a, Del. 1, end map; Nordenskjöld, 1904a, p. 47; Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 82, 258; Vol. 2, first end map; 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; 1905, p. 77). *Robben-Eilanden* (Ruys, 1905, p. 104). *Robben Nunataken* (Nordenskjöld, 1905a, p. 243). *Islas de la Foca* (Sobral, [1907], p. 126). *Islas Focas* (Charcot, [1907], p. 110). *Isola delle Foche* (Duse, 1907, p. 263). *Zeehonden-Eilanden, Zeehonden-Nunataks* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 32, 85). *Archipiélago de las Focas, Nunataks de las Focas* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 22 and end map). *Robben-Nunataks* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 80). *Seal Nunataks* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 65°03'S 60°18'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 65 58, 1961; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 29). *Seal Eilanden* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Selöyane* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Selnunatakene* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 290). *Robertson Island Group*, referring collectively to Robertson Island and Seal Nunataks (USHO, 1943, p. 268). *Seløya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Robertson Islands*, referring collectively to Robertson Island and Seal Nunataks (USHO, 1947, p. 19). *Sel Öene* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947a). The nunataks were resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 (Mason, 1950a, p. 152). *Nunataks Seal* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 256). *Seal Nunatacks [sic]* (James, 1949, p. 60). The nunataks were further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–53. *Nunataks Foca* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 324; Pierrou, 1970, p. 367). *Seal Nunatak [sic]* (Anderson, 1957, p. 163). *Zeehond Nunataks* (Knapp, 1958, p. 589). *Nunataki Sil* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). According to field studies by CAE in January 1982, Christensen Nunatak, Dallmann Nunatak and Murdoch Nunatak

are active volcanic centres with fumarolic activity (González-Ferrán, 1983, p. 336), but in 1988 BAS geologists interpreted this activity as water vapour rising from windscoop lakes. [For history of occupation see *Larsen Nunatak*.]

Seal Öyane: see Seal Islands.

Seal Point 63°24'S 56°59'W, situated on a small island off the N end of the promontory between Eagle Cove and Hut Cove, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by SwAE in 1903 and named *Robbenspitze* [= seal point], because a seal killed there relieved the food shortage of the SwAE party (Nordenskjöld, 1905a, map facing p. 246); resurveyed by FIDS in 1945. *Seal Point* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Islote Punta Foca* [= seal point islet] and *Punta Foca* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311). *Punta Seal* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 333; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 256). *Punta Foca* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 368). *Roca Foca*, presumably referring to the small island (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 171).

Seal, Punta: see Seal Point.

Seal Reefs, Rocks: see Seal Islands.

Seals, Îles: see Seal Islands.

Seaplane Point 64°04'S 60°47'W, S side of *Curtiss Bay* (q.v.), Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1956–58; named in association with the bay, which was named after G. Curtiss, pioneer of seaplanes from 1911 onwards (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Punta Morro del Medio* [= middle hill point], so called by AAE from its position on the bay (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

Searle, Mount 67°49'S 67°15'W, rising to 1 760 m on N side of Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed and climbed by FIDS in 1955; named after Derek John Hatherill Searle (b. 1928), FIDS surveyor, 1955–60; "Horseshoe Island", 1955–57 (Base Leader, 1956–57); compiler from air photographs of map of Alexander Island, 1959–60 (Searle, 1963) (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).

Seal, Isla: see Seal Islands.

Seaver, Cabo 65°40'S 65°41'W, NE entrance point of Zubov Bay, Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after Tte Coronel de Marina Benjamín Seaver (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

Seaver, Canal: see George VI Sound.

Seaway Sp.: see Sterneck Island.

Seay Nunatak 84°03'S 54°38'W, rising to 1 460 m in S Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after William K. Seay, USN, handyman, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Nunatak Sey* (Soviet Union. MMF map V–21–V–30, 1972).

Secret Lake 71°50'S 68°22'W, cirque lake on E side of Mars Glacier, E Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was so named from its secluded position (APC, 1975, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Security Bay 64°51'S 63°37'W, between Homeward Point and Gauthier Point, Doumer Island, off Neumayer Channel, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929); surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy", 1944–45; called *Bahía Sin Nombre* [= nameless bay] by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 275); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57, and named *Security Bay* because of the shelter it

- affords from the NE and SW gales which funnel through the channel (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Sedgewick Glacier*: see Sedgewick Glacier.
- Sedgwick Glacier** 69°51'S 69°28'W, flowing E into George VI Sound, S of Marr Bluff, NE Alexander Island, was seen from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, and roughly surveyed from the ground later in the same year (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1947; resurveyed over most of its length by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of British geologists grouped in this area, named after Adam Sedgwick (1785–1873), Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge University, 1818–73 (APC, 1955, p. 19; USHO chart 6638, 1955; [referring in error to a feature on the W coast of the island] USAF chart GNC 23, 1958; [correctly shown] DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960); mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Lednik Sedzhuika* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Sedgewick [sic] Glacier* (Searle, 1963, end map).
- Sedzhuika, Lednik*: see Sedgwick Glacier.
- Seehund Inseln*: see Seal Islands.
- Seehund Nunataks*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Seehundsinseln, -Nunataks*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Seelöwen-Insel(n)*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Segman, Isla*: see Seymour Island.
- Segovia, Caleta** 64°41'S 62°21'W, between Beaupré Cove and Jones Point, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the corvette *Uruguay* on her Antarctic voyage, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Segunda Garganta*: see Thunder Glacier.
- Segunda, Punta*: see Inott Point.
- Sehnsucht, Kap der*: see Longing, Cape.
- Seileren*: see Sail Rock.
- Sekseshen-Klifs, Skaly*: see Succession Cliffs.
- Seligman, Ensenada*: see Seligman Inlet.
- Seligman Inlet** 67°50'S 65°28'W, between Choyce Point and Cape Freeman, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in March–April 1947; called *Bahía Coe* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954); in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Gerald Seligman (1886–1973), British glaciologist; Founder in 1936 of the Association for the Study of Snow and Ice, which became the British Glaciological Society in 1946 (International Glaciological Society from 1972), he being the first President, 1946–63; author of *Snow structure and ski fields* (London, 1936) and Editor of the *Journal of Glaciology*, 1946–68 (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Ensenada Seligman* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 657; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 256). *Zaliv Seligmen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Seligmen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Seligmen, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Seligman Inlet.
- Selle, Île de la*: see Saddle Island.
- Seller Glacier** 69°22'S 66°10'W, flowing WNW into Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after John Seller (fl. 1658–98), English hydrographer and compass-maker who published the first sailing directions for England in 1671; his *Practical navigation* (London, 1672) gave the first description of the variation of the compass, with rules for its determination (APC, 1962, p. 28; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963).
- Selnunatakene*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Sel(-)jöene*: see Seal Islands or Seal Nunataks.
- Selöerne, -øya, öyane*: see Seal Nunataks.
- Selsor Glacier*: see Slessor Glacier.
- Selvick Cove** 64°39'S 62°34'W, S of Spigot Peak, *Errera Channel* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was known to whalers from 1911 onwards (Birch, chart, 1911); roughly charted by AAE, 1953–54, and called *Puerto Lote* [= chance harbour] (Argentina. MM chart RO, 1954). An Argentine refuge hut called "*Rada Lote*" was established on the cove, 23 December 1953, but within days was destroyed probably by a gale (Thomas, 1956a, p. 166). *Puerto Marinero Lagarrigue*, so called by AAE after a naval cook who died in a crevasse accident in this area (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 505). Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57, the feature was named *Selvick Cove* after the whaling ship *Selvick* which was wrecked in the vicinity, c. 1911 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Lagarrigue Cove* (USBGN, 1965, p. 100). **Senador Alfredo Cerda Jaraquemada, Punta** 63°18'S 54°58'W, E coast of Bulnes Island, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a Chilean senator (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Alfredo Cerda* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Senador Joaquin Prieto, Isla** 63°18'S 57°58'W, off N point of Bulnes Island, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a Chilean senator (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Joaquin Prieto*, referring to the point (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Punta Senador Joaquin Prieto*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 256).
- Senador Joaquin Prieto, Punta*: see Senador Joaquin Prieto, Isla.
- Señalero Ramos, Ensenada*: see Ramos, Ensenada.
- Seno, El*: see Sound, The (Melchior Islands).
- Señora, Punta** [= lady point] 62°37'S 60°59'W, S of Cutler Stack, Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by CAE (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).
- Señoret, Islotes*: see Almirante Señoret, Islas.
- Senouque, Point*: see Senouque, Pointe.
- Senouque, Pointe** 65°11'S 64°10'W, NW of Depeaux Point, Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and so called after A. Senouque (*Senouque Spurs*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Point Senouque* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Punta Senouque* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290).
- Senouque, Punta*: see Senouque, Pointe.
- Senouque Spurs** 69°05'S 71°11'W, rising to c. 1 250 m and extending NW from Rouen Mountains to Bongrain Ice Piedmont, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, and in association with other FAE names in this area, named after A. Senouque, magnetician and photographer on FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, [1911b], p. 22; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Sentinel Nunatak** 64°47'S 60°46'W, rising to 680 m on S side of Drygalski Glacier, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 (*Tillberg Peak*, q.v.) and so named because of its commanding position at the mouth of the glacier (APC, 1955, p. 19; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Sentry Cove** 62°13'S 58°26'W, W of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was so named from the serried row of up-ended whale skulls along the beach at the head of the cove (APC,

- 1980, p. 5). *Paradise Cove*, so called by PAE from its picturesque appearance (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).
- Rajska Zatoka* [= paradise bay] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 81).
- Sepúlveda Point** 64°31'S 61°35'W, S entrance point of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; named *Punta Sepúlveda* by CAE after Tte 2° Hernán Sepúlveda Gore, of the patrol ship *Lientur*, which operated in the area in 1952 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 257). *Sepúlveda Point* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Sepúlveda, Punta*: see Sepúlveda Point.
- Serac Point** 61°11'S 54°01'W, between Cape Lloyd and Sugarloaf Island, Clarence Island, was so called descriptively by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).
- Seron Mountains*: see Theron Mountains.
- Serpan Peak** 83°34'S 54°50'W, rising to 1 445 m on *Washington Escarpment* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Robert D. Serpan, USGS aerologist with Neptune Range field party, summer 1963–64 ([in 83°35'S 54°34'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 105; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Serpentine Point** 61°29'S 55°31'W, S coast of Gibbs Island, South Shetland Islands, was so called by JSEEIG from the pebbles of serpentine on the beach there (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.2).
- Serpent Nunatak** 69°28'S 71°00'W, rising to c. 750 m W of Tufts Pass, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968, was so named from its shape and in association with Lizard Nunatak to the SW (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Serrano, Cerro*: see Nemesis, Mount.
- Serrano, Isla*: see Lavoisier Island.
- Serrano, Punta** 62°28'S 59°42'W, NW side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Tte 1° Cirujano [= surgeon] Fernando Serrano Reinella, medical officer in the expedition ship *Iquique* and a signatory of the Act of Inauguration of the Chilean station "Arturo Prat" (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.) (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201). *Punta Cirujano Serrano* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Punta Serrano* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 257).
- Serrated Island*: see Sierra Island.
- Serrucho, Punta** [= hand-saw point] 62°46'W 61°16'W, SW of Hall Peninsula, NE Snow Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Services Glacier*: see Sultan Glacier (Mensa Bay).
- Seue Peaks** 67°19'S 66°55'W, rising to c. 1 500 m between Brückner Glacier and Antevs Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Christian Martini de Seue (1841–95), Norwegian surveyor, who made pioneer measurements of glacier flow in Norway, c. 1870 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Seven Buttresses** 63°35'S 57°10'W, rising to c. 300 m and forming cliffs on E side of Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–46, and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 19; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Sevier Nunatak** 71°22'S 70°15'W, rising to c. 1 000 m at S end of *Walton Mountains* (q.v.), Alexander Island, was named after Lieut. Cdr Moses T. Sevier, USN, Assistant Supply Officer, Squadron VXE–6, ODF, 1957 and 1958; Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply and Logistics, Naval Support Force Antarctica, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Sevilla Anchorage** 64°19'S 62°56'W, on SE side of Andersen Harbour, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called after a Norwegian factory ship (USHO, 1943, p. 127).
- Seward Bergen, Monte(s), Montí*: see Seward Mountains.
- Seward Mountains** 72°31'S 66°04'W, rising to c. 1 350 m SE of Buttress Nunataks, George VI Sound, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 and named after Sir Albert Charles Seward (1863–1941), British palaeobotanist; Professor of Botany, 1906–36, and Vice-Chancellor, 1924–26, Cambridge University; first Chairman, Committee of Management, SPRI; member of BGLE Advisory Committee (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3175 1.iii.1940; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; APC, 1955, p. 19; [in 72°26'S 66°15'W] DCS 601 sheet W 72 66, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 29; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Montes Seward* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Seward Nunataks* (USAF chart 1808, 1948). *Monte Seward* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Seward Bergen, Montí Seward* (Knapp, 1958, p. 585 and Tav. 9). *Gori Sivard* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Gory Sivard* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1974–75.
- Seward Nunataks*: see Seward Mountains.
- Sewing-Machine Needles** 62°58'S 60°30'W, three rocks rising 45 m above sea level off Baily Head, Deception Island, originally forming a conspicuous natural arch known to nineteenth-century sealers, were called descriptively *Symaskinen* [= the sewing machine] by the whalers in the period following 1911 (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 44; Isachsen, 1934, map p. 139 and photograph p. 143). *Sewing(-)Machine Rock* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 34; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 10). The arch was reported by the whalers to have collapsed during an earth tremor on 4 January 1923 (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 44). *Islotes Mohai*, so called by CAE possibly after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947). *The Sewing Machine* (CO, 1947, p. 28). *Rocas Ministro Ezcurra*, so called by AAE after P. de Ezcurra (*Ezcurra Inlet*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 523). *Rocas Ezcurra* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 205). The feature was surveyed by FIDS, 1953–54. *Sewing-Machine Needles* (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Rocas Mohai* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 115; IHA, 1974, p. 202).
- Sewing Machine-Rock, The*: see Sewing-Machine Needles.
- Seymor(e), Isla(nd)*: see Seymour Island.
- Seymour, Cabo*: see Seymour Island.
- Seymour, Cap*: see Penguin Point (Seymour Island) or Seymour Island.
- Seymour, Cape, Capo, Eiland, Île, Insel(n), Isla (de)*: see Seymour Island.
- Seymour Island** 64°17'S 56°45'W, NE of Snow Hill Island, separated from James Ross Island by Admiralty Sound, was sighted by Ross, 6 January 1843, described as the NE headland of the sound and, as such, named *Cape Seymour* after Rear Adm. (later Adm. of the Fleet) Sir George Francis Seymour, RN (1787–1870), a Lord of the Admiralty, 1841–44 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 343; BA, 1916, p. 401). *Cabo Seymour* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). The feature was roughly

charted by Larsen, 1892–93 and 1893–94, when its insularity was determined; landings were made, 2 December 1892 and 18 November 1893, when the first fossils recorded from the Antarctic were collected, and the island was claimed for Norway (Schück, 1894, p. 139). *Cap Seymour* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 114). *Seymour*, *Seymour Point* (Murray, 1894, p. 197). *Seymour Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Seymore* [sic] *Island* (Donald, 1896, p. 636). The island was further charted by SwAE in 1902–03. *Kap Seymour* (Anderson, 1903, p. 140). *Isla Saymour* [sic] (Sobral, 1904, p. 207). *Capo Seymour* (Faustini, 1904, p. 5). *Île Seymour* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Seymour-Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 161). *Seymour Island* (Nordenskjöld, 1904f, map facing p. 128; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Seymour-Øen* (Larsen, 1904, p. 81). *Seymour Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Seymour-Øern*, *Isla de Seymur* [sic], *Isla Seymur*, *Cabo Seymur* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 169; 1904c, p. 13, 19 and upper map facing p. 32). *Isla de Seymour* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Seymour Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Seymour* (Irizar, [1907], p. 73; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 257). *Kaap Seymour* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 34). *Isola Seymour* (Duse, 1907, p. 44). *Isla Seymor* [sic] (Hoxmark, 1924). *Seymour Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Seymour-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Seymouröen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1945–47. *Isla Vicecomodoro Marambio*, so called by AAE after Vicecomodoro Gustavo Argentino Marambio, of the Argentine Navy, first Chief of the Fuerza Aérea de Tareas Antárticas, who died on active service (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 714). *Ostrov Seymourův* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov Simor* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The island was photographed from the air by USN in 1964. The Argentine station “*Vicecomodoro Marambio*” was established in October 1969 near the shore at the NW end of Cross Valley (BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). The island was rephotographed from the air by USN and from the helicopter of HMS *Endurance* in 1969. “*Marambio*” (González-Ferrán, 1971, p. 5). *Isla Segman* [sic] (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971). *Isla Marambio* (Malagnino and others, 1975, map p. 491). The island was further photographed from the air by BAS in 1979 and mapped from air photographs by the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, in 1983, with several changes in the coastal outline.

Seymour, Isola, Ka(a)p: see Seymour Island.

Seymour-Meer: see Admiralty Sound.

Seymour Ö(en), *-Øe(r)n*, *Ön*, *-Öya*, *Point*: see Seymour Island.

Seymoursund: see Picnic Passage.

Seymourův, Ostrov: see Seymour Island.

Seymur, Cabo, Isla (de): see Seymour Island.

Sey, Nunatak: see Seay Nunatak.

Sfinkska, Lodowicz: see Sphinx Glacier.

Shabica Glacier 70°18'S 62°41'W, flowing SE into Clifford Glacier, W of Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after Stephen V. Shabica, USARP biologist and Scientific Leader, “Palmer Station”, 1970 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 29).

Shackeltonbergen: see Shackleton Range.

“*Shackleton*”: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

Shackletona, Łańcuch: see Shackleton Range.

“*Shackleton Base*”: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

Shackleton Berge, *-bergen*, *Cadeia de*, *Cadena*, *Chaîne*, *Cordillera*, *Cordillere*, *Fjeldkæden*, *-fjellkjeden*, *-gebergte*: see Shackleton Range.

Shackleton Harbo(u)r: see Duperré Bay.

Shackleton-Höhenzuges: see Shackleton Range.

Shackleton, Isla, Isola: see Clarence Island.

Shackleton Kæden, *-kedjan*, *Keten*, *-Kette*, *-kjeda*, *-kjeden*, *-massivet*, *Montagne*, *Montes*: see Shackleton Range.

Shackleton, Mount 65°12'S 63°56'W, rising to c. 1 300 m between Leay Glacier and Wiggins Glacier, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and provisionally called *Mont du Milieu* (Charcot, 1910, p. 266 and map p. 267), *Middle Mount* (Charcot, 1911a, map facing p. 348) or *Middle Mountain* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 167); later named *Pic Shackleton* after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton (1874–1922), Third Lieutenant in *Discovery*, 1901–03, on the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04 (Cdr R. F. Scott, RN); Leader, British Antarctic Expedition, 1907–09 (on which he reached 88°23'S), British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–17, and Shackleton–Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22 (on which he died aboard his ship *Quest* at Grytviken, South Georgia, 5 January 1922) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Shackleton Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). *Pico Shackleton* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Picco Shackleton* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Mount Shackleton* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii. 1960). *Pico Shackleton* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 258).

Shackleton Mountains: see Shackleton Range.

Shackletonovo Gorovje, Pogorje, Pohoří: see Shackleton Range.

Shackleton Peak, Pic(o): see Shackleton, Mount.

Shackleton Range 80°30'S 25°00'W, between Slessor Glacier and Recovery Glacier, extending from 30°30'W in Coats Land to 19°00'W in Dronning Maud Land (as *Shackletonkjeda*), rising to 1 875 m at *Holmes Summit* (q.v.), and including from E to W Otter Highlands, Haskard Highlands, La Grange Nunataks, Fuchs Dome, Herbert Mountains, Shotton Snowfield, Read Mountains and Pioneers Escarpment. The range was possibly seen from the air by the Argentine Expedición Polar Antártica in December 1955; seen from the air by TAE, 6 February 1956, and surveyed from the ground by TAE at its W end in October 1957; named after Sir Ernest Shackleton (*Mount Shackleton*, q.v.), the name initially referring to the discovered part of the range between c. 22°00'W and 30°30'W (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958e, map p. 100 and p. 103–04; APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheets 80 20/22, 24/26 and 28/30, 1963; [showing the whole range] BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978). *Shackleton Fjeldkæden*, *Shackletonfjellkjeden*, *Shackleton Kæden*, *Shackleton-Kette*, *Shackletonkjeden*, *Shackleton Mountains*, *Sheklton Sharsharet Hara'ee*, *Sharsharet Hara'ee Skeklton* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, photograph following p. 192; 1958b, p. 108; 1958c, p. 197; 1958d, p. 118; 1958b, p. 155; 1958e, p. 334; 1958a, map p. 94). *Western Massif*, referring to the W extremity of the range (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9). *Cordón Los Menucos*, probably referring to the W extremity of the range after the district in Argentina (Argentina. IAA map, [1959d]). *Shackeltonbergen* [sic], *Łańcuch Shackletona*, *Shackletonbergen*, *Shackletongebergte*, *Cadeia de Shackleton*, *Chaîne Shackleton*, *Cordillera Shackle-*

- ton, *Shackletonkedjan*, *Shackleton Keten*, *Shackletonmassivet*, *Shakkuruton Range*, *Shackletonovo Gorovje*, *Shackletonova Pogorje*, *Shackletonovo Pohorí* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959a, p. 161; 1959f, map p. 57; 1959d, p. 10; 1959d, p. 113; 1959b, p. 194; 1959g, p. 172; 1959e, map p. 116; 1959a, p. 56; 1959d, p. 112; 1959a, p. 159; 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 156; 1960a, p. 90; 1960b, map p. 105). *Shackleton Berge* (Fuchs, 1960, p. 13). *Menucas* [sic] *Range* [in c. 80°30'S 30°00'W], *Rios Mountains* [in c. 80°45'S 30°00'W], presumably referring to W parts of the range (Ronne, 1961, map Front.). *Khrebet Shekl-ton* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cordillera Los Menucos* (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 491). *Cadena Shackleton* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Khrebet Shekltona* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The range was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, with support from USN C-130 Hercules aircraft, 1968–69 and 1969–70 (Fuchs, 1969; 1970). *Cordillere Shackleton*, *Shackleton-Höhenzuges*, *Montagne Shackleton* (Fourcade, 1969, p. 4). *Montes Shackleton* (Chile. IGM map 6000–5300, 1972). *Cordillera de Los Menucos* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D). The range was redefined to extend to the E-most nunataks of *Pioneers Escarpment* (q.v.) in the vicinity of Skiltvakta and Vindberget, Shackletonkjeda, Dronning Maud Land (APC, 1980, p. 5). [Shackleton Gap, South Georgia, is also named after Sir Ernest Shackleton (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 79.)
- “Shackleton Station”*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- “Shackletown”*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Shagnasty Island** 60°44'S 45°37'W, in Clowes Bay, Signy Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934); surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named *Shagnasty Islet* from the unpleasant state of the island caused by a large colony of blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) (APC, 1955, p. 19; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket). *Shagnasty Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Shagnasty Islet*: see Shagnasty Island.
- Shag Point** 62°08'S 58°28'W, ESE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by USARP personnel with PAE, 1977–78, after the blue-eyed shag (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Przylgdek Kormoranów* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).
- Shag Point*: see Duthiers Point.
- Shag Rock** 66°00'S 65°38'W, off-shore E of Cliff Island, off Høltedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named after the blue-eyed shag (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) (Rymill, 1938b; USHO chart 6650, 1947; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 19).
- Shag Rock** 61°14'S 55°22'W, off-shore SSE of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Shag Rock*: see Shag Rocks.
- Shag Rocks** 60°42'S 44°38'W, off Thomson Point, Browns Bay, Laurie Island, were charted by SNAE in November 1903 and so called from a shag colony found there (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 89). *Shag Rock*, referring to the largest rock (Bruce and others, chart, [1903a]).
- Shakkuruton Range*: see Shackleton Range.
- Shakleton, Isla*: see Clarence Island.
- Shakleton, Pic(c)o*: see Shackleton, Mount.
- Shaler Cliffs** 80°17'S 25°29'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on N side of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named after Nathaniel Southgate Shaler (1841–1906), American geologist; joint author with W. M. Davis of *Glaciers* (Boston, 1881) and of papers on glacial geology, 1884–92 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Shall, Isla*: see Small Island (Christiania Islands).
- Shambles Glacier** 67°19'S 68°16'W, flowing E into Stonehouse Bay, E Adelaide Island, was roughly mapped in its lower reaches by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); surveyed in its lower reaches by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in October 1948 and so named in reference to its crevassed surface (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62.
- Shangri-La Valley** 67°54'S 67°24'W, near E end of *Lagotellerie Island* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by members of a field party from USAS “East Base” in December 1940, because the valley was snow-free and partly vegetated with grass and moss (Bryant, 1945, p. 259 and Figs 18 and 19, p. 20).
- Shanty Point** 66°25'S 65°38'W, between Phantom Point and Cardell Glacier, Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaille Island”, 1956–57; so named because a large rectangular boulder on the point gives the appearance from a distance of a small hut with a crooked chimney (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA, 1961, p. 188).
- Sharbonneau, Cabo*: see Sharbonneau, Cape.
- Sharbonneau, Cape** 70°52'S 61°19'W, S entrance point of Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was roughly surveyed by USAS in December 1940, when because of poor visibility it was believed to be an island in 70°52'S 61°30'W; called *Sharbonneau Island* after Charles W. Sharbonneau, carpenter at the expedition's “East Base” (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). This name was also used in error for *Morency Island* (q.v.) (USHO chart 2562, 1943). The feature was resurveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947 and its true nature discovered. *Cabo Sharbonneau* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 658; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 258). *Isla Sharbonneau* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 328). *Cape Sharbonneau* ([in 70°50'W 61°30'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 70 60, 1955; [correctly shown] BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; [in 70°48'S 61°38'W] USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; [in 71°52'S 61°19'W, in error] APC, 1982, p. 3). *Mys Sharbonno* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.
- Sharbonneau, Isla*: see Morency Island or Sharbonneau, Cape.
- Sharbonneau Island*: see Sharbonneau, Cape.
- Sharbonno, Mys*: see Sharbonneau, Cape.
- Shark Fin** 62°03'S 58°22'W, rising to c. 230 m N of Stenhouse Bluff, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 83). *Pletwa Rekina* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 83).
- Sharko, Ostrov, Poluostrov*: see Charcot Island.
- Sharko, Zaliv*: see Charcot Bay.
- Sharlott, Bukhta*: see Charlotte Bay.
- Sharman Rock** 62°06'S 58°28'W, was reported as a rock awash

- SE of Crépin Point, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island (BA, 1954, p. 24–25); named after Alan Sharman (1936–59), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy, 1958–59, and “Admiralty Bay” until his death in a climbing accident, 23 April 1959 (APC, 1960, p. 7). Observations from the helicopter of HMS *Endurance*, 11 January 1969, showed the rock to be non-existent and the name was deleted (APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Sharp Glacier** 67°22'S 66°26'W, flowing N into Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaillé Island”, 1956–57, and found to be continuous with *Forel Glacier* (q.v.); named *North Forel Glacier* after F. A. Forel (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 185); in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, later re-named *Sharp Glacier* after Robert Phillip Sharp (b. 1911), American glaciologist who studied the regime and flow of Malaspina Glacier, Alaska, and other glaciers; Professor of Geology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, from 1947 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Sharp Peak** 66°02'S 65°18'W, rising to 475 m S of Ferin Head, Høltedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE in 1935 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938b; APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Pico Sharp* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). The peak was surveyed by FIDS from “Prospect Point”, 1957–59. *Pico Agudo* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 183; IHA, 1974, p. 19).
- Sharp Peak** 62°31'S 60°04'W, rising to c. 500 m N of Moon Bay, E Livingston Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Pico Punttiagudo* [= sharp-pointed peak] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 233). *Pico Sharp* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Pico Agudo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 222; Pierrou, 1970, p. 151). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59.
- Sharp, Pico*: see Sharp Peak (Graham Coast) or Sharp Peak (Livingston Island).
- Sharp Valley** 63°52'S 58°04'W, running SW–NE on SE side of Stoneley Point, N James Ross Island, following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, was named after Michael Colin Sharp (b. 1951), BAS field assistant in the area, 1981–82 (Thomson, 1984, map Fig 18, p. 309; APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Shavann(a), Mys*: see Chavanne, Cape.
- Shaw Nunatak** 69°33'S 71°18'W, rising to c. 500 m in Nichols Snowfield, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968, was named after Colin Shaw (1944–78), BAS surveyor who worked in Alexander Island, 1975–76 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Shearer Stack** 61°55'S 58°03'W, off N coast of King George Island, SW of False Round Point, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in the area, named after the American sealing ship *Charles Shearer* (Capt. James Appleton (or Appleman)) from Stonington, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1874–75; she again sailed for the islands in 1877 and disappeared without trace (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Sheatland del Sud*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Sheffield, Cabo*: see Sheffield, Cape.
- Sheffield, Cape** 62°37'S 61°18'W, NW point of *Rugged Island* (q.v.) and SW entrance point of New Plymouth, Livingston Island, was named after Capt. James P. Sheffield, Master of the brig *Hersilia* (*Hersilia Cove*, q.v.) from Stonington in 1819–20 and 1820–21, who was the first American sealer known to have visited the South Shetland Islands; in 1819–20 he took 8 868 seal skins while operating from his headquarters at Rugged Island (USHO, 1943, p. 101; APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Cabo Sheffield* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 219; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 258). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Sheffield Group*: see Elephant Islands.
- Sheffield, Mount** 80°10'S 25°42'W, N–most peak of Shackleton Range rising to 785 m, was roughly surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after Alfred Harold Sheffield (1900–83), Chairman, IGY Radio Communications Working Group, who greatly assisted TAE in the radio field (APC, 1962, p. 28; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978); photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71.
- Sheila Cove** 60°43'S 44°46'W, off SW side of Jesse Bay, Laurie Island, was surveyed by SNAE in 1903 and called *Mary Cove* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 66); later named *Sheila Cove* after Sheila Bruce, daughter of Dr W. S. Bruce, Leader of SNAE (Pirie, 1913, Pl. 1; APC, 1955, p. 19).
- “Sheklton”*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Sheklton(a), Khrebet, Sharsharet Hara'ee*: see Shackleton Range.
- Shelby Glacier*: see Breitfuss Glacier or Gould Glacier.
- Shelby, Mount** 68°09'S 65°51'W, rising to 1 520 m between Bills Gulch and Daspit Glacier, Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was possibly seen from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; photographed from the air by USAS, 28 September 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 270), and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–48; named after Miss Marjorie Shelby, of New Orleans, La, who assisted RARE as a secretary and editor and whose name was originally applied to *Breitfuss Glacier* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963). *Cerro Aeronáutica Argentina*, so called by AAE after the Institución Aeronáutica Argentina (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Sheldon Glacier** 67°30'S 68°23'W, flowing SE from Mount Mangin into Ryder Bay, SE Adelaide Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62; named after Ernest Brian Sheldon (b. 1945), BAS meteorological observer, Adelaide, 1968–69, and “Stonington Island”, 1969–70; Base Commander, Adelaide, 1975–76, and Rothera, 1976–77 (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Shell Rocks*: see West Rocks.
- Shelter Cove** 63°41'S 57°56'W, between Chapel Point and Church Hill, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, was named descriptively, the cove being the only part of this coast sufficiently sheltered from the prevailing SW winds to afford a reliable camp site (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Shelter, Îles, Island*: see Shelter Islands.
- Shelter Islands** 65°15'S 64°18'W, group of small islands in the SW Argentine Islands (q.v.), Graham Coast, were surveyed by

- BGLE in 1935 and so named because they shelter the anchorage NW of Winter Island (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964. *Islas Shelter* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Îles Shelter* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla Abrigo* [= shelter island], referring to the largest island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291). *Islas Abrigo* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 147). *Shelter Island*, in error (BA, 1961, p. 172).
- Shelter, Islas*: see Shelter Islands.
- Shelton Nunataks** 75°43'S 70°35'W, two nunataks rising to 1 030 m SE of Thomas Mountains, Orville Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Willard Smith Shelton, USN, electrician, "Eights Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Sheppard Nunatak** 63°22'S 56°58'W, rising to 200 m NNW of *Sheppard Point* (q.v.), Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and named after Capt. R. C. Sheppard, in association with the point (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); resurveyed by FIDS in December 1954.
- Sheppard Point** 63°23'S 56°58'W, N entrance point of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by SwAE in 1903; resurveyed in 1945 and named after Capt. Robert Carl Sheppard (1897–1954), of St John's, Newfoundland, Master of the charter ship *Eagle* (*Eagle Cove*, q.v.), 1944–45, on Operation "Tabarin", who in February 1945 landed the party to establish "Hope Bay"; Master of *Trepassey* (*Trepassey Bay*, q.v.) on charter to FIDS, 1945–46 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Punta Sheppard* ([incorrectly referring to an unnamed point in 63°24'S 57°02'W] Argentina. MM, 1953, lower view p. 314a; [correctly indicated] p. 310; Pierrou, 1970, p. 658; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 258). The point was further surveyed by FIDS in January 1955.
- Sheppard, Punta*: see Sheppard Point.
- Sheriff(f), Cap(e)*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Sheriff Cliffs** 83°24'S 50°37'W, rising to c. 1 750 m on S side of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following USGS field work from 1965, named after Steven D. Sheriff, American geologist from Western Washington State University, who worked in this area, 1978–79 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Sheriff, Kap*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Sheriff's Bucht*: see Shirreff Cove.
- Sheriff(')s Cape*: see Duff Point or Shirreff, Cape.
- Sheriff's Cove*: see Shirreff Cove.
- Sherifs Cape*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Sherlac Point** 64°44'S 62°40'W, SE point of Rongé Island, Errera Channel, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 and called *Cap Charles* after Capt. Charles Lemaire (*Lemaire Channel*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5; 1905, Pl. 22 following p. 110). *Cape Charles* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Cabo Charles* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Cabo Clark* [*sic*], presumably in error (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 249). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57. *Cabo Carlos* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957). To avoid confusion with *Charles Point* (q.v.) the feature was renamed *Sherlac Point* from an anagram of Charles (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Sherratt, Bahía*: see Sherratt Bay.
- Sherratt Bay** 62°03'S 57°49'W, between Penguin Island and Cape Melville, E King George Island, was charted by DI in January 1937; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Richard Sherratt (b. c. 1775), Master and part-Owner of the sealing ship *Lady Trowbridge* (*Trowbridge Island*, q.v.), which was wrecked off Cape Melville, 25 December 1820; Sherratt occupied his time until relieved making an inaccurate, but historically interesting, map of the South Shetland Islands (Sherratt, 1821, map facing cols 1215–16) (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Bukhta Sherratt* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Bahía Sherratt* [*sic*] (Covacevich C. and Lamperein R., map p. 60).
- Sherratt, Bukhta*: see Sherratt Bay.
- Sherreff, Mys*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Sherrell Point** 63°20'S 58°41'W, S point of *Astrolabe Island* (q.v.), following air photography and ground survey by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named after Frederick William Sherrell (b. 1932), surveyor and geologist with FIDASE, 1955–56 (APC, 1962, p. 28; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Sherriff, Cape*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Sherriff, Cove*: see Spiller Cove.
- Sherriffs Cape*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Sherriffs Cove*: see Shirreff Cove.
- Shetland, -Archipel, Archipiélago de, Austr., Austral(i)*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland del Sud, Arcipelago delle, Islas*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland del Sur, Archipiélago (de) (las), Islas*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland du Sud, Îles*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland Eilanden, Groupe des, Grupo de las, Îles, -Inseln, Is., Islands, Islas, Isles, Isole, Las*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland Méridional(es), Islas (del)*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland Öarne*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetlands Australes, Australi, del Sud*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetlands del Sud, Archipiélago (de las)*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetlands del Sur, Archipiélago de Las, Grupo de Las, Islas*: see South Shetland islands.
- Shetlands du Sud, Îles*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetlands-Inseln, Islas*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetlandskiyé Ostrova*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetlands, Les, Méridionales*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shetland, Terre(s) de(s)*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Shewry Peak** 64°45'S 63°38'W, rising to c. 1 050 m WSW of Børgen Bay, SE Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944; called descriptively *Orejas Blancas* [= white ears] by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 272b); resurveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955 and named *Shewry Peak* after Arthur Lucien Shewry (b. 1923), FIDS general assistant, "Arthur Harbour", 1955–56, and "Admiralty Bay", 1956–57 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).
- Shilling Shelf** 61°05'S 54°44'W, on coast at E end of Pardo Ridge, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.3).
- Shingle Cove** 60°39'S 45°33'W, on W side of Iceberg Bay, S Coronation Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1933 (BA

chart 1775, 17.viii.1934), when the name *Useless Bay* was applied probably to this feature (Tilley, 1935, map p. 387 and p. 388); surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and named *Shingle Cove* from the fine shingle on the landing beach on its S shore (APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 510 South Orkney Island, West Sheet, 1963); resurveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. In May 1962 a BAS refuge, known as “*Shingle Hut*”, was established on the beach.

“*Shingle Hut*”: see *Shingle Cove*.

Ship Harbor: see *Clothier Harbour*.

Shireff, Ance: see *Shirreff Cove*.

Shireff, Anse: see *Emerald Cove*.

Shireff, Cap(e): see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shireffs-Bai: see *Emerald Cove*.

Shireffs Cape: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shireff(')s Cove: see *Emerald Cove* or *Shirreff Cove*.

Shirriff, Cape: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shirreff, Cabo: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shirreff, Caleta: see *Shirreff Cove* or *Spiller Cove*.

Shirreff, Cap: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S 60°47'W, W entrance point of Hero Bay, N Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield, 17 January 1820, and named *Shirreffs Cape* after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) William Henry Shirreff, RN (1785–1847), Senior Naval Officer, West Coast of South America, 1817–21, who had despatched Bransfield (Master in his flagship HMS *Andromache*) to investigate the new discoveries reported by Smith in February 1819 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]). In subsequent usage the name was frequently miss-spelt. *Sheriffs Cape* (Burdick, 1820–21, 25 January 1821). *Shireff Cape*, *Shireffs Cape* (Palmer, 1820–21, 30 November and 15 December 1820). *Cape Sherif* (Fildes, 1821c). *Cape Sheriff* (Fildes, 1821c; Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Sheriff Cape* (Fildes, 1821c). *Cape Sherriff* (Fildes, 1821c; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Sherriffs Cape* (Fildes, 1821c). *Cape Shireff* (Bone, 1821, p. 691). *Sheriff's Cape* (Davis, 1821–22, 31 December 1821; BA chart [no number], 1822). *Sherifs Cape* (Davis, 1821–22, 24 December 1821). *Cape Shirreff* (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 27.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Cap Sheriff* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Cap Shireff* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Kap Sheriff* (Fildes, 1827, p. 447). *Cape Shirriff* (Biscoe, 1830–33b, 3 March 1832). *Cabo Shirreff* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 258). *Cabo Chirreff[sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Shirreff's Cape* (Gould, 1925, map facing p. 280). *Kapp Shirreff* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was recharted by DI, 1930–31. *Cap Shirreff* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 396). *Cabo Giralt*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 219). *Mys Shorriffa* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 86). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cabo General Alvarado*, so called by AAE after Gen. Rudecindo Alvarado (1792–1872), Argentine soldier who fought in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM chart 127, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 387). *Capo Shirreff* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Shirreff* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Sherreff* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). In 1967 the ice-free area in the vicinity of the cape was designated SPA No. 11 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 7).

Shirreff, Capo: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shirreff Cove 62°28'S 60°49'W, between *Cape Shirreff* (q.v.)

and *Telmo Island*, N Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield, 17 January 1820, and named *Shireff's[sic] Cove* in association with the cape after Capt. W. H. Shirreff, RN (Miers, 1820b, Pl. 12, Fig. 2). *Sherriffs[sic] Cove* (Fildes, 1821c). *Shirreff's Cove* (Powell, 1822a). *Ance Shireff[sic]* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Sheriff's[sic] Bucht* (Fildes, 1827, p. 449). *Shirreffs Cove* (Fildes, 1829). *Shirreff Cove* (BA, 1930, p. 65; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Sheriff's[sic] Cove* (USHO, 1943, p. 11). *Caleta Shirreff* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 110; IHA, 1974, p. 259). *Caleta Noto*, so called by AAE after Suboficial Juan Noto, of the Argentine Navy, who died in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

Shirreff Cove: see *Spiller Cove*.

Shirreff, Kapp, Mys: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shirreff(')s Cape: see *Shirreff, Cape*.

Shirreff(')s Cove: see *Emerald Cove* or *Shirreff Cove*.

Shishkoff's Island: see *Clarence Island*.

Shishkova (Clarens) (Klarens), Ostrov: see *Clarence Island*.

Shishkoff's Island: see *Clarence Island*.

Shiver, Mys: see *Shiver Point*.

Shiver Point 65°03'S 61°21'W, E side of terminus of Hektor Glacier, W of Cape Fairweather, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “*Hope Bay*” in February 1949 and named descriptively (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); resurveyed by FIDS from “*Hope Bay*” in September 1955. *Punta Shiver* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 659; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 259). *Mys Shiver* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Shiver, Punta: see *Shiver Point*.

Shlosbakh, Mys: see *Schlossbach, Cape*.

Shmidt, Cape: see *Shmidt Point*.

Shmidt Point 66°55'S 67°01'W, N point of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in February 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); seen from the air and sketched by BGLE, 13 February 1937 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496); called *Punta Allipén*, probably descriptively, the native word *allipén* meaning “that which holds heat or fire” (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 184; IHA, 1974, p. 24–25); named *Cape Shmidt* after Prof. Otto Yul'yevich Shmidt (1891–1956), Soviet Arctic explorer; Director, Arctic Institute [Vsesoyuznyy Arkticheskiy Institut], Leningrad, 1930–32, and Head of the Chief Administration of the Northern Sea Route [Glavsevmorput'], 1932–39; Leader of Arctic expeditions including those in *Sedov*, 1929 and 1930, *Sibirykov*, 1932, and *Chelyuskin*, 1933–34, and that for the establishment of a drifting station at the North Pole in 1937 (APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “*Detaile Island*” in 1957. *Shmidt Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Schmidt[sic] Point* (BA, 1974, p. 200).

Shoe Land: see *Trinity Island*.

Shoe Land Hill: see *Tower Hill*.

Shoosmith Glacier 67°51'S 67°12'W, flowing W into Lystad Bay and N into Gaul Cove, Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS, 1955–57, and so named in association with the name of the island (APC, 1959a p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).

Shokalski, Détroit, Strait: see *Schokalsky Bay*.

Shokal'skogo, Bukhta: see *Schokalsky Bay*.

Shokal'skogo, Proliv: see *George VI Sound* or *Schokalsky Bay*.

Shollaert, Chenal de: see *Schollaert Channel*.

- Shorriffa, Mys*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Shortcut Col** 64°16'S 59°20'W, at c. 650 m N of Mount Brading, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, and so named because it provides a short cut from Prince Gustav Channel to Larsen Inlet via Sjögren Glacier, avoiding the longer detour through Longing Gap to the S (APC, 1964, p. 4; [incorrectly shown in 64°14'S 59°14'W] BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Shortcut Island** 64°47'S 64°03'W, SSE of Arthur Harbour, S Anvers island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was so named because the narrow channel between it and the main island provides a short cut by water between the station and Biscoe Bay (APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 3).
- Short Island** 63°57'S 60°24'W, off Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast, SW of Cape Page, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after the Short Brothers, the British firm started by Horace Leonard Short (1872–1917) and Albert Eustace Short (1875–1932), who in 1909 received an order from the Wright brothers to build six aircraft, thus earning the title of "the first aircraft manufacturers in the world" (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Shostakovich Peninsula** 72°11'S 71°20'W, extending into Bach Ice Shelf between Williams Inlet and Stravinsky Inlet, S Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheets SS 16–18/4 and SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974); in association with the names of composers grouped in this area, named after Dmitri Shostakovich (1906–75), Russian composer (APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Shott, (Ledyanoy) Bukhta*: see Schott Inlet.
- Shottonfonna*: see Shotton Snowfield.
- Shotton Snowfield** 80°35'S 23°40'W, between c. 80°30'S and 80°40'S, and 26°30'W and 19°00'W, bounded to the N by Herbert Mountains and Pioneers Escarpment, and to the S by Read Mountains, and extending from Gordon Glacier to the E end of Shackleton Range in Dronning Maud Land (as *Shottonfonna*). The snowfield was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named after Frederick William Shotton (1906–90), British Quaternary geologist and Professor of Geology, University of Birmingham, 1949–74, in which capacity he did much to further the interests of BAS; President, Geological Society of London, 1964–66 (APC, 1974, p. 6). The feature, originally defined as extending E to 20°W, was later redefined as above (BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Showers, Mount** 71°44'S 61°24'W, rising to c. 1 050 m on *Condor Peninsula* (q.v.), Black Coast, was named after William Showers, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1975 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 30).
- Shternekk, Mys*: see Herschel, Cape.
- Shugarlof, Ostrov*: see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).
- Shull Rocks** 66°27'S 66°40'W, in Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, E of Barcroft Islands, were photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1958–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Clifford Glenwood Shull (b. 1915), American physicist who used neutron diffraction to determine the position of the hydrogen atoms in ice (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Shumskiy Cove** 67°04'S 67°21'W, SE end of Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, E of Bagnold Point, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Petr Aleksandrovich Shumskiy (1915–88), Russian glaciologist and member of polar expeditions; Chief Glaciologist, SAE, 1955–57, at "Mirnyy Station", AAT; author of *Osnovy strukturnogo ledovedniya* . . . [*Principles of structural studies of ice* . . .] (Moscow, 1955) (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Shumsky [sic] Cove* (BA, 1961, p. 190).
- Shumsky Cove*: see Shumskiy Cove.
- Shurley Ridge** 84°54'S 65°23'W, running NE–SW and rising to 1 900 m on W side of Mackin Table, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Jay T. Shurley, USARP biologist, "South Pole Station", summer 1966–67 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Shveytsera, Lednik*: see Schweitzer Glacier.
- Sibelius Glacier** 69°55'S 70°00'W, flowing S into Haydn Inlet, N Alexander Island, was roughly mapped from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947, mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 and shown as flowing into *Mozart Ice Piedmont* (q.v.); in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Jean Sibelius (1865–1957), Finnish composer ([in 69°52'S 70°05'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1974] APC, 1977, p. 30; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979 (from which Mozart Ice Piedmont was redefined) shows the glacier flowing into Haydn Inlet (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982).
- Sickle Mountain** 68°52'S 66°47'W, rising to 1 250 m at base of Rasmussen Peninsula, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed from a distance by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); visited by USAS in January 1941 and so named from its shape (Ronne, 1945, p. 19–20; APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet W 68 66, 1955; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49 and 1958. *Gora Siki* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Sidders, Islotes*: see Pi Islands.
- Siddons Point** 62°33'S 60°26'W, S side of Hero Bay, N Livingston Island, was charted by DI, 1933–34; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers, named after Capt. Richard Siddons, Master of the Australian sealing ship *Lynx* (*Lynx Rocks*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; 1776, 19.vii.1968).
- Sidney(-)Herbert B, -Baa, Bahía, Bai(e), Baja, Bay, -Bocht, -Bucht, Canal, Chenal, Détroit (de), Estrecho (de), Paso, S., Seno, Sound, Strasse, Sund(et)*: see Herbert Sound.
- Sidney Hubert, Estrecho de*: see Herbert Sound.
- Sidney Kerber, Bahía*: see Herbert Sound.
- Sid, Roca* c. 63°00'S 60°44'W, off SW coast of Deception Island,

- NNE of New Rock, was reported and so called by Castellanos (1951, p. 50); shown in its reported position (BA chart 3202, 27.xi.1953; 1954, p. 30) but, following survey by FIDS, 1953–54, found to be non-existent (BA chart 3202, 30.ix.1955).
- Siebert, Roca*: see Siebert Rock.
- Siebert Rock** 64°49'S 63°02'W, off SW point of Lemaire Island in entrance to Bryde Channel, Danco Coast, was charted by CAE, 1950–51, and named *Roca Siebert* after Capt. (C) Ernesto Siebert G., engineer officer in the transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 259). *Islote Negro* [= black islet], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart LL, 1954). *Islote Black*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 7). The rock was surveyed by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1957–58. *Siebert Rock* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Siegfried Glacier** 69°33'S 72°28'W, flowing ESE into *Lazarev Bay* (q.v.), S of Mirny Peak, Rothschild Island, was surveyed by BAS, 1975–77; in association with *Wagner Ice Piedmont* (q.v.), named after *Siegfried*, the third part of the four-part festival play *Der Ring des Nibelungen* (1876) by Wagner (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Siempre Nevado, Cerro** [= always snowy hill] 63°26'S 57°18'W, rising to 645 m N of Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Sierra du Fief (Range)*: see Fief Mountains.
- Sierra, Isla*: see Sierra Island.
- Sierra Island** 62°24'S 59°48'W, SW-most of the *Aitcho Islands* (q.v.), English Strait, South Shetland Islands, was named *Isla Sierra* by CAE, 1950–51, after Sgto Enfermero [= sick-bay sergeant] Victor Sierra, of the patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 259). *Serrated Island*, in translation of a presumed descriptive name (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 165). *Sierra Island* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Siffrey, Cabo*: see Prime Head.
- Siffrey, Cap*: see Siffrey Point.
- Siffrey, Cape*: see Prime Head or Siffrey Point.
- Siffrey Point** 63°13'S 57°13'W, ESE of Prime Head, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 and named *Cap Siffrey* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in October 1946, the name of Siffrey was applied in error to *Prime Head* (q.v.). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the original feature named by FAE was correctly identified. *Punta Black*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 7). *Punta Negra* [= black point] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 7; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 208). *Cape Siffrey* (Anderson, 1957, end map; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; 16.vii.1976). *Cabo Negro* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 101; Pierrou, 1970, p. 542). *Mys Sifre* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Siffrey Point* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Sifre, Mys*: see Prime Head.
- Sighing Peak** 67°24'S 67°59'W, rising to c. 640 m on Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, forming S entrance point of Stonehouse Bay. The point on the coast was called *Punta Cholchol* by CAE, 1947, after a place in Chile (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 75). The peak was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 and named *Sighing Peak*, because of the persistent sighing of the wind at the summit, even when calm at sea level (APC, 1955, p. 19; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978). *Cabo Rosario* [= rosary cape], referring to the point on the coast (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Sigma Islands** 64°15'S 62°56'W, N-most of the Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, were charted by AAE, 1942–43, and called *Islotes Avión* [= aeroplane islets] in reference to the appearance of the islands from the air (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 178); later named *Islotes Sigma* after the eighteenth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 260). *Sigma Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Sigma Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 191; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950). The islands were photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.
- Sigma Islets, Islotes*: see Sigma Islands.
- Signe Sørllø Öya*: see Signy Island.
- Signy Island*: see Signy Island.
- Signi, Ostrov*: see Signy Island.
- Signy** 60°43'S 45°36'W, BAS station on the E side of Factory Cove, Borge Bay, Signy Island, was established 14 March 1947 and has been occupied continuously to date; was formerly referred to as "*Signy Island*" or "*Base H*", but later named *Signy* (DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973; APC, 1977, p. 30).
- Signy Eiland, Île, Is, Isl., Isla*: see Signy Island.
- Signy Island** 60°43'S 45°38'W, separated from the S coast of Coronation Island by Normanna Strait, was roughly charted by Brisbane under the direction of Weddell in January 1823 (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25); further charted by Sørllø 1912–13, and, in association with *Gerd Island, Mariholm* and *Reid Island* (q.v.), named *Signy Ø* after his wife Fru Signy (or Signe) Sørllø (1892–1988) (*BAS Club Newsletter*, No. 11, Spring 1982, p. 1) (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Signy Is* (Moe, chart, 1913). *Signy Isl.* (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913). *Signy Island* (Sørllø, chart, 1913; BA chart 1238, iv.1917; 1775, 17.vii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Signy-øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 236). *Signe Sørllø Öya* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). *Isla Signy* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 660). The island was recharted by DI in January 1933 as providing the best anchorages for whaling ships in the South Orkney Islands (Marr, 1935, p. 330). *Île Signy* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). The island was surveyed by FIDS, 1947–50 and 1957–58. *Signy Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 585). *Isola Signy* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Signey [sic] Island* (FIG, 1960, p. 72). *Ostrov Signi* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). The island was photographed from the air from the helicopter of HMS *Endurance* in February 1968. [For history of occupation see under *Factory Cove* and *Signy*.]
- "*Signy Island*": see Signy.
- Signy, Isola, Ø, -øen*: see Signy Island.
- Sigrd, Islotes** 64°16'S 61°59'W, Bell Island and its SW offlier, E of Lecointe Island, Gerlache Strait, were so called by CAE in 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 260); designated *Islotes "R"* by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957).
- Siklaw** 62°09'S 58°08'W, waterfall at c. 200 m between Lions Rump and Low Head, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a waterfall in the Tatra Mountains, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map p. 74 and p. 83).
- Sikl, Gora*: see Sickle Mountain.
- Sikorsky Glacier** 64°13'S 60°46'W, flowing W and WSW into Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, E of Sterneck Island, was photo-

graphed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Portal Point”, 1957–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Igor Ivan Sikorsky (1889–1972), American aircraft designer of Russian birth, who pioneered the design of helicopters from 1909 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1-DOS 1974).

Sillard, Île(s), Isla(nd): see Sillard Islands.

Sillard Islands 66°37'S 67°36'W, off Cape Mascart, Adelaide Island, were roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in c. 66°41'S 67°46'W and named *Îles Sillard* after M. Sillard, Director, l'Enterprise Française du Port de Montevideo, which refitted the expedition ship *Pourquoi Pas?* in 1910 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Sillard Islands* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Île Sillard*, referring to the largest island (Bongrain, 1914, vue 29 following p. 60). *Sillard Ôyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Sillard Island*, referring to the largest island (USHO, 1943, p. 150). The islands were photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. *Sillard Islets*, in 66°40'S 67°45'W (BA chart 3196, 21.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955). *Isla Sillard*, referring to the largest island (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Islotes Sillard* (Argentina. MM chart 108, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 660; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 260). The islands were further photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islotes Sillar* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 157).

Sillard Islets, Islotes, Ôyane: see Sillard Islands.

Sillar, Islotes: see Sillard Islands.

Sil, Nunataki: see Seal Nunataks.

Sil, Ostrova: see Seal Islands.

Silva, Isla 62°30'S 59°40'W, off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was reported by CAE in 1947 and so called after Mayor Raúl Silva Maturana of the Argentine Army, a member of the expedition (Chile. DHN chart 500, 1951). The island was not shown on BA chart 1774, 19.vi.1968, following survey of the bay by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1963–64. *Isla Mayor Silva*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 260). *Islote Silva* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 260).

Silva, Islote: see Leopardo, Isla or Silva, Isla.

Silveyra, Islas: see Omicron Islands.

Silvia González, Isla 63°18'S 57°54'W, S of Largo Island, Duroch Islands, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and so called after the daughter of Gabriel González Videla, President of Chile, 1946–52 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Silvia* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Silvia* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 261). *Silvia Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; USBGN, 1964a, p. 17). *Silvia Island* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335).

Silvia, Isla(nd): see Silvia González, Isla.

Silvia, Islote: see Silvia González, Isla or Vidal Rock.

Silvia Rock: see Silvia González, Isla.

Silvita, Islote 68°08'S 67°06'W, between Barry Island and Audrey Island, Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE in 1936 (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947); so called by AAE from “San Martín Station”, 1950–51, after the wife of the cook at the station (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952). *Islotes Rondeau*, referring to more than one island after Gen. José Rondeau (1773–1845), Argentine soldier (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 632). By 1969 the island had been engulfed by Northeast Glacier (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973).

Simbad, Roca: see Sinbad Rock.

Simler Snowfield 66°03'S 65°05'W, rising to c. 1 200 m between Hoek Glacier and Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, bounded to NW by Miller Heights and to SE by Mount Zdarsky, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named after Josias Simler (1530–76), Italian author who in his *De alpibus commentarius* (Tiguri, 1574) gave the first reasonable advice on precautions for travel on glaciers (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

Simon, Cabo c. 64°04'S 57°15'W, probably a point between Skep Point and Ula Point, E James Ross Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).

Simonova, Zaliv: see George VI Sound.

Simon Peak 69°16'S 71°53'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on the W side of *Havre Mountains* (q.v.), NW Alexander Island, NE of Umber Island, was possibly sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909; following survey by BAS from “Fossil Bluff”, 1975–76, named after Alec Edward Simon (b. 1947), BAS aircraft mechanic, Adelaide, summers 1972–76 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Simoom Hill 69°28'S 67°56'W, one of the *Relay Hills* (q.v.), rising to 640 m, following survey by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1970–73, and in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the warm S wind that blows off the Arabian Desert (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1-DOS 1978).

Simor, Ostrov: see Seymour Island.

Simpson Head 73°21'S 60°54'W, NW of Cape Kidson, New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 276 and p. 277); further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947 (Latady, 1948, Fig. 17, p. 218), and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic meteorologists grouped in this area, named after Sir George Clarke Simpson (1878–1965), British meteorologist; physicist and meteorologist, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–12 (Capt. R. F. Scott, RN); Director, Meteorological Office, 1920–38; President, Royal Meteorological Society, 1940–42 (APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969).

Simpson, Île(s), Insel, Isla(nd)(s), Is.: see Simpson Rocks.

Simpson Nunatak 63°58'S 58°52'W, rising to 650 m on S side of Aitkenhead Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1946, in February 1957 and in 1960–61; named after Dr Hugh Walter Simpson (b. 1931), FIDS medical officer, “Hope Bay”, 1956–58, who was a member of the 1957 survey party; Leader, Scottish Trans-Greenland Expedition, 1965, and of an abortive expedition towards the North Pole from N Ellesmere Island, Arctic Canada, in 1969 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974).

Simpson, Roca(s), Roches, Rock: see Simpson Rocks.

Simpson Rocks 61°58'S 57°25'W, rising 9 m above sea level NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, were known to nineteenth-century sealers; charted by Weddell, probably in 1823, and named *Simpsons Islands* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Simpsons Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Île Simpson* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Isla Simpson* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Simpson Insel* (Frieder-

- ichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Îles Simpson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Simpson Rocks (Isle)* (BA chart 3205, 1.iii.1929; Hill and others, chart, 1937b). *Simpson Island* (USHO chart 1132, 1930). *Simpson Rock [sic]* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 301; BA, 1974, p. 160; chart 3205, 16.vii.1976). *Simpson Rocks* (BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 61°57'S 57°23'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 30; BA, 1977, p. 4). The rocks were recharted by DI in January 1937. *Simson [sic] Rocks* (Hill, 1937). *Rocas Simpson* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 661; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 261). *Simpsons Is.* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Simson [sic] Skjærne* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947a). *Roca Simpson* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Roches Simpson* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Skaly Simpson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Simpson Rocks (Isle), Skaly*: see Simpson Rocks.
- Simpsons Insel, Is.*: see Simpson Rocks.
- Sims, Isla*: see Sims Island.
- Sims Island** 73°21'S 78°19'W, in Carroll Inlet W of Case Island, English Coast, was seen from the air by USAS, 22 December 1940, and named after Lieut. (JG) L. S. Sims, USMC, surgeon on the expedition ([in 73°15'S 78°45'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5). *Isla Sims* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 261). *Sims* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Ostrov Sims* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The island was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Simson Rocks*: see Simpson Rocks.
- Simson Skjærne*: see Simpson Rocks.
- Sims, Ostrov*: see Sims Island.
- Sinbad, Roca*: see Sinbad Rock.
- Sinbad Rock** 62°09'S 59°02'W, rising 3 m above sea level WNW of Square End Island, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was charted and named by DI in 1935 (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Roca Sinbad [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 200; Pierrou, 1970, p. 661). *Skaly Sinbad* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Roca Sinbad* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 261).
- Sinbad, Skaly*: see Sinbad Rock.
- Sinclair, Cabo*: see Fairweather, Cape.
- Sinclair, Isla(nd)*: see Chaucer Island.
- Sindenberg*: see Lindenberg Island.
- Singleton Nunatak** 71°15'S 61°37'W, rising to c. 1 250 m at the head of Kauffman Glacier, Palmer Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after David Gordon Singleton (b. 1950), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1971–73 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 30).
- Sinker Rock** 64°49'S 63°30'W, off N point of Goudier Island, Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was surveyed by FIDS in 1944 and so named because a sinker was laid near the rock for a boat mooring (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1951.
- Sin Nombre, Bahía*: see Patagonia Bay or Security Bay.
- Sin Nombre, Baliza*: see Wensleydale Beacon.
- Siodło [= saddle]** 62°12'S 58°27'W, at c. 150 m between Demay Point and Anvil Crag, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).
- Sirius Cliffs** 70°33'S 66°53'W, rising to c. 900 m between the heads of Millett Glacier and Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after the star Sirius in the constellation Canis Major, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 30; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2-DOS 1984).
- Sirius Knoll** 63°43'S 58°39'W, rising to 1 010 m on the S side of Russell West Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1946 and, in association with *Mount Canicula* (q.v.), named after Sirius, the dog star, whose appearance according to classical writers always caused great heat upon the Earth; it was in the vicinity of this feature that a FIDS sledge party first saw the returning sun in the spring of 1948 (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–60.
- Sirocco Glacier** 69°25'S 68°31'W, flowing NNE into Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, E of Brindle Cliffs, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the sirocco, the Italian name for the wind off the Sahara Desert (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Šiškova, Ostrov*: see Clarence Island.
- Sivard, Gori, Gory*: see Seward Mountains.
- Sjögren, Fd., Fiord(o), -fjord, Glaciar*: see Sjögren Glacier.
- Sjögren Glacier** 64°13'S 59°11'W, flowing E into Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, to form *Sjögren Glacier Tongue* (q.v.), was roughly mapped in its lower reaches in October 1903 as an ice-filled fjord; named *Hj. Sjögrens Fjord* after Hjalmar Sjögren (1856–1922), Professor of Geology, University of Uppsala, Sweden, 1888–94, who assisted the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Hj. Sjögren Fiord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 136). *Ensenada Hij. Sjögren* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Sjögrenfjord* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 202). *Fiord Sjögren* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Sjogren [sic] Fiord* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Sjögren Fd.* (HA chart, 1928). *Sjögren Fiord* (BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937). The feature was surveyed in its lower part as a glacier, not as a fjord, by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945. *H. J. Sjögren Fiord*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 233). *Sjögren Glacier* (APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). *Sjorgren [sic] Fiord*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 281). The glacier was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61. *Fiordo Sjögren* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957). *Glaciar Sjögren* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 218; IHA, 1974, p. 261). *Sjögren Glacier (Fiord)* (USHO, 1963, p. 331).
- Sjögren Glacier (Fiord)*: see Sjögren Glacier.
- Sjögren Glacier Tongue** 64°14'S 58°40'W, the mainly floating extension of *Sjögren Glacier* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, was so named in association with the glacier (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).
- S. Jorge, Bahía de*: see King George Bay.
- Sjorgren Fiord*: see Sjögren Glacier.
- Skalpel, Przylądek*: see Scalpel Point.
- Skamieniały Las, Potok*: see Petrified Forest Creek.
- Skarmeta, Rocas** 62°30'S 59°42'W, partly submerged rocks, W

of Fuente Rock, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, were charted by CAE, 1947, and so called after Subtite Jorge Skarmeta, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 262); further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Rocas Subteniente Skarmeta*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262).

Skayf, Gory: see Scaife Mountains.

Skeen Rocks 67°47'S 68°54'W, awash on NE side of Crosse Passage, W of Avian Island, Adelaide Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and named after Lieut. Michael George Skeen, RN (b. 1933), Officer-in-charge of the ship's helicopter flight, 1961–63 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

Skeklton, Sharsharet Hara'ee: see Shackleton Range.

Skep Point 64°03'S 57°18'W, WNW of Ula Point, E James Ross Island, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and resurveyed in August 1953; named descriptively because, viewed from seaward, the feature resembles the skep type of beehive (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Cabo Wilde* [sic], possibly after Cdr J. R. F. Wild, RNVR (*Point Wild*, q.v.) (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).

Skeyf, Gory: see Scaife Mountains.

Skidmore Bay 80°05'S 43°45'W, SE coast of Berkner Island, Filchner Ice Shelf, was roughly mapped by a USIGY party from "Ellsworth Station" in November 1957 and so called after D. K. Skidmore (*Skidmore Cliff*, q.v.) (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9).

Skidmore Cliff 83°24'S 49°30'W, rising to 1 185 m ESE of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Donald K. Skidmore, USARP ionosphericist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Skidmore Mount 80°19'S 28°57'W, rising to 865 m in NW Shackleton Range, was roughly surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named *Mount Lagrange* [sic] after J. J. La Grange (*La Grange Nunataks*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963); following resurvey by BAS from Halley, 1968–71, renamed *Mount Skidmore* after Michael John Skidmore (b. 1943), BAS geologist, Halley, 1967–69, who worked in the area (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Skidoo Nunatak 64°23'S 59°45'W, rising to 935 m S of Nodwell Peaks, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; following geological work by BAS, 1978–79, and in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after the Bombardier Ski-doo snowmobile (*Bombardier Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1986, p. 4).

"*Ski-Hi*": see Rex, Mount.

Skilling Island 60°47'S 45°09'W, one of the *Robertson Islands* (q.v.) off SE Coronation island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, was named *Skilling Islet* after Charles J. Skilling (1931–52), FIDS general assistant, Signy, 1949–50, and member of a party which visited Robertson Islands in July–August 1949; he died aboard *John Bischoe*, 17 April 1952 (APC, 1955, p. 19). *Skilling Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

Skilling Islet: see Skilling Island.

Skilly Peak 64°58'S 61°19'W, rising to c. 1 050 m WNW of Cape Fairweather, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS

from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and resurveyed in September 1955; so named after the thin soup or gruel often served in prisons and, in October 1955, prepared by the FIDS party returning on short rations (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1-DOS 1974).

Skinner Glacier 70°12'S 68°00'W, flowing SW into George VI Ice Shelf E of Carse Point, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Alexander Cumming Skinner (b. 1947), BAS geologist "Fossil Bluff" and "Stonington Island", 1968–70 (APC, 1977, p. 30; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/10, 2-DOS 1984).

Skladem, Turnia nad: see Depot Crag.

Skollsberg, Cap: see Skottsberg Point.

Skontorp, Caleta: see Skontorp Cove.

Skontorp Cove 64°54'S 62°51'W, between Coughtrey Peninsula and Garzón Point, S of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); further charted by the whalers operating in the area from 1913 and used as an anchorage for Messrs Salvesen's whaling factory ships from Leith, Scotland, for several seasons; named *Skontorp Harbour* after Edvard Skontorp (b. 1885), Norwegian whale gunner with Messrs Salvesen at the time and with Tønberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, South Georgia, 1919–22 (Ferguson, chart, 1918a). *Skontorp Cove* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 49; APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Skontorp* [sic] *Cove* (USHO, 1943, p. 125). *Caleta Skontorp* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; [referring in error to *Caleta Nancy* (q.v.)] Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). The cove was recharted by AAE, 1949–50. *Caleta Skontorp* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 662; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262). *Caleta Oscar*, in error (*Oscar Cove*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57. *Skontorp (Skontrop) Cove* (USHO, 1961, p. 152a). [Skontorp Rock, South Georgia, is also named after E. Skontorp (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 81).]

Skontorp Harbour: see Skontorp Cove.

Skontorp (Skontrop) Cove: see Skontorp Cove.

Skontrop, Bahía: see Oscar Cove.

Skontrop, Caleta: see Skontorp Cove.

Skontrop Cove: see Skontorp Cove.

Skottesberg, Cape: see Skottsberg Point.

Skottsberg, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap: see Skottsberg Point.

Skottsberg Point 63°55'S 60°49'W, S point of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, and W entrance point of Mikkelsen Harbour, was charted by SwAE in 1902 and named *Kap Skottsberg* after Carl Johan Fredrik Skottsberg (1880–1963), Swedish botanist and a member of SwAE; Leader, Swedish Magellanic Expedition to Tierra del Fuego and south Chile, 1907–09; Professor of Botany, University of Göteborg, 1931–48 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Skottsberg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 663; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262). *Cap Skottsberg* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Michelsen* [sic] *Point*, in association with *Mikkelsen Harbour* (q.v.) (Borge, chart, [1915]). *Cape Skottsberg* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 63°53'S 60°47'W] APC, 1955, p. 19). *Cape Scottsberg* [sic] (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949). *Cap Skollsberg* [sic] (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Skottsberg Point* ([co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Point Skottsberg* (USHO, 1963, p. 142). *Cape Skottesberg* [sic] (BA,

- 1966, p. 52). *Punta Farias* [= lighthouse point], as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262).
- Skrimdzhher, Mys*: see Scrymgeour, Cape.
- Skrips-Ridzh, Khrebet*: see Scripps Heights.
- Skua, Bahía, Bay*: see Skua Bight.
- Skua Bight** 68°10'S 67°00'W, W side of the isthmus joining Stonington Island to Fallières Coast at Northeast Glacier, was surveyed by USAS, 1940–41, and so called after McCormick's skua (Dyer, map, c. 1941). *Skua Bay* (USHO chart 6652, 1946). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS in May 1946, but since that time glacier advances have been such that no conspicuous bay remains in the area. *Bahía Skua*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262).
- "Skua Camp"*: see Chinstrap Cove.
- Skúa, Canal*: see Skua Creek.
- Skua Cliff** 62°10'S 58°30'W, rising to 105 m SW of "Arctowski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the brown skuas (*Catharacta skua*) nesting there (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 84). *Urwisko Skua* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).
- Skua Creed*: see Skua Creek.
- Skua Creek** 65°15'S 64°16'W, running WNW-ESE between Winter Island to NNE and *Skua Island* (q.v.) to SSW, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in March 1935 (Rymill and others, 1938, map following p. 56) and so named in association with the island (Rymill, 1938b; BA, 1954, p. 55; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Skua Inlet* (BA, 1948, p. 202; chart 3213, 25.iv.1952). *Canal Skúa* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 663). *Estero Skúa* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 180). *Skua Creed [sic]* (USOO chart 6650, 1963).
- Skúa, Estero*: see Skua Creek.
- Skua Gull Islands*: see Garnet Rocks.
- Skua, Île*: see Skua Island.
- Skua Inlet*: see Skua Creek.
- Skúa, Isla*: see Skua Island.
- Skua Island** 65°15'S 64°16'W, one of the SW Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, separated from Winter Island by Skua Creek and from Galindez Island by Cornice Channel, was charted by BGLE, 18 February 1935, and named from the many McCormick's skuas (*Catharacta maccormicki*) nesting there ([Debenham], 1936, p. 160; Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Skúa* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72; Pierrou, 1970, p. 664; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262). *Île Skua* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Skue [sic] [Island]* (BA, 1974, p. 191).
- Skúa, Islote** 64°21'S 62°57'W, S of Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was charted by AAE in 1942 and 1947, and so called from the large colony of McCormick's skuas in the area (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 664; Chile IHA, 1974, p. 262).
- Skúa, Playa*: see President Beaches.
- Skua, Urwisko*: see Skua Cliff.
- Skue [Island]*: see Skua Island.
- Skuer, Zaliv*: see Square Bay.
- Skuffelsens Odde*: see Disappointment, Cape (Oscar II Coast).
- Skull, The*: see Calavera, La.
- "Sky-Hi"*: see Rex, Mount.
- Sky-Hi Nunataks** 74°52'S 71°30'W, rising to 1 770 m NNE of Merrick Mountains, were surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; so named after the USARP Project "Sky-Hi" during which the camp called "Sky-Hi", later "Eights Station" (*Mount Rex*, q.v.), was established in November 1961 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Skytrain Ice Rise** 79°35'S 78°20'W, properly a peninsula between Constellation Inlet and Hercules Inlet on SW side of Ronne Ice Shelf, with its W side lying outside BAT, was photographed from the air by USN, 1961–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after the Douglas Skytrain aircraft, developed from the Dakota aircraft and used in support of USARP operations (USGS sheet ST 17–20/13, 1967; APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Slab Island** 69°42'S 72°18'W, in Wilkins Ice Shelf off E end of Wagner Ice Piedmont, Rothschild Island, was mapped from ground survey by BAS, 1970–71, and from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1974; named descriptively, as the island is a granite outcrop with horizontal foliation and rough jointing giving rise to broad flat blocks (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Sladen, Mount** 60°41'S 45°17'W, rising to 890 m NE of Saunders Point, SE Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and named after Dr William Joseph Lambart Sladen (b. 1920), FIDS medical officer and biologist, "Hope Bay", 1948–49, and Signy, 1950–51, and later with USARP in Ross Dependency (APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.
- Slalom Lake** 62°12'S 58°57'W, N of Ardley Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Ozero Slalomnoye* [= slalom lake] (Simonov, 1973a, p. 19). *Lake Slalomnoye* (Simonov, 1973b, p. 374). *Slalom Lake* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Slalomnoye, Lake, Ozero*: see Slalom Lake.
- Sleipnir, Glaciar*: see Sleipnir Glacier.
- Sleipnir Glacier** 66°29'S 64°08'W, flowing E into Larsen Ice Shelf in Cabinet Inlet, WSW of Balder Point, Foyen Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947; in association with *Mount Odin* (q.v.), named after Sleipnir, Odin's horse in Norse mythology (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Glaciar Sleipnir* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 262). *Lednik Sleypnir* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Slenes [sic] Rocks** c. 60°32'S 46°07'W, off W Coronation Island, E of Despair Rocks, were reported by Sørllle and Borge, and so called probably after Capt. K. O. Stene (*Stene Point*, q.v.), his name being mis-spelt on the chart (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913). *Stenes Rocks* (BA, 1916, p. 415; [as rejected name] 1942, p. 36). The area was recharted by DI in 1933, when the rocks were found to be non-existent.
- Slesor, Karhon*: see Slessor Glacier.
- Slessora, Lednik, Lodowiec*: see Slessor Glacier.
- Slessor-breen, Glaciar (de), -glaciären*: see Slessor Glacier.
- Slessor Glacier** 79°50'S 26°00'W, flowing W into Filchner Ice Shelf between Theron Mountains and Shackleton Range, was seen from the air by TAE, 7 February 1956, and roughly mapped from the air, 1956–57; named after Marshal of the RAF Sir John Cotesworth Slessor (1897–1979), Chief of the Air Staff, 1950–52; Chairman of the TAE Committee of Management (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958e, map p. 100 and

- p. 103; APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheets W 79 24/26 and 28/30, 1963). *Karhon Slesor, Slesor Karhon, Slessorbreen, Slessor Gletscher, Slessor Gletscheren* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 94; 1958b, p. 104; 1958c, p. 202, 207). *Selsor [sic] Glacier* (Neuburg and others, 1959, map p. 111). *Lodowiec Slessora, Glaciär Slessor, Glaciär de Slessor, Slessor-glaciären, Slessor Gletsjer, Suressä [sic] Glacier, Slesorjeve Ledenik, Slessorüv Ledovec* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, map p. 57; 1959e, map p. 116; 1959b, p. 104; 1959d, p. 113; 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 156; 1960a, p. 91; 1960b, map p. 105). *Lednik Slessora* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Slessor Gleccser* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 173).
- Slessor Gleccser, Gletscher(en), Gletsjer*: see Slessor Glacier.
Slessorjeve Ledenik: see Slessor Glacier.
- Slessor Peak** 66°32'S 64°58'W, rising to 2 330 m near head of Byway Glacier, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–47, and named after Dr Robert Stewart Slessor (1912–85), FIDS medical officer, "Stonington Island", 1946–47, and Principal Medical Officer, Stanley, Falkland Islands, 1948–68 (APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Pico Slessor* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Pik Slessor* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
Slessor, Pico, Pik: see Slessor Peak.
Slessorüv Ledovec: see Slessor Glacier.
Sleypnir, Lednik: see Sleipnir Glacier.
- Sloman Glacier** 67°40'S 68°35'W, flowing SE into Marguerite Bay, NE of Mount Ditte, Adelaide Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Adelaide, 1961–62; named after William Owen Sloman (b. 1921), FIDS/BAS Personnel and Administrative Officer, 1956–76, and Secretary, BAS, 1976–78 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
Sloni Morskich, Zatoka: see Elephant Seal Cove.
Sloni Ostrov: see Elephant Island.
- Slumkey Island** 65°30'S 65°27'W, one of the SE *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after the Honourable Samuel Slumkey (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Contra maestre González*, probably referring to this feature after the second boatswain in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 262).
Small Diamond Island: see Moreno Rock.
Small, Île, Inseln, Isla: see Small Island (Palmer Archipelago).
- Small Island** 64°01'S 61°27'W, S-most of the *Christiania Islands* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by Hoseason in 1924 and named descriptively (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 63°57'S 61°24'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; APC, 1977, p. 30). *Isla Small* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Île Small* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Small Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isla Pequeña* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 585). *Isla Christiania* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). The island was photographed from the air and triangulated by FIDASE in 1956. *Islas Small*, including a rock off the S end of the island (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961). *Isla Pequeña [sic]*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Isla Shall [sic]*, in error (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 224).
- Small Island 60°34'S 46°41'W, N-most and least high (160 m) of the *Inaccessible Islands* (q.v.), W of Coronation Island, was so called descriptively by DI following survey in January 1933 (Marr, 1935, Pl. 24). *Île Nord* [= north island] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390).
- Small Island (Diamonen)*: see Diamonen Island.
Small, Islas: see Small Island (Palmer Archipelago).
- Small Rock** 60°42'S 45°36'W, awash N of Berntsen Point, Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Smart, Mount** 75°16'S 70°14'W, one of the SW *Sweeney Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 500 m, was named after Robert G. Smart, USASA cook, "Eights Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Smayli, Mys*: see Smyley Island.
- Smellie, Point** 62°39'S 61°09'W, extending out from *President Beaches* (q.v.), Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Dr John Laidlaw Smellie (b. 1953), BAS geologist from 1974, who took part in the work (APC, 1980, p. 5; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).
- Smiggers Island** 65°27'S 65°21'W, one of the *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, E of Johannessen Harbour, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Joseph Smiggers Esquire, Perpetual Vice-President of the Pickwick Club (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
Smiley, Cabo, Cap(e), Capo, Kapp: see Smyley Island.
Smilies Island: see Smyley Island.
Smit (Borodino), Ostrov: see Smith Island.
Smith, Bahía, Bay: see Smith Inlet.
Smith, C., Cabo, Cap: see Smith, Cape.
- Smith, Cape** 62°52'S 62°18'W, NE point of *Smith Island* (q.v.), was roughly charted by Capt. William Smith in the brig *Williams* in October 1819 and named after him. *Smith's Cape* (Smith, 1819; Foster, chart, 1820; BA chart [no number], 1822). *Smith Cap* (Miers, 1820b, map facing p. 228). *Smiths Cape*, referring to a non-existent point W of the cape (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Cap Smith* (Miers, 1821, map p. 4). *South Cape* (Weddell, 1825a, p. 131). *Cape Christi, Cape Christie (Mount Christi, q.v.)* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; [1829b]). *Smith Cape* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Cap Smyth [sic]* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Cabo Smyth* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Smith C.* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Cape Smith* (USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [in 62°51'S 62°20'W] 25.iii.1937; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cabo Smith* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; [referring to a point 3 km W of the cape] Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 665; [referring to the cape] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Smith K* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56). *Kapp Smith* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Granville*, so called by AAE, 1947–48, after the expedition ship *Granville* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 401). The cape was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52. *Granville* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 233). *Capo Barlow (Barlow Island, q.v.)* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Smit* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Smith, Capo*: see Barlow Island.
Smith Eiland: see Smith Island.

Smith, Ensenada: see Smith Inlet.

Smith Group, Gruppe: see William Smith Gruppe.

Smith, Île: see Smith Island.

Smith Inlet 70°24'S 62°05'W, between Cape Collier and Cape Boggs, Wilkins Coast, was charted as *Stefansson Inlet*, the feature being identified erroneously as *Stefansson Sound* (q.v.) and shown as an inlet opening towards the N in c. 70°20'S (USHO chart 5411, 1939; Hinks, 1943, p. 30). The error arose from confusing Joerg's "major valley depression" (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444) with "the great transverse glacier" lying N of the BGLE sledge route of November–December 1936 (*Bingham Glacier*, q.v.) (Bertrand and others, 1948, p. 478), and resulted in an S-ward shift of features on the USHO chart. The inlet was surveyed by USAS in November–December 1940, as a result of which the previous misidentification was later recognized; called *Stefanson [sic] Inlet* (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14) or *Ensenada Clemencia* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map); photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947–48; named *Smith Bay* after Rear-Adm. Edward Hanson Smith, USCG (1889–1961), American oceanographer who assisted RARE; Leader, USCG *Marion* Expedition to Labrador Sea and Baffin Bay, 1928, and member, Graf Zeppelin Polar Expedition, 1931; Director, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, 1950–56 (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230 and p. 291). *Bahía Smith* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Smith Inlet* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [co-ordinates given in error as 71°31'S 61°59'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; [correctly shown] DCS 601 sheet 70 60, 1955; APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Clifford Inlet*, in error after Sir Miles Clifford (*Clifford Glacier*, q.v.) (Australia. DI map, 1956). *Ensenada Smith* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 665; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Zaliv Smit* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Smit* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN in 1966. *Estrecho Stefansson*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263).

Smith Insel, Isla (de): see Smith Island.

Smith Island 62°59'S 62°30'W, SW-most of the South Shetland Islands, separated from Snow Island to NE by Boyd Strait and rising to c. 2 100 m at Mount Foster, was roughly charted by William Smith at *Cape Smith* (q.v.) in October 1819; further charted in 1820 by American sealers and by Weddell, who made a landing near *Cape James* (q.v.); called *Mount Pisgah Island* by Sheffield (*Cape Sheffield*, q.v.), 20 February 1820, in association with *Mount Pisgah* (q.v.) (Fanning, 1834, p. 430). One or other form of the name for the mountain was later used for the island as a whole. *Mount Pesca* (Palmer, 1820–21, 10 November 1820). *Mount Pisco* (Burdick, 1820–21, 31 January 1821). The island was further charted by RAE, 24 January 1821. *Smith's Island*, so named after Capt. William Smith (1790–1847), Master of the brig *Williams* of Blyth, who discovered the South Shetland Islands, 19 February 1819, and who served as Pilot in *Williams* (E. Bransfield, Master, RN) during a second voyage to the islands, 1819–20, and as Master during a third voyage, 1820–21 (Baird, 1821, p. 233; Powell, 1822b, p. 4). John Davis made a landing on the island from *Huron*, 1 February 1821. *Smiths Island* (Fildes, 1821c). *Pisgah* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 14 November 1821; USHO, 1943, p. 11). *Pisgo* (Davis, 1821–22, 16 October 1821). *Pisga [sic]* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 14 November 1821). *Mount Pisco*

(Powell, 1822b, p. 4). *Smith's Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île Smith* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Jameses' Island*, so called by James Weddell after himself (*Cape James*, q.v.) (Weddell, chart, [?1824a]). *Île Smith's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *James Island* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132 and p. 133). *Smiths Insel, James Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 452 and third end map). The island was further charted by Foster in January–March 1829 but was incorrectly outlined; it is deduced from Foster ([1829]) that, when the chart was plotted, a bearing taken from Deception Island to Cape James crossed a bearing taken from the ship (when 75 km SE of Smith Island) to Cape Smith, producing a fictitious cape in the sea to the E (*Barlow Island*, q.v.). *Smith Island* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [in 62°56'S 62°28'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; 23.xi.1962). *Ostrov Borodino*, so called by RAE after the battle of Borodino in 1812 ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). *Smith's or James' Island* (Biscoe, 1830–33, 29 February 1832). *Island Pisgah* ([Reynolds], 1835, p. 26). *Mont Pisco* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 168). *Île du Mont Pisgah* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 11). *Île Smyth [sic]* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Isla Smyth [sic]* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Smith Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). *Smith Ön* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 287). *Smith's Island or James' Island* (Biscoe, 1901, p. 334). *Isla Smith* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, lower map facing p. 32; Pierrou, 1970, p. 665; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Smiths Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla de Smith* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Smith Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Mount Pisgah*, referring to the name used by American sealers, 1820–21 (Balch, 1909a, p. 477). *Smith Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Smith-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Smithöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Smithøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 134). *Smith's Cape, Smith (James) Island* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 11, 40). *Smiths Ö* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 155). *Smith Island or Borodin Island* (Debenham, 1945, map facing p. 436). *Mount Pisgah Island (Smith Island)* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Borodino Island, James Island*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1947, p. 234). *Isla Monte Pisgah* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201). *Isla Sancho de Hoz*, so called after "the first Chilean governor of part of 'Terra Australis'" (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Borodino* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Ostrov Borodino (Smit)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Borodino* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Isla James*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 233). *Ostrov Smit (Borodino)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isola Smith* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Smith Island (Ostrov Borodino)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). The Smith Island Expedition (S. G. Richardson) sailed from England in August 1977 to visit the island, but the expedition's cutter (ex-tug) *En Avant*, after leaving Rio de Janiero, 1 November 1977, on passage to the Falklands Islands, was lost with all hands, including the veteran British mountaineer and ocean sailor Major H. W. Tilman.

Smith Island: see Zed Islands.

Smith, Isola: see Smith Island.

Smith (James) Island: see Smith Island.

Smith K(app): see Smith, Cape.

Smith Land: see Graham Land.

Smith, Mount: see Christi, Mount.

Smith Ö, -öen, -öia, Ön, Öya: see Smith Island.

Smith Peninsula 74°27'S 61°22'W, between Keller Inlet and Nantucket Inlet, Lassiter Coast, terminating in Cape Fiske, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE, 21 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. The feature was shown in outline on AGS map, 1948, on which map the name *Cape Smitty* was applied to the S entrance point of Nantucket Inlet, after Walter ("Smitty") Smith, mate and navigator in the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont*, and a member of the FIDS-RARE sledge party to the area. *Cabo Smitty*, referring to the S entrance point of Nantucket Inlet (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). The name of Smith was later transferred to the peninsula. *Smith Peninsula* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1979; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981). *Península Smith* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263). *Poluostrov Smit* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peninsula was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67.

Smith, Península: see Smith Peninsula.

Smith Point 64°50'S 63°30'W, NE of Alice Creek, *Port Lockroy* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, following survey by DI in 1927 was so named possibly after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 25.iv.1952; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Punta Smith* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 264).

Smith, Punta: see Smith Point.

Smith(s) Cape: see Smith, Cape or Smith Island or Start Point.

Smith(s), Île, Insel: see Smith Island.

Smith(s) Island: see Livingston Island or Smith Island or Zed Islands.

Smith(s) Islands: see Zed Islands.

Smith(s) Isle, Ö(n): see Smith Island.

Smith's or James' Island: see Smith Island.

Smiths or Livingstons Insel, Island: see Livingston Island.

Smithy, Capo: see Adams, Cape.

Smit, Ledyanoy Zaliv: see Smith Inlet.

Smit, Mys: see Smith, Cape.

Smit, Ostrov: see Smith Island.

Smit, Poluostrov: see Smith Peninsula.

Smitty, Cabo, Cape: see Smith Peninsula.

Smit, Zaliv: see Smith Inlet.

Smok [= dragon] 62°07'S 58°24'W, ridge rising to c. 200 m between Lussich Cove and Wawel Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Dragon Glacier* (q.v.) on its S side (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71). *Smok Hill*, referring to the SE end of the ridge (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).

Smoka, Lodowiec: see Dragon Glacier.

Smok Hill: see Smok.

Smolensk-Insel, Island: see Livingston Island.

Smolensk (Livingston), Ostrov: see Livingston Island.

Smolensk, Ostrov, Wyspa: see Livingston Island.

Smooth Island 65°14'S 64°16'W, NE-most of the *Forge Islands* (q.v.), Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from Faraday in 1960, was so named because of the smooth, ice-free surface of the island, which is a useful navigational mark for ships approaching Bloor Passage from the N (APC, 1962, p. 29; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964).

Smyley, Cabo, Cape: see Smyley Island.

Smyley Island 72°55'S 78°00'W, forming SW side of Ronne Entrance, English Coast, and lying between Carroll Inlet and

Stange Sound, was seen from the air by USAS in December 1940 but not recognized as an island. The name *Cape Ashley Snow* was applied to ice shelf projecting from the NW part of the island after Ashley C. Snow (*Snow Nunataks*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942), but this name was later changed to *Cape Smiley* [sic] after Capt. William Horton Smyley, Master of the sealing ship *Ohio* from Newport, RI, who visited the South Shetland Islands (landing at Deception Island) and Palmer Archipelago, and may have sailed further S-ward, 1841-42; US Commercial Agent in the Falkland Islands in 1853 (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1943; USBGN, 1947, p. 233; 1949, p. 51). The name of Smyley in the form *Smilies* [sic] *Island*, for a feature in c. 72°S, S of Alexander Island, appears on a globe, made by Gilman Joslin of Boston and copyrighted by Charles Copley in Washington in 1852 (now in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia), but it cannot necessarily be inferred from this that Smyley sailed S of Alexander Island (Balch, 1909b, p. 37). *Cape Snow* (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14). *Cabo Smiley* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Kapp Smiley* [sic] (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Cap Smiley* [sic] (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Cape Smyley* (USBGN, 1956, p. 284; NGS map, 1957b). *Capo Smiley* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6). *Mys Stayli* [sic] (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Smyley* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 204; IHA, 1974, p. 264). *Mys Smayli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). Following air photography by USN, 1965-66, the name of Smyley was transferred to the island delineated from the photographs. *Smyley Island* (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; USBGN, 1969, p. 181; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Ashley Snow Island*, in error (Fullard and Darby, 1973, map 15).

Smyth, Cabo, Cap: see Smith, Cape.

Smyth, Île, Isla: see Smith Island.

Snag Rocks 65°08'S 64°27'W, rising 2 m above sea level at NW end of French Passage, Wilhelm Archipelago, were photographed from the air from HMS *Protector's* helicopter by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in March 1958; so named because the rocks constitute a hazard near the middle of the fairway (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Rocas Bravo*, so called by CAE, 1960-61, after Capt. (F) Eugenio Bravo Crawley-Boevey, Operations Officer on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 54). *Stag* [sic] *Rocks* (BA, 1974, p. 189).

Snake Ridge 84°49'S 66°30'W, running NW-SE and rising to 1 690 m NW of Mackin Table, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961-62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named descriptively (USGS sheet SV 11-20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Snake Ridge 67°15'S 68°08'W, the elongated N-S crest forming the summit of *Mount Bouvier* (q.v.), Adelaide Island, was so called descriptively by BAS from Adelaide in 1969 (McKeith, 1969, p. 156).

Sneak Peak 67°16'S 68°08'W, rising to c. 2 025 m at S end of the *Mount Bouvier* (q.v.) massif, Adelaide Island, was so called by BAS from Adelaide in 1969 (McKeith, 1969, p. 157).

Sneeuw Eiland: see Snow Island.

Sneeuwheuvel Eiland: see Snow Hill Island.

Snell, Mount 70°20'S 71°33'W, SW-most and highest (c. 500 m) of the three peaks on *Dorsey Island* (q.v.) in Wilkins Ice Shelf, off NW Alexander Island, was delineated from USLAND-SAT imagery of February 1975 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9,

1-DOS 1978); named after Lieut. Alfred W. Snell, USN, Staff Meteorologist, ODF, 1967 and 1968 (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 2-DOS 1982).

Snertbortiheiene: see Touchdown Hills.

Snick Pass 70°41'S 69°15'W, running NW-SE at c. 900 m between Douglas Range and LeMay Range, N Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named descriptively, the feature forming a small notch between the mountain ranges (in 70°41'S 69°25'W) APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 30; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978).

Śnieżki, Góra: see Snow White Hill.

Snipe Island: see Manoury Island.

Snipe Peak 60°44'S 45°41'W, highest point (225 m) on Moe Island, off Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named after HMS *Snipe* (Capt. J.G. Forbes, RN), which visited Signy Island, 7 February 1948 (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA, 1966, p. 41; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS, 1973).

Snodgrass Island 65°26'S 65°28'W, NE of Pickwick Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was charted by AAE, 1954-55, and called *Isla Ingeniero Pereira* after Ingeniero Pereira, engineer in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on her second Antarctic voyage, 1904-05 (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 438); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and in association with other names from *Pickwick papers* in this group of islands, named after Augustus Snodgrass, member of the Pickwick Club (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Snö, Isla de: see Snow Island.

Snö Ön: see Snow Island.

Snow-Khill, Ostrov: see Snow Hill Island.

Snou (Malyi Yaroslavets), Ostrov: see Snow Island.

Snow Berg: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow, Cape: see Smyley Island.

Snow Eiland: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow Hill: see Snow Hill Island or Snow Hills.

Snow-Hill (Colina Nevada), Isla: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow Hill Eiland: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow Hill-Eis, Glacier: see Snow Hill-Gletscher.

Snow Hill-Gletscher 64°24'S 57°02'W, ill-defined glacier flowing NW into Admiralty Sound between Station Nunatak and Haslum Crag, Snow Hill Island, was so called SwAE in 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 275). *Snow Hill-Eis* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 14). *Snow Hill Glacier* (Nordenskjöld, 1911a, p. 286).

Snow(-)Hill, Île (de), -Insel, Isla (de): see Snow Hill Island.

Snow Hill Island 64°28'S 57°11'W, separated from James Ross Island to the NW by Admiralty Sound and from Seymour Island to the NE by Picnic Passage, was roughly mapped by Ross, 6 January 1843, and shown with James Ross Island as part of Trinity Peninsula; named *Snow Hill* because no rock was visible through the cover of snow and ice (Ross, 1847a, p. 344; BA chart 1238, x.1893; 1916, p. 401). *Snow Berg*, referring to the highest part of the ice cap (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Snow Land* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The island was surveyed by SwAE in 1902-03, when its insularity was determined, 10 March 1902. The expedition established a winter station on the NW shore near Haslum Crag; the station was continuously occupied

from 12 February 1902 to 11 November 1903. *Snow Hill Ön* (Nordenskjöld, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Île de Snow-Hill* (Nordenskjöld, 1904d, p. 350). *Snow Hill-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 180). *Snow Hill Island* (Nordenskjöld, 1904f, map facing p. 128; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 64°27'S 57°13'W] 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 19; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 30). *Snow Hill-Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 77). *Snowy Hill* (Penck, 1904, p. 8). *Isla Snow Hill, Isla de Snow Hill* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map; Tomo 2, end map). *Snow Hill Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Snow Eiland* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Isla Snow-Hill* (Nordenskjöld, 1910, p. 555). *Insel Snow Hill* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 7). *Snow Hill-Plateau*, referring to the higher part of the ice cap (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 185). *Schwedische Insel* [= Swedish island] (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 53). "*Snow Hill-Station*", "*Winterstation*", referring to the Swedish station (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Taf. 11, Fig. 1, facing p. 200 and Fig. 57, p. 201). *Île Snow Hill* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Snow Hill Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Snow Hill-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Snow Hillöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). In 1934-35 Ellsworth visited the Swedish station in *Wyatt Earp* and from there made a flight SW over the Antarctic Peninsula in his ski-equipped aircraft *Polar Star* (*Polarstar Ridge*, q.v.), piloted by Bernt Balchen (Ellsworth, 1936b, p. 5). *Snowhill Island* (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444). *Snow Hillöya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). The Swedish station was visited again by a FIDS sledge party from "Hope Bay", 27-28 August 1945 (Taylor, 1950, p. 53-57). *Isla Cerro Nevado* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 247; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 71). *Isla Colina Nevada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 39). *Lumikkukula* [= snow hill] (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Isla Presidente Bulnes*, so called after Manuel Bulnes (1799-1866), President of Chile, 1841-51 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202). *Ostrov Snow-Khill* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952-54. *Cerro Nevado* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 58). *Isla Snow-Hill (Colina Nevada)* (Chile. IGM, 1954b, p. 88). An Argentine refuge hut, called "*Suecia*" [= Sweden] in honour of SwAE, was established in 64°22'S 57°01'W near *Haslum Crag* (q.v.), 8 January 1954. "*Betbeder*", Argentine refuge hut on *Picnic Passage* (q.v.) (Thomas, 1956a, p. 167; BAS, 1982, photograph facing p. 26). *Isla Cerro Nevado (Snow Hill), Insel Cerro Nevado (Snowhill)* (Capurro, 1955, p. 3, 142). *Islas [sic] Cerro Nevado*, in error (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 190). *Sneeuwheuvel Eiland* [translation of English name] (Knapp, 1958, p. 586). "*Refugio Suecia*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 675).

Snow Hill Island: see Snow Island.

Snow Hill Island Barrier c. 64°22'S 57°00'W, has not been identified but the name, as applied by Ellsworth in January 1935, refers to an icefoot on Snow Hill Island (Ellsworth, 1935, p. 401).

Snow(-)Hill, Isola, -Land: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow Hill Nunatak: see Station Nunatak.

Snow Hill Ö(en), Ön, -Öya, -øya, -Plateau: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow Hills 60°42'S 45°38'W, twin hills rising to 240 and 265 m W of Cemetery Bay, Signy Island. Following survey by DI in 1933, the lower hill was named descriptively *Snow Hill* (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; France. SHM, 1937, p. 389; BA,

1942, p. 37; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; [referring to the higher hill] Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map). *Colina Nevada* [translation of English name] (Moreno, 1948, p. 10). Following resurvey by FIDS, 1947–50 and 1957–58, the name *Snow Hills* was applied to the two hills (APC, 1975, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).

“*Snow Hill-Station*”: see Snow Hill Island.

Snow, Île, Insel, Isla: see Snow Island.

Snow Island 62°46'S 61°23'W, separated from Livingston Island to the NE by Morton Strait and from Smith Island to the SW by Boyd Strait, was sighted by Smith, 19 February 1819, and roughly charted by sealers from 1820 onwards; called *Monroe Island* either after James Monroe (1758–1831), President of the United States, 1816–24, or after Palmer's sloop *James Monroe* (Palmer, 1820–21; Pendleton, 1821–23, 9 November 1821; USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1943); also called *President Island* (Burdick, 1820–21, 20 January 1821); further charted by RAE, 24 January 1821. *Presedent* [sic] *Island* (Burdick, 1820–21, 18 February 1821). *Monroe's Island* (Fildes, 1821c; Morrell, 1832, p. xxi). *Munroes* [sic] *Island* (Fildes, 1821b). *Presidents Island* (Davis, 1821–22, 1 February 1821). The island was later named descriptively *Snow Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île Snow* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Basil Halls Island* or *Hall Island*, so called by Weddell after Capt. Basil Hall, RN (*Hall Peninsula*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132 and p. 142). *Basil Halls Insel* (Fildes, 1827, third end map). *Monron's* [sic] *Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 454). *Schnee Insel* [translation of English name] (Fildes, 1827, p. 454; Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Snow Island* (Fildes, 1827, p. 455; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Snow Island* or *Basil Hall's Island* (Powell, chart, 1828). The position of the island was checked by Foster by observations from different stations on Deception Island in January–March 1829 (Foster, [1829]). *Basil Hall Island*, *Basil Hall* or *Snow Island* (Foster and Kendall, chart, [1829b]; 1829a). *Munro's* [sic] *Island* (Fildes, 1829). *Basil Hall's* or *Snow Isle* (Powell, chart, 1831). *Maloy* [= little] *Yaroslavets*, so called after a town NW of Moscow ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). *Isla Snow* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 264). *Snow Ön* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 287). *Île de la Neige* [translation of English name], *Snö Ön*, *Snow Insel*, *Isla de Snö* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Isla Nieve* [translation of English name] (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 162). *Sneeuw Eiland* [translation of English name] (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *Snow Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Snow-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Snowöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Snow Islands* [sic], in error (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c). *Monroe Island* (*Snow Island*) (USHO, 1943, p. 101). *Little Yaroslavetz*, *Snow Island* or *Little Yaroslav*, referring to the RAE name (Debenham, 1945, map facing p. 436). *Isla de la Nieve* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Monroe*, so called “to commemorate the Monroe Doctrine” (1823) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198 and end map). *Snow Hill Island* (q.v.), in error (BA, 1948, p. 156). *Malyy Yaroslavets* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Ostrov Malyy Yaroslavets* (Berg, 1949, p. 16). *Ostrov Malyy Yaroslavets* (*Snou*) (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The island was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Bis-*

coe, 1951–52 ([Hunt], chart, 1951–52a). *Isla Nevada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, map p. 193; Pierrou, 1970, p. 547). *Wyspa Malyy Jaroslawiec* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Ostrov Snou* (*Malyy Yaroslavets*) (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Isola Snow*, *Isola Monroe* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9, 12–13). *Ostrov Snou* (*Malyy Yaroslavets*) (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Snow Island* (*Ostrov Malyy Jaroslawiec*) (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).

Snow Island: see Chionis Island.

Snow Island (*Ostrov Malyy Jaroslawiec*): see Snow Island.

Snow Islands, Isle, Isola: see Snow Island.

Snow Land: see Snow Hill Island.

Snowman Mount 61°51'S 58°50'W, rising to c. 200 m and forming summit of Ridley Island, off King George Island, was so called by PAE in reference to the yeti (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 8, p. 171 and p. 175). *Góra Człowieka Śniegów* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).

Snow Nunataks 73°35'S 77°06'W, rising to c. 700 m S of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, and comprising from W to E Espenschied Nunatak, Mount McCann, Mount Thornton and Mount Benkert, were seen from the air and from the ground by USAS in December 1940 and roughly mapped in c. 73°15'S 76°00'W; called *Norma Snow Nunatak* [sic], probably after the wife of Lieut. Ashley C. Snow, USN (b. 1906), command pilot on USAS (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1942); later named *Ashley Snow Nunatak* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1943) or *Ashley Snow Nunataks* (USAAF chart [LR-]73, 1943; Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356 and p. 385) after the pilot himself. *Ashley Snow Nunaticks* [sic] (USAAF chart [AP-]43, 1943). *Norma Snow Nunataks* (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14). *Picos Nevados Ashley* [in partial translation of a proper name] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Picos Novados* [sic] *Ashley* (Villa Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). The nunataks were again seen from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947. *Ashley Snow Nunatakene* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 156). *Nunataki Ashli-Snou* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The nunataks were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66. *Snow Nunataks* (Alberts, 1966, p. 276; USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Snow Ö(en), Ön, -Öya: see Snow Island.

Snow Peak 62°35'S 60°39'W, rising to 430 m SW of Hero Bay, Livingston Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59.

Snowshoe Glacier 68°19'S 66°35'W, flowing W into Providence Cove, Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936; photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE, 23 December 1947; resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island in December 1949, October 1958 and November 1960; named descriptively from the shape of the glacier in plan (APC, 1962, p. 29; DOS sheet W 68 66, 1963).

Snow White Hill 61°58'S 58°10'W, rising to c. 350 m SW of Glass Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Snow White in the fairy tale (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 7, p. 170 and p. 175). *Góra Śnieżki* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).

Snowy Hill: see Snow Hill Island.

Snubbin Island 65°29'S 65°50'W, W of Pickwick Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, following air photography by

- FIDASE in 1956 and in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Mr Serjeant Snubbin, barrister (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Snuddkullarna*: see Touchdown Hills.
- Snug Cove** 65°30'S 64°25'W, on E side of the second largest of the *Lippmann Islands* (q.v.), was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958 and named descriptively as providing a good enclosed anchorage for small boats (APC, 1959a, p. 11).
- Snyder Peninsula** 71°25'S 61°24'W, between Lamplugh Inlet and Odom Inlet, Black Coast, terminating in Cape Howard, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Rear-Adm. Joseph Edward Snyder, Jr, USN, Antarctic Project Officer to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development, 1967-69, and Navy Department sponsor for Naval Support Force Antarctica, 1974-76 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 30).
- Sobenes, Bahía*: see Malmgren Bay.
- "*Soberanía*": see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Soberanía, Bahía (de)*: see Discovery Bay.
- "*Soberanía Base*": see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Soberanía, Isla*: see Greenwich Island.
- Soberanía, Port*: see Soberanía, Puerto.
- Soberanía, Puerto* [= port sovereignty] 62°29'S 59°38'W, anchorage between *Guesalaga Peninsula* (q.v.) and González Island, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1946-47, and so called in connection with Chilean claims to sovereignty over the area (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 264). *Port Soberanía* (Fuenzalida, 1964, map, Fig. 1, p. 48).
- Soberanía, Puerto*: see Discovery Bay.
- "*Sobral, Base*": see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Sobral, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Sobral Peninsula.
- Sobral, Isla*: see Omega Island.
- Sobral(')*, *Kap(p)*, *Mys*: see Sobral Peninsula.
- Sobral Peninsula** 64°31'S 59°40'W, extending S from Muskeg Gap into Larsen Ice Shelf, W of Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, was roughly mapped by SwAE in October 1902, when the name *Kap Sobral* was applied to its S point after Tte José María Sobral (1880-1961), of the Argentine Navy, assistant meteorologist, hydrographer and astronomer with SwAE; later Director, Department of Mines, Buenos Aires (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Cap Sobral* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33). *Cabo Sobral* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 666). *Cape Sobral* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; [in 64°26'S 59°11'W] BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 64°40'S 59°40'W incorrectly shown as the S point of an island] 3175, 12.xi.1954; [in 64°36'S 59°40'W] APC, 1955, p. 19; [incorrectly shown as the S point of an island] USDMAAC chart JNC-117N, 1975). *Kapp Sobral* (HA chart, 1928). The peninsula was seen from the air by Ellsworth, 3 January 1935, and erroneously reported as an island separated from the mainland coast by a channel c. 6 km wide (Ellsworth, 1935, p. 399). Resurvey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 failed to determine the true nature of the feature. An Argentine refuge hut was established on the peninsula in 64°30'S 59°40'W, 23 June 1959, for seasonal use by field parties travelling S from "Esperanza", and was called "*Guarani*" after the Argentine tugboat *Guarani*. The feature was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958-61, when it was shown to be joined to the mainland coast at Muskeg Gap. *Sobral Peninsula* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). *Isla Chandler*, erroneously referring to the peninsula after Tte Alberto Chandler Baunen, of the Chilean Navy, navigator and meteorologist in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on her first Antarctic voyage in 1903 (Chile. DNH chart 12, 1964; IHA, 1974, p. 72). *Mys Sobral* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Sobroan Harbour*: see Pendulum Cove.
- Sodabread Slope*: see Northeast Glacier.
- Soffia, Punta** 63°20'S 57°54'W, SE side of Unwin Cove, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1950-51, after Subtte Gustavo Soffia A., of the Chilean Navy, in the transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 265).
- Soffia, Punta** 64°53'S 62°57'W, SE point of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950-51, after Subtte Gustavo Soffia A., of the Chilean Navy, in the transport ship *Angamos*, which was engaged in hydrographic work in the area (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 264). *Punta Eduardo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 257). *Punta Rondeau*, so called by AAE after Gen. José Rondeau (1773-1845), Argentine soldier (Argentina. MM, NM 17/1.ii.1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 633).
- Sögen, Îlot, Island, Islet, Öya*: see Chiens, Îlot des.
- Sohm Glacier** 66°04'S 64°48'W, flowing NNW into Bilgeri Glacier, S of Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneer ski-mountaineers grouped in this area, named after Victor Sohm, Austrian skier and inventor of special types of skins and wax for ski (APC, 1959a, p. 11).
- Söille(n), Rocas, Rocks*: see Sørille Rocks.
- Sola, Roca*: see Lone Rock.
- Solberg, Ensenada*: see Solberg Inlet.
- Solberg Inlet** 68°18'S 65°13'W, in Larsen Ice Shelf between the SE point of Joerg Peninsula and Periphery Point, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 4, p. 456); following study of Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs, roughly outlined and located (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 271, photograph facing p. 273; chart 2562, 1943); photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947; named after Rear-Adm. Thorvald A. Solberg, USN, who as Chief of Naval Research, authorized the assistance given to RARE by the Office of Naval Research (APC, 1955, p. 19; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Zaliv Solberg* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ensenada Solberg* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 228; IHA, 1974, p. 265). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Solberg* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Solberg, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Solberg Inlet.
- Sölch Glacier** 67°04'S 66°21'W, flowing WSW into Salmon Cove, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Johann Sölch (1883-1951), Austrian geologist and glaciologist

- (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Soldaditos, Punta [= toy soldier point] 64°19'S 62°53'W, E point of Eta Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was so called descriptively by AAE in 1947 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 667).
- Soldado Catalán, Islotes*: see Catalán, Islotes.
- Soldado Sabaño, Cerro 63°31'S 58°01'W, rising to c. 800 m NE of Windy Gap, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48 (*Punta Sabaño*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Soledad, Bahía [= solitude bay] c. 68°00'S 64°00'W, appears to refer to the whole embayment between Capé Robinson, Foyn Coast, and Cape Agassiz, Bowman Coast (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]).
- Sole Mark Point 62°40'S 60°25'W, on W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, SW of Johnsons Dock, was so called by Dalziel (1972, map Fig. 3, p. 50).
- Solem Ridge** 71°12'S 63°15'W, rising to c. 1 800 m NNE of Mount Van Buren, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Lieut. Lynn D. Solem, USN (MC), Medical Officer, "South Pole Station", 1972 (APC, 1977, p. 30; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Soler, Cabo*: see Barrow, Cape.
- Soler, Islotes*: see Rho Islands.
- Solis, Glaciér 62°31'S 59°47'W, flowing W into Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1952-53, after a member of the party which made a hydrographic survey of the harbour (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 265).
- Solitaire, Île*: see Solus Island.
- Solitária, Roca*: see Lonely Rock or Lone Rock.
- Solitárias, Rocas*: see Lonely Rock.
- Solitario, El, Isla*: see Ponton Island.
- Solitario Island*: see Solus Island.
- Solitario, Islote*: see Ponton Island or Solus Island.
- Solitario, Monte [= solitary mountain] 64°09'S 60°46'W, rising to c. 500 m E of Cierva Cove, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954). *Pico Solitario* (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957).
- Solitario, Pico*: see Solitario, Monte.
- Solo Ridge 61°29'S 55°27'W, rising to c. 200 m on Furse Peninsula, Gibbs Island, South Shetland Islands, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Solstreif Bay c. 64°07'S 61°55'W, may refer to an anchorage in the vicinity of Harry Island, Croker Passage, Palmer Archipelago; was so called by the whalers operating in this area after the Norwegian whaling ship *Solstreif* (*Solstreif Island*, q.v.) (Birch, chart, 1911).
- Solstreif Island** 64°33'S 62°00'W, on E side of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, S of Thor Island, was charted by BAE, 1920-22, and, following the usage of the whalers, named after the Norwegian whaling ship *Solstreif* (Kapt. Thorstensen) which was moored by the stern to the island in 1921-22, and probably in other seasons also (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 6, p. 165; Lester and others, chart, [1921-22]; APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 164; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Solstreif Islands*, referring collectively to the present feature, Thor Island and nearby small islands and rocks (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 6, p. 165). *Solstrief* [*sic*] *Island* (Lester, 1921-22). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.
- Solstreif Islands*: see Solstreif Island.
- Solstreif Rocks 64°33'S 62°00'W, S of *Solstreif Island* (q.v.), Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, were so called by BAE, 1920-22, in association with the island (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 6, p. 134; Lester and others, chart, [1921-22]).
- Solstrief Island*: see Solstreif Island.
- Solus Island** 67°52'S 68°26'W, SSE of Cape Alexandra, Adelaide Island, and E of Dion Islands, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island in 1948; called *Islote Solitario* [= solitary islet] by AAE because of its isolated position (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957). *Solus Island* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3577, 14.viii.1964). The island was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963. *Solitario Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 105). *Île Solitaire*, presumably referring to this feature (BA, 1966, p. 52).
- Solus, Mount** 68°50'S 65°33'W, rising to 1 290 m on W side of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and so named because of its isolated position (APC, 1962, p. 29; DOS 610 sheet W 68, 64, 1963).
- Solvay-Berge, Monte(s), Monti, Monts (de)*: see Solvay Mountains.
- Solvay Mountains** 64°24'S 62°36'W, in S Brabant Island, bounded to N by a line joining Fleming Point and the head of Hippocrates Glacier, and to S by the isthmus E of Duperré Bay, rising to 1 520 m at Galen Peak and including also Mount Ehrlich, Celsius Peak, Cook Summit and Mount Imhotep. The E coast of Brabant Island was roughly charted by BeAE, 24-29 January 1898, when the name *Monts Solvay* was applied to mountains along the whole length of this coast, after Ernest Solvay (1838-1922), the first patron of BeAE (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Monte Solvay*, presumably referring to the highest mountain seen along this coast (Gerlache, 1902a; Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Solvay-Berge* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Monts Solway* [*sic*] (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Solvay Mountains* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Monts de Solvay, Monts de Solway* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1, 11). *Solvay Mountains* (BA, 1916, p. 403; chart 3205, 1952; [in 64°20'S 62°17'W] APC, 1955, p. 19). *Mount Buckle (Bulcke)* (*Mount Bulcke*, q.v.), incorrectly referring to two unnamed peaks in these mountains (Lester and others, chart, [1921-22]; Bagshawe, 1921-22a, p. B.27). *Montes Solvay* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 668; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 265). *Monti Solvay* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 510). The mountains were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Solvey* [*sic*] *Berg* (Knapp, 1958, p. 586). *Solvay Mountains* ([as now defined] APC, 1960, p. 7; [referring to W part of feature only] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Solvay Mounts* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Solvay Mounts*: see Solvay Mountains.
- Solvey Berg*: see Solvay Mountains.
- Solvay, Monts (de), Mountains*: see Solvay Mountains.
- Sombre Lake** 60°41'S 45°37'W, the largest and NE-most of the three lakes in Paternoster Valley, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from its sombre setting and from the proximity of Stygian Cove (APC, 1975, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Somers Glacier** 65°22'S 63°30'W, flowing NW in to Trooz Glacier, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with Belgica Glacier to the W, named after Henri Somers (b. 1863), Chief Engineer in the BeAE ship *Belgica* (APC, 1959a, p. 11).

Somers Nunatak 67°28'S 67°16'W, rising to c. 600 m on W side of Reid Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, following geological work in the area by BAS from Rothera, 1980–81, was named after Geoffrey Usher Somers (b. 1950), BAS general assistant, Rothera, 1978–81, who assisted in the work (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Somers, Punta: see Martín, Punta.

Somerville Island 65°23'S 64°20'W, SE side of Grandidier Channel, NW of Darboux Island, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Îlot Sommerville* [*sic*] after D. M. Crichton-Somerville, British-born resident of Kristiania (now Oslo), Norway, who selected and supervised the making of much of the FAE polar clothing and equipment (*Rickmers Glacier*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Sommerville* [*sic*] *Island* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948). *Islas Somerville*, including nearby rocks (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Sommerville* [*sic*] *Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 204; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). *Islotes Sommerville* [*sic*], including nearby rocks (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Somerville Islet* (BA, 1952, p. 27; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Islote Somerville* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 265). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islotes Somerville*, including nearby rocks (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957). *Islote Sommerville* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 668). *Somerville Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959).

Somerville, Islas, Islet, Islote(s): see Somerville Island.

Somigliana Glacier 67°02'S 67°09'W, flowing N into Langmuir Cove, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Carlo Somigliana (1859–1955), Italian mathematician and physicist who originated a theory of viscous glacier flow; Founder of the Comitato Glaciologico Italiano (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Sommers, Punta: see Martín, Punta.

Sommerville, Îlot, Island, Islet, Islote(s): see Somerville Island.

Sonia Point 65°05'S 63°30'W, W entrance point of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Pointe Sonia* after Mme Sonia Bunau-Varilla, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Sonia Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 135; APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Punta Sonia* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Punta Alta* [= high point] (Argentina. MM chart Ñ, 1954). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

Sonia, Pointe, Punta: see Sonia Point.

Sooty Rock 65°14'S 65°09'W, rising 18 m above sea level at SW end of Wilhelm Archipelago, W of Betbeder Islands, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and called descriptively *Black Reef* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; [in 65°16'S 65°08'W] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Arrecifes Negro* [= black reefs] (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Arrecife Negro* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 542). *Arrecife Black* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1947; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 48). *Isla Tucapel*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Scogli Negro* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in February 1969; renamed *Sooty Rock* (BA, 1972, p. 32; APC, 1974, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).

Sophie Cliff 64°44'S 62°14'W, rising to c. 200 m on E side of Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898, when a landing was made in the vicinity; named *Roches Sophie* (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Sophie Rocks* (Cook, 1900, p. 144 and photograph facing p. 160). *Sophiefelsen* (Cook, 1903, p. 108). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Sophie Cliff* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Sophiefelsen, Roches, Rocks: see Sophie Cliff.

Sopot Peak 62°10'S 58°34'W, highest point (c. 205 m) on Dufayel Island, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a Polish health resort on the Baltic Sea (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Szczyt Sopotu* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).

Sopotu, Szczyt: see Sopot Peak.

Sørensen Anchorage 60°44'S 65°40'W, in S entrance of Fyr Channel, Signy Island, W of Moyes Point, was charted by Moe in 1913 and so called probably after Hans Winge Sørensen (1890–1968), Norwegian whaling manager (Moe, chart, 1913a).

Sorge Island 67°10'S 67°42'W, between The Gullet and Barlas Channel, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Sorge (1899–1946), German glaciologist who, as a member of the German expeditions to Greenland, 1929 and 1930–31 (A. L. Wegener), made the first seismic soundings of the Greenland ice sheet and developed a theory for the densification of firn; led an expedition to Svalbard in 1935 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Islote Tigre*, so called by AAE after the Argentine whaling ship *Tigre*, which took part in the war against Brazil in 1827 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).

“*Sorkhento-Kabral*”: see Pitt Point.

S. Orkney (Islands): see South Orkney Islands.

S. Orkneys: see South Orkney Islands.

Sørlle, Cabo: see Sørlle, Cape.

Sørlle, Cape 60°45'S 44°59'W, S point of Fredriksen Island, South Orkney Islands, was charted by DI in 1933 and named *Cape Sørlle* [*sic*] after Kapt. Petter Sørlle (*Petter Bay*, q.v.) (Nelson, 1933, p. 26; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Cabo Sørlle* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 176b). *Cape Sørlle* (USBGN, 1956, p. 285; APC, 1961, p. 3).

Sørlle, Cape: see Sørlle, Cape.

Sö(ø)rllle, Rocas: see Sørlle Rocks.

Sørlle Rocks 60°37'S 46°15'W, rising 20 m above sea level WSW of Larsen Islands, Coronation Island, were charted by Sørlle, 1912–13, and called *Tre Sten* [= three stones] (Sørlle and Borge, chart, 1913). *Söille* [*sic*] *Rocks* (BA, 1916, p. 415). *Three Stones* (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; 1930, p. 53). *Rocas Söille* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Trestein* (Sørlle, chart, [1930]). *Rocas Söillen* [*sic*] (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933). The rocks were recharted by DI in 1933. *Sørlle Rocks* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Sorlle* [*sic*] *Rocks* (USAAF chart 1738, 1943; BA, 1974, p. 334). *Rocas Sørlle* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 276). *Sørlle Rocks* (USBGN, 1957, p. 50; APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Rocas Sørlle* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 669). [Sørlle Buttress, South Georgia, is also named after Kapt. P. Sørlle (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 82).]

Sørlle Rocks: see Sørlle Rocks.

Sorna Bluff 83°18'S 50°40'W, rising to c. 2 020 m on N side of

- Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Lieut. Cdr Ronald E. Sorna, USN, C-130 pilot on photographic flights in the Pensacola Mountains (USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Sørorknøy*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Sørpolen*: see South Pole.
- Sorpresa, Grupo*: see Surprise Island.
- Sorpresa, Isla, Islote, Islotito*: see Brewster Island.
- Sorpresa, Roca(s), Rock*: see Surprise Island.
- Sör-Shetland Öyene*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Sosa Bluff** 82°32'S 42°53'W, rising to c. 700 m in *Schneider Hills* (q.v.), Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Tte 1° Oscar Roberto Sosa, of the Argentine Army, Officer-in-charge of the Argentine station "General Belgrano", winter 1966 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Sotnington, Isla*: see Stonington Island.
- Soto Glacier** 71°28'S 61°53'W, flowing SSE into Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Luis R. Soto, Argentine oceanographer on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expeditions, 1968 and 1970 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 30).
- Sotomayor, Isla*: see Sotomayor Island.
- Sotomayor Island** 63°20'S 57°55'W, forming S entrance point of Unwin Cove, Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1950–51, and named *Isla Sotomayor* after Tte 2° Victor Sotomayor L., cargo engineer in the expedition patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 266). *Islote Sotomayor* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959). *Sotomayor Island* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Isla Pingüinera* [= penguin island] (Miller, 1965, Lámina 1).
- Sotomayor, Islote*: see Sotomayor Island.
- Soto, Punta*: see Toe, The.
- Sotos, Punta** 62°30'S 59°41'W, ENE of Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1949–50, after members of the expedition with the surname Soto (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 26).
- Sound, The** 64°19'S 62°58'W, running N–S between East Melchior Islands and West Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; further charted by DI in 1927 and probably named at that time (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956); recharted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *La Baie* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Paso Sur* [= south passage] (Argentina. MM chart O, 1952). *Canal Principal* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 276; Pierrou, 1970, p. 604). *El Seno* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955).
- Sound, The** 65°15'S 64°17'W, anchorage in the Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, bounded by Shelter Islands, Three Little Pigs, Indicator Island, Winter Island and Skua Island, was charted by BGLE in 1935–36 and so called descriptively (Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576; USHO chart 6650, 1947).
- Sourrieu, Île*: see Lambda Island.
- South American Antarctica*: see Antártida Americana.
- Southard Bay*: see Mensa Baya.
- Southard Promontory** 66°56'S 64°48'W, on NW side of Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, terminating in *Cape Chavanne* (q.v.), in association with the names of Antarctic cartographers grouped in this area, was named after Rupert Barron Southard, Jr (b. 1923), Chief, National Mapping Division, USGS, from 1979 (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- South Atlantic Ocean** extends S from the Equator and is bounded by the coasts of South America and Africa, with the S limit at mainland Antarctica between 67°16'W and 20°E (IHB, 1953a, p. 4, 18–19). [For details on the history of this name see Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 82.]
- South, Bahía*: see South Bay (Doumer Island) or South Bay (Livingston Island).
- South, Baie*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- South Bay** 64°52'S 63°36'W, between Cape Kemp and Py point, *Doumer Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was charted by BGLE in February 1935 and so named from its position on the island (BA chart 3213, 5.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Bahía del Faro* [= lighthouse bay], so called from the light sited on Py Point by AAE in 1947 (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 359). *Bahía South* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 266). A station for summer occupation was established on the SE shore of the bay by the Chilean Navy, 18 February 1962, and called "Yelcho" after the Chilean oceanographic ship "Yelcho" (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979). "Yelcho" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- South Bay** 62°39'S 60°29'W, between Hannah Point and Miers Bluff, S Livingston Island, was known to sealers from 1820; called *Freesland Bay*, in association with the original name for the island (Palmer, 1820–21, 4 December 1820) or *Captain Bys [sic] Bay*, probably after Capt. J. Byers (*Byers Peninsula*, q.v.) (Burdick, 1820–21, 28 February 1821); charted by Fildes in c. 1821 (Fildes, 1821, chart [3]); later named descriptively *South Bay* (Davis, 1821–22, 16 March 1821; Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Elephant Bays*, referring collectively to this feature and to Walker Bay and False Bay (Davis, 1821–22, 11 December 1821). *Baie du Sud* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Erebys Bay, Ereby's Bay, Ereby's Bay, Ereby Point*, (q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132; 1827, third end map). *Erebus [sic] Bay* (Fildes, 1829). *Ereby's or South Bay* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). *Bahía d'Ereby ó del Sur* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Süd Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Baie South* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 141). *Bahía Sur* [translation of English name] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 676; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 270). *Baie d'Ereby ou du Sud* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Syd B.* (HA chart, 1928). The bay was charted by DI, 1930–31. *Bahía South* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Byers' Bay*, referring to Burdick's name in the log of *Huntress*, which anchored there, 28 February 1821 (Stackpole, 1955, p. 69). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Baia Sud* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Bukhta Saut* (South Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- South Bay*: see False Bay (Livingston Island) or Oscar Cove.
- South Beach*: see Hersilia Cove or South Beaches.
- South Beaches** 62°39'S 61°03'W, S shore of *Byers Peninsula* (q.v.), Livingston Island, between Devils Point and ice margin W of Clark Nunatak, were known to nineteenth-century sealers; called *South Beach* (cf. *Robbery Beaches*) (Fildes, 1821c; Powell, chart, 1822a). *South Beaches* (Biscoe, 1830–33b, 5 March 1832; APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *The South Beaches* (Biscoe, 1901, p. 334).

South Beaches, The: see South Beaches.

South Cape 60°48'S 45°09'W, S point of Atriceps Island, Robertson Islands, off Coronation Island, was charted by Powell, 13 December 1821, and so named as the S-most projection of land discerned in the area (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 10; chart 1822*a*; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 19; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Cap Sud* [translation of English name] (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5; [referring in error to the SE point of Coronation Island] France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *South Point* (BA, 1930, p. 52; chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; [referring in error to the SE point of Coronation Island] France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Cabo Sud* [translation of English name], referring in error to the SE point of Coronation Island (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Sur* [translation of English name] ([referring in error to the SE point of Coronation Island] Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 273; [correctly shown] MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 676). *Mys Saut* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

South Cape c. 64°00'S 59°45'W, has not been identified but refers to a feature S of Cape Kater, Davis Coast, possibly *Mount Bris* (q.v.) which is conspicuous from seaward; was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and so called as the furthest S feature sighted at the time (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*).

South Cape: see Smith, Cape.

South Channel 64°53'S 62°55'W, running N-S between E Bryde Island and Coughtrey Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920-22 (Bagshawe, 1921-22*a*, Vol. 4, p. 192). *Canal Argentino*, referring collectively to this feature and to Bryde Channel (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954).

South Continent: see Antarctica.

South Cove 67°34'S 68°08'W, SW of Rothera, SE Adelaide Island, following the establishment of the BAS station, is used as an anchorage for ships, with a jetty on its E side; was charted from HMS *Endurance*, 1976-77, and so named in contrast to *North Cove* (q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980).

South East Point 62°59'S 60°31'W, SE point of Deception Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers and charted by Foster in 1829 (Foster and Kendall, chart, [1829*b*]); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1948-49, and named descriptively (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Punta Sudeste* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 225; Pierrou, 1970, p. 675). *Punta Sur Este* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 271).

South-east Point: see Duthoit Point.

Southern Continent: see Antarctica.

Southern Maids, The: see Theta Islands.

Southern, Mount 74°12'S 76°28'W, rising to c. 1 000 m SE of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Merle E. Southern, USGS topographic engineer, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1967-68 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Southern Ocean is defined as the circumpolar ocean S of South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand (N limit unspecified), and includes Bellingshausen Sea, Drake Passage, Scotia Sea, Weddell Sea and the S parts of the South

Atlantic Ocean and South Pacific Ocean (APC, 1955, p. 20). [For details on the history of this name see Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 83.]

South Foreland: see Melville, Cape.

South Forel Glacier: see Forel Glacier.

South Graham Land: see Graham Land.

South Heim Glacier: see Heim Glacier.

"*South Ice*": see Omega Nunatak.

South-Iceland: see South Orkney Islands.

South, Isla: see South Island or Wyatt Island.

South Island 64°49'S 62°51'W, on S side of *Waterboat Point*, (q.v.), Danco Coast, apparently joined to the point by a spit drying at low tide, was charted by BAE, 1920-22, and so called descriptively (Lester, 1920-22*a*, Vol. 2, p. 68; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 36; Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 13.1). *Isla Dott* (Halpern, 1962, map Fig. 6, p. 237). *Isla South*, as rejected name probably referring to this feature (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 266).

South Island: see Wyatt Island or Yalour Islands.

South Land Whale Island: see Trinity Island.

South Nansen (Island): see Nansen Island.

South Orkeny: see South Orkney Islands.

South Orkney, Îles, Island: see South Orkney Islands.

South Orkney Islands 60°40'S 45°15'W, between 60°30'S and 60°48'S, 44°20'W and 46°40'W, comprising from W to E Coronation Island, Signy Island, *Powell Island* (q.v.) and Laurie Island, with offshoots, were sighted by Powell, 6 December 1821, and independently sighted by McLeod (*McLeod Glacier*, q.v.), 12 December 1821, from a position c. 120 km W of the islands; partially charted by Powell, 1821-22, and called *Powell's Group* probably by R. H. Laurie (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 3; chart, 1822*a*; Wilkes, atlas, 1845) or *South-Iceland* (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 3). *Group Powell, Îles Powell* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Powell's Groupe* (Wyld, map, 1824). The islands were visited by Weddell in February 1822 and further charted by him, 1822-23; named *South Orkneys* in contrast to the *South Shetland Islands* (q.v.), as lying in a slightly lower latitude just as the Orkney Islands, Scotland, lie in a slightly lower latitude than the Shetland Islands (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 25; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908). *Nouvelles Orcades* [= new Orkneys] (Weddell, 1825*b*, p. 272). *Orcades Méridionales* [= south Orkneys] (Société de Géographie, 1826, p. 144). *Orkneys, Südliche Orkney Inseln* (Weddell, 1826, p. 7; 1827, second end map). *South Orkney, Powell's Group* or *South Orkney* (Powell, chart, 1828; chart, 1831). *Îles South Orkney* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *South Orkney Islands* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 20). *New-South-Orkney, Îles Orkney, Archipel Orkney, Îles New-South-Orkney, Terre de Powell* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 67-68, 78, 174, 245). *Süd Orkney* (Ross, 1847*b*, end map). *Îles Powells [sic]* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 25). *Süd-Orkneys, Süd Orkney Inseln* (Neumayer, 1872*a*, p. 128 and Tafel 2). *Orkney Méridionales* (Reclus, 1889, p. 19). *Syd Orkney* (Larsen, 1894*a*, map p. 120). *Syd Orkney Öarne* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 282). *Orcades du Sud* (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 20). *Orcadi del Sud* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, p. xlvii). *Powell Group, Powell Islands*, according to priority of naming (Balch, 1902, p. 98). *Orcadaz, Orcades Australes* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). *Syd-Orkney-Öarna* (Andersson 1903, p. 419). *Orcadas Méridionales* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*c*, upper map facing p. 32). *Orcadi Australi* [= south Orkneys] (Faustini,

1904, p. 4). *Islas de Orkney Meridional* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Zuid Orkney Eilanden* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Orcada del Sud* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). *Orcadas del Sur* (Delachaux, [1907], p. 153). *Zuid-Orkaden* (Proot, [1907], p. 20). *Zuid-Orkneysche Eilanden* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 38). *Islas Orcadas del Sur* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 566). *Les Orcades* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 8). *Südkorke-neygruppe* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 78). The islands were further charted by Sørllé and Borge, 1912–13. *South Orkny [sic]*, *South Orkeny [sic]* (Sørllé, chart, 1912; chart, 1913). *Zuideluke Orkneys* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *South Orkneys* or *Powell Islands* (Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9). *Islas Orcadas* (Hoxmark, 1924). *South Orkney Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 74). *Syd Orknøy* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 226). *Islas Orcadas del Sud* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Syd Orkn-Öene* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 908). *Syd Orkn-Øiene* (Isachsen, 1931, p. 355). *Powelløene*, *Sydorknøene* (Aagaard, 1931). *Arcipelago delle Orcadi del Sud* (Passera, 1932). The islands were recharted by DI in 1933 (John, 1934). *Syd Orknøi* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 225). *S. Orkney* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Orcades*, *Îles Orcades du Sud*, *Groupe des Orcades du Sud*, *Île [sic] Powell (Orkney du Sud)* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 286–87 and end map). *Orcadas del Sud* (Moneta, 1940, p. 401). *South Orkney Island [sic]* (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1943). *South Orkney Islands (Powell Group)* (USHO, 1943, p. 71). *Syd Orknøyene* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Las Orcadas* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 286). *Syd-Orkney Øgruppen* (Borge, 1946, p. 2). *Orcadas Australes* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Powelløene (Syd Orknøene)* (Aagaard, 1947, p. 967). *Orkney del Sur* (Mann Fischer, 1948, map facing p. 316). *Ostrova Yuzhnyye Orkneyskiye* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Islas Orcadas Australes* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 194). *Etelä Orkneyn Saaret* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Yuzhnyye Orkneyskiye Ostrova* (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Sydorknøerne* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 370). *Južni Orkney* (Rubić, 1950, p. 240). The islands were further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1947–50. *Orcadi Austr.* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500). *Îles Orkney du Sud* (James, 1952, map following p. 264). *Sørorknøy* (Giæver, 1952, p. 54). *Wyspy Południowe Orkady* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Archipiélago Powell, Islas Powell* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 7). *Südkorke-ney's [sic]* (Capurro, 1955, p. 141). The islands were further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Zuidelijke Orkaden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 589). *Jižní Orkneye* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ee Sout Orkney*, *Sout Orkney Ee*, *Południowe Orkady*, *Jižní Orkneje*, *Déli-Orkney-Szigetek* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 12; 1959f, map p. 37; 1960b, map p. 30; 1962, map p. 25). *Orkady Pd.* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 1A, p. 2). *S. Orkney Islands* (Dalziel, 1972, map Fig. 1, p. 48). [For history of exploration see also under the main islands in the group. For history of occupation of the islands see *Cape Geddes*, *Sandefjord Bay*, *Scotia Bay* and *Signy*.]

South Orkneys: see South Orkney Islands.

South Orkney Sziget: see South Orkney Islands.

South Orkny: see South Orkney Islands.

South Pacific Ocean extends S from the Equator and is bounded, to the E, by the W coast of South America and by the meridian of Cabo de Hornos (Cape Horn) (64°17'W) and, to the W, by seas and island groups off Australia and New Zealand and by the meridian of South East Cape, Tasmania (146°55'E), with the S limit at mainland Antarctica between the two meridians

(IHB, 1953a, p. 4, 35). The S limit was formerly defined as a line joining Cabo de Hornos and Snares Islands, New Zealand ([IHB], 1928, p. 22) and later as the parallel of 56°S (IHB, 1937, p. 25). *South Pacific Ocean*, between 27°00'S and 60°00'S (BA chart 789, 17.xii.1877; 30.x.1981). *Océan Pacifique Sud* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 36). *Südlicher Stiller Ozean* (Germany. OK chart 1064, 1938). For many years the USHO favoured mainland Antarctica as the S limit (Bryan, 1940, p. 41). *Océano Pacífico Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 69). The present IHB definition was not accepted by Chile, which considers the South Pacific Ocean as bounded to the E by Scotia Ridge and to include Scotia Sea (IHB, 1953b, p. 272–73 and map facing p. 273; Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 82), but was accepted by Argentina (IHB, 1960, p. 324).

South Peak: see Süd-Pik.

South Point 63°01'S 60°37'W, S point of *Deception Island* (q.v.), was known to nineteenth-century sealers and charted by Foster in 1829 (Foster and Kendall, chart, [1829b]); following resurvey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1948–49, named descriptively (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Punta Sur* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 270). *Pointe South* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46).

South Point 60°45'S 45°41'W, S point of *Moe Island* (q.v.), off Signy Island, following survey by DI in 1933, was named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

South Point: see Garzón Point or South Cape (Atriceps Island).

South, Pointe: see South Point (Deception Island).

South Polar Continent: see Antarctica.

South Polar Plateau, the ice sheet surrounding the *South Pole* (q.v.), with limits undefined but lying partly within BAT, and rising to c. 2 800 m at the pole and c. 3 100 m in Ross Dependency and AAT. In January 1909, the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907–09 (Sir Ernest Shackleton), applied the name *King Edward VII Plateau* to the area between the head of Beardmore Glacier and the furthest S point reached in 88°23'S 162°00'E, after Edward VII (1842–1910), King of England, 1901–10 (Shackleton, 1909, Vol. 1, p. 384 and end maps). In December 1911, the Third Norwegian Expedition in the *Fram*, 1910–12 (Capt. R. Amundsen), applied the name *Kong Haakon VII Vidde* or *King Haakon VII Plateau* to the area surrounding the South Pole, after Haakon VII (1872–1957), King of Norway, 1905–57 (Amundsen, 1912a, Bd. 2, p. 122 and end map; 1912b, Vol. 2, p. 122; Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, map p. 6–7). Later the name *South Polar Plateau* came to be widely used for the area surrounding the pole (BA chart 1240, 10.vi.1927; Australia. DI map, 1939; USHO chart 2562, 1943; Helm, 1958, p. 149; APC, 1962, p. 29; BA, 1974, p. 246; chart 3177, 21.viii.1981). *Kong Håkon VII's Vidde* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Polar Plateau* (Byrd, 1930, end map; NGS map, 1957b). *König Haakon VII.–Hochland* (Breitfuss, 1943, Tafel 38), *Sydpolplatået* (Aagaard, 1947, p. 878). *Kong Haakon VII's Vidde*, *King Edward VII's Plateau* (Kosack, 1957).

South Polar Region(s): see Antarctic, The.

South Pole 90°S, S extremity of the Earth's axis and point common to British Antarctic Territory, Terre Adélie, Australian Antarctic Territory and Ross Dependency (APC, 1962, p. 29), was reached by five-man sledge parties of the Third Norwegian Expedition in the *Fram*, 1910–12 (Capt. R. Amund-

sen), from Bay of Whales, 14 December 1911, and of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13 (Capt. R. F. Scott, RN), from McMurdo Sound, 17 January 1912; overflowed by the United States Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30 (R. E. Byrd), in the Ford 4-AT tri-motored monoplane *Floyd Bennett* (Bernt Balchen, command pilot), 29 November 1929. The first aircraft landing was made at the pole, 31 October 1956, in the ski-equipped R4D Skytrain aircraft *Que Sera Sera* (Lieut. Cdr Conrad S. Shinn, USN, command pilot) (*Dufek Massif, Mount Hawkes*, q.v.), prior to the establishment of the US “Amundsen-Scott Station” or “South Pole Station” in November 1956. The station was reached by a Ferguson tractor party of TAE from “Scott Base”, McMurdo Sound (Sir Edmund Hillary), 4 January 1958, with return by air, and by a Tucker Sno-cat and dog-team party of TAE from “Shackleton”, Filchner Ice Shelf (Sir Vivian Fuchs), 19 January 1958, the party continuing to “Scott Base” by Sno-cat (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f). *Biegun Południowy (Po)*, *Déli-Sark (Hu)*, *Eteläinen Napa (Fi)*, *Hakotev Hatsfony (He)*, *Jižni Pol, Jižnítočna (C)*, *Južni Pol (SC, SI)*, *Pôle Sud (Fr)*, *Polo Sud (I)*, *Pólo Sul (Pt)*, *Polo Sur (Sp)*, *Sørpolen (N)*, *Südpol (G)*, *Sydpol (Da, N, Sw)*, *Sydpolen (N, Sw)*, *Yuzhnyy Polyus (R)*, *Zuidpool (Du)*.

“South Pole Station”: see South Pole.

South Sandefjord Anchorage: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

South Shetland, Archipelago, Group, Îles (de), Island: see South Shetland Islands.

South Shetland Islands, between 61°00'S and 63°20'S, 54°00'W and 62°45'W, comprising from W to E Smith Island, Snow Island, Livingston Island, Deception Island, Greenwich Island, Robert Island, Nelson Island, King George Island, Gibbs Island, Elephant Island, and Clarence Island, with off-liers, were sighted by William Smith at *Livingston Island* (q.v.), 19 February 1819; roughly charted by Smith later in the same year and taken into possession in the name of King George III, 16 October, at King George Island (*North Foreland*, q.v.). In his proclamation, Smith called the islands *New South Britain* (Bone, 1821, p. 692; [Goddard], chart, [1821]; Smith, 1821), but later changed the name to *South Shetland* (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; [Sherratt], 1821, col. 1215) or *New South Shetland* (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1820a; Miers, chart, 1820a), because the islands lie in about the same latitude as the Shetland Islands in the N Hemisphere. *New or South Shetland* (Foster, chart, 1820; BA chart [no number], 1822). The islands were further charted by sealers in the 1820s; independently called *Fanning's Islands* by Sheffield (*Cape Sheffield*, q.v.) in February 1820 after William A. Fanning, a passenger in the brig *Hersilia* in that season (Fanning, 1834, p. 431; Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Neu-Schottland [sic]* [= new Scotland] (Bertuch, 1820, p. 83). *Neu-Süd-Britannien* [= new south Britain], *Neu-Süd-Schetland* (Miers, 1820b, p. 117). *New Shetland* (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1820b). *Nouveau-Sethland [sic]* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1820, p. 239). *Nouvelle-Shetland, Nouvelle-Shetland Méridionale* [= new south Shetland] (France. MMC, 1820, p. 803). *Schetlands-Inseln* (Miers, 1820b, p. 117). *New Shetland Islands* (*Edinburgh Magazine*, 1821). *New South Iceland* (Fanning and Pendleton, 1821). *Nouveau Shetland, Nouveau-Shetland Austral* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1821, p. 428). *Nouvelle Bretagne du Sud, Nouvelle Shetland du Sud* (Miers, 1821, p. 12). *Shetland* (Fildes, 1821c). *Nouvelle-Ireland [sic] Méridionale* (France. MMC, 1821, p. 670). The islands were further charted on the S coasts by RAE in January 1821. *Nouveau-Shetland du Sud* (Eyriès

and Malte-Brun, 1822, p. 421). *Schetlandinseln, Süd Schetland* (Bertuch, 1822, p. 108). *Shetland Méridional* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Îles de South Shetland* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Archipel du Nouveau Shetland* (Drojat, 1825, p. 326). *Shetland Austral* [= south Shetland] (Malte-Brun, 1825, p. 139). *South Shetland Islands* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 1; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Neu-Süd-Schetland, Shetlands-Inseln, Süd-Schetland, Neu-Süd-Schetlands-Inseln* (Weddell, 1826, p. 6, 13). *Îles de Gerritz [sic]*, after D. Gherritz Pomp (*Gherritz Land* q.v.) (Société de Géographie, 1826, p. 143). *Nouvelles Shetland, Shetland Méridionales* (Société de Géographie, 1826, p. 143–144). *Süd Schetlandische Inseln* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). The W islands in the group were further charted by Foster in 1829. *New Shetland Isles* (Kendall, 1831, p. 62). *Novaya Shetlandiya* [= new Shetland], *Yuzhnaya Shetlandiya* [= south Shetland], *Shetlandskiy Ostrova, Yuzknoy Novoy Shetlandii* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 257; 1831a, sheets 62, 63, 64). *Nouveau Shetland Méridional, Îles South-Shetland* ([Biscoe], 1833c, map facing p. 65 and p. 76). *New South Shetland Islands, New South Shetlands* (Fanning, 1834, p. 293, 351). *Îles New-South-Shetland* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *South Shetlands* (BA chart 1240, [vi.1839]; Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA, 1974, p. 157). *Terres de New-South-Shetland, Terre de Shetland, Terres des Shetland* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 2, 245, 340). *Îles New-South-Schetland [sic]* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1843, p. 302). *Südshetlandsgruppe* (Ross, 1847b, p. 387). *Islas Shetland del Sur* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 658; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 258). *Gerrard's Islands, Gerrard's-Land*, from the name of D. Gherritz Pomp (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Neumayer, 1872b, p. 22; 1872a, p. 129). *Gerritz Islands, Gerritz-Land, Süd-Schetland-Inseln, Süd-Shetlands, Süd-Islands* (Neumayer, 1872b, p. 22; 1872a, p. 128–129, 133). *Shetland-Archipel* (Petersen, 1895a, p. 269). *Süd Shetlands Inseln, Süd-Shetland [sic] Inseln* (Haardt, map, 1895). *Shetland-Inseln* (Petersen, 1895a, p. 269). *Syd Shetland Öarne* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 286). *Shetland du Sud* (Lecoq, map, 1899). *Archipel New-South-Shetland* (Gerlache, 1900a, p. 396). *Neu-Shetland, Neu-Shetland-Inseln, Neu Shetland-Gruppe* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 196, 198–99). *Nouvelles-Shetland du Sud, Nuova Bretagna del Sud, Nuove Shetland del Sud, Arcipelago delle Shetland del Sud, Shetland Australi, Shetlands Australi, Shetlands du Sud* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 16; 1902a, p. xi, xl and end map). *Shetlands, Archipiélago Shetland del Sud* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). *Archipiélago de las Shetlands del Sud* (Sobral, 1904, map p. 272). *Syd-Shetland-Öarna* (Andersson, 1903, p. 419). *Islas Shetland Meridionales, Sydshetlandsgruppen, Sydshetlands-Gruppens Øer* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, upper map facing p. 32; 1904a, p. 45; 1904b, p. 165). *Syd-Shetlands-Öarna* (Andersson, 1904b, p. 69). *Islas del Shetland Meridional* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Zuid Shetland* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 1170). *Zuid Shetland Eilanden, Zuid-Shetlands-Eilanden* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88 and p. 104). *Nieuw-Zuid-Shetland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 37). *Sheatland [sic] del Sud* (Jalour, [1907b], p. 34). *Archipiélago de Shetland, Islas Shetland* (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 162–63). *Isole Shetland* (Duse, 1907, p. 39). *Shetlands Australes* (Delachaux, [1907], p. 154). *Shetlands del Sur* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). *Zuid-Shetlandsche Eilanden*

(Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 7). *Islas Nueva Shetlands del Sur* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 5). *Les Shetlands* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 56). *Shetlands Meridionales, Grupo de las Shetlands del Sur, Islas Shetlands del Sur, Archipiélago de las Shetlands del Sur* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 5, 10, 12 and end map). *Îles Shetland* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 360). *Gruppe der Südshetlands-Inseln, Southshetlandsinseln* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 70, 79). *Îles Shetlands du Sud* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Shetland Eilanden* (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *South Shetland Archipelago* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 30). *Zuideluke Shetlands Eilanden* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Syd-Shetlands Øgruppe* (Risting, 1922, p. 324). *Sydshetland* (HA chart, 1928). *Syd Shetland Øgruppen* (Holdedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 227). *Syd Shetlands* (Olstad, 1929, p. 524). *Süd Scheitland-Inseln* (Filchner, 1930, map p. 111). *Syd Shetland Öene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Sydshetlandøene* (Aagaard, 1931). The coasts between Deception Island and False Bay, Livingston Island, thence NE to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, on the S side of the group, and between Start Point, Livingston Island, and Round Point, King George Island, on the N side, including the straits between the islands, were recharted by DI, 1934–35 (Nelson, 1935), and the islands were further charted by DI, 1935–36 (Mackintosh, 1936) and 1936–37 (Deacon, 1939). *Îles Shetland du Sud, Groupe des Shetland* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 391, 393). *New S. Shetland, New Iceland*, referring to earlier names (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 31, 40). *South Shetland Isles, Shetland Isles, Shetland Is.*, referring to earlier forms of names (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 23, 25, 40). *Syd Shetland-Øyene* (Holdedahl, 1942, p. 74). *Sydshetlandsøyene, Syd Shetlandgruppen* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 31, 60). *Shetland Islands*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 236). *Islas Shetlands* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). *Archipiélago Arturo Prat, Archipiélago Prat*, so called after Capt A. Prat C. (*Edwards Point*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198). *Schellands [sic] del Sur* (Mann Fischer, 1948, map p. 10). *Etelä-Shetlandin, Etelä Shetlandin Saaret* (Anderson, 1948, p. 29 and end map). *Islas Shetland del Sud, Shetlands del Sud* (Lagomarsino, 1948, p. 6, 13). *Ostrova Yuzhnaya Shotlandiya* [= south Scotland islands], in error (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Shetland del Sur* (Ramos Giménez, 1949, p. 50). *Archipiélago Shetland del Sur* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1949, p. 11). *Archipiélago de Shetland del Sur* (Ramos Giménez, 1949, p. 49). *Yuzhnyye Shetlandskiy Ostrova* (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Južni Shetland* (Rubić, 1950, p. 240). *Sör-Shetland Øyene* (Rønne, 1950b, map p. 191). *Shetland Austr., Shetland del Sud* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500–01). *Nueva Shetland del Sur*, referring to the name used by Smith (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 6). *Wyspy Południowe Szetlandy* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Grupo de las Shetland* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 201). *Saut Shotland* (Molodtsov, 1954, p. 14). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, with logistic support from HMS *Protector*, 1957–58. *Las Shetland* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 88). *Jižní Shetlandy* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ee Sout Shetland, Sout Shetland Ee* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 12). *Południowe Szetlandy* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, map p. 37). *Déli-Shetland-Szigetek* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). *Ostrova Yuzhnyye Shetlandskiy* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *South Shetland Group* (Hardy, 1967, p. 394). *Islas South Shetland*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 266). *South Shetland Island [sic]* (Silva and Muñoz, 1975, p. 80). *Szetlandy Południowe* (Birckenmajer, 1979b, map

Fig. 1, p. 2). [For history of exploration see also under the main islands in the group. For history of occupation of the islands see under *Admiralty Bay, Fildes Peninsula, Fumarole Bay, Guesalaga Peninsula, Potter Cove, Point Thomas, Whalers Bay* and *Point Wild*. For provisional grouping of the islands see *Elephant Islands* and *William Smith Gruppe*. See also Headland and Keage (1985).]

South Shetland, Islas, Isles: see South Shetland Islands.

South Shetlands: see South Shetland Islands.

South Shetlands Group: see William Smith Gruppe.

Southshetlandsinseln: see South Shetland Islands.

South Spit 62°13'S 58°48'W, S entrance point of Marian Cove and W point of Barton Peninsula, King George island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935h; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962); further charted from HMS *Veryan Bay* in 1955.

South Tail Island: see Tail Island.

South Thor Island: see Thor Island.

Southtrap Rock 62°58'S 56°37'W, off-shore W of Cape Juncal, d'Urville Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and so named in association with *Northtrap Rocks* (q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

Southwind Channel: see Southwind Passage.

Southwind Passage 65°18'S 65°10'W, running WNW–SSE between Lumus Rock, Sooty Rock and Betbeder Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, to NNE, and Dickens Rocks and Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, to SSW, was traversed by USCGC *Southwind* (Capt. S. R. Dolber, USCG), 1967–68; charted from HMS *Endurance* (Capt. P. W. Buchanan, RN) in February 1969 and named *Buchanan Channel* after the Commanding Officer (*Buchanan Passage*, q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974); renamed *Southwind Passage* after USCGC *Southwind* (APC, 1975, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984). *Southwind Channel*, in error (BA chart 3570, 23.vii.1976). *Southwind Passage (Buchanan Channel)* (BA, 1976, p. 3).

South (Wyatt) Island: see Wyatt Island.

Sout Orkney Ee: see South Orkney Islands.

Sowle Nunatak 84°03'S 66°05'W, one of the *Rambo Nunataks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, rising to 675 m, was named after Melvin L. Sowle, USN, construction mechanic, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

"Soyuz": see George VI Sound.

Spaatz Island 73°12'S 75°00'W, between Ronne Entrance and Stange Sound, English Coast, was seen from the ground on its N side by USAS in December 1940; photographed from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356); further photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and remapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Gen. Carl Spaatz, USAF (1891–1974), Commanding General, USAAF, 1946, and Chief of Staff, USAF, 1947–48, who arranged to provide an aircraft for the use of RARE (USGS sketch maps Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). There is a BAS depot near the N coast of the island.

Spallanzani Point 64°08'S 62°00'W, NE entrance point of Hill Bay, Brabant island, and SW entrance point of Croker Passage, was probably sighted by BeAE, 25 January 1898; called *Isla Harry* by CAE, being mistaken for *Harry Island* (q.v.)

- (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Lazaro Spallanzani (1729–99), who in 1780 first interpreted the process of digestion (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Punta Harry* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 149).
- Spanley Rocks** 82°58'S 54°40'W, rising to 955 m SW of Cordiner Peaks, Pensacola Mountains, were seen from the air by USAF on a flight from "Ellsworth Station" in November 1957; called *Becker Peaks* probably after R. A. Becker (*Mount Becker*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1961, map Front.); photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on US Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after John A. Spanley, USN, cook, "South Pole Station", winter 1965 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Spann, Gora*: see Spann, Mount.
- Spann, Mount** 82°03'S 41°21'W, N-most feature of *Panzarini Hills* (q.v.), Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 925 m, was seen from the air by AAE in December 1955, reported in c. 82°30'S 40°00'W, and called *Nunatak Santa Fé* after the Argentine province of Santa Fé (Argentina. IAA map, [1959d]; Pierrou, 1970, p. 653); photographed from the air by USN on a trans-Antarctic flight, 13 January 1956, and, in association with the names of other crew members on this flight grouped in the area, named after Staff Sgt Robert C. Spann, USMC, navigator of the P2V–2N Neptune aircraft ([in 81°45'S 39°00'W] AGS map, 1959; USBGN, 1960, p. 8; [coordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Gora Spann* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Santa Fé Nunataks* (Ronne, 1961, map Front.). *Pico Santa Fé* ([in 82°30'S 40°00'W] Argentina. IGM map. 1966; [coordinates corrected] Argentina. AA, NM 11/1.vi.1979). *Santa Fé Peak*, *Pic Santa Fé*, *Picco Sante Fé*, *Santa Fé-Spitze* (Fourcade, 1969, p. 3–4).
- Spark Point** 62°27'S 59°43'W, NW entrance point of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and incorrectly called *Fort William* (q.v.) (Nelson and others, chart 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Punta Perro* [= dog point] (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201). *Punta Fort William* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; [referring to the SE part of the point] Chile. IH chart 1401, 1965; Pierrou, 1970, p. 370; IHA, 1974, p. 127). *Punta Del Canto*, referring to the SE part of the point after Capt. (C) Raúl Del Canto, of the Chilean Navy, engineer in the patrol ship *Iquique* on CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Punta Figueroa*, referring to the NW part of the point after Tte 1° Emiliano Figueroa González, of the Chilean Navy, an officer in the transport ship *Angamos* on CAE, 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 500 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 124). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and identification of Fort William, the present feature was renamed *Spark Point* after the American schooner *Spark* from Stonington which, in 1820–21, acted as tender to the sealing ships *Catharina* (*Catharina Point*, q.v.), *Clothier* and *Emeline* (*Emeline Island*, q.v.), based at Clothier Harbour (APC, 1962 p. 30; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Canto Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 94). *Punta Fort Williams* [sic] (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p.41). *Punta Capitán Del Canto*, *Punta Teniente Figueroa*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 124, 127).
- Spartan Glacier** 71°03'S 68°20'W, flowing SE into George VI Sound N of Tombaugh Cliffs, E Alexander Island, was the site of detailed glaciological investigations by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1969–75, and for two-man wintering parties, 1973–75; named after a dog team, called "The Spartans", which was used on the first ascent of the glacier (APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS, 1977a, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Spath Crest** 80°39'S 26°12'W, rising to c. 1 450 m and forming N-most feature of *Du Toit Nunataks* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, was named after Dr Leonard Frank Spath (1882–1957), British palaeontologist and stratigrapher whose studies of ammonites made possible the correlation of Mesozoic rocks (e.g. Spath, 1953); palaeontologist, British Museum (Natural History), 1912–57 ([in 80°39'S 26°22'W] APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Spaull Point** 60°44'S 45°41'W, N point of *Moe Island* (q.v.) off Signy Island, was called *Mikalsen P!* [sic] or *Mikalsen Point* by Moe (chart, 1913a; 1913b); following biological work by BAS up to 1973, named *Spaull Point* after Vaughan William Spaull (b. 1944), BAS biologist, Signy, 1968–70 (Station Comander, 1969–70) (APC, 1975, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Spayvi, Gora*: see Spivey, Mount.
- Spear Glacier** 75°55'S 68°15'W, flowing S between Hauberg Mountains and Peterson Hills, Orville Coast, into Ronne Ice Shelf, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Milton B. Spear, USASA construction electrician, "Eights Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Spear Spur** 82°38'S 52°22'W, rising to c. 1 600 m on SE side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Albert Spear, USN (Special Detachment Bravo), builder, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Specimen Nunatak** 67°59'S 66°46'W, rising to 550 m on SW side of Swithinbank Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly mapped by USAS, 9 February 1941, when a record and cache were left; so named because the feature provides a classic example of a nunatak (Dorsey, chart, 1941; Anderson, 1973, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5); surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1968–69, and further surveyed in May 1971 when the USAS record and cache were recovered (Anderson, 1973).
- Speerschneider Point** 65°45'S 66°10'W, S entrance point of Malmgren Bay, Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Kapt. Christian Julius Hansen Speerschneider, RDN (1864–1938), Danish meteorologist and Editor of the annual reports on the state of sea ice in the Arctic, issued by Dansk Meteorologisk Institut, København, 1910–34 (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960; APC, 1961, p. 3). *Speershneider* [sic] *Point*, in error (APC, 1959b, p. 24). *Punta Speerschneider* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 266).
- Speers(c)hneider Point, Punta*: see Speerschneider Point.
- Speila, Przylądek*: see Gurruchaga, Punta.
- Speil Point*: see Gurruchaga, Punta.
- Speller, Caleta, Cove*: see Spiller Cove.

Speller's, Ance, Cove: see Spiller Cove.

Spence, Baie, Hafen, Harbor: see Spence Harbour.

Spence Harbour 60°41'S 45°09'W, on W side of Lewthwaite Strait and E coast of Coronation Island, N of Petter Bay, was roughly charted by Powell in *Dove* and Palmer in *James Monroe*, 9 December 1821, on which night the two ships anchored there; named *Spence's Harbour* (Powell, chart, 1822a; 1822b, p. 9). *Spence Harbour* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Håvre Spence, Baie Spence* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 67, 236). *Spence Hr* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Spence Hafen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The harbour was further charted by Sørllø, 1912–13. *Spence Havna* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). *Puerto Spence* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 669). The harbour was recharted by DI in 1933. *Spence Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 77; USBGN, 1956, p. 288). *Spence's Harbor*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 288). The harbour was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Porto Spence* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).

Spence Havna, Håvre, Hr, Porto, Puerto: see Spence Harbour.

Spencer Bluff 62°30'S 59°33'W, E point of Greenwich Island and SW entrance point of *English Strait* (q.v.), was known to nineteenth-century sealers; called *Punta Santa Cruz* by AAE after the Argentine province of Santa Cruz (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, named *Spencer Bluff* after Capt. The Hon. Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, RN (1791–1830), commanding HMS *Owen Glendower*, South America station, 1819–22, whose name had previously been applied by Weddell to both *English Strait* (q.v.) and *Lewthwaite Strait* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 30; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Tac*, so called by CAE, 1949–50, from the abbreviation of Territorio Antártico Chileno (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 96; IHA, 1974, p. 273). *Santa Cruz Point* (USOO chart 6943, 1969; USBGN, 1965, p. 105). *Tac*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 273).

Spencers Str.: see English Strait.

Spencers Straits, Strasse: see English Strait or Lewthwaite Strait.

Spencer Straits: see Lewthwaite Strait.

Spence's Harbo(u)r: see Spence Harbour.

Spera Cove 62°08'S 58°23'W, E of Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Commodore Marian Spera, of the Polish Navy, commanding sea operations of PAE, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 84). *Zatoka Spery* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).

Speranza, Golfo della: see Hope Bay.

Sper, Mys: see Spur Point.

Spert Island 63°51'S 60°57'W, off W coast of *Trinity Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was known to nineteenth-century sealers; charted by SwAE in 1902 and called *Île Duse* after Lieut. S. A. Duse (*Duse Bay*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Cape Charles* (q.v.), in error (Wilson, chart, 1917). *Farewell Rock* (q.v.), in error (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Isla Despedida* [= farewell island], in error (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 312; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 100). *Roca Farewell*, in error (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Roca Despedida*, in error (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and in association with *Trinity Island*, the feature was named *Spert Island* after Sir Thomas Spert (d. 1541), Controller of the King's Ships in the time of Henry VIII; Founder and first Master of the Mariners of England, which became the

Corporation of Trinity House in 1514 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

Spery, Zatoka: see Spera Cove.

Sphinx: see Beehive Hill.

Sphinx Glacier 62°11'S 58°28'W, flowing E into Admiralty Bay, S of *Sphinx Hill* (q.v.), was so called by PAE in association with the hill (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Lodowiec Sfinksa* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).

Sphinx Hill 62°11'S 58°27'W, rising to 145 m NNW of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52, was called descriptively *The Sphinx* (Hunt, chart, 1951–52b). *Sphinx Hill* (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Spinx [sic] Hill* (USOO chart 6943, 1963).

Sphinx, Isla: see Sphinx Island.

Sphinx Island 65°54'S 64°53'W, NE of Loqui Point, Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in August–September 1935 and so named from its shape (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Sphinx* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Isla Férin*, in confusion with *Ferin Head* (q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Esfinge* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 344; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 117). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from “Prospect Point”, 1957–58.

Sphinx, Roca: see Sphinx Rock.

Sphinx Rock 60°37'S 46°04'W, off S point of Monroe Island forming W entrance point of Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named descriptively (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Roca Sphinx* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275). *Roca Esfinge* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 182; Pierrou, 1970, p. 344).

Sphinx, The: see Sphinx Hill.

Spieß Glacier 72°15'S 61°15'W, on *Merz Peninsula* (q.v.) flowing N into Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1974–75; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Kapt. (later Vizeadm.) Fritz August Spiess (1881–1959), of the German Navy, Commander and Scientific Chief of the German Atlantic Expedition in *Meteor*, 1925–27, after the death of Prof. A. Merz (*Merz Peninsula* q.v.) (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Spigot Peak 64°38'S 62°34'W, rising to 280 m and forming the SW entrance point of *Orne Harbour* (q.v.), Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was called descriptively *Nunatak Negro* [= black nunatak] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 542; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 209). *Monte Nunatak Negro* (Argentina. MM chart RO, 1954). The peak was charted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and named, from its appearance, *Spigot Peak*, a spigot being a wooden peg (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

Spiller Cove 62°29'S 60°44'W, SSW of Black Point, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Fildes, 1820–21, and named *Spillers Cove*, probably after Capt. Ferdinand Spiller of the sealing ship *Indian (Indian Rocks)*, q.v.) from Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and brought back some of the crew of Fildes' ship *Cora (Cora Cove)*, q.v.) from Desolation Island (Fildes, 1821c). *Speller's [sic] Cove, Ance Speller's* (Powell, chart, 1822a; 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Spill-*

- ers Bucht* (Fildes, 1827, p. 452). The cove was further charted by DI in 1935. *Sherriff* [*sic*] *Cove*, *Shirreff Cove* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1943, p. 99). *Caleta Shirreff* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). *Caleta Garibaldi*, so called by AAE after Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), Italian military leader and patriot (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 219; Pierrou, 1970, p. 383). *Speller* [*sic*] *Cove* (USHO, 1956, p. 13). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Spiller Cove* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Caleta Speller* [*sic*] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 110; IHA, 1974, p. 266).
- Spillers Bucht, Cove*: see *Spiller Cove*.
- Spincloud Heights** 67°50'S 67°09'W, running E–W and rising to 645 m NE of Shoemith Glacier, Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were surveyed and climbed by FIDS, 1957–59; so named because spindrift clouds, blowing off the heights, gave warning to FIDS parties on the island of approaching storms (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).
- Spindrift Bluff** 69°35'S 68°00'W, running E–W and rising to c. 700 m on N side of Eureka Glacier, George VI Sound, was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1971–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, so named from the spindrift blown from the bluff by local wind, when it is calm elsewhere (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).
- Spindrift Col** 60°41'S 45°38'W, running NW–SE at c. 100 m between Paternoster Valley and *Spindrift Rocks* (q.v.), Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named in association with the rocks (APC, 1975, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Spindrift Rocks** 60°41'S 45°39'W, off-shore rising c. 15 m above sea level N of Express Cove, Signy Island, were surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named because of the spindrift that forms over the rocks during W gales (APC, 1955, p. 20; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Spine, Isla*: see *Spine Island*.
- Spine Island** 60°36'S 46°01'W, between Monroe Island (Larsen Islands) and Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; recharted by DI in 1933, shown as quadrised by narrow E–W channels, drying at low tide, and named descriptively (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959a, p. 11). *Isla Spine* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275; Pierrou, 1970, p. 670). *Spine Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 137; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA, 1961, p. 252).
- Spine Islet*: see *Spine Island*.
- Spinx Hill*: see *Sphinx Hill*.
- Spire, The** 68°18'S 66°54'W, rising to c. 150 m on W side of Providence Cove, Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was probably sighted by BGLE in 1936–37; climbed by a FIDS–RARE party from “Stonington Island”, 17 January 1948, and called descriptively *The Needle* (Latady, 1949b, p. 35), *Pinnacle*, *Sanctuary Pinnacle* (Butson, 1949, p. 199–200) or *Needle* (Nichols, 1953, Fig. 21, p. 31); surveyed by FIDS, 1948–49, and named *The Spire* (APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Spiro, Cerro*: see *Strachan Hill*.
- Spirogyra Lake** 60°42'S 45°39'W, SE of Thulla Point, Signy Island, following freshwater biological studies by BAS from 1970, was named after the algal genus *Spirogyra*, a species of which grows abundantly in this shallow lake in summer (APC, 1982, p. 3; Ellis-Evans, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 79).
- Spiro Hill, Monte, Morro*: see *Strachan Hill*.
- Spartle Rock** 65°14'S 64°21'W, awash N of The Barchans, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in 1969 and so named from the effect of waves breaking on the rock (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Spit, Pointe, Punta*: see *Spit Point*.
- Spit Point** 62°32'S 59°48'W, E entrance point of *Yankee Harbour* (q.v.), Greenwich Island, was known to sealers from 1820; charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935d; BA, 1942, p. 43; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Spit* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 267). *Punta Lengua* [= tongue point], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart SS, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 478). *Punta Banco* (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). *Pointe Spit* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Punta Varas*, referring to the bluff at the base of the spit after Tte 1° Armando Varas Espejo, surgeon aboard the transport ship *Angamos* on CAE, 1948–49 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 103; IHA, 1974, p. 290).
- Spit, The** 61°29'S 55°30'W, connecting *Furse Peninsula* (q.v.) to the main part of Gibbs Island, was charted by DI in January 1937 and named descriptively ([in 61°31'S 55°30'W] BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1937; APC, 1955, p. 20; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1977, p. 31); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Gibbs Spit* (Furse, 1979, p. 157).
- Spitze Felsen*: see *Pin Rock*.
- Spivey, Mount** 69°32'S 69°53'W, rising to c. 2 100 m in *Douglas Range* (q.v.), N Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground on its E side by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and named after Major Robert Edward Spivey (b. 1921), of the Parachute Regiment, FIDS general assistant, “Stonington Island”, 1948–50, who took part in the sledge journey to George VI Sound, September–December 1949; Magistrate, South Georgia, 1954–57 (APC, 1955, p. 20; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960); mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Gora Spayvi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Spletité Nunatak*: see *Whichaway Nunataks*.
- Splinter*: see *Hopeful, Mount*.
- Split Beach** 61°09'S 54°54'W, W of Muckle Bluff, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.5).
- Split Rock** 64°47'S 64°03'W, W of Janus Island and WSW of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58; following the work of USARP personnel from “Palmer Station” from 1965, so named from the rock being split to the water-line in an N–S direction (APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Splitwind Island** 65°02'S 63°56'W, N of Turquet Point, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and called *Îlot de Rothschild* or *Île de Rothschild* after Baron de Rothschild (*Rothschild Island*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map. p. 36). *Islet de Rothschild* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Île de Rotschild* [*sic*] (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5). *Rothschild Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *de Rothschild Islets*, including nearby rocks (USHO, 1943, p. 136). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in April 1952. *Croft Island* ([Hunt],

chart, [1952]). *Islotes de Rothschild*, including nearby rocks (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 288). *Isla de Roitschild* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954). *Rothschild* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 141). *Islote Rothschild* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 249). *Splitwind Island*, so named because of frequent marked differences in wind conditions to N and S of the island (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Spouter Peak 65°49'S 62°24'W, rising to 615 m on W side of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with names from *Moby Dick or the whale* in this area, named after the Spouter Inn, New Bedford, where the story opens (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964-65.

Sprightly Island 64°17'S 61°05'W, off Spring Point, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and named *Sprightly Islet* after the British sealer *Sprightly* (Capt. E. Hughes, *Hughes Bay*, q.v.), of Enderby Bros, London, which visited the South Shetland Islands and N Graham Land, 1824-25 (APC, 1958, p. 6). *Sprightly Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Islote Mar* [= sea islet] (Argentina. MM, NM 134/15.x.1965; Pierrou, 1970, p. 502).

Sprightly Islet: see Sprightly Island.

Spring, Cabo: see Charles Point or Cierva Point or Spring Point.

Spring, Cap: see Spring Point.

Spring, Cape: see Cierva Point or Midas Island or Spring Point or Sterneck Island.

Spring, Capo: see Spring Point.

Spring Point 64°18'S 61°04'W, S entrance point of Brialmont Cove, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898 and named *Cap W. Spring* after Prof. Walthère-Victor Spring (1848-1911), chemist of the Université de Liège, a member of the Académie Royale de Belgique and of the Commission de la *Belgica*, appointed in December 1899 (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape W. Spring* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Cape Spring* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *Capo Spring* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Cap Spring* (Lecointe, 1905, p. 73). *Cape Murray* (q.v.), in error (Ferguson, 1921, p. 45). *Cabo Spring* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 238b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 670). The cape was recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955. *Spring Point* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Point Spring* (USHO, 1960, p. 354, 5th view). *Punta Spring* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 267). A Chilean hut, called "Refugio Spring", was established on the point in February 1973.

Spring, Punta: see Spring Point.

"*Spring, Refugio*": see Spring Point.

Spume Island 64°48'S 64°08'W, S of Janus Island and SW of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57, and so named from the spume of heavy seas breaking over the island in a gale (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963).

Spur Point 66°36'S 63°47'W, extending into Larsen Ice Shelf on W side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947, and named descriptively (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955).

Punta Spur (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 267). *Mys Sper* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Spur, Punta: see Spur Point.

Square, Bahía: see Square Bay.

Square Bay 67°51'S 67°00'W, between Nicholl Head and Camp Point, Fallières Coast, E of Horseshoe Island, was sighted at its entrance by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 and included under the name *Fiord Neny* (*Neny Fjord*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 35 following p. 60); surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and named *Square Bay* from its outline (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 20); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49. *Bahía Cuadrada* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 276; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 88). *Bahía Square* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Zaliv Skuer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Square Black Hill, Morro: see Elephant Point.

Square-end, Isla: see Square End Island.

Square End Island 62°10' 59°00'W, off NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was charted by DI, 1934-35, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1948, p. 151; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Square-end Island* (Nelson, 1935; BA, 1942, p. 40). *Isla Square-end* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Isla Cuadrada* [= square island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 200; Pierrou, 1970, p. 276; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 88). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

Squire Island 64°56'S 63°55'W, one of the central *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57, and so named in association with the names of characters from *Canterbury tales* in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Squires Glacier 73°58'S 62°35'W, flowing ENE into Swann Glacier, W of Wright Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Peter L. Squires, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

Squires Peak 73°56'S 62°39'W, one of the *Playfair Mountains* (q.v.) rising to c. 1 400 m at the junction of Swann Glacier and Squires Glacier, was named after Donald F. Squires, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", and with the USCGC *Eastwind* expedition, summer 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Srite Glacier 75°59'S 69°00'W, flowing E and SE from Janke Nunatak, Hauberg Mountains, to Orville Coast NE of Cape Zumberge, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Cdr David Alan Srite, USN, Operations Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1977-78, and chief navigator of an LC-130 aircraft in support of a USGS field party in the area (APC, 1986, p. 4).

Staack Nunatak 74°15'S 73°21'W, rising to c. 1 250 m S of Ronne Entrance, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Karl J. Staack, USARP meteorologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

Staccato Peaks 71°47'S 70°33'W, running NW-SE and rising to

c. 800 m NE of Williams Inlet, S Alexander Island, and including from NW to SE Hageman Peak, Duffy Peak, Krieger Peak, The Obelisk, Polarstar Ridge, Crotchet Nunataks and Gilliamsen Peak, were photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, right-hand photograph of Fig. 14, p. 458); further photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with names from music in this area, named in reference to the abrupt rise of the peaks from the surrounding ice cap ([incorrectly shown extending N-S in 71°47'S 70°39'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30-SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [orientation and coordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 31). *Staccato Rocks* (USOO chart 6639, 1963). *Piki Stakkato* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Staccato Rocks: see *Staccato Peaks*.

Stackpole Rocks 62°41'S 60°58'W, off E end of South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, were named after Edouard A. Stackpole (b. 1905), Curator, Marine Historical Association, Mystic, Conn., from 1953; historian of early American sealing and whaling in the South Shetland Islands (Stackpole, 1955) (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

Stacy, Banco: see *Stanley Patch*.

Stadium Glacier: see *Stadium, The*.

Stadium, The 61°07'S 54°42'W, a cirque N of Walker Point, Elephant Island, was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970 and named descriptively (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Glaciar Estadio*, referring to the cirque glacier (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977). *Stadium Glacier* (Furse, 1979, p. 127).

Stag Rocks: see *Snag Rocks*.

Stair Hill 66°10'S 65°15'W, rising to c. 500 m on SW side of the head of Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of research on snow-blindness and design of snow-goggles grouped in this area, named after Ralph Stair (b. 1900), physicist with the US National Bureau of Standards, who worked on the transmissive properties of tinted glass (APC, 1959a, p. 11).

Stakkato, Piki: see *Staccato Peaks*.

Stamina Glacier: see *Highton Glacier*.

Stancombe Wills Ice Promontory, -Isforberget, Is-Forbjerg, -Jéghegyfok, Lodowe Mierzeje: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stancombe-Willssov Leden Polotok: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stancombe-Wills, Promontoire de Glace, Promontório Gelado de: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stancombe Willsöv Ledový Výběžek: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stancombe Wills Voorgebergte: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stancomb(-)Wills, Barrière, Eisvorgebirge, Eiszunge, Glacier (Tongue), Hielo de, Ice Promontory: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream 75°18'S 20°00'W, NW extension into BAT of *Stancomb-Willsstraumen*, Dronning Maud Land, flowing into the Weddell Sea between Brunt Ice Shelf and Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, W of Lyddan Ice Rise, Caird Coast.

The floating glacier tongue of this feature was roughly charted by BITAE, 15 January 1915, and named *Stancomb Wills Promontory* after Miss (later Dame) Janet Stancomb-Wills (d. 1932), a prime supporter of the expedition, after whom one of the *Endurance's* boats was also named ([in 74°10'S 25°00'W] Shackleton, 1919, p. xii, end map; Wordie, 1921b, p. 17; BA, 1930, p. 132; chart 1240, 22.iv.1949; 3170, 1.vii.1955; 1961, p. 445; [in 74°30'S 23°00'W] Thomas, 1973, map p. 14). *Stancomb-Wills Shelf Ice* (AGS map, [1929c]). *Promontorio Stancomb Wills* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue* (USAF chart 1806, 1947). *Lengua de Hielo Stancomb-Wills* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Mys Stankom-Uils* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Stancomb Wills, Stancomb Wills Eiszunge, Hielo de Stancomb Wills, Lengua de Stancomb Wills, Riesengletscher Stancomb Wills* (Capurro, 1955, p. 1-2, 38, 141, 145). *Stancomb Wills-Schef [sic]-Eis* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). Following the voyage of the Argentine icebreaker *General San Martín* along this coast in January 1955, it was reported that the glacier tongue had calved along the line of Brunt Ice Front (Thomas, 1957c, p. 354). *Barrière Stancomb-Wills* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). In January 1956, TAE reported a concentration of icebergs in the area where the seaward part of the floating glacier tongue of this feature had disintegrated. *Stancomb(e)(-)Wills Ice Promontory* (USHO, 1956, p. 79; Fuchs and Hillary, 1958e, p. 24). *Is-Forbjerg Stancombe [sic] Wills, Stancombe [sic] Wills-Isforberget, Eisvorgebirge Stancombe Wills, Kaf Hakerah Hagadol S'enkomb Wils, Lodowe Mierzeje Stancombe [sic] Wills, Promontoire de Glace Stancombe [sic] Wills, Promontório Gelado de Stancombe [sic] Wills, Stancombe [sic] Wills Voorgebergte, Stancomb Wills-Istungen, Sutankomu Uirusu Aisu Puromontori, Cabo de Wills Ice, Stancombe [sic]-Willssov Leden Polotok, Stancombe [sic] Willsöv Ledový Výběžek, Stancombe [sic] Wills-Jéghegyfok* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 37; 1958b, p. 33; 1958d, p. 29; 1958a, p. 24; 1959f, p. 47; 1959g, p. 34; 1959b, p. 28; 1959d, p. 27; 1959a, p. 30; 1959c, Vol. 1, p. 50; 1959e, p. 30; 1960a, p. 24; 1960b, p. 37; 1962, p. 35). *Stancomb-Wills Glacier*, referring to the grounded part of the feature centred in 75°18'S 19°00'W, mainly in Dronning Maud Land (AGS map, 1970; Alberts, 1977, p. 47). *Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue*, referring to the seaward, mainly floating part of the feature in 75°00'S 22°00'W (AGS map, 1970; Alberts, 1977, p. 47). *Dalgliesh Ice Stream*, referring to the grounded part after Surg. Capt. D. G. Dalgliesh, RN (*Dalgliesh Bay*, q.v.) (Thomas, 1973, map p. 6). The whole feature was delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1974. *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*, referring to the part in BAT, W of 20°00'W (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; APC, 1982, p. 3).

Stancomb(-)Wills Ice Tongue, -Istungen, Lengua de (Hielo), Promontorio, Promontory, Riesengletscher, -Schef-Eis, Shelf Ice, -straumen: see *Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream*.

Stańczyka, Wzgórze: see *Stańczyk Hill*.

Stańczyk Hill 62°10'S 58°14'W, rising to c. 250 m W of Legru Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the wise dwarf of Zygmunt I, sixteenth-century King of Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 84). *Wzgórze Stańczyka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).

Stranding Inlet 65°59'S 61°03'W, on N side of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, E of Chapman Point, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953 and named after Anthony John Stranding (b. 1927), FIDS geologist, "Hope Bay", 1953-55,

- who worked in the area in 1953 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Stange Ice Front** 72°40'S 76°30'W and 73°15'S 77°30'W (1973), seaward faces of *Stange Ice Shelf* (q.v.) (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Stange Ice Shelf** 73°15'S 76°30'W, in *Stange Sound* (q.v.), English Coast, bounded to the E by Spaatz Island, to the NW by Smyley Island, and to the W by fast ice in Carroll Inlet, is separated from George VI Ice Shelf S of Spaatz Island by a narrow strait containing two ice rumples; was so named in association with the sound (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Stange Sound** 73°10'S 76°40'W, between Smyley Island, Case Island and Snow Nunataks to W, and Spaatz Island to E, English Coast, was photographed from the air and roughly mapped by RARE in 1947; further photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Henry Stange, of Norwegian descent from New York, a contributor to RARE who assisted in preparations for the expedition (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Strange* [sic] *Sound* (USDMAAC chart JNC–117N, 1975).
- Stankom-Uils, Mys*: see Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream.
- Stanley, Banco*: see Stanley Patch.
- Stanley, Isla*: see Stanley Island.
- Stanley Island** 66°32'S 63°40'W, NE of Spur Point, Cabinet Inlet, Foynt Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1947; called *Bertrand Island* by RARE after Dr K. J. Bertrand (*Bertrand Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230 and p. 291); in association with the names in this area of members of the War Cabinet (which authorised Operation “Tabarin” in 1943), named after The Rt Hon. Oliver Frederick George Stanley (1894–1950), Secretary of State for War, 1940, and for the Colonies, 1942–45 (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Isla Neves*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Isla Stanley* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 671; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 267). *Isola Bertrand* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Ostrov Stenli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Stanley Patch** 62°59'S 60°38'W, shoal with least depth 4 m, NW of Collins Point, Port Foster, Deception Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Bischoe*, 1948–49, and named after Port Stanley, Falkland Islands (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Banco Stacy*, so called by AAE after Tte Roberto Stacy (d. 1814), of the Argentine Navy, who was killed aboard the frigate *Hercules* at the battle of Martín García in 1814 (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 671). *Banco Stanley*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10).
- Stansbury Peninsula** 62°14'S 59°00'W, between Edgell Bay (Nelson Island) and Fildes Strait, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Michael John Stansbury (b. 1933), BAS meteorologist, Grytviken, 1958–59, and Base Leader, “Admiralty Bay”, 1959–60 (APC, 1980, p. 5). *Helicopter Hills*, so called by PAE in reference to successful helicopter landings in the 1980–81 season (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 167 and p. 170). *Wzgorze Helikoptera* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 170).
- Stanton Hills** 75°17'S 73°12'W, rising to c. 1 300 m W of Behrendt Mountains, Orville Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; visited by a USGS field party, 1977–78, and named after Lieut. Cdr Ronald Andrew Stanton, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 aircraft in support of the party (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Stantsionnyy Creek*: see Station Creek.
- Starbuck Glacier** 65°37'S 62°25'W, flowing E into Larsen Ice Shelf on N side of Mount Queequeg, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1947; in association with names of characters from *Moby Dick or the whale* in this area, named after Starbuck, First Mate in *Pequod* (APC, 1958, p. 20; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); further surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64.
- Starfish Cove** 60°41'S 45°36'W, N of Balin Point, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named from the large number of reddish starfish (*Odontaster validus*) found in the bottom fauna of the cove (APC, 1955, p. 20; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Stark Point** 64°02'S 57°45'W, E side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1953 and so named descriptively (APC, 1958, p. 20; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).
- Stark Rock** 65°13'S 64°33'W, rising 7 m above sea level S of Cruls Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was called *Isote Negro* [= black islet] by AAE, presumably in error for *Black Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946); roughly charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58, and named descriptively *Stark Rock* ([in 65°13'S 64°25'W] APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; [co-ordinates corrected] 29.xi.1974; APC, 1977, p. 31); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 1969–71.
- Star Point*: see Start Point.
- Start, Cap*: see Start Point.
- Start, Cerro*: see Start Hill.
- Start Hill** 62°36'S 61°11'W, highest point (270 m) on the ridge running ESE from *Start Point* (q.v.), Ray Promontory, Livingston Island, was named *Cerro Start* by CAE in association with the point (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20). *Start Hill*, following geological work in the area by BAS, 1975–76 (APC, 1980, p. 5; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).
- Start P.*: see Start Point.
- Start Point** 62°35'S 61°13'W, NW point of Ray Promontory, Livingston Island and NE entrance point of New Plymouth, was charted by Bransfield, 17 January 1820, and named *Start* or *The Start* “not only from its similarity [to Start Point near Plymouth], but from its being the first part of the land where operations were commenced” (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Bone, 1821, p. 691); further charted by nineteenth-century sealers. *Smith's Cape*, possibly referring to this feature after Capt. W. Smith (*Smith Island*, q.v.) (Sherratt, 1821, map facing col. 1215–16). *Start Point* (Bone, 1821, p. 691; BA chart [no number], 1822; [in 62°32'S 61°09'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 62°31'S 61°07'W] APC, 1955, p. 20; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 31). *Pointe Start* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Punta Start* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 267). *Cap Start* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Punta Estart* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Start P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Star* [sic] *Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 356). *Punta Partida* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart YPSILON, [?1954]; Pierrou, 1970, p. 576). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59.

Start, Pointe: see Start Point.

Start, Punta: see Essex Point or Start Point.

Start, The: see Start Point.

Staszek Cove 62°12'S 58°26'W, NW of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Stanisław ("Staszek") Baranowski (*Baranowski Glacier*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980b, p. 84). *Zatoka Staszka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).

Staszka, Zatoka: see Staszek Cove.

Statham Peak 67°41'S 67°47'W, rising to 1 170 m at SW end of Perplex Ridge, Pourquoi Pas Island, following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1965 and 1970, was named after David Statham (1938–58), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy, 1957–58, and "Horseshoe Island", 1958, who with S. E. Black (*Black Pass*, q.v.) and G. Stride (*Stride Peak*, q.v.) was lost between Horseshoe Island and Dion Islands in May 1958 when sea ice broke up (APC, 1982, p. 3).

Station Creek 62°12'S 58°58'W, flowing SE from Lake Kitezha into Ardley Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Ruch'ye Statsionnyy* in association with the station situated on the E side of the creek (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, p. 12). *Stantsionny [sic] Creek* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, p. 369). *Station Creek* (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Station Nunatak 64°23'S 57°03'W, rising to 165 m SW of the SwAE station on Snow Hill Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902 and named *Stations Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 3). *Stellen Nunataks* [= station nunataks], *Snow Hill-nunatak*, apparently also referring to this feature (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 98, 156). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952. *Station Nunatak* (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).

Stations Nunatak: see Station Nunatak.

Stations Schlucht [= station ravine] 64°23'S 57°00'W, SSW of Haslam Crag, Snow Hill Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902 and so called because of its proximity to the Swedish station (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 2). *Die Stationsschlucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Tafel 10 facing p. 198).

Stationsschlucht, Die: see Stations Schlucht.

Stasionnyy, Ruch'ye: see Station Creek.

Staveley Point: see Stoneley Point.

Stayaway Skerries 64°44'S 64°18'W, S of Cape Monaco, SW Anvers Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57, and so named as a caution to mariners (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Stayli, Mys: see Smyley Island.

Steekberg: see Tricorn, Mount.

Steele, Île, -Insel, Isla: see Steele Island.

Steele Island 71°00'S 60°43'W, properly an ice rise at Larsen Ice Front, rising to c. 350 m off Imshaug Peninsula, Black Coast, was surveyed by USAS in December 1940 and named after Clarence E. Steele, tractor driver at the expedition's "East Base" (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 70 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheets SR 19–20/12 and 16, 1-DOS 1976); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Isla Steele* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 671; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 267). *Steel [sic] Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 140). *Steele Øya* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Ostrov Stil* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Île Steele* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Steele-Insel* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). Altimetric data for the feature

were obtained on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS in February 1975.

Steele Øya: see Steele Island.

Steel-Øya: see Steele Island.

Steel Peak 70°54'S 63°27'W, one of the NE Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 2 500 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Capt. Henry E. Steel, USCG, commanding USCGC *Edisto*, ODF, 1969 and 1970, and Commander, Antarctic Peninsula Ship Group, 1969 (APC, 1977, p. 31; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Steepholm 60°46'S 45°09'W, between Matthews Island and Skilling Island, *Robertson Islands* (q.v.), off Coronation Island. The group of three small islands immediately S of Matthews Island were charted by Sørllø, 1912–13, and called descriptively *Bratholm* (Sørllø, chart, 1912; BA, 1930, p. 52), later corrected to *Brattholmene* [= steep islets] (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). Following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, the S-most and largest of the three islands was named *Steepholm* (APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 510 South Orkney Island, West Sheet, 1963).

Steeple Felsen: see Sail Rock.

Steeple or Sail Rock: see Sail Rock.

Steeple Peaks 71°38'S 67°03'W, group of five peaks running NNE–SSW from *Mount Ward* (q.v.) to Sandau Nunatak and rising to c. 800 m, between Conchie Glacier and Goodenough Glacier, George VI Sound, were surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island" and "Fossil Bluff", 1962–72, and named descriptively (APC, 1977, p. 31; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2-DOS 1984).

Steeple Point 71°43'S 67°19'W, W of Sandau Nunatak, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island" and "Fossil Bluff", 1962–72, was so named in association with *Steeple Peaks* (q.v.) (APC, 1977, p. 31; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2-DOS 1984).

Steeple Rock: see Sail Rock.

Steeple, The 63°26'S 57°03'W, running NNE–SSW and rising to 1 525 m between Mount Carroll and Depot Glacier, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1902; surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); resurveyed by FIDS, 1954–56.

Stefan Ice Piedmont 66°40'S 66°30'W, between Cape Rey and Holdfast Point, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Josef Stefan (1835–93), Austrian physicist, who pioneered the theory of heat flow in a freezing layer and first used it to calculate rates of sea-ice growth in the Arctic in 1889 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1-DOS 1979).

Stefanson, Estrecho de: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefanson Inlet: see Smith Inlet.

Stefanson, Proliv: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson, Estrecho de: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson (Boggs) Strait: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson, Détroit de, Ensenada, Estero: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson, Estrecho: see Smith Inlet or Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson, Estrecho de: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson, Glacier, Glacier: see Clifford Glacier.

Stefansson Inlet: see Smith Inlet or Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson, Prokhod: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson Sound 69°28'S 62°25'W, extending N-S and separating *Hearst Island* (q.v.) from Black Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named *Stefansson Strait* after Dr Vilhjalmur Stefansson (1879-1962), American Arctic explorer, ethnologist and polar specialist of Canadian birth and Icelandic parentage; Leader of expeditions to the Canadian Western Arctic, 1906-07 and 1908-12, and Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18, which discovered three islands of the Queen Elizabeth Islands; author of *The friendly Arctic* (New York, 1921) and other works (AGS, 1929a, map p. 308; Wilkins, 1929, p. 368, photographs P and Q, Figs. 32 and 33, p. 369, map facing p. 374, and p. 376; BA, 1930, p. 72; chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). Wilkins described the feature as a wide channel in c. 70°40'S, trending SW and then W from Weddell Sea into Bellingshausen Sea, and separating Graham Land from the mainland of Antarctica. *Stefanssons Stredet* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Beckmann og Mathisens Stredet*, so called after the Norwegian whale gunners Søren Beckmann and Gustav Mathisen who, in February 1924, reached Marguerite Bay in their whale catchers and reported the existence of a very deep bay, or a channel extending E-wards to the Weddell Sea (Salvesen, 1929) (Aagaard, 1930, p. 295-96 and end map). *Détroit de Stefansson* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 345). *Stefansson Strasse* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). The feature was reportedly identified from the air by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935, when it "appeared to be not more than three miles [5 km] wide" (*Mercator Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) (Ellsworth, 1936, p. 7; Joerg, 1936, Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, p. 456). Following study of Ellsworth's photographs and logs, it was concluded that the result of his flight "seems to be to compress Stefansson Strait and shift it northward as compared with Wilkins' reconnaissance map. Its eastern entrance seems to lie mainly north of the 70th parallel" (Joerg, 1936, maps p. 455, p. 460). In October 1936, a BGLE sledge party reached 72°03'S on George VI Sound and established that no strait separates Graham Land from mainland Antarctica to N of this latitude (Rymill, 1938a, p. 192). In November-December 1936, another BGLE sledge party crossed from Wordie Ice Shelf almost to the Weddell Sea in c. 69°45'S, discovered and surveyed a large transverse depression in 69°25'S, and a broad glacier (*Clifford Glacier*, q.v.) in 70°25'S, but saw no evidence of a strait (Rymill, 1938a, p. 234, 236; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). Further study of Ellsworth's photographs, in comparison with Wilkins' photographs and in conjunction with BGLE preliminary reports, led to the suggestion that the feature named by Wilkins was "a major embayment and not a through channel"; the name in the form *Stefansson Inlet* was applied to the feature, which was shown running SW for c. 90 km from its N entrance in c. 69°30'S (Joerg, 1937, p. 437 and map D facing p. 444). This adjustment entailed re-orientation of Wilkins' photographs P and Q with which Wilkins, in June 1938, was reported to have concurred (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940, p. 180). During chart compilation by USHO in 1939 the "major valley depression" (*Mercator Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) shown by Joerg (1937, map A facing p. 444) was wrongly identified with the large transverse depression lying N of the BGLE 1936 sledge route (*Bingham Glacier*, *Fleming Glacier*, q.v.) (Bertrand and others, 1948, p. 478). As a result of this misidentification, all the other features on Joerg's map were moved S-wards and *Stefansson Inlet* was shown as an inlet opening towards the N

between 70°05' and 70°30'S (*Smith Inlet*, q.v.) (USHO chart 5411, 1939). From further study of Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs and logs, it was suggested that the feature thought by Ellsworth to be *Stefansson Strait* must in fact have been *Lurabee Glacier* (q.v.) (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940, p. 178), but it was concluded that there was insufficient evidence "to give a definite location to Stefansson 'Strait' or 'Inlet'" (Stephenson, 1940, p. 173). Later examination of Ellsworth's photographs (e.g. Joerg, 1936, Fig. 3, p. 456) showed that his *Stefansson Strait* was in fact *Mobiloil Inlet* (q.v.). *Stefansson Sund* (Stocks, chart, 1941). In December 1940, the feature photographed from the air by Wilkins was surveyed from the ground and further photographed from the air by USAS; it was shown as a strait separating an island (Hearst Island) from the mainland coast, but was not recognized as Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* and was called *Boggs Strait* after S. W. Boggs (*Cape Boggs*, q.v.) (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272 and p. 273; chart 2562, 1943). *Estrecho de Stafanson [sic]* (Otero Espasandin, 1943, p. 15). In reviewing USHO chart 2562, 1943, Hinks concluded that *Stefansson Inlet* was wrongly placed; he suggested that the *Stefansson Strait* of Wilkins' photographs was "nothing but the Weddell Sea", but that the *Stefansson Strait* which Wilkins had described as cutting through Graham Land was probably the large transverse depression N of the BGLE sledge route ([Hinks], 1943, p. 30-31). *Estrecho Boggs*, referring to the present feature (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Ensenada Stefansson*, referring to an ill-defined feature in c. 70°00'S (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Estrecho de Stefansson [sic]* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Estero Stefansson* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Estrecho Stefansson [sic]* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). Later comparison of Wilkins' photograph Q with USAS air and ground photographs proved that Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* and the USAS *Boggs Strait* were in fact synonymous. *Stefansson Strait*, as now defined (USBGN, 1947, p. 237; USHO chart 2462, 1947; Bertrand and others, 1948, p. 485). Following survey by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, the identity of the present feature was finally established. *Steffansson [sic] Strait* (James, 1949, p. 59). *Estrecho de Stefansson* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 239; Pierrou, 1970, p. 672). *Canal Stephanson [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 15). *Stefansson Sound* (APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *Estrecho Stefansson* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 191; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 267). *Stretto Stefansson* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Proliv Stefansson [sic]* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Stefansson (Boggs) Strait* (USHO, 1961, p. 336). *Prokhod Stefansson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Stefanssons Stredet: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefansson Strait, Strasse, Stretto, Sund: see Stefansson Sound.

Stefasson, Estrecho: see Stefansson Sound.

Steffansson Strait: see Stefansson Sound.

Steinemann Island 66°52'S 67°55'W, off NE Adelaide Island, forming SW entrance point of Buchanan Passage, was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in 1958; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Samuel Steinemann (b. 1923), Swiss physicist who, starting in 1953, made laboratory investigations on the flow of single and polycrystalline ice; Professor of Physics, University of Lausanne, from 1968 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 195; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).

Steinheil Point 64°51'S 62°40'W, W entrance point of Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Adolf Steinheil (1832–93), German mathematical optician who designed and introduced an improved aplanatic camera lens in 1866, and the telephoto lens in 1891 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Stella, Canal: see Stella Creek.

Stella Creek 65°15'S 64°16'W, separating Winter Island from Galindez Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE, 30 January 1935, and named after the expedition motor boat *Stella Polaris* ([Debenham], 1936, p. 160; Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576; BA, 1948, p. 202; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Stella Inlet*, referring to the inlet on the W coast of Galindez Island (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Canal Stella* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291; Pierrou, 1970, p. 672). *Estero Stella* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 179; IHA, 1974, p. 268).

Stella, Estero, Inlet: see Stella Creek.

Stellar Crests 71°05'S 69°04'W, running NNW–SSE and rising to c. 2 100 m in LeMay Range, Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named in association with *Planet Heights* (q.v.) ([in 71°05'S 69°15'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates adjusted from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 31).

Stellen Nunataks: see Station Nunatak.

Stene Point 60°39'S 45°42'W, between Mansfield Point and Cape Vik, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49; in association with *Normanna Strait* (q.v.), named after Kapt. K. O. Stene of the whaling factory ship *Normanna* (APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Street, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS, 1956–58.

Stenes Rocks: see Slenes Rocks.

Stenhouse Bluff 62°04'S 58°23'W, at head of *Visca Anchorage*, (q.v.), Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1); recharted by DI in 1927 and named after Cdr Joseph Russell Stenhouse, RNR (1887–1941), with DI, 1925–27, in command of *Discovery*; First Mate (later Master) of *Aurora* on BITAE and with the ship as Second-in-Command of the Ross Sea party, 1914–16 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Promontorio Stenhouse* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Morro Stenhouse* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 672). *Pointe Stenhouse* (France. SHM chart 5448, 1949). *Punta Stenhouse* (Argentina. MM chart 136, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 268). [Stenhouse Peak, South Georgia, is also named after Cdr J. R. Stenhouse (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 87).]

Stenhouse Glacier 62°03'S 58°24'W, W of Stenhouse Bluff flowing S into Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following glaciological by FIDS in the IGY was called *West Stenhouse Glacier* in association with the bluff (Royal Society, 1958, p. 19); later named *Stenhouse Glacier* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

Stenhouse, Morro, Pointe, Promontorio, Punta: see Stenhouse Bluff.

S'enkomb Wills, Kaf Hakerah Hagadol: see Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream.

Stenli, Ostrov: see Stanley Island.

Stephanson, Canal: Stefansson Sound.

Stephen Austin, Mount: see Austin, Mount.

Stephens, Mount 83°23'S 51°27'W, rising to 2 065 m on SW side of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Lieut. Cdr H. E. Stephens, USN, in charge of construction of "Ellsworth Station", January–February 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Stephenson Bastion 80°46'S 27°12'W, rising to 1 560 m S of Fuchs Dome and W of Cornwall Glacier, Shackleton Range, and including from W to E Mount Greenfield, Clayton Ramparts and Ram Bow Bluff, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957. The central and highest part of the feature in 80°47'S 27°05'W was named after Philip Jon Stephenson (b. 1930), Australian geologist with the trans-polar party of TAE, 1956–58 (APC, 1962, p. 30; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963), but the name was later applied to the whole feature as now defined (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Stephenson, Cabo, Cape, Kapp: see Stephenson Nunatak.

Stephenson, Montie: see Stephenson, Mount.

Stephenson, Mount 69°49'S 69°45'W, highest peak (c. 3 100 m) in Douglas Range, E Alexander Island, at head of Sedgwick Glacier, was probably sighted by FAE, 1908–10, on 21 January 1909; seen from the air by BGLE, 13 March 1936 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 102); surveyed from the ground by BGLE on its E face, October–November 1936, and sketched from the air on its W face, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; re-surveyed on its E face by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; named after Alfred Stephenson (b. 1908), senior surveyor with BGLE and with BAARE (APC, 1955, p. 20; USHO chart 6638, 1955; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960); mapped from RARE air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Gora Stivenson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Stephenson* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).

Stephenson Nunatak 72°08'S 69°08'W, rising to 470 m NW of Kirwan Inlet, SE Alexander Island. The SE coast of the island was seen from a distance by a BGLE sledge party, 19 October 1936, and was reported to trend SW from c. 72°00'S (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); again seen from the ground by USAS, 1940–41, when the nunatak was photographed (Ronne, 1945, p. 17–19 and Fig. 8). USAS reported an ice-covered cape in c. 72°25'S 68°00'W (possibly *Martin Ice Rise*, q.v.), to which the name *Cape Stephenson* was applied after A. Stephenson (*Mount Stephenson*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Cabo Mac Donald* [sic], in error presumably after J. E. MacDonald (*Cape MacDonald*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Kapp Stephenson* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Cabo Stephenson* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). Following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949, when no well-defined cape was found to exist in the reported position, the name of Stephenson was transferred to the nunatak. *Stephenson Nunatak* ([in 72°11'S 69°05'W] APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SS 19–21/1, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 31). *Nunatak Stivenson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961).

- Stepping Stones** 64°47'S 64°00'W, group of three rocks between Shortcut Island and Cormorant Island, ESE of Arthur Harbour, S Anvers Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58; following the work of USARP personnel from “Palmer Station” from 1965, so named because the rocks provide a series of small-boat refuges for parties working between the station and Biscoe Bay (APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Stepup Col** 63°34'S 57°50'W, at c. 500 m between Broad Valley and Cugnot Ice Piedmont, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, and named descriptively (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Sterna Island** 65°23'S 64°15'W, N of Darboux Island and WNW of Cape Pérez, Graham Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS, 1957–58, and so named because numbers of Antarctic terns (*Sterna vittata*) breed on the island (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islote Sterna* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 268).
- Sterna, Islote*: see Sterna Island.
- Sterneck, Cabo*: see Charles Point or Herschel, Cape.
- Sterneck, Cape*: see Herschel, Cape.
- Sterneck Island** 64°11'S 61°01'W, between Cierva Point and Charles Point, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE as a cape, 24 January 1898, and named *Cap von Sterneck* after Gen. R. von Sterneck, of Vienna, who designed the pendulum apparatus used by the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Cape von Sterneck* (Cook, 1900, p. 135; BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [referring to a point on the mainland] BA chart 3205, vii.1909). *Cape von Sterriek* [sic] (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Cape van Sterneck, Cap V. Sterneck* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 36 and end map). *Cape Charles*, in error (*Charles Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; Gould, 1941, footnote p. 239). *Seaway Sp.* corrected to *Cape V. Spring* (in error for *Spring Point*, q.v.) (Kristinasen, chart, [?1916–17]). The name of von Sterneck was also applied incorrectly to *Cape Herschel* (q.v.). The feature was charted as an island by CAE, 1947, and called *Isla Telegrafista Rivera* after Carlos Rivera T., a telegraphist on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla César* (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Apéndice* [= appendix island], so called by AAE, 1953–54, from its shape (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 169). *Islote Apéndice* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 97). *Andrew Island* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 11 facing p. 102). *Cape Spring*, probably referring in error to this feature (*Spring Point*, q.v.) (USHO, 1960, p. 353, 1st view). Following study of FIDASE air photographs, the island was identified as the feature originally named by BeAE. *Sterneck Island* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Rivera* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 243). *Apéndice Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92). *Isla Riviera* [sic] (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 29).
- Stevens Point*: see Jebson Point.
- Stewart Buttress** 79°07'S 28°30'W, rising to 790 m near SW end of Theron Mountains, Coats Land, was surveyed by TAE in December 1956 and named after Reginald Horace Anthony Stewart (b. 1922), meteorologist at “Shackleton” with the TAE advance party, 1955–56 (APC, 1962, p. 30; DOS 610 sheet W 79 28/30, 1963).
- Stewart Stacks** 62°38'S 61°12'W, between Rugged Island and Astor Island in S entrance of New Plymouth, Livingston Island, were roughly charted by Fildes, 1820–21, and called *Monuments* (Fildes, 1821c); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, named *Stewart Stacks* after Hampton Stewart of the American sealing ship *Jane Maria* (Capt. R. Johnson) from New York who, according to the *New York Gazette and General Advertiser* of 16 May 1821, made one of the first charts (now lost) of the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Stigan, Punta*: see Stigant Point.
- Stigant, Mys*: see Stigant Point.
- Stigant Point** 62°01'S 58°43'W, WSW of Davey Point, NW King George Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named after George Bertie Stigant (1889–1973), cartographer and linguist, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, 1910–55 (Superintending Cartographer, 1935–51) (Nelson and others, chart 1935c; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Punta Stigant* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 673; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 268). *Pointe Stigant* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44). *Stignant* [sic] *Point*, in error (APC, 1955, p. 20). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Punta Stigan* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 41). *Mys Stigant* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Stigant, Pointe, Punta*: see Stigant Point.
- Stignant Point*: see Stigant Point.
- Stil, Ostrov*: see Steele Island.
- Stinker Point** 61°13'S 55°23'W, between Mensa Bay and Cape Lookout, SW Elephant Island, following survey by JSEEI in December 1970, was named for the giant petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) which breeds there, stinker being a sailor's name for the bird (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Punta Hedionda* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).
- Stinker Spit*: see Lainez Point.
- Stipple Rocks** 68°06'S 67°22'W, off-shore NW of Millerand Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432). *Islotes Debenham*, incorrectly referring to these and nearby rocks to E (*Debenham Islands*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). The rocks were resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1949 and so named from their scattered arrangement (APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955); further surveyed by FIDS, 1967–69.
- Stivenson, Gora*: see Stephenson, Mount.
- Stivenson, Nunatak*: see Stephenson Nunatak.
- Stockton Peak** 71°08'S 62°09'W, rising to 1 460 m S of the head of Murrish Glacier, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after William L. Stockton, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, 1972–73 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 31).
- Stoker Island** 62°24'S 59°51'W, W-most of the *Aiicho Islands* (q.v.), English Strait, South Shetland Islands, and the site of a rookery of chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*), was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, January–March 1967 (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968); so named in acknowledgment of the work of Ldg Mech. Donald N. Tait, RN (b. 1940), “stoker” in the survey motor boat *Nimrod* (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 165).
- Stokes Hill** 64°52'S 63°33'W, rising to 270 m E of South Bay, *Doumer Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was called by AEE *Monte Teniente* [= mount lieutenant] (Argentina. MM chart AA, [1949–50]) or *Pelado* [= bare] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270a, upper photograph); used as a triangulation

- point by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in December 1956. *Monte López*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 6). The hill was later named *Stokes Hill* for the engineer ("Stokes") in the Survey Unit's motor boat, who climbed it (APC, 1959*a*, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Stokes Peaks** 67°24'S 68°09'W, rising to c. 800 m on N side of Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed by BAS from Adelaide, 1961–62; named after Jeffrey Colin Arthur Stokes (b. 1935), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Admiralty Bay", 1959–60, and Adelaide, 1960–61 (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Stolowy, Pagórek*: see Table Hill.
- Stoltz Island** 69°15'S 72°09'W, off NW coast of Alexander Island, S of Cape Vostok, following ground surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after Lieut. Cdr Charles L. Stoltz, USN, Staff Photographic Officer, Naval Support Force Antarctica, ODF, 1970 and 1971 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Stolze Peak** 64°43'S 62°25'W, rising to 1 585 m W of Beaupré Cove, Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Franz Stolze, German scientist who, in 1881, suggested improvements in methods of air photography and, in 1892, established the principle of the "floating mark" used in stereo-photogrammetry, which was later developed by C. Pulfrich (*Pulfrich Peak*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 7; [misplaced in 64°40'S 62°27'W] BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; [correctly positioned] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Stolze Peak*: see Pulfrich Peak.
- Stone Henge*: see Stone Henge Rocks.
- Stone Henge Rocks** 64°33'S 62°00'W, off SE point of Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, were charted by BAE, 1920–22, and so called after the prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). *Stone Henge* (Lester, 1921–22).
- Stonehouse Bay** 67°21'S 68°05'W, between Hunt Peak and Sighing Peak, Laubeuf Fjord, E Adelaide Island, N of Wright Peninsula, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 and named after Dr Bernard Stonehouse (b. 1926), FIDS meteorological observer and biologist, "Stonington Island", 1947–50; biologist, South Georgia, 1953–55; Reader in Zoology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand, 1961–69, and zoologist, "Scott Base", Ross Dependency, summers 1961–65; Chairman, Post-graduate School of Environmental Science, Bradford University, 1969–82; Editor, *Polar Record*, from 1982 (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); further surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62. *Storehouse [sic] Bay* (BA, 1974, p. 204).
- Stoneley Point** 63°52'S 58°07'W, NE entrance point of Whisky Bay, N James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 and in 1952–53; named after Robert Stoneley (b. 1929), FIDS geologist, "Hope Bay", 1952–53 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Staveley [sic] Point* (BA, 1974, p. 215).
- Stone Point** 63°24'S 56°56'W, SE entrance point of *Hope Bay* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in February 1952; called by AAE *Punta Candado* [= pendant point], probably from the 30-m ice wall overhanging the point (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 312 and p. 314a, lower view); named *Stone Point* after Henry William Stone (b. 1914), of St John's, Newfoundland, First Mate in the FIDS charter ship *Trepassey*, 1946–47 (BA chart 3213, 23.x.1953; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Punta Stone* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 269). *Punta de las Rocas* [= point of the rocks], so called by AAE from the rocks off the point (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 629).
- Stone, Punta*: see Stone Point.
- Stonethrow Ridge** 62°58'S 60°44'W, running N–S and rising to c. 325 m W of Fumarole Bay, Deception Island, was called *Monte Beazley* by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953); surveyed by FIDS in January 1954; called *Cerro Iglesias* [=church hill] (Cordini, 1955, p. 215); named *Stonethrow Ridge* from the large number of rocks and stones at the base of the steep E face, which have been thrown down from the ridge (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960).
- "*Stonington-Ayland*": see Stonington Island.
- Stonington Eiland, Ilha de, Isla*: see Stonington Island.
- Stonington Island** 68°11'S 67°00'W, off S side of terminus of Northeast Glacier, Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was formerly joined to the mainland by an ice ramp but is now separated from the mainland, following the retreat of the glacier; was surveyed by USAS, 1940–41, named after Stonington, Conn., the home port of the sloop *Hero* (Capt. N. B. Palmer, *Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.), and chosen as the site of the expedition's "East Base", which was occupied from 11 March 1940 to 22 March 1941 (Dyer, map, [c. 1941]; USHO chart 6652, 1946; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955). *Isla Stonington* (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 269). *Islita Stonington* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 72). *Isla Stonnington [sic]* (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 252). The FIDS "Base E" was established on the island, 24 February 1946; it was also referred to as "*Marguerite Bay*" and later as "*Stonington Island*". The USAS "East Base" was re-occupied by RARE from 12 March 1947 to 20 February 1948. *Isla Sotnington [sic]* (CACA, 1949*b*, p. 30). *Ostrov Stonington* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Stonington Öya* (Rønne, 1950*b*, map p. 191). *Stonnington [sic]* (CACA, 1950*a*, p. 40). "Base E" was evacuated, 12 February 1950. *Isla Stonnington [sic]* (Flores Silva, 1952, p. 86). *Islote Stonington* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 308*b*). A Chilean refuge hut was established on the island by the CAE patrol ship *Leucotón*, 7 February 1956 (Thomas, 1957*b*, p. 525). *Stonington Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 586). "Base E" was re-occupied from 10 March 1958 to 7 March 1959. *Ilha de Stonington, Wyspie Stonington* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*b*, p. 16; 1959*f*, p. 15). "Base E" was re-occupied, 14 August 1960. *Stonington-Sziget* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, p. 18). "*Stonington-Ayland*", referring to the British station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "Base E" or "Stonington Island" was closed down, 23 February 1975 (*Times*, 19 April 1975).
- Stonington, Islita, Islote, Öya, Ostrov, -Sziget, Wyspie*: see Stonington Island.

Stonning(s)ton, Isla: see Stonington Island.

Stony Point 64°55'S 62°56'W, W entrance point of Oscar Cove and SE entrance point of Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by CAE, 1950–51, as a small island and called *Islote Sandra* after a relative of a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 254). *Punta Piedras* [=stones point], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256; Pierrou, 1970, p. 592). *Punta Popa* [=poop point] (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57. *Stony Point* (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Stony Point: see Lapidary Point.

Stopford, Cape: see Stopford Peak.

Stopford Peak 63°46'S 61°38'W, rising to 495 m on E coast of Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829, when the name *Cape Stopford* was applied to the nearby point on the coast, after Adm. Sir Robert Stopford (1768–1847), Commander-in-chief, Portsmouth, 1827–30, at which port Foster's ship *HMS Chanticleer* was fitted out for her voyage of 1828–31 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Cabo Barrow*, in error (*Cape Barrow*, q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Monte Sur* [=south mountain], referring to the peak (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the name of Stopford was transferred from the cape to the peak. *Stopford Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

Storehouse Bay: see Stonehouse Bay.

Store Point 68°12'S 67°02'W, N point of Neny Island and NW entrance point of Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and so named because of an emergency food store maintained on the point, 1947–48 (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Punta Store* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

Store, Punta: see Store Point.

Stork Ridge 67°31'S 68°12'W, running ENE–WSW and rising to 420 m on the NW side of the airstrip at Rothera, Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62. The highest point at the E end was marked with a staff and flag, giving the appearance of a stork on the ridge, and was used as a survey station by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *HMS Endurance* in 1976. *Stork Ridge* (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).

Stout Spur 84°52'S 63°43'W, running N–S and rising to c. 1 600 m on NE side of *Mackin Table* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Dennis K. Stout, USN, radio operator, "Palmer Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Strachan Hill 62°16'S 59°00'W, rising to 125 m at head of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, was called *Spiro* or *Morro Spiro* after a Greek sailor, who served as a Lieutenant in the Argentine Navy under Almirante G. Brown in 1814 and was killed in action (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 209, 333). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Cerro Spiro* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 58; Pierrou, 1970, p. 670). *Monte Spiro* (Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957). *Cerro Sudeste* [=south east hill] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10). The feature was later named *Strachan Hill* after John Strachan of Edinburgh, co-owner of Weddell's ship *Jane* (*Jane Peak*, q.v.), whose name had pre-

viously been applied to *Nelson Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 30; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Spiro Hill* (USBGN, 1965, p. 106).

Strachans I., Insel, Island: see Nelson Island.

Strachey Stump 80°41'S 23°10'W, rising to 1 630 m in E Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after John Strachey (1671–1742), English geologist who made one of the first attempts to construct a geological cross-section (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Straggle Islands 65°52'S 65°05'W, forming E side of Harrison Passage, Graham Coast, and extending S from and including Dog Island, were called *Grupo Llanquihue* by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean province (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; named *Straggle Islands* from the scattered arrangement of the group (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Llanquihue* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 186). *Llanquihue Islands* (USBGN, 1965, p. 100).

Stralton Inlet: see Stratton Inlet.

Strange Glacier 74°50'S 63°40'W, flowing SE into the SW arm of Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, was surveyed in its lower reaches by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Donald Lee Strange, USN, hospital corpsman, "South Pole Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

Stranger 60°47'S 44°40'W, rock off *Cape Murdoch* (q.v.), Mossman Peninsula, Laurie Island, was charted by Sørllø in 1912 and so called after Tte S. Stranger, whose name was also applied to the cape (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Roca Cambiasso*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart I, 1954).

Stranger, Kapp: see Murdoch, Cape.

Stranger Point 62°16'S 58°37'W, S-most point of King George Island, SE of Potter Cove, was charted by DI, 1934–35; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers grouped in this area, named after the sealing ship *Stranger* (Capt. Joseph Adams) from Boston, Mass., which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, in company with *O'Cain* (*O'Cain Point*, q.v.), and operated from Potter Cove (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Pingüinera* [=penguin point] (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 15 and map p. 20). *Mys Streyndzher* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Cabo Funes*, so called by AAE after the Argentine patriot Deán G. Funes (fl. 1810) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

Strange Sound: see Stange Sound.

Strath Point 64°32'S 62°36'W, S point of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago, and SW entrance point of Chiriguano Bay, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898; incorrectly labelled *Cap Lagrange* (*Lagrange Peak*, q.v.) (Lecoite, 1903, Pl. 20 following p. 110; France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). *Cabo Lagrange* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 463; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 174). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cape Lagrange*,

- referring to the NE entrance point to Chiriguano Bay (*Navy Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). Following identification of the feature originally named after C. Lagrange, the present feature was named descriptively *Strath Point*, strath meaning a stretch of flat land near the sea (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Stratton Glacier** 80°25'S 28°50'W, E of Haskard Highlands, Shackleton Range, flowing NW into Slessor Glacier, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after D. G. Stratton (*Stratton Inlet*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 30; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Stratton Inlet** 66°19'S 61°26'W, SE side of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, NE of Veier Head, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953; named after David George Stratton (1927-72), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1952-54, who surveyed this area; with TAE in *Theron*, 1955-56, and Deputy Leader and surveyor with trans-polar party, TAE, 1956-58 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Stratton [sic] Inlet* (BA, 1974, p. 217).
- Straus, Mount*: see Strauss, Mount.
- Strauss, Mount** 71°41'S 73°11'W, rising to c. 400 m at head of Brahms Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Johann Strauss (1804-49), Austrian composer, and Richard Georg Strauss (1864-1949), German composer ([in 71°32'S 73°11'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart V30-SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P SR 17-18/15, 16, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 32). *Mount Straus [sic]* (USOO chart 16384-5, 1968).
- Stravinsky Inlet** 72°20'S 71°30'W, between Shostakovich Peninsula to N and Monteverdi Peninsula to S, Alexander Island, being covered by Bach Ice Shelf, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map); delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheets SS 16-18/4 and SS 19-21/1, 1-DOS 1974); in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Igor Fedorovich Stravinsky (1882-1971), Russian composer (APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Stray Islands** 65°10'S 64°15'W, on NE side of French Passage between Petermann Island and Vedel Islands, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and from the helicopter of HMS *Protector* in March 1958, and mapped from air photographs; so named from their scattered distribution (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Labbé*, so called by CAE after Tte 1° C. Labbé L. (*Labbé Rock*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 173). *Islote Stray*, apparently referring to the SW-most of the islands (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 178).
- Stray, Islote*: see Stray Islands.
- Streynzhher, Mys*: see Stranger Point.
- Striation Valley** 70°53'S 68°23'W, running SE into George VI Sound, N of Jupiter Glacier, E Alexander Island, was surveyed by a field party from the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, in co-operation with BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1978-79 (Sugden and Clapperton, 1980), and so named from the glacial striations on the rocks (APC, 1982, p. 3; Clapperton and Sugden, 1983, map following p. 126).
- Stride Peak** 67°41'S 67°38'W, rising to 675 m at the head of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1965 and 1970, was named after Geoffrey A. Stride (1927-58), FIDS Diesel mechanic, "Horseshoe Island", 1958, who with S. E. Black (*Black Pass*, q.v.) and D. Statham (*Statham Peak*, q.v.) was lost between Horseshoe Island and Dion Islands in May 1958, when sea ice broke up; he served as cook with FIDASE, 1956-57 (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Stringfellow Glacier** 64°09'S 60°20'W, flowing N from Detroit Plateau into Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast, was surveyed in its upper part by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1957 and photographed from the air by USN, 1968-69; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after John Stringfellow (1799-1883), English designer of the first powered model aeroplane to make a flight, in 1848 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Striped Hill** 63°40'S 57°53'W, rising to c. 125 m at head of Botany Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1946 and so named from the marked stratification in a cliff on the seaward side of the hill (APC, 1955, p. 20; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS, 1959-60.
- Strømme Ridge** 71°26'S 61°43'W, running NNW-SSE and rising to c. 1 200 m between Muus Glacier and Soto Glacier, Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Jan A. Strømme, Norwegian oceanographer of the University of Bergen, who was a member of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1968 and 1969 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 32).
- Strong, Mount** 70°34'S 62°43'W, rising to c. 1 200 m NW of Gurling Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Frank E. Strong, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1971-72 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/12, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 32).
- Stroschein, Mount** 84°25'S 63°35'W, rising to 1 020 m in Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961-62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Leander A. Stroschein, USARP meteorologist, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, summers 1965-66 and 1966-67 (USGS sheet SV 11-20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Stubb Glacier** 65°40'S 62°20'W, flowing E into Scar Inlet between Mount Queequeg and Tashtego Point, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in its lower reaches in November 1947 and in its upper reaches in September 1955; in association with names from *Moby Dick or the whale* in this area, named after Stubb, Second Mate in *Pequod* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Stubbs Pass** 68°09'S 65°11'W, running NNW-SSE at c. 900 m on Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast, was traversed and surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946; named after Guy Miles Stubbs (b. 1940), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1963-65, who worked in this area (APC, 1977, p. 32).
- Stump, Roca*: see Stump Rock.
- Stump Rock** 62°06'S 58°10'W, off W shore of King George Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and named descriptively (Hill and others, chart, 1937a; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Roca*

- Stump* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 269). *Roca Stum* [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 674).
- Stum, Roca*: see *Stump Rock*.
- Sturar Cove*: see *Sturm Cove*.
- Sturm Cove** 64°55'S 63°01'W, off S side of Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was charted by whalers, c. 1913–14 (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 46); further charted by AAE, 1949–50, and called *Caleta Mascías* after Tte Eladio Mascías, of the Argentine Navy in the expedition tugboat *Chiriguano*, who worked in the area (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 253; chart 106, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 510); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Johann Christoph Sturm (1635–1703), German mathematician who, in 1676, designed the first satisfactory portable reflex *camera obscura* for drawing, a stage in the evolution of the photographic camera (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). A refuge hut was established E of the cove by AAE, 1954–55, and called "*Refugio Conscripto Ortíz*" after Carlos Ortíz, a sailor in *Bahía Aguirre* who died in an accident in that season (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 113; Pierrou, 1970, p. 261). The hut is believed to have been destroyed by ice, 1961–62. *Mascías Cove* (USBGN, 1965, p. 101). *Sturar* [sic] *Cove* (BA, 1974, p. 187).
- Stygian Bay*: see *Stygian Cove*.
- Stygian Cove** 60°41'S 43°36'W, W of Berry Head, Signy Island, was roughly charted by Sørllø, 1912–13, and called *Palmer Bay*, probably after Capt. N. B. Palmer (*Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.) (Sørllø, chart, 1913; Marr, 1935, p. 325); recharted by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934); following survey by FIDS from Signy in 1947, named *Stygian Cove* from its gloomy aspect caused by steep cliffs on the W side (*Stygian* also chanced to be the name of the surveyor's wartime submarine) (APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Stygian Bay*, in error (BA, 1966, p. 43).
- Suárez, Caleta*: see *Pisani, Caleta*.
- Suárez Glacier*: see *Petzval Glacier*.
- Suárez Nunatak** 82°12'S 41°47'W, rising to c. 830 m in *Panzarini Hills* (q.v.), Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named *Suarez* [sic] *Nunatak* after Capt. (C) Jorge Suárez of the Argentine Navy, Officer-in-Charge, "Ellsworth Station", 1959–61 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Nunatak San Juan*, probably referring to this feature after the apostle St John (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S). *Suárez Nunatak* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Suárez, Puerto*: see *New Plymouth*.
- Suárez, Ventisquero*: see *Petzval Glacier*.
- Suboficial Cp Contreras, Bajo** 63°18'S 57°55'W, shoal between *Kopaitic Island* and *Largo Island*, off *Cape Legoupil*, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a member of the expedition (*Punta Contreras*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Bajo Contreras*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 264).
- Sub-oficial Hermosilla, Punta*: see *Maruja, Punta*.
- Suboficial Martín, Piedra*: see *Furuya, Piedra*.
- Suboficial Nieva(s), Islote*: see *Gränicher Island*.
- Suboficial Rubianes, Islotes*: see *Pi Islands*.
- Sub. Ribes, Punta*: see *Hannah Point*.
- Sub-Teniente Abbott, Grupo*: see *Demas Rocks*.
- Sub-Teniente Acuña, Islote*: see *Acuña Rocks*.
- Sub Teniente Av. Vasquez, Isla*: see *Vasquez, Isla*.
- Subteniente H. Sagüez H., Nevado*: see *Subteniente Sagüez, Nevado*.
- Subteniente Maldifassi, Bajo, Banco*: see *Maldifassi, Banco*.
- Sub Teniente Poisson, Promontorio*: see *Poisson Hill*.
- Sub-Teniente Ross, Islote*: see *Link Island*.
- Sub-Teniente Rozas, Isla*: see *Largo Island*.
- Subteniente Sagüez, Nevado or Nevado Subteniente H. Sagüez H.** 63°24'S 57°46'W, rising to c. 900 m N of *Laclavère Plateau*, *Trinity Peninsula*, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panoramas following p. 56).
- Sub-Teniente Skarmeta, Rocas*: see *Skarmeta, Rocas*.
- Sub-Teniente Swett, Isla*: see *Largo Island*.
- Succession Cliffs** 71°10'S 68°15'W, rising to c. 250 m S of *Pluto Glacier* on *George VI Sound*, *Alexander Island*, were probably sighted by *Ellsworth*, 23 November 1935; roughly surveyed by *BGLE* in October 1936 (*Stephenson*, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948 and so named because of the geological succession exposed in the cliffs (APC, 1955, p. 20; USHO chart 6638, 1956; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960). *Skaly Sekseshen-Klifs* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Sucia, Isla(nd)*: see *LittleSpace Island*.
- Sucia, Punta* [= foul point] 64°11'S 60°58'W, on mainland opposite *Sterneck Island* and S of *Cierva Point*, *Danco Coast*, was so called by AAE because of foul ground off the point (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Sudamericano, Cuadrante*: see *Atlantiskekvadranten* or *Lesser Antarctica*.
- Sudamericano de la Antártica, Cuadrante*: see *Lesser Antarctica*.
- Süd Bai(a), Baie du*: see *South Bay* (*Livingston Island*).
- Sud, Cabo, Cap*: see *South Cape* (*Atriceps Island*).
- Sudeste, Cerro*: see *Strachan Hill*.
- Sudeste, Pico** [= south-east peak] 62°36'S 59°52'W, rising to 55 m at SE end of *Half Moon Island*, *Moon Bay*, *Livingston Island*, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 293); later called *Cerro Vago* after *Guardiamarina* [= mid-shipman] *Ricardo Vago*, of the Argentine Navy, who served on the relief of the Argentine station "Orcadas", *Laurie Island*, 1906–07 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Sudeste, Punta*: see *South East Point*.
- Sud, Fiord du*: see *Sud, Fjord du*.
- Sud, Fjord** [= south fjord] 65°12'S 64°09'W, SW coast of *Petermann Island*, *Graham Coast*, NW of *Megalestris Hill*, was charted by *FAE*, 1908–10, and so called descriptively (*Charcot*, 1910, map facing p. 152). *Fiord du Sud* (*Charcot*, 1912, Pl. 5).
- Süd Graham Land*: see *Graham Land*.
- Sudgrönland*: see *Graham Land*.
- Sud, Île*: see *High Island*.
- Sud, Îlots du** [= south inlets] 65°11'S 64°10'W, group of islands SW of *Depeaux Point*, *Petermann Island*, *Graham Coast*, of which *Boudet Island* (q.v.) is the largest, were so called by *FAE*, 1908–10 (*Charcot*, 1910, map facing p. 152). *Islotes Boudet* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 212).
- Süd-Island*: see *Graham Land*.
- Süd-Islands*: see *South Shetland Islands*.
- Südlliche Orkney Inseln*: see *South Orkney Islands*.
- Südllicher Stiller Ozean*: see *South Pacific Ocean*.
- Sudoeste (Beacon), Islote*: see *Klo Rock*.
- Süd Orkney, -gruppe, Inseln*: see *South Orkney Islands*.
- Süd-Orkney(')s*: see *South Orkney Islands*.

Süd-Pik [=south peak] c. 66°15'S 61°45'W, on Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, N of Veier Head, was so called by Larsen in December 1893, but has not been identified (Schück, 1894, p. 140). *South Peak* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491).

Südpol: see South Pole.

Süd-Polar-Continent: see Antarctica.

Süd-polar(-)Gebiet(es): see Antarctic, The.

Südpolarland: see Antarctica.

Süd-Polar-Regionen: see Antarctic, The.

Südpolarwelt: see Antarctic, The.

Südpolkontinent: see Antarctica.

Sudpolsområdene: see Antarctic, The.

Süd(-)Scheitland(-)(Inseln): see South Shetland Islands.

Süd-Shetland (-Inseln): see South Shetland Islands.

Süd Shetlandische Inseln: see South Shetland Islands.

Süd-Shetlands, -gruppe, -Inseln: see South Shetland Islands.

Südschetlands-Inseln, Gruppe der: see South Shetland Islands.

Süd-Shettland Inseln: see South Shetland Islands.

Süd Vorland: see Melville, Cape.

"*Suecia*": see Snow Hill Island.

Suecia, Cabo: see Alexander, Cape or Astro Cliffs.

Suecia, Monte [=mount Sweden] 64°52'S 62°57'W, rising to 875 m on E side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950–51, to mark the presence on the expedition of B. Frödin, Swedish engineer (*Mount Frödin*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 270). *Mount Suecia* (Frödin, 1951, p. 379).

Suecia, Mount: see Suecia, Monte.

Suecia, Peninsula: see Churchill Peninsula.

"*Suecia, Refugio*": see Snow Hill Island.

Suffield Point 62°12'S 58°55'W, SW entrance point of Norma Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named after William E. Suffield, boatswain in *Discovery II*, 1929–39, who took part in the survey of the South Orkney Islands in January 1933 (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA, 1942, p. 41; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Suffield* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 676; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 270). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Grikurov Point* or *Przylądek Grikurova*, so called by PAE after G. Grikurov (*Grikurov Ridge*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170).

Suffield Point: see Jasper Point.

Suffield, Punta: see Suffield Point.

Sugar Loaf, Île, Îlot, Isla: see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).

Sugarloaf Island 61°13'S 54°02'W, off E coast of Clarence Island (q.v.), was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and named descriptively *Sugar Loaf Island* (Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1939; 1930, p. 57). *Sugar Loaf Point* (Purdy, 1822, map facing p. 38). *Île Sugar Loaf* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Zuckerhut Insel* [translation of English name] (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Sugar Loaf* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Isla Sugar Loaf* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Isla Pan de Azúcar* [translation of English name] (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 162). *Sugarloaf Island* (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; [in 61°09'S 63°52'W] APC, 1959*a*, p. 11; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1977, p. 32). *Sugarloaf Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Îlot Sugar Loaf* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Île Sugarloaf* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Sugarloaf Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 146; [in 61°09'S 63°52'W] APC, 1955, p. 20; BA

1961, p. 215). *Isla Sugarloaf* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949). *Islote Pan de Azúcar*, incorrectly referring to *Serac Point* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 194; chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 574; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 219). *Terrón de Azúcar* [=sugar loaf] (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 30). *Ostrov Shugarlof* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Sugar Loaf Ridge*, referring to the crest of the island (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 147).

Sugar Loaf Island 64°34'S 62°02'W, off E coast of Nansen Island, SW of Foyen Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester and others, chart, [1920–22]).

Sugarloaf Islet, Ö: see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).

Sugarloaf Peninsula: see Eadie Island.

Sugar Loaf Point, Ridge: see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).

Suggs, Mount 75°16'S 72°13'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 500 m, was named after Henry E. Suggs, USN (MCB), equipment operator who assisted in the establishment of "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, summer 1961–62 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Suini, Gory: see Sweeney Mountains.

Suipacha, Punta 64°51'S 62°59'W, E entrance point of Alvaro Cove, Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after the first victory of the Argentine Army at the battle of Suipacha in 1810 (Argentina. MM, 1978, letter S).

Sukiennice Hills 62°08'S 58°09'W, rising to c. 100 m W of Lions Rump, King George Island, were so called by PAE after the *sukiennic* [= cloth hall] in the market square of Kraków (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 84). *Wzgórza Sukiennic* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 84).

Sukiennic, Wzgórza: see Sukiennice Hills.

Sulfuroso, Lago: see Kroner Lake.

Sullivan Glacier 69°50'S 70°51'W, flowing SW into *Gilbert Glacier* (q.v.), N Alexander Island, was seen from the air and roughly mapped by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan (1842–1900), English composer of light opera ([in 69°42'S 70°41'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 32; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Sullivan Inlet: see Mill Inlet.

Sullivan, Monte: see Sullivan, Mount.

Sullivan, Mount 69°40'S 63°48'W, rising to 2 070 m E of Eternity Range, central Graham Land, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins in 1928 and by Ellsworth in 1935; surveyed from the ground by BGLE in December 1936 and shown in 69°35'S 63°51'W (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by RARE in 1947; further surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; named after Col. H. R. Sullivan, USAF, of the Office of Research and Development of the then USAAF, who arranged for equipment to be supplied to RARE and whose name was originally applied to *Mill Inlet* (q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *Monte Sullivan* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Gora Sallivan* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

- Sullivan Peaks** 84°50'S 63°05'W, rising to 930 m NE of Mackin Table, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, were surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Lieut. Ronald C. Sullivan, USN (MC), Officer-in-Charge and Medical Officer, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
Sullivan, Seno: see Mill Inlet.
Sultan, Glaciar: see Sultan Glacier (Mensa Bay).
- Sultan Glacier** 61°09'S 55°19'W, flowing SW into Mensa Bay, W Elephant Island, was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970 and called *Services Glacier* in reference to the sponsors of the expedition (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover); later named *Sultan Glacier* after HMS *Sultan*, the RN Marine Engineering School, Gosport, Hants, which provided the refuge hut for JSEEI (DOS 610 sheet 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Glaciar Sultan* (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977).
- Sultan Glacier 61°15'S 55°08'W, flowing E to the sea from Mount Elder, Elephant Island, was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970 and so called after HMS *Sultan* (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover). *Hut Glacier* (Furse, 1979, p. 196).
- Sumgin Buttress** 80°18'S 25°44'W, rising to c. 1 100 m on W side of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was roughly surveyed by TAE in October 1957; photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named after Mikhail Ivanovich Sumgin (1873–1942), Russian pioneer in permafrost research (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Summit Pass** 63°27'S 57°02'W, running NE–SW at c. 345 m between Passes Peak and Summit Ridge, and marking the highest point on the sledge route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–46, and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 20; Anderson, 1957, p. 57; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); resurveyed by FIDS in 1955. An Argentine refuge hut was established at the pass by Argentina Army personnel from "Esperanza", 20 June 1955, and called "*Antonio Moro*" or "*Refugio Antonio Moro*" after Antonio Moro, who had served in the Antarctic and was a member of the civilian staff of the Secretary of the Argentine Army (Thomas, 1957*a*, p. 523; Pierrou, 1970, p. 169). *Paso del Medio* [=middle pass] (*Times*, 28 June 1955, quoting an Argentine source). The refuge hut was destroyed by a gale in 1957, rebuilt on Summit Ridge in October 1958, and again destroyed by a gale in March 1959.
- Summit Ridge** 63°27'S 57°02'W, rising to 380 m S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS, 1945–46, and so named in association with *Summit Pass* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); resurveyed by FIDS in 1955. The Argentine refuge hut "*Antonio Moro*" was resited here from the pass.
- Sumner Glacier** 68°53'S 65°43'W, flowing NE into Weyerhaeuser Glacier, W of Mount Solus, Bowman Coast, was sketched from the air by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 14 August 1947, and surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Thomas Hubbard Sumner (1807–76), American sailor who, in 1837, introduced the position-line method of navigation, since developed into standard practice at sea and in the air (APC, 1962, p. 30; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); surveyed from the ground in its upper reaches by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1962–64.
- Sumner, Mount** 74°30'S 63°45'W, SE of *Rare Range* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 300 m, was named after Joseph Wilburn Sumner, USARP general assistant, "South Pole Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Sumrall Escarpment c. 80°00'S 53°00'W, along SE coast of Berkner Island, Filchner Ice Shelf, following surveys by a US IGY party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, was so called after Ens. W. H. Sumrall, USNR (*Sumrall Peak*, q.v.) (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9).
- Sumrall Peak** 82°48'S 53°33'W, central of the *Cordiner Peaks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 1 130 m, was named after Ens. William H. Sumrall, USNR, with Squadron VX–6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Sunday, Île*: see Sunday Island.
- Sunday Island** 66°28'S 66°26'W, on NE side of Rambler Island, Bragg Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was charted and named by DI, 1930–31 (Ardley and others, chart, 1930; APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 193). *Île Sunday* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in September 1958.
- Sunfix Glacier** 69°16'S 64°36'W, flowing ENE from Wakefield Highland, central Palmer Land, into Casey Glacier, was photographed from the air by RARE, 20 December 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1960–61; so named because of the important sun fix for latitude observed at the head of this glacier in November 1960, in an area where cloud seldom allows such observations (APC, 1962, p. 31; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).
- Sungold Hill** 64°23'S 57°52'W, rising to 860 m NE of Cape Foster, S James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955 and 1958–61; so named from the characteristic colour of the exposed cliffs (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Sunshine Glacier** 60°37'S 45°30'W, flowing S into Iceberg Bay, S Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named because, on cloudy days, there is usually a gap of blue sky above the glacier and a patch of sunshine at its surface (APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS, 1956–58.
- Suonna, Lednik*: see Swann Glacier.
- Support Force Glacier** 83°05'S 47°30'W, flowing NNE into Filchner Ice Shelf between Forrestal Range and Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Following the first Argentine flight to the South Pole by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 in January 1962, the lower part of this glacier in c. 82°50'S 46°00'W was called *Glaciar Les Eclaireurs* after the transport ship *Les Eclaireurs* which, in 1957, made the first tourist cruise to the Antarctic (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 481), and the upper part of the glacier in c. 83°18'S 47°00'W was called *Glaciar Punta Ninfas* after the tanker *Punta Ninfas* which took part in AAE, 1949–50 (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 610). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named *Support Force Glacier* after the US Naval Support Force Antarctica, which has provided sup-

- port for USARP (USGS sheets SU 21–25/10 and 14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Glaciar Bahía Buen Suceso*, referring to the lower part of the glacier after the Argentine transport ship *Buen Suceso* of AAE, 1951–52 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 182).
- Sura, Islote*: see Radio Operador Naval Sura, Islote.
- Sur, Bahía*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Sur, Cabo*: see South Cape (Atriceps Island).
- Sur, El* 64°18'S 62°57'W, one of the Psi Islands, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *El Sur* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote El Sur*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 115).
- Sur, Islote(s) El*: see Psi Islands or Sur, El.
- Suressä Glacier*: see Slessor Glacier.
- Sureste, Punta*: see South East Point.
- Surf Rock** 68°12'S 67°06'W, off W coast of Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly charted by CAE in 1947, and called *Isla Profesor Barrera* after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and named *Surf Rock* from the sound of breaking surf (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Islote Barrera* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Surge Rocks** 64°47'S 64°04'W, off-shore S of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, were surveyed by FIDS–RN, 1956–58; following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, so named because ocean swell, working on the shoal surrounding these rocks, causes breakers and surges of water level in any weather (APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Sur, Islote, Islotito*: see Mite Skerry.
- Sur, Monte*: see Stopford Peak or Vesalius, Mount.
- Sur, Paso*: see Sound, The (Melchior Islands).
- Surprise Island** 67°51'S 69°34'W, rising 5 m above sea level SW of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by CAE, 1947, and named *Roca Sorpresa* [= surprise rock] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Grupo Sorpresa, Rocas Sorpresa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 297, 347). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963. *Surprise Island* (BA, 1963, p. 15; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Surprise Rock* (BA, 1963, p. 31). *Sorpresa Rock* (USBGN, 1965, p. 105).
- Surprise Rock*: see Surprise Island.
- Sur, Punta*: see Hannah Point or South Point (Deception Island).
- Survey Ridge* 61°11'S 55°12'W, running NE from Mount Elder, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover).
- Susan Nichols Glacier*: see Nichols Snowfield or Russian Gap.
- Susini, Islote*: see Weertman Island.
- Susini, Monte*: see Omond, Mount.
- Suspiros, Bahía*: see Kinnes Cove.
- Sussy, Isla* 64°49'S 62°59'W, off S coast of Lemaire Island, Bryde Channel, Danco Coast, was charted by CAE, 1950–51, and so called after the wife of Capt. (C) V. Bunster del Solar (*Punta Bunster*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). *Islote Sussy* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 147; IHA, 1974, p. 271).
- Sussy, Islote*: see Sussy, Isla.
- Suszczewski Cove* 62°10'S 58°27'W, SW of Napier Rock, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr S. Rakusa-Suszczewski (*Rakusa Point*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Zatoka Suszczewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 84).
- Suszczewskiego, Zatoka*: see Suszczewski Cove.
- Sutankomu Uirusu Aisu Puromontori*: see Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream.
- Sutton Heights** 69°45'S 71°30'W, rising to c. 800 m between Lassus Mountains and Debussy Heights, N Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, named after John Sutton (b. 1919), Professor of Geology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London University, 1958–73, and Dean, Royal School of Mines, 1965–68 and 1974–77; member of the BAS Scientific Advisory Committee, 1970–85, member of NERC, 1977–79, and Chairman, British National Committee on Antarctic Research, from 1979 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Suydam, Mount** 84°32'S 65°27'W, one of the *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 1 020 m, was named after E. Lynn Suydam, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SU 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Svend Foyn Coast, Costa*: see Foyn Coast.
- Svend(-)Foyn, Entrada, Harbo(u)r*: see Foyn Harbour.
- Svend Foyn Island* 64°33'S 62°01'W, on SW side of *Foyn Harbour* (q.v.), Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920–22, after the whaling factory ship *Svend Foyn* which was moored close to this island in 1921–22 (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]).
- Svend Foyn Küste, Land*: see Foyn Coast.
- Svend Foyn, Puerto*: see Foyn Harbour or Gouvernøren Harbour.
- Svend(-)Foyn, Terra di, Terre de, Tierra*: see Foyn Coast.
- Svend Foyns Land*: see Foyn Coast.
- Sven Rock** 63°44'S 60°12'W, awash in Gilbert Strait, Palmer Archipelago, E of Trinity Island, was roughly charted by Johannessen, 1919–20, and, together with Oluf Rocks and Ryge Rocks, called *Trinity Land* (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and, in association with *Oluf Rocks* (q.v.) and *Ryge Rocks* (q.v.), named *Sven Rock* after the Danish freighter *Oluf Sven*, the FIDASE charter ship (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Rocas Paredes*, referring to the present feature and Oluf Rocks (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961). *Sven Rocks* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Sven Rocks*: see Sven Rock.
- Sverdrup Nunataks** 72°47'S 63°15'W, rising to c. 1 800 m at NW end of Carey Range, Black Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1974–75; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after Dr Harald Ulrik Sverdrup (1888–1957), Norwegian oceanographer and meteorologist; Chief Scientist of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition in the *Maud*, 1918–25 (Capt. R. Amundsen) and of the Arctic expedition in the submarine *Nautilus*, 1931 (Sir H. Wilkins); joint Leader, Norwegian–Swedish Expedition to Svalbard, 1934; Director, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, Cal., 1936–48; Director, Norsk Polarinstitut, 1948–57, and Chairman of the International Committee for the Norwegian–British–Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949–52 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Sv. Georgiya Pobedonostsa, Gora*: see St. George Peak.
- Svip Boen, Klippene, Roca(s), Rocher du, Rochers, Rock*: see Svip Rocks.
- Svip Rocks** c. 62°34'S 61°38'W, submerged rocks W of Start Point, Livingston Island, were roughly charted in 1908–09 by

August F. Christensen, Manager of the *Vesterlid* whaling expedition in that season, and named *Svip Klippene* after the whale catcher *Svip*, operating from Deception Island with the expedition (Aagaard, 1930, p. 345). *Svip Rock* [*sic*] (BA chart 1238, xi.1910; 3205, 12.ii.1954). *Rocher du Swip* [*sic*], *Rocher du Svip* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1, 11). *Svip Rocks* (BA, 1916, p. 394; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Svip Boen* (HA chart, 1928). The rocks were not sighted during a running survey of the area by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Roca Svip* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Rochers Svip* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Rocas Svip* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 224; Pierrou, 1970, p. 678; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 271). The existence of these rocks in the charted position is considered doubtful (BA, 1974, p. 169).

Swann, Glacier: see Swann Glacier.

Swann Glacier 73°52'S 62°58'W, flowing E into Wright Inlet, Lassiter Coast, between Rivera Peaks and Playfair Mountains, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, but owing to an error in navigation wrongly located in c. 74°40'S 60°30'W (USHO, 1943, second photograph p. 276 and p. 277); further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, located in 73°54'S 61°45'W, and named after Dr William Francis Gray Swann (1884–1962), American physicist; Director, Barthol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, Swarthmore, Pa, a contributor to RARE (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, Fig. 17, p. 373 and p. 390; [in 73°53'S 61°48'W] APC, 1955, p. 20; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 601 sheets W 73 60 and 62, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 32); surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947. *Lednik Suonna* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glacier Swann* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966). The glacier was further photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Swan Rock 64°59'S 63°19'W, rising 2 m above sea level SW of Cape Willems, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Sir Joseph Wilson Swan (1828–1914), English manufacturer who invented the carbon process for photographic printing in 1866 and who pioneered gelatine dry plates for instantaneous photography, 1879–91 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Swarsen Nunatak 71°25'S 63°39'W, rising to c. 2 200 m SW of Mount Jackson, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lieut. Cdr Ronald J. Swarsen, USNR, Medical Officer, “Byrd Station”, Marie Byrd Land, 1971, and “South Pole Station”, 1973 (APC, 1977, p. 32; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Swash Reef 67°35'S 67°33'W, awash WSW of Petty Rocks, Bigourdan Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, charted from *John Biscoe*, 1958–59, and named descriptively (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3580, 10.xii.1982).

Sweeney-Gebirge, *-Ketten*, *Montes*: see Sweeney Mountains.

Sweeney Mountains 75°10'S 69°35'W, rising to 1 705 m N of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, and including from W to E Morgan Nunataks, Mount Smart, Mount Ballard, Mount Edward, Mount Jenkins, Potter Peak, Anderson Nunataks

and Hagerty Peak, were seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and named *Catherine Sweeney Mountains* (AGS, map, 1948) or *Sweeney Mountains* ([in 75°45'S 67°40'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; 1949, photograph p. 228; USHO chart 6638, 1955; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1-DOS 1981), after Mrs Edward C. Sweeney of Washington, DC, a contributor to RARE. *Montes Sweeney* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 271). *Sweeney-Ketten*, *Sweeney-Gebirge* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 229 and end map). *Gory Suini* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were surveyed from the ground on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Sweeney* [*sic*] *Mountains* (Williams and others, 1972, map Fig. 2, p. 145). *Montañas Sweeney* [*sic*], in error (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 178). “*Jamesway Camp*”, referring to a field camp on the S side of the mountains from the type of hut used (Thomson, 1980, map p. 29).

Sweeney, Montañas, Mountains: see Sweeney Mountains.

Swett, Isla: see Largo Island.

Swift Balch, Mount, Sommet: see Balch, Mount.

Swift Glacier 64°22'S 57°45'W, flowing S into Weddell Sea, W of *Jefford Point* (q.v.), S James Ross Island, was called in error *Rabot Glacier* (USHO, 1943, p. 264) or *Glacier Rabot* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 237) after C. Rabot (*Rabot Point*, q.v.); surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1958–61, and named descriptively *Swift Glacier*, as it is one of the most active glaciers on the island (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).

Swift Peak 66°19'S 63°08'W, rising to 935 m at the base of Churchill Peninsula on Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1946–48, and “Stonington Island”, 1964–65; in association with names from *Gulliver's travels* (London, 1726) in this area, named after Jonathan Swift (1667–1745), English author of that work (APC, 1977, p. 32).

Swine Hill 71°23'S 67°37'W, rising to 400 m between McArthur Glacier and Norman Glacier, George VI Sound, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 19 December 1948, when a cairn was built on the summit; so named in association with the former *Gadarene Lake* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 20; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 71 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1-DOS 1974).

Swinerton Ledge 80°43'S 22°28'W, E-most feature of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, rising to c. 1 500 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Henry Hurd Swinerton (1876–1966), British zoologist and palaeontologist; Professor of Geology, University College of Nottingham (later Nottingham University), 1912–46; President, Geological Society, 1938–40 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Swip, Rocher du: see Svip Rocks.

Swthinbank Glacier 67°58'S 66°43'W, flowing NW into Square Bay, Fallières Coast, following survey by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1961–62, was named after Dr Charles Winthrop Molesworth Swthinbank (b. 1926), Chief Glaciologist, BAS, 1963–74, and Head, Earth Sciences Division, 1974–86; glaciologist, Norwegian–British–Swedish Antarctic Expedition,

- 1949–52, at “Maudheim”, Dronning Maud Land; with CGS *Labrador*, Baffin Island, 1957; glaciologist with SAE, 1963–65, at “Novolazarevskaya”, Dronning Maud Land, and with USARP, summers 1959–62, 1967–68 and 1978–79; with SS *Manhattan* through the Northwest Passage in 1969 and with HMS *Dreadnought* to the North Pole in 1971 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 206; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14, 1-DOS 1978).
- Syd B.*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Syd Graham Land*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Sydney(-)Herbert Bay, Sound, -Sund, -sundet*: see Herbert Sound.
- Sydorkney, -Öarna, Öarne, Øgruppen*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Sydorknøene*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Syd Orkn-øene*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Sydorknørerne*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Syd Orknøi*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Syd Orknø(ø)iene*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Syd Orknø(ø)y(ene)*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Sydpol(en)*: see South Pole.
- Sydpollandet*: see Antarctica.
- Sydpolområdet*: see Antarctic, The.
- Sydpolplatået*: see South Polar Plateau.
- Syd(-)Shetland, -gruppen, -Öarna, Öarne, Öene, -øene, Øgruppen, -Øyene*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Syd(-)Shetlands, -gruppen, -Gruppens Øer, Öarna, Øgruppe, -øyene*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Sygita, Przylądek*: see Sygit Point.
- Sygit Point* 62°05'S 58°48'W, NE of Bell Point, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after Tadeusz Sygit, mechanic with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map 5, p. 168 and p. 175). *Przylądek Sygita* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).
- Symaskinen*: see Sewing-Machine Needles.
- Symington Islands** 65°27'S 64°57'W, between Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, and Granddier Channel, Graham Coast, were roughly charted by AAE from air photographs in 1956, when the name *Islotes Buen Tiempo* [= good weather islets] was applied to non-existent islands to the N of these islands (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and named after John Donald Lewis Symington (b. 1920), senior air photographer with the expedition (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islotes Riquelme*, probably after a Chilean naval signalman (*Punta Riquelme*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 242).
- Syrezol, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Syrezol Rocks.
- Syrezol Rocks** 62°12'S 58°17'W, off entrance of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, between Martins Head and Chabrier Rock. The names *Cap Legru* and *Cap Syrezol* were applied by FAE, 1908–10, to two features ESE of *Vauréal Peak* (q.v.), probably after supporters of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9). The first feature was later identified as *Martins Head* (q.v.) and the second feature as a minor point between Martins Head and the present rocks. *Cape Legru*, referring to the second feature (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 7.ii.1947; USBGN, 1956, p. 296; [as rejected name] 1960, p. 9). *Cape Syrezol*, referring to the point off which the present rocks are situated (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 7.ii.1947; 1774, 9.vii.1948; USBGN, 1956, p. 190; [as rejected name] 1960, p. 5). The rocks were recharted by DI in January 1937. *Cabo Legru*, referring to the second feature named by FAE (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 475; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 180). *Cabo Syrezol*, referring to the point off which the present rocks are situated (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 678; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 272). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the name of Syrezol was transferred to the rocks. *Syrezol Rocks* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Szafera, Grań*: see Szafer Ridge.
- Szafera, Lodospad*: see Szafer Icefall.
- Szafer Icefall** 62°06'S 58°18'W, on N side of *Szafer Ridge* (q.v.), NE of Tern Nunatak, Martel Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with the ridge (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 84). *Lodospad Szafera* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84).
- Szafer Ridge** 62°06'S 58°18'W, running E–W to NE of Tern Nunatak, Martel Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Prof. Władysław Szafer (1886–1970), Polish palaeobotanist (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 84). *Grań Szafera* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).
- Szeilandy, Południowe*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Szmaragdowe, Lodospady*: see Emerald Icefalls.
- Szmaragdowy, Przylądek*: see Emerald Point.
- Szymanowskiego, Lodospad*: see Szymanowski Icefall.
- Szymanowski Icefall** 62°11'S 58°15'W, flowing S into Bransfield Strait, W of Martins Head, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Karol Szymanowski (1882–1937), Polish composer (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 85). *Lodospad Szymanowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).
- Szymański Cove** 62°15'S 58°33'W, between Stranger Point and Telefon Point, S King George Island, was so called by PAE after Antoni Szymański, geophysicist with PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 3, p. 166 and p. 175). *Zatoka Szymańskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).
- Szymańskiego, Zatoka*: see Szymański Cove.
- Szyszkowa, Wyspa*: see Clarence Island.
- Tabarin Peninsula** 63°32'S 57°00'W, the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula between Duse Bay and Antarctic Sound, bounded to NW by Depot Glacier and Mondor Glacier, and extending S to Erebus and Terror Gulf, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902; resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in March 1946 and named after Operation “Tabarin”, the naval code name for FIDS, 1943–45, which name was in turn derived from the Paris night club Bal Tabarin, typifying night work and chaos in launching the operation (*Mondor Glacier*, q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961; BAS 250 sheets SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973; SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Península Tabarin* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 679; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 273). *Tabarin [sic] Peninsula* (USHO, 1956, p. 85). The peninsula was further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–62. *Poluostrov Tabarin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Tabarin, Península, Poluostrov*: see Tabarin Peninsula.
- Table*: see Table Island.
- Table, Baie, Bay, Caleta*: see Mensa Bay.
- Table Hill** 62°04'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 200 m N of Cockscomb Hill, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map

Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 85). *Pagórek Stołowy* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).

Table, Île, Insel, Isla: see Table Island.

Table Island 62°20'S 59°49'W, NW of Fort William, Robert Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield, 17 January 1820, and called *Falcon*(¹)*s Island* (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; BA chart [no number], 1822). *Falcon Island* (Baird, 1821, p. 233). The island was further charted by nineteenth-century sealers and named *Table Island* from its shape (Fildes, 1821c; Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; 1774, 19.vii.1968). *Sable* [*sic*] *Island*, presumably in error (Fildes, 1821a). *Île Table* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Table Isle* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Säbel* [*sic*] *Insel, Tafel Insel* [translation of English name], *Table Insel* (Weddell, 1827, p. 446–47, third end map). *Isla Table* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Table Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was recharted by DI, 1934–35. *Isla Mesa* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 518; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 273). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Isola Table* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Table* (Hardy, 1967, p. 386).

Table Isle, Isola: see Table Island.

Table Land: see Flat Top Peninsula.

Table Mountain: see Two Step Cliffs.

Table Nunatak 68°31'S 62°57'W, low rock projecting through Larsen Ice Shelf off Cape Agassiz, Kenyon Peninsula, was probably the feature sighted by USAS in 1940 and described as a snow-covered island; seen from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in 1947, and named descriptively ([in 68°30'S 62°57'W] APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 68 62, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963; [in 68°29'S 62°30'W, in error] APC, 1977, p. 32; [coordinates corrected] APC, 1986, p. 4). *Nunatak Teybl* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature is not shown on USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979.

Table Ö: see Table Island.

Tac: see Spencer Bluff.

Tachdaun(-Khils), Kholmy: see Touchdown Hills.

Taco, Monte [= stopper mountain] 64°54'S 63°33'W, rising to c. 600 m between Dayné Peak and Janssen Peak, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270d).

Tac, Punta: see Spencer Bluff.

Tadpole, Isla: see Tadpole Island.

Tadpole Island 65°56'S 65°19'W, between Ferin Head and Larrouy Island, Graham Coast, in S entrance of Harrison Passage, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Prospect Point”, 1956–57; so named from its shape as seen from the air (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Tadpole* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 273).

Tafel Bai: see Mensa Bay.

Tafel Insel: see Table Island.

Tailend Nunatak 78°49'S 27°25'W, rising to c. 550 m at NE end of Theron Mountains, Coats Land, was surveyed by TAE in 1956–57 and so named because it was the last rock feature seen during this survey (APC, 1962, p. 31; DOS 610 sheet W 79 24/26, 1963).

Tail Island 63°40'S 57°37'W, on N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; fol-

lowing survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1945, named from its position grouped with *Egg Island, Eagle Island* and *Beak Island* (q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Isla Cola* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 253; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 79). *Isla Rocosa* [= rocky island] (Argentina. IAA, map, [1959c]). The island was further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1959–60. *South Tail Island* (Rex, 1972, Table 1, p. 134).

Tait Glacier 64°21'S 58°00'W, flowing SW into Carlsson Bay, S James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903; surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1952 and named after Murdo Finlayson (“Jock”) Tait (b. 1923), FIDS meteorological observer, “Hope Bay”, 1952–54 (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).

Takaki Promontory 65°33'S 64°13'W, forming NE entrance point of Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Nuñez* after Capt. Nuñez of the Argentine Navy (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1906b, p. 474; [referring to a point N of Mount Waugh] 1912, Pl. 3). *Nuñez Point* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Nunez* [*sic*] *Pynten* (HA chart, 1927). *Nunez* [*sic*] *Point* (BA, 1930, p. 86; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948). *Punta Lahille*, referring to a point N of Mount Waugh in association with *Lahille Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Punta Nuñez*, referring in error to the mainland point E of *Chavez Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Punta Nuñez* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 557; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 214). Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS–RN, 1956–58, and in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, the feature was renamed *Takaki Promontory* after Baron Kanshiro Takaki (1849–1920), Director-General of the Medical Department, Imperial Japanese Navy, who in 1882 first prevented beri-beri empirically by dietary additions (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Talbot Glacier 65°15'S 63°13'W, flowing N into Étienne Fjord, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after William Henry Fox Talbot (1800–77), English inventor, 1839–41, of the first practical photographic process on paper, perfected and called calotype (APC, 1960, p. 7).

Talbott Point 66°15'S 67°10'W, N point of DuBois Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers in cold-climate physiology in this area, named after John Harold Talbott (b. 1902), American physiologist who specialized in the reactions of the human body to climate (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1-DOS 1979).

Talisker, Mount: see Pardo Ridge.

Tambarin Peninsula: see Tabarin Peninsula.

Tambor, Cabo [= cape drum] 67°09'S 67°40'W, E point of Adelaide Island, on W side of *The Gullet* (q.v.), Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE “in honour of the glorious drum of Tacuari” (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).

Tammann Peaks 66°57'S 66°21'W, rising to c. 1 230 m SE of Orford Cliff, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaillé Island”, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area,

- named after Gustav Heinrich Johann Apollon Tammann (1861–1938), German physical chemist who made important studies of the physical properties of ice, 1900–35 (APC, 1960, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1-DOS 1979).
- Tancaster, Cap*: see Lancaster, Cape.
- Tangent Island** 64°54'S 63°58'W, N-most of the *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was called by AAE *Isla Fernando* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954); charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS from “Arthur Harbour”, 1956–57; later called *Isla 1^{er} Teniente Prevot* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957) or *1^{er} Teniente Prevot* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 142), after Tte 1° Prevot, in command of a mobile detachment of FATA who died on active service; named *Tangent Island* from its position on the S side of Bismarck Strait (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Isla Primer Teniente Prevot* (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 603). *Prevot Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 103).
- Tanglefoot Peak** 67°21'S 67°32'W, rising to c. 650 m on W side of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Laubeuf Fjord, Loubet Coast, was probably sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island in September 1948 and so named from the broken ridge extending S and SE from the peak (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Tannaron, Cap*: see Thanaron Point.
- Taragüí, Monte** c. 83°18'S 47°00'W, reported to lie E of Support Force Glacier, is not shown on USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969, but may refer to a peak in Forrestal Range; was seen from the air by the Argentine Grupo Aero Naval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962, and so called from the Guaranian word meaning the legendary personification of the province of Corrientes (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 679).
- Target Hill** 66°00'S 62°57'W, rising to 1 010 m W of Richthofen Pass, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1955; called descriptively *West End Nunatak* (Anderson, 1957, p. 178); later named *Target Hill* because the feature provides a target on which to steer from the summit of the pass (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Tarragona, Caleta*: see Mackellar Inlet.
- Tartar Island** 61°56'S 58°26'W, NW of *Round Point* (q.v.), N King George Island, was called in error *Isla Owen* (*Owen Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 569; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 218); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named *Tartar Island* after the sealing ship *Tartar* (Capt. C. Pottinger, *Pottinger Point*, q.v.), which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1960, p. 7; USOO chart 6943, 1963; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968); reported by PAE to have become joined to the main island by a gravel spit and called *Tartar Peninsula*, *Tartar Point* or *Przylgdek Tartaru* (Birkenmajer, 1982c, p. 186; 1984, map Fig. 7, p. 170 and p. 175).
- Tartar Peninsula, Point*: see Tartar Island.
- Tartaru, Przylgdek*: see Tartar Island.
- Tashtego Point** 65°44'S 62°08'W, NW entrance point of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1947; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick or the whale* in this area, named after Tash-tego, the harpooner in *Pequod* (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Tasman Bay*: see Tasman Cove.
- Tasman Cove** 61°19'S 54°06'W, on NE side of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG after the Tasman canoes used by the expedition (Furse, 1979, map p. 130). *Tasman Bay* (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 131).
- Tasman Rip** 61°30'S 55°56'W, running E-W and separating O'Brien Island from Eadie Island, and characterized by strong tidal rips and whirlpools, was crossed by a JSEEIG party, 2 January 1977, and called *The Rip* (Furse, 1979, map p. 42); later named *Tasman Rip* after the Tasman canoes used for the crossing (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Tatchi Daun Hiru*: see Touchdown Hills.
- Tatchidaun Hiruzu*: see Touchdown Hills.
- Tauer, Ostrov*: see Tower Island.
- Tau Island*: see Tau Islands.
- Tau Islands** 64°17'S 62°54'W, group of three islands with off-lying rocks, N of Eta Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, were charted by AAE, 1942–43, and named *Islotes Tau* after the nineteenth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in the main group (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 273). *Tau Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Tau Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 191; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Islotes Trío* [=three islets] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 276; Pierrou, 1970, p. 697). *Trío* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 276). The islands were photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69. *Tau Island* [*sic*], shown as a single island (BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Tau Islets, Islotes*: see Tau Islands.
- Taurus Nunataks** 70°52'S 66°23'W, rising to 1 150 m ENE of Pegasus Mountains, George VI Sound, were surveyed by BAS, 1962–72, when the name *St. Valentine's* was applied to the vicinity of the nunataks (Skinner, 1973, p. 22); in association with similar names in the area, named *Taurus Nunataks* after the constellation Taurus (APC, 1977, p. 32; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2-DOS 1984).
- Täuschungs Insel*: see Deception Island.
- Tay, Estrecho (de), Fd, Firth*: see Tay, Firth of.
- Tay, Firth of** 63°22'S 55°44'W, between SE point of Joinville Island and NE point of Dundee Island, forming E entrance to Active Sound, was charted from *Active* (Capt. T. Robertson, *Cape Robertson*, q.v.) of DWE, 7 January 1893, and named *Tay Firth* (Donald, chart, [1892–93]; 1896, p. 633) or *Firth of Tay* (BA chart 1238, x.1893; Robertson, chart, 1893b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962), after the Firth of Tay, Scotland. *Frith* [*sic*] of *Tay* (Robertson, chart, 1893a). *Estrecho Fairweather*, in erroneous association with *Cape Fairweather* (q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Seno de Tay* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13). *Tay Fd* (HA chart 1928). *Firth of Tay (Active Sound)* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Forth* [*sic*] of *Tay* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402). *Estrecho de Tay* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). *Estrecho Tay* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 314; Pierrou, 1970, p. 679). *Tay* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 316). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1953–54 and 1958–61. *Zaliv Fert-of-Tay* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Tay, Forth of, Frith of*: see Tay, Firth of.
- Tay Head** 63°21'S 55°33'W, on N side of Firth of Tay, Joinville Island, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1953–54 and 1958–61, was so named in association with the firth (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973).

Cabo Boerderes Castex, so called by AAE after Cmdro Boerderes Castex of the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).

Taylor: see Taylor, Mount.

Taylor Buttresses 70°08'S 67°23'W, rising to 1 410 m E of Mount Pitman, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after Brian James Taylor (b. 1937), BAS geologist, "Fossil Bluff", 1961–63 (APC, 1977, p. 32; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

Taylor, Gora: see Taylor, Mount.

Taylor, Monte: see Pyramid, The or Taylor, Mount.

Taylor, Mount 63°25'S 57°07'W, rising to 1 000 m at head of Arena Glacier, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1902; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946 and named after Capt. (later Major) Andrew Taylor, RCE (b. 1907), surveyor with Operation "Tabarin", "Port Lockroy", 1943–44, and (as Commander of the operation) "Hope Bay", 1944–45 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Monte Taylor* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 679; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 274). The feature was further surveyed by FIDS in 1955. *Taylor* (Anderson, 1957, p. 45). *Gora Taylor* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Taylor Nunataks 63°15'S 55°33'W, rising to c. 660 m N of Tay Head, Joinville Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953 and named after Robert Julian Fausstitt Taylor (b. 1929), FIDS dog physiologist, "Hope Bay", 1954–56, who assisted the survey party (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Monte Percy*, in error (*Mount Percy*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957).

Taylor Point 61°56'S 57°38'W, N entrance point of Destruction Bay, E King George Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1937 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Daniel Taylor, Master of the sealing ship *Caroline* from Hobart, Tasmania (*Caroline Bluff*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Mys Teylor* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

Tay, Seno de: see Tay, Firth of.

Taytan, Nunatak: see Titan Nunatak.

Tchaikovsky, Mount: see Tchaikovsky, Mount.

Tchaikovsky, Mount 71°24'S 73°15'W, rising to c. 300 m between Brahm's Inlet and Mendelssohn Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, SW Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Petr Ilyitch Tchaikovsky (1840–93), Russian composer ([in 71°14'S 73°31'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 32). *Mount Tchaikovsky* [*sic*] (USHO chart 16384–5, 1961).

Techdown, Hara'ee: see Touchdown Hills.

Teeny Rock 83°38'S 59°10'W, N-most feature of *Williams Hills* (q.v.), Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was so named from its small size (USGS sheet SU21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Tegualda, Isla: see Hansen Island.

Teil(le) Island: see Deception Island.

Tejas Glacier: see Beaumont Glacier.

Tejl'a, Ostrov: see Deception Island.

Telefon, Bahía, Baie (du): see Telefon Bay.

Telefon Bay 62°56'S 60°41'W, NW end of *Port Foster* (q.v.), Deception Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and called *Deception Bay* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 255); later named *Baie du Telefon* after SS *Telefon* (*Telefon Rocks*, q.v.) which was beached for the winter of 1909 on this bay (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Telephone* [*sic*] *Bay* (Yoder, 1929, map p. 217). *Bahía del Teléfono* (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944). *Caleta Teléfono* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 69). An Argentine refuge was established on the SW side of the bay for seasonal occupation, 23 March 1949, and called "*Thorne*" after Coronel de Marina D. Juan Bautista Thorne (1807–85), of the Argentine Navy (Thomas, 1956a, p. 161); the refuge was twice damaged by storm and rebuilt. *Bahía Telefon* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 226; Pierrou, 1970, p. 680; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 274). *Baie Telefon, Baie du Téléphone* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). "*Refugio Thorne*" (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 81; Pierrou, 1970, p. 688). *Baia del Telefono* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). Volcanic eruption in December 1967 formed an ephemeral new island in the bay (*Islote Marinero Suárez*, q.v.). *Bahía Teléfono* (Fourcade, 1968, p. 13). A Chilean refuge on the bay was totally destroyed by volcanic activity in February 1969.

Telefon Klippene: see Telefon Rocks.

Téléfono, Bahía (del), Baia del, Caleta: see Telefon Bay.

Téléfono, Roca(s): see Telefon Rocks.

Telefon Point 62°14'S 58°28'W, between Demay Point and Stranger Point, King George Island, W of *Telefon Rocks* (q.v.), following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–59, was so named in association with the rocks (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1980, p. 5). *Patelnia* [= frying pan], so called by PAE from its shape in plan and in reference to penguins and seals seen basking in the sun there (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).

Telefon Ridge 62°56'S 60°43'W, running NE–SW and rising to 265 m, W of *Telefon Bay* (q.v.), Deception Island. The name *Cerro Noroeste* [= north-west hill] (Cordini, 1955, p. 215) probably refers to this feature, and the names *Monte Achala* (q.v.) and *Monte de Bahía Teléfono* (q.v.) were applied respectively to the NE and SW ends of the ridge. Following survey by FIDS, 1953–54, the feature was named *Telefon Ridge* in association with the bay (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960).

Telefon, Rocas, Rocher(s) (du), Roches: see Telefon Rocks.

Telefon Rocks 62°14'S 58°27'W, rising 25 m above sea level off Telefon Point, S King George Island, were charted by August F. Christensen, Manager of the *Vesterlid* whaling expedition, 1908–09, and named *Telefon Klippene* after the 4 000-ton Norwegian collier *Telefon* (Kapt. Roland Nilsen) which was stranded on the rocks, 27 December 1908, while carrying coal to the Magellan Whaling Company at Deception Island (Aagaard, 1930, p. 251–52). The ship was salvaged, beached for the winter of 1909 on *Telefon Bay* (q.v.), and sailed to Punta Arenas in February 1910. *Telefon Rocks* (BA chart 1238, xi.1910; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Rocher Telefon, Rochers du Telefon* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1, 11). *Telefon Skjne*. (HA chart, 1928). *Telefonrocksene* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 147). *Rocas Teléfono* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Roca Teléfono* (Chile. IGM

- map, 1947). *Rocas Telefon* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 680; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 274). *Rochers du Téléphone* (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). The rocks were recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52. *Telephon [sic] Rocks* (Hunt, chart, 1951–52b). *Roches Telefon* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Skaly Telefon* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Telefonrocksene, Skaly, Skjne.*: see Telefon Rocks.
- Telegrafista Arriagada, Isla*: see Alcock Island.
- Telegrafista Rivera, Isla*: see Sterneck Island.
- Téléphone, Baie du*: see Telefon Bay.
- Telephone Bay*: see Telefon Bay.
- Téléphone, Rochers du*: see Telefon Rocks.
- Telephon Rocks*: see Telefon Rocks.
- Teliga Island** 62°05'S 58°53'W, between Bell Point, King George Island, and Atherton Islands, was so called by PAE after Karol Teliga, engineer with PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 175). *Wyspa Teligi* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).
- Teligi, Wyspa*: see Teliga Island.
- Telmo Island** 62°28'S 60°50'W, forming W side of Shirreff Cove, N Livingston Island, was described in 1821 by Fildes, who also recorded that some spars and an anchor stock of the Spanish ship *San Telmo* (Capt. Joaquin Toledo) were found by sealers on *Half Moon Beach* (q.v.) at about that time (Fildes, 1821a). *San Telmo* left Cadiz in company with *Alexandro, Primeroso-Mariana* and *Prueba* on a voyage to Lima, 10 May 1819, but became dismasted and without steerage in a storm in Drake passage. She was taken in tow by *Primeroso-Mariana* in c. 61°S 60°W but, the tow failing, she was finally left to her fate in c. 62°S, 4 September 1819 (Gould, 1941, p. 212). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the island was named after the Spanish ship (APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *San Telmo Island* (USBGN, 1964a, p. 16).
- Temnikow Nunataks** 70°37'S 64°10'W, rising to c. 1 950 m at head of Clifford Glacier, N Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Nicolas Temnikow, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1974 (APC, 1977, p. 32; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Témpano, Bahía*: see Iceberg Bay.
- Témpano, Punta*: see Iceberg Point.
- Témpanos, Caletón*: see Glacier Bay (Danco Coast).
- Temple Glacier** 64°00'S 59°53'W, flowing NW into Lanchester Bay, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Félix Du Temple (1823–90), of the French Navy, designer in 1857 of the first powered model aeroplane to rise unaided, fly freely and land safely (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Temps, Île du*: see Veier Head.
- Teniente Aguayo, Glaciar, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 283).
- Teniente Alaggia, Islote*: see Margalot, Islote.
- Teniente Aragay, Glaciar*: see Traub, Gran Glaciar.
- Teniente Araos, Islote*: see Toro Point.
- Teniente Araos, Puntilla 63°26'S 57°52'W, rising to 1 035 m near W end of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, probably after Tte 1° R. Araos T. (*North Point*, Danco Coast, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Teniente Av. Vásquez, Portezuelo 63°30'S 58°05'W, apparent pass running SE from the glacier at head of Lafond Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Teniente Bahamondes, Punta*: see Bahamonde Point.
- Teniente Barrios, Cabo*: see Alexander, Mount.
- Teniente Bascopé, Punta*: see Ash Point.
- Teniente Bonert, Isla 68°45'S 70°36'W, off N end of *Terminal Island* (q.v.), N Alexander Island, was so called by CAE after Tte (later Capt.) F. Bonert H. (*Bonert Rock*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Islote Bonert* (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 50).
- "*Teniente Cándido de la Sala*": see Whalers Bay.
- "*Teniente Camara*", "*Destacamento Naval*", "*Station*": see Half Moon Island.
- "*Teniente Carvajal*": see Adelaide.
- Teniente de Aviación Toro Masoto, Meseta*: see Louis-Philippe Plateau.
- Teniente FACH Parodi, Isla*: see Fitzroy Island.
- Teniente Ferrer, Punta*: see Ferrer Point.
- Teniente Figueroa, Punta*: see Spark Point.
- Teniente Galvez, Ensenada*: see Covadonga Harbour.
- Teniente González, Isla 68°10'S 67°03'W, an island in the non-existent *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejercito* (q.v.), reported W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was so called after Capt. (F) E. González N. (*González Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 19).
- Teniente González, Isla*: see Bear Island.
- Teniente Horn, Isla*: see Largo Island.
- Teniente Ibáñez, Monte*: see Français, Mount.
- Teniente Ibar, Islote*: see Ibar Rocks.
- "*Teniente Jubany*", "*Refugio*": see Potter Cove.
- Teniente Kopaitic*: see Bluff Island.
- Teniente Kopaitic, Isla*: see Bluff Island or Kopaitic Island.
- Teniente Kopaitic, Islote*: see Bluff Island.
- Teniente Labbé, Punta*: see Labbé, Punta.
- "*Teniente Lasala*", "*Refugio*": see Pendulum Cove.
- Teniente López, Picachos*: see López Nunatak.
- "*Teniente Marsh Station*": see Fildes Peninsula.
- "*Teniente Matienzo*", "*Base Conjunta*": see Larsen Nunatak.
- Teniente Modolo, Cabo*: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Teniente, Monte*: see Jabet Peak or Stokes Hill.
- Teniente Paredes, Islote*: see Montravel Rock.
- Teniente Patrignani, Islotes*: see Flyspot Rocks.
- Teniente Pérez Ciccone, Bahía*: see False Bay (Anvers Island).
- Teniente Prado, Glaciar, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 275).
- Teniente Primero (1°) Marinero Rubilar, Isla*: see Postillion Rock.
- Teniente Reynoso, Morro*: see Raúl, Morro.
- "*Teniente Ro(u)dolfo Marsh (Martín)*", "*Base*", "*Station*": see Fildes Peninsula.
- Teniente Rodríguez, Isla*: see Terminal Island.
- Teniente Saborido, Caleta*: see Eagle Cove.
- Teniente Traub, Gran Glaciar*: see Traub, Gran Glaciar.
- Teniente Troncoso, Punta*: see Troncoso, Punta.
- Teniente Unwin, Ensenada*: see Unwin Cove.
- Teniente Vera, Isla 63°19'S 57°55'W, off N end of Kopaitic Island, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Tte 1° Navegante Edgardo Vera Fisher of the Chilean Navy, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Vera* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA,

- 1974, p. 292). *Vera Island* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; Thomson, 1975, map p. 169). *Islote Vera* (Chile. IH chart 1404, 1967).
- Teniente Vivot, Cabo*: see Herschel, Cape.
- Teniento* [*sic*] Barrios, Cabo 63°19'S 54°46'W, W entrance point of Haddon Bay, S Joinville Island, was so called by AAE after Tte E. Barrios (*Mount Alexander*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958).
- Tennant, Monte*: see Tennant, Mount.
- Tennant, Mount** 64°41'S 62°42'W, rising to 690 m on N *Rongé Island* (q.v.), Danco Coast, following the cruise of HMS *Snipe* in this area in January 1948, was named after Adm. Sir William George Tennant, RN (1890–1963), Commander-in-Chief, America and West Indies Station, 1946–49, who flying his flag in HMS *Nigeria* cruised as far S as Drake Passage in January 1949 (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Pico Lucy, Monte Lucía* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258a, 264b). *Monte Lucy*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 6). *Monte Tennent* [*sic*] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 143). *Monte Tennant* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 275).
- Tennent, Monte*: see Tennant, Mount.
- Tenney, Mount** 74°49'S 65°19'W, rising to c. 1700 m W of Latady Mountains and N of Ketchum Glacier, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Philip J. Tenney, USARP engineer on traverse between the South Pole and Dronning Maud Land, summer 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Tenniel, Gora, Monte*: see Tenniel, Mount.
- Tenniel, Mount** 70°20'S 62°49'W, rising to 1635 m at head of Smith Inlet and on N side of *Clifford Glacier* (q.v.), Wilkins Coast, was roughly mapped by BGLE in c. 70°18'S 62°48'W (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in January 1948; in association with the glacier and with *Eland Mountains* (q.v.), named after Sir John Tenniel (1820–1914), political cartoonist, humorous and satirical artist, illustrator of Lewis Carroll's *Alice's adventures in wonderland* (London, 1865), and a great-uncle of Sir Miles Clifford after whom the glacier was named (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 70 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Gora Tenniel* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Tenniel* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Gora Tenniel* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The mountain was further photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73.
- Tenniel, Gora*: see Tenniel, Mount.
- Tenorio, Islote*: see Tenorio Rock.
- Tenorio Rock** 62°28'S 59°45'W, outermost of a group of rocks on W side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, rising 1 m above sea level, was charted by CAE in 1947 and named *Islote Tenorio* after Tte 1° Humberto Tenorio Iturra of the Chilean Air Force, pilot of the Vought-Sikorsky sea-plane used by the expedition (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96; Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 275). *Islote Aviator Tenorio* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). The rock was re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Tenorio Rock* (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Tensberg Fiord*: see Tønsberg Cove.
- Tent Nunatak** 67°40'S 65°17'W, E of two nunataks on the cape between Fleet Point and *Choyce Point* (q.v.), Bowman Coast, forming S entrance point of Whirlwind Inlet, was photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940 and described as “a distinctive tent-shaped rock nunatak” (USHO, 1943, p. 270 and photograph facing p. 270); sighted from the NW by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–47, and roughly surveyed, as an island in Larsen Ice Shelf, by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1947. *Tent Nunatak* ([as an island in 67°26'S 65°21'W] BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955; [correctly indicated] APC, 1977, p. 32). *Nunatak Tent* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 687). The nunatak was resurveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64, and shown to be part of the mainland. *Mys Choys*, in error (*Choyce Point*, q.v.) (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Cape Northrop* (q.v.), in error (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- “Ten'yente Jubany”*: see Potter Cove.
- “Ten'yente-Kamara”*: see Half Moon Island.
- “Ten'yente-Khubani”*: see Potter Cove.
- “Ten'yente-Mat'yenso”*: see Larsen Nunatak.
- “Teodolayt-Khill”*: see Theodolite Hill.
- Teodolito, Cerro*: see Theodolite Hill.
- Teodoro, Monte*: see Theodore, Mount.
- Teófilo Gómez, Isla*: see General Teófilo Gómez, Isla.
- Teresita, Cerro* 63°24'S 57°35'W, rising to 870 m WSW of Fidase Peak, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after St Theresa (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Terminal, Isla*: see Terminal Island.
- Terminal Island** 68°45'S 70°26'W, off N point of Alexander Island, was probably sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 but not recognized as an island; roughly charted in 68°38'S 70°47'W by CAE, 1947, and called *Isla Teniente Rodríguez* after Subtte Renato Rodríguez Palominos, of the Chilean Navy, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named *Terminal Island* from its position relative to Alexander Island ([in 68°45'S 70°35'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Isla Terminal* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 202). *Isla Rodríguez* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971; IHA, 1974, p. 245).
- Termines, Nunatak*: see Terminus Nunatak.
- Terminus Nunatak** 69°52'S 68°20'W, rising to 670 m between Eureka Glacier and Warren Ice Piedmont, W of Traverse Mountains, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and mapped from air photographs by Joerg (1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and so named because the nunatak marks the end of the sledge route from Wordie Ice Shelf *via* Eureka Glacier to George VI Sound (APC, 1955, p. 20; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1957). *Nunatak Termines* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Tern Cove** 60°41'S 45°36'W, S of Berry Head, NE Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named from the colony of Antarctic terns (*Sterna vittata*) on the largest rock in the

- cove (APC, 1955, p. 20; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map in pocket; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Ternery Moraine** 61°14'S 55°10'W, near shore SE of Mount Elder, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS from the colony of terns observed there (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.7).
- Ternik(-)Nidl, Nunatak, Pik:** see Ternyck Needle.
- Tern Nunatak** 62°06'S 58°19'W, rising to 265 m E of Lussich Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following surveys by FIDS from 1948 and air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was called *Colins Nunatak* after C. C. Brown (*Cape Brown*, q.v.) (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 10, p. 101); later named *Tern Nunatak* from the Antarctic terns (*Sterna vittata*) observed there (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Tern Valley:** see Italia Valley.
- Ternyck, Aiguille, Colina:** see Ternyck Needle.
- Ternyck Needle** 62°05'S 58°16'W, nunatak rising to 435 m E of Martel Inlet, *Admiralty Bay* (q.v.), King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, in December 1909 and named *Aiguille Ternyck*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 1 following p. 60). *Ternyck Needle* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; [in 62°03'S 58°15'W] APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; [coordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 32). *Monte Aguja Ternyck* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 21). *Colina Ternyck* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 688). The feature was climbed by FIDS, 6 May 1949. *Ternyck* [sic] *Needle* (Hattersley-Smith, 1951, p. 68 and map p. 69). *Monte Agua Terny* [sic] (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). The feature was used as a survey station by FIDASE in January 1957 (Bancroft, 1959, p. 100). *Pico Ternyck* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 79). *Nunatak Ternik Nidl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Pik Ternik-Nidl* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map Fig. 1, p. 9). *Turnik Needle* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map Fig. 1, p. 369).
- Ternyck, Pico:** see Ternyck Needle.
- Ternyck Needle:** see Ternyck Needle.
- Teron, Gory:** see Theron Mountains.
- Terra Australis, Fondeadero** 64°54'S 62°54'W, W of Muñoz Point, Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950-51 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 148; IHA, 1974, p. 275).
- Terra Australis (Incognita):** see Antarctica.
- Terrada, Cabo:** see Terrada Point.
- Terrada Point** 64°23'S 62°14'W, NE entrance point of Buls Bay, SE Brabant Island, was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; named *Cabo Terrada* by AAE after an Argentine patriot (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T); used by JSEBI as the site of a refuge hut and main base camp on the S part of the island. *Terrada Point* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Terra Firma, Îles:** see Terra Firma Islands.
- Terra Firma Island:** see Alamode Island or Terra Firma Islands.
- Terra Firma Islands** 68°42'S 67°32'W, group of islands and rocks off Mikkelsen Bay, N of Cape Berteaux, Fallières Coast, including Alamode Island, Dumbbell Island, Hayrick Island, Barn Rock, Lodge Rock, Pigmy Rock and Twig Rock, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936. The name *Terra Firma Island* was applied to the largest island (*Alamode Island*, q.v.), because a BGLE depot-laying party camped at its NE corner, following the break-up of sea ice (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 127), but the name *Terra Firma Islands* was later applied to the whole group (Rymill, 1938a, p. 311 and map facing p. 496; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Islas Terra Firma* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276). *Islas Tierra Firme* [translation of name] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Terra Firma Öyane* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). The islands were resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948. *Ostrova Terra Firma* (Aleyner, 1949, p. 342). *Terra Firma-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 56). *Isla* [sic] *Tierra Firme* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 298a). *Îles Terra Firma* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Islotes Tierra Firme* (Argentina. MM chart 133, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 689).
- Terra Firma, Islas, -Øya, Öyane, Ostrova:** see Terra Firma Islands.
- Terra Firma II Island:** see Twig Rock.
- Terrapin, Cerro:** see Terrapin Hill.
- Terrapin Hill** 63°58'S 57°32'W, rising to 545 m E of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in 1902-03; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and so named from its shape resembling that of a terrapin, a fresh-water tortoise (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 20; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS, 1952-55. *Cerro Terrapin* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Terrazas, Mount** 74°52'S 63°51'W, one of the *Latady Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 000 m on N side of Gardner Inlet, was named after Rudolph D. Terrazas, USASA builder, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Terrón de Azúcar:** see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).
- Terror-Bugten:** see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Terwileger, Mount** 75°13'S 64°44'W, one of the *Scaife Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 200 m W of Hansen Inlet, was named after Stephen E. Terwileger, USASA hospital corpsman, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Te-Tauer, Gora:** see Tower, The.
- Tethys Nunataks** 72°08'S 68°59'W, rising to c. 450 m E of Stephenson Nunatak, SE Alexander Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Tethys, one of the satellites of Saturn ([in 72°10'S 68°59'W] APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; [coordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SS 19-21/1, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 32).
- Tetrad Islands** 63°55'S 60°44'W, E of *Borge Point* (q.v.), Mikkelsen Harbour, Trinity Island, were charted by Borge (chart, [1915]). Following a survey by CAE, 1951-52, one of the islands was called *Islote Gastón*, probably after Gastón Kulczewski Silva, commanding "Base Prat" at the time (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 134; IHA, 1974, p. 135), and the N-most and largest island was called *Islote Leucotón* after the expedition patrol ship *Leucotón* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 134; IHA, 1974, p. 183). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the four small islands were named descriptively *Tetrad Islands* (APC, 1960, p. 7; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islote Entrada* [= entrance islet], referring to the S-most island (Pierrou, 1970, p. 442). *Isla Gastón*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 135). *Tetras* [sic] *Islands* (BA, 1974, p. 180).
- Tetras Islands:** see Tetrad Islands.
- Teufel Insel:** see Devil Island.

Teufelsinsel: see Devil Island.

Teybl, Nunatak: see Table Nunatak.

Teyl' (Desepshen), Ostrov: see Deception Island.

Taylor, Mys: see Taylor Point.

Teyl', Ostrov: see Deception Island.

Teylya, Ostrov: see Deception Island.

Teyron Hara'ee: see Theron Mountains.

Thanaron Hill: see Hanson Hill.

Thanaron Point 63°30'S 58°40'W, between Cape Roquemaurel and Marescot Point, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 and named *Cap Tannaron* [*sic*] after Lieut. de Vaisseau Charles-Jules-Adolphe Thanaron (b. 1809) of the expedition ship *Zélée* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946, when this feature could not be identified, the name of Thanaron was applied to *Hanson Hill* (q.v.). The feature was later identified in FIDASE air photographs of 1956–57. *Thanaron Point* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Tharp Ice Rise 72°25'S 59°54'W, at Larsen Ice Front, off Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and sighted by a BAS glaciological party camped on the summit of Butler Island in January 1977; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area and with *Heezen Glacier* (q.v.), named after Marie Tharp, American marine geologist and oceanographer of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, NY (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Thiel Trough: see Thiel Trough.

Themis Nunatak 71°37'S 69°06'W, rising to 1 035 m W of Mount Umbriel, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960); following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, and in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Themis, one of the satellites of Saturn (APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).

Theodolite Hill 63°29'S 57°34'W, rising to 775 m on SE side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946 and so named as an important theodolite station, with a summit cairn (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). A Chilean refuge was established c. 10 km NE of the hill in 1957. *Cerro Teodolito* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 275). "*Teodolayt-Khill*", referring to the Chilean refuge (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Theodolite Point 60°46'S 44°42'W, NW of Point Martin, Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was so called by SNAE during survey in 1903 (Bruce and others, chart, 1903a; Brown and others, 1906, p. 138).

Theodore, Monte: see Theodore, Mount.

Theodore, Mount 64°58' 62°36'W, rising to c. 1 650 m on W side of Bagshawe Glacier, Danco Coast, was sighted and named by Ferguson in 1913 (Ferguson, 1921, p. 31, 47 and Fig. 1, Pl. 4; APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Monte Teodoro* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). The mountain was roughly surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Monte Teodoro* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 145). *Monte Theodore* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 276).

Theodoro, Monte: see Theodore, Mount.

Theron-bergen, Cadena, Fjeldene, -fjellene, -gebergte, Gebirge, Gorovje, Góry, Hegys, Montanhas do, Montes, Monts (de): see Theron Mountains.

Theron Mountains 79°02'S 28°05'W, NE of Filchner Ice Shelf and N of Slessor Glacier, Coats Land, extending NE–SW from Tailend Nunatak to Mount Faraway and rising to 1 180 m, were probably the mountains reported as seen from the air in c. 79°28'S 25°00'W by AAE in November 1955; seen from the air by TAE, 29 January 1956, and named *Theron Range* after the expedition's Canadian sealing ship *Theron* (Capt. H. Marø, *Marø Cliffs*, q.v.) in the 1955–56 season (*Times*, 25 February 1956); surveyed from the ground by TAE in December 1956. *Theron Mountains* (*Times*, 7 February 1957; Fuchs and Hillary, 1958e, p. 44, 58 and map p. 100; APC, 1959a, p. 11; DOS 610 sheets W 79 24/26 and 28/30, 1963). *Hara'ee Teyron, Teyron Hara'ee* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 94). *Theron Fjeldene, Theronfjellene* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 341; 1958b, p. 51). *Cordón Rufino*, probably referring to the SW end of the mountains, after Rufino in the Argentine province of Santa Fé, following the AAE flight of November 1955 (Argentina. IAA map, [1959d]). *Seron Mountains, Theronbergen, Therongebergte, Góry Theron, Montanhas do Theron, Montes Theron, Monts Theron* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 156; 1959a, p. 106; 1959d, p. 50; 1959f, map p. 57; 1959b, p. 66; 1959e, map p. 116; 1959g, p. 69). *Theron-Gebirge* (Fuchs, [1960], p. 33). *Theronovo Gorovje, Gorovje Theron, Theronské Hory* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960a, p. 52, 89; 1960b, map p. 105). *Rufino Range*, probably referring to this feature (Ronne, 1961, map Front.). *Gory Teron* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Theron Hegys* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 173). *Monts de Théron* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 10). *Montes Rufino*, probably referring to this feature (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 639). *Cadena Theron* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).

Theronovo Gorovje: see Theron Mountains.

Theron Range: see Theron Mountains.

Theronské Hory: see Theron Mountains.

Theta Island: see Theta Islands.

Theta Islands 64°19'S 63°01'W, W of Kappa Island, West Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, were roughly charted by DI in 1927 and called *The Southern Maids* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 7.ii.1947); recharted by AAE in 1942 and 1943, and named *Islotes Theta* after the eighth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276). *Grupo de Las Revistas Chilenas*, so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Theta Islands* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Theta Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 192; APC, 1955, p. 21). The islands were further charted by AAE, 1947–48. *Islas Alzogaray*, so called by AAE after Alvaro José de Alzogaray (1811–79), who commanded a detachment of the Argentine Navy under Almirante G. Brown (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278). *Islotes Alzogaray* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 162). *Theta Island* [*sic*] (USOO chart 6650, 1963). The islands were photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.

Theta Islets, Islotes: see Theta Islands.

Thiébault, Île: see Thiébault Island.

Thiébault Island 65°11'S 64°11'W, W of Depeaux Point, Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Île Thiébault* probably after a supporter of the

- expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Thiébault Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Islote Thiébault* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Thiébault Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 12.vii.1960).
- Thiébault Islet, Islote*: see Thiébault Island.
- Thiel Subglacial Trough*: see Thiel Trough.
- Thiel Trough** 81°30'S 57°00'W, submarine trough with depths down to 1 500 m below sea level, extending into the Weddell Sea to c. 76°30'S 35°00'W, underlying Filchner Ice Shelf and the S part of Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Henry Ice Rise, and extending W into Ellsworth Land to c. 83°00'S 85°00'W, was discovered in its E part by a US IGY traverse party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, and called *Crary Trough* after Dr Albert Paddock Crary (1911–87), American geophysicist and specialist in polar research; Chief Scientist, USARP, 1959–67; Director, Division of Environmental Sciences, NSF, 1969–76; Chairman, USACAN, 1972–76 (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9; Robin, 1972, p. 681); traced W by US seismic traverse parties, 1958–64; further delineated on radio echosounding flights by SPRI in collaboration with USNSF from 1967. The name *Thiel Subglacial Trough* was later applied to the whole feature, roughly as now defined and at the instance of Dr Crary, after Dr Edward C. Thiel (1928–61), American geophysicist, of the University of Minnesota; seismologist, "Ellsworth Station", 1956–58, and Leader of the traverse party that discovered the feature; Leader of the US Airborne Geophysical Program, 1958–61, who was killed in an air crash near "Wilkes Station", AAT, 9 November 1961 (NGS atlas, 1975, Pl. 188–89). *Señal [sic] Cruz Cristiana* [= Christian cross channel], referring to the NE part of the feature (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C). *Thiel Trough*, as now defined (APC, 1982, p. 3; Drewry, 1983, Sheet 3). *Theil [sic] Trough* (Australia. ANARE, 1984, p. 85).
- Thimble Peak** 63°27'S 57°06'W, rising to 485 m on E side of Mondor Glacier, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946 and so named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); further surveyed by FIDS in 1956. *Circo del Cerro Frustrado* [= cirque of the cut-off hill] (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86). *Cerro Piramide* [= pyramid hill], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Tholus, Mount** 63°16'S 56°01'W, rising to c. 550 m on W side of Postern Gap, Joinville Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54, and named descriptively, tholus meaning a circular, domed structure (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Thomas Cove** 64°56'S 63°05'W, S of *Haigh Point* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Danco Island" and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the point, named after Miss Joan Ena Thomas, personal assistant to the Secretary, APC, Polar Regions Section, FCO, 1948–62 (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Thomas Hills** 84°21'S 65°12'W, rising to 1 045 m at NW end of *Patuxent Range* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, between MacNamara Glacier and Foundation Ice Stream, and including from NE to SW Mount Warnke, Martin Peak, Nance Ridge and Mount Yarborough, were named after Charles Sparks Thomas (1897–1983), Secretary of the US Navy, 1954–56, during the early seasons of ODF (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Thomas, Mount** c. 84°50'S 59°00'W, apparently a feature in *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), was so called after C. S. Thomas (*Thomas Hills*, q.v.), following US air reconnaissance from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58 (Ronne, 1961, Front.).
- Thomas Mountains** 75°33'S 70°57'W, rising to 1 485 m NW of Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, were seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, roughly mapped at c. 2 900 m in c. 76°30'S 70°45'W, and named *Mount Lowell Thomas* or *Lowell Thomas Mountains* after Lowell Thomas (1892–1981), American author, radio commentator and television producer with National Broadcasting Company, NY; a supporter of RARE (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; 1949, photograph p. 228 and end map). *Montes Lowell Thomas* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952). *Gory Louell-Tomas* (Soviet Union. MM chart, 1961). The mountains were surveyed on US Antarctic Peninsula traverse, 1961–62, and following air photography by USN, 1965–67, mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Thomas Mountains* (Alberts, 1966, p. 276; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Monte [sic] Lowell Thomas* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 189).
- Thomas, Point** 62°09'S 58°29'W, S entrance point of *Ezcurra Inlet* (q.v.), Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Pointe Thomas* after a sailor in the expedition ship *Pourquoi Pas?* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 3 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *Thomas Point* (BA, 1916, views facing p. 388). *Point Thomas* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Thomas* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 688; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276). *Hennequin Point*, in error (*Point Hennequin*, q.v.) (USOO chart 6943, 1963). A Polish station was established on the point in February 1977 and named "*Henryk Arctowski*" after H. Arctowski (*Arctowski Nunatak*, q.v.). "*Arctowski*" (SPRI, 1978b, p. 325; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). "*Stacja H. Arctowskiego*", "*H. Arctowski Station*" (Birkenmajer, 1979b, Fig. 4, p. 4 and p. 5). "*Stacja Arctowskiego*" (Birkenmajer, 1980a, p. 88).
- Thomas, Point*: see Hennequin, Point.
- Thomas, Pointe, Punta*: see Thomas, Point.
- Thompo Icefall** 83°18'S 50°08'W, flowing E between Mount Hummer and Mount Hook on NE side of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Robert W. ("Thompo") Thompson, photographer with USN Squadron VXE-6 in Balleny Islands and "Eights Station" areas, 1963–64, and in Pensacola Mountains, 1964–65 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Thompson, Bahía*: see Thomson Cove.
- Thompson, Estrecho*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Thompson, Monte*: see Thompson, Mount.
- Thompson, Mount** 70°40'S 62°21'W, rising to 1 690 m at base of Eielson Peninsula, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940; seen from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island", 11 November, and from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE in January 1948; named after Andrew A. Thompson, geophysicist with RARE (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357 and p. 391; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 70 62, 1955; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Monte Thompson* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952). *Monte Thopson [sic]* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–

- 13). *Gora Tompson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73.
- Thompson Peninsula** 64°29'S 63°09'W, between the N end of Fournier Bay and Patagonia Bay, NE Anvers Island, E of c. 63°10'W, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1955–57; named after John Whiteside Thompson (b. 1928), FIDS general assistant and mountaineer, "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57, and Base Leader, 1957–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Península Thomson* [sic] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 162; IHA, 1974, p. 277). *Península Thompson*, *Península de Thompson* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 30 and folding map).
- Thompson, Península (de)*: see Thompson Peninsula.
- Thompson Point*: see Thomson Point.
- Thomsen Islands** 65°47'S 66°16'W, SSW of *Speerschneider Point* (q.v.), Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area and with the name of the point, named after Helge Thomsen (1904–85), Danish meteorologist and Editor, 1946–54, of the annual reports on the state of sea ice in the Arctic, issued by Dansk Meteorologisk Institut, København; sometime Chairman, Commission for Maritime Meteorology, World Meteorological Organization (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Thomson, Bahía, Baie, Bay*: see Thomson Cove.
- Thomson Cove** 65°06'S 63°15'W, between Rahir Point and Étienne Fjord, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Thomson* after Gaston-Arnold-Marie Thomson (1848–1932), French politician and Ministre de la Marine in 1905, who was of assistance to this expedition and to FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Thomson Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Bahía Thomson* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276). *Bahía Thompson* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 348). *Thomson Cove*, following survey by FIDS from *Shackleton* in February 1956 and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1960, p. 8; USOO chart 6945, 1963).
- Thomson Head** 67°35'S 66°46'W, on S side of Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, W of Perutz Glacier, was surveyed by BGLE in August 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949 and named after William Harvey Thomson (b. 1922), FIDS aircraft pilot, "Stonington Island", 1946–47 (APC, 1955, p. 21; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/13 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Thomson, Península*: see Thomson Peninsula.
- Thomson Point** 60°42'S 44°37'W, E side of Pirie Peninsula, Laurie Island, on Browns Bay, was surveyed by SNAE in 1903 and named *Point Thomson* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322) or *Thomson Point* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 86; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 21), after John Arthur (later Sir Arthur) Thomson (1861–1933), Regius Professor of Natural History, University of Aberdeen, 1899–1930. *Point Tomson* [sic] (Sørille, chart, 1912). *Point Tomsen* [sic] (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913). *Tomsen* [sic] *Pynten* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The point was recharted by DI in 1933. *Thompson* [sic] *Point*, in error (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Punta Thomson* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952).
- Thomson, Point*: see Thomson Point.
- Thomson, Punta*: see Rahir Point or Thomson Point.
- Thomson Rock** 71°27'S 66°56'W, rising to c. 900 m E of Mount Bagshawe, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island" and "Fossil Bluff", 1962–72, was named after Dr Michael Robert Alexander Thomson (b. 1942), BAS geologist from 1963; Adelaide, 1964, "Fossil Bluff", 1964–65, and "Stonington Island", 1965–66; Chief Geologist, BAS, from 1984 (APC, 1977, p. 33; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Thomson Summit** 75°16'S 72°26'W, rising to 1 515 m between Mount Chandler and Mount Goodman, *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, was climbed by a University of Wisconsin field party, 1965–66; named after Janet Wendy Thomson (Mrs. M. R. A. Thomson, *Thomson Rock*, q.v.), BAS geologist from 1977 and a member of a USGS field party in the area, 1984–85, who was on the second ascent of the mountain (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Thopson, Monte*: see Thompson, Mount.
- Thorarinsson, Mount** 67°15'S 64°59'W, rising to 860 m on SW side of Hess Inlet, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Sigurdur Thorarinsson (1912–83), Icelandic glaciologist noted for his work in correlating floods with volcanic activity; Professor of Geology and Geography, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, 1969–83 (APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Thorax Top 61°29'S 55°33'W, highest point (c. 425 m) on Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG from the shape of the island resembling an insect with central thorax (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.2).
- Thorda Peak*: see Tuorda Peak.
- Thor Island** 64°33'S 62°00'W, E side of Foyn Harbour, Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and named *South Thor Island* (in contrast with *North Thor Island*, q.v.) after the whaling factory ship *Thor I*, which was moored to the island in the 1921–22 season and probably in other seasons also (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Thor Island* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 164; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- "Thorne"*: see Telefon Bay.
- Thorne Point** 66°56'S 67°12'W, on Hanusse Bay forming W entrance point of Langmuir Cove, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–57; named after John Thorne (b. 1928), FIDS meteorological observer, "Detaille Island", 1956–58, who was a member of the first sledge party to visit Hanusse Bay in 1956 (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- "Thorne, (Refugio)"*: see Telefon Bay.
- Thornton, Mount** 73°34'S 77°07'W, one of the *Snow Nunataks* (q.v.), rising to c. 700 m S of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was named after Capt. Richard Thornton, commanding USNS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Thousand Icebergs, Bays of a (the)*: see Duse Bay.
- Three Brothers*: see O'Briens Islands or Three Brothers Hill.
- Three Brothers, Colina*: see Three Brothers Hill.
- Three Brothers Hill** 62°15'S 58°40'W, rising to 195 m and for-

ming E entrance point of *Potter Cove* (q.v.), King George Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers, described as "somewhat resembling three joints of the fingers when the hand is closed", and named *Three Brothers* (Sherratt, 1821, col. 1215; BA, 1916, p. 389; 1930, p. 59). *The Three Brothers* (Fildes, 1821c). *Die Drei Brüder* [translation of English name] (Fildes, 1827, p. 465). *Three Brothers Hill* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 37; Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA, 1948, p. 149; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). The hill was recharted by DI, 1934–35. *Colina Thres [sic] Brothers* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Colina Three Brothers* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Colina Tres Hermanos* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198; Pierrou, 1970, p. 693). *Cerro Tres Hermanos* (Cordini, 1955, p. 75; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 281). *Los Tres Hermanos, Tres Hermanos* (Cordini, 1955, p. 37 and lámina 5). *Middle Brother*, referring to the central part used as a triangulation station by FIDASE, 1956–57 (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 10, p. 101). *Tres Hermanos (Three Brothers) Hill* (Schauer and Fourcade, 1964, p. 489).

Three Brothers, The: see O'Briens Islands or Three Brothers Hill.

Three Children and Baby: see Windscoop Nunataks.

Three-Hummocks, Île: see Two Hummock Island.

Three Kings Cove 62°05'S 57°56'W, between Mersey Spit and Three Sisters Point, S King George Island, was so called by a PAE geological party which visited the cove, 6 January 1980 (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 3, p. 143 and p. 145). *Zatoka Trzech Króli* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 145).

Three Lakes Valley 60°42'S 45°37'W, running N from Marble Knolls to Stygian Cove, Signy Island, and containing from N to S Pumphouse Lake, Knob Lake and Heywood Lake, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 21; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

Three Little Pigs 65°15'S 64°17'W, three small islands with off-lying rocks, NW of Winter Island, *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, were charted by BGLE in 1935 and named *The Three Little Pigs* (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; 1948, p. 202). *Islas de The Three Little Pigs* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Les Trois Petits Cochons* [translation of English name] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla [sic] Tres Chanchitos* [= three little pigs island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 281). *Three Little Pigs* (BA, 1954, p. 55; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Islas Tres Chanchitos* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 693). *Grupo de Los Tres Chanchitos* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 180).

Three Little Pigs, Islas de The, The: see Three Little Pigs.

Three Musketeers: see Three Musketeers Hill.

Three Musketeers Hill 62°04'S 58°28'W, rising to c. 300 m NNE of Cockscomb Hill, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and comprising Kowalski Cliff, Kumoch Cliff and Zubek Cliff, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85). *Three Musketeers* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75). *Wzgórze Trzech Muszkietrów* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).

Three Pérez Cape: see Pérez Cape.

Three Pup Island: see Pup Rock.

Three Sisters Point 62°05'S 57°55'W, NE of Mersey Spit, Sherratt Bay, SE King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937

and named *Three Sister's [sic] Point*, as it is marked by three conspicuous rocks (Hill, chart, 1937a). *Three Sisters Point* (BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Punta Three Sisters* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Punta Tres Hermanas* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 206; Pierrou, 1970, p. 693; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 281). *Mys Tri-Sisters* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

Three Sister(s) Point, Punta: see Three Sisters Point.

Three Slice Island: see Three Slice Nunatak.

Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S 64°58'W, rising to c. 500 m and marking the N point of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940, and so named from its three almost vertical rock faces (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 271; Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 68 84, 1955). *Three Slice Island* (USBGN, 1947, p. 241; [as rejected form] 1956, p. 301). *Isla Williams Rebolledo* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. *Nunatak Three Slice* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 689). *3-Slice Nunatak* (Adie, 1957, map p. 4). *Isola Tree [sic] Slice* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Benjamin Matienzo*, so called by AAE after a hero of the War of Independence (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]). *Pylon Point* (q.v.), in error (USAF chart 1789, 1959). *Nunatak Tri-Slays* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunatak Tres Tajadas* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 228). *Nunataks Tres Tajadas* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 281).

Three Stones: see Sørllø Rocks.

Three Brothers, Colina: see Three Brothers Hill.

Thule Islands 60°42'S 45°36'W, three small islands and offlying rocks running N–S on N side of Borge Bay, Signy Island, were charted by Sørllø, 1912–13. The name *Thule Rks* was applied probably to the E-most islands in the group, after the whaling factory ship *Thule* (Kapt. H. G. Melsom, *Melsom Rocks*, q.v.), of the Thule Whaling Company of Oslo, one of the first ships to flense whales at sea, which operated in the South Orkney Islands, 1912–13, and anchored on the E side of Signy Island in January 1913 (Sørllø, chart, 1913). *Thule Rocks*, referring to the E-most islands in the group (BA, 1916, p. 413). *Thule Rock*, referring to one of the E-most islands (BA, 1930, p. 54). Following survey by DI in 1933, the main islands in the group were erroneously shown as joined to Signy Island (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Rocas Thule* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 274). The islands were resurveyed by FIDS in 1947. *Thule Islets* (APC, 1955, p. 21; Matthews and Maling, 1967, p. 32). *Grupo Tule del Sur* (Argentina. MM chart 94, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 698). *Thule Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA, 1966, p. 42; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

Thule Islets, Rks, Rocas, Rock(s): see Thule Islands.

Thulla Point 60°42'S 45°39'W, SW of Foca Point, W Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named after the Norwegian steamship *Thulla* (Kapt. Ole Jørgensen), which searched for suitable anchorages for whaling factory ships in the South Orkney Islands, 1911–12 (APC, 1955, p. 21; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

Thuma Peak 69°40'S 72°03'W, one of the *Desko Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 550 m at SE end of Rothschild Island, was named after Capt. Jack S. Thuma, USCG, commanding USCGC *Westwind*, ODF, 1968 (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Thumb: see Little Thumb.

Thumb Island, Islet, Islote: see Thumb Rock.

Thumb, The: see Little Thumb.

Thumb Rock 65°15'S 64°16'W, in NW entrance of Stella Creek, between Winter Island and Faraday, Galindez Island, Argentine Islands, was charted by BGLE, 1935–36, and named descriptively *Thumb Island* (Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Isla Pulgar* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291). *Thumb Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 202; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Thumb Rock* (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; 22.ix.1967). *Islote Thumb* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 179; IHA, 1974, p. 277). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1964–65. *Punta [sic] Pulgar*, in error (Pierrou, 1970, p. 607).

Thunder Bay 61°18'S 54°08'W, WNW of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG from the noise of avalanches descending from the slopes above (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).

Thunder Glacier 64°50'S 63°23'W, between Wall Range and Fief Mountains, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, extending E–W through the island from Gerlache Strait to Pel-tier Channel, was surveyed by FIDS from Port Lockroy in September–October 1944 and so named because the survey party was almost overwhelmed by an avalanche in its vicinity (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 310 Anvers Island, East Sheet, 1965; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Segunda Garganta* [=second pass], in association with *Channel Glacier* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270d). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* and from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955.

Thurm Felsen: see Sail Rock.

Thyasirabank c. 64°23'S 57°00'W, a rock bench near Haslum Crag, Snow Hill Island, was so called by SwAE after the marine mollusc *Thyasira townsendi* found there (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 96).

Tiber Rocks 68°23'S 67°00'W, in Rymill Bay off Romulus Glacier, Fallières Coast, were surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). The name *Chasm Island* was applied descriptively by RARE to the larger of the two rocks (Nichols, 1955, p. 17). The rocks were resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49, and named *Tiber Rocks* after the river of Rome, in association with *Romulus Glacier* and *Remus Glacier* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).

Tickell Head 60°32'S 45°48'W, E entrance point of Bridger Bay, NW Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934); surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, and named after Dr William Lancelot Noyes Tickell (b. 1931), FIDS meteorological observer, Signy, 1955–56, and Base Leader, 1956–57, who took part in the survey and made the first ascent of *Mount Nivea* (q.v.); Leader and ornithologist, South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958–64, organized privately in the first season and subsequently as part of USARP, in co-operation with FIDS/BAS (APC, 1959a, p. 12; DOS 310 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

Tickle Channel 67°07'S 67°44'W, between Adelaide Island and Hansen Island, Loubet Coast, running N–S from Landauer Point, Hanusse Bay, to The Gullet, was seen from the air by BGLE, 25 February 1936; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in September 1948 and so named, a tickle in Newfoundland and Labrador usage being a narrow

passage between two islands (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Paso Tickle* (Chile. DNH chart 1503, 1963).

Tickle, Paso: see Tickle Channel.

Ticoca Havna: see Jebsen, Port.

Tiele Island: see Deception Island.

Tierra Firme, Isla(s), Islotes: see Terra Firma Islands.

Tierra Graham, Archipiélago de: see Antarctic Peninsula.

Tierras Verdes, Cabo: see Grönland, Cape.

Tigre, Islote: see Sorge Island.

Tillberg Islands, Islas: see Tillberg Peak.

Tillberg Inseln, Isla(nds), Islas (de), Islotes, Nunataks: see Tillberg Peak.

Tillberg Peak 64°47'S 60°54'W, rising to 900 m on S side of Drygalski Glacier, Nordenskjöld Coast. A group of nunataks in c. 64°49'S 60°51'W, between Andersson Peak and Sentinel Nunatak, was roughly mapped by SwAE but incorrectly shown as a group of small islands in Larsen Ice Shelf; called *Tillbergs Öarna* after Knut Tillberg, Swedish judge who supported SwAE (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Tillberg Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Islas de Tillberg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Tillberg Islands* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; [in c. 64°47'S 60°50'W] BA chart 3175, 1934; 1.iii.1940). *Isla Fillberg [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Tilberg [sic] Islands* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Islas Tilberg [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islas Tillberg* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islotes Tillberg* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 324). Following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1947, the name *Tillberg Nunataks* was applied collectively to *Sentinel Nunatak* (q.v.), the present feature, and two nunataks in 64°49'S 60°53'W and 64°50'S 60°52'W (APC, 1955, p. 21; [as rejected name] 1964, p. 4). *Nunataks Tillberg* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 188; Pierrou, 1970, p. 689; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 277). Following further survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, the name *Tillberg Peak* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Tillberg*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 277).

Tillbergs Öarna: see Tillberg Peak.

Tilley, Mount 69°45'S 69°31'W, rising to c. 1 850 m on E side of Toynbee Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1936, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948; in association with the names of British geologists grouped in this area, named after Cecil Edgar Tilley (1894–1973), Professor of Mineralogy and Petrology, Cambridge University, 1931–61 (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960).

Tiltit, Punta [=haystack point] 67°37'S 68°23'W, SW entrance point of Ryder Bay, SE Adelaide Island, was so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

Tilt Rock 70°27'S 68°46'W, rising to c. 550 m on S side of Transition Glacier, George VI Sound, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 10, p. 458); further photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936; called descriptively *Pyramid Point* (Stephenson, 1940, p. 75); visited in November 1948 and resurveyed in 1949 by FIDS from “Stonington Island”; named *Tilt Rock* because the dip of the rock strata gives a tilted appearance to the whole rock mass (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960).

Timblón, Cabo: see Timblón, Cape.

- Timblón, Cape** 62°42'S 61°20'W, N point of *Snow Island* (q.v.), was known to nineteenth-century sealers; called in error *Cabo Hooker* (*Cape Hooker*, q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map); later named *Cape Timblón* probably after Capt. Carlos Timblón (or Tidblon), Master of the Argentine sealing ship *San Juan Nepomuceno*, from Buenos Aires, the first ship known to have taken fur seals in the South Shetland Islands, 1819–20 (USHO, 1943, p. 101; APC, 1962, p. 31; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Cabo Timblón* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Presidente Head*, in error (*President Head*, q.v.) (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, p. 21).
- Timosthenes, Mount** 69°08'S 65°57'W, rising to c. 2 025 m on N side of Airy Glacier, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; called in error *Peregrinus Peak* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 25); in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Aristotle Timosthenes of Rhodes, who as Chief Pilot to Ptolemy II (King of Egypt, 285–246 BC) wrote sailing directions and devised the wind-rose of eight or twelve winds, later developed into the points of the compass (APC, 1962, p. 31; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).
- Tindal Bluff** 67°04'S 64°52'W, SW side of Mill Inlet, Foyt Coast, NW of Monnier Point, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64, was named after Ronald Tindal (b. 1940), BAS general assistant, "Stonington Island", 1963–64, who assisted with the survey (APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 4). *Cabo Froilán González*, probably referring to this feature, after Capt. (N) D. Froilán González (*Macaroni Point* q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 130).
- Tindley Peaks** 71°18'S 67°26'W, part of *Batterbee Mountains* (q.v.) rising to c. 760 m E of Horse Bluff, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island" and "Fossil Bluff" from 1970, were named after Roger Charles Tindley (b. 1950), BAS general assistant and mechanic, "Fossil Bluff", 1973–75 (APC, 1980, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Tinguiririca, Isla*: see Day Island.
- Tinsel Dome** 63°44'S 58°55'W, rising to 770 m SE of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1948 and so named from its appearance with the sun shining on it (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1959–60.
- Tioga Hill** 60°43'S 45°38'W, rising to 280 m ESE of Port Jepsen, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named after *Tioga* (Kapt. M. T. Moe, *Moe Island*, q.v.), one of the first factory ships to flense whales at sea, owned by Ingvald Bryde of Sandefjord, Norway, for the Pacific Whaling Company; *Tioga* was operating in the South Orkney Islands, 1912–13, and was anchored in Port Jepsen when, on the night of 4 February 1913, she dragged anchors in a gale, drifted on shore and became a total wreck (still visible in 1984) (Allardyce, Despatch, 11 April 1913) (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Tioga Lake** 60°42'S 45°39'W, NNE of Port Jepsen, Signy Island, following freshwater biological studies by BAS from 1970, was so named in association with *Tioga Hill* (q.v.) to the SE (APC, 1982, p. 3; Ellis-Evans, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 79).
- Tisné, Cabo, Point*: see Cierva Point.
- Titania Peak** 71°30'S 69°16'W, rising to 1 190 m WSW of the head of Uranus Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the glacier, named after Titania, one of the satellites of Uranus ([in 71°32'S 69°25'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 33).
- Titan Nunatak** 72°05'S 68°44'W, rising to 490 m N of Kirwan Inlet, George VI Sound, SE Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 7 December 1949, and in association with Saturn Glacier to the N named after Titan, one of the satellites of Saturn ([in 72°09'S 68°43'W] APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 33). *Nunatak Titan* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunatak Taytan* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Toadstool Rocks** c. 68°50'S 69°25'W, ice-covered and rising 2.5 m above sea level in Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, ESE of Terminal Island, Alexander Island, were roughly charted from *Bransfield* in February 1977, and named descriptively in association with *Mushroom Island* and *Puffball Islands* (q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 6.v.1983).
- Toba, Punta de*: see Inott Point.
- Todd Glacier** 68°02'S 66°59'W, flowing SW into Calmette Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1961–62, and named after G. Evelyn ("Anne") Todd (b. 1927), FIDS/BAS scientific officer and editor, 1950–87 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 206; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).
- Toe Point, Punta*: see Toe, The.
- Toe, The** 62°20'S 59°10'W, SE entrance point of Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively *Toe Point* (Nelson, 1935) or *The Toe* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 42; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Toe* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 278). *Punta Soto*, also referring to this feature after Tte 1° Fernando Soto Montero, dental officer in the transport ship *Angamos* on CAE, 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 266). *Punta Dedo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 208; Pierrou, 1970, p. 301).
- Tofani Glacier** 68°21'S 65°35'W, flowing NE into Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, N of Houser Peak, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48; named after Dr Walter Tofani, USARP medical officer, "Palmer Station", 1975 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Tokarskiego, Szczyt*: see Tokarski Peak.
- Tokarski Peak** 62°04'S 58°25'W, rising to 320 m at N end of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Antoni K. Tokarski, geologist with PAE, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 85). *Szczyt Tokarskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).
- To-Khammok, Ostrov*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Tokroningen*: see Kroner Lake.
- Tolbert, Mount*: see Torbert, Mount.

Tolchin, Mount 85°06'S 65°12'W, rising to 1 730 m at S end of Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Lieut. Sidney Tolchin USN (MC), Officer-in-Charge and medical officer, "South Pole Station", winter 1959 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Tollefson Escarpment: see Jackson Escarpment.

Tollefson Nunatak 74°25'S 72°25'W, rising to c. 1 700 m S of Ronne Entrance, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after T. W. Tollefson, USARP construction electrician, "Eights Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

Tolosa, Glaciar: see William Glacier.

Tolten, Isla 66°43'S 66°54'W, was reported by CAE, 1947, as lying WSW of Cape Rey, Loubet Coast, and so called probably after a member of the expedition, but the report almost certainly related to an iceberg (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 278).

Tombaugh Cliffs 71°05'S 68°17'W, on George VI Sound N of Pluto Glacier, E Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff" from 1961, were named in association with the glacier after Clyde William Tombaugh (b. 1906), American astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto in 1930 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 209; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974).

Tombstone, Cerro: see Tombstone Hill.

Tombstone Hill 64°49'S 63°31'W, rising to 50 m ENE of *Damoy Point* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and so named from the shape of rocks on the hilltop (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Cerro Tombstone* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 278).

Tompson, Gora: see Thompson, Mount.

Tomsen, Point, Pynten: see Thomson Point.

Tomson, Point: see Thomson Point.

Toneles, Isla: see Pythia Island.

Tongue Rocks 63°38'S 57°21'W, between Eagle Island and Beak Island, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, were so named in extension of the bird analogy used in naming the above two islands, together with Tail Island and Egg Island (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Tonkin, Isla: see Tonkin Island.

Tonkin Island 67°49'S 65°03'W, rising to c. 520 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, E of Cape Church, Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and by Ellsworth in November 1935; photographed from the air in December 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 270) and surveyed from the ground in January 1941 by USAS (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); seen from a distance and roughly located by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–47; resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947. *Isla Mateo de Toro Zambrano*, *Isla Riquelme*, referring to the N and S parts of this feature shown as two islands (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Lewis Island*, so called by RARE after Col. R. Lewis (*Lewis Point*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230 and p. 291). *Tonkin Island*, after John Eliot Tonkin (b. 1921), FIDS general assistant, "Stonington Island", 1945–47, who in 1947 led a sledge party NE to Bowman Coast in order to recon-

noitre a route to Larsen Ice Shelf (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Isla Tonkin* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 690; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 278). *Ostrov Tonkin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Tonkin, Ostrov: see Tonkin Island.

Tønsberg Cove 60°32'S 45°55'W, S of Penguin Point, Bridger Bay, Coronation Island, was charted by Sørllø, 1912–13, and named *Tønsberoffjord* [sic], in error (Sørllø, chart, 1912) or *Tønsberg Fjord* (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913; USBGN, 1956, p. 303), after the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri of Tønsberg, Norway, which operated a permanent whaling base in the South Orkney Islands, 1920–30. *Tønsberg* [sic] *Fiord* (BA, 1916, p. 414). *Tønsberg Fiord* (BA, 1930, p. 53). *Tønsberg Fjord* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]; BA, 1952, p. 8; APC, 1955, p. 21). The cove was recharted by DI in 1933. *Tønsberg Fjord* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; DCS 701 South Orkney Islands sheet, 1950). *Fiord Tønsberg* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 276). The cove was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Fiordo Tønsberg* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 43). *Tønsberg Cove* (USBGN, 1960, p. 9; APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Fiordo Tønsberg* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 690). [Tønsberg Point, South Georgia, is also named after the whaling company (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 91).]

To(ö)(ø)nsberg, Fiord(o), Fjord: see Tønsberg Cove.

Tønsberoffjord: see Tønsberg Cove.

Tooth Rock 62°52'S 61°26'W, largest of a group of rocks S of Cape Conway, Snow Island, rising 85 m above sea level. The group was roughly charted by Weddell, 1821–22, and called descriptively *Black Rocks* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Schwarze Felsen* [=black rocks] (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Roca Black* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Black Rk* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). The group was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52, when the name *Tooth Rock* was applied to the largest rock ([Hunt], chart, 1951–52a; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Rocas Cuis* [=guinea-pig rocks], referring descriptively to the group of rocks (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

Topaze 64°19'S 62°57'W, N-most of the *Theta Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Topaze* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).

Topaze, Islote: see Topaze.

Tophet Bastion 60°42'S 45°18'W, E of Saunders Point, SE Coronation Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934); surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named after the biblical Tophet, a high place used for heathen sacrifice near Jerusalem (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS, 1956–58.

Topógrafo A. Klapp, Nevado 63°29'S 58°00'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on W side of Misty Pass, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a topographer on the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).

Toqui, Isla: see Lumus Rock or Sooty Rock.

Torbellino, Glaciar: see Robillard Glacier.

Torbert Escarpment 83°29'S 54°08'W, running NNE–SSW and rising to 1 675 m at *Mount Torbert* (q.v.) on NE side of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, and W side of Median Snowfield, was so called in association with the mountain (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Torbert, Gora: see Torbert, Mount.

Torbert, Mount 83°30'S 54°25'W, highest point (1 675 m) of Torbert Escarpment, NE Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN, 13 January 1956, on a non-stop flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and back, and roughly mapped in *c.* 83°55'S 53°00'W; in association with the names in this area of other crew members of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft on the flight, named after Lieut. Cdr John H. Torbert, USN, command pilot (NGS map, 1957*b*; [in 83°55'S 53°00'W] USBGN, 1960, p. 9; AGS map, 1962*b*; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Gora Torbert* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was rephotographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963-64. *Mount Tolbert* [*sic*] (USOO sheet V30-SP11, 1971).

Torgersen, Isla: see Torgersen Island.

Torgersen Island 64°46'S 64°05'W, in entrance of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, W of "Palmer Station", was surveyed by FIDS in 1955 and named *Torgersen Islet* after Torstein Torgersen (b. 1918), First Mate in *Norsel* (*Norsel Point*, q.v.), 1954-55, who was the first to enter Arthur Harbour, 28 February 1955, preceding the ship by sounding boat (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Torgersen Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963; BA chart 3213, 22.ix.1967). *Isla Torgersen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 168; IHA, 1974, p. 278). *Islote Torgesen* [*sic*], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 278).

Torgersen Islet: see Torgersen Island.

Torgesen, Islote: see Torgersen Island.

Toro, Bajo, Banco: see Reyes Spit.

Toro Mazote, Glaciar: see Mount Lunch-Ho! Glacier.

Toro Mazote, Península: see Toro Point.

Toro Point 63°19'S 57°53'W, N entrance point of Unwin Cove, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by CAE, 1947-48, the end of the point was erroneously charted as an island and called *Islote Teniente Araos*, after Tte 1° R. Araos T. (*North Point*, Danco Coast, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948), and the base of the point was charted as a small peninsula and called *Península Toro Mazote* after Capt. Carlos Toro Mazote Granada of the Chilean Air Force, a member of the party that wintered at "Bernardo O'Higgins" in 1948, and with CAE, 1950-51, in the patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). Following further survey by CAE, 1951-59, the name *Punta Toro* was applied to the whole feature (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 279). *Toro Point* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Toro, Pointe: see Reyes Spit.

Toro, Punta: see Reyes Spit or Toro Point.

Torpedista Fierro, Punta: see Iquique, Punta.

Torre, Cerro: see Tower Hill.

Torre, Cerro La: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Torre, Isla: see Cecilia Island or Tower Island.

Torre, La: see Turret, The.

Torre Martello, Roca: see Martello Tower.

Torre, Monte: see Lyon Peak or Tower Hill.

Torre, Monte La, Pico (La): see Tower, The (King George Island).

Torres, Isla: see Tower Island.

Torri, Monti La: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Torta, Isla: see Diomedea Island.

Tortoise Hill 64°22'S 57°30'W, rising to 505 m WSW of The Watchtower, SE James Ross Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958-61, was so named because it is similar geologically and in appearance to *Terrapin Hill* (q.v.) to the N (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).

Tortuga, Cerro [=tortoise hill] 68°11'S 65°54'W, between Das-pit Glacier and Mount Shelby, Bowman Coast, was so called by AAE from its appearance (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).

Tortuga, Isla: see Turtle Island.

Tortuga, Islas, Islotes: see Saffery Islands or Turtle Island.

Tortuga, Punta: see President Head.

Tortugas, Islotes: see Turtle Island.

Toss Bay 61°29'S 55°31'W, S coast of Gibbs Island, W of The Spit, was so called by USARP geologists from *Hero*, 1975-76 (Croxford and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.2).

Toth Nunataks 73°33'S 64°47'W, rising to *c.* 1 500 m W of the head of Meinardus Glacier, Lassiter Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; name after Stephen R. Toth, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Tot Island 65°31'S 64°20'W, NE of Lahille Island, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RN in 1958; so named from its small size (APC, 1959*a*, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Touchdown, Colina(s), Collines, Domsbág, Heuvels: see Touchdown Hills.

Touchdown Hills 78°20'S 35°00'W, E of Filchner Ice Shelf running N-S from *c.* 70°00'S to 70°40'S and rising to *c.* 500 m, were discovered by TAE, 6 February 1956, and so named because the pilot of the expedition's ski-equipped Otter aircraft, mistaking the snow-covered hills for clouds, struck the snow but bounded upwards undamaged (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*e*, p. 44, 58 and map p. 100; APC, 1959*a*, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet 78 32/34, 1963); roughly mapped by TAE in December 1956. The following are renderings of the English name. *Mellem-landings-Bakkerne, Sneribortiheiene, Hara'ee Techdown, Techdown Hara'ee* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*c*, p. 187; 1958*b*, p. 112; 1958*a*, map p. 94). *Snuddkullarna, Tatchi Daun Hiru, Tatchidaun Hiruzu, Colinas Touchdown, Collines Touchdown, Touchdown Heuvels, Montes de Touchdown, Wzgórza Touchdown* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*a*, p. 113; 1959*c*, p. 98, 156; 1959*e*, map p. 116; 1959*g*, p. 69; 1959*d*, p. 121; 1959*b*, p. 66; 1959*f*, map p. 57). *Gričevje Dotika, Nárázové Vrchy* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960*a*, p. 52; 1960*b*, map p. 105). *Tach-daun-Khils* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Touch-down Domsbág* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 173). *Kholmy Tachdaun* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Colina Touchdown* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).

Touchdown, Montes de, Wzgórza: see Touchdown Hills.

Tour, Cerro La: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Touring Club, Mount: see Touring Club, Sommet du.

Touring Club, Sommet du 65°16'S 63°56'W, rising to *c.* 1 000 m near head of Bussey Glacier, SW of Mount Peary, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped in 1909 by a survey party of FAE, 1908-10, who travelled along the S side of the feature; so called probably after the Touring Club of France (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4). *Mount Touring Club* (USHO, 1943, p. 139; USBGN, 1951, p. 49).

Tour, La, Monte La: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Tournachon Peak 64°19'S 61°05'W, rising to 860 m SSW of Spring Point, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Gaspard Félix Tournachon (1820–1910), French portrait photographer (professionally called Nadar) and aeronaut, who took the first air photographs from a captive balloon in 1858, and suggested their use for map-making (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

Tour, Pico La: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Tourquet, Punta: see Turquet Point.

Tower: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Tower Glacier 62°13'S 58°28'W, flowing NE from The Tower, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Lodowiec Tower* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).

Tower Hill 63°43'S 60°45'W, highest point (1 125 m) on *Trinity Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago. The name *Shoe Land Hill* probably refers to this feature ([Pendleton], 1821–23, 31 December 1821). The hill was roughly charted and named *Tower Hill* by Hoseason from the British sealing ship *Sprightly* (Capt. E. Hughes, *Hughes Bay*, q.v.) in 1824 (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [in 63°46'S 60°37'W] BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 21; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; APC, 1977, p. 33). *Monte Tower* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Cerro Torre* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Monte Torre* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 243; Pierrou, 1970, p. 691; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 279). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.

Tower Hill Island: see Trinity Island.

Tower, Île(s), Inseln: see Tower Island.

Tower, Isla: see Cecilia Island or Tower Island.

Tower Island 63°35'S 59°49'W, separated from Cape Kater, Davis Coast, by Orléans Strait, was roughly charted by Bransfield, 30 January 1820, but the name *Tower's Islands* [sic] (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Gould, 1925, p. 224) was probably first applied to *Ohlin Island* (q.v.), the name being later transferred to the present feature. *Île Tower* ([misplaced to W of Trinity Island] Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237; [correctly shown] France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Trinity Land*, referring to *Trinity Island* (q.v.) and the present feature as one island (Powell, chart, 1828; Larsen, 1894b, map facing p. 333). *Tower Islands*, referring to a group of small islands off the N coast of Trinity Island (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; USHO chart 1132, 1894; Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). *Terre de la Trinité*, referring to Trinity Island and the present feature as one island (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Tower Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Îles Tower* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 141). The island was further charted by SwAE in 1902 and called *Île Pendleton*, after Capt. B. Pendleton (*Pendleton Strait*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Pendleton-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 123). *Pendletons Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla de Pendleton, Isla Penleton* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Tomo 2, end map). *Pendleton Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 72; BA, 1916, p. 402; Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Isola Pendleton* (Duse, 1907, p. 144). *Tierra de Trinidad, Isla Pendleton* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 6 and end

map). *Trinity Island*, in error (Wilson, chart, 1917). *Jomfru Island* [=maiden island] (Lester's amendments to Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]; Bagshawe, 1921–22a, Vol. 4, p. 193). *Tower Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Tower Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Tower Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Pendletonöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Tower (Pendleton) Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 111). *Pendletons Ö* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 155). *Tower Island (Pendleton)* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Isla Tower* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Torre* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 238b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 691; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 279). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Pendleton Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Ostrov Tauer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Isla Torres* [sic] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 131).

Tower Island: see Ohlin Island or Trinity Island.

Tower Island (Pendleton): see Tower Island.

Tower Islands: see Tower Island.

Tower (La Tour), The: see Tower, The (King George Island).

Tower, Lodowiec: see Tower Glacier.

Tower, Monte: see Tower Hill.

Tower Ö, Öya: see Tower Island.

Tower Peak 64°22'S 59°07'W, rising to 830 m between Longing Gap and Mount Tucker, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from Hope Bay" in August 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 21; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1960–61.

Tower (Pendleton) Island: see Tower Island.

Tower's Islands: see Ohlin Island or Tower Island.

Tower, The 62°13'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 365 m W of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named descriptively *La Tour* [=the tower] (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 3 (middle photograph) following p. 60; BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 18.vii.1947). The feature was recharted by DI, 1935–39. *Monte La Torre* [=mount the tower] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cerro La Tour* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 178). *Monte La Tour* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *The Tower (La Tour)* (BA, 1948, p. 152). *The Tower* (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Pico La Tour* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Monti La Torri* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 512). *Pico Torre* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198). The feature was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Pico La Torre* (Argentina. MM chart 136, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 472). *Tower* (Bancroft, 1959, p. 102). *Cerro La Torre* (Fourcade, 1960, Fig. 27). *Gora Te-Tauer* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map Fig. 1, p. 9).

Tower, The 65°15'S 63°54'W, rising to c. 1 200 m W of Mount Peary, Graham Coast, was so called descriptively by BAS (BAS, 1977b, p. 5).

Toynbee Glacier 69°38'S 69°40'W, flowing N into George VI Sound E of Douglas Range, NE Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named after Lieut. Patrick Arnold Toynbee, RNR (1920–62), FIDS aircraft pilot, "Stonington Island", 1948–50 (APC, 1955, p. 21;

- DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960); mapped over its length from air photographs by FIDS in 1959.
- Traffic Centre*: see *Traffic Circle*.
- Traffic Circle** 68°37'S 66°00'W, roughly circular area of confluent ice formed at junction of Lammers Glacier and Cole Glacier, W of Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and visited on the ground by USAS in January 1941; named descriptively *Traffic Circle* (USHO, 1943, panorama facing p. 273; Ronne, 1949, map p. 30 and p. 78; APC, 1962, p. 32; DOS 610 sheets W 68 64 and 68 66, 1963) or *The Traffic Circle* (USHO, 1943, p. 163, 272). *Hoya* [=depression] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Traffic Centre* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 61). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958.
- Traffic Circle, The*: see *Traffic Circle*.
- Tragic Corner** 68°00'S 66°48'W, bluff rising to c. 750 m and marking NE end of Boulding Ridge, Fallières Coast, between McClary Glacier and Todd Glacier, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1967–69, and so named because T. J. Allan (*Mount Allan*, q.v.) and J. F. Fraser (*Mount Fraser*, q.v.) died in the vicinity as the result of an accident on a sledge journey from "Stonington Island" in May 1966 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 206; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).
- Traiguén, Isla 66°43'S 66°57'W, was reported by CAE, 1947, as lying WSW of Cape Rey, Loubet Coast, and so called probably after a member of the expedition, but the report almost certainly related to an iceberg (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 280).
- Trail Bay, Ensenada*: see *Trail Inlet*.
- Trail Inlet** 68°05'S 65°22'W, between Cape Freeman and Three Slice Nunatak, Bowman Coast, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and by Ellsworth in November 1935; photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940; called *Fleming Glacier Bay* in association with the former name for *Daspit Glacier* (q.v.) (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 270), and later named *Trail Bay* because the feature provided a natural route between the USAS "East Base" and Bowman Coast (USHO, 1947, p. 19); further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. *Trail Inlet* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955). *Billsbukten*, so called in association with *Bills Gulch* (q.v.) (Rønne, 1950b, p. 111). *Bahía Eva Perón*, so called by AAE after Eva Perón (*Mobiloil Inlet*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM atlas, 1953, lám. 68). *Bahía Ruta* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Ensenada Trail* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 692; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 280). *Bukhta Treyl* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Bukhta Treyl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Tranchant, Le, Mo(u)nt*: see *Edge Hill*.
- Trange [=narrow] 60°46'S 45°09'W, channel running E–W between Steepholm and Skilling Island, Robertson Islands, off Coronation Island, was charted by Sørille in 1912 and so called descriptively (Sørille, chart, 1912).
- Tranquil Lake** 60°42'S 45°39'W, in cirque WSW of Snow Hills, Signy Island, following freshwater biological studies by BAS from 1970, was so named in reference to its sheltered position (APC, 1982, p. 3; Ellis-Evans, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 79).
- Tranquillity Valley** 82°36'S 52°55'W, running ESE–WSW near W end and on N side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, following field work by USGS from 1965, was so named in reference to its sheltered aspect and in association with *Enchanted Valley* (q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Transantarctic Mountains**, descriptive name for the sinuous chain of mountains extending from Oates Land (Australian Antarctic Territory) and N Victoria Land (Ross Dependency), along the W coast of Ross Sea and the W and S margins of Ross Ice Shelf, through Horlick Mountains, Thiel Mountains (Pacific sector) and *Pensacola Mountains* (q.v.) to the S margin of Filchner Ice Shelf in BAT. The mountains rise to 4 530 m at Mount Kirkpatrick (Queen Alexandra Range, Ross Dependency) and divide *Greater Antarctica* (q.v.) from *Lesser Antarctica* (q.v.) ([including Shackleton Range and Theron Mountains] USBGN, 1962b, p. 23; NGS map, 1963; [as defined above] APC, 1982, p. 3; [including Shackleton Range] Drewry, 1983, Sheet 2.1). *Transantarctic Mountain System* (USHO, 1963, p. 312). *Montagnes Transantarctiques* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 2). *Trans Antarctic Mountains* (Hamilton, 1964, p. 676).
- Transantarctic Mountain System*: see *Transantarctic Mountains*.
- Transantarctiques, Montagnes*: see *Transantarctic Mountains*.
- Transition Glacier** 70°26'S 68°54'W, flowing E into George VI Sound, N of Tilt Rock, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and so named because the glacier marks the transition between igneous rocks to the N and sedimentary rocks to the S (APC, 1955, p. 21; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Lednik Tranzishen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Transit Rocks*: see *North Pabellon Island* or *Pabellón Island*.
- Transporte Angamos, Promontorio*: see *Angamos, Promontorio*.
- Tranzishen, Lednik*: see *Transition Glacier*.
- Trapeco, Islote [=trapezium islet] 62°46'S 61°15'W, off-shore rock S of Hall Peninsula, Snow Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Trapeco Negro [=black trapezium] 63°35'S 56°02'W, coastal rock exposure breaking the ice cliffs W of Cape Purvis, S Dundee Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 179). *Roca Trapecio Negro* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 692).
- Trapeco Negro, Roca*: see *Trapeco Negro*.
- Traub, Gran Glaciar 62°29'S 59°44'W, flowing E into Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, between Punta Ortiz and Basso Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Tte 2° Contador [=paymaster] Norberto Traub, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; [referring to the part of the glacier S of Punta Riquelme] 1405, 1963; [as defined above] IHA, 1974, p. 280). *Glaciar Teniente Aragay*, referring to the part of the glacier N of Punta Riquelme after Tte R. Aragay B. (*Gulch Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 283). *Gran Glaciar Teniente Traub* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).
- Traverse Mountains** 69°57'S 67°54'W, extending NW–SE between Eureka Glacier and Riley Glacier, E of Warren Ice Piedmont, George VI Sound, rising to c. 1 550 m, and including McHugo Peak, Mount Noel, Mount Allan and Mount Eissingner, were photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937); further photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, and partly surveyed from the ground in Septem-

- ber–October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); partly resurveyed from the E by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948. The name arose because BGLE sledge parties found the mountains a useful landmark on the overland traverse from Wordie Ice Shelf to George VI Sound *via* Eureka Glacier ([referring to N part of mountains in 69°51’S 68°02’W] APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 69 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963; [as now defined] BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978 and 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Gory Travers* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were resurveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1970–73.
- Travers, Gory*: see Traverse Mountains.
- Traverso, Punta*: see Dumoutier, Cape.
- Traykorn, Gora*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Trebus, Golfo de*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Tree Slice, Isola*: see Three Slice Nunatak.
- Trekh Brat’yev, Ostrova*: see O’Briens Islands.
- Trench Glacier** 70°12’S 69°19’W, flowing ENE into George VI Sound, S of Mount Athelstan, NE Alexander Island, was photographed from the air at its mouth by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49, and named from the trench-like nature of its valley (APC, 1955, p. 21; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Lednik Trench* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Trench Lauquen, Cordón*: see Hutton Mountains.
- Trenque Lauquen, Nunatak** 74°30’S 61°25’W, apparently referring to a feature on the S side of Smith Peninsula, Lassiter Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine district of Trenque Lauquen (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Trench, Lednik*: see Trench Glacier.
- Trepassey Bay** 63°28’S 56°58’W, NE side of Tabarin Peninsula, SSE of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by Capt. E. Burden (*Burden Passage*, q.v.) and by FIDS, 23 January 1947, from the Newfoundland sealing ship *Trepassey*, on charter to FIDS, 1945–47; named after the ship (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1955.
- Trepassey Island** 68°12’S 66°59’W, S of Fitzroy Point, Neny Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936 and by USAS in 1940; surveyed as two islands by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947 and named *Trepassey Islets* after the FIDS charter ship *Trepassey* (*Trepassey Bay*, q.v.), which was used to establish the station in February 1946 (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Trepassey Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; 10.viii.1973). The feature was resurveyed as a single island by BAS, 1961–62. *Trepassey Island* (DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963; APC, 1964, p. 4). *Isloles Trepassey* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Trepassey Islands, Islets, Isloles*: see Trepassey Island.
- Tres Chanchitos, Grupo de Los, Isla(s)*: see Three Little Pigs.
- Tres Hermánas, Punta*: see Three Sisters Point.
- Tres Hermanos*: see Three Brothers Hill.
- Tres Hermanos, Cerro*: see Dudley, Mount or Three Brothers Hill.
- Tres Hermanos, Colina, Los*: see Three Brothers Hill.
- Tres Hermanos (Three Brothers) Hill*: see Three Brothers Hill.
- Tres Mellizos, Punta*: see Triplets, The.
- Tres Peres, Cabo*: see Pérez, Cape.
- Tres Pérez, Cabo (de Los)*: see Pérez, Cape.
- Tres Tajadas, Nunatak(s)*: see Three Slice Nunatak.
- Trestein*: see Sørlle Rocks.
- Tre Sten*: see Sørlle Rocks.
- Tretten Bank** 64°40’S 48°20’W, submarine bank c. 425 km E of Snow Hill Island, with least depth of 450 m, was reported by a Norwegian whaling ship (Hansen, chart 5, 1947; BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984); its existence is doubtful.
- Treyl, Bukhta, Ledyanoy Bukhta*: see Trail Inlet.
- Trey Peaks** 80°36’S 28°52’W, three peaks of which the highest rises to 1 160 m and forms the summit of Otter Highlands, W Shackleton Range, were surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named descriptively, *treyl* being a term for three used with gaming dice (APC, 1962, p. 32; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Triad Islands** 65°36’S 64°28’W, three small islands E of Chavez Island, Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, surveyed by FIDS from “Prospect Point” in August 1957, and named descriptively (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Triangle Patch** 64°52’S 62°56’W, E-most point of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was charted and so called descriptively by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 2, p. 14). *Punta Gutiérrez*, so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Tte 2° Pedro Gutiérrez Forno, engineer in the expedition patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 146). *Punta Maipú*, so called by AAE after the battle of Maipú, 5 April 1818 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Triangle Point** 62°31’S 59°51’W, W of Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers; charted by DI, 1934–35, and so named because the feature resembles a black triangle (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 43; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Punta Triangle* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 281). *Punta Triángulo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 214; Pierrou, 1970, p. 695). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59.
- Triangle, Punta*: see Glacier Bluff or Triangle Point.
- Triángulo, Punta*: see Triangle Point.
- Tri Brata, Ostrova*: see O’Briens Islands.
- Trickster Rocks** 65°36’S 64°36’W, off NW end of Chavez Island, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and charted by an RN hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58; so named because, during a winter survey by FIDS from “Prospect Point” in 1957, the surveyors were “tricked” by the rocks appearing as icebergs (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Tricorn*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Tricorn Bay*: see Wright Inlet.
- Tricorn Berg*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Tricorne, Mount*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Tricorn-Fjellet*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Tricorn-Fjorden, Inlet*: see Wright Inlet.
- Tricornio, Monte*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Tricorn, Monte*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Tricorn, Mount** 73°58’S 61°43’W, rising to 1 615 m between Swann Glacier and Waverly Glacier, near head of Wright Inlet, Lassiter coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940; because of an error in navigation on this flight, mapped c. 80 km SSE of its true position; so named from

its resemblance to a three-cornered hat ([in 74°40'S 60°30'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Ronne, 1945, map p. 14; [coordinates corrected] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969). *Monte Tricorn* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The mountain was identified and surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947 (Mason, 1950a, p. 151). *Monte Acevedo*, so called after a Chilean pioneer of aviation (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 203 and end map). *Tricorn-Fjellet*, *Tricorn* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 135, 149). *Mount Tricorne* [sic] (FIG, 1950, photograph following p. 20). *Monte Tricornio* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 329). *Monte Tricornio* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 695; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 281). *Steekberg* [translation of English name], *Tricorn Berg* (Knapp, 1958, p. 586-87). *Gora Traykorn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was further photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Tricornio, Monte: see Tricorn, Mount.

Trident Glacier 61°12'S 54°03'W, flowing NE into the sea N of Sugarloaf Island, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG from its three main arms (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).

Trident Glacier 61°16'S 55°13'W, flowing S into Loper Channel, W of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS from its three main arms (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.8).

Tridtjof Sound: see Fridtjof Sound.

Triesland, Pico: see Friesland Peak.

Trifid Peak 67°51'S 67°09'W, three-sided peak rising to 645 m at head of Shoesmith Glacier, Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS, 1955-57, and named descriptively (APC, 1959a, p. 12; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).

Trigonia Island 66°01'S 65°41'W, three-sided island off S end of Beer Island, Biscoe Islands, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938b; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Trigonia Islet* (USHO chart 6650, 1947; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 21). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

Trigonia Islet: see Trigonia Island.

Trimpi, Mount 75°21'S 72°45'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 400 m, was named after Michael L. Trimpi, USARP radio-scientist, "Eights Station", 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

Trineos, Punta: see Lair Point.

Trinidad Halbinsel: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinidad, Isla: see Trinity Island.

Trinidad (O'Higgins), Península: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinidad, Península (de): see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinidad, Tierra de: see Tower Island or Trinity Island or Trinity Peninsula.

Trinidad, Tierra de la: see Trinity Island.

Trinità, Isola: see Trinity Island.

Trinitee, Isola: see Trinity Island.

Trinité, Île (de la): see Trinity Island.

Trinité, Péninsule (de la), Presqu'île de la: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinité, Terre: see Trinity Island.

Trinité, Terre de: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinité, Terre de la: see Tower Island or Trinity Island or Trinity Peninsula.

Triniti, Ostrov: see Trinity Island.

Triniti, Poluoostrov: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinitøya: see Trinity Island.

Trinity: see Trinity Island.

Trinity, Cape: see Dubouzet, Cape.

Trinity Coast: see Davis Coast.

Trinity Eiland: see Trinity Island.

Trinity-(Graham)-Land: see Graham Land.

Trinity Halvöia, -Halvöya: see Trinity Peninsula.

"*Trinity House*": see Hope Bay.

Trinity, Île (de): see Trinity Island.

Trinity Insel, Isla: see Trinity Island.

Trinity Island 63°48'S 60°45'W, one of the N islands of Palmer Archipelago, separated from Davis Coast by Orléans Strait and forming E side of N end of Gerlache Strait. On 30 January 1820, Bransfield discovered land which he reported to lie in c. 63°30'S 60°00'W and which he named *Trinity Land* (*Trinity Peninsula*, q.v.) after the "Trinity Board" (Corporation of Trinity House) (Bransfield, chart, [1820a]; Literary Gazette, 1821, p. 746; BA chart [no number], 1822). The new land was further roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and the names *South Land Whale Island* (Davis, 1821-22, 20 October 1821) and *Shoe Land* (Pendleton, 1821-23, 13 November 1821) were applied probably to the present island. *Terre de la Trinité* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Dreieinigkeits Insel* [translation of English name], *Trinity Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). The name *Trinity Land* was later applied collectively to this island and to *Tower Island* (q.v.), which were shown as a peninsula of the mainland (Powell, chart 1828; d'Urville, 1842, p. 13; Donald, 1894, map facing p. 66; Larsen, 1894b, map facing p. 333). *Terre Trinity*, *Terre de Trinity*, *Terre de la Trinité*, referring collectively to this island and to *Tower Island* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 156, 176 and end map). *Dreieinigkeits Land* (Ross, 1847b, end map). *Terre Trinité* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 27). *Tierra de la Trinidad* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). The present feature was shown to be a separate island by GAE, 1873-74, which passed through Orléans Strait. *Dreifeltigkeit Land* [translation of English name] (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Trinity Island* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 368 and map facing p. 464; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Terra di Palmer*, as part of *Davis Coast* (q.v.) (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Terre de Palmer ou de la Trinity*, *Terra di Trinity* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140; 1902a, end map). The feature was further charted by SWAE in 1902 and its insularity confirmed. *Isla Trinidad* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128; Pierrou, 1970, p. 696; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 282). *Palmer-Land*, as part of Davis Coast (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Île Trinity*, *Trinity Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33; 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Trinity Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Tierra de Trinidad* (Sobral, [1907], p. 141). *Isola Trinità* (Duse, 1907, p. 137). *Île Trinité* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370). *Île de Trinity* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 14 following p. 60). *Tower Island* (q.v.), in error (Wilson, chart, 1917). The island was further charted by Johannessen (chart, [1919-20]). *Tower Hill Island*, so called by whalers (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 1, p. 43; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 180). *Trinity Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Trinity-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Trinityöen*, *Trinitøya* (Aagaard, 1930, end map; 1931). *Dreifaltigkeits Insel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Île de la Trinité*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 243). *Ostrov Triniti* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Trinity-*

Øya (Rønne, 1950b, p. 42). *Isola Trinitee* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Ostrov Trojice* [translation of English name] (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Isla Trinity*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 282).

Trinity Island: see Tower Island.

Trinity Kust: see Davis Coast.

Trinity Land: see Davis Coast or Graham Land or Oluf Rocks or Ryge Rocks or Sven Rock or Tower Island or Trinity Island or Trinity Peninsula.

Trinity Ö, -öen, Ön, Öya, -Øya: see Trinity Island.

Trinity or Palmer's Land: see Graham Land.

Trinity Peninsul: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinity Peninsula, NE part of the Antarctic Peninsula NE of the line Cape Kjellman-Cape Longing, extending to Prime Head. It is generally accepted that the peninsula was very roughly charted on its N coast, 30 January 1820, by Bransfield who reported land lying in c. 63°30'S 60°00'W. Gould (1925, p. 224) noted that opinion was divided as to whether Bransfield saw: (a) the N coast of Trinity Island (improbable since it would have entailed an E error in longitude, and the remainder of his observations showed a consistent W error), (b) pack ice adhering to the mainland (which would account for his coastline being N of the present charted position), or (c) the mainland itself, his distances having been underestimated in fog. The last conclusion is supported by Bone (1821, p. 746) who wrote that "land was undoubtedly seen in latitude 64°, and trending to the eastward". Bransfield named his discovery *Trinity Land* after the "Trinity Board" (*Trinity Island*, q.v.) (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; BA chart [no number], 1822), and the name was later applied collectively to part of the N coast of the present peninsula and to Davis Coast (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1240, 9.x.1914; 1916, p. 402). The N coast of the peninsula was further charted by FAE, 1837–40 (which was in ignorance of Bransfield's earlier naming) and, on 27 February 1838, called *Terre Louis Philippe* after Louis Philippe I, King of the French (*Louis Philippe Plateau*, q.v.), who had personally suggested the idea of exploration in Antarctic waters by this expedition (d'Urville, 1838, map facing p. 1170; BA chart 1240, [post iv.1843]; France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Louis Philippe Land* (BA chart 1240, vi.1839; [defined as lying between 58°00'W and Antarctic Sound] Balch, 1912, p. 572; [referring to the NE coast of the peninsula] BA chart 1240, 9.x.1914; 1916, p. 401). *Terres Louis-Philippe* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1843, p. 303). *Palmer's Land*, after Capt. N. B. Palmer (*Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.) (Wilkes, 1845, Vol.1 and atlas). *Louis Phillippe [sic] Land* (Ross, 1847a, map facing p. 329). *Louis-Philippsland [sic]* (Ross, 1847a, p. 392). *Tierra de Luis Felipe* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Louis Philipp [sic] Land* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Louis Phillippe [sic] Land* (McCormick, 1884, p. 334). *Bransfield Land*, referring to part of N coast of the peninsula (Markham, 1885, p. 330). The peninsula was further charted on its E coast by DWE and by NWE in 1893. *Louis Philippe-Lande* (Wichmann, 1895, p. 141). *Louis Phillippe [sic] Coast* (Bartholomew, map, 1898a). *Louis Philippe [sic] Land* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Terre de Louis-Philippe, Terra Luigi Filippo* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 25; 1902a, end map). The peninsula was further charted on its N and E coasts by SwAE. *Dirk Gherritz-Archipel, Dirk Gherritzland*, after D. Gherritz Pomp (*Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 88, 97). *Louis Philippe-Landet* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b,

p. 165). *Louis-Philippes Land* (Andersson, 1904a). *Ludvig Filips Land, Ludwig Philippland, Ludwig Philippsland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 53, 62). *Tierra Luis Felipe* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, map facing p. 32). *Palmer Land*, referring to the coast between Cape Siffrey and Cape Sterneck (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81 and p. 88). *Terra del Re Luigi Filippo* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Lodewijk-Filips-Land, Ludwig-Philips-Land, Louis-Philippsland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 23, 36, 39). *Terra di Luigi Filippo* (Duse, 1907, p. 40). *Tierras de Luis Felipe* (Irizar, [1907], p. 65). *Lodewijk Philippsland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907 p. 20). *Terre de Trinité* (Charcot, 1910, p. 47). *Louis Phil.Ld, Louis Philippe Halbinsel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 56, 72). *Louis Philippe Peninsula* (Shackleton, 1919, end map; BA, 1930, p. 77). *Dirk Gherritz [sic] Land* (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 98). *Louis Phillippe [sic] Land* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 23). *Louis Philippe Coast* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 32). *Trinity Peninsula* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 25.iii.1937; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Tierra de Louis Philippe* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Trinity Halvöia* (HA chart, 1928). *Trinity-Halvöya, Louis Phillips [sic] Land* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33 and p. 57). *Graham Land* (q.v.), the name being limited to this peninsula (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Louis Philippekysten*, referring to N coast of the peninsula (Aagaard, 1930, p. 210). *Louis Philippe Kysten*, referring to S coast of the peninsula (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Péninsule de Trinity, Péninsule Trinity* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 400, 402). *Louis Philippe Land or Trinity Peninsula* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 9). *Terre de la Trinité* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 56). *Louis Phillippe [sic] Coast*, referring to N coast of the peninsula (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1943). *Palmer Peninsula* (q.v.), apparently applied to the present peninsula only (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1943). *Península Trinidad* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 696). *Presqu'île de la Trinité* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 19). The E and SE coasts of the peninsula were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1944–46. *Península Luis Felipe* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 190). *Península O'Higgins*, so called after Gen. B. O'Higgins R. (*Antarctic Peninsula*, q.v.) (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 61). *Península Trinidad (O'Higgins)* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 84). The N coast of the peninsula was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946–48. *Península de Trinidad* (Moreno, 1948, p. 11). *Poluostrov Lui-Filippa* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Péninsule Trinité* (James, 1952, map following p. 264). *Péninsule de la Trinité* (IHB chart B', 1952). *Tierra(s) O'Higgins, Péninsula de Luis Felipe* (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 336, 350). *Tierra de Trinidad* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Península del Nororiente (Península de Trinidad)* (Kosack, 1955b, p. 85). *Trinidad Halbinsel* (Capurro, 1955, p. 171). *Louis Philippe (Trinity) Peninsula* (USHO, 1956, p. 81). *Costa Luis Felipe* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 44). The peninsula was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Penisola Trinity* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Trinity Schiereiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). *Louis Philippe [sic] Peninsula* (USAF chart GNC 26, 1961). *Poluostrov Trinitii* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Trinity Peninsul [sic]* (USDMAAC chart JNC-117N, 1975). [See also under *Antarctic Peninsula, Gherritz Land, Graham Land, Trinity Island*.]

Trinity, Péninsule (de), Penisola, Schiereiland: see Trinity Peninsula.

Trinity, Terra di, Terre (de) (de la): see Trinity Island.

Trinquete, Pasaje [= foremast passage] 64°54'S 63°06'W, running NE-SW between Bruce Island and Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1949-50 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256; Pierrou, 1970, p. 697). *Paso Trinquete* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954).

Trinquete, Paso: see Trinquete, Pasaje.

Trío, Islotes: see Tau Islands.

Triplet, Cerro: see Triplets, The.

Triplets, Cabezo, Cerro, Point, Punta The: see Triplets, The.

Triplets, The 62°23'S 59°41'W, three-pointed hill rising to 135 m and forming W entrance point of Mitchell Cove, Robert Island, was charted by DI, 1934-35, and named descriptively (Nelson, 1935; BA, 1942, p. 42; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Punta The Triplets* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Punta Tres Mellizos* [= triplets point] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 211; Pierrou, 1970, p. 694). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-59. *Triplets* (Chile. DNH, chart 1405, 1961). *Cerro Triplets* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 95; IHA, 1974, p. 282). *Cabezo Triplets* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Cerro Triplet* (Schlatter and others, 1968, map p. 7). *Point Triplets* (Araya and Hervé, 1972, p. 108).

Trípode, Isla, Islote: see Tripod Island.

Tripod Island 64°19'S 62°57'W, forming N entrance point of Andersen Harbour, Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively *Tripod Islet* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 21); further charted by USAS in 1941. *Tripod Island* (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]; USHO, 1943, p. 126; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). The island was recharted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *Islote Trípode* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 697; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 282). *Isla Trípode* (Cordini, 1955, lámina 55).

Tripod Islet: see Tripod Island.

Tri-Sisters, Mys: see Three Sisters Point.

Tri-Slays, Nunatak: see Three Slice Nanatak.

Triton Point 71°41'S 68°13'W, between the terminuses of Venus Glacier and Neptune Glacier, George VI Sound, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and, in association with the glacier, named after Triton, a satellite of Neptune (APC, 1955, p. 21; USHO chart 6638, 1956; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960).

Triumvirate, The 61°06'S 54°41'W, a group of three peaks between Cape Valentine and The Stadium, Elephant Island, the highest rising to 715 m, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, p. 127). The individual peaks were called from W to E *The Baron*, *The Mask* and *The Emblem* (Furse, 1979, photograph facing p. 167).

Triune Peaks 69°08'S 66°52'W, three peaks on E side of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, the highest rising to 1 130 m, were roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936-37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1958 and named descriptively (APC, 1962, p. 32; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

Triúnfo, Islas: see Trump Islands.

Trivial Islands 65°31'S 65°12'W, E of Lacuna Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by

FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956-57; so named because of their small size and uninteresting character (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Trois(-)Pérez, Cabo, Cap des, Cape: see Pérez, Cape.

Trois Petits Cochons, Les: see Three Little Pigs.

Trojan Range 64°32'S 63°23'W, extending N from Mount Français (2 825 m) to Cassandra Nunatak, Anvers Island, and including also Mount Priam, Mount Hector and Paris Peak, were surveyed from the W by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; in association with *Achaean Range* (q.v.) and other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this area, named after the Trojans, features in the range being named after individual Trojans (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.ix.1959); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

Trojice, Ostrov: see Trinity Island.

Tronador, Punta [= thunderer point] 64°19'S 62°55'W, NE point of Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE, 1946-47, from the noise made by rocks falling from the cliff at this point in the summer season (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 698).

Troncoso, Punta 62°27'S 59°44'W, S of Spark Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after Tte 2° Arturo Troncoso Daroch, of the expedition transport ship *Rancagua* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 282). *Punta Teniente Troncoso* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).

Trooz, Cabo, Cap de: see Pérez, Cape.

Trooz, Glaciar: see Trooz Glacier.

Trooz Glacier 65°20'S 63°44'W, flowing W into Collins Bay, Graham Coast, N of Clapp Point, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3 and 4) and surveyed in its lower reaches by BGLE in August 1935 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); called *Berthelot Glacier* in association with the nearby *Berthelot Islands* (q.v.) ([Debenham], 1936, p. 161); later named *Trooz Glacier* after Jules de Trooz (1857-1907), Belgian politician and Ministre de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction Publique in 1899, who signed the Royal Decree of 4 December 1899 appointing the Commission de la *Belgica*, and assisted in raising funds for the publication of the BeAE scientific reports, and whose name was originally applied by BeAE to *Cape Pérez* (q.v.) (USBGN, 1951, p. 50; APC, 1955, p. 21; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Lednik Troza* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Trooz* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 282).

Trout Island 66°02'S 65°26'W, one of the *Fish Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957, was so named in association with the names of other islands in the group (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

Trowbridge Island 62°00'S 57°38'W, in Destruction Bay, King George Island, NW of Cape Melville, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the sealing ship *Lady Trowbridge* (Capt R. Sherratt, *Sherratt Bay*, q.v.), which was wrecked off Cape Melville, 25 December 1820 (APC, 1960, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Islote Trowbridge* (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).

Trowbridge, Islote: see Trowbridge Island.

Troza, Lednik: see Trooz Glacier.

Truant Island 64°55'S 63°25'W, off Pursuit Point, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was not sighted when this area was charted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); charted by FAE, 1903–05 (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 616). During survey of the area by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944, the island was not sighted and was not shown on DCS 9 sheet A, 1948, but was shown on BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948. *Isla Vázquez, Isla Vásquez* [sic], so called by AAE possibly after a member of the crew of the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (*Cabo Vázquez* q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 250b, 348). Following resurvey of the area by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955, when its existence was confirmed, the island was named *Truant Islet* because of the way in which it had appeared and disappeared on successive maps and charts (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Truant Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Isla Rojas Parker*, after Capt. (F) G. Rojas Parker (*Ensenada Rojas*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 291). *Vázquez Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 107).

Truant Islet: see *Truant Island*.

True Hills 80°13'S 26°51'W, NE-most feature of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range, rising to 850 m, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Anthony True (b. 1945), BAS surveyor, Halley, 1968–70, who worked in Shackleton Range (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Trueman Terraces 80°43'S 22°41'W, rising to 1 520 m near E end of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Sir Arthur Elijah Trueman (1895–1956), British geologist who worked on the coal measures and their correlation by marine bands, and who was largely responsible for the introduction of statistical methods into palaeontology; Professor of Geology, Glasgow University, 1937–46; President, Geological Society of London, 1945–47 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Trug Insel: see *Deception Island*.

Trumao, Islote: see *McConnel Islands*.

Trump, Isla(s): see *Trump Islands*.

Trump Islands 66°02'S 65°56'W, between Extension Reef, Biscoe Islands, and Dodman Island, Graham Coast, were charted by BGLE in August–September 1935 and so named, trump being the first name that came to mind (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Trump* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Islas Triúnfo* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Trump Islets* ([in 66°02'S 66°05'W] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955). *Isla Trump, Islote Trump*, referring to the largest island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295; 1957b, p. 156). The islands were photographed from the air by AAE in 1956. *Islotes Trump* (Argentina. MM chart 131, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 698; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 283).

Trump Islets, Islote(s): see *Trump Islands*.

Trundle Island 65°23'S 65°18'W, one of the NE *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was roughly charted by AAE, 1954–55; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Mr Trundle (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Trundy Island 64°47'S 64°28'W, one of the SW *Joubin Islands* (q.v.), off Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after George B. Trundy, able seaman in RV *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage in 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1-DOS 1979).

Trzech Braci, Wyspa: see *O'Briens Islands*.

Trzech Króli, Zatoka: see *Three Kings Cove*.

Trzech Muskietarów, Wzgórze: see *Three Musketeers Hill*.

Trzy Stawy [= three ponds] 62°05'S 57°56'W, N of Mersey Spit, King George Island, were so called by PAE after a similar feature in the Tatra Mountains, Poland (Tokarski, 1981, Fig. 3, p. 143 and p. 145).

Tsumberge, Nunatak: see *Zumberge, Cape*.

Tucapel, Isla: see *Betbeder Islands* or *Sooty Rock*.

Tucker, Mount 64°20'S 59°15'W, rising to c. 1 020 m E of Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after the Tucker Sno-cat Corporation of Medford, Oregon, makers of Sno-cat vehicles as used extensively in Antarctica and as used by TAE for the crossing of the continent, 1957–58 (*South Pole*, q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 4; [referring incorrectly to a peak of 910 m situated 2.5 km to ESE] BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).

Tucumán, Cabo 64°41'S 63°12'W, W side of Lion Sound, Anvers Island, was so called by AAE after the Argentine province (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).

Tuftt Nunatak 63°56'S 58°41'W, rising to 330 m N of Aitkenhead Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; named after Ronald William ("Roger") Tuftt (b. 1932), FIDS meteorological assistant, "Admiralty Bay", 1956–57, and "Hope Bay", 1957–59, who was a member of the reconnaissance party to *Detroit Plateau* (q.v.) in February 1957 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1-DOS 1974).

Tufts College Valley: see *Palestrina Glacier* or *Tufts Pass*.

Tufts Pass 69°28'S 70°46'W, at c. 1 100 m running E–W between Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands, N Alexander Island, and connecting Hampton Glacier to Nichols Snowfield, was seen from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and roughly mapped (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 245; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). Following air photography by RARE, 23 December 1947, the pass, part of *Nichols Snowfield* (q.v.) and part of *Palestrina Glacier* (q.v.) were called collectively *Tufts College Valley*, after Tufts College (now Tufts University), Medford, Mass., where Dr R. L. Nichols was Professor of Geology (AGS, map, 1948; Ronne, 1948c, map p. 198). *Tufts Valley* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356). *Tufts-Tal* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). The area was mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs and the name *Tufts Pass* was applied to the feature as now defined ([in 69°25'S 70°35'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 33; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).

Tufts-Tal: see *Tufts Pass*.

Tufts Valley: see *Nichols Snowfield* or *Palestrina Glacier* or *Tufts Pass*.

Tukey Island 64°46'S 64°26'W, one of the central *Joubin Islands* (q.v.), off SW Anvers Island, following the work of USARP

personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Claude C. Tukey, messman in RV *Hero* on her first Antarctic voyage in 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 5).

Tula, Cabo, Cape: see Tula Point.

Tula Point 65°31'S 65°39'W, NE point of *Renaud Island* (q.v.), Bischoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with *Lively Point* (q.v.), named *Cape Tula* after the brig *Tula*, built by Thomas Pope of Mount Batten, Devon, in 1819, one of the two ships of Bischoe's 1830-33 expedition and commanded by Bischoe (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Tula Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Cabo Tula* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 285). *Punta Tula* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971).

Tula, Punta: see Tula Point.

Tule del Sur, Grupo: see Thule Islands.

Tumbledown Cliffs 64°05'S 58°27'W, rising to 360 m on W coast of James Ross Island, above Prince Gustav Channel, were probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskiöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 and so named from the talus slope at the foot of the cliffs (APC, 1958, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS, 1960-61.

Tumble Glacier 69°57'S 69°24'W, flowing E into George VI Sound, E of Mount Egbert, NE Alexander Island, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in October-November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and so named from the very broken condition of the lower part of the glacier (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960).

Tuorda Peak 65°59'S 65°10'W, rising to 870 m on NW side of Simler Snowfield, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named after Pava Lars Nilsson Tuorda (1847-1911) who, with another Jokkmokk Lapp, A. P. Rossa (*Rossa Point*, q.v.), accompanied A. E. Nordenskiöld's expedition to W Greenland in 1883 and first demonstrated the potential of skis on a polar expedition (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Thorda [sic] Peak* (BA, 1974, p. 195).

Tupanan Island: see Tupman Island.

Tupinier, Îles: see Tupinier Islands.

Tupinier Islands 63°22'S 58°16'W, W of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula, were charted by FAE, 1837-40, on 27 February 1838 and named *Îles Tupinier* after the Baron Tupinier (1779-1850), an official of the French Navy Department and a supporter of the expedition (d'Urville, 1841, p. lxvi; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Islas Tupinier* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Tupinier Islands* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Tupinier Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). The islands were resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946. *Tupinier Islets* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Islotes Tupinier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 242; Pierrou, 1970, p. 699; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 285). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Rocas Tupinier*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 285).

Tupinier, Islas, Islets, Islotes, Öyane, Rocas: see Tupinier Islands.

Tupman Island 65°29'S 65°32'W, E of Pickwick Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Bischoe Islands, was roughly charted by AAE, 1954-55; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in

association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Tracy Tupman Esq., a member of the Pickwick Club (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Tupanan [sic] Island* (BA, 1974, p. 193).

Turmoil Rock 62°21'S 59°47'W, awash on W side of English Strait, SE of Table Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967 and so named from the breakers it creates (BA, 1972, p. 48; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Turnabout, Isla: see Turnabout Island.

Turnabout Island 66°06'S 65°45'W, SE-most of the *Saffery Islands* (q.v.), W of Black Head, Graham Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in August 1935 and so named because it marked the turning point of the survey party sledging S from Argentine Islands (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948; APC, 1959a, p. 12). *Islas Turnabout*, referring to the group of islands (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Isla Cumulo* [= pile island] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Turnabout Islet* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Isla Turnabout* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Islote Regreso* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 333; Pierrou, 1970, p. 620). *Isla Regreso* (Argentina. MM chart 131, 1957). *Islote Turnabout* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 285).

Turnabout, Islas, Islet, Islote: see Turnabout Island.

Turnbull Point 63°02'S 56°37'W, W point of *d'Urville Island* (q.v.) and NE entrance point of Burden Passage, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959-61, was named after Capt. David Harrison Turnbull (b. 1921), Master of the FIDS/BAS ship *Shackleton*, 1959-69 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973). *Punta Bransfield*, so called in association with *Bransfield Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 175; Pierrou, 1970, p. 215; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 54).

Turner Glacier 67°37'S 68°29'W, flowing NE into Ryder Bay, E of Mount Liotard, Adelaide Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961-62; named after Andrew John Turner (b. 1948), BAS builder, Halley, 1973-74, Signy, 1974-75, Rothera 1976-77, 1978-80, and Faraday, 1982-83 (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5).

Turner, *Isla* 62°24'S 59°45'W, the largest of the *Aitcho Islands* (q.v.), English Strait, between Emeline Island and Cecilia Island, was designated *Isla "A"* by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 64), but later called *Isla Turner*, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 77). *Islote Turner* (Argentina. AA, NM 134/15.x.1965). *Isla Barrientos*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 40). *Barriento*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 40).

Turner, Islote: see Turner, *Isla*.

Turner, Islotes: see Aitcho Islands.

Turnik Needle: see Ternyck Needle.

Turning Point 62°44'S 60°19'W, hill rising to 540 m NE of Barnard Point, Livingston Island, was called by FIDASE, 1956-57, when it was used as a triangulation point (Bancroft, 1959, p. 57).

Turnpike Bluff 80°44'S 30°04'W, SW-most feature of Shackleton Range, rising to c. 1 150 m, was surveyed by TAE in December 1957 and so named because it marked the begin-

- ning of a badly crevassed area of Recovery Glacier through which TAE vehicles had to pass on the way to the South Pole (APC, 1962, p. 32; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Tu, Rocas, Rock*: see Tu Rocks.
- Tu Rocks** 62°13'S 58°54'W, three rocks rising up to 10 m above sea level, in Maxwell Bay, King George Island, were charted by DI, 1934–35, being shown incorrectly as two rocks and assonantly named (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA, 1942, p. 41; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; 1976, p. 2). *Rocas Tu* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 698; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 285). *Tu Rock*, in error (USHO, 1961, p. 116). *The [sic] Rocks* (BA, 1974, p. 163).
- Turquet, Cabo*: see Turquet Point.
- Turquet Point** 65°03'S 63°57'W, NE point of Booth Island, Graham Coast, was probably sighted by GAE, 1873–74; charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Pointe Turquet* after J. Turquet, biologist on the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 36). *Point Turquet* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Punta Turquet* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 699; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 285). *Punta Rózo* [=chip point], so called from the shape of the peninsula S of the point (Argentina. MM chart A–2–A, 1954). *Punta Tourquet [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 96). *Turquet Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 309; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN, 1957–58. *Cabo Turquet* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 141).
- Turquet, Point(e)*: see Turquet Point.
- Turquet, Punta*: see Paumelle, Pointe or Turquet Point.
- Turrent Point*: see Turret Point.
- Turret Point** 62°05'S 57°57'W, E side of King George Bay, King George Island, NW of Penguin Island, was charted by DI in 1937 when the name *Turret Rocks* was applied to the stacks marking the SW extremity of the beach at this point (Hill and others, chart, 1937a; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 21; [referring to a group of rocks off the point] USBGN, 1956, p. 309). *Rocas Turret* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 699; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 286). *Rochers Turret* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the name *Turret Point* was applied to the feature as now defined (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Turrent [sic] Point* (USOO chart 6943, 1963).
- Turret, Rocas, Rochers, Rocks*; see Turret Point.
- Turret, The** 60°40'S 45°09'W, headland rising to 460 m SE of Gibbon Bay, E Coronation Island, was probably sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; charted by DI in 1933 and named descriptively (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Promontorio Almena* [= turret promontory] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 158). *La Torre* [= the tower] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1954). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.
- Turtle, Isla*: see Turtle Island.
- Turtle Island** 66°04' 65°52'W, NW-most of the *Saffery Islands* (q.v.), W of Black Head, Graham Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in August 1935 and named after the *Mock Turtle*, a boat built at the BGLE station on Winter Island, Argentine Islands (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948; APC, 1959a, p. 12). *Isla Turtle* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Turtle Islands*, referring to the group of islands (USHO, 1943, p. 149). *Islas Turtle*, referring to the group of islands (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Turtle Islet* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [in 66°03'S 65°56'W] APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Islas Tortuga* [= turtle islands], referring to the group of islands (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295). *Islotes Tortugas* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 156). *Islotes Tortuga*, referring to the group of islands (Argentina. MM chart 131, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 692; Chile. IHA, 1974 p. 280). *Isla Tortuga* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 42).
- Turtle Islands, Islas, Islet*: see Turtle Island.
- Tu-Step-Klifs, Skaly*: see Two Step Cliffs.
- Tutton Point** 66°53'S 67°35'W, SW point of *Liard Island* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Alfred Edwin Howard Tutton (1864–1938), British mineralogist and author of *The natural history of ice and snow illustrated from the Alps* (London, 1927) (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Punta Remedios*, so called by AAE after the nineteenth-century cutter *Remedios* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Tuxen, Cabo, Cap*: see Tuxen, Cape.
- Tuxen, Cape** 65°16'S 64°08'W, SW entrance point of Waddington Bay, Grandidier channel, Graham Coast, was charted by BeAE, 12 February 1898, and named *Cap Tuxen* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132; Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370; Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Cape Tuxen* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; Cook, 1900, map facing p. xx and photograph facing p. 169; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Cabo Tuxen* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129; Pierrou, 1970, p. 699; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 286). *Cerro Tuxen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286a). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Kaap Tuxen* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587).
- Tuxen, Cerro, Kaap*: see Tuxen, Cape.
- Twig Rock** 68°42' 67°31'W, off N end of Alamode Island, *Terra Firma Islands* (q.v.), was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and so named from the branching nature of the dyke system exposed on its N face (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). The name *Terra Firma II Island* apparently refers to this rock (Nichols, 1953, p. 56).
- Twinn Pinnacles*: see Twin Pinnacles.
- Twin Peak*: see Gemel Peaks.
- Twin Peaks** 63°24'S 57°07'W, rising to 730 m and 750 m on W side of Arena Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, were sighted by SwAE in 1902; surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); further surveyed by FIDS in January 1955. *Cerro Cuerno* [= horn hill], so called descriptively (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86).
- Twin Peaks*: see Gemel Peaks.
- Twin, Pináculos*: see Twin Pinnacles.
- Twin Pinnacle Rocks*: see Twin Pinnacles.
- Twin Pinnacles** 62°08'S 58°07'W, rising 22 m above sea level off Lions Rump, King George Bay, King George Island, were charted by DI in January 1937 and named descriptively *Twin Pinnacle Rocks* (Hill, 1937) or *Twin Pinnacles* (Hill and others, chart, 1937a; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Pináculos Twin* (Argentina, MM chart 104, 1949). *Pináculos Mellizos* [translation of

- English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 206; Pierrou, 1970, p. 515). *Twinn* [*sic*] *Pinnacles* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Islote Mellizos* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 90; IHA, 1974, p. 199). *Twins*: see Hopeful, Mount.
- Twins, The** 60°37'S 46°04'W, two small islands S of Monroe Island in entrance of Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, were charted by DI in 1933 and named descriptively (BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Los Mellizos* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275). *Islotes Los Mellizos* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 182; Pierrou, 1970, p. 491).
- Twintits Stacks** 61°10'S 55°24'W, off S point of Mensa Bay, Elephant Island, were so called descriptively by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Twisted Lake** 60°43'S 45°40'W, between Cummings Cove and Emerald Lake, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from its irregular shoreline (APC, 1975, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Two Hammock Insel*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Two Hummock, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Two Hummock Island** 64°08'S 61°43'W, on W side of Gerlache Strait, Danco Coast, SE of Liège Island, was roughly charted by Hoseason (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.) in 1824 and so named in reference to its shape (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [in 64°08'S 61°38'W] 3205, 25.iii.1937; [coordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Île Three-Hummocks* [*sic*], *Île Two-Hummock* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 20 and end map). *Isla Two Hummock* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 286). *Hummock-Inseln*, *Two Hummock Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, p. 301 and Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Hummock* [*sic*] *Inseln* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 122). *Hummock Is* (Ohlin 1898, map p. 302). *Hummock Islands* (Bartholomew, map, 1898a). The island was further charted by BeAE, 24–26 January 1898, when its position was corrected and a landing was made. *Île Deux Hummocks* (Lecointe, chart, 1899). *Île des Deux Hummocks* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 466; Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Île Two Hummocks* (Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Two Hummocks Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Two Hummocks* (Arctowski, 1901a, p. 161; Ferguson, chart, 1918a). *Isola dei Due Hummocks* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Zwei-Hummocks-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Île des 2 Hummocks*, *Two Hummocks-Insel*, *Two Hummocks Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 115; 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Île des Deux Hummocks* [*sic*] (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Isla Two Hummocks* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 14; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 286). *Islas* [*sic*] *Two Hummocks* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Two Hummocks Islet* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 252). The island was further charted from the whale-catcher *Hanka* (Kapt. M.G. Hansen), 1913–14. *The Two Hummocks* (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 2–5). *Two Hummock Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Hummockøene* (Aagaard, 1931). *Isla Dos Colinas* [= two hills island] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Dos Mogotes* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 248b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 320). *Two Hammock* [*sic*] *Insel*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 310). *Two Summit Island* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1956, p. 20). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Dos Mogotes* (Frenguelli and Orlando, 1958, Fig. 15). *Ostrov To-Khammok* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Two Hummock Island*: see Two Summit Island.
- Two Hummock Ö*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Two Hummocks, Île, Insel, Isla(nd), Islas, Islet, Ön, The*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Two Step Cliffs** 71°52'S 68°13'W, rising to 665 m on George VI Sound E of Mars Glacier, E Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); seen from the air by USAS in 1940–41, when the name *Two Step Mountains* was applied descriptively to an ill-defined feature in c. 71°50'S 68°50'W (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); further photographed from the air by RARE in 1947, when the name *Table Mountain* was applied to the coastal feature defined above (Ronne, 1945, photograph p. 18). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949, the name *Two Step Cliffs* was applied to the coastal feature ([in 71°54'S 68°13'W] APC, 1955, p. 21; USHO chart 6638, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960; APC, 1977, p. 33). *Skaly Tu-Step-Klifs* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Two Step Mountains*: see Two Step Cliffs.
- Two Summit, Isla*: see Two Summit Island.
- Two Summit Island** 62°14'S 58°57'W, W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, in E entrance of *Fildes Strait* (q.v.), was known to nineteenth-century sealers; charted by DI in January 1935 and named descriptively *Two Hummock Island* (Nelson and others, chart 1935c; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948). *Isla Dos Morros* [= two hills island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 209; Pierrou, 1970, p. 321; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 105). *Isla Dos Lomos* [= two humps island] (Argentina. MM chart EPSILON, 1954). The feature was later renamed *Two Summit Island* (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Dos Mogotes* [= two rocks], as rejected name (Pierrou, 1970, p. 321). *Isla Two Summit*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 105).
- Two Summit Island*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Tyndall Mountains** 67°15'S 67°10'W, extending N–S on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, rising to c. 2 300 m at *Gravier Peaks* (q.v.), and including also Pryor Peak and Richardson Peak, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after John Tyndall (1820–93), Irish physicist, mountaineer and pioneer glaciologist, author of works on glaciers and the physical properties of ice (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Tyrell, Mount*: see Tyrrell, Mount.
- Tyrrella, Grañ*: see Tyrrell Ridge.
- Tyrrell, Mount** 69°38'S 69°33'W, rising to c. 1 300 m on E side of Toynbee Glacier, NE Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of British geologists grouped in this area, named after Dr George Walter Tyrrell (1883–1961), Senior Lecturer in Geology, Glasgow University, 1919–48, and author of papers on the petrology of the South Shetland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; Chief Scientist, Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate Expedition, 1919; Chief Geologist, Scottish expeditions to Iceland, 1920 and (as Leader) 1924 (APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960). *Mount Tyrrell* [*sic*] (BA, 1974, p. 209). [Tyrrell Glacier, South Georgia, is also named after Dr G. W. Tyrrell.]

Tyrrell Ridge 62°04'S 58°25'W, running N from Flagstaff Hill, Keller Peninsula, King George Island, and rising to c. 220 m, was so called by PAE after Dr G.W. Tyrrell (*Mount Tyrrell*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 85). *Grań Tyrrella* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).

Uaytsayde, Mys: see Whiteside Hill.

Ubocz 62°10'S 58°29'W, mountain slope SW of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE, the name being the dialect word for such a feature in the Tatra Mountains, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 85).

Uchatka Point 62°13'S 58°26'W, SW entrance point of Sentry Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the Polish name for the Kerguelen fur seal (*Arctocephalus gazella*) (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Przylądek Uchatki* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).

Uchatki, Przylądek: see Uchatka Point.

Ueda Glacier 75°15'S 64°35'W, flowing E into Hansen Inlet, Orville Coast, on S side of Scaife Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Herbert T. Ueda, who with B. L. Hansen (*Hansen Inlet*, q.v.) was in charge of the US Army CRREL deep ice-coring programme, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1966–67 and 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Ueddella, More: see Weddell Sea.

Uedderu Sea: see Weddell Sea.

Uedell(ya), More: see Weddell Sea.

Uerdi, Shel'fovyy Lednik: see Wordie Ice Shelf.

Uerluind, Zaliv: see Whirlwind Inlet.

Uetmora, Lednik: see Wetmore Glacier.

Ueyd, Mys: see Wade Point.

Ueykfeld, Gora, Vozvyshennost': see Wakefield Highland.

Uichavey, Nunataki: see Whichaway Nunataks.

Uiler, Mys: see Wheeler, Cape.

Uilkinsa, Bereg: see Wilkins Coast.

Uilkinsa (Kherst), Ostrov: see Hearst Island.

Uilkinsa, Proliv: see Wilkins Sound.

Uilkinsa, Shel'fovyy Lednik: see Wilkins Ice Shelf.

Uilkins, Gory: see Wilkins Mountains.

Uitchiawaei Nunataku: see Whichaway Nunataks.

Ujdella, More: see Weddell Sea.

Ula Point 64°05'S 57°09'W, NE point of James Ross Island, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and named after Anton Olsen Ula, boatswain in the SwAE ship *Antarctic* (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961); further surveyed by FIDS, 1952–54. *Cabo 23 de Febrero* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]). *Punta Ula* (Malagnino and others, 1978, map p. 491).

Ula, Punta: see Ula Point.

Ullmann, Cordillera, Cordón, Massif: see Ullmann Spur.

Ullmann Point 62°05'S 58°22'W, E entrance point of Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and further charted by DI in 1927; so named in association with *Ullmann*

Spur (q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; [in 62°03'S 58°21'W] APC, 1955, p. 21; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; APC, 1977, p. 33). *Ullman [sic] Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 93; BA, 1948, p. 153). *Punta Ullmann* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 701; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 287). *Punta Ullman [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Pointe Ullmann* (France. SHM chart 5448, 1949).

Ullmann, Pointe, Punta: see Ullmann Point.

Ullmann Range, Spar: see Ullmann Spur.

Ullmann Spur 62°04'S 58°21'W, rising to 290 m at the head of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Massif Ullmann*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9); further charted by DI in 1927. *Ullmann Range* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Cordillera Ullmann* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 287). *Ullman [sic] Range* (BA, 1948, p. 153). *Cordón Ullmann* (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). *Ullmann Spur* (APC, 1960, p. 8; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Ullmann Spar [sic]* (USOO chart 6661, 1965). *Ullman [sic] Range* (Pezzani-Hernández, 1975, p. 41).

Ullman Point, Punta: see Ullmann Point.

Ullman Range: see Ullmann Spur.

Ulloa, Bajo, Banco: see Condestable Ulloa, Banco.

Ullman Range: see Ullmann Spur.

Ultima Colina: see Last Hill.

Umbriel Island 69°20'S 72°10'W, on E side of Lazarev Bay, NW Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named because, on the RARE photographs, the island appears in deep shadow cast by Havre Mountains to the NE ([in 69°13'S 72°00'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571. 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 34; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Umbriel, Mount 71°35'S 68°46'W, rising to 1 350 m W of Venus Glacier, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named in association with Uranus Glacier to the N after Umbriel, a satellite of Uranus ([in 71°36'S 68°53'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 34).

Unconformity Buttress 62°11'S 58°33'W, rising to c. 200 m between Hervé Cove and Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by BAS in 1961 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 71); later called *Breccia Crag* by PAE from the volcanic breccia forming the feature (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 71). *Brekcjowa Turnia* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 71).

Underset, Cape: see North Point (Signy Island).

Unicorn, Mount 71°16'S 67°09'W, NE-most of the *Batterbee Mountains* (q.v.), George VI Sound, rising to c. 900 m, was surveyed by BAS, 1962–72; in association with similar names in the area, named after the constellation Monoceros (The Unicorn) (APC, 1977, p. 34; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

Unión, Cabo: see Ducorps, Cape or Huon Bay.

Union, Cape, Kapp: see Huon Bay.

Unión, Islote La: see Unión, La.

Unión, Islotes La: see Rho Islands.

Unión, La 64°17'S 62°57'W, one of the *Rho Islands* (q.v.), West Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *La Unión* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote La Unión*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 179).

Unnamed Bay: see Admiralty Bay.

Unwin Cove 63°20'S 57°53'W, between Toro Point and Sotomayor Island, Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and named *Ensenada Teniente Unwin* after Tte 1° (later Capt. (F)) Tomas Unwin Lambie of the Chilean Navy, a member of the expedition, who later commanded the patrol ship *Lientur* on CAE, 1950–51, and whose name was also applied to *San Eladio Point* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Ensenada Unwin* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 287). *Unwin Cove* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Unwin, Ensenada: see Unwin Cove.

Unwin, Punta: see San Eladio Point.

Uolker, Mys: see Walker Point.

Uolkott, Mys: see Walcott, Cape.

Uollis, Mys: see Garry, Cape.

Uolton, Gory: see Walton Mountains.

Uord, Gora: see Ward, Mount.

Uotkins, Ostrov: see Watkins Island.

Upanja, Ledenik: see Recovery Glacier.

Uplaz 62°10'S 58°29'W, mountain slope W of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE, the name being the dialect word for such a feature in the Tatra Mountains, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 85).

Upper Island 66°00'S 65°39'W, off Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, E of Beer Island and forming NE side of *Mutton Cove* (q.v.), was roughly charted and named by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938b; USHO chart 6650, 1947; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Upper Islet* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Islote Upper* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 148; Pierrou, 1970, p. 701; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 287).

Upper Islet, Islote: see Upper Island.

Upton Rock 62°12'S 59°08'W, submerged rock off N coast of Nelson Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Benjamin Upton, Master of the American sealing ship *Nancy* (*Nancy Rock*, q.v.), from Salem, Mass., who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1962, p. 32; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Uran, Lednik: see Uranus Glacier.

Uranus Glacier 71°24'S 68°33'W, flowing E into George VI Sound between Fossil Bluff and Waitabit Cliffs, E Alexander Island, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Uranus (APC, 1955, p. 21; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 61 68, 1960); mapped over its length by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Lednik Uran* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Lednik Yuranes* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Urbanek Crag 62°08'S 58°31'W, rising to c. 500 m on NW side of entrance to Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Prof. Adam Urbanek, Pol-

ish palaeontologist and President of the Committee for Polar Research, Polish Academy of Sciences (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Urbankowa Turnia* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).

Urbankowa Turnia: see Urbanek Crag.

Urchin Rock 65°19'S 64°16'W, awash near NE end of Grandier Channel, W of Berthelot Islands, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58; so named because it is a hazard at the edge of the channel, an urchin being a roguish or mischievous boy (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Roca Erizo* [= sea-urchin rock], being an inapt translation of the English name (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 116).

Uribe, Isla 69°19'S 67°57'W, an island or ice rise of doubtful existence in Wordie Ice Shelf, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was reported by CAE, 1947, and so called after the whale-catcher *Uribe* (*Karelin Islands*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

Uribe, Islas: see Karelin Islands.

Uritorco, Monte, Mount: see Bahía Teléfono, Monte de.

Urizar, Isla: see Jonassen Island.

Ursel, Cap: see d'Ursel Point.

Urtubey, Punta 64°38'S 62°31'W, dividing the two arms of Orne Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Cmdro Urtubey of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter U).

Uruguai, Isla: see Andersson Island.

Uruguay: see Uruguay Cove.

Uruguay, Bahía: see Jesse Bay or Uruguay Cove.

Uruguay Bay, Caleta: see Uruguay Cove.

Uruguay Cove 60°44'S 44°43'W, at head of Jesse Bay on N coast of Laurie Island, separated by a narrow neck of land from Scotia Bay, was probably sighted by Weddell in 1823; charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (Capt. (F) I.F. Galindez, *Galindez Island*, q.v.), which rescued the SwAE party from Snow Hill Island in November 1903, relieved SNAE in December 1904, and was used for many years subsequently to relieve the Argentine station "Orcadas" (*Scotia Bay*, q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 21). *North Bay* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 15). *Bahía Uruguay* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). The cove was recharted by AAE in 1930. *Caleta Uruguay* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 701). The cove was further charted by DI in 1933. *Bahía Corbeta Uruguay* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Uruguay Bay* (Saunders, [1950], p. 118). *Uruguay* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 29). *Bukhta Urugvay-Kov* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Uruguay, Groupe: see Argentinische Inseln.

Uruguay, Île: see Andersson Island or Uruguay Island.

Uruguay, Île de l', Insel: see Andersson Island.

Uruguay, Isla: see Andersson Island or Uruguay Island.

Uruguay Island 65°14'S 64°14'W, N of Corner Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Île Uruguay* after the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.), which provided support for FAE (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3); recharted by BGLE in 1935. *Uruguay Island* (Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Uruguay* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing

p. 72; Pierrou, 1970, p. 702; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 288). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further charted by FIDS–RN in 1958.

Uruguay Island, Ó(n): see Andersson Island.

Uruguay-Kov, Bukhta: see Uruguay Cove.

U.S. Army Range: see LeMay Range.

Useful, Isla: see Useful Island.

Useful Island 64°43'S 62°52'W, off Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, W of Rongé Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; recharted by DI in 1927 and so named possibly after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3205, 1.iii.1929; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Isla Util* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 705). *Useful Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 195; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Isla Useful* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Punta Util*, referring to the N point of the island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 284). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lemairé Island* (q.v.), in error (USAF chart 1762, 1959). *Islote Useful* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 288).

Useful Islet, Islote: see Useful Island.

Useless Bay: see Shingle Cove.

Usher Glacier 62°02'S 58°35'W, flowing NW into Drake Passage between Stigant Point and Davey Point, N King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Joseph Usher, Master of the Sealing ship *Caraquet* (*Caraquet Rock*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22; he was reported to have discovered a safe anchorage on the mainland coast S of Deception Island, but to have found no fur seals (APC, 1960, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Lednik Ashera* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

Ushuaia, Nunatak c. 82°10'S 40°00'W, apparently E of Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was seen from the air on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and so called after Ushuaia, capital of Tierra del Fuego (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 703). There are no nunataks in this area (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968), and the name presumably refers to an unidentified feature in Panzarini Hills, the position given being in error.

U.S. Navy Range: see Colbert Mountains.

Usnea Plug 62°38'S 61°05'W, volcanic neck rising to 110 m on SW side of Chester Cone, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following geological work by a USARP field party in February 1969, was so named after lichens of the genus *Usnea* found growing there (Everett, 1971, Fig. 2, p. 42; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Util, Isla, Punta: see Useful Island.

U.T.7.8., Nunatak: see Ackerman Nunatak.

Vaca Nunatak 82°17'S 41°42'W, rising to 715 m in Panzarini Hills (q.v.), Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Capt. José M. T. Vaca of the Argentine Army, Officer in charge of “General Belgrano”, winter 1961 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Nunatak Sara*, so called by AAE after a relative of a member of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

Vadel Islands: see Vedel Islands.

Vadel Islet: see Friedburg Insel.

Vader Ön: see Veier Head.

Vaebrua, Isla: see Låvebrua Island.

Værøen: see Veier Head.

Vago, Cerro: see Sudeste, Pico.

Vagrant Island 66°28'S 66°27'W, N-most of small islands on W side of Rambler Island, *Bragg Islands* (q.v.), Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, following survey by FIDS from “Detaillé Island” in September 1958, was so named in association with Rambler Island (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 193).

Vahsel Baai, Bahía, Baía de, Baie de: see Vahsel Bay.

Vahsel Bay 77°49'S 35°10'W, of variable extent between Filchner Ice Front and the SW end of Luitpold Coast, Coats Land, into which flow Lerchenfeld Glacier and Schweitzer Glacier. The bay was roughly charted by GAE, 1911–12, in January–February 1912, when the name *Vahsel-Bucht* was applied to the feature as now defined, after Kapt. Richard Vahsel (1868–1912), Master of the expedition ship *Deutschland*, who died aboard the ship, 8 August 1912 (Przybyllok, 1913, p. 4; Filchner, 1922, footnote p. 258). Following calving along Filchner Ice Front to the SW, the much larger bay so formed was named *Herzog Ernst-Bucht* [= Duke Ernst Bay] after Herzog Ernst-Ludwig von Hessen-Darmstadt (1868–1937) (Przybyllok, 1913, Fig. 1 facing p. 1; Filchner, 1922, footnote p. 258). *Vahsel Bay*, as now defined (Shackleton, 1919, p. 2 and end map; [in 77°48'S 34°39'W] BA, 1930, p. 133; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3176, 30.xi.1956; [in 77°49'S 35°07'W] DOS 610 sheet W 77 32/34, 1963; APC, 1977, p. 34; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1986, p. 4). *Vahsel-Öböl* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 20). *Duke Ernest Bay, Herzog Ernst Bay, Herzog Ernst Bay (Vahsel Bay), Hertug [sic] Ernst Bay*, all referring to the larger bay (Hayes, 1928, p. 251; AGS map, [1929c]; NGS map, 1932; USHO, 1943, p. 256). *Vahsel*, referring to the present feature (USAAF chart [AP–]43, 1943). *Bahía Vahsel*, referring to the present feature (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 705). *Duke Ernest Bay*, referring to the larger bay (USAF chart 1828, 1947; AGS map, 1956). *Bahía Duque Ernesto*, referring to the larger bay (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 328). *Bahía del Duque Ernesto*, referring to the larger bay (Capurro, 1955, p. 7). *Zaliv Vasel, Bahía Vashel [sic], Vahsel Bay (Duke Ernst Bay)*, referring to the present feature (Agranat, 1955, p. 4; Capurro, 1955, p. 6; USHO, 1956, p. 80). The bay was surveyed by TAE in October 1956. *Hertog Ernst Bocht, Bukhta Khertsog-Ernst*, referring to the larger bay (Knapp, 1958, p. 575; Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Vahsel Baai*, referring to the present feature (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). *Vahselbukta, Vahselvova Zátoka, Baía de Vahsel, Baie de Vahsel, Zátoka Vahsel*, all referring to the present feature (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 37; Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144; Fuchs and Hillary, 1959b, p. 33; 1959g, p. 40; 1959f, map p. 57). *Baia Duca Ernesto*, referring to the larger bay (Zavatti, 1960b, p. 1606). *Vahselova Zátoka, Vaselov Zaliv, Zaliv Fazel'*, referring to the present feature (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, map p. 105; 1960a, p. 89; Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Zaliv Gertsog-Ernst, Duke Ernst (Vahsel) Bay*, referring to the larger bay (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961; Aughenbaugh and Lounsbury, 1965, map Fig. 2, p. 891). The bay was further delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (Drewry, 1983, Sheet 2.1). Two Argentine refuge huts were established near the bay by personnel from

- “General Belgrano II”, and called “*Refugio Cisterna*”, after a sergeant of that name, and “*Refugio Zapiola*”, after the ship wrecked in Morton Strait on AAE, 1975–76 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letters C and Z). [Cape Vahsel, South Georgia, is also named after Kapt. R. Vahsel (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 93).]
- Vahsel-Bucht*, -bukta: see Vahsel Bay.
- Vahsel, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Vahsel, Kap.
- Vahsel, Kap* c. 76°41'S 30°25'W, an ephemeral projection of landfast ice SW of Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, Luitpold Coast, was roughly charted by GAE, 1911–12, in January 1912 and so called after Kapt. R. Vahsel (*Vahsel Bay*, q.v.) (Filchner, 1922, p. 176). *Cape Vahsel* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Cabo Vahsel* (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952). *Cap Vahsel* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Cabo “N”*, apparently so designated by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 194). *Mys Fazel’* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Mys Vazel’* (Nüdel'man, 1960, loose map).
- Vahsel-Öböl*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Vahsel(v)ova Zátoka*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Vahsel, Zátoka*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Valain, Monte*: see Vélain, Mount.
- Valarielle, Capo*: see Valavielle, Cape.
- Valavieille, Cape*: see Valavielle, Cape.
- Valavieille, Cabo, Cap*: see Valavielle, Cape.
- Valavielle, Cape** 60°44'S 44°31'W, N Point of Watson Peninsula, Laurie Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 and named *Cap Valavielle*, probably after a member or supporter of the expedition (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43); surveyed by SNAE in 1903 and renamed *Cape Buchanan* after J. Y. Buchanan, whose name was later applied to *Buchanan Point* (q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; BA chart 1238, ix.1905; 3176, 21.xi.1941). *Cape Puckman* (Sørille, chart, 1912). *Cape Puikman* [sic] (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913). *Kapp Buchanan* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Punta Buchanan* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cape Valavielle* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p.21). *Punta Valavielle* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 705). *Cabo Valavielle* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Cabo Puckman* (Díaz Molano and Homet, [1948], map p. 259). *Buchanan Point* (USHO, 1956, p. 4). *Capo Valarielle* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Cape Valavieille* [sic] (BA, 1961, p. 446). *Cape Valevielle* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 151).
- Valavielle, Punta*: see Valavielle, Cape.
- Valdebenito, Isla* 62°30'S 59°42'W, off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1947, and so called after Sgto de Marina Valdebenito of the expedition frigate *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Islote Valdebenito* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 289).
- Valdebenito, Islote*: see Valdebenito, Isla.
- Valdivia, Glaciar*: see Gould Glacier.
- Valdivia Insel*: see Valdivia Point.
- Valdivia Point** 64°21'S 61°23'W, NW entrance point of Salvesen Cove, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was charted as an island by SwAE in 1902 and called *Valdivia Insel* after the ship *Valdivia* (Kapt. Adalbert Krech), of the German Deep Sea Expedition, 1898–99 (Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Portal Point”, 1957–58, when its true nature was established. *Valdivia Point* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Punta Valdivia* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 289). *Vladivía* [sic] *Point* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Valdivia, Punta*: see Valdivia Point.
- Valentayn, Mys*: see Valentine, Cape.
- Valentín, Cabo*: see Valentine, Cape.
- Valentine, Cabo, Cap*: see Valentine, Cape.
- Valentine, Cape** 61°06'S 54°39'W, E point of Elephant Island, was roughly charted and named by Bransfield, 14 February (St. Valentine's day) 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]; Baird, 1821, p. 233; BA chart [no number], 1822; 3175, 3.vi.1927; [in 61°04'S 54°43'W] 3205, 23.ix.1949; [in 61°03'S 54°47'W] APC, 1955, p. 21; [in 61°03'S 54°36'W] BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1962; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS, 1972; APC, 1977, p. 34). *Cap Valentine* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Cape Belsham* (q.v.), in error (Wilkes, 1845, Vol.1, p. 139). A landing was made on the cape by BITAE, 15 April 1916, this being the first landing following the loss of *Endurance* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 150–51). *Kaap Valentine* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Cabo Valentín* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 706). *Cabo Valentino* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Cabo Valentine* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 289). *Mys Valentayn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was surveyed by JSEEI in 1971.
- Valentine, Fondeadero*: see Valentín, Fondeadero.
- Valentine, Kaap*: see Valentine, Cape.
- Valentín, Fondeadero* 61°07'S 54°40'W, anchorage SW of Cape Valentine, Elephant Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 36). *Fondeadero Valentine* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 78).
- Valentino, Cabo*: see Valentine, Cape.
- Valette, Isla*: see Valette Island.
- Valette Island** 60°45'S 44°36'W, forming W entrance point of Mill Cove, Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in 1903 and named after Luciano H. Valette (1880–1957), Argentine meteorologist with the first Argentine party on Laurie Island under R. C. Mossman (*Mossman Inlet*, q.v.), 1904–05 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*a*]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Valette Isle* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*b*]). *Isla Valette* (Argentina. IGM map, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 706). The island was recharted by DI in 1933. *Islas* [sic] *Valette* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).
- Valette, Islas, Isle*: see Valette Island.
- Valevielle, Cape*: see Valavielle, Cape.
- Valhalla Bay* 61°28'S 55°32'W, N coast of Gibbs Island, described as “a dark Wagnerian bay”, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88 and p. 111).
- Valiente Peak** 65°27'S 63°43'W, rising to c. 2 165 m on NE side of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Sommet Saens* [sic] *Valiente*, after Capt. J. P. Saenz Valiente (1860–1925), of the Argentine Navy, who was Minister of Marine for the district of Victorino de la Plaza at the time and formerly associated with the publication of *Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino*, 1900–05 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4); surveyed by BGLE in August 1935 and January 1936 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400). *Mount Saens* [sic] *Valiente* (USHO, 1943, p. 143). *Saenz Valiente Peak* (USBGN, 1951, p. 45; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Saenz Vallente* [sic] *Peak* (BA, 1958, p. 89). *Valiente Peak* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960; USBGN, 1960, p. 9). *Pico Saenz Valiente* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 643).
- Vallavielle, Cape*: see Buchanan Point.

Vallenar, Islote: see Chanticleer Island.

Valle, Punta 62°10'S 58°50'W, near head of Collins Harbour, King George Island, was so called by AAE after a deputy of the Argentine Junta in 1813 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V). *Cold Point*, so called by PAE because it lies "in the innermost, cold part" of the harbour (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 10, p. 173). *Przylądek Zimny* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).

Vallot Glacier 67°21'S 67°25'W, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, flowing W into Laubeuf Fjord, was surveyed near its mouth by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954) and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Joseph Vallot (1854–1925), French naturalist and glaciologist who first measured the surface velocity of a glacier over a long period, in Switzerland, 1891–99 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Vallvielle (Vall Vielle), Cape, Kaap: see Buchanan Point.

Valour Sound: see Yalour Sound.

Valparaíso, Punta 64°49'S 62°57'W, W of Muñoz Point, Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE after the main port of Chile (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 289). *Punta Vieytes*, so called by AAE after a leader in the Argentine revolution of May 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).

Vampiro, Punta [= vampire point] 64°05'S 62°31'W, at head of Guyou Bay, Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957).

Van Beneden, Cabo, Cape, Capo: see Beneden Head.

Van Buren, Mount 71°18'S 63°30'W, rising to 2 865 m N of Mount Jackson, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with *Mount Jackson* (q.v.), named after Martin Van Buren (1782–1862), eighth President of the United States, 1837–41 (Vice-President, 1833–37, during the second term of President Jackson) (APC, 1977, p. 34; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

Vandel, Île: see Booth Island.

Vang, Gora, Monte(s): see Vang, Mount.

Vang, Mount 73°26'S 67°09'W, rising to c. 1 600 m SE of English Coast, was sighted by USAS in December 1940 during a sledge journey through George VI Sound; seen from the air by RARE, 3 December 1947, roughly mapped and named after Knut Vang, of Brooklyn, NY, who contributed photographic supplies to RARE ([in c. 73°50'S 69°15'W] Ronne, 1949, p. 290 and end map; USHO chart 6639, 1955; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5). *Montes* [sic] *Vang* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Gora Vang* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Monte Vang* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 290).

Vanguard Nunatak 82°33'S 47°38'W, rising to 715 m at N end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was probably the feature sighted by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962, mapped in c. 82°35'S 46°02'W and called *Nunatak CTA-15*, from the registration number of one of the two aircraft on the flight (*Butler Rocks*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 275); photographed from the air by USN in 1964

and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named *Vanguard Nunatak* from its position at the N end of the range (USGS sheet SU 21-25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Vanni Peak 67°05'S 67°06'W, rising to c. 1 700 m in Dorsey Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Manfredo Vanni (1898–1976), Italian hydrologist and glaciologist; Secretary, Comitato Glaciologico Italiano, 1940–71 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

Van Rocks 63°06'S 62°48'W, two groups of rocks off Cape James, Smith Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, were so named from their conspicuous appearance and position marking the W extremity of the South Shetland Islands (APC, 1962, p. 32; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

Van Ryswick(e), Cap, Pointe, Punta: see Ryswyck Point.

Van Ryswyck, Cap(e): see Ryswyck Point.

Van Ryswycke Point, Punta: see Ryswyck Point.

Van Ryswyck, Kap, Point, Punta: see Ryswyck Point.

Vansay Point: Vanssay Point.

Vanssay de Blavous, Pointe de: see Vanssay Point.

Vanssay Point 65°04'S 64°02'W, SW side of *Port Charcot* (q.v.), Booth Island, Graham Coast, was named *Pointe de Vanssay de Blavous* by FAE, 1903–05, after M. de Vanssay de Blavous, French hydrographer (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473). *Pointe de Vanssay* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 39). *Vanssay Pynten* (HA chart, 1927). *Vansay* [sic] *Point* (BA, 1930, p. 85). *Point de Vanssay* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Vanssay Point* (BA, 1948, p. 200; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Punta Vanssay* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 283).

Vanssay, Point(e) de, Punta, Pynten: see Vanssay Point.

Van Sterneck, Cap: see Sterneck Island.

Van Wyck, Isla(nd): see Wyck Island.

Vapour Col 62°59'S 60°44'W, at c. 150 m near S end of Stone-throw Ridge, Deception Island, following survey by FIDS, 1953–54, was so named from the fumaroles on the col (APC, 1959a, p. 12; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960).

Varas, Punta: see Spit Point.

Varela, Aguja 64°54'S 63°34'W, rising to c. 500 m at SW end of Fief Mountains, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270c).

Varela, Morro: see Crimson Hill.

Variable, Cabo [= variable cape] c. 74°28'S 24°10'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Front, SW of Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream, Caird Coast, originally designated *Cabo "A"* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 193), was so called descriptively (Argentina. MM chart 122, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 707).

Varoli, Punta: see Catharina Point.

Vartdal', Gora: see Vartdal, Mount.

Vartdal, Mount 66°52'S 64°23'W, rising to c. 1 600 m N of Karpf Point, Mill Inlet, Foyen Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic historians and bibliographers grouped in this area, named after Hroar Kaare Vartdal (b. 1903), Norwegian polar bibliographer; author of *Boker, Fangstjournaler og Manuscripter i Kommandør Chr. Christensens Hvalfangstmuseum* (Oslo, 1936) (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 21; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Gora Vartdal'* (Soviet Union. MMF chart,

- 1961). The mountain was further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64.
- Vasel(ov), Zaliv*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Vashel, Bahía*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Vashington, Proliv*: see Washington, Strait.
- Vásquez, Isla* 62°30'S 59°42'W, off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and so called after Sub-Tte de Aviación Rafael Vásquez, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Islote Vásquez* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 291). *Isla Sub-Teniente Av. Vásquez*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 269).
- Vásquez, Isla*: see Truant Island.
- Vásquez, Islote*: see Vásquez, Isla.
- Väst Antarktiska, -Antarktis*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Vaterloo (Korolya Georga), Ostrov*: see King George Island.
- Vaterlo, Ostrov*: see King George Island.
- Vauréal, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Vauréal Peak.
- Vauréal Peak** 62°11'S 58°18'W, rising to c. 200 m NE of Chabrier Rock, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909, when the name *Cap Vauréal* was applied to the point E of the peak, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9). *Cape Vaureal* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 152). *Cabo Vauréal* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 707; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 291). *Cape Vauréal* (BA, 1954, p. 23; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the name of Vauréal was transferred to the peak. *Vauréal Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 8; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Pik Voreal'* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Vauvermans, Ostrova*: see Wauvermans Islands.
- Vay, Roca*: see Vay, Rocas.
- Vay, Rocas* 62°15'S 58°36'W, off Potter Peninsula, King George Island, E of Emm Rock, were so called by AAE after Tte 1° Juan M. Vay, an officer in the Argentine frigate *Buenos Aires* which was wrecked off Cabo de Hornos in August 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 202; Pierrou, 1970, p. 707). *Roca Vay* (Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957). *Skaly Vay* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map Fig. 1, p. 9). *Why Rocks?* [sic] (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map Fig. 1, p. 369).
- Vay, Skaly*: see Vay, Rocas.
- Vazel', Mys*: see Vahsel, Cape.
- Vázquez, Cabo* 65°28'S 63°57'W, between Kramer Rocks and Bachstrom Point, Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after a member of the crew of the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Vázquez Isla(nd)*: see Truant Island.
- Vea* 64°19'S 62°57'W, off S point of Kappa Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Veá* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Vea, Islote*: see Veá.
- Vechnosti, Gora*: see Eternity Range.
- Vedal, Isla*: see Friedburg Insel.
- Veddels*: see Weddell Islands.
- Vedel, Île*: see Friedburg Insel or Vedel Islands.
- Vedel, Îles*: see Vedel Islands.
- Vedel, Isla(nd)*: see Friedburg Insel.
- Vedel Islands** 65°07'S 64°15'W, between Petermann Island and Myriad Islands, and S of *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, were roughly charted by BeAE, 12 February 1898, when the name *Île Vedel* was applied to the largest island in the group (the feature earlier called *Friedburg Insel*, q.v.), probably after a supporter of the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900b, map facing p. 132); further charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909. *Îles de Myre de Vilers* [sic], *Îlots Le Myre de Vilers*, after C. Lemire de Viliers (*Port Lemire de Villers*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1910, photograph p. 80 and p. 248). *Islas Le Mayre* [sic] *de Villers* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 137). *Myre de Vilers Islets, Le-Myre-de-Villers Islands* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 209, 239). *Îles Wedel* [sic] (Bongrain, 1914, vue 16 following p. 60). *Vedel Islets* (BA, 1916, p. 406; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Weddell* [sic] *Islets* (BA, 1930, p. 85). *Vedel* [sic] *Islands* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Vedel Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 137; APC, 1959a, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Islas Vedel* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islas Wedel* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Islotes Vedel* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 708; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 291). *Îles Vedel*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1951, p. 51). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Vadel* [sic] *Islands*, in error (BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Vedel, Islas*: see Vedel Islands.
- Vedel Islet*: see Friedburg Insel.
- Vedel Islets*: see Vedel Islands.
- Vedel, Islote*: see Friedburg Insel.
- Vedel, Islotes*: see Vedel Islands.
- Vedel, Yam*: see Weddell Sea.
- Vega Eiland, Île, -Insel, Isla*: see Vega Island.
- Vega Island** 63°50'S 57°22'W, on S side of entrance to Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, separated from James Ross Island by *Herbert Sound* (q.v.), was roughly charted as part of the larger island by Ross, 6 January 1843 (Ross, 1847a, p. 344); surveyed by SwAE in October 1903, when its insularity was established, and named *Vega Ön* after the Swedish ship *Vega* used by Baron A. E. Nordenskiöld (uncle of the Leader of SwAE) in making the first voyage through the Northeast Passage, 1878–79 (Nordenskiöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Île Vega* (Nordenskiöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Vega-Insel* (Nordenskiöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 354). *Vega Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Vegas Insel* (Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58). *Vega Island* (Nordenskiöld and others, 1905, p. 304 and end map; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 21; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Isola Vega* (Duse, 1907, p. 248). *Isla Vega* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13; Pierrou, 1970, p. 708; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 291). *Vega Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Vegaöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Vegaøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November–December 1945. *Isla Alonso de Ercilla*, so called by CAE after the Spanish author (*Heroine Island*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202). *Ostrov Vega* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The island was further surveyed by FIDS, 1960–61.
- Vega, Isola, Ö, -öen, -Ön, Ostrov, -øya*: see Vega Island.
- Vegas Insel*: see Vega Island.
- Veier Head** 66°29'S 61°41'W, S point of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, and SW entrance point of Stratton Inlet, was roughly charted by Larsen, 9 December 1893, when the name *Veier Ø* was applied to a supposed small island in c. 66°40'S 60°45'W, after Veierland or Veierøen in Tønsbergfjorden, Norway, the home of Søren Andersen, First Mate in the expedition ship *Jason*, who first sighted the feature (Larsen, 1894a, map p. 120 and p. 125). *Veier-Insel, Veier-Inseln* (Schück, 1894, p. 140).

- Veier Island* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491; Wilkins, 1929, p. 383; Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; [in 66°26'S 61°30'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 245; BA, 1948, p. 184). *Veier Öen* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 339). *Vejr [sic] Öen* (Cocks, 1894). The name was later incorrectly translated into various forms meaning "weather island". *Weather Island* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 339; Bartholomew, map, 1898a; BA chart 1240, iii.1901). *Wetter-Insel* (Schück, 1894, p. 140). *Veier Ø* (*Wetter-Insel*), *Wetter-Insel* (*Veier Ø*) (Petersen, 1895a, p. 260, 265). *Wetter-(Veir-)[sic] Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, p. 303). *Île Wetter* (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Île du Temps, Veirö [sic]* (Gerlache, 1900a, p. 409). *Wetter Island* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 1916, p. 409; chart 1240, 9.i.1942). *Isola Veier* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Isla Veiro [sic]* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). *Isla Wotter [sic]* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Väder Ön, Île Veier, Weather Island (Väderön)* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del.2, end map; 1904c, map p. 388; 1905, p. 61). *Weer [sic] Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Wetter-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 32). *Isla Weather* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Wetter-Ön* (Palander, 1914, map p. 16). *Weather Eiland* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Veier-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Vaerøen* (Aagaard, 1930, Bd.1, p. 228). *Veier Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Vier [sic] Island* (Ellsworth, 1937, map facing p. 296). *Insel Wetter* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Veierön* (Andersson, 1944, p. 134). *Veierøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Isla Wetter* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Veier* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Veir [sic]* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). Survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 showed land between 65°58'S and 66°28'S, in c. 61°45'W, but failed to establish the nature of the present feature because of poor visibility. *Isla Diego Portales*, so called by CAE after Diego Portales (1793–1837), Chilean statesman (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Ostrov Veyer* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955, the feature originally charted as an island by Larsen was found to be a small peninsula forming the S part of Jason Peninsula. *Veier Head*, referring to the S point of the small peninsula (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; USBGN, 1964, p. 18). *Veierûv Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Isola Weter [sic]*, *Isola Wetter* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7, 9). *Península Veier*, referring to the small peninsula (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 227; IHA, 1974, p. 291).
- Veier, Île, -Insel(n), Isla(nd), Isola, Ö, Ø, Öen, -ön, Öya, -øya, Península*: see Veier Head.
- Veierûv Ostrov*: see Veier Head.
- Veinticinco de Mayo, Bahía*: see King George Bay.
- Veinti(e)cinco de Mayo, Isla*: see King George Island.
- Veir, Isla*: see Veier Head.
- Veirö*: see Veier Head.
- Veiro, Isla*: see Veier Head.
- Veitch Point** 60°36'S 46°02'W, E point of Monroe Island, off Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named after CPO R. S. Veitch, RN, South African hydrographic assistant in *Discovery II*, 1931–33, with responsibility for the sounding machine (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 21). The point was further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1957–58 (DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Veir Öen*: see Veier Head.
- Vela Bluff** 71°10'S 66°56'W, rising to c. 600 m on S side of Ryder Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after the constellation Vela, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 34; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Vélain, Mont(e)*: see Vélain, Mount.
- Vélain, Mount** 66°43'S 67°44'W, rising to c. 920 m SSW of Cape Mascart, Adelaide Island, on W side of Buchanan Passage, was possibly sighted by Biscoe in February 1832; roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, on 14 January 1905 and named *Sommet Vélain* after Charles Vélain (1845–1925), French geologist and geographer; Professor of Physical Geography, Sorbonne, Paris, and a member of the commission appointed to publish the scientific results of the expedition (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1912, Pl. 1; BA, 1916, p. 408). *S^t Vélain* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The feature was further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909. *Vélain Peak* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 92). *Mont Vélain* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Pic Vélain* (Oullié, 1938, p. 94). *Mount Velain [sic]* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948). The mountain was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. *Mount Vélain* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [incorrectly shown in the position of *Mount Machatschek*, q.v.] USBGN, 1951, p. 51; APC, 1955, p. 21; [correctly shown] DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; [incorrectly shown in the position of *Blümcke Knoll*, q.v.] USBGN, 1956, p. 313; [correctly shown] APC, 1960 p. 8; USBGN, 1969, p. 204; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Monte Vélain* (Argentina. MM chart 108, 1949; [incorrectly shown in the position of *Mount Machatschek*] 132, 1957; [correctly shown] Pierrou, 1970, p. 709; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 292). The mountain was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detalle Island", 1958–59. *Gora Velen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Valain [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966).
- Vélain, Mount*: see Machatschek, Mount or Reeves, Mount.
- Vélain Peak, Pic, Sommet, St.*: see Vélain, Mount.
- Vela Mayor, Roca*: see Mainsail Rock.
- Vela, Roca*: see Sail Rock.
- Velásquez, Roca** 64°49'S 62°51'W, off Waterboat Point, Aguirre Passage, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Capellán [= chaplain] Ramón Velásquez, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 292).
- Velen, Gora*: see Vélain, Mount.
- Vélez Sár(s)field, Isla*: see Jagged Island (Graham Coast).
- Venez Peak** 80°23'S 25°30'W, rising to c. 1 500 in *Herbert Mountains* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, was named after Ignaz Venetz-Sitten (known as Venetz) (1788–1859), Swiss engineer and glacial geologist who, in 1821, first expressed in detail the idea that Alpine glaciers were formerly much more extensive (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Vennum Mount** 71°33'S 61°53'W, highest point (1 320 m) of *Rowley Massif* (q.v.), Black Coast, was named after Walter A. Vennum, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1972–73 (Rowley, 1973) (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 34).
- Ventana del Chileno, de Neptuno*: see Neptunes Window.
- Venta(na), Isla*: see Window Island.
- Ventana, Roca (de La)*: see Hole Rock.
- Ventimiglia, Península** 64°27'S 61°29'W, between Salvesen Cove and Recess Cove, Danco Coast, extending NW to Graham Passage and N to Valdivia Point, was so called by AAE after Tte (C) L. O. Ventimiglia who died aboard the Argentine ship *D. N. Melchior* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).

Ventisquero, Bahía, Fondeadero: see Whale Bay.

Ventoso, Valle: see Windy Valley.

Vent Point: see Peñascos, Punta.

Ventura, Isla c. 65°25'S 65°20'W, unidentified island of the Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the Argentine sealing ship *Ventura*, owned by F. Medina (*Isla Francisco Medina*, q.v.) (Pierrou, 1970, p. 712).

Venus, Bahía: see Venus Bay.

Venus Bay 61°55'S 57°53'W, between False Round Point and Brimstone Peak, N King George Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers; called in error *Esther Hr.* (USHO chart 1132, 1894) or *Esther Bay* (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 38) (*Esther Harbour*, q.v.); further charted by DI in January 1937, when the name *Esther Harbour* was incorrectly applied to a feature on the E side of the bay (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938). *Puerto Ester* [*sic*] (Kosack, 1955b, p. 86). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. *Puerto Esther* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 61; Pierrou, 1970, p. 350; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 118). In association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers grouped in this area, the feature was renamed *Venus Bay* after the schooner *Venus* (Capt. William Napier) from New York, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and was wrecked on a reef in the entrance to *Esther Harbour*, 7 March 1821, her crew being rescued a few days later by the sealing ships *Esther* and *Emerald* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Bukhta Vines* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Weins Bay* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map Fig. 1, p. 369). *Bahía Venus* (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).

Venus Glacier 71°36'S 68°27'W, flowing E into George VI Sound between Keystone Cliffs and Bandstone Block, E Alexander Island, was partially photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936; photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and further surveyed near its mouth by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Venus (APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960); mapped over its length by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs.

Vera, Isla(nd), Islote: see Teniente Vera, Isla.

Verde, Espolón: see Green Spur.

Verde, Islote: see Green Island.

Verde, Lago, Laguna: see Kroner Lake.

Verde, Pico: see Copper Peak.

Verdi Ice Front 71°35'S 74°35'W (January 1973), seaward face of *Verdi Ice Shelf* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Verdi Ice Shelf 71°39'S 74°31'W, the ice shelf in *Verdi Inlet* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Verdi Inlet 71°38'S 74°33'W, N side of Beethoven Peninsula, SW Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901), Italian opera composer ([in 71°30'S 75°00'W] APC, 1961, p. 4); USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 34). *Ledyanoy Bukhta Verdi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

Verdi, Ledyanoy Bukhta: see Verdi Inlet.

Vere Ice Rise 70°27'S 72°44'W, in Wilkins Ice Shelf, W Alexan-

der Island, was roughly mapped from the air by BAS on a radio echo-sounding flight, 1 February 1967, and later accurately positioned from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979; named after Flight-Lieut. Robert Paul Vere, RAF (b. 1937), BAS second pilot of the Twin Otter aircraft used on the flight (APC, 1982, p. 3).

Verge, Rocas: see Verge Rocks.

Verge Rocks 65°34'S 64°34'W, off-shore N of Chavez Island, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and charted by FIDS–RN, 1957–58; so named from their position on the E side of Grandidier Channel (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Rocas Verge* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 292).

Verne, Monte: see Verne, Mount.

Verne, Mount 67°45'S 67°26'W, highest peak (1 635 m) on Pourquoi Pas Island, Fallières Coast, ESE of Bongrain Point, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and further surveyed by BGLE in July–August 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with names on the island from his book, named after Jules Verne (1828–1905), French author of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (Paris, 1869), the story of an imaginary voyage to the South Pole ([in 67°45'S 67°29'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1956, p. 78; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Monte Verne* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 293). The mountain was further surveyed and first climbed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1965. *Monte Berne* [*sic*] (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966).

Vesalius, Mount 64°04'S 62°00'W, rising to 765 m in S Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was called descriptively *Monte Sur* [= south mountain] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Andreas Vesalius (1514–64), Flemish anatomist and author of *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543), a pioneer work on the structure of the human body (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Montes Brugmann* (*Brugmann Mountains*, q.v.), referring collectively to this feature and Pavlov Peak (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962).

Vesconte Point 68°31'S 65°12'W, NW side of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 2, p. 456; 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940, and roughly sketched both from the ground and from the air by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 14 August 1947; called *Punta Carrera Pinto* by CAE, after Capt. Ignacio Carrera Pinto of the Chilean Army, hero of the battle of La Concepción, July 1882 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 68); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Petrus Vesconte of Genoa, the earliest known chart-maker whose charts survive (the first dated 1311) (APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

Vest-Antarktika, -antarktis: see Lesser Antarctica.

Vestantarktiske Ögrupper: see Antarctic Archipelago.

Vestantartiske Arkipel: see Antarctic Archipelago.

Veyer, Ostrov: see Veier Head.

Veynberg, Mount 67°27'S 67°35'W, rising to c. 900 m N of

- Whistling Bay, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954) and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Boris Petrovich Veynberg (1871-1942), Russian physicist who, in 1936, made pioneer studies of the mechanical properties and flow of ice in the laboratory (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- V. Hugo, Île*: see Hugo Island.
- Viamonte, Estrecho*: see General Pujato, Estrecho.
- Vice-Admiral Shishkov Island*: see Seymour Island.
- "Vicecomodoro Marambio"*: see Seymour Island.
- Vicecomodoro Marambio, Isla*: see Seymour Island.
- Victor Hugo Eiland, Île, Isla(nd), Islas, Isola, -Øen, Öya*: see Hugo Island.
- Victoria, Glaciar*: see Victory Glacier.
- Victoria, Monte, Mount*: see Victoria Peak.
- Victoria Peak** 64°29'S 62°35'W, rising to 485 m on W side of Chiriguano Bay, ESE of *Mount Bulcke* (q.v.), S Brabant Island, was photographed by BeAE in January 1898; later named *Mount Victoria*, possibly after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Monte Victoria* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 715; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 293). The peak was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Victoria Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Victoria, Punta* 64°49'S 63°30'W, W entrance point of *Dorian Bay* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 293).
- Victor Rock*: see Viotor Rock.
- Victory Glacier** 63°48'S 58°32'W, flowing E into Prince Gustav Channel, N of Pitt Point, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in the week following the Japanese surrender in World War II, 14 August 1945, and following survey in December 1946 was named accordingly (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1959-60. *Glaciar Victoria* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Victory Nunatak** 68°45'S 64°22'W, an island in Larsen Ice Shelf rising to 360 m, W of Crabeater Point, Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 2, p. 456), by USAS in September 1940, by FIDS, 14 August 1947, and by RARE in December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and so named because three dots and a dash (morse code for the letter V) are apparent on the surface of the feature, when viewed from the air (APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).
- Vicuña Mackenna, Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Vidal, Cabo*: see Forbes Point.
- Vidal, Islote*: see Vidal Rock.
- Vidal Rock** 62°30'S 59°43'W, rising 1 m above sea level between Basso Island and Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1947, and called *Islote Silvia* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201); later named *Islote Vidal* after Marinero 1° Navegante Osvaldo Vidal, in charge of echosounding equipment in the expedition frigate *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 293). *Islote Navegante Vidal* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). The rock was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Vidal Rock* (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968).
- Vidaurrazaga, Glaciar*: see Mount Lunch-Ho! Glacier.
- Vidaurre, Punta* 62°21'S 59°03'W, S point of Nelson Island, was so called by CAE, 1949-50, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 293).
- Vidaurre, Roca* 63°18'S 57°56'W, off W end of Largo Island, Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1949-50, and so called probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 293). *Vidaurre Rock* (USBGN, 1964, p. 18).
- Vidaurre Rock*: see Vidaurre, Roca.
- Videla, Isla*: see Bates Island.
- Videnmana, Lednik*: see Freiherr von Wiedenmann Gletscher.
- Vidt, Punta*: see Juana, Punta.
- Viejo, Glaciar* [= relict glacier] 62°40'S 60°24'W, on W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (del Valle and others, 1974, p. 7 and map Fig. 2 facing p. 10).
- Viejo, Volcán* [= relict volcano] 62°04'S 56°40'W, rising to 240 m on Bridgeman Island, South Shetland Islands, was so called descriptively by CAE (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, p. 142).
- Viento, Valle del*: see Windy Valley.
- Viereckigers Hügel*: see Elephant Point.
- Vier Island*: see Veier Head.
- Viernes, Isla*: see Wednesday Island.
- Viotor, Roca*: see Viotor Rock.
- Viotor Rock** 62°41'S 61°06'W, off South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Alexander O. Viotor, Curator of Maps, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., who discovered the original log-books of the American brig *Hersilia* (*Hersilia Cove*, q.v.), 1819-20, and sealing ship *Huron* (*Huron Glacier*, q.v.), 1820-21 (APC, 1959a, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Roca Viotor* (González-Ferrán and others, 1970, map p. 47). *Victor [sic] Rock*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 169).
- Vieuge, Isla*: see Vieugué Island.
- Vieugne, Île*: see Vieugué Island.
- Vieugué, Île*: see Vieugué Island.
- Vieugué, Isla*: see Martin Islands or Vieugué Island.
- Vieugué Island** 65°40'S 65°13'W, on W side of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, NW of Duchaylard Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Île Vieugué* after M. Vieugué, French Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires who assisted FAE when the expedition called there in December 1903 (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; BA, 1916, p. 408). *Vieugué Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Îles Martin*, referring collectively to Pitt Islands and the present feature (*Martin Islands*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 24 following p. 60). *Île Vieugui [sic]* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 19 following p. 60). *Vieugue Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Vieugue [sic] Island* (BA, 1930, p. 86; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Île Vieugne [sic]* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Isla Vieuge [sic]* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Isla Vieugué* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 715;

- Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 294). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Prospect Point”, 1957–58. *Isla Duchaylard*, in error (*Duchaylard Island* q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957).
- Vieugue Ōya*: see Vieugué Island.
- Vieugui, Île*: see Vieugué Island.
- Viéville, Glaciar (de), Glaciar*: see Viéville, Glacier de.
- Viéville, Glacier de* 62°09'S 58°20'W, ice cover of E coast of Admiralty Bay between Point Hennequin and Vauréal Peak, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and so called probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9; BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 18.vii.1947). *Viéville Glaciar* (BA, 1930, p. 60; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Glaciar de Viéville* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Glaciar Viéville* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 205; Pierrou, 1970, p. 715; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 294). Air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, showed no well-defined glacier in this area, and the name *Viéville Glaciar* was deleted (APC, 1960, p. 8). *V'yevil Glaciar* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973*b*, map Fig. 1, p. 369). *Lednik V'yevil* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973*a*, map Fig. 1, p. 9).
- View Point** 63°33'S 57°21'W, NW entrance point of *Duse Bay* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1945, was so named as a vantage point for survey photography of the area (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 22; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Punta Vista* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 295). *Punta View* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 318). A FIDS station for seasonal use, called “*Base V*”, was established near the point, 8 February 1953 (SPRI, 1954, p. 170). *Punta Villegas* (*Times*, 7 June 1955, quoting an Argentine source). An Argentine refuge hut was established on the point to SE of the FIDS station by personnel from “*Esperanza*”, 1 June 1955, and called “*Cristo Redentor*” [= Christ the Redeemer] (Thomas, 1957*a*, p. 523). A new hut was built at the FIDS station in April 1956 and called “*Seal-catcher's Arms*” or “*View Point Hut*” (Anderson, 1957, p. 199, 201); occupied intermittently until 25 November 1963. *Punta Visión* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 718). “*V'yu-Poynt*”, referring to the British station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). “*Refugio Cristo Redentor*” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 274).
- “*View Point Hut*”: see View Point.
- View, Punta*: see View Point.
- Vieytes, Punta*: see Valparaíso, Punta.
- Vigen Cliffs** 83°23'S 50°07'W, rising to c. 1 750 m on SE side of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Oscar C. Vigen, Budget and Planning Officer, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, from 1968 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Vigía, Isla, Islote, Roca*: see Watchkeeper, The.
- Vigilante, Cabo*: see Lookout, Cape.
- Vigilante, Punta* [= watch point] 64°21'S 62°53'W, E point of the largest of the Omicron Islands, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949). *Punta Marinero Vega*, presumably after an Argentine sailor (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1959).
- Vik, Cabo, Cap*: see Vik, Cape.
- Vik, Cape** [= cape cove] 60°40'S 45°40'W, W entrance point of Marshall Bay, S Coronation Island, was charted and named by Sørllé, 1912–13 (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 310 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); also charted by Moe in January 1913 and called *Cape Eoensen* [*sic*] or *Cape Evensen* (Moe, chart, 1913*b*; 1913*a*). *Cabo Vik* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 716). *Vik Pynten*, misplaced in the vicinity of Mansfield Point (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cap Vik* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). The cape was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.
- Vikings Hat, The* 61°29'S 55°28'W, rising to 260 m on Furse Peninsula, Gibbs Island, was so called descriptively by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Vik Pynten*: see Vik, Cape.
- Viktor(a)(-)Gyugo, Ostrov*: see Hugo Island.
- Vilers, Islote*: see Lemire de Villers, Port.
- Villagra, Cabo* 62°58'S 62°34'W, point on the W coast of Smith Island, NW of Mount Foster, was so called by AAE after a subordinate officer who died in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Villard Point** 62°37'S 61°04'W, on Robbery Beaches, Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, following geological work by CAE was named *Punta Villard*, probably after a member of the expedition (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20). *Willard* [*sic*] *Point* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, map Fig. 1, p. 84). Further geological work was carried out in the area by BAS, 1975–76. *Villard Point* (APC, 1980, p. 5; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).
- Villard, Punta*: see Villard Point.
- Villar Fabre, Bahía*: see Gin Cove.
- Villarrica, Monte*: see Bain, Mount.
- Villegas, Punta*: see View Point.
- Villems, Mys*: see Willems, Cape.
- Vil'yams, Mys*: see Williams Point.
- Vimont, Île*: see Vimont-Linzeler, Île.
- Vimont-Linzeler, Île* 65°02'S 64°05'W, one of the N *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after M. Vimont-Linzeler, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 475). *Île Vimont* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5).
- Viña del Mar, Islote* 63°54'S 60°49'W, on SW side of Bombay Island, *Mikkelsen Harbour* (q.v.), Trinity Island, was so called by CAE after the seaside resort in the Province of Valparaíso, Chile (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 134; IHA, 1974, p. 294).
- Vincent Gutenko Mountains*: see Gutenko Mountains.
- Vines, Bukhta*: see Venus Bay.
- Vinett, Ensenada* 62°30'S 59°42'W, W of Basso Island, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE in 1947 and so called after Contramaestre Vinett, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 294). *Ensenada Contramaestre Vinett*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 294).
- Vinke, Ostrov*: see Wiencke Island.
- Vío, Islote*: see Moreno Rock.
- Viola, Isla* 64°17'S 62°00'W, rising to 95 m SW of Bell Island, off Lecoointe Island, Palmer Archipelago, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 295).
- Violante, Bukhta, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho*: see Violante Inlet.
- Violante Inlet** 72°32'S 61°00'W, between Cape Fanning and

- Cape Herdman, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, roughly mapped (with *Mount Reynolds*, q.v., marking its S limit) and named after Major (later Col.) Andre L. Violante, of the US Army Quartermaster Corps, designer of the USAS prefabricated buildings ([in c. 73°00'S 59°10'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, photograph p. 277; [co-ordinates corrected] Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, when it was found to lie c. 65 km NW of its previously reported position. *Ensenada Violante* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 717; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 295). *Estero Violante* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Seno Violante* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Bukhta Violante* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Violants [sic] Inlet* (USAF chart 1808, 1959). *Bukhta V'olant* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Ledyanoy Bukhta V'yolant* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Voilante [sic] Inlet* (USAF chart GNC 24N, 1970). *Estrecho Violante*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 295).
- Violante, Seno*: see Violante Inlet.
- Violants Inlet*: see Violante Inlet.
- Vío, Paso, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 294).
- Virchow Hill** 64°06'S 62°18'W, rising to c. 750 m on SW side of Bouquet Bay, NE Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Dr. Rudolph Virchow (1821-1902), German pioneer of pathological research (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250 SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Viridin, Mount** 73°29'S 61°54'W, one of the Werner Mountains rising to 1 080 m, W of Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Floyd Viridin, USASA construction mechanic, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).
- "*Virgen de las Nieves*": see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Virgen de las Nieves, Cerro* [= Virgin of the Snows hill] 63°56'S 58°10'W, rising to 665 m W of Carro Pass, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE after "the Virgin of the liturgy" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Virgen del Carmen, Islote*: see Vortex Island.
- "*Virge(i)n de Loreto*": see Disappointment, Cape.
- "*Virkhen-de-las-N'yeves*": see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Virto, Punta** 64°29'S 61°34'W, N entrance point of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a colonel in the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Visca Anchorage** 62°05'S 58°23'W, NW arm of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, in December 1909 and named *Anse Visca* after Dr Visca, a former pupil of Prof. J. M. Charcot (*Charcot Island*, q.v.) and a resident of Montevideo who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1); recharted by DI in 1927. *Visca or North Anchorage* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Visca Cove* (BA, 1930, p. 60). *Caleta Visca* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 295). *Visca Anchorage* (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Fondeadero Visca* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 717). The feature was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951-52. *Mouillage de Visca* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45).
- Visca, Anse, Caleta, Cove, Fondeadero, Mouillage de*: see Visca Anchorage.
- Visca or North Anchorage*: see Visca Anchorage.
- Visible, Cabo*: see Well-met, Cape.
- Visión, Punta*: see View Point.
- Visser Hill** 66°45'S 67°44'W, rising to c. 160 m SSW of Cape Mascart, Adelaide Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detalle Island", 1958-59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Philipp Christian Visser (1882-1955), Dutch diplomat and mountaineer who made classic investigations of glaciers in the Karakoram Range, Kashmir (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Vista, Punta*: see View Point.
- Viti(j)e, Cabo*: see Hartree, Cape.
- Vitse-Admirala Shishkova, Ostrov*: see Clarence Island.
- Vittoria Buttress** 69°29'S 71°42'W, rising to c. 800 m on E side of Lazarev Bay, NW Alexander Island, S of Palestrina Glacier, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named (incorrectly) *Vittorio [sic] Buttress* after Tomás Luis de Vittoria (c. 1535-1611), Spanish composer (APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map); later correctly named *Vittoria Buttress* ([in 69°23'S 71°47'W] APC, 1962, p. 33; [co-ordinates adjusted from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 34; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Vittorio Buttress*: see Vittoria Buttress.
- Vivaldiego, Kwintet*: see Vivaldi Quintet.
- Vivaldi Gap*: see Vivaldi Glacier.
- Vivaldi Glacier** 70°47'S 69°50'W, flowing SW from Purcell Snowfield into the head of Schubert Inlet and dividing Colbert Mountains from Lully Foothills, W Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947, and first mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 as an open glacial trough; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named *Vivaldi Gap* after Antonio Vivaldi (c. 1675-1741), Venetian composer ([in 70°40'S 70°20'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 34; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978; [further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1979] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 2-DOS 1982); renamed *Vivaldi Glacier* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Vivaldi Quintet** 61°54'S 58°01'W, group of five off-shore stacks N of False Round Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after A. Vivaldi (*Vivaldi Gap*, q.v.), (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 8, p. 171 and p. 175). *Kwintet Vivaldiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).
- Vivallos Glacier** 64°52'S 62°48'W, flowing N into Leith Cove, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, following survey of the area by CAE, 1950-51, was named *Ventisquero Vivallos* after Cabo José L. Vivallos, a sailor on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart

- 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 295); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Vivallos Glacier* (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Vivallos, Ventisquero*: see *Vivallos Glacier*.
- Vizcaína, Isla* 65°54'S 65°19'W, off S coast of *Larrouy Island* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after a warship of the First National Squadron of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).
- Vize Islands** 65°40'S 65°37'W, forming NE entrance point of Zubov Bay, Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Vladimir Yul'yevich Vize (1886–1954), Soviet climatologist and oceanographer; author of works on sea ice in the Arctic and pioneer of ice-forecasting methods (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Orella*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 217).
- Vlaanderen Bocht*: see *Flandres Bay*.
- Vladivia Point*: see *Valdivia Point*.
- Vogel Glacier** 64°59'S 63°07'W, flowing W into *Flandres Bay*, Danco Coast, SE of *Cape Willems*, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Hermann Wilhelm Vogel (1834–98), German chemist who, in 1903, introduced the first orthochromatic emulsion for photographic plates (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Voilante Inlet*: see *Violante Inlet*.
- Voile, Rocher*: see *Sail Rock*.
- Voit Peak** 66°40'S 65°35'W, rising to c. 750 m between *Drummond Glacier* and *Hopkins Glacier*, *Loubet Coast*, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of biochemists and designers of sledge rations grouped in this area, named after Carl von Voit (1831–1908), German physiologist and pioneer of basic metabolic studies who, in 1881, published what was probably the first standard for human caloric requirements (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 20.ix.1961).
- V'olant, Bukhta*: see *Violante Inlet*.
- von Bellingshausens Hav*: see *Bellingshausen Sea*.
- von Bertrab Nunatak*: see *Bertrab Nunatak*.
- von Drygalski Bay, Bucht, Golfe*: see *Drygalski Glacier*.
- von Drygalskis Bukt*: see *Drygalski Glacier*.
- von Gerlache Meerenge*: see *Gerlache Strait*.
- von Steineck, Cape, Kap*: see *Herschel, Cape*.
- von Sterneck, Cap*: see *Sterneck Island*.
- von Sterneck, Cape*: see *Charles Point* or *Herschel, Cape* or *Sterneck Island*.
- von Sterrieek, Cape*: see *Sterneck Island*.
- Voreal, Pik*: see *Vauréal Peak*.
- Vortex, Isla*: see *Vortex Island*.
- Vortex Island** 63°44'S 57°38'W, between *Red Island* and *Corry Island*, *Prince Gustav Channel*, *Trinity Peninsula*, was sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945 and so named because the survey party was forced to lie up there in a whirling snow-storm (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Remolino* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Vortex Islet* (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Islote Remolino* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 621; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 295). *Islote Virgen del Carmen* [= *Virgin of the Song islet* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]). The island was further surveyed by FIDS, 1959–60. *Isla Vortex* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961).
- Vortex Islet*: see *Vortex Island*.
- Vórtice, Glaciar*: see *Lammers Glacier*.
- Vorweg Point** 65°57'S 64°47'W, W side of *Barilari Bay*, *Graham Coast*, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named after O. Vorweg, German pioneer ski-runner and author of *Das Schneesuhlaufen* (Warmbrunn, 1893), one of the earliest manuals on skiing (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Vostochnaya Antarktida*: see *Lesser Antarctica*.
- Vostok, Cape** 69°08'S 72°09'W, NE entrance point of *Lazarev Bay*, NW *Alexander Island*, was sighted by RAE in January 1821 and by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909; photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named after the RAE sloop *Vostok* (Capt. T.T. Bellingshausen, *Bellingshausen Sea*, q.v.), in association with *Mirnyy Peak* (q.v.) ([in 69° 07'S 72°10'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Mys Vostok* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Vostok, Mys*: see *Vostok, Cape*.
- V. Ryswyck, Cap*: see *Ryswyck Point*.
- V. Ryswyek, Cap*: see *Ryswyck Point*.
- V. Sterneck, Cap*: see *Sterneck Island*.
- Vud, Gora*: see *Wood, Mount*.
- Vuelta, Caleta La* [= the turn cove] 64°48'S 63°22'W, S of *Lockley Point*, *Wiencke Island*, *Palmer Archipelago*, was so called by AAE from its position near the bend in *Neumayer Channel* (q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- Vulkan-Insel*: see *Christensen Nunatak*.
- Vychevey, Noontak*: see *Whichaway Nunataks*.
- V'yevil' (?) Glacier, Lednik*: see *Viéville, Glacier de*.
- V'yolant, Ledyanoy Bukhta*: see *Violante Inlet*.
- "V'yu-Poynt": see *View Point*.
- Vyust, Bukhta*: see *Wüst Inlet*.
- Waddington, Bahía, Baie*: see *Waddington Bay*.
- Waddington Bay** 65°16'S 64°05'W, on E side of *Penola Strait* between *Cape Tuxen* and *Rasmussen Island*, *Graham Coast*, was partially defined by BeAE in February 1898; roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Baie Waddington* after *Sénateur Waddington*, *Président de la Chambre de Commerce*, who honoured FAE on its return to *Rouen* in 1910 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Waddington Bay* (BA chart 3175, 1934; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The bay was further charted by BGLE in 1936. *Bahía Waddington* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 721; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297). The bay was recharted by FIDS-RN in 1958.
- Waddington Bay Glacier*: see *Bussey Glacier*.
- Wade Ice Rise** 69°01'S 67°05'W, in *Wordie Ice Shelf*, *Fallières Coast*, SSW of *Hag Pike*, was photographed from the air by

- RARE in 1947–48 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1958; named after George W. Wade, USN, Chief Construction Electrician, “Palmer Station”, winter 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Wade Point** 70°42'S 67°43'W, rising to c. 600 m on E side of George VI Sound, between Millett Glacier and Bertram Glacier, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); following resurvey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1949, named after Mrs Muriel H. Wade, Secretary of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 22; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956). *Mys Ueyd* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Wager Glacier** 69°47'S 69°23'W, flowing E into George VI Sound between Marr Bluff and Sedgwick Glacier, NE Alexander Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948; in association with the names of British geologists grouped in this area, named after Lawrence Rickard Wager (1904–65), member of BAARE, 1930–31, and of Mount Everest Expedition, 1933; Leader, British East Greenland Expedition, 1935–36; Professor of Geology, Durham University, 1944–50, and Oxford University, 1950–65 (Adie, 1954, p. 18; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960).
- Wagner Ice Piedmont** 69°39'S 72°39'W, S of Fournier Ridge, Desko Mountains, Rothschild Island, extending WSW-ESE from Bates Peak to Schenck Peak, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Richard Wagner (1813–83), German composer ([in 69°28'S 72°38'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [coordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 34; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Wagner Nunatak** 83°58'S 66°30'W, one of the *Rambo Nunataks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, rising to c. 850 m, was named after John K. Wagner, USARP radio scientist, “Plateau Station”, Dronning Maud Land, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SU 16–20/16, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Waifes, The*: see *Waifs, The*.
- Waifs, Islas, Islotes (The), Les*: see *Waifs, The*.
- Waifs, The** 64°33'S 62°43'W, group of small islands between Strath Point, Brabant Island, and Ryswyck Point, Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, were roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; recharted by DI in 1927 and so named probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Islotes Waifs* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 721; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297). *Les Waifs* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Islas Waifs* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 264). *The Waifes* [sic] (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47). *Waifs* (USHO, 1956, p. 27). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *The Waif*, referring to the NE-most island used as a triangulation station by FIDASE, 1956–57 (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 11 facing p. 102). *Islotes The Waifs*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297).
- Waif, The*: see *Waifs, The*.
- Waist, The** 64°39'S 61°25'W, col at c. 2 000 m connecting *Herbert Plateau* (q.v.) with Foster Plateau, Danco Coast, was traversed and surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” on a sledge journey to “Portal Point” in October–November 1957; named descriptively (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Waitabit Cliffs** 71°31'S 68°14'W, rising to c. 500 m above George VI Sound between Uranus Glacier and Mercury Glacier, E Alexander Island, were partially photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1949 and so named because investigation of the geological succession in the cliffs delayed the survey party on their journey down George VI Sound (APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960).
- Waitt Peaks** 71°29'S 62°34'W, rising to c. 1 650 m at head of Cline Glacier, Odom Inlet, Black Coast, were photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after Richard B. Waitt, geologist with the USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1972–73 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 34).
- Wakefield Highland** 69°17'S 65°11'W, ice-covered plateau in S central Graham Land, extending N-S from c. 69°00'S to c. 69°35'S and rising to 2 080 m at its N end, was photographed from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1960; named after The Rt Hon. Charles Cheers Wakefield, 1st Viscount Wakefield of Hythe (1859–1941), who contributed towards the cost of BGLE and whose name had previously been applied to *Mount Hope* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963). *Monte Wakefield* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 191). *Gora Ueykfld* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Vozvyshennost' Ueykfld* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Wakefield Highlands* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 206).
- Wakefield Highlands*: see *Wakefield Highland*.
- Wakefield, Mont*: see *Hope, Mount*.
- Wakefield, Monte*: see *Hope, Mount* or *Wakefield Highland*.
- Wakefield, Mount*: see *Hope, Mount*.
- Wakefield Mountains*: see *Eternity Range*.
- Walcott, Cabo*: see *Walcott, Cape*.
- Walcott, Cape** 69°05'S 63°19'W, S entrance point of Casey Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named after Frederic Collin Walcott (1869–1949), US Senator and a member of Council of the AGS ([in c. 70°05'S 64°20'W] Wilkins, 1929, p. 367, Fig. 30, p. 368 and map facing p. 374; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; [first shown in correct relative position] Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; [in 69°02'S 63°15'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 246; [coordinates corrected] APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 62, 1963); surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940 and resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947. *Cabo Walcott* (Chile. DNH chart I, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 722; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297). *Mys Uolkott* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Walcott Peak** 71°49'S 64°22'W, one of the *Guthridge Nunataks* (q.v.), Gutenko Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 1 700 m, was named after Lieut. Fred P. Walcott, USN, Officer-in-charge, “South Pole Station”, 1973 (APC, 1977, p. 34; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Waldeck Island*: see *Waldeck Peak*.
- Waldeck Peak** 66°08'S 65°38'W, rising to c. 1 200 m E of Cape Evensen, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Cap Waldeck-Rousseau* after Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau (1846–1904), French statesman and brother-in-law of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Leader of FAE, who helped to finance the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477; 1906a, map

facing p. 316; BA, 1916, p. 407). *Cape Waldeck-Rousseau* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The feature was further charted (erroneously as an island) by FAE, 1908–10, and called *Île Waldeck-Rousseau* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; [referring collectively to Wooden Peak and the present feature] Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Waldeck-Rousseau Island* (BA, chart 3175, 9.x.1914; Herdman, 1932, Chart 7). *Waldeck* [*sic*] *Rousseau* *Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Waldeck Island* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). The feature was surveyed from the air and from the ground by BGLE in 1935, and called descriptively *Pillar Peak*, while the name *Cape Waldeck Rousseau* was incorrectly applied to *Cape Evensen* (q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); also named *Mount Waldeck Rousseau* (Rymill, 1938a, p. 433; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948) or *Waldeck Rousseau Peak* (Rymill and others, 1938, map facing p. 86; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; 1948, view facing p. 204). *Mount Waldeck Rousseau* [*sic*] (USHO, 1943, p. 146). *Pico de Waldeck Rousseau* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Monte W. Rousseau* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Waldeck-Rousseau Peak* (USBGN, 1951, p. 52; APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA, 1961, p. 183). *Waldeck Rousseau* [*sic*] *Peak*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1951, p. 52). *Monte Waldeck(-)Rousseau* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 722; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297). *Île Waldeck-Rousseau* [*sic*], as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 203). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Waldeck Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Waldeck-Rousseaux* [*sic*] (BA, 1961, p. 186). *Pico Waldeck Rousseau*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297–98).

Waldeck Rousseau, Mount, Pico: see Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck Rousseau, Cabo: see Evensen, Cape.

Waldeck-Rousseau, Cap: see Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck(-)Rousseau, Cape: see Evensen, Cape or Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck-Rousseau, Île: see Waldeck Peak or Wooden Peak.

Waldeck(-)Rousseau, Island: see Marie Island or Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck(-)Rousseau, Monte: see Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck Rousseau, Mount: see Lyttleton, Mount or Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck(-)Rousseau Peak, Pico (de): see Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck-Rousseaux: see Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck-Rousseou, Île: see Waldeck Peak.

Waldeck Rousseau Peak: see Waldeck Peak.

Walker Bay 62°38'S 60°41'W, between John Beach and Hannah Point, S Livingston Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers who used the name *Elephant Bays* to refer collectively to this feature, South Bay and False Bay (Davis, 1821–22, 11 December 1821); charted by DI, 1930–31, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sealers in this area, named after Capt. John Walker, Master of the sealing ship *John*, of London (*John Beach*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 and 1821–22, and provided Powell with descriptions and sketches of the S coasts for incorporation in his 1822 chart (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

Walker, Cap: see Walker Point.

Walker, Mount 64°49'S 62°01'W, rising to c. 2 350 m near head of Rozier Glacier and above Forbidden Plateau, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; named after Cdr Richard Walker, RNR (b.1904), First Officer in *Dis-*

covery II, 1933–35 and 1935–37 (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

Walker P: see Walker Point.

Walker Peak 82°38'S 53°13'W, rising to 1 495 m at SW end of *Dufek Massif* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Paul T. Walker (1934–59), USARP glaciologist, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1957, and a member of the first field party to visit Dufek Massif in December 1957; glaciologist with the Arctic Institute of North America expedition to Ward Hunt Ice Shelf, Ellesmere Island, Arctic Canada, in summer 1959, when he was taken by an illness that later proved fatal (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).

Walker Point 61°09'S 54°42'W, SE point of Elephant Island, SW of Cape Valentine, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; named *Walker's Point* probably after Capt. J. Walker, who assisted in the construction of the chart (*Walker Bay*, q.v.) (Powell chart, 1822a). *Point Walker* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Wild, 1923a, map p. 351). *Pointe Walker* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Cap Walker* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 140). *Walker P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Walkers Point* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 42). *Walker Point* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; [in 61°08'S 54°38'W] 3205, 23.ix.1949; [in 61°08'S 54°46'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; [in 61°06'S 54°38'W] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1977, p. 34). *Punta Walker* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 295). *Pointe Walter* [*sic*] (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Mys Uolker* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The point was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970. “*Chinstrap Camp*”, referring to a camp established SW of the point by JSEEIG in December 1976 (Furse, 1979, map p. 156).

Walker, Point(e), Punta: see Walker Point.

Walker(')s Point: see Walker Point.

Wallace, Cabo: see Conway, Cape or Garry, Cape or Monroe Point or Wallace, Cape.

Wallace, Cap: see Wallace, Cape.

Wallace, Cape 63°13'S 62°12'W, NW point of *Low Island* (q.v.), was charted and named by Foster in 1829 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 34). *Cabo Wallace* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Wallace* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140). *Kapp Wallace* (HA chart, 1928). The name *Cape Wallace* was also incorrectly applied to *Cape Garry* (q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; APC, 1962, p. 33).

Wallace, Cape: see Garry, Cape.

Wallace, Kapp: see Wallace, Cape.

Wallaston, Cabo: see Awl Point or Neumayer, Cape or Wollaston, Cape.

Wallaston, Cap: see Wollaston, Cape.

Wallaston, Cape: see Neumayer, Cape or Wollaston, Cape.

Wallaston, Kapp: see Wollaston, Cape.

Wall, Cadena: see Wall Range.

Waldeck Rousseau Öya: see Waldeck Peak.

Wallend Glacier 64°58'S 62°13'W, flowing E from Forbidden Plateau into Green Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1955 and so named because it is walled in on three sides by the escarpment of the plateau (APC, 1958, p. 7).

Walleston, Cabo, Cap(e): see Wollaston, Cape.

- Wallows, The** 60°41'S 45°36'W, a low-lying area with a central pond, between Starfish Cove and Heywood Lake, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named because most of the moulting elephant seals on the island wallow there in the summer (APC, 1955, p. 22; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; [wrongly positioned to the NE] DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973; [correctly positioned] 2-DOS 1975).
- Wall Range** 64°49'S 63°22'W, running NE-SW on Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, and rising to c. 1 100 m at Mount Wheat, was sighted by BeAE in February 1898; surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959); resurveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955. *Copper Peak* (q.v.), incorrectly referring to the N end of this feature (USHO, 1960, p. 362, 3rd view). *Cadena Wall* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 298).
- Wall Rock** 83°08'S 56°57'W, rising to 980 m at N end of *Schmidt Hills* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, was named after John Wall, a member of the USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957-58 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Walsham, Rocas*: see *Walsham Rocks*.
- Walsham Rocks** 64°50'S 64°33'W, SW of Joubin Islands and W of Bismarck Strait. The name *Islotes Bluff* was applied collectively by CAE to this feature and to *Bluff Island* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 163). The rocks were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57; named *Walsham Rocks* after Able Seaman John Walsham, RN, a member of the survey party (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Rocas Walsham* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 298). [See also under *Islote Edgardo* and *Islote Jorge*.]
- Walsh Nunatak** 73°09'S 63°11'W, rising to c. 1 600 m on W side of *Dana Mountains* (q.v.), N of the head of Haines Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was named after John J. Walsh, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", and with USCGC *Eastwind*, summer 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Walter Glacier** 69°17'S 70°24'W, joining Moran Glacier and flowing E into Schokalsky Bay, NE Alexander Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-50; named after Lieut. Cdr. Howard J. Walter, USN, LC-130 Hercules aircraft commander, ODF, 1970 and 1971 (APC, 1980, p. 5). Walter, Morro, has not been identified (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 5). *Morro Grandoli* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 5).
- Walter, Pointe*: see *Walker Point*.
- Walton Heights** 70°15'S 69°39'W, rising to c. 800 m at head of Haydn Inlet, Alexander Island, forming part of Douglas Range, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named after Jonathan Launcelot William Walton (b. 1950), BAS surveyor and glaciologist, 1975-86 ("Fossil Bluff", 1975-76; Rothera, 1978-79); son of E. W. K. Walton (*Walton Peak*, q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS, 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 2-DOS 1980).
- Walton, Monti*: see *Walton Mountains*.
- Walton Mountains** 71°12'S 70°20'W, running N-S from c. 71°00'S to 71°20'S, E of Lewis Snowfield, Alexander Island, rising to c. 1 450 m at Mount McArthur, and including also Palindrome Buttress, Richter Peaks and Sevier Nunatak, were photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 13, p. 458) and roughly mapped from air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by RARE in 1947; named after Lieut. Col. R. C. Walton, USMC, of the Office of Naval Research, who helped to secure naval support for RARE ([in 71°15'S 74°20'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; USHO chart 6638, 1956; [in 71°10'S 71°15'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, Pl. 1 and end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 34). *Monti Walton* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). The mountains were mapped from RARE photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Gory Uolton* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Hamilton* [sic] *Mountains* (USAF chart GNC 24N, 1970).
- Walton Peak** 68°09'S 66°49'W, rising to 825 m between Northeast Glacier and Mount Rhamnus, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-48, and named after Eric William Kevin Walton (b. 1918), FIDS engineer, "Stonington Island", 1946-47, who in August 1946 rescued J. E. Tonkin of FIDS (*Tonkin Island*, q.v.) from a crevasse on Northeast Glacier and was subsequently awarded the Albert Medal "for gallantry" (exchanged for the George Cross in 1971); Deputy Leader, South Georgia Survey (V.D. Carse), 1951-52; father of J. L. W. Walton (*Walton Heights*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Wanda Glacier** 62°07'S 58°22'W, flowing N into Martel Inlet, W of Lussich Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the legendary Polish Princess Wanda, daughter of Prince Krak (*Krak Glacier*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 85). *Lodowiec Wandy* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).
- Wandel-Eiland, Île, -insel, Isla(nd)*: see Booth Island.
- Wandell, Isla(nd)*: see Booth Island.
- Wandel Öya*: see Booth Island.
- Wandel Peak** 65°05'S 64°01'W, highest peak (980 m) on *Booth Island* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, was named after C. F. Wandel, whose name had originally been applied to the island (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Wandels Ön*: see Booth Island.
- Wanden, Isla*: see Booth Island.
- Wandy, Lodowiec*: see *Wanda Glacier*.
- Wanous, Mount** 84°52'S 62°18'W, rising to 1 660 m on NE side of *Mackin Table* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Richard E. Wanous, USARP geophysicist, Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66 (USGS sheet SV 11-20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Warden Pass** 80°28'S 28°20'W, running E-W at c. 1 000 m S of Flat Top and connecting the NW side of Fuchs Dome with Stratton Glacier, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after Michael Anthony Warden (b. 1946), BAS general assistant, Halley, 1970-72, who worked in the area (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Warden Rock** 67°32'S 67°20'W, off-shore on N side of Bigourdan Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island", 1955-57, and so named in association with *Guardian Rock* (q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Ward Glacier** 67°14'S 67°24'W, flowing SW into Vallot Glacier, Laubeuf Fjord, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was surveyed near its mouth by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in

- 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954) and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr William Hallam Ward (b. 1917), British geotechnical engineer and glaciologist who studied glacier flow and mass balance; member of the Imperial College expedition to Jan Mayen, 1938, and of Arctic Institute of North America expeditions to Baffin Island, 1950 and 1953; Secretary, International Commission of Snow and Ice, 1959–71; Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Building Research Establishment, Garston, Herts, 1969–78 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Ward Islands** 67°38'S 69°36'W, SE group of the *Amiot Islands* (q.v.), off SW coast of Adelaide Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after Herbert George Victor Ward (b. 1908), Chief Engineer in *John Biscoe*, 1948–62 (BA, 1963, p. 12; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Wardle Entrance** 65°27'S 65°25'W, running NW–SE between Snodgrass Island and Weller Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with other names from *Pickwick papers* in this group of islands, named after Mr Wardle, a central character in that work (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Ward, Monte*: see Ward, Mount.
- Ward, Mount** 71°36'S 66°57'W, NE-most of the Steeple Peaks, George VI Sound, rising to c. 800 m, was seen from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947, and named after W. W. Ward, of Beaumont, Texas, Editor of the *Beaumont Journal* and a supporter of the expedition ([in c. 71°58'S 65°30'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; USHO chart 16384–5, 1958; AGS map, 1970; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1975, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984). *Monte Ward* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Gora Uord* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1961–62, and identified as the feature originally sighted by RARE.
- Warkocz** [= braid] 62°07'S 58°19'W, nunataks rising to c. 300 m SE of Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the braid of the legendary Polish Princess Wanda (*Wanda Glacier*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 86).
- Warnes, Caleta*: see Pérez, Caleta.
- Warnes, Punta** 64°02'S 60°53'W, W entrance point of Curtiss Bay, Davis Coast, was so called by AAE after a sergeant major of marines (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter W).
- Warnke, Mount** 84°20'S 64°50'W, one of the *Thomas Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Detlef A. Warnke, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, and with USCGC *Eastwind*, summer 1965–66; “Palmer Station”, summer 1966–67 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Warren Ice Piedmont** 69°55'S 68°10'W, bounded to E by Traverse Mountains and to W by George VI Ice Shelf, and extending NW–SE between Terminus Nunatak and *Riley Glacier* (q.v.), was formerly included as part of that glacier; following surveys by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1970–73, named after Douglas Ernest Warren (b. 1918), Director of Overseas Surveys, 1968–80, with overall responsibility for British mapping in the Antarctic (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978 and 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Warszawa Icefield** 62°12'S 58°35'W, between Ezcurra Inlet (Admiralty Bay, King George Island) and Bransfield Strait, was so called by PAE after Warsaw, capital of Poland (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Kopuła Warszawy* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).
- Warszawy, Kopuła*: see Warszawa Icefield.
- Washington, Canal (de), Détroit (de)*: see Washington Strait.
- Washington Escarpment** 83°42'S 55°08'W, extending N–S from the vicinity of Mount Dasinger to the vicinity of Gambacorta Peak, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., the Alma Mater of five members of the USGS field party ([in 83°45'S 55°00'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 107; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Washington, Estrecho (de)*: see Washington Strait.
- Washington Strait** 60°42'S 44°55'W, running N–S between Powell Island and Fredriksen Island to the W, and Laurie Island to the E, was charted and navigated by Palmer, 11 December 1821, on the same day that Powell passed through *Lewthwaite Strait* (q.v.); named presumably after George Washington (1732–99), first President of the United States, 1789–97 (Powell, 1822b, p. 10; chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Washington-Strasse* (Bertuch, 1822, p. 108). *Détroit Washington* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Détroit de Washington, Canal de Washington, Canal Washington* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1842, p. 133, 315). *Estrecho Washington* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196; Pierrou, 1970, p. 722). *Estrecho de Washington* (Jalour, [1907b], p. 31). *Washington Sundet* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The strait was recharted by DI in 1933. *Stretto Washington* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav.10). *Proliv Vashington* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Washington-Strasse, Stretto, Sundet*: see Washington Strait.
- Wasilewski, Mount** 75°11'S 71°22'W, rising to 1 585 m ESE of Merrick Mountains, between English Coast and Orville Coast, was surveyed on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Peter J. Wasilewski, USARP geomagnetic observer and member of University of Wisconsin traverse parties in the area, 1961–62 and 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Watchkeeper, Le, Roca*: see Watchkeeper, The.
- Watchkeeper, The** 62°18'S 59°49'W, low off-shore rock NW of Fort William, Robert Island, and N of Table Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers and called descriptively *Flat Rock* (Fildes, 1821a) or *Flat Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; USHO, 1943, p. 96). *Isla Flat* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 125). *Flat Island* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 1930, p. 62). *Île Flat* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Flat Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The feature was charted by DI, 1934–35, and renamed *The Watchkeeper* from its outlying position (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Powells Is.* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *The Watchkeeper* [sic] (BA, 1942, p. 42). *Roca Watchkeeper* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Roca Vigía* [=watchkeeper rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 211). *Isla Vigía* (Argentina. MM chart MU-II, 1954). *Le Watchkeeper* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Islote Vigía* (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 716). *Isla Fiat* [sic], in error (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).

- Watchtower, The** 64°23'S 57°22'W, rising to 395 m SW of Hamilton Point, James Ross Island, on Admiralty Sound, was roughly surveyed by SwAE, 9 March 1902, and named descriptively *The Watch Tower* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 127; Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 3 preceding p. 223); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–53. *The Watchtower* (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).
- Waterboat Island** 64°33'S 62°00'W, on NE side of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]).
- Waterboat Point** 64°49'S 62°51'W, at N end of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, formed by a small island joined to the mainland by a spit at low tide, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5); surveyed by BAE, 1920–22, when a two-man party occupied the point from 12 January 1921 to 13 January 1922, living in an old water boat left stranded by the whaling factory ship *Neko* about eight years before; named *Water Boat Point* (Lester 1920–22b, p. 25; 1923, p. 179; BA 1948, p. 79). *The Island* (Bagshawe, 1938, p. 185 and map p. 189; Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 13.1). The feature was further surveyed by CAE, 1950–51, and called *Península Munita* after Capt. (N) Diego Munita Whittaker, commanding the expedition in the patrol ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 205). A Chilean station was established on the site in January 1951 and called "*González Videla*" or "*Base Presidente González Videla*", after G. G. Videla (*Greenwich Island*, q.v.) (Thomas and Addison, 1954, p. 166). *Punta Waterboat*, referring to a point on the mainland opposite the island (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA 1974, p. 298). *Islote Pingüino* [= penguin islet] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 253). *Isla Pingüino* (Argentina. MM chart LL, 1954). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Waterbootpunt* [sic] (Knapp, 1958, p. 588). *Waterboat Point* (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Isla Domnitz*, "*Base Gabriel González Videla*" (Halpern, 1962, Fig. 6). "*Base González Videla*" (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 147). "*Gabriel González Videla*" (USHO, 1963, p. 152b). "*Presidente Gabriel González Videla Base*" (Mueller, 1964, p. 393). "*Gabriel Gonzáles* [sic] *Videla*", "*Base Presidente Gabriel Gonzáles* [sic] *Videla*", "*Base GGV*" (Aldunate, 1964, p. 1 and map p. 5). Since 1964 the Chilean station has been only seasonally occupied. "*Gonsales* [sic]-*Videla*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Presidente Gabriel Gonzales* [sic] *Videla*" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). "*Presidente Gonzales* [sic] *Videla*" (BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Waterboat, Punta*; see *Waterboat Point*.
- Waterbootpunt*: see *Waterboat Point*.
- Waterloo, I., -Øen, -Insel, Island, Ostrov, Wyspa*: see King George Island.
- Waterpipe Beach** 60°42'S 45°36'W, W side of Borge Bay, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and so named because an old pipe-line leads down to this beach from Pumphouse Lake; it was used by Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S for watering whaling ships, 1920–30 (APC, 1955, p. 22; Matthews and Malin, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Water Point*: see *Babylon*.
- Watkins Eiland, Isla*: see *Watkins Island*.
- Watkins Island** 66°22'S 67°05'W, one of the largest of the *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.), separated from Lavoisier Island by Lewis Sound, following survey by BGLE in 1935–36, was named *Mikkelsen Island* after Kapt. E. Mikkelsen (*Mikkelsen Bay*, q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA, 1948, p. 206; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). The personnel of USAS "East Base" were evacuated to this island by Condor aircraft (*Condor Peninsula*, q.v.), which landed on the ice cap, 22 March 1941; they were then taken off the island by USS *Bear* and the aircraft was abandoned (English, 1941, p. 477; USHO, 1943, p. 149). *Isla Mikkelsen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Isidoro Errázuriz*, so called by CAE after Isidoro Errázuriz (1835–98), Founder of the Chilean newspaper *La Patria* (Orrega Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). In order to avoid possible confusion with *Mikkelsen Islands* (q.v.), the present feature was later renamed *Watkins Island* after Henry George ("Gino") Watkins (1907–32), British Arctic explorer; Leader of expeditions to Edge Island (Svalbard), 1927, Labrador, 1928–29, and of BAARE, 1930–31, who made the original plan for BGLE in 1932 but failed to get financial support in that year; he was drowned in Tugtulik (Lake Fjord) near Angmagssalik on a second expedition to East Greenland, 20 August 1932 (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Isla Watkins* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295; Pierrou, 1970, p. 723; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 299). An Argentine refuge hut was established on a small island between the present feature and Belding Island, 29 February 1956 (Thomas, 1957b, p. 524), and called "*Refugio Aeronaval Capitán Estivariz*" (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 154) or "*Refugio Capitán Estivariz*" (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 154; Pierrou, 1970, p. 236), after Capt. (C) Eduardo Aníbal Estivariz (d. 1961), of the Argentine Navy, who contributed to the success of the Argentine revolution of 1955 and who was killed in an aircraft accident. *Isola Mikkelsen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Watkins Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 588). *Ostrov Uotkins* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Watson Peaks** 73°45'S 62°36'W, running NW-SE and rising to c. 1 500 m between Werner Mountains and Rivera Peaks, Lasiter Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after George E. Watson, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", and with USCGC *Eastwind*, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Watson Peninsula** 60°41'S 44°32'W, between Macdougall Bay and Marr Bay, Laurie Island, terminating in Cape Valavielle, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after George Lennox Watson (1851–1904), naval architect and yacht builder of Glasgow, who redesigned the expedition ship *Scotia* (*Scotia Bay*, q.v.) (Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA, 1930, p. 50; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Península Watson* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933.
- Watts Needle** 80°44'S 24°59'W, rising to 1 450 m on E side of Glen Glacier, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after William Whitehead Watts (1860–1947), British geologist who worked particularly on the Precambrian rocks of the English midlands; Professor of Geology, Imperial College, London, 1906–30; President, Geological Society, London, 1910–12 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Watts Summit** 83°12'S 50°31'W, rising to c. 1 800 m at SW corner of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Ray-

- mond D. Watts, USGS geophysicist in the area, 1978–79 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Waugh, Mount** 65°31'W 64°07'W, rising to 585 m W of Chiloé Point, Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; called in error *Pointe Nuñez* (*Takaki Promontory*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 22 following p. 60); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Prospect Point”, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, named after W. A. Waugh, American biochemist who, in 1932 with C. G. King (*King Island*, q.v.), carried out research on vitamin C (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Wauters, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Wauters Point.
- Wauters Point** 64°05'S 61°44'W, N point of *Two Hummock Island* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was charted by BeAE, 25–26 January 1898, and named *Cap Wauters* after M. Wauters, who assisted the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Wauters* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; [in 64°06'S 61°41'W] BA chart 3205, 1942; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Cabo Wauters* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 723; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 299). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Wauters Point* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Wauwerman, Inseln, Islands, Islas*: see Wauwermans Islands.
- Wauwermann, Îles, -Insel, Island(s), Islas*: see Wauwermans Islands.
- Wauwermanns, Archipel, Group, Islands, Islas*: see Wauwermans Islands.
- Wauwermans, Grupo, Île(s), -inseln*: see Wauwermans Islands.
- Wauwermans Islands** 64°56'S 63°54'W, N-most group of islands in *Wilhelm Archipelago* (q.v.), bounded to the N by Bismarck Strait, to the E by Butler Passage, and to the S by Nimrod Passage, individual islands being named for the most part after characters from Chaucer's *Canterbury tales*. The islands were roughly charted by BeAE, 9 February 1898, when a landing was made on one of the islands; named *Îles Wauwermans* after Lieut. Gen. H. Wauwermans of Antwerp, a benefactor of the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, p. 33–34 and map facing p. 132). *Wauwermans Islands* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Wauwerman [sic] Islands* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Wauwerman's Islands* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *Wauwermann [sic] -Insel, Wauwermansinseln* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x and p. 108). *Île [sic] Wauwermans* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). The islands were further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Wauwerman [sic] Inseln, Wauwermans Öarna, Islas Wauwerman [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Archipel Wauwermanns [sic]* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 47). *Wauwermans Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Îles Wauwermann [sic], Wauwermann* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406–7). *Wauwermanns [sic] Islands, Wauwermann [sic] Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 133; chart 6653, 1946). *Islas Wauwermann [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islas Wauwermans [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Islas Wauwermans* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258; Pierrou, 1970, p. 723; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 299). *Wauwermann Island*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 319). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and partially recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–58. *Islas Wauwermans [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957). *Ostrova Wauwermans* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Wauwermanns [sic] Group* (BA, 1961, p. 170). *Grupo Wauwermans* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 169).
- Wauwermans Islas, Öarna, Öyane*: see Wauwermans Islands.
- Wauwermans, Islas*: see Wauwermans Islands.
- Wave Peak** 60°37'S 45°36'W, rising to 960 m at head of Laws Glacier, Marshall Bay, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named from its resemblance to a breaking wave (APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 510 South Orkney Island, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS, 1956–58.
- Waverly Glacier** 74°02'S 61°41'W, flowing NE into Wright Inlet, Lassiter Coast, SE of *Mount Tricorn* (q.v.), was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, but, owing to an error in navigation on the flight, incorrectly located in c. 74°40'S 60°30'W (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, p. 277); further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, Fig. 17, p. 373), and roughly mapped in c. 74°03'S 62°00'W; called *Kasco Glacier* after the Kasco Dog Food Company's mills at Waverly, NY, owned by Marc Ivy and Edwin Knapp, who donated 20 tons of dog food to RARE (AGS map, 1948); later named *Waverly Glacier* ([in 74°03'S 62°00'W] Ronne 1948b, map p. 357 and p. 390; [in 74°03'S 61°56'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 34; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). During survey from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947, the glacier, although not actually sighted, was roughly located from RARE air photographs. The glacier was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Wawel, Góra*: see Wawel Hill.
- Wawel Hill** 62°07'S 58°24'W, rising to 290 m N of Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was called *Mount Wawel* by PAE after the hill of the same name in Kraków, historic site of the castle of the Polish kings (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 80). *Góra Wawel* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80). *Wawel Hill* (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Wawel, Mount*: see Wawel Hill.
- Weasel Hill** 64°14'S 59°36'W, rising to 835 m between Pyke Glacier and Polaris Glacier, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area and with *Pyke Glacier* (q.v.), named after the M–29 tracked cargo carrier or Weasel, manufactured by the Studebaker Corporation, USA (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Weathercock Hill*: see Cathedral Crags.
- Weather Eiland*: see Veier Head.
- Weather Guesser Nunataks** 75°30'S 71°45'W, rising to 1 080 m between Behrendt Mountains and Thomas Mountains, Orville Coast, were surveyed on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and, following air photography by USN, 1965–67, mapped from air photographs by USGS; so named by the USN aerographer with the USARP University of Wisconsin survey party which established a base camp WNW of the nunataks in 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Weather, Isla(nd)*: see Veier Head.
- Weaver Peninsula** 61°12'S 58°48'W, NW side of Marian Cove,

- Maxwell Bay, King George Island, terminating in North Spit, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Stephen Donald Weaver (b. 1947), geologist, University of Birmingham, with the BAS party in this area in 1975 (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Weaver Point** 65°31'S 65°46'W, N point of *Renaud Island* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Prof. John Carrier Weaver (b. 1915), American author of *Ice atlas of the Northern Hemisphere* (Washington, 1946); President, University of Wisconsin, 1971–77 (APC 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Webb, Île, Isla:** see Webb Island.
- Webb Island** 67°27'S 67°57'W, off E coast of Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Île Webb* after Capt. (later Adm. Sir) Richard Webb, RN (1870–1950), commanding HMS *Amethyst* on E coast of South America, 1909–11, who was the first to welcome the FAE ship *Pourquoi Pas?* on her return to Montevideo in 1910 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 34 following p. 60). *Webb Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Webb Island* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Isla Escribiente Rebolledo*, so called by CAE, 1947, after a naval writer on the expedition (*Punta Escribiente Rebolledo*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Webb Islet* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). *Islote Webb* (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957). *Isla Webb* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 299). *Islote Webb [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart H-717, 1969).
- Webb Islet, Islote:** see Webb Island.
- Webb Nunataks** 83°24'S 56°42'W, rising to 860 m between *Roderick Valley* (q.v.) and Madey Ridge, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, were named after Dalton Webb, electronics engineer, Raydist Corporation, who was a member of the USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Webb Öya:** see Webb Island.
- Webb Peak** 69°38'S 66°28'W, rising to 1 480 m at W end of *Crescent Scarp* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, was named after John E. Webb, USARP geodesist, "Palmer Station", winter 1969 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Weber Inlet** 71°57'S 73°28'W, on W side of Bach Ice Shelf and SE side of Beethoven Peninsula, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Carl Maria Friedrich Ernest von Weber (1786–1826), German composer ([in 71°50'S 72°55'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 35).
- Weber Ridge** 84°20'S 63°12'W, rising to 870 m and forming NE end of *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Max K. Weber, USGS topographic engineer, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1965–66 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Webster Peaks** 63°54'S 59°37'W, running NE–SW and rising to 1 195 m on S side of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948; named after Dr. William Henry Bayley Webster (1793–1875), medical officer and naturalist in HMS *Chanticleer* (Cdr. H. Foster, RN), which approached Tower Island and Trinity Island off this coast in 1829 (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1961, p. 154; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Weddel, Île, Isla(nds):** see Weddell Islands.
- Weddel Sea:** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell:** see Weddell Islands or Weddell Sea.
- Weddella, Morze:** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell Area:** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell, Barrera de:** see Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Weddell, Barrera de Hielos (de) (del), Barrera del:** see Filchner Ice Front or Ronne Ice Front.
- Weddell Barrier:** see Filchner Ice Front or Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Front.
- Weddell-Barriere:** see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Weddell Bay:** see Mobiloil Inlet.
- Weddell Coast:** see Lassiter Coast.
- Weddell Cove** 61°14'S 54°03'W, SW of Sugarloaf Island, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG probably after Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddelli*) observed there (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 133).
- Weddell, Cuadrante:** see Atlantiskekvadranten.
- Weddell-Eisbarriere:** see Filchner Ice Front or Ronne Ice Front.
- Weddell, El:** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell Filchner Shelf:** see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Weddell(-)Haf(vet), -hav(et):** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell Ice Barrier:** see Filchner Ice Front or Ronne Ice Front.
- Weddell Ice Shelf:** see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Weddell, Île:** see Weddell Islands.
- Weddellin Meri:** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell, Isla(nd):** see Weddell Islands.
- Weddell Islands** 60°38'S 44°50'W, E of Cape Faraday, Powell Island, and S of Saddle Island, were possibly sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; roughly charted as a single island and named *Weddell's Island* by James Weddell, Master, RN (1787–1834), commanding the sealing brig *Jane (Jane Peak, q.v.)*, in January 1823 (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). Weddell made three voyages to the Antarctic in *Jane*, 1819–21, 1821–22 and 1822–24 (*South Orkney Islands, Weddell Sea, q.v.*). *Île Weddell* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 132). *Île Weddell [sic]* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Weddell Island* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; BA, 1916, p. 411; chart 3176, 3.vi.1927; 1930, p. 50). *Isla Weddel [sic]* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). The feature was recharted as a group of islands by Sørllé in 1912. *Weddel [sic] Islands* (Sørllé, chart, 1912). *Veddels [sic]* (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Weddel [sic] Öya* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The islands were recharted by DI in 1933. *Weddell Islands* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Weddell* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Isla Weddell* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 277). *Islotes Weddell* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 30. *Islas Weddell* (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 724). [Weddell Glacier and Weddell Point, South Georgia, are also named after J. Weddell (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 95).]
- Weddell, Islas:** see Mabel Island or Weddell Islands.
- Weddell Islets:** see Vedel Islands.
- Weddell, Islotes:** see Weddell Islands.
- Weddell, Mar (de), Mare di, Meer, Mer (de), More:** see Weddell Sea.
- Weddell (or Filchner) Shelf Ice:** see Filchner Ice Shelf.

Weddelovo Moře: see Weddell Sea.

Weddellraum: see Weddell Sea.

Weddell Quadrant: see Atlantiskekvandranten.

Weddell Sea, bounded by a line drawn from Joinville Island to Clarence Island, South Orkney Islands, Southern Thule, and from there to Kapp Norvegia (Dronning Maud Land), thence by Kronprinsesse Martha Kyst (Dronning Maud Land), Caird Coast, Luitpold Coast, Filchner Ice Front, Ronne Ice Front and the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula to Joinville Island. The sea was penetrated by Weddell (*Weddell Islands*, q.v.) to c. 74°15'S 34°17'W, 20 February 1823, and called *Sea of George the Fourth* or *King George the Fourth's Sea* after George IV (1762–1830), King of England, 1820–30 (*Weddell*, 1825a, map facing p. 1 and p. 37, 44). *Mer de George IV* (Malte-Brun, 1825, p. 139). The sea was later named *Weddell Meer* after Weddell himself (*Weddell*, 1826, p. 10; [referring to N part] Haardt, map, 1895); again penetrated by DWE to c. 64°40'S 55°00'W in January 1893 and by NWE to c. 68°10'S 60°00'W in December 1893. *Georg IV. Meer* (Petermann, map, 1867; [referring to S part] Haardt, map, 1895). *Weddell Haf* (Ohlin, 1898, map following p. 320). *Weddell Sea* (Fricker, 1898, p. 3; Stanford, chart, 1901; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [bounded by a line joining the NE extremity of Coats Land to Joinville Island] BA, 1932, p. 345; [referring to N part] chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; [referring to S part] 1240, 20.vi.1938; [bounded by the line Coats Land–Joinville Island] APC, 1955, p. 22; [as now defined] APC, 1977, p. 8; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; BA chart 3170, 19.iii.1982). *Mer de Weddell* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). The sea was penetrated by SNAE as far S as *Caird Coast* (q.v.) in March 1904. *Mer de Georges IV* (Lecointe, 1905, p. 59). *Weddell Zee* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Mare di Weddell*, *König Georg IV-Meer*, *Weddell See*, *The Sea of King George the Fourth*, *Weddell-Hafvet*, *Weddells-Haf* (Nordenskjöld, 1910, p. 555; 1911b, p. 62, 66, 71; 1911c, p. 110–11). The sea was penetrated again by GAE, 1911–12, whose ship *Deutschland* was beset in the ice off Luitpold Coast in February 1912 and drifted for nine months before reaching navigable water SE of South Orkney Islands in c. 62°00'S. *Mer de Larsen*, referring to NW part only after Kapt. C.A. Larsen (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *König-Georg-IV-See* (Penck, 1914, p. 53). The sea was penetrated again by BITAE whose ship *Endurance* was beset in the ice off Luitpold Coast in 76°34'S 31°30'W, 12 January 1915, and drifted N until she was crushed and sank in 60°05'S 51°30'W, 27 October 1915, the members of the expedition taking to the ice and then to open boats to reach *Cape Valentine* (q.v.), Elephant Island, 15 April 1916. Bruce (1917, p. 241) defined the N limit of the sea as 60°S and the E limit as 0°. *Mar de Weddell* (Hoxmark, 1924; Pierrou, 1970, p. 724). *Weddell-Tenger* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 12). *Weddellhavet* (Risting, 1929, p. 109). *Weddel [sic] Meer* (Drygalski, 1930, Tafel 21). *King George IV. Sea*, referring to the original name (BA, 1930, p. 130). *George IV Sea* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 6). *Ice Sea* or *Icy Sea*, referring to earlier names (Hobbs, 1940, map p. 710 and p. 714). *Atlantic Ocean*, referring to SE part (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Wedell [sic]-See* (Brieffuss, 1943, Tafel 38). *Weddellhav* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 16). *Mar de Weddel [sic]* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945). *Mar de Larsen*, referring to NW part only (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Mar de Wedell [sic]* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 46 and map facing p. 200). *Weddellin Meri* (Anderson, 1948, end map). *Mar de San Martín*, so called by AAE

after Gen. José de San Martín (*Antarctic Peninsula*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *More Uedella* (Berg), 1949, end map). *More Uedellya* (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Mar Weddel [sic]* (CACA, 1949c, p. 45). *More Ueddella* (Grigoryev and Lebedev, 1950, map p. 12–13). *More Ujdella* (Kalmeta, 1950, p. 240). *Weddelovo [sic] Moře* (Rubić, 1950, p. 240). *El Weddell*, *Weddell Area*, *Weddellraum* (Capurro, 1955, p. 1, 96, 145). The sea was further penetrated by AAE in the icebreaker *General San Martín* in January 1955, by the RSIGYE ship *Tottan* and TAE ship *Theron* in January 1956, and by the ODF icebreaker USS *Staten Island* in January 1957; thenceforth annually by various ships for the relief of stations. *Mer Weddell* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Weddell* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 43). *Mar di Larsen*, referring to NW part (Zavatti 1958, Tav. 7). *Vedel Yam*, *Yam Vedel* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 12). *Weddelovo Moře* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Uedderu Sea*, *Morze Weddella*, *Weddelovo [sic] Morje* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 36; 1959f, map p. 37; 1960a, end map). *Weddel [sic] Sea* (BA, 1961, p. 447). *More Weddell* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Mar Weddell* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 300).

Weddell Sea Barrier: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

Weddell Sea District, extending from the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula to Luitpold Coast and Caird Coast, Coats Land, was one of six districts proposed as main diversions of Antarctica (*Graham Land District*, q.v.) (Hayes, 1928, p. 11–12 and Map 1).

Weddell See: see Weddell Sea.

Weddells-Haf: see Weddell Sea.

Weddell Shelf Ice: see Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.

Weddell's Island: see Laurie Island or Weddell Islands.

Weddell(-)Tenger, Zee: see Weddell Sea.

Weddel, Mar (de), Meer: see Weddell Sea.

Weddelovo Moře, Morje: see Weddell Sea.

Weddel Öya: see Weddell Islands.

Wedel, Île: see Friedburg Insel.

Wedel Îles: see Vedel Islands.

Wedel Island: see Friedburg Insel.

Wedel Islands, Islas: see Vedel Islands.

Wedell Mar de, -See: see Weddell Sea.

Wedge Ridge 80°38'S 29°12'W, running NW-SE and rising to c. 1 200 m at S end of Haskard Highlands, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named descriptively (APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).

Wedgwood Point 65°03'S 63°39'W, SE of Eclipse Point, Flandres Bay, Danco coast, was called descriptively *Punta Azufre* [= sulphur point] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Thomas Wedgwood (1771–1805), English artist and pioneer photographer who first attempted to fix images obtained with a *camera obscura*, in c. 1794 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Azufre Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 93).

Wednesday, Île, Isla: see Wednesday Island.

Wednesday Island 64°56'S 63°45'W, E-most of the *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted and named by BGLE on Wednesday, 29 January 1936 (Rymill, 1938b; USHO chart 6653, 1946; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Isla Viernes*

- [= Friday [*sic*] island] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Mara*, after a South American rodent (Argentina. MM, 1953, views on p. 250b, 270b). *Isla Miércoles* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954). *Île Wednesday* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE and recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58. *Islas Articuladas* [= articulated islands], including offlying smaller islands (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957). *Islas Mara, Islas Miércoles*, as rejected names (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1). *Wednesday* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 169). *Isla Wednesday* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 300).
- Weeb, Islote*: see Webb Island.
- Weeks Stack** 62°14'S 59°04'W, in W entrance of Fildes Strait, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1935 (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Joseph Weeks, Master of the sealing ship *Horatio* (*Horatio Stump*. q.v.) from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1962, p. 33; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Weer Eiland*: see Veier Head.
- Weertman Island** 66°58'S 67°44'W, the largest of the *Bennett Islands* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was called *Isla Runcumilla* by CAE 1947 after a Chilean submarine (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 44) or *Islote Susini* by AAE, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 10); surveyed by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named *Weertman Island* after Johannes Weertman (b. 1925), American metallurgist who proposed a theory to explain the sliding of glaciers on their beds and who has made important contributions to the theory of glacier flow since 1956; Professor of Materials Sciences, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., from 1960 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Wegener, Mount** 80°44'S 23°31'W, rising to 1 385 m in central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Alfred Lothar Wegener (1880–1930), German astronomer, meteorologist and Arctic explorer who was a pioneer of the theory of continental drift; Professor of Geophysics and Meteorology, University of Graz, Austria, 1924–30; member of Danish expeditions to Greenland in 1906–08 and in 1911–13, when he took part in a crossing of the ice cap; Leader of German expeditions to Greenland in 1929 and in 1930, losing life on the ice cap in November of that year (APC, 1974, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Wegener Range** 72°42'S 62°23'W, running WNW-ESE and rising to c. 1 800 m between Maury Glacier and Fenton Glacier, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69; in association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named after A.L. Wegener (*Mount Wegener*, q.v.) (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Wegger Peak** 62°06'S 58°30'W, rising to c. 350 m WSW of Crépin Point, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Following survey of the area by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909, the name *Le Poing* [= the fist] was applied descriptively to a single summit SW of Crépin Point (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948); following geological work in the area by Ferguson, 1913–14, the name was applied to the present feature (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 39 and p. 40); following hydrographic survey of the area by DI, 1934–35, the name was applied either to *Admiralen Peak* (q.v.) or to a summit close E of it (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c). *Cerro Le Poing* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 183). *Monte Le Poing* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *The Fist* ([referring to the feature named by FAE] BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10; [referring to the summit E of Admiralen Peak] BA, 1956, view facing p. 36). *The Fist (Le Poing)* (BA, 1948, p. 153). *Pico Le Poing* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Pico Puño* [= fist peak] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198; Pierrou, 1970, p. 611). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the present feature was renamed *Wegger Peak* after Ole Wegger (1859–1936), Director for 47 years of Framnæs Mekaniske Værksted, Norway, shipbuilders who fitted *Admiralen* with a slipway for whaling (APC, 1960, p. 8; Hawkes, 1961, p. 12; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Weidenmann Glacier*: see Freiherr von Wiedenmann Gletscher.
- Weincke Island*: see Wiencke Island.
- Weininger, Mount** 84°47'S 65°30'W, rising to 1 970 m at NW end of *Mackin Table* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Richard B. Weininger, USARP Scientific Leader and ionosphericist, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).
- Weins Bay*: see Venus Bay.
- Weir Glacier** 66°08'S 64°43'W, flowing N into the head of Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and further surveyed in its lower reaches by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); named after The Rt Hon. Sir William Douglas Weir, 1st Viscount Weir (1877–1959) and his son The Hon. James Kenneth Weir (later 2nd Viscount Weir) (1905–72), who contributed towards the cost of BGLE ([in 66°02'S 64°42'W.] APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 35). The glacier was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Weiss(a) Point, Przylqdek*: see Gurruchaga, Punta.
- Welch Mountains** 70°57'S 63°35'W, on E side of Dyer Plateau, central Palmer Land, between Clifford Glacier and Mount Jackson, rising to 3 015 m at Mount Acton and including also from N to S Gatlin Peak, Mount Schimansky, Liston Nunatak, Steel Peak, Mount Nordhill, Heintz Peak, Kosky Peak and Fry Peak, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Rear-Adm. David Fife Welch, USN (b. 1918), Commander, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1969–71 (APC, 1977, p. 35; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Welchnes*: see Welchness.
- Welchness** 63°29'S 56°15'W, gravel spit forming W extremity of *Dundee Island* (q.v.), was roughly charted by DWE in 1893 and named after Capt. George Welch (d. 1891), a leading Dundee whaler and Manager, from c. 1860 onwards, of the Tay Whale Fishing Company, which for many years owned the DWE ship *Active* (Dundee Courier and Advertiser, 1948) (BA chart 1238, x.1893; Robertson, chart, 1893a; [in 63°21'S 56°25'W] BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; [co-ordinates corrected] 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Welchnes* [*sic*]

- (HA chart, 1928). In November 1935, Ellsworth built a cairn on the escarpment to the E of this feature at a height of 65 m near the site of his snow runway (*Dundee Island*, q.v.). *Cabo Welchness* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 725). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54. *Punta Welchness* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 317; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 300). *Punta Bajos* [= low point], referring to the extreme W part of the feature (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 184). *Welchness Peninsula* (Sturgeon and Renner, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 10).
- Welchness, Cabo, Peninsula, Punta*: see Welchness.
- Welcome Pass** 82°35'S 52°45'W, running NE-SW at c. 800 m, N of *Czamanske Ridge* (q.v.), Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, and leading into Tranquillity Valley, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, so named in association with the valley and because, in the 1976–77 season, a note of welcome from a USGS party to a Soviet party was left in a helicopter cache, established by SAE in the previous season (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Welcome Point** 61°08'S 55°26'W, on N side of Mensa Bay, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.10).
- Weldon Glacier*: see Weldon Ice Stream.
- Weldon Ice Stream** 76°33'S 29°20'W, flowing NW into Weddell Sea, NE of Vahsel Bay, Luitpold Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 5 November 1967, and roughly mapped from air photographs; named *Weldon Glacier* after Don W. Weldon, USN, photographer on the flight ([in 77°15'S 30°05'W] AGS map, 1970; [in 77°05'S 31°30'W] Alberts, 1977, p. 48; [co-ordinates corrected] USBGN, 1980, p. 922); further delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1974. *Weldon Ice Stream* (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Welhelmina Bay*: see Wilhelmina Bay.
- Weller Island** 65°26'S 65°24'W, one of the *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, forming the SE side of Johannessen Harbour, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this group of islands, named after Samuel Weller, Mr Pickwick's servant (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Wellman Glacier** 64°29'S 61°24'W, flowing SW into Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1957–58; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Walter Wellman (1858–1934), American Arctic explorer who attempted unsuccessfully to reach the North Pole in a semi-rigid airship in 1907 and 1909 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Well(-)Met, Cabo, Cap*: see Well-met, Cape.
- Well-met, Cape** 63°47'S 57°20'W, N point of Vega Island on Prince Gustav Channel, was mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and called *Kap Dreyfuss*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 250); later named *Vorgebirge der Guten Begegnung* [= cape of the good meeting] to commemorate the reunion at this cape of an SwAE relief party under J.G. Andersson with the winter party from Snow Hill Island under N.O.G. Nordenskjöld after 20 months of enforced separation, 12 October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 250). *Mötesudden* [= meeting cape] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Cape Dreyfus* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 310, 490). *Cape Well Met* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 490; BA, 1930, p. 78). *Cabo Well(-)Met* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 300). *Cap Well-Met* (Charcot, 1912, Pl.1). *Cape Well-met* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 22; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945. *Cabo Visible* [= conspicuous cape] (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 718). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS, 1960–61. *Cabo Feliz Encuentro* [= cape happy encounter] (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1963). *Cabo Lynch*, in error (*Keltie Head*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).
- Wells Glacier** 73°32'S 61°11'W, flowing N into New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was roughly mapped by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947; photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and further mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after James T. Wells, USASA storekeeper, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Wendell, Punta** 64°37'S 63°00'W, ENE of Iceberg Point, Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was so called by AAE after Tte 2° Wendell of the Argentine Navy, who died aboard the frigate *Buenos Aires* in 1826 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter W).
- Wennergard, Kap*: see Herschel, Cape or Wennergard Point.
- Wennergard, Kapp*: see Herschel, Cape.
- Wennergard Point** 63°51'S 59°54'W, E entrance point of Lancaster Bay, Davis Coast, was charted by SwAE in November–December 1902 and named *Kap Wennergard* after Ole Christian Wennergard (d. 1903), a seaman with the expedition who died while wintering on *Paulet Island* (q.v.), 7 June 1903 (Andersson, 1904c, p. 216; Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Wennergard Point* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Wensley, Balize, Beacon*: see Wensleydale Beacon.
- Wensleydale, Balize*: see Wensleydale Beacon.
- Wensleydale Beacon** 62°57'S 60°42'W, rising to 110 m on N side of Fumarole Bay, *Port Foster* (q.v.), Deception Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers and charted by Foster in 1829; surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, when a steel framework beacon was constructed on the summit; called *Wensley Beacon* after Wensleydale, Yorks, a favourite locality of the surveyor-in-charge (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949). *Baliza Sin Nombre* [= nameless beacon], so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1949). *Wensleydale (Wensley) Beacon* (BA, 1952, p. 12). *Wensley* (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953). *Wensleydale Beacon* (BA chart 3202, 27.xi.1953; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Balize Wensleydale* or *Balize Wensley* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Wensleydale* (Bancroft, 1959, p. 55). *Monte Wensley* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 119; IHA, 1974, p. 300).
- Wensleydale (Wensley) Beacon*: see Wensleydale Beacon.
- Wensley, Monte*: see Wensleydale Beacon.
- Wensley, Punta*: see Murature, Punta.
- Werenskiöld Bastion** 67°26'S 65°31'W, rising to c. 1 250 on W side of Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest Glacier and Matthes Glacier, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Werner Werenskiöld (1883–1961), Norwegian geologist, geographer and glaciologist who took part in expeditions to Vestspits-

- bergen, 1915–24, and Bjornøya, 1922–23; Professor of Geography, University of Oslo (APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Werner Mountains** 73°34'S 62°20'W, lying N and S of Douglas Glacier, Lassiter Coast, bounded to N by Meinardus Glacier and to E and S by Bryan Glacier, rising to 1 560 m at Mount High and including also from N to S Mount Hemmingsen, Mount Fell, Mount Virdin and Mount Broome, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of pioneer geologists grouped on this coast, named after Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1819), German geologist and mineralogist (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Werner Peak** 68°43'S 65°14'W, rising to 1 550 m ENE of Norwood Scarp, Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1957–58; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Johannes Werner (1468–1528), German astronomer who probably first suggested the method of lunar distances for determining longitude, in 1514 (APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).
- Wesela, Zatoka*: see Wesele Cove.
- Wesele Cove** 62°10'S 58°09'W, between Boy Point and Low Head, King George Island, was named by PAE after the play *Wesele* [= the wedding] by S. Wyspiański (*Wyspiański Icefall*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 86; APC, 1986, p. 4). *Zatoka Wesela* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).
- Westantar*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- West Antarctica*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- West Antarctic Archipelago*: see Antarctic Archipelago.
- West(-)Antarktik(a)*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- West(-)Antarktis*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- West Balch Glacier*: see Drummond Glacier.
- West Bay** 69°21'S 68°26'W, between Brindle Cliffs and Mount Guernsey, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–50; named after Capt. W. E. West, USCG, commanding USCGC *Glacier*, ODF, 1973 and 1974 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- West Bay** 61°06'S 54°52'W, between Cape Belsham and *Point Wild* (q.v.), Elephant Island, was so called by BITAE in 1916, in contrast to *East Bay* (q.v.). *West Bay* or *Glacier Bay* (Wordie, 1921b, map p. 24). *Caleta Salvador Reyes*, so called by CAE, 1954–55, after Salvador Reyes Figueroa, Chilean Minister for External Relations at the time (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 77; IHA, 1974, p. 254).
- West, Cap*: see West Cape.
- West Cape** 60°36'S 46°05'W, W point of *Monroe Island* (q.v.), South Orkney Islands, was so called by Powell in 1821 (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Cap West* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170).
- West Cape*: see Return Point.
- West End Nunatak*: see Target Hill.
- Western Antarctica*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Western Massif*: see Shackleton Range.
- Western Rocks*: see West Rocks.
- West Foreland** 62°09'S 58°55'W, ice-free headland at NE end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *North Foreland* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 175). *Zachodnie Przedpole* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 175).
- West Gould, Glacier, Glacier*: see Erskine Glacier.
- West (Lesser) Antarctica*: see West Antarctica.
- West Melchior Archipelago*: see West Melchior Islands.
- West Melchior Islands** 64°19'S 63°00'W, W group of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, comprising Rho Islands, Lambda Island, Delta Island, Kappa Island, Gamma Island and smaller islands, were so named following a sketch survey by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Islas Melchior del Oeste* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 120). *West Melchior Archipelago* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; 1948, p. 191). *Islas Melchior Oeste* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955).
- West Mountain** 61°06'S 54°55'W, rising to c. 75 m WSW of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was so called by BITAE from its position W of *Point Wild* (q.v.) (Wordie, 1921b, map p. 24).
- Weston, Mount** 80°28'S 29°10'W, highest peak (1 210 m) of Haskard Highlands, W Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after Flt Sgt Peter Douglas Weston, RAF (b. 1921), aircraft mechanic with the RAF contingent of TAE, 1956–58 (APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- West Prongs** 83°54'S 57°34'W, three rock spurs forming W end of the ridge on N side of Jones Valley, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, were surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Clyde E. West, USN, cook, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).
- West, Récif*: see West Reef.
- West Reef** 61°05'S 55°36'W, WNW of Cape Lindsey, Elephant Island, with rocks awash, was roughly charted by Powell in 1822 and so named because it lies off the W entrance of Sealers Passage (Powell, chart, 1822a; SDUK, map, 1838; APC, 1974, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Récif West* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *West Riff* (Friedrichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The reef was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- West Riff*: see West Reef.
- West Rocks** 64°33'S 62°01'W, in S entrance of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, were charted and so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 4, p. 146; Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189). *Western Rocks* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 2, p. 45). *Shell Rocks* (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]).
- West Russell Glacier*: see Russell West Glacier.
- West Stenhouse Glacier*: see Stenhouse Glacier.
- Weter, Isola*: see Veier Head.
- Wetmore, Glacier*: see Wetmore Glacier.
- Wetmore Glacier** 74°38'S 63°35'W, flowing SE between Rare Range and Latady Mountains into *Irvine Glacier* (q.v.), Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, was seen from the air and partially photographed by RARE, 21 November 1947, roughly mapped in c. 74°43'S 64°08'W, and named *Alexander Wetmore Glacier*, after Frank Alexander Wetmore (b. 1886), biologist and Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 1945–52, who advised on the RARE scientific programme (AGS map, 1948). *Wetmore Glacier* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, p. 372 and Fig. 22, p. 379 [the title for this figure being incorrectly applied to Fig. 20, p. 378]; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Glaciar Wetmore* (Chile. IGM map 28, 1966). *Lednik Uetmora* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Wetter-Eiland, Île, -Insel, Isla(nd), Isola, -Ön: see Veier Head.
Wetter-(Veir-) Insel: see Veier Head.

Weyerhaeuser Glacier 68°55'S 65°28'W, flowing N into Mercator Ice Piedmont, W of Norwood Scarp, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island", 14 August 1947; named after F.K. Weyerhaeuser of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co., who contributed lumber and insulating material to RARE ([in 68°45'S 66°00'W] USBGN, 1956, p. 322; [in 68°52'S 65°22'W] APC, 1962, p. 33; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 35); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1958–59.

Whaleback Islet: see Whaleback Rocks.

Whaleback Rocks 63°39'S 59°04'W, group of five rocks rising to 115 m above sea level in Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1948, the name *Whaleback Islet* was applied descriptively to the largest rock (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22) but was later withdrawn (APC, 1959a, p. 12). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Skali Kendell*, in error (*Kendall Rocks*, q.v.) (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Whaleback Rocks*, referring to the group of rocks (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

Whale Bay 60°44'S 45°10'W, between the SE end of Coronation Island and the NW end of Matthews Island, W of The Divide, was charted in 1912 by Sørllø who applied the name *Hvalbugten* [= whale bay] to a feature of undefined extent between the S coast of Coronation Island and Robertson Islands (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Hval Bukt* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). *Fondeadero Ventisquero* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Bahía Ventisquero* [= glacier bay] (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 711). Following survey by DI in 1933, the name *Whale Bay* was restricted to the present feature (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). The bay was further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.

Whaleboat Point: see Baleinière, Pointe de la.

Whale Channel: see Orléans Strait.

Whale, Rocas: see Whale Rock.

Whale Rock 60°48'S 45°40'W, S of Signy Island, was probably first reported by DI, 1925–27; named *Ballena Rock* [= whale rock] (BA, 1930, p. 55; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Roca Ballena* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 186). *Whale Rock* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1961, p. 256; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Roche Ballena* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Rocas Ballena, Rocas Whale* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 2). The rock was found to be non-existent and deleted from the chart following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1965 (BA chart 1775, 13.x.1967; APC, 1975, p. 5).

Whalers Bay 62°59'S 60°34'W, between Penfold Point and Fildes Point on N side of Neptunes Bellows, *Port Foster* (q.v.), Deception Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers probably by the name *Deception Harbour* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 6 November 1821; ICRD, 1920, p. 89); charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1908 and named *Anse des Baleiniers* [= whalers bay] (Charcot, 1910, p. 316; 1912, Pl. 1) or *L'Anse des Baleiniers* (Charcot, 1910, p. 29). The headquarters for a British Magistrate was established on the bay in 1909 and occupied continuously by magistrates until 1931. *Ensenada de los Balleneros* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129). *New*

Sandefjord, referring to the name used by Norwegian whalers in 1909 after their home port (Charcot, 1910, p. 316). *New Sandefjord, Whalers' Cove* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 259). In the 1912–13 season, the Hektor Whaling Company erected their factory on the bay under FID Government license, the first whale being processed, 24 December 1912, and the factory continued in operation each season until 1931. *Whaler's Bay* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1. p. 78; Nelson and others chart, 1935j; France. SHM, 1937, p. 399). *Desception [sic] Bay* (Risting, 1922). Geological work was carried out in the vicinity of the bay by NAE, 1927–28. In the 1928–29 season, between November and January, Wilkins used the bay as a base for flying operations with a ski-equipped Lockheed Vega monoplane (C.B. Eielson, chief pilot, *Eielson Peninsula*, q.v.), the flight of 16 November being the first ever made in Antarctica (Wilkins, 1929). *Bay of Whales* (Yoder, 1929, map p. 217). *Whaler's Cove* (Wilkins, 1929, p. 373). *Whalers' Harbour* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 30). In the 1929–30 season, Wilkins again used the bay as a base for the initial flying before moving to Port Lockroy (Wilkins, 1930). The bay was further charted by DI, 1934–35. *Whalers' Bay* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 3). *Whalers Bay* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA chart 3205, 1945; 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Caleta Balleneros* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Pierrou, 1970, p. 188; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 38). The FIDS station, called "Base B" or "Deception Island", was established on the bay, 6 February 1944; it was destroyed by fire in September 1946, rebuilt in the 1946–47 season, and continuously occupied until 5 December 1967, when it was closed down following volcanic eruption. *Caleta Ballenera* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 156). The bay was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49. An Argentine hut was constructed on the bay, 14 January 1953, and called "*Teniente Cándido de la Sala*" after an officer of the Argentine Marines who died on active service; the hut was dismantled by FIDS, 15 February 1953. A Chilean refuge hut was also constructed on the bay in January 1953 and dismantled by FIDS (Thomas, 1956b, p. 170). *Anse Ballenero* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). "*Lasala*", referring to the Argentine hut (Roberts and Thomas, 1956, p. 59). The bay was used as a base for flying operations by FIDASE, 1956–57 (Mott, 1986). *Rada di Balenieri* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Caleta Ballenero* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 114). *Fondeadero Fontana* [= fountain anchorage], referring either to this feature or to Port Foster (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). "*Desepshen-Ayland*", referring to the British station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The British station was used as a base for BAS air operations between 4 December 1968 and 23 February 1969, when further volcanic activity severely damaged the British station and totally destroyed the old whaling factory. *Bahía Balleneros* (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, p. 162).

Whaler('s) Cove, Harbour: see Whalers Bay.

Whales, Bay of: see Whalers Bay.

Whale Skerries 60°42'S 45°06'W, in Lewthwaite Strait off W point of Powell Island, were charted by Sørllø, 1912–13, and named *Hvalskjaer* [= whale rock] (Sørllø and Borge, chart, 1913), later corrected to the plural form *Hvalskjærene* (Sørllø, chart, 1930); recharted by DI in 1933. *Whale Skerries* (APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Hvalskjaeren*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1957, p. 41).

Wheat, Mount 64°50'S 63°23'W, highest peak (1 100 m) in *Wall Range* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was called

- Pico Luisa* by AAE in association with the Argentine name for *Luigi Peak* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270d, top left photograph); later named *Mount Wheat* after Lieut. Cdr Luther William Wheat, USN, helicopter pilot with Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1975-78; member of USACAN from 1979 (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Wheatstone Glacier** 64°45'S 62°27'W, flowing NW from Arc-towski Peninsula into Errera Channel, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802-75), English scientist and inventor, who designed the first mirror stereoscope in 1832; Professor of Natural Philosophy, King's College, London, 1834-75 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Wheeler, Cabo*: see Lamb Point or Wheeler, Cape.
- Wheeler, Cape** 73°58'S 60°58'W, N entrance point of Wright Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, but owing to an error in navigation on the flight was wrongly located in c. 74°40'S 60°30'W (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, second photograph p. 276); further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, Fig. 17, p. 373), mapped in c. 73°59'S 60°55'W, and named *Cape John Wheeler* after John Neville Wheeler (1886-1973), President, Incorporated North American Newspaper Alliance, 1931-64, and a contributor to RARE (AGS, 1948, map) or *Cape Wheeler* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; [in 73°58'S 61°05'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 35). *Cabo Wheeler* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 301). The cape was surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. *Kap Wheeler* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Mys Uiler* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Wheeler, Kap*: see Wheeler, Cape.
- Whichaway, Cuetos, -gruppen, -Nunatakene, -nunatakerna(e), Nunatakok*: see Whichaway Nunataks.
- Whichaway Nunataks** 81°33'S 28°26'W, on S side of Recovery Glacier, Coats Land, rising to c. 1 400 m at Hopalong Nunatak and including also Quest Nunatak, were seen from the air by TAE, 20 January 1957, and surveyed from the ground in March 1957; so named because the members of the survey party were uncertain which route from the nunataks would lead them furthest inland (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958e, p. 104, 112 and map p. 100; APC, 1959a, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 81 28/30, 1963). *Vychevey Noontak, Noontak Vychevy, Whichaway, Whichaway-Nunatakene, Whichaway Nunatakerne, Whichaways* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 94; 1958b, p. 106, 115; 1958c, p. 215; 1958e, p. 104). *Cordón Entre Rios*, possibly referring to this feature after the Argentine province (Argentina. IAA map, [1959d]; MD, 1978, letter E). *Uitchiawaei Nunataku, Cuetos Whichaway, Whichaway-gruppen, Whichawaynunatakerna, Nunataks Whichaway, Whichaways Nunataki, Nunataks Wichaway [sic], Nunatak Kam* [= whither nunatak], *Spletité Nunataky* [= confused nunataks] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 156; 1959e, map p. 116; 1959a, p. 106, 115; 1959b, p. 206; 1959f, map p. 57; 1959g, p. 177; 1960a, p. 90; 1960b, map p. 105). *Nunataki Uichavey* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961). *Whichaway Nunatakok* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 173).
- Whichaways (Nunataki)*; see Whichaway Nunataks.
- Whillans Mount** 84°27'S 64°15'W, rising to c. 870 m in *Ander-son Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Dr. Ian Morley Whillans (b. 1944), Canadian glaciologist with USARP, "Palmer Station", winter 1967, and with USARP in subsequent seasons; Professor of Geology, University of Ohio, from 1977 (USGS sheet SV 11-20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).
- Whirlwind, Bahía, Ensenada*: see Whirlwind Inlet.
- Whirlwind, Glacier*: see Lammers Glacier or Whirlwind Inlet.
- Whirlwind Glacier(s), (-)Gletscher(n)*: see Whirlwind Inlet.
- Whirlwind Inlet** 67°28'S 65°28'W, between Cape Northrop and Tent Nunatak, Bowman Coast, into which flow Flint Glacier, Demorest Glacier, Matthes Glacier and Chamberlin Glacier, was seen from the air, 20 December 1928, by Wilkins who applied the name *Whirlwind Glaciers* to the four glaciers because their disposition resembled the arrangement of the radial cylinders of the Wright Whirlwind engine, designed by Col. Charles L. Laurence for the Lockheed Vega monoplane used on the flight ([in c. 67°50'S 64°30'W] Wilkins, 1929, p. 336, map facing p. 374 and p. 376; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1.iii.1940; USHO, 1943, p. 270; USBGN, 1956, p. 323). *Hvirvelvindebreene* [translation of English name] (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Whirlwind Gletscher* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). The glaciers were photographed from the air by USAS in 1940, but were confused with those flowing into the head of Mobiloil Inlet (*Mercator Ice Piedmont*, q.v.); later the name *Whirlwind Glacier* was wrongly applied to a glacier flowing NE into the head of Trail Inlet (USHO chart 5411, 1946). Following surveys by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-47, and from "Hope Bay" in December 1947, the name Whirlwind was transferred to the inlet. *Whirlwind Inlet* (BA chart 3570, 27. vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Caleta Remolino* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 620). *Whirlwind-Gletschern* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 221). *Caleta Whirlwind* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 9). *Glaciar Whirlwind*, referring to a glacier on the S side of Trail Inlet (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]). *Bahía Whirlwind* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 228). *Ensenada Whirlwind* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 227; IHA, 1974, p. 301). *Zaliv Uerluind* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Whisky Bay** 63°53'S 58°09'W, between Rink Point and Stoneley Point, NW James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 and August 1952; called *Caleta Santa Eduvigis* by AAE (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]); in association with Brandy Bay to the E, named *Whisky Bay* (Thomson, 1984, map Fig. 1B, p. 309; APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Whistle Pass** 69°48'S 70°25'W, running NE-SW at c. 1 050 m between Hampton Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, N Alexander Island, was so named by BAS following surveys from 1968; the pass falls away steeply to the SW between high cliffs, so that the descent by sledge is fast and exhilarating as suggested by the name (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Whistling Bay** 67°30'S 67°37'W, between Longridge Head and Cape Sáenz, SW Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954) and so named because of the curious and unidentified whistling sound heard there at the time of the survey (APC,

- 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Whitecloud Cove*; see *Whitecloud Glacier*.
- Whitecloud Glacier** 63°57'S 59°31'W, flowing N into Charcot Bay, Davis Coast. The cove W of Almond Point, at the terminus of this glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1948 and named *Whitecloud Cove* from the prevailing cloud conditions at the time of the survey (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1961, p. 153.) Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, the name was transferred to the glacier. *Whitecloud Glacier* (APC 1960, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *White Cloud Glacier* (USHO, 1963, p. 141).
- White Company, The** 61°07'S 55°09'W, group of snow-covered peaks rising to 760 m on N side of Elephant Island, were surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970 and named descriptively (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 7). *Montañas Compañía Blanca* [= white company mountains] (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).
- White Cross Mountain*: see *Guernsey, Mount*.
- White Eagle Glacier** 62°08'S 58°08'W, flowing E towards Lions Rump, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the national symbol of Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 86). *Lodowiec Orla Bialego* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).
- White Hill** 65°10'S 64°04'W, E ridge of *Mount Scott* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1908-10 (Charcot, [1911b], p. 225).
- White Nunataks** 84°46'S 66°05'W, rising to c. 1 200 m NW of *Mackin Table* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, were named after Noah D. White, USN, radioman, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11-20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).
- Whiteside Hill** 65°09'S 61°38'W, rising to c. 345 m between Evans Glacier and Foynt Point, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and named descriptively *Whiteside Point* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 22); further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955. *Punta Whiteside* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 726; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 301). The feature was later renamed *Whiteside Hill* (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Mys Uaytsayde* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Whiteside Point, Punta*: see *Whiteside Hill*.
- White Tor** 61°04'S 54°28'W, rising to c. 400 m on Cornwallis Island, but not the highest point on the island, was so called descriptively by JSEEI (Davies in Furse, 1979, p. 152).
- Whitewhale Bastion** 65°37'S 62°30'W, rising to c. 1 150 m between Starbuck Glacier and Pippin Peaks, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64; so named from the white granite of its E face and in association with names from *Moby Dick* in this area (APC, 1977, p. 35).
- Whiting, Mount** 71°40'S 62°35'W, rising to 600 m on W side of Rankin Glacier, Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73; named after Ronald F. Whiting, topographic engineer with USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1970-71 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 35).
- Whiting Rocks** 65°15'S 64°21'W, rising 5 m above sea level S of The Barchans, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in February 1969 and named after Colin Stuart Whiting (b. 1944), survey assistant with the Unit (APC, 1974, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Whitney Island** 69°40'S 68°31'W, the second largest and E-most of the *Rhyolite Islands* (q.v.), George VI Sound, was named after Farrell W. Whitney, USN, Senior Chief Aviation Boatswain's Mate, Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1958-71 (incl.) (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Whit Rock** 66°02'S 65°55'W, awash between Trump Islands and Saffery Islands, Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, was so named from its small size (APC, 1959a, p. 12).
- Whitson, Bahía*: see *Wilton Bay*.
- Whitson, Cabo*: see *Whitson, Cape*.
- Whitson, Cape** 60°45'S 44°31'W, separating Aitken Cove from *Methuen Cove* (q.v.), S Laurie Island, was surveyed by SNAE, 22 September 1903, and named after Thomas Barnaby (later Sir Thomas) Whitson (1869-1948), Scottish solicitor and Treasurer of SNAE, who with his partner H. Methuen managed the financial affairs of the expedition (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1238, iv.1917; 1775, 17.viii. 1934; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Punta Whitson* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 726). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Whitson* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Cabo Witson [sic]* (Moneta, 1951, end map [2]).
- Whitson, Punta*: see *Whitson, Cape*.
- Whitten, Monte*: see *Whitten Peak*.
- Whitten Peak** 63°25'S 57°04'W, rising to 445 m W of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE in January 1902; surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and named after Robert Wakeham Whitten (b. 1908), First Mate in *Eagle*, on charter to Operation "Tabarin", 1944-45 (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Monte Whitten* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 310; Pierrou, 1970, p. 726; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 301). The peak was further surveyed by FIDS in January 1955. *Pico Whitten* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955).
- Whitten, Pico*: see *Whitten Peak*.
- Whittle Peninsula** 63°49'S 59°48'W, forming W side of Charcot Bay and terminating in Cape Kater, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959-60 (BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Air Cdre Sir Frank Whittle, RAF (b. 1907), British pioneer of gas turbines for jet propulsion of aircraft from 1937 onwards (APC, 1980, p. 5).
- Whitton Bay*: see *Wilton Bay*.
- Why Rocks?*: see *Vay, Rocas*.
- Whymper Spur** 80°25'S 21°29'W, rising to c. 1 250 m on central *Pioneers Escarpment* (q.v.), E. Shackleton Range, in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, was named after Edward Whymper (1840-1911), English artist and mountaineer who made the first ascent of the Matterhorn, Switzerland, 14 July 1865; designer of the prototype of the Whymper tent, 1861-62 (APC, 1974, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Wichaway, Nunataks*: see *Wichaway Nunataks*.
- Widdowson Glacier** 66°46'S 65°43'W, flowing NW into SE Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was partly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-47; photographed from the air by

FIDASE and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detalle Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of biochemists grouped in this area, named after Dr Elsie May Widdowson (b. 1906), of the Department of Experimental medicine, Cambridge University, 1938-66, joint author with R.A. McCance (*McCance Glacier*, q.v.) of *The chemical composition of foods* (London, 1940), a fundamental work containing all the quantitative data required for calculating expedition ration requirements other than vitamins (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

Wideopen Islands 63°00'S 55°48'W, rising up to 60 m above sea level E of d'Urville Island, off NE entrance of Larsen Channel, were roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" and charted by AAE, 1953-54. The following names were applied by AAE respectively to the NE, W and SE islands in the group. *Islotes Furque*, after a sailor in the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) in 1903-04 (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957). *Islotes Libertad*, after the Argentine home town of one of the officers in the AAE tugboat *Chiriguano* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 483). *Islotes Morales*, after the Argentine sailor José Martín Morales in *Uruguay*, 1903-04 (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 530). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and the name *Wideopen Islets* was applied to the whole group because of its exposed and isolated position on the S side of Bransfield Strait (APC, 1958, p. 7). *Wideopen Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973). *Islote Furque*, referring to the largest island (Pierrou, 1970, p. 379).

Wideopen Islets: see *Wideopen Islands*.

Widmark Ice Piedmont 66°17'S 65°31'W, covering a large part of the peninsula between Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, and Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, and rising to c. 600 m, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness grouped in this area, named after Erik John Widmark (1850-1909), Swedish ophthalmologist and pioneer of research into the etiology and treatment of snow-blindness (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

Wiedemann Glacier: see *Freiherr von Wiedenmann Gletscher*.

Wiedenman(n), Glacier, Glacier, Glaicer: see *Freiherr von Wiedenmann Gletscher*.

Wiegand, Isla: see *Harry Island*.

Wiencke: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wienck Eiland, Île, -insel, Isla: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wiencke Island 64°49'S 63°26'W, S-most of the larger islands in Palmer Archipelago, separated from Anvers Island by *Neumayer Channel* (q.v.) and from Danco Coast by Gerlache Strait, was circumnavigated and roughly charted by BeAE, 8-9 February 1898, and named *Île Wiencke* after August-Karl Wiencke (1877-98), a sailor in the expedition ship *Belgica* who was drowned, 22 January 1898 (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Wiencke Island* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Isola Wiencke* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Wienckeinsel* (Cook, 1903 p. 97). *Wienckes Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). The island was further charted by FAE, 1903-05, in March 1904, when a landing was made. *Isla Wienke [sic]* (Jalour, [1907b], p. 37). *Wiericke [sic] Eiland* (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *Wiencke Oya* (HA chart, 1927). *Wiencke Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Wiencke-Øen* (Holtedahl

and Mosby, 1928, p. 229). *Wiencke-Oya* (Holtedahl, 1942, p. 89). The island was partly surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Isla Wiencke* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 726; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 301). *Wiercke [sic] Island* (James, 1949, p. [9]). The island was further surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" and from *Norsel* in 1955, and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Wiencko-Ön [sic]* (Frödin, 1956, end map). *Wiencke Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 588). *Weincke [sic] Island* (USAF chart GNC 24, 1958). *Anvers Island* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 362, 3rd view). *Ostrov Vinke* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Wiencke* (Hardy, 1967, p. 404). *Isla Wienkier [sic]* (Johnson, 1972, p. 89). [For details of occupation see *Dorian Bay* and *Port Lockroy*.]

Wiencke Island: see *Booth Island* or *Doumer Island*.

Wiencke, Isola, Ö, -Øen, -Oya, Öya: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wienckes Ön: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wiencko-Ön: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wienke, Isla: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wienkier, Isla: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wiens Peak 83°59'S 56°24'W, rising to c. 1 250 m on *Washington Escarpment* (q.v.) at E end of Elliott Ridge, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Rudolph H. Wiens, USARP auroral scientist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1962 ([in 84°00'S 56°01'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 108; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).

Wier(i)cke Eiland, Island: see *Wiencke Island*.

Wietrzny Lodowiec: see *Windy Glacier*.

Wietrzny Nunatak: see *Windy Nunatak*.

Wiggins Hills 80°11'S 27°03'W, N-most feature of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range, rising to c. 700 m, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968-71; named after Thomas Henry Wiggins (b. 1941), BAS general assistant, Halley, 1968-70, who worked in the area during two seasons (APC, 1974, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).

Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S 63°54'W, flowing W into Penola Strait between Moot Point and Edge Hill, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped in its upper reaches by FAE, 1908-10, in September-October 1909 and called *Glacier du Milieu* (Charcot, 1910, p. 276) or *Middle Glacier* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 234); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names grouped in this area of members of DOS, responsible for mapping in the BAT, named after William Douglas Clare Wiggins (1905-71), Assistant Director of Colonial (later Overseas) Surveys, 1946-65, and Director, 1965-68 (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Wikinsa, Wyspa: see *Hearst Island*.

Wilbye, Mount 69°30'S 71°24'W, highest peak (c. 2 050 m) of *Lassus Mountains* (q.v.), NW Alexander Island, in association with the names of composers in this area, was named after John Wilbye (1574-1638), English madrigal composer ([in 69°25'S 71°37'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [in 69°30'S 71°40'W] APC, 1977, p. 35; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Wilcox, Mount 67°57'S 66°57'W, rising to 1 405 m on S side of Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432) and photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; named after Phineas Wilcox, Mate in the American shallop *Hero* (*Hero Bay*, q.v.), 1820-21 (Martin,

- 1940, p. 539 and map p. 542; USHO, 1943, p. 159; [in 67°58'S 66°55'W, in confusion with *Mount Metcalfe*, q.v.] APC, 1955, p. 22; [coordinates corrected] BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; APC, 1974, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948.
- Wild, Cabo*: see Wild, Point.
- Wild, Cape*: see Belsham, Cape or Wild, Point.
- Wilde, Cabo*: see Skep Point.
- Wild, Kaap*: see Wild, Point.
- Wild, Mount** 64°12'S 58°51'W, rising to 925 m on N side of terminus of Sjögren Glacier, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945; in association with *Cape Worsley* (q.v.), named after Cdr J.R.F. Wild, RNVR (*Point Wild*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 22; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61.
- Wild, Point** 61°06'S 54°52'W, E of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was roughly mapped by BITAE between 17 April and 30 August 1916 when a party of 22 men of the expedition wintered on the point following the loss of *Endurance* in the *Weddell Sea* (q.v.); named *Cape Wild* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 223; BA, 1930, p. 58; [in 61°02'S 54°59'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957) or *Point Wild* (Shackleton, 1919, map p. 145; USHO, 1956, p. 7; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; Burley, 1971c, photograph facing p. 924; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972), after Cdr John Robert Francis ("Frank") Wild, RNVR (1874-1939), British Antarctic explorer; Able Seaman in *Discovery*, British National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04 (Capt. R.F. Scott, RN); member of British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-09 (Sir Ernest Shackleton), Australian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14 (Sir Douglas Mawson), BITAE (in command of wintering party in 1916); Second-in-Command (later Commander), Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22. *Kaap Wild* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Cape Belsham* (q.v.), in error (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Cabo Wild* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 195; Pierrou, 1970, p. 727; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 302). *Mys Belshem*, referring either to this feature or to Cape Belsham (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The point was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970.
- Wild Spur** 64°42'S 62°32'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on E side of Errera Channel, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry and air survey grouped in this area, named after Heinrich Wild (1833-1902), Swiss instrument designer responsible for the autograph plotter, first used c. 1924 for stereo-survey from ground stations and later adapted for air survey (APC, 1960, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Wiley, Mount** 83°40'S 61°00'W, has not been identified but is probably a feature in Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains (Ronne, 1961, map Front.).
- Wilhelm Archipelago** consists of all islands and rocks N and W of Graham Coast, S of Bismarck Strait and N of Southwind Passage, lying between Palmer Archipelago and Biscoe Islands, extending W to Lumus Rock and including from N to S *Wauwermans Islands*, *Dannebrog Islands*, *Myriad Islands*, *Booth Island*, *Hovgaard Island*, *Vedel Islands*, *Petermann Island*, *Roca Islands*, *Cruls Islands*, *Anagram Islands*, *Argentine Islands*, *Jalour Islands*, *Betbeder Islands* (q.v.) and offliers. The W islands of the archipelago were sighted by Biscoe in February 1832 (Biscoe, 1830-33b; 1901, p. 332). The archipelago was roughly charted by GAE, 1873-74, in January 1874 and named *Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln* after Kaiser Wilhelm II (1859-1941), Emperor of Germany, 1888-1918 (Petermann, map, 1875b; Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Emperor William Islands* (Markham, 1885, Pl. 2). *Kaiser Wilhelm Islands* (Larsen, 1894b; Bartholomew, map, 1898a). *Île Empereur Guillaume* (Lecoite, map, 1899). *Emperor William Island* [sic] (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *King William Archipelago*, *King William Islands* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 368). *Îles du Kaiser Wilhelm* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Archipel des Îles Kaiser-Wilhelm* (Charcot, 1910, p. 47). *Archipel du Kaiser Wilhelm* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 31). *Keiser Wilhelm Öer*, *Kaiser Wilhelmgruppen*, *Keiser Wilhelmøene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map; 1931). *Kaiser Wilhelm II Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Keiser Wilhelmgruppen* (Aagaard, 1947, p. 963). The N islands in the archipelago were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Keiser Wilhelm Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 577). *Wilhelm Archipelago* ([all islands N and W of Graham Coast, between Cape Renard and Cape Tuxen, S of Bismarck Strait and extending W to Lumus Rock] APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; [as now defined] 29.xi.1974; APC, 1975, p. 5).
- Wilhelm Barrera*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Wilhelm Barrier*: see Filchner Ice Front or Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Wilhelm Carlson, Île, Insel, Island*: see Carlson Island.
- Wilhelm Carlsons Ö(n)*: see Carlson Island.
- Wilhelm Carlsson(')s-Insel, Island*: see Carlson Island.
- Wilhelm Ice Barrier, Ice Shelf*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Wilhelmina B., Baai*: see Wilhelmina Bay.
- Wilhelmina, Bahía*: see Piccard Cove or Whilhelmina bay.
- Wilhelmina, Baie (de)*: see Wilhelmina Bay.
- Wilhelmina Bay** 64°38'S 62°04'W, between Cape Anna and Gaston Islands, off N end of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, was sighted by BeAE, 29 January 1898, and roughly charted during February of that year; named *Baie Wilhelmina* after Wilhelmina (1880-1962), Queen of the Netherlands, 1890-1948, in recognition of the assistance given to BeAE by Her Government (Lecoite, map, 1899). *Baie de la Reine Wilhelmina* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 469). *Baie de Wilhelmina* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 521; Lecoite, 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Wilhelmina bay* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [referring to the SW part of the bay] 25.iii.1937; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Baia della Regina Guglielmina* [= Queen Wilhelmina Bay] (Gerlache, 1902a). *Wilhelmina-Bucht* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Baie de Wilhelmine* (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5). *Bahía Guillermina* (Sobral, 1904, p. 67; Pierrou, 1970, p. 410; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 302). *Wilhelmina Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Baie Wilhelmine* (Charcot, 1905d, map facing p. 488). *Wilhelmina-Bocht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 22). *Wilhelmina B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Welhelmina* [sic] Bay, as rejected from (USBGN, 1956, p. 325). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and partly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957-58. *Wilhelmina Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 588). *Bahía Wilhelmina* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962).
- Wilhelmina-Bocht, -Bucht, Bukten*: see Wilhelmina Bay.
- Wilhelmine, Baie (de)*: see Wilhelmina Bay.
- Wilhelm Shelf Ice*: see Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Wilkins Sound*: see Wilkins Sound.

Wilkins Coast, E coast of Graham Land from Cape Agassiz to Cape Boggs, including W shore of *Stefansson Sound* (q.v.), was in part photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and later named after him (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheets 68 62, 69 62 and 70 62, 1955; DOS 610 sheets W 68 62 and 69 62, 1963; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). Sir (George) Hubert Wilkins (1888–1958), Australian polar explorer and pioneer air photographer, was Second-in-Command, 1913–17, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (V. Stefansson), and Second-in-Command in 1920 of BAE, 1920–22 (J. L. Cope); member of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22; organizer, with C.B. Eielson (*Eielson Peninsula*, q.v.) as chief pilot, of flights over the Arctic Ocean from Point Barrow, Alaska, culminating in the flight from there to Svalbard, 15–16 April 1928; Leader, Wilkins-Hearst Antarctic Expedition, 1928–29, with Eielson as pilot; Wilkins Antarctic Expedition, 1929–30, with the DI ship *William Scoresby* as tender and S.A. Cheesman (*Cheesman Island*, q.v.) as pilot; Joint Leader with Lincoln Ellsworth of the *Nautilus* expedition, 1931, for submarine navigation N of Svalbard; Manager of flying operations on Ellsworth's Antarctic expeditions, 1933–34, 1934–35, 1935–36 and 1938–39; organizer, with H. Hollick-Kenyon (*Kenyon Peninsula*, q.v.) as chief pilot, of flights over the Beaufort Sea in search of six missing Soviet airmen, 1937–38. The whole coast was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS, 1940–41; further surveyed by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947 (Mason, 1950a, p. 151). *Costa Wilkins* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 727; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 302). *Wilkins Kust* (Knapp, 1958, p. 588). *Bereg Uilkinsa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Costa de Wilkins* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 228). The coast was further photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.

Wilkins, Costa (de): see Wilkins Coast.

Wilkins, Estrecho (de): see Wilkins Sound.

Wilkins Ice Front 69°50'S 72°50'W (1974), 70°25'S 74°30'W (1973) and 71°05'S 73°30'W (1973), seaward faces of *Wilkins Ice Shelf* (q.v.), between Alexander Island and Charcot Island, Charcot Island and Latady Island, and Latady Island and Alexander Island, respectively (APC, 1980, p. 5).

Wilkins Ice Shelf 70°25'S 72°30'W, nearly covering *Wilkins Sound* (q.v.) and extending E into Haydn Inlet and Schubert Inlet, W Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. *Wilkins Shelfeis* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 228). The ice shelf was mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (BAS 610 sheets W 69 70 and 70 70, 1960; Searle, 1963, end map). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Uilkins* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Uilkinsa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Wilkins Ice Shelf* ([in 70°15'S 73°00'W replacing the name Wilkins Sound] APC, 1974, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 and February 1975, and additional to the name Wilkins Sound] APC, 1977, p. 35; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/5 (Ext.) and 9, 1–DOS 1978; [further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1979] sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982).

Wilkins, Isla(nd): see Hearst Island.

Wilkins Kust: see Wilkins Coast.

Wilkins, Montes: see Wilkins Mountains.

Wilkins Mountains 75°32'S 66°30'W, rising to c. 1 400 m W of Matthews Glacier, Orville Coast, were seen from the air by

RARE, 21 November 1947, and named after Sir Hubert Wilkins (*Wilkins Coast*, q.v.) ([in c. 75°54'S 64°00'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; USHO chart 6638, 1955; AGS map, 1962b; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Montes Wilkins* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Gory Uilkins* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67 and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Wilkinson Glacier 66°49'S 66°12'W, flowing SW into Lallemand Fjord, SE of Holdfast Point, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaile Island”, 1956–57; named after Capt. John Valentine Wilkinson, RN (1914–86), commanding the guardship HMS *Protector* (*Protector Heights*, q.v.) in BAT and FID waters, 1955–57, who was responsible for the rescue by helicopter of two members of FIDS stranded on Roux Island, 10 November 1956 (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3571, 14.vii. 1961).

Wilkins Öy: see Hearst Island.

Wilkins Shelfeis: see Wilkins Ice Shelf.

Wilkins Sound 70°30'S 73°30'W, between Alexander Island to E and S, Charcot Island and Latady Island to W, and Rothschild Island to N. The N entrance was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1910 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1) and described as “a vast estuary encumbered by ice” (Bongrain, 1914, vue 44 following p. 60); seen from the air by Wilkins, 29 December 1929, during the flight in which he established the insularity of *Charcot Island* (q.v.), and sketched from the air in c. 70°30'S 72°00'W by USAS, November–December 1940; named *Wilkins Strait* after Sir Hubert Wilkins (*Wilkins Coast*, (q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942; Ronne, 1945, map p. 14). *Estrecho Wilkins* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 302). *Wilkins Str.* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). The sound was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. *Estrecho General Zenteno*, after Gen. J.I. Zenteno (*Cape Church*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198). *Estrecho de Wilkins* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 23; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 101). *Proliv Uilkinsa* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Stretto di Wilkins*, *Stretto Wilkins* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9, 12–13). The sound was mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Wilkins Sound* ([in 70°15'S 73°00'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3175, 28.vi.1963; [replaced by name Wilkins Ice Shelf] APC, 1974, p. 7; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 and February 1975, and additional to the name Wilkins Ice Shelf] APC, 1977, p. 35; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/5 (Ext.) and 9, 1–DOS 1978; [further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1979] sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982). *Wilkins [sic] Sound* (USDMAAC chart JNC–117N, 1975).

Wilkins Str., Strait, Stretto (di): see Wilkins Sound.

Willard Point: see Villard Point.

Willem(s), Cabo, Cap: see Willems, Cape.

Willems, Cape 64°57'S 63°16'W, NE entrance point of *Flandres Bay* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE in February 1898 and named *Cap Willems* after Pierre Willems, who assisted the expedition (Lecoite, map, 1899). *Cap Pierre Willems* (Lecoite, 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Willems* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 1238, ix. 1908; 3205, 25.iii.1937; [in 64°56'S 63°13'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; APC, 1986, p. 4).

Kap Willems (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Willem* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cap P. Willems* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Cabo Guillermo* [= cape William] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Pointe P. Willems* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 62). *Kapp Willems* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Pierre Willems*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 250). *Cabo Willems* (DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 728; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 302). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mys Willems* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

Willems, Kap(p): see Willems, Cape.

Willems, Pico 64°57'S 63°14'W, rising to 440 m on the E side of Cape Willems, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE in association with the cape (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954).

Willey Glacier 70°25'S 67°51'W, flowing SW from Creswick Gap into George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Lawrence Edward Willey (b. 1943), BAS geologist, “Stonington Island” and “Fossil Bluff”, 1967–69, and summer 1972–73 (APC, 1977, p. 35; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

William Bay: see Børgen Bay.

William, Berg, Bg.: see William, Mount.

William, Cap: see Williams Point.

William Fj., -fjellet: see William, Mount.

William (Foster), Port: see Foster, Port.

William, Glaciar: see William Glacier.

William Glacier 64°42'S 63°27'W, flowing SW into Børgen Bay, SE Anvers Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; further charted by DI in 1927 and so named in association with *Mount William* (q.v.), possible after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). The glacier was further surveyed from a distance by FIDS from “Port Lockroy” in 1944. *Glaciar Guillermo* [translation of English name] (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 91). *Ventisquero Guillermo* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Glaciar William* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 302). *Glaciar Tolosa*, so called by AAE after a sailor of the Argentine Marine Infantry who was killed at the battle of Martín García in March 1814 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 690). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in November 1955.

William, Mont: see William, Mount.

William, Monte: see Banck, Mount or William, Mount.

William, Mount 64°47'S 63°41'W, rising to 1 515 m SW of Børgen Bay, SE Anvers Island, was roughly charted by Biscoe, 21 February 1832, as the highest mountain visible from *Biscoe Bay* (q.v.), where he made a landing; named after William IV, King of England (*Clarence Island*, q.v.) (Biscoe, 1830–33b, 21 February 1832; [Biscoe], 1832c, p. 75; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3212, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 310 Anvers Island, East Sheet, 1965). *Mont William* (Biscoe, 1833a, p. 313; Lecoite, map, 1899). *Mont Williams* [sic] (d'Urville, 1842, p. 24). *Berg William* (Ross, 1847b, end map). *Monte William* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 303). *Mt. William* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). *William Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Monte Guillermo* [translation of English name] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *William Bg.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56). *William Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). The mountain was further charted by DI in

1927. *Williamfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mount Français* (q.v.), in error (Rymill, 1938a, photograph facing p. 300). *Monte Williams* [sic], *Cerro Williams* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, photograph p. 52 and p. 70). *Monte Murúa*, so called by AAE possibly after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 265). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour”, 1956–58. *Monte Capitán Mendioroz*, so called by AAE after Capt. Domingo F. Mendioroz of FATA, who was killed in an air crash (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 237). *Williams* [sic] *Berg* (Knapp, 1958, p. 588).

William, Mount: see Banck, Mount.

William, Mt.: see William, Mount.

William Point: see Williams Point.

William, Port: see Foster, Port.

William, Punta: see Williams Point.

William, Roche, Rock; see Williams Rock.

Williams: see Williams Rock.

Williams Berg: see William, Mount.

Williams, Cape: see Williams Point.

Williams, Cerro: see William, Mount.

Williams Felsen: see Williams Rock.

Williams Harbour: see Foster, Port.

Williams Hills 83°42'S 58°55'W, running N–S on W side of Roderick Valley, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 135 m at Mount Hobbs, and including also Pillow Knob and Teeny Rock, were photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after Paul L. Williams, USGS geologist with field party in Neptune Range, 1963–64 ([in 83°45'S 58°33'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 108; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).

Williams Inlet 71°57'S 71°17'W, NE arm of Bach Inlet, SW Alexander Island, was partially photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map); delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/13 and SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974); in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872–1958), British composer whose works included *Sinfonia Antartica* (1953) (APC, 1980, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).

William Smith Group: see William Smith Gruppe.

William Smith Gruppe, collective name for the W islands of the South Shetland Islands, comprising from W to E King George Island, Nelson Island, Robert Island, Greenwich Island, Livingston Island, Deception Island, Snow Island, Low Island, Smith Island and offliers. The proposal to name the group after Capt. W. Smith (*Smith Island*, q.v.) was made because it was considered that his discoveries had received insufficient recognition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 70; Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 1). *Smith Gruppe* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 74). *William Smith Group* (Nordenskjöld, 1911a, map p. 288). *Smith Group* (Balch, 1912, p. 570). *South Shetlands Group* (Ferguson, 1915, p. 31).

Williams, Mont(e): see William, Mount.

Williamson Bluff 68°05'S 65°41'W, rising to 1 010 m at head of Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1947–48; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after The Rev. William Williamson (1804–75), English mathematician and law-

- yer, who made one of the earliest measurements of the surface flow of a glacier, in Switzerland in 1844 (APC, 1977, p. 35).
- Williamson Point*: see Choyce Point.
- Williams Point** 62°27'S 60°09'W, NE point of Livingston Island and NW entrance point of McFarlane Strait, is believed to be the first part of the South Shetland Islands sighted by William Smith, 19 February 1819, and hence the first recorded sighting of land in Antarctica; roughly charted by Smith and named *Cape Williams* after his brig *Williams* (Smith, 1919; Miers, 1820a, p. 372). *Williams' Point* (Foster, chart, 1820). *Williams Punkt*, *Williams's Point*, *Cap William* [sic], *Pointe Williams* (Miers, 1820b, map facing p. 228; 1820a, Fig. 2, Pl. 12, p. 367; 1821, map p. 4 and p. 14). *Cape Millan* [sic] (Weddell, 1825a, p. 131). The point was recharted by DI, 1934–35. *Williams Point* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Punta Williams* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 728; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 303). *William's Point*, as rejected from (USBGN, 1956, p. 327). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Punta William* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Vil'yams* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *William* [sic] *Point* (BA, 1961, p. 232).
- Williams, Pointe*: see Williams Point.
- Williams, Port*: see Foster, Port or Yankee Harbour.
- Williams Punkt, Punta*: see Williams Point.
- Williams Rebolledo, Isla*: see Three Slice Nunatak.
- Williams Ridge** 80°30'S 29°20'W, extending E–W and rising to 1 060 m between Stratton Glacier and Blaiklock Glacier, Haskard Highlands, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after Sergt Ellis Williams, RAF (b. 1920), radio operator with the TAE advance party, 1955–56, and with the RAF contingent of TAE, 1956–58 (APC, 1962, p. 34; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Williams, Roca, Rocher, Roches*: see Williams Rock.
- Williams Rock** c. 63°16'S 63°02'W, was reported by Foster in 1829 as lying SW of Cape James, Smith Island, and so called after Lieut. Williams, RN, an officer in HMS *Chanticleer*, who claimed to have sighted it, probably from the summit of Mount Pond, Deception Island (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [shown as position doubtful] 3205, 23.ix.1949). *William Rock* (Petermann, map, 1875b). *Williams Felsen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Williams, Roches Williams* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140–41). The rock was not sighted in its reported position by FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1908, p. 6). *Isla Williams Rock* (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 162). *Roche William*, shown as existence doubtful (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 1). *Williams Rocks* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 399). *Roca Williams* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 303). *Williams Skj.* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Rocher Williams* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). The rock was found to be non-existent and deleted from the chart, following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from John Biscoe in 1952 (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954).
- Williams Rock, Isla*: see Williams Rock.
- Williams Rocks, Skj.*: see Williams Rock.
- Williams's Point*: see Williams Point.
- Williams, Monte*: see Banck, Mount.
- Williwaw Rocks** 63°20'S 55°00'W, awash SE of Moody Point, Joinville Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953 and so named because williwaws (violent katabatic winds) appear to be frequent in this area (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Wills Ice, Cabo de*: see Stancomb Wills Ice Stream.
- Wilson, Bahía*: see Pelletan, Baie.
- Wilson Glacier*: see Breitfuss Glacier or Fricker Glacier.
- Wilson, Mount** 68°27'S 65°33'W, rising to c. 1 300 m between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, by Ellsworth in November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 2, p. 456), by USAS in 1940, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48; named after Maj. Gen. R. C. Wilson, USAAF, Chief of Staff, Office of Research and Development, USAAF, who furnished equipment for RARE (*LeMay Range*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). Wilson's name had previously been applied to *Fricker Glacier* (q.v.). The mountain was further photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.
- Wilson Mountains** 72°15'S 61°40'W, rising to c. 1 600 m on W side of *Merz Peninsula* (q.v.) and E of Du Toit Mountains, Black Coast, bounded to N by Beaumont Glacier and Hilton Inlet, to E by Spiess Glacier, and to S by Violante Inlet and Defant Glacier, and including Hjort Massif, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named after John Tuzo Wilson (b. 1908), Canadian geophysicist who visited Antarctica on ODF, 1958; Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto, 1946–74, and Director-General, Ontario Science Centre, 1974–85 (APC, 1980, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Wilson Pass** 68°26'S 65°15'W, running N–S at c. 400 m on Joerg Peninsula between Trail Inlet and Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was traversed and surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946; in association with the names of polar historians grouped in this area, named after Miss Alison Wilson, of the Center for Polar Archives, National Archives, Washington, DC, associated with Antarctic research from 1957 and a member of US ACAN from 1974, in chair from 1986 (APC, 1980, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Wilton, Bahía*: see Wilton Bay.
- Wilton Bay** 60°45'S 44°44'W, on W side of Mossman Peninsula between Cape Davidson and Cape Hartree, W Laurie Island, was surveyed by SNAE in May 1903 and named after David Walter Wilton (d. 1940), British zoologist and polar explorer; member of the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition to Franz Josef Land, 1896–97, and of SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, 1903b; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Whitton* [sic] *Bay* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]). *Whitson Bay*, in error (*Cape Whitson*, q.v.) (BA, 1916, p. 410). *Bahía Whitson* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The bay was resurveyed by DI in 1933. *Bahía Wilton* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 279; Pierrou, 1970, p. 728).
- Wiman, Cape** 64°13'S 56°38'W, NE point of *Seymour Island* (q.v.), was surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946; named after Carl Johan Josef Wiman (1867–1944), Professor of Palaeontology, University of Uppsala, Sweden, 1911–33, who worked on fossils collected from the island by SwAE (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Cabo Gorroghategui*, so called by AAE after José Gorrochategui, medical officer in the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956,

- p. 124; Pierrou, 1970, p. 396). *Cabo Gorrochátegul* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Cape Gorrochátegui* (USHO, 1963, p. 328).
- Wimple Dome** 63°38'S 58°52'W, rising to 725 m on E side of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1948 and named descriptively, the shape of the snow-covered dome resembling a nun's head-dress ([in 63°37'S 58°49'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 25); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959-60.
- Window Buttress** 67°41'S 68°43'W, rising to c. 800 m near SE end of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961-62, and geological work in the area by BAS, 1980-81, was so named from the window-like structure near the top of the buttress (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Window, Île, Isla:* see Window Island.
- Window Island** 62°34'S 61°08'W, ENE of Essex Point, Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted and named descriptively by Powell, 1820-22 (Powell, chart, 1822a; USHO, 1943, p. 100; APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; 1776, 19.vii.1968); later called *Île Hungry* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237) or *Richards Island*, after Capt. J. Richards (*Richards Cove*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Île Window* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5; Charcot, 1912, P1. 1). *Richards Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Isla Window* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Isla Ventana* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 219; Pierrou, 1970, p. 711). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isla Venta* [sic] (del Valle and others, 1974, Fig. 4, p. 23).
- Windscoop Nunataks** 64°25'S 59°04'W, four nunataks rising to c. 400 m between Porphyry Bluff and Tower Peak, Nordenskjöld Coast, were called *Three Children and Baby* by E. L. Merritt, American observer with AAE, 1958-59, after his sons, Blythe, Brett, Barry and Bruce (Merritt, 1959, p. 434); following geological work in the area by BAS, 1978-79, named *Windscoop Nunataks* from the windscoops associated with each (APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Windy, Cape:* see Windy Valley.
- Windy Gap** 63°34'S 58°09'W, pass running N-S at c. 950 on E side of Louis-Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in April 1946 and so named from the very bad weather experienced in the pass (APC, 1955, p. 22; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS, 1959-60.
- Windy Glacier** 62°14'S 58°28'W, flowing SE into Bransfield Strait near Telefon Point, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Wietrzny Lodowiec* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).
- Windy Nunatak** 62°15'S 58°13'W, rising to c. 350 m ENE of Ternyck Needle, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE, 1979-80 (Tokarski, 1981, Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 146). *Wietrzny Nunatak* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 146).
- Windy, Valle:* see Windy Valley.
- Windy Valley** 68°37'S 66°46'W, glacier-filled valley running W into Dee Ice Piedmont, Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in September 1936 and so named because of the strong katabatic winds that blow out of this valley (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; [referring in error to *Clarke Glacier*, q.v.] USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 162; [correctly indicated] APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). *Valle Borrascoso* [= stormy valley] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The valley was resurveyed in its lower part by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49. *Valle Windy* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Valle Ventoso* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 305; Pierrou, 1970, p. 711). The valley was surveyed in its upper part by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958. *Cape Windy*, referring to a point on the coast W of the valley (BA, 1961, p. 205). *Valle del Viento* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201; IHA, 1974, p. 98).
- Windy Valley:* see Clarke Glacier.
- Winkle Island** 65°31'S 65°39'W, S-most of the *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was roughly charted by AAE, 1954-55; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Nathaniel Winkle, a member of the Pickwick Club (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Winship Point** 62°14'S 58°44'W, W entrance point of Potter Cove, King George Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers; charted by DI, 1934-35; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957-59; in association with the names of sealers in this area, named after Capt. Jonathan Winship, Master of the sealing ship *O'Cain* (*O'Cain Point*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820-21, in company with the sealing ship *Stranger* (*Stranger Point* q.v.), and operated from Potter Cove; he made a collection of rock specimens (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Winslow Rock** 66°17'S 66°44'W, off SE coast of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Charles Edward Amory Winslow (1877-1957), American physiologist who specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments; Professor of Public Health, Yale Medical School, New Haven, Conn., 1915-45 (APC, 1960, p. 8). There is a small penguin rookery on the rock, which provides the only known landing place on the E side of the island.
- Winter Eiland, Isla:* see Winter Island.
- Winter Island** 65°15'S 64°16'W, one of the *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, separated from Galindez Island by Stella Creek and from Skua Island by Skua Creek, was surveyed by BGLE in 1935 and so named because the SE point of the island was the site of the expedition's winter hut, occupied from 14 February 1935 to 17 February 1936 ([Debenham], 1936, p. 160; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 57; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Winter* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 303). *Île de l'Hiver* [translation of English name] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). The BGLE hut was destroyed in winter 1946, possibly by a tidal wave (Bingham, 1947, p. 35), but a new FIDS station, called "*Base F*" or "*Argentine Islands*" (*Faraday*, q.v.), was established on the site and occupied continuously from 9 January 1947 until February 1954. *Isla Invierno* [translation of English name] (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 71; Pierrou, 1970, p. 440). The main buildings of the FIDS station were moved to *Marina Point* (q.v.), Galindez Island, in 1953. *Winter Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 589). In 1960, a FIDS party of six men wintered at a hut on the old site, when

- plans for establishing "Base T" (*Adelaide*, q.v.) were abandoned for that season (SPRI, 1961c, p. 523). "Wordie Hut", referring to the original FIDS hut after Sir J.M. Wordie (*Wordie Ice Shelf*, q.v.) (BA, 1974, p. 191). "Winterstation": see Snow Hill Island.
- Wisconsin Islands** 63°17'S 57°53'W, NE group of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, following geological work on the islands by a USARP field party from the University of Wisconsin, 1960–62, were named after that university (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; Thomson, 1975, map p. 169; APC, 1986, p. 4).
- Wiśniewski Cove** 62°05'S 58°47'W, SW of Stigant Point, NW King George Island, was so called by PAE after Lech Wiśniewski, technician with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 6, p. 169 and p. 175). *Zatoka Wiśniewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 176).
- Wiśniewskiego, Zatoka*: see Wiśniewski Cove.
- Wita Stwosza, Lodospad*: see Wit Stwosz Icefall.
- Witches Cauldron** 69°58'S 69°44'W, ice-filled basin on W side of Mount Egbert, Douglas Range, N Alexander Island, was seen from the air and roughly mapped by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947, mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959, and named descriptively ([in 69°56'S 60°49'W] APC, 1961, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1974] APC, 1977, p. 36; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Withen Island** 62°14'S 59°08'W, off NW coast of Nelson Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Nicholas Withen, Master of the American sealing ship *Governor Brooks* from Salem, Mass., who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1962, p. 34; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Wilson, Cabo*: see Whitson, Cape.
- Wit Stwosz Icefall** 62°09'S 58°12'W, at head of Legru Bay, S King George Island, was so called by PAE after Wit Stwosz (c. 1445–1533), carver of the wooden altar piece in Mariacki Church, Kraków, 1477–87 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 86). *Lodospad Wita Stwosza* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).
- Witt Bluff** 71°16'S 68°27'W, rising to c. 500 m on E side of Planet Heights, E Alexander Island, was roughly mapped by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–63 (Taylor, 1966, map Fig. 1, p. 2) and further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973; in association with the names of planets in this area and with *Eros Glacier* (q.v.), named after Carl Gustav Witt (1866–1946), German astronomer who discovered Eros in 1898 (APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Witte Nunataks** 75°29'S 69°22'W, rising to c. 1 300 m between Sweeney Mountains and Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Paul Frank Witte, USARP construction mechanic, "Eights Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Wittman Island*: see Wittmann Island.
- Wittmann Island** 65°44'S 65°49'W, off Zubov Bay, Renaud Island, Bischoe Islands, was photographed from the air by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957) and by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Walter I. Wittmann (b. 1918), USOO oceanographer and sea-ice specialist (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Wittman [sic] Island* (BA, 1974, p. 194).
- Włodek Cove** 62°11'S 58°18'W, E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, NW of Vauréal Peak, was so called by PAE after Włodzimierz ("Włodek") Puchalski (*Puchalski Peak*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 86). *Zatoka Włodka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).
- Włodka, Zatoka*: see Włodek Cove.
- Włoska Dolina*: see Italia Valley.
- Wollan Island** 66°24'S 66°39'W, SW of Bernal Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaillé Island", 1958–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Ernest Omar Wollan (b. 1902), American physicist who used neutron diffraction to study the structure of ice (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Wollaston, Cabo*: see Neumayer, Cape or Wollaston, Cape.
- Wollaston, Cape** 63°40'S 60°47'W, NW point of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, may have been the feature roughly charted by Davis in 1821, further roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824, and called descriptively *Bluff Point* (Davis, 1821–22, 8 February 1821; Powell, chart, 1828); recharted by Foster in 1829 and named *Cape Wollaston* after William Hyde Wollaston (1766–1828), British physiologist, chemist and physicist; Secretary of the Royal Society, 1804–16, and Commissioner of the Royal Society on the Board of Longitude, 1818–28 (Foster and Kendall, chart 1829a; [in 63°37'S 60°47'W] APC, 1960, p. 8; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 36). *Cape Walleston [sic]* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901). *Cabo Walleston [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Walleston [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). The name *Cape Wollaston* in various forms was applied in error from c. 1921 to *Cape Neumayer* (q.v.), but the following forms refer to the present feature. *Kapp Wallaston [sic]* (HA chart, 1928). *Cap Wallaston [sic]* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Cape Wallaston [sic]* (USHO, 1943, p. 111). *Punta Cóndor*, so called by CAE, 1947, after the condor appearing in the national arms of Chile, in association with the Chilean name for *Megaptera Island* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 82). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Cabo Martillo* [= hammer cape], so called by AAE, 1952–53, from its shape (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 104; Pierrou, 1970, p. 508). *Cabo Wallaston*, as rejected name (Pierrou, 1970, p. 729).
- Wollaston, Cape*: see Neumayer, Cape.
- Wollpack, Isla*: see Woolpack Island.
- Wolseley Buttress** 64°12'S 59°48'W, rising to c. 1 700 m on S side of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, between Edgeworth Glacier and Albion Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company which, in 1908–10, designed the experimental motor sledges used on the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13 (Capt. R. F. Scott, RN) (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Woodbury Glacier** 64°47'S 62°18'W, flowing N into Piccard

Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry and air survey grouped in this area, named after Walter Bentley Woodbury (1834–85), English pioneer of photochemical printing, in 1865, and of serial film cameras for use in balloons and kites, in 1877 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Wooden Peak 66°08'S 65°35'W, rising to c. 900 m SE of Black Head, Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast. The name *Île Waldeck-Rousseau* was applied collectively to this feature and *Waldeck Peak* (q.v.) by FAE, 1908–10 (Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the peak was named *Wooden Peak* after Frederick Edward Wooden (b. 1923), FIDS surveyor, "Danco Island", 1956–57, and "Prospect Point", 1957–58 (also attached to RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58); assistant to Secretary, APC, 1958–61 (APC, 1959a, p. 12).

Woodfield: see Woodfield Channel.

Woodfield Channel 67°49'S 68°45'W, running E–W and separating Adelaide Island and offlying islands from Dion Islands, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963, and named after Capt. Thomas Woodfield (b. 1933), First Officer in *Shackleton*, 1955–59, and *John Biscoe*, 1959–64 (Master, 1964–69); Master, *Shackleton*, 1969–70, and *Bransfield*, 1970–74 (BA, 1963, p. 16; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Woodfield* (BA, 1963, p. 32).

Wood Harbour: see Blythe Bay.

Wood Island 62°29'S 60°18'W, S of Desolation Island, Hero Bay, N Livingston Island, was roughly charted in 1820–21 by Fildes, who originally applied the name of Wood to *Blythe Bay* (q.v.) (Fildes, 1821b, chart [1]); further charted by DI in 1935 (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, so named in order to preserve Fildes' original naming in the area (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Wood, Monte: see Wood, Mount.

Wood, Mount 74°51'S 64°10'W, rising to 1 230 m WNW of Mount Austin, Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, was probably seen from the air from a distance by USAS, 30 December 1940; seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; called *Mount Sandell*, probably after a supporter of RARE (AGS, map, 1948); later named *Mount Wood* after Ernest A. Wood, engineer in the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont* and a member of the FIDS-RARE survey party (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357 and p. 390; [in 74°51'S 64°07'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22; [coordinates corrected] DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land—Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 36; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Monte Wood* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304). *Gora Vud* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–57, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Wood, Port: see Blythe Bay.

Woods, Mount 84°40'S 64°30'W, rising to 1 170 m in *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Clifford R. Woods, Jr, USN, hospital corpsman, "Palmer Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).

Woollard Embayment c. 80°30'S 57°00'W, between SW side of Berkner Island and Henry Ice Rise, Ronne Ice Shelf, was

roughly surveyed by a US IGY party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, when it was believed that the island and ice rise were joined by a narrow peninsula; so called after George P. Woollard (1908–79), Professor of Geophysics, University of Wisconsin, 1949–63, and a member of the Technical Panel on Seismology and Gravity, US National Committee for the IGY (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9).

Woolpack, Isla: see Woolpack Island.

Woolpack Island 65°37'S 65°00'W, on W side of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, NE of Vieugué Island, was charted and named, probably descriptively, by BGLE in August 1935 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Woolpack* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 729; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304). The island was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58. *Isla Wollpack* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966).

Woozle Hill 65°15'S 64°16'W, rising to 50 m on Galindez Island, Argentine Islands, was surveyed by BGLE in 1935. The hill is frequently used for ice observations from nearby Faraday and, as it can be approached from any direction, encircling tracks are usually seen from the summit; was named after the Woozle, an imaginary animal in A. A. Milne's *Winnie-the-Pooh* (London, 1926), which leaves tracks in the snow, in reality made by the tracker walking in circles (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964).

Worcester Summit 82°36'S 52°22'W, rising to c. 2 020 m at E end of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Robin Worcester, of USGS, who with D.W. Bennett (*Bennett Spur*, q.v.) formed the first of several annual doppler-research teams at the "South Pole Station" in 1973 ([incorrectly shown in 82°36'S 50°55'W] APC, 1980, p. 5; [co-ordinates corrected] 1982, p. 3).

Wordie, Barrera de Hielos, Hielo Fijo: see Wordie Ice Shelf.

"Wordie Hut": see Winter Island.

Wordie Ice Front 69°08'S 67°40'W (1974), seaward face of *Wordie Ice Shelf* (q.v.), Fallières coast (APC, 1955, p. 9; [in 69°06'S 67°50'W] DOS 610 sheets W 68 66, 69 66 and 69 68, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1974] BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/2 and 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).

Wordie Ice Shelf 69°12'S 67°20'W, extending NW into Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, to the ice front (1974) between Deschanel Peak and Mount Guernsey, and incorporating several ice rises, was roughly mapped by BGLE in September 1936 and named *Wordie Shelf(-)Ice* after James Mann (later Sir James) Wordie (1889–1962), Scottish geologist and polar explorer; Chief of Scientific Staff, BITAE; Leader of expeditions to Jan Mayen, 1921, East Greenland, 1923, 1926, 1929, and West Greenland and Arctic Canada, 1934 and 1937; member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1923–49, and of the BGLE Advisory Committee; observer with FIDS in 1947; Chairman, FID Scientific Committee, 1948–56, and member of APC, 1948–59; President, RGS, 1951–54 (Rymill, 1938a, photograph facing p. 429; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). *Hielo Fijo Wordie* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The ice shelf was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–50. *Barrera de Hielos Wordie* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Wordie Ice Shelf* (BA, 1952,

- p. 30; chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [in 60°15'S 67°45'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheets W 68 66, 69 66 and 69 68, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1974] APC, 1977, p. 36; BAS 250P sheets SR 19-20/2 and 19-20/6, 1-DOS 1978). *Wordie Ijsshelf*, *Wordie-Schelf-Eis* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 589 and end map). *Tavolato di Ghiaccio Wordie*, *Shelf Ice Wordie* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9, 12-13). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Uerdi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Planicie de Hielos Wordie* (Chile. IGM map 16, 1966). Extensive calving took place along the ice front between February 1972 and January 1974, as revealed by USLANDSAT imagery (Colvill, 1977, p. 391-92). Following further calving as revealed in USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979, the ice shelf was seen to extend W only to Napier Ice Rise, whereas in 1949 it had extended W to Bugge Islands. [Wordie Point, Visokoi Island, South Sandwich Islands, is also named after Sir J.M. Wordie (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 97).]
- Wordie Ijsshelf*, *Planicie de Hielos*: see Wordie Ice Shelf.
- Wordie Point** 61°14'S 55°22'W, SSE of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS after Sir J.M. Wordie (*Wordie Ice Shelf*, q.v.) (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Wordie-Schelf-Eis*, *Shelf(-)Ice*, *Tavolato di Ghiaccio*: see Wordie Ice Shelf.
- Workman Rocks** 66°23'S 65°42'W, rising 15 m above sea level NNW of Phantom Point, Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Everley John Workman (b. 1899), American physicist who investigated the electrical properties of ice (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- World's End** 61°51'S 58°03'W, off-shore stacks rising c. 100 m above sea level N of Ridley Island, were so called by PAE as the N-most outliers of King George Island (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 8, p. 171 and p. 176). *Przylądek Na Końcu Świata* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 176).
- Wormald Ice Piedmont** 67°29'S 68°05'W, covering the E side of Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, between Sighing Peak and Rothera Point, was surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961-62, and further surveyed by BAS from Rothera from 1976; named after Steven Wormald (b. 1946), BAS meteorological observer, Adelaide, 1969-70; general assistant, "Stonington Island", 1970-71; Field Operations Manager, 1973-77 (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 6; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980).
- Worsley, Cabo*: see Worsley, Cape.
- Worsley, Cape** 64°40'S 60°22'W, SW of Fothergill Point, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947; in association with *Mount Wild* (q.v.), named after Cdr Frank Arthur Worsley, RNR (1872-1943), British polar explorer of New Zealand birth; Master of *Endurance* on BITAE and of *Quest* on the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22; Joint Leader of an expedition to Franz Josef Land, 1925 (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1961, p. 146; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Worsley Cape* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954). *Cabo Worsley* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 730; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961. *Cabo Ruth*, as rejected name (*Ruth Ridge*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304). [Mount Worsley, South Georgia, is also named after Cdr F. A. Worsley (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 97).]
- Worswick Hill** 60°34'S 45°44'W, rising to 575 m W of Brisbane Heights, Coronation Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934); surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49; named after Ronald Francis Worswick (b. 1928), FIDS meteorological observer, Signy, 1950-52, "Admiralty Bay" (Base Leader), 1953-54, "Hope Bay", 1955-57 (Base Leader, 1956-57), who reached the hill on a sledge journey from Signy in September 1950 (APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS, 1956-58.
- Worth Reef** 67°48'S 68°56'W, rising 2 m above sea level on NE side of *Henkes Islands* (q.v.), off S Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963; named after Actg Cpl David Arthur Worth, RM (b. 1936), who took part in the survey (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 4; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Wotter, Isla*: see Veier Head.
- Wright, Ensenada, -Fjorden*: see Wright Inlet.
- Wright Ice Piedmont** 64°02'S 60°22'W, extending ESE-WSW between Lanchester Bay and Curtiss Bay, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Wilbur Wright (1867-1912) and his brother Orville Wright (1871-1948), American aeronautical engineers who made the first controlled flights in a powered heavier-than-air machine, 17 December 1903 (APC, 1960 p. 8; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974); further photographed from the air by USN, 1968-69.
- Wright Inlet** 73°59'S 61°20'W, between Cape Wheeler and Cape Little, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, but owing to an error in navigation on this flight wrongly located in c. 74°40'S 60°30'W (USHO, 1943, second photograph p. 276 and p. 277); called *Tricorn Bay* in association with *Mount Tricorn* (q.v.) (USHO, 1943, third photograph p. 275); further photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; found to lie c. 90 km NW of its reported position (Ronne, 1948b, p. 374). *Mount Tricorn Inlet* (AGS map, 1948). *Tricorn Inlet* (Ronne, 1949, p. 198). The inlet was renamed *Wright Inlet* after John Kirkland Wright (1891-1969), Director, AGS, 1938-49 (Ronne, 1949, map p. 249 and end map; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [in 73°57'S 61°26'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 36; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981). *Tricorn-Fjorden*, *Wright-Fjorden* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 133, 145). *Seno Wright* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Ensenada Wright* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304). *Bukhta Rayt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Ledyanoy Bukhta Rayt* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Wright Peninsula** 67°28'S 68°07'W, between Stonehouse Bay and Ryder Bay, SE Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961-62, was named after Alan Fredric Wright (b. 1934), BAS surveyor, Adelaide, 1961-63 ([in 67°28'S 68°20'W] APC, 1974, p. 7; BA, 1974, p. 204; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 36; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).

Wright, Seno: see Wright Inlet.

Wright Spires 69°30'S 68°31'W, rising to c. 750 m on E side of Chinook Pass, SE of Cape Jeremy, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73, were named after Graham Kenneth Wright (b. 1942), BAS general assistant, Halley, 1969–71, and "Stonington Island", 1972–73, (Base Commander) 1974–75 (APC, 1980, p. 6).

Wrigley Bluffs 84°33'S 63°45'W, running NE–SW and rising to c. 860 m on E side of *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, were named after Richard J. Wrigley, USN, equipment operator, "Palmer Station", winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).

Wróbel Glacier 62°11'S 58°31'W, flowing NW into Italia Valley, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, E of Hervé Cove, was so called by PAE after Cmdre Franciszek Wróbel, of the Polish Navy, in charge of marine operations for PAE, 1976–77 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 86). *Lodowiec Wróbla* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).

Wróbla, Lodowiec: see Wróbel Glacier.

Wrona Buttress 62°00'S 57°39'W, rising to c. 100 m on SW side of Destruction Bay, E King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Ryszard Wrona, palaeontologist with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1981b, Fig. 2, p. 233; 1984, p. 176). *Urwisko Wrony* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 176).

Wrony, Urwisko: see Wrona Buttress.

W. Rousseau, Monte: see Waldeck Peak.

W. Spring, Cap: see Spring Point.

W. Spring, Cape: see Cierva Point or Midas Island or Spring Point or Sterneck Island.

W. Spring, Kap: see Cierva Point.

Wubbold Glacier 69°19'S 71°36'W, flowing S from Havre Mountains into Lazarev Bay, NW Alexander Island, was delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978); following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, named after Cdr. J. H. Wubbold, USCG, commanding USCGC *Northwind*, ODF, 1977 (APC, 1980, p. 6).

Wujek Ridge 82°28'S 50°55'W, running N–S and rising to c. 1 050 m E of Forlidas Ridge, Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Chief WO Stanley J. Wujek, USN, helicopter pilot with USGS Pensacola Mountains Project in this area, 1965–66 (APC, 1980, p. 6).

Wulkanu, Przylądek: see Peñascos, Punta.

Wüst, Ensenada: see Wüst Inlet.

Wüst Inlet 72°20'S 60°53'W, between Cape Christmas and Old Mans Head, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940; further photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after George Adolf Otto Wüst (1890–1977), German oceanographer and member of the German Atlantic Expedition, 1925–27 (A. Merz, *Merz Peninsula*, q.v.); Professor of Oceanography and Maritime Meteorology, and Director, Institut für Meereskunde, Kiel University, 1946–64 (APC, 1955, p. 22; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Bukhta Vyust* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ensenada Wüst* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

Wyatt Glacier 68°18'S 66°10'W, flowing S from the vicinity of

Beehive Hill to join Gibbs Glacier, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in May 1958 and named after Dr Henry Turner Wyatt (b. 1932), FIDS Medical Officer, "Detaille Island", 1957–58, and "Stonington Island", 1958–59 (APC, 1962, p. 34; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

Wyatt, Isla: see Wyatt Island.

Wyatt Island 67°20'S 67°41'W, S of Day Island, Laubeuf Fjord, Loubet Coast, was seen from the air on 25 February and roughly surveyed from the ground in July 1936 by BGLE (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496); called descriptively *South Island* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 142). *Isla Huinca*, [= foreigner island] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 (DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954); in association with *Day Island* (q.v.), named *Wyatt Island* after Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris) Wyatt, RN (1893–1981), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1945–50 (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA, 1956, p. 78; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *South (Wyatt) Island* (USHO, 1962, p. 194). *Isla South*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304). *Isla Wyatt* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 304).

Wyck, Île: see Wyck Island.

Wyck Island 64°39'S 62°05'W, off SW coast of *Brooklyn Island* (q.v.), Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898, and in association with the main island named *Île Wyck* after Robert Anderson Van Wyck (1849–1918), first Mayor of Greater New York City, 1898–1902 (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Van Wyck Island* (Cook, 1900, p. xii). *Wyck Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; [in 64°36'S 61°54'W] APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957; [co-ordinates corrected] 3566, 16.x.1959; APC, 1977, p. 36). *Isla Van Wyck* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 706). The island was photographed from air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–58.

Wyeth Heights 80°45'S 29°33'W, rising to 1 335 m at head of Blaiklock Glacier and forming SE-most feature of Otter Highlands, Shackleton Range, were surveyed by TAE in 1957 (DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963); photographed from the air by USN in 1967, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Robert Beals Wyeth (b. 1947), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1971–73, who worked in the Shackleton Range in 1971 (APC, 1974, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

Wylie Bay 64°44'S 64°10'W, between *Cape Monaco* (q.v.) and Norsel Point, SW Anvers Island, following surveys by BAS from "Arthur Harbour", 1955–57, and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named after John Peter Wylie (b. 1928), FIDS surveyor, "Arthur Harbour", 1956–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

Wyspiańskiego, Lodowiec: see Wyspiański Icefall.

Wyspiański Icefall 62°09'S 58°09'W, at head of *Wesele Cove* (q.v.), King George Island, was so called by PAE, in association with the cove, after Stanisław Wyspiański (1869–1907), Polish poet, playwright and painter (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 86). *Lodowiec Wyspiańskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).

Xanthus Spur 64°34'S 63°30'W, rising to c. 1 250 m and running

NW from Mount Hector, Trojan Range, towards Iliad Glacier, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in August–September 1955; in association with other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after Xanthus, son of Zeus and the god of one of the two main rivers of the Trojan plain (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

Ximena, Isla: see Moss Islands.

Yaglou Point 66°23'S 67°13'W, N point of Belding Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Costantin Prodromus Yaglou (1897–1960), American physiologist (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 192; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

Yalour, Estrecho: see Yalour Sound.

Yalour, Isla: see Yalour Islands.

Yalour Islands 65°15'S 64°10'W, on E side of Penola Strait, Graham Coast, E of Argentine Islands, were roughly surveyed by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Îles Jallour* [sic] after Tte de Fragata (later Capt.) Jorge Yalour (also spelt Jalour), of the Argentine Navy, Second-in-Command of the sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) which, in 1904–05, was used to search for evidence of the safety and progress of FAE; Delegate of the Instituto Geográfico Argentino on the *Uruguay* relief expedition for SwAE in 1903; in command for relief of Laurie Island, 1907–08 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; 1912, Pl. 3). *Île Jallour* [sic], referring to the largest island (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Jallour* [sic] *Islets* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 61; BA, 1916, p. 406; 1948, p. 204). *Jallous* [sic] *Islets* (St. Johnston, 1920, p. 97). *Jallour* [sic] *Islands* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 24; USHO, 1943, p. 142). *Îlots Jallour* [sic], *Îlots Jalour* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Jallour* [sic] *Isles* (USHO, 1943, p. 141). *Isla Yalour*, referring to the largest island (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islotes Yalour* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 731). *Jalour Islets* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA, 1958, p. 89). *Yalour Islets* (USBGN, 1956, p. 331). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and resurveyed by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Jalour Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960; 29.xi.1974). *Yalour Islands* (DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959; APC, 1960, p. 8; USBGN, 1964, p. 18; BA, 1977, p. 6; chart 3573, 20.iv.1984). *Islote* [sic] *Yalour*, in error (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 307). *South Island*, referring to one of the central islands (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 4.1.1).

Yalour Islets, Islote(s): see Yalour Islands.

Yalour Sound 63°34'S 56°39'W, running ENE–WSW between Antarctic Sound and Fridtjof Sound, and separating Anderson Island from Jonassen Island, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by SwAE in January 1902 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47; named *Estrecho Capitán Yalour* by AAE after Capt. J. Yalour (*Yalour Islands*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 313; Pierrou, 1970, p. 239). *Yalour, Estrecho Yalour* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 313). The sound was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61. *Yalour Sound* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Valour* [sic] *Sound* (BA, 1974, p. 176).

Yamana, Monte c. 83°50'S 49°40'W, one of the *Grupo de Nuna-*

takes Grupo Naval Antártico (q.v.), reported as lying near the head of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, has not been identified, but may possibly represent *Hill Nunatak* (q.v.); was seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962; so called after the naval tugboat *Yamana* (*Florence Nunatak*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 731).

Yamana, Nunatak: see Florence Nunatak.

Yankee, Bahía: see Foster, Port or Yankee Harbour.

Yankee, Baía, H.: see Yankee Harbour.

Yankee Harbor: see Deception Island or Foster, Port or Yankee Harbour.

Yankee Harbour 62°32'S 59°47'W, between Glacier Bluff and Spit Point, Greenwich Island, forming the inner part of the bay E of Triangle Point, was probably first entered and roughly charted by Palmer, 18–20 November 1820; called *Port Williams*, possibly after the brig *Williams* (*Williams Point*, q.v.) (Palmer, 1820–21, 26 November 1820), but also named *Yanky Harbor* in association with Capt. E. Fanning's American sealing fleet from Stonington, Conn., which was based there in the 1820–21 season (Burdick, 1820–21, 17 December 1820); also called *Hospital Cove* by British sealers (Fildes, 1821c; Powell, chart, 1822a; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; Allardyce, Despatch, 10 March 1908; Ferguson, 1921, p. 32). *Yankee Harbour* (Davis, 1821–22, 21 October 1821; BA chart 3205, 1945; 1774, 9.vii.1948; 5.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Ance Hôpital* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Fannings Harbour*, after Capt. E. Fanning (*Cape Fanning*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Hospital Bucht, Yorks Hafen* (Fildes, 1827, p. 460). *Fannings Hafen* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Kra-terhafen*, so called by SwAE from its roughly circular shape (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 40). *Håvre Hospital* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hospital Cove* or *Yankee Harbour* (BA, 1916, p. 390). *Yankee H.* (HA chart, 1928). The harbour was recharted by DI, 1934–35, when astronomical observations were obtained (Nelson, 1935). *Hospital Harbour* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 395). *Yankee Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 97; USBGN, 1947, p. 253). *Fannings Harbor*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 253). *Bahía Yankee* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 307). *Puerto Yankee* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 731; [referring to the whole bay E of Triangle Point] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 307). *Yankie* [sic] *Harbour* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949). The harbour was further charted by CAE in January 1953, when a refuge hut was established on the S side (Thomas, 1956b, p. 170). *Baía Yan-kee* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). "Yanki-Kharbor", referring to the Chilean hut (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Bahía Yanquee* [sic], *Bahía Yanqui* [sic] (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 40–41).

Yankee Harbour: see Foster, Port.

Yankee, Puerto: see Yankee Harbour.

Yankee Sound, Strait: see McFarlane Strait.

Yankee Straits: see English Strait.

Yankey Hbr.: see Foster, Port.

Yankey Sound: see McFarlane Strait.

Yankie Harbour: see Yankee Harbour.

"Yanki-Kharbor": see Yankee Harbour.

Yanky Harbor: see Yankee Harbour.

Yanky Sound: see McFarlane Strait.

Yanquee, Bahía: see Yankee Harbour.

Yanqui, Bahía: see Yankee Harbour.

"*Yapeyu, Refugio*": see Northeast Glacier.

Yarborough, Mount 84°24'S 66°00'W, rising to 865 m near SW end of *Thomas Hills* (q.v.), Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Leonard S. Yarborough, USNASA industrial engineer with USARP, "Plateau Station", Droning Maud Land, summer 1965–66 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).

Yaroslav Island: see Deception Island.

Yaroslav: see Deception Island.

Yason, Ostrov, Poluostrov: see Jason Peninsula.

Yatasto, Cabo 66°31'S 65°45'W, on Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, on S side of Erskine Glacier, was so called by AAE after an Argentine village (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Y).

Yates Glacier 70°52'S 62°19'W, flowing ENE into Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947–48; photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after John Yates (b. 1946), BAS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1971–73 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 36).

Yates Spur 68°41'S 64°58'W, S side of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, on W side of terminus of Earnshaw Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; named after Kent Yates, USGS, who carried out doppler research at "Palmer Station" in 1973 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 6).

"*Yel(')cho*": see South Bay (Doumer Island).

Yelcho, Cabo: see Yelcho, Cape.

Yelcho, Cape 61°03'S 55°22'W, NW point of Elephant Island on *Sealers Passage* (q.v.), was known to nineteenth-century sealers; following survey by JSEEI in December 1970 and in association with *Pardo Ridge* (q.v.), named after the Chilean tugboat *Yelcho* (Capt. L.A. Pardo), which rescued twenty-two members of BITAE from Point Wild, 30 August 1916 (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 7). *Cabo Yelcho* (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977).

Yelcho, Isla: see Anvers Island or Marinero Suárez, Islote.

Yelcho Island: see Marinero Suárez, Islote.

Yelcho, Isola: see Anvers Island.

Yelcho, Morro: see Marinero Suárez, Islote.

Yelcho, Paso: see Graham Passage.

Yelena, Kamen', Ostrov: see Bridgeman Island.

Yeleny (Bridzhmen), Ostrov: see Bridgeman Island.

Yeleny, Kamen': see Bridgeman Island.

Yellow Moraine Point 61°12'S 55°23'W, N of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called descriptively by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).

Yellow Point 62°04'S 58°24'W, E side of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, near Noble Glacier, was so called by PAE from the colour of the rocks (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 86). *Zólyt Przyłádek* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).

Yerbal, Cabo 66°06'S 66°35'W, S of Cape Leblond, Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the Argentine victory at the battle of Yerbal against Brazil in 1827 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Y).

Yerbas Buena, Punta: see Alexandra, Cape.

Yerg, Plato: see Joerg Plateau.

Yerg, Poluostrov: see Joerg Peninsula.

Yoke Island 63°58'S 61°56'W, W of Moureaux Point, Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in February 1905; called *Islotes Los Provincianos*

[= the provincials islets] by CAE, 1946–47 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 188); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, named *Yoke Island* from its shape both in plan and in elevation (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

Yorks Hafen: see Yankee Harbour.

Young Point 63°36'S 58°57'W, S of Cape Roquemaurel, Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946 and July 1948; named after Dr Adam Young, Surgeon in the brig *Williams* (E. Bransfield, Master, RN) in 1820, during the brig's voyage to the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 22; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–60. *Punta Young* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 307).

Young, Punta: see Young Point.

Yuing, Ostrov: see Ewing Island.

Yukhansen, Ostrova: see Johansen Islands.

Yule Peak 68°31'S 65°37'W, rising to 750 m on N side of Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 December 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 2, p. 456); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and so named because the survey party celebrated Christmas Day close to this peak (APC, 1962, p. 34; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

Yungay, Punta: see Bongrain Point.

Yunque, Roca: see Anvil Rock.

Yupiter, Lednik: see Jupiter Glacier.

Yuranes, Lednik: see Uranus Glacier.

Yurika, Lednik: see Eureka Glacier.

Yuzhnaya Shetlandiya: see South Shetland Islands.

Yuzhnaya Shotlandiya, Ostrova: see South Shetland Islands.

Yuzhnoy Novoy Shetlandii, Ostrova: see South Shetland Islands.

Yuzhnyye Orkneyskiye Ostrova: see South Orkney Islands.

Yuzhnyye Shetlandskiy Ostrova: see South Shetland Islands.

Yuzhnyy Polyus: see South Pole.

Zabrza, Zatoka: see Zabrze Cove.

Zabrze Cove 62°09'S 58°31'W, NW side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, opposite Point Thomas, was so called by PAE after the expedition's ship *Zabrze* in 1976–77 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 86). *Zatoka Zabrza* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 86).

Zachodnie Przedpole: see West Foreland.

Zacken Insel: see Rugged Island.

Zadel Eiland: see Saddle Island.

Zalewskiego, Lodowiec: see Zalewski Glacier.

Zalewski Glacier 62°11'S 58°38'W, flowing NE into Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Seweryn Maciej Zalewski, member of Polish polar expeditions and Leader, PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 86–87). *Lodowiec Zalewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 87).

Zamek: see Anvil Crag.

Zamglony Nunatak: see Misty Nunatak.

Zanni, Cabo 72°26'S 60°44'W, N side of Violante Inlet, Black Coast, SSW of Cape Fanning, was so called by AAE after a pioneer of Argentine aviation (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Z).

Zapadnaya Antarktida: see Lesser Antarctica.

Západní Antarktida: see Lesser Antarctica.

Zapato Point, Punta: see Daedalus Point.

Zapiola, Bahía: see Azure Cove.

Zapiola, Islotes: see Flyspot Rocks.

"Zapiola, Refugio": see Vahsel Bay.

Zarzuela, Cabo 64°06'S 58°42'W, W side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, opposite Cape Obelisk, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine lieutenant who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Z).

Zawadzkiego, Ostańce: see Zawadzki Stacks.

Zawadzki Stacks 62°05'S 58°50'W, three off-shore stacks ENE of Atherton Islands, off King George Island, were so called by PAE after Maciej Zawadzki, Deputy Leader, PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 176). *Ostańce Zawadzkiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 176).

Zbyszek Glacier 62°05'S 57°56'W, flowing S into cove W of Three Sisters Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Zbigniew ("Zbyszek") Rubinowski, a member of the PAE geological party, 1979–80 (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 3, p. 143 and p. 146). *Lodowiec Zbyszka* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 146).

Zbyszka, Lodowiec: see Zbyszek Glacier.

Zdarsky, Mount 66°05'S 64°58'W, rising to c. 1 200 m on E side of Simler Snowfield, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and called *Mont Garcia*, presumably in association with the original French name for *Loqui Point* (q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3; Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Mount Garcia* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407; 1948, views facing p. 204). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, the mountain was named after Mathias Zdarsky (d. 1940), Austrian ski-runner, inventor of the first dependable ski binding, and author of *Lilienfeld Skilauf-Technik* (Hamburg, 1896), one of the earliest skiing manuals, and *Beiträge zur Lawinenkunde* (Wien, 1929) (APC, 1959a, p. 12).

Zebra Ridge 70°03'S 69°16'W, running N–S and rising to c. 800 m S of Tumble Glacier, E Alexander Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and so named from the striped appearance of the rock strata (APC, 1955, p. 22; BAS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978).

Zed Island: see Zed Islands.

Zed Islands 62°26'S 60°10'W, N of Williams Point, NE Livingston island, were roughly charted as one island by Bransfield, 17 January 1820, and called *Smiths' Island* in the belief that the feature had been sighted by W. Smith in 1819 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Bone, 1821, p. 691). *Dunbars*, referring collectively to these islands and to Meade Islands after Capt. T. Dunbar (*Dunbar Islands*, q.v.) (Palmer, 1820–21, 21 November 1820). *Smith Island* (BA chart [no number], 1822). *Smith(')s Islands* (Fildes, 1829; Gould, 1925, map facing p. 280). The islands were recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named *Zed Islands* from their configuration (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 44; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Islas Zed* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Zed Island [sic]* (USAF chart 1737, 1952). *Islas Zeta* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 216; Pierrou, 1970, p. 733; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 309). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla*

Zeta, referring to the W-most island (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 105).

Zed, Islas: see Zed Islands.

Zeehonden-Eilanden, -Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks.

Zeehond Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks.

Zeiss Needle 64°39'S 62°32'W, rising to 695 m near N end of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, above Errera Channel, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5); called descriptively *Monte Dedo* [= finger mountain] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 300); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry and air survey grouped in this area, named after Carl Zeiss (1816–88), German optical mathematician and founder of the Zeiss optical works in Jena, 1846 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; [referring in error to the summit 1 km to SE] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Black Nunatak* (USHO, 1960, p. 357, 4th view). *Mount Dedo* (USBGN, 1965, p. 95).

Zélée, Îles de la, Ö, Récifs de la, Roca (de la), Rocas, Roccie della, Roche(rs) de la: see Zélée Rocks.

Zélée Rocks 62°57'S 57°14'W, four rocks awash WNW of Turnbull Point, d'Urville Island, were roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on the approach to Trinity Peninsula from the N, 27 February 1838, and named (as one rock in c. 63°00'S 57°08'W) *Roche de la Zélée* after the FAE ship *Zélée* (Lieut. C.-H. Jacquinet, *Mount Jacquinet*, q.v.) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170); incorrectly identified as *Hope Island* (q.v.) (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68); later named as a group *Rochers de la Zélée* or *Îles de la Zélée* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 148; Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1847, Pl. 8). *Roca de la Zélée* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Hope Islands (Zelee [sic] Rocks)*, *Hope Islands* (BA chart 1238, iv.1887; 1240, 20.v.1887). *Rocchie della Zélée* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Récifs de la Zélée* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Zelee [sic] Rocks*, shown in FAE position (BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 1.iii.1940). The rocks were further charted by DI, 1926–32. *Zelee [sic] Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Zelée [sic] Rocks* (USHO, 1943, p. 106; [in 62°55'S 57°17'W] BA chart 3205, 1945). *Rocas Zélée* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 733; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 309). *Zélée Rocks* (BA, 1948, p. 186; [in 62°55'S 57°19'W] chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 22; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 36). *Zelée [sic] Rocks* (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Roca Zélée* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Zellee [sic] Rocks* (USOO chart 6639, 1963).

Zellee Rocks: see Zélée Rocks.

Zenteno, Punta: see Church, Cape.

Zentralpyramide, Der: see Centralpyramide.

Zephyr Glacier 69°28'S 68°28'W, flowing NW from the SW side of Mount Edgell towards Cape Jeremy, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948 and further surveyed by BAS, 1971–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the west wind (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 6).

Zeppelin, Mount 64°27'S 61°31'W, rising to c. 850 m between Graham Passage and Recess Cove, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–58; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this

- area, named after Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1838–1917), German aeronautical engineer who perfected the large-scale rigid airship, 1894–1917 (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; [incorrectly referring to the summit 3 km to NNE] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Zerabia, Isla** 65°25'S 65°38'W, WNW of Sawyer Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE, 1954–55, after the sealing ship *Zerabia* which was active off the Patagonian coast and possibly in the sub-Antarctic islands in the early nineteenth-century (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 733).
- Zeta, Isla(s):** see Zed Islands.
- Zeus Ridge** 64°35'S 63°35'W, rising to c. 1 250 m and running NW from Mount Français, between Achæan Range and Trojan Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in August–September 1955; in association with other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after Zeus, the supreme Olympian deity who was supposedly neutral in the war between the Achæans and the Trojans (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Zherlash, Proliv:** see Gerlache Strait.
- Zherlovyy, Cape, Mys:** see Flat Top Peninsula.
- Zhuben, Ostrova:** see Joubin Islands.
- Zhuenvil', Ostrov:** see Joinville Island.
- Zhuyo, Zaliv:** see Guyou Bay.
- Zielona Turnia:** see Hopeful, Mount.
- Zielonego Balonika, Zatoka:** see Zielony Balonik Cove.
- Zielony Balonik Cove** 62°10'S 58°11'W, between Cinder Spur and Boy Point (q.v.), King George Island, following geological work by PAE from 1977 and in association with the point, was named after the literary *cabaret* Zielony Balonik [= green balloon] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 87). *Zatoka Zielonego Balonika* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 87).
- Zielony Potok:** see Green Creek.
- Zielony, Przylądek:** see Redondeada, Punta.
- Zig-Zag** 64°19'S 63°01'W, S-most of the *Theta Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947, from its shape (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Zig Zag* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Zigzag Island** 63°37'S 59°50'W, off S coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was so named from its shape (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Zig Zag, Islote:** see Zig-Zag.
- Zilva Peaks** 66°45'S 65°23'W, twin peaks rising up to 2 100 m near head of Drummond Glacier, Loubet Coast, were roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–47; photographed from the air by FIDASE and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of biochemists and nutritionists grouped in this area, named after Dr Solomon Sylvester Zilva (1884–1956), British biochemist of Polish birth with the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1915–46; one of those responsible for the production of synthetic vitamin C, who helped in the calculation of sledging rations used by British polar expeditions between the two world wars (APC, 1959a, p. 12). *Cape Bellue* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 371, 1st view).
- Zimny, Przylądek:** see Valle, Punta.
- Zirzow, Mount** 83°08'S 49°06'W, rising to 1 615 m on E side of *Lexington Table* (q.v.), Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was named after Cdr Charles F. Zirzow, USN, Assistant Chief of Staff to Commander, US Naval Support Force Antarctica, summer 1966–67 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 7).
- Zittel Cliffs** 80°40'S 25°59'W, rising to c. 1 400 m between the heads Cornwall Glacier and Glen Glacier, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, were surveyed by TAE in October 1957, photographed from the air by USN in 1967, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Karl Alfred von Zittel (1839–1904), German palaeontologist who specialized on fossil sponges (APC, 1974, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Zlepieńcowy Nunatak:** see Conglomerate Nunatak.
- Znoski, Lodowiec:** see Znosko Glacier.
- Znosko Glacier** 62°06'S 58°29'W, flowing E into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, S of Crépin Point, was so called by PAE after Prof. Jerzy Znosko, Polish geologist (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 87). *Lodowiec Znoski* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 87).
- Zóły Przylądek:** see Yellow Point.
- Zonda Glacier** 69°32'S 68°20'W, flowing WSW into George VI Sound S of Föhn Bastion, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948 and further surveyed by BAS, 1971–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the *zonda*, Argentine name for the warm dry wind on the E side of the Andes (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 6).
- Zonda Towers** 69°34'S 68°18'W, four rock towers rising to 825 m on S side of *Zonda Glacier* (q.v.). An Argentine refuge hut was established in this vicinity by army personnel from "General San Martín", 26 September 1958, and called "*Refugio Nogal de Saldán*" from the Argentine town Saldán, where Gen. J. de San Martín stayed in 1814 after giving up command of his northern army through ill health (Pierrou, 1970, p. 551). Following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971–72, the feature was named *Zonda Towers* in association with the glacier (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 6).
- Zotavení, Ledovec:** see Recovery Glacier.
- Zrujnowany Zamek:** see Ruined Castle.
- Zubek Cliff** 62°03'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 300 m on NW side of Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and forming part of *Three Musketeers Hill* (q.v.), was so called by PAE after Krzysztof Zubek, meteorologist with PAE, 1976–78 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 87). *Filar Zubka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 87).
- Zubka, Filar:** see Zubek Cliff.
- Zubov Bay** 65°42'S 65°53'W, E coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, N of Jurva Point, was photographed from the air by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957) and by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Nikolay Nikolayevich Zubov (1885–1960), Soviet oceanographer and authority on floating ice; Professor of Oceanology, Moscow University, and author of *L'dy Arktiki [Ice of the Arctic]* (Moscow, 1945) (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Bahía Marcial Mora*, so called by CAE after Marcial Mora, Chilean Foreign Minister who in 1940, under President P. Aguirre Cerda (*Aguirre Passage*, q.v.), set the limits of *Territorio Chileno Antártico* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 193).

Zuckerhut Insel: see Sugarloaf Island (Clarence Island).

Zufriateguy, Cabo 64°43'S 62°18'W, between Beaupré Cove and Piccard Cove, Arctowski Peninsula, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Coronel Zufriateguy (1783–1836), of the Argentine Marine (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Z).

Zuidelijke-Orkaden: see South Orkney Islands.

Zuideluke Orkneys: see South Orkney Islands.

Zuideluke Shetlands Eilanden: see South Shetland Islands.

Zuid-Groenland: see Graham Land.

Zuid-Orkaden: see South Orkney Islands.

Zuid Orkney Eilanden: see South Orkney Islands.

Zuid-Orkneysche Eilanden: see South Orkney Islands.

Zuidpool: see South Pole.

Zuid Shetland (Eilanden): see South Shetlands Islands.

Zuid-Shetlandsche Eilanden: see South Shetlands Islands.

Zuid-Shetlands-Eilanden: see South Shetland Islands.

Zukriegel Island 65°54'S 65°48'W, E of Rabot Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by AAE in 1956; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Josef Zukriegel, Czechoslovakian geographer and author of *Cryologia maris* (Praha, 1935) (APC, 1959a, p. 12; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

Zuloaga, Isla 66°20'S 63°42'W, off Bevin Glacier, Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was so called by AAE after Brig. Gen. Angel María Zuloaga, a pioneer of Argentine aviation (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Z); mapped as a point on the coast on BAS 500G sheet 3, 1981.

Zumberge, Cape 76°14'S 69°40'W, rock cliff marking the SW end of Orville Coast and situated c. 15 km NW of the strand cracks of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature was sighted from the NW side of Korff Island by a US IGY field party from "Ellsworth Station" in January 1958, roughly mapped in c. 78°00'S 67°50'W, and named *Zumberge Nunatak*, after Dr James Herbert Zumberge (b. 1923), American geologist and glaciologist who directed research on Ross Ice Shelf, Ross Dependency, 1957–64; President, University of Southern California from 1980, and President of SCAR, 1982–86 (Thiel and others, 1958, map Fig. 9; Neuburg and others, 1959, map Fig. 1, p. 111 and p. 119; AGS map, 1962b). *Nunatak Tsumberge* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Zumberg [sic] Nunatak* (USHO chart V30–SP11, 1963). Following examination of air photographs by USGS, 1965–67, it was concluded that the original sighting could only apply to the present feature, which was renamed *Cape Zumberge* with corrected co-ordinates (Alberts, 1968, p. 213; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 5; BA, 1976, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

Zumberge Coast, W coast of Ronne Ice Shelf from *Cape Zumberge* (q.v.) to the S entrance point of Hercules Inlet, was delineated in part from USN air photography, 1961–66, in part from US LANDSAT imagery of January–February 1974, and in part from radio echo-sounding flights by BAS from "Siple Station", Marie Byrd Land, in January 1975 (USGS sheets ST 17–20/13* and SU 16–20/2*, 1967; USGS satellite-image map Ellsworth Mountains, 1976; Crabtree and Doake, 1980, map p. 32; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981); named in association with the cape after Dr J. H. Zumberge (APC, 1986, p. 4; NGS map, 1987).

Zumberge(e) Nunatak: see Zumberge, Cape.

Zurueta, Punta 62°36'S 59°53'W, NE point of Half Moon Island, Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after a midshipman in the Argentine polar ship *Austral*, 1905–06 (*Manchón Austral*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Z).

Zwei-Hummocks-Insel: see Two Hummock Island.

Zwierciadlo, Przylądek: see Mirror Point.

"*I° de Mayo*": see Fumarole Bay.

I° de Mayo, Bahía: see Fumarole Bay.

I° de Mayo, Isla: see Lambda Island.

I° de Mayo, Paso: see Primero de Mayo, Paso.

1° Teniente Aciar, Monte: see Ehrlich, Mount.

1° Teniente Zarzuela, Isla: see Carlos, Isla.

2 Hummocks, Île des: see Two Hummock Island.

3 Pérez, Cap des: see Pérez, Cape.

3-Slice Nunatak: see Three Slice Nunatak.

IV, Punta: see Roman Four Promontory.

IV Romano, Cerro: see Roca Cuatro Romano, Cerro.

5 de Abril, Punta [= fifth of April point] 69°10'S 69°46'W, E of Mount Calais near NW entrance of Schokalsky Bay, N Alexander Island, was so called by CAE in honour of the anniversary of the battle of Maipú, 5 April 1818 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

8 de Octubre, Punta: see Brown, Cape.

8 Marta, Gory 62°02'S 58°10'W, rising to c. 800 m at *Rea Peak* (q.v.), King George Island, and including also Mount Hopeful and Rose Peak, were so called by SAE (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map Fig. 1, p. 9). *March 8 Mountains* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map Fig. 1, p. 369). *Góry Arctowskiego, Arctowski Mountains*, so called by PAE after H. Arctowski (*Arctowski Nunatak*, q.v.) (Tokarski, 1981, p. 141).

9 de Julio, Cerro 68°26'S 66°48'W, rising to c. 600 m between Black Thumb and Mount Lupa, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine Independence Day, 9 July 1816 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

9 de Julio, Punta 69°22'S 72°16'W, unidentified point on E side of Lazarev Bay, NW Alexander Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the festival day (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

12 de Febrero, Cabo: see Exile Nunatak.

"*17 de Agosto, Refugio*": see Millerand Island.

18 de Septiembre, Cabo: see Russian Cape.

21 de Mayo, Punta: see Freeman, Cape.

23 de Febrero, Cabo: see Ula Point.

24 de Septiembre, Paso: see Khamsin Pass.

25 de Mayo, Bahía: see King George Bay.

25 de Mayo, Isla: see King George Island.

25 de Mayo (Rey George), Isla: see King George Island.

25 de Mayo (Rey Jorge), Isla: see King George Island.

70 Islets: see Dart Island.

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APPENDIX

GROUPS OF ASSOCIATED PLACE-NAMES

THE names commemorated are listed alphabetically for each of the numbered areas on Map 1. There are also many other names that qualify for one or other of the listed groups but which are commemorated elsewhere on the map, and there are several

small groups of associated names so noted in the place-name entries but not listed below. The following 998 names are used to form 23% of all officially accepted place-names in the British Antarctic Territory.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Nineteenth century sealers and their ships</i> (South Shetland Isles) | <i>Indian</i> | <i>Trowbridge, Lady</i> | Spallanzani, L. |
| Astor, B. | Inott, R. | Upton, B. | Vesalius, A. |
| Barnard, C. H. | <i>Jenny</i> | Usher, J. | Virchow, R. |
| Benson, E. | <i>John</i> | <i>Venus</i> | |
| Bond, R. | Johnson, T. | [Vietor, A. O. | 3. <i>Letters of the Greek alphabet</i> (Melchior Islands) |
| Brunow, B. J. | Kellick, ?. | (sealing historian)] | Alpha |
| Buddington, J. W. | Kitchen, J. | Walker, J. | Beta |
| Burdick, C. | Leslie, D. | Weeks, J. | Gamma |
| Burney, D. | <i>Liberty</i> | Winship, J. | Delta |
| Byers, J. | <i>Livonia</i> | Withen, N. | Epsilon |
| <i>Caraquet</i> | Loper, R. F. | [Yankee] | Eta |
| <i>Caroline</i> | <i>Lynx</i> | | Theta |
| <i>Catharina</i> | McFarlane, A. | 2. <i>Pioneers of medicine</i> | Kappa |
| <i>Cecilia</i> | MacKay, D. | (Brabant Island) | Lambda |
| <i>Charity</i> | M'Kean, J. | Abbott, M. | Omicron |
| Chester, ?. | Macy, R. | Avicenna | Pi |
| Clarke, D. W. | <i>Mellona</i> | Beaumont, W. | Rho |
| <i>Clothier</i> | <i>Mercury</i> | Bell, Sir C. | Sigma |
| <i>Cora</i> | <i>Minstrel</i> | Bernard, C. | Tau |
| Cutler, B. S. | Mitchell, J. | Celsus, A. C. | Psi |
| <i>Dart</i> | <i>Monroe, James</i> | Cushing, H. | Omega |
| <i>Dragon</i> | <i>Nancy</i> | Duclaux, P. E. | |
| Dunbar, T. | <i>Nelson</i> | Ehrlich, P. | 4. <i>Homer's Iliad</i> (Anvers Island) |
| Eldred, A. J. | <i>O'Cain</i> | Einthoven, W. | Achæan |
| <i>Eliza</i> | Pottinger, C. | Fleming, Sir A. | Achilles |
| <i>Emeline</i> | Potts, ?. | Freud, S. | Agamemnon |
| <i>Emerald</i> | Ray, N. | Galen | Cassandra |
| <i>Enchantress</i> | Rea, H. | Hales, S. | Hector |
| <i>Essex</i> | Richards, J. | Haller, A. von | Helen |
| <i>Esther</i> | <i>Robert</i> | Harvey, W. | <i>Iliad</i> |
| <i>Express</i> | <i>Romeo</i> | Hippocrates | Menelaus |
| Fanning, E. | <i>Rose</i> | Hunter, J. | Nestor |
| Fildes, R. | Rotch, W. | Imhotep | Paris |
| <i>Florence</i> | Rowe, H. | Jenner, E. | Patroclus |
| Folger, T. | <i>Samuel</i> | Koch, R. | Priam |
| <i>Frederick</i> | Sayer, ?. | Laënnec, R. T. H. | Trojan |
| Glass, R. H. | [Sealer] | Lister, 1st Baron | Xanthus |
| <i>Gleaner</i> | [Sealers] | Mackenzie, Sir J. | Zeus |
| <i>Grace</i> | <i>Shearer, Charles</i> | Macleod, J. J. R. | |
| Greaves, A. B. | Sheffield, J. P. | Malpighi, M. | 5. <i>Kipling's The white seal</i> |
| <i>Hannah</i> | Sherratt, R. | Metchnikoff, E. | (James Ross Island) |
| <i>Harmony</i> | Siddons, R. | Mirot, G. R. | Holluschickie |
| Henfield, J. | <i>Spark</i> | Mitchell, S. W. | Kerick |
| <i>Hero</i> | Spiller, F. | Morgagni, G. B. | Kotick |
| <i>Hersilia</i> | [Stackpole, E. A. | Paré, A. | Matkah |
| <i>Hetty</i> | (sealing historian)] | Pasteur, L. | Seacatch |
| Holmes, J. | Stewart, H. | Pavlov, I. P. | |
| <i>Hopeful</i> | Strachan, J. | Pinel, P. | 6. <i>Pioneers of aviation</i> (Davis Coast, Danco Coast) |
| <i>Horatio</i> | <i>Stranger</i> | Rokitansky, K. | Ader, C. |
| <i>Huntress</i> | <i>Tartar</i> | Röntgen, W. K. von | |
| <i>Huron</i> | Taylor, D. | Roux, P.-P.-E. | |
| | <i>Telmo, San</i> | Rush, B. | |
| | Timblón, C. | | |

- Alcock, Sir J. W.
Andrée, S. A.
Baldwin, T. S.
Berry, A.
Blanchard, J. P.
Blériot, L.
Boulton, M. P. W.
Brabazon of Tara,
1st Baron
Breguet, L. and J.
Bris, J. M. le
Cayley, Sir G.
Chanute, O.
Cierva, J. de la
Cornu, P.
Curtiss, G.
Daedalus
Eckener, H.
Farman, H.
Garnerin, A. J.
Giffard, H.
Gregory, H. F.
Hargrave, L.
Havilland, Sir G. de
Henson, W. S.
Icarus
Jeffries, J.
Kármán, T. von
Krebs, A. C.
Lana, F. de
Lanchester, F. W.
Langley, S. P.
Leonardo da Vinci
Lilienthal, O.
Meusnier, J.-B. M.
Montgolfier, J. M. and E. J.
Morton, G.
Mouillard, L. P.
Nobile, U.
Page, Sir F. H.
Pénaud, A.
Piccard, A.
Pilcher, P. S.
Renard, C.
Roe, Sir A. V.-
Rozier, J.-F. P. de
Sadler, J.
Santos-Dumont, A.
Short, E. and H.
Sikorsky, I.
Stringfellow, J.
Temple, F. Du
Tournachon, G. F.
Wellman, W.
Whittle, Sir F.
Wright, W. and O.
Zeppelin, Graf F. von
7. *Pioneers of photogrammetry and air survey* (Danco Coast)
Arago, D.-F.-J.
- Beaupré, C.-F. B.-
Brewster, Sir D.
Deville, E. G.
Fourcade, H. G.
Hübl, A. Freiherr von
Hugershoff, C. R.
Jones, Sir B. M.
Laussedat, A.
Moser, L. F.
Orel, E. von
Porro, I.
Pulfrich, C.
Rudolph, P.
Scheimpflug, T.
Stolze, F.
Wheatstone, Sir C.
Wild, H.
Woodbury, W. B.
Zeiss, C. Z.
8. *Pioneers of photography* (Danco Coast)
Archer S.
Barbaro, D.
Bayard, H.
Bolton, W. B.
Boutan, L.
Carbutt, J.
Daguerre, J. L. M.
Dallmeyer, T. R.
Eastman, G.
Gaudin, M. A.
Gerber, F.
Goodwin, H.
Grubb, T.
Hauron, L.-A. D. du
Hoegh, E. von
Maddox, R. L.
Miethe, A.
Niépce, J. N.
Petzval, J. M.
Ponton, M.
Reade, J. B.
Sayce, B. J.
Schulze, J. H.
Steinheil, C. A. von
Sturm, J. C.
Swan, Sir J. W.
Talbot, W. H. F.
Vogel, H. W.
Wedgwood, T.
9. *Chaucer's Canterbury tales* (Wauwermans Islands)
Chaucer, G.
Friar
Host
Knight
Manciple
Miller
Pardoner
Prioress
Reeve
Squire
10. *Members of Directorate of Overseas Surveys* (Danco Coast, Graham Coast)
Bussey, J.
Hotine, M.
Humphries, G. J.
Leay, P.
Wiggins, W. D. C.
11. *Pioneers of vitamin research* (Graham Coast)
Bachstrom, J. F.
Eijkman, C.
Frölich, T.
Funk, C.
Holst, A.
King, C. G.
Kramer, J. G. H.
Lancaster, Sir J.
Lind, J.
McCollom, E. V.
Mellanby, Sir E.
Takaki, K.
Waugh, W. A.
12. *Pioneers of documentation* (Graham Coast)
Bradford, S. C.
Comrie, L. J.
Dewey, M.
Duyvis, F. D.
Fontaine, H. La
Ottlet, P.
Pollard, A. F. C.
13. *Characters from Dickens' Pickwick Papers* (Pitt Islands)
Bardell, Mrs
Buzfuz, Sgt
Dickens, C. J. H.
Fizkin, H.
Jingle, A.
Jinks, Mr
Nupkins, G.
Pickwick, S.
Sawyer, R.
Slumkey, S.
Smiggers, J.
Snodgrass, A.
Snubbin, Mr
Trundle, Mr
Tupman, T.
Wardle, Mr
Weller, S.
Winkle, N.
14. *Sea-ice specialists* (off Renaud Island)
Armstrong, T. E.
Bates, C. C.
Büdel, J.
Garde, V.
Heap, J. A.
Hennessy, J.
Jurva, R.
Karelin, D. B.
Kusunoki, K.
Laktionov, A. F.
Malmgren, F. A. E. J.
Maurstad, A.
Nusser, F.
Palosuo, E.
Rodman, H.
Schule, J. J.
Speerschneider, C. J. H.
Thomsen, H.
Vize, V. Y.
Weaver, J. C.
Wittmann, W. I.
Zubov, N. N.
Zukriegel, J.
15. *Pioneers of cold-climate physiology* (Biscoe Islands)
Adolph, E. F.
Atwater, W. O.
Barcroft, Sir J.
Bazett, H. C.
Bedford, T.
Belding, H. S.
Benedict, F. G.
Burton, A. C.
DuBois, E. F.
Edholm, O. G.
Gage, A. P.
Hardy, J. D.
Herrington, L. P.
Horvath, S. M.
Irving, L.
Krogh, A.
Kuno, Y.
Lavoisier, A. L.
Lewis, Sir T.
Mackworth, N. H.
Molnar, G. W.
Newburgh, L. H.
Scholander, P. F.
Talbot, J. H.
Winslow, C. E. A.
Yaglou, C. P.
16. *Pioneers of ski-mountaineering* (Graham Coast)
Bilgeri, G.
Caulfield, V.
Conway of Allington,
1st Baron

- Doyle, Sir A. C.
 Genecand, F.
 Hoek, H.
 Hugi, F. J.
 Huitfeldt, F.
 Lawrie, R.
 Paulcke, W.
 Richardson, E. C.
 Rickmers, W. R.
 Rossa, A. P.
 Simler, J.
 Sohm, V.
 Tuorda, P. L. N.
 Vorweg, O.
 Zdarsky, M.
17. *Pioneers of prevention of snow blindness* (Graham Coast, Loubet Coast)
 Cardell, J. D. M.
 Coblentz, W. W.
 Crookes, Sir W.
 Hamblin, T.
 Lawson, Sir A.
 [Lens]
 Lyttleton, W. R.
 Malus, E. L.
 Rugg-Gunn, A.
 Stair, A.
 Widmark, E. J.
18. *Biochemists and designers of sledging rations* (Loubet Coast)
 Bacharach, A. L.
 Bain, J. S.
 Drummond, Sir J. C.
 Hopkins, Sir F. G.
 Hutchison, Sir R.
 Lampitt, L. H.
 Liebig, J. von
 McCance, R. A.
 Rubner, M.
 Voit, C. von
 Widdowson, E. M.
 Zilva, S. S.
19. *Melville's Moby Dick* (Oscar II Coast)
 Ahab
 Baleen
 Bildad
 Bulkington
 Cachalot
 Daggoo
 Finback
 Flask
 Fleece
 Gabriel
 Ishmael
 Jeroboam
 Mapple
 Mayhew
- Melville, H.
 Peleg
Pequod
 Pippin
 Queequeg
Rachel
 Rorqual
 Spouter
 Starbuck
 Stubb
 Tashtego
 Whitewhale
20. *Jason's search for the golden fleece* (Jason Peninsula)
Argo
 Jason
 Pelias
 Medea
21. *Members of the British War Cabinet which authorized Operation "Tabarin"* (Foyen Coast)
 Alexander, A. V.
 [1st Earl Alexander of Hillsbrough]
 Anderson, Sir J.
 [1st Viscount Waverley]
 Attlee, C. R.
 [1st Earl Attlee]
 Bevin, E.
 Casey, R. G. [1st Baron Casey]
 Churchill, [Sir] W. S.
 Eden, [Sir] R. A.
 [1st Earl of Avon]
 Lyttelton, [Sir] O.
 [1st Viscount Chandos]
 Morrison, H. S.
 [Baron Morrison of Lambeth]
 Stanley, O. F. G.
22. *Antarctic historians, bibliographers and cartographers* (Foyen Coast)
 Aagaard, B.
 Alberts, F. G.
 Balch, E. S.
 Beaglehole, J. C.
 Breiffuss, L.
 Chavanne, J.
 Cumpston, J. S.
 Dater, H. M.
 Denucé, J.
 Fricker, K.
 Friederichsen, L.
 Gould, R. T.
 Haskell, D. C.
 Hayes, J. G.
 Holmes, M.
 Hulth, J. M.
- Karpf, A.
 Mill, H. R.
 Mitterling, P. I.
 Monnier, F. R. von Le
 Quartermain, L. B.
 Southard, R. B.
 Vartdal, H.
23. *Glaciologists* (Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast, Fallières Coast, Foyen Coast, Bowman Coast)
 Ahlmann, H. W.
 Antevs, E. V.
 Avsyuk, G. A.
 Bader, H.
 Bagnold, R. A.
 Barnes, H. T.
 Bartholin, E.
 Battle, W. R. B.
 Bauer, A.
 Bentley, W. A.
 Bernal, J. D.
 Blümcke, A.
 Boyle, Sir R.
 Bragg, Sir W. H.
 Bridgman, P. W.
 Brockhamp, B.
 Brückner, E.
 Bucher, E.
 Chamberlin, T. C.
 Church, J. E.
 Cornish, V.
 Davidson, W. L.
 Deeley, R. M.
 Demorest, M. H.
 Dennison, D. M.
 Dorsey, N. E.
 Field, W. B. O.
 Finsterwalder, S. and R.
 Flint, R. F.
 Forbes, J. D.
 Forel, F. A.
 Fowler, Sir R. H.
 Glen, J. W.
 Gränicher, W. H. H.
 Haefeli, R.
 Heim, A.
 Hess, H.
 Hooke, R.
 Humphreys, W. J.
 Jona, F. P.
 Kidd, D. A.
 Kinzl, H.
 Klebelsberg, R. von
 Koechlin, R.
 Kosiba, A.
 Lagally, M.
 Landauer, J. K.
 Langmuir, I.
 Levy, H. A.
- Lewis, W. V.
 Liboutry, L. A.
 McCall, J. G.
 McConnell, J. C.
 Machatschek, F.
 Matsuyama, M.
 Matthes, F. E.
 Megaw, H. D.
 Meier, M. F.
 Mercanton, P.-L.
 Mothes, H.
 Mügge, J. O. C.
 Müller, F.
 Nakaya, U.
 Neumann, F. E.
 Nye, J. F.
 Owston, P. G.
 Pålsson, S.
 Pauling, L. C.
 Perutz, M. F.
 Peterson, S. W.
 Pfaff, A. B. I. F.
 Quervain, A. de
 Reid, H. F.
 Renaud, A.
 Rendu, L.
 Richardson, H.
 Rigsby, G. P.
 Saussure, H.-B. de
 Seligman, G.
 Seue, C. M. de
 Sharp, R. P.
 Shull, C. G.
 Shumskiy, P. A.
 Sölch, J.
 Somigliana, C.
 Sorge, E. F. W.
 Stefan, J.
 Steinemann, S.
 Swithinbank, C. W. M.
 Tammann, G. H. J. A.
 Thorarinsson, S.
 Tutton, A. E. H.
 Tyndall, J.
 Vallot, J.
 Vanni, M.
 Veynberg, B. P.
 Visser, P. C.
 Ward, W. H.
 Weertman, J.
 Werenskiold, W.
 Williamson, W.
 Wollan, E. O.
 Workman, E. J.
24. *Jules Verne's Vingt milles lieues sous les mers* (Pourquoi Pas Island)
 Arronax, P.
 Conseil, M.
Nautilus
 Nemo, Capt.
 Verne, J.

25. *Names associated with an Emperor's court* (Dion Islands)
- Consort
 Consul
 Courtier
 Embassy
 Emperor
 Envoy
 Jester
 Noble
 Outlaw
 Regent
26. *British geologists* (north-eastern Alexander Island)
- King, W. B. R.
 Marr, J. E.
 Sedgwick, A.
 Tilley, C. E.
 Tyrrell, G. W.
 Wager, L. R.
27. *Saxon Kings of England* (north-eastern Alexander Island)
- Alfred
 Athelstan
 Edred
 Egbert
 Ethelred
 Ethelwulf
28. *Planets, their satellites and discoverers* (south-eastern Alexander Island)
- Adams, J. C.
 Ares
 Ariel
 Astarte
 Astraea
 Callisto
 Ceres
 Deimos
 Dione
 Enceladus
 Eros
 Europa
 Galileo
 Ganymede
 Georgian
 Hall, A.
 Herschel, Sir F. W.
 Hesperus
 Himalia
 Hyperion
 Iapetus
 Juno
 Jupiter
 Kuiper, G. P.
 Lassell, W.
 Leda
- Mars
 Mercury
 Mimas
 Miranda
 Neptune
 Oberon
 Pallas
 Phobos
 Phoebe
 Pickering, W. H.
 [Planet]
 Pluto
 Rhea
 [Satellite]
 Saturn
 Tethys
 Themis
 Titan
 Titania
 Tombaugh, C. W.
 Triton
 Umbriel
 Uranus
 Venus
 Witt, C. G.
29. *Antarctic oceanographers and marine biologists* (Black Coast, Lassiter Coast)
- Böhnecke, G. K. C.
 Brennecke, C. W. A.
 Clowes, A. J.
 Deacon, Sir G. E. R.
 Defant, A. J. M.
 Fogg, G. E.
 Gordon, A. L.
 Heezen, B. C.
 Herdman, H. F. P.
 Hjort, J.
 Jeffries, M. E.
 Kemp, S. W.
 Mackintosh, N. A.
 Maury, M. F.
 Merz, A.
 Mosby, H.
 Pawson, D. L.
 Schott, G.
 Spiess, F. A.
 Sverdrup, H. U.
 Tharp, M.
 Wüst, G. A. O.
30. *Antarctic meteorologists and atmospheric physicists* (Lassiter Coast)
- Arctowski, H.
 Barcus, J. R.
 Barkow, E.
 Brookes, C. E. P.
 Court, A.
- Fiske, C. O.
 Grimminger, G.
 Haines, W. C.
 Heer, R. R.
 Howkins, G.
 Kidson, E.
 Lamb, H. H.
 Little, D. M.
 Meinardus, W.
 Mohn, H.
 Mossman, R. C.
 Piggott, W. R.
 Schoofs, G. J.
 Simpson, Sir G. C.
31. *Pioneers of navigation* (Bowman Coast, Fallières Coast)
- Airy, Sir G. B.
 Behaim, M.
 Blunt, E.
 Bowditch, N.
 Briggs, H.
 Castro, J. de
 Cole, H.
 Cortes, M.
 Dee, J.
 Earnshaw, T.
 Elton, J.
 Flinders, M.
 Garcie, P.
 Gilbert, W.
 Godfrey, T.
 Gunter, E.
 Hadley, J.
 Harriot, T.
 Kelvin, 1st Baron
 Mayer, T.
 Medina, P. de
 Mercator, G.
 Napier, J.
 Norman, R.
 Norwood, R.
 Peregrinus de Maricourt, P.
 Ptolemy, C.
 Rotz, J.
 Seller, J.
 Sumner, T. H.
 Timosthenes, A.
 Vesconte, P.
 Werner, J.
32. *Composers and their works* (Alexander Island)
- Appalachia*
 Bach, J. S.
 Bartók, B.
 Beethoven, L. van
 Berlioz, H.
- Boccherini, L.
 Borodin, A. P.
 Brahms, J.
 Britten, Baron
 Chopin, F. F.
 Corelli, A.
 Couperin, F.
 Debussy, C. A.
 Delius, F.
 Dvořák, A.
 Elgar, Sir E.
Eroica
 Fauré, G.
Figaro
Finlandia
 Franck, C. A.
Gerontius
 Gilbert, Sir W. S.
Giovanni
 Glinka, M. I.
 Gluck, C. W. von
 Grieg, E. H.
Haffner
 Handel, G. F.
 Haydn, F. J.
 Holst, G. T.
 Lassus, O.
 Liszt, F.
 Lully, J.-B.
 Mahler, G.
 Mendelssohn, J. L. F.
Mikado
 Monteverdi, C.
 Morley, T.
 Mozart, W. A.
 Mussorgsky, M. P.
 Palestrina, G. P. da
Pinafore
Prague
 Puccini, G.
 Purcell, H.
 Quinault, P.
 Rameau, J. P.
 Ravel, M.
 Rossini, G. A.
 Scarlatti, A.
 Schubert, F. P.
 Schumann, R.
 Shostakovich, D.
 Sibelius, J.
Siegfried
 Strauss, J. and R. G.
 Stravinsky, I. F.
 Sullivan, Sir A. S.
 Tchaikovsky, P. I.
 Verdi, G.
 Vittoria, T. L. de
 Vivaldi, A.
 Wagner, R.
 Weber, C. M. F. E. von
 Wilbye, J.
 Williams, R. V.

33. *Gods in Greek mythology* (Bowman Coast, Wilkins Coast)
 Aphrodite
 Apollo
 Argus
 Athene
 Calypso
 Cronus
 Hermes
 Pan
 Poseidon
34. *Pioneer designers of oversnow vehicles and their vehicles* (Trinity Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast)
 Albone, D.
 Arrol-Johnston
 Bekker, M. G.
 Bombardier, J. A.
 Boydell, J.
 Cletrac
 Cruyt, W.
 Dinsmoor, C.
 Diplock, B. J.
 Edgeworth, R. L.
 Eliason
 Fender, G.
 Ferguson, H.
 Holt Mfg Co.
 Hornsby, R.
 Lombard, A. O.
 Muskeg
 Nodwell, R.
 Phoenix Mfg Co.
 Polaris
 Pyke, G. N.
 Ski-doo
 Tucker Sno-cat Corp.
 Weasel
 Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co.
35. *Pioneer designers of overland mechanical transport* (Trinity Peninsula)
 Benz, K.
 Cockerell, Sir C. S.
 Cugnot, N. J.
 Daimler, G.
 Levassor, E.
 Panhard, R.
36. *Stars and constellations* (Rymill Coast)
 Aldebaran
 Alpheratz
 Auriga
 Canis
 Canopus
 Capella
 Carina
 Cetus
 Fomalhaut
 Lepus
 Markab
 Orion
 Pegasus
 Perseus
 Procyon
 Puppis
 Pyxis
 Rigel
 Scorpio
 Sirius
 Taurus
 Unicorn
 Vela
37. *Voyage of the Beagle* (Danger Islands)
Beagle
Darwin
Earle, A.
38. *Winds* (Fallières Coast, Rymill Coast)
 Boreas
 Chinook
 Föhn
 Helm
 Khamsin
 Marin
 Mistral
 Pampero
 Simoom
 Sirocco
 [Spindrift]
 Zephyr
 Zonda
39. *Continental drift scientists* (Black Coast)
 Carey, S. W.
 Dietz, R. S.
 Du Toit, A.
 Hess, H. H.
 Holmes, A.
 Runcorn, S. K.
 Wegener, A. L.
 Wilson, J. T.
40. *Seals and whales* (northern Palmer Archipelago)
 Catodon
 Cetacea
 Hydrurga
 Lobodon
 Megaptera
 Physeter
41. *Expedition aircraft* (Trinity Peninsula, Davis Coast)
 Auster
 Beaver
 Canso
 Otter
42. *Royal Naval hydrographers* (Graham Coast, Loubet Coast)
 Bloor, V. T.
 Collins, K. St B.
 Day, Sir A.
 Edwards, C. J. C. W.-
 Haslam, Sir D. W.
 Milnes, A. R.
 Pryor, J. S. N.
 Wyatt, Sir A. G. N.
43. *Geologists of various countries*
General geologists (Lassiter Coast and Read Mountains, Shackleton Range)
 Arkell, W. J.
 Beche, Sir H. T. de la
 Bowen, N. L.
 Dana, J. W.
 Du Toit, A. L.
 Eskola, P.
 Flett, Sir J. S.
 Goldschmidt, V. M.
 Guettard, J. E.
 Hatch, F. H.
 Holmes, A.
 Hutton, J.
 Kuno, H.
 Lapworth, C.
 Mantell, G. A.
 Murchison, Sir R. I.
 Nicol, W.
 Niggli, P.
 Playfair, J.
 Poldervaart, A.
 Read, H. H.
 Spath, L. F.
 Strachey, J.
- Swinnerton, H. H.
 Trueman, Sir A. E.
 Watts, W. W.
 Wegener, A. L.
 Werner, A. G.
 Zittel, K. A. von
- Glacial geologists* (Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range)
 Bernhardi, R.
 Bonney, T. G.
 Charlesworth, J. K.
 Charpentier, J. de
 Geikie, J.
 Högbom, A. G.
 Hollingworth, S. E.
 Jamieson, T. F.
 Kendall, P. F.
 Maclaren, C.
 Ramsay, Sir A. C.
 Schimper, K. F.
 Shaler, N. S.
 Shotton, F. W.
 Sumgin, M. I.
 Venetz-Sitten, I.
44. *Pioneers of polar life and travel* (eastern Shackleton Range)
 Aronson, L. V.
 Baines, T.
 Bergan, O. F.
 Blanchard, R.
 Chevreul, M.-E.
 Dewar, Sir J.
 Freshfield, D. W.
 Jackson, F. G.
 Kelsey, H.
 Lindqvist, F. W.
 Lord, W. B.
 Lundström, J. E.
 M'Clintock, Sir F. L.
 Meade, C. F.
 Mummery, A. F.
 [Pioneers]
 Sauria, C.-M.
 Whympere, E.
45. *United States Naval aviation* (Pensacola Mountains)
 Chambers, W. I.
 Forrestal
 Lexington
 Neptune
 Patuxent
 Pensacola
 Saratoga

MAP 1

Groups of associated place-names in the British Antarctic Territory.

MAP 2

British Antarctic Territory (north of 82°S). BAS (Misc) 2, Edition 1, 1981.

Addenda and corrigenda (listing from north to south)

1. The names of the stations Bellingshausen (USSR) and Teniente Rudolfo Marsh Martin (Chile) on King George Island, South Shetland Islands, should be transposed and the spelling corrected to "Rodolfo".
2. The coastline of Wiencke Island (off south-east Anvers Island) is incorrectly drawn.
3. The name Bismarck Strait is misplaced; it should appear to the north, *not* south, of the islands (Wauwermans Islands) lying north of Cape Renard.
4. The coastline of Beascochea Bay (in 65°30'S 63°56'W, Graham Coast) is incorrectly drawn.
5. The name Cape Northrop (junction of Foyn and Bowman coasts) is misplaced; it should refer to the point lying 30 km to the north.
6. In 1986, the name Rymill Coast was adopted for the coastline from Cape Jeremy to Buttress Nunataks, on the east side of George VI Sound.
7. In Eternity Range (Wilkins Coast), the spot heights 2869 (Mount Faith) and 3241 (Mount Hope) should read 2650 and 2862, respectively.
8. The coastline in the vicinity of Handel Ice Piedmont (Alexander Island) is incorrectly drawn; the 1979 satellite imagery of the area was overlooked during preparation of the map.
9. Millett Glacier (George VI Sound) is incorrectly named Meiklejohn Glacier, the name for the glacier immediately to the north.
10. Two inlets at the north-west end of Latady Island (off Alexander Island) are incorrectly shown without ice shelves.
11. Near Mount Jackson (Black Coast), the spot height 2652 refers to a survey station, not to the height of the mountain (3180 m).
12. The inlet (Britten Inlet) at the south-west end of Monteverti Peninsula (Alexander Island), off Ronne Entrance, is incorrectly shown without an ice shelf.
13. In 1986, the name Zumberge Coast was adopted for the coastline from Cape Zumberge to the southern entrance point of Hercules Inlet, on the west side of Ronne Ice Shelf.
14. Erroneous interpretation of satellite imagery of 1978 led to the plotting of a non-existent ice shelf off Luitpold Coast (Coats Land).
15. In 1982, the name Fletcher Peninsula (Zumberge Coast) was altered to "Fletcher Promontory".
16. Since the date of the latest information available for the preparation of the map, reductions have occurred in the extent of ice shelves, notably in the case of Filchner Ice Shelf, Larsen Ice Shelf and Wordie Ice Shelf (see entries in text for these features) and, to a lesser degree, in the case of George VI Ice Shelf and other ice shelves.
17. Shackleton Range (Coats Land) is plotted 15' east of its true position.

MAP 3

British Antarctic Territory (south of 81°S).